# Inclusion in education and employment of persons with ASD under the UN CRPD

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- Education and employment in the UN CRPD
- The particular challenges of ASD
- Legislation and policies for inclusive education
- Policies for the inclusion of persons with ASD in mainstream education and in the workforce







#### **ASD** in the UN CRPD

- Not specifically mentioned, but
- Combating discrimination of persons with disabilities is a question of human rights
- For all persons with disabilities including those who need a more intense support (Preamble, (J), Article 4, General Obligations)
- No distinction or exception are acceptable in a right-based perspective perspective









#### EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE UN CRPD

- Art.24: Right of persons with disabilities to
  - equal opportunities, without discrimination
  - inclusive quality education
  - lifelong learning
- Art. 27: Right to the opportunity to gain a living by work
  - freely chosen or accepted
  - in a labour market and work environment that is open,
     inclusive and accessible











### THE PARTICULAR CHALLENGE OF AUTISM

- The "inner" barriers: the impairments
  - Social Impairment (often misunderstood)
  - Global Communication Impairment
  - Secondary non-adaptive behaviours
- The environmental barriers:
  - Prejudice (Uneducable, incapable to work)
  - Lack of competences of teachers/supporters)







#### ENVIRONMENTAL BARRIERS TO INCLUSION OF PW ASD

#### •Neglect:

- Preventing development of potential and skills
- •Leading to further disability (ID 80% vs 50% with intensive & extensive support programmes)

#### Prejudice

- Incapability: unable to work
- Unreliability: fear of problems in the workplace
- Cost: fear of need for expensive accommodation
- •Exclusion: PwASD living in institutions













## MORE INTENSE SUPPPORT NEEDS IN INCLUSIVE EDUCATION (NESSE report)

- Complex health problems
- Pervasive or specific learning disorders and/or challenging behaviours (ASD\*, ID, ADHD)

\*DECLOC study











### Removing barriers to inclusive education

- adequate resources
- skilled, individually tailored support
- in mainstream education
- reasonable accommodation of
  - Environment (schools, classes, workplace, tasks)
  - Teaching strategies and tools
  - Organisation, including individual planning

















### Moving towards inclusive education

- Exclusion of disabled students from mainstream school to be recognised as an offence based on anti-discrimination
- Developing consequent legislative measures and policies
  - in close cooperation with DPOs (Art. 4.3, 33.2)
  - without any compromise with the principles of equal opportunities and non-discrimination
  - regardless the intensity of the support needed













#### Developing policy measures

- Incentives for the transition to mainstream schools
- Ensuring adequate educational support
- Adopting special education good practices and skills in the general education systems
- Pre-service and in-service training of teachers to meet the diverse educational needs
- Lifelong learning opportunities and strategies
- Coordination between ministries, administrations and stakeholders

















### Benefits of inclusive education of students with disabilities

 Improves the capacity of teachers to meet the educational needs of any other student

 Enhances since childhood the awareness and understanding of diversity as a richness of our society











### THE PARTICULAR CHALLENGE OF AUTISM IN EMPLOYMENT

- Employment rate:
  - Non-disabled workers 65.9%
  - -persons with disabilities 44%
  - -persons with ASD < 10%</p>







#### JOBS AND GROWTH POLICIES FOR PEOPLE WITH ASD

- Lifelong education and training programmes in the mainstream and in special services
- Specialised placement services
- Defining reasonable accommodation of workplaces and flexibility of labour conditions
- Job-placement opportunities (supported apprenticeships and stages)













#### MEASURES FOR INCLUSION AT WORK OF PERSONS WITH ASD

#### **Adopting IPS methodology:**

- Specialised guidance and counselling (job counselling and job coaching):
  - Matching jobs with individual strengths, interests and weaknesses
  - Providing assistance with interview skills
  - Assessing and accommodating the environment (including social aspects)









### Benefits of inclusion at work of persons with ASD

- Enhances dignity and self esteem of workers with ASD
- Reduces
  - the occurrence of associated mental health problems
  - Dependency on social benefits
- Values diversity as a resource for innovative problem solving strategies
- Motivated efficient employees, less absenteeism















#### Monitoring the implementation of the UN CRPD: Shadow report

- Shall analyse legislations, policies, strategies, programmes and budgets
  - Before and after the UN CRPD
- Discriminatory exceptions on the grounds of...





