Peer Review "Work Capacity Assessment", Latvia

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FÜR WOHLFAHRTSPOLITIK UND SOZIALFORSCHUNG

IN ZUSAMMENARBEIT MIT DEN VEREINTEN NATIONEN

DE RECHERCHE EN POLITIQUE SOCIALE AFFILIÉ AUX NATIONS UNIES

Labour market situation of PWD in Austria, 2017

- 104,038 PWD entitled to special support (1.8% of pop. 15-64)
- Thereof 60,903 (58.5%) employed or self-employed (overall 72.2%)
- Of 106,883 quota work places, 64.4 % occupied by PWD (2014)
- 12,894 PWD registered as unemployed (3.8% of all unemployed)
- Unemployment rate of PWD 9.0 % (all unemployed: 8.5%).



Effective approaches in Austria

- PWD entitled to special support*
 - occupational subsidies, dismissal protection, tax allowance
 - employers can claim subsidies and tax reliefs
- In international comparison high compliance to quota system, however
 - recent changes showed no effect
 - demographic change: "inherent ambivalence of quota system"
- Programmes and measures related to the interface between education, training and labour market
- Counselling and secondary prevention service for employed and unemployed persons with disabilities, chronic diseases or other health problems – *fit2work*

* Status as PWD does not inherently include an

Reflection on example LV

- Debate whether there should be an assessment of the loss or the remaining work-capacity of PWD; in AT
 - assessment of the status as PWD entitled to special (occupational) support (declaration on the degree of disability) vs.
 - assessment of work capacity based on labour and social insurance laws
- Suggestion to set quotas in public administration; in AT
 - all employers obliged to employ one PWD per 25 employees;
 - compensatory levy for each quota-place not filled;
 - finances support measures for PWD and their employers for occupational and social rehabilitation and integration



Questions for debate

 What is the specific difference between assessing the loss of workcapacity and assessing the remaining work-capacity? Is there – apart from a potential psychological factor – an objective reason for this kind of distinction, both in Latvia and in other countries?

• Why is the quota system only planned for the public sector?

• What is the regulation in terms of special dismissal protection and what changes are proposed by the employers?

