should be prepared and implemented for the disabled, by which their presence in the community could be enhanced, their social and professional competences improved, their ability to undertake social roles fostered and by which they could be relieved from the state of helplessness or exclusion. The most advantageous conditions for development and living can be created in the local environment, their place of residence, which corresponds to the concept of providing community-based support, and is confirmed by research. For example, Beadle-Brown, Leigh, Whelton, Richardson, Beecham, Baumker, and Bradshaw (2015, 29: 410) claim that “Following the move from larger congregate settings to smaller-scale services in the community, people with intellectual disabilities typically experience better outcomes across almost all quality of life domains.” It is indispensable to include their families, neighbours, mutual support groups, local authorities, agencies responsible for healthcare, education, welfare and employment in the provision of support, and also to influence people with disabilities and the environment in which they live through promoting initiatives encouraging their social integration and normalisation.

References