

# **UK Initial Report**

## **On the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

Annex D: United Nations Convention Indicators

Annex E: Evidence of International Co-operation



## **UK Initial Report: Annex D and E**

### On the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The United Nations provided guidance on what the report should include and how long it should be. This report appears longer than the UN guidance recommends because we have produced it in a more accessible format including larger font size. The report the UK sent to the UN was produced to meet the UN's format and length guidance.

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On the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

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# **Annex D**

# **United Nations**

# **Convention Indicators**

## **Background and general notes**

Annex D presents indicators related to disability, in accordance with Article 31 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Information was provided by UK Government Departments with responsibilities under the Convention.

For consistency, and to provide a baseline for future reporting, data for 2009 are presented where available. In cases where 2009 data is unavailable, the most recent alternative has been provided.

Indicators are reported at the UK level or through the provision of data either from both Great Britain and Northern Ireland or from constituent countries.

Indicators are organised by convention article. In some cases where indicators are relevant to a number of areas they appear under more than one article. Indicators have not been supplied for all of the Convention articles due to lack of available data.

The data source and contributing department is referenced underneath each indicator.

Statistical significance testing results are not supplied, therefore differences in figures, such as between disabled and non-disabled people, may be due to differences in the sample rather than the population.

# Article 5

## Equality and non-discrimination

### Indicator 05-01

#### Experience of discrimination (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who were treated unfairly in the past 12 months, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
19 per cent	9 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** Life Opportunities Survey Interim Results, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 05-02

### Experience of discrimination at work (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals being treated unfairly compared to others in the workplace, within the last two years, by disability status.

**Data**

Disabled	Non-disabled
19 per cent	13 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** Fair Treatment at Work Survey, 2008.

**Note:** Unfair treatment refers to a respondent being treated unfairly compared to others in the workplace. It also includes experience of unfair treatment with a previous employer in the last two years.

**Information supplied by:** Business, Innovation and Skills.

## Indicator 05-03

### Experience of work based discrimination (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of disabled individuals who because of a disability have been refused employment, refused a promotion, refused access to training programmes, or had their employment terminated.

#### Data

Work-based discrimination	Disabled individuals
Refused employment	3 per cent
Refused a promotion	1 per cent
Refused access to a training programme	1 per cent
Had employment terminated	6 per cent
None of these	91 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Northern Ireland Survey of Activity Limitation and Disability, 2006/07.

**Information supplied by:** Office for the First Minister and Deputy First Minister, Northern Ireland.



## Indicator 05-04

### Experience of harassment or bullying at work (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals experiencing harassment or bullying at work within the last two years, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
14 per cent	6 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** Fair Treatment at Work Survey, 2008.

**Note:** Figures include those who have experienced harassment or bullying with a previous employer in the last two years.

**Information supplied by:** Business, Innovation and Skills.

## Indicator 05-05

### Experience of discrimination by an employer or work colleague due to a health condition, impairment or disability (Great Britain)

**Description:** Of those individuals who experienced discrimination in relation to a health condition or disability, the percentage who said that they were unfairly treated by an employer or work colleague.

#### Data

Individuals	
Experienced discrimination due to a health condition, impairment or disability	4 per cent
People identified as responsible for discrimination	
Employer	26 per cent
Work colleagues	12 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Great Britain reporting discrimination due to a health condition, illness, impairment or disability.

**Source:** Life Opportunities Survey Interim Results, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 05-06

### Perception of public acceptance of disability discrimination at home, work and in social situations (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who think most people would feel fairly or very comfortable if someone said negative things about disabled people in the local shops, with close friends, in front of work colleagues or in front of their boss.

#### Data

Social situation	Individuals
In local shops	21 per cent
With close friends	22 per cent
With work colleagues	19 per cent
In front of boss	16 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 18 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** British Social Attitudes Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 05-07

### **Perception of public acceptance of disability discrimination at home, work and in social situations (Northern Ireland)**

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who think most people would feel fairly or very comfortable if someone said negative things about disabled people in the local shops, with close friends, in front of work colleagues or in front of their boss.

#### **Data**

<b>Social situation</b>	<b>Individuals</b>
In local shops	13 per cent
With close friends	13 per cent
With work colleagues	10 per cent
In front of boss	10 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for the First Minister and Deputy First Minister, Northern Ireland.

# Article 8

## Awareness-raising

### Indicator 08-01

#### Level of awareness of the Disability Discrimination Act amongst the general population (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals aware of the Disability Discrimination Act without being prompted of its aims and coverage.

#### Data

##### Individuals

72 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** ONS Opinions Survey, 2009.

**Note:** The Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995 aimed to protect disabled people and prevent disability discrimination. From 1 October 2010, the Equality Act (EA) replaced the DDA.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 08-02

### **Level of awareness of the Disability Discrimination Act amongst the general population (Northern Ireland)**

**Description:** Percentage of individuals that had heard of the Disability Discrimination Act 2005 or the Disability Discrimination (NI) Order 2006.

#### **Data**

##### **Individuals**

69 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Equality Awareness Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for the First Minister and Deputy First Minister, Northern Ireland.

## Indicator 08-03

### Public attitudes towards equal rights for disabled people (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who think attempts to give equal rights to disabled people have gone too far or not gone far enough.

#### Data

Equal rights for disabled people	Individuals
Gone too far	4 per cent
About right	42 per cent
Not gone far enough	47 per cent
Can not choose	8 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 18 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** British Social Attitudes Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 08-04

### Public attitudes towards moves to create disability equality (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who think attempts to give equal rights to disabled people have gone too far or not gone far enough, by disability status.

#### Data

Situation	Individuals
Gone too far	5 per cent
About right	40 per cent
Not gone far enough	46 per cent
Can't choose	9 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for the First Minister and Deputy First Minister, Northern Ireland.



## Indicator 08-05

### Level of importance the public attach to disabled people's human rights (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who say it is very, fairly or not important that the human rights of disabled people are protected by the government in the same way as other people.

#### Data

Level of importance	Individuals
Very important	56 per cent
Fairly important	37 per cent
Not very/ not at all important	2 per cent
Can't choose	4 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 18 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** British Social Attitudes Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 08-06

### Public comfort with disabled people: as their boss (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who said they would be very comfortable if they had a boss with: a physical disability, sensory impairment, learning disability, mental health condition.

#### Data

Impairment type	Individuals
Physical disability	54 per cent
Sensory impairment	49 per cent
Learning disability	18 per cent
Mental health condition	13 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 18 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** British Social Attitudes Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 08-07

### Public comfort with disabled people: as their boss (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who said they would be very comfortable if they had a boss with: a physical disability, sensory impairment, learning disability, mental health condition.

#### Data

Situation	Individuals
Physical disability	67 per cent
Sensory impairment	62 per cent
Learning disability	38 per cent
Mental health condition	31 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for the First Minister and Deputy First Minister, Northern Ireland.

## Indicator 08-08

### Public comfort with disabled people: disabled children at school with their children (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who said they would be very comfortable for their child (or the child of a close family member or friend) to share a class with a child with: a physical impairment, sensory impairment, learning disability, mental health condition.

#### Data

Impairment type	Individuals
Physical disability	69 per cent
Sensory impairment	68 per cent
Learning disability	41 per cent
Mental health condition	26 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 18 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** British Social Attitudes Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 08-09

### Public comfort with disabled people: in their club or team (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who said they would be very comfortable attending a quiz team, community group or swimming club with a person with: a physical disability, sensory impairment, learning disability, mental health condition.

#### Data

Impairment type	Individuals
Physical disability	69 per cent
Sensory impairment	71 per cent
Learning disability	51 per cent
Mental health condition	42 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 18 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** British Social Attitudes Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 08-10

### Public comfort with disabled people: as their Member of Parliament (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who said they would be very comfortable if they had an MP with: a physical disability, sensory impairment, learning disability, mental health condition.

#### Data

Impairment type	Individuals
Physical disability	60 per cent
Sensory impairment	58 per cent
Learning disability	13 per cent
Mental health condition	11 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 18 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** British Social Attitudes Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 08-11

### Public comfort with disabled people: marrying and having a family (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who said they would be very comfortable for a close relative to marry and have a family with a person with: a physical impairment, sensory impairment, learning disability, mental health condition.

#### Data

Impairment type	Individuals
Physical disability	55 per cent
Sensory impairment	59 per cent
Learning disability	29 per cent
Mental health condition	20 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 18 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** British Social Attitudes Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 08-12

### Public comfort with disabled people: marrying and having a family (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who said they would be very comfortable if a close friend or relative married a person with: a physical disability, sensory impairment, learning disability, mental health condition

#### Data

Situation	Individuals
Physical disability	63 per cent
Sensory impairment	66 per cent
Learning disability	32 per cent
Mental health condition	39 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for the First Minister and Deputy First Minister, Northern Ireland.



## Indicator 08-13

### Public comfort with disabled people: as their neighbour (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who said they would be very comfortable if a person moved in next door with: a physical disability, sensory impairment, learning disability, mental health condition.

#### Data

Impairment type	Individuals
Physical disability	76 per cent
Sensory impairment	76 per cent
Learning disability	49 per cent
Mental health condition	27 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 18 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** British Social Attitudes Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 08-14

### **Perception of public acceptance of disability discrimination at home, work and in social situations (Great Britain)**

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who think most people would feel fairly or very comfortable if someone said negative things about disabled people in the local shops, with close friends, in front of work colleagues or in front of their boss.

#### **Data**

<b>Social situation</b>	<b>Individuals</b>
In local shops	21 per cent
With close friends	22 per cent
With work colleagues	19 per cent
In front of boss	16 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 18 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** British Social Attitudes Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 08-15

### **Perception of public acceptance of disability discrimination at home, work and in social situations (Northern Ireland)**

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who think most people would feel fairly or very comfortable if someone said negative things about disabled people: in their local shops, with close friends, in front of their work colleagues or in front of their boss.

#### **Data**

<b>Situation</b>	<b>Individuals</b>
In the local shops	13 per cent
With close friends	13 per cent
In front of their work colleagues	10 per cent
In front of their boss	10 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for the First Minister and Deputy First Minister, Northern Ireland.

## Indicator 08-16

### Public attitudes towards disabled people (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who think of disabled people some or most of the time as: getting in the way, with discomfort and awkwardness, needing to be cared for, as the same as everyone else or not being productive as non-disabled people.

#### Data

Situation	Individuals
Getting in the way	7 per cent
Discomfort and awkwardness	17 per cent
Needing to be cared for	76 per cent
Same as everyone else	85 per cent
Less productive	38 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 18 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** British Social Attitudes Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 08-17

### Public attitudes towards disabled people (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who think of disabled people some or most of the time as: getting in the way, with discomfort and awkwardness, needing to be cared for, as the same as everyone else or not being productive as non-disabled people.

#### Data

Situation	Individuals
Getting in the way	8 per cent
Discomfort and awkwardness	14 per cent
Needing to be cared for	77 per cent
Same as everyone else	90 per cent
Less productive	44 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for the First Minister and Deputy First Minister, Northern Ireland.

## Article 9 Accessibility

### Indicator 09-01

#### Experience of difficulty getting into or out of own home (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals with impairments who have at least one barrier to getting into or out of their own home.

##### Data

###### Individuals with impairments

7 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals with impairments aged 16 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** Life Opportunities Survey Interim Results, 2009/10.

**Note:** Data are presented by impairment status. Impairments are long-term characteristics of an individual that affect their functioning and/or appearance.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 09-02

### Experience of difficulty getting around the home (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals with impairments who have at least one barrier to accessing rooms within their own home.

#### Data

##### Individuals with impairments

8 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals with impairments aged 16 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** Life Opportunities Survey Interim Results, 2009/10.

**Note:** Data are presented by impairment status. Impairments are long-term characteristics of an individual that affect their functioning and/or appearance.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 09-03

### Experience of difficulty accessing buildings (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals having at least some difficulty going into, moving about or using facilities in the buildings they need to, by impairment status.

#### Data

Individuals with impairments	Individuals without impairments
29 per cent	7 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** Life Opportunities Survey Interim Results, 2009/10.

**Note:** Data are presented by impairment status. Impairments are long-term characteristics of an individual that affect their functioning and/or appearance.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.



## Indicator 09-04

### Accessibility of local authority buildings (Wales)

**Description:** Percentage of local authority buildings open to the public which are suitable for, and accessible to, disabled people.

#### Data

##### Local authority buildings

27 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Local authority buildings in Wales which are open to the public.

**Source:** Data Unit, Wales, 2004/05.

**Information supplied by:** Welsh Government.

## Indicator 09-05

### Experience of difficulty accessing public services (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals experiencing difficulties accessing public services, by impairment status.

#### Data

Individuals with impairments	Individuals without impairments
36 per cent	22 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** Life Opportunities Survey Interim Results, 2009/10.

**Note:** Data are presented by impairment status. Impairments are long-term characteristics of an individual that affect their functioning and/or appearance.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 09-06

### Experience of difficulty accessing transport (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who did not use at least one mode of transport at all or as much as they would like because of experiencing at least one barrier, by impairment status.

#### Data

Individuals with impairments	Individuals without impairments
74 per cent	58 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** Life Opportunities Survey Interim Results, 2009/10.

**Note:** Data are presented by impairment status. Impairments are long-term characteristics of an individual that affect their functioning and/or appearance.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 09-07

### Experience of difficulties in using transport, related to a health problem or disability (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of disabled individuals who because of a health problem or disability have had difficulties in using transport in the last 12 months.

#### Data

##### Disabled individuals

23 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Disabled individuals aged 16 and over in private households in Great Britain.

**Source:** ONS Opinions Survey, 2009.

**Note:** Difficulties include getting to and from transport hubs, getting on or off vehicles, changing modes of transports, travelling by minicab or taxi, booking tickets, ensuring assistance is available, difficulties in crossing roads, using pavements, using pedestrian areas or any other difficulties when travelling.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 09-08

### Accessibility of full size buses (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of full size buses which meet Public Sector Vehicle Accessibility Requirements (PSVAR) or that do not meet PSVAR but which have low floor designs suitable for wheelchair access.

#### Data

##### Buses

89 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Buses in Great Britain.

**Source:** Department for Transport's annual sample survey of PSV bus operators, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Department for Transport.

## Indicator 09-09

### Accessibility of full size buses (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of full size buses which meet Public Sector Vehicle Accessibility Requirements (PSVAR) or that do not meet PSVAR but which have low floor designs suitable for wheelchair access.

#### Data

##### Buses

72 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Buses in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Translink, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister, Northern Ireland.

## Indicator 09-10

### Accessibility of information and communications (Great Britain)

**Description:** Of those individuals who experienced a barrier to at least one life area, the percentage who had difficulty with the accessibility of information or communications, by impairment status.

#### Data

Individuals with impairments	Individuals without impairments
27 per cent	18 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Great Britain who experienced a barrier to at least one life area.

**Source:** Life Opportunities Survey Interim Results, 2009/10.

**Note:** Data are presented by impairment status. Impairments are long-term characteristics of an individual that affect their functioning and/or appearance.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 09-11

### Accessibility of broadcaster services (United Kingdom)

**Description:** Percentage of broadcaster services with obligations to provide access services provision.

#### Data

##### Broadcaster services

90 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Television services in the United Kingdom.

**Source:** Television Access Service Report, 2009.

**Note:** There were eighty channels in the UK with obligations to provide some level of access services provision in 2009. These channels accounted for 90 per cent of UK viewing. Access services include subtitling, signing and audio description.

**Information supplied by:** Ofcom.



## Indicator 09-12

### Accessibility of public transport rail vehicles (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of rail vehicles in public transport that meet the requirements of Rail Vehicle Accessibility Regulations (RVAR).

#### Data

##### Rail vehicles

31 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Rail vehicles in public transport service in Great Britain in January 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Department for Transport.

## Indicator 09-13

### Difficulties in accessing goods and services (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of disabled individuals having difficulties, related to an impairment or disability, in accessing goods and services.

#### Data

##### Disabled individuals

34 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in private households in Great Britain.

**Source:** ONS Opinions Survey, 2009.

**Note:** The above figure covers disabled respondents who say they have had problems in the last 12 months related to their health problem or disability in accessing any leisure, commercial or public good or service.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

# Article 13

## Access to justice

### Indicator 13-01

#### Public confidence in the fairness of the criminal justice system (England and Wales)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals confident that the criminal justice system is fair, by age and disability status.

##### Data

Age	Disabled	Non-disabled
16 to 34	49 per cent	65 per cent
35 to 54	49 per cent	58 per cent
55 to 64	49 per cent	55 per cent
65 and over	57 per cent	61 per cent
All Ages	53 per cent	61 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in England and Wales.

**Source:** British Crime Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Ministry of Justice.

## Indicator 13-02

### Public confidence in the effectiveness of the criminal justice system (England and Wales)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals confident that the criminal justice system is effective, by age and disability status.

#### Data

Age	Disabled	Non-disabled
16 to 34	39 per cent	50 per cent
35 to 54	33 per cent	38 per cent
55 to 64	30 per cent	34 per cent
65 and over	37 per cent	39 per cent
All Ages	35 per cent	42 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in England and Wales.

**Source:** British Crime Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Ministry of Justice.

## Indicator 13-03

### Effectiveness of the criminal justice system (Scotland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who feel the Criminal Justice System is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice, by disability status.

**Data**

Disabled	Non-disabled
48 per cent	54 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in Scotland.

**Source:** Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

## Indicator 13-04

### Public confidence in the fairness and effectiveness of the criminal justice system (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who think that the criminal justice system is fair and effective, by disability status.

#### Data

Confidence that the criminal justice system is:	Disabled	Non-disabled
Fair	53 per cent	58 per cent
Effective	32 per cent	39 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Northern Ireland Crime Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for the First Minister and Deputy First Minister, Northern Ireland.

## Indicator 13-05

### Public confidence in the local police (England and Wales)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who say that the police in their local area do a good or excellent job, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
54 per cent	57 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in England and Wales.

**Source:** British Crime Survey, 2009/10.

**Note:** Disabled people are defined as respondents who report a disability or limiting long-term illness; non-disabled people are those who do not report a disability or long-term illness, as well as those who report a non-limiting disability or long-term illness.

**Information supplied by:** Home Office.

## Indicator 13-06

### Public confidence in the police (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who think the police do a very or fairly good job in Northern Ireland as a whole, by disability status.

**Data**

Disabled	Non-disabled
67 per cent	68 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Northern Ireland Crime Survey, 2008/09.

**Information supplied by:** Office for the First Minister and Deputy First Minister.



## Indicator 13-07

### Experience of difficulty accessing justice services (Great Britain)

**Description:** Of those people who have used justice services in the last 12 months, the percentage who experienced at least one barrier accessing them, by impairment status.

**Data**

Individuals with impairments	Individuals without impairments
23 per cent	16 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Great Britain who have used justice services in the past 12 months.

**Source:** Life Opportunities Survey Interim Results, 2009/10.

**Note:** Data are presented by impairment status. Impairments are long-term characteristics of an individual that affect their functioning and/or appearance.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 13-08

### Prosecutions and convictions for hate crime (England and Wales)

**Description:** The number of hate crimes prosecuted and percentage resulting in convictions.

#### Data

Number of prosecutions for hate crime	Percentage which resulted in a conviction
13,921	82 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Defendants prosecuted for hate crime in 2009/10 in England and Wales.

**Source:** Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) administrative data, 2009/10.

**Note:** This data are drawn from the CPS's administrative IT system, and is used for internal performance management. Therefore, this data should not be considered as official Government statistics. As in common with any large scale recording system, inaccuracies can occur as a result of errors in the data entry and processing. The figures are provisional and subject to change as more information is recorded by the CPS.

Hate crime includes racist and religious crime, homophobic and transphobic crime and disability hate crime.

Convictions comprise guilty pleas, convictions after trial and cases proved in the absence of the defendant

**Information supplied by:** Crown Prosecution Service.

## Indicator 13-09

### Prosecutions and convictions for disability hate crime (England and Wales)

**Description:** The number of disability hate crimes prosecuted and percentage resulting in convictions.

#### Data

Number of prosecutions for disability hate crime	Percentage which resulted in a conviction
638	76 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Defendants prosecuted for disability hate crime in 2009/10 in England and Wales.

**Source:** Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) administrative data, 2009/10.

**Note:** This data are drawn from the CPS's administrative IT system, and is used for internal performance management. Therefore, this data should not be considered as official Government statistics. As in common with any large scale recording system, inaccuracies can occur as a result of errors in the data entry and processing. The figures are provisional and subject to change as more information is recorded by the CPS.

Disability hate crime is defined as any incident which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards a person because of their disability or perceived disability.

Convictions comprise guilty pleas, convictions after trial and cases proved in the absence of the defendant.

**Information supplied by:** Crown Prosecution Service.

# Articles 14, 15 and 16

## Liberty and security of person, freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse

### Indicator 14-01

#### Risk of being a victim of crime (England and Wales)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who have been a victim of British Crime Survey reported crime in the previous 12 months, by age and disability status.

##### Data

Age Group	Disabled	Non-disabled
16 to 34	38 per cent	30 per cent
35 to 54	29 per cent	22 per cent
55 to 64	20 per cent	15 per cent
65 and over	10 per cent	9 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in England and Wales.

**Source:** British Crime Survey, 2009/10.

**Note:** The British Crime Survey (BCS) does not aim to provide an absolute count of crime in England and Wales, but to produce estimates of crimes experienced by individuals aged 16 and over resident in households. For the crime types and population groups it covers, the BCS provides a more reliable measure of trends in crime than police recorded crime as it has a consistent methodology and is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police, recording practice or police activity.

**Information supplied by:** Home Office.

## Indicator 14-02

### Risk of being a victim of violent crime (Scotland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who report that they were the victim of a violent crime in the past 12 months, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
4 per cent	4 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in Scotland.

**Source:** Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

## Indicator 14-03

### Risk of being a victim of violent crime (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals thinking it is likely they will be a victim of violent crime in the next year, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
13 per cent	11 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Northern Ireland Crime Survey, 2008/09.

**Information supplied by:** Office for the First Minister and Deputy First Minister.

## Indicator 14-04

### Risk of being a victim of sexual assault (England and Wales)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who have been a victim of sexual assault in the previous 12 months, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
2 per cent	1 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 to 59 in England and Wales.

**Source:** British Crime Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Home Office.

## Indicator 14-05

### **Risk of being a victim of serious sexual assault (Scotland)**

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who have ever been a victim of serious sexual assault, by disability status.

#### **Data**

Disabled	Non-disabled
4 per cent	2 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in Scotland.

**Source:** Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.



# Indicator 14-06

## Perception of anti-social behaviour in local area (England and Wales)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who perceive a high level of anti-social behaviour in their local area, by disability status.

**Data**

Disabled	Non-disabled
16 per cent	14 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in England and Wales.

**Source:** British Crime Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Home Office.

## Indicator 14-07

### Perception of anti-social behaviour in local area (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals saying anti-social behaviour is a very or fairly big problem, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
18 per cent	14 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Northern Ireland Crime Survey, 2008/09.

**Information supplied by:** Office for the First Minister and Deputy First Minister.

## Indicator 14-08

### Perception of anti-social behaviour as a problem (Scotland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who perceive anti-social behaviour to be a ‘big problem’ or a ‘bit of a problem’, by disability status.

**Data**

Disabled	Non-disabled
91 per cent	92 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in Scotland.

**Source:** Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

## Indicator 14-09

### Perception of crime rate in local area since two years ago (Scotland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who perceive that the local crime rate has either decreased or stayed the same in the preceding two years, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
65 per cent	73 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in Scotland.

**Source:** Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

## Indicator 14-10

### Percentage of individuals who feel safe walking alone in local area after dark (Scotland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who report feeling ‘fairly safe’ or ‘very safe’ when walking alone in their local area after dark, by disability status.

**Data**

Disabled	Non-disabled
54 per cent	72 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in Scotland.

**Source:** Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

# Article 17

## Protecting the integrity of the person

### Indicator 17-01

#### Patient treatment with dignity and respect (England)

**Description:** NHS Trust patients' average dignity and respect score, by disability status.

##### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
85	90

**Data Coverage:** NHS Trust Patients in England. Services/settings covered include: inpatients, outpatients, emergency care, maternity care, mental health services, primary care services and ambulance services.

**Source:** Care Quality Commission National Patient Survey Programme, 2010, re-analysed by Department of Health.

**Note:** NHS Trust patients were asked if they had been treated with dignity and respect. Responses were given a score - 100 for 'yes all the time', 50 for 'some of the time' and zero for 'no'. Results are then averaged to give a mean national score.

**Information supplied by:** Department of Health.

# Article 19

## Living independently and being included in the community

### Indicator 19-01

#### Disabled people's perceptions of choice and control in their lives (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of disabled individuals who believe that they do not frequently have choice and control over their lives.

#### Data

##### Disabled individuals

22 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Disabled individuals aged 16 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** ONS Opinions Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 19-02

### People with long-term conditions supported to be independent and in control of their condition (England)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who had enough support from local services or organisations to help to manage their long-term health conditions.

#### Data

##### Individuals with long term conditions

81 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals with one or more long-term conditions in England.

**Source:** GP Patient Survey, 2009/10.

**Note:** Respondents with long term conditions were those who defined themselves as having one or more of the following conditions: deafness or severe hearing impairment, blindness or partially sighted, a long-standing physical condition, a learning disability, a mental health condition, a long-standing illness, such as cancer, HIV, diabetes, chronic heart disease or epilepsy.

**Information supplied by:** Department of Health.



## Indicator 19-03

### Whether people with impairments have a say over who provides them with support and assistance (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals with impairments who do not regularly have a say over the assistance they need.

#### Data

##### Individuals with impairments

19 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals with impairments aged 16 and over in Great Britain who required assistance completing everyday activities.

**Source:** Life Opportunities Survey Interim Results, 2009/10.

**Note:** Data are presented by impairment status. Impairments are long-term characteristics of an individual that affect their functioning and/or appearance.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 19-04

### Suitability of accommodation for disabled people requiring adaptations to their home (England)

**Description:** Of those households with a disabled member whose accommodation requires adaptations, the percentage whose accommodation is suitable for their needs.

#### Data

##### Households

80 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Households in England identified as having a disabled member and whose accommodation requires special adaptations.

**Source:** Survey of English Housing, 2007/08.

**Information supplied by:** Department of Communities and Local Government.

## Indicator 19-05

### Suitability of accommodation for disabled people requiring adaptations to their home (Scotland)

**Description:** Of those households with a disabled member whose accommodation requires adaptations, the percentage whose accommodation is suitable for their needs.

#### Data

##### Households

81 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Households in Scotland identified as having a disabled member whose home needs adaptations to make it easier for the disabled/ long term ill resident to go about daily activities.

**Source:** Scottish House Condition Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

## Indicator 19-06

### Satisfaction with the local area (England)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals either very or fairly satisfied with their area as a place to live, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
87 per cent	89 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in England.

**Source:** Taking Part Survey, 2008/09.

**Information supplied by:** Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

## Indicator 19-07

### Involvement with groups, clubs and organisations (England)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who have been involved in groups, clubs or organisations in the last 12 months, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
42 per cent	46 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in England.

**Source:** Taking Part Survey, 2008/09.

**Information supplied by:** Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

## Indicator 19-08

### Participation in the running of local health services (Wales)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who participate in making decisions about the running of local health services, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
1 per cent	2 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Wales.

**Source:** Living in Wales Survey, 2008.

**Information supplied by:** Welsh Government.

## Indicator 19-09

### **Wish for opportunity to participate in the running of local health services (Wales)**

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who would like the opportunity to participate in making decisions about the running of local health services, by disability status.

#### **Data**

Disabled	Non-disabled
16 per cent	17 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Wales.

**Source:** Living in Wales Survey, 2008.

**Information supplied by:** Welsh Government.

## Indicator 19-10

### Participation in the running of local authority services (Wales)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who participate in making decisions about the running of local authority services, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
2 per cent	3 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Wales.

**Source:** Living in Wales Survey, 2008.

**Information supplied by:** Welsh Government.



## Indicator 19-11

### **Wish for opportunity to participate in the running of local authority services (Wales)**

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who would like the opportunity to participate in making decisions about the running of local authority services, by disability status.

#### **Data**

Disabled	Non-disabled
16 per cent	18 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Wales.

**Source:** Living in Wales Survey, 2008.

**Information supplied by:** Welsh Government.

## Indicator 19-12

### Local Council consultation (Scotland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who feel local council is good at listening to local people's views before it takes decisions, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
26 per cent	22 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in Scotland.

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

## Indicator 19-13

### Local Council service design (Scotland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who feel local council designs its services around the needs of the people who use them, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
40 per cent	37 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in Scotland.

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

## Indicator 19-14

### Perception of influence in local area (Scotland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
19 per cent	23 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in Scotland.

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

## Indicator 19-15

### Wish for opportunity to be more involved in decisions affecting local area (Scotland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who feel they want to be more involved in decisions affecting their local area, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
30 per cent	38 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in Scotland.

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

## Indicator 19-16

### Help from friends or relatives in neighbourhood (Scotland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who feel they could rely on friends/relatives in their neighbourhood to help them, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
90 per cent	91 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in Scotland.

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

# Article 20

## Personal mobility

### Indicator 20-01

#### Experience of difficulties in using transport, related to a health problem or disability (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of disabled individuals who because of a health problem or disability have had difficulties in using transport in the last 12 months.

#### Data

##### Disabled individuals

23 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Disabled individuals aged 16 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** ONS Opinions Survey, 2009.

**Note:** Data are presented by impairment status. Impairments are long-term characteristics of an individual that affect their functioning and/or appearance.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 20-02

### Accessibility of full size buses (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of full size buses which meet Public Sector Vehicle Accessibility Requirements (PSVAR) or that do not meet PSVAR but which have low floor designs suitable for wheelchair access.

#### Data

##### Buses

89 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Buses in Great Britain.

**Source:** Department for Transport's annual sample survey of PSV bus operators, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Department for Transport.



## Indicator 20-03

### Accessibility of full size buses (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of full size buses which meet Public Sector Vehicle Accessibility Requirements (PSVAR) or that do not meet PSVAR but which have low floor designs suitable for wheelchair access.

#### Data

##### Buses

72 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Buses in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Translink, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister, Northern Ireland.

## Indicator 20-04

### Difficulties in using a bus (Scotland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals with a long term illness, health problem or disability who would normally find it difficult to manage using a bus on their own.

#### Data

##### Disabled individuals

19 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in Scotland who have any long-standing illness, health problem or disability that limits their daily activity or the kind of work they can do.

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

## **Indicator 20-05**

### **Difficulties in using a train (Scotland)**

**Description:** Percentage of individuals with a long term illness, health problem or disability who would normally find it difficult to manage using a train on their own.

#### **Data**

##### **Disabled individuals**

13 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in Scotland who have any long-standing illness, health problem or disability that limits their daily activity or the kind of work they can do.

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

## Indicator 20-06

### Difficulties in using a car (Scotland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals with a long term illness, health problem or disability who would normally find it difficult to manage using a car on their own.

#### Data

##### Disabled individuals

7 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in Scotland who have any long-standing illness, health problem or disability that limits their daily activity or the kind of work they can do.

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

# Article 21

## Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information

### Indicator 21-01

#### Access to the internet (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals in households with internet access, by age and disability status.

**Data**

Age	Disabled	Non-disabled
18 to 64	69 per cent	89 per cent
65 and over	33 per cent	49 per cent
All ages	55 per cent	82 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 18 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** British Social Attitudes Survey 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 21-02

### Access to the internet (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of households with internet access, by disability status of household members.

#### Data

Households containing at least one disabled adult	Households with no recorded disabled adults
48 per cent	64 per cent

**Data coverage:** Households in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Continuous Household Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Office for the First Minister and Deputy First Minister, Northern Ireland.

## Indicator 21-03

### Difficulties with accessing information and communications (Great Britain)

**Description:** Of those individuals who experienced a barrier to at least one life area, the percentage who had difficulty with the accessibility of information or communications, by impairment status.

**Data**

Individuals with impairments	Individuals without impairments
27 per cent	18 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Great Britain who reported a barrier to at least one life area.

**Source:** Life Opportunities Survey Interim Results, 2009/10.

**Note:** Data are presented by impairment status. Impairments are long-term characteristics of an individual that affect their functioning and/or appearance.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 21-04

### Accessibility of broadcaster services (United Kingdom)

**Description:** Percentage of broadcaster services with obligations to provide access services provision.

#### Data

##### Broadcaster services

90 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Television services in the United Kingdom.

**Source:** Television Access Service Report, 2009.

**Note:** There were eighty channels in the UK with obligations to provide some level of access services provision in 2009. These channels accounted for 90 per cent of UK viewing. Access services include subtitling, signing and audio description.

**Information supplied by:** Ofcom.



# Article 23

## Respect for home and the family

### Indicator 23-01

#### People who have a barrier to spending time with family (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who have experienced a barrier to visiting family, by impairment status.

##### Data

Individuals with impairments	Individuals without impairments
39 per cent	33 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** Life Opportunities Survey, 2009/10.

**Note:** Data are presented by impairment status. Impairments are long-term characteristics of an individual that affect their functioning and/or appearance.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 23-02

### Public comfort with disabled people: marrying and having a family (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who said they would be very comfortable for a close relative to marry and have a family with a person with: a physical impairment, sensory impairment, learning disability, mental health condition.

#### Data

Impairment type	Individuals
Physical disability	55 per cent
Sensory impairment	59 per cent
Learning disability	29 per cent
Mental health condition	20 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 18 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** British Social Attitudes Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 23-03

### Public comfort with disabled people: marrying and having a family (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who said they would be very comfortable if a close friend or relative married a person with: a physical disability, sensory impairment, learning disability, mental health condition

#### Data

Situation	Individuals
Physical disability	63 per cent
Sensory impairment	66 per cent
Learning disability	32 per cent
Mental health condition	39 per cent

**Data Coverage:** The data covers individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for the First Minister and Deputy First Minister, Northern Ireland.

# Article 24 Education

## Indicator 24-01

### Barriers to learning opportunities (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who reported that they did not have access to all of the learning opportunities that they currently wanted, by impairment status.

#### Data

Individuals with impairments	Individuals without impairments
17 per cent	9 per cent

**Data Coverage:** All employed individuals aged 16 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** Life Opportunities Survey Interim Results, 2009/10.

**Note:** Data are presented by impairment status. Impairments are long-term characteristics of an individual that affect their functioning and/or appearance.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 24-02

### Education – Key Stage 2 (England)

**Description:** Percentage of pupils achieving at least the expected level (Level 4) in Key Stage 2 tests, by Special Educational Needs (SEN) status.

#### Data

Subject	No SEN	SEN with statement	SEN without statement
English	93 per cent	17 per cent	48 per cent
Maths	91 per cent	20 per cent	53 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Maintained schools in England only, including academies and City Technology Colleges and excluding independent schools, independent special schools, pupil referral units and non-maintained special schools.

In 2010, around 26 per cent of the 15,518 maintained schools that were expected to administer the Key Stage 2 tests did not do so. The schools that did administer the test in 2010 are broadly representative of all schools at national level.

**Source:** National Pupil Database, 2009/10 (provisional).

**Note:** Data are supplied by Special Educational Needs (SEN) status, not disability status. The assessment of a child's special educational needs by their local authority determines whether the local authority issues a statement of the child's needs or not.

Expected level of achievement at Key Stage 2 is Level 4. Key Stage 2 is the legal term for the four years of schooling in England and Wales in maintained schools normally known as Year 3, Year 4, Year 5 and Year 6. Attainment in National Curriculum tests at the end of the Key Stage (Year 6) is the data presented here.

**Information supplied by:** Department for Education.

## Indicator 24-03

### Education – Key Stage 2 (Wales)

**Description:** Percentage of pupils achieving at least the expected level (Level 4) in teacher assessments, by Special Educational Needs (SEN) status.

**Data**

Subject	On SEN register	No SEN
English	42 per cent	95 per cent
Maths	49 per cent	94 per cent
Science	58 per cent	96 per cent

**Data Coverage:** All Key Stage 2 pupils aged 7 to 11 in Wales.

**Source:** Welsh Assembly Government, 2009.

**Note:** Data are supplied by Special Educational Needs (SEN) status, not disability status. The assessment of child's special educational needs by local authorities determines whether the local authority issues a statement of the child's needs or not. Data exclude pupils in independent schools and pupil referral units and pupils who leave or join the education system in Wales between the Pupil Level Annual School Census day and the time of assessments.

**Information supplied by:** Welsh Government.

## Indicator 24-04

### Education – Key Stage 4 (England)

**Description:** Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A\* to C grades including English & Maths GCSEs at Key Stage 4 by Special Educational Needs (SEN) status.

#### Data

SEN with statement	SEN without statement	No SEN
7 per cent	23 per cent	66 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Maintained schools in England only, including academies and City Technology Colleges and excluding independent schools, pupil referral units, independent special schools, and non-maintained special schools and, for post-16, any pupils in sixth forms centres and further education sector colleges.

**Source:** National Pupil Database, 2009/10 (provisional)

**Note:** Data are supplied by Special Educational Needs (SEN) status, not disability status, which will be collected from schools on an optional basis from 2011. The assessment of a child's special educational needs by their local authority determines whether the local authority issues a statement of the child's needs or not.

**Information supplied by:** Department for Education

## Indicator 24-05

### Education – Key Stage 4 (Wales)

**Description:** Percentage of pupils aged 15 at the start of the academic year achieving Level 2 threshold including a GCSE grade A\*-C in English or Welsh First Language and Mathematics, by Special Educational Needs (SEN) status.

#### Data

On SEN register	No SEN
13 per cent	55 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Pupils aged 15 at start of academic year in Wales.

**Source:** Welsh Assembly Government, 2009.

**Note:** Data are supplied by Special Educational Needs (SEN) status, not disability status. The assessment of child's special educational needs by local authorities determines whether the local authority issues a statement of the child's needs or not. Data exclude pupils in independent schools and pupil referral units and pupils who leave or join the education system in Wales between the Pupil Level Annual School Census day and the time of assessments.

**Information supplied by:** Welsh Government.



## Indicator 24-06

### Education – Key Stage 4 (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of pupils achieving 5 A\*-C GCSEs, including English & Maths at Key Stage 4, by Special Educational Needs (SEN) status.

#### Data

SEN with statement	All other pupils
13 per cent	60 per cent

**Data coverage:** Pupils in schools in Northern Ireland. Data excludes special and independent schools.

**Source:** Special Educational Needs, School Leavers Survey, 2009/10.

**Note:** Data are supplied by Special Educational Needs (SEN) status, not disability status. The assessment of child's special educational needs by local authorities determines whether the local authority issues a statement of the child's needs or not.

**Information supplied by:** Office for the First Minister and Deputy First Minister, Northern Ireland.

## Indicator 24-07

### Achievement in last compulsory year of education (Scotland)

**Description:** Percentage of pupils in their last compulsory year of education achieving 5 or more passes at GCSE A\*-C or equivalent (Standard Grades awards at levels 1-3, Intermediate 2 at grades A-C and Intermediate 1 at A), by support need status.

#### Data

Pupils with additional support needs	All other pupils
16 per cent	61 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Pupils in their last compulsory year of education from publicly funded secondary schools in Scotland.

**Source:** Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA) Attainment and School leaver qualifications, 2009.

**Note:** A pupil is considered to have an Additional Support Need if he/she has any of the following: a Co-ordinated Support Plan, a Record of Need, or an Individualised Educational Programme.

Reasons for Additional Support Need include: Learning Disability, Dyslexia, Other specific learning difficulty, Other moderate learning difficulty, Visual impairment, Hearing impairment, Deafblind, Physical or motor impairment, Language or speech disorder, Autistic spectrum disorder, Social, emotional and behavioural difficulty, Physical health problem, Mental health problem, Interrupted learning, English as an additional language, Looked after, More able pupil or Other.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

## Indicator 24-08

### Education – Degree Level (United Kingdom)

**Description:** Percentage of first degree qualifiers attaining a first or upper second class degree, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
59 per cent	63 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Students completing their first degree in the United Kingdom.

**Source:** Higher Education Statistics Agency, 2009/10.

**Note:** Disability is identified by students on the basis of their own self-assessment. For continuing students, where the information is not already known, institutions have the option of recording the student's disability as not sought. As a result, some institutions have not returned disability data for some of their students. In addition, students are not obliged to report a disability. The data above only include those students whose disability status is known.

**Information supplied by:** Business, Innovation and Skills.

## Indicator 24-09

### Education – leaving higher education after first year of study (United Kingdom)

**Description:** Percentage of students who do not continue in higher education after their first year of study, by disability status.

#### Data

Young Students	
Disabled students not in receipt of Disabled Students Allowances (DSA)	8 per cent
Disabled students in receipt of DSA	5 per cent
Non disabled students	7 per cent

  

Mature Students	
Disabled students not in receipt of Disabled Students Allowances (DSA)	15 per cent
Disabled students in receipt of DSA	10 per cent
Non disabled students	13 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Students in the United Kingdom.

**Source:** Higher Education Statistics Agency, 2008/09.

**Note:** Young students are those under 21 on 31st August in the year they enter higher education. Mature students are those aged 21 or over on 31st August in the year they enter higher education.

Disabled Students Allowances (DSA) provide extra financial help for people who want to study a higher education course and have a disability, ongoing health condition, mental health condition or specific learning difficulty like dyslexia.

**Information supplied by:** Business, Innovation and Skills.

## Indicator 24-10

### Respect at work, school or college (England and Wales)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who said they were treated with respect at work, school or college all or most of the time, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
89 per cent	93 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in England and Wales.

**Source:** Citizenship Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Department of Communities and Local Government.

# Article 25

## Health

### Indicator 25-01

#### Experience of discrimination by health staff due to a health condition, impairment or disability (Great Britain)

**Description:** Of those individuals who experienced discrimination in relation to a health condition or disability, the percentage who said they were unfairly treated by health staff.

#### Data

Individuals	
Experienced discrimination due to a health condition, impairment or disability	4 per cent
People identified as responsible for discrimination	
Health Staff	30 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Great Britain reporting discrimination due to a health condition, illness, impairment or disability.

**Source:** Life Opportunities Survey Interim Results, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 25-02

### Experience of difficulty accessing health services (Great Britain)

**Description:** Of those individuals who have used health services in the previous 12 months, the percentage who experienced at least one barrier accessing them, by impairment status.

#### Data

Individuals with impairments	Individuals without impairments
28 per cent	17 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Great Britain who have used health services in the past 12 months.

**Source:** Life Opportunities Survey Interim Results, 2009/10.

**Note:** Data are presented by impairment status. Impairments are long-term characteristics of an individual that affect their functioning and/or appearance.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 25-03

### Ease of getting appointment at GP surgery (Wales)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who found it very or fairly easy getting an appointment with a health care professional at a GP surgery at a time that was convenient to them, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
72 per cent	72 per cent

**Data Coverage:** People who had used GP services during previous 12 months in Wales.

**Source:** Living in Wales, 2008.

**Information supplied by:** Welsh Government.



## Indicator 25-04

### Ease of getting to and from GP surgery (Wales)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who found it very or fairly easy getting to and from GP surgery (without a car), by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
52 per cent	71 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals who had used GP services during previous 12 months in Wales.

**Source:** National Survey for Wales, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Welsh Government.

## Indicator 25-05

### Ease of getting to and from hospital (Wales)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who found it very or fairly easy getting to and from hospital in which received treatment (without a car or private transport), by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
27 per cent	44 per cent

**Data Coverage:** People who had used hospital services during previous 12 months in Wales.

**Source:** National Survey for Wales, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Welsh Government.

## Indicator 25-06

### Patient treatment with dignity and respect (England)

**Description:** NHS Trust patients' average dignity and respect score, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
85	90

**Data Coverage:** NHS Trust Patients in England. Services/settings covered include: inpatients, outpatients, emergency care, maternity care, mental health services, primary care services and ambulance services.

**Source:** Care Quality Commission National Patient Survey Programme, 2010, re-analysed by Department of Health.

**Note:** NHS Trust patients were asked if they had been treated with dignity and respect. Responses were given a score - 100 for 'yes all the time', 50 for 'some of the time' and zero for 'no'. Results are then averaged to give a mean national score.

**Information supplied by:** Department of Health.

## Indicator 25-07

### People with long-term conditions supported to be independent and in control of their condition (England)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who had enough support from local services or organisations to help to manage their long-term health conditions.

#### Data

##### Individuals with long term conditions

81 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals with one or more long-term conditions in England.

**Source:** GP Patient Survey, 2009/10.

**Note:** Respondents with long term conditions were those who defined themselves as having one or more of the following conditions: deafness or severe hearing impairment, blindness or partially sighted, a long-standing physical condition, a learning disability, a mental health condition, a long-standing illness, such as cancer, HIV, diabetes, chronic heart disease or epilepsy.

**Information supplied by:** Department of Health.

# Article 27

## Work and employment

### Indicator 27-01

#### Economic Activity (Great Britain)

**Description:** Employment status of working-age individuals, by disability status.

#### Data

Employment status	Disabled	Non-disabled
Employed	48 per cent	78 per cent
ILO Unemployed	10 per cent	8 per cent
Inactive	47 per cent	16 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Working-age individuals (males aged 16 to 64, females aged 16 to 59) in Great Britain.

**Source:** Labour Force Survey, 2009.

**Note:** In accordance with the Office for National Statistics (ONS) definition of unemployment, the 'ILO unemployed' category represents the following people as a percentage of the economically active working-age population: out of work, want a job, have actively sought work in the last four weeks and are available to start work in the next two weeks; or currently out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next two weeks. As a result, the sum of all of the categories maybe greater than 100 per cent. The Employed category includes those who are self-employed.

**Information supplied by:** Department for Work and Pensions.

## Indicator 27-02

### Economic Activity (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Economic activity rates, by disability status.

**Data**

Economic status	Disabled	Non-disabled
Employed	29 per cent	74 per cent
Unemployed	4 per cent	5 per cent
Economically inactive	67 per cent	21 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Working-age individuals (aged 16 to 64) in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Labour Force Survey, 2009.

**Note:** The Employed category includes those who are self-employed.

**Information supplied by:** Office for the First Minister and Deputy First Minister, Northern Ireland.

## Indicator 27-03

### Full and part time employment rates (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of working-age individuals in full or part time employment, by disability status.

#### Data

Employment status	Disabled	Non-disabled
Full time employment	33 per cent	60 per cent
Part time employment	14 per cent	18 per cent

**Data Coverage:** All working-age individuals in Great Britain (males aged 16 to 64, females aged 16 to 59).

**Source:** Labour Force Survey, 2009.

**Note:** Employment includes self-employment.

**Information supplied by:** Department for Work and Pensions.

## Indicator 27-04

### Individuals in high-level employment (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of working-age individuals in high level employment, by disability status.

**Data**

Disabled	Non-disabled
50 per cent	56 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Working-age individuals (males aged 16 to 64, females aged 16 to 59) in employment in Great Britain.

**Source:** Labour Force Survey, 2009.

**Note:** High-level employment is considered to include those who report to be managers or senior officials, in professional occupations, are associate professionals or technical professionals, or work in skilled trade occupations.

**Information supplied by:** Department for Work and Pensions.



## Indicator 27-05

### Individuals in high-level employment (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of working-age individuals in high level employment, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
43 per cent	53 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Working-age individuals (aged 16 to 64) in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Labour Force Survey, 2009.

**Note:** High-level employment is considered to include those who report to be managers or senior officials, in professional occupations, are associate professionals or technical professionals, or work in skilled trade occupations.

**Information supplied by:** Office for the First Minister and Deputy First Minister, Northern Ireland.

## Indicator 27-06

### Hourly average wage rates (Great Britain)

**Description:** Mean hourly wage rate (Great British Pound), by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
£11.46	£12.47

**Data Coverage:** Working-age individuals (males aged 16 to 64, females aged 16 to 59) in Great Britain who report they are in employment and their wage rate.

**Source:** Labour Force Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Department for Work and Pensions.

## Indicator 27-07

### Unfair treatment at work (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals treated unfairly at work compared to others in the workplace in the last two years, by disability status.

**Data**

Disabled	Non-disabled
19 per cent	13 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in employment in Great Britain.

**Source:** Fair Treatment at Work Survey, 2008.

**Information supplied by:** Business, Innovation and Skills.

## Indicator 27-08

### Enablers to employment (Great Britain)

**Description:** Of those individuals in employment, the percentage who say an employment enabler at work has helped them to work, by impairment status.

#### Data

Individuals with impairments	Individuals without impairments
41 per cent	28 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Employed individuals aged 16 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** Life Opportunities Survey Interim Results, 2009/10.

**Note:** Data are presented by impairment status. Impairments are long-term characteristics of an individual that affect their functioning and/or appearance.

Enablers are forms of support or adjustments which take into account an individual's accessibility requirements and enable him/her to participate in different life areas. Employment enablers include: modified hours or days or reduced work hours, modified duties, a job coach or personal assistant, changes to work area or work equipment, equipment to help with a health condition or disability, building modifications, tax credits or any other equipment or services.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 27-09

### Public comfort with disabled people: as their boss (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who said they would be very comfortable if they had a boss with: a physical disability, sensory impairment, learning disability, mental health condition.

#### Data

Impairment type	Individuals
Physical disability	54 per cent
Sensory impairment	49 per cent
Learning disability	18 per cent
Mental health condition	13 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 18 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** British Social Attitudes Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 27-10

### Public comfort with disabled people: as their boss (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who said they would be very comfortable if they had a boss with: a physical disability, sensory impairment, learning disability, mental health condition.

#### Data

Situation	Individuals
Physical disability	67 per cent
Sensory impairment	62 per cent
Learning disability	38 per cent
Mental health condition	31 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for the First Minister and Deputy First Minister, Northern Ireland.

## Indicator 27-11

### People helped through Access to Work (Great Britain)

**Description:** The number of individuals helped annually through Access to Work.

#### Data

Number of individuals helped by Access to Work programme in 2009/10

37,290

**Data Coverage:** Number of individuals helped each financial year in Great Britain, by whether customer is part of existing helped stock or a new customer.

**Source:** Department for Work and Pensions administrative data, 2009/10.

**Note:** Access to Work is an ongoing service that supports people in work, so the vast majority of people on the programme are in work.

**Information supplied by:** Department for Work and Pensions.

## Article 28

# Adequate standard of living and social protection

### Indicator 28-01

#### Children living in income poverty (Before Housing Costs) (United Kingdom)

**Description:** Percentage of children living in income poverty (below 60 per cent of median equivalised household income, Before Housing Costs), by disability status of family.

##### Data

Disability status of family	Children
In families where at least one member is disabled	25 per cent
In families with disabled children regardless of adult disability	19 per cent
In families where no one is disabled	18 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Families containing dependent children in the United Kingdom.

**Source:** Households Below Average Income, 2009/10.

**Note:** A dependent child is defined as an individual aged 16 or under. An individual will also be defined as a child if they are 16 to 19 years old and they are:

- Not married nor in a civil partnership nor living with a partner, and
- Living with parents, and
- In full time non-advanced education or in unwaged government training.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.



## Indicator 28-02

### Children living in low income and material deprivation (United Kingdom)

**Description:** Percentage of children living in low income and material deprivation, by disability status of family.

#### Data

Disability status of family	Children
In families where at least one member is disabled	24 per cent
In families with disabled children regardless of adult disability	20 per cent
In families where no one is disabled	13 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Families containing dependent children in the United Kingdom.

**Source:** Households Below Average Income, 2009/10.

**Note:** A child is considered to be living in low income and material deprivation if he/she lives in a family that has a material deprivation score of 25 or more and a household income below 70 per cent contemporary median income, Before Housing Costs.

The material deprivation score is calculated from responses to questions in the Family Resources Survey asking whether families have – or would wish to have if they could afford them – 21 common goods and services. For each item a score of 1 indicates where an item is lacked because it cannot be afforded. If a family has the item, the item is not needed or wanted, or the question does not apply, then a score of 0 is given. This score is multiplied by a prevalence weight. The scores on each item are then summed, divided by the total maximum score and multiplied by 100. This results in final scores which range between 0 and 100. Families that score over 25 are considered to be materially deprived.

A dependent child is defined as an individual aged 16 or under. An individual will also be defined as a child if they are 16 to 19 years old and they are:

- Not married nor in a civil partnership nor living with a partner, and
- Living with parents, and
- In full time non-advanced education or in unwaged government training.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 28-03

### Individuals living in income poverty (Before Housing Costs) (United Kingdom)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals living in income poverty (below 60 per cent of median equivalised household income, Before Housing Costs), by disability status of family.

#### Data

Disability status of family	Individuals
In families with at least one disabled member	21 per cent
In families where no one is disabled	16 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Families in the United Kingdom.

**Source:** Households Below Average Income, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 28-04

### Households living in fuel poverty (England)

**Description:** Percentage of households living in fuel poverty (needing to spend more than 10 per cent of household income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime), by household disability status.

#### Data

Households containing at least one disabled individual	Households containing no disabled individuals
24 per cent	16 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Households in England.

**Source:** Department of Energy and Climate Change fuel poverty data and English House Condition Survey, 2009.

**Note:** A household is defined as fuel poor if it needs to spend more than 10 per cent of household income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime (usually 21°C for the main living area and 18°C for other occupied rooms).

**Information supplied by:** Department of Communities and Local Government.

## Indicator 28-05

### Households living in fuel poverty (Scotland)

**Description:** Percentage of households living in fuel poverty (needing to spend more than 10 per cent of household income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime), by household disability status.

#### Data

Households containing at least one disabled individual	Households containing no disabled individuals
41 per cent	28 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Households in Scotland.

**Source:** Scottish House Condition Survey, 2009.

**Note:** A household is defined as fuel poor if it needs to spend more than 10 per cent of household income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime (usually 21°C for the main living area and 18°C for other occupied rooms).

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

## Indicator 28-06

### Households living in fuel poverty (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of households living in fuel poverty (needing to spend more than 10 per cent of household income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime), by household disability status.

#### Data

Households containing at least one disabled individual	Households containing no disabled individuals
55 per cent	37 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Households in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Northern Ireland House Condition Survey 2009.

**Note:** A household is defined as fuel poor if it needs to spend more than 10 per cent of household income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime (usually 21°C for the main living area and 18°C for other occupied rooms).

**Information supplied by:** Office for the First Minister and Deputy First Minister, Northern Ireland.

## Indicator 28-07

### Non-decent accommodation (England)

**Description:** Percentage of households living in non-decent accommodation, by household disability status.

**Data**

Households containing at least one disabled individual	Households containing no disabled individuals
30 per cent	29 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Households in England.

**Source:** English Housing Survey, 2009.

**Note:** The definition of decent housing was published by the Department of Communities and Local Government in 2006.

**Information supplied by:** Department of Communities and Local Government.

## Indicator 28-08

### Fitness status of property (Wales)

**Description:** Percentage of households living in “unfit” or “defective” property, by household disability status.

#### Data

Households containing at least one disabled individual	Households containing no disabled individuals
27 per cent	26 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Households in Wales.

**Source:** Living in Wales Survey, 2004.

**Information supplied by:** Welsh Government.



## Indicator 28-09

### Households living in non decent accommodation (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of households living in non-decent accommodation, by household disability status.

#### Data

Households containing at least one disabled individual	Households containing no disabled individuals
17 per cent	12 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Households in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Northern Ireland House Condition Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for the First Minister and Deputy First Minister, Northern Ireland.

## Indicator 28-10

### Suitability of accommodation for disabled people requiring adaptations to their home (England)

**Description:** Of those households with a disabled member whose accommodation requires adaptations, the percentage whose accommodation is suitable for their needs.

#### Data

##### Households

80 percent

**Data Coverage:** Households in England identified as having a disabled member whose medical condition/disability meant their accommodation required special adaptations.

**Source:** Survey of English Housing, 2007-2008.

**Note:** The definition of decent housing was published by Communities and Local Government in 2006. Homes posing a Category 1 hazard under the 'Housing Health and Safety Rating System' are considered non-decent from April 2006.

**Information supplied by:** Department of Communities and Local Government.

## Indicator 28-11

### Suitability of accommodation for disabled people requiring adaptations to their home (Scotland)

**Description:** Of those households with a disabled member whose accommodation requires adaptations, the percentage whose accommodation is suitable for their needs.

#### Data

##### Households

81 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Households in Scotland identified as having a disabled member whose home needs adaptations to make it easier for the disabled/long term ill resident to go about daily activities.

**Source:** Scottish House Condition Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

# Article 29

## Participation in political and public life

### Indicator 29-01

#### Perception of influence in the local area (England)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who said they felt able to influence decisions in their local area, by disability status.

##### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
32 per cent	38 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in England.

**Source:** Citizenship Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Department of Communities and Local Government.

## Indicator 29-02

### Perception of influence in the local area (Scotland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
19 per cent	23 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in Scotland.

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

## Indicator 29-03

### **Wish for opportunity to be more involved in decisions affecting local area (Scotland)**

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who would like to be more involved in decisions affecting their local area, by disability status.

#### **Data**

Disabled	Non-disabled
30 per cent	38 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in Scotland.

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

## Indicator 29-04

### Public comfort with disabled people: as their Member of Parliament (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who said they would be very comfortable if they had an MP with: a physical disability, sensory impairment, learning disability, mental health condition.

#### Data

Impairment type	Individuals
Physical disability	60 per cent
Sensory impairment	58 per cent
Learning disability	13 per cent
Mental health condition	11 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 18 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** British Social Attitudes Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

## Indicator 29-05

### Civic involvement (England)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who undertook at least one activity of civic involvement in the last 12 months, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
55 per cent	60 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in England.

**Source:** Citizenship Survey, 2009/10.

**Note:** Civic involvement is defined by an individual reporting that they had undertaken at least one of the activities below in the past 12 months:

- Civic participation – contacting a local politician or official, attending a public meeting or rally, taking part in a public demonstration or protest, signing a petition.
- Civic consultation – taking part in consultation by completing a questionnaire, attending a public meeting or being involved in a group to discuss local services.
- Civic activism – being a local councillor, school governor, a volunteer Special Constable or a Magistrate; being a member of a decision making group about local services e.g. local health services.
- Formal volunteering – unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations.

**Information supplied by:** Department of Communities and Local Government.



## Indicator 29-06

### Participation in voluntary work (England)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who have participated in voluntary work in the previous 12 months, by disability status.

**Data**

Disabled	Non-disabled
24 per cent	25 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in England.

**Source:** Taking Part Survey, 2008/09.

**Information supplied by:** Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

## Indicator 29-07

### Formal and Informal volunteering (England)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals engaging in volunteering at least once a month, by disability status.

**Data**

	Disabled	Non-disabled
Regular formal volunteering	22 per cent	26 per cent
Regular informal volunteering	28 per cent	30 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in England.

**Source:** Citizenship Survey, 2009/10.

**Note:** Informal volunteering is defined as giving help or support to someone who is not a relative and formal volunteering is defined as giving unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations.

**Information supplied by:** Department of Communities and Local Government.

## Indicator 29-08

### Participation in voluntary work (Wales)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who had volunteered for either a group, organisation, friend, neighbour or other member of the community in the last 12 months, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
45 per cent	53 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Wales.

**Source:** National Survey for Wales, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Welsh Government.

## Indicator 29-09

### Participation in voluntary work (Scotland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who have volunteered in the previous 12 months, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
22 per cent	30 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in Scotland.

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey, 2009.

**Note:** Volunteering includes giving up any time to help any clubs, charities, campaigns or organisations, in any unpaid capacity.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

## Indicator 29-10

### Local councillors who are disabled (England)

**Description:** Percentage of councillors that have a long-term illness, health problem or disability that limited the daily activities or work they could do.

#### Data

##### Local councillors

13 per cent

**Data Coverage:** All local councillors in England.

**Source:** National Census of Local Authority Councillors, 2008.

**Information supplied by:** Department of Communities and Local Government.

## Indicator 29-11

### Local councillors with a long term illness (Wales)

**Description:** Percentage of councillors with a long term illness.

#### Data

##### Local councillors

19 per cent

**Data Coverage:** All councillors in Wales (excluding data from two local authority areas).

**Source:** Census of Councillors, 2008.

**Information supplied by:** Welsh Government.

## Indicator 29-12

### Local councillors with a long term illness (Scotland)

**Description:** Percentage of successful/unsuccessful candidates for local authority councillor that have long term illness.

#### Data

	Local councillors
Successful candidates	6 per cent
Unsuccessful candidates	14 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Successful and unsuccessful candidates for local authority councillor in Scotland.

**Source:** National Survey of Local Government Candidates and Councillors, 2007.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

# Article 30

## Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport

### Indicator 30-01

#### Engagement with the arts (England)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals either attending or participating in arts events at least once in the past 12 months, by disability status.

##### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
69 per cent	78 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in England.

**Source:** Taking Part Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Department for Culture, Media and Sport.



## Indicator 30-02

### Arts attendance (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who attended an Arts event in the past 12 months, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
55 per cent	78 per cent

**Data coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Continuous Household Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** DCAL Research & Statistics Branch.

## Indicator 30-03

### Participation in moderate-intensity level sport (England)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals participating in at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity level sport at least once in the past 4 weeks, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
34 per cent	61 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in England.

**Source:** Taking Part Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

## Indicator 30-04

### Participation in sport (Scotland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals participating in sport at least once in the past 4 weeks, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
47 per cent	79 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in Scotland.

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

## Indicator 30-05

### Access to local sport and leisure facilities (Wales)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals finding it very or fairly easy getting to and from local sports and leisure facilities, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
38 per cent	60 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Wales who used local sport and leisure facilities in the last 12 months.

**Source:** National Survey for Wales, 2009/10

**Information supplied by:** Welsh Government.

## Indicator 30-06

### Participation in sports (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who participated in sport in the past 12 months, by disability status.

**Data**

Disabled	Non-disabled
23 per cent	54 per cent

**Data coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Continuous Household Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** DCAL Research & Statistics Branch.

## Indicator 30-07

### Cinema attendance (England)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals going to the cinema at least once in the past 12 months, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
35 per cent	58 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in England.

**Source:** Taking Part Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

## Indicator 30-08

### Library attendance (England)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals going to the library at least once in the past 12 months, by disability status.

**Data**

Disabled	Non-disabled
37 per cent	40 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in England.

**Source:** Taking Part Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

## Indicator 30-09

### Access to libraries (Wales)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals finding it very or fairly easy getting to and from nearest library, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
51 per cent	69 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Wales who used library services in the last 12 months.

**Source:** National Survey for Wales, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Welsh Government.



## Indicator 30-10

### Library attendance (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who attended a library at least once in the past 12 months, by disability status.

**Data**

Disabled	Non-disabled
25 per cent	30 per cent

**Data coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Continuous Household Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** DCAL Research & Statistics Branch.

## Indicator 30-11

### Historic environment site attendance (England)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals visiting a historic environment site at least once in the past 12 months, by disability status.

**Data**

Disabled	Non-disabled
62 per cent	73 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in England.

**Source:** Taking Part Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

## Indicator 30-12

### Museum and gallery attendance (England)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals visiting a museum or gallery at least once in the past 12 months, by disability status.

**Data**

Disabled	Non-disabled
39 per cent	50 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in England.

**Source:** Taking Part Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

## Indicator 30-13

### Museum attendance (Northern Ireland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who visited a museum in the past 12 months, by disability status.

**Data**

Disabled	Non-disabled
24 per cent	34 per cent

**Data coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland.

**Source:** Continuous Household Survey, 2009/10.

**Information supplied by:** DCAL Research & Statistics Branch.

## Indicator 30-14

### Attendance at cultural events and facilities (Scotland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals attending cultural events and facilities at least once in the past 12 months, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
55 per cent	80 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in Scotland.

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

## Indicator 30-15

### Participation in cultural activities (Scotland)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals participating in cultural activities at least once in the past 12 months, by disability status.

#### Data

Disabled	Non-disabled
66 per cent	76 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in Scotland.

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Scottish Government.

## Indicator 30-16

### Public acceptance of disabled people's right to participate in recreational activities (Great Britain)

**Description:** Percentage of individuals who said they would be very comfortable attending a quiz team, community group or swimming club with a person with: a physical disability, sensory impairment, learning disability, mental health condition.

#### Data

Impairment type	All individuals
Physical disability	69 per cent
Sensory impairment	71 per cent
Learning disability	51 per cent
Mental health condition	42 per cent

**Data Coverage:** Individuals aged 18 and over in Great Britain.

**Source:** British Social Attitudes Survey, 2009.

**Information supplied by:** Office for Disability Issues.

# Annex E

## Evidence of International Co-operation

**The Department for International Development (DFID)** country offices provide direct funding for projects which tackle the issues facing people with disabilities. Indicators of progress against article 32 include:

- In Rwanda, DFID has supported the VSO disability empowerment programme (2006 – 2009) to build the capacity of organisations to represent people with disabilities at local and national level and reduce the stigma associated with disability. DFID is providing £20 million over 4 years to the Government of Rwanda's national social protection programme Vision 2020 Umurenge (2009 – 2013) in the first year an estimated 3,604 households heads with a disability received monthly cash payments.
- In Vietnam, DFID has provided £26 million for the World Bank led Primary Education for Disadvantaged Children Programme (2003 – 2009). One of the main objectives of the programme was to support children with disabilities, through piloting the Exemplary Inclusive Education Services (EIES) model and relevant staff training. In three pilot programme provinces only, 153 support teachers and 456 classroom teachers have been trained to work with disabled children. The model has been proved successful and is being expanded to a number of other programme provinces.



- In India, DFID has provided £320 million to the Government of India's Education for All Programme since 2003, which has increased the number of children with disabilities who attend school. A total of 3.04 million children have been identified with special needs. Over 90 per cent of them are in school now. And home-based education is being provided for children with severe disabilities.
- In Zimbabwe, DFID's Protracted Relief Programme – PRP (2008 – 2012) is supporting the capacity development of Disabled Peoples' Organisations to provide people living with disabilities with livelihood skills as well as information management for them. A team of Disability Advisers, from the 4 major provinces of the country have been recruited to assist PRP partners in strengthening responses to issues of disability. Between January and June 2010, 179 awareness raising sessions on mainstreaming disability were held across 8 partners in their districts. One session attracted more than 2,500 people, indicating an acceptance of disability issues into the programme. In 2010/11 1,067,668 people in 344,662 households benefited from PRP.
- In Nigeria, DFID has supported the umbrella body of Disabled Peoples' Organisations (2006 – 2011) to increase the participation of people with disabilities in the constitutional reform processes and to influence legislation on protecting the rights of persons living with disabilities. Through this programme a bill on disability has been passed by the National assembly (Dec 2010) which is presently waiting Presidential approval and a disability handbook has been developed and published (July 2011). A separate programme SAVI (2008 – 2014) is working with people with disabilities to advocate for inclusive legislation and implementation budgets.
- In Malawi, Through DFID support, 4,200 classrooms have been constructed, and 70 per cent of these have ramp access (2001 – 2011).

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### On the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The **Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)** supports a number of projects on disability rights. Last year 15 per cent of the Human Rights and Democracy Programme Fund was allocated to equality projects, which includes work on disability issues. Projects include:

- In Malawi the British High Commission is funding the Malawi National Association of the Deaf (MANAD) in a project to raise awareness, provide basic sign language training and to train deaf people in human rights concepts.
- In India, the UK is funding a project which promotes CRPD implementation through integration into thinking on health, employment, information communication technologies and rural development projects.
- In Poland, the UK funded a workshop to assist disability NGOs in drawing up new disability legislation.
- In Azerbaijan, the UK has funded a World Vision (WV) project, in partnership with a local NGO, Azerbaijan Volunteers' Public Union (AVPU), to advocate for the rights of people with disabilities through a series of public campaign and lobbying activities designed to inform the public, stakeholders and decision-makers about the rights afforded under the CRPD.
- In Jordan, the FCO has funded a project to enhance the capacity of the Higher Council for the Affairs of Persons with Disabilities (HCAPWD) to set and maintain professional standards for disability services in Jordan.

The **Disability Rights Fund (DRF)** which has been supported by the UK since 2008, is having a positive impact to support disabled people's rights and improve the capacity of Disabled People's Organisations (DPOs), including:

- Support of the ratification of the Convention in target developing countries by the enhanced participation of the disability movement. DRF countries include Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and Ghana who are poised to ratify by the end of 2011.

- Numbers of grants awarded to organisations representing marginalized groups in target countries increased: of 253 grants awarded 116 (46 per cent) were awarded to organisations representing marginalized groups which exceeded the target milestone of 88 grants in early 2011.
- Knowledge of CRPD increased among grantees – 58 per cent of respondents strongly agreed their knowledge had increased, and an additional 38 per cent ‘agreed’ their knowledge had increased.

A number of active **Civil Society Challenge Fund** projects have mainstreamed action towards people with disabilities. For example:

- The Leprosy Mission England & Wales is working in India to empower communities affected by leprosy and other disabilities (2005 to 2011).
- The Cambodia Trust is working to ensure that disabled people in Asia can gain access to appropriate rehabilitation services (2006 to 2011).
- International Deaf Children’s Society is raising awareness of the issues surrounding childhood deafness and empowering deaf children and their parents in India to access their rights (2007 to 2012).
- Sightsavers International is promoting inclusive development in Pakistan through mainstreaming people with disabilities in social mobilisation (2008 to 2012).
- Leonard Cheshire is promoting rights and access to education for children with disabilities in Bangladesh (2008 to 2011).
- Disability and Development Partners is working in Nepal to scale up the capacity of Disabled People’s Organisations (DPOs) to participate in policy-making and advocate for change (2009 to 2015).
- Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund is supporting community-based rehabilitation services for people with disabilities in Sudan, and training disabled people in income generation (2009 to 2014).

Examples of 2008 to 2011 **Partnership Programme Agreements (PPAs)** that have mainstreamed action towards disabled people include:

- World Vision: One of the objectives of the PPA is to strengthen the inclusion and empowerment of disabled people in poverty reduction at local, national and international level. To date:
  - 5,680 disabled children and individuals in Ethiopia have benefited from accessible water and sanitation facilities.
  - In Armenia, 4 schools have been formally recognised as inclusive education providers by the Ministry of Education and, since September 2010, will be funded by that Government.
  - In Senegal and Sierra Leone, community-based projects in partnership with local Disabled Peoples' Organisations have shown improved access by 5,200 disabled people to services.
  - World Vision advocated for and delivered training on disability inclusion to the Disasters Emergencies Committee Trustees meeting in order to ensure that the inclusion of disabled people in humanitarian work was acknowledged.
  - World Vision, in conjunction with Action on Disability in Development (ADD), has designed a disability awareness training course which has been rolled out across their programmes in Cambodia, Ethiopia, Senegal, Kenya, Niger, Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe. It will soon be freely available online.
- Action on Disability in Development (ADD): This partnership supports organisations of disabled people in Africa and Asia. The programme aims to lobby for the signing and/or ratification of the CRPD in 8 of the 12 countries where ADD works, and the implementation of the provisions of the Convention. This has contributed to: disability legislation being passed in Ghana, Sudan and Uganda; announcement by the Sudanese Government that all children with disabilities are entitled to free education; and ongoing support to women with disabilities who are victims of violence.

- **HelpAge International:** This partnership works to enable older people, including those with disabilities, to participate in and benefit from public service delivery and economic growth. In a DFID funded consortium project in Myanmar with Action Aid, The Leprosy Mission International and the Ever Green Group, people with disabilities were included in livelihood (cash grant) and shelter projects alongside support to other vulnerable groups such as women headed households, landless and older persons.
- **Save the Children:** Through this partnership, during 2009, over 15,299 conflict-affected, marginalised and disabled children in Sri Lanka gained access to early childhood care and development centres (ECCD) and schools. As part of CLADE (Latin American Campaign for the Right to Education), Save the Children have also supported a publication on inclusive education for disabled children across the region, including Brazil, Peru and Colombia. This was presented to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.
- **International Service:** Through this partnership:
  - International Service engaged the Brazilian Government and Disabled Peoples' Organisations (DPOs), leading to the first official Policy Document on HIV/AIDS and Disability: "Disabled People: Sexual and Reproductive Rights in the Integrality of Healthcare".
  - In Bolivia, 3 national ministries (Education, Labour and Justice) and 2 municipalities were supported to create departments focused specifically on disabled people, and
  - In Burkina Faso, Ministers for Social Welfare, Human Rights, Education and Health all made commitments to promote the Rights of People with Disabilities; and a new programme for people with disabilities (PWDs) was built into the annual budget of the Regional Social Welfare office in Fada.

## **Key documents**

Disability Rights Fund: [www.disabilityrightsfund.org/grant.html](http://www.disabilityrightsfund.org/grant.html)

Civil Society Challenge Fund: [www.dfid.gov.uk/Working-with-DFID/Funding-opportunities/Not-for-profit-organisations/CSCF/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Working-with-DFID/Funding-opportunities/Not-for-profit-organisations/CSCF/)

Partnership Programme Arrangements: [www.dfid.gov.uk/Working-with-DFID/Funding-opportunities/Not-for-profit-organisations/PPAs/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Working-with-DFID/Funding-opportunities/Not-for-profit-organisations/PPAs/)

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