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# **European Semester 2021-2022 country fiche on disability equality**

With comparative data Annex provided by EDE

## **Luxembourg**

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European Disability Expertise (EDE) provides independent scientific support to the Commission's policy Unit responsible for disability issues. It aims to mainstream disability equality in EU policy processes, including implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

This country report has been prepared as input for the European Semester in 2022.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> For an introduction to the Semester process, see <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/european-semester/how-european-semester-works/>.

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## **1 Executive summary and recommendations**

### **1.1 Key points and main challenges for Luxembourg in 2022**

There is little references to people with disabilities in the RRP, compared to the NRP. Actions are general rather than specific, referring to older workers or digitisation for example, without reference to disability or accessibility. Similarly, the RRF does not refer to people with disabilities expressis verbis. Similarly, the RRF does not refer to people with disabilities explicitly. It may be that they are included in the formulation: citizens, but it is not evident in the specific measures mentioned here what is envisaged here for people with disabilities.

#### **Disability and the labour market**

Despite general reference to inclusion and various differentiated support, as well as financially motivated activation programmes, the lack of opportunities for people with disabilities to get a job in the mainstream labour market has hardly changed during the observation period. On the one hand, their very low employment rate in the private sector (most persons with disabilities work in sheltered workshops or for public employers) has protected them from losing their jobs in the COVID-19 crisis. On the other hand, the willingness of private employers to employ persons with disabilities has hardly increased and targeted qualification programmes for persons with disabilities show rather decreasing success figures.

#### **Disability, social policies and healthcare**

The social system in Luxembourg offered a variety of disability specific supports traditionally linked to specialised providers. The introduction of a self-determined care budget has not yet taken hold and many people with disabilities still live in institutions. Deinstitutionalisation takes place through the establishment of more or less autonomous units of existing institutions, in the form of separate living groups or flats. The proportion of people living independently is steadily increasing, but residential institutions are also expanding due to increasing demand. There are particular challenges in balancing preventive health care and infection prevention with the social needs of people living in institutions.

#### **Disability, education and skills**

Education and training in 2020 were strongly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Substantial efforts were made to protect students with special needs and teachers. Attention was paid to individual needs, taking into account potential vulnerability and recommended barrier measures. Pupils with special needs were among the first to benefit from personalised follow-up and direct intervention before the reopening of schools. In general, the challenge remains that for some pupils with disabilities - especially with cognitive disabilities - segregated forms of education continue to persist. Insufficient training and employment opportunities for people with low skill levels is another challenge. Even the available places in sheltered workshops are not sufficient, not to mention the opportunities in the mainstream labour market.

#### **Investment priorities for inclusion and accessibility**

The second national Action Plan 2019-2024 focuses on the following themes: awareness raising; equal recognition of legal personality; autonomy of life and integration into society; freedom of expression; education; health; work and

employment; participation in political and public life. Hence these points represent priority funding targets. In detail, the Action Plan mentions the funding of special training on the needs of people with disabilities for staff of cultural institutions responsible for communication and interaction with the public. Currently, there is a focus of funding on inclusion in the labour market and digitalisation.

## 1.2 Recommendations for Luxembourg

These recommendations are based on the evidence and analysis presented in the following chapters of our report. Please note that these recommendations do not refer to the RRF as the RRF does not mention people with disabilities explicitly.

**Recommendation:** Monitor compliance with the obligation of companies to meet the legally binding quotas for the employment of persons with disabilities and impose substantial sanctions for non-compliance, with the abolition of the qualification requirement that the quota law has so far provided for.

Rationale: The persistent employment gap for people with disabilities and the permanent failure to meet the legally imposed quotas.

**Recommendation:** Provide more transparent information regarding accessibility and stricter prosecution of violations of non-realisation of accessibility.

Rationale: Even in programmes for the qualification of persons with disabilities by the national employment agency (ADEM) it is not always evident whether they are accessible.

**Recommendation:** Ensure a more consistent implementation of the policy of deinstitutionalisation for people with disabilities.

Rationale: Many people with disabilities still live in centralised institutions rather than in small housing units in the community.

**Recommendation:** Introduce an individual budget for people with disabilities that guarantees a life in dignity.

Rationale: The switch from RMG to REVIS imposes conditions that people with mental and cognitive impairments in particular are often unable to meet.

**Recommendation:** Ensure a stronger teaching of special needs education competences in teacher training leading to special needs teachers, who also provide teaching in mainstream schools.

Rationale: The introduction of the competence centres has not led to the end of separating forms of schooling; especially pupils with cognitive and socio-emotional impairments go to separate schools to a large extent.

## 2 Mainstreaming disability equality in the Semester documents

Country Reports and Country Specific Recommendation of direct relevance to disability policy were not published in this exceptional policy cycle. For a commentary on the last published documents please see the country fiche for the previous Semester 2020-21.

### 2.1 [Recovery and Resilience Plan](#) for Luxembourg (RRP)

Hardly any references or explicit specifications are made to people with disabilities and their situation in the RRP and most information are delivered by the NRP.<sup>2</sup>

In its own wording, all the actions presented in the Luxembourg RRP<sup>3</sup> aim to provide an adequate response to the current health crisis which risks aggravating existing inequalities. Thus, the measures have been designed to benefit every member of society by promoting social protection and inclusion, as well as equal opportunities while protecting the most vulnerable citizens. Beyond this general claim, there is hardly any explicit reference to the situation of people with disabilities in the RRP.

In the original text, which is written in French, key terms such as persons in a situation of *disability*, *non-discrimination*, *mainstreaming* or *accessibility* are nearly absent. Reference is only made to the principle of *equal opportunities* ('égalité des chances') and the consideration of *vulnerable populations* ('bénéficiaires les plus vulnérables, exposés au risque de chômage'). 'Accessibility' and the claim 'for all' is mentioned almost exclusively in the context of digitalisation ('numérique, accessible à chaque individu'). In addition, people with disabilities in a broader sense could be identified as being addressed in the plan only by terms like *people with weak digital literacy* ('personnes à faibles compétences numériques') as well as *elderly people* ('personnes âgées'). These markings may or may not be related to a disability.

The RRP is based on three pillars, underpinning the government's priorities, namely:

- 1) 'Social cohesion and resilience',
- 2) 'Green Transition'; and
- 3) 'Digitalisation, Innovation and Governance'.

The first pillar (*Cohésion et résilience sociale*) focuses on the labour market and refers to the need to increase the employability of jobseekers, but mentions not the responsibility and obligation of employers to hire people with disabilities. The wording of the RRP gives the impression that people with disabilities are responsible for their own exclusion from the mainstream labour market, due to insufficient digital

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<sup>2</sup> National Reform Programme of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg under the European semester (2021) National plan for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth Luxembourg 2020, [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg_en.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> Le Gouvernement Luxembourgeois (2021). *Plan pour la reprise et la résilience du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg*, [https://gouvernement.lu/fr/dossiers.gouv\\_mfin%2Bfr%2Bdossiers%2B2021%2Bplanderelance.html#bloub-0](https://gouvernement.lu/fr/dossiers.gouv_mfin%2Bfr%2Bdossiers%2B2021%2Bplanderelance.html#bloub-0).

competencies.<sup>4</sup> Unanswered is the question of what happens to those who may not acquire the skills required, such as persons with (severe) intellectual disabilities. It seems people with cognitive impairments are not included under the catchword 'all'.

The following key points highlight where the situation of persons with disabilities or disability policies was considered in these plans (with the caveat that people with disabilities aren't explicitly mentioned). The most relevant of these and other issues arising from the RRP/NRP are addressed in the next chapters.

- Reducing unemployment: To mitigate the employment impact of the COVID-19 crisis, the RRP is paying particular attention to individuals in a difficult situation in the labour market. The RRP aims to increase the employment rate of older workers by enhancing their employment opportunities and employability and to stimulate skills development.<sup>5</sup>
- Digitalisation of employment services: The RRP intends to facilitate and to improve the quality of the personalised support provided to jobseeker by digitalising services of the national employment agency (ADEM). This is intended to make clients more autonomous by familiarising them with digital tools and by making the match between the needs of beneficiaries and the support and services offered by ADEM more relevant and effective. In particular, this is addressed to the most vulnerable beneficiaries who are at risk of unemployment.<sup>6</sup>
- Accessibility in the context of digitalisation: The reforms and investments ensure equal access to services for people with low digital skills, the elderly and people without smartphones, in particular by ensuring access to public administration procedures and services for all.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> L'acquisition de nouvelles compétences dans le domaine du numérique est essentielle pour intégrer un marché du travail en pleine évolution. (*Acquiring new skills in the digital field is essential to enter a rapidly changing labour market*). (RRP, 2021, 8.), [https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/recovery-and-resilience-plan-luxembourg\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/recovery-and-resilience-plan-luxembourg_en).

<sup>5</sup> À atténuer les répercussions de la crise liée à la COVID-19 sur le plan de l'emploi, en accordant une attention particulière aux personnes qui se trouvent dans une situation difficile sur le marché du travail à augmenter le taux d'emploi des travailleurs âgés en renforçant leurs possibilités d'emploi et leur employabilité et stimuler le développement des compétences. Le Gouvernement Luxembourgeois (2021). Le Gouvernement Luxembourgeois (2021). Plan pour la reprise et la résilience du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. (p. 22), [https://gouvernement.lu/fr/dossiers.gouv\\_mfin%2Bfr%2Bdossiers%2B2021%2Bplanderelance.html#bloub-0](https://gouvernement.lu/fr/dossiers.gouv_mfin%2Bfr%2Bdossiers%2B2021%2Bplanderelance.html#bloub-0).

<sup>6</sup> eADEM devrait faciliter et améliorer la qualité de l'accompagnement personnalisé des clients de l'ADEM, et ce en digitalisant davantage de services au bénéfice des clients, en rendant les clients plus autonomes compte-tenu de leur prise en main de l'outil et en rendant plus pertinent et plus impactant l'adéquation entre les besoins des bénéficiaires et les prestations et services offerts par l'ADEM, particulièrement au niveau des bénéficiaires les plus vulnérables, exposés au risque de chômage. Le Gouvernement Luxembourgeois (2021). Plan pour la reprise et la résilience du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. (p.92), [https://gouvernement.lu/fr/dossiers.gouv\\_mfin%2Bfr%2Bdossiers%2B2021%2Bplanderelance.html#bloub-0](https://gouvernement.lu/fr/dossiers.gouv_mfin%2Bfr%2Bdossiers%2B2021%2Bplanderelance.html#bloub-0).

<sup>7</sup> Les réformes et investissements prévus garantissent l'égalité d'accès aux services pour les personnes à faibles compétences numériques, les personnes âgées et les personnes qui ne possèdent pas de smartphone, notamment en assurant l'accès aux démarches et services des administrations publiques à tous. Le Gouvernement Luxembourgeois (2021). Plan pour la reprise et la résilience du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. (p. 9),

- Digital inclusion: The process of making digital technology accessible to every individual and providing them with the skills that will enable their social and economic inclusion.<sup>8</sup>

As the European Commission summarises here, (only) the following persons have been given special consideration in the design of the measures forming the components above: Persons with lower digital skills, older persons, and those not possessing a smartphone.<sup>9</sup>

The key programmatic terms 'Skilling, Reskilling and Upskilling' reveal that the focus rests on individual employability and the placing of people (with disabilities) in the labour market.

It is difficult to say where disability is addressed in relation to the labour market, to social policies or healthcare, to education and skills because 'disability' isn't mentioned by wording, maybe due to the use of a language guided by political correctness and non-discrimination. Also the use of the term 'accessibility' does not specify whether accessibility is related to an impairment or disability.

## 2.2 Semester links to CRPD and national disability action plans

Relevant recommendations and issues arising from participation in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) are highlighted in each chapter.

Relevant recommendations and issues arising from participation in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) are highlighted in each chapter.

It is also important that Semester plans align with national disability strategy too. In Luxembourg, this refers to the National action plan for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2019-2024. The current National action plan for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2019-2024 was published in 2020.<sup>10</sup>

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[https://gouvernement.lu/fr/dossiers.gouv\\_mfin%2Bfr%2Bdossiers%2B2021%2Bplanderelance.html#bloub-0](https://gouvernement.lu/fr/dossiers.gouv_mfin%2Bfr%2Bdossiers%2B2021%2Bplanderelance.html#bloub-0).

<sup>8</sup> Une des missions principales du ministère de la Digitalisation et du Centre des technologies de l'information de l'Etat concerne l'inclusion numérique, le processus qui vise à rendre le numérique accessible à chaque individu et à lui transmettre les compétences qui seront le levier de son inclusion, sociale et économique. (Le Gouvernement Luxembourgeois (2021). Plan pour la reprise et la résilience du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. (p. 85), [https://gouvernement.lu/fr/dossiers.gouv\\_mfin%2Bfr%2Bdossiers%2B2021%2Bplanderelance.html#bloub-0](https://gouvernement.lu/fr/dossiers.gouv_mfin%2Bfr%2Bdossiers%2B2021%2Bplanderelance.html#bloub-0).

<sup>9</sup> European Commission (2021). Proposal for a Council Implementing Decision on the approval of the assessment of the recovery and resilience plan for Luxembourg. Brussels, 18.6.2021 COM(2021) 332 final 2021/0160 (NLE), [http://parlament.ro/afaceri\\_europene/CE/2021/COM\\_2021\\_332\\_EN\\_ACT\\_part1\\_v6.pdf](http://parlament.ro/afaceri_europene/CE/2021/COM_2021_332_EN_ACT_part1_v6.pdf).

<sup>10</sup> Plan d'action national de mise en oeuvre de la Convention relative aux droits des personnes handicapées 2019-2024, <https://mfamigr.gouvernement.lu/fr/publications/plan-strategie/handicap.html>.

### 3 Disability and the labour market - analysis of the situation and the effectiveness of policies

In 2017, the UN CRPD Committee made the following recommendations to Luxembourg:

[Article 27 UN CRPD](#) addresses Work and Employment.

'47. The Committee recommends that the State party adopt measures to phase out sheltered workshops, with a time-bound schedule and plan for transfer of those currently employed in sheltered workshops into the open labour market, and increase the level of employment of persons with disabilities in the open labour market, in line with the Convention and in view of target 8.5 of the Sustainable Development Goals, and that it ensure the achievement of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value. It also recommends that the State party: (a) Designate an entity for monitoring and sanctioning non-compliance of labour quotas in both the private and public sectors; (b) Take measures to ensure the effective monitoring of the provision of reasonable accommodation, with appropriate remedies for the denial of requests; (c) Provide vocational and professional training and provide incentives for the self-employment of persons with disabilities, particularly women with disabilities.'

Luxembourg's next state report to the CRPD is due 26 October 2021.

#### 3.1 Summary of the labour market situation of persons with disabilities

Data from EU-SILC indicate an employment rate for persons with disabilities in Luxembourg of 51.5 % in 2019, compared to 73.1 % for other persons against a national employment target of 73 % and approximately 0.2 points above the EU27 average. This results in an estimated disability employment gap of approximately 22 percentage points (EU27 average gap 24.2, see Tables 2-4) or an employment chances ratio of 0.7.

The same data indicate unemployment rates of 13.4 % and 4.6 %, respectively in 2019 (see Tables 5-7) and the economic activity rate for persons with disabilities was 59.4 %, compared to 76.7 % for other persons (see Tables 8-10). These indications are broken down by gender and age in the respective tables in annex.

The latest figures published by STATEC-Luxembourg indicate that the national unemployment rate is 5.7 % and that there were 17,010 persons unemployed in June 2021.<sup>11</sup> The national employment agency (ADEM)<sup>12</sup> stats (with a more strict definition of jobseeker)<sup>13</sup> identified 16 402 unemployed persons in the same month. Among

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<sup>11</sup> STATEC Luxembourg 2021 Emploi, chômage et taux de chômage par mois [https://statistiques.public.lu/stat/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=12948&IF\\_Language=fra&MainTheme=2&FldrName=3](https://statistiques.public.lu/stat/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=12948&IF_Language=fra&MainTheme=2&FldrName=3).

<sup>12</sup> ADEM monthly report June 2021 <https://adem.public.lu/de/actualites/adem/2021/07/chiffres-cles-2021--06.html>.

<sup>13</sup> Available resident jobseeker: A Person registered at the ADEM who resides on Luxembourg territory and who, on the date of the statistical survey, is neither in employment, nor assigned to an employment measure, nor on sick or maternity leave.



question:<sup>20 21</sup> The exact number of employees with disabilities within the public service cannot be determined, but ‘probably’ the public service fulfils its obligation of 5 %. In the private sector, the situation is far less favourable: 81 % of companies with a workforce of 25-49 employees do not meet their quota, 80 % of enterprises with 20-299 employees do not meet their quota, and 98 % of companies with more than 300 employees do not meet their quotas. This means that a total of 1 928 companies in Luxembourg do not meet their legal obligation to hire employees with disabilities. This is a small improvement of the situation compared to previous assessments. Mellouet (2019)<sup>22</sup> reported that 0 % of companies in the private sector with over 300 employees met the legal quota of hiring persons with disabilities. (See Figure 5).

In addition, there is concern that a growing proportion of persons with disabilities will no longer be considered eligible for inclusion in the mainstream labour market or in sheltered workshops under the so-called persons with severe disabilities label (‘personne gravement handicapée’), as evidenced by the increasing number of persons recognised as having severe disabilities. People with a medically defined severe disability are also not considered employable in a sheltered workshop. This group of people is therefore largely excluded from paid employment.<sup>23</sup> In 2020, almost as many people with disabilities are registered with the National Employment Agency (ADEM) as with the National Solidarity Fund (FNS): 3 352 jobseekers with disabilities (ADEM) compared to 3 139 people with severe disabilities (FNS).<sup>24</sup> (See Figure 6).

The data show that the number of persons recognised as having a disability or reduced work capacity and considered eligible for the labour market is decreasing during the observation period, while at the same time the number of persons with a recognised severe disability who are no longer considered eligible for the labour market is increasing. In other words: more and more persons with disabilities are not included at the mainstream labour market and are no more counted within unemployment indicators. During the observation period 2015-2020 the increase is 11 %.

In 2019 the legislation introduces an assistant for the inclusion of a person with disabilities at the labour market.<sup>25</sup> The Act supplements the national Labour Code and

<sup>20</sup> Di Ronco, Andrea (2021). Überlegungen zur parlamentarischen Anfrage des Abgeordneten Sven Clement bezüglich der Anzahl der Unternehmen in Luxemburg, die die gesetzlich vorgesehenen Einstellungsquoten für behinderte Arbeitnehmer erfüllen. Bulletin Infohandicap de Bulletin N°2/2021, 6: [https://www.moien.lu/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Bull2021\\_N°2\\_mars\\_InfoHandicap.pdf](https://www.moien.lu/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Bull2021_N°2_mars_InfoHandicap.pdf).

<sup>21</sup> Clement S. (2021) Questions Parlementaires Wéi vill Persoune mat Handicap goufen 2020 beim Staat agestellt? [https://sven.lu/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/20210512\\_QP\\_CLEMENT\\_W\\_i\\_vill\\_Persoune\\_mat\\_Handicap\\_goufen\\_2\\_020\\_beim\\_Staat\\_agestellt\\_pdf\\_3578.pdf](https://sven.lu/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/20210512_QP_CLEMENT_W_i_vill_Persoune_mat_Handicap_goufen_2_020_beim_Staat_agestellt_pdf_3578.pdf).

<sup>22</sup> Mellouet, Sarah (2019) Handicap et entreprises: un « bilan emploi » en demi-teinte. <https://www.fondation-idea.lu/2019/02/22/handicap-et-entreprises-un-bilan-emploi-en-demi-teinte/>.

<sup>23</sup> The administration differentiates between beneficiaries of the income for persons with severe disabilities (RPGH) that are unable to work (in 2019: 1,169 beneficiaries) and persons that receive the RPGH under worker with disabilities status (in 2019: 1,921 beneficiaries), <https://gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/fr/publications/rapport-activite/minist-famille-integration-grande-region/2019-rapport-activite-mfamigr/2019-rapport-activite-DE-mfamigr.pdf>.

<sup>24</sup> Data compilation by the authors based on statistics of the National Solidarity Fond – FNS, <https://www.fns.lu/rapports-dactivite/>.

<sup>25</sup> Loi du 1er août 2019 complétant le Code du travail en portant création d’une activité d’assistance à l’inclusion dans l’emploi pour les salariés handicapés et les salariés en reclassement externe a

aims to facilitate the integration into the mainstream labour market, and to keep people with disabilities employed within the company. The assistance focuses not only on the needs of employees, but also on those of their employers and their colleagues within the company.<sup>26</sup>

The latest available activity report of the employment agency does not yet provide any data on assistance for inclusion (assistance à l'inclusion). In 2017 nearly 80 % (78.9 %) of the unemployed persons with disabilities or with reduced working capacities are long-term unemployed (over 12 months).<sup>27</sup> In 2020 this percentage rises up to 89.9 %. By comparison, in 2017, 19.0 per cent of jobseekers without disabilities had been looking for work for one year or longer and in 2020 41.1 % of jobseeker without disabilities had been unemployed for one year or longer (12+).<sup>28</sup> This means that it is becoming increasingly difficult to (re-)integrate job-seeking people with disabilities into the mainstream labour market. (See Figure 7: Long term unemployment and disability).

### 3.2 Analysis of labour market policies relevant to the Semester

For reference, see also the 2021 [Recovery and Resilience Plan](#) for Luxembourg, the accompanying NRP, and the National action plan for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2019-2024.

In its own wording, the RRP sets out a roadmap for rebuilding an economy capable of meeting the challenges of a post-COVID-19 world, aiming first and foremost to lay the foundations for a resilient socio-economic environment, while successfully completing the green and digital transitions.

In order to mitigate the effects of the health crisis, the Government aims to maintain employment and, to this end, has adopted a series of measures since its beginning in March 2020, in particular the extension of certain active employment policies: such as the increase in public aid for certain categories of beneficiaries, including jobseekers who are at least 45 years old, persons in outplacement, persons with the status of worker with disabilities or members of the underrepresented sex.<sup>29</sup>

The labour market policies focus on the reinforcement of Luxembourg's economic and social resilience by organising training programmes for jobseekers, of which at least 30% will be over the age of 45, and focusing on digital and managerial skills. Short-

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été publiée au Mémorial A n°545 du 14 août 2019,  
<https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2019/08/01/a545/jo>.

<sup>26</sup> National Reform Programme of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg under the European semester (2021) National plan for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth Luxembourg 2020, [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg_en.pdf).

<sup>27</sup> ADEM report 2017 p. 10, <http://adem.public.lu/fr/publications/adem/2018/rapport-annuel-succinct/Annual-report-2017.pdf>.

<sup>28</sup> Panorama Social 2021, [https://www.csl.lu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/panorama\\_social\\_2021\\_version\\_web.pdf](https://www.csl.lu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/panorama_social_2021_version_web.pdf).

<sup>29</sup> National Reform Programme of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg under the European semester (2021) National plan for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth Luxembourg 2020, [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg_en.pdf).

time workers are offered online digital training courses and one-off digital training vouchers. The national RRP refers only quite generally to the principles of equality between men and women and a general rule of equal opportunities.<sup>30</sup> An explicit inclusion of people with disabilities or even people with cognitive impairments cannot be identified from the individual programmes of further training and qualification ("skilling and upskilling"). In the report of the NRP (2021),<sup>31</sup> it is at least stated that the professionalisation placement programme<sup>32</sup> and the professional reintegration programme<sup>33</sup> are also addressed to jobseekers who have the status of a worker with disabilities, besides jobseekers who are at least 30 or 45 years old or who are in outplacement. The first measure is an internship of a maximum of six weeks, which offers jobseekers the opportunity to prove their professional skills in a company. The second measure offers jobseekers the opportunity to improve their knowledge and professional skills in a company for a maximum period of 12 months.

The extent to which people with disabilities participated in both programmes is not clear from the information available. The measures are primarily aimed at adapting the individual (with disabilities) to the requirements of the labour market and focus much less on adapting the labour market to the skills and limitations of people with disabilities.

The obligation to employ persons with disabilities and the fulfilment of legal quota is not mentioned in the RRP and cannot be identified within the recent policies relevant to the Semester. Despite the first national action plan mentioned that the quotas are not met by the great majority of enterprises, and despite the CRPD Committee demands a monitoring body to foster the fulfilment of the quotas, less attention was given to quotas in the second action plan, and nearly no measure, no programme, and no policy issues on the enforcement of the act of 2003 on employment quotas.<sup>34</sup> The recent figures show that the policy to convince employers to respect the quotas has not been very successful.

The national information centre for persons with disabilities (INFO-Handicap)<sup>35</sup> points out that "as long as companies have the choice to hire a person with a disability or not, they will not reach their quotas. Only by making quotas binding on companies can this goal be achieved. Only then will it be in the interest of companies to make use of

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<sup>30</sup> Plan pour la reprise et la résilience du Grand-Duché De Luxembourg (2021), The principles of gender equality and equal opportunities for all have been taken into account, in line with principles 2 and 3 of the European Charter of Social Rights and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 5. of Social Rights and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 5, <https://mfin.gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/publications/01-PRR-juin-Luxembourg.pdf>.

<sup>31</sup> National Reform Programme of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg under the European semester (2021) National plan for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth Luxembourg 2020, [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg_en.pdf).

<sup>32</sup> ADEM (2020) "Stage de Professionalisation", <https://adem.public.lu/fr/demandeurs-demploi/aides-financieres-mesures/mesures-emploi/stage-professionnalisation.html>.

<sup>33</sup> ADEM (2020) Contrat de réinsertion-emploi (CRE), <https://adem.public.lu/fr/demandeurs-demploi/salaries-capacite-travail-reduite/aides-mesures/mesures/contrat-reinsertion-emploi.html>.

<sup>34</sup> Loi du 12 septembre 2003 relative aux personnes handicapées. <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2003/09/12/n1/jo>.

<sup>35</sup> Le Quotidien (2021). Il faut des quotas plus contraignants, <https://lequotidien.lu/politique-societe/handicap-il-faut-des-quotas-plus-contraignants/>.

existing measures, including the newly created function of Employment Inclusion Assistant.” Info-Handicap therefore expects the government to adopt a more ambitious policy in the field of inclusion of people with disabilities in the world of work.

In 2018, the Government introduced new administrative regulations on applying for the minimum income scheme (REVIS, ‘revenu d’inclusion sociale’)<sup>36</sup> by compulsory enrolment at the national employment office (ADEM). Whether persons with disabilities were particularly affected here cannot be concluded from the published data, but it is likely.

In 2017, a special measure on qualification, assessment and further training started (COSP-HR).<sup>37</sup> That programme primarily addresses persons with disabilities or reduced work-capacity to make them fit for the existing job market. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the programme has been interrupted, therefore in 2020 fewer people were able to proceed through the COSP-HR programme. Apart from COVID-19, it is striking that since its initialisation in 2017, the programme has become less successful year by year in terms of employing people with disabilities or with a reduced capacity to work at the mainstream labour market:

Of the 102 persons enrolled in the COSP-HR programme at the beginning in 2020, 21 % dropped out before completion and 5 persons (4.9 %) are reported to be hired in the mainstream labour market. These figures show how difficult it is for a person with disabilities or with reduced working capacity to find a job in the mainstream labour market in Luxembourg even though he or she has completed a qualification programme run by the national employment office ADEM. (See Figure 4).

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<sup>36</sup> Loi du 28 juillet 2018 relative au revenu d’inclusion sociale (Act on Minimum Income Scheme), <http://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2018/07/28/a630/jo>.

<sup>37</sup> Centre d’Orientation Socio-Professionnelle (Guiding Centre for professional and social Orientation) started in 2017, <https://adem.public.lu/en/demandeurs-demploi/handicap/COSP-HR.html>.

#### **4 Disability, social policies and healthcare – analysis of the situation and the effectiveness of policies**

In 2017, the UN CRPD Committee made the following recommendations to Luxembourg:

[Article 28 UN CRPD](#) addresses Adequate standard of living and social protection.

'49. The Committee recommends that the State party collect data on the socioeconomic situation of persons with disabilities to design appropriate policies to ensure an adequate standard of living for persons with disabilities and their families. It also recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that social protection policies and programmes secure income levels by taking into account the additional costs related to disability; (b) Guarantee that persons with disabilities have access to sufficient community-based social services, public housing programmes and support services for living independently respectful of the rights, will and preferences of persons with disabilities; (c) Pay attention to the links between article 28 of the Convention and target 1.3.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals, which calls upon States to implement appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors.'

[Article 19 UN CRPD](#) addresses Living independently in the community.

'37. The Committee recommends that the State party take into account its general comment No. 5 (2017) on living independently and being included in the community, and: (a) Adopt the legal and other measures necessary, including repealing Reform Act 7014 and relevant disability insurance systems, replacing them by legislation promoting the right to independent living and being included in the community, providing for, among others, personal assistance and clarifying the responsibilities and resource allocations of central and local authorities; (b) Develop and implement an effective deinstitutionalization plan, with a clear time frame and benchmarks, involving persons with disabilities through their representative organizations in all stages; (c) Adopt the measures necessary to ensure that persons with disabilities have a legal entitlement to a sufficient personal budget for independent living, which takes into account the additional costs related to disability and, at the same time, redirect resources from institutionalization to community-based services, while increasing the availability of personal assistance.'

[Article 25 UN CRPD](#) addresses Health.

'45. The Committee recommends that the State party take measures to ensure the accessibility of health-care services and facilities in the community, particularly persons with intellectual disabilities or psychosocial disabilities and those that require extensive support. Specifically, it recommends that the State party: (a) Raise awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities under the Convention among medical professionals through training and the promulgation of ethical standards; (b) Take measures to provide persons with disabilities, especially women, with information in accessible formats, on accessible health-care services and facilities, including in the area of sexual and reproductive health.'

Luxembourg's next state report to the CRPD is due 26 October 2021.

#### **4.1 Summary of the social situation of persons with disabilities**

Data from EU-SILC 2019 indicate the poverty risk rate for working age persons with disabilities in Luxembourg was 24.8 % in 2019, compared to 15.1 % for other persons of similar age - an estimated disability poverty gap of approximately 10 percentage points (see Table 14). For people aged over 65, the disability poverty gap was 2.1 points (10.4 % for older persons with disabilities and 8.3 % for other persons of similar age). The tables in annex also indicate the respective rates of risk of poverty or social exclusion and break these down by gender as well age.

For persons with disabilities of working age in Luxembourg (age 16-64) the risk of poverty before social transfers was 52.9 % and 24.8 % after transfers. The in-work poverty rate for persons with disabilities aged under 60 was 14.2 %.

Of interest to health policy are the data on self-reported unmet needs for medical examination (too expensive or too far to travel or waiting list). Disability equality gaps are evident here too and, on this basis, the rate for persons with disabilities in Luxembourg was 0.4 %, compared to 0.2 % for other persons. This is below the EU27 average 1.7 %.

In Luxembourg, the GINI index<sup>38</sup> has been rising over the observation period (2015 – 2020) from 0.285 up to 0.359, which means that the inequality of wealth distribution has increased. In so far it can be said that the Luxembourg Recovery and Resilience Plan pillar 'Social cohesion and resilience' is confronted with increasing inequality in the wealth of the Luxembourg population, whereby no data could be found on how far this affects people with disabilities in particular. The RRP contains hardly any substantial statements on the social situation of people with disabilities and does not set a specific target for this.

The specific social benefits for people with disabilities have been successively increased, although it must still be assumed that there is hardly sufficient financial support. The absolute values expressed in euros must be considered against the high cost of living in Luxembourg. As the changeover from RMG to REVIS shows, social benefits are increasingly linked to demands for labour market integration and dissociated from basic benefits in the form of so-called activation benefits.

As of 31 December 2020, ten associations had signed agreements with the Ministry to provide home-based support for 327 persons with disabilities (27.46 %) while the number listed in institutions amounts to 826 persons (69.35 %). Semi-autonomous living indicates 38 (3.19 %) persons with disabilities. As a look at the observation period (2015-2020) shows, the share of independent forms of living is continuously increasing in comparison to institutionalised living. The proportion of institutionalised living dropped from 78.70 % in 2015 to 69.35 % in 2020, while the percentage of

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<sup>38</sup> The Gini coefficient measures the degree of inequality of income distribution in a given society. It varies between 0 and 1, with 0 meaning perfect equality and 1 meaning complete inequality.

independent living rose from 16.56 % in 2015 to 27.46 % in 2020.<sup>39</sup> This suggests that deinstitutionalisation is taking place in particular through the establishment of more or less autonomous units of already existing institutions, with more and more outsourced housing groups or flats being created in the communities.

On the basis of the traditionally strongly developed institutional support system, comprehensive structural and financial support is provided for people with disabilities, linked to residential and community-based support facilities. The political framework entails that the majority of people with disabilities in Luxembourg still live in special institutions, whereby the proportion of people living independently is steadily increasing, but on the other hand, residential institutions are also expanding due to the increasing demand.

The NRP 2021<sup>40</sup> emphasizes, that with the ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2011, Luxembourg has been committed to progressively implementing the provisions of the Convention. The new national action plan for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRDPH) for 2019-2024 was approved on 21 December 2019 by the Council of Government.

To monitor and implement the CRPD the Ministry for the Family, Integration and the Greater Region decided to carry out a survey of people with disabilities in Luxembourg, in cooperation with the Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER). The aim of this survey is, on the one hand, to collect statistics on persons with disabilities living in Luxembourg and, on the other hand, to enable the government to draw up an inventory of the aids and measures that persons with disabilities already benefit from and know about and to evaluate what should be put in place in Luxembourg from a disability compensation point of view, particularly concerning the autonomy of life and the inclusion in society of people with disabilities.

#### **4.2 Analysis of social policies relevant to the Semester**

For reference, see also the 2021 [Recovery and Resilience Plan](#) for Luxembourg, the accompanying NRP, and the National action plan for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2019-2024.

At no point of the RRP or NRP measures tackling poverty and social inclusion expressly highlight people with disabilities as a target group.

In 2018 the guaranteed minimum income (RMG) was reformed and renamed by the Act of 28 July 2018 on Social Inclusion Revenue (REVIS),<sup>41</sup> which came into force on

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<sup>39</sup> Ministry for the Family, Integration and the Greater Region yearly reports, <https://gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/fr/publications/rapport-activite/minist-famille-integration-grande-region/2020-rapport-activite-mfamigr/2020-rapport-activite-mfamigr.pdf>.

<sup>40</sup> National Reform Programme of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg under the European semester (2021) National plan for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth Luxembourg 2020, [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg_en.pdf).

<sup>41</sup> Loi du 28 juillet 2018 relative au revenu d'inclusion sociale (Act on Minimum Income Scheme), <http://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2018/07/28/a630/jo>.

1 January 2019. This Act was considered critically by NGOs from the very beginning and particularly raised the issue of the inappropriateness of the amounts, pointing out that the REVIS was just enough to survive, but not to live in Luxembourg.<sup>42</sup> Together with the SSM (the social minimum wage), the REVIS was increased by 2.8 % on 1 January 2021. With effect from 1 January 2021, the social minimum wage (SSM) is EUR 2 201.93. The REVIS is composed of: the inclusion allowance and the activation allowance. The inclusion allowance is composed of a basic lump sum component per adult (EUR 701.19), a basic lump sum component per child (EUR 217.71) and other components depending on the individual situation.

According to data from the Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region (2018) 10316 households benefited from the RMG. This represents 21401 beneficiaries (11 519 female and 9 882 male).<sup>43</sup>

Within the Act on REVIS a Social Policy Observatory (L'Observatoire des politiques sociales)<sup>44</sup> under the authority of the minister responsible for combating poverty and social exclusion has been established to provide quantitative and qualitative data and analyses in the field of social policies, to evaluate and assess social policies in international comparisons. The Observatory is composed of a representative of a specialised socio-economic research organisation and representatives of ministries working in the field of social policies. In 2020, the Social Policy Observatory met three times. No information is provided in the activity report on the situation of persons with disabilities under REVIS.<sup>45</sup>

According to data from ONIS (Office national d'inclusion sociale 2019) there are 22 506 beneficiaries of the REVIS of which 5 051 or 22 % (3 044 female and 2 007 male) are adult beneficiaries with specific needs in terms of social and vocational activation.<sup>46</sup> This figure also cover REVIS beneficiaries who cannot be integrated into the labour market for other reasons, such as medical reasons, which is assessed on the basis of personal situation, language skills and professional career.

Adult persons with a serious disability who cannot find employment on the mainstream labour market or in sheltered workshops are entitled to the so-called income for persons with severe disabilities (revenu pour personnes gravement handicapées –

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<sup>42</sup> Georges, Nathalie and Urbé, Robert (2018) Die soziale Entwicklung Luxemburgs in Zahlen. In: N. Georges & R. Urbé (Ed). Sozialalmanach: Schwéierpunkt: D'sozial Kohesioun um Spill? L'annuaire Caritas sur la situation sociale du Luxembourg. Luxembourg, Caritas, p. 281- 326.

<sup>43</sup> Government of GDL Ministry of Education (2019). <https://gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/fr/publications/rapport-activite/minist-famille-integration-grande-region/2018-rapport-activites/Rapport-d-activite-2018-Version-definitive-le-28-fevrier-2019.pdf>.

<sup>44</sup> Social Policy Observatory  
[https://www.fns.lu/fileadmin/file/fns/legislation/REVIS/2018.10.01\\_rgd\\_REVIS.pdf](https://www.fns.lu/fileadmin/file/fns/legislation/REVIS/2018.10.01_rgd_REVIS.pdf).

<sup>45</sup> Ministry for the Family, Integration and the Greater Region yearly report (2020)  
<https://gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/fr/publications/rapport-activite/minist-famille-integration-grande-region/2020-rapport-activite-mfamigr/2020-rapport-activite-mfamigr.pdf>.

<sup>46</sup> Office national d'inclusion sociale (ONIS 2019) cited by <https://gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/fr/publications/rapport-activite/minist-famille-integration-grande-region/2019-rapport-activite-mfamigr/2019-rapport-activite-DE-mfamigr.pdf>.

RPGH).<sup>47</sup> In 2020 a total of 3 139 people received the RPGH. The RPGH is currently EUR 1 502.91 per months/per person.<sup>48</sup>

In addition, the NRP (2021) mentions the 'European Fund for Aid to the Most Deprived' Programme (FEAD)<sup>49</sup> that enables to respond to situations involving a lack of food or basic material goods. In Luxembourg a total of 12 579 people representing 5.33 % of the national households received food aid and basic material assistance.<sup>50</sup>

With regard to home care in 2015, 1 000 carers were paid for by the dependency insurance scheme for persons with disabilities (budget: EUR 26.94 million). In 2019, 7 986 beneficiaries ('bénéficiaires de prestations à domicile') were paid by the dependency insurance (budget: EUR 356.6 million). That is 40.1 % of the total budget of EUR 800 million, whereby 48.4 % of the budget fell to institutional measures and EUR 13.3 million or 1.5 % being transferred abroad.<sup>51</sup>

The Government introduced in 2020 the possibility of financial compensation for the loss of earnings and additional costs that care providers have suffered through no fault of their own because of the regulatory measures taken during the COVID-19 health crisis.<sup>52</sup>

The Government provides various information for people with disabilities and their relatives in the context of coping with the COVID-19 crisis, addressing in particular the problem of isolation and the difficulty of communicating information in the context of people with autistic disorders and intellectual disabilities.<sup>53</sup>

The Act of 20 June 2020,<sup>54</sup> on the introduction of leave for family support was designed to reduce the problems of care in the context of the COVID-19 crisis. Leave for family support is a form of paid leave for employees and self-employed persons who are required to take care of their relatives in the time periods during which care facilities for persons with disabilities or elderly people are closed due to the ongoing pandemic.

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<sup>47</sup> The administration differentiates between beneficiaries of the income for persons with severe disabilities (RPGH) that are unable to work (in 2019: 1,169 beneficiaries) and persons that receive the RPGH under worker with disabilities status (in 2019: 1,921 beneficiaries).  
<https://gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/fr/publications/rapport-activite/minist-famille-integration-grande-region/2019-rapport-activite-mfamigr/2019-rapport-activite-DE-mfamigr.pdf>.

<sup>48</sup> National Solidarity Fond - FNS <https://www.fns.lu/rapports-dactivite/>.

<sup>49</sup> Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD)  
[https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/qanda\\_20\\_574](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/qanda_20_574).

<sup>50</sup> National Reform Programme of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg under the European semester (2021) National plan for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth Luxembourg 2020  
[https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg_en.pdf).

<sup>51</sup> CNS 2020 Yearly Rapport of the Dependency Insurance 2020  
<https://cns.public.lu/fr/publications/rapport-annuel/rp-2019.html>.

<sup>52</sup> National Reform Programme of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg under the European semester (2021) National plan for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth Luxembourg 2020  
[https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg_en.pdf).

<sup>53</sup> Site officiel du gouvernement [www.covid19.lu](http://www.covid19.lu) et du Ministère de la Santé Ligue Luxembourgeoise d'Hygiène Mentale 2020 <https://www.covid19-psy.lu>.

<sup>54</sup> Loi du 20 juin 2020 portant introduction d'un congé pour soutien familial dans le cadre de la lutte contre la pandémie COVID-19. <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2020/06/20/a533/jo>.

Its aim is to ensure that people in this situation are not forced to use up their annual leave to take care of their relatives. A new act dated 23 November 2020<sup>55</sup> amended the law dated 20 June 2020 and extended leave for family support until 24 May 2021. The act of 20 May A bill<sup>56</sup> makes leave for family support permanent after 24 May 2021.<sup>57</sup>

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<sup>55</sup> Loi du 23 novembre 2020 portant modification de la loi du 20 juin 2020, <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2020/11/23/a922/jo>.

<sup>56</sup> Loi du 20 mai 2021 portant modification de la loi modifiée du 20 juin 2020, <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2021/05/20/a392/jo>.

<sup>57</sup> National Reform Programme of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg under the European semester (2021) National plan for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth Luxembourg 2020, [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg_en.pdf).

## 5 Disability, education and skills – analysis of the situation and the effectiveness of policies

In 2017, the UN CRPD Committee made the following recommendations to Luxembourg:

[Article 24 UN CRPD](#) addresses Education.

'43. Recalling its general comment No. 4 (2016) on the right to inclusive education and Sustainable Development Goal 4, especially its targets 4.5 and 4.8, the Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Amend the laws on education to ensure that no student is refused admission to mainstream schools on the basis of disability, ensure accessibility and allocate the resources necessary to guarantee reasonable accommodation, including assistant support staff, including pre-school and tertiary education and the private sector; (b) Adopt a legally defined procedure for the provision of reasonable accommodation at all levels of education and allocate the resources necessary to guarantee reasonable accommodation according to individual requirements in consultation with the person concerned; (c) Design and implement an action plan on inclusive education with sufficient resources, timelines and specific goals; (d) Increase awareness-raising initiatives, including training on inclusive education and its implementation mandatory for teachers, support teachers and non-teaching education personnel; (e) Increase data collection on, among others, the implementation of education laws and policies, and accessibility of school infrastructures, information and communications, including information and communications technology, to inform inclusive education policies.'

Luxembourg's next state report to the CRPD is due 26 October 2021.

### 5.1 Summary of the educational situation of persons with disabilities

The EU-SILC 2019 estimates concerning educational attainment should be treated with additional caution due to relatively wide confidence intervals but they consistently indicate disability equality gaps (an average of 2-3 years provides a more stable indication). Table 16 indicates early school leaving rates disaggregated by disability status in Luxembourg. Youth with disabilities (aged 18-24) tend to leave school significantly more than peers without disabilities of the same age groups (and this is reinforced by widening the sample size to age 18-29). Table 17 shows completion rate of tertiary education disaggregated by disability and age group. Persons with disabilities (age 30-34) are less likely to complete tertiary education than their peers (and this is reinforced in the wider age range 30-39).

The definition of early school leaving, dropping out of school or abandoning a course of study before obtaining a diploma or a final qualification is operationalised in Luxembourg different to the EUROSTAT definition. The Luxembourgish data are based on the following definition of early school leaver: a full-time pupil, not subject to compulsory schooling, who has left the Luxembourg school system without a diploma or final qualification before his/her 24th birthday at the time of departure (i.e. without a Certificate of Professional Capacity – CCP 'Certificat de capacité professionnelle', Diploma of Professional Aptitude - DAP 'Diplôme d'aptitude professionnelle', Diploma

of Technician - DT 'Diplôme de technicien', Secondary school leaving certificate - DFESG Diplôme de fin d'études secondaires générales / classiques.

Students who have left high school during the school year, if they re-enrol, are not counted as early school leavers. Students that dropped out of school more than once are always be counted only once despite the fact that they may have dropped out several times during their school. EUROSTAT defines early leaver 'a person aged 18 to 24 who has completed at most lower secondary education and is not involved in further education or training; the indicator 'early leavers from education and training' is expressed as a percentage of the people aged 18 to 24 with such criteria out of the total population aged 18 to 24.'<sup>58</sup>

Both indicators show a rate of early school leavers below the EU 2020 target of 10 %. Additionally, a 20 % decrease in the rate of early school leavers can be observed following the Eurostat data during the observation period 2015-2019. The most recent data from Eurostat<sup>59</sup> show a rebound up to 8.2 % in 2020, which is likely related to the COVID-19 crisis. The data are not broken down by persons with disabilities. (See Figure 9: Early school leavers in Luxembourg). Extensive data are available for pupil with special needs. Based on data from the Ministry of Education (2020)<sup>60</sup> the percentage of students educated at special education centers is about 0.9 percent of all students in primary and secondary education in 2019. The percentage of pupils in the primary and secondary education system who are educated in a special needs institution has hardly changed during the reporting period, even though the legal basis has changed fundamentally in 2018.

With the Act of 2 July 2018,<sup>61</sup> the system of special schools (education différenciée)<sup>62</sup> has been replaced by the system of competence centres Centres de Compétences). The numbers besides a slight decrease (from remain fairly constant both in terms of absolute figures and in terms of the percentage of pupils in the primary and secondary education system: 2015: 884 students or 1.0 %; 2020: 840 students or 0.93 %. (See Figure 10: Special education and centres of competences).

## 5.2 Analysis of education policies relevant to the Semester

For reference, see also the 2021 [Recovery and Resilience Plan](#) for Luxembourg, the accompanying NRP, and the National action plan for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2019-2024.

<sup>58</sup> Eurostat (2021) Early School Leaver, [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Early\\_leaver\\_from\\_education\\_and\\_training](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Early_leaver_from_education_and_training).

<sup>59</sup> Eurostat (2021) Early leavers from education and training (online data code: SDG\_04\_10 ) [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sdg\\_04\\_10/default/table?lang=en](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sdg_04_10/default/table?lang=en).

<sup>60</sup> Activity report Ministry of Education 2020 (Ministère de L'éducation Nationale (2020) Rapport d'activité – 2020, <https://men.public.lu/de/publications/rapports-activite-ministere/rapports-ministere/rapport-activites-2020.html>.

<sup>61</sup> Act of 20 July 2018 creating specialised psycho-pedagogical competence centres for educational inclusion (Loi du 20 juillet 2018 portant création de Centres de compétences en psycho-pédagogie spécialisée en faveur de l'inclusion scolaire), <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2018/07/20/a664/jo>.

<sup>62</sup> Special schools act 1973 (Loi du 14 mars 1973 portant création d'instituts et de services d'éducation différenciée), <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/1973/03/14/n1/jo>.

With regard to early school leaving and, achieving success in education the Government the NRP (2021) mentions a series of measures based on prevention, intervention and strengthening of skills in education and in the context of lifelong learning. Reform projects related on the introduction of multilingual education programmes in early childhood and on education and care for students with special needs on primary and secondary education levels have started in 2017-2018. The NRP (2021) indicates the percentage of the early leavers from education in 2019 of 18–24-year-olds in Luxembourg at 7.2 %, a figure that is based on the Eurostat definition.<sup>63</sup>

The NRP (2021) mentions that the Government continues to promote inclusion in higher education. It particularly seeks to increase the percentage of students with disabilities graduating from higher education. The amended law of 27 June 2018 on the organisation of the University of Luxembourg thus introduced a commission for reasonable accommodations, aimed at putting in place a series of reasonable accommodations for students with special educational needs.<sup>64</sup> Recent figures on how many students with disabilities are enrolled at the University of Luxembourg and how many students have been granted reasonable accommodation are not provided.

Following the UN CRPD several Competence Centres (CC) and the National Inclusion Commission (CNI) have been created by the law of 20 July 2018 in favour of school inclusion.<sup>65</sup>

Priority was given to the inclusion of pupils in regular education through the action of specialised teachers for the education of pupils with special needs (I-EBS), support teams for pupils with special needs (ESEB) and school inclusion and inclusion commissions in basic and secondary education (CI and CIS). Nevertheless, a large number of pupils with special needs are educated in separate institutions. In particular, pupils with cognitive disabilities are taught in facilities of the Centre of Competence for Cognitive Development, which correspond to the former centres of 'éducation différenciée'.

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<sup>63</sup> National Reform Programme of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg under the European semester (2021) National plan for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth Luxembourg 2020, [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg_en.pdf).

<sup>64</sup> National Reform Programme of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg under the European semester (2021) National plan for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth Luxembourg 2020, [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg_en.pdf).

<sup>65</sup> Loi du 20 juillet 2018 portant création de Centres de compétences en psycho-pédagogie spécialisée en faveur de l'inclusion scolaire, <https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2018/07/20/a664/jo>.

## 6 Investment priorities in relation to disability

### 6.1 Updates on use of existing EU funds (up to 2021)

The programme on 'Investing for Growth and Jobs' for the period 2014 to 2020 was equally financed by the European Social Fund and national public funds with a budget allocation of EUR 40 million. The programme aims to combat unemployment with this budget, including youth unemployment, by strengthening the skills and competences of young people and job-seekers, especially those with an immigrant background, and by seeking a better match between supply and demand in the labour market.<sup>66</sup> In addition, this programme also seeks to strengthen social inclusion, combat poverty and improve equal access to lifelong learning. The European Social Fund (ESF) co-finances inter alia measures of the Ministry of Family Affairs to promote social inclusion by activating disadvantaged people who are far from the labour market, especially with regard to sustainable professional integration.

The projects, in particular under Priority 2 'Strengthening social inclusion', target to explore or develop new offers for the activation of REVIS beneficiaries. The national office on social inclusion (ONIS) is represented in the Monitoring Committee of the ESF programme at national level.<sup>67</sup>

Under priority area 3 could be classified the COSP-HR project that is co-financed by the European Social Fund, the national Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Family. The objective of the project is to provide recommendations and to encourage (re-)orientation and (re-)integration into the labour market.<sup>68</sup> No information is given regarding the accessibility of the offer.<sup>69</sup>

### 6.2 Priorities for future investment (after 2021)

There is hardly any reference to disability in the RRP: The State Budget for 2021 pursues five priorities, (maintain high levels of public investment, ensuring solidarity; promoting affordable housing; strengthen the country's competitiveness; promoting a sustainable economy) which, however, do not contain information in the context of people with disabilities that would indicate investments are being made here. Corresponding key terms are not to be found in the report.

A general statement refers to actions that aim to provide an adequate response to the current health crisis which risks aggravating existing inequalities. Thus, the measures have been designed to benefit every member of society by promoting social protection and inclusion, as well as equal opportunities while protecting the most vulnerable

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<sup>66</sup> National Reform Programme of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg under the European semester (2021) National plan for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth Luxembourg 2020, [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg_en.pdf).

<sup>67</sup> Ministerium für Familie, Integration und die Großregion – Tätigkeitsbericht 2019, <https://gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/fr/publications/rapport-activite/minist-famille-integration-grande-region/2019-rapport-activite-mfamigr/2019-rapport-activite-DE-mfamigr.pdf>.

<sup>68</sup> Projekt "COSP HR" 2020, <https://adem.public.lu/fr/demandeurs-demploi/handicap/COSP-HR.html>.

<sup>69</sup> Flyer COSP-HR Demandeurs – FR 2021, <https://adem.public.lu/fr/publications/demandeurs-emploi/COSP-HR-Demandeurs/Flyer-COSP-HR-DEM-FR.html>.

citizens. It is unclear whether people with disabilities are being targeted here. This also applies to the investment programmes labelled 'FutureSkills' and 'Digital Skills' organising training for jobseekers, of which at least 30 % will be over the age of 45, and focusing on digital and managerial skills. (EUR 1.5 million invest) and to train short-time workers by setting up online digital training courses and offering every short-time employees a one-off digital training voucher of up to EUR 500. (EUR 5 million invest) Age, period of unemployment and previous participation in a qualification measure are mentioned here, but not disability or reduced working capacity.<sup>70</sup>

The NRP lists a draft version ('not yet validated') of five areas for ESF funding:<sup>71 72</sup>

	<b>Total cost (in EUR million)</b>	<b>ESF contribution + Total cost (in EUR million)</b>
AP 1: A future with jobs for all	22.45	8.98
AP 2: Social and active inclusion for all	11.1	4.44
AP 3: Combating material deprivation	1.31	1.18
AP 4: Access to employment, inclusion and skills development for all and those affected by the climate transition 'Just Transition Fund	7.47	3.73
AP: Technical assistance	2.64	1.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.99</b>	<b>19.43</b>

Here too, however, it is unclear to what extent funds are made available for people with disabilities.

<sup>70</sup> Luxembourg's recovery and resilience plan 2021 factsheet, [https://ec.europa.eu/info/system/files/luxembourg-recovery-resilience-factsheet\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/system/files/luxembourg-recovery-resilience-factsheet_en.pdf).

<sup>71</sup> Source: Ministry of Labour, Employment and the Social and Solidarity Economy / Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de l'Économie sociale et solidaire In: <https://mteess.gouvernement.lu/en/publications.html>.

<sup>72</sup> National Reform Programme of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg under the European semester (2021) National plan for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth Luxembourg 2020, [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/2020-european-semester-national-reform-programme-luxembourg_en.pdf).

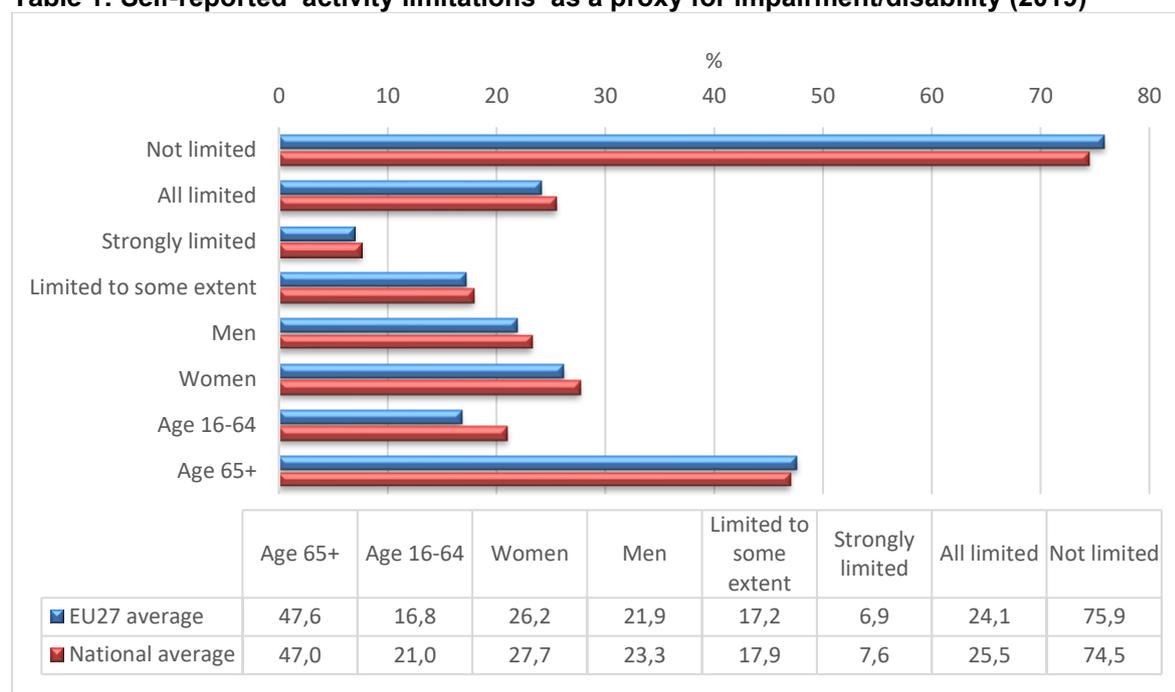
## 7 Annex: disability data relevant to the Semester

See also disability data published in the Eurostat database<sup>73</sup> and statistical reports.<sup>74</sup>

Unless specified, the summary statistics are drawn from the most recent EU-SILC data available to researchers from Eurostat. The EU-SILC sample includes people living in private households and does not include people living in institutions (congregative households). The sampling methods vary somewhat in each country.

The proxy used to identify people with disabilities (impairments) is whether ‘for at least the past 6 months’ the respondent reports that they have been ‘limited because of a health problem in activities people usually do’.<sup>75</sup>

**Table 1: Self-reported ‘activity limitations’ as a proxy for impairment/disability (2019)**



Source: EU-SILC 2019 Release 2021 version 1.

In subsequent tables, these data are used to indicate ‘disability’ equality gaps and trends relevant to the analytical chapters – for the labour market, social policies and healthcare, and education – by comparing outcomes for persons who report and do not report ‘activity limitations’.<sup>76</sup> National estimates for Luxembourg are compared

<sup>73</sup> Eurostat health Database, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/health/data/database>.

<sup>74</sup> Eurostat (2019) *Disability Statistics*, [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Disability\\_statistics](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Disability_statistics).

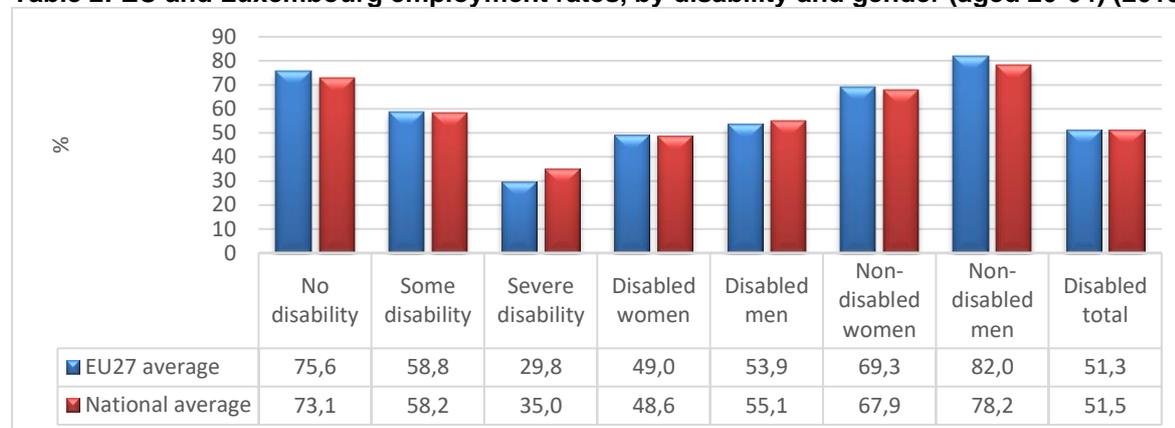
<sup>75</sup> The SILC survey questions are contained in the Minimum European Health Module (MEHM), [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Special:WhatLinksHere/Glossary:Minimum\\_European\\_Health\\_Module\\_\(MEHM\)](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Special:WhatLinksHere/Glossary:Minimum_European_Health_Module_(MEHM)).

<sup>76</sup> This methodology was developed in the annual statistical reports of ANED, available at <http://www.disability-europe.net/theme/statistical-indicators>.

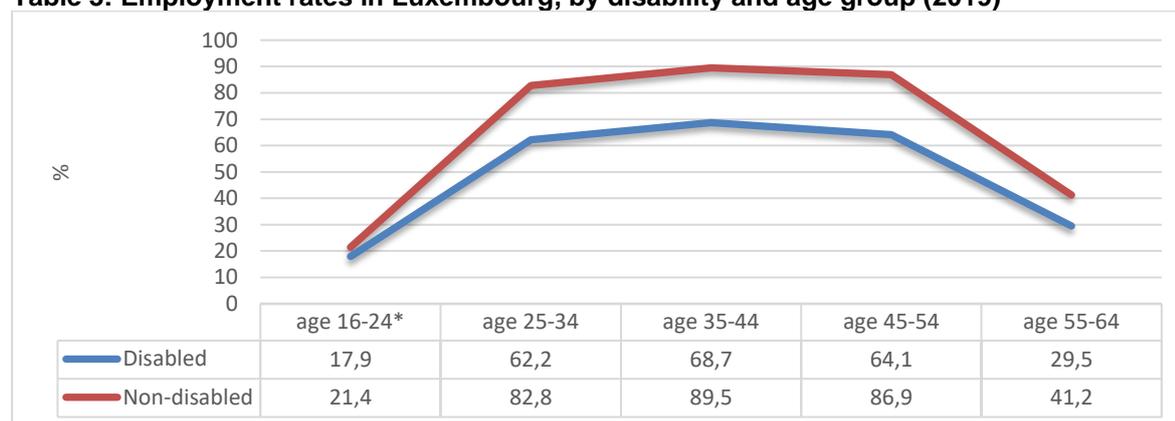
with EU27 mean averages for the most recent year.<sup>77</sup> The reported prevalence for Luxembourg follows closely the EU average.

## 7.1 Data relevant to disability and the labour market

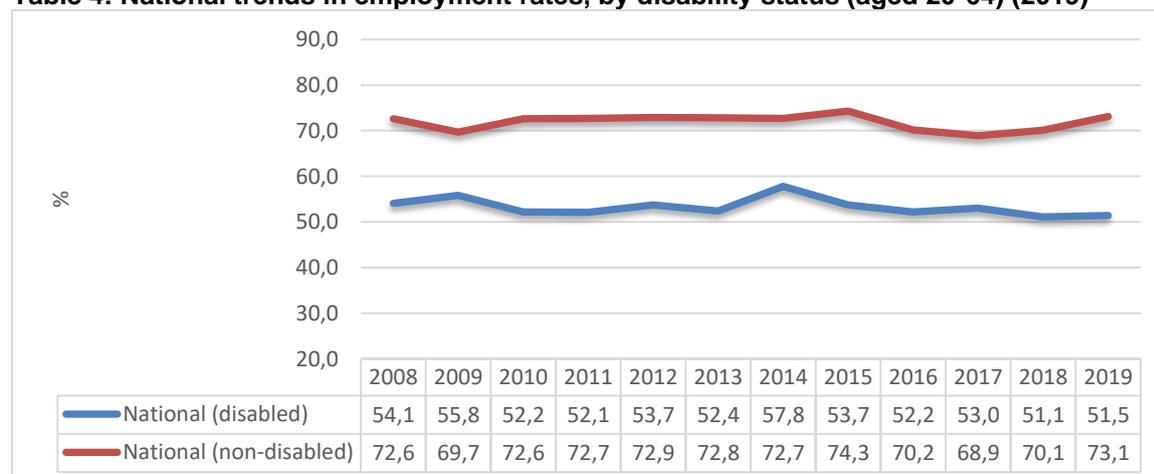
**Table 2: EU and Luxembourg employment rates, by disability and gender (aged 20-64) (2019)**



**Table 3: Employment rates in Luxembourg, by disability and age group (2019)**



**Table 4: National trends in employment rates, by disability status (aged 20-64) (2019)**

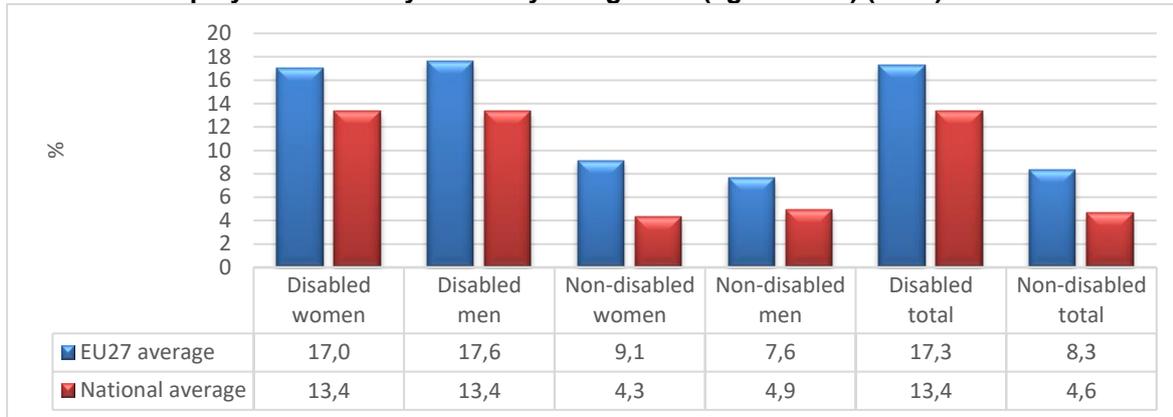


Source: EU-SILC 2019 Release 2021 version 1 (and preceding UDBs).

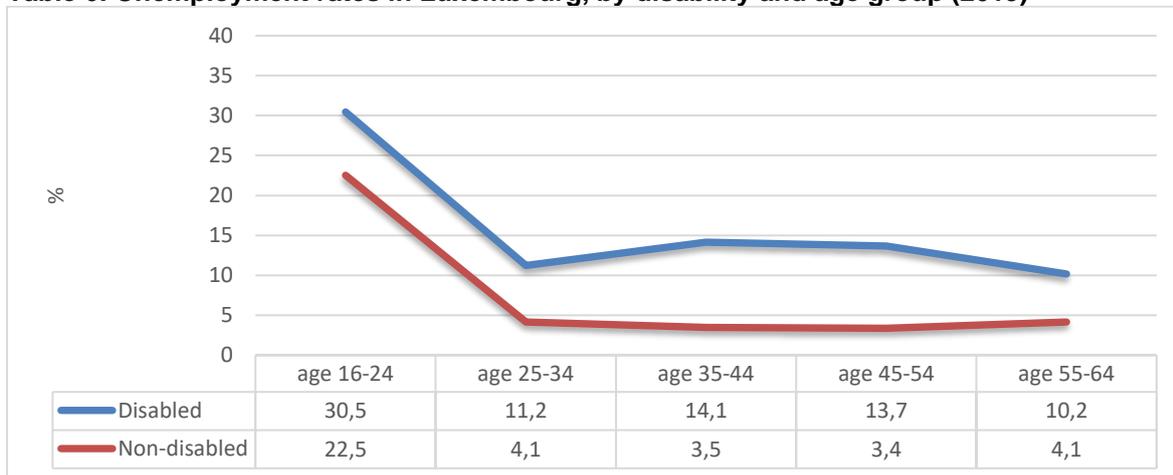
<sup>77</sup> The exit of the United Kingdom from the EU changes the EU average. Averages were also affected in 2015 by a discontinuity in the German disability data due to a definitional change.

## 7.1.1 Unemployment

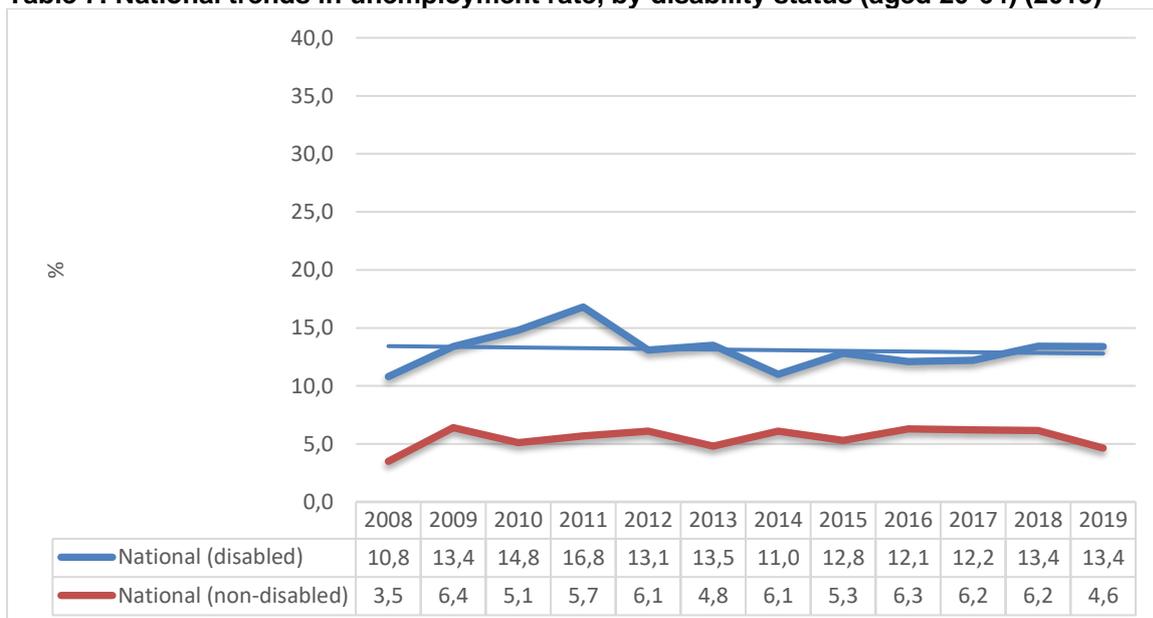
**Table 5: Unemployment rates by disability and gender (aged 20-64) (2019)**



**Table 6: Unemployment rates in Luxembourg, by disability and age group (2019)**



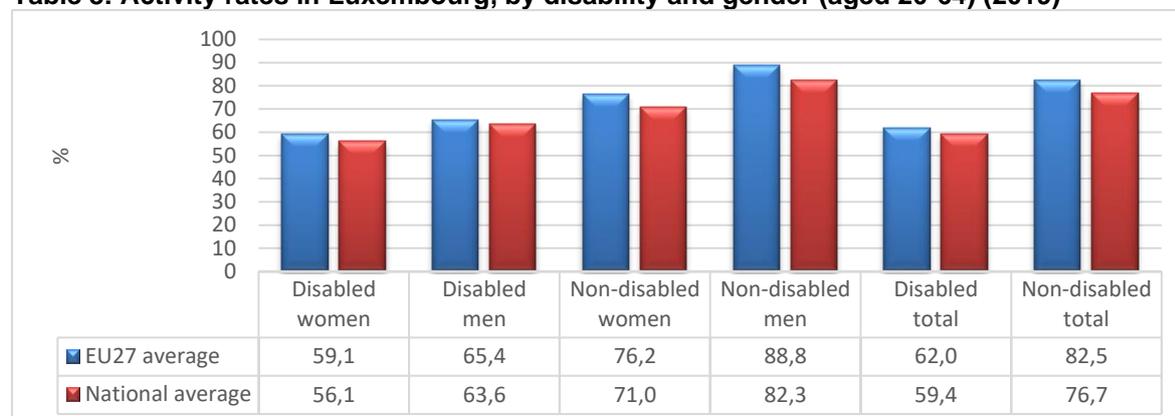
**Table 7: National trends in unemployment rate, by disability status (aged 20-64) (2019)**



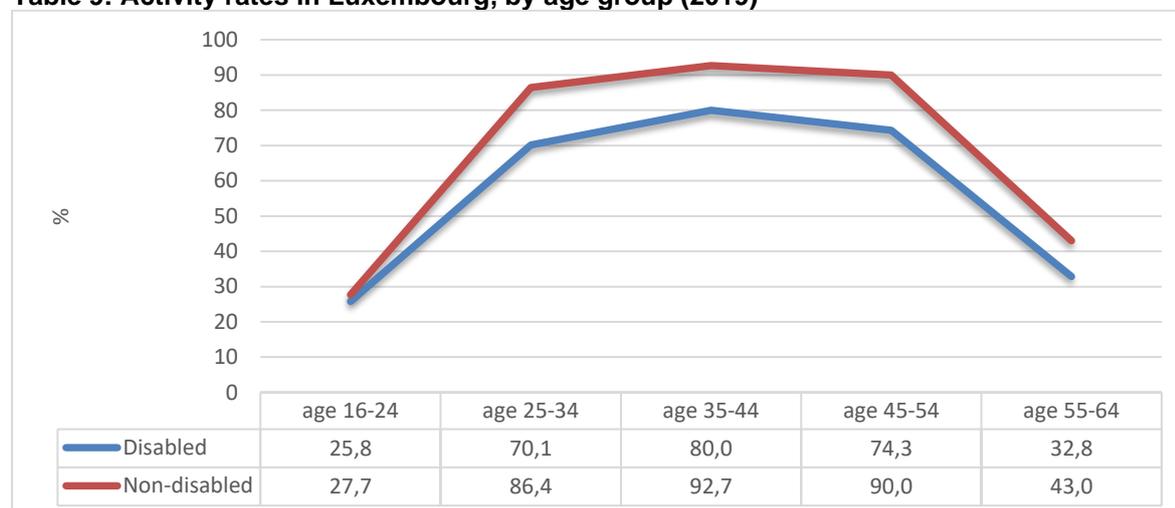
Source: EU-SILC 2019 Release 2021 version 1 (and preceding UDBs).

## 7.1.2 Economic activity

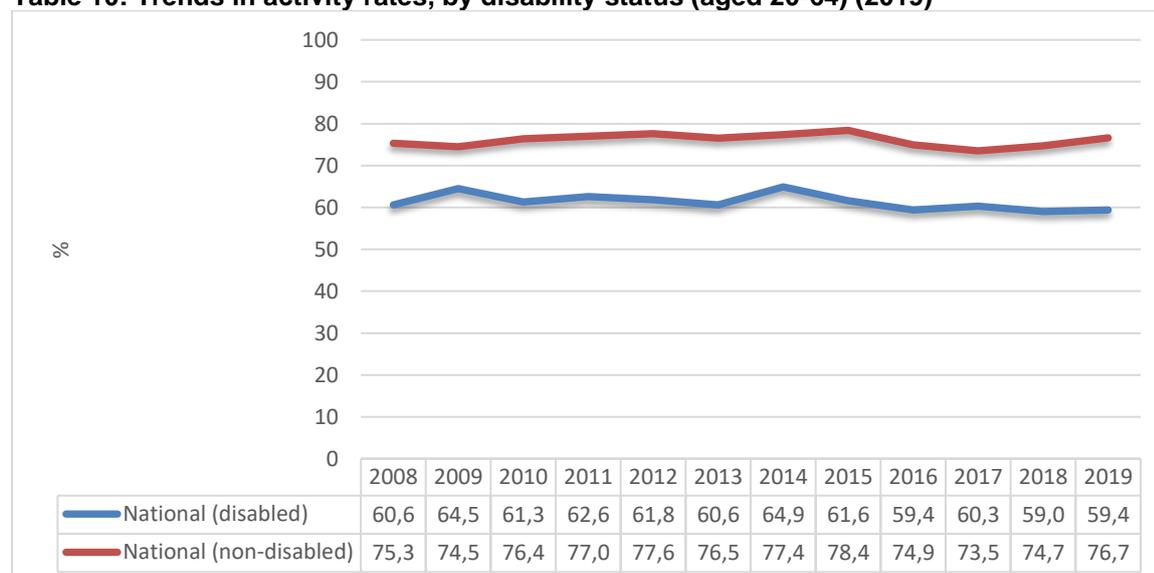
**Table 8: Activity rates in Luxembourg, by disability and gender (aged 20-64) (2019)**



**Table 9: Activity rates in Luxembourg, by age group (2019)**



**Table 10: Trends in activity rates, by disability status (aged 20-64) (2019)**



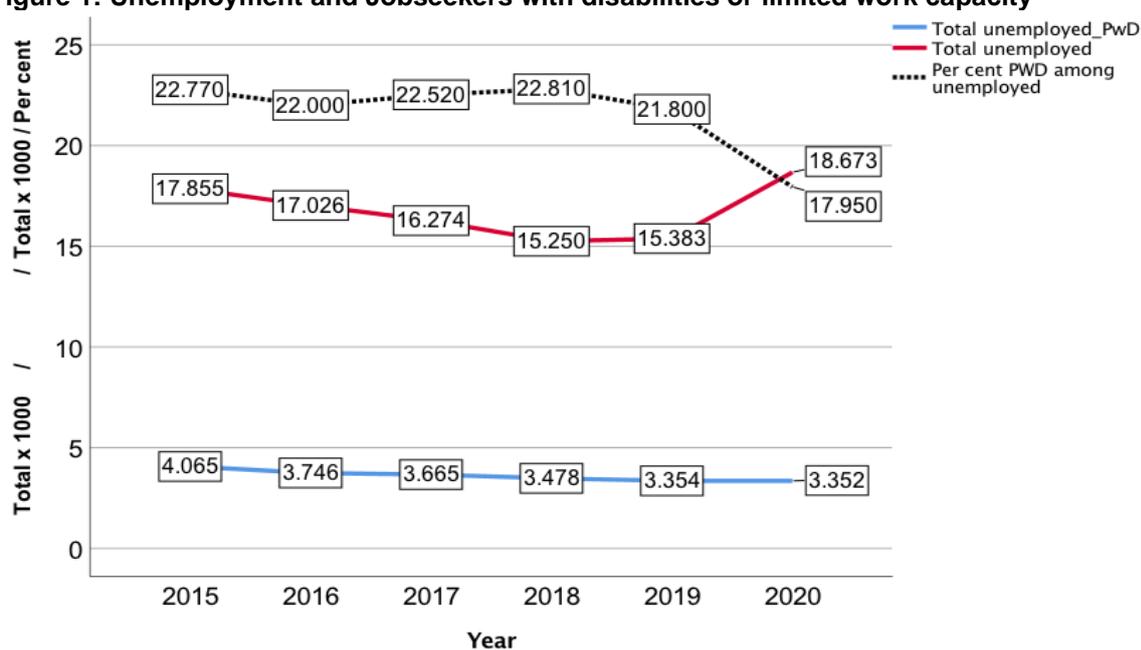
Source: EU-SILC 2019 Release 2021 version 1 (and preceding UDBs).

### 7.1.3 Alternative sources of labour market data in Luxembourg

Disability data is not yet available from the core European Labour Force Survey but labour market indicators for Luxembourg were disaggregated from ad modules conducted in 2001 and 2011. These can be found in the Eurostat disability database.<sup>78</sup>

The following data were taken from national data sources, in particular from ADEM yearly reports,<sup>79</sup> Panorama Social,<sup>80</sup> and Statec.<sup>81</sup> Figures and tables are created by the authors. Specific data sources are also indicated by each figure.

**Figure 1: Unemployment and Jobseekers with disabilities or limited work capacity**



Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Percentage of person with disability among all unemployed	22.77%	22.00%	22.5%	22.8%	21.8%	17.95%
Number of all unemployed person enrolled at ADEM	17855	17026	16274	15250	15383	18673
Number of unemployed persons with disabilities or limited work capacity	4065	3746	3665	3478	3354	3352

Source: STATEC Luxembourg 2021<sup>82</sup> / ADEM 2021.<sup>83</sup>

<sup>78</sup> Eurostat Health Database: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/health/data/database>.

<sup>79</sup> ADEM activity report 2020, <https://adem.public.lu/de/publications/adem/2020/rapport-activite-complet-2019.html>.

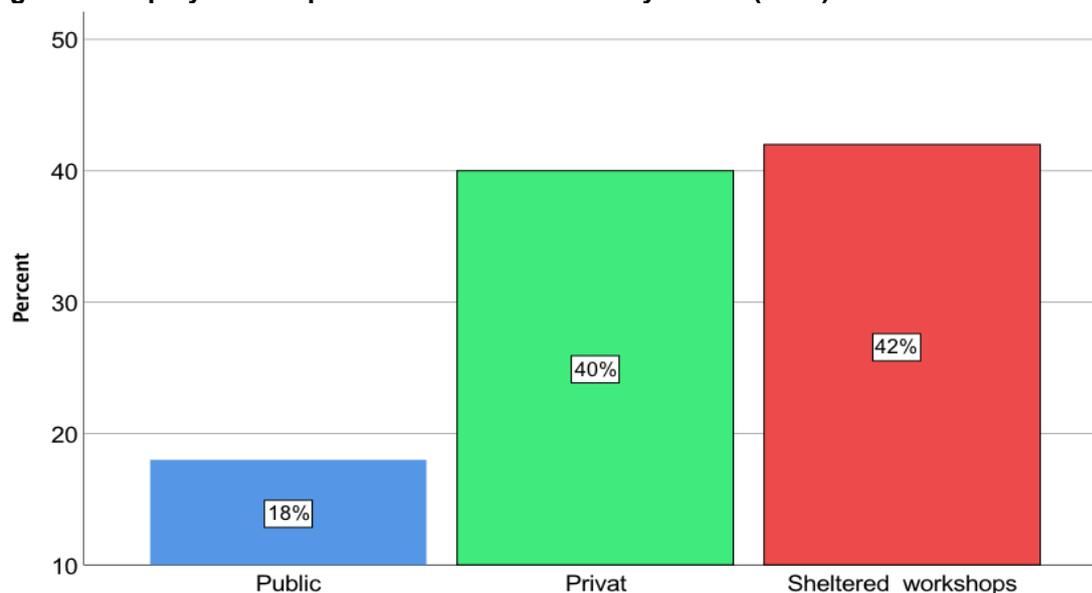
<sup>80</sup> Panorama Social 2021, [https://www.csl.lu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/panorama\\_social\\_2021\\_version\\_web.pdf](https://www.csl.lu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/panorama_social_2021_version_web.pdf).

<sup>81</sup> STATEC Luxembourg 2021 Emploi, chômage et taux de chômage par mois, [https://statistiques.public.lu/stat/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=12948&IF\\_Language=fra&MainTheme=2&FldrName=3](https://statistiques.public.lu/stat/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=12948&IF_Language=fra&MainTheme=2&FldrName=3).

<sup>82</sup> STATEC Luxembourg 2021 Emploi, chômage et taux de chômage par mois, [https://statistiques.public.lu/stat/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=12948&IF\\_Language=fra&MainTheme=2&FldrName=3](https://statistiques.public.lu/stat/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=12948&IF_Language=fra&MainTheme=2&FldrName=3).

<sup>83</sup> ADEM activity report 2020, <https://adem.public.lu/de/publications/adem/2020/rapport-activite-complet-2019.html>.

**Figure 2: Employment of persons with disabilities by sector (2016)**



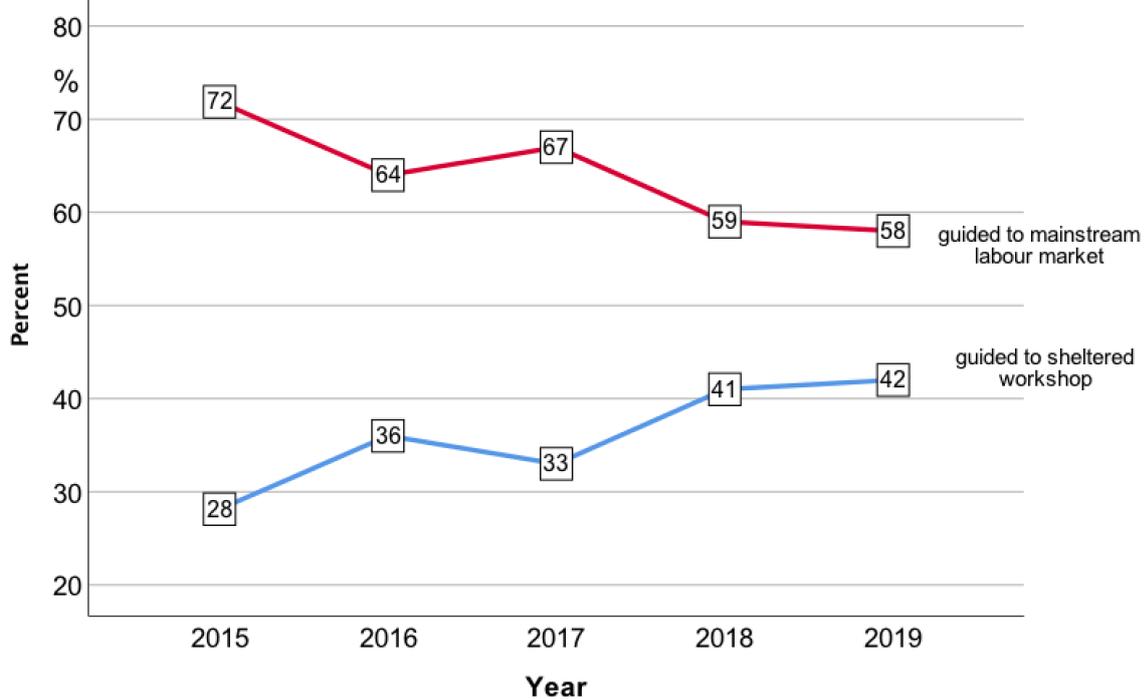
Employment sector	Percentage of all employed persons with disability in Luxembourg	Total: 3400
Public services	18%	612
Private enterprises	40%	1360
Sheltered workshops	42%	1428

Source: Mellouet 2019,<sup>84</sup> Limbach-Reich and ANED core team 2020 Country report European Semester 2019.<sup>85</sup>

<sup>84</sup> Mellouet, Sarah (2019) Handicap et entreprises: un « bilan emploi » en demi-teinte, <https://www.fondation-idea.lu/2019/02/22/handicap-et-entreprises-un-bilan-emploi-en-demi-teinte/>.

<sup>85</sup> ANED country report 2019 Luxembourg, <https://www.disability-europe.net/country/luxembourg>.

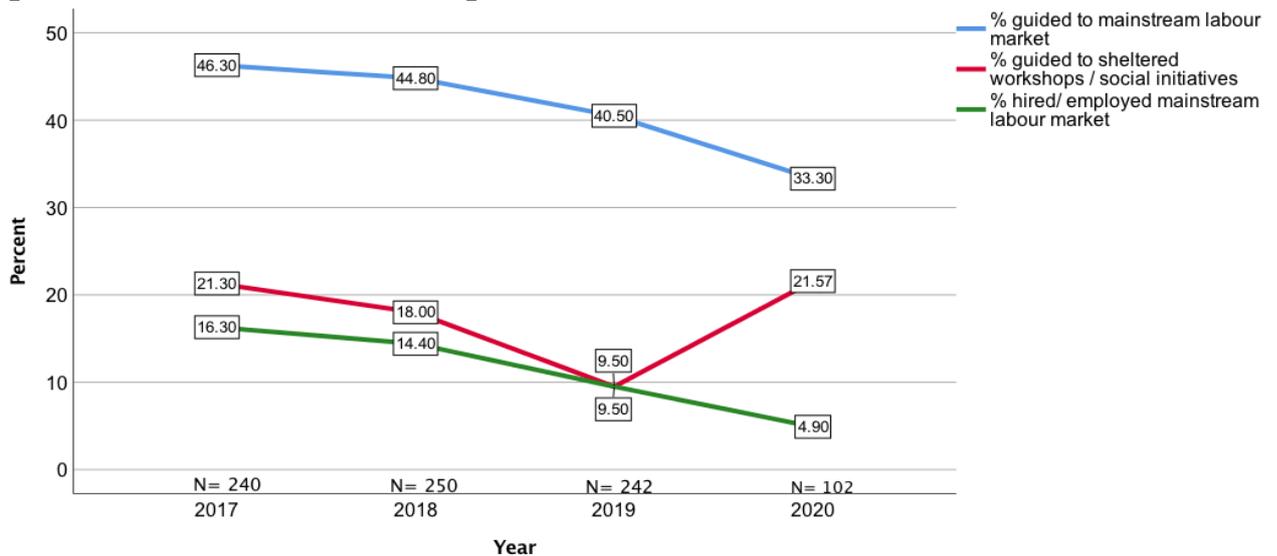
Figure 3: ADEM Guiding decisions



Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Percentage of person with disability guided to the mainstream labour market	72%	64%	67%	59%	58%	No data available
Total guided to the mainstream labour market	212	226	253	159	188	No data available
Percentage of person with disability guided to sheltered workshops	28%	36%	33%	41%	42%	No data available
Total person with disability guided to sheltered workshops	83	128	126	111	137	No data available

Source: ADEM yearly reports.<sup>86</sup>

Figure 4: Results of the COSP-HR Programme 2017-2020



Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of persons enrolled at the start of the program	240	250	242	102

<sup>86</sup> ADEM activity report 2020, <https://adem.public.lu/de/publications/adem/2020/rapport-activite-complet-2019.html>.

Percentage of persons guided to mainstream labour market	46.3%	44.8%	40.5%	33.3%
Percentage of persons guided to sheltered workshops or social initiatives	21.3%	18%	9.5%	21.6%
Percentage of persons hired at the mainstream labour market	16.3%	14.4%	9.5%	4.9%

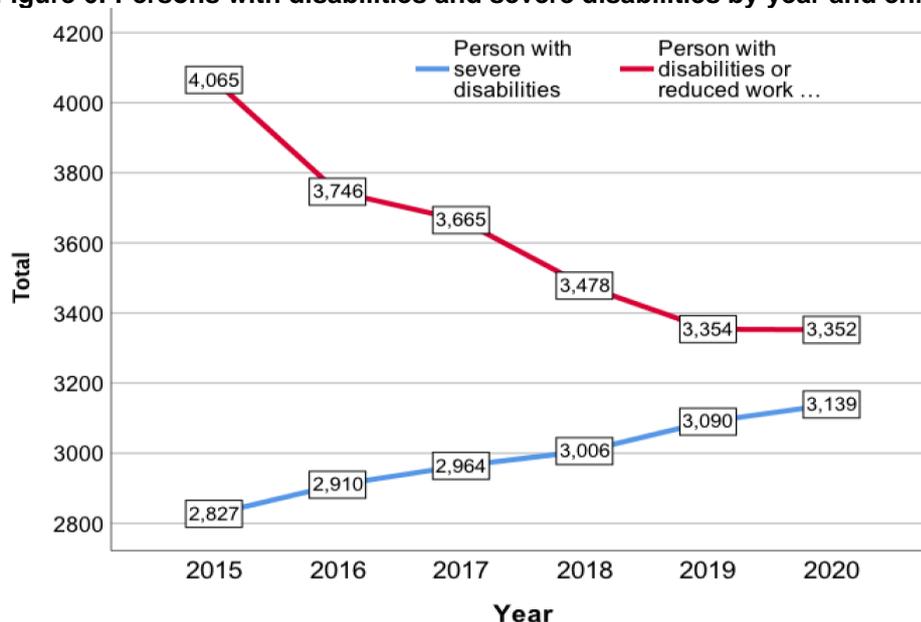
Source: ADEM yearly reports,<sup>87</sup> COSPH,<sup>88</sup> data compilation by the authors

**Figure 5: Legal quotas of employment persons with disabilities unmet**

Size (employees)	Mandatory quota	Enterprises	Employees	Companies that do not comply	Employment potential
25-49	1 employee	865	38303	95%	865
50-299	2%	835	69926	90%	1399
300 and more	4%	126	72314	100%	2893
Total		1826	180543		5157

Data compiled by Mellouet 2019, 2 see also Limbach-Reich and ANED core Team Country report European Semester 2019.

**Figure 6: Persons with disabilities and severe disabilities by year and enrolment in FNS**



Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Evolution 2015-2020
Number of person with severe disabilities enrolled at FNS	2827	2910	2964	3006	3090	3139	+11.5%
Number of unemployed persons with disabilities or limited work capacity	4065	3746	3665	3478	3354	3352	-17.5%

Source: FNS,<sup>89</sup> ADEM,<sup>90</sup> Data compilation by the authors.

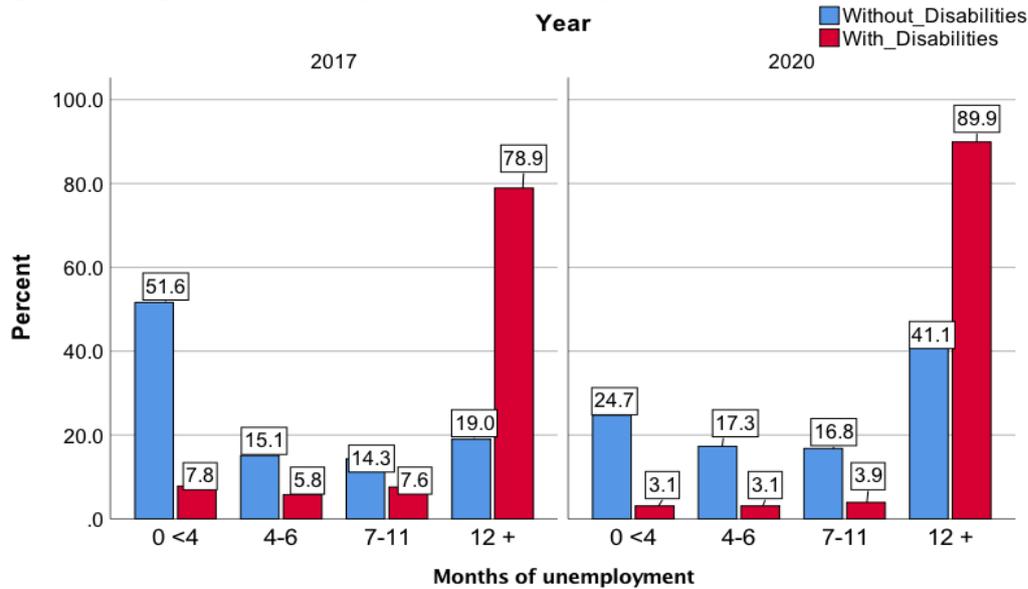
<sup>87</sup> ADEM activity report 2020, <https://adem.public.lu/de/publications/adem/2020/rapport-activite-complet-2019.html>.

<sup>88</sup> Centre d'Orientation Socio-Professionnelle (Guiding Centre for professional and social Orientation) started in 2017, <https://adem.public.lu/en/demandeurs-demploi/handicap/COSP-HR.html>.

<sup>89</sup> Data compilation by the authors based on statistics of the National Solidarity Fond – FNS, <https://www.fns.lu/rapports-dactivite/>.

<sup>90</sup> ADEM activity report 2020, <https://adem.public.lu/de/publications/adem/2020/rapport-activite-complet-2019.html>.

Figure 7: Long term unemployment and disability



Source: Panorama Social 2018 and 2021, data compilation by the authors.

## 7.2 EU data relevant to disability, social policies and healthcare (2019)

Table 11: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by disability and risk (aged 16-59)

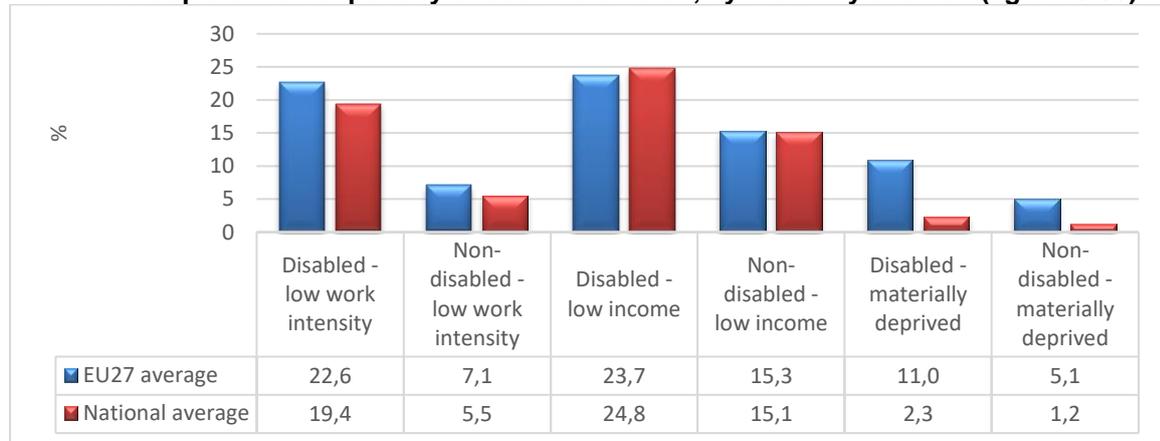
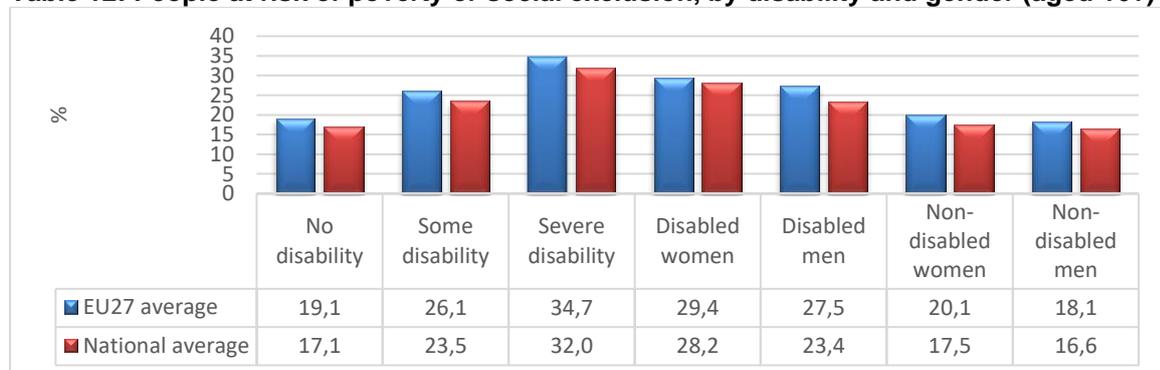
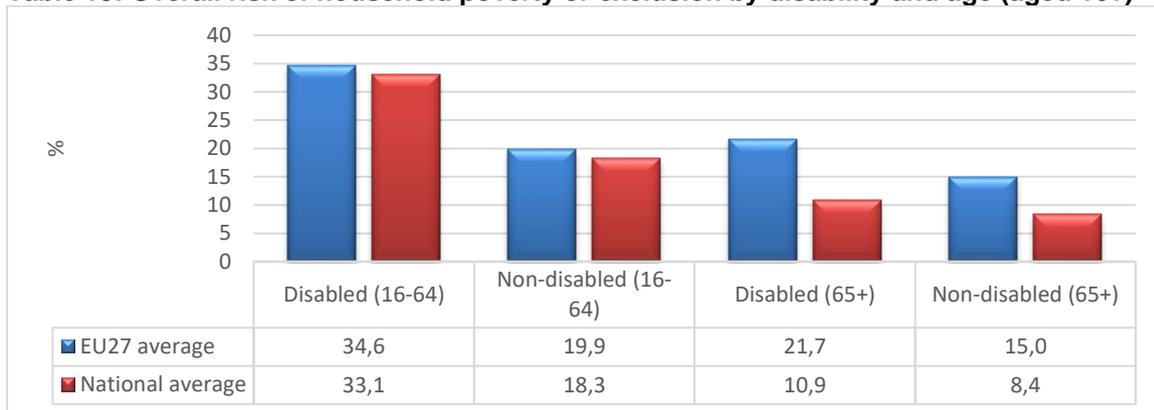
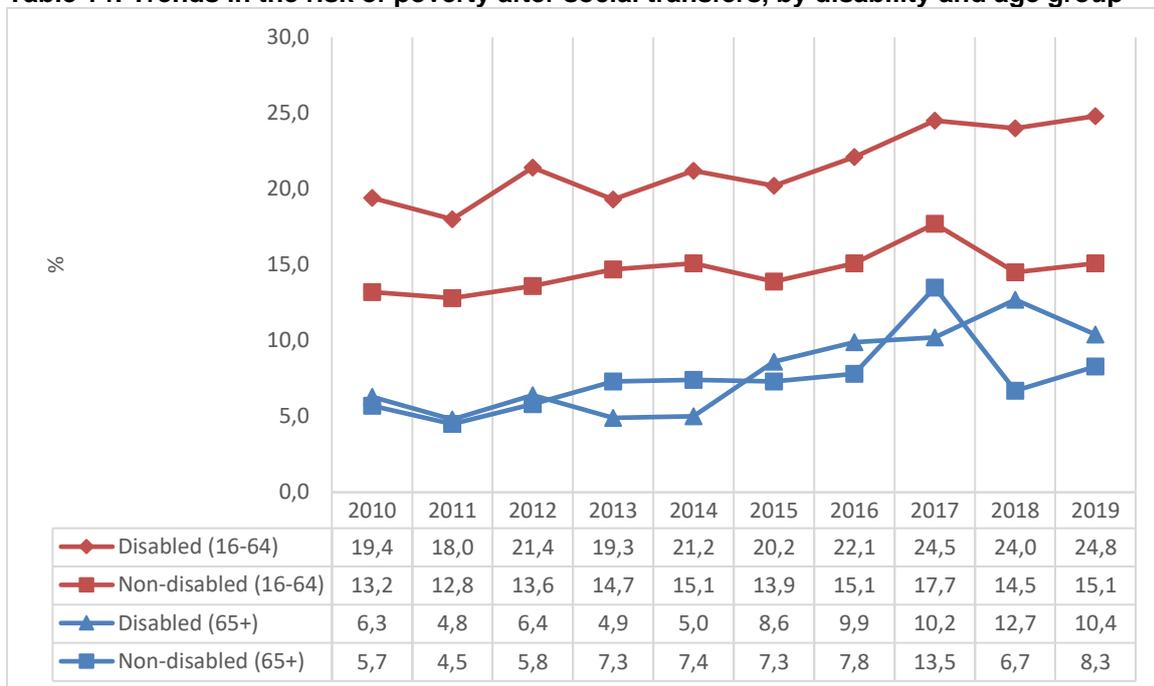


Table 12: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by disability and gender (aged 16+)



**Table 13: Overall risk of household poverty or exclusion by disability and age (aged 16+)**


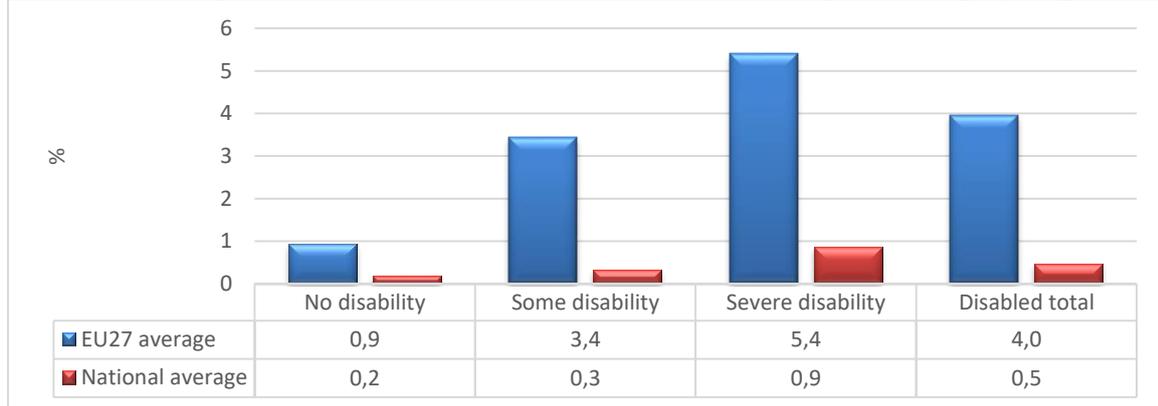
Source: EU-SILC 2019 Release 2021 version 1 (and previous UDB).

**Table 14: Trends in the risk of poverty after social transfers, by disability and age group**


Source: Eurostat Health Database [[hlth\\_dpe020](#)] – People at risk of poverty.

Note: this table shows national trends in financial poverty risk, rather than the general AROPE indicator (which is not as comparable between age groups due to the effect of paid employment); the survey does not distinguish 'activity limitation' for children under 16.

**Table 15: Self-reported unmet needs for medical examination, 3-year average (% , aged 16+)**



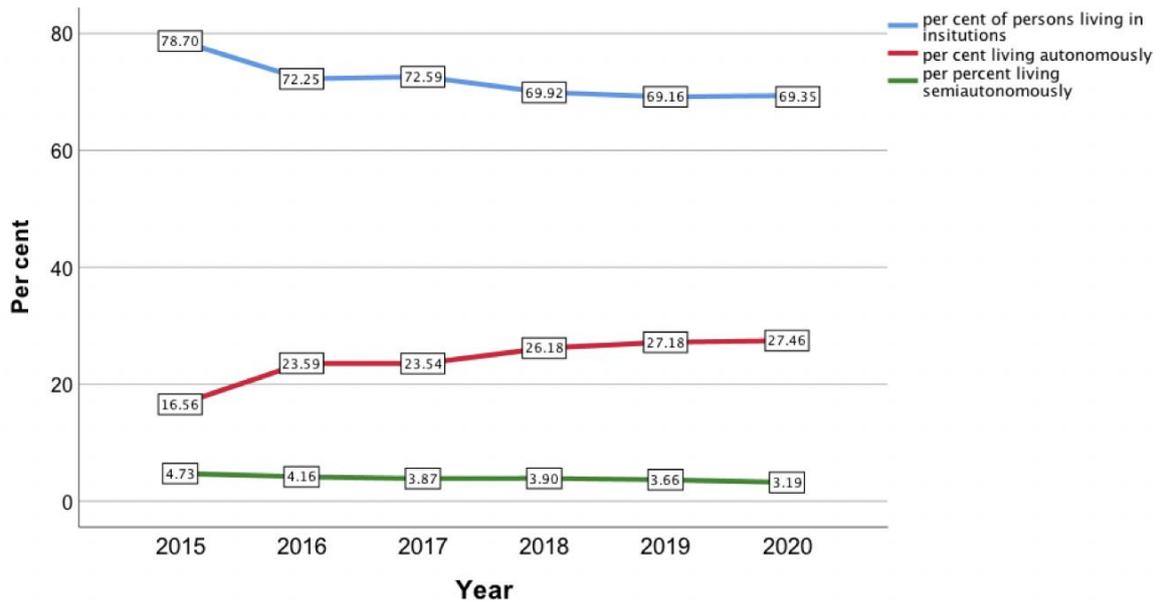
Source: Eurostat Health Database [[hlth\\_dh030](#)] – ‘Too expensive or too far to travel or waiting list’.

Note: due to large variations an average of three years is indicated. EU mean averages are also skewed by high values in a minority of countries within disability groups but median averages for the total disability and no disability groups in 2019 are consistent with the 3-year mean values.

### 7.2.1 Alternative sources of poverty or health care data in Luxembourg

The EU-SILC data provides a comprehensive and reliable source concerning poverty or social exclusion rates. In addition to the summary tables presented so far, the Eurostat disability database also contains breakdowns concerning disability and poverty before and after social transfers, as well as in-work-poverty.<sup>91</sup>

**Figure 8: Living situation of people with disabilities**



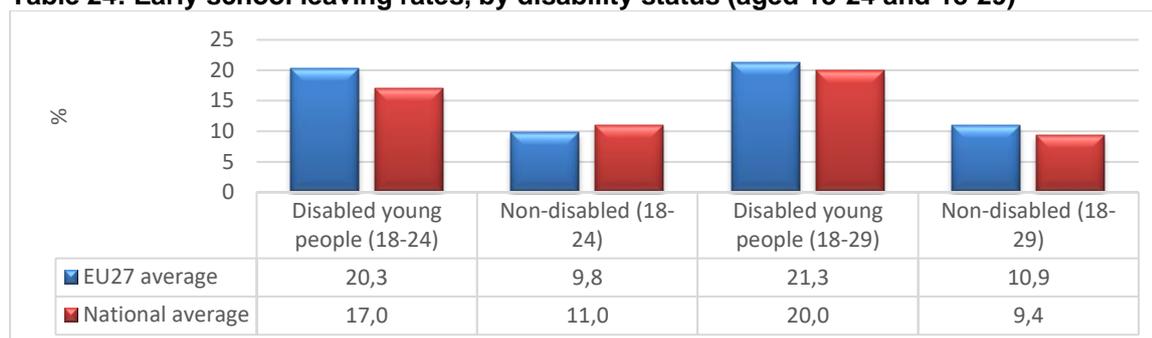
<sup>91</sup> Eurostat Health Database, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/health/data/database>.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
PwD in institutions (%)	78.70	72.25	72.59	69.92	69.16	69.35
PwD living autonomously (%)	16.56	23.59	23.54	26.18	27.18	27.46
PwP living semi-autonom. (%)	4.73	4.16	3.38	3.90	3.66	3.19

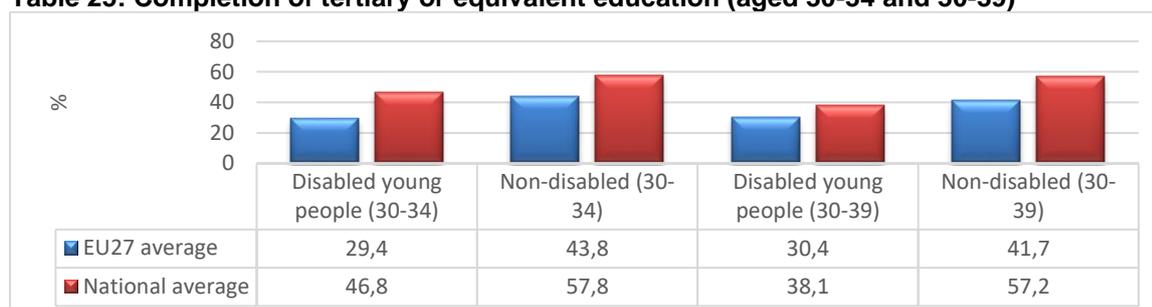
Source: compiled from annual reports of the Ministry of Family, Integration and the Greater Region.

### 7.3 EU data relevant to disability and education

**Table 24: Early school leaving rates, by disability status (aged 18-24 and 18-29)<sup>92</sup>**



**Table 25: Completion of tertiary or equivalent education (aged 30-34 and 30-39)**



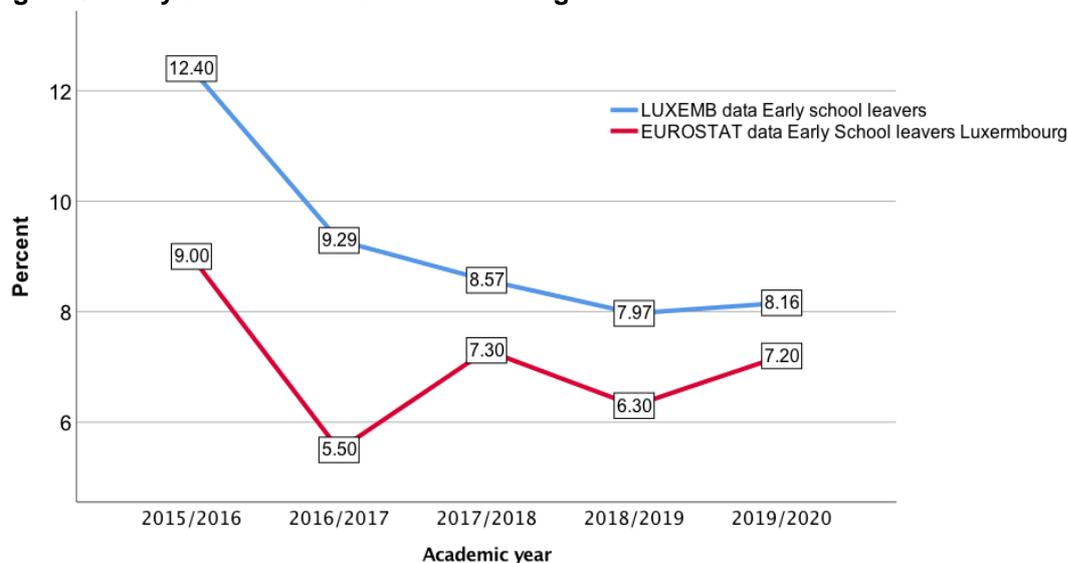
Source: EU-SILC 2019 Release 2021 version 1 (and preceding UDBs).

Note: Confidence intervals for the disability group are large and reliability low (due to the small sample size in the target age group). An average of several years may be needed to establish trends or to compare breakdowns by gender.

<sup>92</sup> There was a change from ISCED 1997 to ISCED 2011 qualification definitions in 2014 although some Member States continued to use the older definition after this time.

### 7.3.1 Alternative sources of education data in Luxembourg

Figure 9: Early school leavers in Luxembourg



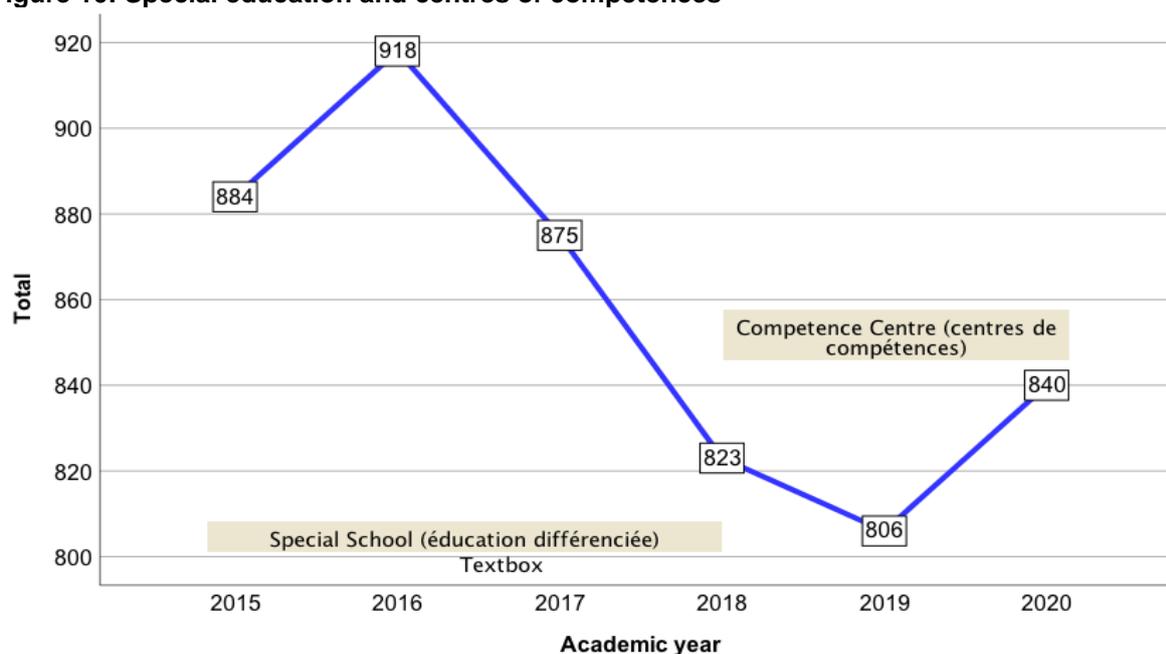
Early school leavers (%)	Academic year					
	2015 / 2016	2016 / 2017	2017 / 2018	2018 / 2019	2019 / 2020	Change 2015-2020
LUX data	12.40	9.29	8.57	7.97	8.16	-34.2
EUROSTAT data	9.00	5.50	7.30	6.30	7.20	-20.0
EU average <sup>93</sup>					9.9	

Source: EUROSTAT<sup>94</sup> and Ministry of Education.<sup>95</sup>

<sup>93</sup> Eurostat 2021 [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Early\\_leavers\\_from\\_education\\_and\\_training](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Early_leavers_from_education_and_training).

<sup>94</sup> EUROSTAT (2021) Early leavers from education and training (online data code: SDG\_04\_10) [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sdg\\_04\\_10/default/table?lang=en](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sdg_04_10/default/table?lang=en).

<sup>95</sup> Activity report Ministry of Education 2020 (Ministère de L'éducation Nationale (2020) Rapport d'activité - 2020 <https://men.public.lu/de/publications/rapports-activite-ministere/rapports-ministere/rapport-activites-2020.html>).

**Figure 10: Special education and centres of competences**

Segregated education	Academic year Primary and secondary education						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 <sup>96</sup>	Change
Total	884	918	875	823	806	840	-4.98%
Percent	1.01	1.04	0.99	0.93	0.90	0.93	-0.08%

Source: Ministry of Education,<sup>97</sup> data compilation by the authors.

<sup>96</sup> The data from 2020 could not be taken from the annual reports of the Ministry of Education but were taken from a radio interview of the director of the competence centres from 15 September 2020, <https://www.100komma7.lu/podcast/315650>.

<sup>97</sup> Activity report Ministry of Education 2020 (Ministère de L'éducation Nationale (2020) Rapport d'activité – 2020, <https://men.public.lu/de/publications/rapports-activite-ministere/rapports-ministere/rapport-activites-2020.html>).

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