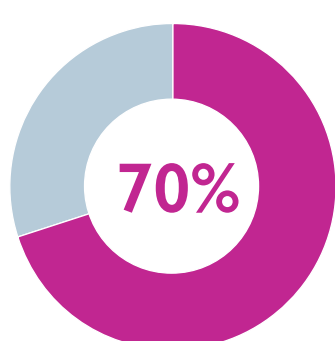


# Retaining people with a disability in the workforce



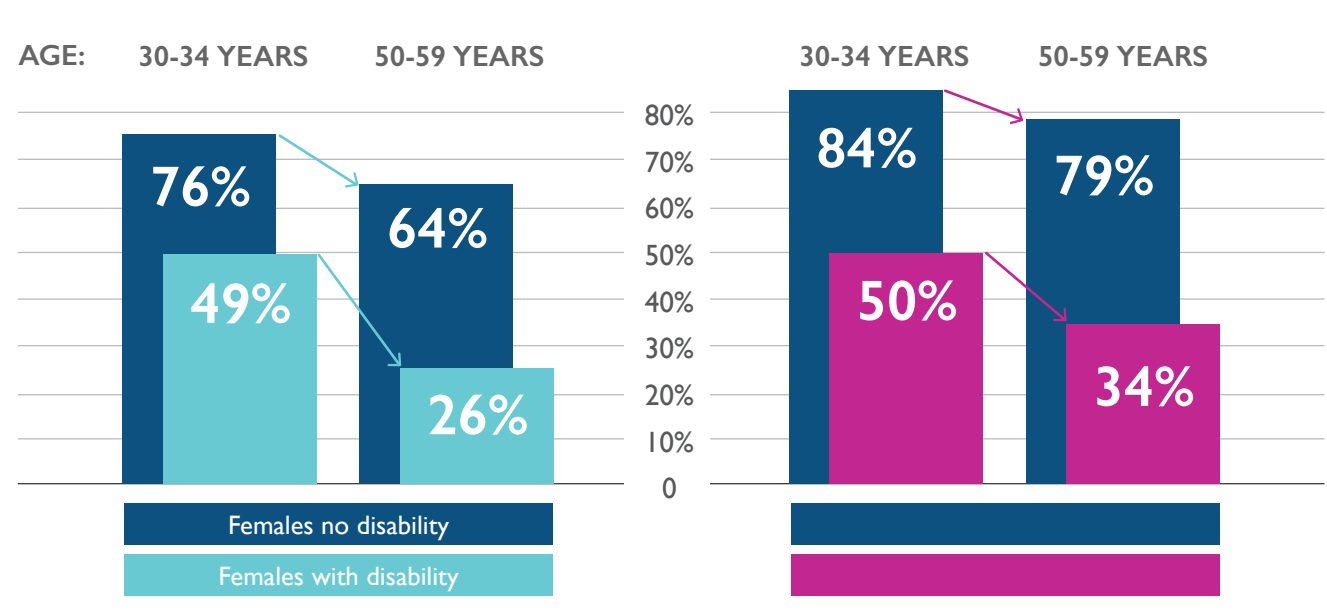
70% of people with a disability aged 20-64 acquired their disability after the age of 16.

When we talk of people with a disability and employment we are mainly talking about people with an acquired disability.

Many people are in employment prior to acquiring a disability and it is important that they are helped to stay in employment.



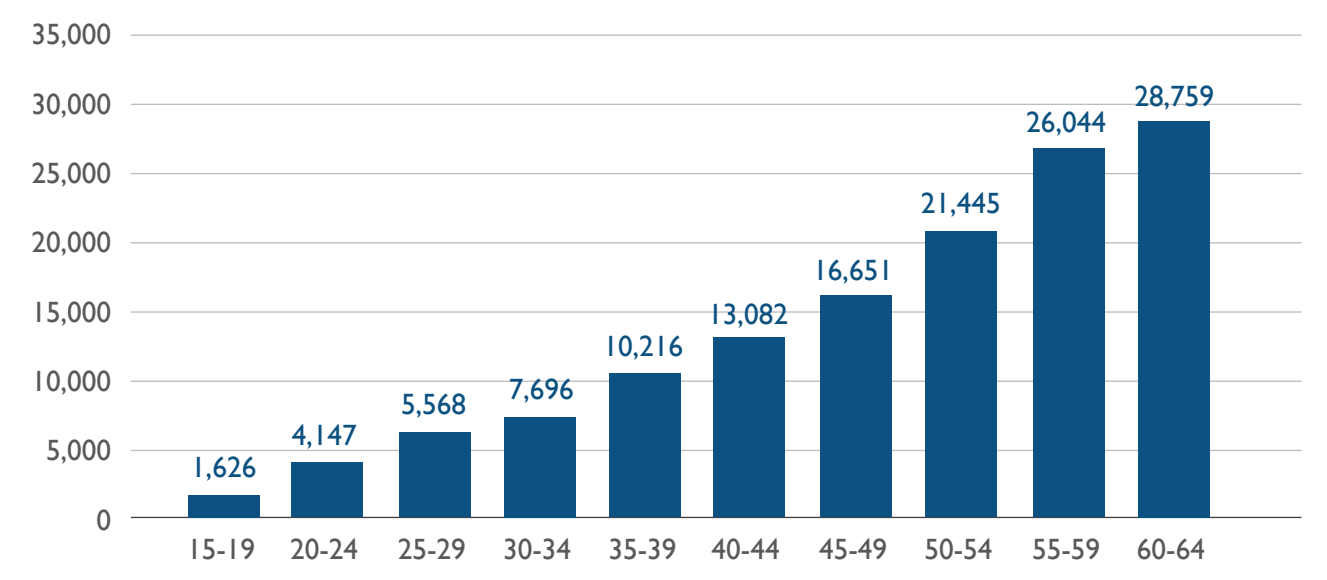
## Employment rates by disability, age and gender



Source: Census 2016

The gap between the employment rate of people with a disability and people without a disability is bigger for older age groups.

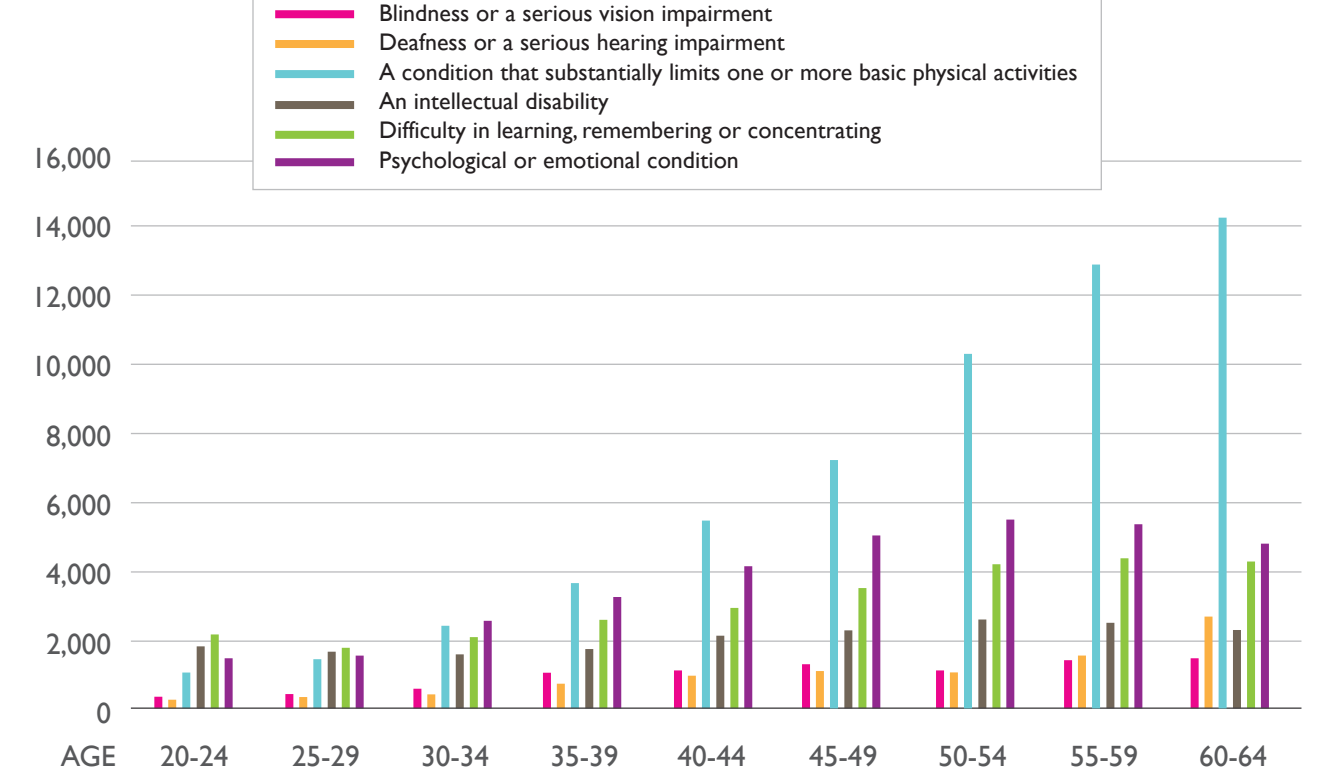
## People unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability



Source: Census 2016

As people get older, there are more people who cannot work because of permanent sickness or disability. Many of these people have already been in the workforce.

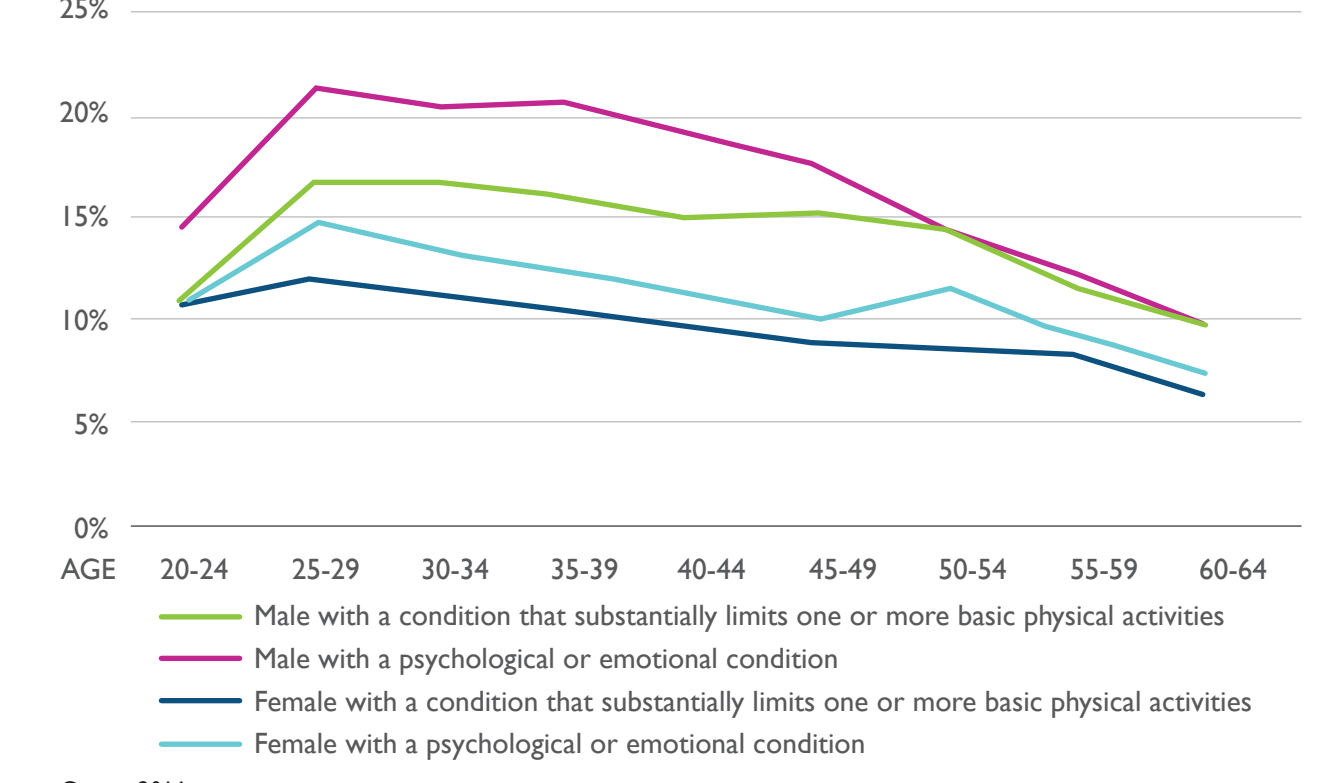
## People unable to work by type of disability



Source: Census 2016

The main types of disability that prevent people working are 'A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities' or 'a psychological or emotional condition'.

## Unemployed having lost or given up a previous job by gender and disability



Source: Census 2016

Men with a physical disability or psychological or emotional condition are particularly likely to have lost or given up work.

The above graphs capture people who have left the workforce. However, the evidence shows that it is hard to get people back into the labour force once they have left. Better is early intervention and retraining when people are still working. See background document for more information.

