Mapping Paper

Summary overview of types and characteristics of institutions and community-based services for

persons with disabilities available across the EU

**Country: Germany**

**2014 and 2015**

**FRANET contractor: German Institute for Human Rights**

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| DISCLAIMER: This document was commissioned under contract as background material for a comparative analysis by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) for the project ‘[The right to independent living of persons with disabilities](http://fra.europa.eu/en/project/2014/rights-persons-disabilities-right-independent-living)’. The information and views contained in the document do not necessarily reflect the views or the official position of the FRA. The document is made publicly available for transparency and information purposes only and does not constitute legal advice or legal opinion. |

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| FRA asked its research network FRANET to collect information on types of institutional and community based services for persons with disabilities available in each EU Member State. The data collection focused on the main features of the service types (the type of the structure, the provider and funder of support) and the population provided for (age group, type of impairment, level of support provided). In addition, the data collection on institutional services included information on typical size, length of admissions, and length of time that institutions/services of that type have been operating. The data collection on community-based services included information on availability of the type of CBS in the country, eligibility and user control over the support provided).  More information is available in FRA’s [Summary overview of types and characteristics of institutional and community-based services for persons with disabilities available across the EU](http://fra.europa.eu/en/project/2014/rights-persons-disabilities-right-independent-living) |

# Overview of institutional services for persons with disabilities (2014)

**Table 1: Typology of institutions**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TYPE OF SERVICE** | **SIZE** | **AGE GROUP** | **Type of Impairment** | **Level of support provided** | **Typical provider** | **Typical funder** | **Length of admission** | **Age of institution / service** | **note** |
| Wohnheime für Menschen mit geistiger Behinderung[[1]](#footnote-1) (residential homes for people with intellectual disability) | 1-over 100 places[[2]](#footnote-2)[[3]](#footnote-3) | Adult | Intellectual Disability | 24-hour support provided[[4]](#footnote-4) | Private, not-for-profit[[5]](#footnote-5) | Benefits/ social security | Over 2 years | N/A | Residential |
| Wohnheime für Menschen mit psychischer Erkrankung/ Behinderung[[6]](#footnote-6)  (residential homes for people with mental health problems) | 1-over 100 places[[7]](#footnote-7)[[8]](#footnote-8) | Adult | Mental Health Problem | 24 hour[[9]](#footnote-9) | Mainly independent[[10]](#footnote-10) | Benefits/ social security | Over 2 years | N/A | Residential |
| Wohnheime für Menschen mit Körperbehinderung[[11]](#footnote-11) (residential homes for people with physical disability) | 6-over 100 places[[12]](#footnote-12) | Adult | Physical Disability | 24-hour support provided | Private, not-for-profit | Benefits/ social security | Over 2 years | N/A | Residential |
| Wohnheime für Menschen mit Hör- und Sprachbehinderung[[13]](#footnote-13) | 6-over 100 places[[14]](#footnote-14) | Adults | Sensory Disability | N/A | Private, not-for-profit | Benefits/ social security | Over 2 years | N/A |  |
| Wohnheime für blinde Menschen und Menschen mit Sehbehinderung[[15]](#footnote-15) | 11-30 places[[16]](#footnote-16) | Adults | Sensory Disability | N/A | Private, not-for-profit | Benefits/ social security | Over 2 years | N/A |  |
| Außenwohngruppen für Menschen mit Körperbehinderung[[17]](#footnote-17) (small group homes/ living community for people with physical disability as part of a residential service but embedded in a local neighbourhood) | N/A | Adult | Physical Disability | N/A | Private, not-for-profit | Benefits/ social security | Over 2 years | N/A | Residential |
| Außenwohngruppen für Menschen mit Sinnesbehinderung[[18]](#footnote-18) (small group homes/ living community for people with sensory disability as part of a residential service but embedded in a local neighbourhood) | N/A | Adults | Sensory Disability | N/A | Private, not-for-profit | Benefits/ social security | Over 2 years | N/A | Residential |
| Außenwohngruppen für Menschen mit geistiger Behinderung[[19]](#footnote-19) (small group homes/ living community for people with intellectual disability as part of a residential service but embedded in a local neighbourhood) | 1-5 places[[20]](#footnote-20) | Adult | Intellectual Disability | N/A | Private, not-for-profit | Benefits/ social security | Over 2 years | N/A | Residential |
| Außenwohngruppen für Menschen mit psychischer Erkrankung/ Behinderung[[21]](#footnote-21) (small group homes/ living community for people with mental health problems as part of a residential service but embedded in a local neighbourhood) | N/A | Adult | Mental Health Problem | 24 hour[[22]](#footnote-22) | Mainly independent[[23]](#footnote-23) | Benefits/ social security | Over 2 years | N/A | Residential |
| Fachkrankenhäuser / Fachabteilungen für Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie[[24]](#footnote-24) (hospitals or wards for children and youth with psychiatric problems) | N/A | Children | Mental Health Problem | N/A | Mixed | Benefits/ social security (health insurance) [[25]](#footnote-25) | Up to 6 month, 6 month to 2 years [[26]](#footnote-26) | N/A | Residential |
| Psychiatrische Fachkrankenhäuser[[27]](#footnote-27) (psychiatric hospitals) | Over 100 places[[28]](#footnote-28) | Adult | Mental Health Problem | N/A | Mixed | Benefits/ social security (health insurance)[[29]](#footnote-29) | Up to 6 month, 6 month to 2 years[[30]](#footnote-30) | N/A | Residential |
| Allgemeinkrankenhäuser mit psychiatrischen Abteilungen[[31]](#footnote-31) (hospitals with psychiatric ward) | N/A | Adult | Mental Health Problem | N/A | Mixed | Benefits/ social security (health insurance) [[32]](#footnote-32) | Up to 6 month, 6 month to 2 years [[33]](#footnote-33) | N/A | Residential |
| Kliniken bzw. Fachabteilungen der psychosomatischen Medizin[[34]](#footnote-34) (hospitals or wards for psychosomatic medicine) | N/A | Adult | Mental Health Problem | N/A | Mixed | Benefits/ social security (health insurance) [[35]](#footnote-35) | Up to 6 month, 6 month to 2 years [[36]](#footnote-36) | N/A | Residential |
| Übergangsheime für Menschen mit psychischer Erkrankung/ Behinderung[[37]](#footnote-37) (transition homes for people with mental health problems) | 1-100 places[[38]](#footnote-38) | Adult | Mental Health Problem | N/A | N/A | Benefits/ social security | 6 months to 2 years[[39]](#footnote-39) | N/A | Residential |
| Pflegeheime für Menschen mit psychischer Erkrankung/ Behinderung[[40]](#footnote-40)[[41]](#footnote-41) (nursing homes for people with mental health problems) | Not applicable[[42]](#footnote-42) | Adult | Mental Health Problem | 24 hour | Mainly independent[[43]](#footnote-43) | Benefits/ social security | Over 2 years | N/A | Residential |
| Pflegeheime für Menschen mit Behinderungen[[44]](#footnote-44) (nursing homes for people with disabilities) | N/A | Adults | *Not stated, but most likely for people with multiple/severe disabilities* | 24 hour | Mainly independent | Benefits/ social security | Over 2 years | N/A | Residential |
| Gerontopsychiatrische Einrichtungen (geriatric psychiatry institutions) [[45]](#footnote-45)[[46]](#footnote-46) | Not applicable[[47]](#footnote-47) | Older People | Mental Health Problem | 24 hour | Mainly independent[[48]](#footnote-48) | N/A | Over 2 years | N/A | Residential |
| Rehabilitationseinrichtungen für Menschen mit psychischer Erkrankung/ Behinderung[[49]](#footnote-49) (institutions for rehabilitation for people with mental health problems) | 6-100 places[[50]](#footnote-50) | Adults | Mental Health Problem | N/A | N/A | Benefits/ social security, national government[[51]](#footnote-51) | N/A | N/A | Residential |
| Rehabilitationseinrichtungen für Menschen mit Behinderungen (institutions for rehabilitation for people with disabilities) | N/A | Adults | N/A | N/A | N/A | Benefits/ social security, national government | Up to 6 month, 6 month to 2 years | N/A |  |
| Ambulante psychiatrische Pflege[[52]](#footnote-52) (out-patient/ home care for people with mental health problems) | N/A | Adult | Mental Health Problem | Variable support provided, depending on the residents need | N/A | Benefits/ social security (health insurance) [[53]](#footnote-53) | N/A | N/A | Out-patient |
| Ambulante Pflegedienste[[54]](#footnote-54) (out-patient/ home care services) | 1-over 100[[55]](#footnote-55) | Older people | Older people | Variable support provides, depending on the residents need | Mainly independent[[56]](#footnote-56) | Benefits/ social security[[57]](#footnote-57) | N/A | N/A | Out-patient |
| Heime für Menschen mit Mehrfachbehinderung[[58]](#footnote-58) (residential homes for people with multiple disabilities) | N/A | Adult | people with multiple/severe disabilities | 24 hour | Private, not-for-profit | Benefits/ social security | Over 2 years | N/A | Residential |
| Internate der Berufsbildungs- und Berufsförderungswerke[[59]](#footnote-59) (boarding schools associated to a vocational training or re-training unit/school) | 11-over 100 places[[60]](#footnote-60) | Adults[[61]](#footnote-61) | Mixed (Mental health problems, intellectual disability, physical disability, sensory disability)[[62]](#footnote-62) | N/A | Private, not-for-profit | Mainly national government[[63]](#footnote-63) | Length of vocational training or re-training | N/A | Residential |
| Ambulant betreutes Wohnen für Menschen mit Behinderung / psychischer Erkrankung[[64]](#footnote-64) (assisted living services for people with disabilities/ with mental health problems) | N/A | Adults | Mixed [[65]](#footnote-65) | Variable support provided, depending on the residents need[[66]](#footnote-66) | Private, not-for-profit | Benefits/ social security | N/A | N/A | Out-patient, some services provide assistance for different groups, some services address only certain groups, e.g. assistance services for people with physical disabilities |
| Anstalten und Komplexeinrichtungen[[67]](#footnote-67) (complex large-scale institutions) | Over 100 places | Children, adults, older people | Impairment group not specified. | N/A | Private, not-for-profit | N/A | Over 2 years | N/A | Different services are offered on one campus. |
| Dorfgemeinschaften und Wohnsiedlungen[[68]](#footnote-68) (life-sharing communities) | N/A | Children, adults, older people | Impairment group not specified. | N/A | Voluntary/ Not-for-profit | N/A | Over 2 years | N/A | People with disabilities and their assistants living together in family-like arrangements |
| Kurzzeitpflegeeinrichtungen für Menschen mit Behinderung[[69]](#footnote-69) (Short-time residential home for people with disabilities) | 11-over 100 places[[70]](#footnote-70) | Children, Adults | Mixed | N/A | Private, not-for-profit | Benefits/ social security and private | Up to 6 months | N/A | some services might provide assistance for different groups, some services address only certain groups, e.g. assistance service for people with physical disabilities |
| Kurzzeitpflege-einrichtung[[71]](#footnote-71) (residential home for short term care) | Not applicable | Older people | Older people | N/A | Mainly independent[[72]](#footnote-72) | N/A | Up to six month | N/A | Residential |
| Servicehäuser[[73]](#footnote-73) (apartment-buildings with service on demand) | N/A | Adults, older people | Physical disability, older people | Variable support provided, depending on the residents need | N/A | N/A | Over 2 years | N/A |  |
| Einrichtungen über Tag und Nacht für junge Menschen mit Behinderung[[74]](#footnote-74)[[75]](#footnote-75) (residential institutions for children and youth with disabilities) | N/A | Children | Mixed (All types of disability) | 24-hour support | Mainly independent[[76]](#footnote-76) | Benefits/ social security | Over 2 years | N/A | Residential |
| Stationäre Einrichtungen für seelisch behinderten Kinder und Jugendliche[[77]](#footnote-77) (residential institutions for children and youth with mental health problems) | N/A | Children | Mental health problems | 24-hour support | Mainly independent | Benefits/ social security | Over 2 years | N/A | Residential  Might be overlapping with the above. |
| Internate an Förderschulen[[78]](#footnote-78) (boarding schools at supraregional special schools) | N/A | Children | Physical disability, sensory disability | N/A | N/A | Benefits/ social security | N/A | N/A | Residential |
| Einrichtungen mit Seniorenwohnungen einschl. Betreutes Wohnen[[79]](#footnote-79) (housing estate for the elderly with assisted living) | N/A | Older people | Older people | Variable support provides, depending on the residents need | N/A | N/A | Over 2 years | N/A |  |
| Seniorenwohnheime[[80]](#footnote-80) (residential home for the elderly) | N/A | Older people | Older people | N/A | N/A | N/A | Over 2 years | N/A | Residential |
| Vollstationäre Altenpflegeeinrichtungen[[81]](#footnote-81) (nursing homes for the elderly) | 1-over 100[[82]](#footnote-82) | Older people | Older people | 24-hour | Mainly independent[[83]](#footnote-83) | N/A | Over 2 years | N/A | Residential |
| Wohngemeinschaften und andere alternative Wohnformen[[84]](#footnote-84) (flat-sharing communities and other alternative living forms) | N/A | Older people | Older people | Variable support provides, depending on the residents need | N/A | N/A | Over 2 years | N/A | Out-patient |
| Forensische Kliniken / forensische Abteilungen in psychiatrischen Krankenhäusern[[85]](#footnote-85) (forensic hospitals / forensic wards in psychiatric hospitals) | N/A | Adult | Mental Health Problem | 24 hour | Mixed | Regional authorities (federal states) [[86]](#footnote-86) | Over 2 years | N/A | Residential |

**Table 2: data sources**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TITLE/ REFERENCE** | **ORGANISATION COLLECTING DATA** | **YEAR OF DATA COLLECTION** | **PERIOD COVERED BY THE DATA** | **METHODOLODY FOR DATA COLLECTION** | **GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE OF DATA COLLECTION** | **SERVICE SCOPE OF DATA COLLECTION** |
| **Please include: title of the survey, data set, study, report, administrative document etc, including full reference with URL if available** | **Name of organisation/ institution that collected the data.**  **Type of organisation e.g. government ministry, local authority, national statistical office academia, NGO** | **Year when data was collected** | **Time period covered by the data/ report** | **Desk research, questionnaire, visits to institutions, design, sampling, administrative data** | **Local authority area, region, federal state, national** | **Services for people with mental health problems, services for people with intellectual disabilities, services for older people, services for children, large residential homes etc** |
| ***All hyperlinks were accessed on 7 August 2014.*** | | | | | | |
| Germany, Federal association of vocational training centres (*Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Berufsbildungswerke*) (2012), *Teilnehmereingangserhebung Herbst 2012 – Soziodemographische und gesundheitliche Eingangsvoraussetzungen der Neueintritte in die Bildungswerke*, Berlin, Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Berufsbildungswerke, available at: [www.bagbbw.de/w/files/statistiken/tee\_2012\_bericht.pdf](http://www.bagbbw.de/w/files/statistiken/tee_2012_bericht.pdf). | Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Berufsbildungswerke (BAG BBW)  Federal association of vocational training centres | 2012 | Autumn 2012 (source gives no more information) | Own data collection by vocational training centres | national | Services for people with mental health problems and intellectual disabilities |
| Germany, Federal association of non-statutory social welfare organizations (*Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege*) (2014), *Einrichtungen und Dienste der freien Wohlfahrtspflege – Gesamtstatistik 2012*, Berlin, Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege. | Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege  Federal association of non-statutory social welfare organizations | N/A | Reference date 1.1.2012 | Own data collection by member organizations | National | All services provided by non-statutory social welfare organizations |
| Germany, Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (*Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales*) (2013), Teilhabebericht der Bundesregierung über die Lebenslagen von Menschen mit Beeinträchtigungen, Berlin, Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales, available at: [www.bmas.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/PDF-Meldungen/2013-07-31-teilhabebericht.pdf?\_\_blob=publicationFile](http://www.bmas.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/PDF-Meldungen/2013-07-31-teilhabebericht.pdf?__blob=publicationFile). | Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs | N/A | N/A | Desk study | National | Services for people with disabilities in general |
| Germany, Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (*Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend*) (2006), *Erster Bericht über die Situation der Heime und die Betreuung der Bewohnerinnen und Bewohner*, Berlin, Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend, available at: [www.bmfsfj.de/doku/Publikationen/heimbericht/01-Redaktion/PDF-Anlagen/gesamtdokument,property=pdf,bereich=heimbericht,sprache=de,rwb=true.pdf](http://www.bmfsfj.de/doku/Publikationen/heimbericht/01-Redaktion/PDF-Anlagen/gesamtdokument,property=pdf,bereich=heimbericht,sprache=de,rwb=true.pdf) | Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth | N/A | 2006 (source gives no more information) | Administrative data and desk research | National | Institutionalized accommodation services in general |
| con\_sens (2013), *Kennzahlenvergleich der überörtlichen Träger der Sozialhilfe*, Studie im Auftrag der Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der überörtlichen Träger der Sozialhilfe, Hamburg, Consulting für Steuerung und soziale Entwicklung GmbH, available at: [www.lwl.org/spur-download/bag/kennzahlenvergleich2012.pdf](http://www.lwl.org/spur-download/bag/kennzahlenvergleich2012.pdf). | con\_sens (Consulting für Steuerung und soziale Entwicklung GmbH)  consultancy | N/A | 2012 (source gives no more information) | Benchmarking based on administrative data as well as own data collection | national | services for people with disabilities provided by regional social assistance authorities |
| Kozma, A. and Petri, G. (2012), *Mapping Exclusion – Institutional and community-based services in the mental health field in Europe*, Brussels, Mental Health Europe, available at: [www.mhe-sme.org/fileadmin/Position\_papers/Mapping\_Exclusion\_-\_ind.pdf](http://www.mhe-sme.org/fileadmin/Position_papers/Mapping_Exclusion_-_ind.pdf). | Mental Health Europe member organisations  NGO | 11/2011-09/2012 |  | Desk research of existing material as well as collection of expert knowledge | 27 EU Member States, and Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Moldova, Serbia and  Israel | Mental health care delivery |
| Germany, Federal Statistical Office (Statistisches Bundesamt) (2012), *Statistiken der Kinder- und Jugendhilfe 2010 – Einrichtungen und tätige Personen (ohne Tageseinrichtungen für Kinder)*, Wiesbaden, Statistisches Bundesamt, available at:  [www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Soziales/KinderJugendhilfe/SonstigeEinrichtungen5225403109004.pdf?\_\_blob=publicationFile](http://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Soziales/KinderJugendhilfe/SonstigeEinrichtungen5225403109004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile). | Federal Statistical Office | N/A | Reference date 31.12.2010 | Administrative data | National | Youth welfare services |
| Germany, Federal Statistical Office (Statistisches Bundesamt) (2013), *Pflegestatistik 2011 – Pflege im Rahmen der Pflegeversicherung. Deutschlandergebnisse*, Wiesbaden, Statistisches Bundesamt, available at: [www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Gesundheit/Pflege/PflegeDeutschlandergebnisse5224001119004.pdf;jsessionid=148612AD01101383A728D033E787E182.cae2?\_\_blob=publicationFile](https://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Gesundheit/Pflege/PflegeDeutschlandergebnisse5224001119004.pdf;jsessionid=148612AD01101383A728D033E787E182.cae2?__blob=publicationFile). | Federal Statistical Office | N/A | Reference date 15.12.2011 | Administrative data as well as insurance data | National | benefits within compulsory long term care insurance |
| Germany, Federal Statistical Office (Statistisches Bundesamt) (2013), *Sozialleistungen 2011 – Empfänger und Empfängerinnen von Leistungen nach dem 5. bis 9. Kapitel SGB XII,* Wiesbaden, Statistisches Bundesamt, available at:  [www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Soziales/Sozialhilfe/SozialhilfeLeistungenSGB2130230117004.pdf?\_\_blob=publicationFile](http://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Soziales/Sozialhilfe/SozialhilfeLeistungenSGB2130230117004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile). | Federal Statistical | N/A | 1.1.2011 – 31.12.2011 | Administrative data | National | Benefits according to Chapters 5-9 Social Security Code XII |
| Germany, Greifswald University (Universität Greifswald), Institut für Sozialpsychiatrie des Landes Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (2013), *Das System der psychiatrischen Versorgung in Deutschland*, Expertise im Auftrag des Deutschen Institutes für Menschenrechte, Greifswald (unpublished). | Universitätsmedizin Greifswald, Institut für Sozialpsychiatrie des Landes Mecklenburg-Vorpommern  academia | 2013 | N/A | N/A | national | Mental health care delivery |
| World Health Organization (WHO) (2011), *Mental Health Atlas 2011 – Country Profile Germany*, available at: [www.who.int/mental\_health/evidence/atlas/profiles/deu\_mh\_profile.pdf?ua=1](http://www.who.int/mental_health/evidence/atlas/profiles/deu_mh_profile.pdf?ua=1). | WHO headquarter, regional and country offices | 2011 | N/A | Questionnaire to be answered by national ministries of health | national | Mental health care delivery |
| Seifert, M. (2011), ‘Betreutes Wohnen von Menschen mit Behinderung’ in: Bieker, R., Floerecke, P. (eds.), *Träger, Arbeitsfelder und Zielgruppen der Sozialen Arbeit*, Stuttgart, Kohlhammer, pp. 207-220. | academia | Information not based on data collection | | | national |  |
| Thesing, T. (2009), *Betreute Wohngruppen und Wohngemeinschaften für Menschen mit geistiger Behinderung*, Freiburg, Lambertus. | academia | Information not based on data collection | | | national |  |
| Lindmeier, B., Lindmeier, C. (2011), ‘Dienstleistungen für das Wohnen und die soziale Teilhabe‘ in: Beck, I., Greving, H. (eds.), *Gemeindeorientierte pädagogische Dienstleistungen*, Stuttgart, Kohlhammer, pp. 140-148. | academia | Information not based on data collection | | | national |  |

# Overview of community-based services for persons with disabilities (2015)

**Table 3: community-based services for persons with disabilities**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of community-based service**  *Please provide the name of the type of service in the national language and a translation into English*  *Please indicate if the types of services presented below are given a different name in your country* | **Yes/ No**  *Please indicate if this type of service is available in your country* | **Profile of the users**   * *age (children, adults or older persons)* * *type of disability (physical disability, intellectual disability, psycho-social disability, deaf or hard of hearing, blind)* | **Explanatory information**  *For each type of service, please provide a short description of:*   * *the type and level (i.e. 24 hour, daytime, weekends, etc.) of support the service provides;* * *location of the service (i.e. city, town, rural areas);* * *who is eligible for the service* * *who is typically the provider and funder of services (i.e. national government, local government, municipality, NGO, private company, etc.)?* | **Extent to which support is self-directed**  *For each type of service, please provide information about the extent to which users control the support provided. Can individuals using the service:*   * *recruit and manage staff providing support;* * *determine the activities for which support is needed;* * *determine how the budget for services and supports is used;* * *choose types of equipment and adaptations to meet their needs?* | **If data are available, please specify number of services operating in the country and the number of users**  *Please provide a full reference for this data, including information about the period covered by the data.*  *Please indicate, if data is available, if there has been decrease / increase in the last five years* |
| **Direct payments / personal budgets/individual budget**  (cash payment enabling service users to employ personal assistants or freely choose using various service providers)  **Persönliches Budget[[87]](#footnote-87)[[88]](#footnote-88)[[89]](#footnote-89)**  **(*personal budget*)** | Yes | * The average age of personal budget users in 2012 was 38.7 years (in 2011 it was 38.3).[[90]](#footnote-90)   The latest data from 2010 indicates differences in users’ age according to different funders of personal budgets: when funded by the social welfare agencies the largest group of users was under 40 (57%)[[91]](#footnote-91); the average age of users funded by nursing care insurance was 79.[[92]](#footnote-92)   * In the same year (2010) - 41% of users funded by social welfare had psychosocial disability, 34% intellectual disability and 23% physical or sensory impairment.[[93]](#footnote-93) | * Personal budgets comprise different types and levels of support depending on service user needs and the available budget. * This service is available in all Länder. * Service is available to all persons with disabilities or at risk of becoming so, regardless of the level of disability or the level of risk of becoming disabled. Parents of children with disabilities can also apply for personal budget for their children. * Potential funders of personal budgets include: social welfare agencies, health insurance, nursing care insurance, Federal Labour Office, accident insurers, pension insurance, youth welfare services, agricultural pension scheme, war victims compensation scheme and integration offices.[[94]](#footnote-94) The latest available comprehensive data on personal budgets demonstrates that the most frequent funder (81%) are the local and regional welfare agencies.[[95]](#footnote-95) | * Personal budgets enable users to receive support according to what is known as employer’s model [unofficial translation] (*Arbeitgebermodell*). This means that they select and recruit assistants according to their needs and preferences. Users are responsible for issuing working contracts and all related administration. * The purpose of personal budget and its overall cost needs to be approved by the funder (most often the welfare agency). The latter considers the expert needs assessment in the decision making process and convenes a helpers’ conference (*Helferkonferenz*), where users can put forward their perspectives. Exceptionally, personal budgets funded by the accident insurers do not require an application and are awarded automatically. | The only available statistics covers the personal budgets funded by social welfare agencies. As already stated this is the case with the large majority of personal budgets. At the end of 2012 – the total of 8,403 disabled people was receiving personal budgets. This number is for 27% higher than in the previous year (6,628).[[96]](#footnote-96) Personal Budgets are most frequently used in Rhineland-Palatinate.[[97]](#footnote-97) |
| **Personal assistance** (typically purchased through earmarked cash allocations, the purpose of which is to pay for any assistance needed) | Yes |  | The following applies to all services in this group:   * The spectrum of personal assistance services are targeted to users’ specific needs in relation to conflict and crisis situations, leisure activities, improving school performance (for children with disabilities), support in dealing with authorities and agencies, individualised support at working place etc. The provision of assistance varies from several hours a month to several hours a week. There are no general rules in regard of the weekly service hours and the decisions largely depend on assessments of funding bodies. * Any disabled person who is not in need of support at all times is eligible for these services. * Typical providers of personal assistance are different professional groups and their associations (social workers, social education workers, specialised nurses, psychologists as well as students of these disciplines). The assistants are mostly self-employed. The applications for this service should firstly be made to health, nursing or pension insurance. In case of job assistance the applications should firstly be made to integration or employment offices. If rejected by those funders the service is then funded by local and regional welfare agencies, in consideration of the applicant’s income level. | * Service users do not directly recruit their assistants but they do have a possibility to choose them. The exception to this is job assistance that can be provided within the ‘employer’s –model’ where the beneficiary directly employs their assistant. * The areas and the content of support are jointly agreed between the user (or their carers in case of children), assistant(s) and the funding body. * The assistants are contracted by funding bodies. The fee depends on their qualifications. There are set payment rules that users cannot influence. The assistants are in charge of claiming and accounting for additional budget such as for joint activities. The degree of transparency and user involvement in these decisions is subject to assistants’ values and principles. The exception are job assistants that can be contracted by the disabled person directly and receive payment per hour, per day or monthly. |  |
| **Ambulante Betreuung (*outpatient care*)** | Outpatient care is a term used for assistance services that are provided outside of residential facilities. This term covers both the individual case work and individual care. The available statistical data does not differentiate between these two services; that is the reason the ‘umbrella’ term is being retained in this report.  Both adults and children with disabilities are entitled to using this service.  The data (from 2013) about service funded by welfare agencies demonstrates that outpatient care and individual casework are services most often used by people with psychosocial disabilities (71%). The other user groups are people with intellectual disabilities (25%) and people with physical impairments (4%).[[98]](#footnote-98) | In 2013 – 165,000 people with disabilities were receiving personal assistance in their own homes. This number is for 7.2% higher than in the year before (153,000). The number of people receiving this type of support is constantly increasing but that increase became slower in comparison with the average yearly increase of 11.8% in the years 2007 – 2013.[[99]](#footnote-99) |
| **Einzelfallhilfe[[100]](#footnote-100) (*individual case work*)** | Both adults and children with disabilities are entitled to using this service. |  |
| **Einzelbetreuung[[101]](#footnote-101) (*individual care*)** | Both adults and children with disabilities are entitled to using this service. |  |
| **Integrationshilfe[[102]](#footnote-102) (*integration support*)** | This service is for school children. | The number of school children with disabilities receiving integration support (*Integrationshilfe*) in 2012 was 33,515. This service seems to be the one with the highest yearly increase (in 2010 – 25,945 children received this type of support and in 2011 – 29,647).[[103]](#footnote-103) |
| **Interdisziplinäre Frühförderung[[104]](#footnote-104) (*interdisciplinary early support*)** | This service is for children who are disabled or at risk of becoming disabled and are under the age of 3. | In the year 2012 – 133,320 children received interdisciplinary early support service (*interdisciplinäre Frühförderung*).[[105]](#footnote-105) |
| **Arbeitsassistenz[[106]](#footnote-106)**  **(*job assistance*)** | Job assistance is for people with disabilities in regular employment. |  |
| **Residential** (usually small scale residential services in the community – such as group homes, protected homes, family type arrangements, etc.) | Yes |  |  |  |  |
| **Wohnstätten/ Wohngemeinschaften/ Therapeutische Wohngemeinschaften (*shared accommodation/therapeutic flat-shares*)[[107]](#footnote-107) [[108]](#footnote-108)** | The service is available to adults with disabilities**,** regardless of the type of impairment.  Therapeutic flat-share is typically used by people with psychosocial disabilities. | The workers in these services are not available at all times. Some services provide on-call duty over the weekends and in the night time.  People with disabilities who are not in need of intensive care are eligible for the service.  The residential services are provided by private agencies, by independent welfare associations or church-charities. They are typically funded by local and regional welfare agencies. | Service users do not recruit workers. According to different providers’ rules they can choose their individual care supervisor (*Bezugsbetreuer*) at the most. However this right is not guaranteed.  Users have limited influence on service provision in terms of budget allocation, and the amount and the content of activities offered. They can participate in the development of their individual care plan.[[109]](#footnote-109) | In 2012 about 19, 000 Persons with disabilities lived in shared accommodation.[[110]](#footnote-110) |
| **Betreutes Einzelwohnen/ Appartment Wohnen (*assisted single living*)[[111]](#footnote-111) [[112]](#footnote-112)** | The service is available to adults with disabilities**,** regardless of the type of impairment. | Service workers are available for limited amounts of time as specified in individual care plans.  The eligibility criteria and service providers are same as for shared accommodation (pls see above). | *The same as for shared accommodation.* | This type of residential service is not differentiated in federal statistics. |
| **Begleitetes Wohnen in Gastfamilien/ Familienpflege (*supervised living in host families/family care*)[[113]](#footnote-113)** | The service is available to adults and children with disabilities**,** regardless of the type of impairment. | As two other residential services described above – supervised living in the host family is for people whose impairments are not severe but who are still in need of support in everyday life. The same applies to children with disabilities.  The host family needs to fulfil certain criteria in terms of their capacity to care for a disabled person. That includes physical living conditions but also available time, sensitivity and other personal characteristics. One family should typically host one disabled person, and two at the most.  In accordance with a care level - host families receive a lump monthly payment for the service they provide from the nursing care insurance.[[114]](#footnote-114) The accommodation and other living costs for the person with disability are covered by welfare agencies. | The same as for two other residential services described above. The content care is defined in the individual care plan. | The data about supervised living in host families is not available for Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Lower Saxony and some regions of Bavaria. In the rest of Germany in the year 2011 - 2,383 people with disabilities were hosted in families, in 2012 - 2,615 and in 2013 – 2,759. This form of support is most frequently used in Baden-Württemberg .[[115]](#footnote-115) |
| **In-home (home help, home care service)**  (home help consists of assistance with household tasks, such as shopping, cleaning, cooking, etc. Home-care services include assistance with daily routine tasks such as getting up, dressing, bathing and washing or taking medicines)  **Ambulante Pflegedienste / Häusliche Pflege (*outpatient nursing care services/ home care*)[[116]](#footnote-116) [[117]](#footnote-117) [[118]](#footnote-118)** | Yes | * This service is available to adults and children in need of nursing care. * People with defined care level (1-3) are eligible for this service as well as those without a defined care level whose daily living competencies are seriously restricted. The service is typically used by older people.[[119]](#footnote-119) | * Depending on the user’s care level the daily service provision is between 1.5 and 5 hours. Additionally, if people’s daily living competences happen to be seriously restricted the amount of daily service provision can increase. * Disabled people with established care level are eligible for this service. There are additional criteria for those without an established care level in order to make the decision about the amount of service hours. * The typical providers are private (for-profit) agencies, church charities or independent charitable organisations. The service is funded either by health care or nursing insurance or by welfare agencies. The former can cover only part of the costs as a matter of principle. | * Service users can choose between different nursing care agencies entitled to provide outpatient nursing care. Since 2008 users have a possibility of choosing one single care person rather than having changing carers.[[120]](#footnote-120) * There is a monthly lump fee for the service in accordance to user’s care level. The contracts are made between the funder and the nursing agency. * There are no binding regulations in relation to service user’s possibilities of participating in care-related decisions. | In relation to services covered by the nursing care insurance – in the year 2013 there were 12, 745 outpatient nursing care services serving the total of 615,846 users.  In the year 2011 the numbers were  12.349 (nursing care services) and 576, 264 (service users).[[121]](#footnote-121)  In relation to home care funded by social welfare agencies within integration assistance services (*Eingliederungshilfe*) – in the year 2012 – 81,778 people received this type of support.[[122]](#footnote-122) |
| **Day care centres**  (service provided during set periods of the day; includes support, meals and some aspects of personal care, as well as social and cultural activities)   * **Tagesförderstätte (*day activity centre*)**   and   * **Tagesstätte für Menschen mit seelischen Beeinträchtigungen / Beschäftigungstagesstätte (*day centre for people with mental impairments/ occupational day centre) [[123]](#footnote-123) [[124]](#footnote-124)*** | Yes | * This service is for adults with disabilities. * Day care centres are used by people with physical and intellectual impairments *(Tagesförderstätte)* as well as by people with psychosocial disabilities *(Tagesstätte für Menschen mit seelischen Beeinträchtigungen).* | * The centres can be attended 5 days a week or less frequently. * In regard of eligibility of people with physical disabilities the service is for those who cannot attend sheltered workshops because of not being able to reach the required efficiency level or because of needing exceeded nursing care.   In regard of eligibility of people with psychosocial disabilities the service is for people in need of daily structure and support in order to develop social and daily living competencies.   * The typical providers are welfare associations and charities. The service is funded by social welfare agencies. | Service users cannot make the decisions about workers’ recruitment, expenditures and daily programmes. At the most they can choose their care supervisor (*Bezugsbetreuer*) and prioritise activities. However the day centres are not formally obliged to respect user’s choices and preferences in this regard. | In regard of people with physical disabilities in the year 2013 – 25,890 were attending day centers (*Tagesförderstätte*). Since 2007 the average yearly increase in number of users is 7.6%.[[125]](#footnote-125)  In regard of people with psychosocial disabilities – the latest data is for the year 2012. In that year 17.903 people were attending day centers (*Tagesstätte für Menschen mit seelischen Beeinträchtigungen*).[[126]](#footnote-126) |
| **Family support / Respite care**  (provides supports to carers in their caring role and allows them to have a break, may be formal or informal, and may be provided in the home or out of the home)  **Familienentlastende Dienste / Familienunterstützende Dienste[[127]](#footnote-127)**  **(*family disburdening services /family support services*)**  **Ersatzpflege/ Verhinderungspflege/**  **Vertretungspflege**  **(substitute care/ replacement care)[[128]](#footnote-128)** | Yes | * Both family services are for children and young people with disabilities and their families or carers.   Replacement care is for people whose regular (family) carers are temporarily not available due to illness or other reasons.   * These services are not limited to any particular type of disability. | * The purpose of family support services is to enable parents/carers of disabled children to have a break and take part in leisure and cultural activities. At the same time the service supports autonomy of children outside of their homes. The service can last from several hours to several days in continuation. [[129]](#footnote-129)   The purpose of replacement care is to enable continuity of care when regular carers are not available. This service can last up to six weeks per year.   * The family services are usually provided by large charities and associations of people with disabilities.   The replacement care can be provided by care services or by persons known to the beneficiary (neighbours, friends etc.)   * The service offices connect families with honorary workers and are available in all regions. * The family support services can be funded by nursing care insurance, health insurance and social welfare agencies.   The replacement service is funded by long-term nursing care insurance. | * The type and the amount of service relies on the needs of concrete families/persons in need of care. * People who have continuously been cared for in the minimum period of 6 months are eligible for replacement care. * The families/persons in need of care themselves largely decide about the helpers, place of support as well as about its type and duration. | None of the related statistics differentiates specifically the recipients of family support services. The replacement care was introduced in 2015 so there is no data available. |
| **Foster care** (where children are placed in the domestic environment of a family that is not their own)  **Pflegefamilie (*foster family*)[[130]](#footnote-130) [[131]](#footnote-131)** | Yes | * This service is for children and teenagers. * Children and young people with physical, intellectual or mental disabilities can use the service. | * Foster care is always full time. It can be short term (until biological parents are able to care for the child again) or long term (until the age of 18). * The notion of ‘family’ includes single households as well as couples with or without children. A care permission (***Pflegeerlaubnis*) issued by expert services is needed before one can become a carer.**  The typical funders for children with psycho-social disabilities (seelisch behinendert) are youth welfare services (*Jugendhilfeträger*) while social welfare services (*Sozialhilfeträger*) are more likely to fund children with physical and intellectual disabilities. | The youth welfare offices remain responsible for contact with children and families as well as for the overall supervision of foster care. | The only available statistics is about children with psycho-social disabilities (seelisch behinendert). In 2013 – 106 children were in foster care.[[132]](#footnote-132) One other report explains that foster care statistics is not considered due to very low number of cases.[[133]](#footnote-133) |
| **Informal support**  (help provided by another person close to the user - family members, relatives and friends - without any official forms of support)  **Pflegegeld (*nursing care money*) / Pflegezeit** **(*care period*)[[134]](#footnote-134) [[135]](#footnote-135)** | Yes | Home care already mentioned above can also be provided by family members or people close to service users. People with any type of disability or in need of care are eligible for this support. The legislation doesn’t differentiate strictly between older people with disabilities and older people in need of nursing care – hence the service is available for both. A formal status of ‘severely impaired’ (*Schwerbehindert*) is not necessary in order to access this support. | This type of support is provided by carers (*Pflegepersonen*) in distinction to specialised carers (*besonderen Pflegekräften*). The latter can be employed in order to disburden carers. This service is funded by social welfare agencies[[136]](#footnote-136) and by nursing care insurance[[137]](#footnote-137) The person in need of care is in charge of finding the carer from their family or friends. | * The amount of support depends on the care level. The informal home care can be for a short period only (*Pflegezeit*) - for example following an accident, as well as provided on a long-term base. * The welfare agencies refund times of carers’ absence from their employment and also support pension schemes. The lump monthly amounts are fixed and users cannot influence them.   The nursing care insurance provides lump monthly amount in accordance with user care level (*Pflegegeld*).   * In regard of service provision there are no formal rules to ensure that users can determine their care. | In the year 2012 – 37,064 persons received informal support funded by social welfare agencies.[[138]](#footnote-138)  In the year 2011 - 1, 182, 057 received this service funded by nursing care insurance.[[139]](#footnote-139) |
| **Peer support/counselling** (provided by non-professionals with the counsellor and the client having equal status, and sharing experience and assistance in gaining independence and self-confidence)   * **Peer Beratung (*peer counseling*)** * **Selbsthilfe (*self-help*)** | Yes | This service is for adults with disabilities regardless of their age or type of disability. | Peer counselling and self-help are typically provided by organisations of disabled people. This service can be funded by single health insurance agencies or by their umbrella organisation.[[140]](#footnote-140) In order to receive this funding, self-help organisations need to work in accordance with the medical classification of illnesses and disabilities. As many of them do not adopt this framework, this service relies on volunteers or receives funding within different larger projects that entail self-help and peer-counselling components. Further source of funding is pharmaceutical industry. | N/A | The latest available data about the number of self-help groups is from 2004 and relates solely to groups within voluntary welfare associations (*Freie Wohlfahrtspflege*). In that year the total of 3,108 self-help groups of people with chronic illnesses and disabilities were active. This number comprises 203 groups of people with mental illness, 108 of people with intellectual disabilities, 391 of people with physical disabilities, 75 groups of carers and 2,281 groups of people in need of health-related after-care or with long-term care needs.[[141]](#footnote-141) |
| **Circles of support**  (informal group of people close to the user to whom she/he can turn for support) |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Crisis intervention and emergency services**  (various activities aimed at supporting an individual or a family to overcome a  difficult situation, for example,: individual and family counselling, crisis resolution teams (usually rapid support for people living in the community who are experiencing a mental health crisis) and emergency foster care where children at risk of neglect or abuse)   * **Diverse Notrufe (*various hotlines*)** * **Krisendienst (*Crisis intervention service*)** * **Telefonseelsorge (*Samaritans*)** * **Frauenhäuser (*shelters for battered women*)** * **Kindernotdienste (*shelters for children*)** * **Sozialpädagogische Familienhilfe (*social-educational family support)[[142]](#footnote-142)*** * ***Etc.*** | *yes* | These services are not specifically targeted to people with disabilities and are conceptualised for everybody with a specific problem (such as domestic and other violence, emotional crisis, suicidality, addiction, problems with upbringing of children in disadvantaged families etc.). The degree of the accessibility of these services for people with different impairments varies and is subject to philosophy, sensitivity and policy of a particular service. | * These services have different opening times and offer different levels of support. They usually offer counselling and/or emergency accommodation. * Emergency services are available across the country. * The typical providers are NGOs, independent charitable associations and church charities. Most of these services receive state funding. | Users proactively seek the great majority of these services, apart from for example social-educational family support *(Sozialpädagogische Familienhilfe)* which is an outreach service. The support is tailored to different needs. The helpers are coming into families for 10 – 20 hrs a week. This form of support is not specifically targeted to children/parents with disabilities and is meant to address any social problem faced in upbringing children . | The federal statistics of public children and youth welfare reports the numbers of families who were receiving social-educational support at the end of the following years:  2010 – 61,808  2011 – 63,559  2012 – 65,642  2013 – 68,350.[[143]](#footnote-143) |
| **Befriending**  (service provided by trained volunteers to help overcome isolation and enable full involvement in the community and social life)  **Ehrenamtliche Besuchsdienste**  **(voluntary visiting services)** | Yes | These services are provided to people in and outside of institutions, who are lonely, old, ill, or disabled. | These services are typically provided by voluntary organisations and NGOs working in the respected fields (with old people, disabled people etc.).[[144]](#footnote-144) |  | Reports from German Surveys on Volunteering provides only the data relating to older people and children. People with disabilities are not specifically mentioned.[[145]](#footnote-145) |

1. Germany, Federal association of non-statutory social welfare organizations (*Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege*) (2014), *Einrichtungen und Dienste der freien Wohlfahrtspflege – Gesamtstatistik 2012*, Berlin, Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege, p. 35. All hyperlinks were accessed on 7 August 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Single source information obtained from written answer (email) from the social welfare organisation of Germany's Protestant churches (Diakonie Deutschland), not verified. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Single source information obtained from written answer (email) from Lebenshilfe federal association, provider of institutions for people with intellectual disabilities. Information not representative. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Seifert, M. (2011), ‘Betreutes Wohnen von Menschen mit Behinderung’ in: Bieker, R., Floerecke, P. (eds.), *Träger, Arbeitsfelder und Zielgruppen der Sozialen Arbeit*, Stuttgart, Kohlhammer, p. 212. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Seifert, M. (2011), ‘Betreutes Wohnen von Menschen mit Behinderung’ in: Bieker, R., Floerecke, P. (eds.), *Träger, Arbeitsfelder und Zielgruppen der Sozialen Arbeit*, Stuttgart, Kohlhammer, p. 212. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Germany, Federal association of non-statutory social welfare organizations (*Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege*) (2014), *Einrichtungen und Dienste der freien Wohlfahrtspflege – Gesamtstatistik 2012*, Berlin, Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege, p. 35. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Kozma, A. and Petri, G. (2012), *Mapping Exclusion – Institutional and community-based services in the mental health field in Europe*, Brussels, Mental Health Europe, p. 62. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Single source information obtained from written answer (email) from the social welfare organisation of Germany's Protestant churches (Diakonie Deutschland), not verified. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Single source information obtained from written answer (email) from the social welfare organisation of Germany's Protestant churches (Diakonie Deutschland), not verified. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Germany, Greifswald University (Universität Greifswald), Institut für Sozialpsychiatrie des Landes Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (2013), *Das System der psychiatrischen Versorgung in Deutschland*, Expertise im Auftrag des Deutschen Institutes für Menschenrechte, Greifswald (unpublished), p. 33. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Germany, Federal association of non-statutory social welfare organizations (*Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege*) (2014), *Einrichtungen und Dienste der freien Wohlfahrtspflege – Gesamtstatistik 2012*, Berlin, Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege, p. 35. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Single source information obtained from written answer (email) from the social welfare organisation of Germany's Protestant churches (Diakonie Deutschland), not verified. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Single source information obtained from written answer (email) from the social welfare organisation of Germany's Protestant churches (Diakonie Deutschland). [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Single source information obtained from written answer (email) from the social welfare organisation of Germany's Protestant churches (Diakonie Deutschland), not verified. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Single source information obtained from written answer (email) from the social welfare organisation of Germany's Protestant churches (Diakonie Deutschland). [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Single source information obtained from written answer (email) from the social welfare organisation of Germany's Protestant churches (Diakonie Deutschland), not verified. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Germany, Federal association of non-statutory social welfare organizations (*Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege*) (2014), *Einrichtungen und Dienste der freien Wohlfahrtspflege – Gesamtstatistik 2012*, Berlin, Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege, p. 35. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Germany, Federal association of non-statutory social welfare organizations (*Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege*) (2014), *Einrichtungen und Dienste der freien Wohlfahrtspflege – Gesamtstatistik 2012*, Berlin, Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege, p. 35. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Germany, Federal association of non-statutory social welfare organizations (*Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege*) (2014), *Einrichtungen und Dienste der freien Wohlfahrtspflege – Gesamtstatistik 2012*, Berlin, Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege, p. 35. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Single source information obtained from written answer (email) from Lebenshilfe federal association, provider of institutions for people with intellectual disabilities. Information not representative. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Germany, Federal association of non-statutory social welfare organizations (*Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege*) (2014), *Einrichtungen und Dienste der freien Wohlfahrtspflege – Gesamtstatistik 2012*, Berlin, Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege, p. 35. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Information obtained from written answer (email) from the social welfare organisation of Germany's Protestant churches (Diakonie Deutschland), not verified, not representative. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Germany, Greifswald University (Universität Greifswald), Institut für Sozialpsychiatrie des Landes Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (2013), *Das System der psychiatrischen Versorgung in Deutschland*, Expertise im Auftrag des Deutschen Institutes für Menschenrechte, Greifswald (unpublished), p. 33. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Germany, Greifswald University (Universität Greifswald), Institut für Sozialpsychiatrie des Landes Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (2013), *Das System der psychiatrischen Versorgung in Deutschland*, Expertise im Auftrag des Deutschen Institutes für Menschenrechte, Greifswald (unpublished), p. 29. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Germany, Greifswald University (Universität Greifswald), Institut für Sozialpsychiatrie des Landes Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (2013), *Das System der psychiatrischen Versorgung in Deutschland*, Expertise im Auftrag des Deutschen Institutes für Menschenrechte, Greifswald (unpublished), p. 21. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. World Health Organization (WHO) (2011), *Mental Health Atlas 2011 – Country Profile Germany*, available at: <http://www.who.int/mental_health/evidence/atlas/profiles/deu_mh_profile.pdf?ua=1>. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
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115. con\_sens (2015), The comparison of key figures of reginal providers of integration assistance services 2013 [unofficial translation] *(Kennzahlenvergleich Eingliederungshilfe der überortlichen Träger der Sozialhilfe 2013),* Federal Working Group of Regional Welfare Agencies [unofficial translation] *(Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der überörtlichen Sozialhilfeträger – BAGüS*), p.28, available at: <http://www.lwl.org/spur-download/bag/kennzahlenvergleich2013.pdf> . [↑](#footnote-ref-115)
116. # German Bundestag (1988), Volume V of the Social Insurance Code – Statutory Health Insurance (*Sozialgesetzbuch Fünftes Buch - Gesetzliche Krankenversicherung*), Art. 37, 20 December 1988, last amended 17 December 2014, available at: <http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/sgb_5/>

     [↑](#footnote-ref-116)
117. German Bundestag (1994) Volume XI of the Social Insurance Code (*Sozialgesetzbuch - Elftes Buch - Soziale Pflegeversicherung – SGB XI*), Art. 89, 90, 26 May 1994, last amended 1 April 2014, available at:<http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/sgb_11/BJNR101500994.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-117)
118. German Bundestag (2003), Volume XII of the Social Insurance Code – Social Benefits (*Das Zwölfte Buch Sozialgesetzbuch – Sozialhilfe – SGB XII*), Art. 61-66, 27 December 2003, last amended 14 October 2014 available at: [http://dejure.org/gesetze/SGB\_XII](https://dejure.org/gesetze/SGB_XII) [↑](#footnote-ref-118)
119. Germany, Federal Statistical Office (*Statistisches Bundesamt*) (2015), Statistics of social benefits. Assistance for nursing care 2012 (*Statistik der Sozialhilfe, Hilfe zur Pflege 2012),* p.7, available at: <https://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Soziales/Sozialhilfe/HilfezurPflege5221020127004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile> [↑](#footnote-ref-119)
120. German Bundestag (1994) Volume XI of the Social Insurance Code (*Sozialgesetzbuch - Elftes Buch - Soziale Pflegeversicherung – SGB XI*), Art. 77, 26 May 1994, last amended 1 April 2014, available at:<http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/sgb_11/BJNR101500994.html> . [↑](#footnote-ref-120)
121. The Information System of the Federal Health Monitoring**,** available at: <https://www.gbe-bund.de/gbe10/pkg_isgbe5.prc_isgbe?p_uid=gastd&p_aid=43961733&p_sprache=E>

     # Search terms and chosen values: ambulante Pflege/Tabelle (Ambulante Pflegedienste und von ambulanten Pflegediensten betreute Pflegebedürftige), Gliederungsmerkmale: Jahre, Region (Deutschland), Träger (Träger insgesamt).

     [↑](#footnote-ref-121)
122. Germany, Federal Statistical Office (2015), (*Statistisches Bundesamt*) Statistics of social benefits. Assistance for nursing care 2012 (*Statistik der Sozialhilfe, Hilfe zur Pflege 2012)*, p.13, available at: <https://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Soziales/Sozialhilfe/HilfezurPflege5221020127004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile> . [↑](#footnote-ref-122)
123. German Bundestag (2001), Volume IX of the Social Insurance Code – Rehabilitation and Participation of Disabled People (*Das Neunte Buch Sozialgesetzbuch – Rehabilitation und Teilhabe behinderter Menschen – SGB IX*), Art. 55, 19 June 2001, last amended 7 January 2015, available at: <http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/sgb_9/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-123)
124. German Bundestag (2003), Volume XII of the Social Insurance Code – Social Benefits (*Das Zwölfte Buch Sozialgesetzbuch – Sozialhilfe – SGB XII*), Art. 53, 54, 27 December 2003, last amended 14 October 2014 available at: [http://dejure.org/gesetze/SGB\_XII](https://dejure.org/gesetze/SGB_XII) . [↑](#footnote-ref-124)
125. con\_sens (2015), The comparison of key figures of reginal providers of integration assistance services 2013 [unofficial translation] *(Kennzahlenvergleich Eingliederungshilfe der überortlichen Träger der Sozialhilfe 2013),* Federal Working Group of Regional Welfare Agencies [unofficial translation] *(Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der überörtlichen Sozialhilfeträger – BAGüS*), p.39, available at <http://www.lwl.org/spur-download/bag/kennzahlenvergleich2013.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-125)
126. Con\_sens (2014) Improving the data basis for structural development of integration assistance services for people with disabilities (*Verbesserung der Datengrundlage zur strukturellen Weiterentwicklung der Eingliederungshilfe für Menschen mit Behinderungen)*, Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (*Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales*), p. 186, available at: <http://www.bmas.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/PDF-Publikationen/a127.pdf;jsessionid=AA62DD8FBCEFD6388A79C2FCBB1BC69C?__blob=publicationFile> . [↑](#footnote-ref-126)
127. # Germany, Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection (*Bundesministerium für Justiz und Verbraucherschutz*) (1990), Volume XI of the Social Insurance Code – Social Nursing Care Insurance [unofficial translation] (*Sozialgesetzbuch - Elftes Buch - Soziale Pflegeversicherung*), Art. 45b, 26 May 1994, last amended 1 April 2015, available at: <http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/bundesrecht/sgb_11/gesamt.pdf> .

     [↑](#footnote-ref-127)
128. German Bundestag (1994) Volume XI of the Social Insurance Code (*Sozialgesetzbuch - Elftes Buch - Soziale Pflegeversicherung – SGB XI*), Art. 39, 123(1), 26 May 1994, last amended 1 April 2014, available at:<http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/sgb_11/BJNR101500994.html>. [↑](#footnote-ref-128)
129. Information from website of INTAKT - Questions and Answers about my child with disability, available at: <http://www.intakt.info/adressen-und-anlaufstellen/offene-hilfen/familienentlastende-dienste-fed-familienunterstuetzende-dienste-fud/> . [↑](#footnote-ref-129)
130. German Bundestag (2003), Volume XII of the Social Insurance Code – Social Benefits (*Das Zwölfte Buch Sozialgesetzbuch – Sozialhilfe – SGB XII*), Art. 54 (3), 27 December 2003, last amended 14 October 2014 available at: [http://dejure.org/gesetze/SGB\_XII](https://dejure.org/gesetze/SGB_XII). [↑](#footnote-ref-130)
131. # German Bundestag (1990), Volume VIII of the Social Insurance Code – Children and Youth Care Services (Sozialgesetzbuch - Achtes Buch - Kinder- und Jugendhilfe – SGB VIII) Art. 35a, 26 June 1990, last amended 21 January 2015, available at: <http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/sgb_8/index.html#BJNR111630990BJNE002325301> .

     [↑](#footnote-ref-131)
132. Federal Statistical Office (*Statistisches Bundesamt*) (2014), Statistics of Children and Youth Care Educational Support Services, Integration assistance services for mentally disabled young people, support for people of full age 2013 [unofficial translation] (*Statistiken der Kinder- und Jugendhilfe Erzieherische Hilfe, Eingliederungshilfe für seelisch behinderte junge Menschen, Hilfe für junge Volljährige 2013)*, p.14, available at: <https://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Soziales/KinderJugendhilfe/ErzieherischeHilfeInsgesamt5225114127004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile> . [↑](#footnote-ref-132)
133. Con\_sens (2014) Improving the data basis for structural development of integration assistance services for people with disabilities (*Verbesserung der Datengrundlage zur strukturellen Weiterentwicklung der Eingliederungshilfe für Menschen mit Behinderungen)*, Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (*Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales*), p. 24, available at: <http://www.bmas.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/PDF-Publikationen/a127.pdf;jsessionid=AA62DD8FBCEFD6388A79C2FCBB1BC69C?__blob=publicationFile> . [↑](#footnote-ref-133)
134. German Bundestag (2003), Volume XII of the Social Insurance Code – Social Benefits (*Das Zwölfte Buch Sozialgesetzbuch – Sozialhilfe – SGB XII*), Art. 64, 27 December 2003, last amended 14 October 2014 available at: [http://dejure.org/gesetze/SGB\_XII](https://dejure.org/gesetze/SGB_XII) . [↑](#footnote-ref-134)
135. German Bundestag (1994), Volume XI of the Social Insurance Code (*Sozialgesetzbuch - Elftes Buch - Soziale Pflegeversicherung – SGB XI*), Art.37, 26 May 1994, last amended 1 April 2014, available at: <http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/sgb_11/BJNR101500994.html> **.** [↑](#footnote-ref-135)
136. German Bundestag (2003), Volume XII of the Social Insurance Code – Social Benefits (*Das Zwölfte Buch Sozialgesetzbuch – Sozialhilfe – SGB XII*), Art. 64, 27 December 2003, last amended 14 October 2014 available at: [http://dejure.org/gesetze/SGB\_XII](https://dejure.org/gesetze/SGB_XII). [↑](#footnote-ref-136)
137. German Bundestag (1994), Volume XI of the Social Insurance Code (*Sozialgesetzbuch - Elftes Buch - Soziale Pflegeversicherung – SGB XI*), Art.37, 26 May 1994, last amended 1 April 2014, available at: <http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/sgb_11/BJNR101500994.html> **.** [↑](#footnote-ref-137)
138. Germany, Federal Statistical Office (*Statistisches Bundesamt*) (2015), Statistics of social benefits. Assistance for nursing care 2012 (*Statistik der Sozialhilfe, Hilfe zur Pflege 2012)*, p. 13 available at: <https://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Soziales/Sozialhilfe/HilfezurPflege5221020127004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile> . [↑](#footnote-ref-138)
139. Germany, State Office of Social Affairs and Care Provision in Land Brandenburg [unofficial translation] (Landesamt für Soziales und Versorgung des Landes Brandenburg) (2014), Social indicators Brandenburg 2014. Current facts on social conditions [unofficial translation] (*Brandenburger Sozialindikatoren 2014.**Aktuelle Daten zur sozialen Lage im Land Brandenburg)*, p.179, available at: <http://www.lasv.brandenburg.de/media_fast/4055/WEB_Sozialindikatoren_2014.pdf> . [↑](#footnote-ref-139)
140. National Association of Statutory Health and Nursing Insurance (*GKV-Spitzenverband*) (2013) Guidelines for Funding of Self-help [unofficial translation] (*Leitfaden zur Selbsthilfeförderung*), available at: <http://www.vdek.com/content/dam/vdeksite/vdek/globale_dokumente/leitfaden_selbsthilfefoerderung_2013.pdf> . [↑](#footnote-ref-140)
141. The Information System of the Federal Health Monitoring**,** available at: <https://www.gbe-bund.de/gbe10/pkg_isgbe5.prc_isgbe?p_uid=gastd&p_aid=43961733&p_sprache=E>

     Search terms and chosen values: Selbsthilfe/Tabelle (Wohlfahrtspflege, Selbsthilfegruppen), Gliederungsmerkmale: Jahre, Deutschland. [↑](#footnote-ref-141)
142. Germany, Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection (*Bundesministerium für Justiz und Verbraucherschutz*) (1990), Volume VIII of the Social Insurance Code – Children and Youth Care [unofficial translation] (*Sozialgesetzbuch - Achtes Buch - Kinder- und Jugendhilfe SGB VIII*), Art. 31, 26 June 1990, last amended 21 January 2015, available at: <http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/sgb_8/BJNR111630990.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-142)
143. Federal Statistical Office (*Statistisches Bundesamt*), data available at: <https://www.destatis.de/DE/ZahlenFakten/GesellschaftStaat/Soziales/Sozialleistungen/KinderJugendhilfe/Tabellen/AmbulanteHilfen.html>. [↑](#footnote-ref-143)
144. For example the list of providers of voluntary visiting services in Land Berlin is available at: <http://www.berlin.de/sen/soziales/themen/buergerschaftliches-engagement/besuchsdienste/anbieter-von-besuchsdiensten/> . [↑](#footnote-ref-144)
145. TNS Infratest Sozialforschung München (2010) Main report on the survey of volunteers 2009. Civil society, social capital and volunteering in Germany 1999-2004-2009 [unofficial translation] (*Hauptbericht des Freiwilligensurveys 2009. Zivilgesellschaft, soziales Kapital und freiwilliges Engagement in Deutschland 1999-2004-2009),* Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (*Bundesministeriums für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend*),, available at: <http://www.dza.de/fileadmin/dza/pdf/fws/BMFSFJ_2010_FWS_2009_Hauptbericht.pdf> . [↑](#footnote-ref-145)