Life conditions

The economic and social situation of each group, including disabled people is linked to their situation in the labour market.

The low economic activity of disabled people aged 16 and more is reflected in the structure of this population according to the sources of income. In 2014 the most common sources of income were disability pension – 37.3% (in 2013 – 37.9%, in 2012 - 39.6%) and retirement pension – 34.8% (in 2013 – 36.3%, in 2012 - 36.4%). The unemployment benefits, pre-retirement pensions and other social benefits were the sources of income for 14.7% of disabled people (in 2013 – 13.7%, in 2012 - 12.7%). Work was the main source of income for almost 15.1% of disabled people aged 16 in 2014 (in 2013 – 14.8%, in 2012 - 15.1%), with 11.5% being employed (10.6%in the previous year). Other sources of income were indicated by 1.3% of disabled people in that age and 4.7% of disabled people were dependent on the help of others (4.5% in the previous year).

In 2012 disability pension was the source of income for 56% of disabled people of working age (in 2013 – 57.9%, in 2012 - 60.3%). The retirement pension was the source of income for 4.1% of disabled people (in 2013 – 5.0%, in 2012 - 5.6%) and unemployment benefits, pre-retirement pensions and other social benefits were the source of income for 18.3% of disabled people (in 2013 – 16.7%, in 2012 - 15.0%). 23.3% of disabled people of working age (in 2013 – 23.0%, in 2012 - 23.6%) were working and 18.1% of them had a specified employment status (in 2013 – 17.1%, in 2012 - 17.3%), while the rest were farmers or self-employed. Other sources of income were indicated by 1.9 % of disabled people of working age while 6.8% of disabled people were dependent on the help of others.

Among the economically inactive disabled people of working age almost 87.3% did not seek for a job due to an illness or disability (86.9% in the previous year), while 4.4% due to the retirement and 3.0% because of their family and household duties. 2.2% of disabled persons didn't work due to their studies or a qualification course, while 2.0% were discouraged by their unsuccessful attempts to find a job.