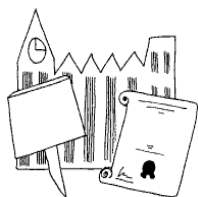


CHAPTER THREE: ROYAL PARKS



What do we do?

DCMS is in charge of looking after the Royal Parks under the 1851 Crown Lands Act.



These are Bushy Park (with the Longford River), The Green Park, Greenwich Park, Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, The Regent's Park (with Primrose Hill), Richmond Park and St James's Park..

Why do we do it?

We look after the parks so that they are nice place for the public to go to for free.



We want the parks to be accessible for everyone and for there to be lots of different things to do in the parks which help people have better lives.

GETTING INVOLVED IN THE PARKS



The Royal Parks are in London and they are free for anyone to go to and enjoy.

Lots of the parks run activities for people including educational, sports and leisure activities for disabled people.

THE PARKS THAT WE LOOK AFTER



Bushy Park (with the Longford River)
The Green Park
The Regent's Park (with Primrose Hill)
Kensington Gardens
Hyde Park
Greenwich Park
St James's Park
Richmond Park

PROGRESS – What our parks are doing to make what they do better for disabled people



We want our parks to be accessible to everyone and meet everyone's needs so we ask disabled people what is important to them.



The Royal Parks do regular Access Audits to make sure they obey the DDA (Disability Discrimination Act) and they put in wheelchair ramps and handrails where they are needed.

The Royal Parks Service is writing 'The Landscape Design Guide' which will give all parks ideas for how they can make their spaces more accessible.



They are also making a plan to make sure that the activities they have for children are suitable for disabled children.



Bushy Park (with the Longford River)

When this park was restored it ran a "Disability Planning For Real Day" - Royal Parks staff, helpers, and others traveled around with disabled people to see how accessible it was.



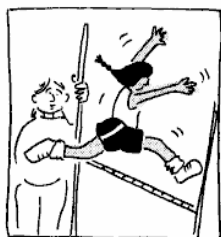
In the afternoon they had a workshop to talk about the issues they had found and how to fix them so that disabled people could use the park and the park could still keep the historical things that made it special.



Bushy Park also has a Companion Cycling scheme to help people who can't cycle on their own to enjoy cycling in the Park in a safe and peaceful environment.

The Regent's Park (with Primrose Hill)

The Regent's Park has a pedestrian and cycle path which has markings and signs to tell people when it is a shared path.



The Hub at Regent's Park has lots of disability sports activities including "Disability Counts Tournament" for people with Learning Disabilities and The London Youth Games "Disability Football Tournament". They have employed someone to make sure what they do is accessible.



When The Regents Park was designing new football pitches it asked disabled people what would make it more accessible for them. The disabled people told them that they did not like separate changing rooms because they make disabled people feel more isolated.



Hyde Park

There is a free transport scheme for people who with mobility problems at Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens – around 12,000 people used the scheme last year.

On the Princess Diana Fountain they put coloured raised edges on the bridges instead of railings – this stops people in wheelchairs and partially sighted people from getting to close to the edge of the bridge and falling off.



Greenwich Park

The Secret Garden Wildlife Centre and Trail has an accessible path for wheelchair users and an accessible toilet.

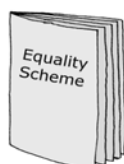
Richmond Park

The Holly Lodge Centre in Richmond Park works with disabled people to support them to learn about the history of the park.

NEXT STEPS



The Royal Parks asks groups of people what they want and need in the parks before they make any changes.



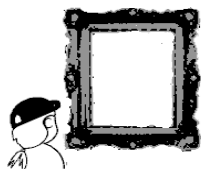
The Royal Parks will carry on working with the DCMS on their Equality Scheme and making the parks more accessible.

The Royal Parks will also do a diversity audit in 2008/09 to make sure they are listening to disabled people and responding to their needs.

CHAPTER FOUR: MUSEUMS, GALLERIES, LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES



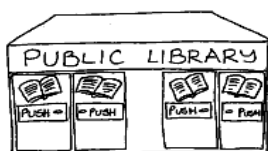
The Department for Culture, Media and Sport is in charge of the museums and galleries, libraries and archives in England.



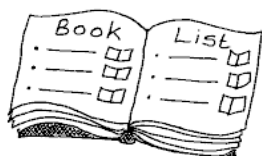
Museums and galleries are important because they contain lots of our history and encourage people to visit England.

There are around 2000 museums in England – the DCMS gives money to 21 museums.

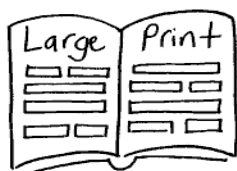
GETTING INVOLVED WITH MUSEUMS, GALLERIES AND LIBRARIES



The law says that local authorities must provide a public library service and there are 149 library authorities in England – most of these are separate from the Government and the DCMS.



Borrowing books from libraries is usually free – you have to join the library and take them back by the right date.



All libraries will have large print and audio book collections or be able to order them in for you if you ask. They also have special computer equipment and resources to make sure everyone can have access to the books.



There are also galleries and museums in most cities in England which are open to the public.

Our Taking Part survey tells us that less disabled people go to museums and libraries than non-disabled people.

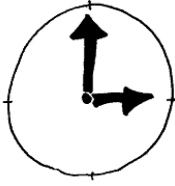


There are lots of different reasons why people don't go to museums, galleries and libraries.



Disabled people say:

- their health stops them from going
- lack of transport or mobility problems stop them going
- they are not really interested
- they don't have the time



THE ORGANISATIONS WE SUPPORT - our sponsored bodies



DCMS gives money to directly funds 21 museums and galleries (including 13 national museums).

The museums are independent charities which agree with DCMS what they will spend the money on – this includes how they will make sure everyone can take part.



Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA)

The Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA) looks after museums, galleries, libraries and archives for the Government. It gives out Government money to museums and galleries.



It tries to make sure that the services are good and accessible for everyone and it is covered by the Disability Equality Duty.



The British Library

DCMS gives money to the British Library in London.

The British Library is covered by the Disability Equality Duty.

PROGRESS – What our organisations are doing to make what they do better for disabled people



Museums, Galleries, Libraries and Archives

Museums, galleries, archives and libraries are there to provide a service to everyone. This means they have to:



- Make sure their building is as accessible as possible under the Disability Discrimination Act
- Use signs and displays that everyone can understand
- Include pictures or books about disabled people in their collections
- Provide special equipment for people who have different needs.

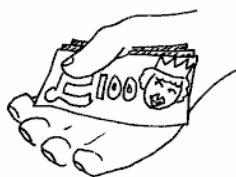


Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA)

The Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA) includes disability when it is planning its services.

Money

It has given money for the Renaissance in the Regions project – disabled adults have helped to make sure that museums around the country are accessible- the number of disabled people and special needs schools visiting these museums has gone up.



It has given money for the Disability History Network led by Colchester Museums.

All of the organisations that the MLA gives money to have to treat disabled people equally as part of their grant.



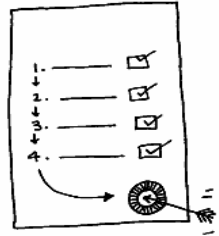
Any organisation that gets a grant from the New Opportunities Fund for a website must make sure their website is accessible.



Research

It does a regular survey about access and equality for disabled people in museums National MLA Disability Surveys (2001, 2005). It listened to what disabled people said and wrote a guide for museums, libraries and archives on how to make sure they were accessible.

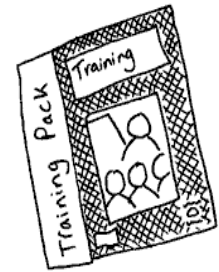
It did a National audit of 'Accessibility of museum, libraries and archives websites' (2004).



Tools and resources

It gives a Disability Checklist to the organisations it supports so they can make sure they help disabled people to take part.

It has made a list of consultants and people who can advise them on disability.



It has made a training package about disability and access which staff in libraries can use via their website.



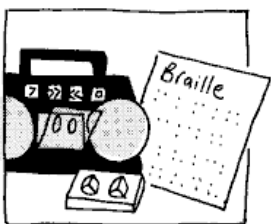
CASE STUDY: ACCESS FOR DISABLED PEOPLE

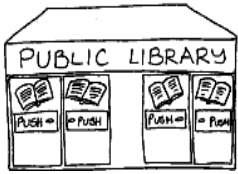
June Bretherton is a member of the DCMS Disability Reference Group and is registered blind.

She has lots of experience of being a consultant to museums on access for disabled people.

She said " We have found that often blind people assume that museums have nothing to offer them and do not realise that there has been change over recent years. The Canal Museum in London has good provision for disabled people - automatic front doors and welcoming staff, audio tour guide Braille labels, safe stairs and a platform lift, large print handheld cards and flipover books.

Disabled people need to know more about what is on offer and good publicity will encourage disabled people to visit and enjoy our museums."





Public Libraries

Lots of public libraries were built in the late 18th or early 19th century so access for people with limited mobility or wheelchair users is difficult.



A survey in 2006 found that 70% of libraries do not comply with the Disability Discrimination Act.

The Big Lottery Fund gave 58 library authorities money to renovate, extend or build new libraries so that everyone can access them and take part in activities.



DCMS / Wolfson Museums and Galleries Improvement Fund

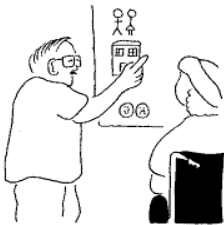
The DCMS / Wolfson Museums and Galleries Improvement Fund was set up in 2002.



It gives money to museums and galleries who want to make their services better and more accessible for disabled people.

Rethinking Disability Representation PROJECT

Rethinking Disability Representation is a project which looks at how disabled people are represented and what experiences they have in museums and galleries.



It happened in 9 museums across the country and it showed exhibitions, displays and educational programmes which asked people to think about disability in a different – more positive – way. The nine projects were:



- Talking about... Disability and Art, Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery
- Life Beyond the Label, Colchester Castle Museum
- Lives in Motion, Glasgow Museum of Transport
- Conflict and Disability, Imperial War Museum London
- I stand corrected?, Northampton Museum and Art Gallery
- Behind the shadow of Merrick, Royal London Hospital Museum and Archives*
- Daniel Lambert: an 'exalted and convivial mind', Stamford Museum
- One in Four, Tyne and Wear Museums
- A Whitby Fisherman's Life: 'Stumper' Dryden through the lens of Frank Meadows Sutcliffe, Whitby Museum

CASE STUDIES: ENCOURAGING PARTICIPATION

Lots of different work which involves disabled artists and audiences is happening in national and regional museums across England.



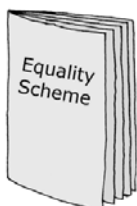
- DCMS Renaissance in the Regions programme
- Jodi Award Winner for Excellence: i-Map: The Everyday Transformed, Tate Modern.
- This website makes modern art accessible to blind and partially sighted people.
- The National Gallery provides free British Sign Language (BSL)-interpreted guided tours of the collection for deaf people and audio description tours for the visually impaired
- Pathways To Learning for People with Learning Disabilities who visited the V&A (Victoria and Albert Museum) every week, took photographs of the collections, and made collages of their photos, and filmed their visits to the Museum.

NEXT STEPS



The Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA) will carry on:

- obeying the Disability Equality Duty
- asking disabled people what they need
- encouraging organisations to do their best for disabled people
- making sure signs are helpful to everyone
- showing disabled people in a positive way
- providing ways for everyone to get involved.



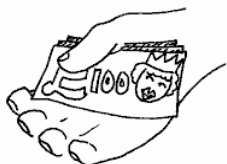
MLA's Single Equalities Scheme will say how they plan to make sure everyone is treated equally by their services.

CHAPTER FIVE: NATIONAL LOTTERY POLICY



The National Lottery gives money to:

- the arts
- heritage (old buildings and places)
- sport
- charities and community and voluntary groups
- projects about with health, education and the environment
- the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.



The Department for Culture, Media and Sport looks after the National Lottery for the Government and tells it how to do its work.



The Government also has experts which tell the National Lottery who to give its money to – this makes sure that as many people as possible can be helped.



When they give out the National Lottery money, the experts have to think about:

- Making sure that the projects treat everyone equally
- Making sure that the projects try to get more people involved in the arts, culture and sports.

GETTING INVOLVED WITH THE NATIONAL LOTTERY

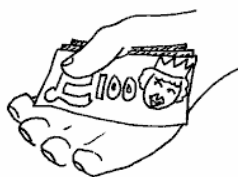


Lots of people buy lottery tickets and scratch cards to try and be a winner. The money that people spend on tickets is put together and pays for:

- The prize money that people win when their numbers come up
- The costs of running the National Lottery (like staff and equipment)
- National Lottery Good Causes – organisations apply for money to run projects which help make peoples lives better.



THE ORGANISATIONS WE SUPPORT - our sponsored bodies



There are 13 organisations that give out National Lottery money:

Sport England
Sport Scotland
the Sports Council for Wales
the Sports Council for Northern Ireland
UK Sport
Arts Council England
Arts Council of Wales
Arts Council of Northern Ireland
Scottish Arts Council
Scottish Screen
the UK Film Council
the Heritage Lottery Fund
the Big Lottery Fund.



The Olympic Lottery Distributor also gets money from the National Lottery but it does not give out grants.

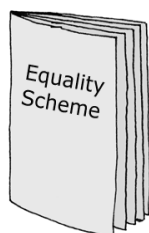


The Big Lottery Fund

The Big Lottery Fund wants to give money to projects which make a difference to peoples' lives by.



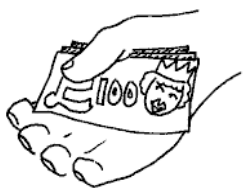
- Giving people the chance to learn within their local communities and get involved
- making sure that communities are safe and everyone gets on well
- making sure people can get involved in things which help them feel good.



Half of all of the National Lottery money is given out by the Big Lottery Fund.

In December 2006, the Big Lottery Fund wrote its first Joint Equality Scheme. You can find the full scheme and the first annual progress report (published in February 2008) on the Big Lottery Fund website www.biglotteryfund.org.uk.

PROGRESS – What our organisations are doing to make what they do better for disabled people



The Big Lottery Fund gives organisations money to run projects which make peoples lives better. Organisations can apply for money between £300 (Awards for All) and millions of pounds for big building projects.



Lots of the projects that the Big Lottery Find gives money to make services and activities more accessible for disabled people.

The Big Lottery Fund wants to make sure that they treat everyone as equal.



They have written a guide for organisations on how to include disabled people in setting up projects and research.

Disability-Monitoring results

Between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2008 The Big Lottery Fund gave out 2,666 grants for projects.



Nearly one of three of these grants were for projects that involve disabled people.

CASE STUDIES: BIG LOTTERY FUND AWARDS

Well Being Programme

MIND, the National Association for Mental Health got more than £16 million from the Big Lottery Fund. The money was for their “Moving People” project which tells people about mental health problems so that people are more accepted within society. The project also runs physical exercise programmes to help people feel better about themselves.



Reaching Communities Programme

Tynedale Activities for Special Children got £120,000 for their project which will help them run their club for disabled and non-disabled children.





Research Programme

CHANGE (an organisation for people with both a learning disability and a sensory impairments) was given over £380,000 to do some research.

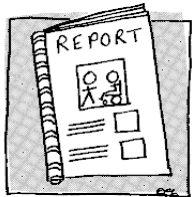


The research is about the hopes and dreams of young people with learning disabilities and what they think about sexuality and personal relationships.



They will use drama workshops to act out what they think about relationships.

NEXT STEPS



The Big Lottery Fund knows that it needs to carry on working hard to make their work better for disabled people.

Their 2007 Report about disability said there were some more things they should do for disabled people:

- Check how many people apply for money for projects that involve disabled people
- Check how many grants we give to projects that involve disabled people
- Making sure organisations check how many disabled people take part in their projects and learn how they can involve more disabled people.
- Making sure we talk to other organisations who know about equality and disability and listen to what they say.
- Asking people who use the projects and services whether they have a disability so we can check that everyone can use our projects.



CHAPTER SIX: GAMBLING AND LICENSING



The Department for Culture, Media and Sport is in charge of the laws for gambling and racing in Britain and laws about selling alcohol in England and Wales.



DCMS has 2 organisations which help them obey these laws: The Gambling Commission and The National Lottery Commission.

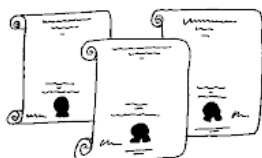


The DCMS doesn't want more people to gamble or drink alcohol but it thinks people should be allowed to do these things safely if they want to and as long as they don't affect other people.

GETTING INVOLVED IN GAMBLING AND LICENSING



There are lots of different sorts of gambling including buying a National Lottery ticket, betting on a horse race or playing cards in a casino.



There are rules about where you are allowed to bet on races or card games and these are controlled by the Gambling Commission. For instance, you are not allowed to gamble until you are 18 years old.



People who want to sell alcohol have to apply to their local Council for a license according to the Licensing Act 2003.

THE ORGANISATIONS WE WORK WITH



Licensing Authorities

These are the organisations that control who can run gambling or betting and who can sell alcohol. These are part of local Council and they should make sure their services are easy to understand.



The Gambling Commission

The Gambling Commission was started in 2007. Its job is to make sure that places that run gambling or betting activities are fair and do not take advantage of the public.



National Lottery Commission (NLC)

The NLC runs the National Lottery for the Government. Its job is to make sure the National Lottery is fair and makes money for the Good Causes.



Horse Race Betting Levy Board

The HBLB gets money from bookmakers (the shops where you can go to bet) and gives the money out to organisations which look after horses.

PROGRESS – What our partner are doing to make what they do better for disabled people

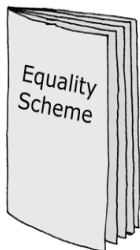
Licensing Authorities

Under the Disability Discrimination Act 1995, anyone who gets a license to sell alcohol should try to make their service accessible to disabled people.



Gambling Commission

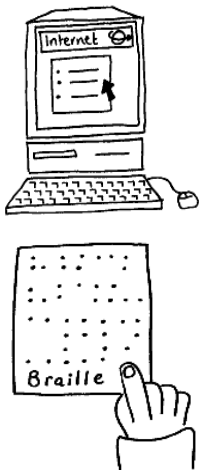
The Gambling Commission makes sure that the people who have licenses for betting and gambling protect children and vulnerable people.



The Gambling Commission has a Single Equalities Scheme which says what they will do about disability, race and gender.



It plans to train all of its staff in diversity and disability awareness.



The Commission also involves disabled people when they plan their work.

It makes sure that everyone can access its services by:

- putting accessibility software on their website, and making information available in Braille, larger text and other languages.
- Making the licensing process simpler.
- Run workshops to help disabled people access their services.

National Lottery Commission

The NLC does not really come into contact with the public.

They do try to make sure that disabled people can access the National Lottery if they want to – for example, after a blind couple complained, Camelot made a new a telephone subscription service for people who wanted to buy tickets but couldn't get to a shop or use the website.



When they wrote the Disability Equality Scheme they asked different disabled people what they thought needed to change and put it in their action plan.



The NLC does a staff health survey every year to make sure anyone who works for them can get the support they need to help with their disability. All of their staff have disability awareness training.



The NLC has the Two Ticks - Positive About Disabled People award.

NEXT STEPS



The Secretary of State will make changes to the paperwork that people who sell alcohol have to fill in when they make changes – for example if they out in a ramp.

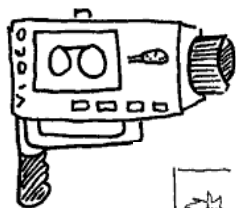
DCMS s going to put lots if its forms on the website so that people can apply for licenses online.

CHAPTER SEVEN: CREATIVE INDUSTRIES



The Department for Culture, Media and Sport supports the creative industries do well and be the best in the world.

The Creative Industries are:



- Advertising
- Art and Antiques market
- Architecture
- Crafts (Crafts Council, a RFO of the Arts Council)
- Design (Design Council, sponsored by DIUS)
- Designer Fashion
- Film (UK Film Council)
- Interactive leisure software
- Music (Arts Council England)
- Performing arts (Arts Council England)
- Publishing
- Software and computer services
- TV and Radio (Public Broadcasters)
-

Our work includes:



- **Creative Economy Programme**

This is a project which aims to make the UK the best at creative things in the world.

It helps make new jobs in the creative industries and helps businesses work outside of the UK.



- **Education and skills**

There are lots of Government initiatives and funding schemes that support people to develop their creative skills.



- **Access to Business Support & Funding**

The Government gives advice and funding to creative organisations so that they can be the best they can.

GETTING INVOLVED IN THE CREATIVE INDUSTRIES



The creative industries are businesses which sell or make cultural things or support other organisations to sell or make cultural things.

There are lots of different jobs in the creative industries such as being a designer, a TV presenter, making films, writing books and advertising.



There are other jobs in these businesses like administration, office work, technical jobs (like cameraman or editor) and managers.

THE PROJECTS WE SUPPORT



The DCMS Creative Economy Programme has to make sure the Government's ideas for the Creative Industries happen.

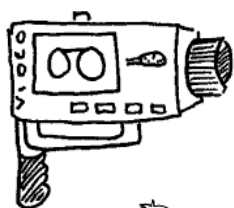
One of these things is to make sure that people try and include everyone in the creative work they do.

NEXT STEPS



The Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) will carry on helping the organisations we support to make their services better for everyone – including disabled people.

CHAPTER EIGHT: MEDIA



Film

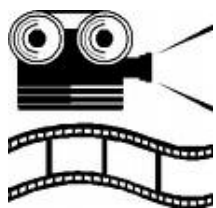
The Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) is in charge of making plans and rules for the film industry in the UK.



It manages an organisation called the UK Film Council to do this work.

DCMS wants there to be more diverse and disabled people involved in making films – as actors and as film-makers and as camera people and helpers.

GETTING INVOLVED IN MEDIA



Most people get involved in film by watching films at the cinema, on television or on DVD.

Less disabled people pay to watch films at the cinema than non-disabled people so it is important that we help disabled people take part in film.

THE ORGANISATION WE SUPPORT - our sponsored body

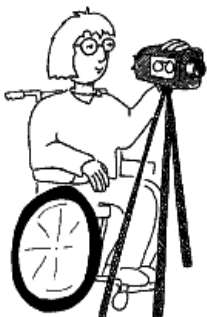
UK FILM COUNCIL

The UK Film Council

The UK Film Council is the organisation in charge of supporting the film industry and film culture in the UK.

It tries to make sure that disabled people can:

- take part in film and go to the cinema
- get money to make films
- get jobs working in the film industry
- get training in how to work in the film industry

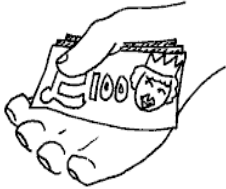




The Film Council also gives money to the British Film Institute and the National Film and Television School.

The Film Council's wants to:

- make sure that the film industry in the UK can carry on making films in the future
- make film more accessible to everyone so they can learn about it and enjoy it.



The Film Council also looks after other organisations which give money to film makers and train people about film and media:

- The British Film Institute (bfi)
- The Regional Screen Agencies
- First Light
- The MEDIA Desk
- National Film and Television School

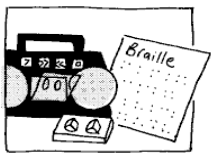
PROGRESS – What our partners are doing to make what they do better for disabled people

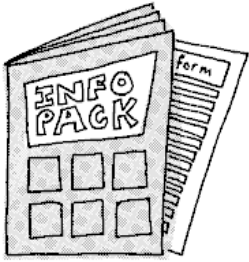


Participation and Access to Cinema

The UK Film Council has been involved in these projects which try to get more disabled people involved in film:

- Digital projectors have been given to the Digital Screen Network so that they can show subtitled films for deaf and hard of hearing viewers.
- All of the films that are made using money from Production Fund at the UK Film Council must be made in accessible formats including audio description and subtitles.
- We gave money for the website, **www.yourlocalcinema.com**, which tells people which cinemas are showing accessible films.
- We give money to film festivals like the Disability Film Festival, the Oskar Bright festival (for learning disabled filmmakers, run by learning disabled filmmakers) and Deaffest (run by and for deaf filmmakers).

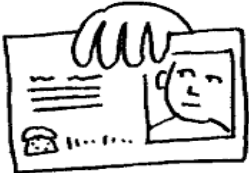




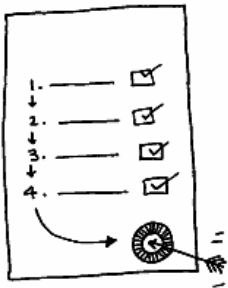
BEST PRACTICE IN CINEMAS

The Cinema Exhibitors Association (CEA) has written 'Best Practice Guidelines for the Provision of Services to Disabled Customers and the Employment of Disabled People'.

This tells cinemas how they can and should make sure disabled people can take part.



The CEA Card is a national scheme which lets disabled people take a supporter to the cinema with them for free. You can use it in most UK cinemas.



Participation and Access to funding

The UK Film Council has got targets for numbers of disabled people who apply for and get Lottery money for making films.

First Light Movies gives some of its money to children and young people so they can make their first films.

The UK Film Council is working with 104 Films on its Digital Shorts funding scheme to make some short films with disabled film makers.



Access to Employment

In a survey, 3% of people who work in film-making in the UK said they had a disability.

In a survey, 5% of people who work in audio visual (sound and pictures) jobs said they had a disability.

Participation and access to training

The UK Film Council's know it needs to carry on helping disabled people to get involved in film.



- 9% of people who asked for careers advice and guidance from the UK Film Council/Skillset skills service said they had a disability
- 5% of all of the people who got a bursary (money) from Screen Academy said they had a disability



- 14% of people who started the New Entrants training said they had a disability
- 3% of the people who got money from Screen Bursaries for training from Skillset said they had a disability
- 1% of the people who did a Continuing Professional Development (CPD) training course said they had a disability



The UK Film Council has also made and sent out 10,000 copies of a DVD they made showing disabled people who work in the film industry.



CASE STUDY: EQUALITIES CHARTER FOR FILM

The Equalities Charter for Film is a promise to the public made by the Leadership on Diversity Forum.

The promise says:



- find out what stops different people getting involved in the film industry.
- Encourage people from all communities to get involved and enjoy film culture.
- Welcome employees from all communities and make sure we have lots of different sorts of people working for us
- Encourage skilled and talented people from all communities to learn and do better at their jobs.
- Make sure all of our staff have equality training and treat everyone equally
- Celebrate and promote on-screen diversity.



NEXT STEPS



The Cinema Exhibitors Association (CEA) Disability Working Group will carry on thinking of ways they can get more disabled people involved in film and media.

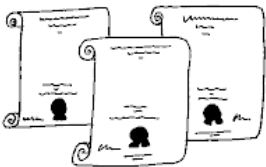
CHAPTER NINE: BROADCASTING



The broadcasting industry and DCMS

The Department for Culture, Media and Sport wants to make sure that what is on the television is good quality and gives people a choice.

The DCMS looks after the BBC, Channel 4 and Sianel Pedwar Cymru (S4C) and helps to run Ofcom.



Communications Act (2003)

Ofcom was set up by a law - The Office of Communications Act (2002).

Ofcom makes sure that the TV and radio obey the rules set by the Government and that disabled people have the same chance to enjoy TV and radio as everyone else.



Digital Switchover

When digital television switchover happens it will let people have more choice about what they watch.

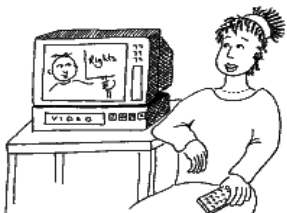
It will mean that more people can watch TV with subtitles and audio description which they can't do with the old TV system.



TV licensing

Under the television licensing regulations, blind people can get a 50% discount off the cost of a television licence.

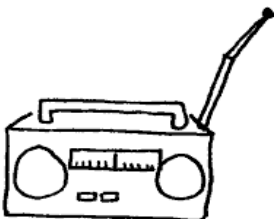
GETTING INVOLVED IN BROADCASTING



Nearly everyone in the UK watches television or listens to the radio.

Our Taking Part survey told us that only 1 out of every 100 people does not have a television.

The Taking Part survey tells us that only 3 out of every one hundred people do not have a radio.

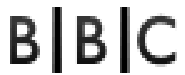




It also tells us that on average, disabled people watch 4 or more hours of television per day.

23 million people have a Television Licence.

THE ORGANISATIONS WE SUPPORT – our sponsored bodies



The BBC

The BBC is made up of the BBC Trust and the BBC Executive Board.

The BBC Trust is in charge of planning what the BBC will do.

The BBC Executive Board runs the BBC offices.



Channel 4

Channel 4 is a private company, set up by the Broadcasting Act 1981. It has to follow the rules of the Communications Act.



S4C – the Welsh National television channel

S4C shows programmes in Welsh. It was set up under the 1980 and 1981 broadcasting Acts and it gets money from the Government.



Ofcom

Ofcom's disability duties and its initiatives are in the report by the Secretary of State about the Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform.



Digital Switchover.

Digital switchover is a big project for DCMS.

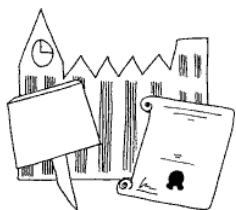
The full switchover will be finished by 2012.

PROGRESS – What our partner are doing to make what they do better for disabled people



Broadcasting and Creative Industries Disability Network

The Broadcasting and Creative Industries Disability Network was set up to help television companies give jobs to more disabled people and make sure disabled people are properly represented.



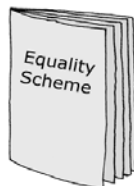
The BBC

The BBC is run separately from the Government. The BBC has to follow rules but the Government can't tell it what to show or include in its programmes.



The DCMS does not set targets for the BBC about disability but the BBC has to make sure it treats its disabled staff and people who apply to work for the BBC equally.

The BBC have written *Equal opportunity arrangements for BBC staff*.



The BBC has a Disability Equality Scheme which says how the BBC will work to make sure disabled people are treated equally.



It has a new training plan to increase the number of people from different backgrounds who work at different levels at the BBC. It also has a work placement scheme for disabled people.

The BBC also has these special disability projects:

- *Ouch!* Website – this talks about the lives and experiences of disabled people.
- All of the BBC's programmes on BBC One, BBC Two, BBC Three, BBC Four, CBeebies, CBBC and BBC News have subtitles.
- Programmes like *See Hear*, *In Touch* and *Does he Take Sugar?*





Channel 4

Every year, Channel 4 spends more than £200,000 helping disabled people to work in TV.



This includes the one-year Diversity Production Training Scheme which has six places for disabled people to work at different TV jobs and go to monthly training sessions at Channel 4.

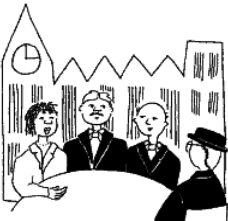
Five out of six of the disabled people who did the course in 2007-2008 have got new jobs.



S4C

S4C has to make sure that they treat people who work for them, or want to work for them, the same.

They have a Disability Discrimination Action Plan, which says what they will do to make sure everyone can access S4C.



The Digital Television Help Scheme

The Government understands that when the digital switchover happens, not everyone will understand it.



So the Government set up the Switchover Help Scheme, to help to some people who are 75 years old or over, or who are severely disabled, or are registered blind or partially-sighted or are normally resident in a care home.



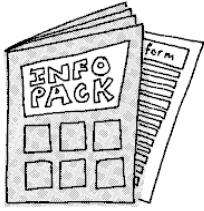
The Scheme offers support including equipment, help with installation if needed and aftercare.

It will cost £40 but some people will be able to get it for free.



Digital Outreach Programme

Digital UK has set up a digital outreach programme that will offer help to those people who can't use the Help Scheme but who still need help.



The programme will give out information and advice to people including individuals with sensory, mobility and/or dexterity impairments, learning difficulties, those who experience mental health problems and those who are socially isolated.

NEXT STEPS



Because the TV companies are independent from the Government, it is up to them to decide how they include disabled people.

We will carry on checking that disabled people understand about digital television and make sure they can use the Help Scheme and the equipment provided.