ECONOMIC GRAPH RESEARCH INSTITUTE

RESEARCH NOTE | OCTOBER 2026

AI Skills Are Near Parity for Workers with Disabilities. Jobs and Leadership Are Not.

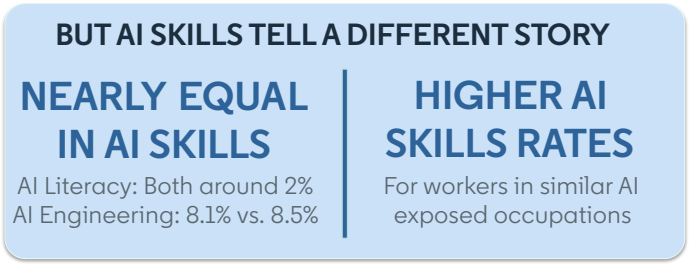
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SUMMARY

For workers with disabilities, skills do not always lead to the same opportunities in the age of AI.[1] LinkedIn members reporting disabilities are less likely to be employed or hold leadership roles. In August 2026, 77.5% were employed, compared with 83.2% of members reporting no disability. The leadership gap was larger: 6.0% for workers with disabilities, versus 8.6% for those without disabilities. Applied to an estimated seven million U.S. workers with disabilities, closing this gap would put about 180,000 more workers with disabilities in leadership roles.





AI does not erase these gaps. Overall leadership rates were 30% lower among members reporting disabilities (6% vs 8.6%), and AI leadership rates were also 30% lower. Other gaps were smaller but still clear. The AI economy includes AI talent, or members with AI-engineering expertise, and employees at AI-intensive firms, where AI talent is highly concentrated. Overall participation was 8.2% versus 9.0%. AI-talent rates were 4.7% versus 5.5%, and AI-firm employment rates were 3.3% versus 3.8%. Members reporting disabilities were also less common in work that AI may augment and more common in work that AI may disrupt.

Skills, however, tell a different story. Members reporting disabilities had slightly higher rates of listed AI-literacy skills, while rates of AI-engineering skills were close. Within similar types of work, they also had equal or higher rates on most AI-skill measures.

Trends point to the same challenge. Gaps in AI talent and AI leadership narrowed over the past four years. Yet gaps in employment, augmented work, and AI firms grew. Taken together, the results suggest that the main barrier is not a broad lack of AI skills; rather, it is the difficulty of turning those skills into jobs and leadership opportunities.

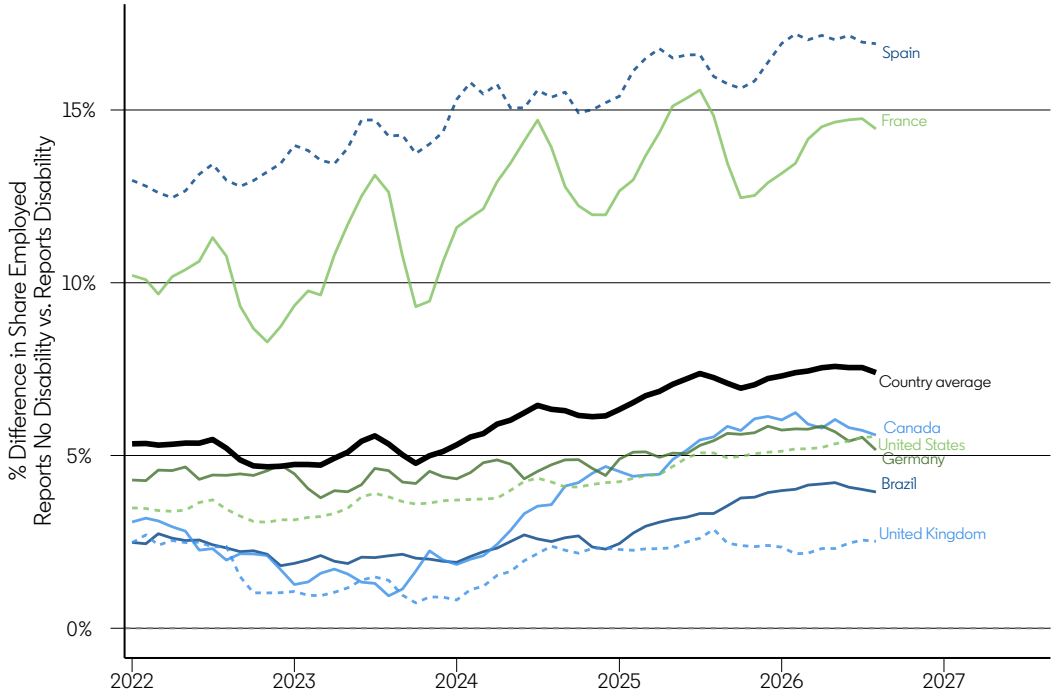
AI is creating new opportunities for enabling accessibility and workplace participation. AI-powered tools can help disabled talent access information, communicate, navigate digital environments, and perform work in ways that were not previously possible. The findings suggest that while workers with disabilities are acquiring relevant AI skills, additional attention may be needed to ensure that the broader benefits of AI, including increased accessibility and productivity, translate into equitable employment and leadership opportunities.

AI SKILLS DO NOT TRANSLATE INTO EQUAL WORK OPPORTUNITY FOR DISABLED PEOPLE

In August 2026, 77.5% of members reporting disabilities were employed, compared with 83.2% of members reporting no disability. This gap appeared in all seven countries. It was smallest in the United Kingdom, at about 2.5% in relative terms. It was largest in Spain and France, where employment rates for members reporting no disability were about 17% and 15% higher.

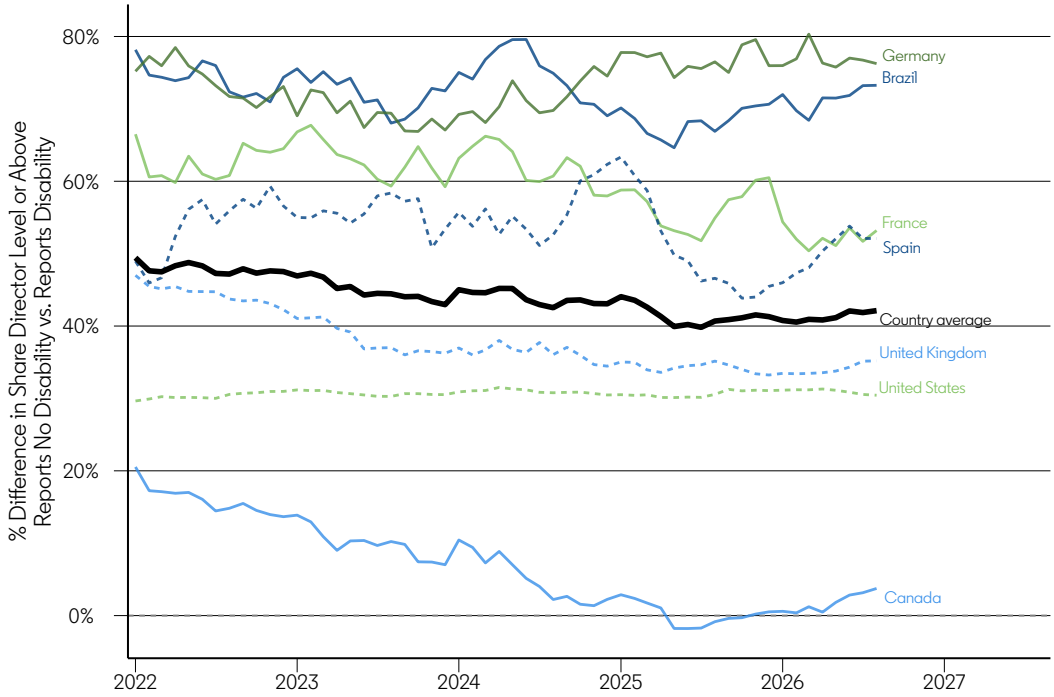
[1] In this report, we examine employment and skill outcomes for millions of LinkedIn members across seven countries who have voluntarily self-identified their disability status. See the Appendix for more information.

Workers without Disabilities Have Higher Employment Rates



The employment gap grew over time as labor markets weakened. From January 2022 to August 2026, employment fell by about 4.1% among members reporting disabilities. It fell by 2.2% among members reporting no disability. As a result, the gap grew from about 4.3 percentage points to 5.7 points. The two groups moved farther apart.

The Disability Gap in Leadership is Large, but Slowly Narrowing



The relative leadership gap was larger than the employment gap. In August 2026, 6.0% of members reporting disabilities held director-level or higher roles, compared with 8.6% of members reporting no disability. This was a 2.5 percentage-point gap, and the rate among members reporting disabilities was 30% lower. The difference appeared in all seven countries. The relative gap narrowed over time, but only because representation fell for both groups and fell faster among members reporting no disability. This was convergence through decline, not progress for workers with disabilities.

AI leadership includes director-level or higher roles held by AI talent or employees at AI-intensive firms. This measure showed a more positive trend. In August 2026, 0.4% of members reporting disabilities were in AI leadership, compared with 0.6% of members reporting no disability. The rate among members reporting disabilities was 30% lower. However, participation grew for both groups and grew faster among members reporting disabilities. In this case, the narrower gap reflected progress.

Outcome	Reports disability (Aug 2026)	Reports no disability (Aug 2026)	Relative gap (no disability vs. disability)
Employed	77.5%	83.2%	+7.4%
Director level or higher	6.0%	8.6%	+42.1%
AI leadership	0.43%	0.61%	+41.9%

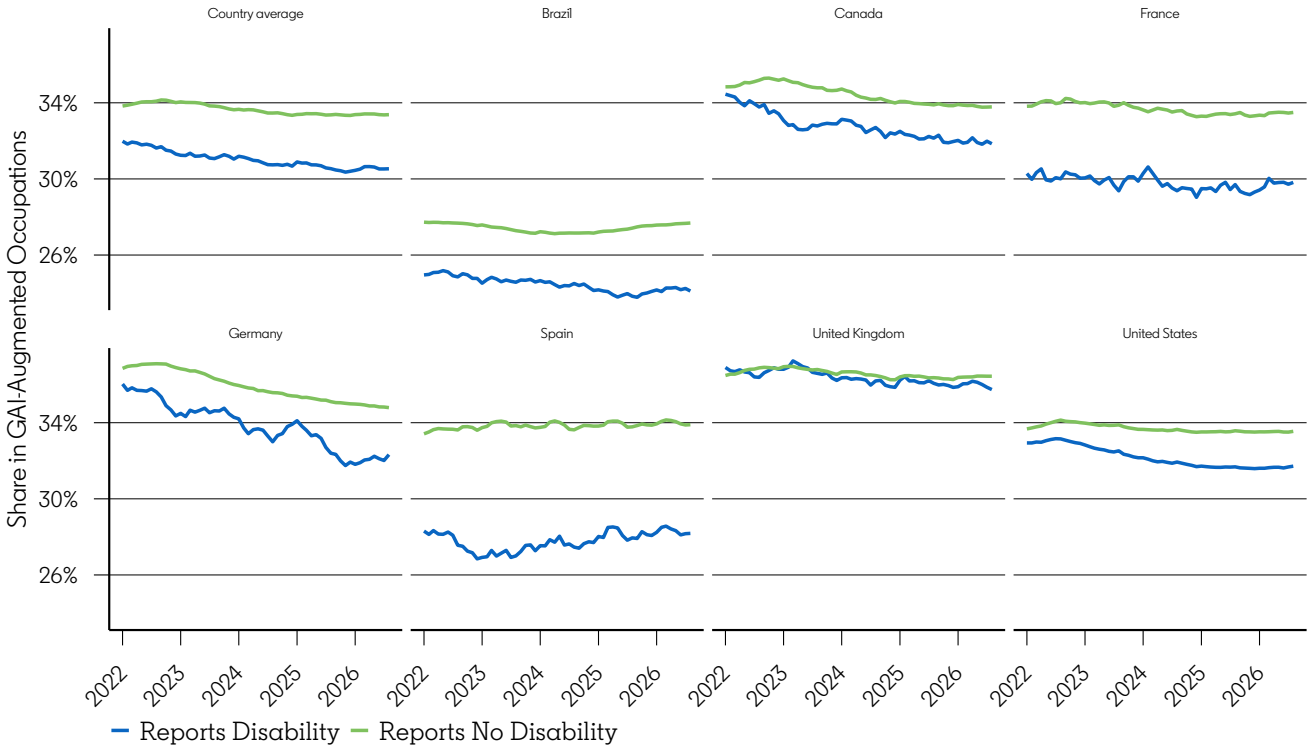
WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES ARE LESS LIKELY TO HOLD JOBS THAT AI MAY AUGMENT

Jobs that AI may augment combine tasks AI can perform with other tasks that still rely on people. Jobs that AI may disrupt contain more tasks AI can perform and fewer complementary tasks. In August 2026, 30.5% of employed members reporting disabilities worked in roles that AI may augment, compared with 33.4% of members reporting no disability. This gap appeared in all seven countries. Members reporting disabilities were also more likely to work in roles that AI may disrupt, at 36.3% versus 34.1%. That pattern appeared in six of seven countries. The shares in roles insulated from AI were similar.

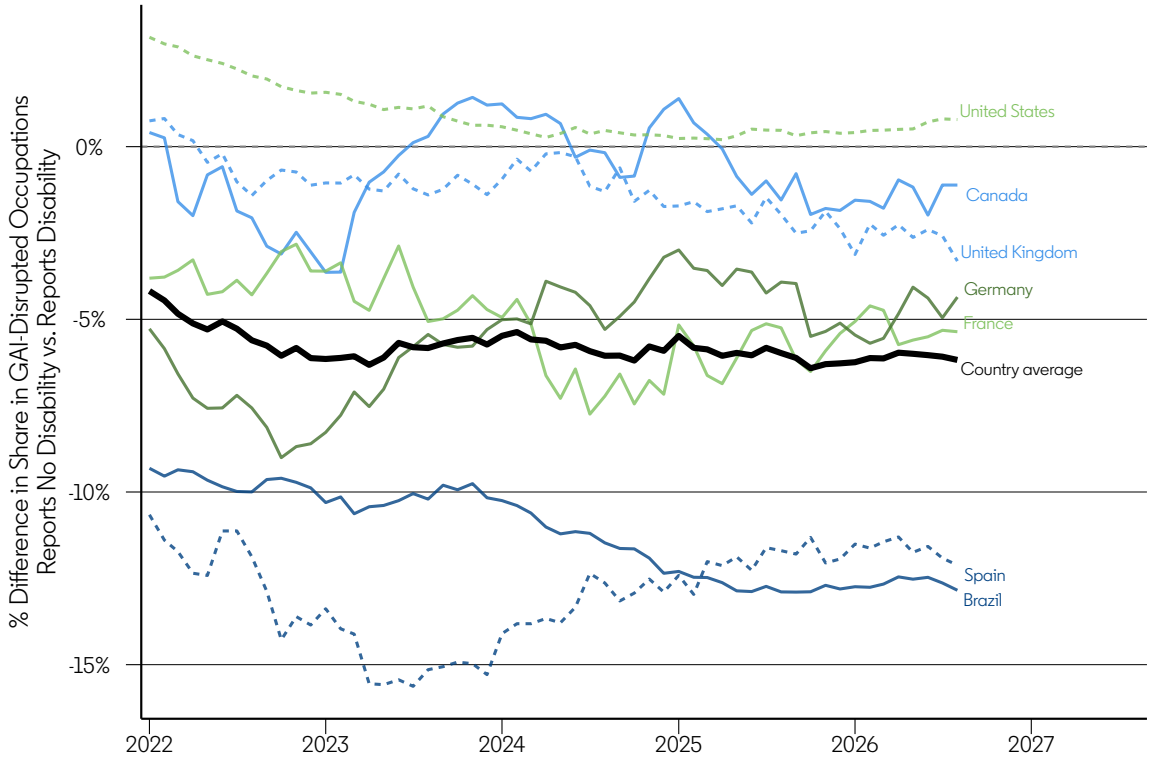
The gap in augmented work is the greater concern given its increase. In augmented occupations, AI may increase productivity on some tasks while other tasks remain uniquely human. These jobs may therefore be less vulnerable to displacement and may see increased demand as productivity rises. From January 2022 to August 2026, the augmented share fell by about 4.6% among members reporting disabilities, compared with 1.3% among members reporting no disability. By contrast, the gap in disrupted work—occupations in which AI may automate more tasks, change workflows, and eventually reduce hiring—changed little.[2]

[2] Examples of GAI-augmented occupations include software engineers, marketing managers, and graphic designers; examples of GAI-disrupted occupations include administrative assistant, accountant, and customer service representative; examples of GAI-insulated occupations include teacher, nurse, and driver.

Workers with Disabilities Are Less Likely to Work in GAI-Augmented Occupations



Workers with Disabilities Are More Likely to Work in GAI-Disrupted Occupations



These results show that the type of AI exposure matters. Members reporting disabilities were less common in work that AI may augment and more common in work that AI may disrupt, and both gaps widened over the last few years. Alongside the employment gap, these trends point to another potential divide. Workers with disabilities may face greater disruption as AI changes how their tasks are performed, while having less access to roles where AI complements workers and may support productivity and career growth.

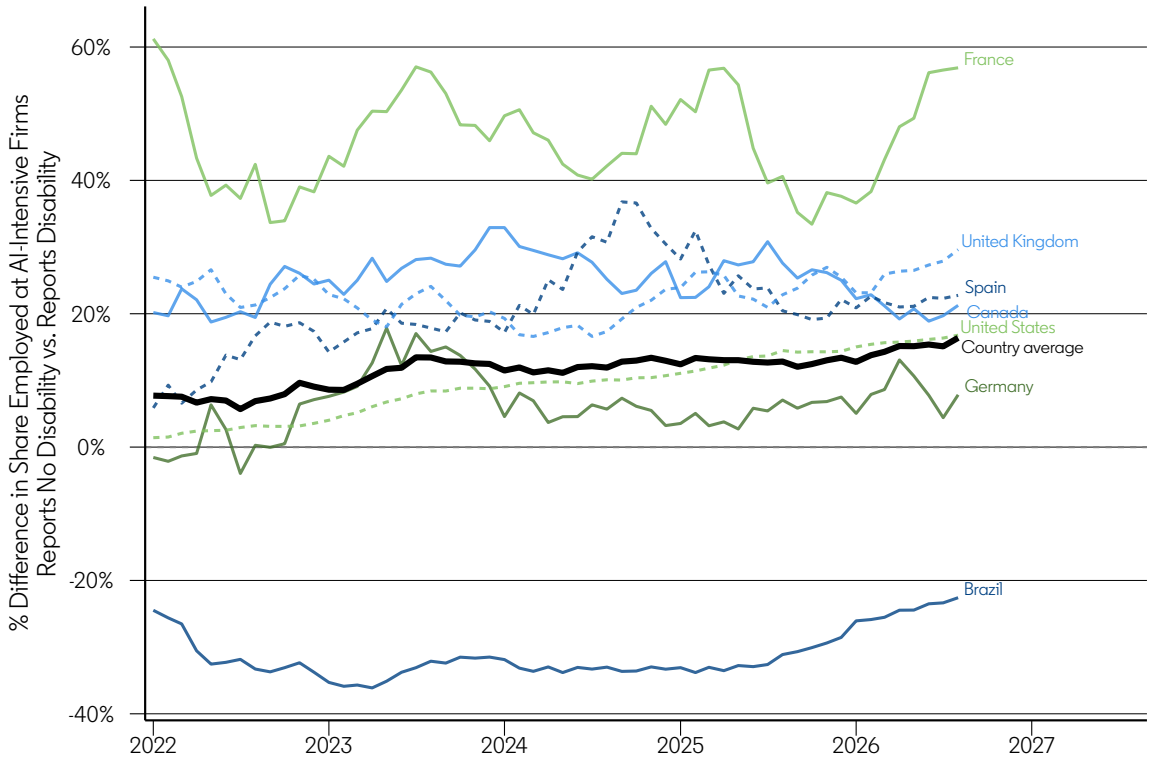
AI-TALENT GAPS NARROWED, BUT GAPS AT AI-INTENSIVE FIRMS GREW

Members reporting disabilities were less represented in the AI economy through two paths: being classified as AI talent, and working at an AI-intensive firm.[3]

AI talent disparities are relatively small and shrinking. In January 2022, 2.0% of members reporting disabilities qualified as AI talent, compared to 2.5% of members reporting no disability, or a 25% higher rate for members without disabilities. By August 2026, both groups had experienced growth in the share with AI talent: 4.7% of members reporting, compared with 5.5% of members reporting no disability (17.8% higher).

On the other hand, there has been an increase in the gap for employment in AI-intensive firms. In January 2022, 3.2% of members with disabilities worked in AI-intensive firms, compared to 3.5% of members without disabilities. By August 2026, both groups experienced only slight increases in the share working in AI-intensive firms: 3.3% for members with disabilities, 3.8% for members without.

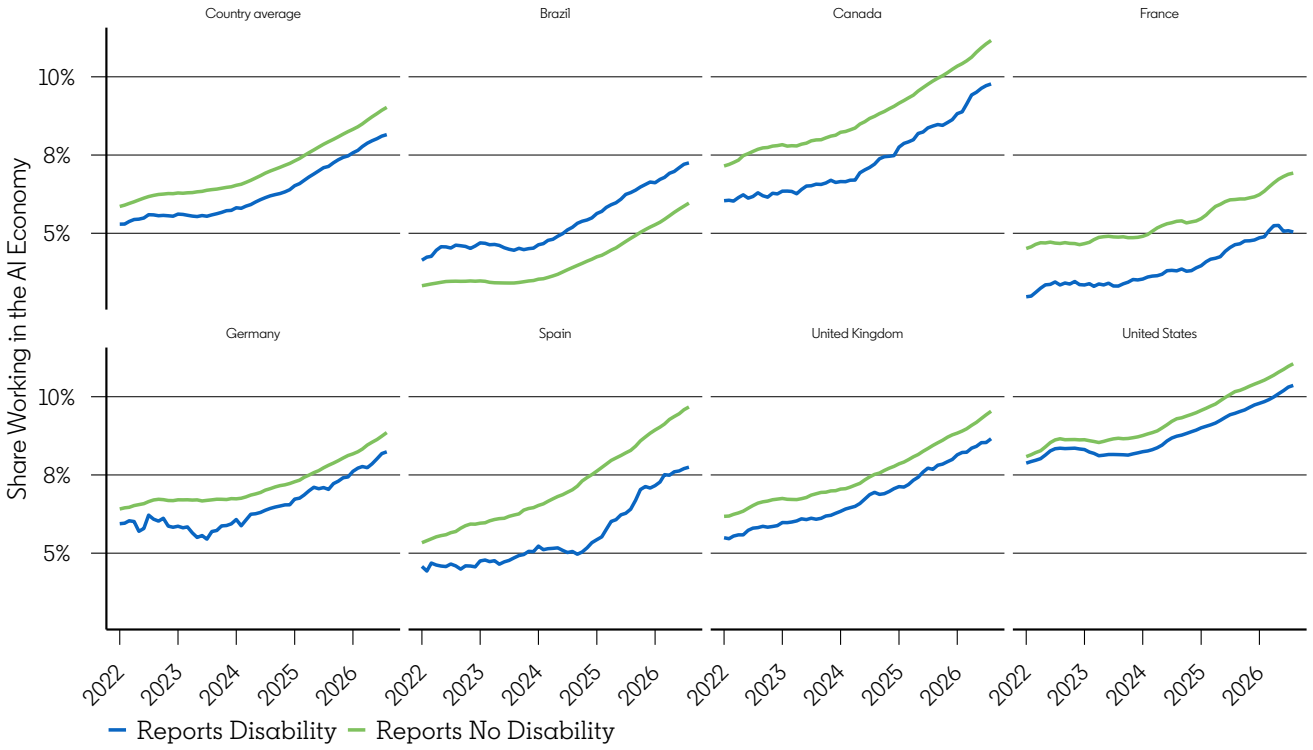
The Gap in AI-Intensive Firms Is Growing



[3] A person is classified as AI talent if they list AI engineering skills on their profile or are or have worked in an AI engineering occupation. An AI-intensive firm is defined as a company with at least 50 employees where AI talent makes up more than 10% of the workforce.

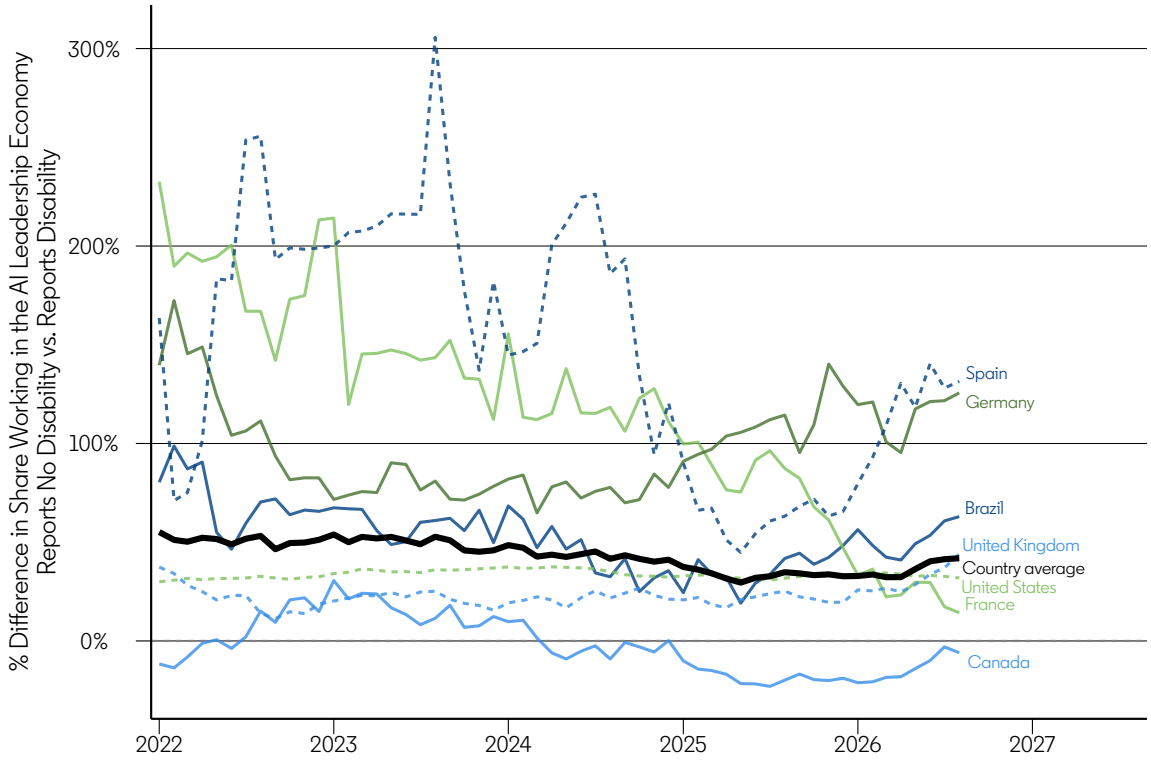
Putting these two trends together, the two paths changed in opposite ways. AI-talent rates more than doubled for both groups, and the relative gap narrowed from about 25% to 18%. AI-firm employment grew by about 2% among members reporting disabilities, but by about 10% among members reporting no disability. Its relative gap therefore grew from about 8% to 16%. The broader AI-economy gap stayed near 11% because progress in AI talent offset the growing gap in access to AI firms.

Share of Workers in the AI Economy Growing Rapidly, But Disability Gap Persists



AI leadership was rare for both groups, accounting for less than 1% of members. Even so, the gap was large. Members reporting disabilities were 30% less likely to hold AI leadership roles than members reporting no disability.

The AI Leadership Disability Gap is Slowly Narrowing, but Remains Large



The broader AI-economy measure includes members who either qualify as AI talent or work at an AI-intensive firm. It was 8.2% for members reporting disabilities and 9.0% for members reporting no disability.[4]

This split is an important finding. The AI-talent pipeline improved, but access to AI-intensive firms did not improve at the same pace. Building talent and gaining access to firms that hire that talent appear to be separate steps. Progress in the first does not ensure progress in the second.

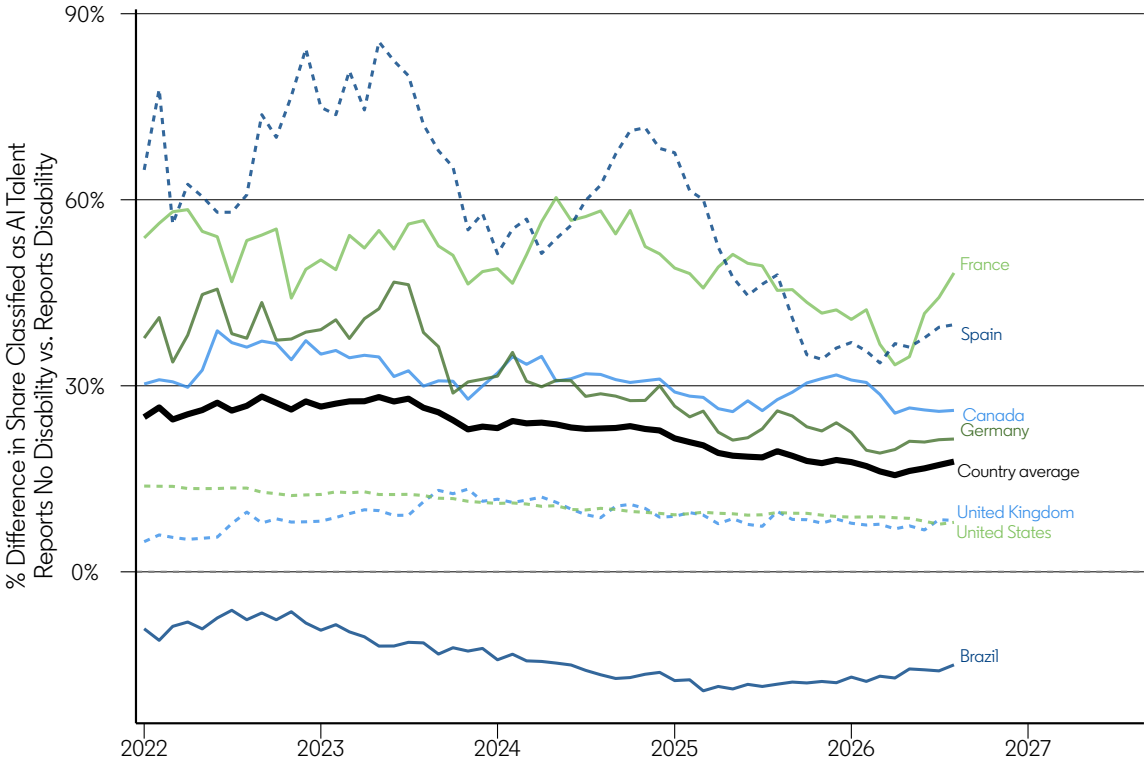
Outcome	Disability (Aug 2026)	No disability (Aug 2026)	Jan. 2022 gap (no disability vs. disability)	Aug. 2026 gap (no disability vs. disability)	Direction
AI talent	4.7%	5.5%	+24.9%	+17.8%	Narrowing
AI-intensive firms	3.3%	3.8%	+7.7%	+16.4%	Widening
AI economy	8.2%	9.0%	+10.7%	+10.7%	Stable

[4] Because these groups overlap, the broader gap is not the sum of the two component gaps

SIMILAR AI SKILLS DO NOT TRANSLATE INTO EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

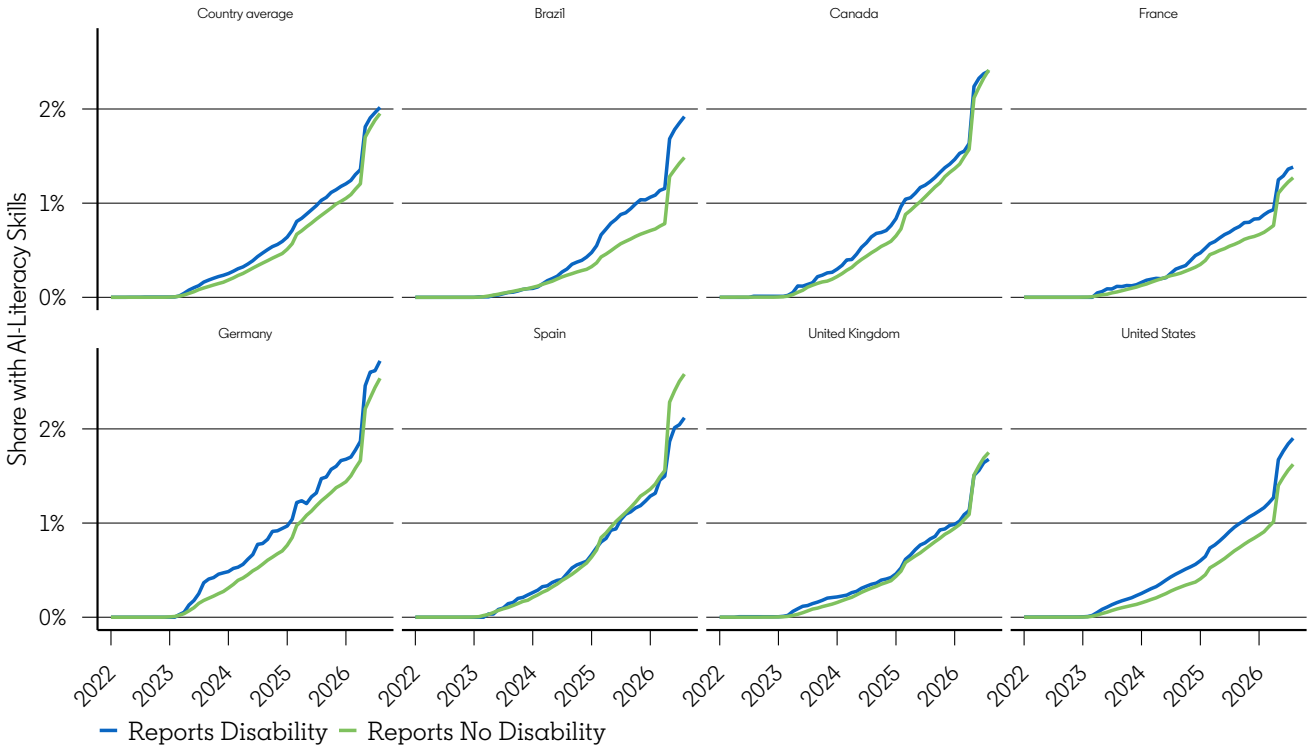
AI-talent status partly reflects listed skills, yet the talent gap was much larger than the gaps in observed AI skills. The AI-talent rate was about 15% lower among members reporting disabilities. This pattern appeared in six of seven countries, with Brazil as the exception.

The AI Talent Gap Has Narrowed Since 2022

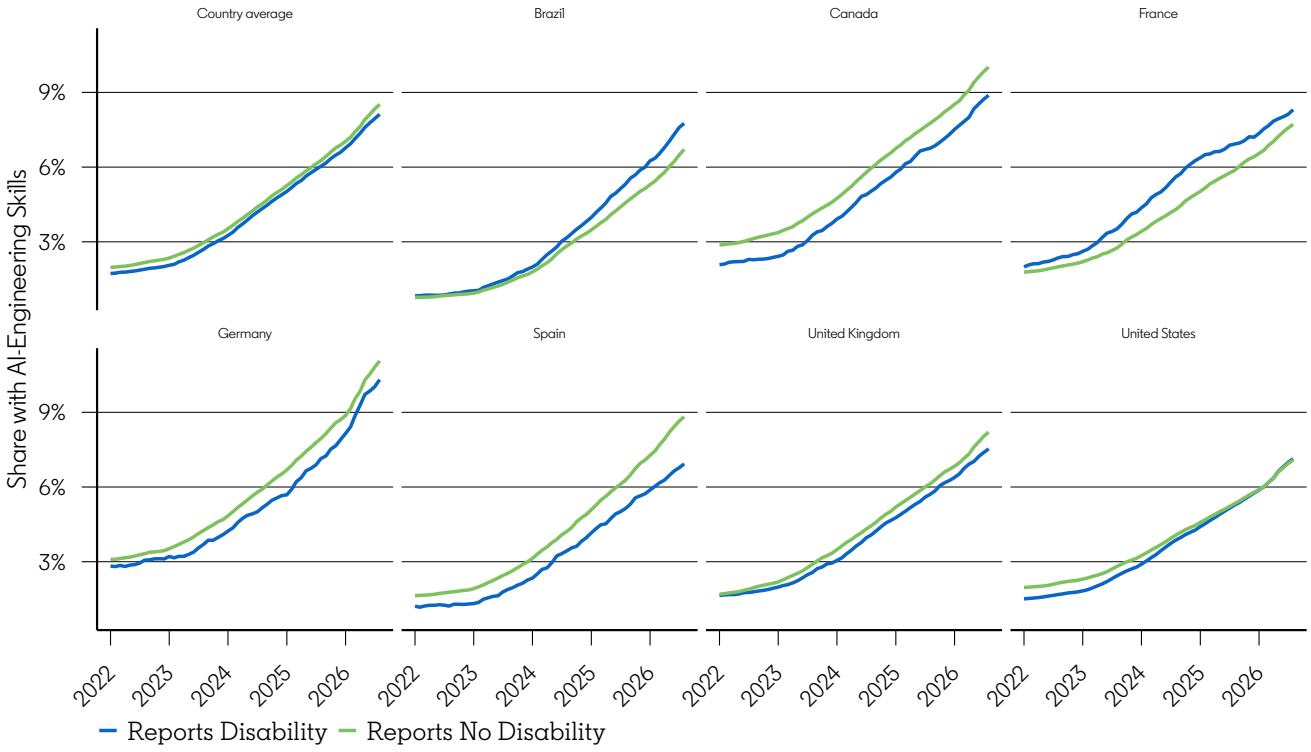


Similar rates of AI skills do not erase the AI-talent gap, but they make a broad skills deficit an unlikely explanation. In August 2026, members reporting disabilities listed an average of 27.5 skills, compared with 26.8 among members reporting no disability. Rates of listed AI-literacy skills were around 2% for both groups. Rates of listed AI-engineering skills were 8.1% and 8.5%, with the higher rate among members reporting no disability. These differences were small compared with the gaps in employment, leadership, augmented work, and AI-firm access.

AI Literacy Skill Signaling is Growing Rapidly, with Modest Advantage for Workers with Disabilities

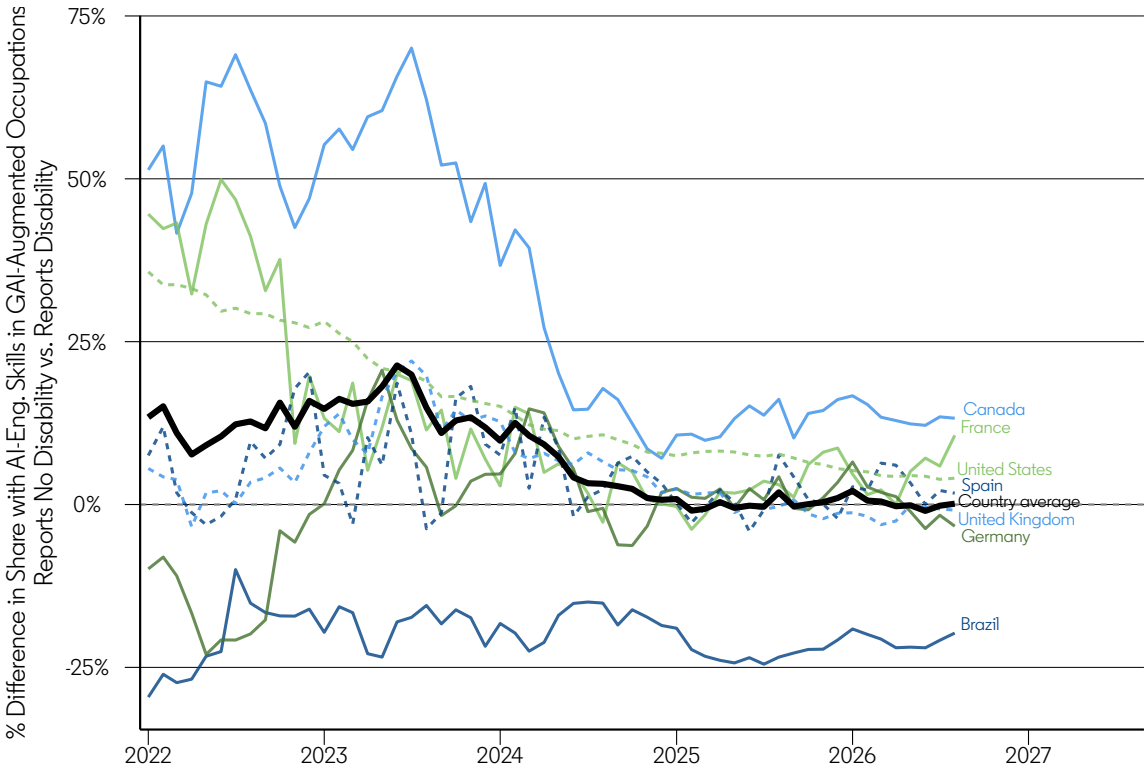


AI Engineering Skill Signaling Is Increasing, with Near Parity



Comparisons within similar types of work offer more evidence. Members reporting no disability had higher overall rates of AI skills in part because they were more likely to work in augmented roles and less likely to work in disrupted roles. Within augmented work, both groups had an AI-engineering skill rate of about 14.8%. The AI-literacy skill rate was 4.1% among members reporting disabilities and 3.6% among members reporting no disability. Members reporting disabilities had the higher rate in all seven countries. Listed skills do not capture every form of ability, but these results show no weaker profile among members reporting disabilities who reached similar work.

The Gap in AI Eng Skills among GAI-Augmented Workers Has Dropped to Near Zero



Exposure group	AI literacy Skills			AI Engineering Skills		
	Disability	No Disability	Relative gap (no disability vs. disability)	Disability	No Disability	Relative gap (no disability vs. disability)
All workers	2.0%	2.0%	-3.3%	8.1%	8.5%	+4.9%
GAI augmented	4.1%	3.6%	-13.5%	14.8%	14.8%	+0.1%
GAI disrupted	1.7%	1.6%	-6.9%	6.6%	6.3%	-5.4%
GAI insulated	1.3%	1.3%	-3.9%	5.8%	5.7%	-3.1%

Most measures of AI skills grew quickly for both groups. Several gaps also narrowed or shifted in favor of members reporting disabilities. Some AI-literacy measures began at or near zero in 2022, so percentage growth

from that point is not useful. The clearer finding is that listed AI skills grew for both groups and are now often close. The larger gaps remain in employment, augmented work, AI-firm access, and leadership.

The results point especially to a conversion problem. Members reporting disabilities remain less likely to qualify as AI talent, so developing talent still matters. But similar skill rates sit beside much larger gaps in opportunity. Other barriers may affect whether skills lead to hiring, augmented roles, jobs at AI-intensive firms, and promotion.

NARROWER GAPS DO NOT ALWAYS SIGNAL PROGRESS

The direction of change matters. Some gaps narrowed because outcomes improved faster among members reporting disabilities. Others narrowed because outcomes fell for both groups. Looking at both the level and the trend separates real progress from convergence through decline. Gaps in AI talent, AI leadership, and AI skills narrowed, while gaps in employment, augmented work, and AI-firm access widened.

Outcome	Relative gap (no disability vs. disability)		
	Jan. 2022	Aug. 2026	Direction
Employment	+5.3%	+7.4%	Widened
Director+	+49.4%	+42.1%	**Narrowed**
GAI augmented	+5.8%	+9.3%	Widened
AI talent	+24.9%	+17.8%	**Narrowed**
AI-intensive firms	+7.7%	+16.4%	Widened
AI economy	+10.7%	+10.7%	Stable
AI leadership	+55.2%	+41.9%	**Narrowed**
AI engineering skills	+14.2%	+4.9%	**Narrowed**
AI literacy skills	+75.9%	-3.3%	**Reversed**

THE CENTRAL CHALLENGE IS CONVERTING CAPABILITY INTO OPPORTUNITY

AI skills grew quickly among both groups from January 2022 to August 2026. Several skill and talent measures moved closer to parity. Yet similar or improving skills did not lead to equal access to opportunity. Members reporting disabilities remained less likely to be employed, hold leadership roles, work at AI-intensive firms, or hold roles that AI may augment. Gaps in employment, augmented work, and AI-firm access grew even as the AI-talent gap narrowed.

These results do not prove discrimination or identify a cause. They do, however, make a skills-only explanation less likely. Future research should examine where skills stop leading to opportunity, including hiring, access to employers, placement into augmented work, and promotion. For employers and policymakers, the findings suggest that skills training alone may not close these gaps; efforts to widen access should also examine those same transitions. In other words, the challenge is less about building AI skills to narrow disability gaps, and is instead creating more pathways to connection skills to hiring, advancement, and leadership.

That opportunity extends beyond AI engineering and technical development roles. As investment in AI infrastructure accelerates, data centers and related infrastructure will support a wide range of occupations, from skilled trades and facilities operations to cybersecurity, logistics, administration, and project management. Expanding pathways for workers with disabilities into these growing fields may help ensure the economic benefits of AI are shared more broadly.

AI's promise for workers with disabilities also extends beyond participation in the AI economy: it can increase accessibility and independence at work. Realizing that promise will require more than building capability. Workers with disabilities are developing AI skills at rates comparable to their peers; the greater challenge is ensuring that advances in AI and workplace technology translate into equitable hiring, advancement, leadership, and economic participation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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METHODOLOGY

This body of work represents the world seen through LinkedIn data, drawn from the anonymized and aggregated profile information of LinkedIn's 1 billion+ members around the world. As such, it is influenced by how members choose to use the platform, which can vary based on professional, social, and regional culture, as well as overall site availability and accessibility.

In publishing these insights, we want to provide accurate statistics while ensuring our members' privacy. As a result, all data show aggregated information for the corresponding period following strict data quality thresholds that prevent disclosing any information about specific individuals.

For the analysis, we limit attention to non-restricted, active accounts. Disability status is derived from members' voluntarily provided self-identification ("Self-ID") information. As individuals self-select into identifying their demographics, our sample is not a random sample representative of all LinkedIn members in each country, nor the underlying workforce population. All results should be interpreted with this caveat in mind. We limit the sample to countries and subgroup analyses for which we have at least 250,000 Self-ID responses on the disability question (excluding those who skip or refuse to answer the question) in which at least 2% of responses indicate a disability (in practice, excluding outlying countries, the affirmative rate is closer to 5-10%). Despite the above-mentioned limitations, the analysis is based on over ten million members in seven countries who have opted to self-identify and thus represents a meaningful sample of interest to contrast outcomes between groups.

The Self-ID question does not distinguish among types of disability, so the analysis cannot assess whether outcomes differ across disability types.

This analysis uses secured country-month aggregates created from LinkedIn self-identification data. It compares members reporting disabilities with members reporting no disability from January 2022 through August 2026 in Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Members without an included disclosure status are excluded. Every reported cell must exceed the legal minimum privacy threshold. Individual country-month values remain available when reportable; relative gaps are undefined when the disability-group value is zero.

Topline results are equal-weight averages of countries with reportable values for both disability statuses in each metric-month, not member-weighted global estimates. All seven countries contribute to the August 2026 toplines. Employment-derived measures use current position information. Director+ and the GAI occupational categories retain unknown values as missing rather than classifying them as negative. An AI-intensive firm is a company with at least 50 employees, and an AI-engineering-talent share above 10%. The AI-economy composites preserve unknown component values unless the available information is sufficient to determine the result.

Skill measures come from skills listed on member profiles and are not conditional on current employment. They do not capture every capability, proficiency, recency, or use in a current role. Relative gaps are calculated as the no-disability value divided by the disability value, minus one. Absolute percentage-point and relative differences are shown together because uncommon outcomes can have small point gaps but meaningful relative disparities.

Trend comparisons use January 2022 and August 2026 and consider each group's trajectory as well as the change in the gap. A narrowing gap is not automatically an improvement. The analysis is descriptive, does not

adjust for other member characteristics, and does not establish causality. Formal significance tests and uncertainty intervals were not calculated, so interpretation emphasizes magnitude, cross-country consistency, and direction over time.

Leadership is defined as workers whose seniority is classified as Director, Vice President, or C-Suite in LinkedIn's taxonomy.

AUGUST 2026 COUNTRY TABLES

Each metric cell reports disability value / no-disability value / relative gap. Positive gaps indicate a higher value among members reporting no disability; negative gaps indicate a higher value among members reporting a disability. Country average is an equal-weight average across countries with reportable values for both groups.

Table A1. Employment and leadership

Geography	Employed	Director+	AI leadership
Country average	77.5% / 83.2% / +7.4%	6.0% / 8.6% / +42.1%	0.43% / 0.61% / +41.9%
Brazil	74.2% / 77.2% / +3.9%	2.2% / 3.8% / +73.3%	0.13% / 0.22% / +63.0%
Canada	78.3% / 82.7% / +5.6%	6.7% / 6.9% / +3.7%	0.62% / 0.58% / -6.0%
France	71.1% / 81.4% / +14.5%	5.8% / 8.9% / +53.2%	0.37% / 0.43% / +14.3%
Germany	83.7% / 88.0% / +5.2%	6.7% / 11.9% / +76.3%	0.31% / 0.70% / +125.6%
Spain	68.0% / 79.5% / +16.9%	4.6% / 6.9% / +52.1%	0.20% / 0.47% / +131.4%
United Kingdom	83.7% / 85.8% / +2.5%	7.7% / 10.4% / +35.2%	0.57% / 0.83% / +44.0%
United States	83.5% / 88.2% / +5.6%	8.5% / 11.1% / +30.4%	0.81% / 1.07% / +31.9%

Table A2. GAI occupational exposure

Geography	GAI augmented	GAI disrupted	GAI insulated
Country average	30.5% / 33.4% / +9.3%	36.3% / 34.1% / -6.2%	33.1% / 32.5% / -1.8%
Brazil	24.1% / 27.7% / +14.8%	49.5% / 43.1% / -12.8%	26.4% / 29.2% / +10.5%
Canada	31.8% / 33.8% / +6.1%	32.9% / 32.5% / -1.1%	35.2% / 33.7% / -4.5%
France	29.8% / 33.5% / +12.3%	35.4% / 33.5% / -5.4%	34.8% / 33.0% / -5.1%
Germany	32.3% / 34.8% / +7.6%	34.4% / 32.9% / -4.4%	33.2% / 32.3% / -2.9%
Spain	28.2% / 33.9% / +20.3%	39.4% / 34.6% / -12.1%	32.4% / 31.5% / -2.9%
United Kingdom	35.7% / 36.4% / +2.0%	32.1% / 31.1% / -3.3%	32.1% / 32.5% / +1.1%
United States	31.7% / 33.5% / +5.8%	30.7% / 30.9% / +0.8%	37.6% / 35.5% / -5.5%

Table A3. AI-economy participation

Geography	AI talent	AI-intensive firm	AI economy	AI leadership
Country avg.	4.69% / 5.52% / +17.8%	3.30% / 3.84% / +16.4%	8.15% / 9.02% / +10.7%	0.43% / 0.61% / +41.9%
Brazil	4.25% / 3.62% / -15.0%	3.06% / 2.37% / -22.6%	7.25% / 5.96% / -17.7%	0.13% / 0.22% / +63.0%
Canada	5.95% / 7.49% / +26.0%	3.22% / 3.91% / +21.3%	9.77% / 11.16% / +14.2%	0.62% / 0.58% / -6.0%
France	3.11% / 4.61% / +48.2%	1.61% / 2.53% / +56.9%	5.04% / 6.92% / +37.4%	0.37% / 0.43% / +14.3%
Germany	4.61% / 5.60% / +21.4%	3.30% / 3.56% / +7.8%	8.24% / 8.85% / +7.5%	0.31% / 0.70% / +125.6%
Spain	3.86% / 5.40% / +39.9%	3.85% / 4.72% / +22.8%	7.75% / 9.67% / +24.8%	0.20% / 0.47% / +131.4%
United Kingdom	5.48% / 5.93% / +8.3%	3.02% / 3.92% / +29.6%	8.66% / 9.54% / +10.1%	0.57% / 0.83% / +44.0%
United States	5.57% / 6.02% / +8.0%	4.99% / 5.83% / +16.8%	10.36% / 11.05% / +6.7%	0.81% / 1.07% / +31.9%

Table A4. Average number of listed skills

Geography	All listed skills	AI-literacy skills	AI-engineering skills
Country average	27.46 / 26.84 / -2.2%	0.028 / 0.028 / -3.0%	0.157 / 0.191 / +22.1%
Brazil	24.85 / 25.28 / +1.7%	0.026 / 0.020 / -24.3%	0.141 / 0.116 / -17.5%
Canada	31.17 / 31.41 / +0.8%	0.035 / 0.034 / -3.0%	0.192 / 0.251 / +30.6%
France	25.85 / 25.78 / -0.3%	0.018 / 0.017 / -5.7%	0.137 / 0.169 / +23.4%
Germany	24.32 / 24.27 / -0.2%	0.037 / 0.037 / -1.3%	0.205 / 0.256 / +24.6%
Spain	26.72 / 29.51 / +10.4%	0.032 / 0.038 / +19.9%	0.127 / 0.182 / +43.6%
United Kingdom	29.10 / 26.57 / -8.7%	0.023 / 0.024 / +5.9%	0.148 / 0.195 / +31.8%
United States	30.19 / 25.07 / -16.9%	0.027 / 0.023 / -16.6%	0.146 / 0.168 / +15.7%

Table A5. Share with AI-literacy skills

Geography	Overall	GAI augmented	GAI disrupted	GAI insulated
Country avg.	2.02% / 1.95% / -3.3%	4.12% / 3.56% / -13.5%	1.69% / 1.58% / -6.9%	1.30% / 1.25% / -3.9%
Brazil	1.92% / 1.48% / -22.6%	4.44% / 3.19% / -28.0%	1.77% / 1.28% / -27.9%	0.96% / 0.90% / -6.6%
Canada	2.40% / 2.41% / +0.5%	4.58% / 4.49% / -2.0%	2.20% / 1.92% / -13.1%	1.71% / 1.46% / -14.8%
France	1.38% / 1.27% / -8.1%	2.69% / 2.52% / -6.3%	1.12% / 0.91% / -18.3%	1.44% / 0.92% / -36.4%
Germany	2.72% / 2.54% / -6.8%	4.93% / 4.20% / -14.8%	2.28% / 2.04% / -10.5%	1.72% / 1.67% / -2.4%
Spain	2.12% / 2.58% / +21.9%	5.93% / 4.67% / -21.2%	1.60% / 2.07% / +29.3%	0.68% / 1.78% / +159.8%
United Kingdom	1.68% / 1.75% / +4.3%	2.98% / 2.92% / -2.0%	1.09% / 1.48% / +35.6%	1.27% / 1.10% / -13.9%
United States	1.90% / 1.62% / -14.6%	3.26% / 2.93% / -10.3%	1.79% / 1.34% / -25.3%	1.33% / 0.94% / -29.3%

Table A6. Share with AI-engineering skills

Geography	Overall	GAI augmented	GAI disrupted	GAI insulated
Country avg.	8.12% / 8.52% / +4.9%	14.80% / 14.82% / +0.1%	6.64% / 6.28% / -5.4%	5.84% / 5.66% / -3.1%
Brazil	7.75% / 6.71% / -13.5%	16.99% / 13.64% / -19.7%	5.80% / 5.39% / -7.2%	5.26% / 4.80% / -8.7%
Canada	8.89% / 10.02% / +12.7%	16.14% / 18.27% / +13.2%	7.48% / 7.44% / -0.5%	6.75% / 6.24% / -7.5%
France	8.31% / 7.72% / -7.1%	11.93% / 13.19% / +10.6%	8.76% / 6.02% / -31.3%	5.76% / 5.29% / -8.3%
Germany	10.31% / 11.06% / +7.3%	17.38% / 16.80% / -3.3%	7.66% / 7.36% / -3.9%	8.01% / 7.66% / -4.3%
Spain	6.93% / 8.82% / +27.4%	15.20% / 15.47% / +1.7%	5.11% / 6.82% / +33.4%	5.02% / 6.50% / +29.5%
United Kingdom	7.53% / 8.20% / +8.9%	13.38% / 13.26% / -0.9%	5.88% / 6.05% / +3.0%	5.07% / 5.14% / +1.3%
United States	7.14% / 7.09% / -0.6%	12.60% / 13.11% / +4.0%	5.77% / 4.88% / -15.4%	5.00% / 3.97% / -20.5%