



European Comparative Data on the Situation of Disabled People: an annotated review

Report prepared for the Academic Network of European Disability Experts (ANED)

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1. Introduction

The [Academic Network of European Disability experts](#) (ANED) was established by the European Commission in 2008 to provide scientific support and advice for its disability policy Unit. In particular, the activities of the Network support the future development of the EU Disability Action Plan and practical implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Disabled People.

With a view to future monitoring of the implementation of the UN Convention in EU countries and the Council of Europe Action Plan to *Promote the rights and full participation of people with disabilities in society: Improving the quality of life of people with disabilities in Europe 2006-2015*, there is a great need for EU comparative data on the situation of disabled people. In light of this need ANED, commissioned EDACwowe, The European Data Center for Work and Welfare:

...to identify the opportunities for national comparisons between European countries regarding quantitative data on the situation of disabled people, through an annotated review of existing relevant data sources.

The specific objectives of the task were:

- To provide systematic information on the availability of EU-comparative quantitative data on the situation of disabled people in European countries
- To signal important gaps and provide evaluative conclusions on EU-comparative data sources
- To suggest indicative recommendations for future EU-comparative data initiatives in the field

In this report we describe the way in which we carried out the task objectives: we discuss our data search strategy; we present and discuss our findings; and, present conclusions and recommendations. The report focuses on the main findings, while details of the data sources we have reviewed are presented in a series of appendices (with annotation and links to sources where relevant).

Throughout the report we use the UN Convention definition of disabled persons as a frame of reference:

Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

We are aware that other definitions are possible, and that in the practice of gathering and compilation of relevant data great differences can exist in the interpretations used by individuals (e.g. respondents in surveys), researchers, administrations, and governments.



2. Search strategy

Here we explain our strategy for searching relevant data. We discuss the type of data we have been looking for, the type of sources in which they might be found, the language and key words we used for the search, and the method we applied to select relevant data sources for inclusion in the report.

2.1 Type of data

It is important to note that there is an enormous supply of data, which might be more or less relevant for the task, directly or indirectly. The vast array of potential data sources made it necessary to delineate the data inventory task to optimise its efficiency and effectiveness. Here we specify and explain the choices we made to achieve an adequate focus for the search.

The situation of disabled people

The situation of disabled people provides a central focus for (future) EU comparison. This situation, as that of any person, has many different aspects. It would be impossible to search for data on all imaginable dimensions. It is therefore necessary to select key aspects, and then choose which of these will be the main focus. We base our selection of key aspects on those that are mentioned in:

- The UN Convention on the *Rights of People with Disabilities*,
- The EU Action Plan to *Promote the rights and full participation of people with disabilities in society; improving the quality of life of people with disabilities in Europe 2006-2015*, and
- The WHO *International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health*.

Table 1 provides a schematized overview of these aspects, which are considered as 'fields' in the UN Convention and 'action lines' in the EU Action Plan. We will here use the term 'fields'.



Table 1: Aspects of the situation of disabled persons as mentioned by three relevant international organizations

UN Convention	EU Action Plan	WHO-ICF
Accessibility: transportation, information/communication	Information and communication / Transport	Communication/Mobility/Transport
Right to life and effective enjoyment of it		Human rights/Civil protection
Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies		
Equal recognition before the law	Legal protection	Civil protection
Access to (legal) justice	Legal protection	Legal services, systems
Liberty and security of person		Civil protection
Freedom from torture etc		Civil protection
Freedom from exploitation, violence, abuse	Protection against violence and abuse	Civil protection
Protecting the integrity of the person		Civil protection
Liberty of movement and nationality		
Living independently	Community living	Community, social and civic life/Housing services, systems
Personal mobility		
Freedom of expression and opinion, access to information		
Respect for privacy		
Respect for home and family		
Education	Education	Education/Learning and applying knowledge
Health	Health care	Health services, systems
Habilitation and rehabilitation	Employment, vocational guidance and training Rehabilitation	
Work and employment	Employment, vocational guidance and training	Work and employment
Adequate standard of living and social protection	Social protection	Economic life/Social security services, systems
Participation in political and public life	Participation in political and public life	Political life and citizenship
Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport	Participation in cultural life	Recreation and leisure/Religion and spirituality
	The built environment	Architecture and construction
		Attitudes in the environment: of family, friends, colleagues, employers, carers, professionals,



The Table shows that there is considerable overlap between the fields from the three sources, but also there are some 25 different fields distinguished. Given the constraints of available resources for the task, and in agreement with ANED, we decided to make a selection of those fields defined as ‘major life areas’ in the WHO classification (education, work and employment, economic life), and added other fields that most directly relate to actual participation: personal mobility and transport; information and communication; social protection; political participation; participation in cultural life, leisure and sport. There is some overlap between these fields, which led us to derive the following key list of fields in our search:

1. Education
2. Work and employment
3. Income and social protection
4. Mobility
5. Information and communication
6. Political participation
7. Cultural participation
8. Discrimination

Our selection excludes those fields in the schema that regard the fundamental rights of disabled persons, rather than actual fields of participation. Excluded fields are, for instance: right to life and effective enjoyment of it; equal recognition before the law; access to legal justice and legal protection; protecting the integrity of the person; liberty of movement and nationality; freedom of expression and opinion; respect for privacy; respect for home and family.

Like the UN Convention and the EU Action Plan we opt for a participation perspective on the situation of disabled persons, which leads to a central focus on data about actual participation in the various key fields. However, participation in a field assumes access to that field, while access is also affected by (the absence of) environmental barriers. So, within the participation perspective, we include in our search comparative data on access and environmental barriers (e.g. negative public attitudes). It should be noted that there is other parallel work by ANED on qualitative measures of rights and entitlements in law and policy.

Health, disability prevalence and spending data

During our search we identified a large amount of EU cross-national and wider international statistical data on people’s health, on impairment/disability prevalence, and on health and disability related social spending. The health and disability prevalence data includes statistics on, for example, life expectancy, illnesses, self-reported health, obesity, prevalence of various types of disability broken down by variables such as gender, age, etc. Spending data include statistics on government expenditure on health care, disability benefits, and such like. We have not regarded these kinds of statistics as primarily relevant for this report, since they do not concern the situation and participation of disabled persons as such. However, the data sources on health, disability prevalence and spending that were identified are listed in Appendix 11.

Similarly, there are EU-comparative health surveys, which measure many aspects of people’s health and health care use, including measures of long-term disabilities (e.g. Special Eurobarometers 183.7 of wave 58.2, and 272e of wave 66.2) but since these surveys do not contain any questions related to the various fields of participation that we distinguish here, these are not included in our review.

It is important to note that there are fields of data on disability grounded in medical science that we do not feel qualified to include in a review grounded in social science. This includes, for example, data collected by means of surveys among disabled persons with a predominately medical perspective. However, in some of these surveys (sometimes called: 'handicap questionnaires') issues of participation are measured (e.g. with regard to mobility, work, social relationships, economic self-sufficiency, and such like). Typically, in this field, there is a concern to develop measurements of functional disability that operationalise in greater or lesser detail (international) classifications of health, impairments and disability like the ICIDH, and now ICF of the World Health organisation.¹

EU comparative data

Given the central task of identifying data that is suitable for comparing the situation of disabled people in European countries we chose to focus our search on data sources that contain data for a number of European countries, where possible including all EU 27. Relevant data sources include also those that have a wider international or even a global scope, but that include a number of EU countries.

Quantitative

We focus here on quantitative data (survey data, registered data, indicators, statistics), since the mapping of qualitative indicators provides a focus for parallel tasks conducted by ANED and the European Network of Legal Experts in the non-discrimination field (e.g. concerning the principles, rules and practices of relevant policies and institutions).

In the future development of comparative indicators there is scope to combine these diverse sources of types of data and reporting.

Specific and generic

We searched for both specific data, which explicitly focuses on disabled persons and aspects of their situation, and on generic data, which refers to wider populations, but includes disabled persons.

Micro and macro

Our search includes data at both the micro level of individuals (notably, social surveys), and data at the macro level of countries. This macro level data may stem from aggregations of micro data, or from administrative or registered data.

Unit of measurement

When it comes to participation, the disabled person is the most likely basic unit of measurement within the data sources. However, especially regarding data on access and barriers, other social actors or institutions may become appropriate measurement units (e.g. schools, public buildings, transport systems, public opinion, etc.). We searched for data concerning both types of unit.

¹ For those who are interested in this field we refer to e.g. Perenboom & Chorus (2003) "Measuring participation according to the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)", *Disability and Rehabilitation*, 25(11), 577-587; Cardol et al (1999), "Handicap questionnaires: what do they assess?", *Disability and Rehabilitation*, 21(3), 97-105; Dijkers, M. et al (2000), "Measures of social outcomes in disability research", *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*, 81(2), s63-s80; UN (2001) *Guidelines and principles for the development of disability statistics*, United Nations: New York.



2.2 Type of source

For practical reasons, and considering that details of nearly all of the data that might be relevant is now published on the internet, we confined our search to sources that are available online.

We distinguished between two main source types: surveys (micro data) and statistics (macro data).

Surveys (micro data)

We examined EU-comparative surveys that were known to us through:

- The website of the European Data Center for Work and Welfare (EDACwowe)
- An inspection of a large number of articles in a series of relevant academic journals (for a list of these journals see Appendix 1)
- An inspection of the websites of relevant organisations (for a list of the organisations see Appendix 2)
- An inspection of social survey archives (for a list of archives see Appendix 3)
- Suggestions by members of the Scientific Board of ANED
- Additional surveys that we came across during our search activities generally

For the complete list of surveys considered, see Appendix 4.

Statistics (macro data)

We searched for possible relevant data sources through:

- The website of the European Data Center for Work and Welfare (EDACowe) (for a list of all data sources by topic categories see Appendix 5)
- An inspection of a large number of articles in a series of relevant academic journals (for a list of the journals see Appendix 6)
- An inspection of the websites of relevant organisations (for a list of the organisations see Appendix 7)
- Suggestions by members of the Scientific Board of ANED

2.3 Language

We have looked for data that is available in the English language, using English key words. The reasons for this are that English has become the modern *lingua franca* of the EU academic and policy world, and it would have been impractical for the research team to conduct searches in texts written in all national languages of the EU. We acknowledge the constraints of this approach but consider that all of the major comparative data sources can be identified in this way.

2.4 Key word searches

To find *surveys* and *survey questions* with possibly relevant information we began by using the English key words:

- Health
- Disab*



- Illness
- Hamper*
- Impair*
- Handica*
- Sick*
- Restriction (of activity)
- Functional limitation
- Incapacit*
- (reduced) mobility
- Braille

To find relevant information in *statistical data bases* we used the English key words:

- Accessibility
- Blind
- Deaf
- Disab*
- Hamper*
- Handica*
- Health
- Illness
- Impair*
- Incapacit*
- Restricted/limited mobility
- Sick*
- Sign language
- Restriction (of activity)
- Functional limitation
- (reduced) mobility
- Braille

2.5 Method of source selection

Within each main source type (survey, statistics) individual sources were inspected and scrutinised with the relevant key words in mind. If a source contained one or more key words it was regarded potentially relevant. Further inspection was then carried out to see whether the data contained was EU cross-national and quantitative, as well as to determine to which field or fields it belonged. Sources that contained EU cross-national, quantitative data in at least one of the fields were considered relevant.

Surveys, in particular, were regarded relevant if they contained questions about the (dis)ability/health status of the respondents and/or questions about respondent's views/perceptions/beliefs/attitudes on disability, on disabled persons and such like.

3. Findings: EU-comparative surveys

In this report we present and discuss our findings for surveys and statistics separately. This chapter discusses what we found regarding surveys.

With our key words in mind we screened the questionnaires of EU comparative opinion and socio-economic surveys to determine whether they contained *disability identification questions* (that is, questions that ask about respondent's health and disability status, and which could be used to distinguish self-reported disabled persons from self-reported non-disabled persons) and/or *disability issue questions* (that is, questions about respondent's opinions, attitudes, or perceptions concerning disability, disabled persons, and such like). At the same time we noted whether questionnaires contain questions regarding the key fields of participation that we specified.

3.1 Surveys with disability identification questions

EU comparative surveys containing one or more questions that aim to measure whether a respondent has some degree and/or form of impairment/disability are relevant because they could be used to calculate and analyse differences in participation between people self-reporting as disabled and non-disabled persons, given that such surveys also contain questions on participation.

Table 2 shows those EU comparative surveys that contain disability definition questions, and, for which key fields they have participation questions (for details on each of these surveys see appendix 4).

Table 2: EU-comparative surveys with disability identification questions, by key fields covered

Survey	Education	Work and employment	Income and social protection	Mobility	Information and communication	Political participation	Cultural participation	Discrimination
Opinion Surveys								
CCEB (Candidate Countries Eurobarometer) 2002.1								
CCEB 2004.1								
CSES (Comparative Study Of Electoral Systems) module 1 1996 - 2001								
CSES module 2 2001 - 2006								
EQLS (European Quality of Life Survey) 2003								
ESS European Social Survey 2000/3								
ESS 2004/5								
ESS 2006/7								

Survey	Education	Work and employment	Income and social protection	Mobility	Information and communication	Political participation	Cultural participation	Discrimination
Eurobarometer 1962								
Eurobarometer 37.1 (1991)								
Eurobarometer 37.2 (1992)								
Eurobarometer 44.3 (1996)								
Eurobarometer 52.1 (1999)								
Eurobarometer 54.2 (2001)								
Eurobarometer 57.0 (2002)								
Eurobarometer 57.2 (2002)								
Eurobarometer 58.2 (2002)								
Eurobarometer 60.0 (2003)								
Eurobarometer 64.3 (2005)								
Eurobarometer 65.4 (2006)								
Eurobarometer 66.2 (2006)								
Flash Eurobarometer (2008)								
Flash Eurobarometer 69.1 (2008)								
EVS (European Values Study) 1981								
EVS 1990								
EWCS (European Working Conditions Survey) 2005								
ISSP (International Social Survey Program) 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2008								
ISSP 1998								
SHARE (Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement) 2004, 2006/7								

Survey	Education	Work and employment	Income and social protection	Mobility	Information and communication	Political participation	Cultural participation	Discrimination
Socio-economic surveys								
ECHP (European Community Household Panel) 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001								
EU LFS (European Union Labour Force Survey 'core variables') 1990-2008								
EU SILC (EU Statics on Income and Living Conditions) 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006								
EU SILC 2008								
LIS (Luxembourg Income Study) 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2004								
LWS (Luxembourg Wealth Study) various years								

3.2 Coverage of key fields

The following sub-sections provide a brief summary in relation to each major field of participation.

Education

All of the surveys in Table 2 ask respondents about their education. In all cases this includes questions measuring an objective status, such as a respondent's educational level, age of graduation, number of years in education, and/or whether this relates to general or vocational training. Only EQLS contains a subjective question about respondent's evaluation of the quality of the educational system.

Work and Employment

All of the surveys ask respondents about their work and employment status. Questions vary by survey, but usual questions are whether one has a job or not, a labour contract or not, and how many hours one works. Some surveys ask about occupations. Work and occupation questions are most detailed in the socio-economic surveys ECHP, EU-SILC, and LFS.

Some of the opinion surveys, notably ESS, EVS and the ISSP Work Orientation modules also ask about subjective aspects of the job one has, such as work autonomy, work satisfaction, work orientations, and work ethic. ECHP also asks subjective questions regarding job satisfaction.



Income and social protection

All of the surveys have questions about income and social protection. The type of questions, as well as the degree of detail, varies considerably between surveys. The most detailed information is contained by the socio-economic surveys ECHP, EU-SILC, LFS, LIS and LWS. These usually measure the various components of the respondent's own income and assets, and those of his or her partner. In the opinion surveys income is mostly measured without much detail. Some ask about the level of personal income, some about the level of household income. Social protection is less measured than income level, but if measured it is mostly about source of income (whether this is from work, and/or a series of social benefits). Among these benefits disability benefits/pensions are usually included.

Mobility and transport

Mobility issues are very rarely measured in EU-comparative surveys. However, there are some exceptions. In EQLS respondents are asked how much time in total it takes to get to and from work or school. In CCEB 2002.1 people are asked to rate how important 'good transport facilities' are for them against the importance of other necessities. LIS and LWS are particular data sources in that they have objective measures of people's consumption expenditures in various fields. One of these is 'transport'.

Information and communication

Issues regarding information and communication are not often asked in EU-comparative surveys, and if so, they are measured in little detail. Questions are usually about people's use of Internet, TV and newspapers. LIS and LWS ask people about their expenditures on what is captured by the generic term 'communication'.

Political participation

Political participation is a field that is represented in many of the EU-comparative opinion surveys. It is absent in the socio-economic surveys. Active political participation, like attending trade union meetings, action group meetings, protest meetings or demonstrations, signing a petition, and doing activities for political organisations, is among the issues measured in EQLS, ESS, EVS1, EVS 2 CCEB 2002.1, SHARE, and Eurobarometer 52.1. Voting preferences and voting behaviour are measured in ISSP (especially the Role of Government modules), ESS, EVS 1, EVS 2, and Eurobarometer 64.3. CSES contains data on a series of variables regarding political participation, voting behaviour and political attitudes.

Cultural participation

Cultural participation is rarely measured in EU-comparative surveys. Exceptions are EVS1, EVS 2, ESS1, and SHARE, which ask people whether they participate (passively and/or actively) in a series of voluntary organisations of various kinds: political, cultural, environmental, recreational, religious, occupational, etc. EQLS asks whether people attend meetings of voluntary associations, and whether they do voluntary work of any kind. ESS 3 asks whether people have recently taken part in voluntary activities generally. LIS and LWS measure people's expenditure on 'recreation and culture', and on 'restaurants and hotels'.

Discrimination

There are few questions about (perceptions of) discrimination concerning disabled persons generally, at least in non-Eurobarometer surveys, but there are some exceptions. For instance, in ESS1, ESS 2, and ESS 3 it is asked on what grounds the group that the respondent identifies with ('your group') is discriminated against: one of the groups mentioned is 'disability'. And in EWCS 2005 it is asked whether people have been subjected to discrimination at work.

Most importantly, however, there are five Eurobarometer surveys that have some form of disability identification questions, and which are especially focused on measuring discrimination in European countries. One focuses specifically on disability and includes discrimination questions (Eurobarometer 54.2, 2001, *Attitudes of Europeans to Disability*), and four are on discrimination generally with inclusion of questions concerning disability (Eurobarometer 57.0 from 2002, 65.4 from 2006, Flash Eurobarometer 232 from 2008, and 69.1 from 2008 on *Discrimination in the European Union*). We will discuss these in some more detail later in Chapter 4 as sources of statistical information.

Interim conclusions

- Clearly, the socio-economic fields of *education, work and employment* and *income/social protection* stand out as those that are covered by all the surveys considered here. The measurement of these fields is most detailed in the socio-economic surveys.
- The socio-economic surveys do not cover other fields, with the exception of LIS and LWS, which measure people's spending on transport, communication and cultural participation.
- Apart from the socio-economic fields, political participation is the field that is most covered by the opinion surveys. The other fields are measured in a fragmentary way and in little detail. One exception is cultural participation, in as far as people's participation in voluntary work activities (either passively or actively) is concerned, and a second exception regards discrimination, since there are five relevant Eurobarometers relevant to disability and discrimination in Europe.
- Among the opinion surveys the European Social Survey ESS stands out as one that covers all fields (except one: mobility), in each of its three waves (with a fourth wave coming up in 2008/9). The longitudinal character of ESS and the fact that each wave covers 22-26 EU countries add to its potential value as a source for national comparisons of the situation of disabled people.
- ISSP stands out as the survey with a longstanding series of waves (from 1988 onwards with one to two year intervals) and a rather strong measurement of political participation. However, the fact that there is considerable variation in the set of countries represented in each wave detracts from the value of its longitudinal character.
- CCEB stands out as a longitudinal survey in EU candidate countries, which covers most fields. However, the measures within fields are not very detailed, and the survey series has ended now that the candidate countries have become member of the EU.

3.3 Disability identification questions

The relevance of the surveys identified in Table 2 lies in the fact that, in principle, they could be used to calculate and analyse differences in participation between persons self-reported as disabled and non-disabled.

However, the usefulness of a survey in this respect depends not only on the range and degree to which it measures aspects of participation, but also on the degree and ways in which it allows for the identification of disabled and non-disabled respondents (and additionally the representation within the sample). A survey that measures various fields of participation in detail will be of limited use if it does not contain, or contains inadequate, identification questions. For each of the surveys mentioned in Table 2, Table 3 shows which of the following 16 types of 'disability identification questions' they contain.

1. How would you describe your health today? How is your health in general?
2. Do you have any chronic or mental health problem, a (longstanding) illness?
3. Do you have any long-standing illness/disability/health problem/handicap that limits your work/daily activities in any way?.
4. Are you hampered (= limited, restricted) in your daily activities in any way by any longstanding illness, or disability, infirmity or mental health problem/ For at least the last 6 months have you been limited in activities people usually do, because of a health problem??
5. Do you personally know anyone who has any long-lasting illness, disability, or infirmity that limits their activities in any way? ...Yes, I regard myself as a disabled person
6. In your opinion, for what reason(s) have you been discriminated against? Because...
 - I am physically disabled
 - I have learning difficulties/mental illness
 (above question is asked in relation to, work, looking for a job, primary school, secondary school, university, getting house/accommodation)
7. And which of these descriptions best describes your situation - permanently sick or disabled
8. Unable to work due to long-term illness or disability
9. Current employment status....: ... Permanently disabled, sick (both respondent and partner)
10. Situation with regard to activity one year before survey: ..Permanently disabled
11. On what grounds is your group discriminated against – disability
12. Which of the following long-standing conditions do you suffer from?
 - a. Blindness, or a severe vision impairment
 - b. Deafness, or a severe hearing impairment
 - c. A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting or carrying
 - d. A learning or intellectual disability
 - e. A psychological or emotional condition
 - f. Other, including any chronic illness
13. Do you have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities?
 - a. Learning, remembering or concentrating
 - b. Dressing, bathing or getting around inside the home
 - c. Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's surgery
 - d. Working at a job or business or attending school or college
 - e. Participating in other activities, for example leisure or using transport
14. Please tell me whether you have any difficulty doing each of these everyday activities, because of a physical, mental, emotional or memory problem. Exclude any difficulties that you expect to last less than three months.
 - a. Walking 100 metres
 - b. Sitting for about two hours
 - c. Getting up from a chair after sitting for long periods
 - d. Climbing several flights of stairs without resting
 - e. Climbing one flight of stairs without resting
 - f. Stooping, kneeling, or crouching



- g. Reaching or extending your arms above shoulder level
 - h. Pulling or pushing large objects like a living room chair
 - i. Lifting or carrying weights over 10 pounds/5 kilos, like a heavy bag of groceries
 - j. Picking up a small coin from a table
15. Here are a few more everyday activities. Please tell me if you have any difficulty with these because of a physical, mental, emotional or memory problem.
- a. Dressing, including putting on shoes and socks
 - b. Walking across a room
 - c. Bathing or showering
 - d. Eating, such as cutting up your food
 - e. Getting in or out of bed
 - f. Using the toilet, including getting up or down
 - g. Using a map to figure out how to get around in a strange place
 - h. Preparing a hot meal
 - i. Shopping for groceries
 - j. Making telephone calls
 - k. Taking medications
 - l. Doing work around the house or garden
 - m. Managing money, such as paying bills and keeping track of expenses
16. What type of health problem or disability (15 categories); time since onset of health problem or disability (7 categories); cause of health problem or disability (6 categories); whether health problem restricts kind/amount of work that can be done (3 categories); whether health problem restricts mobility to and from work (3 categories). Note that these questions are asked to respondents who reported to have a long-standing health problem or illness.

Table 3: Disability identification questions by surveys

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Opinion Surveys																
CCEB 2002.1																
CCEB 2004.1																
CSES module 1 1996-2001																
CSES module 2 2001-2006																
EQLS 2003																
ESS round 1 – 2000/3																
ESS round 2 – 2004/5																
Eurobarometer 1962																



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Opinion Surveys																
Eurobarometer 37.1 (1991)			█													
Eurobarometer 37.2 (1992)			█													
Eurobarometer 44.2 (1997)						█										
Eurobarometer 44.3 (1996)			█			█	█									
Eurobarometer 52.1 (1999)			█													
Eurobarometer 54.2 (2001)					█											
Eurobarometer 57.0 (2002)						█										
Eurobarometer 57.2 (2002)			█													
Eurobarometer 58.2 (2002)	█															
Eurobarometer 60.0 (2003)					█											
Eurobarometer 64.3 (2005)		█														
Eurobarometer 65.4 (2006)				█												
Eurobarometer 66.2 (2006)		█														
Flash Eurobarometer 232 (2008)											█					
Flash Eurobarometer 69.1 (2008)											█					
EVS 1981	█															
EVS 1990	█															
EWCS round 2005								█								
ISSP 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2008									█							
ISSP 1998									█							

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Opinion Surveys																
SHARE 2004, 2006/7																
Socio-economic surveys																
ECHP 1994-2001		1995- 2001														
EU LFS 1990-2008																
EU LFS ad hoc module 2002																
EU SILC 2003-2006			2003						2003							
EU SILC 2008																
LIS 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2004																
LWS various years																

Note: The EU-comparative socio-economic surveys ECHP, LFS, and EU-SILC 2008 contain additional work-related disability questions, which could be used in defining disabled persons. These questions include: 1) What is the main reason for working less than full-time?...: ..Personal illness or disability; 2) Why did you stop working in your last job or business?...: ...Own illness or disability; 3) Reasons for not searching an employment....: ... Own illness or disability).

There is extensive debate, at global and EU level, about how best to measure disability, especially by means of questions in social surveys. In this debate the pros and cons of various measures have been widely discussed, and suggestions for practical measurement proposed (this debate is briefly reviews in Appendix 10). Since this is a complex and ongoing discussion, we do not try to offer definitive value judgments about the identification questions used in the surveys in Table 3. We do recognize, however, that there are different approaches (i.e. that there are questions about health, about health related limitations, about impairments generally, and about limitations in activities generally). Here we discuss the disability identification questions from the perspective of the UN Convention definition of disabled persons, which reads:

Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

Given this definition, an ideal survey for monitoring purposes would identify:

- people with physical, mental, intellectual and sensory impairments, that are long-term,
- the environmental barriers that people with such impairments encounter,
- the participation they experience, relative to other persons, stemming from these barriers.

Ideally, such a survey would also measure these elements validly, reliably, in sufficient detail, and comparably over time and place. We have not been able to identify any such ideal surveys. All of the disability identification questions in Table 3 tap only some aspect of the UN definition. Some do this more comprehensively than others.

Type 1 questions: health

Questions 1 and 2 ask only about people's (perceived) health status. Question 1, used in the European Values Survey, is very limited, since it asks about the respondent's health at the time of interviewing. There is no reference at all to the duration of reported poor health, and there is no reference at all to impairments, barriers, and hindrances. In addition, it is known that people's definition of 'health' is culturally embedded and may thus vary strongly between people from different countries². Therefore, it is important to question seriously whether this general health question can be used at all to identify disabled from non-disabled persons, especially also from an international comparative perspective. Question 2, used in a number of Eurobarometer surveys, in SHARE, ECHP, EU-SILC 2008, LFS ad hoc 2002, and in LIS/LWS, is only slightly closer to the UN definition, since it refers to the duration of ill health using the terms 'chronic' or 'long-standing'. For analytical purposes one might define people who report chronic or long-standing illness as 'disabled', but there is no reference to barriers and hindrances. The usefulness of the question increases if it is followed by supplementary disability definition questions for those respondents who report a chronic or long-standing health problem. This is the case in, for example, SHARE, ECHP, EU-SILC 2008, and LFS ad hoc 2002.

Type 2 questions: health and limitations

Questions 3, 4 and 5 are closer to the UN definition because they not only refer to longer duration of the health problem, but also to hindrance, that is, to whether people perceive that the problem limits them in their work and/or daily activities. This type of question (with its varieties) is most common in EU comparative surveys. It figures in CCEB, EQLS, ESS, a series of Eurobarometers, SHARE, ECHP, and EU-SILC. This type of question, and its variations, comes very close to the question wording in the Minimum European Health Module (MEHM), which has been developed by the EU under the auspices of Eurostat to arrive at more comparable measures of health and disability throughout Europe³. However, the question does not refer to any specific health problems, or to specific barriers, or to specific activities and fields of participation that might be involved. It is a highly generic question type, and retains the same problem of cultural embeddedness as other health or disability questions.

Type 3 questions: disability

Questions 6 to 11 are of a single type in that they ask respondents to say whether they regard themselves as 'disabled'. It cannot be known whether or to what degree respondents have the various elements contained by the UN definition in mind when answering such questions. The questions offer no specific information on the type of impairment, its duration, the functional limitations involved, or the barriers experienced.

² See e.g.: Banks, J. et al. (2004). *International comparisons of work disability*. Bonn: Institute for the Study of Labour IZA; ILO (2004). *Statistics on the employment situation of people with disabilities: A compendium of national methodologies*. Geneva: International Labour Organisation; Mont, D. (2007). *Measuring disability prevalence*. New York: World Bank; ILO (2007). *The employment situation of people with disabilities: Towards improved statistical information*. Geneva: International Labour Organisation; UN (1988). *Development of statistical concepts and methods on disability for household surveys*. New York: United Nations.

³ For more information on this module, and on measuring disability through social surveys more generally, see Appendix 10.

Given that the term ‘disability’, as the term ‘health’, is understood rather differently in different societies, this type of question may not be regarded as a strong objective measure of disability (although there may perhaps be some increasing harmonisation of understanding on this concept).

Mostly, this type of question is part of questions measuring people’s work status (hence its inclusion, in some form, in all the socio-economic surveys). Question 11, from ESS and Eurobarometer 69.1 is an exception to this, since it forms part of questions measuring discrimination more generally.

Type 4 questions: specified impairments and limitations

Questions 12 and 13 are unique, in the sense that they are only posed in EU-SILC 2008. They ask people whether they experience a number of specified impairments, for a longer period of time, and whether they regard themselves as being limited in a series of specified daily activities. Note that these questions are only put forward to respondents who report to have a chronic illness or health problem that limits them in their daily activities. This means that the EU-SILC questions can be regarded as a further specification of the type 2 of ‘health and limitations’ question. They could be used to differentiate between degrees of disability among those who report chronic health problems with limitations (and are measured as ‘disabled persons’ on that ground). Those who report more of the specified conditions and/or limitations might be regarded as being more severely disabled.

Questions 14 and 15 are unique for SHARE. They ask about respondents’ limitations with regard to a larger number of specified everyday activities. They differ from the EU-SILC questions in that they are put to all respondents, not only those who report health-based limitations.

In themselves, survey questions that specify limitations in daily activities may imply that measurement is less culturally biased, since there may be smaller cultural differences in perceiving difficulties in concrete activities (e.g. in walking 100 metres, or sitting for about two hours) compared to perceptions of one’s health or disability status more generally. However, it is important to question which and how many of the specified limitations a respondent should mention in order to be considered as a disabled person. Another question regards the completeness of the specifications: to what degree do the impairment and limitation items offered to respondents cover the broad range of possibilities for identification?

Question 16 is unique to the EU Labour Force Survey ad hoc module 2002 on the employment of disabled people. The question set specifies the nature and duration of the health problem or disability, as well as the limitations, for those respondents who report to have a long-standing health problem or disability (type 1 question).

Interim conclusions

If we look at Table 3 horizontally, we see differences in the degree to which surveys contain a number of disability definition questions. Those that contain more than two offer better opportunities to differentiate between disabled and non-disabled persons. These surveys include ESS, SHARE and LFS. ESS stands out among the opinion surveys as having one Type 2 question (‘health related limitations’) and two Type 3 questions (‘disability situation’ and ‘discrimination on grounds of disability’).

SHARE, has no less than 5 questions of Type 1, 2 and 4, but compared to ESS it covers smaller parts of EU populations since it samples only from the population aged 50 years and older. LFS has three questions, of Type 1 and 3 (which are not the strongest), while EU-SILC stands out as the socio-economic survey with the most extended set of disability identification questions covering the Types 2, 3 and 4.

Surveys that seem particularly weak on disability identification questions are the EVS (with only Question 1 asked), and the Eurobarometers 58.2, 64.3 and 66.2 (with only Question 2 asked).

Finally, it is important to note that some of the surveys in Table 3 ask people not only to report on their health and disability status, but also ask them whether they have income from disability (related) benefits and pensions. This includes SHARE, LFS, EU-SILC, and LIS. On its own, receiving such benefits is a doubtful cross-national indicator of being disabled or not, since the welfare systems of EU countries differ markedly in their definition and assessment of disability for this purpose⁴. However, benefit receipt may provide helpful additional information when analysing self-reported health and hindrance questions. To summarise:

1. There are no EU comparative surveys with disability definition questions that directly match the UN definition of disabled persons.
2. There is considerable variation in the questions between the surveys, but four broad types can be distinguished.
 - Type 1 questions, which only ask about people's health status, are least close to the UN definition. Their value as a measure of disability may be questioned, unless they are followed by a series of questions that specify further.
 - Type 2 questions, which are most commonly used in EU comparative surveys (but not in all), are closer to the UN definition because they not only refer to longer duration of the health problem, but also to hindrance, that is, to whether people perceive that they are limited in their work and/or daily activities.
 - Type 3 questions ask respondents to identify themselves as 'disabled'. There is no reference to type of impairment or health condition, functional limitation, or barriers. In an international comparative context it may be difficult to give objective meaning to the answers people give.
 - Type 4 questions specify a number of impairments and/or functional limitations. They provide more information and may be less culturally biased, but reflection is needed on which and how many of the specified impairments and limitations a respondent should mention in order to be considered as a disabled person
3. All questions that use terms like 'health' and 'disability' are subjected to cultural bias, since respondents' definitions of the terms tends to vary between countries.
4. ESS stands out as the opinion survey with the most extended set of disability definition questions that closely follows the Minimum European Health Module (MEHM). EU-SILC stands out in this same respect among the socio-economic surveys. Also the LFS ad hoc module 2002 has an extended set of questions measuring the character, duration and effects of self-reported health problems and disability, but contrary to the repetitive EU-SILC, it is a one-off module only.

⁴ See e.g. Mabbett, D. (2003). *Definitions of disability in Europe: A comparative analysis*. Brussels: European Commission, DG Employment and Social Affairs.

5. Questions about whether people receive disability benefits, pensions or allowances may be of additional help to distinguish disabled and non-disabled persons on the basis of type 1 to type 4 questions but there are considerable cross-national differences.

3.4 Surveys with disability issue questions

When screening the EU-comparative surveys we not only looked for disability identification questions and questions referring to the participation fields that we distinguish, we also for other questions on issues of disability. Generally, with the exception of the Eurobarometer surveys, disability is a much neglected issue. Table 4 shows that very few of the EU-comparative surveys contain questions on disability, and that in each case the questions are few in number. Some of these surveys also have some form of disability identification questions (CCEB, ECHP, EVS, SHARE), but others have not (ESWT, OECD, PISA). We identify the following questions as relevant in this context.

1. Which of the following groups are found among the part-time staff in your establishment?
 - People who take care of elderly, ill or disabled family relatives
 - Disabled persons or workers with poor health
2. Does your establishment offer the possibility of a period of paid or unpaid long-term leave ...?
 - if employees have to care for elderly, ill or disabled persons in their families
3. Is your school's capacity to provide instruction hindered by a shortage or inadequacy of any of the following?...
 - Special equipment for disabled students
4. Some people have extra family responsibilities, because they look after someone who has a long term illness, who is handicapped or elderly.
 - Is there anyone living with you who has a long term illness, who is handicapped or elderly, whom you look after or give special help to
 - Do you provide some regular service or help to such a person NOT living with you?
5. Do your daily activities include looking after, without pay, another person who needs special help because of old age, illness or disability? The person could be living in this household or elsewhere.
6. Have you done any of these activities in the last month...
 - ...Cared for a sick or disabled adult-->
 - How often in the last four weeks?-->
 - For which of the reasons -->
 - Considering all the efforts that I have invested into my care for a sick or disabled adult I am fully satisfied with what I have achieved so far.-->
 - Considering all the efforts that I have invested into my care for a sick or disabled adult I always received adequate appreciation from others
 - Does your home have special features that assist persons who have physical impairments or health problems?
7. To what extent do you feel concerned about the living condition of sick and handicapped people in your country
8. Would you be prepared to actually do something to improve the conditions of..... the sick and handicapped people in your country
9. It is unfair to give work to handicapped people when able bodied people can't find jobs

Table 4: Disability issue questions in EU-comparative surveys

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CCEB 2002.1, 2002.2				■					
ECHP 1994-2002					■				
ESWT 2004/5	■	■							
EVS 1990									■
EVS 1999/2000							■	■	
OECD PISA 2003 (school questionnaire)			■						
SHARE 2004, 2006/7						■			

If surveys address additional issues of disability they mostly do this from a care perspective. For example, Questions 5 to 8, from ECHP, SHARE and EVS 1990, ask about care responsibilities towards disabled persons. Questions in other surveys regard issues of work (ESWT, EVS 1999/2000), and special facilities at schools (OECD PISA).

By contrast, as Table 5 shows, disability issues have been paid much more attention in the Eurobarometer series. Most importantly, there are four surveys with an explicit focus on either disability or on discrimination concerning, amongst other groups, disabled persons. However, the attention paid to disability has not been systematic. Over the years, varying kinds of disability issues are addressed and there has been hardly any repetition of questions (not even within the three Eurobarometers *on Discrimination in the European Union*). Only a few of the Eurobarometers mentioned (37.1, 54.2, 57.0, 60.0, 65.4, 69.1) contain some form of disability definition questions, which would allow comparison of the perspectives that disabled and non-disabled persons have on the issues addressed.

Table 5: Disability issue questions in Eurobarometer surveys

Eurobarometer number (year)	Disability issues questions
33 (1990)	For each of the following areas, would you be in favor or not of basic regulations being applied in all the countries of the European Community ? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of the disabled, for example their integration into working life
34.2 (199)	Do you think that some types of people of your age experience discrimination, in education, training, getting a job, or at work (if yes) Which types do you think of? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handicapped
35.1 (1991)	So you occasionally or never use public transport. Here is a list of possible reasons some people have given us for not often using public transport. Would you please give me the 3 reasons that apply most in your own case <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have physical problems, disabilities which make the use of public transport difficult

Eurobarometer number (year)	Disability issues questions
	<p>So you use some public transport at least once a week. Here is a list of possible reasons some people have given us for using the public transport. Would you please give me the 3 reasons that apply most in your own case</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport is now easily accessible to old people and disabled persons
<p>37.1 (1992)</p> <p>(with disability identification question(s))</p>	<p>Do you personally think that the following people are sufficiently well protected or not ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sick or disabled <p>Some people have extra family responsibilities, because they look after someone who has a long term illness, who is handicapped or elderly.</p> <p>a) Is there anyone living with you who has a long term illness, who is handicapped or elderly, whom you look after or give special help to?</p> <p>b) Do you provide some regular service or help to such a person not living with you?</p>
<p>40 (1993)</p>	<p>For each one of the following situations, would you think of it as (SPLIT BALLOT : POVERTY & SOCIAL EXCLUSION) or not ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having a major physical handicap
<p>47.2/ 47.2ovr (1997)</p>	<p>a) I am going to read out a number of areas in which the European Union could be more active. Which ones do you think the European Union should give priority to in the next five years ?</p> <p>b) And in which ones do you think the European Union should not take any action at all ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal opportunities, that is, no discrimination based on gender, race, disability, etc <p>Some people feel uneasy when they meet people who are different from themselves, for example, people who have different appearance, behaviour, opinions, habits or way of life. Do you feel uneasy in the presence of any people in your daily life ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physically handicapped people • Mentally handicapped people
<p>54.2 (2001)</p> <p>'Attitudes of Europeans to Disability'</p> <p>(with disability identification question(s))</p>	<p>In general, do you feel completely at ease, somewhat at ease, somewhat uneasy, or very uneasy in the presence of people with disabilities?</p> <p>And, in general, do you think that other people feel completely at ease, somewhat at ease, somewhat uneasy, or very uneasy in the presence of people with disabilities?</p> <p>For each of the following groups, do you think that, generally, access to public transport / public services is very difficult, fairly difficult, not very difficult or not at all difficult.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blind people • Deaf people • Physically disabled people • Intellectually disabled people

Eurobarometer number (year)	Disability issues questions
	<p>On the whole, would you say that over the last ten years access to public places for people with disabilities has improved very much, somewhat improved, not very improved or not at all improved?</p> <p>From the following list, who do you think is actually responsible for improving access to public places for people with disabilities?</p> <p>And, who do you think should be responsible for such improvements?</p> <p>How aware are you of the various types of disabilities? Would you say you are fairly aware or fairly unaware of the various types of disabilities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual disabilities, hearing impairments, neuromuscular impairments, skeletal impairments, cerebral palsy, spinal cord injury, head injury, stroke, loss of limbs, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, arthritis, asthma, cancer, diabetes, epilepsy, brain injury, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, mental retardation, psychiatric disabilities <p>What percentage of the population in your country do you think has a physical disability of any kind?</p> <p>Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Something should be done to involve people with disabilities more in society e.g. by facilitating their access to public places • Children with disabilities should be taught in the same schools as other children • People with disabilities are just like everybody else • It is more difficult to deal with mentally disabled people than psychically disabled people • Mentally disabled people should be separated from the community • More money should be spent on removing physical barriers which complicate the life of physically disabled people • Seeing disabled children makes me feel sad • Disabled people as less productive at the work place <p>Do you think you would feel at ease, with a person in a wheelchair:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working as a GP • Being your boss • Being your next door neighbour • Being your colleague • Working in a shop • Being a politician • Being an artist • Working as a teacher

Eurobarometer number (year)	Disability issues questions
<p>57.0 (2002) 'Discrimination in Europe I'</p> <p>(with disability identification question(s))</p>	<p>Why do you think he /she was discriminated against or harassed? because...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He/she is physically disabled • He /she has learning difficulties/mental illness <p>(above question is asked in general, in relation to public services, getting house/accommodation)</p> <p>In your opinion, for what reason(s) have you been discriminated against? Because...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am physically disabled • I have learning difficulties/mental illness <p>(above question is asked in relation to , work, looking for a job, primary school, secondary school, university, getting house/accommodation)</p> <p>Do you think that, with the same qualifications, the following people have less chance, the same chance or more chance than everyone else of getting a job training or promotion,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A physically disabled person • A person with learning difficulties/mental illness <p>Do you think it is right or wrong to refuse a job or a training to an applicant because he/she is a ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A physically disabled person • A person with learning difficulties/mental illness <p>Do you think that in general people consider it right or wrong to refuse a job or a training to an applicant because he/she is a ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A physically disabled person • A person with learning difficulties/mental illness <p>Do you think it is right or wrong to refuse a promotion to an person because he/she is a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A physically disabled person • A person with learning difficulties/mental illness <p>Do you think that in general people consider it right or wrong to refuse a promotion to an person because he/she is a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A physically disabled person • - A person with learning difficulties/mental illness
<p>59.2 (2003)</p>	<p>Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements relating to rail services within your country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities for people with reduced mobility or disabilities are good <p>Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements relating to international rail services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities for people with reduced mobility or disabilities are good

Eurobarometer number (year)	Disability issues questions
<p>60 (2003)</p> <p>(with disability identification question(s))</p>	<p>I am going to read you some statements about people with disabilities and work. Please answer yes or no to the following statements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with disabilities have the same legal rights as anyone else to a job • People with disabilities have the same legal rights as anyone else to take part in a training • There are European laws against discrimination in the work place on the grounds of disability • In general, employers make the necessary changes in the work place to employ disabled people • People with severe physical or intellectual disabilities should only work in sheltered workshops <p>How aware are you of the various types of disabilities? Would you say you are fairly aware or fairly unaware of the various types of disabilities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual disabilities, hearing impairments, neuromuscular impairments, skeletal impairments, cerebral palsy, spinal cord injury, head injury, stroke, loss of limbs, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, arthritis, asthma, cancer, diabetes, epilepsy, brain injury, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, mental retardation, psychiatric disabilities <p>What percentage of the population in your country do you think has a physical disability of any kind?</p> <p>Questions on "European year of people with disabilities"</p>
<p>65.4 (2006)</p> <p>'Discrimination in the European Union II'</p> <p>(with disability identification question(s))</p>	<p>For each of the following types of discrimination, could you please tell me whether it is in your opinion is very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, or rare in your country. Discrimination on the base of ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability <p>If you compare the situation with 5 years ago, would you say that the following types of discrimination are more common or less common in your country. Discrimination on the base of ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability <p>Statement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More money should be spent on eliminating physical obstacles which make the lives of those who have a disability difficult <p>When a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A disability

Eurobarometer number (year)	Disability issues questions
	<p>Would you say that the fact of belonging to the following groups tends to be an advantage, disadvantage or neither in your country's society at the current time. The fact of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being disabled <p>Would you say that with equivalent qualifications or diplomas, the following people would be, less likely, as likely or more likely to get a job, be accepted for a training or be promoted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A disabled person compared to a able-bodied person <p>Would you say we...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need more disabled people in the workplace <p>Would you be in favour of or opposed to specific measures being adopted to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment? Specific measure for people depending on their</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability <p>Please tell me whether, in your opinion, in your country there is a law which prohibits the following types of discrimination when hiring new employees. Discrimination on bases of...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability <p>Do you have friends or acquaintances who are disabled?</p>
<p>69.1 (2008) 'Discrimination in the European Union III'</p> <p>(with disability identification question(s))</p>	<p>For each of the following types of discrimination, could you please tell me whether it is in your opinion is very widespread , fairly widespread, fairly rare, or rare in your country. Discrimination on the base of ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability <p>If you compare the situation with 5 years ago, would you say that the following types of discrimination are more common or less common in your country. Discrimination on the base of ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability <p>In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of one or more of of the following grounds? Was it a discrimination on basis of...?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability <p>In the past 12 months, have you witnessed someone being discriminated against or harassed on the basis of one or more of of the following grounds? Was it discrimination on basis of...?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability



Eurobarometer number (year)	Disability issues questions
	<p>For each of the following situations, please tell me using this scale from 1 to 10 how you would personally feel about it. On this scale, '1' means that you would be "very uncomfortable" and '10' means that you would be "totally comfortable" with this situation...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having a disabled person as a neighbor <p>And using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having someone from each of the following categories in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A disabled person <p>When a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A disability <p>Would you be in favor of or opposed to specific measures being adopted to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment? Specific measure for people depending on their</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability <p>Please tell me whether, in your opinion, in your country there is a law which prohibits the following types of discrimination when hiring new employees. Discrimination on bases of...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability <p>Do you have friends or acquaintances who are disabled?</p>

Transport issues are addressed by various Eurobarometers. Eurobarometer 35.1 asks people about accessibility of public transport for their own use, while 54.2 asks about people's perception of public transport for various groups of disabled persons, about improvements of access to public places, and who should be responsible for this. Eurobarometer 59.2 asks people's opinion on the facilities that rail services offer to disabled persons.

Matters of work and welfare are addressed by Eurobarometer 33 (is integration of disabled persons into working life a subject for national regulation in all EU countries), 37.1 (whether sick and disabled persons are sufficiently protected), and 40.0 (whether having a major physical impairment implies poverty or social exclusion).

Eurobarometer 60.0 from 2003 contains some disability related questions as part of the European Year of People with Disabilities. It focuses on opinions on the relationships between work and disability. It asks whether people think that disabled people have the same rights to a job, and to training, whether employees adjust workplaces, and whether people with severe impairments should only work in sheltered jobs.

Notably, Eurobarometer 54.2 from 2001 on *Attitudes of Europeans to Disability* is informative about people's opinions on disabled persons. It addresses various issues, such as: do people feel at ease in the presence of disabled persons, what is their opinion on accessibility of public transport and public places, are they aware of various types of disabilities, how large they think the group of disabled persons is in their country, how they feel about various forms of and measures for the integration of disabled persons in societal life, and how they would feel towards a person in a wheelchair occupying various kinds of social positions (like being their boss, their neighbour, etc).

Finally, there are three Eurobarometers on *Discrimination in the European Union*, 57.0 from 2002, 65.4 from 2006 and 69.1 from 2008. In these surveys disabled persons are put forward as one of several types of groups possibly discriminated against.

The three surveys are common in that they try to measure, each in a somewhat different way, the degree to which people feel that disabled persons are discriminated generally. They also share a focus on work related issues, like whether disabled persons should have the same chances of getting a job, a training, or a promotion, and whether measures should be taking to stimulate equal opportunities in the field of employment. But also here, most of the similar questions are not repeated in exactly the same wordings, which would be favourable for longitudinal comparison.

Interim conclusions

1. In non-Eurobarometer EU-comparative surveys, disability is a much neglected issue. Only a few EU-comparative surveys contain questions on disability, and in each case the questions are few in number. If surveys address issues of disability they are mostly concerning care for disabled persons.
2. In the Eurobarometer series disability issues have been paid more attention. Most importantly, there are four surveys with an explicit focus on either disability, or on discrimination concerning, amongst other groups, disabled persons. However, the attention paid to disability has not been systematic. Over the years, varying kinds of disability issues are addressed, but there is little precise repetition of questions, even within the three Eurobarometers on discrimination in the European Union.
3. Only a minority of the Eurobarometers with disability issue questions also contain some form of disability definition questions, which would allow comparison between the perspectives that disabled and non-disabled persons have on the issues addressed.

4. Findings: EU-comparative statistics and indicators

In addition to surveys, statistical information on the situation of disabled persons was the second main source of data that we looked for. With our key words in mind we screened the websites of close to 175 statistical databases that contain EU comparative data (see Appendix 5), the 1995-2008 volumes of 12 relevant international journals (see Appendix 6), and the websites of close to 50 relevant European and international organisations (see Appendix 7). The searches resulted in the identification of a series of *relevant data sources* that contain readily available data of the requested type, i.e. EU-comparative, quantitative data on one or various aspects (fields) of the situation of disabled persons⁵. In Table 6 these resources are summarized, while in Appendix 8 full information is given for each separate source⁶.

By 'readily available' we mean statistical data that are compiled from original data sources (e.g. register data, or surveys) and which are presented on public websites or in public reports. This excludes those statistics and indicators that might be compiled from such sources but which, at present, are not. For instance, statistics on the political participation of disabled persons (as compared to non-disabled persons) could be constructed from the surveys of the European Social Survey and be presented on a website or in a report, but since we did not identify these statistics in these formats we regard such data as not being 'readily available' (although, for example, the ESS data could be freely analysed).

4.1 Coverage of key fields

Table 6 follows a similar pattern to that adopted in the previous chapter to identify the most readily available and relevant sources in terms of their coverage of the same key participation fields.

⁵ During the screening, we also came across a large number of non-relevant data sources - sources that had 'a hit' on at least one of the key words, but on closer inspection showed not to contain the required type of data. We do not present or discuss these in the report, but in Appendix 9, for a subset of them, we offer a listing with their names or titles, their web address and some remarks if applicable. This listing is not only helpful in showing the comprehensiveness of our data search; it also may help delineating possible future searches for disability related data other than what is seen as relevant in the context of our specific task and report. In addition, as mentioned in chapter 2 we also found that there is a large amount of EU-cross-national and wider international statistical data on people's health, disability prevalence, and on health and disability related social spending. This health and disability prevalence data includes statistics on e.g. life expectancy, illnesses, self-reported health, obesity, prevalence of various types of disability broken down by variables as e.g. gender and age, etc. The spending data concerns statistics on government expenditure on health care, disability benefits, and such like. We have not regarded these kinds of statistics as relevant for our report, since they do not concern as such the situations and participation of disabled persons. The data sources on health, disability prevalence and spending that we found are listed in Appendix 11.

⁶ The detailed information includes: 1) source title, 2) web address, 3) brief description of aim and content, 4) the general topics covered, 5) the specific key fields covered, 6) the definition of disability used, 7) the type of data, 8) the years covered, 9) the countries included, 10) the accessibility of the data.

**Table 6: Relevant data sources of statistics and indicators, by field covered**

Source	Education	Work and employment	Income and social protection	Mobility	Information and communication	Political participation	Cultural participation	Discrimination
Reports regarding disabled persons*								
EU: Study of compilation of statistical data on disability, from the administrative registers of the member states (register data)								
EU: Poverty and intellectual disability in Europe								
OECD: Students with disabilities, learning difficulties, and disadvantages (1)								
OECD: Students with disabilities, learning difficulties, and disadvantages (2)								
OECD: Transforming disability into ability								
OECD: Sickness, disability, and Work (vol. 1)								
OECD: Sickness, disability, and Work (vol. 2)								
UN: Disability Statistics Compendium								
REPORTS re. DISABLED PERSONS and GENERAL POPULATION								
EU: Disability and Social Participation in Europe (EHP 1996)								
EU: Employment and people with disabilities (EHP 1994)								
EU: The employment situation of people with disabilities in the EU (EHP 1996)								

Source	Education	Work and employment	Income and social protection	Mobility	Information and communication	Political participation	Cultural participation	Discrimination
EU: Study on men and women with disabilities in the EU (EU-SILC 2004)								
OECD: Employment Outlook 2003								
OECD: Employment Outlook 2008								
REPORTS re. GENERAL POPULATION								
EU: European Year of People with Disabilities 2003 (Eurobarometers 54.2 2001, and 60.0 2003)								
EU: Attitudes of Europeans to persons with a disability 2001 (Eurobarometer 54.2 2001)								
EU: Discrimination in the European Union (Eurobarometer 65.4 2006)								
EU: Discrimination in the European Union (Eurobarometer 69.1 2008)								
EU: Discrimination in the European Union (Flash Eurobarometer 232 2008)								
Online Databases**								
EU: Eurostat Health and Safety								
EU: EUSI Health (disability topics)								
WHO: European Health for All Database (HFA-DB)								

* For details on each source, see Appendix 8

** See Appendix 11 for other online databases.



4.2 Socio-economic fields

As in the case of the surveys, the Table 6 shows that the most covered fields are *education, work and employment, and income and social protection*. Again, it is for the socio-economic dimension of the situation of disabled persons that most data is available. However, the type of data differs markedly between sources.

We therefore distinguish between reports that contain data on the situation of disabled persons, reports that contain comparable data for disabled and non-disabled persons, and reports with data about the population at large. In addition, we distinguish reports from online data bases.

Reports regarding disabled persons

The EU report *Study of compilation of statistical data on disability, from the administrative registers of the Member States* is unique in that it contains data from national administrative registers of the EU-25 countries, while most of the other statistics are constructed from social surveys of various kinds. In addition to data on access to education, labour position, and incomes and benefit receipt, the report offers data on the prevalence of disability, origins of disability, and access to services and long-term care.

Three reports specifically focus on the education of disabled persons. The report *Poverty and Intellectual disability in Europe* deals with prevalence of long standing health problems and (intellectual) disabilities, the educational situation and the living situation of intellectually disabled persons. Data are from focus groups and questionnaires sent to relevant organisations in countries. The OECD reports on *Students with disabilities, learning difficulties and disadvantages* offer data on (trends in) the number of students with disabilities, learning difficulties and disadvantages, places of education (special schools, special classes or regular classes), physical provisions and student/teacher ratios. Data are provided to OECD by national governments.

The OECD report *Transforming disability into ability* contains a systematic analysis of a wide array of labour market and social protection programmes targeting disabled people. The report offers comparable graphs and tables dealing with disability benefits, disability prevalence, employment rates of disabled people, income levels, and special employment programmes for disabled persons. The OECD reports on *Sickness, disability and work* also follow up on the *Transforming disability into ability* project. The reports focus on what leads disabled people to withdraw from the labour market. Comparable statistics in the reports deal with social spending, employment and poverty rates, and with inflow and outflow into disability benefits. Each of the two reports covers a specific set of OECD member countries.

Finally, the *UN Disability Statistics Compendium* offers a compilation of detailed national data on disability and disabled persons for 55 countries including 11 European countries. The data covers demographic and socioeconomic topics, including age, sex, residence, marital status, educational attainment, economic activity, type of living arrangements, household characteristics, causes of impairment and special aids used by disabled persons.

Reports regarding disabled persons and general population

Four notable EU reports present statistics and graphs concerning disability and disabled persons based on analyses of EU comparative socio-economic surveys. Some of the data regards disabled persons only, but many statistics on work, income and education compare the situation of disabled and non-disabled persons.

For instance, the statistical pocketbook on *Disability and social participation in Europe* contains comparisons on the education, work and income situation of three population groups: people with severe disabilities, people with moderate disabilities, people without disabilities, as defined by a 'global disability question' in the ECHP 1996. Based on data from ECHP 1994 and 1996 respectively, the two EU reports on the employment situation of disabled persons focus on work issues, and for many statistics they offer comparisons of the situation of disabled and non-disabled persons.

The report *Study on men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC* compares the results of the EU SILC (2004) with the EU LFS ad hoc module on disability from 2002.

The report presents tables and graphs of the answers of both surveys, and compares disabled and non-disabled persons on various education, work and income indicators.

The *OECD Employment Outlook* reports provide an annual assessment of labour market developments and prospects in member countries, and usually include some disability relevant statistics. However, the statistics concerned (e.g. regarding employment rates of disabled persons, sheltered employment, and work related illness) are not systematically covered in each of the reports.

Reports regarding the general population

Contrary to the reports mentioned above, the reports highlighted in this section are not about actual situations regarding the education, work and income of disabled persons, but about the general public's views and ideas about them. The reports are based on data from various Eurobarometer surveys. The report on the *European year of people with disabilities* presents data from the Eurobarometers 54.2 2001, and 60.0 2003, about people's awareness of various kinds of disabilities, their opinion on the legal rights of disabled persons, and on work (adaptations) that should be available. The report on *Attitudes of Europeans to persons with a disability* presents data from the 2001 Eurobarometer 54.2 on whether people feel at ease in the presence of disabled people, and especially on their opinions regarding access to public transport, public services, restaurants, hotels, universities, schools, workplaces, sports events, and cultural events for groups like blind people, deaf people, physically disabled people, and intellectually disabled people. Both reports show data about people's perceptions of the prevalence rates of disability in their home country.

Of the three reports on discrimination in the European Union, the 2006 report, with data from the Eurobarometer 65.4, and the 2008 report, with data from Eurobarometer 69.1, focus mostly on work-related discrimination issues (e.g. to what degree disabled persons would be entitled to a job and equal employment opportunities) but they also show data concerning people's perception of and experiences with discrimination actually taking place. The Flash Barometer report presents data on people's perception of discrimination in specific fields, like housing, healthcare, educational system, consumption and insurance policies.

Online databases

Apart from reports there are two major EU-comparative online data bases with relevant statistics concerning disability and disabled persons. Although both data bases contain a large amount of health related data, they also do have important break downs of, especially, work and employment by health status and/or degree of functional limitation.

The *Eurostat Health and Safety database* contains aggregated micro data about accidents at work, health and safety at work, health status (EU-SILC based and HIS based), employment of disabled persons, etc. The *EUSI Health database*, which is part of the European System of Social Indicators, offers indicators compiled from various national and international surveys (for instance ECHP, EU-SILC, ISSP, EVS/WVS, EWCS, etc.). Finally, The WHO *European Health for All database* offers EU comparable basic health statistics, but also the percentage of disabled persons of working age that engaged in regular occupational activity.

4.3 Other fields

Where other than the socio-economic fields are covered, the amount and range of readily available data is often very limited and mostly regards public ideas and opinions, rather than actual situations. In the case of *mobility*, the data in the EU report on *Attitudes of Europeans to Disability* only include the general public's opinion about the difficulty of access to public transport for blind people, deaf people, physically disabled people, and intellectually disabled people.

The mobility related data in the *Eurostat Health and Safety* and *EUSI Health* databases regards degrees of activity restriction (like e.g. walking, climbing stairs, and such like).

Regarding the field of *information and communication* there is no readily available EU-comparative statistical data, with the exception of *EUSI Health* data on people experiencing severe visual and hearing impairments. In the case of *cultural participation* the only available statistics we came across are in the EU report on *Attitudes of Europeans to Disability* with regard to people's opinion about the difficulty of access to sports/cultural events for blind people, deaf people, physically disabled people, and intellectually disabled people.

Discrimination is a field that is relatively well covered. Statistical information can be found in EU reports, which show data constructed from Eurobarometer surveys from 2006 (65.4) and 2008 (Flash 232, and 69.1). Typically, this information regards the general public's opinions on, perceptions of, and experiences with discrimination against specific groups in European societies, among which are disabled persons (see Table 5 for details on the survey questions). We did not come across data specifically on disabled persons' own experiences of discrimination (although, for example, Eurobarometer 65.4 2006 might be used for producing such data, since it contains a 'Type 2' disability identification question: see Table 3).

Finally, with regard to *housing* we found comparative data in the *UN Disability Statistics Compendium* regarding the number of disabled people staying in long-term placements, day care institutions and those receiving care at home. In addition, there is the EU report *Included in Society* which contains country-information on residential institutions for disabled people and its follow-up, the EU report *Comparative cost analysis: Community-based services as an alternative to institutions*, which contains tables with data on residential establishments, their residents and staff for 27 EU member countries and Turkey. Details of all three reports are in Appendix 8.



4.4 Interim conclusions

1. Quite a lot of EU-comparative data on the actual socio-economic situation of disabled persons (compared to that of non-disabled persons) is readily available in the format of reports, and some in the format of data bases. The reports show statistics and indicators constructed from micro data of EU-comparative socio-economic surveys, like ECHP, EU-SILC and LFS 2002 ad hoc module. However, since the disability definitions differ between these surveys, and the reporting on their data seems not to follow systematic planning (some waves or micro data are not analysed, different indicators are constructed per survey, etc.), it would be difficult to build up a more complete picture of the socio-economic situation of disabled persons in European countries over time.
2. Discrimination is another field where EU-comparative data is readily available, because a number of Eurobarometer surveys have paid attention to either the attitudes people have on disabled persons, with inclusion of discrimination items, or to discrimination, with inclusion of disabled people as a possible target group for discrimination.
3. There is hardly any EU-comparative statistical data readily available in the fields of mobility, information and communication, political participation and cultural participation.



5. Conclusions and recommendations

With a view on monitoring the implementation, in European Countries, of the UN Convention on the *Rights of People with Disabilities* and the EU Action Plan there is a great need for EU comparative data on the situation of disabled people. The main purpose of this report was to ‘to identify the opportunities for national comparisons between European countries regarding quantitative data on the situation of disabled people, through an annotated review of existing relevant data sources’.

Here we present our conclusions with regard to the task’s central objectives, which were:

1. To provide systematic information on the availability of EU-comparative quantitative data on the situation of disabled people in European countries
2. To signal important gaps in EU-comparative data, and to provide, if available, national examples of data regarding a specific gap
3. To provide evaluative conclusions on EU-comparative data sources
4. To suggest indicative recommendations for future EU-comparative data initiatives in the field

5.1 The availability of EU-comparative quantitative data on the situation of disabled people in European countries

With lists of relevant key words in mind we screened a large number of surveys and statistical sources on the presence of relevant quantitative EU-comparative data.

In the case of surveys we looked for whether they contained *disability identification questions* (that is, questions that ask about respondent’s health and disability status) and/or *disability issue questions* (that is, questions about respondent’s opinions, attitudes, or perceptions concerning disability, disabled persons, and such like). At the same time we noted whether questionnaires contained questions regarding eight key fields of participation. In the case of statistical sources we screened whether they contained EU-comparative, quantitative data on one or more fields of the situation of disabled persons. Our conclusions with regard to the availability of data can be summarized for each type of source separately.

Surveys

An EU-comparative survey’s potential as a source for cross-national comparison of the situation of disabled persons depends on the number and types of participation fields it covers, as well as on the type of disability identification questions it contains. As for the coverage of fields our conclusions are:

1. The socio-economic fields of *education, work and employment* and *income/social protection* stand out as the fields that are covered by all EU-comparative surveys that have (some form of) disability identification questions. This makes them potentially the aspects of the life situation of disabled persons for which most comparative knowledge could be derived. The measurement of these fields is more detailed in the EU-comparative socio-economic surveys (like LSF, ECHP, EU-SILC, LIS, LWS), compared to the EU-comparative opinion surveys (like ESS, EVS, ISSP, Eurobarometer, and others).
2. The socio-economic surveys do not cover more than the socio-economic fields, with the exception of LIS and LWS that measure people’s spending on transport, communication and cultural participation.

3. Apart from the socio-economic fields, *political participation* is the field that is covered most by the opinion surveys. Coverage of the other fields is, mostly, fragmentary and in little detail.
One exception is *cultural participation* in as far as people's participation in voluntary work activities (either passively or actively) is concerned, and a second exception regards *discrimination*, since there are five relevant Eurobarometers on disability and discrimination in Europe.
4. Among the opinion surveys the European Social Survey ESS stands out as one that covers all fields (except one: mobility), in each of its three waves (with a fourth wave coming up in 2008/9). The longitudinal character of ESS and the fact that each wave covers 22-26 EU countries add to its potential value as a source for national comparisons of the situation of disabled people.
5. The International Social Survey Program ISSP stands out as the opinion survey with a longstanding series of waves (from 1988 onwards with one to two year intervals) and a rather strong measurement of political participation. However, the fact that there is quite strong variation in the set of countries that is represented in each wave detracts from the value of its longitudinal character.
6. The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer CCEB stands out as a longitudinal survey in EU candidate countries, which covers most fields. However, the measures within fields are not very detailed, and the survey series has ended now that the candidate countries have become members of the EU.

Apart from the question which fields are covered by surveys, their potential as a source for EU-comparative data on the situation of disabled people depends very strongly on whether they allow for an adequate distinction between disabled and non-disabled persons. Our conclusions with regard to the disability identification questions of the EU-comparative surveys are:

1. There are no EU comparative surveys with disability definition questions that closely match the UN definition of disabled persons.
2. There is quite some variation in identification questions between the surveys, but four types can be distinguished.
 - Type 1 questions, which only ask about people's health status, are least close to the UN definition. Their value as measures of disability may be questioned seriously, unless they are followed by a series of questions that specify the health and disability status for those respondents who report poor health.
 - Type 2 questions, which are most commonly used in EU comparative surveys (but not in all) are closer to the UN definition, because they not only refer to longer duration of the health condition, but also to hindrance, that is, to whether people perceive that they are limited in their work and/or daily activities.
 - Type 3 questions ask respondents to qualify themselves as 'disabled'. There is no reference to types of health conditions, limitations, or barriers. In an international comparative context it might be difficult to attribute an objective meaning to the answers people give.
 - Type 4 questions specify a number of impairments and/or limitations. They give more information and might be less culturally biased, but it requires reflection about which and how many of the specified impairments and limitations a respondent should mention in order to be considered as a disabled person.
3. All questions that use terms like 'health' and 'disability' are subjected to cultural bias, since respondents' definitions of the terms tends to vary between countries.

4. ESS stands out as the opinion survey with the most extended set of disability definition questions that closely follows the Minimum European Health Module (MEHM), developed by Eurostat to improve comparability of disability data. EU-SILC stands out in this same respect among the socio-economic surveys. Also the LFS ad hoc module 2002 has an extended set of questions measuring the character, duration and effects of self-reported health problems and disability, but contrary to the repetitive EU-SILC, it has, so far, been a one-off module only.
5. Questions on whether people receive disability benefits, pensions or allowances may be of additional help to distinguish disabled and non-disabled persons on the basis of Type 1-4 questions.

We also screened the EU-comparative surveys, to consider whether they contained questions on disability issues. Our conclusions in this respect are:

1. In non-Eurobarometer EU-comparative surveys disability is a much neglected issue. Only a few of them contain questions on disability, and in each case the questions are few in number. If surveys address issues of disability they are mostly concerning respondent's care for disabled persons.
2. In the Eurobarometer series disability issues have been paid more attention. Most importantly, there are four surveys with an explicit focus on either disability, or on discrimination concerning, amongst other groups, disabled persons. However, the attention paid to disability has not been systematic. Over the years, varying kinds of disability issues are addressed, but there is hardly any exact repetition of questions, not even within the three Eurobarometers on discrimination in the European Union.
3. Only a minority of the Eurobarometers with disability issue questions also contain some form of disability definition questions, which would allow comparison of the perspectives that disabled and non-disabled persons have on the issues addressed.

Statistical data sources

Our conclusions with regard to the statistical data sources that we screened are:

1. Considerable EU-comparative data on the actual *socio-economic situation* of disabled persons (compared to that of non-disabled persons) is readily available in the format of reports, and some in the format of data bases. The reports show statistics and indicators constructed from micro data of EU-comparative socio-economic surveys, like ECHP, EU-SILC and LFS 2002 ad hoc module. However, since the disability definitions differ between these surveys, and the reporting of their data seems not to follow systematic planning (some waves or micro data are not analysed, different indicators are constructed per survey, etc.), it would be difficult to build up a more or less complete picture of the socio-economic situation of disabled persons in European countries over time.
2. *Discrimination* is another field where EU-comparative data is readily available, because a number of Eurobarometer surveys paid attention to either the attitudes people have on disabled persons, with inclusion of discrimination items, or to discrimination, with inclusion of disabled people as a possible target group for discrimination.
3. There is hardly any EU-comparative statistical data readily available in the fields of *mobility, information and communication, political participation and cultural participation*.



5.2 Gaps in EU-comparative data

There are clearly many gaps in the EU-comparative data that could be used for cross-national comparison of the situation of disabled people. The gaps we found relate to various issues, and can be summarised as follows:

Fields of participation

Most of the disability-relevant EU-comparative quantitative data that is available regards the socio-economic position of disabled persons, that is, their educational achievement, income situation, and especially their position on the labour market. However, this is not to say that this kind of information is highly adequate with a view to EU-cross-national monitoring of policy effects. There is much debate about the validity and comparability of disability identification (in surveys and in register data). Despite the regular (but not systematic) publication of reports (e.g. based on data from LFS, ECHP, and EU-SILC) a systematic compilation and reporting of comparative statistics (taken from socio-economic and opinion micro-data) seems not to have been organised at the European level yet.

A second field where considerable data is available regards discrimination, thanks to the fact that various Eurobarometer surveys paid attention to this. However, also here there is little or no systematic approach, in that data is not gathered repeatedly over fixed time intervals, and there is little overlap of questions between surveys.

There is a general lack of EU-comparative data concerning the (relative) participation of disabled persons in the fields of mobility, information and communication, politics, and culture.

Unit of measurement

The data that we found in all the sources that we screened concerns individual people as the unit of measurement. This may be either disabled people (as in health data, labour market position statistics, people's experience of discrimination etc.) or non-disabled people. The EU-comparative surveys sample from individuals or individuals in households, while much of the statistical information is compiled from socio-economic surveys that use similar types of samples.

One could easily imagine other types of relevant and important data, concerning other units of measurement, like schools, public buildings, transport systems, libraries, etc., whose prevalence, accessibility and functioning play a very important role when it comes to the societal participation of disabled persons. Such measurement is fundamental to measurement and indicators within a social model of disability approach. However, in our extended search we did not find EU-comparative data for this type of units.

Samples of disabled persons

Almost all data sources that we came across in our search (be it surveys, or statistics compiled from surveys) are based on samples among the general population of countries, with inclusion of disabled persons. We did not find any data sources based on information taken from disabled persons only. That is, we notice a lack of group-specific data, compared to generic data.

However, this may be an artefact of our search strategy, in which we excluded data with a pre-dominantly medical perspective. In medicine, there is a tradition of ‘handicap questionnaires’ carried out among disabled persons, and in some of these surveys also issues of participation are measured (e.g. with regard to mobility, work, social relationships, and economic self-sufficiency).

Whilst analysis of the datasets was not part of our mapping task, it is also important to note that the statistical representation of disabled people within generic population samples may also place considerable constraints on the disability-specific conclusions that can be drawn.

Time series

With a view to monitoring, cross-nationally, developments in the situation of disabled persons it is imperative to have longitudinal data. Most of the EU-comparative opinion and socio-economic surveys that we screened and discussed are repetitive. However, in most cases there are specific problems that detract from their potential as adequate sources for relevant longitudinal data. For instance, CCEB has ended now that the candidate countries have become full EU members; EVS and ISSP have a poor disability identification question; ISSP has strong variation in the composition of the group of countries that participate in each wave; Eurobarometer has little repetition of specific relevant (sets of) survey questions.

Among the opinion surveys ESS stands out as a repetitive survey with disability identification questions coming very close to the standardized Minimum European Health Module (MEHM), and EU-SILC stands out in this respect among the socio-economic surveys. Both surveys cover all EU member countries. This would suggest that they offer the best potential amongst the existing surveys for use in monitoring.

Clearly, there are important gaps in EU-comparative disability related data. This is the case with regard to the preceding issues but the gaps become profound if one combines multiple demands - for example, a requirement for comparative time series data, for all EU countries, concerning the accessibility of libraries, or time series data with regard to disabled persons’ participation in leisure activities, and so on.

We do not exclude that there may be national examples that could be of use as models of good practice to develop future European comparative data, although this was beyond the scope of our focus for this report. A strategy to explore more directly and the kinds of national indicators and information that are available in each country (e.g. via networks of experts and organisations in the field) could elicit a number of good national examples (e.g. in relation to specific surveys targeting disabled people).

Finally, on the one hand there are large data gaps, but on the other hand available data sources seem to be underused. We refer here to the fact that none of the non-Eurobarometer EU-comparative opinion surveys with disability identification questions have been systematically used to construct and analyse differences in opinions, perceptions and behaviour of disabled versus non-disabled persons. Of these surveys, the European Social Survey ESS would be a most interesting source for such purposes. Its disability definition questions are close to those of the Minimum European Health Module, which guarantees a measurement of disability that is no worse than that applied in disability reports using EU-SILC data. It has questions covering all of the participation fields that we distinguished (except mobility), it is repetitive (3 waves, with a fourth available in 2009), and it covers all member states of the EU.



5.3 Evaluative conclusions on EU-comparative data sources

It would be particularly useful to determine in detail the issues of inter-EU comparability, in terms of validity and reliability, of the data available in the sources that we would find. This, however, was not possible within the scope of this initial mapping review. Although there are numerous warnings to be careful with cross-national comparison in many of the statistical data bases and reports, there is a general lack of precise information on the issues of validity, reliability and comparability. Providing adequately resourced independent evaluations based on analyses of these issues, even if only for the major data sources, would require a significant study in itself and thus goes well beyond the limitations of this initial review.

Clearly, as our report stipulates in several of its sections (notably, Appendix 10) there are significant problems of comparability. Especially where data from registers are used, differences in disability definitions between countries and organisations may constitute a serious problem. But data based on social surveys is not problem free either. Disability definitions may differ also between surveys, and although the development and use of the Minimum European Health Module (MEHM) by Eurostat is a welcome initiative, promoting EU-comparability in the field, the facts remain that: first, that there may be cultural bias in respondents' answers to disability and health related questions; second, that the MEHM is not yet systematically applied in EU-comparative surveys (not even in all of the Eurobarometer series); and third, the MEHM module is highly generic, that is, the questions do not refer to any specific health problems, or to specific barriers, or to specific activities and fields of participation that might be involved.

5.4 Indicative recommendations for future EU-comparative data initiatives in the field

The present state of the art concerning EU-comparative data on the situation of disabled persons is far from what would be needed to be able to monitor and benchmark this situation cross-nationally over time. For this, the existing data sources cover too few fields of this situation and often in a too fragmented way. Differences in disability definitions between sources are frequent and large, the degree of (exact) repetition of measurements is too low, and data concerning units other than individual persons is close to non-existent. Clearly, there is some way to go to substantially improve this situation. As first steps to be taken we suggest consideration to:

1. Promote the inclusion of the MEHM module, in exactly the same wording, in all EU-comparative surveys (whether or not sponsored by Eurostat). This would improve (but not completely solve the problem of) the comparability of measures of the categories of disabled and non-disabled persons between surveys, countries and time periods.
2. Create a public website with systematised information on the EU-comparative disability data that is available in reports and data bases. For example, this could use a simple format (like the EU Gender Mainstreaming Database⁷, which offers a homepage with a collection of relevant links) or for a more sophisticated format (like the European Data Center for Work and Welfare⁸, which offers standardized, detailed information on, and direct access to, comparative data sources of various types and contents). This would improve the general awareness of, and access to, existing disability data for policy makers, academics, interest groups, and citizens alike. This may also be an appropriate extension of ANED's work.

⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/gender_equality/gender_mainstreaming/gender/exp_group_en.html

⁸ www.edacwowe.eu

3. Extend the amount and type of data that is available. This is, of course, a very general recommendation, which can be implemented in many ways and degrees. It would be unrealistic to expect that any single organisation or actor would be able to take on the task of filling all the gaps concerning fields, measurement units, samples and time series that we have pointed to. However, as mentioned, there seems to be an under use of existing data sources, like the EU-comparative opinion surveys.

As a first, relatively easy, step in extending the data on the situation of disabled people it would be useful to fund an analysis of the waves of the European Social Survey, with a focus on constructing comparable, time series data on differences in participation between disabled and non-disabled persons in the fields of education, work, income, information and communication, politics, and culture, and regarding discrimination (with controls for age, gender and educational level). The outcomes per field may perhaps not be as detailed as data from other individual sources (e.g. work issues are measured in more detail in the EU-SILC, discrimination is measured in more detail in some Eurobarometers, etc.), but the analysis of ESS waves would offer a data matrix with more systematically comparable information, on a wider range of aspects, and for a larger number of years, than contained by any one of the existing data sources that we found in our search. In a later stage, for specific fields, more detailed data could be imputed from other surveys into the matrix (for instance, work, income and education data from the EU-SILC). Step by step one could arrive at a situation in which a systematic compilation and reporting of comparative statistics taken from EU-comparative socio-economic and opinion micro-data would result in a major improvement of the present state of art.



Annexes

Appendix 1: Journals in which articles were inspected on their use of and/or referencing to relevant surveys

Appendix 2: Organisations whose websites were screened on the availability of relevant surveys

Appendix 3: Social survey archives scanned on availability of relevant surveys

Appendix 4: Social surveys reviewed, with detailed information on each of them

Appendix 5: Examined statistical data bases that are on the website of the European Data Center for Work and Welfare (EDACwowe)

Appendix 6: Journals in which articles were inspected on their use of and/or referencing to relevant data bases

Appendix 7: Organisations whose (complete) websites have been screened on the availability of relevant databases

Appendix 8: Relevant indicators and statistics data sources, with detailed information

Appendix 9: Non-relevant indicators and statistics data sources

Appendix 10: Cross-national measurement of disability

Appendix 11: Data on health, disability prevalence and social spending



Appendix 1: Journals in which articles were inspected

The following journals contents were inspected on their use of and/or referencing to relevant surveys (volumes 1995 to 2008)

- Disability and Rehabilitation
- ALTER. European Journal of Disability Research, Journal Européen de Recherche sur le Handicap
- Disability and Society
- International Journal of Disability, Community & Rehabilitation
- International Journal of Disability, Development and Education
- Journal of Intellectual & Developmental Disability
- Journal of Intellectual Disability Research
- Journal of Occupational Psychology, Employment and Disability
- Journal of Disability Policy Studies
- Learning Disability Quarterly
- Sexuality and Disability
- Technology and Disability European Journal of Disability Research/Revue Européenne de Recherche sur le Handicap



Appendix 2: Organisations whose websites were screened

The following websites were screened for relevant surveys

Search strings used in Google

- “Disability organisation”
- “Disability Europe”
- “European disability organisation”
- “International disability organisation”
- “Disability association”
- “European disability association”
- “International disability association”

Organisations found with Google

- Action on Disability and Development
- Developmental disability association
- Disability-europe.info
- Disabled Peoples' International
- Disability Policy and Planning Institute
- Disability World
- European Association of Service Providers for Persons with a Disability
- European Blind Union
- European Disability Forum
- European Rehabilitation Academy
- European union of the deaf
- GLADNET Global Applied Disability Research and Information Network on Employment and Training
- Handicap International
- International Association for Disability and Oral Health IADH
- International Center for Disability Information
- International Disability Alliance
- International Disability and Development Consortium
- International Federation of Hard of Hearing People
- Rehabilitation International
- The Liberal Democrat Disability Association
- The World Blind Union
- The World Network of Users and Survivors of Psychiatry
- World Federation of Deafblind
- World Federation of the Deaf
- World Institute on Disability

The EU, OECD, ILO, WHO, UN, and World bank websites were also inspected for external links to relevant organisations.



Appendix 3: Social survey archives scanned

The following archives were scanned for relevant surveys.

CESSDA

The Council of European Social Science Data Archives is the major European umbrella organisation for a large number of social science data archives. Its website offers an overview of European and national data archives and provides access to data sets and metadata for a large number of countries and years via direct links.

IFDO

The International Federation of Data Organisations in the Social Sciences is an international organisation representing data archive organisations in various parts of the world, especially in Europe and North America. Its website offers links to information on social science research, data archives and data files from countries all over the world.

MZES Guide to Socio-economic Surveys

This guide to socio-economic surveys covers surveys conducted by official statistical institutes at the national and European level. The site lists and describes the surveys, offers access to documentation and further links, but does not link directly to the surveys' datasets.

EDACwowe

EDACwowe is a meta-data-shell that gives information and direct access to EU-comparative micro and macro data in the fields of work and welfare, and in a series of related fields.



Appendix 4: annotated details of the social surveys reviewed

Here we present and provide information on the surveys that we screened with key-word lists. In case of repeated surveys, all questionnaires have been scanned.

For each survey we give *general information* on: title, URL, brief description, survey type, general topics covered, countries covered, where questionnaires and data can be obtained, and a contact address.

This info is followed by *disability relevant information* on: the disability identification questions contained by the survey, the disability issues questions it has, and what questions it has regarding the key fields of participation that we distinguish in this report.

In case of surveys with multiple waves we give general information for the survey as a whole, and disability relevant information for each separate wave.

Opinion Surveys

- CCEB Candidates Country Eurobarometer (all waves since 2001)
- Consolidation of Democracy in Central and Eastern Europe (1992, 2001)
- CSES: Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (1996-2001, 2001-2006)
- EES: European Election Studies (1979, 1989, 1994, 1999, 2004)
- EQLS: European Quality of Life Survey (2003)
- ESS: European Social Survey (2002/3, 2004/5, 2006/7)
- Eurobarometer (all waves since 1962)
- Evoter: European Voter Database (all waves since 1985)
- EVS: European Values Study (1981, 1990, 1999/2000, 2008)
- EWCS: European Working Conditions Survey (1991, 1996, 2000, 2001, 2005)
- ISJP: International Social Justice Project (1991, 1996)
- ISSP: International Social Survey Program (1988-1991, 1993-2000, 2002-2003, 2005, 2008)
- OECD PISA: Programme for International Student Assessment (2000, 2006)
- PPAS: Population Policy Acceptance Study (1991, 2000)
- SHARE: Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement (2004)
- Eurobarometer

Socio-economic surveys

- ECHP: European Community Household Panel (1994-2001)
- ESWT: European Survey on Working Time and Work-life Balance (2004/2005)
- EU LFS : European Union Labour Force Survey (1999-2006)
- EU SILC: European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (2003-2008)
- FFS: Fertility and Family Survey (1990s)
- LIS: Luxembourg Income Study (1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2004)
- LWS: Luxembourg Wealth Study (all datasets)
- SES: European Union Structure of Earnings Survey (2002)



The following surveys were also screened, but contained no relevant data (and are therefore not annotated in detail).

- CNEF: Cross-National Equivalent File (all waves)
- IALS: International Adult Literacy Study
- PIRLS: Progress in International Reading Literacy Study
- TIMSS: Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study

Candidate Countries Eurobarometer

Title	Candidate Countries Eurobarometer
Link	http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/survey-data/eurobarometer/candidate-countries-eb/
Brief description	The Candidate Countries Barometers is a cross-national survey held under European Union candidate countries. Until the EU enlargement, the surveys were held five times a year. The surveys contain selected trend questions and topical modules, which are to a large extent comparable to the standard Eurobarometer.
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-national • Cross-sectional design • Representative national samples, ≥ 15 years of age
General topics	Agriculture, countries benefits of EU membership, equality, European Union enlargement, health, immigration, income, media, science and technology, well-being, work
Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 former candidate countries • All countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey
Questionnaires	Downloadable per wave in PDF format; from http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/survey-data/eurobarometer/candidate-countries-eb/study-overview/
Data availability	Downloadable per wave in SPSS, STATA and SAS; from http://zocat.gesis.org/webview/index.jsp Online analysis; at http://zocat.gesis.org/webview/index.jsp
Contact	meinhard.moschner@gesis.org or eurobarometer@ec.europa.eu

Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.1

Disability (health) identifying questions	Do you have any long-standing illness, disability, that limits your activities in any way ? By long-standing, I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you for a period of time. Some people have extra family responsibilities, because they look after someone who has a long term illness, who is handicapped or elderly. a) Is there anyone living with you who has a long term illness, who is handicapped or elderly, whom you look after or give special help to b) Do you provide some regular service or help to such a person NOT living with you ?	
Disability related questions	-	
Fields	Education	Age of graduation Level education
	Work and employment	Employment status Occupational status Unemployment Quality of work
	Income and social protection	Income
	Mobility	Access to services
	Information and communication	Access to tv, radio, paper, internet
	Political participation	political participation questions (trade unions and political organisation)
	Cultural participation	Social and cultural participation questions
	Discrimination	

Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2001.1, 2002.2-2003.5

Only disability (health) identifying question:
Retired / unable to work through illness

Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2004.1

Disability (health) identifying questions	<p>Do you have any long-standing illness, health problem or handicap that limits to some extent or severely, your work or your activities? This includes all types of health problems as well as those due to old age</p> <p>Some people have extra family responsibilities, because they look after someone who has a long term illness, who is handicapped or elderly.</p> <p>a) Is there anyone living with you who has a long term illness, who is handicapped or elderly, whom you look after or give special help to</p> <p>b) Do you provide some regular service or help to such a person NOT living with you?</p> <p>Over the last 12 months would you say your health has on the whole been very good, good, fair, bad, very bad</p>	
Disability related questions	-	
Fields	Education	Age of graduation Level education
	Work and employment	Employment status Occupational status
	Income and social protection	Income Poverty
	Mobility	Satisfaction with transportation
	Information and communication	Trust in press/radio/tv
	Political participation	Interest/ trust in politics
	Cultural participation	
	Discrimination	

Consolidation of Democracy in Central and Eastern Europe (1992, 2001)

Title	Consolidation of Democracy in Central and Eastern Europe
Link	http://zacat.gesis.org/webview/index.jsp and http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/survey-data/studies-from-eastern-europe/comparative-studies/#ZA4054 Consolidation of Democracy in Central and Eastern Europe 1990-2001
Brief description	The Consolidation of Democracy in Central and Eastern Europe study is a comparative survey with two waves, in 1992 and 2001. It focuses on attitudes towards democracy and system change in 14 former communist and socialist countries.
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-national • Longitudinal, cross-sectional design with waves in 1992 and 2001 • Representative national samples (except for Russia where it was held in one region), ≥ 18 years of age • Single core questionnaire (no varying modules)
General topics	Political and social participation, media, perceptions of democracy, political and general values and attitudes, attitudes towards economy and system change, work and family, citizenship, trust, party preferences, voting behavior
Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 central and eastern European countries • All countries: Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany (East and West), Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia (Krasnoyarsk), Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine
Questionnaires	Both waves downloadable in html- or xml-format; from http://zacat.gesis.org/webview/index.jsp (Studies from Eastern Europe)
Data availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pooled dataset downloadable in DIF, SPSS, Stata, and SAS format; from http://zacat.gesis.org/webview/index.jsp (Studies from Eastern Europe) • After registration, free of charge
Contact	zacat@gesis.org

No key word hits in both waves / questionnaires/ codebooks

Comparative Study of Electoral Systems, CSES

Title	Comparative Study Of Electoral Systems, CSES
Link	http://www.cses.org
Brief description	The CSES is a collaborative research programme among election study teams from around the world. Its database offers micro, meso and (qualitative and quantitative) macro data with respect to elections and electoral systems in more than 50 countries all over the world. The data of the participating countries are merged into the CSES dataset for the use of comparative and cross-level analyses.
Survey type	Merged datasets with micro, meso and macro data, for more information see http://www.cses.org
General topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro level data: vote choice, candidate and party evaluations, current and retrospective economic evaluations, evaluation of the electoral system itself • District level data: electoral returns, turnout, and the number of candidates • System or macro level data: aggregate electoral returns, electoral rules and formulas, and regime characteristics
Countries	The participating countries differ slightly per CSES dataset. Each module includes more than 30 countries all over the world (the countries are mainly European countries).
Questionnaires	Variable list accessible and downloadable in PDF format; at http://www.cses.org/varlist/varlist.htm
Data availability	<p>Merged CSES dataset 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merged dataset downloadable in Zip format; from http://www.cses.org/verify.htm • Questionnaires downloadable in Text or PDF format; from http://www.cses.org/verify.htm • Free of charge, no registration required • Web tabulator that produces frequencies, cross-tabs and graphics accessible; at http://www.jdsurvey.net/bdasepjdscses/home.jsp <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Per country and topic ○ Free of charge, except for the graphics, no registration required <p>Merged CSES dataset 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merged dataset downloadable in Zip format; from http://www.cses.org/verify.htm • Questionnaires downloadable; from http://www.cses.org/verify.htm • Free of charge, no registration required <p>Merged CSES dataset 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not released yet
Contact	cses@umich.edu



CSES module 1 (1996-2001)

Disability (health) identifying questions	employment status...Permanently disabled	
Disability related questions	-	
Fields	Education	Highest educational level
	Work and employment	Employment status Occupational status
	Income and social protection	Income
	Mobility	
	Information and communication	
	Political participation	Political participation
	Cultural participation	
	Discrimination	



CSES module 2 (2001-2006)

Disability (health) identifying questions	employment status...Permanently disabled (both respondent and spouse)	
Disability related questions	-	
Fields	Education	Highest educational level
	Work and employment	Employment status Occupational status
	Income and social protection	Income
	Mobility	
	Information and communication	
	Political participation	Political participation
	Cultural participation	
	Discrimination	

European Election Studies, EES

Title	European Election Studies, EES
Link	http://www.europeanelectionstudies.net/
Brief description	The EES is a large-scale, European cross-national, longitudinal survey research programme on attitudes, beliefs and values regarding electoral participation and voting behaviour in European Parliament elections as well as perceptions and beliefs with respect to the EU in general.
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-national • Cross-sectional, with some longitudinal questions (waves in 1979, 1989, 1994, 1999 and 2004). Each of the waves consists mainly of questions provided by various Eurobarometers. For the 1984 wave, the dataset is not available and the Eurobarometer codebooks are not integrated as a single EES codebook. For this reason, the 1984 wave will not be discussed here in detail. For more information on the EES 1984 wave, see http://193.175.239.210/en/data_service/eurobarometer/ees/index.htm • Representative national samples, > 15 years of age • Single core questionnaire, no varying modules. The extent and content of the questionnaire differs slightly per wave
General topics	Attitudes towards: economic integration, european elections campaigns, unification of Europe, European citizenship, membership of European Union, European parliament, interest in and satisfaction with politics, national parliaments, political issues, trust in institutions, voting behaviour
Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1979 wave: EU 9 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands • The 1989 wave: EU 12 and Northern Ireland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Portugal, Spain • The 1994 wave: EU 12 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom • The 1999 wave: EU 15 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom • The 2004 wave: EU 25 (except for Malta) and Northern Ireland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All countries: Austria, Belgium, Britain, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden

Title	European Election Studies, EES
Questionnaires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1979 wave downloadable in PDF format; from http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=1484 • 1989 wave downloadable; from http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/cocoon/ICPSR/STUDY/06146.xml (available after registration) • 1994 wave downloadable; from http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/cocoon/ICPSR/STUDY/03014.xml (available after registration) • 1999 and 2004 waves downloadable in PDF format; from http://www.europeanelectionstudies.net/
Data availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1979 wave: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pooled dataset downloadable; from http://www.dataarchive.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=1484 ○ Free of charge, after registration • 1989 wave <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dataset downloadable per country in SPSS and SAS format; from http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/cocoon/ICPSR/STUDY/06146.xml ○ Free of charge, after registration • 1994 wave: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pooled dataset downloadable in SPSS and SAS format; from http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/cocoon/ICPSR/STUDY/03014.xml ○ Free of charge, after registration • 1999 and 2004 waves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Data downloadable per country and pooled dataset downloadable in SPSS format; from http://www.europeanelectionstudies.net ○ Free of charge, no registration required
Contact	Hermann.Schmitt@mzes

EES (1979, 1989, 1994, 1999, 2004)

No key-word hits in any wave / survey year

European Social Survey, ESS

Title	European Social Survey, ESS
Link	http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org
Brief description	The European Social Survey is a large-scale, European cross-national, longitudinal survey research programme. Its aims are to monitor and interpret changing public attitudes and values within Europe and to investigate how they interact with Europe's changing institutions, and to advance and consolidate improved methods of cross-national survey measurement in Europe and beyond.
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-national • Longitudinal with waves in 2002/2003, 2004/2005 and 2006/2007 • Random probability sampling, ≥ 15 years of age • Single core questionnaire with varying modules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Modules in 2002/2003: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Citizenship, involvement and democracy ▪ Immigration ○ Modules in 2004/2005: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic morality in Europe: market society and citizenship ▪ Family, work and well-being ▪ Health and care seeking ○ Modules in 2006/2007: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Timing of life and personal and social well-being
General topics	Media, social trust, politics, socio-political evaluations and orientations, subjective well-being, multi-level governance, social exclusion, religion, perceived discrimination, national and ethnic identity, work, family values, household
Countries	22 to 26 countries, depending on wave: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All countries of the 2002/2003 wave: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom • All countries of the 2004/2005 wave: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom • All countries of the 2006/2007 wave: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom
Questionnaires	Downloadable in Word format and PDF format from http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=61&Itemid=97

Title	European Social Survey, ESS
	Search in questionnaires is possible for all three waves; at http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/search/searchStart.aspUKDA
Data availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ESS 1, ESS 2 and ESS 3 downloadable, per country, by wave and pooled; from http://ess.nsd.uib.no/• After registration, free of charge
Contact	ess@city.ak.uk

ESS Round 1 – 2002/2003

Disability (health) identifying questions	C8	Are you hampered (= limited, restricted in your daily activities) in your daily activities in any way by any longstanding illness, or disability, infirmity or mental health problem? (answer categories 3x)	
	F8	And which of these descriptions best describes your situation - permanently sick or disabled – (twice respondent and partner)	
	C7	General health assessment How is your health in general? Would you say it is (answer categories 5x)	
	C17	On what grounds is your group discriminated against – disability	
Disability related questions	-		
Fields	Education	Age of graduation Level Attitudes	
	Work and employment	Employed? Contract Supervising? Hours of work Job attitudes	
	Income and social protection	Income Poverty Receive benefits?	
	Mobility	Quality of transportation	
	Information and communication		
	Political participation	Attend meeting trade union, a political party or political action group, attended a protest or demonstration, or signed a petition? Contacted politician?	
	Cultural participation	Attend meeting voluntary organisation? Did voluntary work?	
	Discrimination		

ESS Round 2 – 2004/2005

Disability (health) identifying questions	C8	Are you hampered (= limited, restricted in your daily activities) in your daily activities in any way by any longstanding illness, or disability, infirmity or mental health problem? (answer categories 3x)	
	F8	And which of these descriptions best describes your situation - permanently sick or disabled – (twice respondent and partner)	
	C17	On what grounds is your group discriminated against – disability	
	C7	General health assessment How is your health in general? Would you say it is (answer categories 5x)	
	G39	And apart from housework, do you look after others in your household, such as small children or someone ill, disabled or elderly? (not specific enough)	
Disability related questions	-		
Fields	Education	Level Number of years education	
	Work and employment	Work autonomy Work satisfaction Improvements last 12 months? Fairly treated? Paid work? Contract? Supervising? Hours of work? Ever been unemployed?	
	Income and social protection	Main source income Income level Poverty	
	Mobility		
	Information and communication	Internet use Tv / newspaper	
	Political participation	Did you vote? Political activism Membership political party	
	Cultural participation	Socially active compared to others same age	
	Discrimination	On what grounds	

ESS Round 3 – 2006/2007

Disability (health) identifying questions	C8	Are you hampered (= limited, restricted in your daily activities) in your daily activities in any way by any longstanding illness, or disability, infirmity or mental health problem? (answer categories 3x)	
	F8	And which of these descriptions best describes your situation - permanently sick or disabled – (twice respondent and partner)	
	F8e	What year did you become permanently sick or disabled?	
	C17	On what grounds is your group discriminated against – disability	
	C7	General health assessment How is your health in general? Would you say it is (answer categories 5x)	
Disability related questions	-		
Fields	Education	Level Number of years education	
	Work and employment	Work autonomy Work satisfaction Improvements last 12 months? Fairly treated? Paid work? Contract? Supervising? Hours of work? Ever been unemployed?	
	Income and social protection	Main source income Income level Poverty	
	Mobility		
	Information and communication	Internet use Tv / newspaper	
	Political participation	Did you vote? Political activism Membership political party	
	Cultural participation	Socially active compared to others same age Work for voluntary organisation?	
	Discrimination	On what grounds	

European Quality of Life Survey, EQLS

Title	European Quality of Life Survey, EQLS
Link	http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/areas/qualityoflife/eqls/2003/eqls.htm
Brief description	The European Quality of Life Survey is a European cross-national household survey on objective and subjective topics concerning quality of life. The survey was carried out in all European Union member countries and candidate countries in 2003.
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-national • Cross-sectional in 2003. The second wave is expected in 2008. The survey will be repeated every 4-5 years • Representative national samples, &ge; 18 years of age • Single core questionnaire (no varying modules)
General topics	Economic situation, education and skills, employment, health and health care, household structure and family relations, housing and local environment, perceived quality of society, subjective well-being, work-life balance
Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 countries • All countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom
Questionnaires	Downloadable in PDF format; from http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/areas/qualityoflife/eqls/2003/eqls.htm or http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=5260 , or http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=5260
Data availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dataset downloadable; from http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/findingData/snDescription.asp?sn=5260#doc • After registration, free of charge
Contact	information@eurofound.europa.eu

EQLS 2003

Disability (health) identifying questions	<p>Q44 Do you have any long-standing illness of disability that limits your activities in any way? By long-standing, I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you for a period of time. (answer categories 2x)</p> <p>Q43 In general, would you say your health is (answer categories 5x)</p> <p>Card D Economic position several alters - unable to work due to long-term illness or disability</p>	
Disability related questions	-	
Fields	Education	Age of graduation Level Attitudes
	Work and employment	Employed? Contract Supervising? Hours of work Job attitudes
	Income and social protection	Income Poverty Receive benefits?
	Mobility	Quality of transportation
	Information and communication	
	Political participation	Attend meeting trade union, a political party or political action group, attended a protest or demonstration, or signed a petition? Contacted politician?
	Cultural participation	Attend meeting voluntary organisation? Did voluntary work?
	Discrimination	

European Voter Database, EVoter

Title	European Voter Database, Evoter
Link	https://info1.za.gesis.org/cei/evoter.asp
Brief description	The European Voter Database is a longitudinal survey research programme held in six European countries, from approximately 1965 to 2001. After each national election an election survey was held within the countries' population, in which attitudes, beliefs and values were examined with respect to political interest, political ideologies and political parties. The European Voter Database is based on the ICORE election studies
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National • Longitudinal, cross-sectional design within each country, with different time series per country. After every national election a national election survey is held • Years covered per country: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Denmark: 1971-1998 ○ Germany: 1961-1998 ○ Great Britain: 1964-2001 ○ The Netherlands: 1971-1998 ○ Norway: 1965- 1997 ○ Sweden: 1956-1998 • No single core questionnaire, questionnaires differ slightly per country. The topics discussed in the questionnaires are more or less the same in all countries
General topics	Political involvement, political parties, political values and ideology
Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 European countries • All countries: Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden
Questionnaires	Codebooks available after registration; at https://info1.za.gesis.org/cei/index.asp Keywords search in questionnaires is possible; at http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/retrieval-data-access/codebookexplorer/?sword_list[0]=evoter
Data availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumulative datasets downloadable per country in SPSS format; from https://info1.za.gesis.org/cei/index.asp • Free of charge, after registration
Contact	za@gesis.org

No key word hits in any wave / survey year / any country

European Values Study, EVS

Title	European Values Study, EVS
Link	http://www.europeanvalues.nl
Brief description	The European Values Study is a large-scale, European cross-national, longitudinal survey research programme on attitudes, beliefs, and values regarding moral, religious, political and social issues. The EVS surveys are also conducted in other countries all over the world and are merged with the World Values Survey (see http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org)
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-national • Longitudinal with cross-sectional waves in 1981, 1990, 1999/2000, and 2008 • Representative national samples, ≥ 18 years of age • Single core questionnaire (no varying modules)
General topics	Civic morality, ethics, ethnic tolerance, leisure-time, politics and political engagement, primary relations, religion, social capital, society, work (For an extended overview of topics, see ZACAT (http://zacat.gesis.org/webview/index.jsp))
Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 to 35 countries, depending on wave • All countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany (East and West), Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United States • For information on countries by waves see: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EVS 1981: http://webapp.uvt.nl/fsw/spitsjohn.evs.frminformation?v_id=2 ○ EVS 1990: http://webapp.uvt.nl/fsw/spitsjohn.evs.frminformation?v_id=3 ○ EVS 1999/2000: http://webapp.uvt.nl/fsw/spitsjohn.evs.frminformation?v_id=4
Questionnaires	Yes, downloadable in PDF format; from http://www.europeanvalues.nl (see the 'general info' for the separate waves) Keyword search in questionnaires is also possible at ZA Codebook Explorer: for the 1999/2000 wave after registration; at https://info1.za.gesis.org/cei/ (not available for the 1981 and 1990 waves)
Data availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data downloadable per country and pooled; from http://www.jdsurvey.net/web/evs1.htm and http://zacat.gesis.org/webview/index.jsp • Free of charge, no registration required Data for the 2008 wave is not yet available
Contact	EVS@uvt.nl



EVS round 1 (1981)

Disability (health) identifying questions	General health assessment 5 answering categories	
Disability related questions	-	
Fields	Education	Age of graduation Trust in education
	Work and employment	Employment status Occupational status Job attitudes
	Income and social protection	Income
	Mobility	
	Information and communication	Newspaper use Time watching tv
	Political participation	Political interest Political attitudes Political activism (e.g. sign petition)
	Cultural participation	Social activism (e.g. membership and work for voluntary organisations)
	Discrimination	

**EVS round 2 (1990)**

Disability (health) identifying questions	General health assessment 5 answering categories	
Disability related questions	It is unfair to give work to handicapped people when able bodied people can't find jobs	
Fields	Education	Age of graduation
	Work and employment	Employment status Occupational status Job attitudes
	Income and social protection	Income Self reported socio-economic status
	Mobility	
	Information and communication	
	Political participation	Political attitudes Political activism (e.g. sign petition)
	Cultural participation	Social activism (e.g. membership and work for voluntary organisations)
	Discrimination	

EVS round 3 (1999/2000)

Disability (health) identifying questions	-	
Disability related questions	To what extent do you feel concerned about the living condition of ...sick and handicapped people in your country Would you be prepared to actually do something to improve the conditions of...the sick and handicapped people in your country	
Fields	Education	
	Work and employment	
	Income and social protection	
	Mobility	
	Information and communication	
	Political participation	
	Cultural participation	
	Discrimination	

**EVS round 4 (2008)**

Disability (health) identifying questions	Health assessment: All in all, how would you describe your state of health these days? 5 categories Not employed because... disabled (respondents and partner)	
Disability related questions		
Fields	Education	Age of graduation Level education
	Work and employment	Employment status Occupational status Job attitudes
	Income and social protection	Income Self reported socio-economic status Benefits
	Mobility	
	Information and communication	
	Political participation	Political attitudes Political activism (e.g. sign petition)
	Cultural participation	Social activism (e.g. membership and work for voluntary organisations)
	Discrimination	

European Working Conditions Survey, EWCS

Title	European Working Conditions Survey, EWCS
Link	http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/ewco/surveys/index.htm
Brief description	The European Working Conditions Survey is a large-scale, European cross-national, longitudinal survey research programme and is designed to investigate and describe working conditions, the extent of and changes in the workforce and the quality of work.
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-national • Longitudinal, with waves in 1991, 1996, 2000/2001 and 2005 • Representative national samples, &ge; 15 years of age • Single core questionnaire (no varying modules, but the extent of the questionnaire enlarges with every wave)
General topics	Work, working conditions, working time
Countries	<p>12 to 31 countries, depending on wave:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1991 wave: EU 12 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom • 1996 wave: EU 15 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom • 2000 wave: EU 15 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom • 2001 wave: 10 EU candidate countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia • 2005 wave: EU 27 and Croatia, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom
Questionnaires	Downloadable in PDF format; from 1991(http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/ewco/surveys/previous surveys/questionnaires91.htm), 1996 (http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/ewco/surveys/previous surveys/surveys91-96.htm), 2000 (http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/ewco/surveys/previous surveys/survey2000.htm), 2001 (http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/ewco/surveys/previous surveys/survey2001.htm), 2005 (http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/docs/ewco/4EWCS/ENFINALquestionnaire2005.pdf)

Title	European Working Conditions Survey, EWCS
Data availability	Data downloadable per wave; from http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/findingData/ewcsTitles.asp <ul style="list-style-type: none">• After registration, free of charge• For more information on registration and access see http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/aandp/access/login.asp
Contact	sri@eurofound.europa.eu

EWCS (1991)

No key word hits

EWCS (1996)Disability related questions

Over the past 12 months, when of work, have you, or have you not, been subjected to disability discrimination

EWCS (2000)Disability related questions

Over the past 12 months, when of work, have you, or have you not, been subjected to discrimination linked to disability
In the establishment where you work, are you aware of the existence of discrimination linked to disability

EWCS (2001)Disability related questions

Over the past 12 months, when of work, have you, or have you not, been subjected to discrimination linked to disability

EWCS (2005)

Disability (health) identifying questions	Unable to work due to long-term illness or disability	
Disability related questions	Over the past 12 months, when of work, have you, or have you not, been subjected to discrimination linked to disability	
Fields	Education	
	Work and employment	
	Income and social protection	
	Mobility	
	Information and communication	
	Political participation	
	Cultural participation	
	Discrimination	

International Social Justice Project, ISJP

Title	International Social Justice Project, ISJP
Link	http://www.butler.edu/isjp
Brief description	The International Social Justice Project is a large-scale, cross-national survey research project on attitudes and beliefs with regard to social, economic and political justice. The ISJP was held in 1991 and 1996. In 2000 and 2006 the ISJP was repeated in Germany (for more information, see http://www.isjp.de).
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-national • Longitudinal with cross-sectional waves in 1991 and 1996 • Representative national samples, &ge; 18 years of age • Single core questionnaire (no varying modules)
General topics	Evaluations of welfare, income, income equality, justice, politics, poverty, redistributive justice, role of government, wealth, well-being, work
Countries	6 to 12 countries, depending on wave <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1991 wave: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany (East and West), Great Britain, Hungary, Japan, The Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Slovenia, United States • 1996 wave: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany (East and West), Hungary, Russia
Questionnaires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Codebook for the 1991 wave downloadable in PDF format; from http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/cocoon/ICPSR/STUDY/06705.xml (after registration) • Codebook for the 1996 wave downloadable in PDF format; from http://www.butler.edu/isjp/intro.html • Codebook for the merged dataset downloadable in PDF format; from http://www.isjp.de
Data availability	Dataset, 1991 wave: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data downloadable in SAS and SPSS format; from http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/cocoon/ICPSR/STUDY/06705.xml • After registration, free of charge Both waves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data is stored at http://info1.za.uni-koeln.de/dbksearch/SDesc2.asp?no=3522&search=isjp&search2=&db=E
Contact	info@isjp.de

ISJP 1 (1991)Disability (health) identifying questions

We are also interested in the kind of work people do.

Which of the statements on this card applies to you at the moment?...Retired/disabled (partner and respondent)

ISJP 2 (1996)Disability (health) identifying questions

You are at the moment ...Retired/disabled (partner and respondent)

International Social Survey Program, ISSP

Title	International Social Survey Programme, ISSP
Link	http://www.issp.org
Brief description	The International Social Survey Program is a survey held annually in about 40 countries all over the world. The survey contains different modules on important areas of social research such as religion, environment, government and work. The modules are repeated every few years.
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-national • Cross-sectional with rotating longitudinal modules • Representative national samples, ≥ 18 years of age • For more information on the module-themes, see: http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/survey-data/issp/
General topics	All the waves contain at least the following social structural topics: Party affiliation and social class. For more information on topics, see http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/survey-data/issp/
Countries	6 to 41 countries, depending on wave <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All countries: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Flanders, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Uruguay, United States of America, Venezuela • For information on countries by waves see http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/survey-data/issp/
Questionnaires	Downloadable in PDF format per country; from http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/survey-data/issp/ Search in codebooks possible; at http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/retrieval-data-access/english-question-text/
Data availability	For all the waves until 2006: Data downloadable; from http://zcat.gesis.org/webview/index.jsp After registration, free of charge
Contact	issp@nsd.uib.no

ISSP 1988 Family and Changing Gender Roles I
ISSP 1991 Religion
ISSP 1993 Environment I
ISSP 1994 Family and Changing Gender Roles II
ISSP 1995 National Identity I
ISSP 1999 Social Inequality III
ISSP 2000 Environment II
ISSP 2002 Family and Gender Roles III
ISSP 2003 National Identity II

ISSP 2008 Religion III

Disability (health) identifying questions	Current employment status...Permanently disabled, sick (both respondent and partner)	
Disability related questions	-	
Fields	Education	Age of graduation Level education
	Work and employment	Occupational status Hours of work
	Income and social protection	Income
	Mobility	
	Information and communication	
	Political participation	Which party voted?
	Cultural participation	
	Discrimination	

ISSP 1989 Work orientations I
ISSP 1997 Work orientations II



ISSP 2005 Work orientations III

Disability (health) identifying questions	Current employment status...Permanently disabled, sick (both respondent and partner)	
Disability related questions	-	
Fields	Education	Age of graduation Level education
	Work and employment	Occupational status Hours of work Work orientations
	Income and social protection	Income
	Mobility	
	Information and communication	
	Political participation	Which party voted?
	Cultural participation	
	Discrimination	

ISSP 1990 Role of the Government II

ISSP 1996 Role of the Government III

Disability (health) identifying questions	Current employment status...Permanently disabled, sick (both respondent and partner)	
Disability related questions	-	
Fields	Education	Age of graduation Level education
	Work and employment	Occupational status Hours of work
	Income and social protection	Income
	Mobility	
	Information and communication	
	Political participation	Which party voted? Political attitudes/orientations Political interest
	Cultural participation	
	Discrimination	

ISSP 1998 Role of the Government III

Disability (health) identifying questions	Current employment status...Permanently disabled, sick (both respondent and partner)	
Disability related questions	-	
Fields	Education	Age of graduation Level education
	Work and employment	Occupational status Hours of work
	Income and social protection	Income
	Mobility	
	Information and communication	
	Political participation	Which party voted? Voluntary work for political activities
	Cultural participation	Voluntary work for social activities
	Discrimination	

Luxembourg Income Study, LIS (1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2004)

Title	Luxembourg Income Study, LIS
Link	http://www.lisproject.org
Brief description	Luxembourg Income Study is an independent non-profit institution that harmonises and provides cross-national micro datasets on household incomes in 30 countries. Its website offers online data analysis of its harmonised datasets and prefabricated key figures of household income surveys from 1980 until the present.
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonised national data • Cross-sectional data with six releases in 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2004 • Data collection from 1967 until present (for some countries historical databases are available, starting in 1967) • Representative national samples
General topics	Household income, individual income, expenditures and labour market information
Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 to 32 countries, depending on release • All countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United states • For information on countries by waves, see http://www.lisproject.org/techdoc/datasets.htm
Questionnaires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Codebooks downloadable in PDF or Excel format; from http://www.lisproject.org/techdoc.htm • Free of charge, no registration required
Data availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dataset is not downloadable, but can be analysed online after registration • Analysis is free of charge for researchers working for an academic, government or non-profit organisation affiliated with a LIS member country, and for students and researchers from low income countries • For more information on registering, see http://www.lisproject.org/introduction/userform.htm
Contact	caroline@lisproject.org

Because it is harmonised data the exact questions not available

Disability (health) identifying questions	Disability status - head Disability status – spouse Disability status	
Disability related questions	Income: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability benefits • Disability pensions • Disability allowances • Disability benefits n.e.c. • Old-age and disability assistance benefits 	
Fields	Education	Highest educational level
	Work and employment	Employment status Occupational status Job characteristics (e.g. number of hours of work, Supervise, night work, overtime, number weeks work in year)
	Income and social protection	Income (extensive number of items) Received benefits (extensive number) Allowances
	Mobility	(Spending on transport)
	Information and communication	
	Political participation	
	Cultural participation	Spending on recreation and cultural activities Spending on restaurants and hotels
	Discrimination	

Luxembourg Wealth Study, LWS

Title	Luxembourg Wealth Study, LWS
Link	http://www.lisproject.org/lwstechdoc.htm
Brief description	The Luxembourg Wealth Study, released in December 2007, consists of harmonised national data on topics like wealth, income and the labour market for ten countries. The LWS is a project of the http://www.lisproject.org , which harmonises and provides cross-national micro datasets.
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonised national data • Cross-sectional • Representative national samples • Period covered differs per country: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1994, 1998: Finland ○ 1999: Canada ○ 2000: United Kingdom ○ 2001: United States ○ 2002: Cyprus, Germany, Sweden, Norway ○ 2002, 2004: Italy ○ 2004: Austria
General topics	Behaviour (e.g. risk avoiding, health), expenditure, income, labour market, wealth
Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 countries, mainly European • All countries: Austria, Canada, Cyprus, Germany, Finland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States
Questionnaires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Codebook downloadable in PDF format; from http://www.lisproject.org/lwstechdoc.htm • Free of charge, no registration required
Data availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is not downloadable, but can be analysed online after registration • Analysis is free of charge for researchers working for an academic, government or non-profit organisation affiliated with a LIS member country, students and researchers from low income countries • For more information, see http://www.lisproject.org/introduction/userform.htm
Contact	usersupport@lisproject.org

Because it is harmonised data the exact questions are not available

Disability (health) identifying questions	Disability status - head Disability status – spouse Health status head Health status spouse	
Disability related questions	-	
Fields	Education	Highest educational level
	Work and employment	Employment status Occupational status Job characteristics (e.g. number of hours of work, number of weeks worked)
	Income and social protection	Income (extensive number of items) Received benefits (extensive number) Wealth (e.g. saving, pension)
	Mobility	(Spending on transport)
	Information and communication	
	Political participation	
	Cultural participation	Spending on recreation and cultural activities Spending on restaurants and hotels
	Discrimination	



OECD Programme for International Student Assessment, OECD PISA

Title	OECD Programme for International Student Assessment
Link	http://www.oecd.org/department/0,2688,en_2649_35845621_1_1_1_1_1,00.html
Brief description	OECD PISA is an internationally standardised student assessment administered to 15-year-olds in schools. In addition to these assessments, OECD PISA examines the attitudes and opinions of students regarding learning and the learning environment.
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-national • Longitudinal, cross-sectional design with waves conducted in 2000, 2003 and 2006 • Representative national samples, ≥ 15 years of age • In each PISA wave, the topics discussed are quite similar, with a different focus for each wave: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PISA 2000: emphasis on reading literacy ○ PISA 2003: emphasis on mathematics ○ PISA 2006: emphasis on science subjects and environmental topics • In all three waves questionnaires among students are carried out. In addition, PISA 2006 provides a parents questionnaire in which the opinion of the parents is asked with respect to the learning of the child as well as the learning environment of the child's school. However, this questionnaire was optional and therefore not carried out in all the participating countries. The following countries have conducted the parents questionnaire: Bulgaria, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Hong Kong-China, Iceland, Italy, Korea, Luxembourg, Macao-China, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Qatar and Turkey
General topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student questionnaire PISA 2000: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reading literacy: e.g. interest in reading literacy ○ School experiences: e.g. statements about teachers, happiness at school, utility of going to school • Student questionnaire PISA 2003: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ School experiences: e.g. statements about teachers ○ Mathematics: e.g. confidence in and enjoyment of mathematics, motivation to do mathematics • Student questionnaire PISA 2006: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mathematics: e.g. importance of subject ○ Reading literacy: e.g. importance of subject ○ School experiences: e.g. statements about teachers, satisfaction at school, homework completion ○ Science: e.g. science activities, science-related career, content of science subjects, importance of subjects, interest in science in the media, interest in science topics ○ Science and the environment: e.g. living conditions, use of science in everyday life, improvement of economy, concern with respect to environmental issues, use of science with respect to environmental issues • Parents questionnaire PISA 2006: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Parents' views on the child's school: e.g. competence of teachers, standard achievement level, content of subject matter ○ Science and the environment: e.g. influence of science on living conditions, use of science in everyday life, improvement of economy, concern with respect to environmental issues ○ The child's career and the job market: e.g. job skills, scientific knowledge and skills, job market
Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41 to 57 countries, depending on wave

Title	OECD Programme for International Student Assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All OECD member states plus a list of other countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All OECD member states: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States ○ Plus the following countries: Albania, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Estonia, Hong Kong-China, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macao-China, Macedonia, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay • For information on countries by waves, see http://www.pisa.oecd.org/pages/0,3417,en_32252351_32236225_1_1_1_1_1_0.html
Questionnaires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the 2000 wave, codebooks and questionnaires are downloadable in Word or PDF format; from http://pisaweb.acer.edu.au/oecd/oecd_pisa_data_s1.html • For the 2003 wave, codebooks and questionnaires are downloadable Word or PDF format; from http://pisaweb.acer.edu.au/oecd_2003/oecd_pisa_data_s1.html • For the 2006 wave, codebooks and questionnaires are downloadable Word or PDF format; from http://pisa2006.acer.edu.au/downloads.php
Data availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PISA 2000 wave <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pooled dataset downloadable in SPSS and SAS format; from http://pisaweb.acer.edu.au/oecd/oecd_pisa_data_s1.html ○ Free of charge, no registration required • PISA 2003 wave <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pooled dataset downloadable in SPSS and SAS format; from http://pisaweb.acer.edu.au/oecd_2003/oecd_pisa_data_s1.html ○ Free of charge, no registration required • PISA 2006 wave <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pooled datasets downloadable in SPSS and SAS format; from http://pisa2006.acer.edu.au/downloads.php ○ Free of charge, no registration required
Contact	edu.pisa@oecd.org



OECD PISA 2000 and PISA 2006

No identification questions

No disability specific questions

OECD PISA 2003

Disability related questions

(In school questionnaire)

Is your school's capacity to provide instruction hindered by a shortage or inadequacy of any of the following?...

... Special equipment for disabled students

Population Policy Acceptance Study, PPAS (1991, 2000)

Title	Population Policy Acceptance Study
Link	http://www.bib-demographie.de/cln_050/nn_970380/EN/Projects/DIALOG/PPASSurveys/ppasssurveys_node.html?_nnn=true
Brief description	The Population Policy Acceptance Study is a European comparative study on the attitudes of people towards demographic changes and population-related policies, and their demographic behaviour. Two cross-sectional waves have been conducted in 1991 and 2000, in 9 and 15 European countries.
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-national • Longitudinal cross-sectional with waves in 1991 and 2000 • Single core questionnaire with modules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Modules in 1991: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ageing ○ Foreigners ○ Modules in 2000: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gender roles ○ Ageing ○ Caring ○ Child care ○ Foreigners ○ Values in life
General topics	Demographic changes, life styles, facilities, fertility behaviour, population related policies
Countries	9 to 15 countries per wave: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All countries of the 1991 Wave: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, The Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland • All countries of the 2000 Wave: Austria, Belgium (Flanders), Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, The Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovenia
Questionnaires	Yes downloadable in PDF format; from http://www.bib-demographie.de/cln_050/nn_970380/EN/Projects/DIALOG/PPASSurveys/ppasssurveys_node.html?_nnn=true
Data availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data are available on a CD-ROM attached to the following publication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hoehn, Charlotte; Avramov, Dragana; Kotowska, Irena (eds.) (2008). People, Population Change and Policies. Lessons from the Population Policy Acceptance Study Vol.2: Demographic Knowledge - Gender - Ageing. (European Studies of Population). Springer. • For more information see http://www.bib-demographie.de/cln_050/nn_970380/EN/Projects/DIALOG/PPASSurveys/ppaspublications.html
Contact	bib@destatis.de

In both waves only one item:

Major source of income...disability benefits



Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement, SHARE

Title	Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement, SHARE
Link	http://www.share-project.org
Brief description	The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement is a large-scale, European, cross-national survey research project on beliefs and attitudes regarding social and family networks, socio-economic status and health. The survey is held among people aged 50 or older.
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-national • Longitudinal panel survey with waves in 2004 and 2007 (2007 is not available yet) • Probability sampling, ≥ 50 years of age • Spouses of the respondents are also interviewed, even when they are < 50 years of age • Single core questionnaire (no varying modules)
General topics	Health, pensions, well-being, work, family solidarity
Countries	<p>12 to 15 countries, depending on wave</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All countries from the 2004 wave: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, The Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland • All countries from the 2007 wave: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland
Questionnaires	Questionnaire for the 2004 wave downloadable in PDF format per country; from http://www.share-project.org/
Data availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dataset for 2004 downloadable; from http://www.share-project.org/ • After registration, free of charge
Contact	axel@boersch-supan.de

SHARE (2004)

<p>Disability (health) identifying questions</p>	<p>Some people suffer from chronic or long-term health problems. By long-term we mean it has troubled you over a period of time or is likely to affect you over a period of time. Do you have any long-term health problems, illness, disability or infirmity?</p> <p>For the past six months at least, to what extent have you been limited because of a health problem in activities people usually do?</p> <p>Would you say your health is (5 categories)</p> <p>We need to understand difficulties people may have with various activities because of a health or physical problem. Please tell me whether you have any difficulty doing each of the everyday activities on card 9. Exclude any difficulties that you expect to last less than three months.(Because of a health problem, do you have difficulty doing any of the activities on this card?)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walking 100 metres 2. Sitting for about two hours 3. Getting up from a chair after sitting for long periods 4. Climbing several flights of stairs without resting 5. Climbing one flight of stairs without resting 6. Stooping, kneeling, or crouching 7. Reaching or extending your arms above shoulder level 8. Pulling or pushing large objects like a living room chair 9. Lifting or carrying weights over 10 pounds/5 kilos, like a heavy bag of groceries 10. Picking up a small coin from a table <p>Here are a few more everyday activities. Please tell me if you have any difficulty with these because of a physical, mental, emotional or memory problem. Again exclude any difficulties you expect to last less than three months.(Because of a health or memory problem, do you have difficulty doing any of the activities on card 10?)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dressing, including putting on shoes and socks 2. Walking across a room 3. Bathing or showering 4. Eating, such as cutting up your food 5. Getting in or out of bed 6. Using the toilet, including getting up or down 7. Using a map to figure out how to get around in a strange place 8. Preparing a hot meal 9. Shopping for groceries 10. Making telephone calls 11. Taking medications 12. Doing work around the house or garden 13. Managing money, such as paying bills and keeping track of expenses
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Disability related questions	<p>You said that you are permanently sick or disabled. Was this caused by your working activities before you stopped?</p> <p>Have you received income from any of these sources in the year 2003? ...Public disability insurance ...Private (occupational) disability or invalidity insurance</p> <p>Have you done any of these activities in the last month...Cared for a sick or disabled adult How often in the last four weeks? For which of the reasons? Considering all the efforts that I have invested into my care for a sick or disabled adult I am fully satisfied with what I have achieved so far. Considering all the efforts that I have invested into my care for a sick or disabled adult I always received adequate appreciation from others</p> <p>Does your home have special features that assist persons who have physical impairments or health problems?</p>	
Fields	Education	Level education training
	Work and employment	Employment status Occupational status Number of hours of work Supervising?
	Income and social protection	Income Received benefits
	Mobility	
	Information and communication	
	Political participation	Activities for political organisations
	Cultural participation	Activities for several social organisations
	Discrimination	



Eurobarometer

Title	Eurobarometer
Link	http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/survey-data/eurobarometer/standard-eb/
Brief description	<p>The standard Eurobarometer is a large-scale, European cross-national, longitudinal survey research programme on attitudes, values and beliefs regarding a wide range of topics in the socio-cultural and socio-political domain. The standard Eurobarometer has been conducted since 1970 in the member states of the European Union.</p> <p>In addition to the standard Eurobarometer, Flash Eurobarometers, special Eurobarometers and Candidate Countries Eurobarometers are conducted at the request of the European Commission. For more information on these Eurobarometer, see http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/survey-data/eurobarometer/ and http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm</p>
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-national • Cross-sectional and sometimes longitudinal, depending on topic. The first Eurobarometer was carried out in 1962, the second one in 1970. From 1970 on, each year a Eurobarometer has been conducted. Overall, two or three Eurobarometer surveys are carried out every year in the participating countries • Representative national samples, > 15 year of age • Varying and rotating modules and topics, no single core questionnaire. For an overview of the topics per Eurobarometer, see http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/survey-data/eurobarometer/standard-eb/
General topics	<p>The general topics listed here are frequently used in Eurobarometer surveys. However, these topics are not present in every Eurobarometer survey. Age groups, communication, consumer behaviour and protection, cultural identity, education, employment and labour, family, gender roles, leisure, living conditions, natural environment and resources, politics: political attitudes and participation, politics: political parties and elections, politics: political issues, politics: (international) institutions, relations and events, population, public health</p>
Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating countries differ per Eurobarometer. With every European Union enlargement more countries participate in the Eurobarometer • EU 27: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom • Participating countries differ slightly per topic/module • Norway: one single Eurobarometer was conducted in 1991 • Finland: one single Eurobarometer was conducted in 1993 • Switzerland: Eurobarometer conducted from 1999-2003
Questionnaires	<p>Questionnaires and codebooks downloadable in PDF format; from http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/survey-data/eurobarometer/standard-eb/</p> <p>Keyword search; at http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/retrieval-data-access/english-question-text/</p>



Title	Eurobarometer
Data availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pooled micro datasets downloadable per Eurobarometer; from http://zcat.gesis.org/webview/index.jsp <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The standard Eurobarometers are not yet completely published in ZACAT ○ After registration, free of charge • A Eurobarometer trend file from 1970-2002 can be ordered; from http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/survey-data/eurobarometer/standard-eb/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Requires registration and payment • Reports on the Eurobarometer are downloadable in PDF format; from the http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/standard_en.htm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Free of charge, no registration required
Contact	eurobarometer@ec.europa.eu

Below follows information on each single Eurobarometer survey that we screened.

Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
1962	Respondent's /household head occupation? .. -retired, pensioners, disabled persons ...		<u>Education</u> Level <u>Work</u> Employment status Occupation status <u>Income and social protection</u> Family income <u>Political participation</u> Political interest
3 (1975)	Respondent mentions health as important personal problem		<u>Education</u> Age finishing education <u>Work</u> Employment status Occupation status <u>Income and social protection</u> Family income <u>Political participation</u> Political trust
4 (1975)	Respondent mentions health as important personal problem		<u>Education</u> Age finishing education <u>Work</u> Employment status Occupation status <u>Income and social protection</u> Family income <u>Cultural participation</u> Group memberships <u>Political participation</u> Political efficacy and involvement



Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
21 (1984)	How are things going with respondents health ... (2 cat)		<u>Education</u> Age finishing education <u>Work</u> Employment status Occupation status <u>Income and social protection</u> Family income <u>Political participation</u> Political involvement and orientations
27 (1987)	How would you describe your state of health... (5 cat)		<u>Education</u> Age finishing education <u>Work</u> Employment status Occupation status <u>Income and social protection</u> Family income <u>Political participation</u> Political involvement
31A (1989)	Your state of health? ... (4 cat)		<u>Education</u> Age finishing education <u>Work</u> Employment status Occupation status <u>Income and social protection</u> Family income <u>Political participation</u> Political interest Political mobilisation

Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
32 (1989)	On the whole how would you describe your own health for the moment ... (5 cat)		<u>Education</u> Age finishing education <u>Work</u> Employment status Occupation status <u>Income and social protection</u> Family income <u>Political participation</u> Voting behaviour, Political interest
33 (1990)		For each of the following areas, would you be in favour or not of basic regulations being applied in all the countries of the European Community ? ... -Protection of the disabled, for example their integration into working life-	
34.1 (1990)	On the whole, how would you describe your own health for the moment ? (5 cat)		<u>Education</u> Age finishing education <u>Work</u> Employment status Occupation status "Work career" <u>Income and social protection</u> Family income <u>Political participation</u> Voting behaviour, Political membership



Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
34.2 (1990)		Do you think that some types of people of your age experience discrimination, in education, training, getting a job, or at work (if yes) Which types do you think of ... -Handicapped- ...	
35.1 (1991)		So you occasionally or never use public transport. Here is a list of possible reasons some people have given us for not often using public transport. Would you please give me the 3 reasons that apply most in your own case -I have physical problems, disabilities which make the use of public transport difficult- So you use some public transport at least once a week. Here is a list of possible reasons some people have given us for using the public transport. Would you please give me the 3 reasons that apply most in your own case ... Public transport is now easily accessible to old people and disabled persons ...	

Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
37.1 (1992)	Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity, that limits your activities in any way ? By long-standing, I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you for a period of time.	Do you personally think that in the following people are sufficiently well protected or not ? ... The sick or disabled ... Some people have extra family responsibilities, because they look after someone who has a long term illness, who is handicapped or elderly. a) Is there anyone living with you who has a long term illness, who is handicapped or elderly, whom you look after or give special help to b) Do you provide some regular service or help to such a person NOT living with you ?	<u>Education</u> Age finishing education <u>Work</u> Employment status Occupation status unemployment <u>Income and social protection</u> Family income Unemployment benefit Poverty Pension level
37.2 (1992)	Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity, that limits your activities in any way ? By long-standing, I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you for a period of time.		<u>Education</u> Age finishing education <u>Work</u> Employment status Occupation status unemployment <u>Income and social protection</u> Family income Unemployment benefit Poverty <u>Cultural participation</u> Membership voluntary organisation

Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
40 (1993)		For each one of the following situations, would you think of it as (SPLIT BALLOT : POVERTY & SOCIAL EXCLUSION) or not ? .. Having a major physical handicap ..	
44.2 (1996)		And over the past 12 months, when at work, have you, or have you not, been subjected to ... disability discrimination ...	
44.3 / 44.3ovr (1996)	Do you have any long-standing illness, health problem or handicap that limits, to some extent or severely, your work or daily activities ? This includes all types of health problems as well as those due to old age. (IF YES) To some extent or severely? (3 cat) Over the last 12 months, would you say your health has on the whole been very good, good, fair, bad or very bad... ? (5 cat) Which of the following options best describes your situation in the last seven days ? ... Permanently unable to work because sick or disabled ...	Why did you take a part-time job rather than a full-time job ? ... Illness or disability ... Which, if any of the problems on this card, do you have in trying to find a job? ... Ill health or disability ... What were you doing before you became unemployed/became a housewife/househusband ... Unable to work because sick or disabled ...	<u>Education</u> Age finishing education <u>Work</u> Employment status Occupation status <u>Income and social protection</u> Family income <u>Political participation</u> Voting intention Trade union membership



Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
47.2 47.2ovr (1997)		<p>a) I am going to read out a number of areas in which the European Union could be more active. Which ones do you think the European Union should give priority to in the next five years ?</p> <p>(b) And in which ones do you think the European Union should not take any action at all ?</p> <p>...</p> <p>Equal opportunities, that is, no discrimination based on gender, race, disability, etc</p> <p>...</p> <p>Some people feel uneasy when they meet people who are different from themselves, for example, people who have different appearance, behaviour, opinions, habits or way of life. Do you feel uneasy in the presence of any people in your daily life ?</p> <p>...</p> <p>-Physically handicapped people</p> <p>-Mentally handicapped people</p> <p>...</p>	



Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
49.0 (1998)	Over the last 12 months, would you say your health has on the whole been very good, good, fair, bad or very bad? (5 cat)		<u>Education</u> Age finishing education <u>Work</u> Employment status Occupation status <u>Income and social protection</u> Family income <u>Political participation</u> Voting intention Trade union / profession organisation membership
51.0 (1999)		Is there anyone living with you who has a long-term illness, who is handicapped or elderly, whom you look after or give special help to?	<u>Education</u> Age finishing education <u>Work</u> Employment status Occupation status <u>Information communication</u> Television, news paper, radio use/ internet acces <u>Income and social protection</u> Family income <u>Political participation</u> Discussing politics

Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
52.1 (1999)	Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity, that limits your activities in any way ? By long-standing, I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you for a period of time.		<u>Education</u> Age finishing education <u>Work</u> Employment status Occupation status <u>Income and social protection</u> Family income <u>Cultural participation</u> Membership voluntary organisation <u>Political participation</u> Political activities in leisure time
54.2 Europeans and disability (2001)	Do you personally know anyone who has any long-lasting illness, disability or infirmity that limits their activities in any way ? ... Yes, I regard myself as a disabled person ... Remarkable this disability module and the "standard identification question" is not asked	In general, do you feel completely at ease, somewhat at ease, somewhat uneasy, or very uneasy in the presence of people with disabilities And, in general, do you think that other people feel completely at ease, somewhat at ease, somewhat uneasy, or very uneasy in the presence of people with disabilities For each of the following groups, do you think that, generally, access to public transport / public services is very difficult, fairly difficult, not very difficult or not at all difficult. -Blind people -Deaf people -Physically disabled people -Intellectually disabled people	<u>Education</u> Age finishing education <u>Work</u> Employment status Occupation status Training <u>Income and social protection</u> Family income



Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
		<p>On the whole, would you say that over the last ten years access to public places for people with disabilities has improved very much, somewhat improved, not very improved or not at all improved?</p> <p>From the following list, who do you think is actually responsible for improving access to public places for people with disabilities?</p> <p>And, who do you think should be responsible for such improvements?</p> <p>How aware are you of the various types of disabilities? Would you say you are fairly aware or fairly unaware of the various types of disabilities?</p> <p>-visual disabilities, hearing impairments, neuromuscular impairments, skeletal impairments, cerebral palsy, spinal cord injury, head injury, stroke, loss of limbs, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, arthritis, asthma, cancer, diabetes, epilepsy, brain injury, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, mental retardation, psychiatric disabilities</p>	



Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
		<p>What percentage of the population in your country do you think has a physical disability of any kind?</p> <p>Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Something should be done to involve people with disabilities more in society e.g. by facilitating their access to public places -Children with disabilities should be taught in the same schools as other children -People with disabilities are just like everybody else -It is more difficult to deal with mentally disabled people than psychically disabled people - mentally disabled people should be separated from the community -More money should be spent on removing physical barriers which complicate the life of physically disabled people -Seeing disabled children makes me feel sad -Disabled people as less productive at the work place 	



Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
		<p>Do you think you would feel at ease, with a person in a wheelchair...</p> <p>...working as a GP, ...being your boss, ...being your next door neighbour, ...being your colleague, ...working in a shop, ...being a politician, ...being an artist, ...working as a teacher</p>	
57.0 Discrimination in Europe (2002)		<p>Why do you think he /she was discriminated against or harassed? because...</p> <p>... he/she is physically disabled ... he /she has learning difficulties/mental illness</p> <p>(above question is asked in general, in relation to public services, getting house/accommodation)</p> <p>In your opinion, for what reason(s) have you been discriminated against? Because...</p> <p>... I am physically disabled ... I have learning difficulties/mental illness</p> <p>(above question is asked in relation to , work, looking for a job, primary school, secondary school, university, getting house/accommodation)</p>	



Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
		<p>Do you think that, with the same qualifications, the following people have less chance, the same chance or more chance than everyone else of getting a job training or promotion,</p> <p>...</p> <p>A physically disabled person A person with learning difficulties/mental illness</p> <p>Do you think it is right or wrong to refuse a job or a training to an applicant because he/she is a ...</p> <p>...</p> <p>A physically disabled person A person with learning difficulties/mental illness</p> <p>Do you think that in general people consider it right or wrong to refuse a job or a training to an applicant because he/she is a ...</p> <p>A physically disabled person A person with learning difficulties/mental illness</p> <p>Do you think it is right or wrong to refuse a promotion to an person because he/she is a ...</p> <p>...</p> <p>A physically disabled person A person with learning difficulties/mental illness</p>	

Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
		<p>Do you think that in general people consider it right or wrong to refuse a promotion to a person because he/she is a</p> <p>...</p> <p>A physically disabled person</p> <p>A person with learning difficulties/mental illness</p> <p>....</p>	
57.2 (2002)	<p>Do you have any long-standing illness, health problem or handicap, that limits, to some extent or severely, your work or daily activities This includes all types of health problems as well as those due to old age. (IF YES) To what extent</p>	<p>Some people have extra family responsibilities, because they look after someone who has a long term illness, who is handicapped or elderly.</p> <p>a) Is there anyone living with you who has a long term illness, who is handicapped or elderly, whom you look after or give special help to</p> <p>b) Do you provide some regular service or help to such a person NOT living with you ?</p>	<p><u>Education</u></p> <p>Age finishing education</p> <p><u>Work</u></p> <p>Employment status</p> <p>Occupation status</p> <p>Training</p> <p><u>Income and social protection</u></p> <p>Family income</p> <p><u>Mobility</u></p> <p>Satisfaction with transportation</p>
58.2 (2002)	<p>Do you have long-standing illness or health problem</p>		<p><u>Education</u></p> <p>Age finishing education</p> <p><u>Work</u></p> <p>Employment status</p> <p>Occupation status</p> <p><u>Income and social protection</u></p> <p>Family income</p>
59.2 (2003)		<p>Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements relating to rail services within your country</p> <p>...</p> <p>Facilities for people with reduced mobility or disabilities are good</p> <p>...</p>	

Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
		<p>Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements relating to international rail services</p> <p>...</p> <p>Facilities for people with reduced mobility or disabilities are good</p> <p>...</p>	
60.0.European year of people with disabilities (2003)	<p>Do you personally know anyone who has any long-lasting illness, disability or infirmity that limits their activities in any way ?</p> <p>...</p> <p>Yes, I regard myself as a disabled person</p> <p>...</p>	<p>I am going to read you some statements about people with disabilities and work. Please answer yes or no to the following statements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -people with disabilities have the same legal rights as anyone else to a job - people with disabilities have the same legal rights as anyone else to take part in a training - there are European laws against discrimination in the work place on the grounds of disability -In general, employers make the necessary chances in the work place to employ disabled people -people with severe physical or intellectual disabilities should only work in sheltered workshops 	<p><u>Education</u> Age finishing education</p> <p><u>Work</u> Employment status Occupation status</p> <p><u>Income and social protection</u> Family income</p> <p><u>Information / communication</u> Television use Internet use (several questions)</p> <p><u>Cultural participation</u> Participation in cultural activities</p>



Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
		<p>How aware are you of the various types of disabilities? Would you say you are fairly aware or fairly unaware of the various types of disabilities?</p> <p>-visual disabilities, hearing impairments, neuromuscular impairments, skeletal impairments, cerebral palsy, spinal cord injury, head injury, stroke, loss of limbs, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, arthritis, asthma, cancer, diabetes, epilepsy, brain injury, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, mental retardation, psychiatric disabilities</p> <p>What percentage of the population in your country do you think has a physical disability of any kind?</p> <p>Questions on "European year of people with disabilities"</p>	
62.2 (2004)		<p>Some people have extra family responsibilities, because they look after someone who is dependent and need or care because this person is long term ill, handicapped, disabled ect. Do you provide regular care to someone in this situation who is</p>	

Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
64.3 (2005)	Do you have any long standing illness or health problem?		<u>Education</u> Age finishing education <u>Work</u> Employment status Occupation status <u>Income and social protection</u> Family income <u>political participation</u> political interest
64.4 (2006)	To what extent, if at all, does your health limit you to -Doing moderate activities such as moving a table, pushing a vacuum cleaner or carrying your shopping -climbing several flights of stairs		<u>Education</u> Age finishing education <u>Work</u> Employment status Occupation status <u>Income and social protection</u> Family income <u>Information / communication</u> Internet use
65.4 Discrimination in the European Union (2006)	Do you suffer from a chronic physical or mental health problem which hampers you in your daily activities	For each of the following types of discrimination, could you please tell me whether it is in your opinion is very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, or rare in your country. Discrimination on the base of ... -Disability If you compare the situation with 5 years ago, would you say that the following types of discrimination are more common or less common in your country. Discrimination on the base of ... -Disability	<u>Education</u> Age finishing education <u>Work</u> Employment status Occupation status <u>Income and social protection</u> Family income



Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
		<p>Statement -More money should be spent on eliminating physical obstacles which make the lives of those who have a disability difficult</p> <p>When a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage -a disability</p> <p>Would you say that the fact of belonging to the following groups tends to be an advantage, disadvantage or neither in your country's society at the current time. The fact of -being disabled</p> <p>Would you say that with equivalent qualifications or diplomas, the following people would be, less likely, as likely or more likely to get a job, be accepted for a training or be promoted -A disabled person compared to a able-bodied person</p> <p>Would you say we... -need more disabled people in the workplace</p>	



Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
		<p>Would you be in favour of or opposed to specific measures being adopted to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment? Specific measure for people depending on their -disability</p> <p>Please tell me whether, in your opinion, in your country there is a law which prohibits the following types of discrimination when hiring new employees. Discrimination on bases of... -Disability</p> <p>Do you have friends or acquaintances who are disabled?</p>	
66.2 (2006)	Do you have any long-standing illness or health problem?	<p>Have either you or someone you are close to ever been in need of any regular help and long term care over the last ten years? If you know several people who have been need of regular help and long term care, please consider only the experience which affected you most. Please tell me the relationship to this person in need of care.</p> <p>... You personally Your partner ...</p>	<p><u>Education</u> Age finishing education <u>Work</u> Employment status Occupation status <u>Income and social protection</u> Family income <u>Information / communication</u> Do you have internet connection at home?</p>



Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
67.3 (2007)			<u>Education</u> Age finishing education <u>Work</u> Employment status Occupation status <u>Income and social protection</u> Family income <u>Information/communication</u> Do you have internet connection at home
69.1 Discrimination in the European Union: Perceptions, Experiences and Attitudes (2008)	Where you live, do you consider yourself to be part of any of the following? Please tell me all that apply... A minority in terms of disability	For each of the following types of discrimination, could you please tell me whether it is in your opinion is very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, or rare in your country. Discrimination on the base of ... -Disability If you compare the situation with 5 years ago, would you say that the following types of discrimination are more common or less common in your country. Discrimination on the base of ... -Disability In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of one or more of the following grounds? Was it a discrimination on basis of...? ... Disability	



Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
		<p>In the past 12 months, have you witnessed someone being discriminated against or harassed on the basis of one or more of the following grounds? Was it discrimination on basis of...? ... Disability</p> <p>For each of the following situations, please tell me using this scale from 1 to 10 how you would personally feel about it. On this scale, '1' means that you would be "very uncomfortable" and '10' means that you would be "totally comfortable" with this situation... ...Having a disabled person as a neighbour</p> <p>And using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having someone from each of the following categories in the highest elected political position in (OUR COUNTRY)? ... A disabled person</p> <p>When a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage -a disability</p>	



Eurobarometer Number	Identification Questions	Disability issues	(related) Fields
		<p>Would you be in favour of or opposed to specific measures being adopted to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment? Specific measure for people depending on their -disability</p> <p>Please tell me whether, in your opinion, in your country there is a law which prohibits the following types of discrimination when hiring new employees. Discrimination on bases of... -Disability</p> <p>Do you have friends or acquaintances who are disabled?</p>	

Eurobarometer surveys with no identification questions and no disability related items:

Euro barometer 1970, 1, 2, 5, 9-20, 22-26, 28-31, 35.0, 35A, 36, 59

European Community Household Panel, ECHP

Title	European Community Household Panel, ECHP
Link	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1913,47567825,1913_47568298&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL#A
Brief description	The European Community Household Panel is a panel survey of 15 European countries from 1994 to 2001, covering a wide range of topics like income, health, education, housing, demographics and employment characteristics. Its website contains information about the dataset. From 2001 the ECHP was succeeded by the EU SILC.
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-national • Longitudinal panel survey with annual waves from 1994-2001 • Representative samples > 16 years of age • Single core questionnaire •
General topics	Housing situation, income, work and employment, benefits, financial support, social relations, health, migration status
Countries	<p>12 to 15 countries, depending on wave:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1994 wave: EU 12 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, United Kingdom • 1995 wave: EU 13 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom • 1996 wave: EU 13 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom • 1997 wave: EU 14 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom
Questionnaires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downloadable in PDF format; from http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/echpanel/library?l=/doc_pan/1_survey_design/1_1_questionnaires&vm=detailed&sb=Title • Per wave • Free of charge, no registration required

Title	European Community Household Panel, ECHP
Data availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the micro data is restricted to universities and research institutes inside the EU and only provided by means of research contracts. Other users need approval from the Committee of Statistical Confidentiality • For more information on how to access the data see http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1913,47567825,1913_47568298&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL#A
Contact	ian.dennis@ec.europa.eu

ECHP 1994

Disability (health) identifying questions	<p>Are you hampered in your daily activities by any chronic physical or mental health problem, illness or disability?</p> <p>What is the main reason for working less than full-time?...Personal illness or disability</p> <p>Why did you stop working in your last job or business?...Own illness or disability</p> <p>How is your health in general?</p>	
Disability related questions	Do your daily activities include looking after, without pay, another person who needs special help because of old age, illness or disability? The person could be living in this household or elsewhere.	
Fields	Education	Level General/vocational training
	Work and employment	Employment status Occupational status Number of hours of work Supervise Job qualification/skills Job satisfaction Find work /change work
	Income and social protection	Income (various sources) Received benefits Poverty (material wealth)
	Mobility	
	Information and communication	(Colour tv) (phone)
	Political participation	
	Cultural participation	
	Discrimination	

ECHP 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001

Disability (health) identifying questions	<p>Do you have any chronic or mental health problem, illness or disability? Are you hampered in your daily activities by this physical or mental health problem, illness or disability?</p> <p>What is the main reason for working less than full-time?...Personal illness or disability</p> <p>Why did you stop working in your last job or business?...Own illness or disability</p> <p>How is your health in general?</p>	
Disability related questions	Do you daily activities include looking after, without pay, another person who needs special help because of old age, illness or disability? The person could be living in this household or elsewhere.	
Fields	Education	Level General/vocational training
	Work and employment	Employment status Occupational status Number of hours of work Supervise Job qualification/skills Job satisfaction Find work /change work
	Income and social protection	Income (various sources) Received benefits Poverty (material deprivation)
	Mobility	
	Information and communication	(Colour tv) (phone)
	Political participation	
	Cultural participation	
	Discrimination	

European Survey on Working Time and Work-Life Balance, ESWT

Title	European Survey on Working Time and Work-life Balance, ESWT
Link	http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/areas/worklifebalance/eswt.htm
Brief description	The ESWT is a European cross-national survey research project set up to make an inventory for 21 European countries of practices in working time and work-life balance issues. The survey sample is taken from management and employee representatives. The survey is representative for all establishments with 10 or more employees, and covers both the private and public sector. The ESWT contains two questionnaires: one for management representatives and one for employee representatives.
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-national • Cross-sectional; carried out in 2004/2005 • A new wave will be carried out in 2008. For more information see http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/areas/worklifebalance/eswt.htm • Representative national samples, > 15 years of age • Two questionnaires: a management questionnaire and an employee questionnaire. Both questionnaires contain more or less the same questions. However, the management questionnaire is slightly more extended.
General topics	Care, industrial relations, retirement, work
Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 European countries (EU 25 minus Estonia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovakia) • All countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom
Questionnaires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downloadable in PDF format; from http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingdata/snDescription.asp?sn=5655&key=eswt • Per wave • Free of charge, no registration required
Data availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data downloadable in SPSS and ASCII-format; from http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingdata/snDescription.asp?sn=5655&key=eswt • Per wave • After registration, free of charge • For information on registration, see http://www.esds.ac.uk/aandp/access/login.asp
Contact	gdb@eurofound.europa.eu

ESWT 2004/2005

Disability (health) identifying questions	-	
Disability related questions	<p>Which of the following groups are found among the part-time staff in your establishment? ...People who take care of elderly, ill or disabled family relatives ...Disabled persons or workers with poor health</p> <p>Does your establishment offer the possibility of a period of paid or unpaid long-term leave ...?...if employees have to care for elderly, ill or disabled persons in their families</p>	
Fields	Education	
	Work and employment	
	Income and social protection	
	Mobility	
	Information and communication	
	Political participation	
	Cultural participation	
	Discrimination	

European Union Labour Force Survey, EU LFS

Title	European Union Labour Force Survey, EU LFS
Link	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1913,47567825,1913_47568351&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL#A and http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu_lfs/index.htm
Brief description	The European Union Labour Force Survey (EU LFS) is a large household survey providing quarterly results on the labour participation of people as well as on persons outside the labour force. Its website provides information on the micro dataset. The micro dataset is used for the Eurostat statistics on employment http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/&product=STRIND_EMPLOI&depth
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-national • Cross-sectional • The dataset covers the period 1983 to present • Data collected from 1960 to 1983 is only available in paper publications • Representative national samples >15 years of age • Single core questionnaire, with ad hoc modules since 1999: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1999: Accidents at work and occupational diseases ○ 2000: Transition from school to working life ○ 2001: Length and patterns of working time ○ 2002: Employment of disabled people ○ 2003: Lifelong learning ○ 2004: Work organisation and working time arrangements ○ 2005: Reconciliation between work and family life ○ 2006: Transition from work into retirement ○ 2007: Accidents at work and work-related health problems ○ 2008: Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants ○ 2009: Entry of young people into the labour market ○
General topics	Labour status, employment characteristics, atypical work, working hours, second job, previous work experience, search for employment, education and training, income
Countries	6 to 32 countries, depending on year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1960: EU-6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All countries: Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands • From 1987: EU-12 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom

Title	European Union Labour Force Survey, EU LFS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1995: EU-15 plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom • From 2000: EU-25 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom • From 2002: EU-25 plus Bulgaria, Croatia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Romania, Switzerland, Turkey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom
Questionnaires	Codebooks downloadable in PDF format; from http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu_lfs/index.htm Free of charge, no registration required
Data availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the micro data is restricted to universities and research institutes inside the EU and only provided by means of research contracts. Other users need approval from the Committee of Statistical Confidentiality. • For more information on how to access the data see http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1913,47567825,1913_47568351&dad=portal&schema=PORTAL#A • For more information on the ad hoc modules see http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu_lfs/LFS_MAIN/Adhoc_modules/Adhoc_modules_mainpage.htm
Contact	martine.peeters@ec.europa.eu

EU LFS “core variables” (1999-2006)

Disability (health) identifying questions	<p>Main (labour) status (optinal) ...Permanently disabled</p> <p>Situation with regard to activity one year before survey ...Permanently disabled</p> <p>Reasons for the part-time work ... Own illness or disability</p> <p>Main reason for leaving last job or business... Own illness or disability</p> <p>Reasons for not searching an employment... Own illness or disability</p> <p>(Reason for not having worked at all though having a job... Own illness, injury or temporary disability)</p>	
Disability related questions	-	
Fields	Education	Level training
	Work and employment	<p>Employment status</p> <p>Occupational status</p> <p>Job characteristics (e.g. # hours of work, Supervise, night work, overtime)</p> <p>Reason for .. not working/working less/quitting job</p>
	Income and social protection	<p>Income (also in deciles)</p> <p>Received benefits</p>
	Mobility	
	Information and communication	
	Political participation	
	Cultural participation	
	Discrimination	

EU LFS ad hoc module (1999)

Disability (health) identifying questions	-	
Disability related questions	Work-related health problems suffered during the last 12 months (apart from accidental injuries) Illness(es), disability(ies) or other physical or psychic health problem(s), apart from accidental injuries, suffered by the person during the past 12 months (from the date of the interview) and that was (were), caused or made worse by the work	
Fields	Education	
	Work and employment	
	Income and social protection	
	Mobility	
	Information and communication	
	Political participation	
	Cultural participation	
	Discrimination	

EU LFS ad hoc (2000)**EU LFS ad hoc (2001)**

No keyword hits in codebook / questionnaire

EU LFS ad hoc (2002)

Disability (health) identifying questions	Existence of a longstanding health problem or disability	
Disability related questions	Type of health problem or disability Time since onset of health problem or disability Cause of health problem or disability Whether works in sheltered or supported employment Whether health problem restricts kind of work that can be done Whether health problem restricts amount of work that can be done Whether health problem restricts mobility to and from work that can be done Whether some form of assistance is provided to work Whether some form of assistance is needed to work Type of assistance provided/needed to work	
Fields	Education	
	Work and employment	
	Income and social protection	
	Mobility	
	Information and communication	
	Political participation	
	Cultural participation	
	Discrimination	

EU LFS ad hoc (2003)**EU LFS ad hoc (2004)****EU LFS ad hoc (2005)**

No keyword hits in codebook / questionnaire

EU LFS ad hoc (2006)

Disability (health) identifying questions	None	
Disability related questions	<p>Main labour status just after leaving last job or business ...long term sick or disabled</p> <p>Main reason for retirement or early retirement ...Own health or disability</p> <p>Person receives an individual pension or individual benefits, other than a retirement pension and unemployment benefits, such as a disability pension, a sick pension or an early retirement scheme allowance... Yes, a disability pension or a sick pension</p>	
Fields	Education	
	Work and employment	
	Income and social protection	
	Mobility	
	Information and communication	
	Political participation	
	Cultural participation	
	Discrimination	

EU LFS ad hoc (2006) Accidents at work and work-related health problems

May be of interest but the documentation is still in preparation

European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, EU-SILC

Title	European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, EU SILC
Link	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1913,4756782_5,1913_58814988&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL and http://www.cso.ie/eusilc/default.htm
Brief description	The European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) is the successor to the European Community Household Panel (http://www.edacwowe.eu/en/frmShowGIW_SES?v_id=8). The data covers topics like income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions.
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-national • Cross-sectional and longitudinal with annual waves since 2003 • Provides two types of data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cross-sectional data with variables on income, poverty, social exclusion and other living conditions ○ Longitudinal data pertaining to individual-level changes over time, observed over a four year period - Representative samples > 16 years of age
General topics	Education, deprivation, health, housing, income, labour, monetary
Countries	15 to 27 countries, depending on wave: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2004: EU 13 plus Iceland, Norway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden • 2005: EU 25 plus Iceland, Norway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom • 2006: EU 27 plus Iceland, Norway, Switzerland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom
Questionnaires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Codebooks for all the waves downloadable in PDF format; from http://www.ucd.ie/issda/dataset-info/silc.htm • Codebook for the 2008 wave downloadable in Word format; from http://www.cso.ie/eusilc/methods_eusilc.htm • For more information on the 2005 and 2006 wave see EU-SILC, see http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/eusilc/library?!=/udb_user_database&vm=detailed&sb=Title • Free of charge, no registration required
Data availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the micro data is restricted to universities and



Title	European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, EU SILC
	<p>research institutes inside the EU and only provided by means of research contracts. Other users need approval from the Committee on Statistical Confidentiality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For more information on how to access the data see http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1913,47567825,1913_58814988&dad=portal&schema=PORTAL#A
Contact	bruno.bernard@cec.eu.int

EU-SILC 2003

Disability (health) identifying questions	Principal economic status... Ill/disabled Suffer from any chronic illness or condition?	
Disability related questions		
Fields	Education	Highest educational level received/attained
	Work and employment	Employment status Occupational status Job characteristics (e.g. # hours of work, Supervise, night work, overtime)
	Income and social protection	Income (extensive number of items) Received benefits Allowances Social transfers Poverty (material deprivation)
	Mobility	
	Information and communication	(Fixed telephone) (Colour tv)
	Political participation	
	Cultural participation	
	Discrimination	

EU-SILC 2008

Disability (health) identifying questions	<p>Do you suffer from long-standing (chronic) illness or condition (health problem)?</p> <p>For at least the last 6 months have you been limited in activities people usually do, because of a health problem? (If limited, specify whether strongly limited or limited)</p> <p>Which of the following long-standing conditions do you suffer from? This should be treated as a multiple-choice question</p> <p>Do you have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities? This should be treated as a multiple-choice question</p> <p>Please describe the nature of your illness (chronic)</p> <p>How is your health in general?</p> <p>How would you define your current economic status....Unable to work because of permanent illness or disability</p> <p>Which of the following reasons best describe why you are not seeking work ...of illness or disability What was the main reason you left your previous job? ...Own illness or disability</p> <p>What is your main reason for working less than 30 hours per week...Personal illness or disability</p>
Disability related questions	<p>From which of the following schemes did you get a payment ...Illness Benefit (formerly known as Disability Benefit)</p> <p>For how many weeks during the last 12 months did you receive the Illness Benefit (formerly known as Disability Benefit)?</p> <p>What was the weekly amount of the Illness Benefit (formerly known as Disability Benefit) you received during the last 12 months</p> <p>For how many weeks during the last 12 months did you receive the disability allowance?</p> <p>What was the weekly amount of the disability allowance you received during the last 12 months?</p> <p>For how many weeks during the last 12 months did you disablement benefit?</p> <p>For how many weeks during the last 12 months did you disablement benefit?</p> <p>What was the weekly amount of the disablement benefit you received during the last 12 months?</p>

Fields	Education	Highest educational level received/attained
	Work and employment	Employment status Occupational status Job characteristics (e.g. # hours of work, Supervise, night work, overtime)
	Income and social protection	Income (extensive number of items) Received benefits Allowances Poverty (material deprivation)
	Mobility	School bus
	Information and communication	(Fixed telephone) (Colour tv)
	Political participation	
	Cultural participation	
	Discrimination	

Fertility and Family Survey, FFS

Title	Fertility and Family Survey, FFS
Link	http://www.unece.org/pau/ffs/ffs.htm
Brief description	The Fertility and Family Survey is a project conducted by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. The FFS is a comparative survey regarding fertility and family that was held in 24 mainly European countries during the 1990s. Its website contains country tables based on the FFS micro-level data.
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-national • Cross-sectional • The year covered by the survey differs per country, from 1990-1999. For more information on survey year per country see http://www.unece.org/pau/ffs/ffs.htm via 'survey design' • The sample design and age of respondents differ per country. For more information see http://www.unece.org/pau/ffs/ffs.htm via 'survey design' • Two core questionnaires (one for men and one for women) with optional modules
General topics	Household characteristics, parental home, partnerships, children, other pregnancies, fertility regulation, views on having children, other views, education and occupation, partner characteristics The optional modules are: Migration history, contraceptive history, values and beliefs, population policy acceptance
Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 countries, mainly European • All countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States
Questionnaires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model questionnaire and codebook downloadable in PDF format; from http://www.unece.org/pau/ffs/ffs.htm • National questionnaires downloadable in PDF format; from http://www.unece.org/pau/ffs/ffs.htm
Data availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The micro data is only available after submitting a research proposal • For more information on access to the data, see http://www.unece.org/pau/ffs/ffsdata.htm
Contact	Pau@unece.org

European Union Structure of Earnings Survey, SES (2002)

Title	European Union Structure of Earnings Survey, SES 2002
Link	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1913,47567825,1913_65204321&dad=portal&schema=PORTAL
Brief description	The European Union Structure of Earnings Survey 2002 (SES 2002) is an enterprise survey providing detailed and comparable information on relationships between the level of remuneration, individual characteristics of employees, and their employer. Its website provides aggregated statistics.
Survey type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-national • Harmonised cross-sectional data • Representative samples > 14 years of age • The survey was held in 2002. It is planned to be repeated every four years • Single core questionnaire •
General topics	Employees, earnings, hours paid, holidays
Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU 26 member states plus Norway, Iceland • All countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom •
Questionnaires	Not available
Data availability	<p>Micro data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The access is restricted to universities and research institutes inside the EU and only provided through research contracts • For more information on access to the data see http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1913,47567825,1913_65204321&dad=portal&schema=PORTAL#A <p>Macro level data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data accessible; at http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&dad=portal&schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/labour/earn/earn_ses&language=en&product=EU_MASTER_labour_market&root=EU_MASTER_labour_market&scrollto=0 • Web tabulator which produces tables • Per topic, per year or period, per country or region • Free of charge

Title	European Union Structure of Earnings Survey, SES 2002
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For using enhanced functionalities in order to download the data registration is required; at http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1073_63428533&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL • Interactive tables of the main results of the SES 2002 are accessible; at http://forum.europa.eu.int/irc/dsis/wages/info/data/interactive.htm and http://forum.europa.eu.int/irc/dsis/wages/info/data/index.htm (both under "Gross earnings in Europe 2002") • Free of charge, no registration required
Contact	Send an email via http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1493,1&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&_piref1493_43514459_1493_1_4890_855.strutsAction=%2FShowInitialSupportScreen.do%3Foperation%3Dshownscountries%26levelOfAction%3D2

No codebook available but the Eurostat website (web tabulator) indicates it is clear that no distinction can be (or is not) made between disabled and non-disabled people



Appendix 5: Statistical data bases from the European Data Center for Work and Welfare (EDACowe)

(topic categories are those that are distinguished at the EDACwowe site)

INCOME and BENEFITS

- CWED: Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset
- CWSD: Comparative Welfare States Dataset
- DICE Income and Benefits: Database for Institutional Comparisons in Europe (Income and Benefits)
- ESSPROS: European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics
- EU reports: Disability
- EU reports: Inclusion and Income
- EurLIFE Income deprivation
- EUROMOD
- EUROSTAT Income and Benefits
- EUSI Income: European System of Social Indicators
- ILO LABORSTA: ILO Labour statistics
- LIS Key Figures
- Measuring Income Inequality Database
- OECD Benefit and wages
- OECD Private Pensions
- OECD Pension System
- OECD Report: Transforming disability into ability
- OECD Wages and Earnings
- PovcalNet
- DWP Report: Comparison of Child Benefit Packages
- SaMip: The Social Assistance and Minimum Income Protection Interim Dataset
- WI: WageIndicator
- WIID: World Income Inequality Database

SOCIAL CARE

- Clearinghouse Child, Youth, Family Policies
- DICE Social Care: Database for Institutional Comparisons in Europe (Social Care)
- ESSPROS: European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics
- EU Gender Mainstreaming database
- EU reports
- EurLIFE Family
- DWP Report: Comparison of Child Benefit Packages
- LIS Family Policy Database
- MZES Family Policy Database
- OECD Family Database
- OECD Report: Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC)
- TransMONEE Child protection



WORK and EMPLOYMENT

- CWSD: Comparative Welfare States Dataset
- Dataset for Flexicurity Analysis
- DICE Work and Employment: Database for Institutional Comparisons in Europe (Work and Employment)
- EES: European Employment Strategy
- EPOC: Employee Direct Participation in Organisational Change
- EU Gender Mainstreaming database
- EU reports: Disability
- EU reports: Pensions
- EurLIFE Employment
- EurLIFE Leisure
- Eurofound report: Working poor in the EU
- EUROSTAT Work and Employment
- EUSI Labour: European System of Social Indicators
- HETUS: Harmonised European Time Use Survey
- ILO KILM: ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market
- ILO LABORSTA: ILO Labour statistics
- OECD Employment database
- OECD Labour Market Programmes database
- OECD Report: Ageing and Employment
- OECD Report: Transforming disability into ability
- Public Employment Dataset (by Cusack)
- TransMONEE Economic indicators

DEMOGRAPHICS

- EUROSTAT Demographics
- EUSI Population, Household and Family: European System of Social Indicators
- HNPStats: Health, Nutrition, and Population Statistics
- IDB: International Data Base
- Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research
- MZES Societies in Europe
- PRB: Population Reference Bureau
- SSO Demographic Future EU
- TransMONEE Demographics
- UNdata Population
- World population prospects: The 2006 Revision of the Population Database

EDUCATION

- DICE Education: Database for Institutional Comparisons in Europe (Education)
- EdStats
- EURlife Education
- EUROSTAT Education
- EURYDICE: The Information Network on Education in Europe
- EUSI Education: European System of Social Indicators
- OECD Education

- OECD PISA Programme for International Student Assessment
- OECD Report: Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC)
- PIRLS: Progress in International Reading Literacy Study
- TIMSS: Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
- TransMONEE Education
- UIS: UNESCO Institute for Statistics

FAMILIES

- Clearinghouse
- DICE Families: Database for Institutional Comparisons in Europe (Families)
- EU Gender Mainstreaming database
- EurLIFE Family
- FFS: Fertility and Family Survey
- GID-DB: Gender, Institutions and Development Database
- LIS Family Policy Database
- MZES FPDB: MZES/EURODATA Family Policy Database
- OECD Family Database
- DWP Report: Comparison of Child Benefit Packages
- TransMONEE Child protection

FINANCE: TAXES, CONTRIBUTIONS, EXPENDITURE

- Clearinghouse Child, Youth, Family Policies
- COSS1949-1993: Cost of Social Security
- COSS1990-1996: Cost of Social Security
- CWSD: Comparative Welfare States Dataset
- DICE Finance: Database for Institutional Comparisons in Europe (Finance)
- ESSPROS: European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics
- EurLIFE Health
- Eurostat Taxes, Contributions and Expenditure
- FRDB Labour, Capital and Consumption Taxes
- General Government Spending and Revenues Dataset and General Government Taxation Dataset
- ILO Social Security Expenditure Database
- OECD Insurance
- OECD Labour Market Programmes database
- OECD Private Pensions
- OECD SOCX: OECD Social Expenditure Database
- OECD Taxes Database

HEALTH and SAFETY

- DICE Health and Safety: Database for Institutional Comparisons in Europe
- DISTAT: United Nations Human Functioning and Disability
- ESAW: European Statistics on Accidents at Work
- EU Reports: Health Status and Living Conditions
- EURlife Health
- European Risk Observatory database

- EUROSTAT Health and Safety
- EUSI Health: European System of Social Indicators
- HFA-DB: Health for All Database
- HNPStats: Health, Nutrition, and Population Statistics
- HPM: Health Policy Monitor
- OECD Health Data
- OECD Report: Transforming disability into ability
- TransMONEE Health
- WHOSIS: World Health Organisation Statistical Information System

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

- CIS: Community Innovation Survey
- DICE Industrial Relations: Database for Institutional Comparisons in (Industrial Relations)
- Eurostat Industrial Relations
- GOLDEN-WALLERSTEIN-LANGE international data base
- MZES Trade Unions
- OECD Employment database

MIGRATION

- Brain Drain dataset
- CARIM: Euro-Mediterranean Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration
- DICE Migration: Database for Institutional Comparisons in Europe (Migration)
- DRC Migrant Origin Database
- EUROSTAT Migration
- EUSI Migration: European System of Social Indicators
- ILO International Labour Migration Database
- Measuring International Skilled Migration dataset
- Migration and Remittances Factbook
- MIPEX: Migrant Integration Policy Index
- MPI: World Migration Map
- OECD Migrationdatabase
- UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- UN World Migration Stock

POLITICS and ELECTIONS

- CCPD: Comparative Parliamentary Democracy Data Archive
- Center of Political Gravity Dataset
- CEVIPOL: Centre d'Étude de la Vie Politique
- CSES: Comparative Study Of Electoral Systems
- CPDS: Comparative Political Data Sets
- Democratic Election Systems
- DICE Politics and Elections: Database for Institutional Comparisons in Europe (Politics and Elections)
- Election Resources on the Internet



- FRDB Political Institutions Database
- Freedom House
- MZES European Elections
- MZES Elections in Europe
- PARLINE database
- Parties and Elections in Europe database
- Pippa Norris Data
- Political Strength of Political Parties
- Political Transformation and the Electoral Process in Post-Communist Europe
- Polity IV Project
- QoG: Quality of Government

WELL-BEING and QUALITY OF LIFE

- EURlife
- EUSI: European System of Social Indicators
- WDH: World Database of happiness



Appendix 6: Journals in which articles were inspected for their use of and/or referencing to relevant data bases

(volumes 1995 to 2008)

- Disability and Rehabilitation
- ALTER. European Journal of Disability Research, Journal Européen de Recherche sur le Handicap
- Disability and Society
- International Journal of Disability, Community & Rehabilitation
- International Journal of Disability, Development and Education
- Journal of Intellectual & Developmental Disability
- Journal of Intellectual Disability Research
- Journal of Occupational Psychology, Employment and Disability
- Journal of Disability Policy Studies
- Learning Disability Quarterly
- Sexuality and Disability
- Technology and Disability European Journal of Disability Research/Revue Européenne de Recherche sur le Handicap



Appendix 7: Organisations whose (complete) websites were screened for the availability of relevant databases

- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- The website of the European Union (Gateway to European Union)
- United Nations (UN)
- International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- World Health Organisation (WHO)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
- World Bank
- Stop discrimination (www.stopdiscrimination.org)
- European Disability Forum
- Inclusion Europe
- European Coalition for Community Living (ECCL)
- European Social Platform
- Open Society Mental Health Initiative
- Nordic Cooperation on Disability (NSH)
- International Federation of Persons with a Physical Disability
- European Union of the Deaf
- Independent Living Institute
- Workability Europe
- CEDEFOP
- Eiro-online: workers with disabilities
- ETF: Sharing expertise in training
- European Co-operation in Anthroposophical Curative Education and Social Therapy (ECCE)
- Mental Health Europe
- Autism Europe
- European Down Syndrome Association (EDSA)
- European Association of Service Providers for Persons with Disabilities (EASPD)
- European Platform for Rehabilitation (EPR)
- Inclusion International
- The European Agency for Development of Special Needs Education
- EUMAP
- Joseph Rowntree Foundation
- Federation of European Employers
- European Observatory on the Social Situation and Demography
- SDV-Netjob project
- European Employment Observatory
- NOSOSCO: Nordic Social Protection Statistics
- Capeat
- Guidedogs (association for the Blind)
- IRU: International Road Transport Union
- GLADNET Global Applied Disability Research and Information Network on Employment and Training



Appendix 8: Annotated details of relevant indicators and statistical data sources

Relevant data sources were inspected sources that contained data of the requested type, i.e. EU-comparative, quantitative data on one or various aspects (fields) of the situation of disabled persons. In this appendix we present schematised detailed information on important aspects of each source separately.

The sources are presented by the organisations and specific websites where they have been found. The specific data sources that we found are:

1) European Union Gateway website

- EU report: Eurobarometer 69.1 special survey 296 "Discrimination in the European Union - Perceptions, experiences and attitudes"
- EU report: Flash Eurobarometer 232 "Discrimination in the European Union- Analytical report and summary"
- EU report: Eurobarometer 65.4 special survey 263 "Discrimination in the European Union"
- EU report: Study of compilation of statistical data on disability, from the administrative registers of the Member States
- EU report: Employment and people with disabilities
- EU report: The employment situation of people with disabilities in the European Union
- EU report: Study on men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC
- EU report: Eurobarometer "The European Year of people with disabilities 2003"
- EU report: Eurobarometer 54.2 "Attitudes of Europeans to disability"
- EU report: Included in Society
- EU report: Comparative Cost Analysis: Community based services as an alternative to institutions
- EU report: Disability and Social Participation in Europe
- EU report: Poverty and intellectual disability in Europe
- Database: Eurostat Health and Safety
- Database: EUSI Health (disability data)

2) OECD Health website

- OECD report: Sickness, disability, and work (vol. 1): Norway, Poland and Switzerland
- OECD report: Sickness, disability, and work (vol. 2): Australia, Luxembourg, Spain and the United Kingdom
- OECD report: Transforming disability into ability
- OECD report: Students with disabilities, learning difficulties, and disadvantages(1): Policies, statistics and indicators
- OECD report: Students with Disabilities, Learning Difficulties and Disadvantages (2): Statistics and indicators

3) OECD Employment website

- OECD report Employment Outlook 2003
- OECD report Employment Outlook 2008



4) UN Website

- Disability Statistics Compendium

5) WHO website

- Database: European health for all database (HFA-DB)



European Union Gateway

EU report and country reports: Eurobarometer 69.1 special survey 296 “Discrimination in the European Union - Perceptions, experiences and attitudes”

Title	EU report: Eurobarometer survey 296 on discrimination in the European Union - Perceptions, experiences and attitudes	
Link	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/fundamental_rights/public/pubst_en.htm#stud	
Brief description	This report presents the results of the special Eurobarometer 296 (Eurobarometer 69.1). In the report are only the results presented on the EU level. In the section 'tables' are the results also presented per country, and per question. Country reports are also downloadable from the same page; here the results are presented per country, and in comparison with the answers on the EU-27 level.	
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination on the basis of disability is: very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, very rare, non-existent • Discrimination on the basis of disability is, compared to 5 years ago: far more widespread, slightly more widespread, slightly less widespread, far less widespread • In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of one or more of the following grounds? Was it a discrimination on basis of disability? • In the past 12 months, have you witnessed someone being discriminated against or harassed on the basis of one or more of the following grounds? Was it discrimination on basis of disability? • Please tell me using this scale from 1 to 10 how you would personally feel about it. On this scale, '1' means that you would be "very uncomfortable" and '10' means that you would be "totally comfortable" with: having a disabled person as a neighbour • When a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage: disability • Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a disabled persons in the highest elected political position in your country • Would you be in favour of or opposed to specific measures being adopted to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment? Specific measures for people depending on their disability: totally in favour, somewhat in favour, somewhat opposed, totally opposed • Do you have friend or acquaintances who are disabled?: yes, no • Where you live, do you consider yourself to be part of any of the following?: a minority in terms of disability 	
Fields:	Education:	-
	Work and employment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage: disability (by sex, by age, by educational level, by occupation)



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would you be in favour of or opposed to specific measures being adopted to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment? Specific measures for people depending on their disability: totally in favour, somewhat in favour, somewhat opposed, totally opposed (by sex, by age, by educational level, by occupation)
	Income and social protection:	-
	Mobility:	-
	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination on the basis of disability is: very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, very rare, non-existent (by sex, by age, by educational level, by occupation) • Discrimination on the basis of disability is, compared to 5 years ago: far more widespread, slightly more widespread, slightly less widespread, far less widespread (by sex, by age, by educational level, by occupation) • In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of one or more of the following grounds? Was it a discrimination on basis of disability? (by sex, by age, by educational level by occupation) • In the past 12 months, have you witnessed someone being discriminated against or harassed on the basis of one or more of the following grounds? Was it discrimination on basis of disability? (by sex, by age, by educational level, by occupation) • Please tell me using this scale from 1 to 10 how you would personally feel about it. On this scale, '1' means that you would be "very uncomfortable" and '10' means that you would be "totally comfortable" with: having a disabled person as a neighbour (by sex, by age, by educational level, by occupation) • When a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage: disability (by sex, by age, by educational level, by occupation) • Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how you would feel about having a disabled persons in the highest elected political position in your country (by sex, by age, by educational level, by occupation)



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would you say that the fact of being disabled tends to be: an advantage, a disadvantage, or neither (by sex, by age, by educational level, by occupation) • Where you live, do you consider yourself to be part of any of the following?: a minority in terms of disability (by sex, by age, by educational level, by occupation)
	Other:	-
Definition disabled/disability	Most questions ask respondents about the prevalence of discrimination on the base of disability, one question is about whether the respondent sees him or herself as part of a minority in terms of disability. The answers are given as percentages of the total of the countries, or the EU-27; but also split up by sex, age, educational level, and occupation.	
Data	Aggregated micro data (from the Eurobarometer 296 or 69.1)	
Year	2008	
Accessibility of data	Report downloadable in PDF; from http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/fundamental_rights/public/pubst_en.htm#stud	
Countries	EU-27	



EU report: Flash Eurobarometer 232 “Discrimination in the European Union- Analytical report and summary”

Title	EU report: Flash Eurobarometer ‘Discrimination in the European Union- Analytical report and summary’	
Link	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/fundamental_rights/public/pubst_en.htm#stud (publications, studies and research)	
Brief description	The report ‘Flash Eurobarometer ‘Discrimination in the European Union- Analytical report and summary’” present the results of the Flash Eurobarometer on discrimination in the EU, which was held in the EU-27 countries in January 2008. The Flash Eurobarometer measures the awareness, perceptions, experiences, and attitudes of EU citizens regarding the awareness of the 2007-European Year of Equal Opportunities for All, the perceived discrimination, the personal experience of discrimination, and the support for national legislation against discrimination.	
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception of discrimination in the area of housing based on disability (very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, very rare) • Perception of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on disability (very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, very rare) • Perception of discrimination in the educational system based on disability (very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, very rare) • Perception of discrimination when buying products or using services based on disability (very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, very rare) • Perception of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on disability (very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, very rare) • Personally experiencing discrimination on the basis of disability (yes, no) 	
Fields:	Education:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception of discrimination in the educational system based on disability (very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, very rare)
	Work and employment:	-
	Income and social protection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on disability (very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, very rare)
	Mobility:	-
	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception of discrimination in the area of housing based on disability (very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, very rare) • Perception of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on disability (very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, very rare) • Perception of discrimination in the educational system based on disability (very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, very rare)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception of discrimination when buying products or using services based on disability (very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, very rare) • Perception of discrimination when buying insurance policies based on disability (very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, very rare) • Personally experiencing discrimination on the basis of disability (yes, no) • Perception of discrimination in the area of housing based on disability (very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, very rare) • Perception of discrimination in the area of healthcare based on disability (very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, very rare) • Perception of discrimination when buying products or using services based on disability (very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, very rare)
	Other	-
Definition disabled/disability	There is no definition of 'disability' mentioned in the report. Results on whether people personally experience discrimination on the basis of disability are presented.	
Data	Aggregated micro data (from the Flash Eurobarometer 232)	
Year	2008	
Accessibility of data	Report downloadable in PDF; from http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/fundamental_rights/public/pubst_en.htm#stud (publications, studies and research)	
Countries	EU-27	



EU report: Eurobarometer 65.4 special survey 263 “Discrimination in the European Union”

Title	EU report: Discrimination and inequality in the European Union	
Link	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/fundamental_rights/public/pubst_en.htm#stud or http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/eyeq/index.cfm?page_id=342	
Brief description	<p>This report presents the results of the special Eurobarometer 263 or Eurobarometer 65.4. In the report are only the results presented on the EU level. In the section 'tables' are the results also presented per country. In this section, the results are presented per question and answer category. The country reports below present the information also per country.</p>	
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination on the basis of disability is: very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, very rare, non-existent • Discrimination on the basis of disability is, compared to 5 years ago: far more widespread, slightly more widespread, slightly less widespread, far less widespread • More money should be spent on eliminating physical obstacles which make the lives of those who have a disability difficult: totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, totally disagree • when a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage: disability • Would you say that the fact of being disabled tends to be: an advantage, a disadvantage, or neither • Would you say that, with equivalent qualifications or diplomas, a disabled person compared with an able-bodied person would be less likely, as likely or more likely than others to get a job, be accepted for training or be promoted • Would you say that we need more disabled people in the workplace: yes definitely, yes probably, no probably not, no definitely not • Would you be in favour of or opposed to specific measures being adopted to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment? Specific measures for people depending on their disability: totally in favour, somewhat in favour, somewhat opposed, totally opposed • Is there in your opinion a law in your country which prohibits discrimination on disability when hiring new employees: yes, no • Would you be in favour or opposed to providing, on an anonymous basis, information about your health status part of a census, if that could help to combat discrimination in your country; totally in favour, somewhat in favour, somewhat opposed, totally opposed 	
Fields:	Education:	-
	Work and employment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would you say that we need more disabled people in the workplace: yes definitely, yes probably, no probably not, no definitely not • Would you be in favour of or opposed to specific measures being adopted to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment? Specific measures for people depending on their disability: totally in favour, somewhat in favour, somewhat opposed, totally opposed

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would you say that, with equivalent qualifications or diplomas, a disabled person compared with an able-bodied person would be less likely, as likely or more likely than others to get a job, be accepted for training or be promoted • when a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage: disability
	Income and social protection:	-
	Mobility:	-
	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination on the basis of disability is: very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare, very rare, non-existent • Discrimination on the basis of disability is, compared to 5 years ago: far more widespread, slightly more widespread, slightly less widespread, far less widespread • More money should be spent on eliminating physical obstacles which make the lives of those who have a disability difficult: totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, totally disagree • when a company wants to hire someone and has the choice between two candidates with equal skills and qualifications, which of the following criteria may, in your opinion, put one candidate at a disadvantage: disability • Would you say that the fact of being disabled tends to be: an advantage, a disadvantage, or neither • Would you say that, with equivalent qualifications or diplomas, a disabled person compared with an able-bodied person would be less likely, as likely or more likely than others to get a job, be accepted for training or be promoted • Would you say that we need more disabled people in the workplace: yes definitely, yes probably, no probably not, no definitely not • Would you be in favour of or opposed to specific measures being adopted to provide equal opportunities for everyone in the field of employment? Specific measures for people depending on their disability: totally in favour, somewhat in favour, somewhat opposed, totally opposed



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there in your opinion a law in your country which prohibits discrimination on disability when hiring new employees: yes, no
	Other	-
Definition disabled/disability	The questions asked are about the opinion of people on disability and discrimination; not whether someone is disabled. This means that it is not possible to analyse disabled versus non-disabled.	
Data	Aggregated micro data (from the Special Eurobarometer 263)	
Year	2006	
Accessibility of data	Report downloadable in PDF; from http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/fundamental_rights/public/pubst_en.htm#stud or http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/eyeq/index.cfm?page_id=342	
Countries	EU-25	



EU report: Study of compilation of statistical data on disability, from the administrative registers of the Member States

Title	EU report: Study of compilation of statistical data on disability, from the administrative registers of the Member States	
Link	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/index/7002_en.html	
Brief description	The EU report 'Study of compilation of statistical data on disability, from the administrative registers of the Member States' contains data from national administrative registers of the EU-25 countries. The collection of the data was aimed at the following themes: prevalence of disability, access to education, labour market, income, origins of disability, and access to services and long-term care.	
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of disability; e.g. Number of disability-related benefit recipients (by type of benefit, by sex, and by age), • Access to education; e.g. number of children and young people with Special Educational Needs in regular schools/special schools • Labour market; e.g. sheltered employment, unemployment, inactivity, labour market status • Origins of disability; e.g. nature of disability, type and degree of disability • Access to services and long-term care; e.g. people with disabilities staying in long-term stays, day care institutions and those receiving care at home, personal budget, number of recipients of cash benefits and benefits in kind, recipients of allowances to carers, recipients of work rehabilitation services 	
Fields:	Education:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of children and young people with SEN in regular schools (by sex, by level of education, and by nature of disability) • Number of children and young people with SEN in special schools (by sex, by level of education, and by nature of disability)
	Work and employment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with disabilities in sheltered employment (by sex, by age, by type of disability, by education) • Unemployed people with disabilities (by type, by education, by duration of unemployment) • Inactive people with disabilities (by sex, by age, by type of disability, by educational level, and by reason for inactivity) • Registered people with disabilities by labour market status • Recipients of work rehabilitation services (by sex, and by age)
	Income and social protection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability pension recipients (by sex) • Disabled people receiving compensation for occupational accident/disease (by sex) • People with disabilities receiving disability pension (by disease) • Number of recipients of cash benefits and benefits in kind
	Mobility:	-
	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-



	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination:	-
	Other:	<p>Access to services and long-term care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with disabilities staying in long-term stays, day care institutions and those receiving care at home • Personal budget <p>Recipients of allowances to carers</p>
Definition disabled/disability	Is mentioned per country in the report; in report most data is split up by age, sex, type of disability, and education.	
Data	Macro-level data (Aggregated micro data; administrative and register data) The period covered by the data is 2000-2005	
Year	2005, and if available the period 2000-2005	
Accessibility of data	Graphs and tables in reports	
Countries	EU-25	



EU report: Employment and people with disabilities

Title	EU report: Employment and people with disabilities	
Link	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/index/7002_en.html	
Brief description	The EU report "Employment and people with disabilities" offers graphs with comparative employment situation indicators of people with disabilities. Indicators cover employment status, employment rate, educational attainment and earnings, mostly graph are broken down by degree of being hampered and gender.	
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of hampered men and women in working age population • Employment status by health category (by sex) • Employment rate (by sex) • Distribution of employment by sector and health category (by sex) • Occupational distribution in employment by health category (and sex) • Educational attainment of employed persons (by sex, and by health category) • Average annual net earnings of employed hampered persons (by sex) 	
Fields:	Education:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational attainment of employed persons (by sex, and by health category)
	Work and employment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of hampered men and women in working age population • Employment status by health category (by sex) • Employment rate (by sex) • Distribution of employment by sector and health category (by sex) • Occupational distribution in employment by health category (and sex)
	Income and social protection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average annual net earnings of employed hampered persons (by sex)
	Mobility:	-
	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
Definition disabled/disability	Definition used in the report comes from the ECHP (European Community Household Panel) 1994	
Data	Prefabricated graphs in report; source is the 'Employment in Europe, 1997'. The covered by the data is 1994	
Year	Mostly 1994 (earnings 1993)	
Accessibility of data	Report is downloadable in PDF format; from http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/index/7002_en.html	
Countries	Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom	



EU report: The employment situation of people with disabilities in the European Union

Title	EU report: The employment situation of people with disabilities in the European Union	
Link	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/index/7002_en.html	
Brief description	This report presents the data collected by national experts of the European Expert Group on Employment for Disabled People, initiated and funded by the DG Employment and Social Affairs. The paper uses mainly data from the ECHP 1996 wave to analyse the employment status of disabled people in 15 EU countries.	
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentages of people aged over 45 years: disability benefit recipients and self-reported disabled Women of working age: disability benefit recipients and self-reported disabled Employment rate, potential rise in employment rate and number of disabled potentially to be reintegrated (source unknown?) Participation rates and unemployment rates of disabled and non-disabled (based on ECHP) Distribution of activity status by demographic characteristics of disabled and non-disabled of working-age Demographic characteristics of disabled and non-disabled in employment and total population (%) Job characteristics of disabled and non-disabled Dependency on benefits of self-reported disabled and non-disabled persons of working-age for three countries (Denmark, Spain, and The Netherlands; based on national reports) Percentage of people aged over 45 years: disability benefit recipients and self-reported disabled (percentages) (based on national reports) Women of working-age: disability benefit recipients and self-reported disabled (percentages) (based on national reports) Employment rate, potential rise in employment rate and number of disabled potentially to be reintegrated (source: unknown) 	
Fields:	Education:	-
	Work and employment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment rate, potential rise in employment rate and number of disabled potentially to be reintegrated (source unknown?) Participation rates and unemployment rates in disabled and non-disabled (graph; based on ECHP) Distribution of activity status by demographic characteristics of disabled and non-disabled of working-age Demographic characteristics of disabled and non-disabled in employment and total population (%) Job characteristics of disabled and non-disabled Employment rate, potential rise in employment rate and number of disabled potentially to be reintegrated (source: unknown)
	Income and social protection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependency on benefits of self-reported disabled and non-disabled persons of working-age for three countries (Denmark, Spain, and The Netherlands; based on national reports)



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of people aged over 45 years: disability benefit recipients and self-reported disabled (percentages) (based on national reports) Women of working-age: disability benefit recipients and self-reported disabled (percentages) (based on national reports)
	Mobility:	-
	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination	-
	Other	-
Definition disabled/disability	The definition used in the report: ‘...those who have an impairment from birth, are disabled as a result of work-related accidents and diseases, as also those who have had accidents or suffer from diseases not related to work.’ (p. 29) Since most data comes from opinion surveys, the definition of disability is often subjectively.	
Data	Aggregated micro data (from the ECHP 1996 and from national reports)	
Year	Mainly 1996	
Accessibility of data	Report downloadable in PDF; from http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/index/7002_en.html	
Countries	EU-15: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom	

EU report: Study on men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC

Title	EU report: Study on men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC
Link	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/index/7002_en.html (publications, studies and research)
Brief description	The report 'Study on men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC' compares the results of the EU SILC (2004) with the EU LFS ad hoc module on disability (2002). The report presents tables and graphs of the answers of both surveys, for 13 to 24 EU countries and Norway.
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of long-standing health problem or disability (2002) (by sex) • Proportion of people aged 16-64 with a long-standing health problem or disability (LSHPD) (by sex, and by severity of restriction), 2002 • Proportion of people aged 16-64 with LSHPD by type and degree of restriction (restricted in kind of work, restricted in amount of work, restricted in mobility of work; by sex) , 2002 • Proportion of people aged 16-64 suffering from a chronic (long-standing) illness or condition (by sex and degree of restriction), 2004 • Probability of reporting a work restriction controlling for sex, age and occupation/ by age • Proportion of men and women by degree of restriction/limitation, 2002/2004 (by age group) • Population restricted in at least one respect by age and degree of restriction, 2002 (by sex and age group) • Population limited in their activities, 2004 (by sex and age group) • Distribution of people with disabilities by type (by sex and age group), 2002 • Men and women limited in the work they can do by type of disability (by sex and age group), 2004 • Effect of different types of disability on those who are restricted by broad age group, 2002 (by sex and age group) • Proportion of people aged 16-24 participating in education or training by age and degree of restriction, 2002 (by sex and age group) • Difference in education attainment levels between people aged 25-64 restricted and not restricted (by sex) • People aged 25-64 with at least one restriction by degree of restriction, cause of disability and education attainment levels, 2002 (by sex) • Difference in standardised employment rates between men and women restricted and not restricted, 2002 and 2004 (by sex) • Employment rates of men and women by degree of restriction, education level, and by broad age group and standardized by age, 2002 • Division of men and women with tertiary education between broad occupations by degree of restriction, 2002 (by sex) • Unemployment rates of men and women by degree of restriction, education level, and by broad age group, 2002 • Proportion of men and women 16-64 employed by degree of restriction and occupation who receive support or assistance in order to work, 2002 • Proportion of men and women 16-64 employed who receive assistance by degree of restriction and by main type of support received, 2002



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of people with restrictions who are economically inactive and who need assistance by degree of restriction and by type of assistance needed, 2002 • The average gross earnings of men and women by degree of restriction and by broad age group, 2004 • Average hours usually worked by degree of restriction and age, 2004 • The average gross earnings of men and women by occupation and degree of restriction, 2004 • The proportion of men and women aged 16-64 by degree of restriction and household circumstances, 2002 • Proportion of men and women with income below the poverty line by degree of restriction and by broad age group, 2004 • Equivalised mean income after benefits of men and women by degree of restriction and broad age group, 2004 • Equivalised mean income before benefits of men and women by degree of restriction and broad age group, 2004 • Proportion of the gap in income before benefits which benefits succeed in closing, 2004 		
Fields:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="416 813 683 1227">Education:</td> <td data-bbox="683 813 1458 1227"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of people aged 16-24 participating in education or training by age and degree of restriction, 2002 (by sex and age group) • Difference in education attainment levels between people aged 25-64 restricted and not restricted (by sex) • People aged 25-64 with at least one restriction by degree of restriction, cause of disability and education attainment levels, 2002 (by sex) • Division of men and women with tertiary education between broad occupations by degree of restriction, 2002 (by sex) </td> </tr> </table>	Education:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of people aged 16-24 participating in education or training by age and degree of restriction, 2002 (by sex and age group) • Difference in education attainment levels between people aged 25-64 restricted and not restricted (by sex) • People aged 25-64 with at least one restriction by degree of restriction, cause of disability and education attainment levels, 2002 (by sex) • Division of men and women with tertiary education between broad occupations by degree of restriction, 2002 (by sex)
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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="416 1227 683 1944">Work and employment:</td> <td data-bbox="683 1227 1458 1944"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of people aged 16-64 with LSHPD by type and degree of restriction (restricted in kind of work, restricted in amount of work, restricted in mobility of work; by sex) , 2002 • Probability of reporting a work restriction controlling for sex, age and occupation/ by age • Difference in standardised employment rates between men and women restricted and not restricted, 2002 and 2004 (by sex) • Employment rates of men and women by degree of restriction, education level, and by broad age group and standardized by age, 2002 • Division of men and women with tertiary education between broad occupations by degree of restriction, 2002 (by sex) • Unemployment rates of men and women by degree of restriction, education level, and by broad age group, 2002 • Proportion of men and women 16-64 employed by degree of restriction and occupation who receive support or assistance in order to work, 2002 </td> </tr> </table>	Work and employment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of people aged 16-64 with LSHPD by type and degree of restriction (restricted in kind of work, restricted in amount of work, restricted in mobility of work; by sex) , 2002 • Probability of reporting a work restriction controlling for sex, age and occupation/ by age • Difference in standardised employment rates between men and women restricted and not restricted, 2002 and 2004 (by sex) • Employment rates of men and women by degree of restriction, education level, and by broad age group and standardized by age, 2002 • Division of men and women with tertiary education between broad occupations by degree of restriction, 2002 (by sex) • Unemployment rates of men and women by degree of restriction, education level, and by broad age group, 2002 • Proportion of men and women 16-64 employed by degree of restriction and occupation who receive support or assistance in order to work, 2002
Work and employment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of people aged 16-64 with LSHPD by type and degree of restriction (restricted in kind of work, restricted in amount of work, restricted in mobility of work; by sex) , 2002 • Probability of reporting a work restriction controlling for sex, age and occupation/ by age • Difference in standardised employment rates between men and women restricted and not restricted, 2002 and 2004 (by sex) • Employment rates of men and women by degree of restriction, education level, and by broad age group and standardized by age, 2002 • Division of men and women with tertiary education between broad occupations by degree of restriction, 2002 (by sex) • Unemployment rates of men and women by degree of restriction, education level, and by broad age group, 2002 • Proportion of men and women 16-64 employed by degree of restriction and occupation who receive support or assistance in order to work, 2002 		



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of men and women 16-64 employed who receive assistance by degree of restriction and by main type of support received, 2002
	Income and social protection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average gross earnings of men and women by degree of restriction and by broad age group, 2004 Average hours usually worked by degree of restriction and age, 2004 The average gross earnings of men and women by occupation and degree of restriction, 2004 The proportion of men and women aged 16-64 by degree of restriction and household circumstances, 2002 Proportion of men and women with income below the poverty line by degree of restriction and by broad age group, 2004 Equivalised mean income after benefits of men and women by degree of restriction and broad age group, 2004 Equivalised mean income before benefits of men and women by degree of restriction and broad age group, 2004 Proportion of the gap in income before benefits which benefits succeed in closing, 2004
	Mobility:	-
	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination:	-
	Other:	-
Definition disabled/disability	Not available	
Data	Aggregated micro data (data comes from the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU SILC) and the ad hoc module of the EU Labour Force Survey (LFS))	
Year	EU LFS: 2002 EU SILC: 2004	
Accessibility of data	Report downloadable in PDF; from http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/index/7002_en.html (publications, studies and research)	
Countries	EU LFS: EU-27 (except Poland, Bulgaria, and Latvia) plus Norway EU SILC : EU-15 (except Germany, The Netherlands, and United Kingdom) plus Norway	



EU report: Eurobarometer “The European Year of people with disabilities 2003”

Title	EU report: Eurobarometer: The European Year of people with disabilities 2003	
Link	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/index/7002_en.html (publications, studies and research)	
Brief description	The report ‘Eurobarometer: The European Year of people with disabilities’ presents the results of the questions of Eurobarometer 60.0 (2003) regarding disability. The first section presents questions regarding the awareness of the existence of the European Year of People with Disabilities. The second part presents the results of questions regarding rights, employment, and the awareness of disabled people and disabilities. Some of the results are compared to the results of the Eurobarometer 54.2, held in 2001.	
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with disabilities have the same legal right as anybody else to a job • People with disabilities have the same legal right as anybody else to take part in training • There are European laws against discrimination in the workplace on the grounds of disability • In general, employers make the necessary changes in the workplace to employ disabled people • People with severe physical or intellectual disabilities should only work in sheltered workshops • Do you personally know anyone who has any long-lasting illness, disability or infirmity that limits their activities in any way? (IF YES) Who are they? • Do you personally know anyone who has any long-lasting illness, disability or infirmity that limits their activities in any way? (IF YES) Who are they? • How aware are you of the various types of disabilities? Would you say you are fairly aware or fairly unaware of the various types of disabilities? • How aware are you of the various types of disabilities? Would you say you are fairly aware or fairly unaware of the various types of disabilities? (visual disabilities, hearing impairments, neuromuscular impairments, skeletal impairments, cerebral palsy, spinal cord injury, head injury, stroke, loss of limbs, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, Arthritis, asthma, diabetes, cancer, epilepsy, brain injury, Alzheimer’s Disease, Parkinson’s Disease, mental retardation, Psychiatric Disabilities) • What percentage of the population in your country do you think has a disability of any kind? 	
Fields:	Education:	-
	Work and employment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with disabilities have the same legal right as anybody else to a job • People with disabilities have the same legal right as anybody else to take part in training • There are European laws against discrimination in the workplace on the grounds of disability • In general, employers make the necessary changes in the workplace to employ disabled people • People with severe physical or intellectual disabilities should only work in sheltered workshops
	Income and social protection:	-
	Mobility:	-

	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination	-
	Other	-
Definition disabled/disability	Only answers to questions regarding the awareness of disability, and of laws and rights of disabled people are presented. The questions regarding the awareness of certain kinds of disabilities, provides a long and wide list of types of disabilities.	
Data	Aggregated micro data (data comes from the Eurobarometer 60.0, and from Eurobarometer 54.2)	
Year	Eurobarometer 60.0: 2003 Eurobarometer 54.2: 2001	
Accessibility of data	Report downloadable in PDF; from http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/index/7002_en.html (publications, studies and research)	
Countries	EU-15	



EU report: Eurobarometer 54.2 “Attitudes of Europeans to disability”

Title	EU report: Attitudes of Europeans to disability	
Link	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/index/7002_en.html (publications, studies and research)	
Brief description	The report 'Attitudes of Europeans to disability' presents the results of the Eurobarometer 54.2, which was conducted at the request of the European Commission in 2001. The report presents results of the survey on the EU level and on the country level.	
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you personally know anyone who has any long-lasting illness, disability or infirmity that limits their activities in any way? (yes, no) • Proportion of Europeans who regard themselves as having a disability • In general, do you feel completely at ease, somewhat at ease, somewhat uneasy or very uneasy in the presence of people with disabilities? (Average of (1"very uneasy", 2 "somewhat uneasy", 3 "somewhat at ease", 4 "completely at ease")) • And, in general, do you think that other people feel completely at ease, somewhat at ease, somewhat uneasy or very uneasy in the presence of people with disabilities? (Average of (1"very uneasy", 2 "somewhat uneasy", 3 "somewhat at ease", 4 "completely at ease")) • Opinion about the difficulty of access to: public transport/ public services/ restaurants, hotels, etc./ universities or schools/ workplaces/ sports events/ cultural events, for the following groups: blind people, deaf people, physically disabled people, intellectually disabled people • On the whole, would you say that over the last ten years access to public places for people with disabilities has improved very much, improved somewhat, not improved much or not improved at all?" • Extent of responsibility for improving access: Local authorities, national government, employers/companies, voluntary or charitable associations, the European Union, NGOs (non-governmental organisations), all of these • Rates of awareness concerning disabilities • Percentage of Europeans who think that 20% or more of the population of their country has a physical disability • Percentage of Europeans who say they do not know what percentage of the population of their country has a physical disability • Percentage of Europeans who would feel at ease with a person in a wheelchair in the various capacities mentioned 	
Fields:	Education:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opinion about the difficulty of access to: universities or schools for the following groups: blind people, deaf people, physically disabled people, intellectually disabled people
	Work and employment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opinion about the difficulty of access to: workplaces for the following groups: blind people, deaf people, physically disabled people, intellectually disabled people
	Income and social protection:	-
	Mobility:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opinion about the difficulty of access to: public transport for the following groups: blind people, deaf people, physically disabled people, intellectually disabled people



	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opinion about the difficulty of access to: sports events/ cultural events, for the following groups: blind people, deaf people, physically disabled people, intellectually disabled people
	Discrimination	-
	Other	-
Definition disabled/ disability	The Eurobarometer used for the report contains an (subjective) identification question: whether people see themselves as having a disability. In the report there is a table presented with the answers to this question.	
Data	Aggregated micro data (data comes from the Eurobarometer 54.2)	
Year	2001	
Accessibi- lity of data	Report is downloadable in PDF format; from http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/index/7002_en.html (publications, studies and research)	
Countries	EU-15	



EU report: Included in Society

Title	EU report: Included in Society	
Link	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/index/7002_en.html	
Brief description	<p>The EU report 'Included in Society' is the result of the project 'Included in Society'. The project was aimed at analyzing the conditions in and prevalence of large residential institutions for disabled people in Europe. The report contains country-information on residential institutions for disabled people, collected by the partners involved in the project. It also contains an in-depth study of the residential care institutions in the countries France, Hungary, Poland and Romania.</p> <p>The follow up of this study is the report 'Comparative cost analysis: Community-based services as an alternative to institutions (also included in this annex).</p>	
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of included institutions, and number of residents per institution • Age groups served by institutions • Number of institutions reporting each type of disability • Mean age of institutions, min-max people per bedroom, mean length of stay • Specialist services <p>The in-depth study also contains the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact with family and friends • Percentage of residents rated as having high, medium, or low support needs • Characteristics and physical quality of living units • Staff: resident/staff ratio's, proportion of staff with training, specialist support • Institutional quality of care • Community involvement, participation in daily living • Resident engagement in activity 	
Fields:	Education:	-
	Work and employment:	-
	Income and social protection:	-
	Mobility:	-
	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination	-
	Other	-
Definition disabled/disability	Disability is defined as having an intellectual disability, physical disability, mental health problems, or persons with complex dependency needs.	
Data	Prefabricated tables in report. The data is collected by partners of the project 'Included in Society'.	
Year	2003	
Accessibility of data	Report downloadable in PDF; from http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/index/7002_en.html	
Countries	EU-27 and Iceland and Norway The in-depth study is carried out in France, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.	



EU Report: Comparative Cost Analysis: Community based services as an alternative to institutions

Title	EU Report: Comparative Cost Analysis: Community-based services as an alternative to institutions	
Link	http://www.community-living.info/?page=257	
Brief description	This report is the conclusion of a EU sponsored project on the economic and financial aspect of deinstitutionalisation, in order to make the case for alternative community based settings for disabled people. The report contains prefabricated tables with data on residential establishments, its residents and staff for 27 EU member countries and Turkey.	
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size of residential establishments for people with disabilities • Age, gender and disability of residents • Number and type of staff employed (not for all countries available) • Estimated number of places and rates of residential care and institutionalisation 	
Fields:	Education:	-
	Work and employment:	-
	Income and social protection:	-
	Mobility:	-
	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination:	-
	Other:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age, gender and disability of residential establishments for people with disabilities
Definition disabled/disability	The report is about the number of disabled people living in residential institutions in 28 European countries, and identifies successful strategies for replacing institutions with community-based services. National data is used (availability of data is also reported)	
Data	Prefabricated tables in report, based on national data	
Year	Differs per country. The overall time range is 2003-2007	
Accessibility of data	Report downloadable in PDF format; from http://www.community-living.info/?page=257	
Countries	EU-27 and Turkey	



Report: Eurostat: Disability and Social Participation in Europe

Title	Disability and Social Participation in Europe	
Link	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1073,46587259&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&p_product_code=KS-AW-01-001	
Brief description	The statistical pocketbook on 'Disability and social participation in Europe' aims to respond to information needs on the situation of people with disabilities throughout Europe. The pocketbook contains comparisons on the social situation and participation of three population groups: people with severe disabilities, people with moderate disabilities, people without disabilities, as defined by a 'global disability question' in the European Community Household Panel.	
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of the population reporting severe, moderate and no disability • Percentage of the population reporting severe, moderate and no disability, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sex ○ Age ○ Age structure ○ Marital status ○ Level of education ○ Activity status ○ Activity status, sex and country ○ Activity status and age ○ Main reasons for not seeking work ○ Number of hours of work ○ Main reasons for not working full-time ○ Occupational classes ○ Sectors of activity ○ Sources of income ○ Sickness and disability benefits ○ Satisfaction with work or main activity ○ Social contact with friends and relatives ○ Own perception of health 	
Fields:	Education:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of the population with severe, moderate and no disability according to level of education (highest level completed) • Probability of having achieved the third level of education or less than the second level of education as highest level for the population with severe, moderate and no disability • Probability of having reached less than second level of education (highest level completed) for those with severe, moderate and no disability • Probability of having reached third level of education (highest level completed) for those with severe, moderate and no disability
	Work and employment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of the population with severe, moderate and no disability according to activity status • Distribution of the populations with severe, moderate and no disability according to activity status, by age group,

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of the populations with severe, moderate and no disability according to activity status, by sex and age groups • Main reasons for not seeking work for those inactive among the populations with severe, moderate and no disability, by sex • Percentage of persons who work less than 15 hours per week, between 15 and 30 hours per week, and more than 30 hours per week (when working) in the populations with severe, moderate and no disability, by sex • Main reasons for not working full-time (less than 30 hours per week) among persons of working age, according to disability status • Distribution of the populations with severe, moderate and no disability according to occupational class, for those in work • Distribution of the populations with severe, moderate and no disability (and in work) according to sectors of activity
	Income and social protection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source of income of the population groups with severe, moderate and no disability at working age • Probability and relative chance (base 1 for no disability) of having an income and earned income, for the population with severe, moderate and no disability at working age • Percentage of those having sickness or disability benefits among the population groups with severe, moderate and no disability at working age
	Mobility:	-
	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination	-
	Other	-
Definition disabled/disability	Whether people are hampered in their daily activities by a chronic physical or mental health problem, illness or disability (based on ECHP)	
Data	Aggregated micro data (from the European Community Household Panel)	
Year	ECHP wave 3: 1996	
Accessibility of data	Report downloadable in PDF; from http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1073,46587259&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&p_product_code=KS-AW-01-001 Data downloadable after request, from http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1913,47567825,1913,47568298&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL#A	
Countries	EU-14 (EU-15 excluding Sweden)	



EU report: Poverty and Intellectual disability in Europe

Title	EU report: Poverty and Intellectual disability in Europe	
Link	http://www.inclusion-europe.org/main.php?lang=EN&level=1&s=85&mode=nav1&n1=171	
Brief description	The report "Poverty and Intellectual disability in Europe" is a collaboration project of Inclusion Europe and Inclusion International to learn about the experiences and challenges associated with poverty of persons with intellectual disabilities and their families and to develop strategies for addressing their economic and social exclusion. Statistics in this reports deal with prevalence of long standing health problems and (intellectual) disabilities, the educational situation en the living situation of intellectual disabled	
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of long standing health problems and disabilities (LSHPD) • Prevalence intellectual disability • Educational attainment of intellectual disabled • People with disabilities living at home 	
Fields:	Education:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • educational attainment of intellectual disabled (not for all countries)
	Work and employment:	-
	Income and social protection:	-
	Mobility:	-
	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination:	-
	Other:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of long standing health problems and disabilities (LSHPD) • Prevalence intellectual disability • People with disabilities living at home
Definition disabled/disability	Disability: longstanding health problem or disability (LSHPD)", with disabled persons defined by those who have stated they had a longstanding health problem or a disability for 6 months or more or expected to last 6 months or more	
Data	Prefabricated tables and graphs in report. Data from literature, focus groups, and questionnaires among member organisations.	
Year	2000-2005	
Accessibility of data	Report downloadable in PDF; from http://www.inclusion-europe.org/documents/2068.pdf	
Countries	30 European countries: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia Herzegovina Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom (not all indicators available for all countries)	



Database: Eurostat Health and Safety

Title	EUROSTAT Health and Safety	
Link	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/&product=EU_MAIN_TREE&depth=1	
Brief description	The Eurostat database is the statistical database of the European Union. The database contains aggregated micro data of various opinion and socio-economic surveys.	
Topics	Accidents at work, health and safety at work, health status EU-SILC (self-perceived health, people having long-standing illness or health problem, activity restriction/hampering level), health status HIS (self-perceived health, cut down in activities in past two weeks, having a long-standing illness or health problem, activity restriction), employment of disabled persons (prevalence percentage of disability, percentual distribution of types/causes/duration of disability, assistance)	
Fields:	Education:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU-SILC Self-perceived health by educational level (and by sex, and by age) • EU-SILC Activity restriction or hampering level by educational level (and by sex, and by age) • EU-SILC People having long-standing illness or health problem by educational level (and by sex, and by age) • HIS self-perceived health by educational level (by sex, and by age) • HIS People having long-standing illness or health problem by activity status (and by sex, and by age) • HIS activity restriction by educational level (by sex, and by age) • HIS cut down in activities in past two weeks because of health problems by educational level (and by sex, and by age) • Employment of disabled persons: prevalence percentages of disability by educational level (and by sex, and by age)
	Work and employment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU-SILC Self-perceived health by activity status and employment status (and sex, and by age) • EU-SILC Activity restriction or hampering level by activity status (and by sex, and by age) • EU-SILC People having long-standing illness or health problem by activity status (and by sex, and by age) • HIS Body mass index by activity status (by sex, and by age) • HIS self-perceived health by activity status (by sex, and by age) • HIS People having long-standing illness or health problem by activity status (and by sex, age) • HIS activity restriction by activity status (by sex, and by age) • HIS cut down in activities in past two weeks because of health problems by activity status (and by sex, and by age) • Employment of disabled persons: prevalence of

		<p>disability by occupation, economic activity, activity status (and by sex, and by age group)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment of disabled persons: percentual distribution of causes of disability by economic activity (and by sex) • Employment of disabled persons: percentual distribution of activity status by severity of disability (by sex, and by age group) • Accidents at work (see ESAW) • Health and safety at work http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&_screen=welcomeref&open=/popul/health/hsw&language=en&product=EU_MAIN_TREE&root=EU_MAIN_TREE&scrollto=0 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Occupational diseases (by economic activity, by disease, by sex, by occupation, and by diagnosis) ○ Work related health problems (number/prevalence: by age, by sex, by diagnosis, by severity, by economic activity, and by occupation) • Employment of disabled persons: percentual distribution of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Types of assistance needed (by sex, and by country) ○ Assistance needed for those not employed (by sex, and by country) ○ Severity of disability (by sex, and by age group) ○ Duration since onset of disability by cause of disability (and by sex)
	Income and social protection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU-SILC People having long-standing illness or health problem by income quintile (and by sex, and by age) • EU-SILC Self-perceived health by income quintile (and by sex, and by age) • EU-SILC Activity restriction or hampering level by income quintile (and by age, and by sex)
	Mobility:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIS activity restriction (by activity status, educational level, sex, and age) • HIS cut down in activities in past two weeks because of health problems (by sex, by age, by activity status, and by educational level)
	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination:	-
	Other:	-
Definition disabled/ disability	Differs per used micro dataset	

Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational diseases: EODS Work-related health problems: aggregated data of the 1999 LFS ad-hoc module Health status EU-SILC (self-perceived health, activity restriction, long-standing illness or health problem) : aggregated data from the EU-SILC Health Status HIS: national Health Interview Surveys Employment of disabled persons: aggregated data of the 2002 LFS ad hoc module
Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational diseases: 2001-present Work related health problems: 1999 Health status EU-SILC: 2004-present Health status HIS: 1999-2003 Employment of disabled persons: 2002
Accessibility of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessible online (free of charge, no registration required); at http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&dad=portal&schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/data/popul/health&language=en&product=EU_DB_MAIN_TREE&root=EU_DB_MAIN_TREE&scrollto=0 Occupational diseases (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&dad=portal&schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/data/popul/health/hsw/hsw_occ_dis&language=en&product=EU_DB_MAIN_TREE&root=EU_DB_MAIN_TREE&scrollto=183) Work related health problems (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&dad=portal&schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/data/popul/health/hsw/hsw_inj_pb/hsw_healthpb&language=en&product=EU_DB_MAIN_TREE&root=EU_DB_MAIN_TREE&scrollto=183) Health status EU-SILC: (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&dad=portal&schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/data/popul/health/hlth/hlth_state/hlth_status_silc&language=en&product=EU_DB_MAIN_TREE&root=EU_DB_MAIN_TREE&scrollto=198) Health status HIS: (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&dad=portal&schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/data/popul/health/hlth/hlth_state/hlth_status_his&language=en&product=EU_DB_MAIN_TREE&root=EU_DB_MAIN_TREE&scrollto=198) Employment of disabled persons: (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&dad=portal&schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/data/popul/health/hlth/hlth_state/hlth_empdis&language=en&product=EU_DB_MAIN_TREE&root=EU_DB_MAIN_TREE&scrollto=125)



Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Occupational diseases: EU-15• Work related health problems: Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom• Health status EU-SILC: EU-25 and Iceland, and Norway• Health status HIS: EU-27 (without Luxembourg), and Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland• Employment of disabled persons: EU-15 and Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Hungary, Malta, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, Romania, and Norway
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Database: EUSI Health (disability data)

Title	EUSI Health	
Link	http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/social-indicators/eusi/	
Brief description	The EUSI Health database is part of the European System of Social Indicators. The indicators are compiled from various national and international surveys (for instance ECHP, EU-SILC, ISSP, EVS/WVS, EWCS, etc.).	
Topics	<p>State of health: (health impairments and restrictions in daily activities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hampered in daily activities (total, by sex, and by age groups) • Restrictions in activities (total, by age groups) • Hampered in walking (total, by age groups) • Hampered in climbing stairs (total, by age groups) • Hampered in carrying weights (total, by age groups) <p>Social exclusion: (heavy health impairments)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severely hampered in daily activities (total, by sex, and by age groups) • Severely visual handicapped (total, by age groups) • Severely hearing impaired (total, by age groups) • Severely hampered in walking (total, by age groups) <p>Subjective evaluation of state of health (total, by sex, by age groups)</p> <p>Labour force status: ill or disabled population</p>	
Fields:	Education:	-
	Work and employment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour force status: ill or disabled population (total, and by sex)
	Income and social protection:	-
	Mobility:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hampered in daily activities (total, by sex, and by age groups) • Restrictions in activities (total, by age groups) • Hampered in walking (total, by age groups) • Hampered in climbing stairs (total, by age groups) • Hampered in carrying weights (total, by age groups) • Severely hampered in daily activities (total, by sex, and by age groups) • Severely hampered in walking (total, by age groups)
	Information and communication:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severely visual handicapped (total, by age groups) • Severely hearing impaired (total, by age groups)
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination:	-
	Other:	-
Definition disabled/disability	Differs per indicator (per survey)	
Data	<p>Macro-level data (aggregated micro data).</p> <p>Sources used to compile the indicators are: EU-LFS, ECHP, ISSP, WVS/EVS, and EWCS</p>	
	Periods covered by the data differ per country and topic; the overall time period is 2002-2005	



Accessibi- lity of data	Data downloadable in PDF format (free of charge, no registration required); from http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/social-indicators/eusi/
Countries	EU-27 and Norway, Switzerland, United States, and Japan



OECD Health

OECD report: Sickness, disability, and work (vol. 1): Norway, Poland and Switzerland

Title	Sickness, disability, and work (vol. 1): Norway, Poland and Switzerland	
Link	http://www.oecd.org/document/25/0,3343,en_2649_34747_37600345_1_1_1_1,00.html	
Brief description	This reports is the first in a series of three comparative reports on sickness and disability policies in selected OECD countries and is a follow up on the “transforming disability into ability project”. The report focuses on what leads people with disabilities to withdraw from the labour market. Comparable statistics in this reports deal with spending, employment and poverty rates and inflow and outflow into disability benefits.	
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spending on disability benefits • Employment rates (disabled vs. non-disabled) • Poverty rates by disability status • Annual inflow into disability benefit • Distribution of total inflow to disability benefits by health reason and age • Outflow from disability benefits into jobs • Disability benefit claims (rejected and successful) 	
Fields:	Education:	
	Work and employment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment rates (disabled vs. non-disabled) • Outflow from disability benefits into jobs
	Income and social protection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty rates by disability status • Annual inflow into disability benefit • Distribution of total inflow to disability benefits by health reason and age
	Mobility:	-
	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination:	-
	Other:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spending on disability benefits • Disability benefit claims (rejected and successful)
Definition disabled/disability	Several definitions are used in the report, generally two definitions can be identified 1 self assessed disability (respondent views his/her self as disabled) 2 legal disability (receiving disability benefit)	
Data	Macro data (aggregated micro data)	
Year	Period differs per indicator. Overall period 1995-2005	
Accessibility of data	A read only copy of the report is downloadable in PDF format, from the OECD bookshop (via browse-it); at http://www.oecdbookshop.org/oecd/display.asp?lang=EN&sf1=identifiers&st1=812006091p1	
Countries	Norway, Switzerland, and Poland	

OECD report: Sickness, disability, and work (vol. 2): Australia, Luxembourg, Spain and the United Kingdom

Title	Sickness, disability, and work (vol. 2): Australia, Luxembourg, Spain and the United Kingdom	
Link	http://www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en_2649_34747_39780427_1_1_1_1,00.html	
Brief description	This reports is the second in a series of three comparative reports on sickness and disability policies in selected OECD countries and is a follow up on the “transforming disability into ability project”. The report focus on what leads people with disabilities to withdraw from the labour market. Comparable statistics in this reports deal with spending, employment rates, income levels and inflow and outflow into disability benefits.	
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spending on disability and sickness benefits • Number of disability benefits-beneficiaries as a percentage of the working-age population • Employment rates of working-age population with and without disability • Average incomes of persons of working age with disability over those without disability • Inflows into disability benefit (as percentage of working-age population) • Percentage distribution of total benefit recipients, by age group • Employment rates of disabled people by type of health problem • Outflows to other statuses than death or old age retirement in percent of disability benefit recipients • Reason for leaving disability benefits in percent of outflow other than death or old age retirement • Disability recipients by age and gender, as a share of total disability benefit recipients 	
Fields:	Education:	-
	Work and employment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of disability benefits-beneficiaries as a percentage of the working-age population • Employment rates of working-age population with and without disability • Outflows to other statuses than death or old age retirement in percent of disability benefit recipients • Employment rates of disabled people by type of health problem
	Income and social protection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average incomes of persons of working age with disability over those without disability • Inflows into disability benefit (as percentage of working-age population) Percentage distribution of total benefit recipients, by age group
	Mobility:	-
	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination	-



	Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spending on disability and sickness benefits • Outflows to other statuses than death or old age retirement in percent of disability benefit recipients • Reason for leaving disability benefits in percent of outflow other than death or old age retirement • Disability recipients by age and gender, as a share of total disability benefit recipients
Definition disabled/disability	<p>Several definitions are used in the report, generally two definitions can be identified</p> <p>1 self assessed disability (respondent views his/her self as disabled)</p> <p>2 legal disability (receiving disability benefit)</p>	
Data	Macro data (aggregated micro data)	
Year	Periods covered differ per indicator. The overall time period is 1995-2005	
Accessibility of data	<p>A read only copy of the report is downloadable in PDF format, from the OECD bookshop (via browse-it);</p> <p>at http://www.oecdbookshop.org/oecd/display.asp?sf1=identifiers&st1=9264038159</p>	
Countries	Australia, Luxembourg, Spain, United Kingdom	



OECD report: Transforming disability into ability

Title	OECD report: Transforming disability into ability	
Link	http://www.oecd.org/document/14/0,3343,en_2649_34747_35290126_1_1_1_1,00.html	
Brief description	The report contains a systematic analysis of a wide array of labour market and social protection programmes aimed at people with disabilities. The report offers comparable graphs and table dealing with disability benefits, disability prevalence, employment rate of disabled people, income levels of people with disabilities, and special employment programmes for disabled persons	
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average disability benefit: in percentage of capita wages, in contributory and non-contributory benefit programmes • Disability benefit reciprocity rates: in each disability status, by age group • Disability prevalence, by severity of disability, by age group, by gender, and by educational attainment • Distribution of disabled persons by work-benefit status • Distribution of non-employed disabled persons by type of benefit • Distribution of personal income of disabled persons: by source, and by working status • Employment and unemployment rate by severity of disability • Inflow of benefit recipients: growth, by benefit programme, by sex, by age group • Employment rate of disabled persons and expenditure on all employment-related programmes for disabled persons • Expenditure on disability benefits and on unemployment benefits • Outflow from disability benefits • Persons in special employment programmes for disabled persons • Proportion in partial benefits in the disability benefit inflow • Proportion of disability benefit recipients on non-contributory benefit • Proportion of disabled persons with neither income from work nor income from benefits • Proportion of people with a mental illness in disability benefit stock and inflow • Proportion of rejected benefit applicants and succesful appeals • Relative average income: of disabled over non-disabled, for persons and households with a disabled person, of severely over moderately disabled persons, from work of disabled persons over non-disabled persons who work, of those not working over those working • Relative employment rate of disabled over non-disabled people, by severity of disability, by age group, by gender, and by educational attainment 	
Fields:	Education:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability prevalence, by severity of disability, by age group, by gender, and by educational attainment
	Work and employment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of disabled persons by work-benefit status • Employment and unemployment rate by severity of disability • Employment rate of disabled persons and expenditure on all employment-related programmes for disabled persons • Persons in special employment programmes for disabled persons



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative employment rate of disabled over non-disabled people, by severity of disability, by age group, by gender, and by educational attainment
	Income and social protection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average disability benefit: in percentage of capita wages, in contributory and non-contributory benefit programmes Distribution of non-employed disabled persons by type of benefit Distribution of personal income of disabled persons: by source, and by working status Inflow of benefit recipients: growth, by benefit programme, by sex, by age group Proportion of disabled persons with neither income from work nor income from benefits Relative average income: of disabled over non-disabled, for persons and households with a disabled person, of severely over moderately disabled persons, from work of disabled persons over non-disabled persons who work, of those not working over those working
	Mobility:	-
	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination:	-
	Other:	-
Definition disabled/disability	A list of the definition of disability per country is provided in the report	
Data	Aggregated micro data: the data used comes from the ECHP or a national survey	
Year	Periods covered by the data differ per topic and country; the overall time range is 1985-2000	
Accessibility of data	A read only copy of the report is downloadable in PDF format, from the page of the report (via browse-it), at http://www.oecd.org/document/14/0,3343,en_2649_34747_35290126_1_1_1_1_00.html	
Countries	19 OECD member countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Korea, Mexico, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States	



OECD report: Students with disabilities, learning difficulties, and disadvantages (1): Policies, statistics and indicators

Title	Report: Students with disabilities, learning difficulties, and disadvantages: Policies, statistics and indicators	
Link	http://www.oecd.org/document/40/0,3343,en_2649_39263231_40299432_1_1_1_1,00.html	
Brief description	The report offer comparable statistics on the educational provision of students with disabilities, learning difficulties and disadvantages (DDD).	
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of students with disabilities, learning difficulties and disadvantages (DDD) • Trends in students with disabilities, learning difficulties and disadvantages (DDD) • Place of education (special schools, special classes or regular classes) • Physical provision • Student/teacher ratios 	
Fields:	Education:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of students with disabilities, learning difficulties and disadvantages (DDD) • Trends in students with disabilities, learning difficulties and disadvantages (DDD) • Place of education (special schools, special classes or regular classes) • Physical provision • Student/teacher ratios
	Work and employment:	-
	Income and social protection:	-
	Mobility:	-
	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination:	-
	Other:	-
Definition disabled/disability	Not available	
Data	Macro level data	
Year	1999 to 2003	
Accessibility of data	Report itself is not downloadable for free (only if one is a member of OECD). Statistics and indicators downloadable in pdf-format; from http://www.oecd.org/document/40/0,3343,en_2649_39263231_40299432_1_1_1,00.html	
Countries	Belgium, Chile, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Korea, Mexico, The Netherlands, Poland, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States	



OECD report: Students with Disabilities, Learning Difficulties and Disadvantages (2): Statistics and Indicators

Title	Students with Disabilities, Learning Difficulties and Disadvantages: Statistics and Indicators	
Link	http://www.oecd.org/document/45/0,3343,en_2649_39263231_35669869_1_1_1_1.00.html	
Brief description	The report offer comparable statistics on the educational provision of students with disabilities, learning difficulties and disadvantages (DDD). This report is an update of the report 'Equity in education', published in 2004.	
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of students receiving additional resources (by national classified categories of disability, difficulty, and disadvantage, by country, as % of all students in primary and lower secondary education) • Number of students with (by country, by location (i.e. special school, special class, regular class), as percentage of all students in primary and lower secondary education, or as percentage of students with that disability/difficulty/disadvantage, or as percentage of students in that phase of education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Blind and partially blind ○ Hearing ○ Emotional/behavior difficulties ○ Physical disabilities ○ Language problems ○ Students in hospitals ○ Combinational disabilities ○ Autism ○ Severe/moderate/light learning problems ○ Specific learning difficulties • Comparison of number of children with disabilities receiving additional resources in pre-primary education and primary education/ in primary and lower secondary education/ in lower and higher secondary education as percentage of all students in that phase of education (by country) • Number of special schools relative to the total school population (by level of education, by country) • Size of special schools (by level of education, by country) • Percentage of public schools • Number and size of special classes • Number of regular classes with students receiving additional resources • Students-teacher ratios • Gender ratios of students receiving additional resources for disabilities/difficulties/disadvantages • Number of students receiving additional resources in special schools/special classes as proportion of all students (by age, by country, by gender) • Compulsay education age (per country) 	
Fields:	Education:	All topic mentioned above are about education
	Work and employment:	-
	Income and social protection:	-
	Mobility:	-
	Information and communication:	-



	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination	-
	Other	-
Definition disabled/disability	A distinction is made between students with a disability, students with a difficulty, and students with a disadvantage. Most of the data in the report on students with disabilities, difficulties, and disadvantages is presented as percentage of all students, or as percentage of students in the same situation	
Data	Aggregated micro data; data is gathered through an electronic questionnaire, send to national authorities.	
Accessibility of data	Prefabricated tables and graphs in report; report is downloadable in PDF format; from http://www.oecdbookshop.org/oecd/display.asp?sf1=identifiers&st1=962005051P1 (browse it; this is a read-only version) Selected charts are downloadable in PDF format; from http://www.oecd.org/document/45/0,3343,en_2649_39263231_35669869_1_1_1,00.html	
Year	Years covered by the data: the school year 2000/2001 (exceptions: data for Hungary and Mexico refer to school year 1999/2000, and for Canada and Greece the data refer to the school year 2001/2002).	
Countries	21 OECD countries. All countries: Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, The Netherlands, Poland, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States	



OECD Employment website

OECD Employment Outlook 2003

Title	OECD Employment Outlook 2003	
Link	http://www.oecd.org/document/0/0,3343,en_2649_33927_40774656_1_1_1_37419,00.html	
Brief description	The OECD Employment Outlook provides an annual assessment of labour market developments and prospects in member countries. With that it also contains statistics on disability and employment.	
Topics	-	
Fields:	Education:	-
	Work and employment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion inactive due to illness or disability • Employment rates (of low educated disabled people) • Sheltered employment
	Income and social protection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled excluded from disability benefits • Reciprocity rates of disability benefit • Self reported non-disabled receiving disability benefits
	Mobility:	-
	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination	-
	Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational rehabilitation schemes as a proportion of disability benefit inflows
Definition disabled/disability	Not available	
Data	Macro level data	
Year	2000-2001	
Accessibility of data	Prefabricated tables in report; report is downloadable in PDF format per chapter; from http://www.oecd.org/document/0/0,3343,en_2649_33927_40774656_1_1_1_37419,00.html	
Countries	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States	



OECD Employment Outlook 2008

Title	OECD Employment Outlook 2008	
Link	http://www.oecd.org/document/46/0,3343,en_2649_33927_40401454_1_1_1_37457,00.html#podcast	
Brief description	The OECD Employment Outlook provides an annual assessment of labour market developments and prospects in member countries. With that it also contains statistics on the disability and employment.	
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of inflows into disability due to mental illness • Change in the prevalence of psychological distress and mental illness • Relative prevalence of psychological distress/mental illness (by age groups, by non-working vs working, by occupation) • Relative incidence of work-related mental problems reported by workers encountering selected working conditions • Effect of changes in the type of employment on mental health distress 	
Fields:	Education:	-
	Work and employment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relative prevalence of psychological distress/mental illness (by age groups, by non-working vs. working, by occupation) • Relative incidence of work-related mental problems reported by workers encountering selected working conditions • Effect of changes in the type of employment on mental health distress
	Income and social protection:	-
	Mobility:	-
	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination:	-
	Other:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of inflows into disability due to mental illness • Change in the prevalence of psychological distress and mental illness
Definition disabled/disability	Not available	
Data	Aggregated micro data	
Year	Years covered by the data:	
Accessibility of data	Prefabricated tables in report; report is downloadable in PDF format; from http://www.oecdbookshop.org/oecd/display.asp?lang=EN&sf1=identifiers&st1=812008091p1 (browse it)	
Countries	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States	



UN Website

Disability Statistics Compendium

Title	Disability Statistics Compendium	
Link	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesY/SeriesY_4e.pdf	
Brief description	The Disability Statistics Compendium offers a compilation of detailed national data on disability for 55 countries including 11 European countries. The data covers demographic and socioeconomic topics, including age, sex, residence, marital status, educational attainment, economic activity, type of living arrangements, household characteristics, causes of impairment and special aids used by disabled persons. Because the data is compiled out of national data which use different disability measures, it should be note that the comparability between the countries is low.	
Topics	Number of disabled people, by age and sex, Number of disabled people by age and sex and by selected intellectual, other psychological, language and aural impairments, Number of disabled people by age and sex and by selected ocular, visceral and skeletal impairments, Number of disabled people by age and sex and selected disabilities, Number of disabled people by type of impairment or disability, and prevalence rate by age, sex and urban/rural residence. Educational characteristics of disabled persons, by age, sex and type of impairment or disability, Employment characteristics of disabled persons, by age, sex and type of impairment or disability, Marital status of disabled persons, by age, sex and type of impairment or disability Family characteristics of disabled persons, by age, sex and type of impairment or disability, Housing characteristics of disabled persons, by age, sex and type of impairment or disability , Causes of impairments of disabled persons by age, sex and type of impairment or disability , Aids used for reducing disabilities of disabled persons, by age, sex and type of impairment or disability .	
Fields	Education:	Educational characteristics of disabled persons, by age, sex and type of impairment or disability, ,
	Work and employment:	Employment characteristics of disabled persons, by age, sex and type of impairment or disability
	Income and social protection:	-
	Mobility:	-
	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination:	-
	Other:	Number of disabled people, Marital status of disabled persons, by age, sex and type of impairment or disability, Family characteristics of disabled persons, by age, sex and type of impairment or disability, Housing characteristics of disabled persons, by age, sex and type of impairment or disability , Causes of impairments of disabled persons by age, sex and type of impairment or disability , Aids used for reducing disabilities of disabled persons, by age, sex and type of impairment or disability .

Definition disabled/disability	<p>Impairment: “any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological, or anatomical structure or function”; Impairments are disturbances at the level of the organ which include defects or loss of limb, organ or other body structure, as well as defects or loss of mental function. Examples of impairments that have been asked about in censuses or surveys include: blindness; deafness; loss of sight in an eye; paralysis of limb; amputations of limb; mental retardation; partial sight; loss of speech; mutism.</p> <p>Disability: a “restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being”; It describes a functional limitation or activity restriction caused by an impairment. Disabilities are descriptions of disturbances in function at the level of the person. Examples of disabilities that have been asked about in censuses or surveys include: difficulty seeing; speaking; hearing; moving; climbing stairs; grasping; reaching; bathing; eating; toileting.</p> <p>Handicap: a “disadvantage for a given individual, ‘resulting from an impairment or disability, ‘that limits or prevents the fulfillment of a role that is normal (depending on age, sex and social and cultural factors) for that individual’; the term is also a classification of “circumstances in which disabled people are likely to find themselves”. Handicap describes the social and economic roles of impaired or disabled persons that place them at a disadvantage compared to other persons. These disadvantages are brought about through the interaction of the person with specific environments and cultures. Examples of handicaps that have been asked about in censuses, surveys and registries include: bedridden; confined to home; unable to use public transport; not working; underemployed; socially isolated.</p>
Data	Macro level data
Year	Periods covered differ per country. The overall time period is 1976-1986
Accessibility of data	Data is accessible; at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesY/SeriesY_4e.pdf
Countries	Worldwide including 11 European countries (Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom)



WHO website

European health for all database (HFA-DB)

Title	European health for all database (HFA-DB)	
Link	http://www.euro.who.int/hfadb	
Brief description	The European Health for all database offers EU comparable basic health statistics. Indicators of the European health for all database cover basic demographics; health status, health determinants, health care and also disability indicators.	
Topics	new disability, % of disabled persons of working age engaged in regular occupational activity, demographics; health status, health determinants, health care and also disability indicators	
Fields:	Education:	-
	Work and employment:	Percentage of disabled persons of working age engaged in regular occupational activity
	Income and social protection:	-
	Mobility:	-
	Information and communication:	-
	Political participation:	-
	Cultural participation:	-
	Discrimination:	-
	Other:	New disability, demographics; health status, health determinants, health care and also disability indicators
Definition disabled/ disability	New disabled: Number of persons granted invalidity (disability) status and appropriate social benefits during the given calendar year. Measure of indicator differs per country	
Data	Macro level data	
Year	1970-present	
Accessibility of data	Data is accessible at http://data.euro.who.int/hfadb/ (online) or Data is accessible at http://www.euro.who.int/InformationSources/Data/20050117_3/ (offline)	
Countries	53 European countries (Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan)	

Appendix 9: Non-relevant indicators and statistics data sources

Non-relevant data sources are sources that we have inspected because they had ‘a hit’ on at least one of the key words, but on closer inspection showed not to contain the required type of data. We do not present or discuss them in the report, but for a subset of them we here do offer a listing of these sources with their name or title, their web address and some remarks if applicable.

Included in the subset are non-relevant ‘hits’ in the websites of the major international organisations (EU, ILO, WHO, OECD, UN) and on a number websites of other relevant European organisations.

This listing is not only helpful in showing the comprehensiveness of our data search; it also may help delineating possible future searches for disability related data other than what is seen as relevant in the context of our specific task and report.

The sources are presented by the organisations and specific websites where they have been found. Distinguished are:

- EU: European Union Gateway website
- Other European comparative sources
- ILO website
- OECD Health website
- OECD Employment website
- OECD Education website
- OECD Social Issues and Wealth website
- OECD Migration website
- UN website
- World Bank website
- WHO website

EU: European Union Gateway website

Name	Link / report title	Remarks
DG Employment and social affairs A number of research studies are mentioned on this site. Below we present the sub-pages and reports that are in it but which do not contain relevant data		
Employment and social affairs; against discrimination	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/fundamental_rights/index_en.htm	
	The fight against discrimination and the promotion of equality: how to measure progress done	Report is about developing indicators; provides no useful data
	Tackling multiple discrimination - Practices, policies and laws	
	Non-discrimination mainstreaming - instruments, case studies and way forwards	Report contains information on survey held under NGO's about anti-discrimination policy; no relevant indicators
	European handbook on equality data	This is only a handbook; it does not contain relevant data
	Developing anti-discrimination law in Europe	
	Mapping study on existing national legislative measures and their impact in tackling discrimination - outside the field of employment and occupation - on the grounds of sex, religion or belief, disability, age and sexual orientation	The report is a qualitative comparison
	The business case for diversity, good practices in the workplace	
	Remedies and sanctions in EC non-discrimination law	
	Age discrimination and European Law	
	The prohibition of discrimination under European human rights law	

Name	Link / report title	Remarks
	Comparative study on the collection of data to measure the extent and impact of discrimination within the United States, Canada, Australia, Great-Britain and the Netherlands	
	Five national reports on which the comparative study above is based	The report offers a qualitative comparison
	Study on Data collection to measure the extent and impact of discrimination in Europe (EU-15) by Finnish authorities	Reports about the availability of discrimination data in several EU countries
	The Situation of Roma in an enlarged European Union	Study is not about disability
	Critical review of academic literature relating to the EU Directives to combat discrimination	
Employment and social affairs; disability issues	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/index/7002_en.html	
	Study on the specific risks of discrimination against persons in situation of major dependence or with complex needs	
	Leaflet "Including people with disabilities : Europe's equal opportunities strategy" (2006)	
	Active Labour Market Programmes for People with Disabilities-Facts and figures on use and impact	The only relevant data mentioned in the report is the number of disabled people in Active Labour Market Programmes. Data is collected by national experts. Further no relevant data; no detailed overview is given.
	"Definitions of Disability in Europe : A comparative analysis"	
	2010 : A Europe for all"	
	Study on access to Assistive Technology in the European Union	
	Benchmarking employment policies for people with disabilities	
	Raising Employment Levels of People with Disabilities - The Common Challenge	

Name	Link / report title	Remarks
EQUAL	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/equal/index_en.cfm	
E-accessibility	http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/einclusion/policy/accessibility/index_en.htm	
DG Education and Culture	http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/education_culture/publ/index_en.html	
DG Health and Consumers; Public health	http://ec.europa.eu/health/horiz_keydocs_en.htm#3	
Report on socio-economic differences in health indicators in Europe	http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_projects/1998/monitoring/fp_monitoring_1998_annexe1_06_en.pdf	Contains health indicators such as life expectancy and alcohol consumption but no EU comparative quantitative data
DG Employment, Social affairs and equal opportunities; disability issues	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/disability/links_en.html	Checked all links; the links on the page are links to other European sources
Report: adequate and sustainable pensions	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/social_protection/docs/2006/rapport_pensions_final_en.pdf	The report makes a comparison between pension systems
Socio-economic research within the 6 th framework programme	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/socio_economic_research/program_6_en.htm	
ENABLED web survey	http://www.enabledweb.org/public_results/survey_results/analysis.html	
Smiling project	http://www.smilingproject.eu/index.html	Just started; nothing about data on the website yet (project is about mobility of people)
MAPPED Mobilisation and Accessibility Planning for People with Disabilities	http://cordis.europa.eu/fetch?CALLER=PROJ_ICT&ACTION=D&DOC=4&CAT=PROJ&QUERY=011b4465c70f:6174:3c74517d&RCN=71864	No data; more of an action plan
Research related to people with disabilities (Quality of Life and Management of Living Resources)	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/socio_economic_research/program_5_en.htm#focus3	The link is not working (search is offered but does not provide relevant website)
European Day of People with Disabilities	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/emplweb/events/event_en.cfm?id=1005	
Gender equality in the EU	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/gender_equality/index_en.html	

Name	Link / report title	Remarks
DG Employment, social affairs, and equal opportunities; Eu employment and social policies	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/social_model/9_en.html	Checked everything
Europa Equal opportunities for all 2007	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/eyeq/index.cfm?language=EN	Reports mentioned here are included in the ones mentioned on the 'Against discrimination' site of Employment and Social Affairs
PROGRESS	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/progress/intro_en.htm	Employment and social solidarity programme of the EU
Employment and Social affairs; Employment analysis	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/employment_analysis/index_en.htm	
Employment and Social Affairs; LED (local employment)	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/local_employment/studies_en.htm	
Employment and Social Affairs; EURES (European Job Mobility Portal)	http://ec.europa.eu/eures/home.jsp?lang=en	
ETF; EU agency on education and training	http://www.etf.europa.eu/web.nsf?Open	Website claims to contain micro data; only one dataset is published on the website (transition from work to education in Serbia and Ukraine) So no useful data.
Report on socio-economic differences in health indicators in Europe	http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_projects/1998/monitoring/fp_monitoring_1998_annexe1_06_en.pdf	Contains health indicators such as life expectancy and alcohol consumption but no EU comparative quantitative data
Socio-economic research within the 6 th framework programme	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/socio_economic_research/program_6_en.htm	

Other European comparative sources

Name	Link	Remark
Respect; for diversity, against discrimination	http://www.stop-discrimination.info/	
European Disability Forum	http://www.edf-feph.org/	
European Social Platform	www.socialplatform.org	
Open Society Mental Health Initiative	www.osmhi.org	A lot of links to reports; not important, or part of OECD, World Bank, EU, etc.
Nordic Cooperation on Disability (NSH)	http://www.nsh.se/in_english.htm	The Council does some research on disabled persons, but very little information is given and no data or relevant reports are published on the website.
International Federation of Persons with a Physical Disability	http://www.fimtic.org/	
European Union of the deaf	http://eudnet.org/index.htm	
Independent Living Institute	http://www.independentliving.org/about.html	
Workability Europe	http://www.workability-europe.org/	
CEDEFOP	http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/	
Eiro-online: workers with disabilities	http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/eiro/2001/02/study/tn0102201s.htm	Checked also the links: no relevant data there either
ETF: Sharing expertise in training	http://www.etf.europa.eu/	
European Co-operation in Anthroposophical Curative Education and Social Therapy (ECCE)	http://www.ecce.eu/	
Mental Health Europe	www.mhe-sme.org	
Autism Europe	www.autismeurope.org	No relevant data online (is a survey mentioned online; only the questionnaire is available)
European Down Syndrome Association (EDSA)	www.edsa.info	
European Association of Service Providers for Persons with Disabilities (EASPD)	http://www.easpd.eu/	

Name	Link	Remark
European Platform for Rehabilitation (EPR)	www.epr.eu	
Inclusion International	www.inclusion-international.org	
The European Agency for Development of special needs education	http://www.european-agency.org/	Publications are mainly qualitative comparisons, data used come from the ILO, OECD and Eurostat
Report	http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/publications/2003/35/en/1/ef0335en.pdf	Data in the report comes from sources like Eurostat, OECD, and national sources (national sources are not comparable)
EUMAP	http://www.eumap.org/topics/inteldis	Focus is on legislation in the EU
Joseph Rowntree Foundation	http://www.jrf.org.uk/	Focus is on UK
Federation of European Employers	http://www.fedee.com/	
European Observatory on the Social Situation and Demography	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/european_observatory_en.htm	Data used in the reports comes from the WHO Health for all database, EU-SILC, ECHP
SDV-Netjob project	http://www.socialdialogue.net/en/en_results.jsp	Survey was only conducted in Greece
European employment observatory	http://www.eu-employment-observatory.net/index.aspx	The quarterly summaries do not contain comparative data
Capeat	www.capeat.org	Website does not exist
Guidedogs (association for the blind)	www.guidedogs.org.uk/rehabproject	Questionnaire focuses on policy and practices in the UK, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales (no EU comparative data)
IRU: International Road Transport Union	http://www.iru.org/	
ISdAC	http://www.isdac.org/en/documts.php	

Name	Link	Remark
PROMISE (Promoting an Information Society for Everyone Project)	http://www.stakes.fi/promise/	Page does not work
Rehadat (Information system on vocational training)	http://www.rehadat.de/rehadat_e.htm	Page does not work
The City and People With Disabilities	http://www.bcn.es/ciutat-disminucio/angles/a_index.html	
The European Expert Group on the Employment Situation of People with Disabilities	http://www.employment-disabled.net/	A gateway containing links to practical information; no data
European Union of Supported Employment (EUSE)	http://www.euse.org/	
APSE; the network on employment	http://www.apse.org	
European Association of Service Providers for Persons with Disabilities (EASPD)	http://www.easpd.eu/	
European Platform for Rehabilitation (EPR)	http://www.epr.eu/	
European Design for All e-Accessibility Network (EDeAN)	http://www.edean.org/central.aspx?slid=641160132713231259530&lanID=1&resID=1&assID=99&inplD=3&disID=1&famID=3&skinID=3	
European Network on Independent Living (ENIL)	http://www.enil.eu/enil/	
Mental Disability Advocacy Centre (MDAC)	http://www.mdac.info/	
Community living	http://www.communityforall.eu/	
International Association for the Scientific Study of Intellectual Disabilities (IASSID)	http://www.iassid.org/iassid/component?option=com_frontpage&Itemid,1/	

ILO website

Name	Link	Remarks
Statistics	http://www.ilo.org/public/english/support/lib/resource/stat.htm	Starting page of statistics and databases
ILO statistical databases from the Bureau of Statistics	http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/portal/index.htm	Found the <u>ILO Social Security Expenditure Database</u> and <u>Social Security database - Programmes and Mechanisms</u> on this web site; only expenditure data
Child Labour Statistics	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/clsurvey/lfsurvey.home	
International Standard Classification of Occupations ISCO-88	http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/index.htm	
KILM	http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/kilm/index.htm	
LABORSTA	http://laborsta.ilo.org/	
Labour force survey	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/lfsurvey/lfsurvey.home	Offers labour force surveys on national level
Labour Market Reforms database	http://ec.europa.eu/comm/economy_finance/indicators/labref/	
Social Security database - Programmes and Mechanisms	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/sesame/IFPSES.SocialDatabase	
ILO Social Security Expenditure Database	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/sesame/IFPSES.SocialDBExp	For more information on this database, see the 'Health and Spending' section
Statistics on the employment situation of people with disabilities: A Compendium of national methodologies	http://www.ilo.org/global/What_we_do/Statistics/lang--en/docName--WCMS_087881/index.htm	Methodological information on national data source on disability
Time for equality at work	http://www.ilo.org/global/What_we_do/Publications/ILOBookstore/Orderonline/Books/lang--en/docName--WCMS_PUBL_9221128717_EN/index.htm	No tables with EU comparative quantitative data but does contain fact sheet like information

Name	Link	Remarks
themes	http://www.ilo.org/global/Themes/lang--en/index.htm	Starting page for themes
Equality and discrimination	http://www.ilo.org/global/Themes/Equality_and_Discrimination/lang--en/index.htm	Report: equality at work: tackling the challenges (no quantitative data) contains fact sheet like information on disability
Disability and work	http://www.ilo.org/global/Themes/Skills_Knowledge_and_Employability/DisabilityandWork/lang--en/index.htm	
Resource Guide on Disability	http://www.ilo.org/public/english/support/lib/resource/subject/disability.htm	Methodological information on national data source on disability
Disability and work; publications and working papers	http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/skills/disability/iloprog.htm	One useful publication on methodological issues

OECD Health website

Name	Link	Remarks
OECD Health database	http://www.oecd.org/document/30/0,3343,en_2649_34631_12968734_1_1_1_37407,00.html	Mainly health indicators
List of variables in OECD Health Data	http://www.oecd.org/document/9/0,3343,en_2649_34631_2085193_1_1_1_1,00.html	
Key Health data projects	www.oecd.org/health/dataprojects	
Frequently requested data	http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_33929_2085200_1_1_1_1,00.html	
A System of Health Accounts: Implementation in OECD countries	http://www.oecd.org/document/49/0,3343,en_2649_33929_32411121_1_1_1_1,00.html	Mainly Expenditure data
Private Health Insurance in OECD Countries - The OECD Health Project (report)	http://www.oecd.org/document/10/0,3343,en_2649_37407_33913226_1_1_1_1,00.html	
OECD Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs (DELSA)	http://www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en_2649_33729_1_1_1_1_1,00.html	

OECD Employment website

Name	Link	Remarks
Employment, Labour and Social Affairs; publications regarding disability	http://www.oecd.org/findDocument/0,3354,en_2649_34747_1_119835_1_1_1,00.html	
Employment statistics database	http://www.oecd.org/document/39/0,3343,en_2649_33927_39080679_1_1_1_37457,00.html	No relevant indicators (but check OECD Employment outlook)
Public sector pay and employment data	http://www.oecd.org/document/1/0,3343,en_2649_34139_2408769_1_1_1_1,00.html	
Ageing and Employment Policies- Statistics on average effective age retirement	http://www.oecd.org/document/47/0,3343,en_2649_34747_39371887_1_1_1_1,00.html	
Jobs for youth	http://www.oecd.org/document/25/0,3343,en_2649_34747_40841177_1_1_1_1,00.html	Country reports; topics covered differ per country and data is not (very) comparable
PUMA/HRM questionnaire	http://appli1.oecd.org/olis/2002doc.nsf/linkto/puma-hrm(2002)14	
PUMA/HRM results	http://appli1.oecd.org/olis/2004doc.nsf/linkto/gov-pgc-hrm(2004)3-final	The document with results does not contain any relevant indicators
Statistical questionnaire on public sector pay and employment	http://appli1.oecd.org/olis/2002doc.nsf/linkto/puma-hrm(2002)14	No relevant indicators
E083 Annex tables: key supply-side data	http://www.oecd.org/LongAbstract/0,3425,en_2649_34321_2483839_119656_1_1_37457,00.html	
Economic policy reforms: Going for growth 2006: Structural policy indicators, annex A	http://www.oecd.org/LongAbstract/0,3425,en_2649_34321_36014947_119656_1_1_37457,00.html	Only 2 graphs on 'Income support for disability and sickness', and 'number of weeks lost due to sickness leave (2002)'
Economic policy reforms: Going for growth, 2005 structural policy priorities, summary table	http://www.oecd.org/LongAbstract/0,3425,en_2649_34321_34508037_119656_1_1_37457,00.html	Policy data
Labour market: reports, statistical data and publications	http://www.oecd.org/findDocument/0,3354,en_2649_34321_1_1_1_1_37457,00.html	
Labour statistics (statistics, publications)	www.oecd.org/std/labour	

Name	Link	Remarks
Key Economic Indicators	http://www.oecd.org/LongAbstract/0,3425,en_2649_34251_41023921_119656_1_1_37457,00.html	
Labour force statistics for OECD members	http://www.oecd.org/LongAbstract/0,3425,en_2649_34251_39988649_1_1_1_37457,00.html	Only population, labour force (by age, by sex, by year) and (un)employment
Basic structural statistics	http://www.oecd.org/LongAbstract/0,3425,en_2649_34251_1874413_1_1_1_37457,00.html	
MEI original release data and revisions database	http://www.oecd.org/LongAbstract/0,3425,en_2649_34251_37174211_1_1_1_37457,00.html	
OECD labour force statistics 1986-2006/2007	http://www.oecd.org/LongAbstract/0,3425,en_2649_34251_2023214_119699_1_1_37457,00.html	(only summary tables accessible; do not contain relevant data)
Benefits and wages statistics	http://www.oecd.org/document/29/0,3343,en_2649_34637_39618653_1_1_1_1,00.html	No relevant data (not specific about disability)
Pensions at a glance 2007	http://www.oecd.org/LongAbstract/0,3425,en_2649_34757_38710922_119656_1_1_37457,00.html	
Selection of figures from OECD Questionnaire on Income Distribution and Poverty	http://www.oecd.org/LongAbstract/0,3425,en_2649_33933_35445298_119656_1_1_37457,00.html	
New ways of addressing work capacity	http://www.oecd.org/LongAbstract/0,3425,en_2649_33933_38509819_119666_1_1_37457,00.html	Data used in report come from the Sickness, disability, and work project
Social protection and growth	http://www.oecd.org/LongAbstract/0,3425,en_2649_34327_22023343_119666_1_1_1,00.html	
LEED programme (local economic and employment development)	http://www.oecd.org/LongAbstract/0,3425,en_2649_34327_22023343_119666_1_1_1,00.html	
International migration policies	http://www.oecd.org/topic/0,3373,en_2649_33931_1_1_1_1_37457,00.html	
Publication: A profile of immigrant populations in the 21 st century	http://www.oecdbookshop.org/oecd/display.asp?lang=EN&sf1=identifiers&sf2=812008011p1	
International migration data 2007	http://www.oecd.org/document/3/0,3343,en_2649_33931_39336771_1_1_1_1,00.html	

OECD Education website

Name	Link	Remarks
Report: approaches to equity in policy for lifelong learning	http://www.oecd.org/findDocument/0,3354,en_2649_39263231_1_119666_1_1_1,00.html	
Report: United States and European school-aged disability prevalence: An investigation study to elaborate differences	http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/9/59/27133749.pdf	
Report: Social exclusion, children, and education: conceptual and measurement issues	http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/19/37/1855901.pdf	
Education at a glance 2007	http://www.oecd.org/document/30/0,3343,en_2649_39263238_39251550_1_1_1,00.html#howto	
Report: Integrating handicapped students in Secondary education	http://www.oecd.org/findDocument/0,3354,en_2649_39263294_1_119666_1_4_1,00.html	The same indicators are used as in the report 'Student with disabilities, learning difficulties, and disadvantages'
Report: 21 st century learning environments	http://www.oecdbookshop.org/oecd/display.asp?lang=EN&sf1=identifiers&st1=952006021p1	

OECD Social issues and wealth website

Name	Link	Remarks
Social and welfare issues; statistics	www.oecd.org/social/statistics	No relevant data found
OECD family database	www.oecd.org/els/social/family/database	No relevant indicators
Selection of figures from OECD questionnaire in income distribution and poverty	http://www.oecd.org/LongAbstract/0,3425,en_2649_33933_35445298_1_1_1_37419,00.html	No relevant indicators
Social and welfare issues; reports	http://www.oecd.org/findDocument/0,3354,en_2649_37419_1_119666_1_1_37419,00.html	
New ways of addressing partial work capacity	http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/6/6/38509814.pdf	2 figures: disability benefit vs. unemployed benefit recipient rates (sources used are OECD sickness, disability and work; OECD Labour Force Statistics and national resources); no extended overview made since data comes from other sources
OECD Jobs for youth project	www.oecd.org/employment/youth	Only the report on The Netherlands contains (national) data on disability. (not comparative)
Children's health indicators	http://www.oecd.org/LongAbstract/0,3425,en_2649_32495306_35381350_1_1_1_37419,00.html	No relevant data (no disability and not EU comparative)
OECD social and welfare issues; publications	http://www.oecd.org/findDocument/0,3354,en_2649_37419_1_119699_1_1_37419,00.html	No relevant publications found

OECD Migration website

Name	Link	Remarks
OECD Migration Statistics	http://www.oecd.org/statisticsdata/0,3381,en_2649_37415_1_119656_1_1_37415,00.html	
OECD Migration Publications/Reports	http://www.oecd.org/findDocument/0,3354,en_2649_37415_1_1_1_1_1_37415,00.html	
International migration outlook	http://www.oecdbookshop.org/oecd/display.asp?K=5L4RW7MZQN46&lang=en&sort=sort_date%2Fd&sf1=Title&st1=international+migration+outlook&sf3=SubjectCode&st4=not+E4+or+E5+or+P5&sf4=SubVersionCode&ds=international+migration+outlook%3B+All+Subjects%3B+m=1&dc=5&plang=en	

UN website

Name	Link	Remarks
Statistics	http://www.un.org/databases/index.html	Starting page of statistics and databases
UNdata - A world of Information, UNdata	http://data.un.org/	Child disability but EU comparative
Comtrade - United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database	http://comtrade.un.org/	
MDGs - The official United Nations site for the MDG indicators	http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx	
Statistics		Starting page form statistics
Commodity Trade Statistics Database (COMTRADE)	http://comtrade.un.org/	
Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online (MBS Online)	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mbso/	
Census Knowledge Base	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/censusbk/	
Demographic Yearbook system	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb2.htm	
Good practices database	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/searchgp.aspx	
InfoNation	http://www.un.org/cyberschoolbus/index.shtml	
Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI)	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/jodi/DataViewRecord.aspx	
Millennium Indicators Database	http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx	
National Accounts Main Aggregates Database	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/Introduction.asp	
Population of capital cities and cities of 100,000 and more inhabitants	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/densurb/urban.aspx	
Population and housing censuses: census dates	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/2010_PHC/default.htm	
Population and Vital Statistics on Internet	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/vitstats/	

Name	Link	Remarks
Service Trade Statistics	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/ServiceTrade/default.aspx	
Social Indicators	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/socind/default.htm	
Statistics and indicators on women and men	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/indwm/statistics.htm	
Persons with disabilities	http://www.un.org/issues/m-disabl.html	
UN enable International Disability Rights Monitor	http://www.un.org/disabilities/	
International Disability Rights Monitor (IDRM)	http://www.ideanet.org/content.cfm?id=5F55&memberMenuid=0	Found via the UN enable website (report contain chapters per country but chapter do not have same format, so not comparable)
UN social humanitarian & cultural	http://www.un.org/ga/59/third/index.html	
UNICEF child protection	http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/index.html	
Worldbank		Will be dealt with separately
WHO		Will be dealt with separately

World Bank website

Name	Link	Remarks
Statistics and research	http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/0,,menuPK:476823~pagePK:64165236~piPK:64165141~theSitePK:469372,00.html	Starting page of statistics and research
key statistics → data by country	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/0,,contentMDK:20535285~menuPK:1192694~pagePK:64133150~piPK:64133175~theSitePK:239419,00.html	
key statistics → data by topic	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/0,,contentMDK:20415471~menuPK:1192714~pagePK:64133150~piPK:64133175~theSitePK:239419,00.html	
<u>Country Statistical Information</u> -	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/0,,contentMDK:20541648~isCURL:Y~menuPK:1192714~pagePK:64133150~piPK:64133175~theSitePK:239419,00.html	
<u>EdStats database</u>	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTEDUCATION/EXTDATASTATISTICS/EXTEDSTATS/0,,menuPK:3232818~pagePK:64168427~piPK:64168435~theSitePK:3232764,00.html	
<u>External Debt</u>	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/EXTDECOEDS/0,,contentMDK:20721958~menuPK:1928746~pagePK:64168445~piPK:64168309~theSitePK:1805415,00.html	
Gender	http://devdata.worldbank.org/gendersstats/	
Global Development Finance (GDF)	http://publications.worldbank.org/subscriptions/GDF-trial/	
Health, Nutrition, and Population	http://devdata.worldbank.org/hnpstats/	
<u>Information & Communication Technologies (ICT)</u>	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/0,,contentMDK:20487483~isCURL:Y~menuPK:1192714~pagePK:64133150~piPK:64133175~theSitePK:239419,00.html	
Private Sector Development (PSD)	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/0,,contentMDK:21323532~isCURL:Y~menuPK:1192714~pagePK:64133150~piPK:64133175~theSitePK:239419,00.html	

Name	Link	Remarks
World Development Indicators (WDI)	http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/DDPQQ/member.do?method=getMembers&userid=1&queryId=135	
key stat → online databases (World Development Indicators Online (WDI), Global Development Finance Online (GDF))	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/0,,contentMDK:20398986~menuPK:64133163~pagePK:64133150~piPK:64133175~theSitePK:239419,00.html	
Data Programs → International Comparison Program	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/ICPEXT/0,,menuPK:1973757~pagePK:62002243~piPK:62002387~theSitePK:270065,00.html	
Publications	http://www.worldbank.org/reference/	
topics disability	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTDISABILITY/0,,menuPK:282704~pagePK:149018~piPK:149093~theSitePK:282699,00.html	Starting page for topics disability
Thematic areas	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTDISABILITY/0,,contentMDK:21154559~menuPK:282716~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:282699,00.html	
Data and statistics	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTDISABILITY/0,,contentMDK:21249181~menuPK:4675471~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282699,00.html	
Economic Implications of Chronic Illness and Disability in Eastern Europe and Former Soviet Union	http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DISABILITY/Resources/Regions/ECA/EconomicImplicationsMete.pdf	Not EU comparative Case studies for several countries on different topics
publications and reports	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTDISABILITY/0,,contentMDK:21277815~menuPK:282718~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:282699,00.html	

WHO website

Name	Link	Remarks
Data and statistics	http://www.who.int/research/en/	Starting page of data and statistics
WHOSIS	http://www.who.int/whosis/en/index.html	
WHO Global info visual impairments	http://www.who.int/infobase/report.asp	Not EU comparative
Global Health Atlas	http://www.who.int/globalatlas/	
WHO publications	http://www.who.int/publications/en/	Starting page of WHO publications
WHO health report 1995-2007	http://www.who.int/whr/en/ http://www.who.int/whr/previous/en/index.html	alleen DALY's maar die zijn ook gegeven in <i>Burden of Disease statistics</i>
disabilities	http://www.who.int/topics/disabilities/en/	Starting page of disabilities
publications	http://www.who.int/disabilities/publications/en/index.html	
WHO programmes and projects	http://www.who.int/entity/en/	Starting page of WHO programmes and projects
Disability and Rehabilitation Team (DAR)	http://www.who.int/disabilities/en/	
WHODAS II (classification)	http://www.who.int/icidh/whodas/index.html	Classification
International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)	http://www.who.int/classifications/icf/en/	Classification
Violence and Injury Prevention and Disability (VIP)	http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/en/	

Appendix 10: Cross-national measures of disability

In an EU and wider international context a need for comparable data on disability and disabled persons is expressed regularly.

Sources for such data can be either *registers* of e.g. Ministries of Social Affairs, disability benefit and service agencies, hospital records etc., or *surveys* among generic or specific population samples.

Although register data may usually be ‘harder’, that is, more objective, than survey data, it is commonly acknowledged that register data are not an adequate source for comparable disability information and statistics, generally. The problems connected to such data are clearly spelled out in the study of Ward et al (2007), who made a compilation of disability statistical data from various kinds of administrative registers of the EU member states.⁹ Such problems include that data from different countries are often based on different definitions and classification systems of disability, and even within countries Ministries and administrative bodies may use different criteria and perspectives. These problems arise not only in statistics on types of disabilities and illnesses, but also in data on types, budgets and use of services and benefits. Specifically with a view on cross-national comparison of statistics on the employment situation of people with disabilities the International Labour Organisation (ILO) produced an international compendium of the ways in which countries register and produce such statistics. The report makes abundantly clear that there is wide variation in definitions and methods, with comparability problems as a result.¹⁰

Against this background there is a stronger focus on using social surveys or censuses as sources of disability data. The ILO 2003 report on statistics on the employment situation of disabled persons even argues that such surveys are ‘the best way to obtain meaningful data’ (p. 10), but it also recognizes that standardization of survey questions is necessary. In the recent past efforts have been made on international and EU level to develop standard sets of survey questions, which could be used in national and international surveys so as to enhance cross-national comparability.

Internationally, the so-called Washington Group on Disability Statistics authorized by the United Nations Statistical Division has by now developed a set of questions in a series of international meetings. This set is as follows:

- 1) Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?
- 2) Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?
- 3) Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?
- 4) Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?

With answering categories to all four questions:

- a. No – no difficulty
- b. Yes – some difficulty
- c. Yes – a lot of difficulty
- d. Cannot do at all

⁹ Ward, T., Grammenos, S., & Huber, M. (2007). Study of compilation of disability statistical data from the administrative registers of the member states. Brussels: Applica.

¹⁰ ILO (2003) Statistics on the employment situation of people with disabilities: A compendium of national methodologies, International Labour Organisation: Geneva. For recent a follow-up of this report, with a detailed description and comparison of various measures, see: UN (2007) The employment situation of people with disabilities: Towards improved statistical information, International Labour Organisation: Geneva

To this core set some additional questions can be added:

- 5) Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?
- 6) Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?

Of course, these questions only cover a small range of aspects of disability, and they are not very close to the UN Definition of disabled persons. However, the Group justifies its choice by pointing out that the number of questions for use in general social surveys and censuses has to be small, and that one opted for an emphasis on limitations in basic activity functioning because recognizing such limitations is allegedly less vulnerable to cultural bias. The standard set of questions is pre-tested in 17 countries, and it is concluded that, in general, people understood the questions well, but that more field testing is needed.¹¹ Apart from this pre-test, we are not aware of any other national or international surveys that have already used the set. For more details on the Washington Group and its questions set, see: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/citygroup.htm>.

At EU level a similar type of standardization activity has been carried out under the auspices of Eurostat. There was, and to a degree there still is, a wide variety of ways in which disability is measured in national surveys of EU countries and in EU-comparative surveys. The variety of measurement in national surveys is shown by De Palma & Cialesi in their comparative analysis of general measure(s) on disability used in European national surveys.¹² In addition, the HIS/HES website offers a data base on nationally and internationally administered health surveys in EU Member States, which also shows the variability of disability measurement: (<https://hishes.ipf.fgov.be/index.php?hishes=home&more=more>).¹³ The variety of measurement in EU-comparative surveys is shown in Chapter 3 of our report.

In Europe the standardization attempt has resulted in the so-called Minimum European Health Module (MEHM)¹⁴, which consists of the following questions:

- 1) How is your health in general? *Very good / Good / Fair / Bad / Very bad.*
- 2) Do you have any long-standing illness or health problem? *Yes / No.*
- 3) For at least the past 6 months, have you been limited in activities people usually do because of a health problem? *Yes, strongly limited / Yes, limited / No, not limited.*

This set is used in various European national surveys, as well as, importantly, in the EU-SILC 2008. However, as De Palma & Cialesi¹⁵ show, quite often national surveys, as well as other EU-comparative surveys, take only parts of the set, or amend the questions for specific purposes. This implies, of course, a limitation in comparability over time and place.

¹¹ See: *Summary of results of the pre-tests of the Washington Group short set of questions*: Paper from the 6th Meeting of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, 10-13 October, 2006, Kampala, Uganda

¹² De Palma, E. & Cialesi, R. (2003) *Comparative analysis of general measure(s) on disability used in Europe*. ISTAT: Rome

¹³ For a global review of questions on disability in national surveys see the UN Statistical Division website: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/disability/disab2.asp>

¹⁴ Here we should note that a 2003 study commissioned by Eurostat, on EU comparable statistics in the area of care of dependent adults, also recommended a series of survey questions and issues that should be included in national and EU comparative surveys in order to achieve higher comparability of statistics on 'dependence'. In its findings regarding large variation in existing survey practices, and in its rejection of register data as a suitable source, the report resembles much the reports of De Palma & Cialesi. However, the module of survey questions it proposes is quite extensive compared to the three questions of MEHM. See: Grammenos, S. (2003) *Comparable statistics in the area of care of dependent adults in the European Union*, European Commission: Brussels

¹⁵ De Palma, E. & Cialesi, R. (2003) *Comparative analysis of Minimum European Health Module and questions used in Europe*. ISTAT: Rome

Clearly, as with register data, there are disadvantages attached to survey based data. For instance, questionnaire space is usually limited which means that disability can often not be measured in a broad range (this is one of the rationales for the work of the Washington Group and Eurostat to develop small, but still meaningful standard sets of questions); people may not remember past illness or impairment well; people may have subjective interpretations of health and impairment (especially in cross-national comparison there will be cultural differences in answers to seemingly straightforward questions); surveys are costly, especially in cross-national designs; small, specific groups of disabled persons will usually be under-represented or represented in too low numbers for adequate analysis. Especially in cross-national research the cultural bias problem is often mentioned.¹⁶ In a 2004 study of Banks et al. the bias is analysed in great detail using self-reported health and limitations data from the US, UK and the Netherlands. The biases found are substantial.¹⁷ This study also showed that slight variation in question wording can lead to different answers, which may point to a problem when comparing the disability outcomes of the various EU-comparative surveys mentioned in our Chapter 3. However, the use of social surveys has also clear advantages over register data. Most important is that it allows for relating disability to other characteristics (behaviour, attitudes, opinions) of respondents. In this way knowledge can be gained about differences in e.g. participation between disabled and non-disabled persons.

¹⁶ See for instance: ILO (2004). *Statistic on the employment situation of people with disabilities: A compendium of national methodologies*. Geneva: International Labour Organisation; Mont, D. (2007). *Measuring disability prevalence*. New York: World Bank; ILO (2007). *The employment situation of people with disabilities: Towards improved statistical information*. Geneva: International Labour Organisation; UN (1988). *Development of statistical concepts and methods on disability for household surveys*. New York: United Nations

¹⁷ Banks, J. et al. (2004). *International comparisons of work disability*. Bonn: Institute for the Study of Labour IZA

Appendix 11: Data on health, disability prevalence and social spending

Statistical data on health, disability prevalence and social spending related to health and disability can be found in the following reports and data bases.

Health and disability prevalence data

Source	Link
EU report Study on men and women with disabilities in the EU: statistical analysis of the LFS ad hoc module and the EU-SILC	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/index/7002_en.htm
EU report Study of compilation of statistical data on disability, from the administrative registers of the Member States	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/index/7002_en.htm
Eurostat database Health and Safety	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/&product=EU_MAIN_TREE&depth=1
EUSI database EUSI Health	http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/social-indicators/eusi/health/
ESAW database European Statistics on Accidents and Work	http://europa.eu.int/estatref/info/sdds/en/strind/emploi_av_base.htm
OECD database Health database	http://www.oecd.org/document/30/0,3343,en_2649_34631_12968734_1_1_1_37407,00.html
OECD Report Long term care for older people and disability trends among older populations	www.oecd.org/health/longtermcare
OECD Report Trends in severe disability among elderly people: Assessing the Evidence in 12 OECD Countries and the Future Implications	http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/8/38343783.pdf
OECD report Students with disabilities, learning difficulties, and disadvantages: Policies, statistics and indicators	http://www.oecd.org/document/40/0,3343,en_2649_39263_231_40299432_1_1_1_1,00.html
UN Report Disability Statistics Compendium	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesY/SeriesY_4e.pdf
UN database Distat, the United Nations Disability Statistics Database	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/disability/default.htm
UN database FAO Database on the rural disabled	http://www.fao.org/sd/ppdirect/rurald/statistics.asp
WHO database European health for all database (HFA-DB)	http://www.euro.who.int/hfadb



Source	Link
WHO database Statistics -Burden of Disease statistics	http://www.who.int/healthinfo/bod/en/index.html



Social spending data

Source	Link
OECD report Sickness, disability, and work (vol. 1)	http://www.oecd.org/document/25/0,3343,en_2649_34747_37600345_1_1_1_1,00.html
OECD report Sickness, disability, and work (vol. 2)	http://www.oecd.org/document/11/0,3343,en_2649_34747_39780427_1_1_1_1,00.html
ESSPROS database European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics	http://europa.eu.int/estatref/info/sdds/en/spr/spr_base.htm#integrity
NOSOSCO Nordic/Baltic Social Protection Statistics (report)	http://nososco-eng.paritasinteractive.dk/default.asp?side=210
NOSOSCO Nordic/Baltic Social Protection Statistics (statistics)	http://nososco-eng.paritasinteractive.dk/default.asp?side=212
OECD database SOCX Social Expenditure Data base	http://www.oecd.org/document/9/0,3343,en_2649_34637_38141385_1_1_1_1,00.html
ILO database Social Security Expenditure database	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/sesame/IFPSES.SSDBMenu