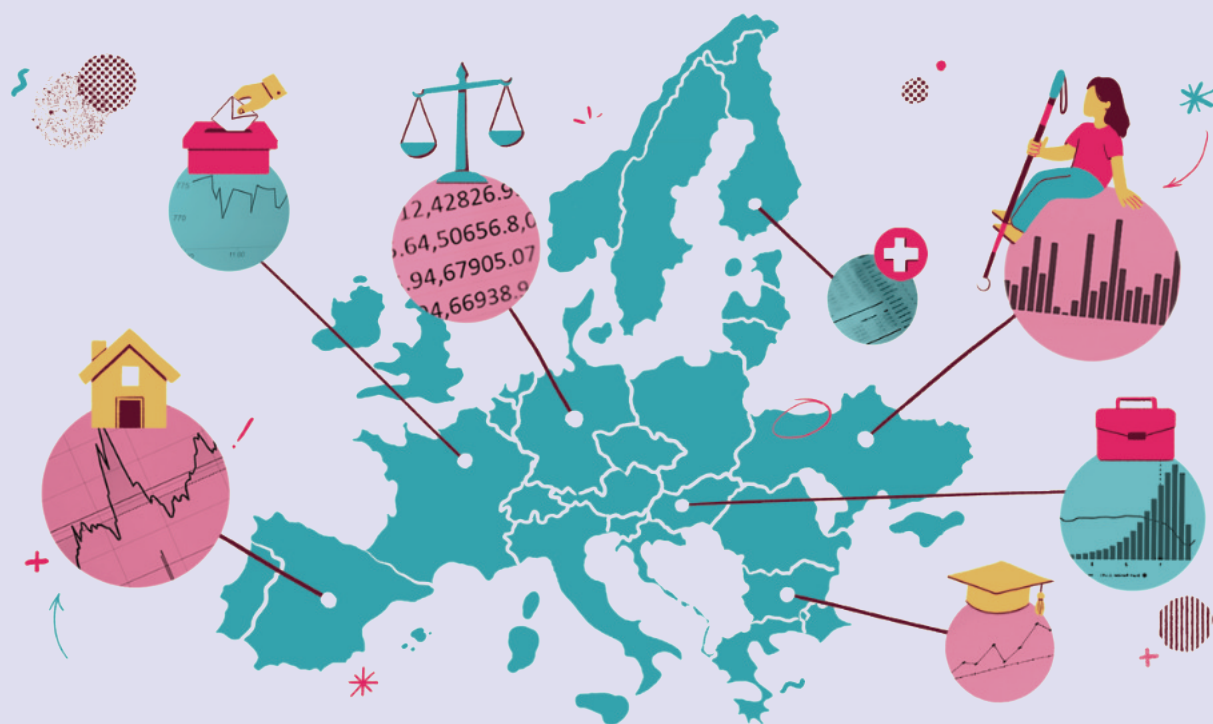


Inclusion indicators 2024

Rights and inclusion of people with intellectual disabilities in 31 European countries



Inclusion indicators 2024

**Rights and inclusion of
people with intellectual disabilities
in 31 European countries**

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Ambitions. Rights. Belonging.



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the European Union**

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

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

The rights of people with intellectual disabilities must be respected.

Everywhere.

All the time.

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

This means they are limiting or denying their rights.

Choosing to keep harmful and outdated laws, policies, and practice.

Governments, too, fail to collect and provide information to describe the situation of people with intellectual disabilities and their families.

They cannot even answer the question: What does your country look like when it comes to rights and inclusion of people with intellectual disabilities and families?

This is where Inclusion indicators come in.

Inclusion indicators show what Europe looks like for 20 million people with intellectual disabilities and their families.

They provide comparable information about rights and inclusion in European countries.

Part 1

Inclusion indicators

Inclusion indicators show data about the rights and inclusion of people with intellectual disabilities and their families in 31 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;
- Compare different countries;
- See an overall picture of the situation in Europe.

Anyone can use Inclusion indicators to call on their government or the EU to do better for people with intellectual disabilities and their families.

How we collect Inclusion indicators data

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

We asked them 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.

What's new in 2024

We collected this data for the first time in 2023, when we had data from 29 countries, including 23 members of the European Union.

In 2024, **we have data for 31 countries** (including 24 EU members).

- Iceland and Poland are included for the first time.
- For 21 countries, we have new data from the survey.
- For 10 countries, our members told us nothing changed from last year.

We changed some of the questions compared to last year, based on what we learned making the first report.

- **That is why we don't directly compare the scores from 2023 and 2024.**
- **If there is a big change between 2023 and 2024, it does not always mean that a lot has changed in that country. Sometimes it is because we asked some questions in a different way for 2024.**
- Every year, we aim to correct and update the data to achieve the most accurate representation of the situation in a country.

This year, **we also asked individual people with intellectual disabilities** to tell us what they think.

442 people replied to this survey, which was done in easy-to-read.

Their answers are part of this report, too.

Thank you to everyone who answered our surveys and helped us get all this data!

What does Europe look like, then?

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 the country.

442 people with intellectual disabilities from 18 countries give their views on 7 key issues.

This report highlights the experiences of people with intellectual disabilities from their perspective.

Inclusion Europe sent out a survey to our member organisations.

The survey was done in easy-to-read, in 12 languages.

Our members shared the survey with people with intellectual disabilities in their country.

The survey asked people with intellectual disabilities about their experience in the 7 topics of Inclusion indicators.

442 people from 18 different countries answered the survey.

Their accounts help to provide a better understanding of the situation in Europe.

To make this part of the report easier to understand, we use these words to say how many people answered in a certain way:

- **A small number** of people when it was 0-20% of responses.
- **Some** people for 21-40% responses.
- **Nearly half** of people for 41-50% responses.
- **Over half** of people for 51-60% responses.
- **Many** people for 61-80% responses.
- **Almost all** people for 81-100% responses.

The youngest person who responded to this survey was 16 years-old, and the oldest was 69.

Nearly half of respondents were women, and nearly half men. A small number of respondents did not want to say. On some topics, we will give a comparison between the answers by women and by men, to show gender inequalities.

The countries of people with intellectual disabilities who completed the survey

- Austria
- Belgium
- Estonia
- France
- Germany
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Lithuania
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Ukraine



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, they can vote and stand for elections if they wish to.

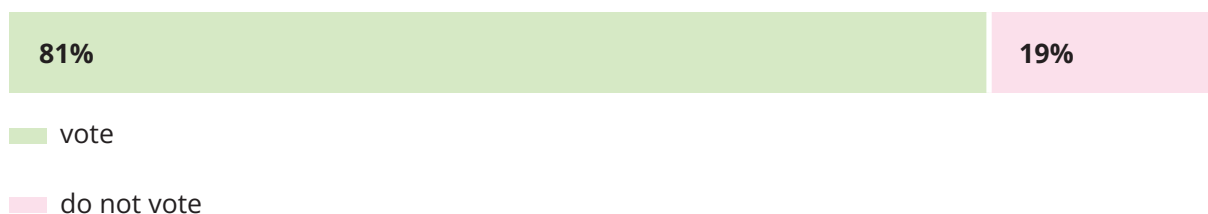
But it's far from being the same for many people with intellectual disabilities.

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

What people have to say

We asked if people vote in elections.

- Almost all people said they do vote.
- A small number of people said that they do not vote.



We asked people who do vote about which elections they vote in. It was possible to answer more than one type of election.

- Many people said they voted in local elections for their city/ town/ municipality/ commune.
- Over half of people said they voted in elections for their province/ region.
- Over half of people also said they voted in elections for their national parliament.
- Over half of people said that they voted in elections for the European Parliament.

We asked people who do vote what type of information and support they receive when voting. It was possible to answer more than one type.

- Some people said that they do not get information or support before the elections.
- Nearly half answered that they have access to easy- to-read and understand information.
- Some people said they have a support person that supports them at the polling station.
- A small number of respondents said they can vote online or by letter/ post.

We asked the people who do not vote if they would like to do so.

- Some people answered that they would like to vote if it was a possibility.
- Many people answered that they would not like to vote.

We asked the people who wish to vote, but can't, why they did not vote.

- A small number of people said they are not allowed to vote.
- Some people said they do get the support they need to vote.

We asked all respondents how important it is for them to vote from. They could answer from 0 (not important at all) to 10 (very important).

- 8 is the average answer, showing that voting is very important to people.

“It is important to make our voices heard.
We also want to be important.”

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

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

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

We looked into the number of adults with intellectual disabilities living in segregated “care” institutions, and what kind of institutions these are (larger institutions, “smaller” institutions, or psychiatric hospitals).

We also looked into how many adults with intellectual disabilities live in smaller care homes.

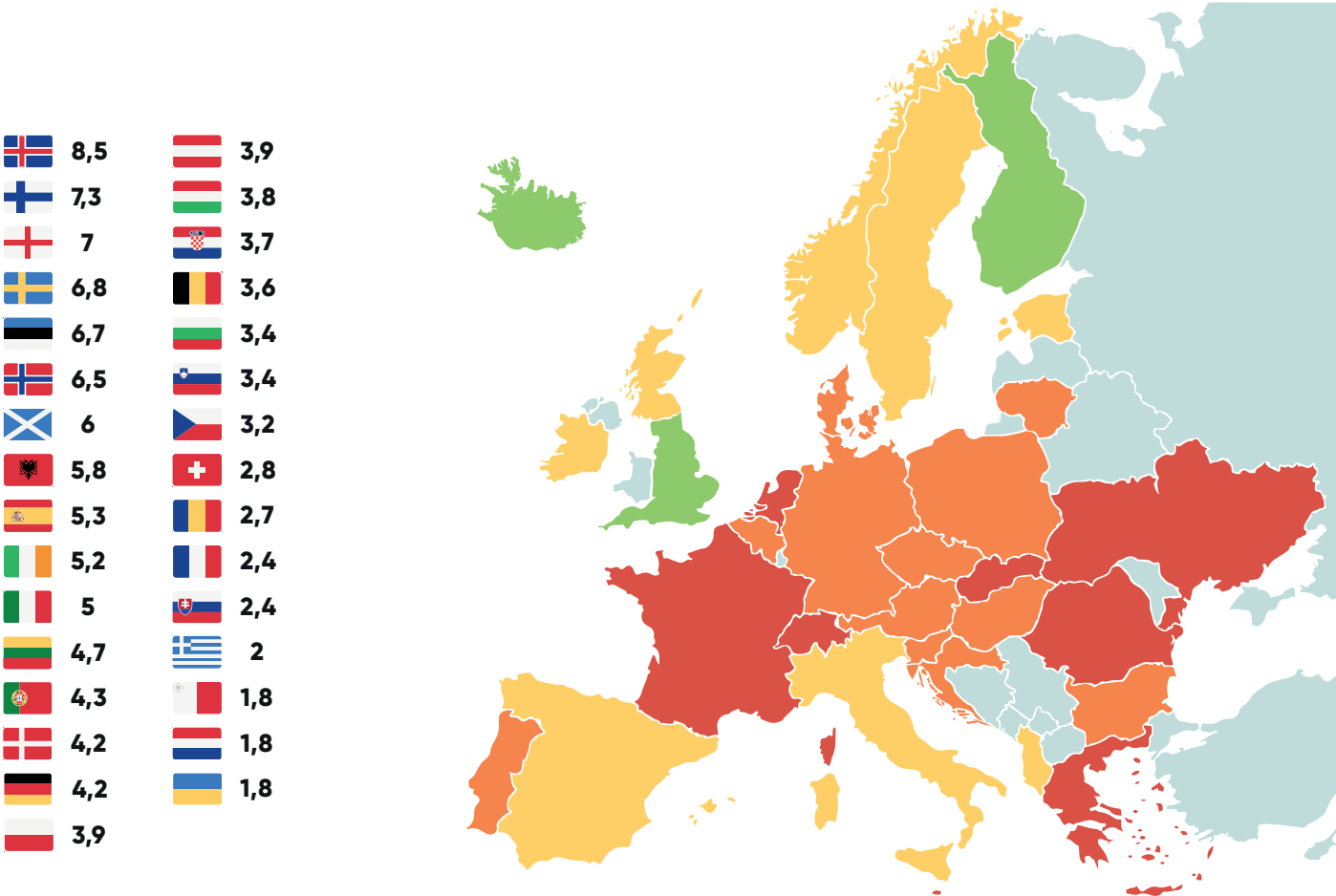
- 30 or more people is the number used to define a large institution.
- 10-29 people is used to describe a smaller institution.
- 9 and less people is the figure used to describe a smaller care home.

852,000 people with intellectual disabilities are in segregated “care” institutions where there are more than 10 people in one place.

107,000 people with intellectual disabilities are in small care homes.

Over 32,000 are placed in psychiatric hospitals.

12 countries do not have a plan to close their institutions.



Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Large institutions	674,741
Smaller institutions	178,152
Small care homes	107,334
Psychiatric hospitals	32,276

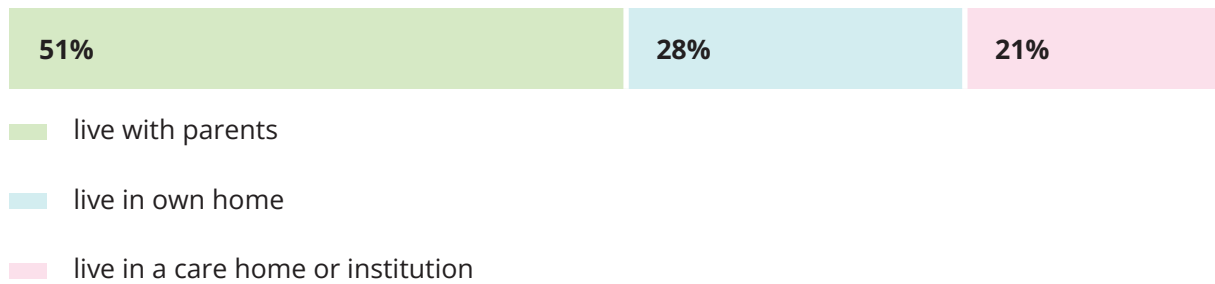
This is the sum of all reported numbers on people with intellectual disabilities living in institutions. Some of the answers were rough estimations and for some countries the data is missing. Some numbers are taken from 2023 data. The numbers of each country are in the country reports below.

*For explanations about the types of institutions, see methodology

What people have to say

We asked people where they live.

- Over half of participants said they live with their parents.
- Some people responded that they live in their own home.
- A small number of people responded that they live in a small care home (less than 10 people).
- A small number of people said they live in a medium sized institution (between 10-29 people).
- A small number of people replied that they live in a larger institution.



We asked if the respondents can come and go whenever they like in the place they live in.

- Many participants said yes.
- A small number of participants responded that they cannot.



“Inclusion and social awareness do not work well in Hungary. I feel that the Hungarian government discriminates against people with disabilities and other minorities. They do not help substantially. There is little support.”

“I do not feel included in my community.”

(Spain)

“I would like there to be people to accompany me to go out instead of my parents.”

(Spain)

Housing and support

Most adults in Europe expect to live in their own place (whether rented or owned) with the people they choose (family, friends, or with no one at all).

It is very different for adults with intellectual disabilities. Most are living with their parents, whether they chose to or not. (Hundreds of thousands are also in institutions, as shown above.)

Many people with intellectual disabilities and families do not get disability support. This means family members serve as disability support providers, instead of being just a family. Family members acting as informal carers often receive no money for this work.¹

This indicator is about housing situations of people with intellectual disabilities.

It also asks about access to disability support, and about its quality.

This indicator also asks if disability benefits go directly to the person with an intellectual disability.

¹ 2022 [EU Guidance on Independent Living and Inclusion in the Community.pdf \(2\).pdf](#)

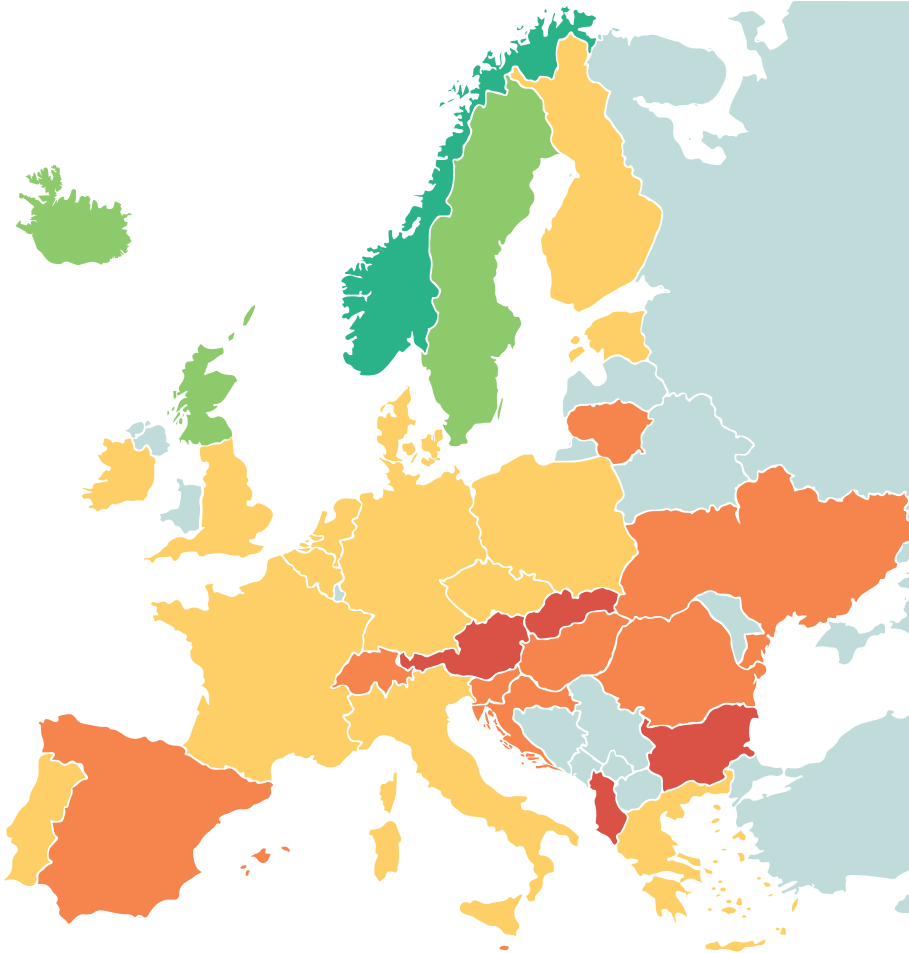
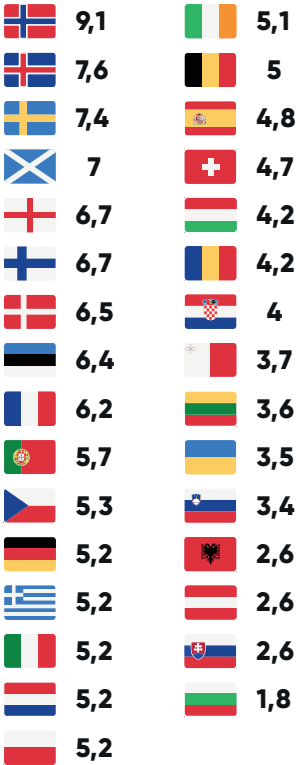
In 19 countries most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their parents.

In 27 countries few or no adults with intellectual disabilities live in their own place.

In 27 countries people with intellectual disabilities are likely to have to move into an institution after their parents can no longer look after them.

In 9 countries, disability benefits do not directly go to the person with an intellectual disability.

In 7 countries there is no mechanism to assess quality of services.



Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities

Living with family	236,250
Living in own home	30,090
Homeless	15,055

What people have to say

Over half of participants said they live with their parents.

The average age of the people who responded that they live with their parents was 35 years old.

- The youngest person who answered that they lived with their parents is 16 years old.
- The oldest person who answered that they live with their parents is 65 years old.

We asked people with intellectual disabilities who provides support to them. It was possible to choose more than one answer.

- Many people said their family members give them support.
- Some said service providers give them support.
- A small number answered that no one supports them.

We asked people with intellectual disabilities if they can choose who supports them.

- Many people responded yes, they can choose who supports them.
- Some people responded no, they cannot choose who supports them.



“I would like to decide more things for myself and have a life like other people.

To have support-people who explain to me what I don't understand in order to decide.”

(Spain)

“Personal assistants also help me. Parents too. But some of my friends don't have assistants”.

(Slovakia)

“My mother supports me in everything. No one helps my mother who has to work a lot and at the same time support me with everything.”

(Spain)

Education

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

Many children with intellectual disabilities often attend 'special education' schools where they are segregated from other children.

For this indicator, we asked if children with intellectual disabilities are going to mainstream schools, special schools, or if they are not in school at all.

We also asked if countries have a national strategy for inclusive education.

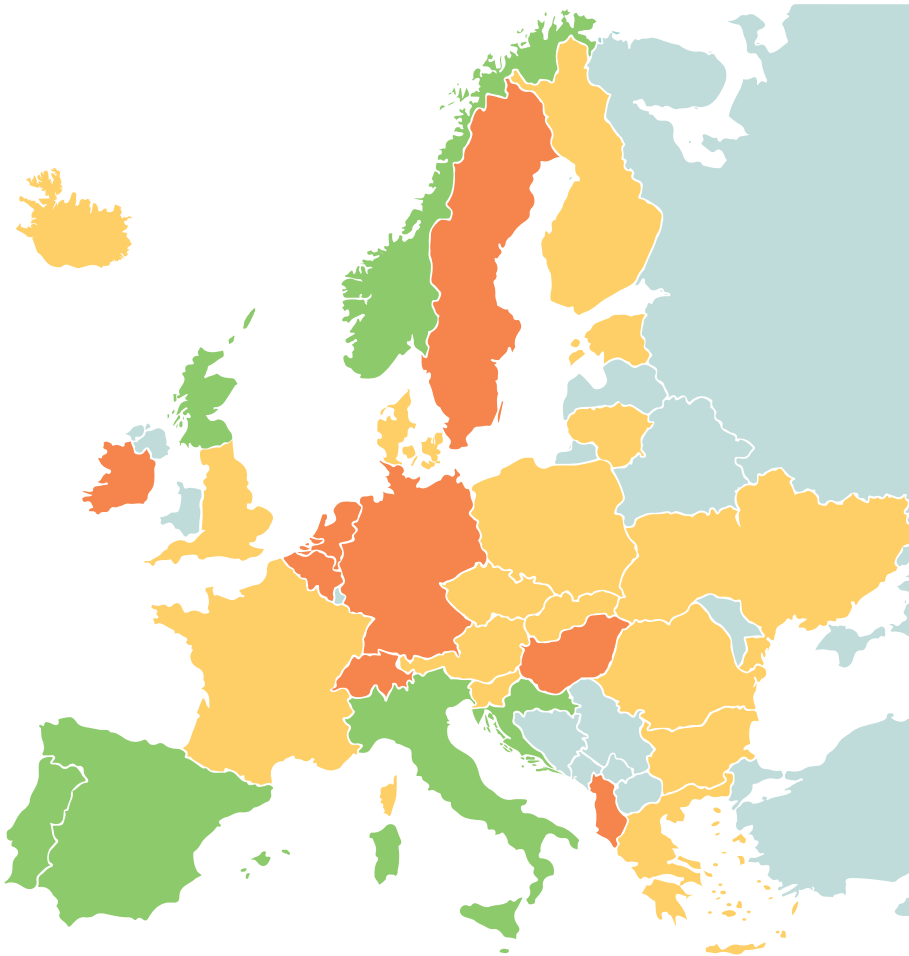
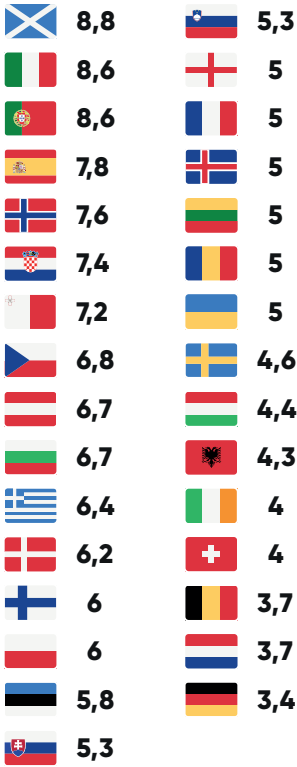
2 Inclusion Europe, 2021, "[Why we care about education. - Inclusion Europe \(inclusion-europe.eu\)](https://www.inclusion-europe.eu/)"

At least 725,000 children with intellectual disabilities are in mainstream schools.

At least 530,000 children with intellectual disabilities are in special schools.

Over 18,000 children with intellectual disabilities are not in education.

Only 8 countries have a national strategy for inclusive education.



Reported numbers of people with intellectual disabilities in

Mainstream education	725,884*
Special education	529,666
No education	18,218

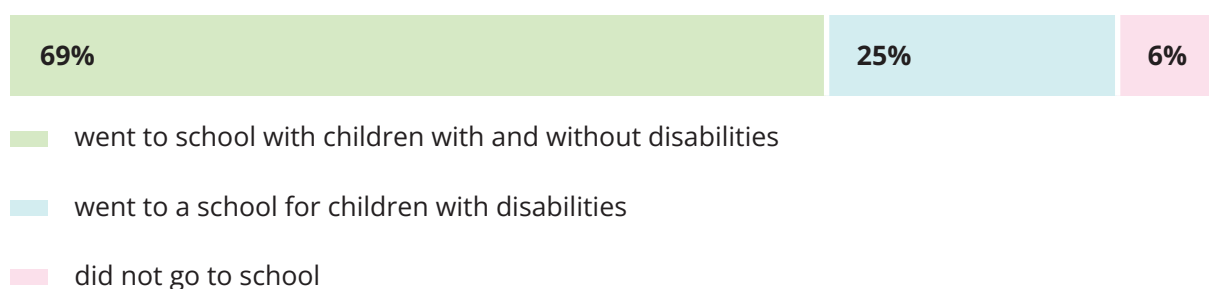
This is the sum of all reported numbers on children with intellectual disabilities. Some of the answers were rough estimations and for some countries the data is missing. Some numbers are taken from 2023. The numbers of each country are in the country reports.

* Significant difference from 2023, which can be explained by a change in some of the questions. The data is not directly comparable between 2023 and 2024.

What people have to say

We asked people with intellectual disabilities if they went to school, and what type of school they went to.

- Many participants said they went to a school which had both children with and without disabilities.
- Some people said they went to school for children with disabilities only.
- Small number of people said they did not go to school.



We asked how they thought their school was and how much they learnt at school; they scored their experience from 0 to 10.

- 7 was the average answer.

We also asked participants if they enjoyed going to school and how their friends were at school.

- The average score from all participants was 7 out of 10.
- For women, the average was 6.
- For men, the average was 7.



“My teachers did not help me when I was in the classroom, the school was not equipped for a person with an intellectual disability. Also, the school that I went to was not accessible because it did not have any ramps in the whole school.”

(Belgium)

Employment

Employment is important for financial stability, social inclusion, purpose and belonging.

For people with intellectual disabilities, the employment rate is low.

People with intellectual disabilities also risk being underpaid and are less likely to be promoted.³

The indicator on employment asks how many adults with intellectual disabilities are employed on the open labour market and are earning their own salary.

It also asks how many adults with intellectual disabilities attend daycare, or stay at home.

It asks about people with intellectual disabilities working in 'protected employment'. People working in 'protected employment' usually get some kind of salary or compensation, but it is often smaller than on the open labour market. Most people in 'protected employment' do not get the same labour rights and benefits as in the open labour market.

The indicator asks if people in 'protected employment' get paid minimum wage.

It asks if people with intellectual disabilities risk losing disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

And if there are measures in place to make jobs on the open labour market more accessible for adults with intellectual disabilities.































3 [Employment and social inclusion | Inclusion Europe](#)

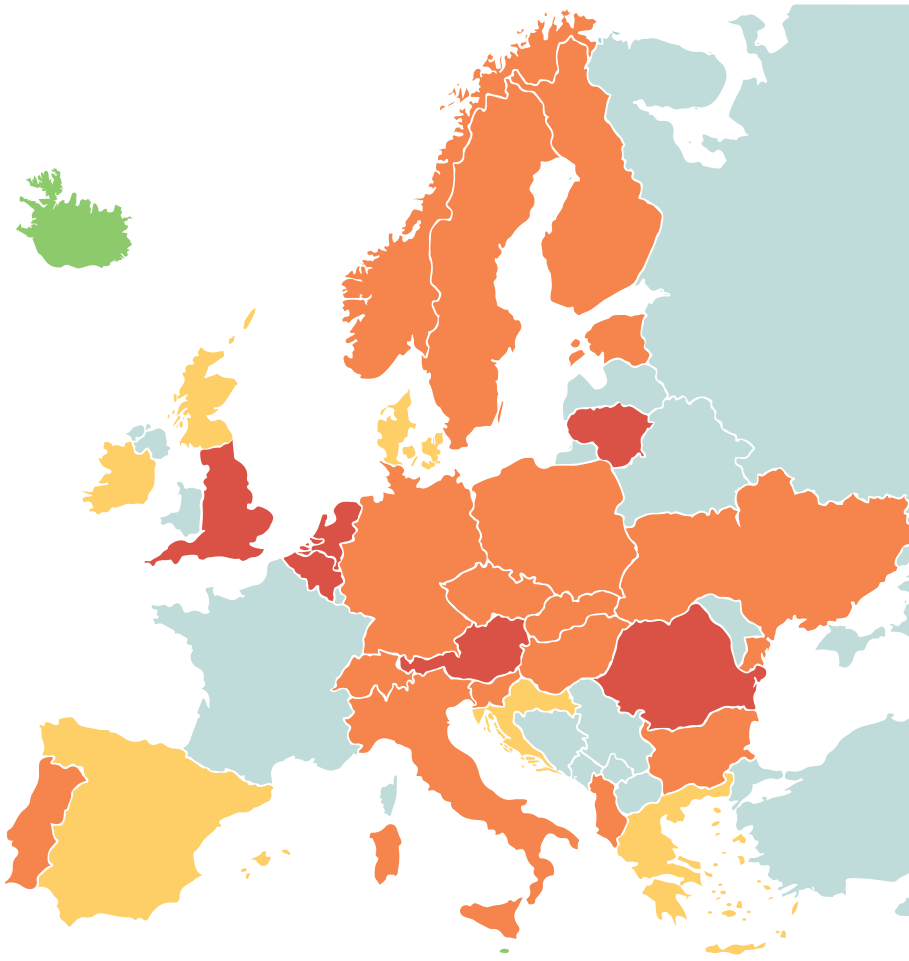
In 29 countries few or no people with intellectual disabilities are employed on the open labour market.

In 18 countries people with intellectual disabilities risk losing their disability benefits when they earn their own salary.

In 13 countries there is funding available for employers to make jobs more accessible for adults with intellectual disabilities.

In 13 countries adults with intellectual disabilities working in 'protected employment' get paid less than minimum wage.

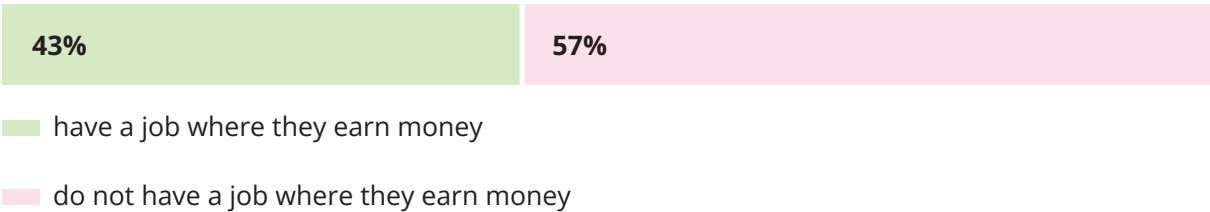
 8,5	 3,8
 7,7	 3,7
 6,5	 3,7
 5,8	 3,3
 5,8	 3,3
 5,5	 3,3
 5,4	 3,3
 5	 3,3
 4,9	 3
 4,7	 2,8
 4,6	 1,8
 4,4	 1,8
 4,1	 1
 4	 1
 3,9	 1



What people have to say

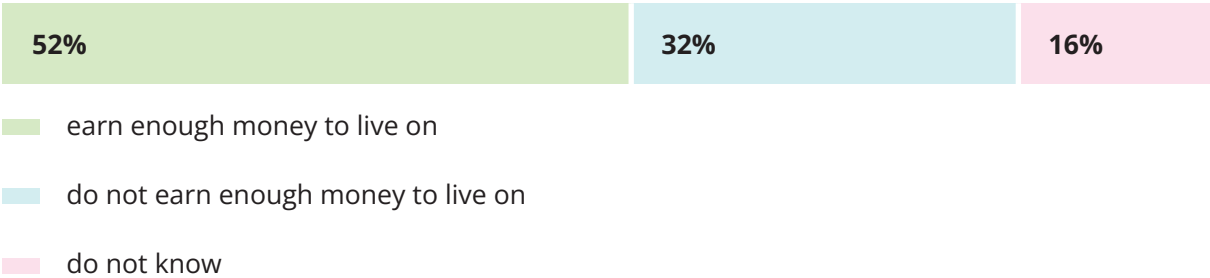
We asked if they have a job where they earn money.

- Nearly half of people said yes, they do have a job where they earn money.
- Over half of people said no.



We asked the people who have a job if the money they earn is enough for them.

- Just over half of people responded yes, the money received from the job is enough to live on.
- Some people responded no, the money they receive from their job is not enough to live on.
- Small amount of people responded that they did not know if it was enough.



The figures for women and men differ slightly:

For women:

- Nearly half said that the money they earn is enough to live on.
- Some women said their job does not pay enough.
- Small number of women said that they did not know if they earned enough money.

For men:

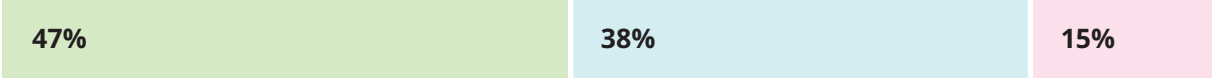
- More than half of men said they earn enough money from their job to live on.
- Some said that they have a job where they do not earn enough.
- Small number of men said they do not know if they earn enough money to live on.

MEN



- earn enough to live on
- do not earn enough to live on
- do not know

WOMEN



- earn enough to live on
- do not earn enough to live on
- do not know

We asked the people who do not have a job, whether they would like to have a job and earn money.

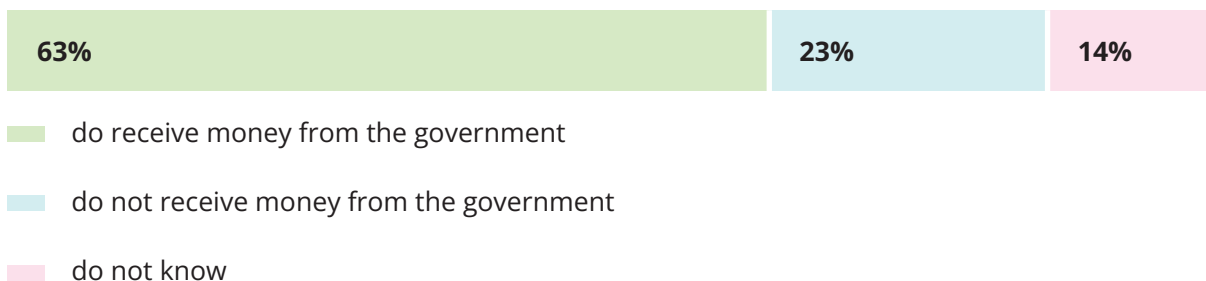
- Many said yes, they would like to have a job.
- Small number said no.
- Small number said they did not know.



In some countries, when people with disabilities receive government support they are only allowed to work limited hours and earn limited money before losing the benefits.

We asked people if they receive money from the government.

- Many respondents said yes.
- Some people said no, they do not receive money from the government.
- Small amount of people state that they did not know.





“We want support to have the opportunity to work and have a more independent life.”

(Austria)

“We need to work!”

(Italy)

“Because of my intellectual and physical disabilities, it is very difficult for me to find a job. I'm currently doing a job-like activity for a small fee. You can't always go where you want to.”

(Estonia)

“More wages and not pocket money, please!”

(Austria)

Healthcare

People with intellectual disabilities have the right to equal access to healthcare.

However, people with intellectual disabilities experience stigma, coercion, forced treatment and involuntary placement, forced sterilisation and forced abortion.

Sexual and reproductive health of people with intellectual disabilities is often overlooked.⁴

Information on health and healthcare is often complicated.

This indicator shows if people with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare and if healthcare is accessible.

It also asks about sexual and reproductive rights, and what choices people with intellectual disabilities have.

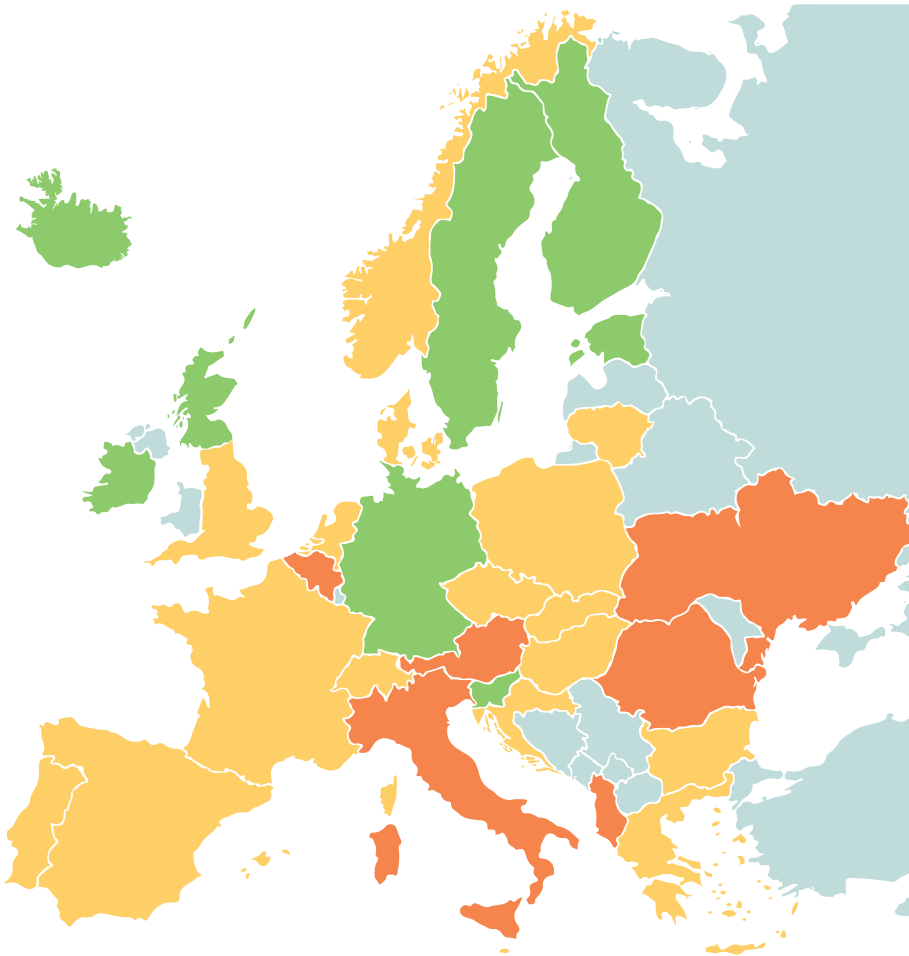
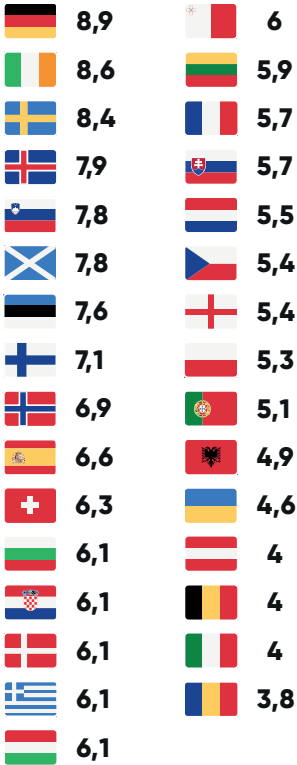
It asks about forced sterilisation too.

⁴ [Healthcare | Inclusion Europe](#)

27 countries report that most people with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare.

In 11 countries people with intellectual disabilities have no or very little freedom of choice about their reproductive health.

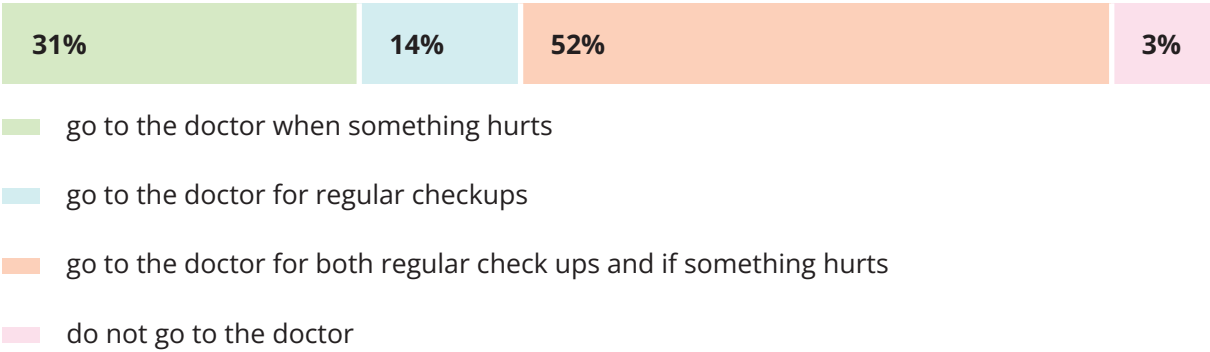
In 10 countries forced sterilisation is still performed.



What people have to say

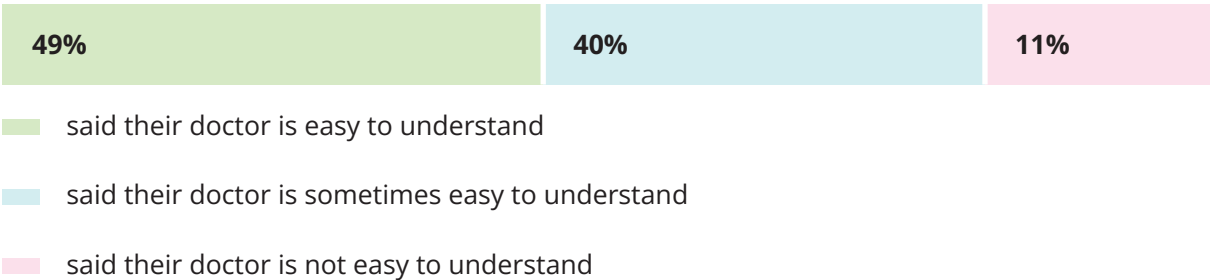
We asked people with intellectual disabilities when they go to the doctor.

- Some people said they go to the doctor when something hurts or doesn't feel right.
- Small number of people said they go to the doctor for a regular check-up (once or twice a year).
- Over half of people said they go to the doctor both when something hurts and for a regular check-up.
- A small number of people said they do not go to the doctor.



We asked people if their doctor talks in an easy- to-understand way and if they understand what their doctor is doing and why they are doing it.

- Nearly half said yes, their doctor is easy-to-understand.
- Some people said that their doctor is sometimes easy-to-understand.
- Small number said no, their doctor is not easy-to-understand.





“Healthcare is not easy for me because some of the doctors' offices and the hospital are not accessible to enter”

(Belgium)

“I would like to decide more things for myself and have a life like other people, to have support people who explain to me so that I understand and decide.”

(Spain)

Representation

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

So that they can advocate for their rights, views and expectations.

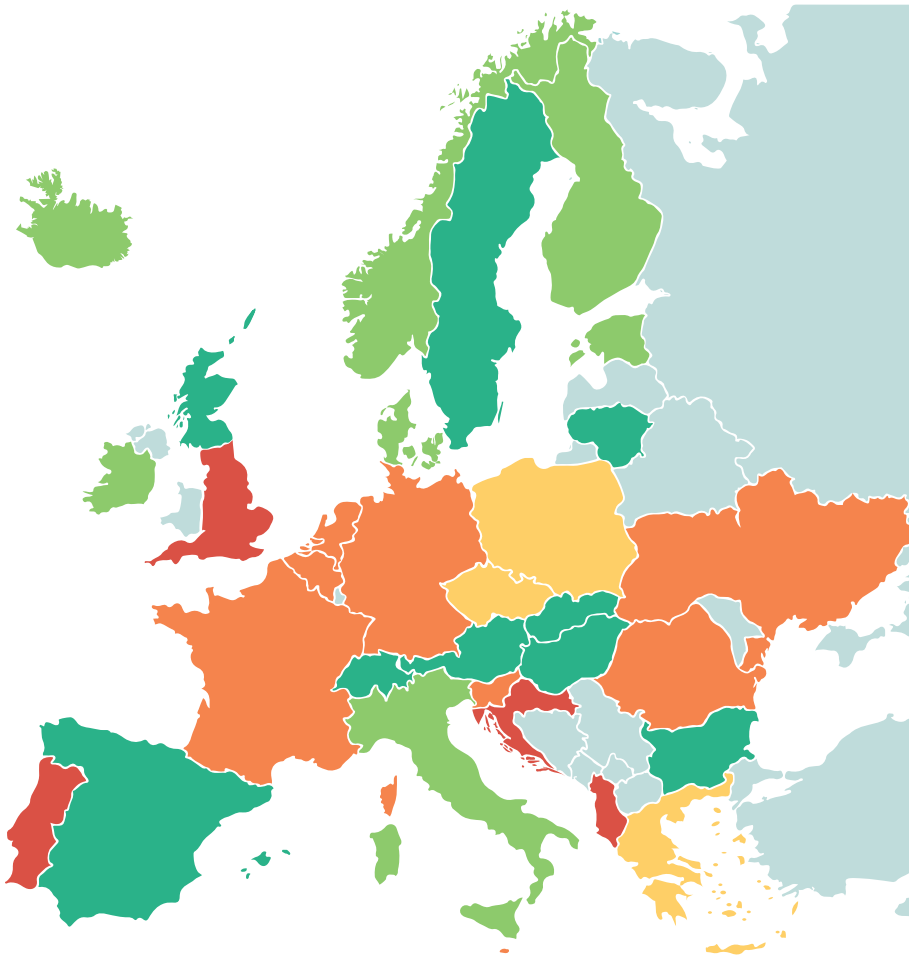
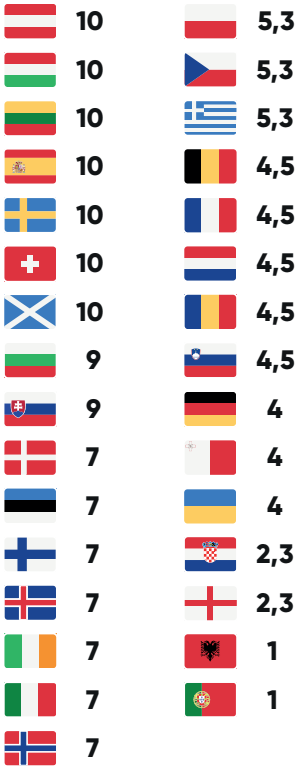
The indicator on representation shows if people with intellectual disabilities are represented in national disability organisations.

It also shows if organisations advocating for the rights of people with intellectual disabilities get funding from the government.

In 29 countries people with intellectual disabilities are represented in a national cross-disability organisation.

In 20 countries there is no person with an intellectual disability part of the council of the national organisation.

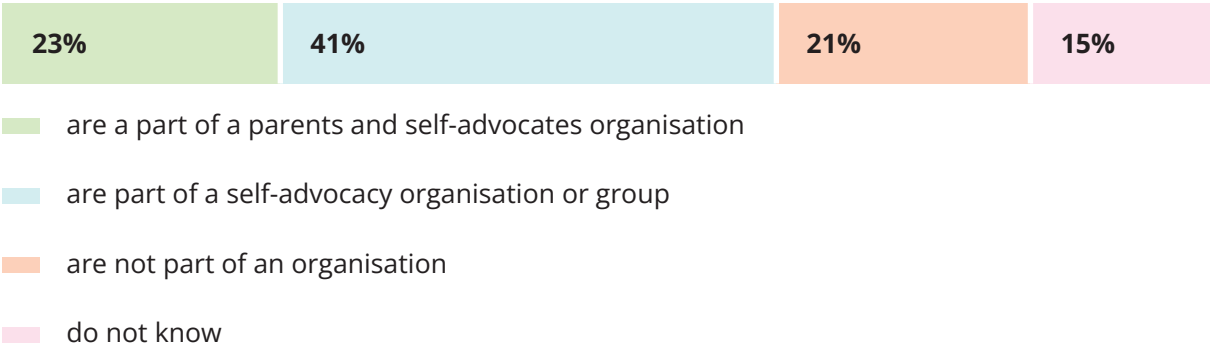
In 13 countries our member organisations do not receive government funding for their advocacy work.



What people have to say

We asked how people with intellectual disabilities are represented by an organisation, and by what kind of organisation.

- Nearly half of people said they are part of a self-advocacy organisation or group.
- Some people said they are part of a parents and self-advocates organisation.
- Some people said they are not part of any organisation that represents people with intellectual disabilities.
- Small number of people said they did not know.



Many people said they do feel they are being heard within their organisation.

- Small number said they sometimes feel heard within their organisation.
- Small number of people said they never feel heard in their organisation.





“The association we belong to often excludes people with multiple support needs. Our association almost always carries out projects aimed at people with fewer support needs.”

(Spain)

“I only hope that our rights are respected now and always.”

(Spain)

“I would like to see more surveys done for families with children with disabilities and people with disabilities and a congress in Spain on disability for families, professionals and people with disabilities.”

“I am very comfortable in the association where I am.”

(Spain)

Part 2

Country reports

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

Each country report includes:

- Average inclusion score
- Scores for each Inclusion indicator
- Chart comparing the indicators scores with European average scores
- A table with the reported number of people with intellectual disabilities in institutions and in education
- New quotes from all 31 countries



3.9



5.3



3.5



4.6



4.9



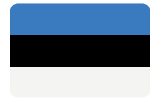
4.9



5.8



5.4



6.0



6.5



5.3



5.4



4.6



5.2



7.6



6.1



5.5



4.9



4.6



4.0



7.3



4.5



4.6



3.6



7.7



4.7



4.3



6.9



6.9



4.9



3.5



Albania

3.9
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be fully removed, but people with intellectual disabilities are allowed to vote and stand for elections. Voting is not accessible.

5.3

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

There are no large “care” institutions, but many people live in smaller institutions.

5.8

Housing and support

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, a small number of people live in their own place. Families do not receive enough support from the government.

2.6

Education

The law says that all children should go to mainstream schools. There are many children with intellectual disabilities who receive no education.

4.3

Employment

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market. They do not risk losing disability benefits having paid job. There are not enough supports for people with intellectual disabilities to get a job.

3.3

Healthcare

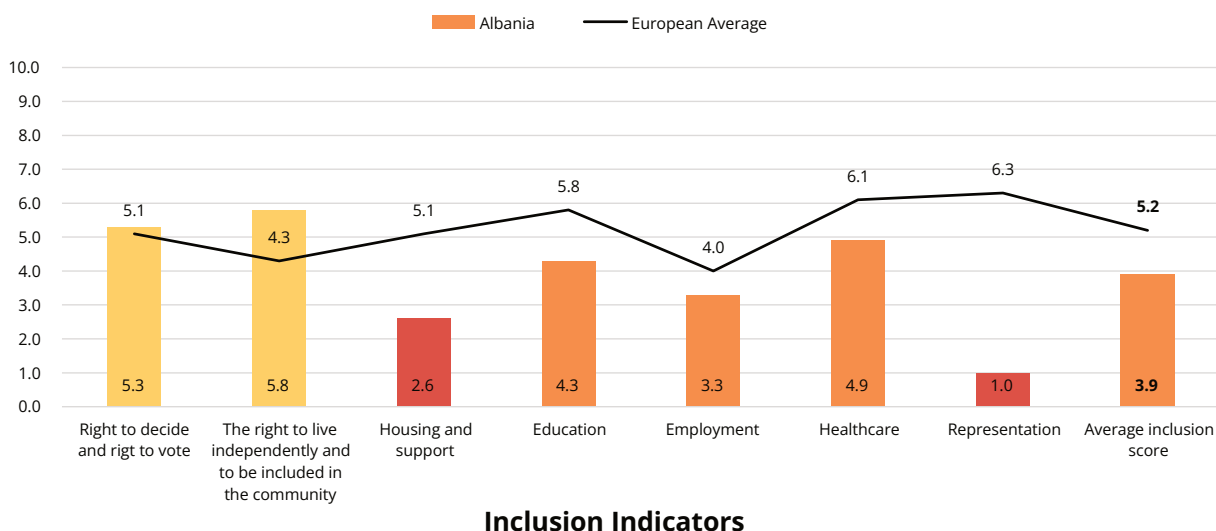
People with intellectual disabilities have access to healthcare, only a few have access to a dentist. There is no easy-to-read information about healthcare. By law, people with intellectual disabilities cannot be forcibly sterilised, but it is still performed.

4.9

Representation

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

1.0



Number 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

Albania's scores are based on 2023 data, as there was no reported change in the country.



“Easy to read information and other accessible resources are only provided by NGOs that work with people with intellectual disabilities. In Albania, there is only one organisation providing such information.”

“Lack of support services is one of the biggest discriminations and violations of rights of people with disabilities by the government.”



Austria

5.3
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

People with intellectual disabilities should have support to make decisions and keep legal capacity, but it can be removed. People with intellectual disabilities have the right to vote and stand for elections, measures are in place to make elections accessible.

8.6

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live in smaller institutions and small care homes, few still live in larger institutions. There is no plan to close institutions.

3.9

Housing and support

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family and there is little support. After parents can no longer look after their child, it is likely they will move into an institution.

2.6

Education

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

6.7

Employment

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market. People risk losing their disability benefits when they have a paid job.

1.0

Healthcare

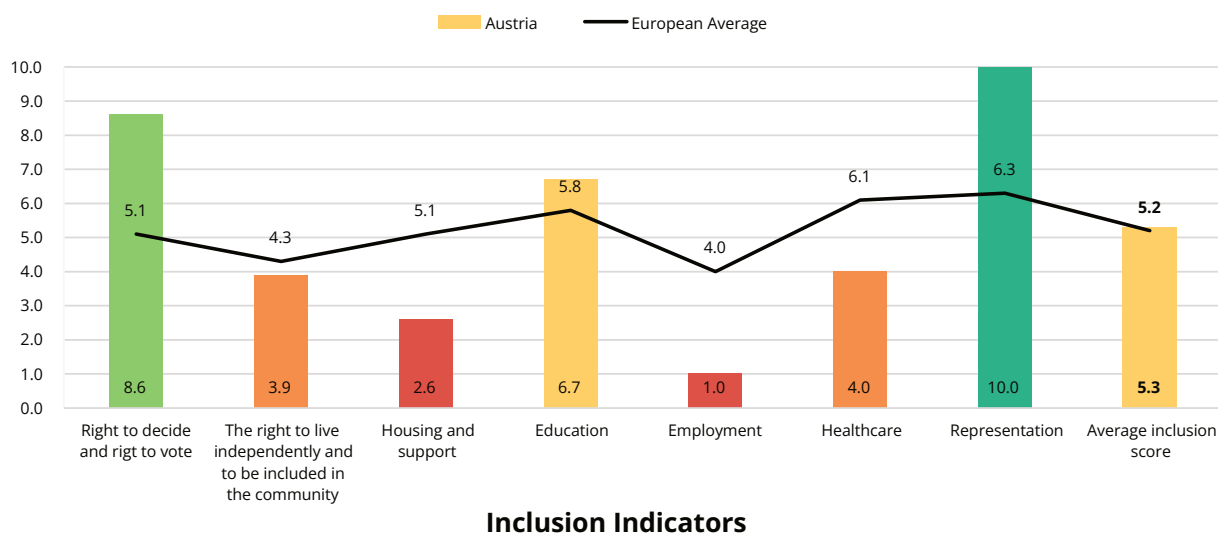
People with intellectual disabilities have access to healthcare. Only few have access to women's health. People with intellectual disabilities cannot be forcibly sterilised.

4.0

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are represented within the national cross-disability organisation, there is a person with an intellectual disability on the board/council. Lebenshilfe Österreich receives government funding for advocacy work.

10



Number 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

Austria's scores are based on 2023 data, as there was no reported change in the country.



“Lebenshilfe Österreich demands that institutions that care for people with disabilities introduce mandatory concepts for sex education. These concepts are intended to inform people with disabilities about their rights and thus enable them to protect themselves from violence. Employees must be trained regularly to recognise and prevent violence.”⁵

⁵ [Lebenshilfe Austria calls for comprehensive measures to combat sexual violence against people with disabilities – Lebenshilfe Österreich](#)



Belgium

(Brussels and Wallonia)

3.5

out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be partially removed. This can restrict the right to vote and the right to stand for elections. Voting is not very accessible.

2.7

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Many adults with intellectual disabilities are in larger institutions, some live in small care homes. There is no plan to close institutions.

3.6

Housing and support

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family. Not enough support is available for people with intellectual disabilities, and for families.

5.0

Education

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

3.7

Employment

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

1.0

Healthcare

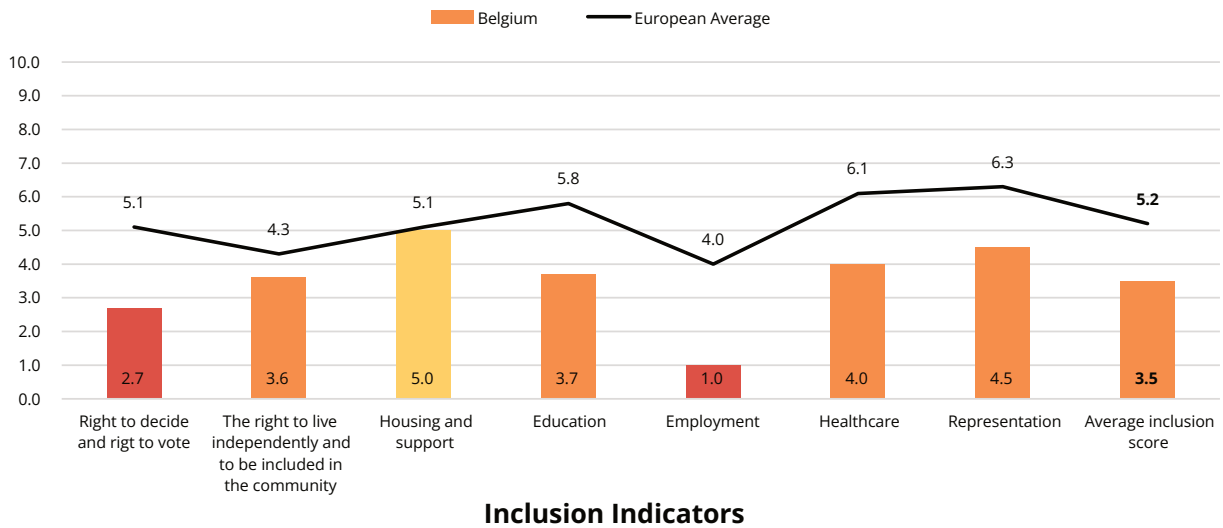
Some people with intellectual disabilities have access to healthcare, no easy-to-read information on healthcare. By law, people with intellectual disabilities cannot be forcibly sterilised, but it is still performed.

4.0

Representation

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

4.5



Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Mainstream education	200
Special education	21,000

Belgium’s scores are based on 2023 data, as there was no reported change in the country.

The data only reflects the situation in Brussels and Wallonia.



“The UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities expressed concern about recently adopted law that makes it easier for a judge to declare persons with intellectual and/or psychosocial disabilities incapable to exercise their political rights.”⁶

“It is recommended by the UN that Belgium revise its systems of disability assessment by replacing the medical model of disability with the human rights model of disability.”⁷

⁶ UN Committee evaluation of Belgium [2024.g2416690.pdf](#)

⁷ UN Committee evaluation of Belgium [2024.g2416690.pdf](#)



Bulgaria

4.6
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be fully removed and people with intellectual disabilities can be denied the right to vote or stand for elections. No easy-to-read information provided by the government; voting is not accessible.

1.6

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, some of them live in small care homes. There is a plan to close institutions.

3.4

Housing and support

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, few live on their own, and there is little support. Families receive little support. After parents can no longer provide support, their child will likely move into an institution.

1.8

Education

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

6.7

Employment

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.

3.3

Healthcare

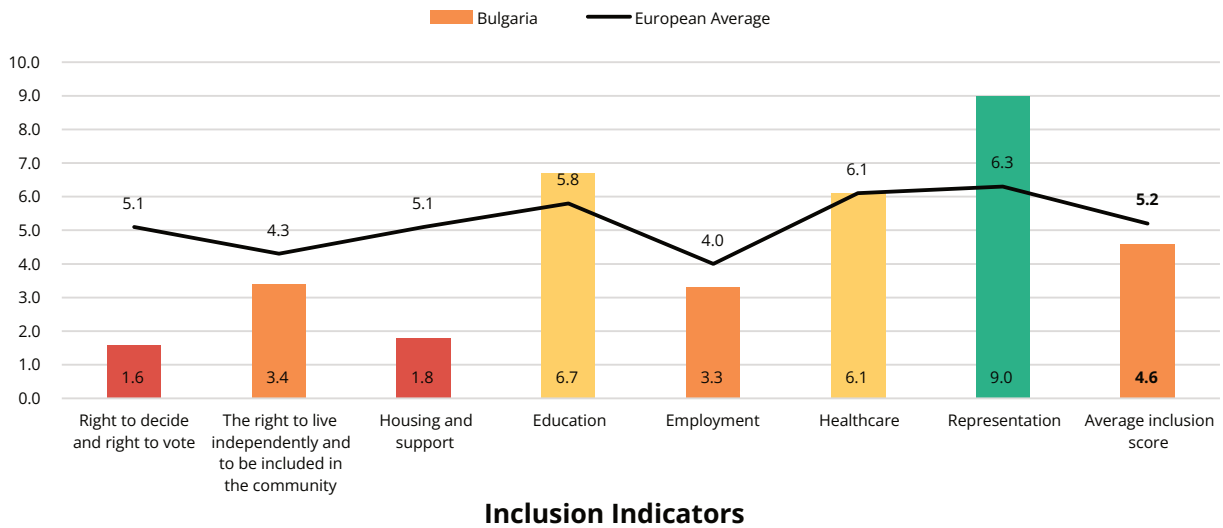
People with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare. There is no easy-to-read information about healthcare provided by the government. Forced sterilisation is still performed.

6.1

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are represented within the national disability organisation, there is no person with an intellectual disability on the board/council. BAPID receives government funding for advocacy work.

9.0



Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Mainstream education 25,000

Special education

No education

Larger institutions 1,748

Smaller institutions 1,249

Psychiatric hospitals

Bulgaria's scores are based on 2023 data, as there was no reported change in the country.



“Institutional culture still exists in Bulgaria, and we cannot see any change. [...] The only answer we received from institutions and authorities was that it [torture and ill-treatment] was not their problem. Our fight should be for zero institutions, which means zero small homes and zero institutions. I know it is a long-term fight, but we must move on with our work in that direction.”⁸

⁸ Aneta Genova, Bulgarian Network of Independent Experts, 2024 [Bulgaria's group homes: New report uncovers torture and ill-treatment of persons with disabilities - Validity Foundation - Mental Disability Advocacy Centre - Validity Foundation - Mental Disability Advocacy Centre](#)



Croatia

4.9
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be fully removed,. Right to stand for elections can be limited. People can vote and some support is available for accessible voting.

4.1

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

A small number of adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, smaller institutions, small care homes or psychiatric hospitals. The government has a plan to close state-run institutions but is not following it.

3.7

Housing and support

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family. There is no support for families from the government, only from NGOs. Disability benefits often go to the guardian. There is a mechanism to assess quality of standards, but it is not effective.

4.0

Education

Some children with intellectual disabilities go to mainstream schools, small number go to special schools or have no education. There is strategy for inclusive education.

7.4

Employment

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market or in 'protected employment'. People do not risk losing disability benefits when they have a paid job. In 'protected employment' people are not paid minimum wage.

6.5

Healthcare

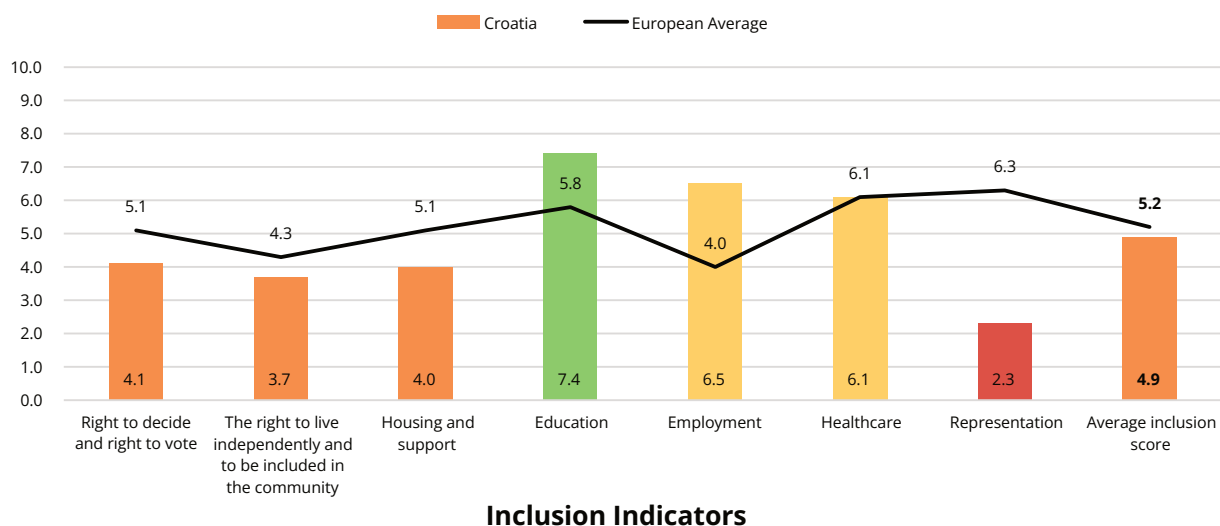
Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to healthcare. Health insurance is discounted for people with intellectual disabilities. Decisions regarding reproductive healthcare are often made by the guardian. Forced sterilisation is performed.

6.1

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation. There is no person with an intellectual disability part of the board/ council. Association for Promotion of Inclusion does not receive government funding for advocacy work.

2.3



Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Mainstream education	2,500*
Larger institutions (more than 30)	2,300
Smaller institutions (between 10-29)	2,000
Small care homes (below 10)	1,000
Psychiatric hospitals	400
Living with family	28,000
In foster care	1,500

* Data does not differentiate children with intellectual disabilities from children with other disabilities.



“In 2023, changes were made to the Family Law and now it is again possible to fully deprive a person of their legal capacity which is a big step backwards.”

“People with intellectual disabilities are eligible for just 88 hours (people with physical disabilities can receive up to 4 times that amount) of personal assistance monthly. There is no mechanism to support people with intellectual disabilities to manage their personal assistance, so it is not available if they do not live with family.”



Czechia

4.9
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be partially removed. This limits the right for people with intellectual disabilities to vote but they can stand for elections. Poor election accessibility.

4.8

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Quite a lot of adults with intellectual disabilities are in large institutions, some in smaller institutions and small care homes, a small number are in psychiatric hospitals. There is a government plan to close institutions.

3.2

Housing and support

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family. Most support is provided by families. Formal support is available. Disability benefits go to the person with disability (in residential services it goes to the service provider).

5.3

Education

More than half of children with intellectual disabilities go to mainstream schools, nearly half are in special schools. There is strategy for inclusive education, but it does not work.

6.8

Employment

A small number of people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market and they risk losing their disability benefits when they have a paid job. People working in 'protected employment' get minimum wage.

3.7

Healthcare

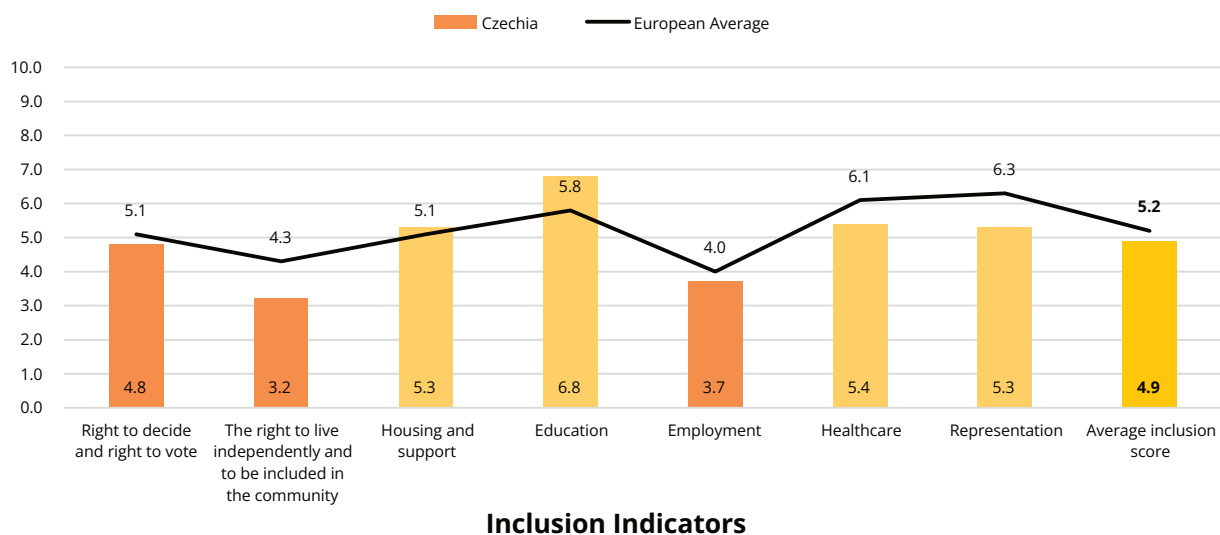
People with intellectual disabilities have access to healthcare but it is not made accessible. Parents and institutions decide about peoples' reproductive choices. Forced sterilisation is performed.

5.4

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are part of the national cross-disability organisation. Self-advocates are not represented on the board of cross-disability organisation. Government provides some organisations money for advocacy activities.

5.3



Number 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
Small care homes	
Psychiatric hospitals	500



“Not only does the state support the construction of buildings with "beds" for people with health disadvantages, but it also invests in modifications to existing residential services that preserve the current state of affairs for a long time to come.”⁹

⁹ [Paleček a kol 2024_Stále na začátku_Zprava o stavu socialni politiky a naplňování CRPD v ČR\(2\).pdf](#)



Denmark

5.8
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be partially removed. This can restrict the right to vote or the right to stand for elections. Little support available to make voting accessible.

4.8

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, few live in smaller institutions and a small number live in small care homes or psychiatric hospitals. There is no plan to close institutions.

4.2

Housing and support

Few adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, some live in their own place. Some government support available for families, but when parents can no longer provide support, the person will move into an institution. Disability benefits go to the person with disability.

6.5

Education

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, few of them go to mainstream schools. There is a national strategy for inclusive education.

6.2

Employment

A small number of people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market, few are in 'protected employment' or attend daycare. People do not risk losing disability benefits when they earn money. 'Protected employment' does not pay minimum wage.

5.8

Healthcare

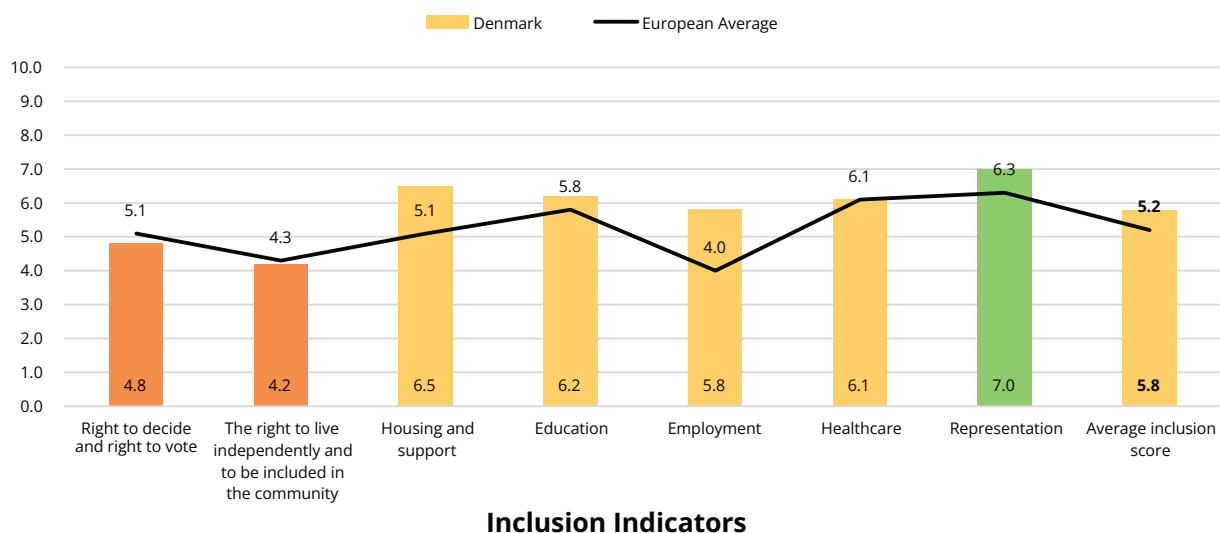
Some people with intellectual disabilities have access to healthcare, healthcare is free but not accessible. People with intellectual disabilities have free choice regarding reproductive health. People with intellectual disabilities cannot be forcibly sterilised.

6.1

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are represented within the national disability organisation. There are no board/ council members with an intellectual disability. Lev receives government funding for advocacy work.

7.0



Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Mainstream education	300
Special education	5,000
No education	0
Larger institutions	7,000
Smaller institutions	7,000



“There are inadequate and ineffective supervision mechanisms across Denmark for children and adults with disabilities in institutions, and a lack of implementation of recommendations.”¹⁰

“There is no deinstitutionalisation strategy in Denmark. In Denmark, people with intellectual disabilities with high support needs can be moved to different housing facilities without their consent.”¹¹

10 Lev, 2024, [Denmark receives sharp criticism from the UN](#)

11 Lev, 2024, [Denmark receives sharp criticism from the UN](#)



England

(United Kingdom)

5.4
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be removed in some areas, with safeguarding measures in place. People with intellectual disabilities have the right to vote and to stand for elections. The government provide easy to read resources during national elections, charities and organisations run electoral engagement workshops and programmes to encourage voting and provide accessible information.

8.3

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

A small number of adults with intellectual disabilities live in institutions, some live in small care homes. Long- stay medical institutions have been phased out but some people are still in inpatient settings and psychiatric facilities. There is a government plan to close institutions, but large services are still growing. There is work to ensure transition from these settings into the community.

7.0

Housing and support

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, some live in their own place. There is some support for families, disability benefits go directly to the person with an intellectual disability. Difficult to arrange adequate accessible housing. There is a mechanism to assess quality of services, it is not always effective.

6.7

Education

Some children with intellectual disabilities go to mainstream schools and some go to special schools. There is no national strategy towards inclusion education, but there are local and national strategies for SEND that are often hard for young people and families to get the support they want for education.

5.0

Employment

Few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market. There are earning caps and employers have differing approaches to working with people with intellectual disabilities. Some organisations exist to train and employ people with intellectual disabilities. All formal work should meet minimum wage requirements. Some people are offered voluntary work placements.

2.8

Healthcare

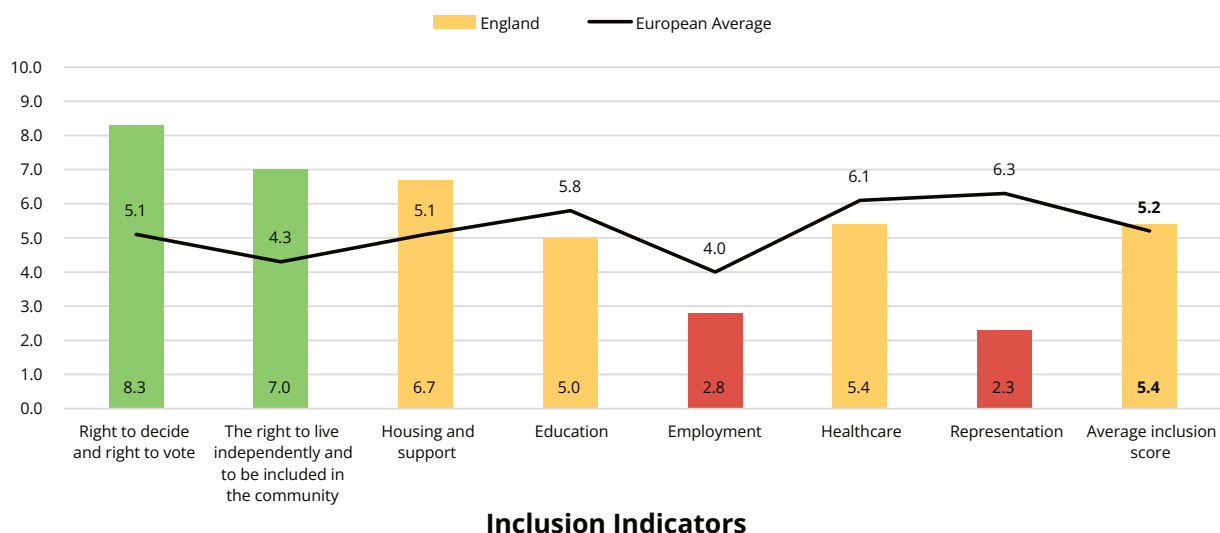
Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to healthcare, few people have access to women's health. There are barriers to health screening and more needs to be done around accessible campaigning. In theory, people with intellectual disabilities have freedom of choice regarding reproductive health but this does not always happen in practice. Forced sterilisation is very rarely practised and would involve legal intervention.

5.4

Representation

There is no single cross- disability group in England that has someone with an intellectual disability on a board, but people with intellectual disabilities do sit on boards and are trustees of other charities and organisations including Learning Disability England. There are many successful self-advocacy organisations for people with intellectual disabilities. Learning Disability England does not receive government funding for advocacy work.

2.3



Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Mainstream education	200,000
Special education	15,000
No education	1,000
Larger institutions	6,000
Smaller institutions	30,000
Small care homes	60,000
Psychiatric hospitals	5,500
Living with family	100,000
Living in own home	2,000
Homeless	15,000



“Thousands of people with a learning disability are still locked in mental health hospitals across the UK due to a failure to invest in the right community support.”¹²

“The health inequalities faced by people with learning disabilities are stark and preventable. Half of people from ethnic minority backgrounds die by the age of just 34, compared to 62 for white people with learning disabilities.”¹³

12 Mencap, 2024 [Over half a billion pounds a year is spent locking up people with a learning disability and / or autistic people in mental health hospitals in England | Mencap](#)

13 Good Lives Manifesto 2024, Learning Disability England, [Good Lives Manifesto-May-2024-1.pdf](#)



Estonia

6.0
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be partially removed, and people with intellectual disabilities can be denied the right to vote and cannot stand for elections. Voting is not made accessible.

3.7

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in smaller institutions and small care homes. There is a plan to close institutions and the government follows it.

6.7

Housing and support

Many adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, a small number live in their own place or are homeless. Disability benefits go directly to the person with disability. There is some support for families.

6.4

Education

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, a small number of children go to mainstream schools.

5.8

Employment

Few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market, and few people stay at home. Some measures in place to make jobs accessible. People with a paid job risk losing their disability benefits. 'Protected employment' does not pay minimum wage.

4.7

Healthcare

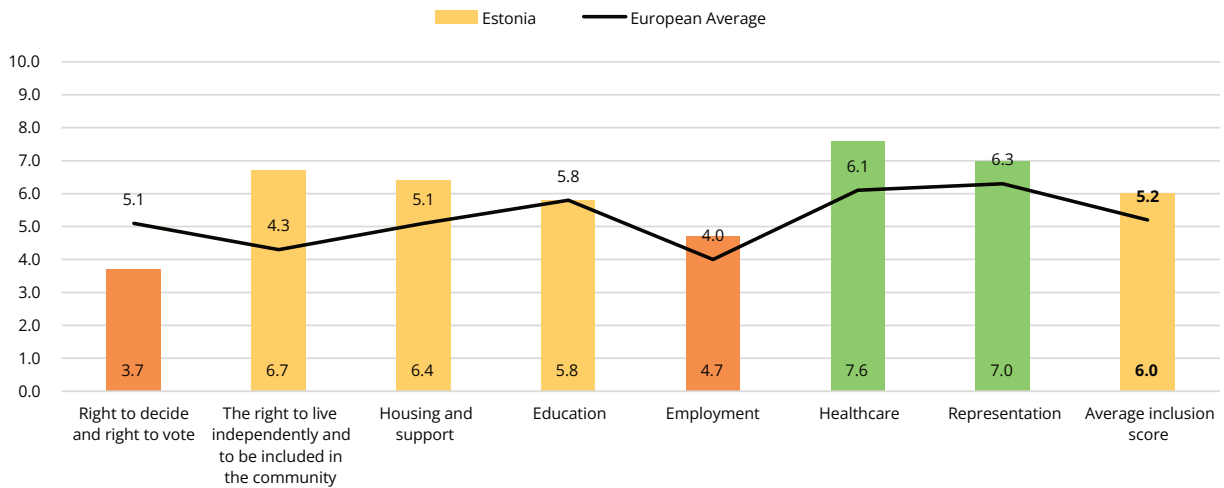
Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to healthcare. Healthcare is free/ discounted for people with intellectual disabilities. Access to sex education is poor. There is freedom of choice for reproductive health but in practice, there is little support. People with intellectual disabilities cannot be forcibly sterilised.

7.6

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are represented within the national disability organisation, there is no person with an intellectual disability on the board/ council. EVPIT receives government funding for their advocacy work.

7.0



Inclusion Indicators

Number 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



“We want equal access to health care. All people must have access to hospitals, doctors and other health services. Health care workers need to learn how to communicate with us.”¹⁴

¹⁴ Self-advocate at Hear Our Voices Conference 2023



Finland

6.5
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be partially removed, but people with intellectual disabilities are allowed to vote and stand for elections. Voting is made accessible for people with intellectual disabilities but there are many practical obstacles.

7.4

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Few adults with intellectual disabilities live in small care institutions, a small number live in large institutions. There is a national plan to close institutions and provide support in community, but it is slow.

7.3

Housing and support

A small number of adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family or in their own place. There is support for families. When parents can no longer take care of their child, they usually move to a group home. Disability benefits go to the individual with an intellectual disability or the family.

6.7

Education

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to mainstream schools, few of them still go to special schools. There is no national strategy towards inclusive education.

6.0

Employment

A small number of people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market, few work in protected employment, they do not risk losing their disability benefits when they have a paid job, but it can affect their pension. 'Protected employment' does not pay minimum wage.

4.0

Healthcare

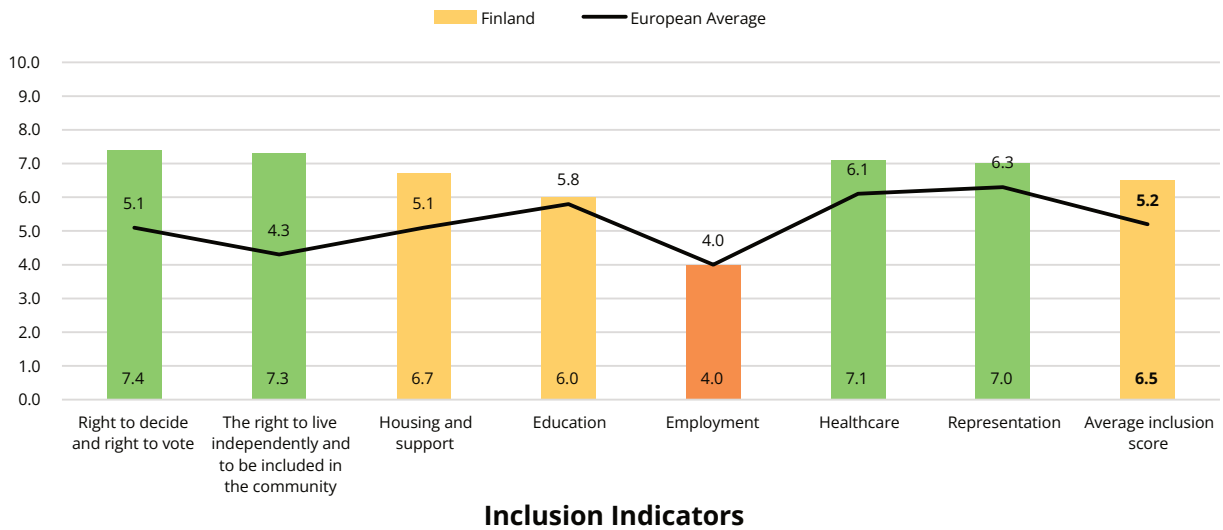
People with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare. Reproductive health decisions are meant to be made by the individual, but families and professionals have a lot of influence. People cannot be forcibly sterilised.

7.1

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are represented within the national cross-disability organisation. There is no member of the board with intellectual disability. Inclusion Finland receives government funding for advocacy work.

7.0



Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Mainstream education	6,000
Special education	3,400
No education	0
Larger institutions	372
Smaller institutions	10,216
Living with family	8,000
Living in own home	2,000



“In mainstream education, many children with intellectual disabilities don't get the support they would need. They often study in smaller groups. The school system is not inclusive even though majority of the children with intellectual disabilities study in the mainstream education.”

“Person working while getting a full disability pension can earn a maximum of 977 €/month (2024). If the earnings exceed the earnings limit, the pension payments are suspended for at least three months and no more than two years.”



France

5.3
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be partially removed, but people with intellectual disabilities are allowed to vote and stand for elections. There is support available to make voting accessible for people with intellectual disabilities.

8.1

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in smaller institutions and small care homes, some live in larger institutions, few live in psychiatric hospitals. There is a plan to close large institutions, but the government does not follow it.

2.4

Housing and support

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, and they receive little support. Few live in their own place. Disability benefits go to the family of a person with an intellectual disability. It is not accessible to arrange adequate housing and disability support for someone with an intellectual disability. There is a mechanism to assess quality of services.

6.2

Education

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

5.0

Healthcare

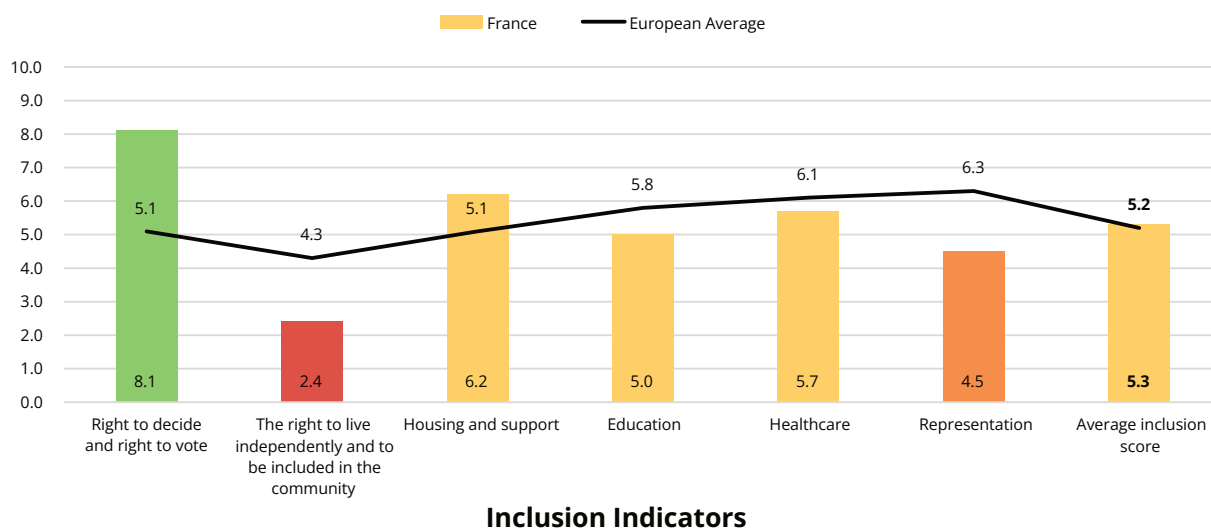
Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare, there is no easy-to-read information on healthcare available.

5.7

Representation

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

4.5



Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Mainstream education

4,500

Special education

8,600

No education

1,400

Larger institutions

311,700



“Guardianship judges can intervene in medical, legal and financial fields to protect the interests of the mandatar. The aim is to ensure that the individual with an intellectual disability has the information they need to understand. If they are unable to make these decisions, it is up to the guardianship judge to make them.”

“Just 26% of people with intellectual disabilities feel free to choose how to live their lives. 95% of parents dread their child’s future when they are gone 65% of parents find it difficult to balance the roles of parent and caregiver.”¹⁵

15 unapei.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Dossier-de-presse_LaVoixdesParents_Oct2023.pdf



Germany

5.4
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be partially removed, but people with intellectual disabilities are allowed to vote and stand for elections. There are resources available to make voting accessible for people with intellectual disabilities.

7.4

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in smaller institutions and small care homes and some live in large institutions. The government does not have a plan to close institutions.

4.2

Housing and support

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live in families, a small number live in their own place or are homeless. There is support for families. Disability benefits go to the personal with disability.

5.2

Education

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, some go to mainstream schools, a small number have no education. There is no national strategy towards inclusive education. Poor quality of education for people with intellectual disabilities.

3.4

Employment

Most people with intellectual disabilities are in 'protected employment', very few have a job on the open labour market. People risk losing disability benefits when they earn money. 'Protected employment' does not pay minimum wage.

4.4

Healthcare

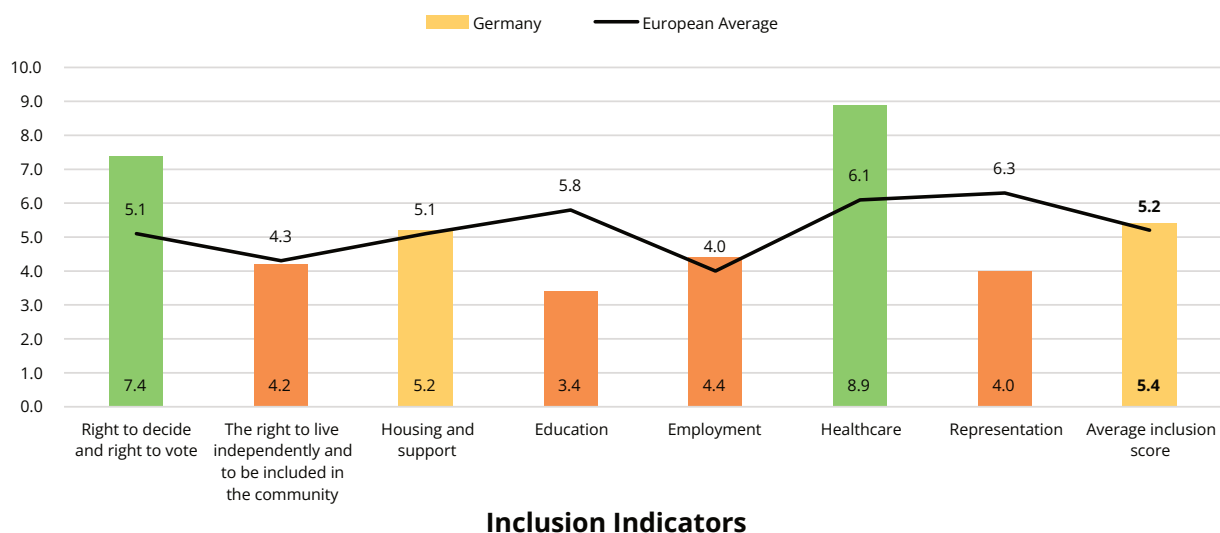
Almost all people with intellectual disabilities have access to healthcare and it is free/ discounted. Access to sex education is rated poorly, but people have freedom of choice regarding reproductive health. People cannot be forcibly sterilised.

8.9

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation but there is nobody with an intellectual disability on the board/council. Bundesvereinigung Lebenshilfe does not receive government funding for advocacy work.

4.0



Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Mainstream education	14,133
Special education	200,000
No education	0
Larger institutions	150,000
Smaller institutions	50,000
Small care homes	200,000



“The government already promised in 2021: Germany should become barrier-free in many areas, for example in mobility, housing and in the digital sector. So far, little has happened!”¹⁶

16 Lebenshilfe 2024 [240815_Forderungspapier_Barrierefreiheit_Jetzt.pdf](#)



Greece

4.6
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be fully removed and this can restrict the right to vote and stand for elections. Voting is not very accessible for people with intellectual disabilities.

1.4

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, smaller institutions and small care homes. There is a plan to close institutions, but they do not follow it.

2.0

Housing and support

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, a small number of people live in their own place. There is some support for families but when parents can no longer take care of their child, the child is likely to move into an institution or small group home. Disability benefits go directly to the person with an intellectual disability. There is a mechanism to assess quality of services, but it needs to be improved.

5.2

Education

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, few go to mainstream schools. There is a strategy towards inclusive education.

6.4

Employment

Most adults with intellectual disabilities attend daycare, a small number have a job on the open labour market. They do not risk losing disability benefits when they have a paid job. There are social enterprises to make jobs more accessible. 'Protected employment' does not pay minimum wage.

5.8

Healthcare

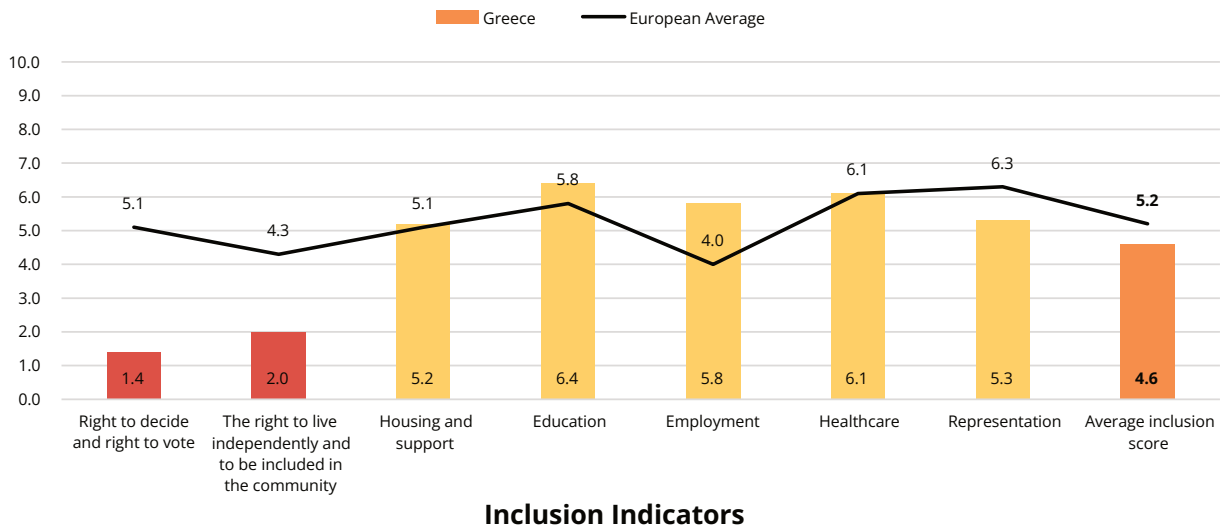
Almost all people with intellectual disabilities have access to healthcare. Access to sex education for people with intellectual disabilities is poor. Little freedom of choice on reproductive health. People with intellectual disabilities cannot be forcibly sterilised.

6.1

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation, there is person with an intellectual disability on the board/council. POSGAmE Association receives government funding for advocacy work.

5.3



Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Mainstream education	10,000
Special education	20,000
No education	1,000
Larger institutions	2,438*
Small care homes	520
Psychiatric hospitals	0

* 2438 people with all types of disabilities live in large or smaller institutions, most of these people have intellectual disabilities.



“There is an absence of [easy to read](#) materials explaining the rights of people with disabilities and the process of elections and the political programmes of political parties. There is also an absence of active self-advocacy groups with an institutional role at local or national level.”¹⁷

¹⁷ [Self-advocacy meetings in Greece to improve political participation | Inclusion Europe](#)



Hungary

5.2
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be fully removed and can be denied the right to vote. Right to stand for elections if the individual is not under a guardianship, but there is very limited support available. Some support available to make voting accessible.

3.1

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Few adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, some live in smaller institutions, small care homes and psychiatric hospitals. There is a plan to close large institutions, but it is not currently being followed.

3.8

Housing and support

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family and there is little support. Very few live in their own place. The government provides families some support, but there is no plan for when their family can no longer take care of them. There is no mechanism to assess quality of services.

4.2

Education

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, few go to mainstream schools, a small number have no education. There is no national strategy towards inclusive education.

4.4

Employment

Few people with intellectual disabilities are in 'protected employment' or attend daycare, some stay at home, and a small number have a paid job. 'Protected employment' does not pay minimum wage.

4.6

Healthcare

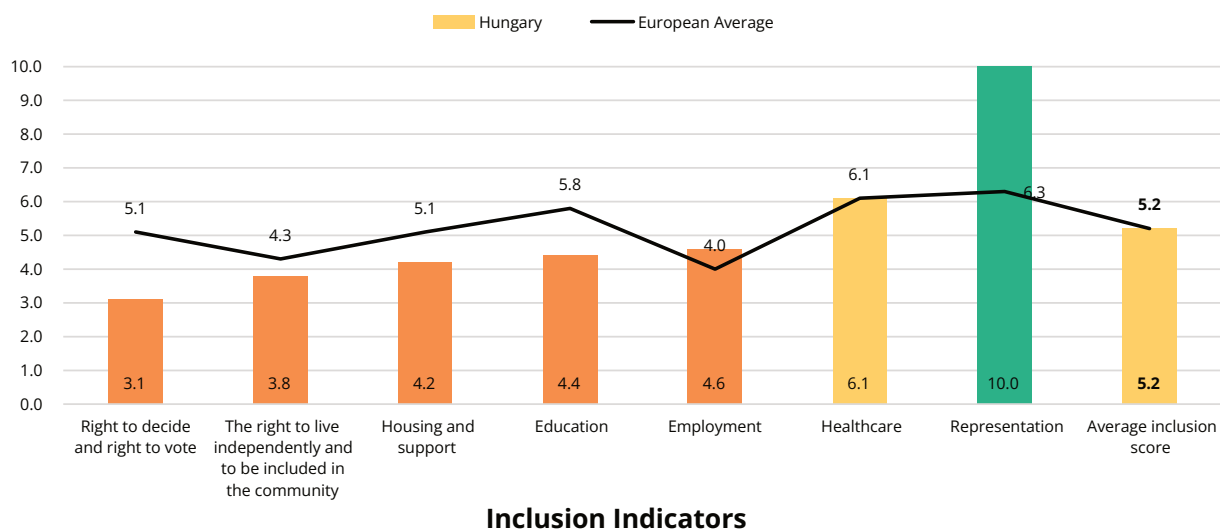
People with intellectual disabilities have access to healthcare. Decisions are likely to be made by service providers and parents. People with intellectual disabilities can be forcibly sterilised.

6.1

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation, there is a person with an intellectual disability on the board/council. EFOESZ receives government funding for advocacy work.

10



Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Special education	33,250
Larger institutions	10,000
Smaller institutions	3,000
Small care homes	500
Psychiatric hospitals	*

* There are 36,500 people with intellectual disabilities living alone, with their families, in a psychiatric hospital or homeless according to the Hungarian Centre Statistical Office.



“Expert group of the Supreme Court in Hungary found that in proceedings related to guardianship, the court often does not examine the individual circumstances of people with intellectual disabilities, their family and social relationships, their independence and whether they have supporters.”

“Deinstitutionalization is planned to be completed by 2036, but is not on the political agenda and there is no real intention to change the situation.”



Iceland

7.6
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

People with intellectual disabilities should have legal capacity and support to make decisions. There is support provided by the government to make voting accessible.

9.2

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Almost all people with intellectual disabilities live in small care homes. The government had a plan to close institutions, large institutions have been closed.

8.5

Housing and support

Few adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, a small number live in their own place. The government provides some support to families, disability benefits go directly to the person with disability.

7.6

Education

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, a small number go to mainstream schools. There is a national strategy towards inclusive education.

5.0

Employment

Most people with intellectual disabilities have a paid job, some are in 'protected employment'. People do not risk losing disability benefits when they have a paid job. There are measures in place to make jobs accessible for people with intellectual disabilities. 'Protected employment' does not pay minimum wage.

7.7

Healthcare

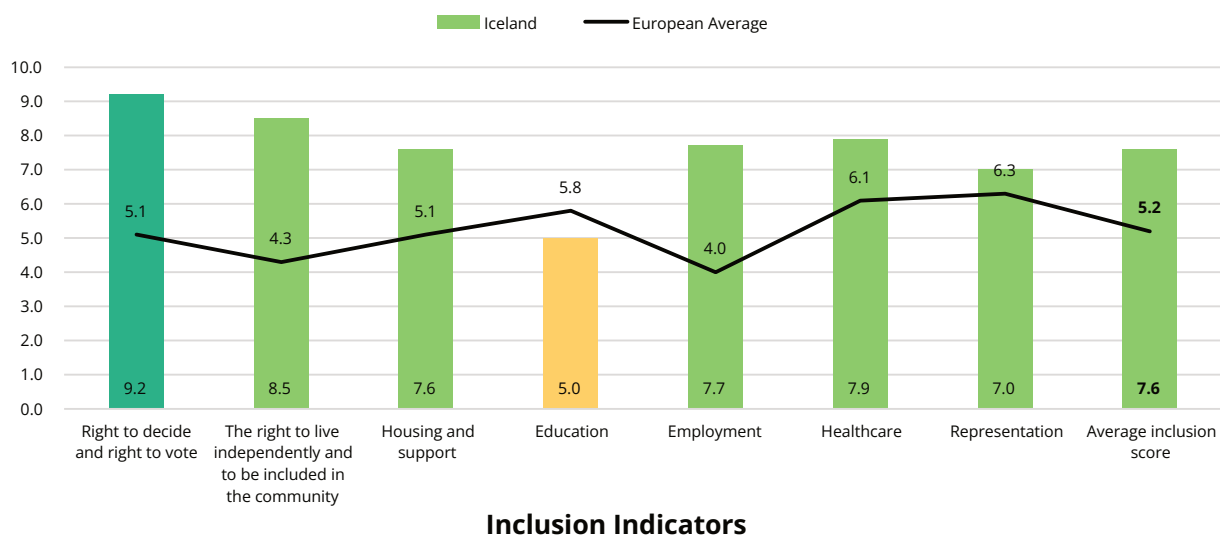
Almost all people with intellectual disabilities have access to healthcare, health insurance is free/ discounted. People with intellectual disabilities have freedom of choice on issues regarding reproductive health. By law, people with intellectual disabilities cannot be forcibly sterilised, but it is still performed.

7.9

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are part of the national cross-disability organisation, there is a person with an intellectual disability on the board/ council. Throskahjalp does not receive government funding for advocacy work.

7.0



Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Small care homes	814
Psychiatric hospitals	0
Living with family	3850
Living in own home	2090
Homeless	0



“When a family can no longer take care of their child with an intellectual disability, the municipality provides services. When the person has not turned 18, they go for to stay at a “short term stay houses”. If they are over 18, they get assistant housing.”

“Since 2019, Iceland has banned nonconsensual sterilisation except in cases of medical necessity. But the law only covers tubal ligation, the surgical blocking of the fallopian tubes. Hysterectomies are considered medical treatment and excluded from the ban.”¹⁸

18 November 2023 [Despite Bans, Disabled Women Are Still Being Sterilized in Europe - The New York Times](#)



Ireland

6.1
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be partially removed, but it does not limit the right to vote or to stand for elections. There is a person with an intellectual disability elected to a national committee. The government and some parties provide easy to read information to make voting more accessible for people with intellectual disabilities.

8.0

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in smaller institutions and few adults live in small care homes. There is a national plan to close institutions, but the process is slow.

5.2

Housing and support

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, few people live in their own place. Families receive support. Disability benefits go directly to the person with disability. There is no mechanism to assess quality of services.

5.1

Education

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, few go to mainstream schools. There is no national strategy towards inclusive education.

4.0

Employment

Few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market, most attend daycare and few stay at home. People risk losing part of disability benefits when they have a paid job. Some measures to make jobs accessible.

5.0

Healthcare

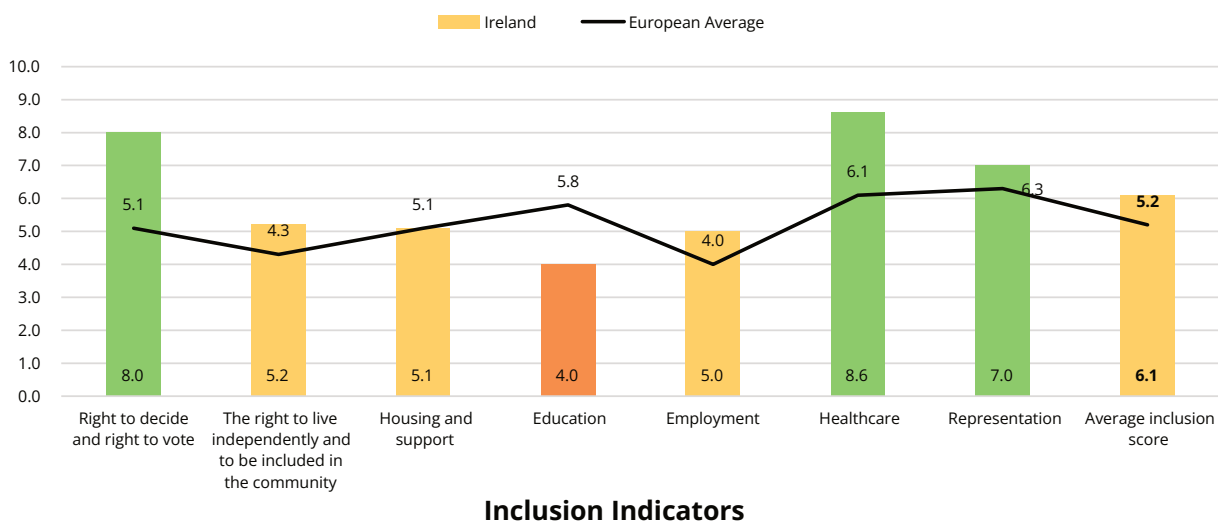
Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to healthcare, there are measures in place to make healthcare accessible, but staff are sometimes unaware about intellectual disabilities. People with intellectual disabilities cannot be forcibly sterilised.

8.6

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation, but there is no person with an intellectual disability on the board/council. Inclusion Ireland receives government funding for advocacy work.

7.0



Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Mainstream education	18,500
Special education	9,000
No education	0
Smaller institutions	2256

1,250 people under 65 living in nursing homes (some are in their 30s) because of lack of housing/support options

1,965 people live with primary carers over the age of 70 (471 of these are over the age of 80)

1,952 people need urgent residential support



“While there is a strong strategy to move people out of institutions, the focus is to move them to residential services. There is not enough things done around personalised budgets, direct payments etc. The focus is on services, not enough on empowering the individual. The plan talks about support in the community, good on paper but it is virtually impossible to get access to support and very hard to access housing and support packages.”

“The new assisted decision-making Act was passed into law in April 2023. This law got rid of the possibility to fully remove legal capacity. In short, Ireland has moved from full guardianship to shorter and more area-targeted restrictions of decision-making”



Italy *

5.5
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Persons with disabilities can totally lose legal capacity. It does not affect their right to vote. Accessible and usable information is not quarantined. Assisted voting in the booth is not allowed.

5.4

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Large residential solutions are widespread. Some adults with intellectual disabilities live in institutions of varying size.

5.0

Housing and support

The majority of adults with intellectual disabilities live with their families, often without adequate support. Services guaranteed by the public system are insufficient and unsuitable to rights and quality of life.

5.2

Education

School system recognizes the right of all pupils with disabilities to attend ordinary schools. Pupils have the right to special supports. Numerous shortcomings persist and these supports are not always guarantee.

8.6

Employment

Specific rules to guarantee the right to employment of people with disabilities. Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job. People with disabilities who receive salary that exceeds certain amount lose disability benefits.

3.3

Healthcare

The right to access care for people with highly complex and non-cooperative disabilities is not guaranteed. Few health facilities have specific protocols. Staff is often unprepared and the risks to people with disabilities are very high.

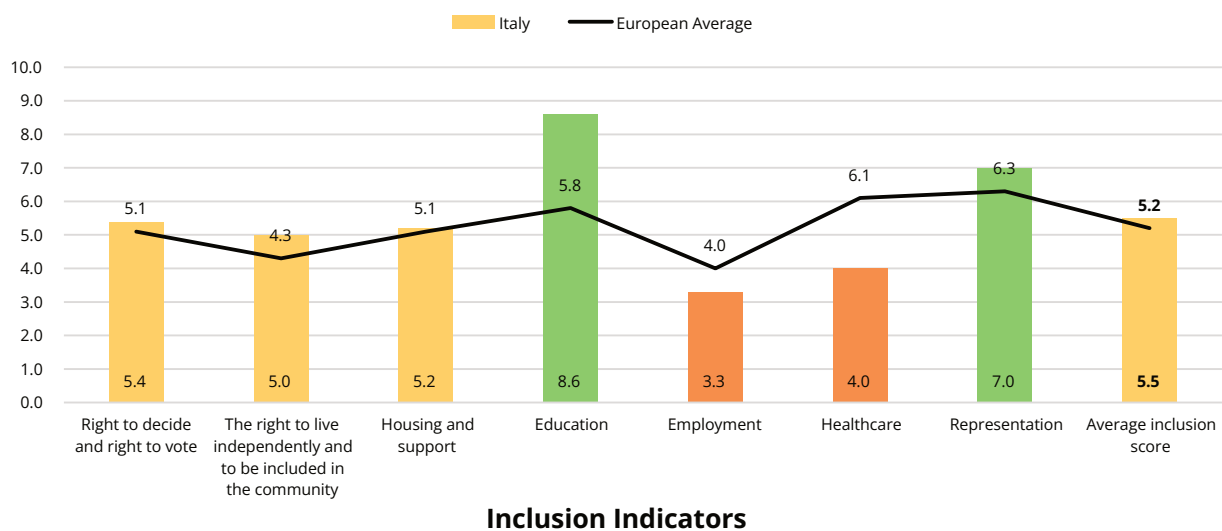
4.0

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in national disability organizations. There is not person with intellectual disabilities on its board. Anffas Nazionale receives government funding for advocacy activities.

7.0

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



Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Mainstream education

125,060



“There are over 40 centres of Disabled Advanced Medical Assistance. DAMA is a model of intra-hospital care and response to the health needs of people with disabilities. The model is based on “reasonable accommodations” applied within clinical and healthcare organisational settings, ensuring the right to health for people with disabilities.”

“Initiatives to provide easy-to-read information on voting and electoral programs are carried out only by associations such as Anffas. There is no law that adequately supports the exercise of the right to vote for individuals with intellectual disabilities.”



Lithuania

4.9
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be partially removed, and this can deny people their right to vote or stand for elections. Some measures to make voting accessible.

3.4

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

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

4.7

Housing and support

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, only few live in their own place. Families receive some support, there is no specific plan after parents can no longer take care of their child with an intellectual disability.

3.6

Education

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

5.0

Employment

Very few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market. They risk losing disability benefits when they have a paid job.

1.8

Healthcare

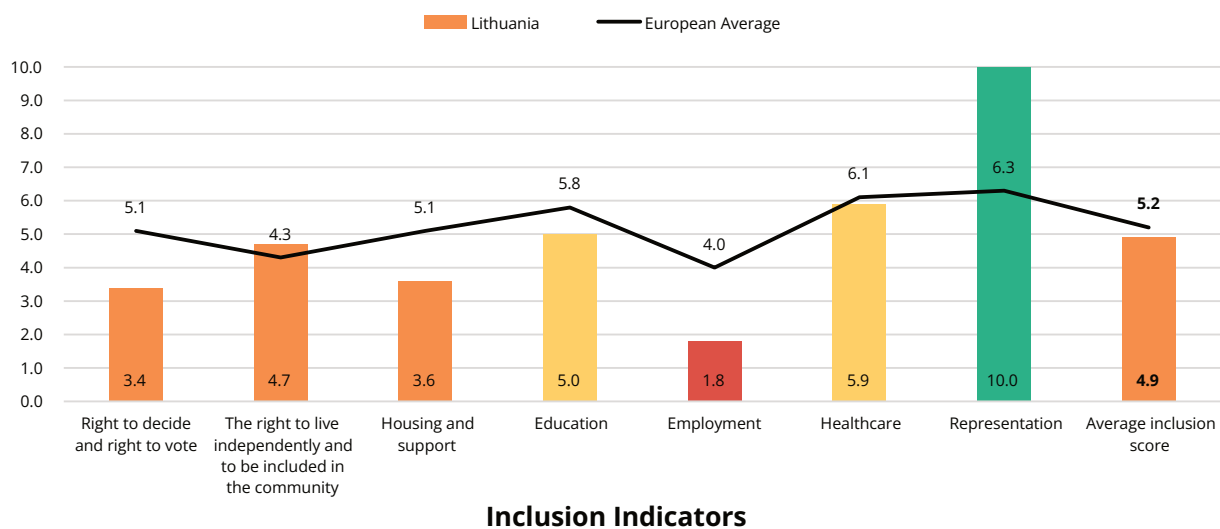
People with intellectual disabilities have access to healthcare, some have a dentist, and access to women's health.

5.9

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are well represented in the national cross-disability organisation, there is a person with an intellectual disability on the board/council. Viltis receives government funding for advocacy work.

10



Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Mainstream education	0
Special education	4,000
No education	600
Larger institutions	5,830
Smaller institutions	250



“Group living homes are the most common practice in Lithuania, they receive varying levels of support from NGOs that advocate the rights of people with disabilities. Lithuania needs support regarding the development of independent living and inclusion in the community.”¹⁹

“Lithuania’s reform is also about changing attitudes in society. To enable local communities to see the abilities of people with disabilities and recognise their right to participate in social life.”²⁰

19 [Much more needs to be done to implement deinstitutionalisation | Inclusion Europe](#)

20 [Lithuania’s path to community integration for people with disabilities | European Social Fund Plus](#)



Malta

4.6
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be fully removed and can be denied the right to vote or stand for elections. Voting is not made accessible for people with intellectual disabilities.

1.0

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions and smaller institutions, few live in small care homes and live in psychiatric hospitals. The government does not have a plan to close institutions.

1.8

Housing and support

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, a small number live in their own place and few are homeless. Parents receive little support. Disability benefits go to the family or the service provider. Poor accessibility to adequate housing.

3.7

Education

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to mainstream schools but the quality of education is poor, few still go to special schools. But recently the number has been increasing. There is a national strategy towards inclusive education.

7.2

Employment

Few people with intellectual disability have a job on the open labour market, some attend daycare. People with intellectual disabilities do not risk losing their disability benefits when they have a paid job, some measures in place to make jobs accessible. 'Protected employment' pays minimum wage.

8.5

Healthcare

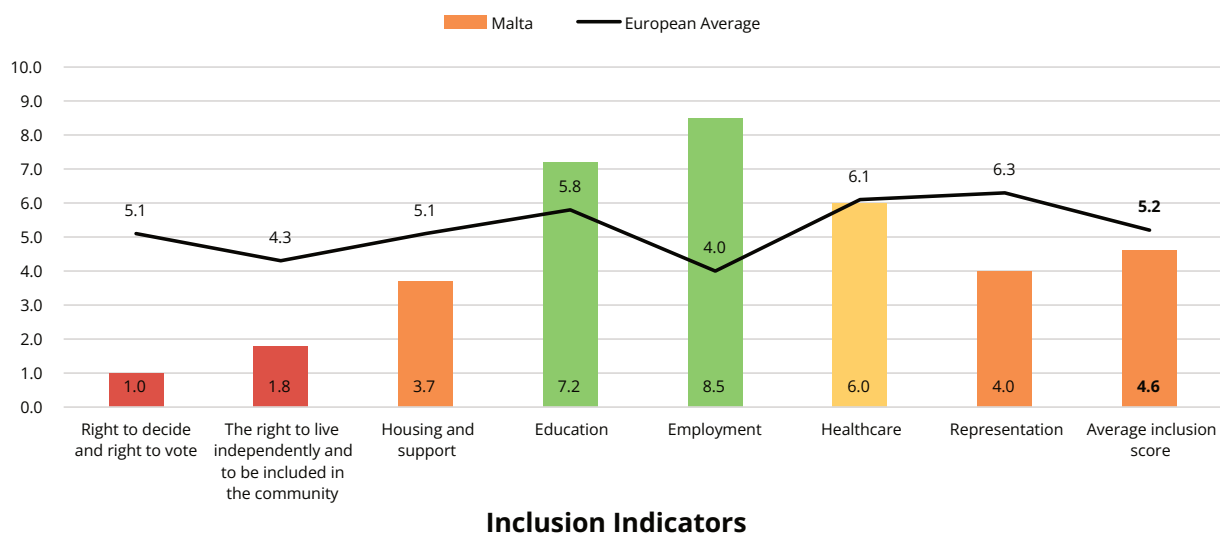
People with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare. People with intellectual disabilities have little freedom of choice in reproductive health. People cannot be forcibly sterilised.

6.0

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are represented within the national disability organisation, but there is nobody with an intellectual disability on the board/council. MFOPD does not receive government funding for advocacy work.

4.0



Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

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



“In Malta, we still have a situation where a person with intellectual disability must vote in the presence of and be supported by the electoral officials who represent different political parties. The fact that they cannot vote in secrecy might also be the reason that persons with intellectual disability might not use their vote.”

“Persons with intellectual disabilities face the most challenges and barriers in their lives. Malta is currently working on a Personal Autonomy Bill. We will see whether this really works for the full benefit of the persons with intellectual disabilities.”



Netherlands

4.0
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. Little support available to make voting accessible.

5.3

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, some live in psychiatric hospitals and some live in smaller institutions and small care homes. There is a plan to reduce the number of people in institutions.

1.8

Housing and support

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, few live in their own place. Some support available for families, when parents can no longer take care of their child with an intellectual disability, it is likely they will move to an institution.

5.2

Education

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

3.7

Employment

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

1.8

Healthcare

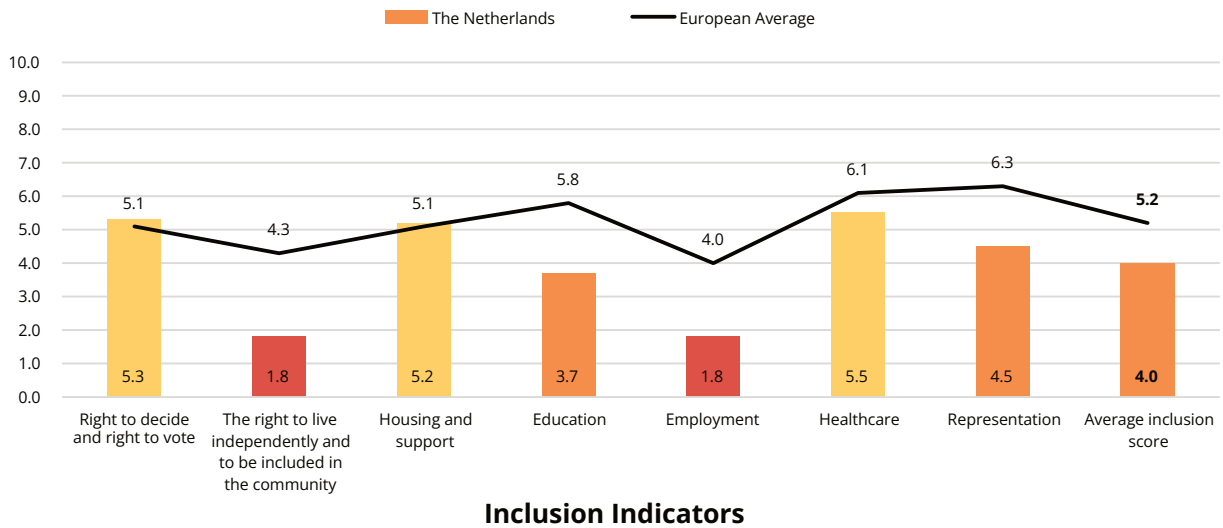
Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare. Limited measures in place to make healthcare accessible.

5.5

Representation

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

4.5



Number 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



“The UN CRPD Committee expressed concern regarding the institutionalization of adults and children with disabilities in the Netherlands, in particular those with intellectual and/or psychosocial disabilities, reports of violence and abuse in institutions and the lack of a clear, actionable plan for deinstitutionalisation.”²¹

“The UN CRPD Committee is concerned about the barriers for persons with intellectual disabilities in access to appropriate healthcare services due to the complicated system and the digital skills required, and the differences in the quality and availability of healthcare services between municipalities.”²²

21 The UN Committee evaluation of the Netherlands 2024 docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=6QkG1d%2FPPRiCAqhKb7yhsiUjQ2C9i%2BxCeEviBrhJ2dq7x9nlZPNPfo01bJsVr7FjcAzyFRWQmNduE985e38saUtwkiT%2FeEYsNcKXpKHKKpY0gpr0qaLZnyjX9NaIpFx3

22 The UN Committee evaluation of the Netherlands 2024 docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=6QkG1d%2FPPRiCAqhKb7yhsiUjQ2C9i%2BxCeEviBrhJ2dq7x9nlZPNPfo01bJsVr7FjcAzyFRWQmNduE985e38saUtwkiT%2FeEYsNcKXpKHKKpY0gpr0qaLZnyjX9NaIpFx3



Norway

7.3
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity should have support to make decisions and keep their legal capacity but people with intellectual disabilities can vote and stand for elections. There are measures to make voting accessible.

8.8

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in small care homes and some live in smaller institutions. There are no large care institutions.

6.5

Housing and support

Few adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family; most live in their own place. Parents receive financial and informative support. Disability benefits go directly to the person with disability. There is mechanism to assess quality of services.

9.1

Education

Some children with intellectual disabilities go to mainstream school, few go to special schools. There is a national strategy towards inclusive education.

7.6

Employment

A small number of people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market. They risk losing disability benefits when they earn money. Most people work in 'protected employment,' and few attend daycare or stay at home. 'Protected employment' pays minimum wage.

4.9

Healthcare

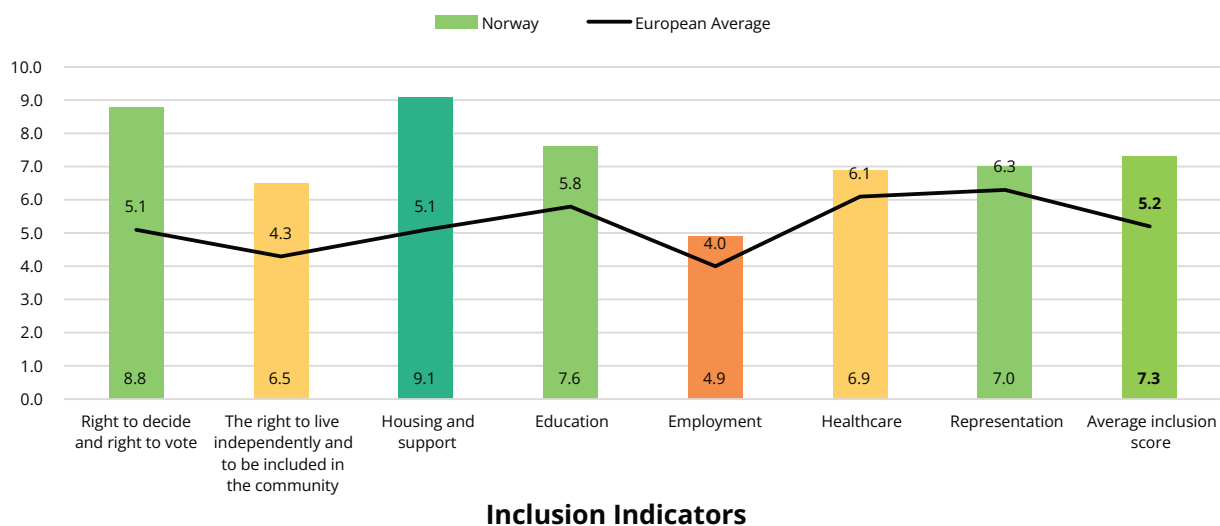
All people with intellectual disabilities have access to healthcare, health insurance is free/ discounted. Poor sex education, and little freedom of choice in reproductive health. People with intellectual disabilities can be forcibly sterilised.

6.9

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation, but there is no person with an intellectual disability on the board/ council. NFU receives government funding for advocacy work.

7.0



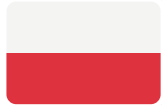
Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Mainstream education	6,000
Special education	4,000
No education	0
Larger institutions	0
Smaller institutions	3,000
Small care homes	7,000
Psychiatric hospitals	0
Living with family	5,000
Living in own place	5,000
Homeless	0



“It is NFU's clear and overarching view that the CRPD must be incorporated into the Human Rights Act. This is something that we, together with the vast majority of organizations of people with disabilities, have been advocating for many years. Today, the CRPD is the only UN core convention that deals with minority groups that Norway has ratified, but not incorporated into its law.”²³

23 [- Clear expectation that the government will incorporate the CRPD into the Human Rights Act! - NFU Norway](#)



Poland

4.5
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be fully removed. Right to vote or stand for elections can be denied. Little support available, difficult to vote in secret due to support person.

1.8

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Few people with intellectual disabilities live in large care institutions, a small number live in smaller institutions and small care homes, nobody living in psychiatric hospitals. Deinstitutionalisation strategy is not implemented.

3.9

Housing and support

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, a small number live in their own home. Some support available for families. Disability benefits go to the person with a disability, or to family. No mechanism for quality of services.

5.2

Education

Some children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, a small number go to mainstream schools. There is a national strategy for inclusive education.

6.0

Employment

A small number of people with intellectual disabilities work on the open labour market or work in 'protected employment'. Some attend daycare and few stay at home. People risk losing disability benefits when they earn money. 'Protected employment' pays minimum wage.

4.1

Healthcare

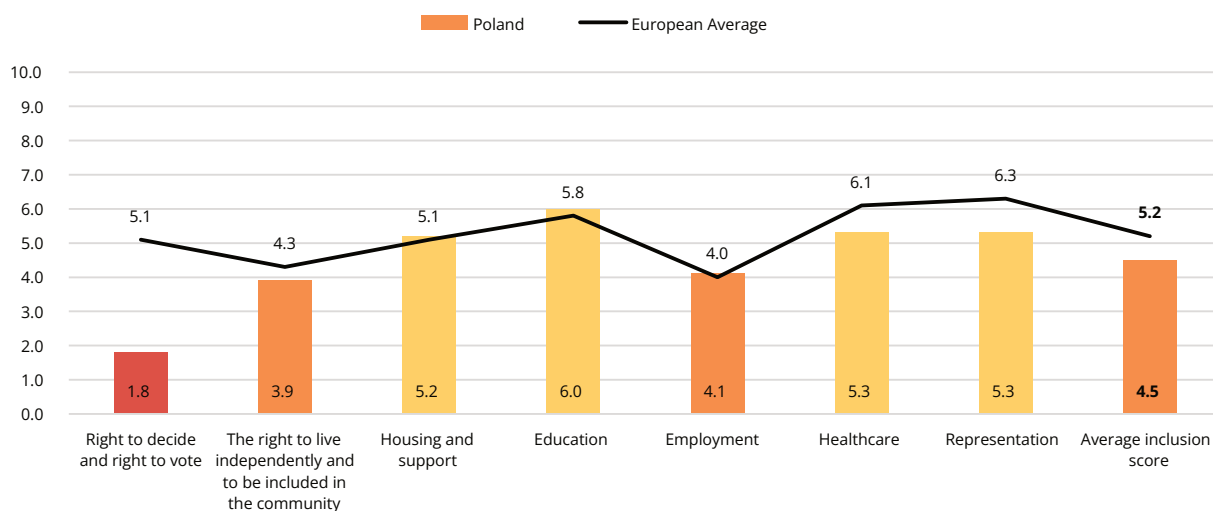
Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to healthcare. There are very few measures in place to make healthcare accessible, people with intellectual disabilities have no free choice on their reproductive health. People with intellectual disabilities cannot be forcibly sterilised.

5.3

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation, but there is no person with an intellectual disability on its board. PSONI sometimes receives government funding for advocacy work.

5.3



Inclusion Indicators

Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Mainstream education 30,199

Special education 35,149

No education 0



“New large institutions are being established. Research on large institutions is conducted in a biased manner, and the conclusions serve government policies. Poland does not have a plan to close large institutions. In 2023, the concept of project-financed supported housing communities was created for people requiring intensive support. This should be a part of the system, not a project-led activity.”

“Poland has not signed and ratified the Optional Protocol to the CRPD. Poland lacks a law of personal assistance, a system of supported decision-making, assisted housing, a law on supported employment, a good strategy on deinstitutionalisation.”



Portugal

4.6
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be partially removed, this can restrict the right to vote and the right to stand for elections. Easy-to-read information on voting is provided.

4.0

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

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

4.3

Housing and support

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, a small number of people live in their own place. Some support available for families. Disability benefits go to family or the person with disability. Lack of adequate housing or disability support.

5.7

Education

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to mainstream schools, few to special schools. Not enough support available.

8.6

Employment

A small number of people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market, working in 'protect employment', some attend daycare. 'Protected employment' pays no less than 90% of minimum wage.

3.7

Healthcare

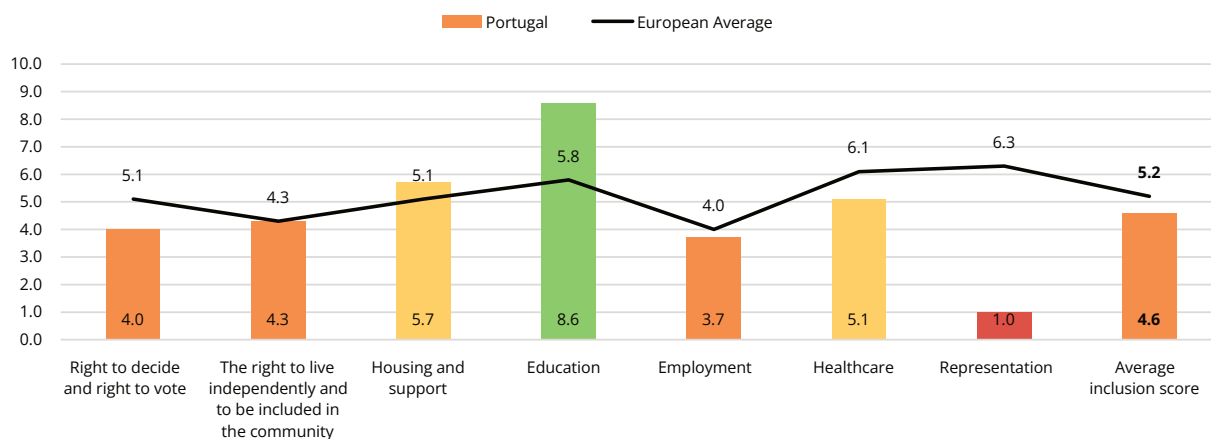
Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare. Only some have access to the dentist and women's health. Little freedom of choice in reproductive health, poor access to sex education. Forced sterilisation is still possible under certain conditions.

5.1

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are not represented in the national cross-disability organisation, there is no person with an intellectual disability on the board/council. Fenacerci does not receive government funding for advocacy work.

1.0



Inclusion Indicators

Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Mainstream education	78,268
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Special education	0
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No education	0
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“The Development Plan for the Social Services and Equipment Network aims at the expansion and improvement of social services and facilities in the community.”

“There are mechanisms in place to assess the quality of services provided to people with disabilities. These mechanisms are implemented through governmental and non-governmental organisations to ensure that services are delivered effectively and meet the needs of individuals with disabilities.”



Romania

3.6
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be partially removed. People with intellectual disabilities have the right to vote, but there are many obstacles in place. Voting is not accessible.

4.2

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, some live in psychiatric hospitals, few live in small care homes. There is a plan to close institutions.

2.7

Housing and support

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family and few live in their own place. Families receive little support. When parents can no longer provide support, the person likely has to move to an institution.

4.2

Education

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

5.0

Employment

Few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market. People with intellectual disabilities risk losing their disability jobs when they have a paid job.

1.0

Healthcare

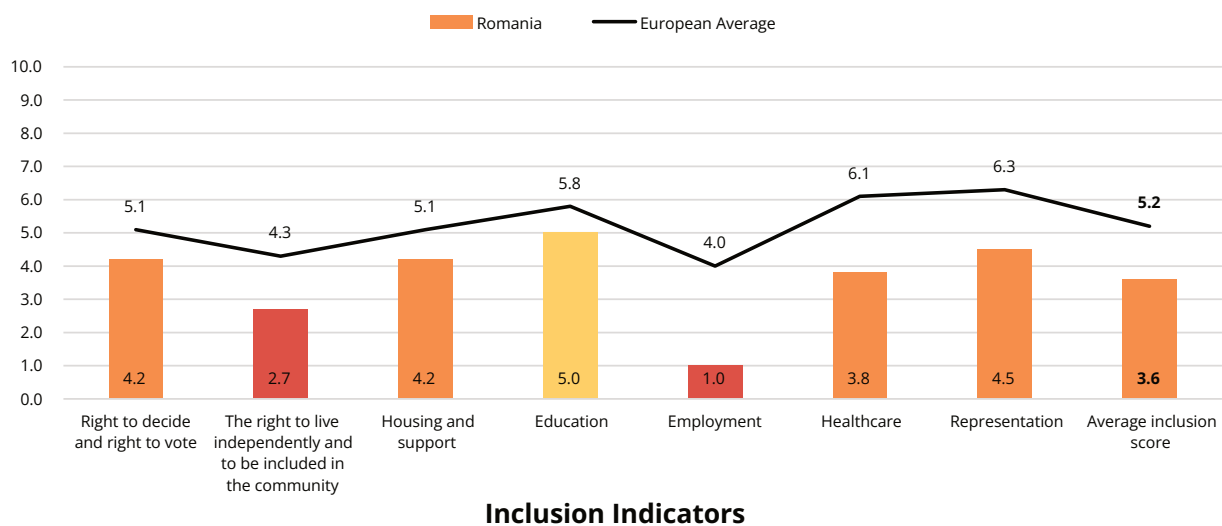
People with intellectual disabilities have a general practitioner, but only few have access to other types of healthcare. Healthcare is not very accessible.

3.8

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation, there is no person with an intellectual disability on the board/council. Ceva de Spus does not receive government funding for advocacy work.

4.5



Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Larger institutions

12,000

Smaller institutions

500



“Most issues regarding institutionalisation are not known to the public or people outside the closed care system. Awareness and recognition of human rights abuses is desperately needed in Romania.”²⁴

“Romania adopted a so-called ‘disability tax’, an employment quota requiring employers with over 50 staff to ensure 4% are persons with disabilities. Otherwise, a tax must be paid. 450 million euros per year is collected with this tax. It has not been disclosed how this money was spent, potentially reinvested into institutions instead of being used to invest in community-based services and accessibility.”²⁵

²⁴ [Much more needs to be done to implement deinstitutionalisation | Inclusion Europe](#)

²⁵ [Much more needs to be done to implement deinstitutionalisation | Inclusion Europe](#)



Scotland

7.7
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

People with intellectual disabilities should have support to make decisions and keep their legal capacity. People with intellectual disabilities can vote and stand for elections, voting is made accessible.

8.6

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Few adults with intellectual disabilities live in smaller institutions, small care homes and psychiatric hospitals. The plan to close institutions is followed by the government.

6.0

Housing and support

Few adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, few live in their own home. Some support available for families. Disability benefits go to the person with disability. There is a mechanism to assess quality of services.

7.0

Education

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to mainstream schools, few go to special schools. There is a strategy towards inclusive education.

8.8

Employment

A small number of people with intellectual disability have a job on the open labour market, work in 'protected employment' or attend daycare, most stay at home. People risk losing disability benefits when earning money. 'Protected employment' pays minimum wage.

5.5

Healthcare

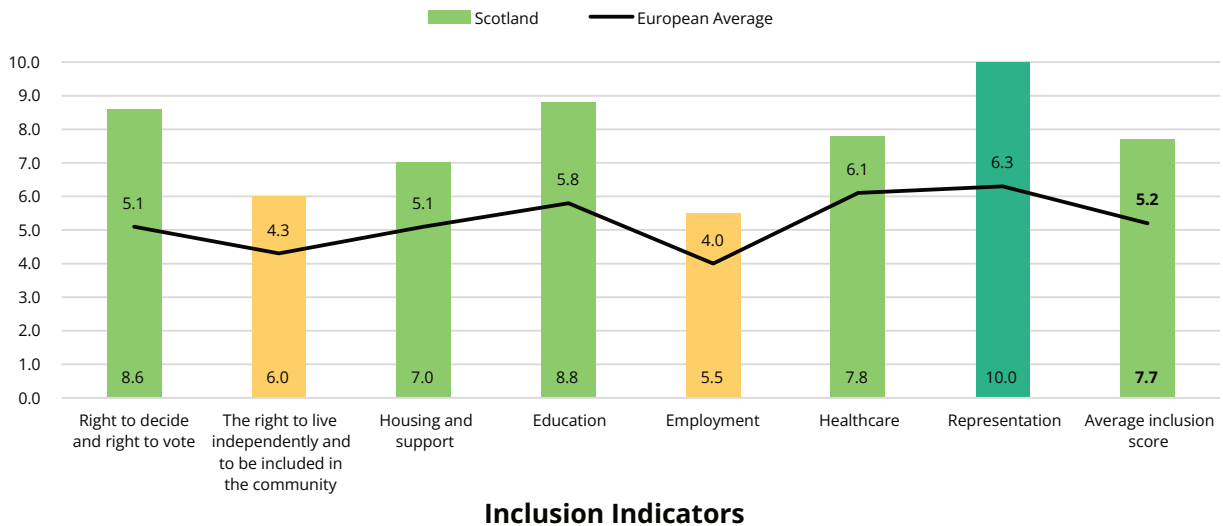
Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to healthcare, easy-to-read information is available. People should have freedom of choice on reproductive health, but there are not enough resources to inform decisions. People with intellectual disabilities cannot be forcibly sterilised.

7.8

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are part of the national-cross disability organisation and there is a person with an intellectual disability on the board/ council. Enable receives government funding for advocacy work.

10



“There is a commitment to removing delayed discharge and out of area accommodation, but this has been slow moving to date.”

“Only 7% of people who have a learning disability are in paid employment, compared with 70% who confirm they would like to work.”²⁶

²⁶ Enable Scotland, Breaking Barriers 2023 [breakbarr-overview-report-2023v12.pdf](#)



Slovakia

4.7
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be partially removed, and limits the right to stand for elections. People with intellectual disabilities can vote. There is no easy-to-read information.

4.7

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, few live in smaller institutions. The government has a plan to close institutions, but it is very slow.

2.4

Housing and support

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

2.6

Education

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

5.3

Employment

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

3.3

Healthcare

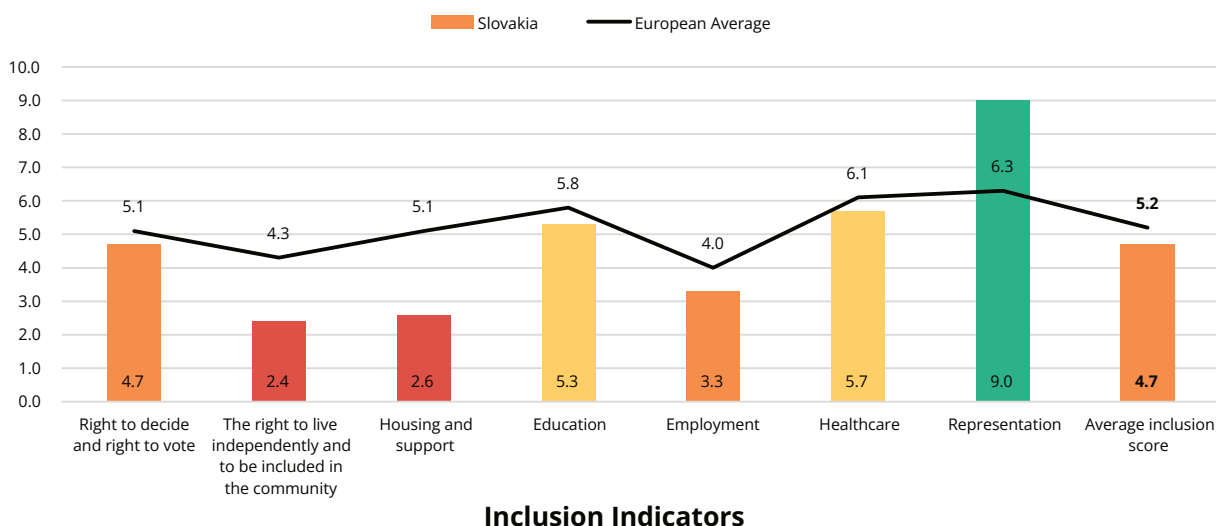
Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare. There are limited measures in place to make healthcare accessible.

5.7

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation, but there is no person with an intellectual disability on the board/council. Inclusion Slovakia receives government funding for advocacy work.

9.0



“Lack of education and support of inclusion in daily life of people with intellectual disabilities along with the lack of knowledge about fundamentals rights remain strong barriers in Slovakia. All data and information indicate an urgent need for transition from institutional to community-based care.”²⁷

“There is still a lot of opposition to deinstitutionalisation in Slovakia. The CRPD and human rights approach is affecting the EU funds and national policies, but on regional and municipal level and in social care provision there are many people and organisations against it.”²⁸

²⁷ [Much more needs to be done to implement deinstitutionalisation | Inclusion Europe](#)

²⁸ [Much more needs to be done to implement deinstitutionalisation | Inclusion Europe](#)



Slovenia

4.3
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be partially removed, this limits the right to vote and stand for elections. There is no easy-to-read information provided.

2.1

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live in smaller institutions, some live in larger institutions. There is no plan to close institutions.

3.4

Housing and support

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, few live in their own place. There is not enough support for families. When parents can no longer provide support, the person is likely to move to an institution.

3.4

Education

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

5.3

Employment

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

3.3

Healthcare

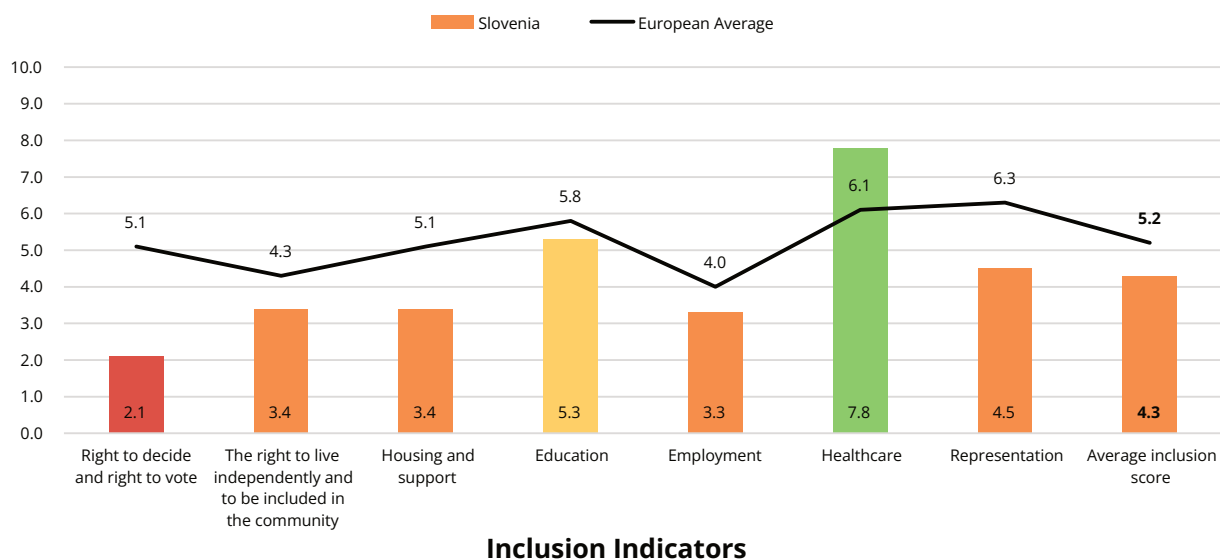
Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to general healthcare. There are limited measures in place to make healthcare accessible.

7.8

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation, but there is no person with an intellectual disability on the board/council. Zveza Sožitje does not receive government funding for advocacy work.

4.5



Number 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

Slovenia's scores are based on 2023 data, as there was no reported change in the country.



“The Institute of Social Welfare of the Republic of Slovenia has a commission that has recently consistently assessed personal assistance for persons with intellectual disabilities at a maximum of 40 hours per week. Which means that they don't have personal assistance. This is because an individual's hours of involvement in the VDC are counted from the recognized hours of assistance of the personal assistant.”²⁹

²⁹ <https://www.rtvsllo.si/dostopno/clanki/vsake-toliko-se-pocutim-kot-don-kihot/715667>



Spain

6.9
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

People with intellectual disabilities should have support to make decisions and keep their legal capacity, people with intellectual disabilities have the right to vote and to stand for elections. There are measure sin place to make voting accessible.

8.6

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, few live in smaller institutions and small care homes. There is no plan to close institutions.

5.3

Housing and support

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, few live in their own place. There is support for families. Disability benefits go to the individual, family, or service provider. There is a mechanism to assess quality of services.

4.8

Education

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to mainstream schools, few go to special schools. There is a strategy towards inclusive education.

7.8

Employment

A small number of people with intellectual disabilities are employed on open labour market or work in 'protected employment', some attend daycare. People risk losing disability benefits when they earn money. Measures in place to make jobs accessible. 'Protected employment' pays minimum wage.

5.4

Healthcare

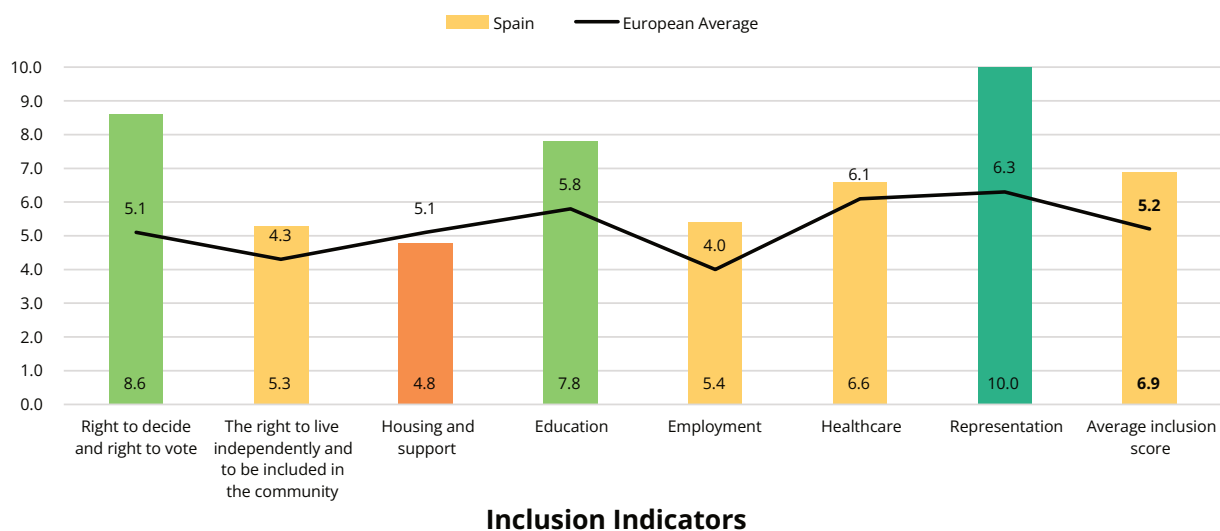
Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to healthcare. Very little easy-to-read information. Sex education is poor, people have little choices in reproductive health. People with intellectual disabilities cannot be forcibly sterilised.

6.6

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation and there is a person with an intellectual disability on the board/ council. Plena inclusión receives government funding for advocacy work.

10



Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Mainstream education	152,000
Special education	38,000
No education	0
Larger institutions	10,000
Smaller institutions	5,000
Small care homes	5,000
Psychiatric hospitals	0
Living with family	60,000
Living in own home	8,000



"8 out of 10 women said they did not have sex. 6 out of 10 do not choose the contraceptives they use. 70 out of 100 say they have no information about sexuality."³⁰

"Spanish strategy for deinstitutionalization has just been approved, which should create housing alternatives for people, although there is no mention of closing institutions."

30 [Women with intellectual disabilities from Plena inclusión claim their sexual and reproductive rights through a campaign - Plena inclusión](#)



Sweden

6.9
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be partially removed, but people with intellectual disabilities can vote and stand for elections. There are measures in place to making voting accessible.

7.4

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live in small care homes. There are no large institutions in Sweden, there is a shortage of group homes in many municipalities.

6.8

Housing and support

Few adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, few live in their own place. Support for families is available. People with intellectual disabilities move into small group homes at the age of 20-25. Disability benefits go to the person.

7.4

Education

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, a small number attend mainstream schools. There is no strategy towards inclusive education.

4.6

Employment

Few people with intellectual disabilities work in 'protect employment, most attend daycare, small number are employed on the open labour market. People with a paid job risk losing disability benefits. 'Protected employment' pays minimum wage.

3.9

Healthcare

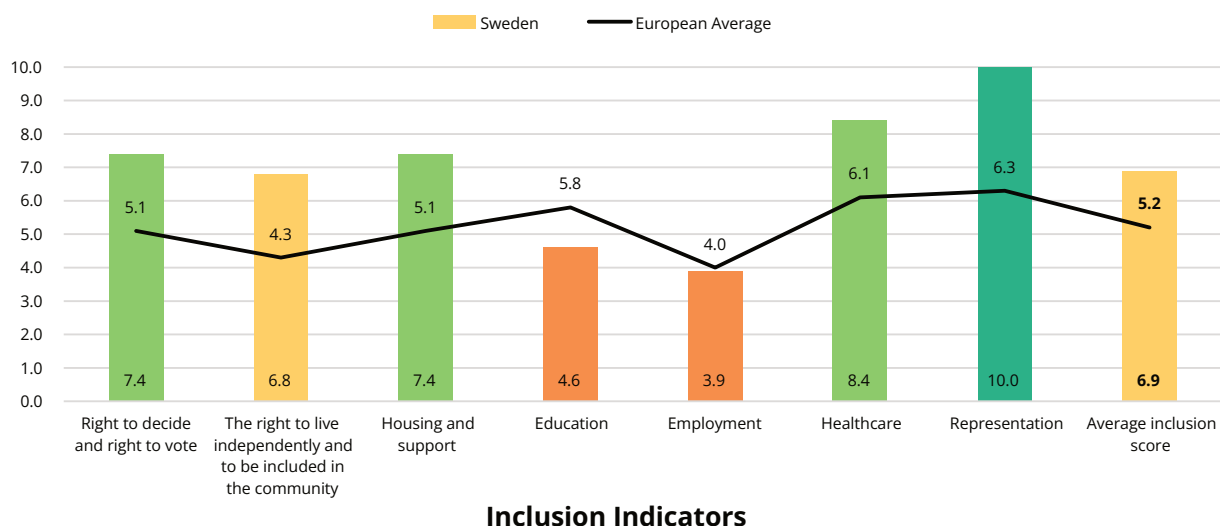
Most people with intellectual disabilities have access to healthcare. There are measures to make healthcare accessible, but application varies. People with intellectual disabilities should have freedom of choice in reproductive health and have access to sex education. People with intellectual disabilities cannot be forcibly sterilised.

8.4

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation, and there is a person with an intellectual disability on the board/ council. FUB receives government funding for advocacy work.

10



Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Mainstream education

2,700

Special education

19,700

Small care homes

29,500

There are no large care institutions in Sweden. Care homes should be for 4-5 people.



“Trusteeship consists of three parts: guarding the rights of the principal, managing property and providing for the person. A trusteeship can consist of all three parts, or just one or two parts. The most common form involves all three parts.”

“In Sweden, there is still a completely separate school system for students with intellectual disabilities. This is something that gets criticised by the UN CRPD Committee in each evaluation. While legal guardians are by law free to choose which school they want for their child, this is not the case in reality.”



Switzerland

4.9
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be fully removed, and this can limit right to vote and stand for elections. There is easy-to-read information on elections, but elections are not accessible.

2.7

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, some live in smaller institutions, few live in small care homes. There is no plan to close institutions.

2.8

Housing and support

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, few live in their own home. Families receive some support. Disability benefits go to the person. It is not accessible to arrange adequate housing and disability support.

4.7

Education

Most children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, few go to mainstream schools. There is no strategy towards inclusive education.

4.0

Employment

Few people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market, most work in 'protected employment'. People with intellectual disabilities risk losing disability benefits when they have a paid job. There are hardly any measures to make jobs accessible. 'Protected employment' does not pay minimum wage.

3.8

Healthcare

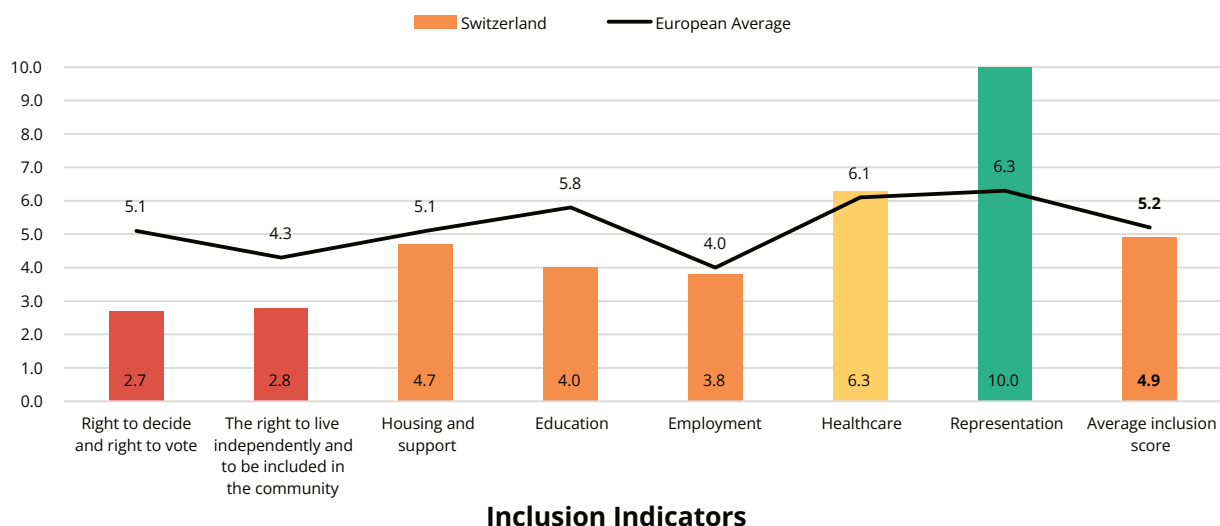
People with intellectual disabilities have access to healthcare. Measures to make healthcare accessible. Sex education is poor, people with intellectual disabilities have limited freedom of choice in reproductive health. People with intellectual disabilities can be forcibly sterilised.

6.3

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation, there is a person with an intellectual disability on the board/ council. Insieme Switzerland receives government funding for advocacy work.

10



Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Mainstream education	3,000
Special education	12,000
No education	0
Larger institutions	18,000
Smaller institutions	9,000
Small care homes	3,000
Psychiatric hospitals	100
Living with family	25,000
Living in own home	2,000
Homeless	0



“How well are doctors communicating with their patients with a disability really depends on the doctor. Some are good, but families often experience discrimination, little understanding for people with intellectual disability (talking to the parents instead of the patient etc.), treatment not recommended due to having a disability.”



Ukraine

3.5
out of 10

Right to decide and right to vote

Legal capacity can be fully removed, and this can limit right to vote and right to stand for elections. Voting is not accessible for people with intellectual disabilities.

2.7

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Some adults with intellectual disabilities live in larger institutions, few live in psychiatric hospitals. There is a plan to close institutions, but it is not being followed.

1.8

Housing and support

Most adults with intellectual disabilities live with their families, a small number live in their own place. Disability benefits could go to the individual, family or service providers. Adequate housing and disability support is not accessible. No mechanism for quality of services.

3.5

Education

Some children with intellectual disabilities go to special schools, few children go to mainstream schools and a small number receive no education. There is a law that addresses inclusive education, but there is little progress.

5.0

Employment

A small number of people with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market, few work in 'protected employment' or attend daycare, some stay at home. They do not risk losing their disability benefits when they have a paid job, but jobs are not very accessible. 'Protected employment' does not pay minimum wage.

3.0

Healthcare

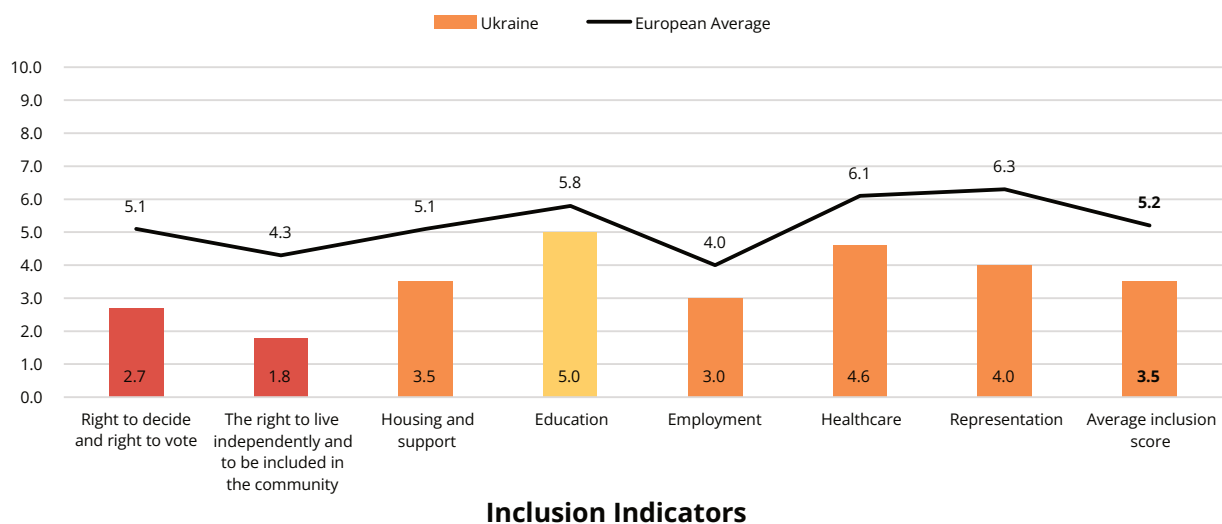
People with intellectual disabilities have access to a general practitioner, few have access to a dentist and women's health. Sex education for people with intellectual disabilities is poor, there is little freedom of choice in reproductive health. People with intellectual disabilities cannot be forcibly sterilised, but it is still performed.

4.6

Representation

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

4.0



Number of people with intellectual disabilities in

Larger institutions	20,000
Smaller institutions	100
Small care homes	0
Psychiatric hospitals	1,000



“We need international help to promote statistics on intellectual disability in Ukraine. The situation is getting worse. The last time we had statistics on the number of persons with intellectual disability in 2013. We only had statistics about school education of children with intellectual disabilities last year, but in 2024 this type of statistics disappeared from the official website of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.”

“The government has declared deinstitutionalisation intentions, but no administrative steps have been made (neither the sub-laws to make it possible, e.g, no regulation for group homes although appropriate plans were announced, nor the guaranteed financial support to these plans).”

Part 3

Methodology

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

The 2024 survey consisted of 34 questions.

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

We scored answers from 1 to 10, where 1 is the worst, and 10 is the best.

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

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

The average score for each question represents the value for the corresponding Inclusion Indicator.

The average score of inclusion for a country is calculated by averaging the scores of the 7 indicators.

Scores for some countries are based on 2023 data. For 10 countries, a combination of 2023 and 2024 data was used, because the situation has not changed since last year.

Some scores changed since last year.

We changed some of the questions compared to last year, based on what we learned making the first report.

- **That is why we don't directly compare the scores from 2023 and 2024.**
- **If there is a big change between 2023 and 2024, it does not always mean that a lot has changed in that country. Sometimes it is because we asked some questions in a different way for 2024.**
- Every year, we aim to correct and update the data to achieve the most accurate representation of the situation in a country.

Right to decide and right to vote

The indicator on right to decide and right to vote has 6 questions:

1. We asked what the law says about removal of legal capacity, or supported decision-making.
 - Countries where people with intellectual disabilities get support to make decisions and do not have their legal capacity removed 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 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 are people with intellectual disabilities known to be elected in government.
 - Countries that have elected people with intellectual disabilities in government received maximum points.
5. We asked if voting is made accessible for people with intellectual disabilities. Countries were given the following types of support as options; Government provides easy-to-read information about the elections and voting; support person is allowed in the voting booth; postal voting or electronic voting from home is possible; parties use easy-to-read in their communication.
 - Countries which offer more types of support get more points.

6. We asked respondents to give their opinion on how accessible elections are for people with intellectual disabilities, on a scale from 0 to 10.
 - The score was taken at face value.

Questions 1-3 were weighted 2-times heavier when calculating the indicator score.

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 live in large institutions, smaller institutions, small care homes, and psychiatric hospitals on a scale from none (0-20%)³¹, few (21-40%), some (41-60%), most (61-80%), to all (81-100%).
 - Countries where adults with intellectual disabilities are not institutionalised in larger institutions, smaller care institutions, small care homes and psychiatric hospitals get maximum points.
2. We asked for an estimation of the number of adults with intellectual disabilities in large care institutions, smaller institutions, small care homes, and psychiatric hospitals.

³¹ Throughout the report 'none (0-20%)' is often referred to as 'a small number'.
asdasbdjhbsajbdsabddashbd

3. We asked if governments have a plan to close institutions and provide support in the community.
 - Countries that have a plan and follow the plan get maximum points.
4. We asked members to rate the quality of the government's plan to close institutions and provide support in the community, on a scale from 0 to 10.
 - The score provided was taken at face value.

Question 1 was weighted 4 times heavier when calculating the indicator score.

The division between the size of 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. We recognise that this division is far from perfect in capturing the reality of people who are institutionalised.

Housing and support

The indicator on housing and support has 8 questions:

1. We asked if adults with intellectual disabilities live with their family, in their own place, or are homeless, on a scale from none (0-20%)*, few (21-40%), some (41-60%), most (61-80%), to all (81-100%).
 - Countries where adults with intellectual disabilities mostly live in their own place and are not homeless or living with their family get maximum points.
2. We asked for the number of people with intellectual disabilities living with their family, in their own place, or homeless.

3. We asked what type of support, if any, parents get from the government when they find out that their child has a disability. Members chose from the following types of support provided by the government: Financial resources or benefits, information, social worker, support from an NGO but not from the government, no support at all.
 - Countries that provide support to parents when they find out that their child has a disability get maximum points.
4. We asked what happens when parents can no longer take care of their daughter or son with intellectual disabilities? Members were able to choose multiple options based on whether the person with an intellectual disability moves to an institution, becomes homeless, has a plan to live independently, or other family members start providing care and support.
 - Countries where the person with an intellectual disability has a plan to live independently get maximum points.
5. We asked who disability benefits go to according to the law. Members chose from the person with an intellectual disability, family, service provider or other.
 - Countries where disability benefits go directly to the person with intellectual disability get maximum points.
6. We asked who supports an adult with intellectual disabilities if they live with the family.
 - Countries where adults with intellectual disabilities are supported by service providers and family members get maximum points.
7. We asked to score, from 0 to 10, how easy it is to arrange adequate housing and disability support for someone with intellectual disabilities.
 - The score was taken at face value.

8. We asked if there is a mechanism to assess the quality of services.
 - Countries that have a mechanism to assess the quality of services get maximum points.

Question 1 is weighted 5 times heavier. Question 4 is weighted 2 times heavier when calculating the indicator score on housing and support.

2024 Inclusion indicators have significantly more questions on support than in 2023, meaning year-on-year comparison is difficult to make.

It is important to note we did not ask about the effectiveness of the mechanism to assess the quality of services.

Education

The indicator on education has 4 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, on a scale from none (0-20%), few (21-40%), some (41-60%), most (61-80%), to all (81-100%).
 - Countries where all children with intellectual disabilities are going to mainstream education, no children are going to special education, and no children have no education receive maximum points.
2. We asked for the number of children in each type of education.
3. We asked if there is a national strategy for inclusive education.
 - Countries with a strategy for inclusive education get maximum points.

4. We asked for rate of the quality of education children with intellectual disabilities get, from 0 to 10.
 - The score provided was taken at face value.

Question 1 was weighted 3 times heavier when calculating the indicator score.

Employment

The indicator on employment has 4 questions:

1. We asked how many adults with intellectual disabilities have a job on the open labour market, are working in 'protected employment', going to daycare or spend most of their time at home, on a scale from none (0-20%), few (21-40%), some (41-60%), most (61-80%), to all (81-100%).

Countries where all or most people with an intellectual disability are employed on the open labour market or protected employment and have no people with intellectual disabilities going to daycare or sitting at home get maximum points.

2. We asked if people with intellectual disabilities risk losing disability benefits when they have a paid job.
 - Countries where people with intellectual disabilities do not risk losing disability benefits when they earn a salary get maximum points.

3. We asked if there are measures in place to make jobs on the open labour market more accessible for adults with intellectual disabilities. Members could choose from the following options; quota system, job coaching, support for interviews, easy-to-read information on finding a job, funding available to make accommodations.
 - Countries with all the options provided get maximum points.
4. We asked if adults with intellectual disabilities working in 'protected employment' get paid minimum wage (at least).
 - Countries where people with intellectual disabilities working in 'protected employment' get at least minimum wage get maximum points.

Question 1 is weighted 3 times heavier, question 2 is weighted 2 times heavier when calculation the indicator score.

Healthcare

The indicator on healthcare has 5 questions:

1. We asked if people with intellectual disabilities have access to different healthcare services: general practitioner, dentist, and women's health, on a scale from none (0-20%), few (21-40%), some (41-60%), most (61-80%), to all (81-100%).
 - Countries where people with intellectual disabilities have access to all these types of healthcare services get maximum points.

2. We asked if healthcare is made accessible for people with intellectual disabilities, with the following choices: easy-to-read information on health and healthcare is available, healthcare staff are trained in an easy-to-understand way, health insurance is free/ discounted for people with intellectual disabilities.
 - Countries that provide ways to make health accessible for people with intellectual disabilities get maximum points.
3. We asked about access to sex education for people with intellectual disabilities, rated from 0 to 10.
 - The score provided was taken at face value.
4. We asked what choices people with intellectual disabilities have when it comes to reproductive health, with choices: Can people with intellectual disabilities choose freely if and when to use contraception; if and when have children; if and when to have an abortion; and if and when to be sterilized.
 - Countries that ensure people with intellectual disabilities have free choice regarding contraception, children, abortion and sterilization get maximum points.
5. We asked if people with intellectual disabilities can be forcibly sterilised according to the law.
 - Countries where people with intellectual disabilities cannot be forcibly sterilised get maximum points.

Question 1 weighted 3 times heavier when calculating the indicator score.

Representation

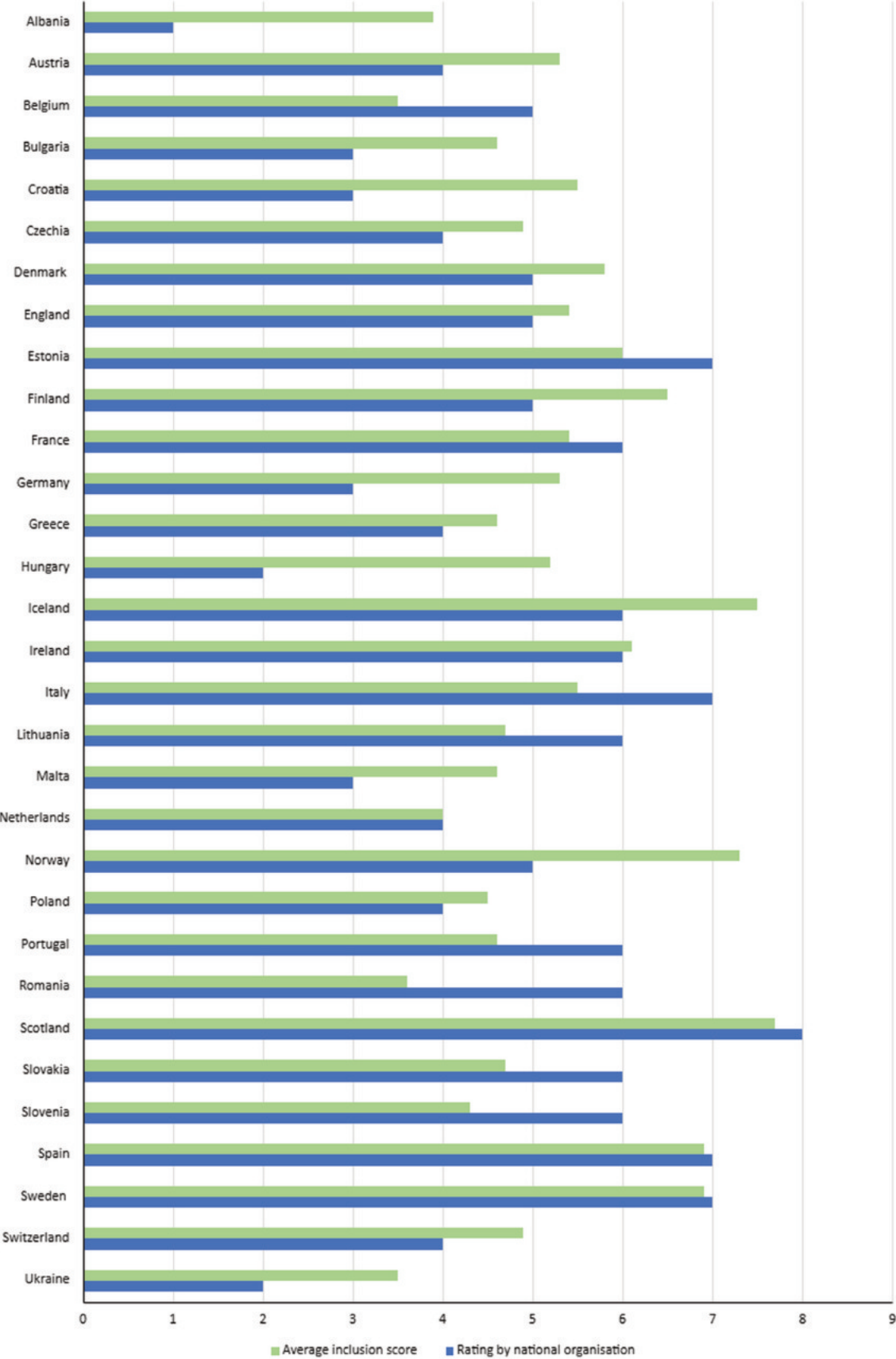
The indicator on representation has 3 questions:

1. We asked if people with intellectual disabilities are represented in the national cross-disability organisation.
 - Countries where organisations of people with intellectual disabilities are part of the national cross-disability organisation get maximum points.
2. We asked if a person with intellectual disabilities is on the board/ council of the national cross- disability organisation.
 - Countries that have a person with intellectual disabilities on the board/ council of the national cross-disability organisation get maximum points.
3. We asked if our member organisation gets government funding for advocacy work (not for provision of services).
 - Countries that give government funding for advocacy work get maximum points.

We asked for an overall score on inclusion on people with intellectual disabilities and their families.

- The score provided is taken at face value, and compared with the calculated score on Inclusion indicators.

Annex





Additional information provided by Italy 2024

Right to decide and right to vote

Due to the persistence in the Italian legal system of the institution of interdiction, Persons with disabilities can totally lose their legal capacity. Even the banned Persons with disabilities still receive the electoral certificate and can vote. People with intellectual and neurodevelopmental disabilities are not guaranteed the right to receive accessible and usable information, the electoral material is not appropriately adapted and, for this kind of disability, assisted voting in the booth is not allowed, as is the case, instead, for People with disabilities with upper limb problems or people with visual impairments.

Right to live independently and to be included in the community

Large residential solutions are still widespread throughout the Italian territory with numerous Persons with disabilities living in them. Some adults with intellectual disabilities live in institutions of varying size. In 2016, a law was adopted at national level, which in application of art. 19 of the UN Convention To date, with Law no. 112/2016, it recognizes the right of the Persons with disabilities to be able to choose where and with whom to live, giving priority to deinstitutionalization. The housing solutions provided for by this law are those that reproduce the conditions of a residential house and a maximum of 5 Persons with disabilities can coexist and cohabit on the basis of an individual, personal and participatory life project. Unfortunately, this law is not yet fully and correctly implemented and Public Bodies continue to prefer solutions that do not respect the right to choose where and with whom to live, often in segregating and institutionalizing solutions.

Housing and support

The majority of people with adult intellectual disabilities live with their families of origin but, often, without adequate support. For these people there is a real risk of being segregated at home and not having a life truly included in the community of reference. The support offered by the public system is partial or completely absent and the entire burden of care falls on families and caregivers. The network of services guaranteed by the public system either directly or through accredited private or "Third Sector" entities are insufficient and unsuitable to guarantee the rights and quality of life of people with disabilities also due to excessively rigid standards and insufficient resources. Even specialized and adequately trained operators are not easy to find.

Education

The Italian school system recognizes the right of all pupils with disabilities to attend ordinary schools. Special schools and differentiated classes have been abolished. To facilitate school inclusion, Italian legislation recognizes the right of pupils to have special supports through the Individualized Educational Plan: specialized teacher, autonomy and communication assistant, personal hygiene assistant, school transport, teaching aids. Unfortunately, numerous shortcomings persist and these supports are not always guaranteed to the extent necessary, or are prepared with considerable delay compared to the beginning of the school year, with serious repercussions on the right to school inclusion. Very often families are forced to turn to the Courts to obtain what is entitled to them. Many of the school operators lack the specialization and the necessary skills to adequately deal with the most complex disabilities.

Employment

The Italian regulatory system provides for specific rules to guarantee the right to employment inclusion of Persons with disabilities. Unfortunately, there are still very few persons with disabilities, especially those with intellectual and neurodevelopmental disabilities that really manage to access a "real" job. In addition, there are also economic barriers because for example a Person with disability who receive a salary that exceeds the maximum amount provided loses the right to the allowances already received and also to survivorship.

Healthcare

The right to access care for people with highly complex and non-cooperative disabilities is not guaranteed. In fact, only a few health facilities and hospitals have activated specific protocols, starting with reception in the emergency room, for people with intellectual and neurodevelopmental disabilities. In the event of hospitalization and the need for ordinary or emergency interventions, the staff of the health system is often unprepared and the risks to which People with disabilities are exposed in the health sector are very high. The experience related to the pandemic has been, in this sense, absolutely dramatic and many people with disabilities have suffered the drastic consequences. In recent years, a model of reception and care in the health and hospital environment called DAMA has been emerging, but this approach is still only experimental and not sufficiently widespread on the national territory. The issue of reproductive health for women with disabilities is also scarcely paid attention and in some cases, even if the law does not provide for it, sterilization practices are used.

Representation

People with intellectual disabilities are represented in national organizations that span different disabilities. Anffas currently does not have a person with a disability on its board of directors. This situation can vary from organization to organization. Anffas Nazionale receives government funding for advocacy activities and for its project activities aimed at promoting and protecting the rights of people with intellectual disabilities and neurodevelopmental disorders.

This is Europe for people with intellectual disabilities and their families in 2024.
What will you do to make it better?

Education:

5.8

At least 530,000 children with intellectual disabilities are in special schools.

Employment:

4.0

In 29 countries, few or no people with intellectual disabilities are employed in the open labor market.

Healthcare:

6.1

In 11 countries, people with intellectual disabilities have no or very little freedom of choice about their reproductive health.

Representation:

6.3

In 20 countries, there is no person with an intellectual disability on the council of the national disability organisation.

Housing:

5.1

In 27 countries, few or no adults with intellectual disabilities live in their own place.

Decide and vote:

5.1

In 14 countries people can be denied the right to vote because their legal capacity was removed.

Independence:

4.3

852,000 people with intellectual disabilities are in segregated "care" institutions.



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