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Ambitions. Rights. Belonging.



Inclusion indicators 2023

Rights and inclusion of people with intellectual disabilities in 29 European countries

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November 2023



Co-funded by the
European Union

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The European Union bears no responsibility for the contents of this report.

Part I

Living in your own place.

Having friends.

Making your own choices.

Being good at something.

Belonging.

That's what inclusion is about.

That's what many people with intellectual disabilities are denied.

Introduction

There is a lot of work to be done in Europe to realise full inclusion.

The rights of people with intellectual disabilities should be respected.

Everywhere.

All the time.

But governments mostly ignore people with intellectual disabilities and their families.

This means not only they are limiting their rights. Not only keeping in place harmful outdated laws, policies, and practice.

It also means governments fail to collect and provide information to describe the situation of people with intellectual disabilities and their families.

How can they improve the situation, if they cannot answer the question: What does the country look like when it comes to rights and inclusion of people with intellectual disabilities and families?

That is where Inclusion indicators come in.

Inclusion indicators show how Europe limits the rights of people with intellectual disabilities and their families.

And they provide data and comparable indicators across European countries.

Inclusion indicators

Inclusion indicators show data about the rights and inclusion of people with intellectual disabilities and their families in European countries.

We asked Inclusion Europe members to provide this data.

Inclusion Europe members are organisations of people with intellectual disabilities (self-advocacy organisations) and family organisations.

Inclusion indicators ask about 7 topics important to people with intellectual disabilities and families:

1. Right to decide and right to vote
2. Right to live independently and to be included in the community
3. Housing and support
4. Education
5. Employment
6. Healthcare
7. Representation

Inclusion indicators are useful for anyone who wants to:

- Learn about the situation for people with intellectual disabilities and families in a specific European country;
- Compare different countries;
- See an overall picture of the situation in Europe.

Anyone can use Inclusion indicators to call on their government or the European Union to respect the rights of people with intellectual disabilities and their families, and to improve their situation.

We collected this data for the first time in 2023.

We will repeat this every year, which means it will be possible to compare the development in a country (or several countries) over time.

Inclusion indicators and survey can be improved each year as we learn from the previous experience.

How we collected the Inclusion indicators' data

Inclusion Europe sent out a survey to all our member organisations.

We asked them to fill out the survey, and to give their view of the situation in their country.

Inclusion indicators are based on their answers.

Inclusion indicators reflect experiences of people with intellectual disabilities and their families provided by their representative organisations.

In 2023, we collected data from 29 European countries, including 23 members of the European Union.

Thank you to everyone who answered the survey and helped us get data from 29 European countries.

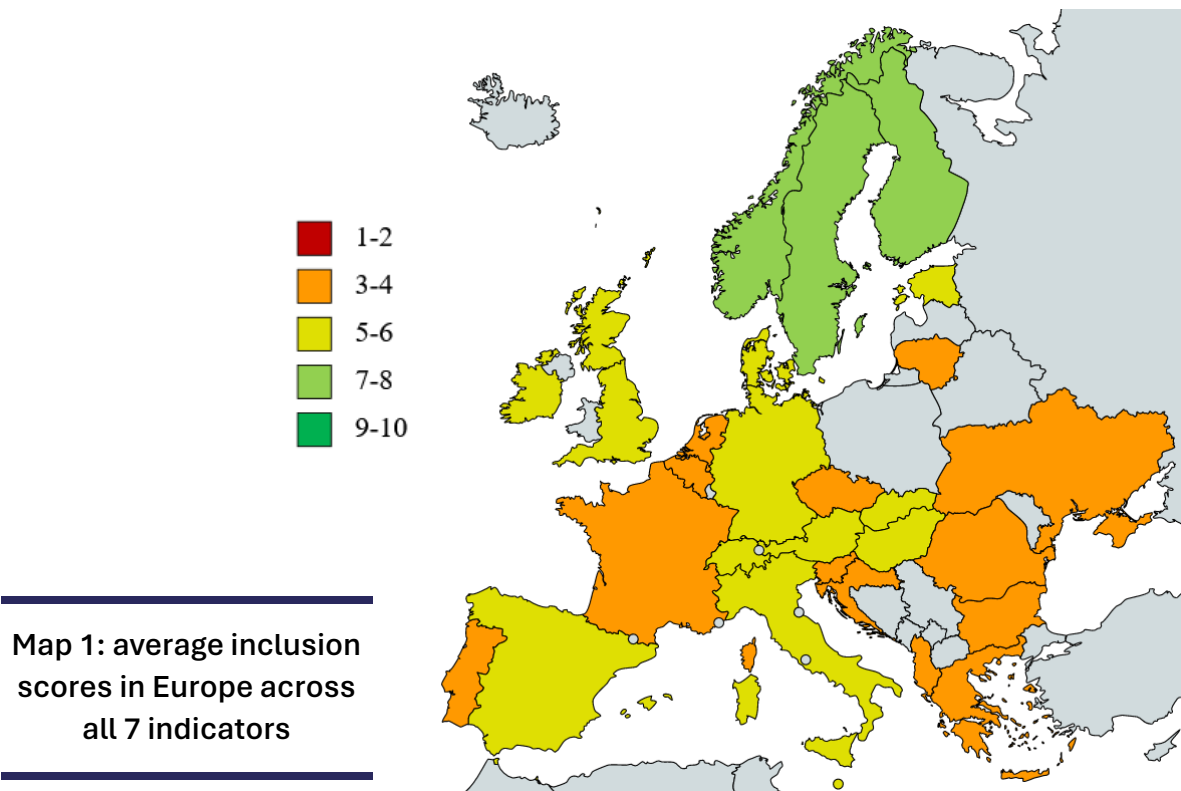
What Inclusion indicators show about Europe?

This chapter explains:

- What each indicator is, and why it is important for people with intellectual disabilities and families.
- How we score the indicators.
- What is the overall score in Europe for each indicator.

Inclusion indicators are divided in 7 categories.

A perfect score (10 out of 10) in all 7 indicators would show full inclusion of people with intellectual disabilities and their families in a country.



Right to decide and right to vote

People with intellectual disabilities have the right to make decisions about their life just like any other person.

They also have the right to vote and the right to stand for elections. European citizens take these rights for granted and expect to exercise them freely. But it's far from being the same for many people with intellectual disabilities.

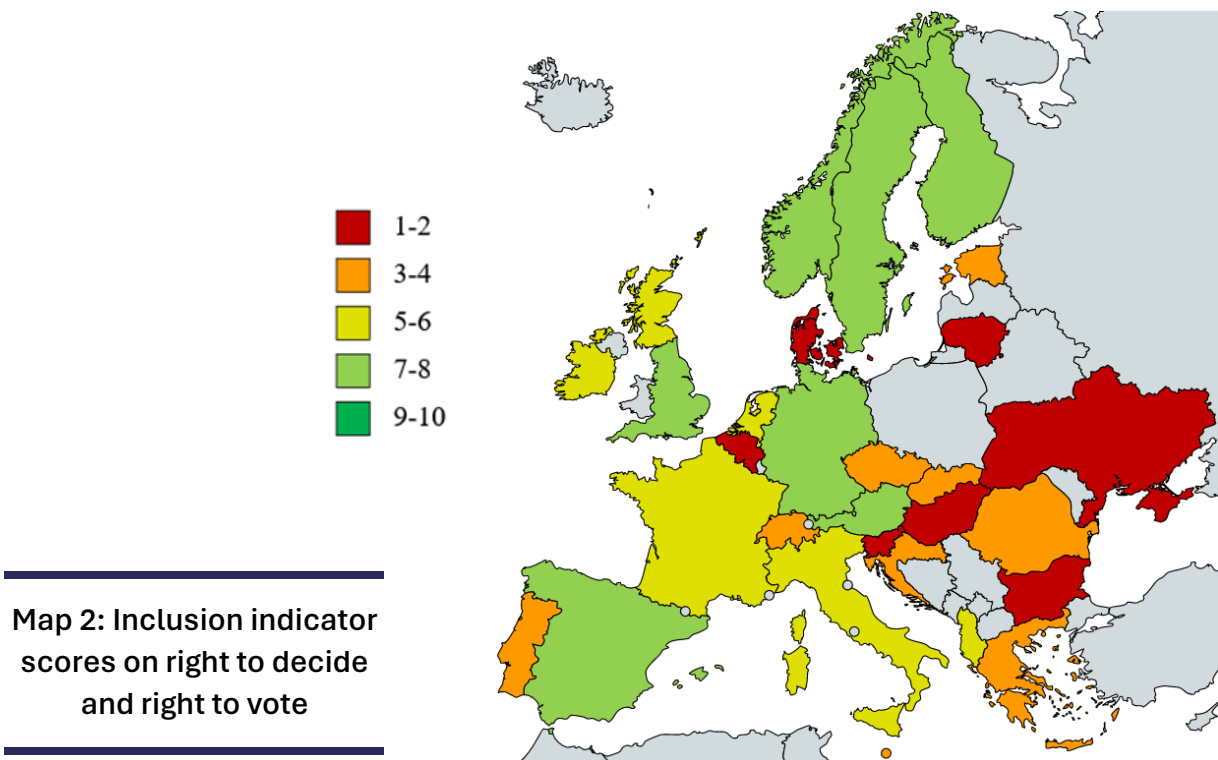
In 26 countries legal capacity can be (partially) removed and the right to decide is not respected.

Only 3 countries fully respect the right to decide.

In 7 countries people with intellectual disabilities under guardianship cannot vote.

In 15 countries people with intellectual disabilities are restricted to stand for elections.

Only 5 countries fully respect the right to vote and make voting accessible.



Right to live independently and to be included in the community

People with intellectual disabilities have the right to live independently and be part of the community.

But many people with intellectual disabilities are denied this right, having to live in segregated “care” institutions.

We look into how many adults with intellectual disabilities are in segregated “care” institutions, and what kind of institutions these are (larger institutions, “smaller” institutions, or psychiatric hospitals).

The division between larger and smaller institutions was made for the purpose of establishing a sense of urgency on this issue. Research and experience lead us to believe that the larger the institution the bigger the risk of abuse and harm to a person.

30 persons is the number used to distinguish between larger and “smaller” institutions, based on reports by the European Expert Group on the transition from institutional to community-based care¹.

We recognise that this division is far from perfect in capturing the reality of people who are institutionalised – it uses a very broad brush to paint this picture. To correct this, countries where many people live in “smaller community-based homes” (approximately 10 people) receive a better score than countries where many people live in places for 20-30 persons; a note is included in each country report where this is done.

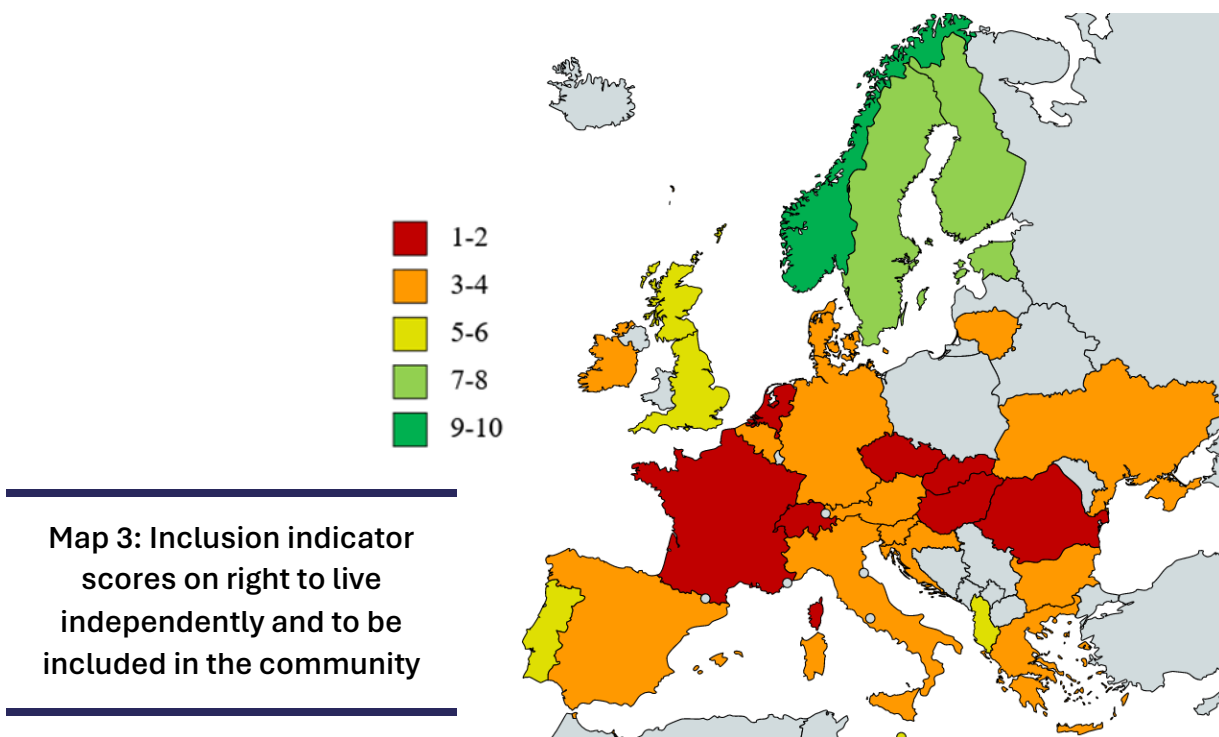
We also plan to improve how we survey and mark this category from next year onwards.

¹ European Expert Group on the Transition from Institutional to Community-Based Care, 2020, “[Report on the transition from institutional care to community-based services in 27 EU member states](#)”

750,000 people with intellectual disabilities must live in segregated “care” institutions where there are 30 persons or more in one place.

39,000 are placed in psychiatric hospitals.

16 countries are reported to have a plan to deinstitutionalise.



Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Larger institutions	750,755
Smaller institutions	388,099
Psychiatric hospitals	39,620

This is the sum of all reported numbers on people with intellectual disabilities living in institutions. Some of the answers were rough estimations and for some countries the data is missing. The numbers of each country are in the country reports below.

Housing and support

People with intellectual disabilities have the right to live independently and to be included in the community.

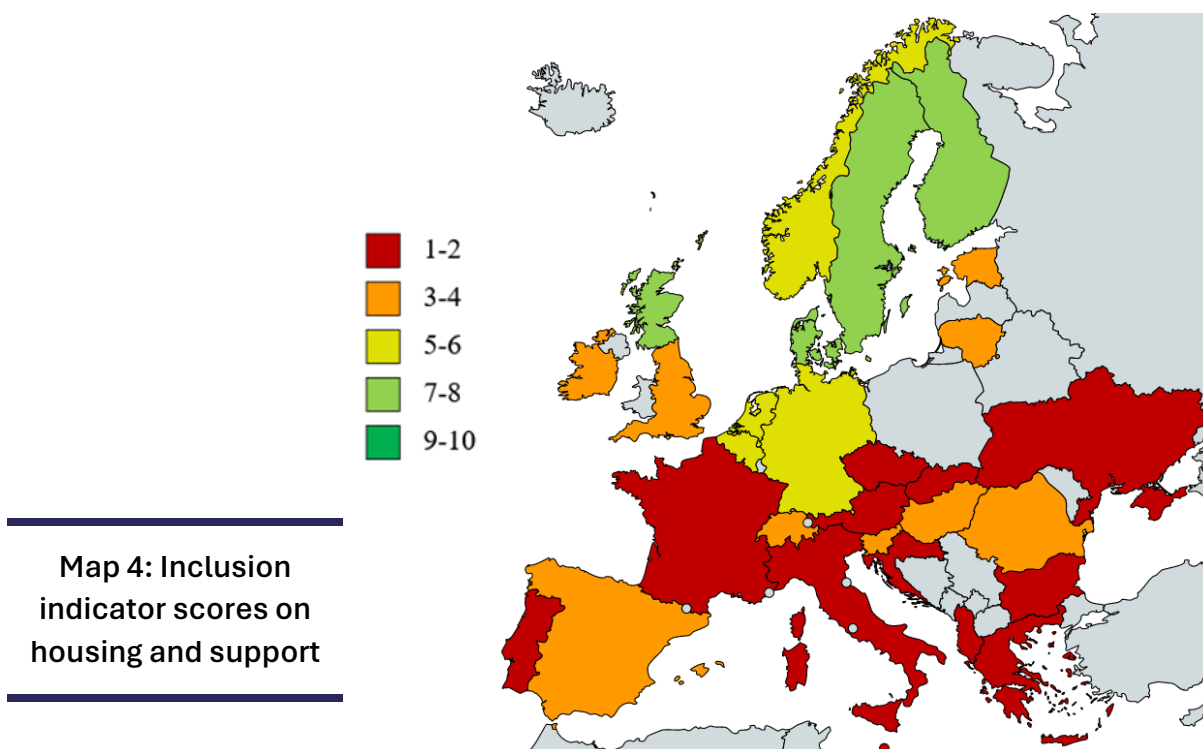
Most adults without disabilities in Europe expect to live in their own place (whether rented or owned) with the people they choose (with family, friends, or with no one at all).

But that is far from the same for most adults with intellectual disabilities. Many live with their parents until they are unable to provide daily support.

Many people with intellectual disabilities and families also do not have access to good disability support. Family members serve as disability support providers instead of being just a family.

This indicator is about whether adults with intellectual disabilities are living with their family or if they are living on their own, and if the family receives support.

In 21 countries few or no adults with intellectual disabilities live in their own place.



Education

Children with intellectual disabilities should be going to school, and they should be going to the same schools as all other children.²

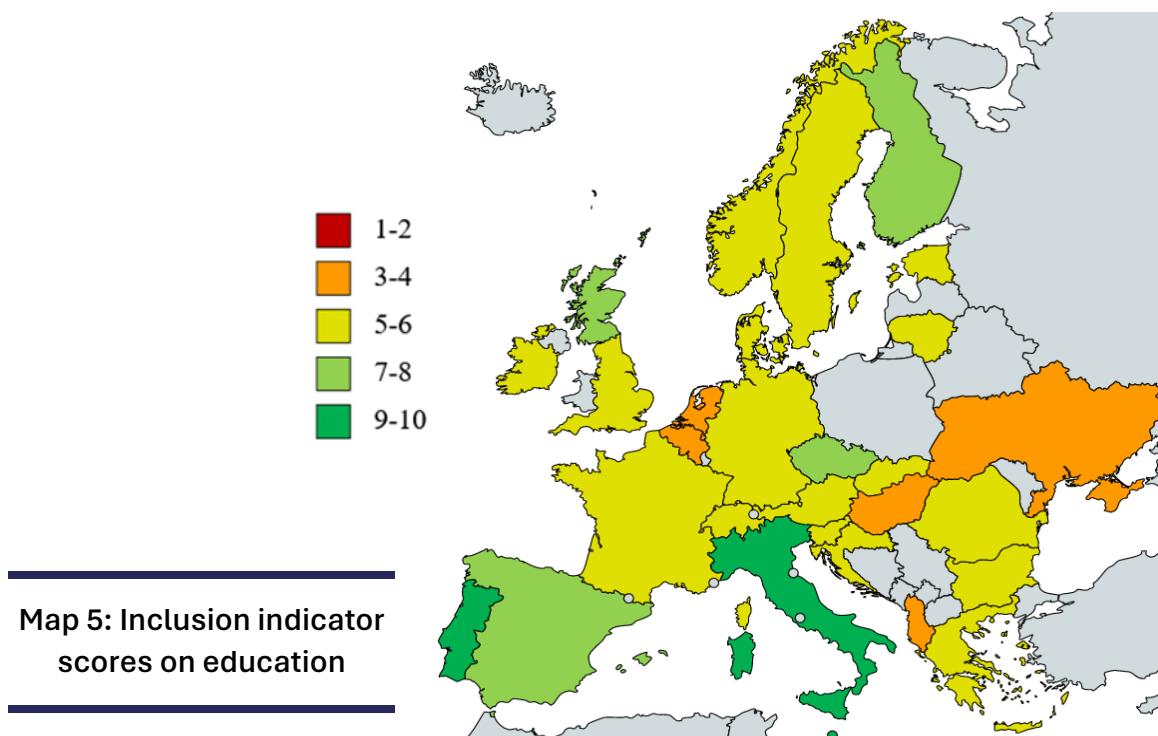
But, many children with intellectual disabilities are not in school at all, and even more of them have to go to special schools where they are segregated from other children.

For the indicator on education, we looked at if children with intellectual disabilities are going to mainstream schools, special schools, or if they are not in school.

1,1 million children with intellectual disabilities are in mainstream schools.

700,000 children with intellectual disabilities are in special schools.

20,000 children with intellectual disabilities are not in education.



² Inclusion Europe, 2021, "[Why we care about education. - Inclusion Europe \(inclusion-europe.eu\)](https://www.inclusion-europe.eu/)"

Reported numbers of children with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	1,138,513
Special education	695,277
No education	19,615

This is the sum of all reported numbers on children with intellectual disabilities. Some of the answers were rough estimations and for some countries the data is missing. The numbers of each country are in the country reports below.

Employment

Employment is important for financial stability and social inclusion. But, people with disabilities have a much lower employment rate than people without disabilities.³

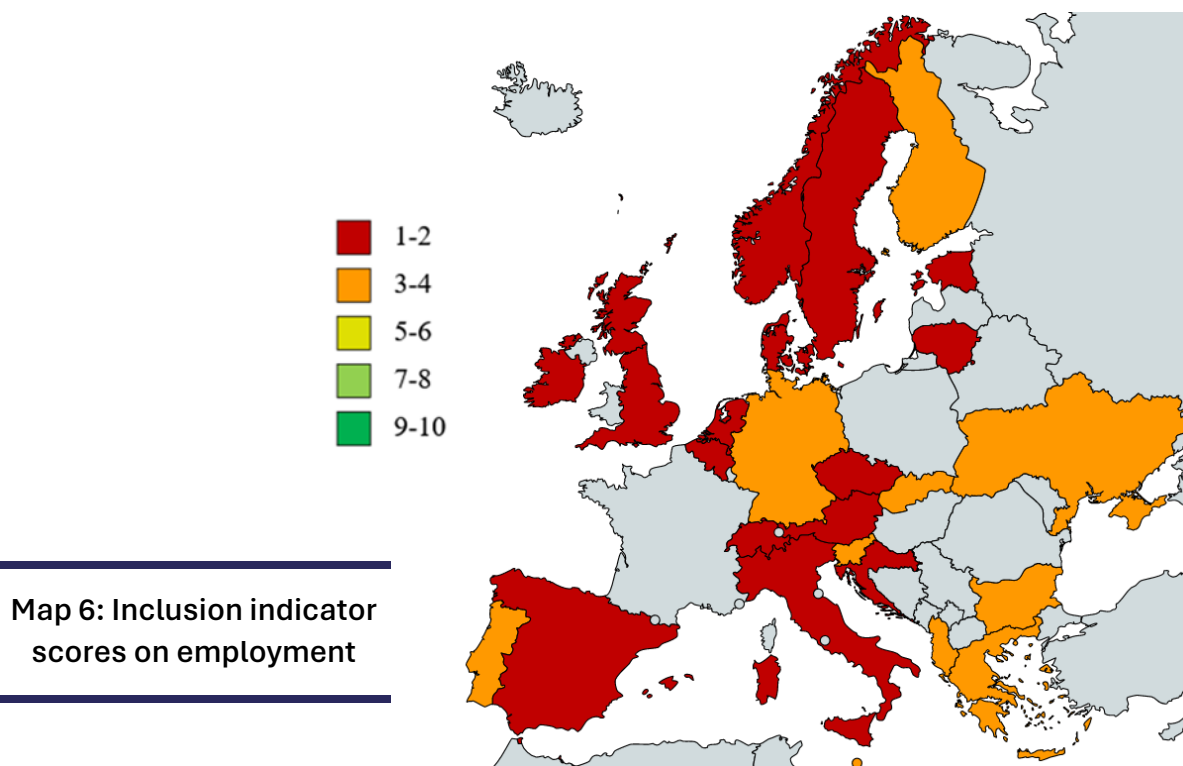
For people with intellectual disabilities, the employment rate is even lower.

For the indicator on employment, we asked how many adults with intellectual disabilities are employed on the open labour market and are earning their own salary.

We also asked if people with intellectual disabilities risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

In 20 countries less than 10% of people with intellectual disabilities have a job.

In 17 countries people with intellectual disabilities risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.



³ European Commission, 2021, "[Proposal for a joint employment report 2021](#)"

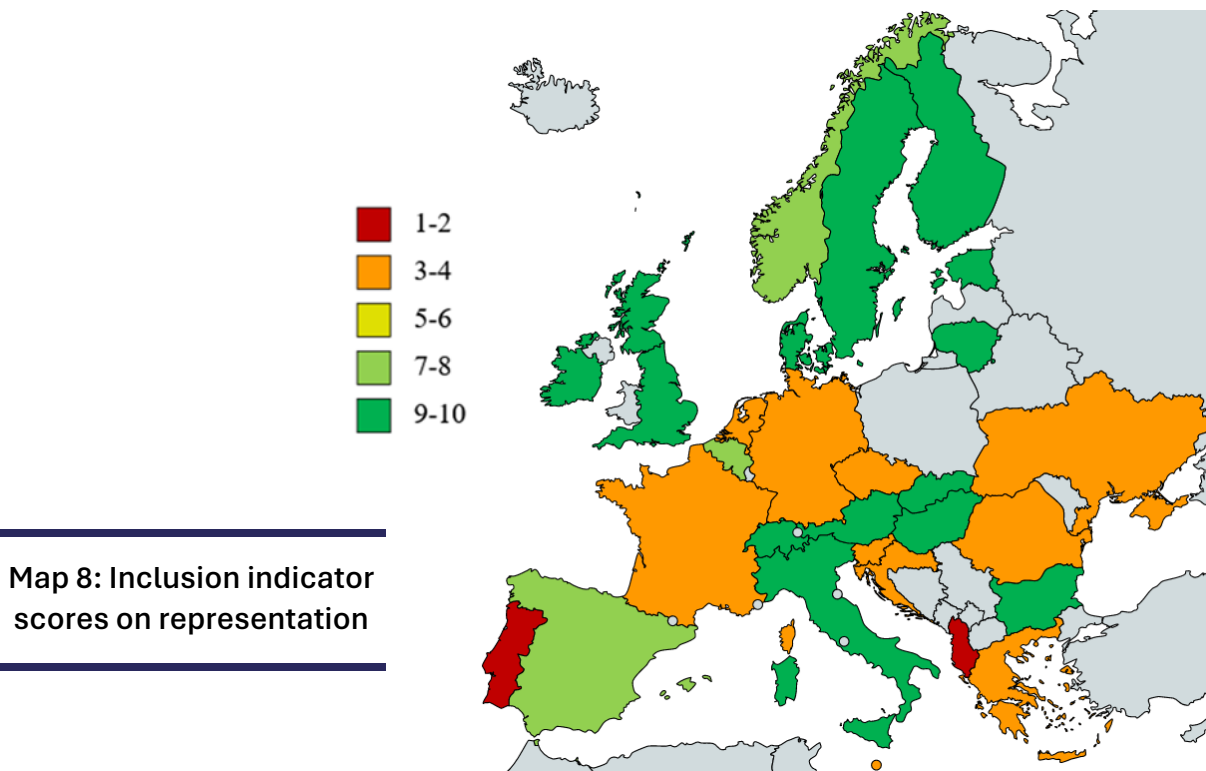
Representation

It is important that people with intellectual disabilities are represented and visible. In the society overall, in civil society organisations and political parties, and in the disability movement.

So that they can advocate for their rights, needs, and dreams. And they are seen.

For the indicator on representation, we looked at if people with intellectual disabilities are represented nationally and if organisations advocating for the rights of people with intellectual disabilities get funding from the government.

In 26 countries, people with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation.



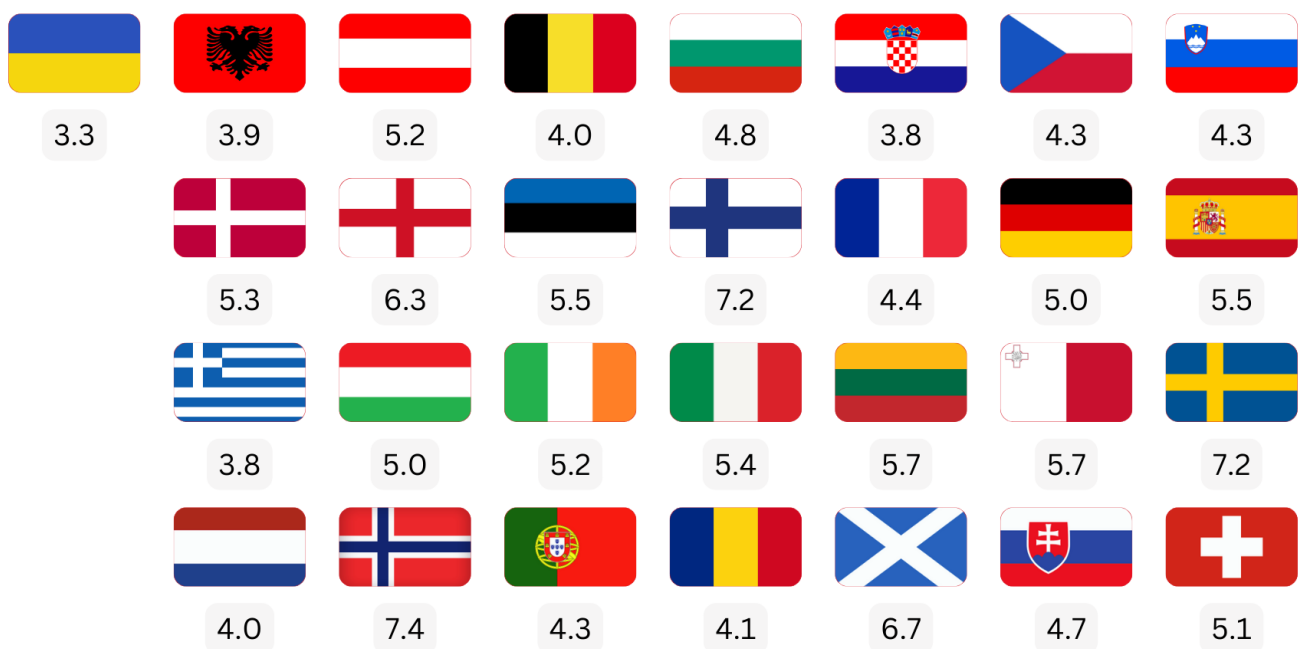
Part II

Country reports

In this part, you can find report for each country.

Each country report includes:

- Average inclusion score
- Scores for each Inclusion indicator
- A graph comparing the indicators scores with European average scores
- A table with the reported number of people with intellectual disabilities in institutions and in education
- Quotes from the survey respondents





Albania

3.9
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

5.3

Legal capacity can be fully removed, but people with intellectual disabilities are allowed to vote and stand for elections.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

5.8

There are no institutions with more than 30 people living there, but many people live in smaller institutions.

Housing and support

2.6

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family. Almost no one lives in their own place.

Education

4.3

The law says that all children are entitled to education in mainstream schools. Despite this, there are many children with intellectual disabilities who receive no education.

Employment

3.3

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market. They do not risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

Healthcare

4.9

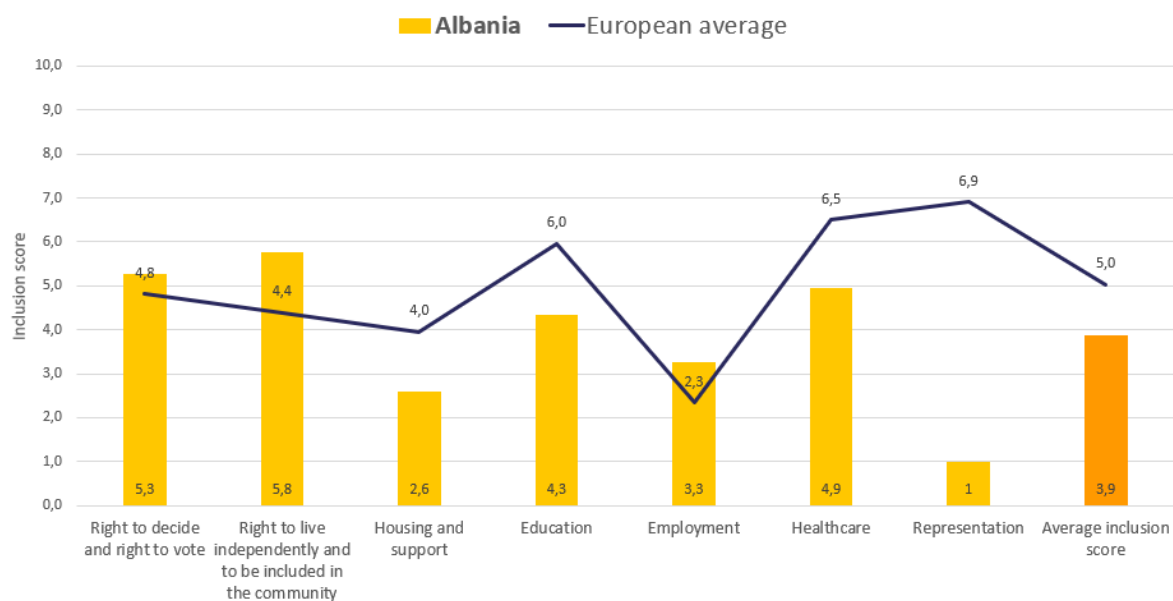
People with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare. Only a few of them have a dentist.

Representation

1.0

People with intellectual disabilities are not represented within the national disability organisation. Help the Life Association does not receive government funding for their advocacy work.

“There is a limited number of care services for people with intellectual disabilities. For those above 21 years of age there are no services.”



“People with intellectual disabilities are not part of any council as they do not have the right to represent themselves, they are represented by their parents. [...] In Albania, there are many issues concerning inclusion of people with disability, legal capacity, self-representation, lack of services, etc.”

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	4,516
Special education	200
No education	6,626
Larger institutions	0
Smaller institutions	612
Psychiatric hospitals	0



Austria

5.2
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

8.6

Legal capacity can be partially removed, but people with intellectual disabilities have the right to vote and elections are accessible.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

3.9

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in smaller institutions, but some still live in larger institutions. There is currently no plan to close them.

Housing and support

2.6

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family and there is little support. Almost no one lives in their own place.

Education

6.7

More than half of the children with intellectual disabilities go to mainstream schools, but still many go to special schools.

Employment

1.0

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market and they risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

Healthcare

4.0

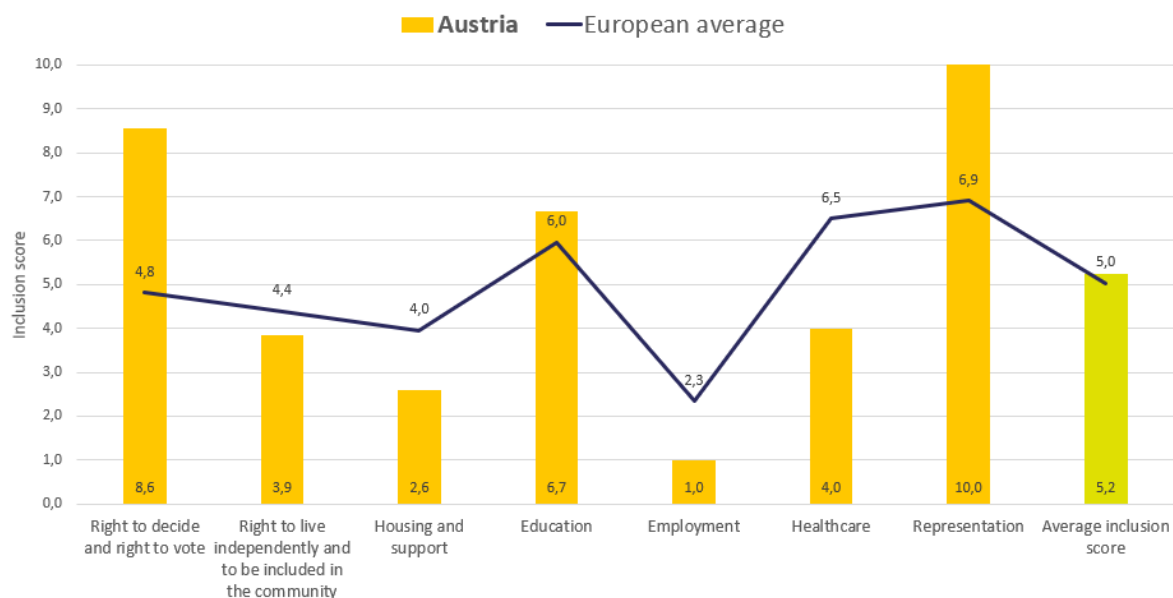
People with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare. Only a few of them have access to women's health.

Representation

10

People with intellectual disabilities are well represented within the national disability organisation. Lebenshilfe Österreich receives government funding for their advocacy work.

“It was also mentioned by the Austrian DPOs during the current UN CRPD state review that Austria is still lacking a deinstitutionalisation plan.”



"The transition processes from living in large housing associations to small residential units in the centre of the community must be designed very carefully for people with disabilities. Users and relatives, authorities, social planning departments, municipalities and counsellors must be actively involved in all phases. Public funding must enable self-determined living in the community." ⁴

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	14,725
Special education	12,394
No education	0
Larger institutions	4,000*
Smaller institutions	20,000*
Psychiatric hospitals	0

*These are rough estimations

⁴ Lebenshilfe Österreich, 2016, [Selbstbestimmtes Wohnen in der Gemeinde](#)



Belgium

(Brussels and Wallonia)

3.5

out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

2.7

Legal capacity can be partially removed. This can restrict the right to vote and the right to stand for elections.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

3.6

Many adults with intellectual disabilities are living in larger institutions and there is no plan to close these institutions.

Housing and support

5.0

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family.
Some live in their own place.

Education

3.7

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools.

Employment

1.0

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market and they risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

Healthcare

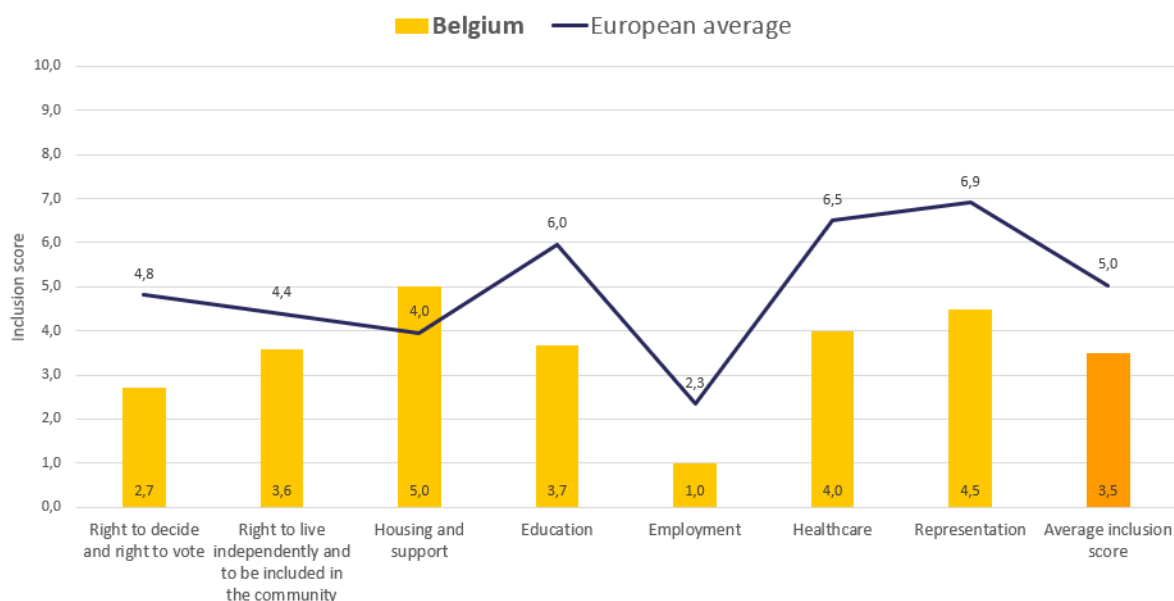
4.0

People with intellectual disabilities have limited access to general healthcare.

Representation

4.5

People with intellectual disabilities are represented within the national disability organisation. Inclusion ASBL does not receive government funding for their advocacy work.



“Most of the budget allowed to the policy of disability is for institutions. It’s still very complicated to organise a community-based solution. If people with disabilities would make their own choices they would need, for instance, an individual budget. In Brussels and Wallonia, there are very few people receiving an individual budget.”

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	200
Special education	21,000
No education	*
Larger institutions	*
Smaller institutions	*
Psychiatric hospitals	*

*No data available

Additional notes:

Inclusion ASBL kindly filled out the survey.

The response only reflects the situation in Brussels and Wallonia.



Bulgaria

4.8
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

1.6

Legal capacity can be fully removed and people with intellectual disabilities can be denied the right to vote or stand for elections because of this.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

3.4

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, some of them live in smaller institutions.

Housing and support

1.8

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, few live on their own, and there is little support.

Education

6.7

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to mainstream schools, some go to special schools.

Employment

3.3

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market. They do not risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

Healthcare

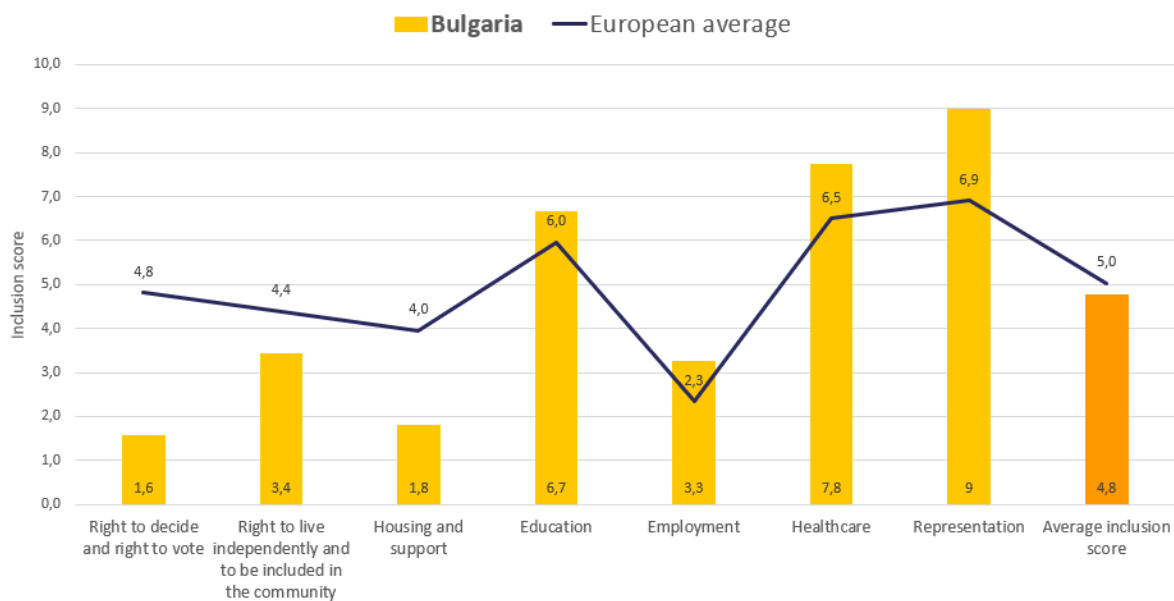
7.8

People with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare.

Representation

9.0

People with intellectual disabilities are represented within the national disability organisation. BAPID receives government funding for their advocacy work.



"[People with intellectual disabilities] live in institutions that separate them from society. In Bulgaria there are 28 institutions, 2,349 persons with intellectual disabilities live there."⁵

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	25,000
Special education	*
No education	*
Larger institutions	1,748
Smaller institutions	1,249
Psychiatric hospitals	*

*No data available

⁵ Bulgarian Association for People with Intellectual Disabilities (BAPID), [Human Rights - Fighting for the Rights of People with Intellectual Disabilities](#)



Croatia

3.8
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

3.3

Legal capacity can be partially removed and this can limit the right to stand for elections. People with intellectual disabilities are allowed to vote.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

3.7

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, few of them live in smaller institutions or psychiatric hospitals.

Housing and support

2.6

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, there is little support. Only a few of them live on their own.

Education

6.7

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to mainstream schools, some of them go to special schools.

Employment

1.0

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market, and they risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

Healthcare

4.8

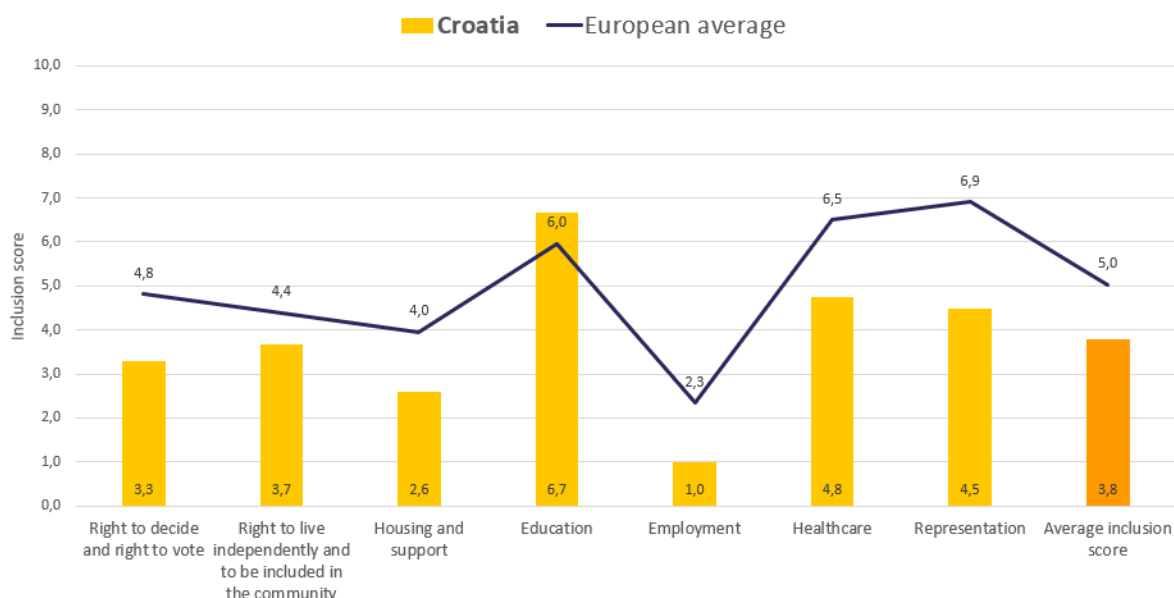
Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare. There is no easy-to-read information on healthcare available.

Representation

4.5

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation. Association for Promotion of Inclusion does not receive government funding for their advocacy work.

“Persons with disabilities living in institutions receive in general health care of lower level and quality, including lower quality orthopaedic and other aids.”



“One of the barriers to inclusive education of children with intellectual disabilities and other developmental disabilities is the insufficient number of teaching assistants, which is mainly due to poor working conditions, including job insecurity (work contracts limited to the duration of the school year) and low wages, as well as the lack of standards of the profession, and further education and training.

According to the law, only primary education (elementary schools) is mandatory, hence all children with intellectual difficulties must be enrolled in elementary schools. In effect, these children are at risk of dropping out from secondary education.”

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	22,000*
Special education	2,800*
No education	0
Larger institutions	4,000**
Smaller institutions	1,900**
Psychiatric hospitals	100**

*These numbers reflect all children with developmental difficulties.

**These numbers are an estimation as more precise data is not available.



Czechia

4.3
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

3.3

Legal capacity can be partially removed. This limits the right for people with intellectual disabilities to stand for elections.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

2.8

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, some of them live in smaller institutions or psychiatric hospitals.

Housing and support

1.8

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family and they receive little support. Few live in their own place.

Education

8.3

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to mainstream schools, some children go to special schools.

Employment

1.8

Few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market, and they risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

Healthcare

7.8

People with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare, but there is no easy-to-read information on healthcare available.

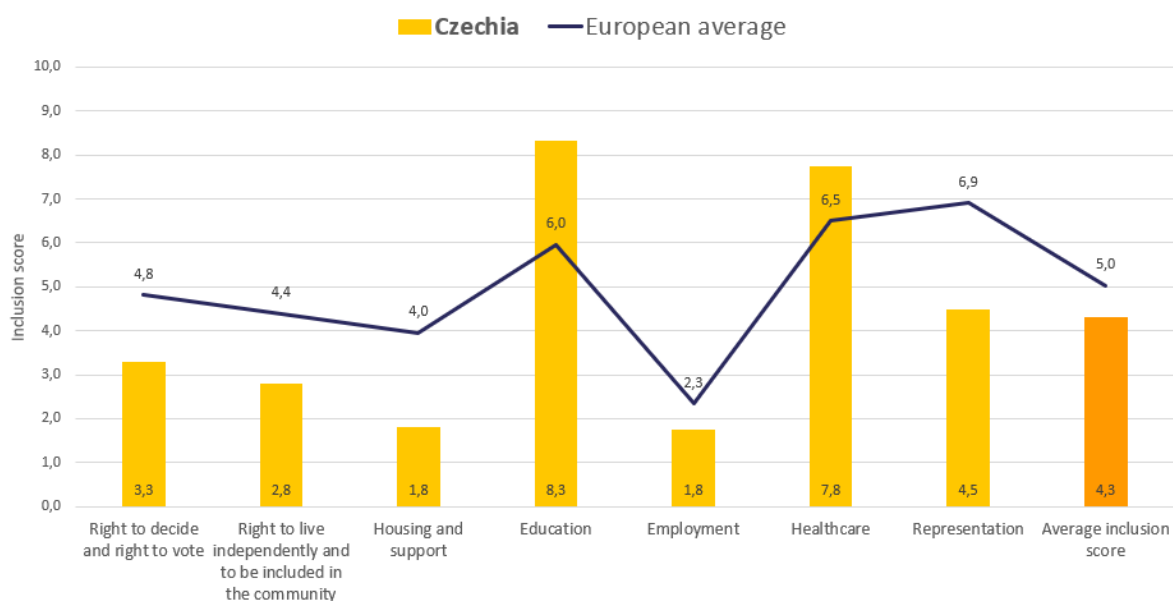
Representation

4.5

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation. Rytmus does not receive government funding for their advocacy activities.

“15,000 people with intellectual disabilities live in residential social services, two thirds of them in substandard conditions.”⁶

⁶ SPMP, 2021, “[Žít jako ostatní](#)”



“95% of parents want their offspring with intellectual disabilities to be able to live independently with the support of community-based services.

There is no such service available where we live. The only service is in large-scale institutions. When I saw a documentary about what life looks like in those, I decided I would rather support my child myself until my death.”⁷

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	10,800
Special education	9,000
No education	0
Larger institutions	12,000
Smaller institutions	4,000
Psychiatric hospitals	500*

*This is a rough estimation

⁷ SPMP, 2023, “[Až vyletí z hnízda...](#)”



Denmark

5.3
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

1.0

Legal capacity can be fully removed and people with intellectual disabilities can be denied the right to vote or to stand for elections.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

3.7

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, some live in smaller institutions. The number of larger institutions has increased.

Housing and support

7.8

Few adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, some live in their own place.

Education

5.3

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, few of them go to mainstream schools.

Employment

2.3

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market.

Healthcare

7.8

People with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare.

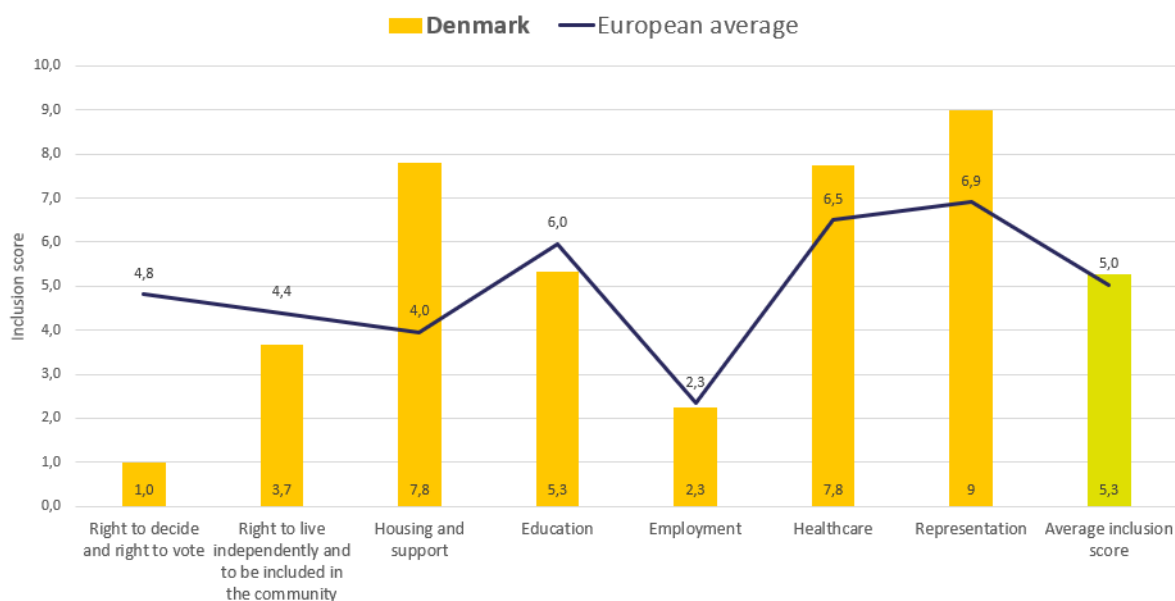
Representation

9.0

People with intellectual disabilities are well represented within the national disability organisation.

Lev receives government funding for their advocacy work.

“Over the last decade or two the number of large institutions
in Denmark has increased.”



“Some [people with intellectual disabilities] (about 2.000) still do not have the right to vote for the parliament and national referendums. But they can vote for their municipal’s council, county council and the European Parliament.”

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	300*
Special education	5,000*
No education	0*
Larger institutions	7,000*
Smaller institutions	7,000*
Psychiatric hospitals	0

*These are rough estimations



England

(United Kingdom)

6.3
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

8.6

Legal capacity cannot be removed, people with intellectual disabilities have the right to vote and to stand for elections. However, there are obstacles in place.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

6.3

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, some live in smaller institutions. Few live in psychiatric hospitals.

Housing and support

3.6

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, few live in their own place.

Education

6.7

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to mainstream schools, some go to special schools. Few of them have no education at all.

Employment

1.0

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market and they risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

Healthcare

7.8

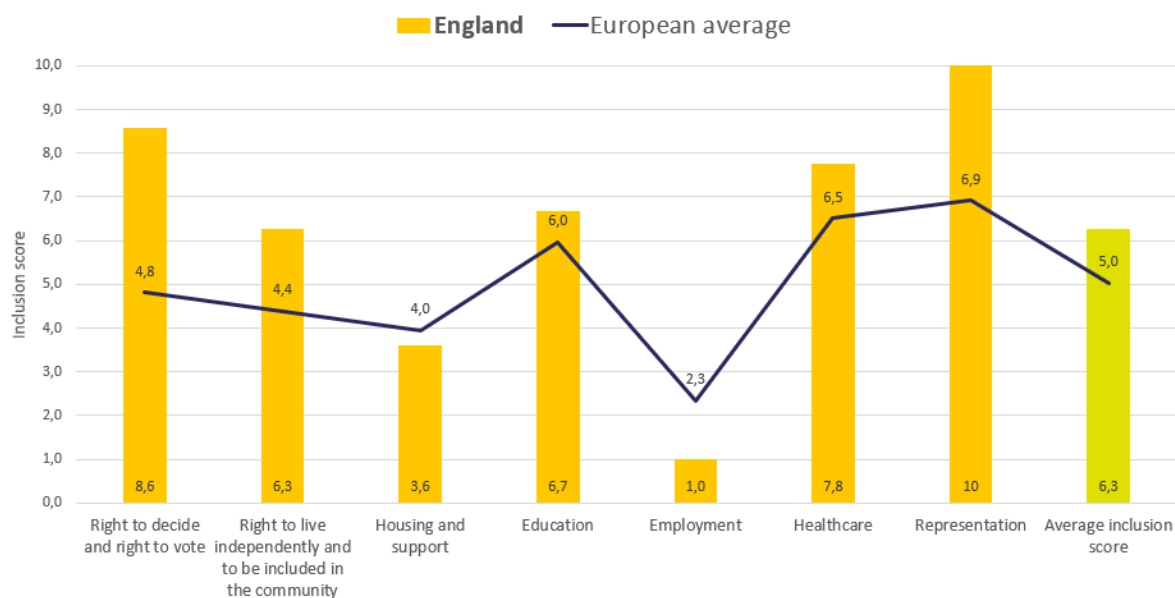
Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare, there is easy-to-read information on healthcare available.

Representation

10

People with intellectual disabilities are well represented in the national cross-disability organisation. Learning Disability England receives government funding for their advocacy work.

“According to Mencap, as many as 9 out of 10 people with learning disabilities have been a victim of hate crime and/or harassment in the UK.”



“Things are improving [regarding the right to vote] thanks to the work of campaigners like My Vote My Voice but there are still barriers such as a lack of accessible information on how to vote and the different political parties as well as the introduction of photo ID this year. [...] It is possible within the law [for people with intellectual disabilities to stand for elections] but the process is not accessible and as a result there's only been two people with a learning disability ever stand for election in this country.”

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	200,000
Special education	15,000
No education	1,000
Larger institutions	23,420
Smaller institutions	23,420
Psychiatric hospitals	1,990



Estonia

5.5
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

3.4

Legal capacity can be partially removed, and people with intellectual disabilities can be denied the right to vote or to stand for elections.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

7.5

Almost all adults with intellectual disabilities live in smaller institutions.

Housing and support

3.6

Many adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family.
Almost no one lives in their own place.

Education

5.0

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, few of them go to mainstream schools and few of them have no education.

Employment

2.5

Few people with an intellectual disability have a job on the open labour market and they risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

Healthcare

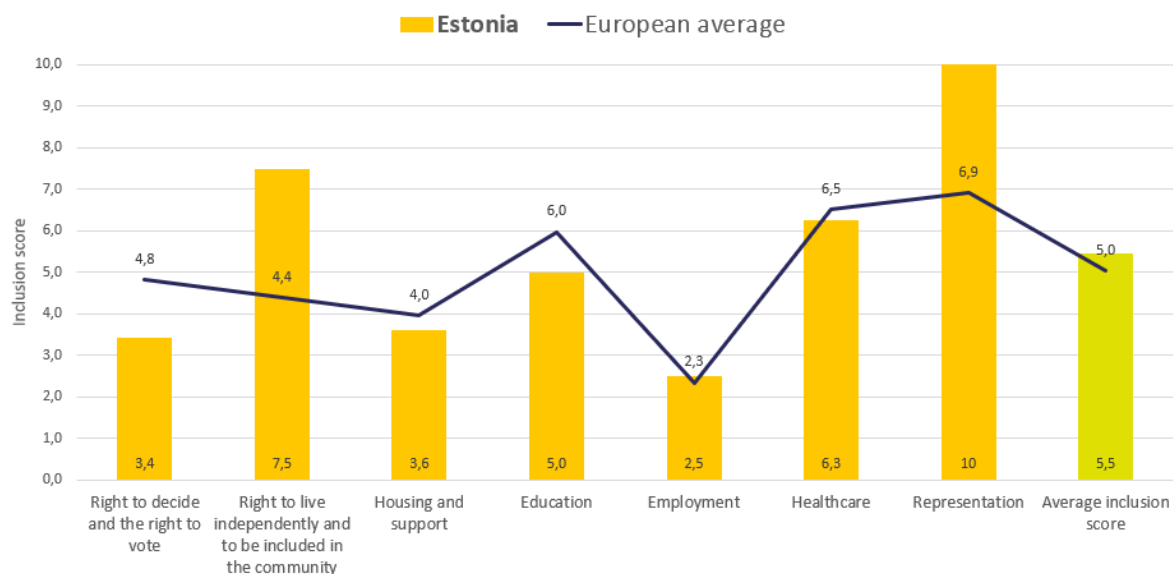
6.3

Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare.

Representation

10

People with intellectual disabilities are represented within the national disability organisation. EVPIT receives government funding for their advocacy work.



“Support workers did a lot to improve the rights of people with intellectual disabilities, making sure there are never again large institutions deciding how our lives should be. Our lives should depend on ourselves. Our opinion must be heard. We need support for independent living.”⁸

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	500
Special education	2,000
No education	200
Larger institutions	0
Smaller institutions	6,000
Psychiatric hospitals	0

Additional notes:

Estonia scores relatively high on right to live independently and to be included in the community because they cap the official capacity of residential services at 30 people. However, in reality some of these 30-person units may be grouped together in a larger institution.

⁸ Estonian self-advocate at Hear Our Voices Conference 2023



Finland

7.2
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

7.1

Legal capacity can be partially removed, but people with intellectual disabilities are allowed to vote and stand for elections.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

7.0

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in smaller group homes.

Housing and support

7.6

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, some live in their own place.

Education

8.3

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to mainstream schools, some of them still go to special schools.

Employment

3.3

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market. They do not risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

Healthcare

7.9

People with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare.

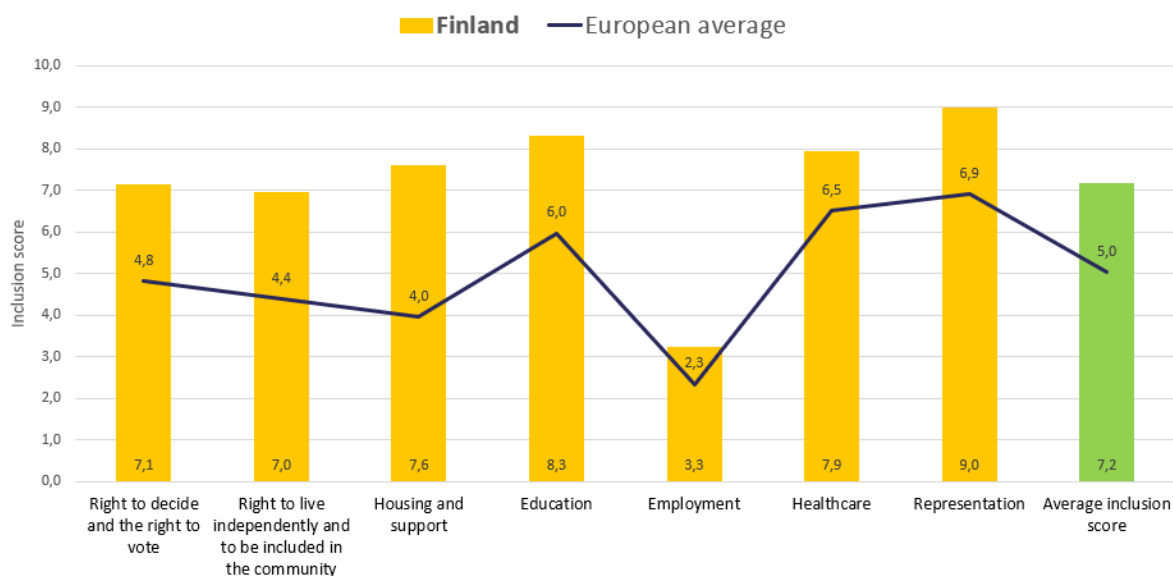
Representation

9.0

People with intellectual disabilities are represented within the national disability organisation.

Inclusion Finland receives government funding for their advocacy work.

“We were quite critical in rating Finland. We think that we should do much better, even though many things are good here.”



“Most children with intellectual disabilities are in the mainstream education, but we don't have any official statistics on them. [...] In the mainstream education the problem is that they don't get the support they need. They study in smaller groups. So, you can't really say that the school system is inclusive.”

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	6,000
Special education	3,400
No education	0
Larger institutions	405
Smaller institutions	12,000
Psychiatric hospitals	0

Additional notes:

Most adults with intellectual disabilities in Finland live in smaller group homes (around 10 people living there).



France

4.4
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

6.0

Legal capacity can be fully removed, but people with intellectual disabilities are allowed to vote and stand for elections.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

2.4

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in smaller institutions, some live in larger institutions, few live in psychiatric hospitals. There is no plan to close larger institutions.

Housing and support

2.6

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, and they receive little support. Few live in their own place.

Education

5.0

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, some go to mainstream schools. Few have no education.

Healthcare

5.7

Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare, there is no easy-to-read information on healthcare available.

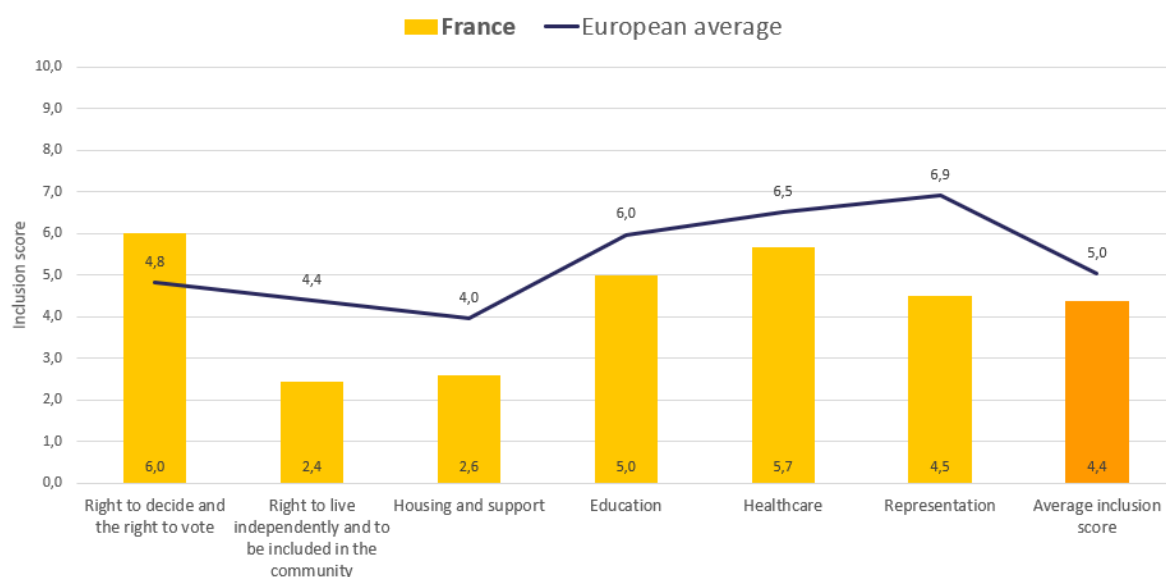
Representation

4.5

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation. Nous Aussi and Unapei do not receive funding for their advocacy work.

“95% of parents fear for their daughter’s or son’s future when they are no longer there. [...] 74% of parents feel they are not free to choose how to live their lives. [...] 41% of parents work part-time”⁹

⁹ UNAPEI, 2023, [“La voix des parents : découvrez l'enquête”](#)



“More than 8 out of 10 French people consider partial schooling of a child to be unacceptable, yet this is the daily reality for families: for the start of the 2023 school year, 28% of children with disabilities will have less than 6 hours of class per week, and 23% none at all. [...] Unfortunately, too many children with disabilities will still be denied the start of the new school year.¹⁰”

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	4,500
Special education	8,600
No education	1,400
Larger institutions	311,700
Smaller institutions	*
Psychiatric hospitals	*

*No data available

Additional notes:

Data on France has been collected by Inclusion Europe by desk research.

The indicator on employment has been left out as there was no data available, because of this the country average inclusion score might not be accurate.”

¹⁰ Unapei, 2023, “[#Jaipasécole : Trop d’enfants en situation de handicap n’ont pas tout ou partie accès à la scolarisation](#)”



Germany

5.0
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

7.4

Legal capacity can be fully removed, but people with intellectual disabilities are allowed to vote and stand for elections.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

4.2

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in smaller institutions, also many of them live in larger institutions. Some live in psychiatric hospitals.

Housing and support

5.0

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their families, and they receive little support. Some of them live in their own place.

Education

5.0

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, some go to mainstream schools. Few have no education.

Employment

3.3

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market. They do not risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

Healthcare

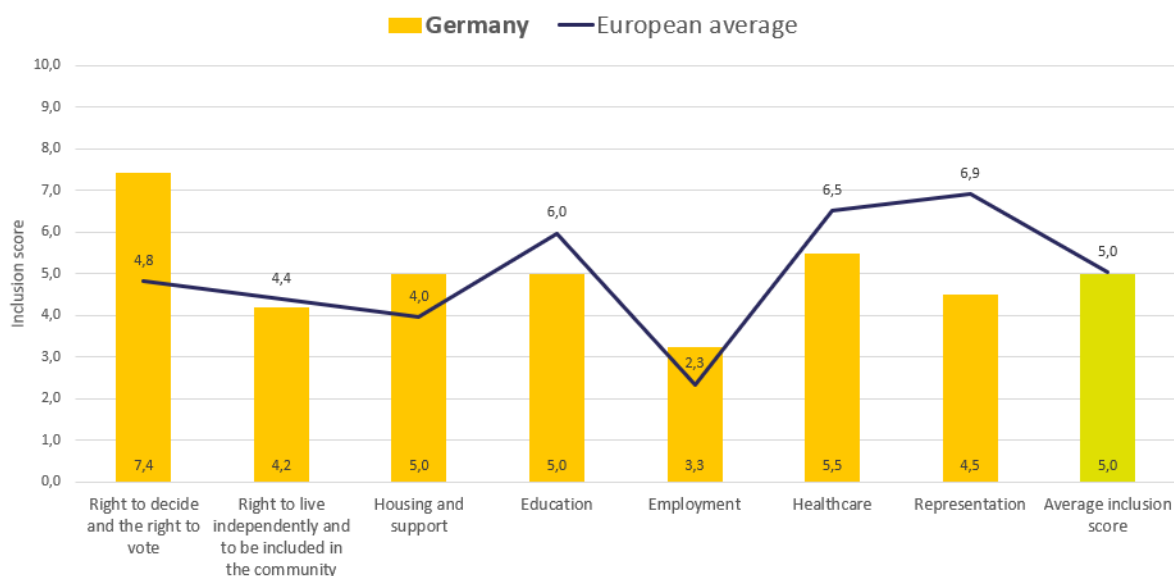
5.5

Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare, there is no easy-to-read information on healthcare available.

Representation

4.5

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation. Bundesvereinigung Lebenshilfe does not receive government funding for their advocacy work.



“58% of women with intellectual disabilities living in special forms of housing reported physical violence, 68% have experienced psychological violence and 21% have experienced sexualised violence. A follow-up study is currently underway that also includes men and boys with disabilities.”

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	250,000
Special education	350,000
No education	400
Larger institutions	190,000
Smaller institutions	230,000
Psychiatric hospitals	10,000



Greece

3.8
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

3.6

Legal capacity can be fully removed and this can restrict the right to stand for elections, but people with intellectual disabilities are allowed to vote.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

3.1

Many adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, some live in psychiatric hospitals, and few live in smaller institutions. There is a plan to close institutions.

Housing and support

1.8

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family and they receive little support. Few live in their own place.

Education

5.0

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, some go to mainstream schools. Few have no education.

Employment

3.3

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market. They do not risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

Healthcare

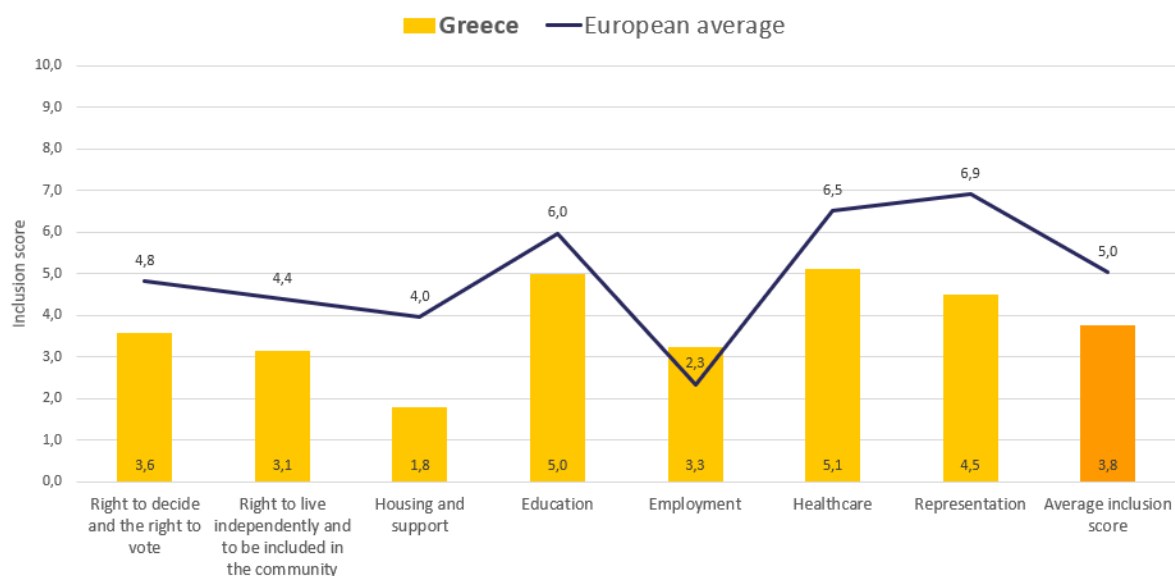
5.1

Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare, some have a dentist.

Representation

4.5

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation. Petagma Association does not receive government funding for their advocacy work.



“According to the new legislation people with disabilities have the right to vote, their accessibility is guaranteed, and support is provided. However, in practice, this is not always happening.”

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	10,000
Special education	20,000
No education	1,000
Larger institutions	2,438
Smaller institutions	389
Psychiatric hospitals	1,000



Hungary

5.0
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

2.3

Legal capacity can be fully removed. People with intellectual disabilities have to do an exam to be able to vote. Right to stand for elections is limited because of legal capacity status.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

2.1

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, also many live in psychiatric hospitals. Some of them live in smaller institutions.

Housing and support

4.2

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family and there is little support. Very few live in their own place.

Education

3.7

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, few go to mainstream schools and few have no education.

Healthcare

7.8

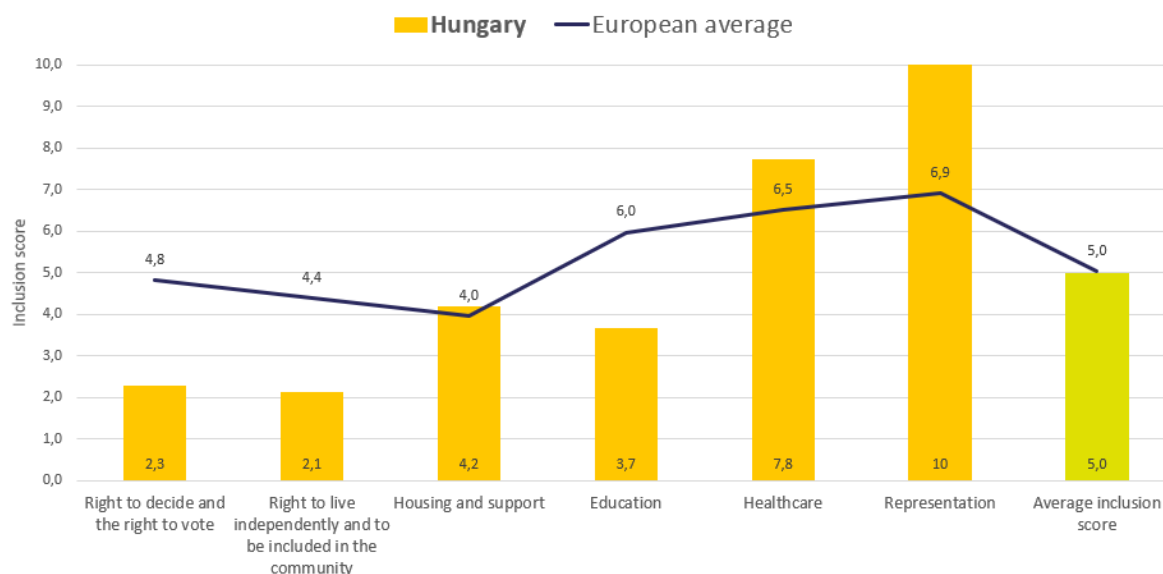
People with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare.

Representation

10

People with intellectual disabilities are well represented in the national cross-disability organisation. Hungarian Association for People with Intellectual Disabilities receives government funding for their advocacy work.

“You get access to free health care if you are under guardianship, or get benefits from the government but in practice the transportation can make it difficult, and the waitlist is very, very long. There is a general crisis in health here.”



"In Hungary, people with intellectual disabilities can attend school in an integrated or segregated way. After primary school, most go to a specialised vocational school to learn a trade, or to learn life skills. Many remain unemployed as adults. Small number may work in sheltered employment. Only a minority may work in an integrated way in the open labour market. Many people with an intellectual disability are under exclusionary or restrictive guardianship and cannot work even if they are able to."¹¹

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	*
Special education	33,250
No education	*
Larger institutions	8,000**
Smaller institutions	5,000**
Psychiatric hospitals	7,600

*No data available

**These are estimations

Additional notes:

The indicator on employment has been left out as there was no data available, because of this the country average inclusion score might not be accurate.

¹¹ Hungarian Association for People with Intellectual Disabilities, "[MAGUNKRÓL - Oktatás, munkavállalás, szociális ellátások](#)"



Ireland

5.2
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

5.9

Legal capacity can be partially removed, but it does not limit the right to vote or to stand for elections. There is no easy-to-read information on elections available.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

4.0

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live in smaller institutions and some of them live in larger institutions.

Housing and support

3.6

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family and they receive little support. Few people live in their own place.

Education

5.0

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, some go to mainstream schools and few have no education.

Employment

2.5

Few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market and they risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

Healthcare

6.6

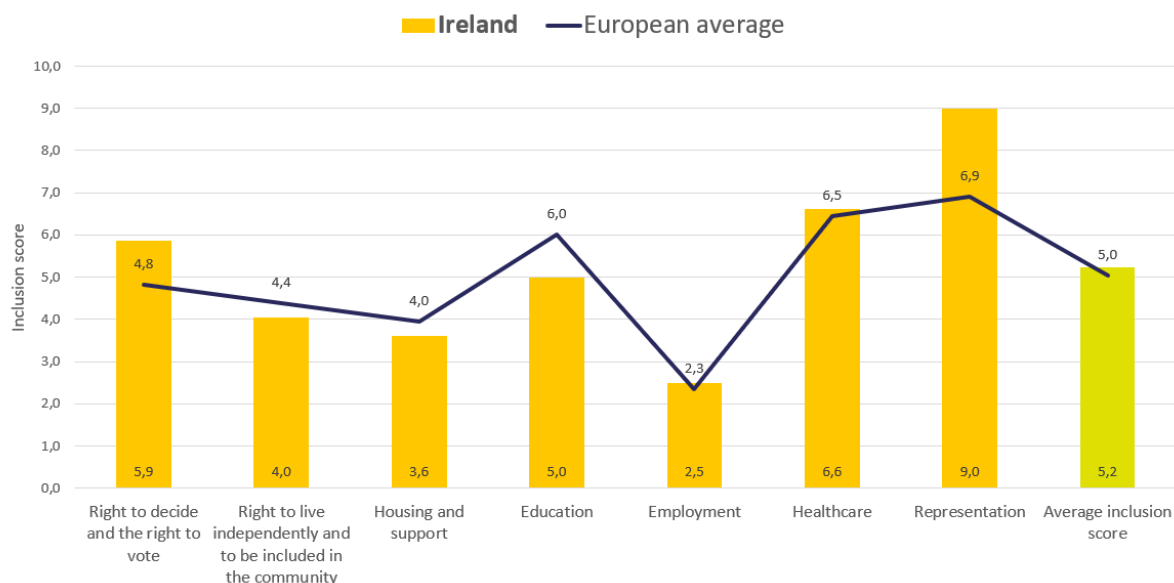
Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare, only few have a physiotherapist.

Representation

9.0

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation. Inclusion Ireland receives government funding for their advocacy work.

“There are not enough people working. They should be able to work more and not losing their benefits and social welfare. They should be able to earn more money.”



“Some progress has been made, as outlined in Ireland’s first report to CRPD Committee. Several measures are in place to enable people with disabilities to exercise their voting rights, they can: vote at an alternative polling station if their local station is inaccessible; use postal voting; go to special voting facilities that are provided in hospitals and nursing homes for residents who cannot go the polling station due to a physical disability or illness; and receive assistance with voting at a polling station from a companion or from the presiding officer.”

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	7,000*
Special education	9,000
No education	880
Larger institutions	2,279**
Smaller institutions	6,800
Psychiatric hospitals	0

*Most of them are in so-called ‘special classes’ in mainstream schools.

**Inclusion Ireland noted that in Ireland an institution is considered large above 10 people living there.



Italy

5.4
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

5.3

Legal capacity can be fully removed, but this does not limit the right to vote or to stand for elections.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

3.6

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger or smaller institutions.

Housing and support

2.6

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family and receive little support, only few live in their own place.

Education

10

All children with intellectual disability go to mainstream schools.

Employment

1.8

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market, and they risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

Healthcare

5.3

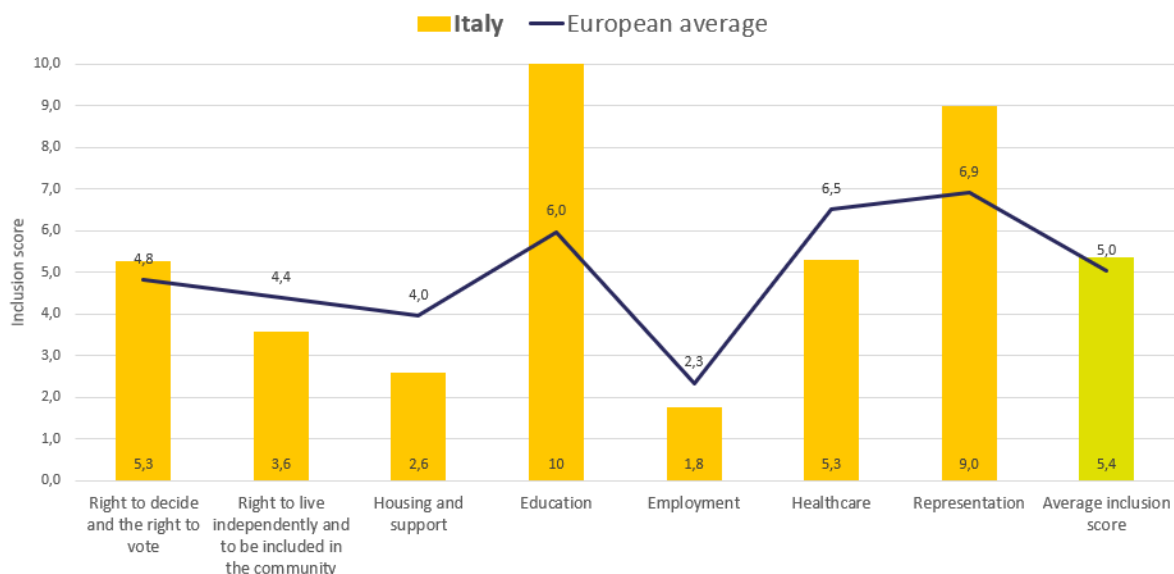
Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare, but it might be more difficult to access women's health services.

Representation

9.0

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation. Anffas Nazionale receives government funding for their advocacy work.

“In Italy, ‘special’ schools and classes no longer exist, all pupils with intellectual disabilities attend school together with everyone else.”



“The exercise of the right to vote in Italy is guaranteed to all people with disabilities, even if they are incapacitated, interdicted, or with support administration, but not all people with disabilities are granted the right to receive adequate support inside the voting booth, as well as accessible information. The possibility of having a companion in the voting booth, is reserved only for those with a physical or visual disability but not also for voters with intellectual disabilities.”

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	300,000**
Special education	0
No education	0
Larger institutions	*
Smaller institutions	*
Psychiatric hospitals	*

*No data available

**This number reflects all children with disabilities in mainstream education

Additional notes:

Anffas Nazionale provided more information on Italy’s Inclusion indicators scores. You can find these in the annex.



Lithuania

4.7
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

2.3

Legal capacity can be fully removed and this limits people with intellectual disabilities in their right to vote or stand for elections.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

4.7

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, some live in smaller institutions. There is a plan to close institutions.

Housing and support

3.6

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, only few live in their own place.

Education

5.0

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, some go to mainstream schools and few have no education.

Employment

1.8

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market, and they risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

Healthcare

5.9

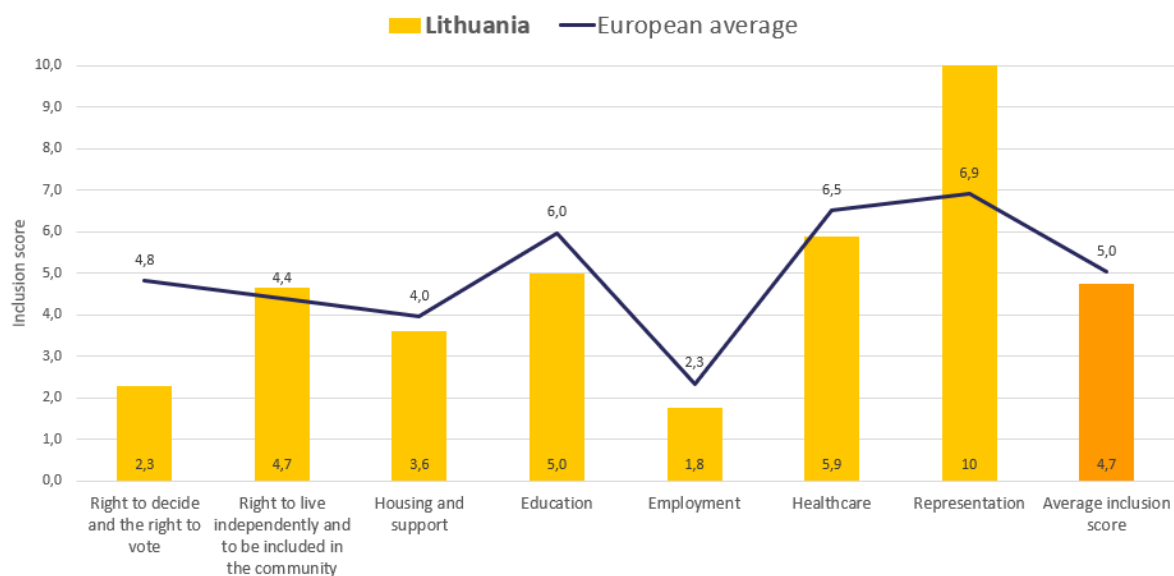
People with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare, some have a dentist.

Representation

10

People with intellectual disabilities are well represented in the national cross-disability organisation. Viltis receives government funding for their advocacy work.

“The law on legal capacity is under revision now. A new institution for supported decision-making is being created.”

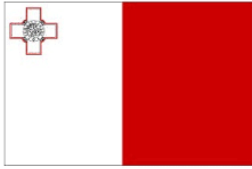


“Starting from 2024 all schools are obliged to accept pupils with disability by the address of residence regardless of their disability.”

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	*
Special education	4,000**
No education	600**
Larger institutions	5,830
Smaller institutions	250
Psychiatric hospitals	0

*No data available

**These numbers are estimations



Malta

5.7
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

4.6

Legal capacity can be partially removed, but people with intellectual disabilities are allowed to vote. It does limit the right to stand for elections.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

6.4

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in smaller institutions.

Housing and support

2.6

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family and there is little support. Almost no one lives in their own place.

Education

9.0

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to mainstream schools. Some of them still go to special schools.

Employment

4.0

Some people with an intellectual disability have a job on the open labour market.

Healthcare

8.8

People with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare.

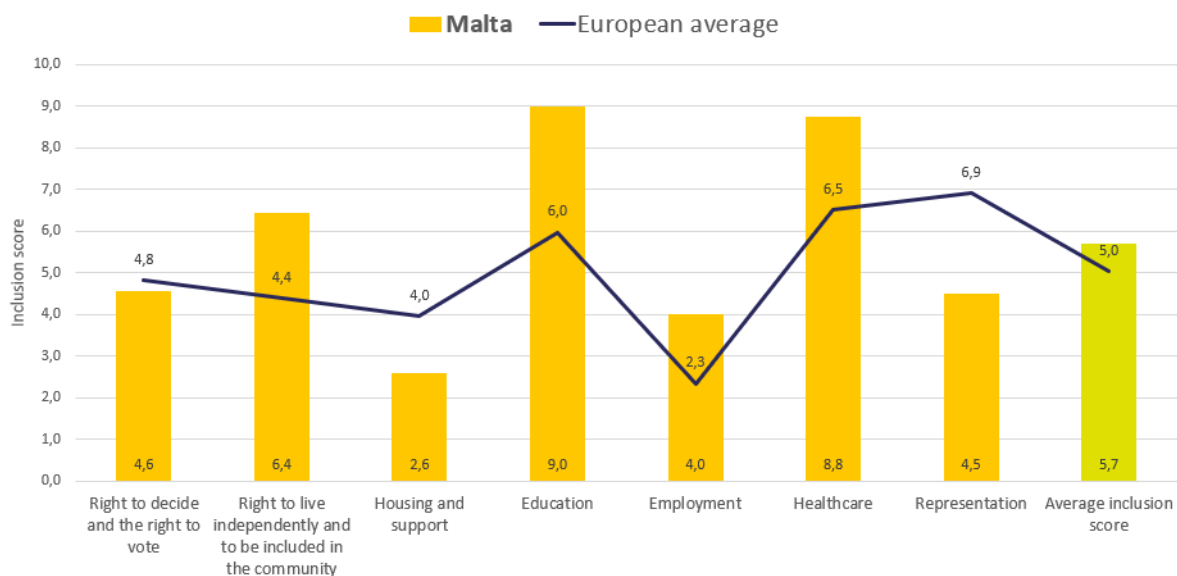
Representation

4.5

People with intellectual disabilities are represented within the national disability organisation.

Malta Federation of Organisations Persons with Disabilities does not receive government funding for their advocacy work.

“Unfortunately, we still have situations where children with intellectual disabilities are being referred to special schools.”



“People with intellectual disabilities are able to vote in elections. Unfortunately, though not all can do so on their own. Personal Assistance is not even accepted to support the person while filling up the ballot paper. We have a situation where persons with disabilities who need support with the ballot paper have to accept the support of the persons chosen by the political parties who monitor the election within the election premises. This means they are not allowed to vote in secrecy.”

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in

Mainstream education	4,228
Special education	307
No education	0
Larger institutions	95
Smaller institutions	163
Psychiatric hospitals	0

Additional notes:

Reported numbers are provided by the government of Malta as requested by our member organisation Malta Federation of Organisations Persons with Disabilities.



The Netherlands

4.0
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

5.3

Legal capacity can be fully removed, but people with intellectual disabilities are able to vote and stand for elections.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

1.8

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, some live in psychiatric hospitals and some live in smaller institutions.

Housing and support

5.2

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, few live in their own place.

Education

3.7

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, some receive no education and few go to mainstream schools.

Employment

1.8

Few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market, and they risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

Healthcare

5.5

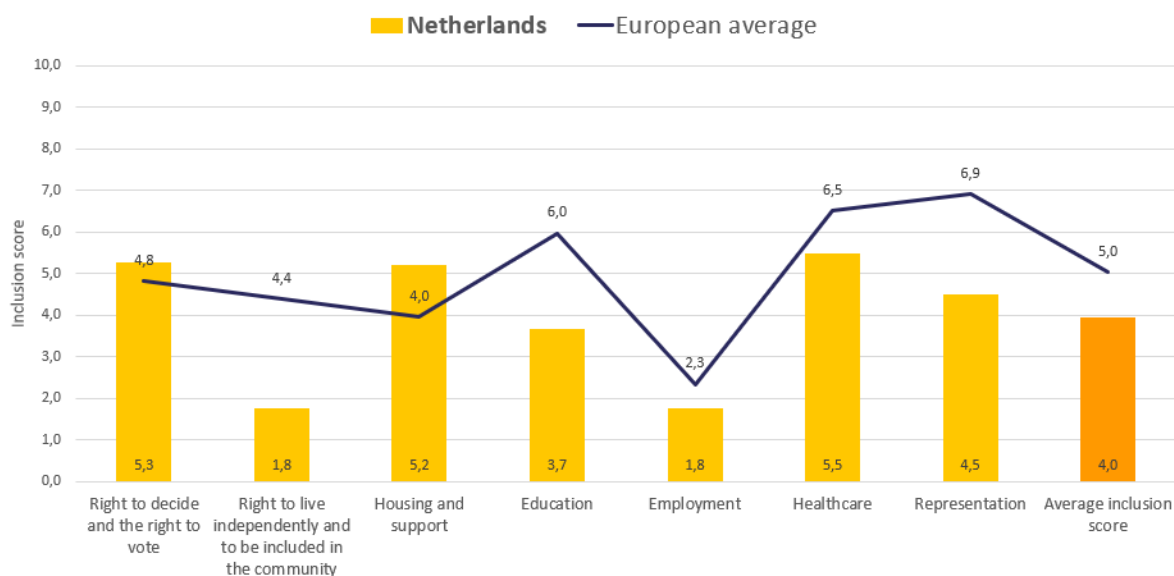
Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare.

Representation

4.5

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation. Inclusion Netherlands does not receive government funding for their advocacy work.

“Young people with intellectual disability work unpaid without a contract and are dependent on the care system.”



“It should be noted that people under guardianship have their legal capacity fully removed with this one exception: they have the legal right to vote. People with intellectual disabilities are not allowed to have support while voting. It is forbidden for fear of undue influence of the vote.”

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	750*
Special education	107,034
No education	7,389**
Larger institutions	100,225***
Smaller institutions	4,000***
Psychiatric hospitals	17,000***

*This is an estimation

**This includes all children who receive no education of which the vast majority have intellectual disabilities.

***Numbers of people in institutions below the age of 65



Norway

7.4
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

8.6

Legal capacity can be partially removed, but people with intellectual disabilities can vote and stand for elections. Voting is accessible.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

9.4

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in smaller institutions. None live in larger institutions or psychiatric hospitals.

Housing and support

6.6

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, they receive little support. Some live in their own place.

Education

6.7

Some children with intellectual disabilities go to mainstream school, some go to special schools.

Employment

1.8

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market, and they risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

Healthcare

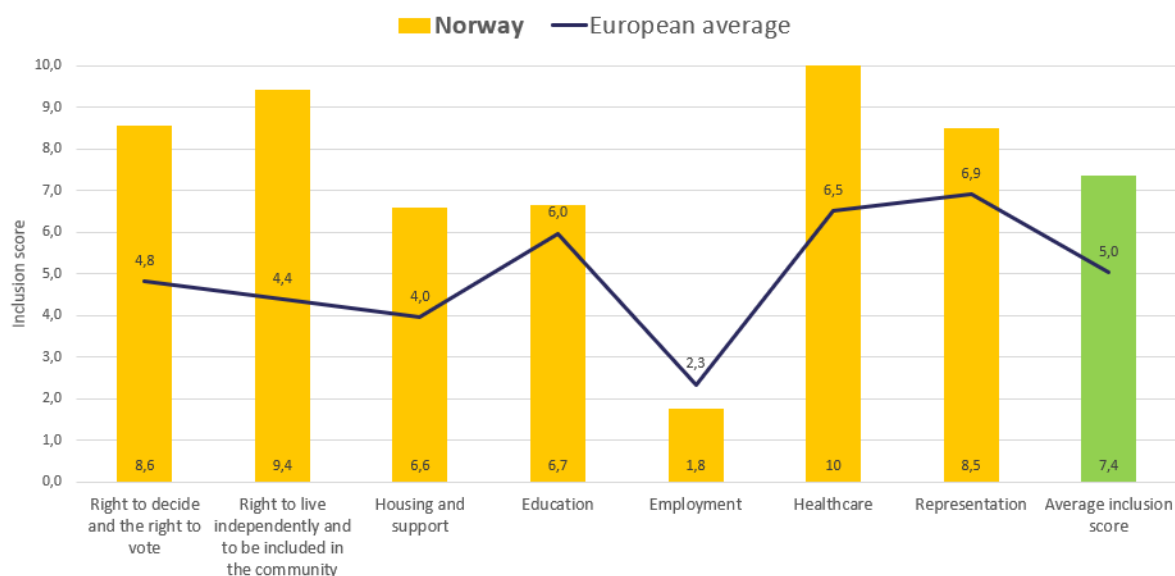
10

All people with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare. Easy-to-read information on healthcare is available.

Representation

8.5

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation. Norsk Forbund for Utviklingshemmede receives government funding for their advocacy work.



“Support in community is in line with the law and has been for the past 30 years.”

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	2,500*
Special education	2,500*
No education	0
Larger institutions	0
Smaller institutions	10,000*
Psychiatric hospitals	0

*These are estimations



Portugal

4.3
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

3.4

Legal capacity can be partially removed, this can restrict the right to vote and the right to stand for elections.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

5.5

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live in smaller institutions, few live in larger institutions or psychiatric hospitals.

Housing and support

1.8

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family and they receive little support. Few live in their own place.

Education

9.3

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to mainstream schools, few go to special schools.

Employment

3.3

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market. They do not risk losing their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

Healthcare

6.1

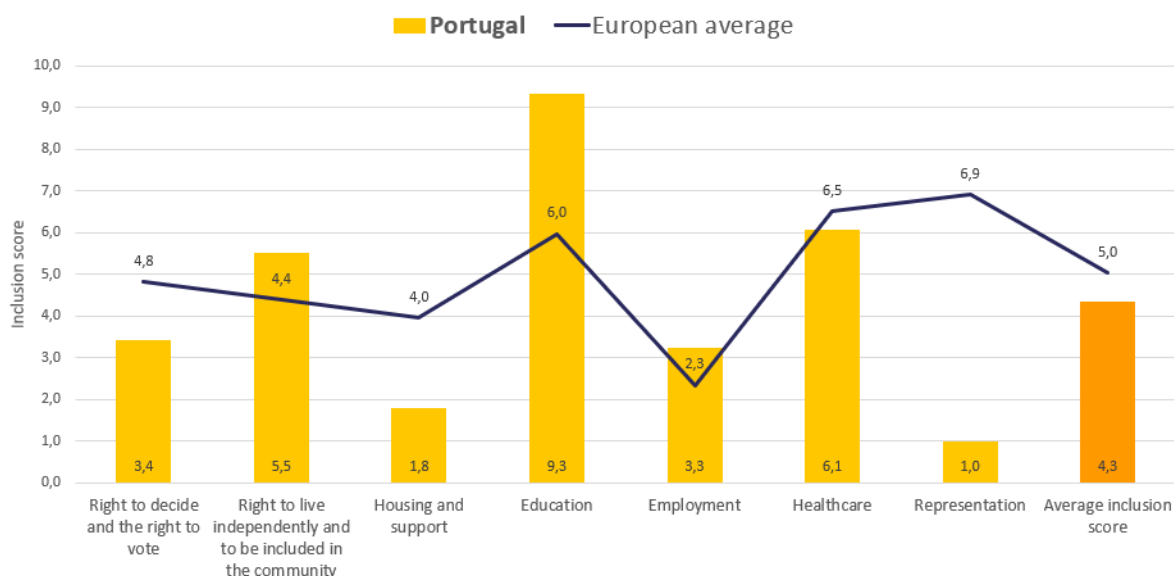
Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare, there is no easy-to-read information on healthcare available.

Representation

1.0

People with intellectual disabilities are not represented in the national cross-disability organisation. Fenacerci does not receive government funding for their advocacy work.

“People with intellectual disabilities have access to healthcare, but it does not mean that they actually get it.”



“Although statistics are important, they may sometimes be misleading. We need to bring additional information to the table. It is true that close to all children and youth at school age are registered at mainstreaming school. That does not mean that inclusive education is happening. Full implementation of Decree-Law 54/2018 is only possible if we have a higher student's reduction in the classrooms, a reduction of teaching and non-teaching hours, and a specific training for teachers provided by trainers with firsthand knowledge of inclusive teaching methodologies and tools (and not a theoretical overload transmitted on weekends).”

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	78,000*
Special education	2,800*
No education	0
Larger institutions	**
Smaller institutions	**
Psychiatric hospitals	**

*There are estimations for all children with disabilities

**No data available, latest data available (2021) states that 7025 people with disabilities were living in institutions but unclear what the divide is between the different options.



Romania

4.1
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

4.2

Legal capacity can be partially removed. People with intellectual disabilities are allowed to vote, but there are many obstacles in place.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

2.7

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, some live in psychiatric hospitals.

Housing and support

4.2

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family and they receive little support. Few live in their own place.

Education

5.0

Most children go to special schools, some go to mainstream schools.

Healthcare

3.8

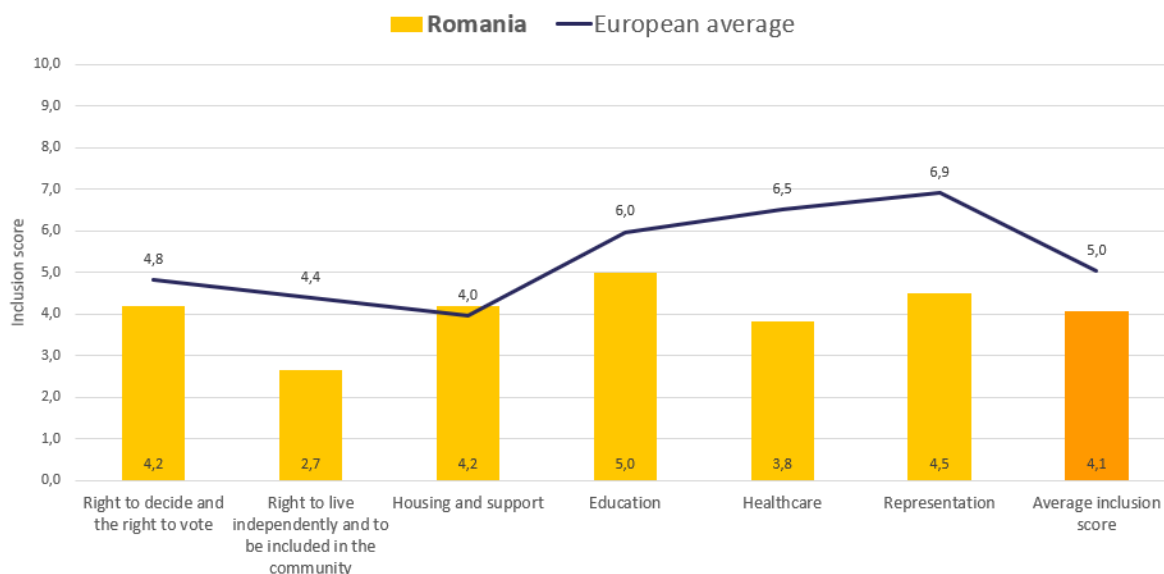
People with intellectual disabilities have a general practitioner, but only few have access to other types of healthcare.

Representation

4.5

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national disability organisation. Ceva de Spus does not receive government funding for their advocacy work.

“There are many cases of abuse, violence, forced abortion or interdiction of abortion, especially in institutions. I know this from people who got out of the institutions, and they confessed to me. Unfortunately, most of them are not recorded.”



“Politicians have to respect [the CRPD](#) because it is written clearly that every person has the right to live in the community and to have access to services. Romanian politicians don’t respect the CRPD, and they want to keep people segregated in institutions. Every year around 1,500 people die in institutions.”¹²

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in

Mainstream education	*
Special education	*
No education	*
Larger institutions	12,000
Smaller institutions	500
Psychiatric hospitals	*

*No data available

Additional notes:

The indicator on employment has been left out as there was no data available, because of this the country average inclusion score might not be accurate.

It is also unclear if people with intellectual disabilities who have had their legal capacity fully removed are able to stand for elections.

¹² Self-Advocate Elisabeta Moldovan for Inclusion Europe, 2022, [“Opening Speech at Europe in Action to End Segregation conference”](#)



Scotland

(United Kingdom)

6.7

out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be fully removed, but people with intellectual disabilities are able to vote and stand for elections.

6.0

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in smaller institutions.

5.7

Housing and support

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family and they receive little support. Some live in their own place.

7.8

Education

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to mainstream schools, but still many go to special schools.

7.0

Employment

Very few people with an intellectual disability have a job on the open labour market and they risk to lose their disability benefits when earning their own salary.

1.8

Healthcare

People with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare and easy-to-read information is available.

8.5

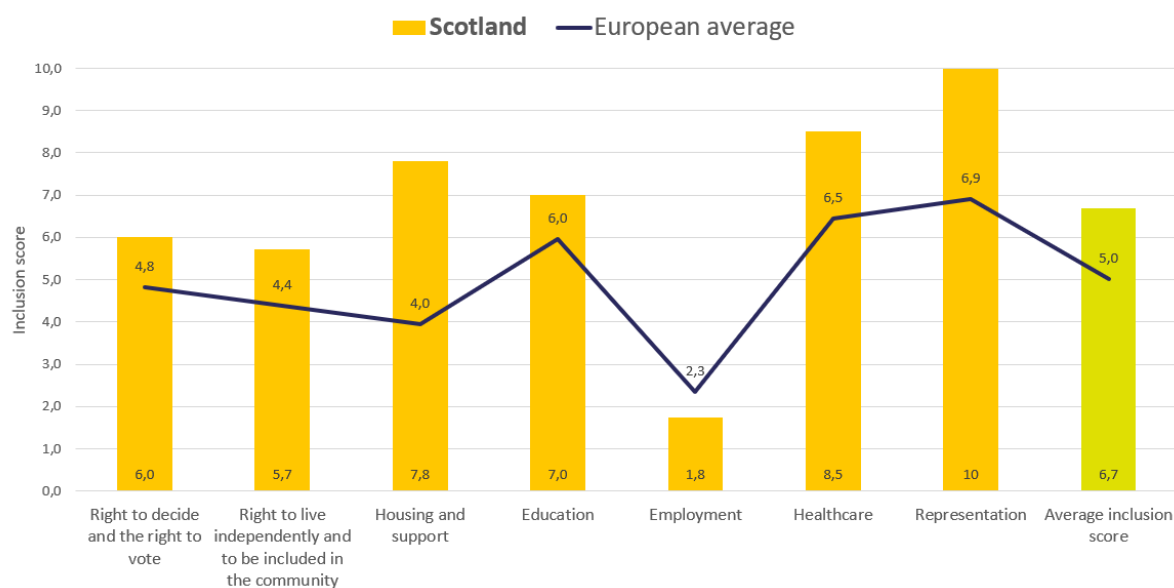
Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are well represented within disability organisations.

10

Enable Scotland receives government funding for their advocacy work.

“People cannot work more than 16 hours before there is an impact on their benefits.”



“There is access to health services, but [...] there remain significant health inequalities with people with learning disabilities living on average 20 years less than the rest of the population and twice as likely to die of a preventable illness.”

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	11,789
Special education	4,587
No education	0
Larger institutions	300
Smaller institutions	12,000
Psychiatric hospitals	75

Additional notes:

The indicator on representation is changed to better fit the national context of Scotland as it is part of the United Kingdom.



Slovakia

4.7
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

4.7

Legal capacity can be partially removed, and this limits the right to stand for elections. People with intellectual disabilities are able to vote, but there is no easy-to-read information available.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

2.4

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, few live in smaller institutions.

Housing and support

2.6

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, and they receive little support. Few live in their own place.

Education

5.3

Most children go to special schools, few go to mainstream schools and few receive no education.

Employment

3.3

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market. They do not risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

Healthcare

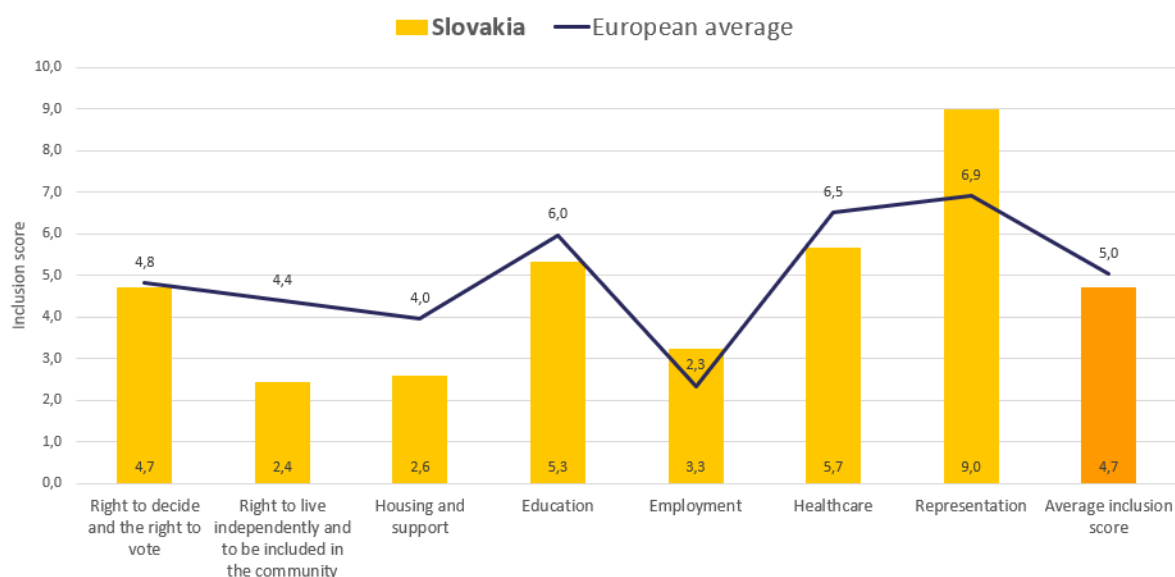
5.7

Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare, some have a physiotherapist.

Representation

9.0

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation. Inclusion Slovakia receives government funding for their advocacy work.



“By the law there should be no children without education. However, we know there are some that do not attend any school and are educated just for few hours a week at home or at specialised institutions.”

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	*
Special education	*
No education	*
Larger institutions	*
Smaller institutions	*
Psychiatric hospitals	*

*No data available

Additional notes:

There was very little information on the indicator of ‘right to live independently and to be included in the community’. We had to make an estimation of how the division would be between larger and smaller institutions.



Slovenia

4.3
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

2.1

Legal capacity can be partially removed, this limits the right to vote and stand for elections.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

3.4

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live in smaller institutions, some live in larger institutions.

Housing and support

3.4

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, they receive little support. Few live in their own place.

Education

5.3

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, few go to mainstream schools.

Employment

3.3

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market. They do not risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

Healthcare

7.8

Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare.

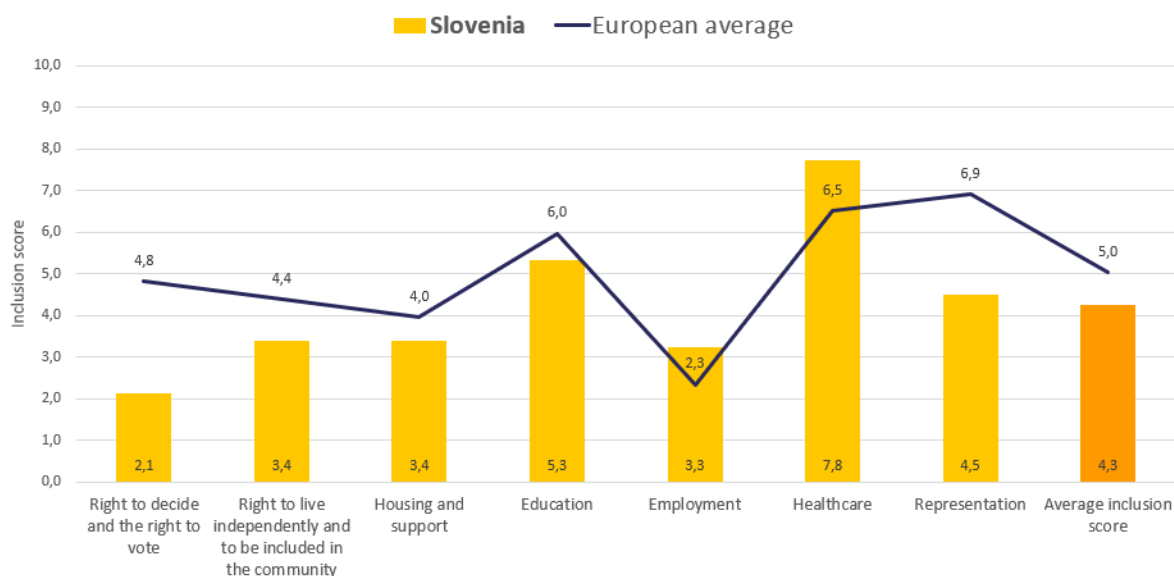
Representation

4.5

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation. Zveza Sožitje does not receive government funding for their advocacy work.

"Maximising independence and autonomy for people with intellectual disabilities is crucial for them to have a good quality of life."¹³

¹³ Zveza Sožitje, 2023, "[Odraslo obdobje](#)"



"Attitudes towards people with intellectual disabilities in Slovenia are changing. They are no longer hidden from public view and are more frequently featured in the media. The process of deinstitutionalisation is one of the main steps towards active citizenship of people with intellectual disabilities."¹⁴

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	5
Special education	1,355
No education	0
Larger institutions	733
Smaller institutions	715
Psychiatric hospitals	5

¹⁴ Erasmus+ project Time@net, "Raziskava na nadnacionalni ravni na področju vključevanja mladih z motnjami v duševnem razvoju v izobraževanje in delo"



Spain

5.5
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

8.6

Legal capacity can be partially removed, but people with intellectual disabilities have the right to vote and to stand for elections.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

3.7

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, few live in smaller institutions and psychiatric hospitals.

Housing and support

3.6

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, few live in their own place.

Education

8.3

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to mainstream schools, few go to special schools.

Employment

2.5

Few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market.

Healthcare

3.6

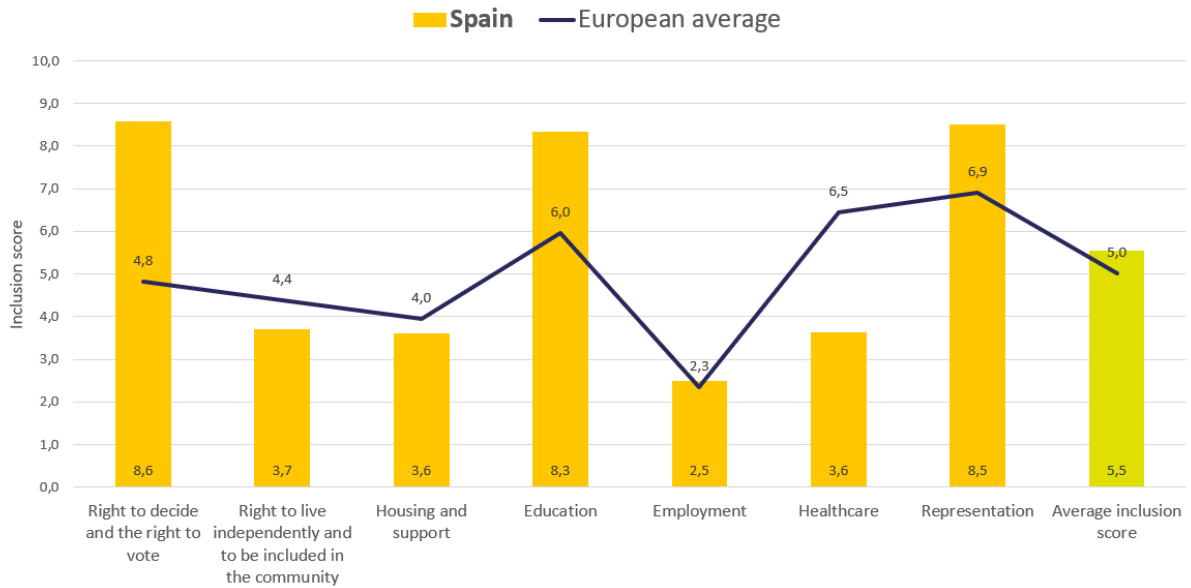
Most people with intellectual disabilities have a general practitioner, only few have a dentist or access to women's health. There is no easy-to-read information on healthcare available.

Representation

8.5

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation. Plena inclusión receives government funding for their advocacy work.

“A Spanish deinstitutionalisation strategy has recently been published, and the government is carrying out pilot projects on innovation in deinstitutionalisation. Plena inclusión has a project called 'My home: a life in community'.”



“Plena inclusión and the Central Electoral Board have promoted cognitive accessibility in polling stations. The Spanish Centre for Cognitive Accessibility has transferred polling station manuals to Easy to Read.”

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	186,000
Special education	37,000
No education	0
Larger institutions	31,482
Smaller institutions	*
Psychiatric hospitals	*

*No data available



Sweden

7.2
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

8.6

Legal capacity can be partially removed, but people with intellectual disabilities can vote and stand for elections. There is easy-to-read information on elections available.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

8.4

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in smaller institutions.

Housing and support

7.6

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, some live in their own place.

Education

5.3

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, few go to mainstream schools.

Employment

1.8

Few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market, and they risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

Healthcare

10

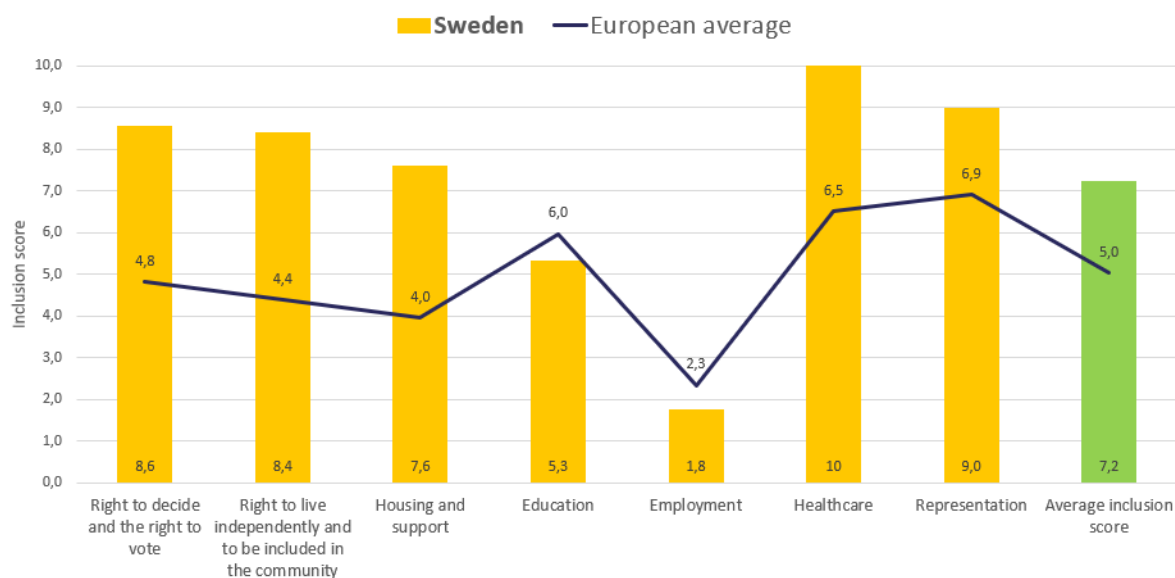
People with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare and easy-to-read information on healthcare is available.

Representation

9.0

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation. FUB receives government funding for their advocacy work.

“In theory and by law, people with intellectual disabilities have the same right to healthcare as anyone else in Sweden. Yet statistics show that people with intellectual disabilities are often underdiagnosed and do not receive adequate care.”



“Persons who are under legal guardianship have had the right to vote - with no limitations - since 1989. However, voter participation is still low compared to general population. But it has been proven that targeted interventions (study circles, easy to read information from the major political parties) can significantly increase voter participation among people with intellectual disabilities.”

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	1,700
Special education	15,300
No education	0
Larger institutions	0
Smaller institutions	30,000
Psychiatric hospitals	50



Switzerland

5.1
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

4.9

Legal capacity can be fully removed and this can limit the right to vote. There is easy-to-read information on elections available.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

2.8

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, some live in smaller institutions, few live in psychiatric hospitals. There is no plan to close institutions.

Housing and support

4.2

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, and they receive little support. Few live in their own place.

Education

5.3

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, some go to mainstream schools.

Employment

1.8

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market.

Healthcare

7.8

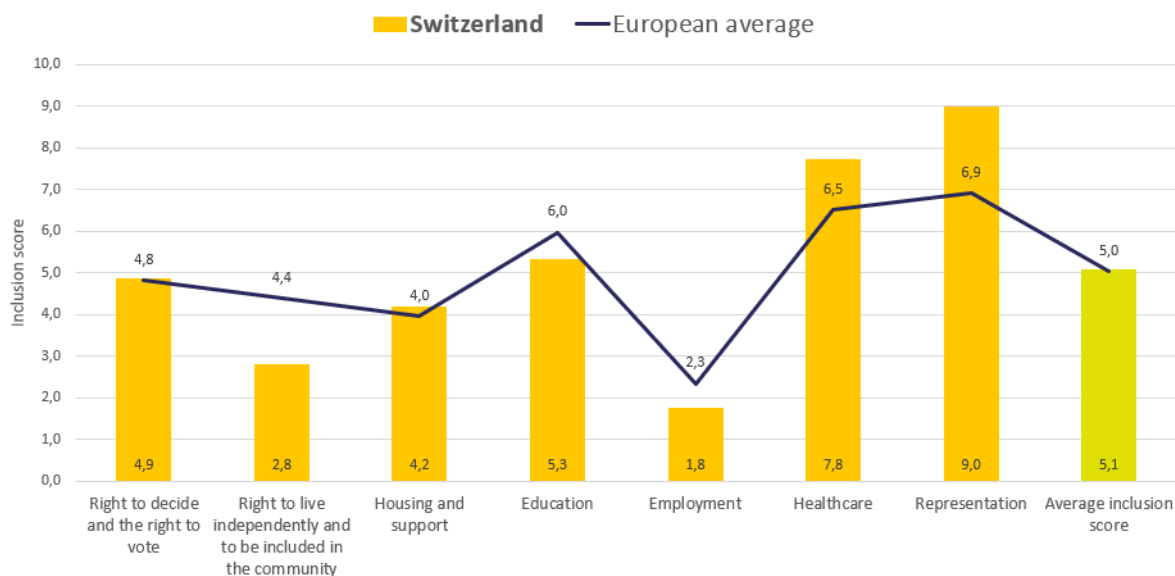
People with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare. There is no easy-to-read information on healthcare available.

Representation

9.0

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation. Insieme Switzerland receives government funding for their advocacy work.

“It really depends on the person. Some people don't have the right to vote (approximately 14,000 out of 60,000 adults with an intellectual disability in Switzerland) and others don't receive their voting documents (because families or institutions don't think they can vote).”



"In order to be able to work in the primary labour market, people with cognitive impairments are dependent on jobs with activities that are adapted to their professional skills. Many jobs with simple tasks have disappeared from the Swiss economy in recent decades. However, they still exist in some sectors such as agriculture, catering, housekeeping and administration."¹⁵

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	3,000
Special education	12,000
No education	0
Larger institutions	13,000
Smaller institutions	12,000
Psychiatric hospitals	300

¹⁵ Insieme Switzerland, 2023, "[Arbeitswelt – Arbeiten im Ersten Arbeitsmarkt](#)"



Ukraine

3.3

out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

1.0

Legal capacity can be fully removed, and this can limit the right to vote and the right to stand for elections. There is no easy-to-read information on elections available.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

3.3

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, few live in smaller institutions and psychiatric hospitals.

Housing and support

2.6

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their families, and they receive little support. Few live in their own place.

Education

3.7

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, some children go to mainstream schools and some receive no education.

Employment

3.3

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market. They do not risk to lose their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

Healthcare

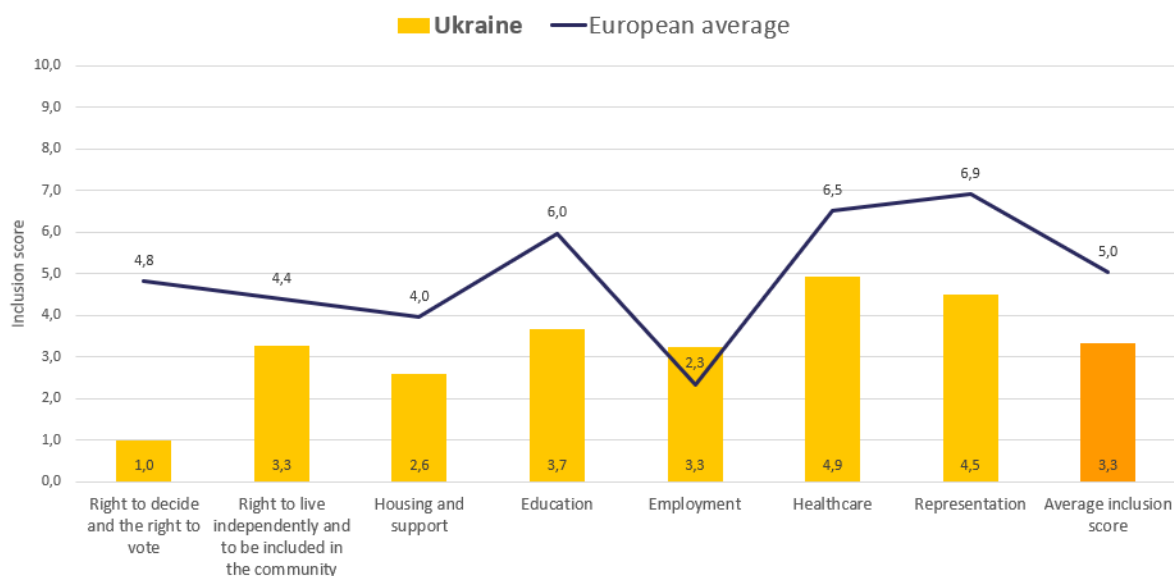
4.9

People with intellectual disabilities have access to a general practitioner, but only some have a dentist or physiotherapist.

Representation

4.5

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation. VGO Coalition does not receive government funding for their advocacy work.



“Ukraine has no money for recovery, it will rely on international funds. International donors will share responsibility for how the money is spent. We don’t want to see any new people go into institutions. They should be able to live with their families, or to have homes of their own. Do not use recovery money for institutions, but for support to independent living.”¹⁶

Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in	
Mainstream education	2,000*
Special education	10,000
No education	1,000
Larger institutions	20,000**
Smaller institutions	100**
Psychiatric hospitals	1,000**

*This includes all children with disabilities in mainstream education

**These numbers are estimations and include people with psychosocial disabilities

¹⁶ Raisa Kravchenko (Djerela, VGO Coalition) for Inclusion Europe, 2022, [“Speech at Europe in Action to End Segregation conference”](#)

Part III

Methodology

This chapter explains what questions we asked in the survey, and how we calculated the scores of each indicator.

The survey

The survey consisted of 22 questions.

Most of these questions were multiple-choice with the option to add comments if necessary.

We scored answers to these questions on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is the worst possible result, and 10 is the best.

The average value scored for each question shows the value for relevant inclusion indicator.

We value some things more than others. This means some questions have more weight in their scoring than some other questions in the same category.

For example, we think respecting the right to vote carries more value than providing accessible information about voting. A country where people with intellectual disabilities are allowed to vote but there is no easy-to-read material available would score higher than a country where people with intellectual disabilities are not allowed to vote but there are easy-to-read materials available.

We explain which questions carry more weight every time this is relevant.

The average score of inclusion for a country is calculated by averaging the scores of all the indicators.

Right to decide and right to vote

The indicator on right to decide and right to vote included 4 questions:

1. We asked what the law says about the removal of legal capacity.
 - Countries that do not remove legal capacity from people with intellectual disabilities get maximum points.
2. We asked if people with intellectual disabilities have the right to vote.
 - Countries where people with intellectual disabilities have the right to vote regardless of their legal capacity status and voting is accessible get maximum points.
3. We asked if people with intellectual disabilities have the right to stand for elections.
 - Countries where people with intellectual disabilities have the right to stand for elections regardless of their legal capacity status get maximum points.
4. We asked if there is easy-to-read information on elections available.
 - Countries that provide easy-to-read information on elections get maximum points.

Questions 1-3 were weighted 2 times heavier than question 4 when calculating the indicator score on 'right to decide and the right to vote'.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

The indicator on right to live independently and to be included in the community has 4 questions:

1. We asked how many adults with intellectual disabilities are living in larger institutions, smaller institutions, and psychiatric hospitals¹⁷. Our member

¹⁷ See page 7 for explanation.

organisations were asked to give their answers on a scale from: all, most, some, few, none.

- Countries where adults with intellectual disabilities are not institutionalised in larger institutions and psychiatric hospitals get maximum points.
2. We also asked for the precise number of adults in each type of education, if this data is available to our member organisations.
 3. We asked if there is a national plan for deinstitutionalisation.
 - Countries that have a plan get maximum points.
 4. We asked where adults with intellectual disabilities who live with family move to when their family member can no longer take care of them. The options included: moving to an institution, becoming homeless, moving in with another family member, or there is a plan to live independently.
 - Countries where adults with intellectual disabilities have a plan to live independently after family members can no longer take care of them get maximum points.

Questions 1 and 2 were combined and were weighted 4 times heavier and question 4 weighted 2 times heavier, than question 3 when calculating the indicator score on 'right to live independently and to be included in the community'.

It must be noted that the question regarding plans of deinstitutionalisation did not account for the quality of the plan, or whether the government follows it.

Housing and support

The indicator on housing and support included 2 questions:

1. We asked if adults with intellectual disabilities who do not live in institutional settings are living with their family or are living in their own place. Our member organisations were asked to give their answers on a scale from: all, most, some, few, none.

- Countries where adults with intellectual disabilities mostly live in their own place get maximum points.
2. We asked if parents get support from the government when they find out that their child has a disability.
 - Countries that provide (sufficient) support to parents when they find out that their child has a disability get maximum points.

Question 1 is weighted 4 times heavier than question 2 when calculating the indicator score on housing and support.

It is important to note we did not include questions on support other than question 2.

We plan to include more questions on support in future Inclusion indicators reports.

Education

The indicator on education included 2 questions:

1. We asked if children with intellectual disabilities (6-15 years old) go to mainstream education, special education, or if they receive no education. Our member organisations were asked to give their answers on a scale from: all, most, some, few, none.
 - Countries where children with intellectual disabilities are all going to mainstream education, no one is going to special education, and no one has no education, receive maximum points.
2. We also asked for the precise number of children in each type of education, if this data is available to our member organisations.

The answers of these two questions were considered together when calculating the indicator score on education.

It is important to note we did not include a question on the quality of education or the support that children with intellectual disabilities receive in mainstream or special education.

We only looked at the type of schools children with intellectual disabilities go to.

This means the score does not reflect if children are getting good education or if they are receiving the support they need.

This might be included in future Inclusion indicators reports.

Employment

The indicator on employment included 2 questions:

1. We asked how many adults with an intellectual disability have a job on the open labour market and are earning their own salary. Member organisations were asked to give their answer in a percentage.
 - Countries where the employment rate of adults with intellectual disabilities comes close to the overall employment rate in that country get maximum points.
2. We asked if people with intellectual disabilities risk to lose their disability benefits when they start earning their own salary.
 - Countries where people with intellectual disabilities do not risk losing disability benefits when they start earning salary get maximum points.

Question 1 is weighted 3 times heavier than question 2.

Healthcare

The indicator on healthcare included 2 questions:

1. We asked if people with intellectual disabilities have access to different healthcare services: general practitioner, dentist, women's health, physiotherapy. Our member organisations were asked to give their answers on a scale from: all, most, some, few, none.

- Countries where people with intellectual disabilities have access to all these types of healthcare services get maximum points.
2. We asked if there is easy-to-read information on healthcare available.
 - Countries which provide easy-to-read information on healthcare get maximum points.

Question 1 weighted 3 times heavier than question 2 when calculating the indicator score on healthcare.

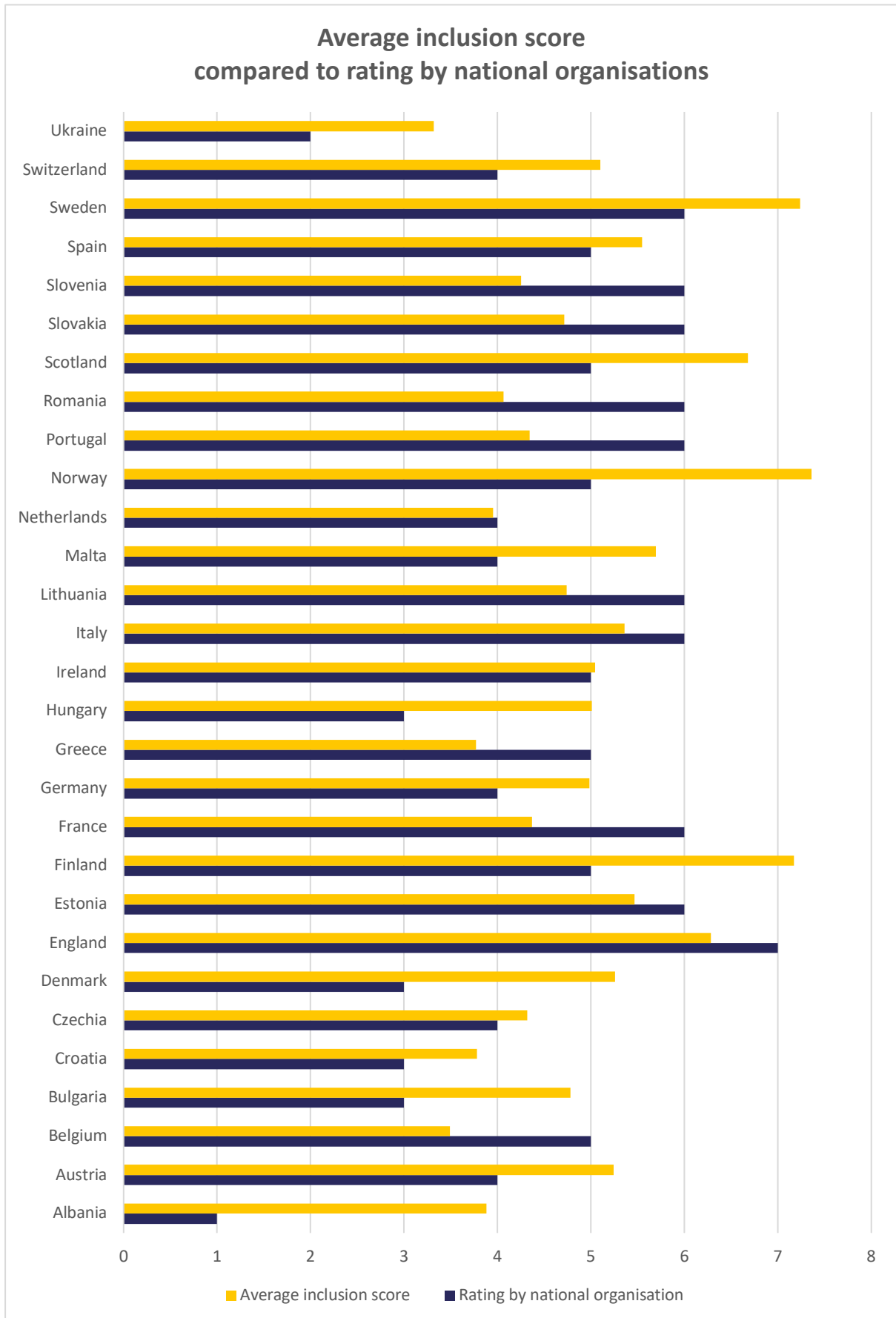
Representation

The indicator on representation included 2 questions:

1. We asked if people with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation: Organisation representing people with intellectual disabilities is a member of national cross-disability organisation, or a person with intellectual disability is on the board of national disability organisation.
 - Countries where both representative organisation is member of the national cross-disability organisation, and person with intellectual disability is on the board of the national cross-disability organisation get maximum points.
2. We asked if our member organisation receives government money for advocacy work.
 - Countries where our member organisation receives government funding for their advocacy work get maximum points.

The scores of the two questions were averaged when calculating the indicator score on representation.

Annex





RIGHT TO
DECIDE
AND RIGHT TO
VOTE

RIGHT TO LIVE INDEPENDENTLY
AND TO BE
INCLUDED IN THE COMMUNITY



HOUSING AND SUPPORT

EDUCATION



EMPLOYMENT

HEALTHCARE



REPRESENTATION