



THE HANDICAPPED AND THEIR EMPLOYMENT

A statistical study of the situation in the
Member States of the European Communities



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Member States of the European Communities*

by Georges Y. Rouault

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FOREWORD

In 1976 the Statistical Office of the European Communities commissioned a study of the statistics of the handicapped and their employment in the member-states of the European Communities.

The study was carried out by Mr. Georges Y. ROUAULT, an independent expert. This was the first statistical study of this nature carried out at Community level and it was considered desirable that the report be published by the Office so as to achieve as wide a circulation as possible.

The findings and opinions expressed in the report, however, do not engage the responsibility of the Commission or the Statistical Office in any way.

I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating Mr. ROUAULT on the quality of his report and express my gratitude to the officers in private organizations and in national administrations who helped him in his study.

A. DORNONVILLE DE LA COUR
Director General

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Introduction

- At the request of the Director-General of the Statistical Office of the European Communities in Luxembourg, Mr. Georges Y. Rouault (a consultant) carried out an investigation between January and July 1976, the overall aim of which was to collect statistics on handicapped persons and their employment in the Community.

Methods used

- In order to collect as much information as possible on handicapped persons in all categories (physical, sensory and mental handicaps), the expert visited each Community country and made contact with the Ministries and many public, semi-public and private services and organisations involved in particular aspects of the education, training and placing of physically or mentally handicapped persons, with a view to their social and economic integration.
- The sources of information were not always the same in each country - the administrative system and the departments responsible differed; they nevertheless had the same aim and classifications could be found to cover them all.
- This procedure was adopted to make the report clear and facilitate comparison of the statistics from the Community countries.
- In each case, the first part of the report provides summaries of the legislation applicable. This was taken from documents published by the Council of Europe on legislation covering the rehabilitation and employment of handicapped persons, and completed during the visits with any additional texts which had been implemented more recently.
- Reference should be made in this connection to the three volumes entitled "Comparative Study on the Rehabilitation of Handicapped Persons in the Countries of the Community", published by the Directorate-General for Social Affairs (reference Nos 3229/74 - 4055/74 - 3128/75) which provide yet more detailed information on administrative and legal aspects.

- The terms used for handicapped persons in each country have on the whole been retained.
- To make comparison between the countries easier, the population age groups have been standardized, the main categories being 5-14 years (approximately school years) and 15-64 years (persons recorded in sectors connected with working life: accidents, training and rehabilitation centres, workshops, etc.).
- The statistical data in the report are based on the actual number of handicapped persons found in each individual sector; for the few cases where no exact figures were available - this applies particularly to road and industrial accidents - the information had been completed with estimates based on the other countries. This does not distort the final results and percentages to any great extent, because there are very few "serious" cases in relation to total number of persons in the group in question.
- Reference to general information on pensions and degrees of incapacity has on the whole been avoided, because of the difficulty of establishing a direct connection between "invalidity" due to various causes, and its possible result, the "handicap", which poses problems of social and economic integration or reintegration whose solution depends on a set of complex factors peculiar to each individual.
- The author would like to express his sincere thanks to all those kind persons whom he met during his visits to the Community countries and who lightened his task by arranging the necessary contacts within the national and branch statistical services.

BELGIUM

1. Legislation

- In Belgium, assistance to and the retraining and social rehabilitation of disabled persons are based on the following legislation:
- the Act of 11 October 1919, amended by those of 16 April 1929, 28 June 1956 and 10 July 1957, which established the Oeuvre Nationale des Invalides de guerre (O.N.I.G.) (National Association of War Disabled).
- A Royal Order of 11 October 1957, amended by that of 25 February 1960, makes this public institution responsible for looking after, in every way, the material and moral welfare of the disabled.
- The following are some of the responsibilities of the O.N.I.G.:
 - a) It ensures that general or special medical or pharmaceutical treatment for all types of infirmities, whether a result of war or not, is provided free of charge. This assistance is given in accordance with a scale fixed by the Ministerial Order of 30 December 1959, amended by that of 17 July 1963.
 - b) It supplies, repairs or replaces prosthetic and orthopaedic appliances necessitated by war injuries; it has a Committee on Prostheses which is responsible for approving suppliers of appliances and for fixing prices.
 - c) It promotes the vocational training and the resettlement of the beneficiaries. A disabled person's capacities and aptitudes are assessed by medical/psycho-technical examination for vocational guidance purposes to ensure that apprenticeship or studies will be of benefit.

1.1 Sickness and disability insurance

- Persons to whom the Orders of 28 December 1944 on the social security of workers and of 10 January 1946 on the social security of miners and assimilated workers apply, self-employed workers, Government employees, domestic workers, students in higher education, certain members of the clergy and religious communities, and persons not hitherto covered may, under the Act of 9 August 1963 introducing

and regulating a compulsory sickness and invalidity insurance scheme, claim assistance from the Medical Board of the National Sickness and Invalidity Insurance Fund to cover the cost of medical and vocational rehabilitation.

1.2 Unemployment

- Under the Royal Order of 20 December 1963, the following persons may apply to the National Employment Office for vocational training or rehabilitation:
 - a) a worker in receipt of unemployment insurance who is fit for work and wishes to be trained for a trade;
 - b) an employee or self-employed worker aged at least 18 but not over 21 who:
 - for a total of 12 months has been bound by an employment or apprenticeship contract or registered as seeking employment;
 - after completing a technical course has been in paid employment for a total of six months.

1.3 Victims of industrial accidents and occupational diseases

- The legislation makes a distinction between the private sector and the public sector.

1.3.1 Private sector

- The Act of 10 April 1971 replaces the various general and specific schemes which had been in force in the private sector.
- In addition to compensation for the victims, the Act provides for medical treatment, medical rehabilitation and payment of the full cost of prosthetic and orthopaedic appliances.
- The Act of 24 December 1963, superseding that of 24 July 1927 on compensation for injury resulting from an occupational disease, introduced a scheme of compensation and assistance for hospital, medical, pharmaceutical and medical rehabilitation expenses; provision is also made for vocational rehabilitation.

1.3.2 Public sector

- Compensation for injuries resulting from industrial accidents, accidents sustained on the way to work and occupational diseases in the public sector is governed by the Act of 3 July 1967.
 - The provisions of this Act contain identical rehabilitation measures as those provided for in the private sector.
 - Members of the armed forces and equivalent persons are covered by the Compensation Pensions Acts, coordinated on 5 October 1948.
 - The Act of 16 April 1963 provides for the resettlement of disabled persons in society without discrimination, while various special Acts apply more specifically to individual categories of handicapped persons.
 - This Act superseded that of 28 April 1958 on vocational rehabilitation and training with a view to the social resettlement of the disabled.
- 1.4 - The Act of 16 April 1963 also provided for the setting-up of a public institution to deal specifically with the rehabilitation of disabled persons, namely the Fonds National de Reclassement Social des Handicapés (FNRSH) (National Fund for the Social Rehabilitation of Handicapped Persons).
- This institution is aware of all the problems liable to arise for the disabled and it acts as a coordinating body, classifying the various types of problem and thus, by efficient and concerted action, preventing dispersal of effort.
 - The functions assigned to the FNRSH are as follows:
 - detection and registration of disabled persons;
 - medical and functional rehabilitation;
 - educational and vocational guidance;
 - vocational rehabilitation;
 - finding employment;
 - social assistance to follow-up rehabilitation.
 - Registration covers all persons of Belgian nationality whose employment opportunities are reduced as a result of a deficiency or reduction of at least 30% in their physical capacity and at least 20% in their mental capacity.

- The provisions of the Act of 16 April 1963 can be extended under certain conditions to persons of foreign nationality.
- The percentage of disability is calculated on a broad basis, the disabled person being considered in a general context where all relevant factors can be taken into consideration.
- Subsequent Acts and regulations have been adopted to supplement the provisions of the Act of 16 April 1963 in the various fields of rehabilitation of the disabled coordinated by the FNRSH.

1.4.1 The Order of 6 July 1970 established the principle of compulsory schooling and the arrangements necessitated by this for handicapped children and young persons.

- As regards schooling, the policy is to encourage the greatest possible number of disabled persons to take advantage of the facilities afforded by normal educational establishments, since these provide an excellent preparation for life.
- The FNRSH can therefore make a contribution towards the travelling and subsistence expenses arising from attendance at such establishments, in accordance with the provisions of the Ministerial Decree of 23 May 1969, superseding that of 23 April 1966; this assistance can also be extended to persons attending special education courses.

1.4.2 Vocational training can be carried out:

a) In a school

The FNRSH tries to encourage the maximum number of disabled persons to take advantage of the various establishments which form part of the educational system and offer a wide choice of vocational facilities and geographical distribution.

For this reason, the Ministerial Decree of 19 February 1965 assimilates education in school to vocational training in certain specific cases.

The conditions of this assimilation are as follows:

- the disabled person should be at least 18 years of age;
 - he should have finished schooling two years before the date on which he resumes his studies;
 - he should take the courses best suited, according to the rehabilitation programme worked out by the FNRSH, to the employment opportunities and his own aptitudes.
- b) Under an apprenticeship contract in a craft or trade, the merchant navy or sea-fishing.
 - c) Under a special apprenticeship contract for the vocational training of disabled persons.
 - d) Under a vocational training or rehabilitation contract concluded with a vocational training centre specializing in short-term courses for adults, organized by the National Employment Office or officially recognized by the Ministries of Employment and Labour.
 - e) Under a vocational training or rehabilitation contract concluded with a vocational training or rehabilitation centre for disabled persons.
- A decision adopted by the Administrative Board of the FNRSH on 7 February 1964 lays down the conditions which must be met by such vocational training and rehabilitation centres before they can be officially recognized under the Act of 16 April 1963.

1.4.3 The FNRSH is responsible for the employment of disabled persons; it has to find employment for disabled persons who have registered with it and who have completed, if need be, vocational training, retraining or rehabilitation courses and who are fit for work in private firms.

- Section 21 (1) of the Act of 16 April 1973 on the Social Resettlement of the Disabled makes it compulsory for all industrial, commercial and agricultural undertakings employing more than 20 persons to employ a certain proportion of disabled persons.
- The number of disabled persons who must be employed in each sector of industry is to be fixed by Royal Order.
- The obligation to employ a certain number of disabled persons also applies to public authorities and public utility companies.
- Section 23 of the Act of 16 April 1963 lays down the conditions under which disabled persons who are incapable of retaining employment in an ordinary firm may be placed in sheltered workshops.
- Furthermore, the Ministry of Employment and Labour has the responsibility for two "semi-governmental" bodies concerned with rehabilitation:
 - one of these, the Bureau National de l'Emploi (National Employment Office) counts vocational training and rehabilitation as one of its subsidiary activities;
 - it also tries to find employment for unemployed persons difficult to place, under the Royal Order of 20 December 1963.
 - The other body is the Fonds National de Réadaptation sociale des Handicapés (National Fund for the Social Resettlement of Handicapped Persons).
- Under the Ministry of Social Security there are three "semi-governmental" bodies which have subordinate responsibility for rehabilitation, namely the "Fonds national des maladies occupationnelles" (Occupational Diseases Fund), the "Fonds de sécurité et d'assistance" (Industrial Accident Fund), and the "Fonds national d'assurance maladie et invalidité" (National Sickness and Invalidity Insurance Fund).

2. Basic data

Total population of the Kingdom of Belgium as at 31 December 1973

Source: Annuaire statistique de la Sécurité Sociale - 1975

Breakdown by sex and age groups

Table 1

Age group	<u>Sex</u>		Total
	Male	Female	
0 - 14	1 134 600	1 086 900	2 221 500
15 - 24	760 400	730 300	1 490 700
25 - 44	1 273 500	1 241 200	2 514 700
45 - 54	618 600	634 400	1 253 000
55 - 64	444 100	494 800	938 900
65 and over	543 200	794 600	1 337 800
Total	4 774 400	4 982 200	9 756 600

Table 2

Total working population (15 - 64)

Men	3 096 600
Women	3 100 700
Total	6 197 300

Table 3

Trends in the working population in employment as at 30 June 1973

		Index 1961 = 100
Men	2 519 020	104,50
Women	1 228 671	122,15
Total	3 807 691	

3. Survey of physically handicapped persons

31 December 1970

Source: Institut National de Statistique - Volume 12 - 1975

- For the first time in Belgium, a survey was organized as part of a population census at the request of the Conseil supérieur des handicapés (Ministry of Social Security).
- The aim of this survey was to obtain basic data by means of questions included in the individual census form (type B). All persons under the age of 65 (i.e. born after 31 December 1905) with a permanent handicap were requested to answer these questions.
- In view of the difficulty in defining the very varied conditions associated with mental handicaps, persons suffering from such handicaps were not included in the survey.
- The replies received were classified as follows:
Total number of affirmative replies to the question:
Are you suffering from a permanent physical handicap?

184 339

Replies used in the survey:

Physically handicapped persons	124 681
Persons suffering from chronic and equivalent diseases	19 605
	<hr/>
	144 286

The following were deleted from the survey:

Persons suffering from chronic diseases	23 621
Mentally handicapped persons	16 432
	<hr/>
	40 053

- In the case of the 23 621 replies relating to chronic diseases, it was considered that they were in fact diseases which did not necessarily constitute permanent physical handicaps and which should not therefore be included in the survey.
- Furthermore, 16 432 persons mentioned mental handicaps in spite of the fact that such handicaps did not have to be declared.

The 19 605 replies concerning chronic and equivalent diseases were broken down as follows:

- epilepsy	1 676
- pneumoconiosis	9 257
- multiple sclerosis	2 452
- haemophilia	370
- myopathy	336
- other diseases not specified	5 514
	<u>19 605</u>

- This survey has two limitations: firstly, handicapped persons aged 65 or over were not included, and secondly, some handicapped persons were deleted from the survey.
- Taking these limitations into account, the number of physically handicapped persons recorded in Belgium as at 31 December 1970 was 144 286, i.e. 1.73% of the total population.
- The number of male handicapped persons is more than twice that of female handicapped persons.
- Motor infirmities, which represent 37.9% of the total, are the most frequent; this type of infirmity is found relatively more amongst women than amongst men.

Table 4

Male handicapped persons by age groups in relation to total population

Source: Institut National de Statistique - 1975 - Volume 12

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Total population</u>	<u>Handicapped persons</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
0 - 14	1 161 707	4 333	0,37
15 - 24	740 173	7 441	1,00
25 - 44	1 232 425	24 519	2,00
45 - 54	545 862	25 283	4,61
55 - 64	510 104	36 820	7,21
Total	4 190 271	98 396	2,34

Table 5

Female handicapped persons by age groups in relation to the total population

Age group	Total population	Handicapped persons	Percentage
0 - 14	1 111 052	2 985	0,27
15 - 24	710 525	4 461	0,63
25 - 44	1 214 366	13 230	1,10
45 - 54	560 843	11 141	2,00
55 - 64	568 179	14 073	2,50
Total	4 164 965	45 890	1,10

Table 6

Handicapped persons of both sexes by age groups in relation to the total population

0 - 14	2 272 759	7 318	0,32
15 - 24	1 450 698	11 902	0,82
25 - 44	2 446 791	37 749	1,54
45 - 54	1 106 705	36 424	3,29
55 - 64	1 078 283	50 893	4,70
Total	8 355 236	144 286	1,73

Table 7

Male handicapped persons by age groups and type of infirmity

Type	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	Total
1. Sight handicap	618	1 192	2 994	2 105	3 006	9 915
2. Hearing and speech handicap	771	765	1 468	1 033	1 547	5 584
3. Motor infirmities (not including absence or amputation of a limb)	1 534	3 196	9 576	8 122	11 650	34 078
4. Amputation or absence of a limb	97	330	1 933	1 720	2 148	6 228
Part totals to be carried forward	3 020	5 483	15 971	12 980	18 351	55 805

Brought forward	3 020	5 483	15 971	12 980	18 351	55 805
5. Chronic and equivalent diseases	446	465	3 076	5 157	6 808	15 952
6. Multiple handicaps	236	330	951	1 225	2 352	5 094
7. Other minor physical or unspecified handicaps	631	1 163	4 521	5 921	9 309	21 545
Total	4 333	7 441	24 519	25 283	36 820	98 396

Table 8

Female handicapped persons by age groups and type of infirmity

Type	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	Total
1. Sight handicap	387	544	1 511	1 187	1 915	5 544
2. Hearing and speech handicap	507	510	1 158	853	1 289	4 317
3. Motor infirmities (not including absence or amputation of a limb)	1 144	1 953	6 032	5 096	6 458	20 683
4. Amputation or absence of a limb	72	109	467	397	478	1 523
5. Chronic and equivalent diseases	242	287	1 129	986	1 009	3 653
6. Multiple handicaps	158	229	543	522	638	2 090
7. Other minor physical or unspecified handicaps	475	829	2 390	2 100	2 286	8 080
Total	2 985	4 461	13 230	11 141	14 073	45 890

Table 9

Handicapped persons of both sexes by age groups and type of infirmity

Type	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	Total
1. Sight handicap	1 005	1 736	4 505	3 292	4 921	15 459
2. Hearing and speech handicap	1 278	1 275	2 626	1 886	2 836	9 901
3. Motor infirmities (not including absence or amputation of a limb)	2 678	5 149	15 608	13 218	18 108	54 761
4. Amputation or absence of a limb	169	439	2 400	2 117	2 626	7 751
5. Chronic and equivalent diseases	688	752	4 205	6 143	7 817	19 605
6. Multiple handicaps	394	559	1 494	1 747	2 990	7 184
7. Other minor physical or unspecified handicaps	1 106	1 992	6 911	8 021	11 595	29 625
Total	7 318	11 902	37 749	36 424	50 893	144 286

4. Military and civilian war-disabled

- The 1965 report of the FNRSH quoted figures taken from the annual report of the Caisse des pensions de guerre (War Pensions Fund) which gave a grand total of 202 981, broken down as follows:

	Pensions of less than 30%	Pensions of 30% and over	Total
Disabled servicemen	69 879	45 474	115 353
Disables civilians	53 486	34 142	87 628
Total	123 365	79 616	202 981

- As far as the 1970 survey of handicapped persons is concerned, it may be assumed that a number of military and civilian war-disabled suffering from various physical afflictions were included in the higher age groups.

5. Road accidents

- As estimate made on the basis of the number of seriously injured persons declared each year between 1947 and 1965 gives the following figures:

- injured persons with disability of less than 30%	105 883
- injured persons with disability of 30% and over	49 599
Total	<u>155 482</u>

6. Industrial accidents

Source: Ministry of National Insurance

Directorate-General of Social Security - 1974

- The 1974 report of the Directorate-General of Social Security on the implementation of the Act of 10 April 1971 on industrial accidents and accidents sustained on the way to work provides the information given in the following table.

Table 10

Workers	Fatal-ities	Permanent incapacity	Temporary incapacity	Cases in which no action was taken	Cases rejected
Manual workers at work	310	10 961	237 871	72 141	2 891
Non-manual workers, at work	58	1 183	15 660	10 724	308
On the way to work: manual and non-manual workers	234	2 299	20 291	5 092	1 898
Servants: at work and on the way to work	4	165	1 127	335	21
Extension of the law of 10.4.1971	6	119	855	254	35
Total	612	14 727	275 804	88 546	5 153
Grand total of reported accidents			384 842		

7. Handicapped persons by occupation, sex, age groups and type of infirmity

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs - Institut National de Statistique - Volume 12 - 1975

- As at 31 December 1970, the number of persons in employment totalled 3 637 818, of whom, 53 063, i.e. 1.5%, were handicapped persons.
- The breakdown by sex was as follows:
 - Men: 2 559 731, of whom 46 762, i.e. 1.8% were handicapped
 - Women: 1 078 087, of whom 6 301, i.e. 0.6% were handicapped
- 58.8% of persons aged between 15 and 64 carry on an occupation. For handicapped persons in the same age groups the figure is 38.7%.
- The following comparison of rates of employment by sex may be made:

	<u>Population</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>- Handicapped</u>
- Men	83.1%	49.7%
- Women	34.6%	14.7%

- Disability thus has a greater effect on employment among women than among men.

Table 11

Employment of handicapped persons by age groups and sex

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
15 - 24	3 463	1 101	4 564
25 - 44	16 517	2 718	19 235
45 - 54	14 018	1 540	15 558
55 - 64	12 747	938	13 685
Total	46 745	6 297	53 042

Table 12

Physically handicapped persons not employed as at 31 December 1970

15 - 24	3 978	3 360	7 338
25 - 44	8 002	10 512	18 514
45 - 54	11 265	9 601	20 866
55 - 64	24 073	13 135	37 208
Total	47 318	36 608	83 926

Table 13

Employed and unemployed physically handicapped persons by
age groups and sex

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
15 - 24	7 441	4 461	11 902
25 - 44	24 519	13 230	37 749
45 - 54	25 283	11 141	36 424
55 - 64	36 820	14 073	50 893
<u>Total</u>	<u>94 063</u>	<u>42 905</u>	<u>136 968</u>

8. Special education of handicapped persons

- This type of education is governed by the law of 6 July 1970, which is an 'outline' law. It entered into force under the Royal Order of 22 July 1972 ('Moniteur' of 12 August 1972).
- As stated in report No 5 - 1973 of the Directorate-General for the Organization of Studies for the 1972-1973 School Year - Statistical and Planning Department - the above Royal Order mentions the categories of disorders and deficiencies which children eligible to receive special education may be suffering from, and the criteria laid down for the determination of these handicaps, the list of which will be given in the following tables.
- It should be noted that slow learners cannot, as was frequently the case previously, attend special education together with children and adolescents who are slightly mentally retarded.
- In order to direct a child or adolescent towards a type of special education suited to him, the overall clinical criterion is used.
- This criterion is derived from the interpretation and collation of information provided by:
 - the clinical examination as such;
 - the psychological examination with regard to intelligence, emotional and functional performance;
 - the teaching investigation;
 - the social investigation.

9. Statistical information on special education

- It should be noted that the statistics are compiled by two different departments of the Ministry of Education according to the geographical distribution of the French- and Dutch-speaking areas, which are therefore shown separately.

Table 14

Breakdown of special education in French-speaking areas

Level	Special education	Ordinary and special education
Nursery	1 611	176 311
Primary	23 986	421 784
Secondary technical and vocational	7 430	313 597
Total	33 027	911 692

Table 15

Special nursery education (ages 2-6 and over)

1972-1973 school year

Schools

State	Provinces	Communes	Private	Total
34	3	12	38	87

Special classes

54	10	16	66	146
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Total number of pupils by sex

Boys	951
Girls	660
Total	1 611

Table 16

Special nursery education by type of handicap
1972-1973 school year

Handicap	Boys	Girls	Total
Mental retardation	-	-	-
Psychopathic disorders	409	253	662
Physical defects			
- motor disorders	172	111	283
- chronic diseases	35	38	73
- sickness	162	133	295
Sensory defects			
- impaired vision	-	3	3
- blindness	8	4	12
- deafness	80	59	139
- impaired hearing	4	3	7
- functional disorders	81	56	137
Total	951	660	1 611

Table 17

Special Primary Education
(6 years and below to 16 years and over)
1972-1973 school year

<u>Number of schools</u>				
<u>State</u>	<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Communes</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Total</u>
104	11	219	181	515
<u>Number of classes</u>				
467	39	651	771	1 928
<u>Number of pupils</u>				
Boys		14 346		
Girls		9 640		
Total		23 986		

Table 18

Special primary education by type of handicap
1972-1973 school year

<u>Type</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Mental retardation:</u>			
slight	7 640	5 381	13 021
moderate	2 326	1 622	3 948
severe	634	373	1 007
<u>Psychopathic disorders:</u>	1 712	865	2 577
<u>Physical defects:</u>			
motor disorders	546	299	845
chronic diseases	88	77	165
illnesses	239	141	380
<u>Sensory defects:</u>			
blindness	36	22	58
impaired vision	83	51	134
deafness	195	171	366
impaired hearing	10	6	16
functional disorders	837	632	1 469
<u>Total</u>	14 346	9 640	23 986

Table 19

Special secondary education in French-speaking areas
(12 years and over to 22 years and over)
1972-1973 school year

State	<u>Number of establishments</u>			Total
	Provinces	Communes	Private	
11	7	3	52	73
	<u>Number of schools providing technical education</u>			
7	3	1	6	17
	<u>Number of schools providing vocational training</u>			
4	6	3	51	64

Table 20

Numbers of pupils by type of education and by sex

	Boys	Girls	Total
- Technical education	612	419	1 031
- Vocational education	4 304	2 095	6 399
Total	4 916	2 514	7 430

Table 21

Breakdown of special education in Dutch-speaking areas

Level	Special education	Ordinary and special education
- Nursery	2 040	263 260
- Primary	24 828	572 410
- Secondary technical and vocational	9 128	160 535
Total	35 996	996 205

Table 22

Special nursery education (2-6 years and over)

1973-1974 school year

<u>Total number of schools</u>					
State	Provinces	Communes	Private	Total	
377	2	469	1 818	2 666	
<u>Classes</u>					
- ordinary	1 592	3	1 419	7 101	10 115
- special	47	2	10	113	172
<u>Total number of pupils by sex</u>					
	Boys		1 222		
	Girls		818		
	Total		2 040		

Table 23

Special Dutch-speaking education

1973-1974 school year

Special nursery education

Total number of classes 172

Number of children by type of handicap and sex

<u>Handicap</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Moderate and severe mental disorders	623	414	1 037
Psychopathic disorders	82	54	136
Physical defects	194	150	344
Diseases	181	102	283
Sensory defects			
- sight disorders	15	9	24
- hearing disorders	109	71	180
- serious speech difficulties	18	18	36
<u>Total</u>	<u>1 222</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>2 040</u>

Table 24

Special primary education
(6 years and below to 16 years and above)
1973-1974 school year

		<u>Total number of schools for primary education</u>				
		State	Provinces	Communes	Private	Total
		396	4	1 184	2 284	3 868
		<u>Number of classes</u>				
- ordinary	4 022	35	5 927	14 453	24 437	
- special	296	5	305	1 455	2 061	
		<u>Number of pupils</u>				
			Boys	15 342		
			Girls	9 486		
			Total	24 828		

Table 25

Breakdown by sex and by type of handicap

Type of handicap	Boys	Girls	Total
- mental disorders:			
slight	9 143	5 857	15 000
moderate or severe	2 426	1 665	4 091
- psychopathic disorders	739	460	1 199
- physical defects	733	492	1 225
- diseases	383	175	558
- sensory defects:			
sight disorders	123	104	227
hearing disorders	300	240	540
serious speech difficulties	1 495	493	1 988
Total	15 342	9 486	24 828

Table 26

Special Dutch-speaking secondary education
(12 years and over to 22 years and over)

Number of schools providing technical or vocational education

<u>State</u>	<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Communes</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Total</u>
4	4	11	73	92

Table 27

Number of pupils by type of education and sex

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Technical education	197	118	315
- Vocational education	6 071	2 742	8 813
Total	6 268	2 860	9 128

Table 28

Summary of French- and Dutch-speaking education for both sexes

<u>Level</u>	<u>French- speaking</u>	<u>Dutch- speaking</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Nursery education (2-6 years)	1 611	2 040	3 651
- Primary education	23 986	24 828	48 814
- Secondary technical and vocational education	7 430	9 128	16 558
Total	33 027	35 996	69 023

10. Activities of the National Fund for the Social Resettlement of Handicapped Persons (FNRSH)

- The FNRSH is a public institution set up by the Act of 16 April 1963 which provides many types of assistance to handicapped persons of all ages, both those of Belgian nationality and certain groups of foreigners resident in Belgium.
- Its activities cover the whole of the Kingdom through its headquarters in Brussels and the nine offices of the Regional Technical Commissions.
- The FNRSH began its activities at the end of 1964, in close cooperation with other organizations for social welfare and assistance to handicapped persons.
- It is in permanent contact with the National Employment Office, to which it sends handicapped persons who either directly or after appropriate guidance or training can be integrated or reintegrated into normal working life in private firms.

10.1 Activities of the FNRSH in connection with the resettlement process

- In order to promote the employment of handicapped persons the FNRSH provides the following different types of assistance:
 - Assistance granted to employers towards wages and social charges and the cost of adapting work places
 - Assistance granted to handicapped persons towards the cost of tools and working clothes and the granting or guaranteeing of loans.
 - Assistance towards the cost of wages and social charges borne by sheltered workshops and subsidies towards the maintenance, establishment, expansion and development of such workshops.

- In addition, the FNRSB is entrusted with special tasks in the following fields:
 - Special parking discs
 - Issue of the national pass for reduced fares on public transport
 - Placement in Government departments
 - Placement of handicapped persons in firms receiving financial aid from the State.

10.2 Applications for assistance submitted to the FNRSB

- Since it began operations, this body has had to deal with a considerable number of cases, as shown by the following statistics:

Table 29

	31.12.1973	During 1974	31.12.1974
1. Applications for registration submitted	159 742	25 573	185 315
2. Files opened	152 545	25 956	178 501
3. Files sent to provincial offices	147 983	26 916	174 899
4. Files dealt with	125 412	41 978	167 390
5. Files still to be dealt with	29 251	-	16 376
6. Approved institutions	385	17	402
7. Medical rehabilitation centres	174	16	190
8. Vocational guidance centres	71	-	71
9. Vocational training centres	6	-	6
10. Sheltered workshops	134	1	135

Table 30

Breakdown by age groups of the 195,315 applications received up to 31 December 1974

Age group	Male	Female	Total
Under 6	4 038	2 877	6 915
6 - 13	18 966	11 785	30 751
14 - 20	16 566	10 284	26 850
21 - 34	19 406	12 751	32 157
35 - 44	10 857	8 088	18 945
45 - 54	14 818	11 583	26 401
55 - 64	14 011	9 583	23 594
65 and over	9 274	9 673	18 947
Cases not fully dealt with			755
Total	107 936	76 624	
		+ 755	= 185 315

- The following table gives a breakdown of the applications by medical categories of handicap and degrees of disability.

10.3 FNRSH medical rehabilitation centres

- A total of 190 centres as at 31 December 1974 are spread over 9 provinces and cater for the following categories of handicaps:

- locomotor	41
- cerebral motor disorder	6
- cardiac	11
- hearing and speech	30
- psychic	102
Total	<u>190</u>

- At the end of 1974 there were 33,844 cases at the 'action' stage for medical rehabilitation services.

- The breakdown of the cases dealt with was as follows:

- speech and hearing	7 683
- physiotherapy	8 967
- occupational therapy	3 343
- orthopaedic treatment	1 834
Total	<u>21 827</u>

Special psychomotor treatment (particularly for mentally handicapped persons) and psychotherapy

	7 493
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- In addition, at the end of 1974 a total of 6,551 cases requiring appliances had been dealt with in the course of the year:

- prostheses	1 314
- orthopaedic appliances	1 600
- other appliances	3 637

10.4 Specialized educational and vocational guidance services

- The following remarks are taken from the 1974 general report of the FNRSH:

"For a considerable number of children and adolescents placed in special establishments or following special education, it is impossible to say when the examination for guidance purposes should take place, because in such cases an examination for vocational guidance purposes cannot be carried out until the full educational cycle has been completed.

Moreover, there is the case of persons for whom unexpected problems arise in the course of their training, thus necessitating a re-examination for guidance purposes. Close cooperation between the vocational guidance and educational services is therefore necessary."

- For the 71 vocational guidance centres classified according to the types of handicaps dealt with in the functional rehabilitation centres, 315 examinations were requested in the course of 1974, pursuant to Article 55 of the Royal Order of 5 July 1963.

10.5 Schooling, vocational training, rehabilitation and re-training services

- As at 31 December 1974 a total of 425 pupils were undergoing training, broken down as follows:

- equivalent to academic education	68
- ordinary apprenticeship contract	45
- special apprenticeship contract	179
- centres run by the National Employment Office	4
- FNRSH centres	129
Total	<u>425</u>

- The table below shows the numbers of persons who completed training during 1974

Table 32

Type	Completed	Placed in employment		Not placed in employment
		In the occupation or in a similar one	In another occupation	
- Academic equivalent	48	25	3	20
- Ordinary apprenticeship contract	15	10	-	5
- Special apprenticeship contract	73	47	11	15
- Training in an ONEM centre	9	7	1	1
- Training in a centre for handicapped persons	44	22	1	21
Total	189	111	16	62

- The above table shows the small number of persons undergoing training in the ONEM centres. This is due to the pace of the accelerated training courses which are often difficult for certain handicapped persons to follow.

10.6 Vocational training or rehabilitation centres for handicapped persons

- At the end of 1974 the six centres approved by the FNRSH continued to carry out their activities.
- For the majority of the centres, the number of handicapped persons who obtained employment corresponding to the occupation for which they had been trained may be estimated at 90%.
- During 1974, 46 handicapped persons successfully completed their vocational training, two failed and 37 broke off or gave up their training for various reasons.
- The six centres are organized to take the following groups of handicapped persons:
 - 1 centre for all categories of handicapped persons
 - 2 centres for persons with physical and motor handicaps
 - 2 centres for persons with handicaps of vision
 - 1 centre for mentally handicapped males.
- The occupations taught by the various centres are as follows:
 - Centre for all categories of handicapped persons: bookbinding, painting and clerical work
 - Centre for persons with physical and motor handicaps: chiropody - shoemaking
 - Centre for persons with physical and motor handicaps: joinery
 - Centres for persons with handicaps of vision: telephonist and typist-telephonist
 - Centre for mentally handicapped males: horticulture - flower-growing - tree-growing - market gardening - ironworking - welding - brick-laying.

10.7 Sheltered workshops

- The number of workshops of this type has increased considerably over the years; when the FNRSH began its activities at the end of 1964, 36 were registered with a total of 751 handicapped persons, whereas there were 135 with a total of 9,706 handicapped persons registered as at 30 September 1974.

—The classification of these workshops by categories of handicaps is as follows:

- 1 for mentally handicapped persons whose handicap is respiratory, cardiac, digestive, urinary, metabolic or allergic in origin, and for persons with sensory and locomotor handicaps caused by injury to the central nervous system;
- 2 for mentally handicapped persons (mentally deficient, psychopathic and psychical disorders), epileptics, myopathics, choreoathetotics, spastics of the upper limbs.
- 6 for persons with sensory and mental handicaps as described above.
- 11 for mentally handicapped persons of the two categories described above.
- 115 for persons with sensory and mental handicaps of the two categories described above.

- The breakdown by sex of handicapped persons in the 135 sheltered workshops at the end of 1974 was as follows:

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
6 309	3 397	9 706

10.8 Activities connected with the placement process

- During 1974 a total of 2,164 handicapped persons were registered as seeking employment by the various departments of the FNRSH, broken down as follows:
 - 854 seeking employment in the private sector
 - 109 seeking employment in the public sector
 - 1 201 seeking employment in a sheltered workshop.
- During the same year 1 314 handicapped persons were placed in employment through the FNRSH, as follows:
 - 690 in sheltered workshops;
 - 542 with private employers, by means of assistance towards the cost of remuneration and social charges in 388 cases;
 - 82 with public authorities, 7 of whom obtained assistance towards the cost of remuneration and social charges.
- At the end of 1974, the FNRSH still had 3 242 persons seeking employment among the persons for whom the decision establishing the rehabilitation process stipulated that assistance should be granted, viz:
 - 1 065 to be integrated in a recommended private firm;
 - 309 who fulfilled the conditions for recruitment to the public sector;
 - 1 868 for whom sheltered employment was recommended.

11. Summary of statistical information by categories, age groups and percentages in relation to the population of each group (1) and to the total population (2)

Category	Handicapped population	Percentages in relation to (1) and (2)
- <u>Military and civilian war-disabled of both sexes in receipt of pensions for disability of over 30%</u>		2 = 9 756 000
Classified according to the average age reached in the 45-64 and over group: 3 529 700 persons	79 616	1 = 2,25 2 = 0,81
- <u>Road accidents</u>		
Casualties of both sexes with disability of over 30% 15-64 age group: 6,197,300 persons	49 599	1 = 0,80 2 = 0,51
- <u>Accidents at work and on the way to work - 1974</u>		
Permanent incapacity - 15-64 age group	14 727	1 = 0,24 2 = 0,15
- <u>Ministry of Economic Affairs - 1975</u>		
Handicapped persons of both sexes carrying on an occupation in 1970 - 15-64 age group.	53 042)	1 = 2,20 2 = 1,40
Physically handicapped persons without an occupation in 1970	83 926)	
- <u>Special education</u>		
1973 - French-speaking pre-school and primary levels 25 597		
Dutch-speaking 1973-74 26 868	52 465	1 = 3,40 2 = 0,54
5-14 age group: 1 541 800 persons		
- Secondary technical and vocational level		
French-speaking 7 430		
Dutch-speaking <u>9 128</u>	16 558	1 = 2,15 2 = 0,17
15-19 age group: 761 800 persons		
Total carried forward	349.933	

Category	Handicapped population	Percentages in relation to (1) and (2)
- <u>Fonds National de re-classement social des handicapés (FNRSH)</u>		
files sent to provincial offices during 1974	26 916)	1 = 1,10
cases dealt with in 1974	41 978)	2 = 0,70
15-64 age group:		
6 197 300 persons		
- <u>Academic education and vocational training, rehabilitation and retraining services</u>	425)	1 = 0,16
- <u>Sheltered workshops for persons with sensory and mental handicaps</u>	9 706)	2 = 0,11
15-64 age group	<hr/>	
Total and average percentage	428 958	2 = 4,40

D E N M A R K

1. Legislation

- The original legislation which laid down the conditions for social assistance to certain groups of handicapped persons (blind, deaf, dumb, mentally deficient) goes back to the 1950's. Act No 192 of June 1959, amended by Act No 228 of 27 May 1970, laid down regulations in particular on services intended for mentally retarded persons.
- At that time social assistance services were under the direct responsibility of Central Government.
- As social structures were developed, this legislation proved inadequate to meet all needs, and reforms were examined with a view to extending social assistance benefits to all persons resident in Denmark and transferring the responsibility for implementing these measures from Central Government to the Local Councils.

1.1 The Social Assistance Act which lays down the obligations of the community and citizens as well as rules for its implementation was adopted on 19 June 1974 as No 333.

- The entry into force of this Act was fixed for 1 April 1976.
- The responsibilities of the local councils, who will be responsible for all persons living in their area and will decide on the assistance to be granted to those who require help, will thus gradually extend to all categories of physically and mentally handicapped persons.
- Article 1 of Chapter 1 defines the obligations of the community to the citizen as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the competent public authorities to grant assistance under the provisions of this Act to any person residing in this country who for himself or for members of his family is in need of advice, financial or practical assistance, support for development or restoration of working capacity, or for care, special treatment or educational support".

This new legislation provides for various forms of assistance, in particular:

- Part II - General provisions on advice and special provisions for children and young persons.
- Section 30 (2) in Chapter 7 lays down that the Minister of Labour shall make regulations providing for the preferential admission to certain publicly regulated occupations of persons who by reason of disablement have difficulty in finding employment in private industry.
- Chapter 8 lays down provisions for children and young persons
- Part III - Cash payments for temporary and long-term assistance and assistance in special cases.
- Part IV - Practical assistance in the home for carrying out domestic duties.
- Part V - Aids to relieve the affliction and facilitate the life of persons suffering from a disability due to sickness or old age.
- Part VI - Day and residential care for children.
- Part VII - Institutions.
 - Day care homes and day care centres.
 - Nursing homes and flats for persons who require special attention.
 - Child and youth guidance centres.
 - Vocational rehabilitation centres, sheltered workshops.
 - Residential institutions for children and young persons.
 - Homes for women before and after confinement.
 - Reception centres, etc. for homeless persons or persons incapable of adapting to ordinary community life.
- Chapter 18 - Part VII - Central Government institutions.

- Special nursing homes, intended for persons suffering from an affliction which either requires the nursing home to possess certain facilities or calls for periodic admission for convalescence or treatment.
- Special institutions for the treatment and care of the mentally handicapped, epileptics and persons of particularly low intelligence, the blind and the severely weak sighted, the deaf and hard of hearing.
- All these persons will be given treatment, instruction, training, and employment as well as special care and assistance by the day care and residential institutions of the State or State-recognized institutions.
- From the date of entry into force of this Act, i.e. 1 April 1976, the following enactments are repealed:
 - The Supervision of Reception and Work Centres Act - No 118 of 7 April 1936.
 - The Maternity Aid Centres Act - No 119 of 15 March 1939.
 - The Rehabilitation Act - No 170 of 29 April 1960.
 - The National Assistance Act - No 169 of 31 May 1961.
 - The Care of Children and Young Persons Act - No 193 of 4 June 1964.
 - The Invalidity and Old Age Pensioners (Welfare Facilities) Act - No 229 of 6 June 1968.
 - The Home Help Act - No 230 of 6 June 1968.
- Furthermore, the National Social Security Act, No 311 of 9 June 1971, amended in 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975, promulgated by the Ministry of Social Affairs, lays down the rules for implementation of the regulations in favour of persons resident in Denmark in the event of sickness, maternity, dental care, etc.
- The Social Assistance Act of 19 June 1974 does not apply to the Faroe Islands or Greenland.

2. Basic data

Total population by sex and age groups as at 1 January 1974

Source: Statistical Yearbook - Denmark - 1975

Table 1

<u>Age group</u>	<u>s e x</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>male</u>	<u>female</u>	
0 - 14	588 051	560 403	1 148 454
15 - 24	386 790	365 376	752 166
25 - 44	683 537	658 811	1 342 348
45 - 54	290 254	298 077	588 331
55 - 64	266 344	283 565	549 909
65 and over	283 188	371 788	654 976
Total	2 498 164	2 538 020	5 036 184

Table 2

Employed population by sex, aged 14 years and over as at
9 November 1970

14	1 628	646	2 274
15 - 24	281 549	212 615	494 164
25 - 44	608 660	348 413	957 073
45 - 54	280 579	157 067	437 646
55 - 64	230 385	92 720	323 105
65 and over	62 900	15 805	78 705
Total	1 465 701	827 266	2 292 967

3. Estimates of the number of handicapped persons

3.1 Physically handicapped

- The Social Research Institute carried out a survey during the winter of 1961-62 in the form of visits and interviews with a view to estimating the number of physically handicapped persons of both sexes aged between 15 and 61 and their situation with regard to work and employment.
 - To this end, 10,377 households were visited by the Institute's interviewers. Interviews were not obtained in 17% of these households.
 - In order to correct the figures for non-returns or other changes in the basic data, some of the persons covered by the survey were counted twice.
 - The total sample consisted of 18,591 persons ('normal' group), of whom 1,199 were physically handicapped as defined for the purposes of the survey (group 'A').
 - Adequate medical information was obtained for 1,079 of these physically handicapped persons (group 'B'), while adequate medical and social information was obtained for a total of 910 handicapped persons (group 'C').
 - Based on this information, the total number of physically handicapped persons in Denmark living in private households and belonging to the age groups covered by the survey is estimated at 176,000.
 - According to the analyses made, the largest group is constituted by arthritis with approximately 30,000 persons, followed by heart and respiratory disorders with approximately 17,000 persons, and back troubles with approximately 15,000 persons.
 - The percentages in gainful employment were classified according to sex and group as follows:

'Normal' group	Men 93% - Women 56%
Group 'A': 1,199 persons	Men 81% - Women 37%
- working at least 20 hours a week in a main occupation or less than 20 hours in a part-time occupation.

- Although sufficient medical information was not available, the number of physically handicapped persons in Denmark was estimated at that time at around 6.50% of the total population aged between 15 and 61.
- The 18,591 persons chosen for the survey were classified as follows: (booklet 22 - Social Research Institute).

Table 3

Category	Men	%	Women	%	Total	%
- Without physical handicap	8 458	92.9	8 813	92.9	17 271	92.9
- Probably without physical handicap (incomplete medical information)	46	0.5	75	0.8	121	0.6
- Probably physically handicapped (incomplete information)	72	0.8	48	0.5	120	0.6
- Definitely physically handicapped	525	5.8	554	5.8	1.079	5.9
Total	9 101	100	9 490	100	18 591	100

- 3.2 - The sample survey attempted to determine the rehabilitation requirement for physically handicapped persons, and the following figures were put forward:
- More than 70,000 physically handicapped persons in Denmark do not have an occupation.
 - At least 58,000 of these persons are physically capable of working.
 - At least 62,000 physically handicapped persons are in gainful employment and around 70% of these persons, i.e. at least 43,000, have a job which does not meet medical requirements.
 - Only a small minority of these persons have changed their occupation or undergone extensive vocational adaptation on account of their physical disability.
 - The above figures are based on the estimate of the total number of 176,000 physically handicapped persons of both sexes aged between 15 and 61.
 - They represent approximately 3.85% of the total population.

4. Road accidents

Source: Statistics - Denmark - 1975 - Booklet No 11
1974

- Road accidents involved the following casualties:

- Fatalities	766
- Persons with serious injuries	10 197
- Persons with slight injuries	8 514
Total	<u>19 477</u>

- Breakdown by sex:

- Male	12 788
- Female	6 689

5. Industrial accidents and occupational diseases

- According to the National Statistical Department, it is practically impossible at the present time to make valid estimates of the number of industrial accidents, because of the shortcomings of the system of reporting such accidents.
- Small firms do not generally have a special department for this purpose and only firms of a certain size which have an organized welfare department make systematic returns in cases of accidents.
- The Directorate of Statistics is trying to draw the attention of the public authorities to this situation in order to remedy it.
- The Statistical Yearbook for 1975 (Table 44) gives the following information on the number of deaths resulting from accidents, the causes and the breakdown by sex for 1972:

Table 4

Cause	Men	Women	Total
- Fractures, etc.	1 244	796	2 040
- Burns	20	14	34
- Adverse effects of chemical substances	469	356	825
- Other causes	522	219	741
Total	2 255	1 385	3 640

- The above figures include 1,196 fatalities caused by accidents involving motor vehicles, broken down as follows:

- Fractures, etc.	796	357	1 153
- Burns	1	-	1
- Other causes	31	11	42
Total	828	368	1 196

- It can thus be assumed that at least some of the other causes of fatal accidents could be attributed to the occupations involved.

6. Persons with physical and sensory handicaps

- The Division for physical, sensory and mental handicaps of the Ministry of Social Affairs is the central agency for all forms of assistance granted to persons of all ages who require temporary or long-term social, medical and educational help.
- The activities of this Division are many and varied, and include a large number of institutions, boarding schools, special schools, day centres, etc. in all parts of the country.
- The following statistics were taken from the tables compiled in December 1975 (situation up to 30 September 1975) by the economic statistics department of the Directorate of Social Affairs.

Table 5

Physically handicapped persons of both sexes

Type of institution	Number of residential places	Number of day places
- Nursing homes for children	89	116
- Homes for spastic children	70	111
- Handicrafts centres	88	128
- Centres for the severely physically handicapped	68	68
- Centres for spastic adults	30	25
- Institutions for persons with respiratory handicaps	15	28
- Nursing homes for persons suffering from sclerosis	28	29
- Nursing homes for persons suffering from multiple sclerosis	28	25
- Central home help service	-	1 027
Total	<u>416</u>	<u>1 557</u>

Table 6

Blind and severly weak-sighted persons of both sexes

Type of institution	Number of residential places	Number of day places
- National institutes for the blind and severly weak-sighted	77	452
- Boarding schools for the blind	150	946
- Homes for blind adults	18	17
Total	<u>245</u>	<u>1 415</u>

Table 7

Deaf and hard of hearing of both sexes

- National schools for hard of hearing children	-	59
- National schools for deaf children	270	1 498
- National schools for deaf adults	156	559
Total	<u>426</u>	<u>2 116</u>

Table 8

Epileptics of both sexes

- Institutions - Totals	784	781
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Table 9

Number of handicapped persons of both sexes receiving education or training or pursuing an occupation and receiving care in an institution

Source: Directorate for Social Affairs - December 1975

(Situation as at 30 September 1975)

Type of education or occupation	Type of handicap				Total
	1	2	3	4	
- Nursery schools	13	229	3	98	143
- Pre-primary nursery schools	6	70	-	1	77
- Ordinary primary education	110	429	22	131	692
- Full-time adult education	71	26	76	28	201
- Further education for persons who stammer	35	688	23	6	752
- Recreation centres	-	32	9	37	78
- Employment in work-shops, agriculture, gardening	69	77	484	180	810
- Observation centres	14	274	-	25	313
Total	318	1 625	617	506	3 066

- Key to types of handicap:

1 = blind and severely weak-sighted

2 = deaf and hard of hearing

3 = epileptics

4 = spastics, respiratory diseases, sclerosis

Table 10

Handicapped persons receiving education as 'day pupils' in one of the institutions mentioned on the previous page

Type of handicap	Total
- Blind and severely weak-sighted	1 108
- Deaf and hard of hearing	442
- Epileptics	1 167
- Respiratory handicap - spastics - sclerosis	56
	<u>2 773</u>

Table 11

Mentally handicapped persons

Source: Danish National Social Assistance Board

June 1975

Breakdown by sex and age groups of the patients of the service for the mentally retarded

Age group	Sex		Total
	male	female	
0 - 2	116	95	211
3 - 6	430	365	795
7 - 14	2 304	1 571	3 875
15 - 20	2 023	1 462	3 485
21 - 29	2 524	1 847	4 371
30 - 39	1 728	1 263	2 991
40 - 49	1 199	1 006	2 205
50 - 59	1 122	911	2 033
60 - 69	648	672	1 320
70 and over	301	326	627
Total	12 395	9 518	21 913

Table 12

Mentally retarded persons

Institutions and number of patients of both sexes of the
service for the mentally retarded

<u>Residential institutions</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number of patients</u>
- Regional centres	11	5 389
- Local centres	27	2 316
- Rest homes and holiday homes	4	59
- Children's homes	2	30
- Special nursing homes	3	23
- Boarding schools	5	174
- Homes for children attending a local school	19	830
- Hostels	35	661
- Semi-private nursing homes	20	360
Total	<u>126</u>	<u>9 842</u>
 <u>Day institutions for non-residents</u>		
- Schools and workshops in the central institutions		3 202
- Schools	71	3 849
- Nursery schools	51	863
- Workshops	57	3 167
- Secondary schools	4	147
Total	<u>183</u>	<u>11 228</u>
Total of residential and non-residential patients receiving institutional assistance	309	21 070
- Patients registered at the residential and non-residential institutions (to be deducted)		<u>4 181</u>
		16 889
- Patients receiving services at home or as out-patients		<u>5 550</u>
Grand total of patients		<u>22 439</u>

7. Education of the physically and mentally handicapped

- The general rule observed in Denmark by social institutions for assistance to the physically and mentally handicapped is to encourage as far as possible the integration of such persons into the normal social and economic life of the population.
- This rule also applies to the Ministry of Education and to educational services.
- For this reason, the total figures given in the following table, which refer to the whole of the country, include an undetermined number of handicapped young persons of both sexes who are in ordinary classes and are not therefore shown separately.
- The aim of special education, provided for young persons who cannot follow courses in ordinary classes straight away, is to enable the maximum number of pupils to become progressively integrated into ordinary classes.
- To this end, the education departments employ a considerable number of specialists in educational psychology for the purposes of guidance and direct assistance to pupils who need special attention for differing lengths of time.

Table 13

Breakdown of schoolchildren by sex and level of education in the whole of the country

Source: Ministry of Education - 1973/74 school year

Level of education	No of classes	Male	Female	Total
Nursery schools	2 326	20 987	19 695	40 592
First level (grades 1-7)	26 429	273 979	266 564	540 543
Second level (grades 8-10)	9 387	88 663	82 424	181 087
Total	38 592	383 539	378 683	762 222

Table 14
Special education by type of handicap, sex and level

Handicap	No of classes 1st and 2nd levels (both sexes)	MALE		Total
		1st level	2nd level	
- Pupils in need of additional educational assistance	1 438	4 989	2 104	7 093
- Speech therapy	508	2 816	782	3 598
- Psychological disorders	11	32	2	34
- Speech difficulties	80	310	5	315
- Hard of hearing	70	150	54	204
- Weak-sighted	11	25	8	33
- Spastics	63	155	47	202
- Behavioural observation	135	497	54	551
- Other causes	26	143	10	153
Total	2 342	9 117	3 066	12 183

Handicap	Female		Total	Total 1st and 2nd levels, both sexes
	1st level	2nd level		
- Pupils in need of additional educational assistance	3 049	1 280	4 329	11 422
- Speech therapy	1 076	333	1 409	5 007
- Psychological disorders	4	0	4	38
- Speech difficulties	120	3	123	438
- Hard of hearing	95	59	154	358
- Weak-sighted	15	3	18	51
- Spastics	74	37	111	313
- Behavioural observation	102	11	113	664
- Other causes	87	1	88	241
Total	4 622	1 727	6 349	18 532

8. Summary of statistical information by categories, age groups and percentages in relation to the population of each group (1) and the total population (2)

Category	Handicapped population	Percentages in relation to (1) and (2)
- <u>Road accidents</u>		2 = 5 036 184
1974 - seriously injured persons of both sexes - 15-64 age group	10 197	1 = 0.31
3 232 754 persons		2 = 0.20
- <u>Accidents at work and on the way to work and occupational diseases</u>		
Estimate based on the average percentage: United Kingdom, Belgium, France - 0.33% of the 15-64 age group for both sexes	10 667	1 = 0.33
		2 = 0.21
- <u>Directorate for Social Affairs</u>		
Severely physically handicapped persons in centres and institutions	1 973	
receiving education or training or pursuing an occupation	562	} 2 535)
Blind persons in centres or in institution	1 660	
receiving education or training or pursuing an occupation	1 426	
Deaf and hard of hearing in national schools	2 542	
receiving education or training or pursuing an occupation	2 067	
Epileptics in institutions	1 565	
receiving education or training or pursuing an occupation	1 784	
Service for the mentally retarded	22 439	
All categories for both sexes and 5-64 age group:	36 018	
4 019 354		
- <u>Ministry of Education</u>		
Special and additional classes for children of both sexes - primary level	18 532	1 = 2.35
1973/74 - 5-14 age group:	786 600	2 = 0.37
Total and average percentage	75 414	2 = 1.50

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

1. Legislation

- The main aim of the legislation adopted after 1945 for the benefit of disabled persons was to assist war victims.
- The Federal Act of 16 June 1953 on the employment of disabled persons referred specifically to the reintegration of war victims into working life; the scope and provisions of this Act were extended in 1961.
- Under the Act of 20 December 1950 amended by the Act of 28 December 1966, the war-disabled have access to all vocational training facilities and are entitled to restoration of earning capacity to enable them to hold a job on the same footing as able-bodied persons.
- Subsequent Acts laid down the assistance to be provided to all handicapped persons in general, e.g. the Disabled Persons Act of 27 February 1957, which laid down measures for the rehabilitation and retraining of persons suffering, or in danger of suffering, from a defect of the motor or sympathetic systems. The measures include medical treatment, the provision of orthopaedic appliances, education and vocational training, as well as social welfare services.
- The Federal Act of 23 July 1959 on assistance to persons suffering from tuberculosis defines such assistance with a view to resettlement into working life in cases where the disease makes special measures necessary.
- The above Act was superseded by the one of 30 June 1961 on social assistance, in which the measures laid down in the Act of February 1957 were also incorporated.
- A revised version of the Act of 30 June 1961 was published on 18 September 1969, and a new version of the regulations on assistance with a view to rehabilitation was published on 28 May 1971.
- The Act of 14 August 1969 made some improvements to vocational training. Two sections of this Act concern special measures for disabled persons and the conditions necessary to ensure

their economic and social development whilst enjoying equal opportunities.

- As regards the employment of disabled persons, the Act of 25 June 1969 made considerable improvements by means of individual and collective arrangements for rehabilitation and placing in employment.
- For the purpose of individual assistance, the mentally deficient are included in the categories of disabled persons for whom the Federal Labour Office is responsible. This Office can take preventive measures on its own initiative. In addition, disabled persons must be informed as soon as possible of the various types of assistance to which they are entitled, in particular rehabilitation measures intended to facilitate their vocational training and placing in employment.
- For the purpose of collective assistance, the Federal Labour Office provides funds for fitting out rehabilitation establishments.
- Under the Act of 25 June 1969, the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is responsible for the whole of the social security sector, including assistance to war victims and protection of the severely disabled. In conjunction with the other Federal Ministries and the authorities of the "Länder", the Ministry tries to coordinate the work of vocational rehabilitation.

- 1.1 - The Severely Disabled Persons Act, which came into force on 1 May 1974, extended the scope of the regulations on disabled persons in force up to that time.
- This new Act lays down the special rights of severely handicapped persons as regards work, security of employment and employers' obligations.
 - According to Section 1, severely handicapped persons are persons whose fitness for work is permanently reduced by at least 50% as a result of a physical, mental or psychic handicap.
 - Section 2 lays down the rules for handicapped persons whose fitness for work is permanently reduced by at least 30% and who can be treated by the employment service on the same footing as persons whose fitness for work is reduced by at least

50%, if, on account of their handicap, they cannot find or keep a suitable job without the help of the employment service.

- Section 4 imposes the obligation to employ a minimum proportion of 6% of severely handicapped persons on private and public employers who employ at least 16 persons.
- The Federal Government can vary the figure of 6% according to requirements, with a minimum of 5% and a maximum of 10%.
- Section 13 lays down a minimum of 4 weeks' notice of redundancy for severely handicapped persons.
- Section 44 states that severely handicapped persons are entitled to six days' extra leave a year.
- Section 30 lays down the duties of the Federal Department of Labour regarding severely handicapped persons, in particular:
 - advising them on employment and acting on their behalf for this purpose;
 - vocational guidance and acting on their behalf to obtain vocational training places.
- The new Act, which came into force on 1 May 1974, was published by the Federal Minister of Labour and Social Affairs.

- 1.2 - In the Federal Republic of Germany, vocational rehabilitation and retraining are organized by a number of self-governing bodies under the control of various government departments such as the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Federal Ministry of the Interior, the appropriate departments of the "Länder" and the Federal Insurance Board.
- The following bodies undertake activities of this type: the Federal Office of Labour and Unemployment Insurance, invalidity and old age insurance organizations, compulsory sickness insurance funds, group industrial accident insurance schemes, social welfare organization, and when curative treatment is involved, doctors' associations approved by the medical insurance schemes.
 - The various bodies are grouped by categories into two national federations.

- Foremost among the institutions operating as rehabilitation centres, i.e. catering for medical, occupational and social requirements, is the Federal Office of Labour and Unemployment Insurance.
- Its task is to advise any person, able-bodied or disabled, seeking employment or guidance.
- Section 46 of the new Act lays down the conditions for the employment of severely handicapped persons as home workers, and in particular protective measures in the event of redundancy.
- On the subject of statistics, Section 51 states that arrangements will be made to publish Federal statistics on handicapped persons every five years and statistical information on measures taken with a view to rehabilitation every year.
- Section 52 of the Act encourages the setting up of workshops for handicapped persons, which are defined as follows:
 - The workshop offers to handicapped persons who cannot or cannot yet be employed or re-employed on the open labour market employment or the opportunity to carry on a suitable occupation.
 - The workshop should enable handicapped persons to develop, increase or regain their productive capacity and to achieve a suitable level of productivity at work.
 - The workshop should be open to all handicapped persons without distinction as regards the type or severity of the handicap, provided that they are capable of achieving a minimum utilizable level of economic output.
- Section 54 states that the public sector must give preference to sheltered workshops when placing orders, provided they are in a position to fulfil them.
- These regulations also apply to workshops for the blind.

2. Basic data

Total population of the Federal Republic of Germany by age groups and sex at the end of December 1973

Source: Federal Statistical Office - 1975 yearbook

Table 1

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 - 14	7 052 700	6 706 400	13 759 100
15 - 24	4 438 700	4 226 800	8 665 500
25 - 44	9 091 100	8 293 600	17 384 700
45 - 54	3 323 500	4 149 500	7 473 000
55 - 64	2 516 700	3 616 600	6 133 300
65 and over	3 291 000	5 394 900	8 685 900
Total	29 713 700	32 387 800	61 101 500

Table 2

Employed population in April 1974

15 - 25	3 001 000	2 488 000	5 489 000
26 - 50	10 368 000	5 307 000	15 675 000
51 - 65	3 334 000	1 975 000	5 309 000
66 and over	461 000	277 000	738 000
Total	17 164 000	10 047 000	27 211 000

3. Estimates of the number of physically and mentally handicapped persons

Source: Federal Statistical Office

Wirtschaft und Statistik - Volume 7 - July 1968

- A mini-census was organized in April 1966 with the aim of drawing up a new list of persons affected permanently or in the long term by physical or mental afflictions due to congenital causes, war, diseases or accidents.
- As regards the rehabilitation of the disabled, the survey was first of all to provide information on academic and vocational training and retraining, and therefore important basic items of information for the organization and improvement of measures relating to health and education policy.
- A total of 125 000 households with approximately 340 000 persons were covered by the survey and questioned with a view to ascertaining whether a member of the family had suffered from a physical or mental handicap before retirement age.
- All the persons who answered in the affirmative were classified as handicapped persons, e.g. persons with obvious disabilities such as the loss of limbs, internal or mental disorders.
- Apart from severely disabled persons with an officially recognized reduction of working capacity of at least 50%, other officially recognized handicapped persons and persons suffering from long-term afflictions not yet officially recognized were to be recorded.
- Comparisons made between the results of the 1966 mini-census and the statistics relating to assistance to war victims with a reduction of working capacity of less than 50% revealed differences in the results recorded between 1957 and 1962; in the 1966 mini-census 457 000 slightly disabled persons assisted according to the statistics on assistance to war victims whose working capacity was reduced by less than 50%.

- Unlike the surveys carried out between 1957 and 1962, the 1966 mini-census was organized in such a way that the type of handicap, e.g. blindness, loss of limbs, diseases of the respiratory organs, the heart, etc. i.e. the medical information, was the main feature; it is thus possible that some of the war-disabled with incapacity of less than 50% answered the question "cause of handicap" by "disease" instead of "war disablement".
- In particular, this could be the case with persons who originally had a slight disability as a result of the war which worsened with age, or with other persons for whom a war disability was not as significant as diseases with other causes
- Lastly, a comparison of the results of 1966 mini-census and those of the surveys carried out between 1957 and 1962 reveals a certain constancy in the number of categories of handicapped persons. For this reason and for the purposes of standardization, surveys on the physically and mentally handicapped should be carried out at intervals of several years.

Table 3

Physically and mentally handicapped civilians by sex and age groups

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Under 15	104 000	60 000	44 000
15 - 29	212 000	135 000	77 000
30 - 49	979 000	759 000	220 000
50 - 59	1 049 000	763 000	286 000
60 - 64	685 000	483 000	202 000
65 and over	1 025 000	591 000	434 000
Total	4 054 000	2 791 000	1 263 000

Percentages in relation to the total population:

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1962</u>
Both sexes	6.9	6.6
Male	10.0	10.8
Female	4.0	2.9

Table 4

Physically and mentally handicapped civilians by cause of handicap

Cause	Total	Male	Female
- congenital	236 000	124 000	112 000
- infantile paralysis	57 000	29 000	28 000
- occupational disease	241 000	197 000	44 000
- other disease	1 086 000	545 000	541 000
- industrial accidents	409 000	350 000	59 000
- traffic accident	98 000	64 000	34 000
- other type of accident	161 000	86 000	75 000
- war injuries	1 141 000	1 098 000	43 000
- other cause	546 000	263 000	283 000
- no information	79 000	35 000	44 000
Total	4 054 000	2 791 000	1 263 000

Percentage by sex

Male	68.8
Female	31.2

Table 5

Physically and mentally handicapped civilians by type of handicap

<u>Type</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
- Blindness, disease or injury of the eyes	254 000	166 000	88 000
- Deafness, disease of injury in the ears	113 000	66 000	47 000
- Loss, mutilation or handicap of limbs	1 343 000	1 021 000	322 000
- Injury to the back and spine	244 000	152 000	92 000
- Nervous or mental disease	533 000	288 000	245 000
- Diseases of the respiratory and digestive organs	412 000	336 000	76 000
- Disease of the heart and circulation	506 000	314 000	192 000
- Miscellaneous diseases	465 000	304 000	161 000
- No information as to the type of handicap	184 000	144 000	40 000
Total	4 054 000	2 791 000	1 263 000

4. Road accidents - 1974

Source: Verkehr in Zahlen - 1975 - Deutsches Institut für
Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW) Berlin (German Institute
for Economic Research)

- Number of passenger vehicles on the road - 1974 20 424 200
- Total number of accidents 331 000

Causing:

Deaths	14 600
Serious injuries	139 900
Slight injuries	307 200

Total number of victims 461 700

5. Industrial accidents - accidents on the way to work -
occupational diseases

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
1976 Report on the prevention of accidents in the Federal Republic
1974

- Number of industrial accidents reported	1 989 315
- Accidents on the way to and from work	186 827
- Occupational diseases reported	36 124
Total	<u>2 212 266</u>

- Fatalities included in the above total:

Industrial accidents reported	3 644
Accidents on the way to and from work	1 374
Occupational diseases	201
Total	<u>5 219</u>

Table 6

The breakdown of industrial accidents by the part of the
body affected was as follows:

- Head (not including eyes)	159 145
- Eyes	59 679
- Throat	39 786
- Thorax and shoulders	139 252
- Hands	835 515
- Forearm and wrist	139 252
- Feet	358 076
- Knee joint and legs	179 038
- Abdomen	19 893
- Hips and thighs	59 679
	<u>1 989 315</u>

Table 7

Breakdown of reported industrial accidents by age groups - 1974

- under 18	159 145
19 - 30	656 474
31 - 40	557 008
41 - 50	358 077
51 and over	258 611
	<u>1 989 315</u>

6. Special education

Source: Federal Statistical Office - 1975

Ministry of Education and Science

1973

Table 8

Pre-school kindergartens for handicapped children

- Total number in the whole of the Federal Republic	2 708
of which 92.1% public and 7.9% private	
- Number of places for handicapped children of both sexes	80 054
- Total number of kindergartens in the Federal Republic	21 296
- Total number of places	1 388 081

Table 9

Special primary education for handicapped children

- Total number of schools - 1974	2 631
- Number of special classes (including classes for handicapped children in primary schools)	26 134
- Number of pupils (including those in classes for handicapped children in primary schools)	
- Boys	230 709
- Girls	154 243
Total	<u>384 942</u>

- The totals for primary education are:

- Schools	18 094
- Classes	211 492
- Pupils of both sexes	6 481 775

Table 10

Breakdown of special classes, both public and private, by type of handicap and sex for 1972

Type of handicap	No of classes		No of pupils		Total
	Public	Private	Boys	Girls	
- Physical handicap	494	238	4 164	3 060	7 224
- Sick and weakly children	104	112	1 937	1 285	3 222
- Blind	154	32	837	632	1 469
- Partially sighted	136	16	906	634	1 540
- Deaf	549	77	2 853	2 298	5 151
- Hard of hearing	310	8	1 847	1 371	3 218
- Speech disorders	512	1717	4 961	1 691	6 652
- Learning difficulties	15 687	480	176 167	119 719	295 886
- Difficult children	352	577	8 049	3 626	11 675
- Mental deficiency	2 076	808	15 609	11 463	27 072
- Classes for children with multiple and miscellaneous handicaps	89	61	1 202	419	1 621
Total	20 463	2 426	218 532	146 198	364 730

Table 11

Special vocational education - 1974

- Number of vocational schools for handicapped persons		86
- Number of classes for handicapped persons		600
- Number of pupils:		
- Boys	4 102	
- Girls	2 694	
Total	6 796	

7. Vocational rehabilitation

Source: Institutions for the vocational integration of handi-
capped adults

Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

1975/1976

7.1 Financing of rehabilitation services

- Financing of these services comes under the system of social protection; depending on the sector concerned, it is the responsibility of various bodies:

Regional and Federal Pension Insurance Funds - Accident Insurance Companies - Organizations for the Welfare of War Victims - Labour Offices - Sickness Insurance Funds - Social Welfare Services.

7.2 Vocational rehabilitation

- In the field of vocational rehabilitation, for which the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs is responsible under Section 62 of the Employment Promotion Act, there are four separate types of institution:
 - a) Vocational advancement with a view to the retraining and training of handicapped adults.
 - b) Vocational advancement with a view to the initial training of handicapped young persons.
 - c) Special centres for the most representative medico-social diseases and handicaps for which measures taken with a view to vocational rehabilitation begin at the sick-bed.
 - d) Sheltered workshops intended to provide employment for those who, because of the severity of their handicap, cannot be employed under the open labour market.
- In 1970, the number of places required for training and retraining was estimated at 14 018, broken down as follows:
 - North Germany (Schleswig-Holstein - Hamburg - Bremen - Lower Saxony - Berlin):

2 950

- Western and South-West Germany (North-Rhine Westphalia - Hesse - Rhineland Palatinate - Saarland):	7 065
- South Germany (Baden-Württemberg - Bavaria):	4 003

Table 12

Training and retraining centres for various types of handicapped adults of both sexes aged at least 18

Situation as at 1 January 1975

Proposed expansion

	<u>Total number of places</u>	<u>of which residential</u>	<u>Total number of places</u>	<u>of which residential</u>
- Bad Pyrmont	385	62	500	350
- Berlin	430	430	430	430
- Birkenfeld	450	310	600	550
- Bookholzberg	300	170	300	300
- Dortmund	450	370	650	600
- Frankfurt	530	440	530	440
- Goslar	530	530	530	530
- Hamburg	1 050	1 050	1 050	1 050
- Heidelberg	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700
- Cologne/Michel Michaelshoven	558	533	558	533
- Maximiliansau	445	435	445	435
- Munich	600	600	600	600
- Schönberg	600	600	600	600
- Hamm	-	-	440	no information
- Koblenz/Vallender	-	-	500	"
- Nuremberg	-	-	450	"
- Oberhausen	-	-	600	"
Total	8 028	7 230	10 483	
<u>Special centres for persons with severe locomotor handicaps</u>				
- Heidelberg/Schlierbach		75	66	
- Wildbad		135	135	
Total		210	201	

Centres for the blind

	<u>Total number of places</u>	<u>of which residential</u>	<u>Total number of places</u>	<u>of which residential</u>
- Düren	90	90	180	no information
- Würzburg	40	40	180	"
- Mainz	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>110</u>	"
Total	180	180	470	

8. Sheltered workshops

- According to the Severely Disabled Persons Act which came into force on 1 April 1974, the aim of officially recognized workshops is the integration of handicapped persons into working life.
- The workshops must be open to all handicapped persons, irrespective of the type and severity of their handicap, provided that they are capable of achieving a utilizable minimum level of productivity.
- Their organization must be functional and graded with a view to facilitating the reintegration of handicapped persons.
- They must also aim as far as possible at achieving profitable operating results and cover part of the running costs from their own revenue.
- In order to be officially recognized, the workshops must have, at the time of submitting the application for approval, at least 60 places filled and at least 120 places after they have been fully fitted out.
- Admission of individual handicapped persons to the workshops is subject to the following minimum conditions, which correspond to those applied in other vocational rehabilitation institutions:
 - capacity for social adjustment;
 - not in need of care at work to any great extent;
 - capable of achieving a utilizable minimum level of output after the various stages of training.

8.1 - According to Federal Labour Office leaflet No 16 of 17 February 1976, the situation with regard to sheltered workshops as at 20 January 1976 was as follows:

Table 13

"Land"	Number of work- shops provision- ally recognized	Number of author- ized workshops and workshops given equivalent status
	<u>Total for the various sectors of industry</u>	
- Schleswig-Holstein - Hamburg	14	3
- Lower Saxony - Bremen	29	1
- North Rhineland - West phalia	64	3
- Hessen	15	5
- Rhineland-Palatinate - Saarland	18	4
- Baden-Württemberg	36	13
- North Bavaria	13	4
- South Bavaria	10	4
- Berlin	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	201	37

- Taking into account the planned capacity of 120 jobs per workshop, the 238 enterprises listed above represent a total of 28 500 places for various types of handicapped persons.

9. Vocational rehabilitation and employment

Source: Labour Office - Nuremberg - December 1975

- During 1974, the Labour Offices dealt with a total of 135 152 cases of vocational rehabilitation for both sexes.
- The action taken in these cases is shown in the following table.

Table 14

Action taken	Total	Percentage
<u>a) Cases settled</u>		
- Assistance with employment	12 784	9.5
- Assistance with vocational training places	4 369	3.2
- Admission to employment sought personally	10 363	7.7
- Admission to vocational training sought personally	2 708	2.0
- Internal arrangement with firms with the cooperation of the Employment Service	6 274	4.6
	<u>36 498</u>	<u>27.0</u>
<u>b) Cases provisionally settled</u>		
- Attendance at vocational training schools	2 678	2.0
- Participation in vocational advancement measures (one year and more)	29 078	21.6
	<u>31 756</u>	<u>23.6</u>
<u>c) Other reasons for settlement of cases</u>		
- Advisory assistance	21 499	16.0
- Medical measures	4 522	3.3
- Social welfare measures	2 211	1.6
- Insufficient qualifications for rehabilitation measures	5 593	4.1
- Lack of cooperation on rehabilitation measures on the part of the handicapped person	17 871	13.2
- Change in personal circumstances and other reasons	15 202	11.2
	<u>66 898</u>	<u>49.4</u>
Grand total	135 152	100 %

10. Summary of statistical information by categories, age groups and percentages in relation to the population of each group (1) and the total population (2)

Category	Handicapped population	Percentages in relation to (1) and (2)
<u>- Road accidents</u>		
1974 - seriously injured persons of both sexes - 15-64 age group; 39 656 500 persons	139 876	2 = 62 101 500 1 = 0.35 2 = 0.23
<u>- Industrial accidents, accidents on the way to work and occupational diseases</u>		
1974 - total number of accidents reported, less facilities: 2 207 047 - serious cases estimated at 10% - 15-64 age group.	220 000	1 = 0.55 2 = 0.355
<u>- Special education</u>		
1973 - pre-school level - 3-4 age group: 1 688 600 children	80 054	1 = 4.75 2 = 0.13
Primary level - 1974 total for both sexes, 5-14 age group: 9 999 700 children	384 952	1 = 3.85 2 = 0.62
<u>- Special vocational education - 1974</u>		
Pupils of both sexes - 5-14 age group	6 796	1 = 0.07 2 = 0.011
<u>- Training and retraining centres 1 January 1975</u>		
Total number of places available - 18-64 age group: 37 000 000 persons of both sexes	8 418	1 = 0.023 2 = 0.014
<u>- Sheltered workshops</u>		
20 January 1976 - 238 workshops, total capacity for both sexes - 15-64 age group	28 500	1 = 0.072 2 = 0.046
<u>- Labour Office 1975</u>		
Total number of cases settled through employment or vocational training	36 498	1 = 0.094 2 = 0.059
Total number of cases settled but not placed in employment - 15-64 age group	66 898	1 = 0.17 2 = 0.108
Total and average percentage	<u>971 992</u>	2 = 1.57

FRANCE

1. Legislation

- In France, assistance to and the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons are based on the following legislation:
- Acts of 31 March 1919, 31 May 1921, 30 April 1923, 26 April 1924, 18 July 1924 and the Decree of 20 May 1955 which lay down the conditions governing the vocational retraining and rehabilitation of military and civilian war victims, for whom the "Office National des anciens combattants et victimes de guerre" (National Office for ex-servicement and war victims) is responsible.
- The Decree of 20 May 1955 also laid down the conditions governing the compulsory employment (10%) of war-disabled and war widows by private firms employing at least 10 workers over 18 years of age on a permanent basis; the Decree extended the provisions relating to the compulsory employment of 10% disabled persons by private firms to certain categories of disabled workers, in particular victims of industrial accidents.
- The Acts of 5 May 1924 and 14 May 1930, extended by the Consolidated Act of 30 October 1946 on the prevention of industrial accidents and occupational diseases, laid down the rules governing the compensation of victims, who are entitled to medical rehabilitation, the supply of prostheses, and vocational rehabilitation if necessary. Allowances are paid during rehabilitation and loans may be granted to a person wishing to set up his own business.
- The Act of 31 December 1968, one of whose aims was to promote the vocational resettlement of disabled workers, provides for remuneration equal to at least 90% of the minimum wage to be paid to persons taking part in training courses in centres approved by the Ministry of Labour.
- This legislation defines a disabled worker as 'any person whose ability to find or retain employment is diminished owing to physical or mental deficiency or reduced capacity'.
- The classification as a 'disabled worker' is recognised by an Advisory Board for the Disabled, set up in each Department.

- The Advisory Board gives advice on the vocational guidance of the beneficiary.
- Since the introduction of the Decree of 10 December 1971 implementing the Act of 16 July 1971, persons admitted to vocational rehabilitation centres receive the remuneration generally paid to persons in the vocational training sector. This Decree also provides for priority of employment for disabled workers in the public and private sectors.
- Sheltered workshops, which are often set up on the initiative of disabled persons associations, are also provided for by law; the State subsidizes the operating costs of recognized workshops, which it approves after consulting the Higher Council for the Vocational and Social Rehabilitation of Handicapped Workers.
- In such workshops the workers receive a wage proportional to their output.
- A decree of 10 August 1970 provides for financial assistance to firms which organize jobs for disabled workers with a view to encouraging their employment in normal industrial conditions.
- A number of public services share the responsibilities in the various sectors of rehabilitation and retraining: the sub-directorate for Retraining, Social Assistance and Old Age, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labour, which controls the National Employment Agency, and the Ministry of Health.
- In the past few years measures have been taken jointly by the Ministries concerned to lay the foundations of a coordinated system for the development of the various services and institutions.
- In particular, the Act of 23 November 1957 set up a Central Council for the Occupational and Social Resettlement of Disabled Workers. At regional level, an Advisory Committee for the Employment and Rehabilitation of Disabled Workers gives advice on the coordination of schemes and activities of public authorities and public and private organizations for the rehabilitation and reintegration of disabled workers.

- Under a decree of 9 September 1970 an Interministerial Coordination and Rehabilitation Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister, was set up.
 - This Committee is responsible for defining the accident prevention policy and the rehabilitation policy for disabled or maladjusted persons, and for coordinating the activities of the various administrative authorities.
 - The Decree of 9 September 1970 also provides for the setting up of a Standing Committee responsible for preparing the decisions of the Interministerial Committee and ensuring their implementation.
- 1.1 - 'Loi d'Etat' No 75 534 of 30 June 1975, the provisions of which will be implemented by 31 December 1977 on dates laid down by decree, introduces many amendments to the legislation on guidance for handicapped persons.
- Article 1 defines the scope of the Act as follows:
The prevention and detection of handicaps, the care, education, training and vocational guidance, employment, guarantee of a minimum income, social integration and access to sport and leisure activities of minors and adults suffering from physical, sensory or mental handicaps constitute a national obligation.
 - Chapter 1 contains provisions relating to special education for handicapped children and adolescents; an Article L 164-3 was incorporated in the Public Health Code to this effect, laying down that children in whom a handicap has been detected or reported, particularly in the course of medical examinations, may be admitted to institutions for early medical-social action with a view to preventing or reducing the aggravation of this handicap. If necessary, responsibility for the child will be assumed in conjunction with pre-school education institutions.
 - Handicapped children and adolescents must attend school and receive either an ordinary education or if this is not available special education determined on the basis of individual requirements and combining teaching, psychological, social, medical and paramedical measures. Such education is provided either in ordinary establishments or in specialized establishments or

by specialized services, and may be initiated before and continued after the compulsory school age.

- The State bears the cost of the education and initial vocational training of handicapped children and adolescents in various ways:

either, preferably, by admitting to ordinary classes or classes, departments, establishments or services which are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education or the Ministry of Agriculture children who can be admitted in spite of their handicap;

or by placing qualified staff of the Ministry of Education at the disposal of establishments or services set up by other ministerial departments, organisations governed by public law or non-profit making institutions;

or by concluding contracts with private establishments in accordance with the special rules laid down by the Act of 31 December 1959.

- The State also contributes to the vocational training and apprenticeship of young persons:
 - either by concluding agreements with training centres for apprentices;
 - or by granting special assistance towards the additional running costs to specialized establishments recognized by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- In each Department there is a Special Education Committee.
- Chapter 2 of the Act of 30 June 1975 contains provisions on employment and amendments to certain provisions of the Labour Code, in particular: the conditions and rules governing the granting of premiums intended to offset additional expenditure or the loss of revenue which may result from such training to the heads of enterprises training handicapped trainees.
- The rehabilitation of handicapped workers comprises, in addition to medical rehabilitation as laid down by current legislation, supplemented if necessary by retraining for physical exertion: guidance, retraining or vocational training which may include, where necessary, academic retraining, and placing in employment.

- The State can grant financial assistance to institutions, organizations and employers in order to facilitate the employment of handicapped workers in a normal working environment; such assistance may cover in particular the adaptation of machines and equipment, job design, etc.
- In each Department there is a Technical Committee for Guidance and Vocational Resettlement which is assisted by the National Employment Agency.
- This Committee is responsible for granting, if necessary, the designation of handicapped worker to the persons referred to it. It advises on the guidance of the handicapped person and on appropriate measures for his resettlement.
- It designates the institutions or services to assist with the retraining, resettlement and reception of handicapped adults, and sheltered workshops or aid through work centres suited to their needs and which are able to admit them.
- Handicapped persons who cannot be placed in a normal working environment can be admitted either to a sheltered workshop, provided their working capacity is at least equal to a certain percentage of the normal capacity laid down by decree, or to a work centre.
- In addition, home-work distribution centres, which are regarded as equivalent to sheltered workshops, can provide handicapped workers with manual or intellectual work to be done at home.
- The handicapped worker in a sheltered workshop receives a fixed wage, taking account of the job he does, his qualification and output, and based on the regulations or agreements in force in the branch of activity.
- The wage received by workers employed by a sheltered workshop or home-work distribution centre cannot be below a minimum level laid down by decree, based on the minimum wage.

- Article 30 of Chapter 2 of the Act states that aid through work centres with or without a hostel shall make available to handicapped adolescents who cannot, temporarily or permanently, work either in an ordinary firm or in a sheltered workshop or for a home-work distribution centre, or carry on their trade unaided, opportunities for various types of activity of an occupational nature, medico-social and educational support and an environment conducive to their development and social integration.
- A single establishment may comprise a sheltered workshop or home-work distribution section and an aid through work section.
- Article 49 of Chapter 5 contains provisions designed to foster the social life of handicapped persons by adapting premises and installations to make them more easily accessible.
- Under Article 61 of Chapter 6, a report is to be submitted to Parliament every 5 years, recounting the educational and scientific research projects carried out with a view to assisting the various categories of handicapped persons.
- This report will assess the results obtained, summarize the appropriations allocated to the studies undertaken during the previous period and give details of the programme of action and research contemplated.

2. Basic data

Total population of France by age groups and sex as at
1 January 1976

Source: Institut National de Statistique (INS)

Table 1

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 - 14	5 911 827	5 699 444	11 611 271
15 - 24	4 006 759	3 934 721	7 941 480
25 - 44	6 984 521	6 601 397	13 585 918
45 - 54	3 155 380	3 166 648	6 322 028
55 - 64	2 028 264	2 289 566	4 317 830
65 and over	2 838 698	4 357 412	7 196 110
<u>Total</u>	<u>24 925 449</u>	<u>26 049 188</u>	<u>50 974 637</u>

Table 2

Working population as at 1 January 1976

- Working population in employment	13 116 628	7 944 587	21 061 215
- Population available for and seeking employment	373 375	363 684	737 059
<u>Total</u>	<u>13 490 003</u>	<u>8 308 271</u>	<u>21 798 274</u>

Table 3

Working population by age groups and sex

15 - 24	2 023 108	1 765 652	3 788 760
25 - 44	6 788 666	3 842 295	10 630 961
45 - 54	3 001 707	1 671 678	4 673 385
55 - 64	1 368 840	813 401	2 182 241
65 and over	307 682	215 245	522 927
<u>Total</u>	<u>13 490 003</u>	<u>8 308 271</u>	<u>21 798 274</u>

3. Estimates of the number of handicapped persons

- France has not so far carried out a systematic census of the various categories of handicapped persons, and therefore, in order to obtain approximate figures, it is preferable to use only the sources of information which provide partial information but which are based on known data in various sectors, such as those covered by this report: road accidents, industrial accidents, educational facilities, etc.
- In 1973, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Security (Social Welfare Directorate) tried to obtain information on the equipment required for maladjusted and handicapped minors covered by the social equipment programme; however, this information refers only to the 5-20 age groups and new requirements as regards the number of beds and residential and semi-residential places. Children under 5 were included because it is felt that they should be treated in a natural environment as far as possible.
- The indices of requirements for the whole of the country were calculated in percentages which, for guidance, were translated into absolute figures on the basis of the population figures as at 1 January 1976, which showed a slight decrease compared to 1973.
- The results are given in the following table:

Table 4

Category of minors	Percentage of the age group	Approximate absolute figures
<u>Children with motor handicaps</u>		
- Motor handicaps	0.15	18 200
- Cerebral motor handicaps	0.044	53 400
<u>Children with sensory handicaps</u>		
- Blind	0.013	1 600
- Partially sighted with associated disorders	0.02	2 400

Category of minors	Percentage of the age group	Approximate absolute figures
<hr/>		
<u>Children with sensory handicaps</u>		
- Severe impairment of hearing	0.05	6 100
- Severe impairment of hearing with associated disorders	0.01	1 200
<u>Mental deficient</u>		
- Slightly mentally deficient with associated disorders	0.15	18 200
- Moderately mentally deficient	0.40	48 600
- Severely mentally deficient	0.52	63 100
- Severely retarded	0.17	20 600
- Minors with behavioural disorders (necessitating temporary admission to an institution)	2.00	243 000
		<hr/>
Total		476 400
<hr/>		

3.1 - Furthermore, document no 3229/74 of the Commission of the European Communities - Comparative study on the rehabilitation of handicapped persons in the countries of the Community, Volume I, France - refers to the "Actualité Service No. 150" of March 1972, published by the Interministerial Secretariat for Information, which gives the following figures for certain groups of adults aged between 20 and 59 with two-thirds disability:

- war victims	135 000
- disabled and severely disabled, including 165 000 mental deficient	315 000
	<hr/>
Total	450 000

4. Road accidents - 1975

Source: Délégation à la Sécurité Routière

- Total number of accidents	258 201
causing:	
Fatalities:	13 170
Injuries	<u>353 730</u>
Total number of victims	366 900

Table 5

5. Industrial accidents and accidents on the way to work resulting in time off, and occupational diseases

Source: INS

1973

	Accidents resulting in time off		Occupational diseases reported
	<u>At work</u>	<u>On the way to work</u>	
- Total, of which:	1 137 804	165 099	4 580
- Serious accidents	115 601	30 978	
- Fatal accidents	2 246	1 629	
- Permanent incapacity			1 681
- Deaths			18

Table 6

Industrial accidents

Breakdown by sex

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Number of accidents resulting in time off work	1 015 474	122 330	1 137 804
- Number of serious accidents	103 230	12 371	115 601

Table 7

Industrial Accidents

1973

Breakdown by age groups

	Number of accidents resulting in time off work	Number of serious accidents
Not specified	3 413	630
Under 16	2 277	176
16 - 19	136 035	5 806
20 - 29	367 299	25 389
30 - 39	250 802	28 107
40 - 49	221 038	29 585
50 - 59	118 308	18 415
60 - 64	33 805	6 289
65 and over	4 827	1 204
Total	1 137 804	115 601

6. Special education

Source: "Service des statistique de l'Education Nationale"

1975-1976 school year

Table 8

Type	Number of classes and establishments	Boys	Girls	Total
<u>- Attached classes:</u>				
Public pre-school	7 319	1 491	1 045	2 536
Public elementary		69 108	48 291	117 399
Private elementary	397	3 915	2 965	6 880
<u>- Special schools:</u>				
Special nursery, elementary, further education, etc. establishments	201	8 143	6 049	14 192
<u>- Medio-educational establishments:</u>				
hospitals and sani- toria for persons with cerebral motor and sensory handi- caps, psychopaths, etc.	1 625	65 329	38 843	104 172
<u>- Socio-educational establishments</u>				
	322	6 744	3 040	9 784
Total	9 864	154 730	100 233	254 963
<u>- The following are to be added to the above figures:</u>				
- National further education colleges	75	Total for		10 000
- Special education departments	950	both sexes		84 711
Grand total of attached classes, establishments and sepcial departments	10 885			349 674

Table 9

Special education

1976-1976 school year

Breakdown of pupils by level of education and handicap (total of 254 963 pupils)

Type of handicap	Pre-school	Elementary	Second level first stage
- Physical	1 746	9 959	1 270
- Motor	717	3 345	755
- Cerebral motor	758	2 302	123
- Sensory:			
Blind	68	639	212
Impaired vision	109	1 608	309
Deaf	917	2 927	315
Hard of hearing	222	1 096	35
- Mental deficient	8 900	132 470	1 841
- Maladjusted	3 852	27 374	2 091
- Not classified	-	16 087	-
Total	17 289	197 807	6 951

	<u>Second level</u> Technical 2nd stage (long)	Not specified	Total for all levels
- Physical	490	246	609
- Motor	577	133	347
- Cerebral motor	95	11	603
- Sensory:			
Blind	77	50	113
Impaired vision	116	109	180
Deaf	1 056	106	365
Hard of hearing	6	11	86
- Mental deficient	1 944	71	20 499
- Maladjusted	1 995	382	2 639
- Not specified	-	-	-
Total	6 356	1 119	25 441

N.B.: The statistics on special education cover the age groups between 3 and 16 and over from pre-school to the first and second levels of education.

7. Rehabilitation of the handicapped

- In the absence of statistical documentation on the various public, semi-public and private facilities providing social and technical assistance to handicapped persons with a view to vocational guidance and resettlement, useful information was obtained from the departments of the Ministry of Labour.

7.1 - Departmental Advisory Boards for the Disabled

- During 1975 these bodies, which are to become "Technical committees for vocational guidance and resettlement" under the Act of 30 June 1975, had to deal with 44 000 cases relating to social assistance, guidance, training, etc.
- Of this number, approximately 4 000 were admitted to training centres, 600 were sent to employers for training and 400 for job acclimatization, 1 000 were admitted to job acclimatization centres, 1 000 were placed in employment after taking a training course, 5 000 were placed directly in low-level jobs, and 2 400 were admitted to sheltered workshops and aid through work centres. The total represent 14 400 persons, some of whom could have been part of the 10% compulsorily employed by firms.
- In 1974, the number of persons receiving an industrial pension who were working in the same firm in which they had suffered an accident, even though they were receiving their disability pension, was estimated at 400 000, while 70 000 persons receiving a pension were employed by other firms.

8. Officially approved bodies

- The various departments of the Ministry of Labour control the running of around 60 bodies officially approved and subsidized by the State, involving 70 institutions responsible for vocational rehabilitation and retraining centres with residential facilities and courses for non-residents.

- The beneficiaries are physically handicapped persons of both sexes aged between 18 and 40; the total capacity is around 5 000 places.
- In addition, around 20 vocational rehabilitation and training centres for the physically handicapped are approved by the Ministry from a technical point of view but do not receive public subsidies. These centres receive assistance from the Ministry for equipment, machines and tools up to a maximum of 50% of the actual cost. Total capacity is around 3 000 places.
- All the centres, approved or not, receive a daily allowance towards maintenance costs; in addition, trainees receive remuneration in accordance with Section L 960 - 2 of Book 9 of the Labour Code.
- As far as the mentally handicapped are concerned, approximately 110 institutions provide help for more than 5 000 persons of both sexes in the form of pre-vocational and training courses.

9. Sheltered workshops

- As at 31 December 1975, a total of 33 centres provided sheltered work facilities for around 2 100 persons; the establishment of such centres is governed by Article 19 of the Act of 30 June 1975.
- In addition, approximately 30 000 places, many of them reserved for the mentally handicapped, were available in aid through work centres provided for by Article 30 of the same Act on Social Security and Social Assistance.

10. Private associations

- A number of associations are concerned with the welfare and training of handicapped persons in the form of apprenticeship for a trade or sheltered work.
- The "Fédération des Associations Gestionnaires d'Établissements de Réadaptation pour Handicapés (FAGERH)" (Federation of Associations running Rehabilitation Institutions for Handicapped Persons) comprises 25 associations which run 57 rehabilitation centres for the physically handicapped, throughout France.

- The 57 centres are classified as follows:
 - 17 medical rehabilitation centres
 - 27 vocational training centres
 - 13 combined medical rehabilitation and vocational training centres.
- Their total capacity is around 4 000 residential and 1 200 non-residential places.
- The Federation provides vocational training in the centres run by member associations for an average of 3 000 handicapped persons a year.
- Its main aim is the co-ordination of the activities of its members, particularly from a technical point of view, and liaison with existing services with a view to developing rehabilitation measures.

11. Summary of statistical information by categories, age groups and percentages in relation to the population of each group (1) and the total population (2)

Category	Handicapped population	Percentages in relation to (1) and (2)
- <u>Interministerial Secretariat for Information - 1972</u>		2 = 50 974 637
War victims 135 000		
Disabled and severely disabled 315 000	450 000	1 = 1.74
20-59 age group:		2 = 0.88
25 912 991 persons - both sexes		
- <u>Road accidents</u>		
1975 - total number of injured persons: 353 730 - estimated 30% with serious injuries - 15-64 age group: 32 167 256 persons	106 119	1 = 0.33 2 = 0.21
- <u>Industrial accidents, accidents on the way to work and occupational diseases - 1973</u>		
persons with serious injuries - 15-64 age group	148 260	1 = 0.46 2 = 0.29
- <u>Special education</u>		
1975-1976 - both sexes attached classes at pre-school and primary levels, public and private 126 815)		
special schools 14 192)		
medico- and socio-educational establishments 113 956)	349 674	1 = 4.23
national further education colleges and special education departments 94 711)		2 = 0.68
5-14 age group - 8 236 932 persons		
- <u>Resettlement of handicapped persons</u>		
1975 - Departmental Advisory Boards - total number of cases settled 14 400)		
officially approved bodies 13 000)	64 700	1 = 0.26
sheltered workshops and aid through work centres 32 100)		2 = 0.125
FAGFRH - private associations 5 200)		
15-49 age group - both sexes: 24 761 460 persons		
Total and average percentage	1 118 753	2 = 2.18

I R E L A N D

1. Legislation

- The 1953 and 1970 Health Acts lay down the rules governing assistance to disabled persons under the responsibility of the Minister of Health.
- This assistance provides for:
 - a) the training of disabled persons with a view to employment suitable to their state of health, and
 - b) Arrangements to be made with employers to place disabled persons in suitable employment.
- Section 68 of the 1970 Act lays down that the Health Boards will run services for the training of handicapped persons with a view to employment. To this end, they may run institutions, workshops, farms, gardens and other facilities.
- Under Section 69 of the Act, a Health Board is authorized to pay a subsistence allowance to disabled persons over 16 years of age if they or their spouse do not have sufficient means for subsistence purposes.

1.1 National Rehabilitation Board

- The National Rehabilitation Board was set up in 1967 by the Minister of Health under the 1961 Health (Corporate Bodies) Act.
- According to its statutes, its duties comprise the supervision, running or making arrangements for the running of welfare services for persons who are disabled as a result of a physical defect or injury, mental handicap or mental illness.
- The services provided by the National Rehabilitation Board comprise:
 - a) the coordination of the work of voluntary organizations running rehabilitation and training services for disabled persons;
 - b) the provision of medical treatment for disabled persons;
 - c) the organization of a service for the assessment of disability and vocational guidance;
 - d) the training of disabled persons for employment appropriate to their state of health;

- e) the organization of a placement service for disabled persons;
 - f) arrangements with other organizations for the training of disabled persons.
- The placement service operates with the help of 18 officials, including a director, and seven regional offices supervised by the head office of the National Rehabilitation Board in Dublin.
 - The National Rehabilitation Board also runs an employment and advisory service, with six officials, for young persons under 18 years of age.
 - An important function of the National Rehabilitation Board is to advise, examine and give its opinion on all new proposals relating to rehabilitation, and to submit recommendations to the Minister of Health, particularly in relation to the financial aspects.
 - In the case of the blind, a Board was set up in 1957 by the Minister of Social Welfare to provide for their training and employment.
 - Almost all the institutions for the care and treatment of mentally handicapped persons are run by religious orders or voluntary organizations.
 - The running costs are met to a great extent by the Department of Health and the Health Boards.

2. Basic data

Total population by age groups and sex

Source: Central Statistics Office

1971

Table 1

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 - 14	475 786	455 366	931 152
15 - 24	246 734	236 244	482 978
25 - 44	316 471	309 709	626 180
45 - 54	159 572	159 634	319 206
55 - 64	146 560	142 353	288 913
65 and over	150 637	179 182	329 819
Total	1 495 760	1 482 488	2 978 248

Table 2

Population in productive employment - 1971

14 -24	169 705	129 942	299 647
25 - 49	385 592	90 411	476 003
50 - 59	150 554	35 597	184 151
60 and over	125 813	33 917	159 730
	831 664	287 867	1 119 531

Table 3

Population not in productive employment - 1971

14 - 24	106 669	134 887	241 556
25 - 49	10 412	299 889	310 301
50 - 59	7 914	121 864	129 778
60 and over	92 955	211 200	304 155
Total	217 950	767 840	985 790

3. Estimates of the number of handicapped persons

Source: Training and Employment of Handicapped Persons

Ministry of Health - 1974

- The estimates of the Health Services are based solely on the lists of persons receiving subsistence allowances from the Health Boards, the register of persons receiving allowances and pensions from the Department of Social Insurance on account of long-term disabilities and diseases, and on the number of mentally handicapped and mentally ill undergoing treatment; a total of 10 000 handicapped persons was added to these estimates in order to make some allowance for the thousands of unrecorded cases living in the community.

- 3.1 - The total represents 100 000 handicapped adults, broken down as follows:

In institutions

23 psychiatric hospitals run by the Health Boards
(excluding short-term patients) 12 000

These hospitals also provide out-patient treatment (37 543 in 1973)

Residential and day institutions for the mentally handicapped 3 000

County homes and other institutions for disabled and handicapped persons 10 000

In the community

Disabled persons receiving subsistence allowances from the Health Boards 26 000

Persons receiving assistance from the Department of Social Welfare:

- allowances for long-term disability 20 000

- invalidity pensions 8 000

- allowances for occupational injuries 5 000

Blind persons 6 000

Estimate of other handicapped persons 10 000

Total 100 000

3.2 - The number of handicapped adults who might benefit from preparation and training for work is estimated at around 15 000:

- Persons in psychiatric hospitals	3 000
- Persons in institutions for the mentally handicapped	1 000
- Persons in County homes and other institutions	700
- Blind persons	300
- Other persons living in the community	10 000

4. Road accidents - 1974

Source: National Institute for Physical Planning and Construction Research ('An Foras Forbartha')

Road accidents reported by sex

Table 4

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total M+F</u>	
	<u>D</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>I</u>
0 - 4	20	146	12	97	32	243
5 - 9	29	310	8	196	37	506
10 - 14	18	237	6	174	24	411
15 - 24	111	928	30	862	141	2 790
25 - 34	58	1 165	8	429	66	1 594
35 - 44	55	556	10	263	65	819
45 - 54	44	531	6	261	50	792
55 - 64	55	393	15	180	70	573
65 and over	78	234	28	161	106	395
no information	3	119	-	46	3	165
Total	471	5 619	123	2 669	594	8 288

D = Deaths

I = Injuries

The injuries category does not distinguish between serious and slight injuries.

5. Industrial accidents

Source: Department of Employment - Industrial Inspectorate
1974

Table 5

	<u>S e x</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Under 18	198	70	268
18 and over	3 145	254	3 399
Total	3 343	324	3 667

The above totals include:

2 fatalities involving males under 18

23 fatalities involving males over 18

Table 6

<u>Cause of accidents</u>	<u>Total</u>
- fractures	555
- dislocations	31
- sprains	660
- traumatisms	18
- amputations	39
- lacerations	1 023
- burns	204
- bruises	942
- asphyxiation	9
- electric shock	3
- radiation	5
- superficial injuries	9
- foreign body	144
- fatalities	25
	<u>3 667</u>

6. Special education

Source: Department of Education

- The measures taken for the education of various types of handicapped children were stepped up at the beginning of the 1950s.
- Today, more than 7 000 children are benefiting from education in special schools and classes in all parts of the country and their number is increasing.
- The special schools and classes operate within the general framework of the national education systems.
- Because of their handicap many children cannot attend ordinary schools beyond primary level; in such cases, an education meeting their requirements is provided in special schools.
- Many special schools are residential; the health authorities give subsidies for the maintenance of buildings and subsistence allowances for the children.
- The mentally handicapped constitute the largest group of pupils in special schools.

Table 7

Numbers in special primary schools in January 1976

Type of handicap	Number of Schools	Number of teachers	Number of pupils (at 30 June 1975)
- Slight mental handicap	30	267	3 626
- Moderate mental handicap	25	145	1 805
- Emotional disturbances	11	31	277
- Hospital schools for the physically handicapped	12	32	392
- Day schools for the physically handicapped	4	22	279
- Blind and partially sighted	2	18	149
- Deaf and hard of hearing	4	116	760
- Delinquent children	3	21	201
- Itinerant children	1	4	57
- Reading difficulties	1	2	20
Total	93	658	7 566

- In addition, there are 133 special classes for slightly mentally handicapped children with learning difficulties.
- Three pilot centres for pre-primary education are also operating on an experimental basis for a period of two years: total capacity is 100 for both sexes.

7. Training of the disabled

- The training of the disabled has been organized to a large extent by private voluntary organizations on their own initiative.
- 16 different centres operate under the control of these organizations, the most representative of which is the Rehabilitation Institute which was originally set up to meet the needs of tuberculosis patients but now takes care of various types of handicapped persons.
- The total capacity of the 16 centres is 520.
- These centres have been approved by the Minister of Health for subsidies from public funds.
- Throughout the country, there are 16 sheltered workshops for various types of handicapped persons, with a total capacity of 737 places.
- 12 centres with industrial therapy units for the mentally ill have a total capacity of 700 places.
- 22 psychiatric hospitals in various parts of the country with a total of 2 156 places also have industrial therapy units.

8. National Rehabilitation Board Placement Services for Adults
1975

Table 8

	Physical handicap	Mental illness	Mental handicap	Total
- Cases in hand as at 1 January	836	358	388	1 582
- New cases referred in 1975	713	306	279	1 298
- Cases re-opened in 1975	269	111	68	448
Total	1 818	775	735	3 328
<u>Placement</u>				
- Direct	136	40	33	209
- Employment obtained by the handicapped persons themselves	143	42	21	206
- Sheltered employment	40	15	27	82
- Training	77	53	40	170
- Education	3	-	1	4
Total	399	150	122	671
<u>Other cases settled</u>				
- Returned to medical care, loss of contact, etc.	418	265	119	802
<u>Cases pending as at 31 December 1975</u>				
- In hand	695	181	313	1 189
- In training	229	165	111	505
- In education	77	14	70	161
Total	1 001	360	494	1 855

Placement service for young persons up to 18 years of age
National Rehabilitation Board
1975

Table 9

	Physical handicap	Mental illness	Mental handicap	Total
- Cases inhand as at 1 January	272	4	322	598
- New cases referred in 1975	235	16	226	477
- Cases re-opened in 1975	49	2	35	86
Total	556	22	583	1 161
<u>Placement</u>				
- Direct	18	1	30	49
- Employment obtained by the handicapped persons themselves	42	2	41	85
- Sheltered employment	6	2	29	37
- Training	10	-	5	15
Total	76	5	105	186
<u>Other cases settled</u>				
- Returned to medical care, loss of contact, etc.	37	8	35	80
<u>Cases pending as at 31 December 1975</u>				
- In hand	112	4	70	186
- In training	95	4	49	148
- In education	236	1	324	561
Total	443	9	443	895

9. Summary of statistical information by categories, age groups and percentages in relation to the population of each group (1) and the total population (2)

Category	Handicapped population	Percentages in relation to (1) and (2)
- <u>Ministry of Health</u> <u>1974 estimates</u>		2 = 2 978 248
Psychiatric hospitals		
long-term patients 12 000)	25 000	1 = 1.07
mental hospitals -		
residential and day 3 000)		2 = 0.84
physically handicapped		
persons and others in County Homes 10 000)		
5-64 age group: 2 332 774 persons		
- Social assistance for long-term disability, 15-64 age group	20 000	1 = 1.16 2 = 0.67
- <u>Road accidents</u> 1974 - total number of persons of both sexes injured: 8 288 - estimated 30% with serious injuries - 15-64 age group: 1 717 277	2 486	1 = 0.14 2 = 0.08
- <u>Industrial accidents</u> 1974 - total number of persons of both sexes injured: 3 642 - estimated 10% with serious injuries - 15-64 age group	364	1 = 0.02 2 = 0.01
- <u>Special education</u> January 1976 - both sexes Special schools and classes at primary level - 15-64 age group: 615 497 children	7 566	1 = 1.23 2 = 0.25
- <u>Training - voluntary organizations - 1975</u> 16 centres approved by the Ministry of Health 520)	2 814	1 = 0.16 2 = 0.09
12 centres with industrial therapy units for mentally handicapped persons 700)		
16 sheltered workshops 737)		
placement 857)		
15-64 age group		
Total and average pourcentage	<u>58 230</u>	2 = 1.95

I T A L Y

1. Legislation

- In Italy, the functional and vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons is based on the following legislation:
- The Acts of 20 March 1917, 21 August 1921 and 10 August 1950 govern assistance to military and civilian war victims.
- It is chiefly the National Organization for War Disabled which undertakes the work of rehabilitating and resettling disabled persons.
- The National Society for the War Wounded organizes annual courses for around 1 000 persons in many centres in the main towns. The provincial branches of the Society are responsible for finding employment for registered disabled persons.
- Act No 358 of 15 April 1948 sets out provisions for the general education, work reacclimatisation and vocational training of patients in sanatoria.
- The same Act stipulates that 10% of the staff in public and private sanatoria must be recruited from among clinically cured tuberculosis patients.
- Act No 594 of 14 July 1957 states that public and private employers must employ blind telephonists who are registered as members of the profession in head offices or departments which have an automatically or manually operated telephone system.
- Act No 686 of 21 July 1961 governs the compulsory employment of blind masseurs and masseur-physiotherapists who are registered as members of the profession.
- The Act of 5 October 1962 and No 625 of 6 August 1966 which lay down various types of assistance for disabled civilians and physically handicapped persons also provide for measures and vocational training courses to assist disabled persons, regardless of the nature of their disability, and for the setting up of sheltered workshops for special categories of disabled persons.

- The Act of 6 August 1966 lays down the conditions governing assistance towards the functional recovery and rehabilitation of persons suffering from poliomyelitis, infantile spastic paralysis and congenital dislocation of the hip.
 - This Act also applies to the physically handicapped and to persons suffering from nervous disorders.
 - The Act of 13 October 1969 introduces some modifications to the assistance measures provided for by the Act of 6 August 1966, in particular as regards increases in the monthly allowance for handicapped persons. It also authorizes the Ministry of Health to finance the setting up of new rehabilitation centres and to grant scholarships for the training of medical and para-medical staff.
 - The Act of 24 February 1953 lays down that assistance in finding employment shall be provided for the victims of industrial accidents by Provincial Commissions headed by the Directors of the Regional and Provincial Employment Offices.
- 1.1 - The National Industrial Accident Insurance Institute (INAIL) is responsible for the rehabilitation and vocational retraining of victims of industrial accidents.
- INAIL works through a number of institutions: up to 1970, twelve orthopaedic traumatology centres (CTO) had been set up by the INAIL in addition to the many traumatology and orthopaedic hospital units with which the INAIL has an agreement.
 - four medical rehabilitation centres (CRF), five rehabilitation and retraining centres (CRA), one paraplegic centre (CP) at Ostia and one medico-social centre at Santorso are in operation.
 - As a result of the 1971 hospital reform, all the CTO's became independent hospitals, except those at Palermo and Iglesias which are still managed by the INAIL. The rehabilitation and retraining centres also remain under the control of the INAIL.

- The INAIL also runs retraining and instruction centres which find employment for disabled persons who are not self-supporting, either because of severe disablement or for other reasons, including family circumstances.
 - The INAIL also makes use of the special centres for the retraining of the blind. After their retraining, the Institute issues equipment to patients, including work benches, tools, electrical apparatus and an initial supply of raw materials.
- 1.2 - Act No 118 of 30 March 1971 repealed all previous legislation covering certain categories of disabled persons. It contains fundamental changes in that it prescribes state assistance for all categories of persons with physical, sensory and mental handicaps, regardless of their financial circumstances, except for victims of war, industrial accidents or occupational diseases, as well as the blind and deaf mutes, who are covered by other legislation.
- This Act provides for the total integration, at every level, of persons with congenital or acquired handicaps into schools and social communities.
 - In addition to the allocation of assistance and pensions, the Act also contains provisions for vocational training and retraining, sheltered employment and improved social life.
 - It also deals with architectural obstacles and public transport, assistance to schools and teaching facilities in convalescent and rehabilitation centres.
 - The Act of 30 March 1971 also lays down that crippled and disabled civilians who cannot attend ordinary training courses on account of their disability may be entered by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security for special courses at the vocational retraining centres of the INAIL, the National Society for Aid to War Disabled and the National Free Association of Crippled and Disabled Civilians.

- The Minister of Health may establish or authorize special vocational retraining centres for crippled and disabled civilians.

- 1.3 - Act No 482 of 2 April 1968 which deals with the general regulations governing the compulsory employment of disabled persons by public authorities and private firms, re-organized the previous provisions, which were amended, amplified or repealed.
 - This Act governs the compulsory employment in the public and private sectors of all categories of disabled persons: military and civilian war victims, victims of industrial accidents and occupational diseases, disabled civilians, the blind, deaf mutes, ex-tubercular patients, etc.
 - It lays down the proportions in which jobs are to be reserved for each category by private firms and public authorities:

- War-disabled	25%
- Civilian war-disabled	10%
- Victims of industrial accidents	15%
- Victims of occupational diseases	15%
- Orphans and women widowed as a result of war, industrial accidents or occupational diseases	15%
- Disabled civilians	15%
- Deaf-mutes	5%
 - The percentage fixed for deaf-mutes applies only to public authorities and firms with more than 100 employees; for those employing less than this number, the proportion of 15% fixed for disabled civilians is applied.

- 1.4 - The need to coordinate at national level all activities relating to the rehabilitation of persons suffering from physical, sensory and mental handicaps has led the Ministry of Health to set up a central department to promote and coordinate all work in this field in accordance with the latest techniques.
 - In order to ensure greater coordination between the Ministries concerned (Health, Labour and Social Security, Education, Interior), Parliament is currently preparing a Bill which provides for the establishment of a National Committee consist-

ing of representatives of the above-mentioned Ministries, experts on the subject and representatives of the various categories of disabled persons.

- This Bill also provides for the setting up of decentralized boards to carry out the same functions at provincial level.
- Furthermore, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security has drafted a law (not yet voted on) making it compulsory for the relevant regional authorities to keep statistics on persons suffering from physical, sensory and mental handicaps.

2. Basic data

Total population of Italy by age groups and sex

Source: Central Statistical Institute

1971

Table 1

<u>Age group</u>	<u>S e x</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
0 - 14	6 779 523	6 448 140	13 227 663
15 - 24	4 041 828	3 901 782	7 943 610
25 - 44	7 317 698	7 418 924	14 736 622
45 - 54	2 984 935	3 227 420	6 212 355
55 - 64	2 801 212	3 113 265	5 914 477
65 and over	2 551 027	3 550 793	6 101 820
Total	26 476 223	27 660 324	54 136 547

Table 2

Working population by age groups and sex

15 - 24	4 041 828	3 901 782	7 943 610
25 - 44	7 317 698	7 418 924	14 736 622
45 - 54	2 984 935	3 227 420	6 212 355
55 - 64	2 801 212	3 113 265	5 914 477
Total	17 145 673	17 661 391	34 807 064

3. Estimates of the number of handicapped persons

- No provision has so far been made in Italy for a systematic census of handicapped persons.
- The Social Medicine Department of the Ministry of Health puts forward the figures 1 200 000 as the number of disabled persons of all categories in Italy requiring assistance of one type or another, but this figure is not based on verifiable information.
- With a view to obtaining statistics on blind persons, the Association for the Blind in Rome sent a circular in September 1975 to all its regional agencies asking them for figures for the age groups between 3 and 21 and, if possible, on other types of disabled persons.
- In addition, the Minister of Labour and Social Security sent a circular No 4 dated 10 March 1976 to the Institute for the Development of the Vocational Training of Workers (ISFOL), the government commissioners in the ordinary and special statute regions, the regional Employment and Labour Offices, and the regional and provincial Labour Inspectors, which referred to the international agreements on the periodic provision of statistical information to various international bodies on vocational training 'outside the school system' in Italy.
- With a view to obtaining uniform, up-to-date and complete information, the Minister of Labour entrusted the ISFOL with the task of collecting and coordinating the information relating to 'non-school' vocational training for the 1974/1975 financial year.
- In order to develop this research, the ISFOL will have the cooperation of the Regional Employment Offices and Labour Inspectorates.
- The research is to cover mainly the following points:
 - existing training structures in the various regions, their characteristics and scope.

- The teaching and administrative staff of the centres.
- The nature of the various vocational courses: for unemployed adults, for handicapped persons, for the advancement and training of workers in employment, etc.
- Curricula, duration of curricula, and examinations.
- The methods used in the various training centres.
- The number of pupils classified by sex, age and type of occupation.
- The amount of expenditure borne by the public authorities at governmental, regional, etc. level, and in some cases by private bodies in connection with the various non-school training activities.
- The final date for the submission of this information to the Ministry of Labour by the ISFOL was fixed for the end of 1976.
- In order to legalise the provision of statistical information, the Ministry of Labour has drafted an outline law which has not yet been voted on, making it compulsory for the regional authorities to set up a department for this purpose.

- 3.1 - It should be noted that responsibility for the vocational training centres was transferred from the government to the regions and provinces by Presidential Decree No 10 of 15 January 1972.
- However, the Ministry of Labour remains responsible for 17 provincial centres with a total capacity of around 257 pupils.

4. Road accidents - 1974

Source: Central Statistical Institute

Automobile Club of Italy

Table 3

- Number of vehicles of all types involved		287 400
- Number of persons killed	9 597	
- Number of persons injured	234 253	
Total number of victims	<u>243 850</u>	
Breakdown by sex:		
Male: killed	7 576	
injured	164 446	
Female: killed	2 021	
injured	<u>69 807</u>	
Total	243 850	

5. Industrial accidents and occupational diseases

Source: National Industrial Accident Insurance Institute

Statistical Department

Table 4

Number of cases recorded as at 31 December 1974

	Accidents	Occupational diseases	Total
- Agriculture	214 629	119	214 748
of which fatalities:	<u>1 107</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1 110</u>
- Industry	1 244 482	53 155	1 297 637
of which fatalities:	<u>2 327</u>	<u>859</u>	<u>3 186</u>
Total	1 459 111	53 274	1 512 385

- In Italy accidents on the journey to and from work are not regarded as industrial accidents.

6. Special education

Source: Ministry of Education

1974 Yearbook of education statistics

1973

- Primary schools (6-10 years)	State	1 239
	Private	205
	Total	<u>1 444</u>
- Total number of classes for the 1975/76 school year: approximately 6 000		

Table 5

Breakdown of pupils by categories of handicaps

Handicap	State schools	Private schools	Total
- Physical	7 863	982	8 845
- Sensory	5 230	5 897	11 127
- Mental	34 929	6 015	40 944
Total	48 022	12 894	60 916

Table 6

- Special middle education (11-13 years)

a) Schools with special classes

Total number in the whole of Italy 225

Number of classes 643

Total number of pupils 7 279

b) Schools with day classes

Total number in the whole of Italy 702

Number of classes 1 602

Total number of pupils 18 643

Total of a) + b)

Schools 927

Number of classes 2 245

Number of pupils 25 922

7. Special centres

- In addition to the special schools run by the Ministry of Education, Italy has a number of public and private special centres of a purely educational or medical-educational nature for the various types of handicaps listed below:

	<u>Number</u>	
	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>
- Blind	12	7
- Deaf-mutes	3	54
- Centres for motor training and retraining (spastics, polio, orthopaedy), several of which are attached to hospitals	-	44
- Medico-psycho-teaching institutes (mental deficient, mongols, psychopaths)	29	134
- Institutes with special or remedial schools (social cases and various handicaps)	11	35
- Special schools (various handicaps)	101	19
- Other institutions	-	72
Total	<u>156</u>	<u>365</u>

8. Integration of handicapped children into ordinary schools

- The integration of handicapped children into ordinary schools is one of the aims pursued by the Ministry of Education.

8.1 - To this end, a ministerial circular No 227 of 8 August 1975 was sent to provincial headmasters with a view to the conversion and renovation of primary schools to enable them to take by gradual stages pupils with educational difficulties or difficulties of adjustment.

- It is recommended that in each province one or two groups of schools be set up, comprising: one nursery school, one primary school and one middle school.
- In each school, efforts must be made to integrate pupils with physical, sensory or psychic disorders or defects.
- The three schools must have one or more teams, depending on the number of classes and sections, to monitor the pupils, examine individual cases and provide psychological, social and educational assistance.
- To tackle the various problems relating to integration a working group will be set up, consisting of a peripatetic technical inspector, a headmaster, a head of department and three teachers expert in special education (one each for the nursery, primary and middle levels).

8.2 - Following circular No 227, a letter from the Ministry (Special Department for the Handicapped) was sent on 2 March 1976 to the provincial directorates, concerning the procedure for training teaching staff.

- The initiative taken by the Ministry regarding the gradual integration of handicapped pupils highlighted during the school year a number of problems relating to the training of teaching staff at the three levels: inspectors, - headmasters - teachers.
- To this end, the Ministry intends to organize training courses for the three above-mentioned groups, at the rate of two or three for each province, depending on particular circumstances.
- These courses will be residential and take place in Milan, Rome and Bari.

9. Vocational training of handicapped persons

- A number of institutions are engaged in the vocational training and rehabilitation of handicapped persons.
- One of the most typical is the National Association for Assistance to the Disabled (ENAIIP), which has around thirty centres with a capacity of between 300 and 1 000 places.
- The ENAIIP pursues three aims:
 - a) Full vocational training over 2-3 years, the final year being set aside for training/work and the final tests monitored by a joint regional commission.
 - b) Integration of handicapped persons into ordinary vocational training centres.
 - c) Placing of handicapped persons in a training centre for assessment and guidance.
- Three regional centres are currently in operation under EEC projects; the one research centre, situated in Rome, for the integration of handicapped persons;
- the vocational training centre, run by the Bologna Committee, for the training of young workers;
- the Don Calabria vocational centre in Verona.
- Smaller institutions run various centres, for example the Committee of Capo d'Arco which has:
 - two centres for handicapped young adults of both sexes aged between 16 and 30, with a capacity of around 200 places;
 - two industrial cooperatives in Rome, still partly subsidized by the Ministry of Labour, with a capacity of around 60 places for both sexes, handicapped and non-handicapped alike;
 - one higher education centre for handicapped persons.

10. National Association for Crippled and Disabled Workers (ANMIL)

- The establishment of the ANMIL was laid down by Law No 335 of 21 March 1958 and its statutes by Presidential Decree No 127 of 28 February 1961.
- The aim of the Association is to provide moral and material assistance for crippled and disabled workers.
- Crippled and disabled workers are taken to be persons who have suffered a reduction of their working capacity, as defined by current legislation.
- For the purpose of verifying the degree of disability, the criteria laid down by the law on compulsory insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases are applied.
- Members are registered after submitting an application to the competent Provincial Board together with a certificate from the INAIL attesting the origin of the accident or occupational disease and the resulting degree of diminution of capacity. If he cannot submit the INAIL certificate, the person concerned must provide incontestable proof of the origin of the accident or occupational disease.
- The ANMIL runs 10 vocational rehabilitation and retraining centres with a total capacity of around 2 000 places.
- According to the Association's report, the number of workers registered as at 31 March 1975 totalled 308 187 in the following age groups:

		<u>Percentage</u>
Up to 20 years	560	0.18
21 - 40	48 282	15.66
41 - 55	118 860	38.58
56 - 65	76 247	24.74
66 and over	64 238	20.84
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 308 187	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 100.00

Table 7

ANMIL

Breakdown of registered persons as at 31.3.1975 by percent-
age degree of disability

		%
Up to 33%	112 716	36.58
34 - 49%	100 576	32.63
50 - 79%	66 026	21.42
80 - 100%	28 869	9.37
	<u>308 187</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Table 8

Breakdown by origin of handicap

		%
- Industrial accidents	220 973	71.70
- Agricultural accidents	38 306	12.43
- Industrial occupational diseases	47 655	15.46
- Agricultural occupational diseases	22	0.01
- Accidents at sea	903	0.29
- No information	328	0.11
	<u>308 187</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Table 9

Breakdown by seat of the injury

		%
- Head	56 383	18.30
- Trunk	66 085	21.44
- Upper limbs	85 886	27.87
- Lower limbs	57 490	18.65
- Multiple injuries	41 016	13.31
- No information	1 327	0.43
	<u>308 187</u>	<u>100.00</u>

11. Summary of statistical information by categories, age groups and percentages in relation to the population of each group (1) and the total population (2)

Categories	Handicapped population	Percentages in relation to (1) and (2)
- <u>Road accidents</u> 1974 - injured of both sexes - total: 234 253 - estimated 30% seriously injured - 15-64 age group - 34 807 064 persons	70 275	2 = 54 136 547 (1971) 1 = 0.20 2 = 0.13
- <u>Industrial accidents and occupational diseases</u> 1972 - permanent disability: Agriculture 16 935 Industry <u>39 231</u> 15-64 age group	56 166	1 = 0.16 2 = 0.10
- <u>Special education</u> 1972-1973 - both sexes - Primary pupils - 5-14 age group: 8 800 093 persons	86 838	1 = 1.00 2 = 0.16
- <u>Special centres:</u> Public 156 Private <u>365</u> <u>521</u> Capacity estimated at 60 per centre - 5-14 age group	31 260	1 = 0.35 2 = 0.06
- <u>Adult vocation training</u> 30 ENAIP centres - average capacity estimated at 30 places 900 4 regional training centres 200 2 industrial cooperatives 60 10 ANIML centres 2 000 15-64 age group		1 = 0.009 2 = 0.006
- <u>ANMIL - workers of both sexes registered as at 31.3.1975</u> 308 137 handicapped persons, disability ranging from less than 33 to 100% - 20-65 age group: 30 957 934	308 137	1 = 1.00 2 = 0.57
Total and average percentage	555 836	2 = 1.02

L U X E M B O U R G

1. Legislation

- In the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the legislation concerning disabled persons, i.e. persons who can assert their right to a pension, is laid down in the following texts:
- Act of 17 December 1925, subsequently amended which lays down the Social Insurance Code (Article 109).
- Legislation of 25 February 1950 on bodily war injuries.
- The social security system comprises the following branches: sickness insurance - accident insurance - pensions - family allowances and unemployment protection.
- Five funds make up the pensions services: Caisse de pension des employés privés (CPEP)(private employees) - Assurance contre le vieillissement et l'invalidité des ouvriers (AVI) (workers' old age and disablement insurance) - Caisse de pensions des artisans (craftsmen) - Caisse de pensions agricoles (farm workers) - and Caisse de pensions des commerçants et industriels (shopkeepers and industrialists).
- The Fonds National de Solidarité (FNS)(National Solidarity Funds) set up by the Act of 30 July 1960 is also part of the social security system. This Act guarantees old persons or persons unfit for work sufficient means to keep them from poverty.
- The FNS is mainly financed by subsidies from the State and the Communes and by a share in the profits from the national lottery.
- In addition to the legislation on social security, the Act of 28 April 1959 set up the Office for the Employment and Vocational Retraining of Handicapped Workers, which is subsidiary to the National Employment Office.
- A Grand-Ducal Order of 28 March 1972 places workers who are nationals of a Member State of the EEC on the same footing as Luxemburg nationals for the purposes of the applications of the Act of 28 April 1959 on assistance to handicapped workers.

2. Basic data

Total population of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg by sex and age groups

Source: Statistical Office (STATEC)

Table 1 - 1970

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
0 - 14	38 366	36 801	75 167
15 - 24	24 123	23 289	47 412
25 - 44	48 900	46 006	94 906
45 - 54	18 031	20 762	38 793
55 - 64	19 244	21 480	40 724
65 and over	17 886	24 953	42 839
Total	166 550	173 291	339 841

- The total population of Luxembourg nationality was 276 864, i.e. 81.50% and of foreign nationality 62 977, i.e. 18.50%.

- Total working population:

15 - 64 years	110 298	111 537	221 835
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Table 2

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
- persons in employment	94 917	33 318
- jobless persons seeking employment	522	498
Total	95 439	33 816
Grand total	129 255	

3. Estimates of the number of handicapped persons

- Information on the number and different categories of handicapped persons in Luxembourg is not yet available.
- The public authorities have, however, been dealing with this problem.
- In a report of 31 December 1971 on the legal aspects and statistical data relating to handicapped persons, Dr. Roger Noesen, an industrial medical officer and labour inspector, stated that in September 1957 a disabled persons' service attached to the Directorate of Public Health had been set up with a view in particular to advising the parents of children stricken by poliomyelitis and facilitating the treatment of such children in special centres.
- The duties of this service were redefined by a Ministerial Order of 24 November 1970, comprising in particular the registration and indexing of all cases of handicapped persons, continued medico-social surveillance, drawing up of an overall plan of requirements, putting forward proposals for the setting up of appropriate services and establishments, etc.
- A central register was set up by the 1971 Budget Act and a survey on the physically handicapped is currently in progress.
- Building standards were proposed with a view to making public buildings, in particular schools, accessible to the physically handicapped.
- A form has been drawn up for the purposes of a statistical survey on pregnancy, confinement and new-born children.
- Audiometric and speech testing has been extended to new-born children at the Grande-Duchesse Charlotte maternity hospital and is part of the peri-natal examination.
- Blood is taken from each new-born child and a sample sent to the Institute of Hygiene and Public Health for chromatography and examination for phenylketonuria. In certain cases the karyotype is established.

4. Road accidents

Source: Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes

Economiques (STATEC) - 1967

1966

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| - Number of motor-vehicles of all types on the road | 94 210 |
| - Number of vehicles of all types involved in accidents | 5 213 |
| - Total number of accidents | 3 573 |
| causing: | |
| deaths | 82 |
| serious injuries | 900 |
| slight injuries | <u>1 289</u> |
| - Total number of victims | <u>2 271</u> |
| - The total population of Luxembourg in 1965 was 333 300, compared to 339 841 in 1970. | |
-

- In 1975 a total of 1 873 accidents involving bodily injuries was reported, comprising:

fatalities	113
other casualties	1 760

5. Industrial accidents, accidents on the way to work,
occupational diseases

Source: Association d'Assurance - Luxembourg

1974

	<u>Table 3</u>	of which fatalities
- Total number of industrial accidents reported of which:	18 499	34
accidents acknowledged	17 527	32
accidents not acknowledged	881	2
cases in abeyance	91	-
- Total number of accidents on the way to work reported of which:	1 404	12
accidents acknowledged	1 110	9
accidents not acknowledged	250	3
cases in abeyance	44	-
- Total number of occupational diseases reported of which:	65	-
cases acknowledged	8	-
cases not acknowledged	42	-
cases in abeyance	15	-

-
- In addition to the cases listed above, 320 accidents, including 2 fatalities, were reported to the Association d'Assurance; the victims were civil servants, public employees and local government employees covered by the Grand-Ducal Order of 8 March 1961 on compulsory accident insurance for civil servants and public employees covered by a special retirement pensions scheme.
 - In addition, 334 accidents-at-school were reported to the Association d'Assurance.
-

6. Remedial education

- Remedial education comes under the control of the Ministry of Education and includes public and private establishments to which are attached classes for children suffering from the various handicaps given in the tables below:

Table 4

Special pre-school education (2 years)

1974-1975 school year

State education	Boys	Girls	Total
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Number of classes for children with mental and cerebral handicap: 5	19	12	31
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- The number of children in pre-school education in Luxembourg is 4 306 boys and 4 181 girls.

Table 5

Remedial primary education (10 years)

1974-1975 school year

Education	Education				Total		Total for both sexes
	State B.	Private G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	
- Total number of classes 153							
Remedial education	652	399	31	10	683	409	1 092
Reception	200	238	-	-	200	238	438
Children with mental and cerebral handicaps	101	69	10	-	111	69	180
Total	953	706	41	10	994	716	1 710

- The total number of pupils in primary education is as follows:

	Boys	Girls	Total
State education	17 944	16 772	34 716
Private education	185	488	673
Total	18 129	17 260	35 389

7. Special education

1972-1973 school year

Age group	Speech therapy centre		School for retarded children, Betzdorf		Special Education Centre, Rumelange		Total	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
6 - 10	70	18	22	10	18	25	110	53
11 - 15	26	12	29	12	7	28	62	52
16 - 17	4	1	2	-	-	-	6	1
Total	100	31	53	22	25	53	178	106

8. Medical guidance centres

- There is a physical rehabilitation and respiratory retraining centre in Mondorf-les-Bains; it is run by the Ministry of Health and consists of a home/school for the physically handicapped.

9. Sheltered workshops

- Two private sheltered workshops set up on the initiative of the "Ligue pour le secours à l'enfance handicapée" and the "Association des parents d'élèves" receive subsidies from the State.
- The total number of young workers is 42, of whom 17 are trainees and 25 (17 boys and 8 girls) receive a minimum wage.
- Another small workshop (8 boys and 8 girls) is situated in Esch (Foyer de la Solidarité).
- In addition, the Medico-Vocational Institute in Cap, set up by the "Ligue pour la protection des enfants handicapés mentaux et cérébraux (HMC)", with the help of the Minister of Health, Labour and Education, is a day establishment which takes adolescents of both sexes who have completed their compulsory schooling; in this institute they receive further education, medico-functional retraining and initial vocational training; plans have been made to add a sheltered workshop in the near future.
- The Cap Institute was inaugurated on 5 July 1969.
- At present, there are around 30 places for day pupils showing signs of mental retardation and cerebro-physical deficiencies.

- The plans for expansion have three objectives:
 - a) to gradually increase the number of places available to a total of 120 day pupils in the following occupations: joinery, metal working, pottery, book-binding and gardening in a sheltered workshop with, depending on the facilities, orders to be carried out on a sub-contract basis;
 - b) to organize concurrently an occupational therapy service including training for exertion in occupations allied to those above;
 - c) to train instructors specializing in handicapped persons.

10. Placement of handicapped persons

- The task of the Office for the Employment and Vocational Retraining of Handicapped Workers (OTH) of the National Employment Office, set up by the Law of 28 April 1959, is to take decisions regarding the designation of handicapped workers status for the victims of industrial accidents, persons disabled in the war and physically or mentally impaired persons whose working capacity is reduced by at least 30%, to place such workers in employment and, if necessary, to provide them with vocational training.
- The status of handicapped worker is conferred by the OTH on the advice of an advisory committee.
- When the status of handicapped worker has been conferred, the Office advises the person concerned on a suitable occupation and decides what steps need to be taken to further his rehabilitation.
- Vocational retraining can take place not only in local firms but also in one of the neighbouring countries which are part of the European Community.
- During 1973 and 1974, the following applications were submitted to the OTH:

<u>Ages</u>	<u>1973</u>		<u>1974</u>	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
16 - 40	62	10	86	10
41 - 65	51	-	55	4
Total	113	10	141	14

- 10.1 - Under Luxembourg legislation, the State, municipalities, the Luxembourg National Railway Company and public establishments must reserve at least 2% of the total number of jobs on their payroll for handicapped workers who fulfil the general conditions for employment.
- In the private sector, firms which regularly employ at least 50 workers must reserve at least 2% of the total number of jobs on their payroll for handicapped workers.

- Firms employing between 25 and 50 workers must give handicapped workers priority for any post for which they are particularly fitted.
 - If vocational rehabilitation is applied for by a handicapped worker and deemed necessary and advisable by the competent office, the cost of retraining has to be met by the State or, in cases of industrial accidents, by the accident insurance institution.
 - The employer will help with retraining by placing at the disposal of the persons concerned his equipment, installations and ordinary tools.
 - During retraining, the disabled persons will receive the allowances laid down for apprentices in addition to their pension.
- 10.2 - Major industrial concerns, such as the ARBED group (Aciéries Réunies de Burbach, Eich et Dudelange) which employs more than 20 000 workers and has its own medical service, have been concerned for many years with industrial accidents, occupational diseases and the prevention thereof.
- In accident cases, ARBED takes all the necessary steps to keep track of the victims and makes efforts to retrain all its handicapped workers able and wishing to start work again in its works.
 - Before a decision is taken on which solution to adopt, full examinations are carried out with a view to assessing the handicapped person's capabilities.
 - In practice, the following solutions may be considered:
 - Immediate resumption of the former job
 - Resumption of the former job after a period of adjustment (temporary adjustment).
 - In cases where resumption of the former post is not available, "final adjustment" is considered and one of the following two possibilities adopted:
 - The handicapped person can remain in his old department where he will be found a job suited to his capabilities.
 - The handicapped person can be transferred to another job in another department where there is a job suited to his capabilities.

11. Summary of statistical information by categories, age groups and percentages in relation to the population of each group

<u>Categories</u>	<u>Handicapped population</u>	<u>Percentages in relation to (1) and (2)</u>
- <u>Road accidents</u>		2 = 339 841
1966 - seriously injured of both sexes - 15-64 age group (1970): 221 835 persons	900	1 = 0.41 2 = 0.27
- <u>Industrial accidents, accidents on the way to work and occupational diseases</u>		
1974 - total number of persons injured: 18 965 - estimated 10% with serious injuries: 1 896 - 15-64 age group: 221 835 persons	1 896	1 = 0.85 2 = 0.56
- <u>Remedial education</u>		
1974-1975 school year - both sexes		
Pre-school and primary 1 741		1 = 4.10
special education 284	2 113	2 = 0.62
sheltered workshops 88		
5-14 age group: 51 635 children		
<u>Total and average percentage</u>	<u>4 909</u>	<u>2 = 1.44</u>

NETHERLANDS

1. Legislation

- A summary of the legislation applicable in the Netherlands to various sectors of activity and disabled persons is given below.

1.1 War victims

- The 1940-1945 Act, which specifically covers the State Assistance Scheme, and the Pensions for Military and Civilian War Victims Act provide for any assistance necessary for rehabilitation.
- The rules governing war victims are the same as those which apply to all other disabled persons.
- The rehabilitation of war-disabled persons is financed by the Ministry of Defence, which has a special rehabilitation centre for this purpose.
- The Minister for Social Work (Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Work) is responsible for civilian war victims: social employment, periodic payments and pensions.

1.2 Employed persons

- Workers who receive a wage are covered by the 1930 Health Insurance Act which provides for compensation for wages for a maximum period of 52 weeks in the event of sickness.
- The legislation on social insurance and social security was improved by the 1966 Working Incapacity Insurance Act and the 1967 Long Term Medical Care Insurance Act.
- Under the Working Incapacity Insured Act, workers are entitled to benefits to enable them to maintain, restore or improve their working capacity (rehabilitation), and to measures designed to improve their living conditions.
- The Supplementary Employment Schemes Act of 23 November 1967 covers the various forms of sheltered employment for all types of handicapped persons.

1.3 - Industrial Accidents

- On 1 July 1967 the existing regulations, i.e. the 1921 Industrial Accidents Insurance Act, the 1922 Agricultural and Horticultural Accidents Insurance Act, the 1919 seamen's Accidents Insurance Act, and the Miners' Disability Act were replaced by the 1966 Working Incapacity Insurance Act.
- Workers are entitled to benefits, regardless of the cause of their incapacity. Persons with less than 15% incapacity do not receive any benefits.

1.4 - Handicapped persons

- The Ministry of Social Affairs administers the 1947 Act on the employment of physically and mentally handicapped persons through the National Employment Office and the Regional Employment Services.
- It supervises the implementation of measures relating to sheltered employment and the granting of concessions under the Supplementary Act of 1967.
- The Social Insurance Board supervises the administration of occupational accident and disability insurance. This Board is a statutory tripartite body composed of employers' representatives, representatives of workers' organizations and members nominated by the Minister for Social Affairs, to whom the Board is responsible.
- Matters of public health, such as medical rehabilitation, are mainly in the hands of private institutions.
- The task of the Ministry of Health is to draw up a general policy relating to medical rehabilitation, to supervise and stimulate the activities of the institutions by means of subsidies, and to approve regulations which conform with the Social Insurance Act.
- The 1947 Disabled Persons Employment Act entitles any handicapped worker to be registered as such at the National Employment Office in his home district.

- This Office lays down a compulsory percentage of handicapped persons to be employed by all firms. It also lays down guaranteed wages for handicapped persons capable of doing a normal job.
- For the purposes of the Handicapped Persons Employment Act of 1 August 1947 such persons are taken to be those who as a result of mental or physical deficiencies are materially incapable of earning a living through work.
- This Act applies to both public and private firms. Any firm with more than 20 employees must employ at least one handicapped person if its total staff does not exceed 50, and at least one more handicapped person for each additional 50 employees.
- The Act provides for the publication of regulations to define certain categories of firms for which this proportion can be modified and to extend the obligation to certain firms with less than 20 employees.
- The Supplementary Act of 1967 on Social Employment lays down that local public authorities will be responsible for creating and maintaining suitable sheltered employment for all handicapped persons who need it.
- A person may qualify for assistance under this Act if he or she:
 - is able to do productive work, but cannot, or cannot at a particular time be placed in open employment for personal reasons;
 - is under 65 years of age;
 - is of Dutch nationality or equivalent status.
- In 1968, the Ministries of Social Affairs and Health, of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Work, of Education and Science and of Defence set up an Interministerial Steering Committee on Rehabilitation for the coordination of Government policy on handicapped persons.

1.5 - Education

(Extracts from the booklet Docinform 298 E published by the Documentation Division of the Ministry of Education and Science in 1974).

- The Minister of Education is responsible for implementing legislation on education, but agricultural training comes under the responsibilities of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.
- Structure of the education system
- The various levels of education are based on the following legislation:
 - Nursery School Education Act of 1955
 - Primary Education Act of 1920
 - Special Education Act of 1967
 - Secondary Education Act of 1963
 - University Education Act of 1961
 - Apprenticeship Act of 1966
 - Compulsory Schooling Act of 1969.

2. Basic data

Total population of the Netherlands

Source: Central Statistical Office (Centraal Bureau voor
de Statistiek - CBS) - The Hague

1973

Table 1

Average population by age groups and sex

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 - 14	1 812 717	1 731 092	3 543 809
15 - 24	1 159 513	1 108 248	2 267 761
25 - 44	1 835 183	1 720 138	3 555 321
45 - 54	711 383	742 417	1 453 800
55 - 64	572 557	635 293	1 207 850
65 and over	607 460	803 320	1 410 780
<u>Total</u>	<u>6 698 813</u>	<u>6 740 508</u>	<u>13 439 321</u>

Table 2

Working population as at 31 March 1974 by categories of
firms

Firms employing between 1 and 9 persons

<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
415 559	174 788	590 347

Firms employing 10 persons and over

2 456 227	871 244	3 327 471
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Grand total for all firms

2 871 786	1 046 032	3 917 818
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Note: The above figures include groups of handicapped persons capable of working normally in industry.

3. Estimates of the number of physically handicapped persons

Source: CBS - 1974

- At the request of three Ministries, namely Education, Recreation and Social Work, and Social Affairs and Health, the Dutch Central Statistical Office carried out a survey with a view to obtaining more information on handicapped persons, their social situation and the extent to which they use and need the facilities available.
- 'Physically handicapped persons' means persons who have one or more functional limitations, at least to a certain degree.
- Functional limitations are disorders in the functioning of the legs, arms, hands, eyes, ears, heart, lungs, urination, defecation, epilepsy, balance or other potential functional disorders.
- A sample was taken of the total population of the Netherlands aged 5 and over.
- The persons chosen for the sample were contacted by means of a postal enquiry aimed at discovering the physically handicapped, who were visited individually for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information.
- The fieldwork was completed between August 1971 and November 1972.
- It revealed that about 8.7% of the population of the Netherlands aged 5 and over, i.e. 1 032 900 persons, are physically handicapped.
- Functional disorders of the heart, lungs and legs account for a major proportion of these handicaps.
- 21.5% of physically handicapped persons suffer exclusively from functional disorders of the heart and lungs, 18% exclusively from functional disorders of the legs, and 6% from functional disorders of the heart, lungs and legs.
- As a person may be afflicted by more than one functional disorder - which is true of approximately 40% of the cases - the percentages given may not be added together.

- The causes of functional disorders are affected to a large extent by the disease and/or age: this is true of 80.2% of handicapped persons.
- The disorders often manifest themselves between the ages of 45 and 64.
- Finally, functional limitations caused by accidents are in many cases the result of traffic accidents.

Table 3

Male handicapped population by age groups and in relation to the total population

1971

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Total population</u>	<u>No of handi- capped persons</u>	<u>% (Total population)</u>
5 - 9	623 048	14 000	10.5
10 - 14	593 943	12 100	10.0
15 - 19	569 810	11 200	9.6
20 - 24	618 563	10 300	10.4
25 - 29	482 985	10 600	8.1
30 - 34	429 944	10 800	7.2
35 - 39	396 912	17 000	6.7
40 - 44	380 079	25 600	6.4
45 - 49	368 232	36 600	6.2
50 - 54	322 533	47 600	5.4
55 - 59	301 197	64 200	5.1
60 - 64	266 574	77 400	4.5
65 - 69	220 029	51 300	3.7
70 - 74	160 845	41 400	2.7
75 and over	207 138	65 900	3.5
Total	5 941 832	496 000	100

Table 4

<u>Female handicapped population by age groups and in relation to the total population.</u>			
	<u>1971</u>		
<u>Age group</u>	<u>Total population</u>	<u>No of handicapped population</u>	<u>% (Total population)</u>
5 - 9	594 125	7 100	9.9
10 - 14	566 596	6 900	9.5
15 - 19	543 125	8 400	9.1
20 - 24	584 078	10 800	9.8
25 - 29	443 163	12 300	7.4
30 - 34	394 561	16 800	6.6
35 - 39	377 081	21 400	6.3
40 - 44	378 987	28 900	6.3
45 - 49	383 638	34 900	6.4
50 - 54	339 136	44 600	5.7
55 - 59	326 196	51 800	5.4
60 - 64	304 139	60 100	5.1
65 - 69	265 804	57 500	4.4
70 - 74	208 664	67 200	3.5
75 and over	280 409	108 200	4.7
Total	5 989 702	536 900	100

Table 5

Handicapped population of both sexes by age groups and in relation to the total population

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Total population</u>	<u>No of handicapped population</u>	<u>% (Total population)</u>
5 - 9	1 217 173	21 100	10.2
10 - 14	1 160 539	19 000	9.7
15 - 19	1 112 935	19 600	9.3
20 - 24	1 202 641	21 100	10.1
25 - 29	926 148	22 900	7.8
30 - 34	824 505	27 600	6.9
35 - 39	773 993	38 500	6.5
40 - 44	759 066	54 500	6.4
45 - 49	751 870	71 500	6.3
50 - 54	661 669	92 200	5.5
55 - 59	627 393	115 900	5.3
60 - 64	570 713	137 500	4.8
65 - 69	485 833	108 800	4.1
70 - 74	369 509	108 600	3.1
75 and over	437 547	174 100	4.1
Total	11 931 534	1 032 900	100

Table 6

Functional disorders broken down by cause and percentage

Cause	From birth	Old age	Accidents	Total %
Legs	4.7	75.7	19.6	100
Arms/hands	5.7	75.0	19.3	100
Eyes	14.1	79.6	6.3	100
Ears	7.9	86.0	6.1	100
Speech	33.2	63.8	3.0	100
Upright posture	1.7	96.2	2.1	100
Urination/ defecation	3.9	94.5	1.6	100
Epilepsy/balance	2.9	89.1	8.0	100
Other causes	1.3	94.7	4.0	100

Table 7

Handicapped persons by category of activity and sex

Category of activity	Physically handicapped men	%	Total population	%
Carrying on an occupation	162 300	32.7	3 492 250	58.8
No occupation	4 700	1.0	40 930	0.7
Students	32 300	6.5	1 462 295	24.6
Pensioners	296 700	59.8	566 290	9.5
Working at home	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	380 067	6.4
Total	496 100	100	5 941 832	100

Table 8

Handicapped persons by category of activity and sex

Category of activity	Physically handicapped women	%	Total population	%
Carrying on an occupation	43 500	8.1	1 230 570	20.5
No occupation	1 300	0.2	13 920	0.2
Students	15 100	2.8	1 257 460	21.0
Pensioners	110 800	20.6	508 500	8.5
Working at home	366 100	68.2	2 397 830	40.0
Others	-	-	581 422	9.7
Total	536 800	100	5 989 702	100

4. Road accidents - 1973

Source: CBS

- Number of vehicles of all categories involved	104 054
- Total number of accidents	70 361
Causing: fatalities	3 092
injuries	67 269

5. Industrial accidents by age groups and sex - 1973 (CBS)

Table 9

Age group	Male	Female	Total
Under 15	45	5	50
15 - 19	15 522	2 371	17 893
20 - 24	19 147	1 202	20 349
25 - 29	16 787	455	17 242
30 - 34	12 703	265	12 968
35 - 39	10 350	286	10 636
40 - 44	8 315	221	8 536
45 - 49	6 606	235	6 841
50 - 54	5 831	198	6 029
55 - 59	4 289	129	4 418
60 - 64	2 943	76	3 019
65 and over	1 370	88	1 458
Total	103 908	5 531	109 439

Table 10

Causes of accidents by sex

Cause	Male	Female	Total
- Thermal contact and radiation	4 583	314	4 897
- Equipment or machinery	94 640	5 022	99 662
- Traffic accidents	1 577	104	1 681
- Chemical substances	884	20	904
- Micro-organisms	49	3	52
- Overstrain of certain parts of the body	1 826	49	1 875
- Other miscellaneous and unknown causes	349	19	368
Total	103 908	5 531	109 439

6. Special education

- This type of education is governed by the Act of 1967 which sets out 16 different types of schools according to the handicaps of the children admitted to them.
- In 1967 there was a total of 714 special schools with 67 593 pupils, of whom 44 557 were boys and 23 036 girls.
- In 1973, the number of special schools was 848 for a total of more than 80 000 pupils, and it is anticipated that the number of pupils of both sexes, up to the end of compulsory primary education, will be around 82 000 for the 1975-76 school year.

(Information supplied by the Education Division of the CBS)

Table 11

Breakdown of special education by levels and sex - 1972/1973

Level	Boys	Girls	Total
- Nursery education	1 242	722	1 964
- Primary education	8 090	3 074	11 164
- Special primary education	41 372	21 566	62 938
- Lower secondary education without qualifications	225	82	307
- Lower secondary vocational education without qualifications	187	65	252
Total in full-time education	51 116	25 509	76 625
- Part-time education	888	619	1 507
Total	52 004	26 128	78 132

Table 12

Numbers in special education up to the final grade of
primary education by type of handicap and sex
1972/1973

Handicap	Number of schools	Boys	Girls	Total
- Mental deficiency)	393	20 513	12 564	33 077
- Imbecility)		4 844	3 778	8 622
- Learning difficulties	207	17 605	4 458	22 063
- Deafness	13	749	640	1 389
- Partial deafness	16	1 049	724	1 773
- Partial deafness, with a section for speech difficulties	7	603	308	911
- Speech difficulties	1	130	66	196
- Blindness	7	345	248	593
- Partial blindness	6	307	224	531
- Physically handi- capped	34	2 160	1 442	3 602
- Convalescent establishments for sick children	14	652	297	949
- Delicate health	19	1 188	548	1 736
- Epilepsy	3	201	150	351
- Difficult children	49	2 622	677	3 299
- Delinquents and deprived children	5	315	117	432
- Teaching institutes	9	523	141	664
- Schools for children of bargees and caravan-dwellers	<u>65</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	848	53 806	26 382	80 188

7. Social employment of physically and mentally handicapped persons in special work centres (sheltered workshops)

- The Social Security Directorate of the Ministry of Social Affairs is responsible for the promotion of social employment in centres, also known as sheltered workshops, representing various branches of industry: metalwork, woodwork, plastics, furniture, textiles, building, etc. Other centres are orientated towards agriculture and administration.
- The aim of these centres is to assist handicapped persons capable of working but who cannot be placed directly in open employment.
- In order to be admitted the persons concerned must be:
 - a) capable of doing productive work although not (or not yet) able to be placed in open industry for personal reasons;
 - b) under 65 years of age;
 - c) of Dutch nationality or equivalent status.
- As one of the rules of admission is that the person must be capable of working, handicapped persons have been divided into two categories:
 - category A: those who, according to the information obtainable, are capable of doing productive work
 - category B: those who are regarded as capable of performing a certain type of productive work.
- The first category is divided into ten grades, starting with production equivalent to at least a third of that in ordinary industry.
- The second category is reserved for handicapped persons whose production capacity is below this level.

- The wages are determined in accordance with a system of classifying the activities into manual work and administrative work which lays down minimum and maximum scales.
-

8. Physically and mentally handicapped persons

- In 1973, a total of 154 work centres provided work for 43 327 persons of both sexes, broken down as follows:
 - category A workers 40 634 (manual workers)
 - category B workers 2 693 (manual workers)
 - In 1974, the total number rose to 53 795 for both sexes, and this total was appreciably higher at the end of 1975.
-

Table 13

Breakdown by age groups and sex

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 23	3 674	1 616	5 290
23 - 24	1 398	617	2 015
25 - 34	6 244	2 235	8 479
35 - 44	7 178	1 577	8 755
45 - 54	8 886	1 245	10 131
55 - 64	7 934	723	8 657
Total	35 314	8 013	43 327

Table 14

Breakdown by category of handicap

- Internal disorders	5 462
- Organic disorders of the nervous system, senses and skin	4 867
- Disorders of the motor organs	5 196
- Congenital malformations and malformations caused by accidents	1 942
- Mental deficiency	14 681
- Psychotic, psychopathic and nervous disorders	7 226
- Disorders not determined medically	3 953
Total	43 327

Table 15

Handicapped non-manual workers employed by various organizations

1973

Age group	Men	Women	Total
Under 23	258	155	413
23 - 24	213	87	300
25 - 34	987	314	1 301
35 - 44	987	255	1 242
45 - 54	1 489	302	1 791
55 - 64	1 609	205	1 812
Total	5 541	1 318	6 859

Table 16

Breakdown by category of handicap

- Internal disorders	1 121
- Organic disorders of the nervous system, senses and skin	874
- Disorders of the motor organs	598
- Congenital malformations and malformations caused by accidents	324
- Mental deficiency	66
- Psychotic, psychopathic and nervous dis- orders	1 950
- Disorders not determined medically	1 926
Total	6 859

9. Day social centres for handicapped persons

- The following information is taken from a booklet, 'Talking about integration', published by the Ministry for Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Work in 1973.
- According to the Director-General for Social Development, it was estimated in 1967 that the number of severely mentally handicapped persons entitled to periodic benefits under the Disabled Persons Assistance Act would reach 10 000 in the near future.
- The persons in question are mentally handicapped persons whose aptitudes have been tested to see if they can work in sheltered workshops and who cannot, or at least not for the moment, be employed in this way.
- These persons live at home; they do not need to be placed in institutions but can learn to acquire or retain a certain degree of social independence in day social centres.
- In 1967, the Netherlands had 38 centres of this type, some of which also admitted physically handicapped persons.
- This figure was broken down as follows:
 - 20 centres for 500 mentally handicapped children
 - 12 centres for 480 mentally handicapped adults
 - 5 centres for 175 physically handicapped children
 - 1 centre for 25 physically handicapped adults,i.e. altogether 38 centres for a total of 980 mentally handicapped and 200 physically handicapped persons.
- As at 1 January 1973, a total of 160 day centres dispensed their services to 5 630 persons; at that time the need was estimated at 430 centres of this type for around 16 700 handicapped persons.

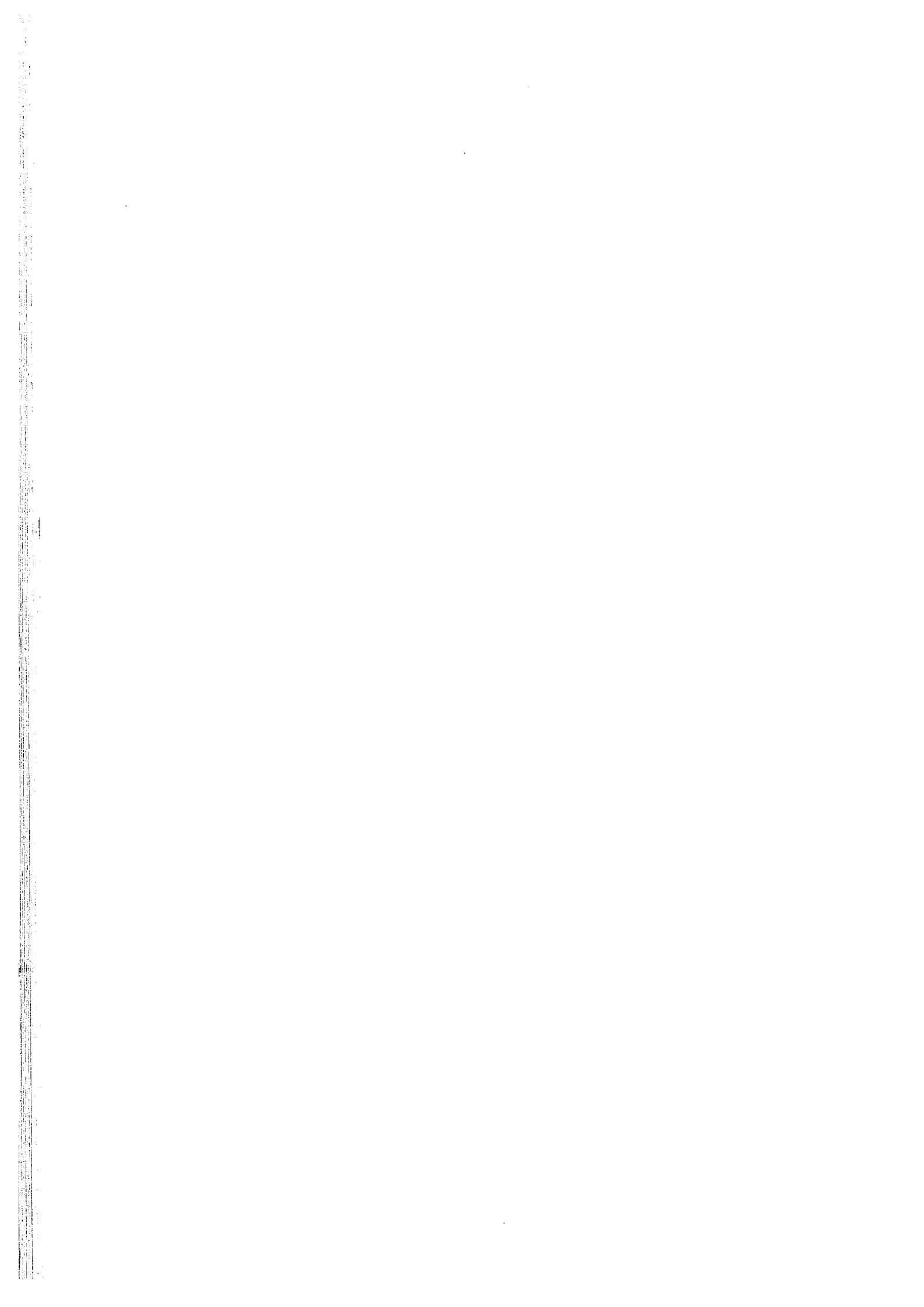
10. Placement of handicapped persons

- The placement of handicapped persons capable of performing normal productive work on a regular basis is one of the responsibilities of the Directorate-General for Employment, which is part of the Ministry for Social Affairs.
- The policy followed is to place directly into the economic system all persons fulfilling the conditions mentioned above after an examination which, of course, takes account of all the physical, mental, educational and vocational aptitudes of the person concerned.
- To this end, such persons are sent to the local employment offices run by the Department of labour, which help them in the same way as they help other workers seeking employment.
- During 1974, a total of 3 132 persons, comprising 2 527 men and 605 women, were placed in employment.

11. Summary of statistical information by categories, age groups and percentages in relation to the population of each group (1) and the total population (2)

Category	Handicapped population	Percentages in relation to (1) and (2)
- <u>Road accidents</u>		2 = 13 439 321
1973 - total number of persons of both sexes injured: 67 269, estimated	20 180	1 = 0.24
30% with serious injuries		2 = 0.15
15-64 age group: 8 484 732		
- <u>Industrial accidents</u>		
1973 - total number of persons of both sexes injured 109 439, estimated	10 943	1 = 0.13
10% with serious injuries		2 = 0.08
15-64 age group		
- <u>Special education</u>		
1972-1973 school year - both sexes - nursery schools		
1 964 - primary level	82 152	1 = 3.42
5-14 age group: 2 409 178 children		2 = 0.61
- <u>Handicapped non-manual workers - 1973</u>		
employed in various organizations - both sexes	6 859	1 = 0.08
15-64 age group		2 = 0.05
- <u>Day centres for the physically and mentally handicapped</u>		
1 January 1973 - both sexes children and adults - 5-64 age group: 10 893 910 persons	5 630	1 = 0.05
		2 = 0.04
- <u>Employment of physically and mentally handicapped adults</u>		
1973 - both sexes - 154 work centres - 15-64 age group	43 327	1 = 0.51
		2 = 0.32
- <u>Placement of handicapped persons</u>		
1974 - 15-64 age group	3 132	1 = 0.037
		2 = 0.023
Total and average percentage	172 223	2 = 1.27

UNITED KINGDOM



1. Legislation

- A chronological list of the British legislation applicable to the various categories of disabled persons is given below.
- The 1944 Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, amended in 1958, covers all types of disabled persons, including military and civilian war victims.
- The National Health Service provides treatment and rehabilitation for military and civilian war victims.
- The 1944 Act also provided for a quota system to help disabled persons obtain and keep a job.
- The 1944 Education Act, amended by the 1970 Education (Handicapped Children) Act, the 1962 Education (Scotland) Act, amended by that of 1969, and the 1972 Education and Libraries (Northern Ireland) Order provide, amongst other things, for a special education system for handicapped children.
- Schooling is compulsory up to the age of 16, and this rule applies also to special education; some pupils stay at school beyond this age and some establishments provide more advanced courses.
- Under Section 1 of the 1944 Disabled Persons (Employment) Act the sheltered employment of persons with severe sight disabilities by Remploy Ltd, a non-profit making company, is sponsored by the Department of Employment, which is responsible for implementing the 1944 Act, amended in 1958.
- Under the 1946 National Health Service Act, the 1947 National Health Service (Scotland) Act and the 1972 Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order, medical advice, hospital care and medical rehabilitation are provided free of charge.
- The 1946 and 1973 National Insurance Acts for England and Northern Ireland provide for a system of allowances for persons who are unfit for work or unable to find employment.

- The Department of Employment provides industrial rehabilitation and vocational training courses for persons requiring them in certain sectors of employment and who are regarded as capable of being employed subsequently in these sectors.
- The 1946 and 1947 Acts make the local authorities responsible for the after-care of persons recovering from illness.
- The 1948 National Assistance Act and the 1970 Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act empower local authorities to provide social services for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and other substantially and permanently handicapped persons.
- These services include: advisory and visiting services, instruction in methods of overcoming the effects of disability, a variety of centres and clubs, and a range of opportunities for simple paid activities and craftwork as well as for recreational and social activities.
- The 1959 Mental Health Act and the 1960 Mental Health (Scotland) Act made local authorities responsible for the organization of care and after-care services for the mentally handicapped.
- In 1964, the Minister of Labour set up an inter-departmental working party, comprising the Ministries of Health, Labour, Pensions and National Insurance, Education and Science, the Scottish Home, Health and Education Departments, and the National Assistance Board, to consider the development of the Department of Employment's industrial rehabilitation service, having regard to developments in other fields of rehabilitation of the disabled and the Department's facilities for dealing with particular disability groups.
- The 1965 and 1972 National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Compensation Acts lay down the system of allowances paid to the victims of industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

- After medical rehabilitation they receive help from the Department of Employment to find work. The services provided include industrial rehabilitation and vocational training courses.
- Under the 1966 Supplementary Benefits Act, any person in Great Britain over 16 years of age who is not working full-time may claim a supplementary allowance in order to bring his income up to the level of his needs.
- In 1969, under the 1963 Social Work (Scotland) Act, responsibility for the care of the mentally handicapped was transferred to the local authority Social Work Departments; this transition took place in 1971 for England and Wales, under the 1970 Local Authority Social Services Act.
- The 1970 Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act requires the National Advisory Council set up under the 1944 Disabled Persons (Employment) Act to advise the Secretary of State on the training of persons concerned with:
 - a) placing disabled persons in employment, or
 - b) training disabled persons for employment.
- In Northern Ireland, the current legislation under which services for the mentally ill are provided comprises the 1961 Mental Health Act, and, with effect from October 1973, the 1972 Health and Social Services Order, which set up four regional boards responsible as agencies of the Department of Health and Social Services for these problems in general.
- The 1973 Employment and Training Act provides for the establishment of a Manpower Services Commission directly responsible to the Secretary of State for employment and training services.
- The Department of Employment and its industrial rehabilitation units organize courses for persons in need of physical or mental conditioning and guidance on the type of employment most suited to them, regardless of the origin of their disability.

- The Department of Employment gives financial assistance to voluntary organizations and local authorities which run industrial rehabilitation courses for disabled persons such as the blind, the mentally handicapped and persons suffering from cerebral paralysis, many of whom have not paid social security contributions.

2. Basic data

Total population of the United Kingdom

(England - Wales - Scotland - Northern Ireland)

Source: Central Statistical Office - 1975

1971

Table 1

Average population by age groups and sex

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 - 14	6 873 000	6 515 000	13 388 000
15 - 24	4 093 000	3 977 000	8 070 000
25 - 44	6 731 000	6 639 000	13 370 000
45 - 54	3 341 000	3 477 000	6 818 000
55 - 64	3 111 000	3 455 000	6 566 000
65 and over	2 804 000	4 502 000	7 306 000
<u>Total</u>	<u>26 953 000</u>	<u>28 565 000</u>	<u>55 518 000</u>

Table 2

Working population

15 916 865 9 186 050 25 102 915

Employed population

15 057 925 8 738 620 23 796 545

Temporarily unemployed population

- sickness 192 000 103 705 295 705

- other causes 666 940 343 725 1 010 665

3. Estimates of the number of handicapped persons

Source: Office of Population Censuses

Social Inspection Division

3.1 The handicapped and disabled in Great-Britain - 1971

- A survey was carried out between October 1968 and February 1969 on behalf of the Department of Health and Social Security, the Scottish Home and Health Department, and the Welsh Office, together with other Government Departments.
- After the identification of the impaired population, the following were the main points of interest:
 - the cause of the impairment and the extent to which it may be reflected in an inability to provide for one's own needs; as well as the extent to which handicapped and impaired persons are assisted by the various authorities;
 - how far handicapped and impaired housewives are capable of doing their work;
 - housing conditions;
 - the effects of the handicap and impairment on the possibility of obtaining suitable employment;
 - the effects of the handicap and the impairment on social life and leisure activities.

3.2 Limitation of the sample

The survey was limited to persons aged 16 or over living at home who:

- have a limb or part of a limb missing as a result of a congenital defect or of an accident subsequent to birth;
- are confined to bed or cannot leave the home;
- need help to go to the toilet, wash, dress, etc.;
- find it difficult to walk without help, kneel down, bend down, or use stairs;
- find it difficult to feed themselves, grip or hold objects;
- are suffering from a permanent disability (including blindness) which hinders or limits their ability to work or travel

or take care of themselves.

- The study covered all persons aged 16 and over, handicapped as a result of an impairment of their mental or physical capacities.
- It covered 82 516 households, i.e. the total number of replies to the questionnaires sent by post, which resulted in many direct interviews.
- The estimates were based on the total population aged 16 and over, i.e. 39 384 880 persons according to the 1966 census, who lived in 17 347 970 households, i.e. a ratio of 2.27 per household.
- The survey thus estimated the number of persons aged 16 and over in Great Britain living in the households covered by the survey at 187 311 (82 516 x 2.27).
- The analysis of the replies sent by post and the result of the interviews gave a figure of 14 609 impaired persons living in private households, of whom 8 500 were aged 65 and over and 6 109 between 16 and 64.
- The estimate of the total number of impaired persons is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{14\ 609 \times 39\ 384\ 880}{187\ 311} = 3\ 071\ 756$$

- The 1966 census put the number of persons aged 65 and over at 6 438 480 and the total number of persons aged between 16 and 64 at 32 946 400.
- The estimate of the total number of impaired persons in the whole of Great Britain based on this survey, was thus as follows:

1 787 248 in the 65 and over age group;

1 284 508 in the 16-64 age group,

living in private households.

- The following tables give details of the age groups and the causes of handicaps.

Table 3

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
16 - 29	50 000	39 000	89 000
30 - 49	197 000	170 000	366 000
50 - 64	401 000	433 000	833 000
65 - 74	356 000	559 000	915 000
75 and over	<u>243 000</u>	<u>625 000</u>	<u>867 000</u>
Total	1 247 000	1 825 000	3 071 000

- The following table indicated the major cause of the impairment based on the 1959 international classification of diseases for each sex.

Table 4

<u>Main cause</u>	<u>Estimated figures total</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
- Infectious and parasitic diseases	17 000	12 000	29 000
- Neoplasms	13 000	15 000	28 000
- Diseases of the endocrine glands, metabolism and nutrition	16 000	35 000	51 000
- Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	4 100	24 000	28 100
- Mental, personality and psycho-neurotic disorders	38 000	60 000	98 000
- Diseases of the central nervous system	163 000	197 000	360 000
- Diseases of the circulatory system	199 000	292 000	491 000
- Diseases of the respiratory system	179 000	104 000	283 000
- Diseases of the digestive system	35 000	47 000	82 000
- Diseases of the genito-urinary system	9 000	26 000	35 000
- Sensory disorders (including blindness)	92 000	186 000	278 000
- Diseases of the skin and cell tissue	9 400	11 000	20 400
- Diseases of the bones and locomotion organs	351 000	836 000	1 187 000
- Congenital malformations	5 500	10 000	15 500
- Injuries	73 000	41 000	114 000
- Amputations	105 000	24 000	129 000
- Senility and unspecified conditions	40 000	82 000	122 000

Department of Health and Social Security Statistics

The Department of Health has published statistics on the number of blind and partially sighted, deaf, dumb and hard of hearing persons and registered physically handicapped persons in England as at 31 March 1974 and 1975.

These figures are given in the following tables.

Table 5

Age group	Total number registered as at 31 March 1975	Blind persons registered during the 12 months from 1 April to 31 March 1975
0 - 4	338	96
5 - 15	1 734	86
16 - 64	24 700	1 718
65 and over	72 533	8 681
Total	99 305	10 531

is

age.

Table 6

Blind children aged between 5 and 15 whether in education or not

Education at home or at school	No education	Education in hospital or in centres	Total
1 238	177	318	1 733

Table 7

Blind persons aged 16 and over in employment

Work carried out in normal conditions	Sheltered work	Total
5 687	2 150	7 837

Table 8

Unemployed blind persons aged between 16 and 64

Undergoing training or looking for employment	Unit for work	Fit but not seeking employment	Total
1 929	7 237	6 582	15 748

Table 9

Partially sighted persons

Age group	Total number registered as at 31 March 1975	New cases registered during the 12 months from 1 April 1974 to 31 March 1975	Deleted from the register Total, all ages
0 - 4	189	83	
5 - 15	2 456	230	
16 - 64	11 223	1 177	
65 and over	27 079	5 025	
Total	40 947	6 515	1 844

Table 10

Deaf, dumb and hard of hearing persons registered as at 31 March 1974 in the whole of England by age group and sex

Age group	Deaf but able to speak		Deaf and dumb		Hard of hearing	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 16	690	564	802	699	585	578
16 - 29	1 319	1 197	1 765	1 351	820	752
30 - 49	1 277	1 243	2 340	1 850	617	584
50 - 64	841	951	1 667	1 444	919	1 448
65 and over	1 082	1 946	1 298	1 467	4 161	9 679
Total	5 209	5 901	7 872	6 811	7 102	13 041
Total for both sexes	11 110		14 683		20 143	

Department of Health and Social Security

5. Physically handicapped persons under 65 years of age maintained by local authorities or by voluntary organizations in residential homes and institutions for persons over the age of 65

England - 1975

- Total number of homes in England:	1 679
- Total number of persons of all ages living in homes:	71 659

Table 11

Breakdown of the under 30-64 age group

- Local authorities	5 067, of whom 5 014	} in institutions for persons over 65 years of age.
- Voluntary organizations and private homes	4 414, of whom 2 067	
- Shared quarters	<u>233, of whom 233</u>	
Total	10 254, of whom 7 314)

6. Road accidents - 1974

Source: Government Statistics Service

Department of the Environment

Great Britain

- Number of licensed motor vehicles (excluding agricultural tractors)		17 300 000
- Number of vehicles of all categories involved in accidents		389 503
- Total number of accidents	244 000	
causing:		
Deaths	6 900	
Serious injuries	82 000	
Slight injuries	236 000	
Total number of victims	324 900	

7. Fatal industrial accidents

Great Britain

1974

Source: Central Statistical Office - 1975

- Industries covered by the Factories Act		479
- Industries covered by other Acts		263
Total		742

8. Industrial accidents

Source: 1974 Annual Reports of the Chief Inspector of
Factories

- The following list covers all industrial injuries including accidents occurring on building sites.

Table 12

1974

Type of injury	Total number of casualties	Group 1 of which (serious injury)
- Head (not including eyes)	10 480	4 380
- Eyes	8 840	220
- Fingers only	51 260	12 660
- Hands, excluding fingers only	16 520	3 660
- Upper limb, excluding the hand only	23 280	6 820
- Toes only	16 660	2 180
- Foot, excluding toes only	18 800	3 380
- Lower limb, excluding foot only	39 540	5 860
- Trunk and multiple injuries	71 560	5 520
Total	256 940	44 680

Table 13

Industrial Disease - Great Britain

Source: Central Statistical Office - 1975

1974

Cause	Number of cases reported	
	Deaths	Disease
- Lead poisoning	-	36
- Other causes of poisoning	1	21
- Anthrax	-	2
- Skin and cell tissue ulcerations	2	12
- Chromium ulcerations	-	71
- Diseases caused by compressed air	-	1
- Intoxication by gas	6	263
Total	9	411

9. Special education

- Special schools are responsible for the education of handicapped children who cannot be educated satisfactorily in ordinary schools.
- The schools are either subsidized and run by the local authorities who bear all the running costs, or non-subsidized and run by voluntary organizations.
- Schools run inside hospitals provide education for children temporarily in hospital.
- As well as in special schools, special education is also provided in special classes and units attached to ordinary schools.
- Details of the numbers in special schools are given in the tables below.
- It should be noted that when the pupils are suffering from more than one handicap, they have been classified according to their main handicap.
- In addition, a number of handicapped pupils attend ordinary classes in primary, intermediate and secondary schools; they are included in the total figures for ordinary education.
- Another form of special education is that which handicapped children receive in independent schools under education arrangements made by the local authorities.
- Other children are placed in residential homes where as a rule they do not receive any education.
- Finally, young persons of both sexes can also receive education and vocational training in 13 subsidized and non-subsidized institutions.

Table 14

Handicapped pupils attending special schools

England and Wales

Source: Statistics Division of the Department of Education
and Science

Numbers in January 1975 by age group, sex and handicap

Handicap	age 2-4		5-16		17-19 and over		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
- Blind	40	19	585	472	19	24	644	515
- Partially sighted	25	31	1 287	856	19	11	1 331	898
- Deaf	169	137	1 910	1 557	19	11	2 098	1 705
- Hard of hearing	25	19	1 298	954	17	18	1 340	991
- Physically handicapped	426	353	6 519	4 843	50	33	6 995	5 229
- Delicate children	25	24	2 875	1 789	4	4	2 904	1 817
- Maladjusted	37	18	10 077	3 359	26	10	10 140	3 387
- Educationally subnormal:								
moderate cases	103	68	31 585	20 918	39	31	31 727	21 017
severe cases	571	443	10 596	8 009	123	150	11 290	8 602
- Epilepsy	22	12	1 258	886	14	13	1 294	911
- Speech disorders	230	136	4 111	2 377	23	16	4 364	2 529
- Behavioural disorders	8	5	363	160	6	0	377	165
- Pupils at school in hospitals	430	319	4 675	3 318	530	400	5 635	4 037
Total	2 111	1 584	77 139	49 498	889	721	80 139	51 803
Grand total of boys and girls of all ages:					131 942			

Table 15

Handicapped pupils attending special classes set up in
maintained primary, intermediate and secondary schools

Source: Statistics Division of the Department of Education
and Science

Numbers in January 1975: full- and part-time by sex and
main handicap

Main handicap	Full-time			Part-time		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
- Blind	3	-	3	1	-	1
- Partially sighted	102	53	155	2	2	4
- Deaf	117	119	236	13	22	35
- Hard of hearing	1 211	1 026	2 237	377	337	714
- Physical handicap	211	130	341	22	8	30
- Delicate children	94	50	144	4	-	4
- Maladjusted	1 111	332	1 443	72	24	96
- Educationally subnormal:						
Moderate cases	6 745	3 841	10 595	338	184	522
Severe cases	383	251	634	11	13	24
- Epilepsy	51	39	90	9	4	13
- Speech disorders	382	139	521	5	-	5
- Behavioural disorders	43	17	60	-	-	-
Total	10 462	5 997	16 459	854	594	1 448

Number of special classes set up: 1 548

- Number of qualified teachers employed in
these special classes:

 Full-time: 1 531

 Part-time 321 (equivalent to 107 full-time
 teachers)

England and Wales

Handicapped children attending independent schools

Table 16

Source: Statistics Division of the Department of Education
and Science

Handicap	Local authority schools		Residential homes		Education other than in schools					
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Hospitals		Other groups		At home	
- Blind	10	8	2	-	4	2	3	3	7	4
- Partially sighted	-	9	1	-	-	-	1	1	8	7
- Deaf	185	128	-	-	3	-	30	42	5	3
- Hard of hearing	52	60	1	1	-	-	66	37	7	26
- Physically handicapped	450	336	-	1	149	92	189	163	396	310
- Delicate children	109	75	39	25	17	13	12	30	173	224
- Maladjusted	342	662	372	133	88	129	793	256	454	402
- Educationally subnormal:										
moderately	439	170	9	5	2	-	106	87	59	53
severely	323	213	22	17	280	180	299	213	106	70
- Epilepsy	12	8	-	-	1	16	2	4	20	21
- Speech disorders	23	10	-	-	93	51	28	8	3	1
- Behavioural disorders	139	56	-	-	12	3	24	5	7	5
Total	2084	1735	446	182	649	486	1553	849	1245	1126

Grand total boys 5 977

Grand total girls 4 373

Total for both sexes 10 355

Table 17

Students enrolled at further education establishments and training establishments for the disabled

England and Wales

Numbers in January 1975 by age group, sex and handicap

Handicap	Age group						Total			
	under 16		16-17		18 and under 21		21 and over			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
- Blind	-	-	51	33	42	46	10	9	103	88
- Deaf	-	-	12	-	2	-	-	-	14	-
- Physically handicapped	1	-	164	104	87	44	20	17	272	165
Total	1	-	227	137	131	90	30	26	389	253
Grand total for both sexes			642							

Number of establishments:

13

comprising: 1 subsidized by the local education authorities

9 non-subsidized and run by voluntary organizations which may in certain circumstances receive a grant from the Department of Education

3 independent establishments which do not receive any subsidy from the Department of Education.

Table 18

Special education

Source: Central Statistical Office

Departments of Education and Science

Scotland

- Total number of special schools as at 1 January 1974:	238
- Total number of pupils of both sexes with various handicaps:	12 726

Northern Ireland

- Total number of pupils of both sexes with various handicaps as at 1 January 1974:	<u>2 339</u>
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Total 15 065

10. The Register of Disabled Persons

- The Register of Disabled Persons was set up by the Department of Employment as part of the services provided under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts.
- The aim of these Acts is to help all those who wish to earn their living by working but who are unable as a result of a disability to find or keep a suitable job.
- The register is compiled on a voluntary basis; disabled persons are thus entirely free to decide on registration which may help them to find a job more easily and to keep it.
- It is the job of specially-trained officials of the Department of Labour known as Disablement Resettlement Officers (DROs), to advise and guide disabled persons in respect of the occupations which seem best suited to their aptitudes, and to establish the necessary contacts with employers.
- In order to qualify for registration the person concerned must:
 - be substantially handicapped as regards obtaining or keeping employment or self-employed work;
 - be suffering from a disability which is likely to last for at least 12 months after registration;
 - want to find some form of employment or self-employed work in Great Britain;
 - have reasonable prospects of obtaining and keeping employment or self-employed work;
 - be ordinarily resident in Great Britain.
- The Department of Employment keeps detailed statistics on the various categories of registered disabled persons, which are given in the tables below.

Table 19

Total number of registered disabled persons of both sexes
in Great Britain as at 21 April 1975 by cause of disability

Cause of disability	Male	Female	Total
<u>Surgical cases</u>			
- Amputations	31 674	2 558	34 232
- Injuries: head, neck, thorax, etc.; hernias	18 574	950	19 524
- Injuries to the lower and upper limbs	100 997	14 153	115 150
- Injuries and deformations of the spine or lumber region, paraplegia, etc.	48 946	7 029	55 975
- Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	3 287	795	4 082
<u>Diseases</u>			
- Arthritis, rheumatism	19 774	4 617	24 391
- Diseases of the digestive system	14 403	970	15 373
- Diseases of the genito- urinary system	4 163	749	4 912
- Diseases of the heart and the circulatory system	55 300	5 310	60 610
- Diseases of the respiratory system (other than tuber- culosis)	43 322	3 775	47 097
- Diseases of the skin and cell tissue	3 660	776	4 436
- Organic nervous diseases - epilepsy	15 728	5 565	21 293
- Other nervous diseases: multiple sclerosis, hemiplegia, cerebral paralysis	16 314	4 556	20 870
- Pulmonary tuberculosis	12 225	1 486	13 711
- Mental disorders - psycho- neuroses - hysteria	12 261	2 275	14 536
- Other mental disorders: psychosis, schizophrenia, etc.	6 658	1 594	8 252
- Mentally subnormal	9 098	4 258	13 356
Total to be carried forward	416 384	61 416	477 800

Table 20

Cause of disability	Male	Female	Total
brought forward	416 384	61 416	477 800
- Deaf and dumb	4 648	2 393	7 041
- Deaf	3 858	2 147	6 005
- Hard of hearing	9 260	2 091	11 351
- Blind	6 391	1 998	8 389
- Partially sighted	25 605	3 302	28 907
- Other diseases and injuries not listed above	14 332	3 392	17 724
Total	480 478	76 739	557 217

Table 21

The disabled persons mentioned in the previous table are
classified in the following categories - men

Category	Surgical cases	Diseases	Mental disorders	Deaf Blind Other diseases	Total
- War-disabled 1914/18	25 158	4 940	1 468	3 423	34 989
- Ex-servicemen other than 1914/18	34 751	21 613	2 988	8 561	67 913
- Industrial accidents and occupational diseases:					
Ex-servicemen other than 1914/18	26 470	5 586	362	2 787	35 205
civilians	32 214	8 337	405	3 809	44 765
- Other accidents and diseases:					
Ex-servicemen other than 1914/18	25 170	66 139	6 015	11 148	108 472
civilians	36 518	60 583	7 158	15 662	119 921
- Congenital or infantile disabili- ty	23 006	17 407	9 539	18 512	68 464
Total	203 287	184 605	27 935	63 902	479 729
+ unspecified cases					749
Grand total Men					480 478

Table 22
Continuation of Table 21 - Women

Category	Surgical cases	Diseases	Mental disorders	Deaf Blind Other diseases	Total
- Ex-servicemen other than 1914/18	283	300	43	73	699
- Industrial accidents and occupational diseases:					
civilians	3 780	837	48	216	4 881
- Other accidents and diseases:					
civilians	10 310	18 246	3 322	5 554	37 432
- Congenital or infant- ile disability	10 978	8 183	4 660	9 319	33 140
Total	25 351	27 566	8 073	15 162	76 152
+ unspecified cases					587
Grand total Women					76 739

Table 23

Register of Disabled Persons

Department of Employment

Great Britain

Number of disabled persons of both sexes registered with
the Department of Employment as at 8 January 1976, fit
for ordinary work but unemployed

Age group	Male	Female	Total
16 - 24	3 601	1 631	5 232
25 - 49	22 663	3 158	25 821
50 - 59	19 237	2 694	21 931
60 and over	12 280	30	12 310
Total	57 781	7 513	65 294

Table 24

Duration of the disability in the above cases

	Male	-	Female
- One week or less	985		183
- Between 1 and 9 weeks	7 236		1 230
- Between 9 and 26 weeks	14 038		2 051
- Between 26 and 52 weeks	11 437		1 529
- Over 52 weeks	24 085		2 520
Total	57 781		7 513

Table 25

Register of Disabled Persons

Department of Employment

Great Britain

Number of disabled persons of both sexes registered with
the Department of Employment as at 3 January 1976, eligible
for sheltered employment but unemployed

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
16 - 24	947	443	1 390
25 - 49	3 606	794	4 400
50 - 59	3 298	417	3 715
60 and over	2 125	13	2 138
<u>Total</u>	<u>9 976</u>	<u>1 667</u>	<u>11 643</u>

Table 26

Duration of the disability in the above cases

	<u>Male</u>	-	<u>Female</u>
- One week or less	52		8
- Between 1 and 9 weeks	490		102
- Between 9 and 26 weeks	1 122		213
- Between 26 and 52 weeks	1 321		263
- Over 52 weeks	6 991		1 081
<u>Total</u>	<u>9 976</u>		<u>1 667</u>

Department of Employment

January 1974

11. Industrial Rehabilitation Units (IRU)

- Industrial rehabilitation facilities of this type are part of the services provided by the Department of Employment under the 1944 Disabled Persons (Employment) Act.
- The initial aim of these units was to bring the disabled person to the point where he could resume his place in society in the same conditions as other individuals.
- Since these units were set up, considerable changes have occurred in the number of persons using them and in the problems which the Department of Employment has to tackle.
- During 1974 the IRU's were placed under the responsibility of the Manpower Services Commission with its two executive agencies: one for employment services and the other for the training services which were already operating within the Department of Employment.
- The IRU's have two main objectives at present:
 - a) to bring a person to the level where he can work or be trained, taking account of his personal and social adjustment and his aptitudes;
 - b) to assess his potential and capabilities in depth, and to provide him with vocational guidance.
- The following persons are eligible for an IRU course:
 - those who are permanently disabled and are either unemployed or deemed unfit for work at the time of the interview;
 - those who have been sick or injured recently (this category can include persons who are not permanently disabled);
 - those who are employed but finding it difficult to continue in their occupation on account of sickness or age;

- those who have no apparent disability but who have been unemployed for a long time (as a rule from six months to two years and over) or who are finding it difficult to hold down a job; in particular, redundant workers who cannot go back to the same occupation or industry.
- Almost half of the applications for IRU courses are the result of the efforts of Disablement Resettlement Officers (DROs), who recommend such courses for some of their cases.
- Recommendations for admission also come from hospitals, general practitioners, employers, welfare organizations, etc.
- The courses usually last eight weeks but may be extended up to 26 weeks; in practice, three fifths of all the courses last between 7 and 9 weeks.
- In February 1975, the total number of IRUs was 26 with a total nominal capacity of 2 542 places, of which slightly more than 250 were residential.
- A total of around 14 000 persons attend IRU courses each year.
- Capacity varies from unit to unit but the majority of them have between 60 and 100 places.
- The Department of Employment also supports industrial rehabilitation courses organized by other bodies and pays allowances to persons taking such courses.
- Between September 1972 to 30 July 1973, a total of 954 persons were enrolled by 8 organizations, as follows:
 - 322 by 2 organizations for the blind
 - 151 by 1 spastics organization
 - 419 by 3 industrial therapy organizations
 - 62 by 2 local authority rehabilitation and assessment organizations.

12. Sheltered employment in Great Britain

Department of Employment

- The 1944 Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, amended in 1958, empowered the Minister of Labour (now Secretary of State for Employment) to make the necessary arrangements to provide sheltered employment for severely disabled persons, either in workshops or working for themselves, and to give financial assistance to cover the costs.
- Arrangements were also made to set up one or more public non-profit-distributing companies under the control of the Department of Employment with a view to providing sheltered employment for severely disabled persons.
- A company of this type, now known under the name Remploy Ltd., was set up in 1945; it is subsidized by Central Government.
- Remploy is the largest private company providing sheltered employment in Great Britain.
- In 1975 it had 87 factories in all parts of the country employing 8 273 severely disabled persons.
- Sheltered employment is also provided by local authorities and voluntary organizations acting as their representatives, and by other voluntary organizations.
- At the present time, 72 sheltered workshops are eligible for financial assistance from the Department of Employment.
- 39 of these workshops are under the direct control of local authorities. Seven are run by voluntary organizations acting as the representatives of local authorities and 26 by other voluntary organizations such as the British Legion, the Spastics Society, and Camphill Village Trust.
- These workshops provide employment and training for 2 559 severely disabled sighted men and women.
- 716 sighted disabled persons are employed in workshops for the blind.
- There are also facilities for the employment of blind persons in special workshops for the blind.

- These workshops are run by local authorities or voluntary organizations acting as their representatives.
- At the present time, 59 of these workshops in all parts of the country employ around 2 119 blind persons.
- Under the 1944 Act, funds are allocated by the Department of Employment to cover the expenditure incurred by local authorities and voluntary organizations acting on their behalf for running costs, capital expenditure and training facilities in these workshops.
- In 1964 the Department set up a non-profit making limited company known as "Industrial Advisory Services for the Blind" (now known as "Remploy Advisory Services for the Blind").
- The aim of this company is to advise on and assist with the modernization of workshops for the blind, as well as giving general advice on the introduction of modern industrial techniques and advice on specific proposals for capital investment in the workshops.

Table 27

Department of Employment

Severely disabled persons employed in Remploy factories as
at 21 January 1975

Type of handicap	Men	Women	Total
- Amputations	256	15	271
- Arthritis, rheumatism	226	49	275
- Diseases of the digestive system	108	14	122
- Diseases of the genito-urinary system	23	9	32
- Diseases of the heart and circulation	589	72	661
- Diseases of the respiratory tracts	535	52	587
- Diseases of skin and cell tissue	32	11	43
- Hearing disorders	185	41	226
- Hard of hearing	28	10	38
- Blind	8	5	13
- Very weak sight	112	13	125
- Injuries: head, thorax, trunk, etc.	154	7	161
- Injuries, diseases and deformities of the limbs	763	143	906
- Paraplegia	229	29	258
- Injuries of the spine (other than paraplegia)	493	68	561
- Mental disorders, psycho-neuroses	261	69	330
- Other mental disorders: psychoses, schizophrenia, insanity	350	56	406
- Mentally subnormal	610	241	851
- Organic nervous diseases; epilepsy	638	177	815
- Other disorders: multiple sclerosis, hemiplegia, cerebral paralysis, etc.	482	89	571
- Pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuber- culosis	360	61	421
- Diseases and injuries not specified above	277	72	349
Total	6 719	1 303	8 022

Table 28

Age groups of the severely disabled persons employed in
Remploy factories as at 31 January 1975

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 18	48	18	66
18 - 20	192	86	278
21 - 25	516	186	702
26 - 30	567	162	729
31 - 35	501	142	643
36 - 40	475	129	604
41 - 45	622	127	749
46 - 50	861	164	1 045
51 - 55	1 120	178	1 298
56 - 60	1 055	95	1 150
61 and over	762	16	778
<u>Total</u>	<u>6 719</u>	<u>1 303</u>	<u>8 022</u>

Average age of the men:	45
Average age of the women:	38
Average percentage of ex-servicemen:	30.5
Average percentage of ex-servicewomen:	1.8

Table 29

Department of Employment

Numbers of severely disabled sighted persons undergoing training and employed in recognized sheltered workshops as at 31 March 1975

	Training			Employed			Total
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M + F
- Local authority workshops	71	14	85	1 733	327	2 060	2 145
- Voluntary organizations	28	25	53	635	337	972	1 025
Total	99	39	138	2 368	664	3 032	3 170

Table 30

Workshops for the blind

Numbers of workers and persons undergoing training as at 31 March 1975

	Local authority workshops		Voluntary organisations		Total M + F
	M	F	M	F	
- <u>Undergoing training</u>					
Blind	9	2	23	1	35
Partially sighted	2	-	4	-	6
Severely disabled sighted persons	12	2	10	-	24
- <u>Employed</u>					
Blind	841	151	809	166	1 967
Partially sighted	44	14	45	8	111
Severely disabled sighted persons	352	60	181	58	651
Total	1 260	229	1 072	233	2 794

Total number of blind and partially sighted persons: 2 119

M = male

F = female

13. Voluntary organizations

- There are many voluntary organizations in Great Britain whose aims are to assist handicapped persons in all areas affecting their social life and recreation.
- The Central Council for the Disabled, set up during the years following the first world war, acts as a coordinating body for around 280 affiliated organizations and associations in the whole of Great Britain, Scotland and Northern Ireland, as well as around 1000 other voluntary organizations.
- The Central Council for the Disabled will shortly be merging with the British Council for Rehabilitation of the Disabled.
- The Central Council for the Disabled also acts as intermediary and liaison with government departments.
- In particular, the latter help disabled persons to obtain wheelchairs, motor vehicles and cash benefits.
- Up to 1975, arrangements had been made for the provision of around 23 000 three-wheeled and 10 000 four-wheeled motor vehicles reserved as a matter of priority for disabled war pensioners.
- In addition, a total of around 20 000 disabled persons received tax-free allowances of £100 p.a. for private vehicles, and around 100 000 eligible persons received a mobility allowance of £260 p.a. for a period of three years from January 1976.
- This last allowance will be payable to persons who have reached retirement age (65 for men, 60 for women) and to children aged five and over who are virtually unable to walk.
- Social and recreational assistance covers many financial and practical fields, e.g. help and advice from social workers for the family in its own home, telephone, day centres and residential homes, adaptation of the home to requirements, prostheses, additional aids for the physically and mentally sick, blind and deaf, help with finding employment, etc.

14. Placement of disabled persons

- The main aim of the Department of Employment with regard to the placing of disabled persons in employment is to make the maximum use of all facilities for obtaining an ordinary job in industry for such persons, taking into account, of course, their mental, physical and vocational aptitudes.
- The following tables give some information on the number of disabled persons in employment, but these figures are certainly well below the actual figures because they refer only to known, registered cases; it may also be assumed that a considerable number of these persons are included in the total employed population and not classified separately.

Table 31

Disabled persons employed in Great Britain (excluding Scotland) in June 1974 - All industries (except domestic staff), including agriculture

Male			Female			Total M + F
Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	
12 675	689	13 364	5 512	3 421	8 933	22 297

Table 32

Number of blind persons of both sexes employed in family businesses - England and Wales - 1970

<u>Age group</u>	
16 - 20	3
21 - 39	98
40 - 49	136
50 - 59	250
60 - 64	127
65 and over	91
Total	705

Table 33

Department of Employment

Employment Exchange Services - Great Britain

Total number of persons placed in employment during the
4th quarter of 1975

Employment service	334 608
DRO (Disablement Resettlement Officers) employment service: disabled persons	12 078

Table 34

Unemployed Disabled Persons

Great Britain

January 1976

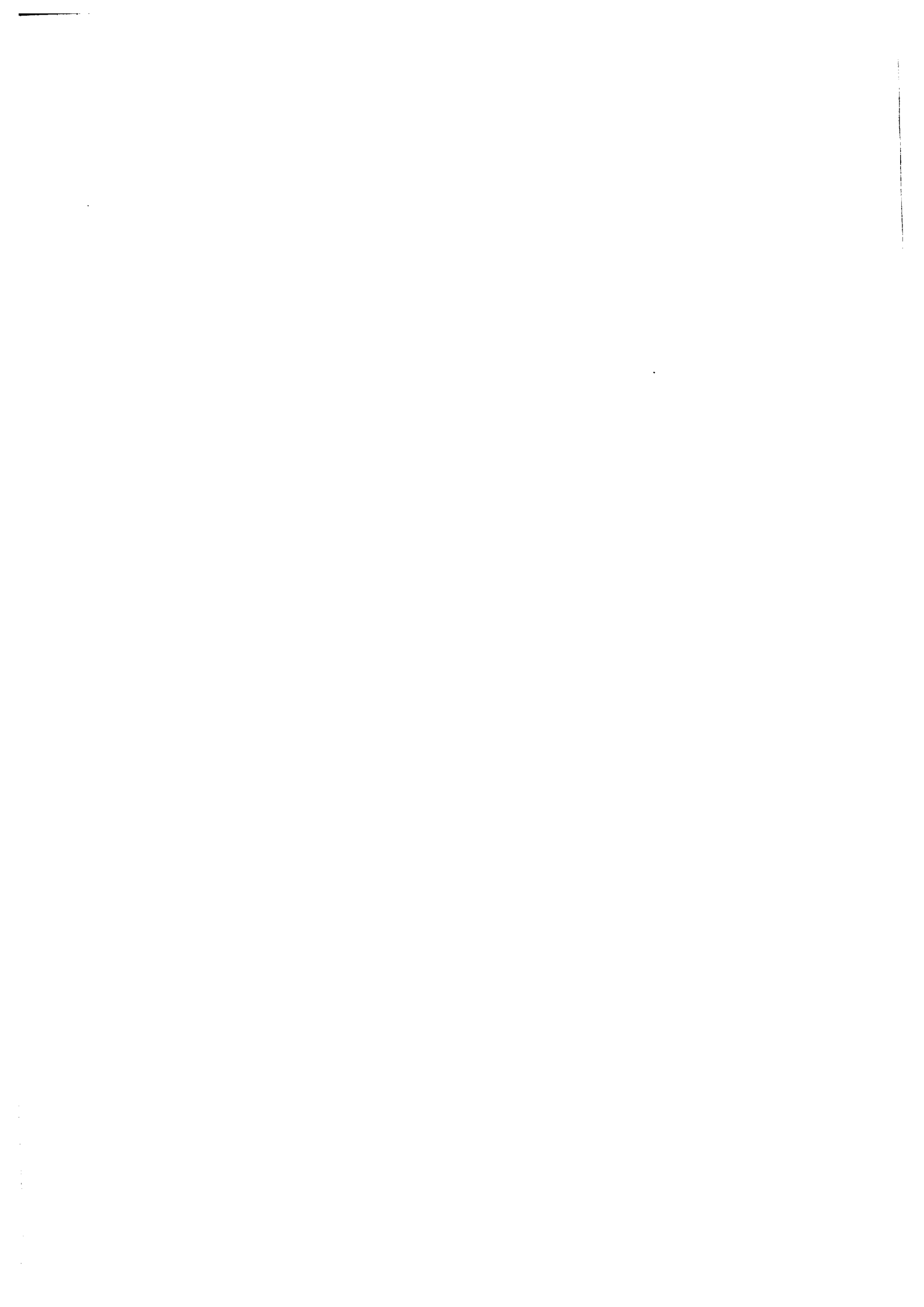
Total unemployed population	1 372 381
Total number of unemployed <u>disabled</u> <u>persons</u>	76 937

15. Summary of statistical information by categories, age groups and percentage in relation to the population of each group (1) and the total population (2)

Category	handicapped population	Percentages in relation to (1) and (2)
<hr/>		
- <u>Department of Health and Social Security</u>		2 = 55 518 000
1974-1975 - blind and partially sighted, deaf mutes and hard of hearing, and physically handicapped persons under 65 living in homes or institutions	196 442	2 = 0.35
All ages - both sexes		
- <u>Road accidents</u>		
1974 - seriously injured persons of both sexes: 15-64 age group - 34 824 000 persons	82 000	1 = 0.24 2 = 0.15
- <u>Industrial accidents</u>		
1974 - seriously injured persons of both sexes - 15-64 age group	44 680	1 = 0.13 2 = 0.08
- <u>Special education</u>		
1975 - both sexes		
Special schools:		
Nursery schools	3 695	
Primary	126 637	
Secondary	<u>1 610</u>	
Full- and part-time special classes	131 942)	
Handicapped children attending independent schools	17 907)	1 = 1.98
Further education	10 335)	2 = 0.32
5-14 age group for the average, plus in the same age group special education in Scotland and Northern Ireland:	642)	
8 883 000 persons	15 065)	
	<hr/>	
Total to be carried forward	499 013	

Category	Handicapped population	Percentages in relation to (1) and (2)
Brought forward	499 013	
- <u>Register of Disabled Persons</u>		
April 1975 - disabled persons of both sexes registered with a view to employment - 15-64 age group:	557 217	1 = 1.60
34 824 000 persons		2 = 1.00
- <u>Industrial rehabilitation units (IRU)</u>		
1975 - work preparation - estimated total for the 15-64 age group: 14 000)		
- <u>Sheltered workshops</u>		
1975 - disabled persons of both sexes - 72 workshops for severely disabled sighted persons 3 170)		
59 workshops for the blind 2 794)		
87 Remploy Ltd. factories 8 022)		
15-64 age-group	105 988	1 = 0.30
		2 = 0.19
- <u>Employment</u>		
Disabled persons of both sexes employed in June 1974 22 298)		
Blind persons employed in family businesses 705)		
Disabled persons placed in employment by Disablement Resettlement Officers (DRO) estimate for 1 year 55 000)		
15-64 age group		
 Total and average percentage	 1 162 218	 2 = 2.10

CONCLUSION



Comparative table of the various mini-censuses of handicapped persons carried out by five countries

Country	Date of survey	Category of handicapped persons	Age groups	Method used	% in relation to age groups	total population
Belgium	1970	physical	all up to 65	replies selected following questionnaire to 144 286 persons	1.73	1.48
Denmark	1961-1962	physical	15-61	inquiries in 10 377 households, 18 591 persons	6.50	3.85
Germany	1966	physical & mental	all ages	inquiries 125 000 households 340 000 persons	6.90	6.90
Netherlands	1971-1972	physical	all from 5 upwards	questionnaire and personal interviews on a sample basis	8.70	8.00
United Kingdom	1968-1969	physical & mental	16 and over	questionnaire and direct interviews 82 516 households	7.80	5.60

General conclusions

- From the visits made in the nine Community countries, it was found that some of the sources of statistical information on handicapped persons were common to all countries and that precise figures were available because of their connection with road and industrial insurance schemes.
- Some information is also given about war victims, most of whom have been reintegrated into social and economic life for a long time (or social life alone because of their age or the extent to which they are incapacitated).
- The departments operating under the Ministries of Education provide another source of fairly accurate information; these are organised in all the countries, in one way or another, with assistance from the public services and often from semi-public or private organisations with official recognition and financial backing: schools, special or supplementary classes, centres and workshops adapted to the various categories of physically and mentally handicapped persons tracked down by the medical services under the public health authorities.
- The general aim is to do away with the isolation which handicapped persons used to feel in the past, and to do everything possible to help them play a full part in the cultural, social and economic aspects of society, using the modern techniques of the rehabilitation services.
- In this way, a large number of children with physical or mental disorders which justify sending them to special schools or classes gradually reach an intellectual and educational level which allows them to follow courses in normal schools and later in training centres and to be considered as completely integrated into normal social life.
- These groups are not, therefore, included under the categories of handicapped persons.

- The same applies to the statistical information available on adult workers with slightly reduced physical or mental capacity who have been completely integrated into social and economic life, either alone or with the help of the public or semi-public services under the Ministries of Labour, the employment exchanges or social services.
- Workers in employment are generally recorded en bloc, whereas statistical information on handicapped persons is restricted to those seeking employment or undergoing training.

Private organisations

- In some countries many private organisations are officially recognized and receive grants from the State. Their importance in the organisation of education, training services and sheltered workshops for the severely handicapped varies.
- These organisations are sometimes grouped together in associations and sometimes work independently. As there is often no coordination it is difficult to obtain valid figures on the different categories with which they deal.

Mini-censuses

- Five Community countries have carried out mini-censuses over the past few years, using different methods and covering different categories and age groups.
- It is therefore not possible to compare the results of one country with those of another; they can, however, be used to draw a parallel between the overall results from the actual figures for each country.
- The percentages obtained from the mini-censuses of handicapped persons in all countries except Belgium are much greater than those in this report.

- The mini-censuses in two countries (Netherlands and United Kingdom) recorded 28-29% of persons in the age group 65 and over as handicapped, but only 3.90-7.30% in the group age 15-64.
- It is important to remember what has been said above about school children or students and adult workers who are completely integrated into normal life and are no longer recorded as handicapped persons.
- Finally, it must be assumed that a limited number of persons of all ages with serious handicaps live at home or in public or private institutions for which statistical information is not available.
- The investigation discussed in this report shows that various ministerial departments and public or semi-public services record statistical information specific to the fields with which they are concerned on persons with physical or mental handicaps; the lack of information and dialogue between the various bodies makes it impossible to obtain a regular series of more precise details.
- Some countries have considered introducing individual health sheets for the whole population, to record any medical disorders which appear during a life time, but this could only be carried out on a long-term basis.
- It would seem, however, that the various services which are already equipped to collect statistical information about handicapped persons could arrange fairly easily and quickly to cooperate in centralizing information from all sectors for inclusion in the publications brought out annually by the National Statistical Offices, as a kind of permanent stocktaking of disability.

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The handicapped and their employment

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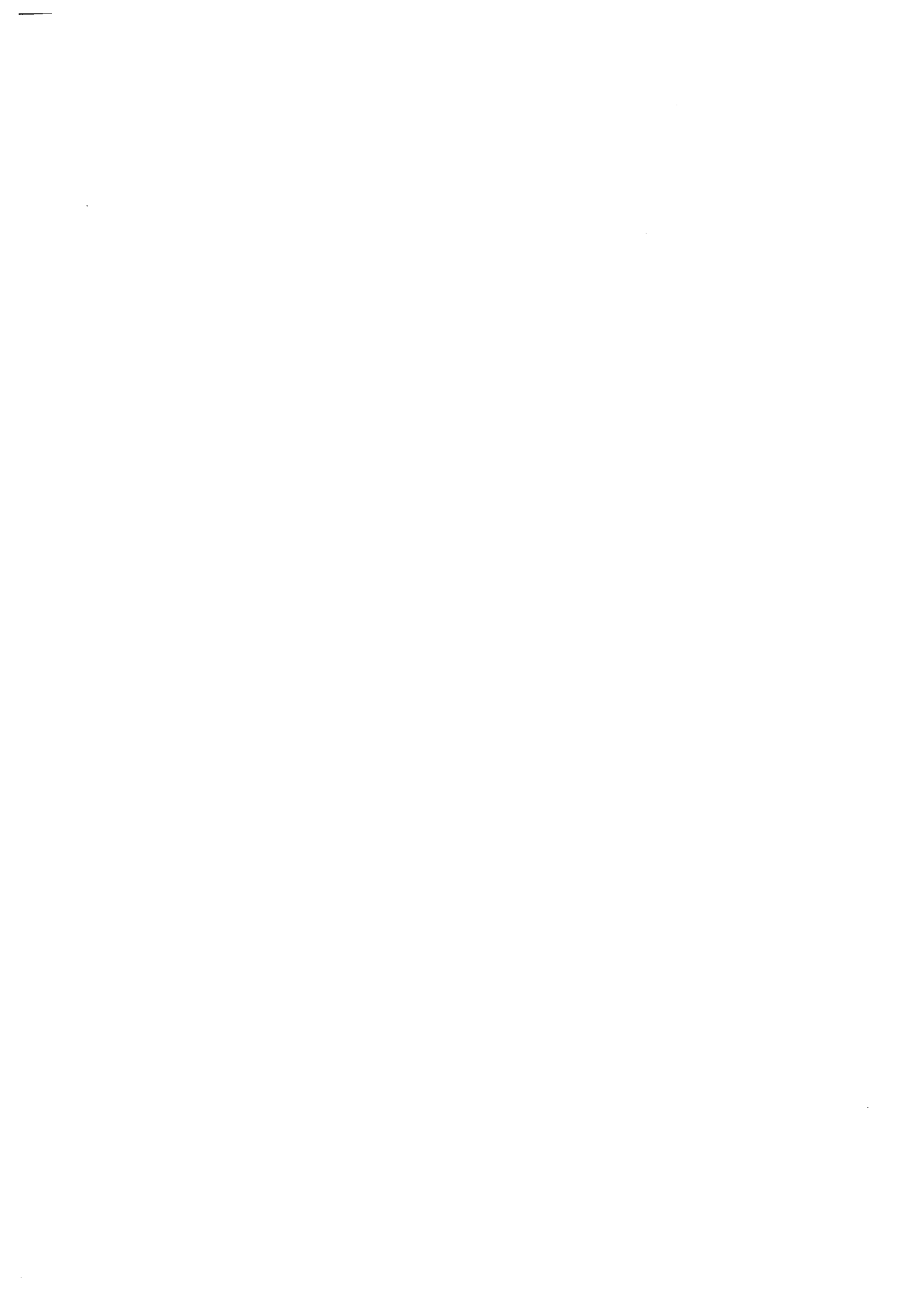
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Statistical study made for the Statistical Office. The author has compiled a report for each country, in which the first part sets out the legal provisions applicable in the field of handicapped persons and employment. The second part contains statistics on the member of handicapped persons by sex, age-group, nature and where possible cause of handicap, possibilities of rehabilitation, general and vocational training and employment.



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