

SCOPE

= Equality for
= disabled people

The disability perception gap

Policy report

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Introduction

How other people think about and act towards us can have a huge impact on how we view ourselves and our role in society. An occasional moment of rudeness or being ignored may be a minor inconvenience or annoyance. But the more it happens, the more the impact adds up. And what if the negative attitudes and behaviours you experienced were not recognised by large numbers of people around you as being a problem? Despite progress made over the last two decades, this is still the case for disabled people in Britain today.

It's what we've identified in this report as the disability perception gap: the difference between the attitudes of non-disabled people and the reality of disabled people's experiences.

For disabled people, being able to do the things you want to do, and being seen as more than your condition or impairment is crucial to being able to live the life you choose. Having a sense of self-worth and a purpose in life is fundamental to that – being able to work, socialise and travel as you would like, without encountering abuse, discrimination, or disregard.

A lack of understanding of disability and negative attitudes towards disabled people is still far too common in our society, and present one of the most significant barriers to disabled people living the lives they choose.¹

Attitudes and prejudicial behaviour can take a variety of forms. Whether you don't get a job because the manager thinks you'd be less productive than a non-disabled person, or you don't want to use public transport because of other passengers' comments and behaviour, prejudice can play a tangible role in reducing disabled people's everyday quality of life.

This problem has been long documented by Scope² and others³, but the pace of change has been far too slow. We need the government and cultural sectors to take the lead in addressing how disabled people can be more visible and better supported in public life.

The time for concerted action is long overdue.

1. Scope recently conducted ethnographic research with disabled people and found that other people's attitudes are a key barrier to them being able to meet their aspiration of 'living the life I choose' (as yet unpublished)

2. Scope (2014) Current attitudes towards disabled people. <https://www.scope.org.uk/Scope/media/Images/Publication%20Directory/Current-attitudes-towards-disabled-people.pdf?ext=.pdf>

3. Office of Disability Issues (2009) Public perceptions of disabled people. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/325989/ppdp.pdf

About this research

Scope has undertaken this review to examine the prejudice that disabled people face every day, and to better understand the public's attitude towards disabled people. While we have seen decided progress over recent years as negative attitudes become rarer, this report shows that there is still some way to go.

Alongside headline figures, we have considered which factors might drive negative attitudes and prejudice against disabled people, and what this means for any attempts to tackle negative views.

This report draws on data from different sources. The survey data comes from a set of questions Scope funded on the 2017 British Social Attitudes survey (BSA survey), which we then analysed.

The BSA survey's 'gold standard' sampling method, sample size and long history allow us to make robust population-level estimates of current and historical attitudes towards disability.⁴

These results are reinforced with the results from our ethnographic research, and the experiences that disabled people have shared with Scope.

4. The BSA survey is run by NatCen, who ask a nationally representative sample of around 3,000 people what it's like to live in Britain, and what they think about how Britain is run.

Results

Attitudes today

Prejudice against disabled people

All respondents to the BSA survey were asked the following question:

'Do you have a long-standing physical or mental health condition or disability? By long-standing, I mean anything that has lasted at least 12 months or that is likely to last at least 12 months?'

30 percent of respondents answered yes, and 70 percent answered no. For the purposes of this report, those who answered 'yes' to this question are referred to as 'disabled'.

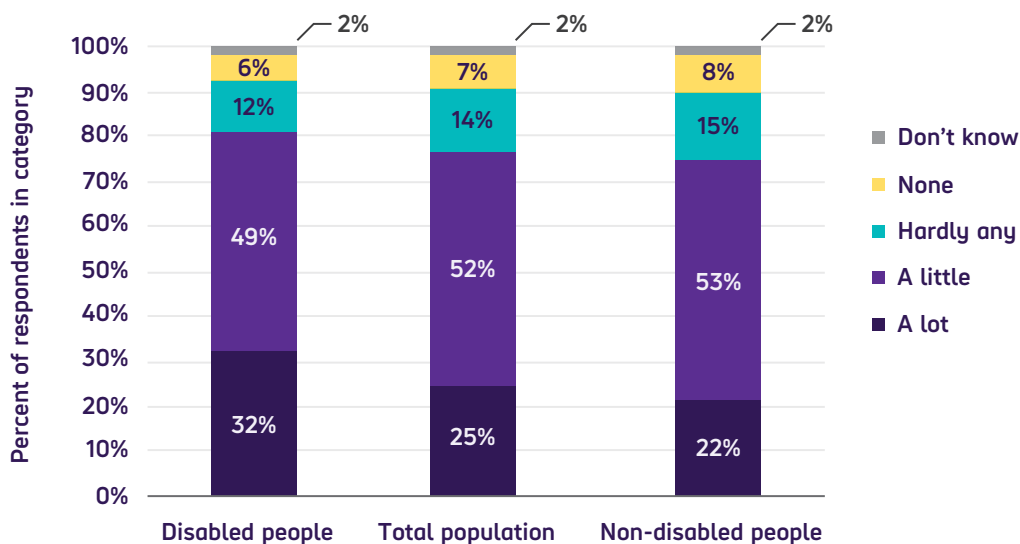
Respondents were also asked the following:

'Generally speaking, do you think there is a lot of prejudice in Britain against disabled people in general, a little, hardly any or none?'

Negative attitudes and prejudice remain a major problem for disabled people – one in three (32%) disabled respondents said that there is a lot of prejudice against disabled people in Britain.

Non-disabled people gave a starkly different response, with just one in five (22%) agreeing there is a lot of prejudice.

Figure 1: How much prejudice do you think there is in Britain against disabled people in general?



This represents a significant perception gap between disabled and non-disabled people. This could be because non-disabled people are simply unaware of the levels of prejudice faced by disabled people, and potentially aren't conscious of their own prejudicial attitudes towards disabled people.

One in three disabled people feel that they face a lot of prejudice. But only one in five non-disabled people say there is a lot of prejudice towards disabled people.



“I’ve experienced loneliness as an adult, being excluded from social situations or activities due to my condition, or people making assumptions about what I am able to do, or not”

Shani, Walsall



While these negative attitudes can take the form of outright insults and abuse, separate ethnographic research, conducted for Scope by Britain Thinks in early 2018, has found that disabled people frequently encounter other small acts of negative behaviour such as:

- wheelchair users finding other people let doors swing back on them rather than waiting to hold the door open,
- people speaking to a friend or carer and talking in the third person, rather than to the disabled person directly,
- service staff in shops and restaurants ignoring disabled customers, and
- ‘sighs’ and ‘tuts’ from others.⁵

5. Based on ethnographic research Scope has conducted with disabled people (as yet unpublished)

Any one of these incidents by themselves may not be seen by a non-disabled person as much more than a small social faux pas, but for disabled people they can add up to a constant background of negative attitudes and behaviours which present a significant barrier to living the lives they choose.⁶

Prevalence of disability

Respondents were asked:

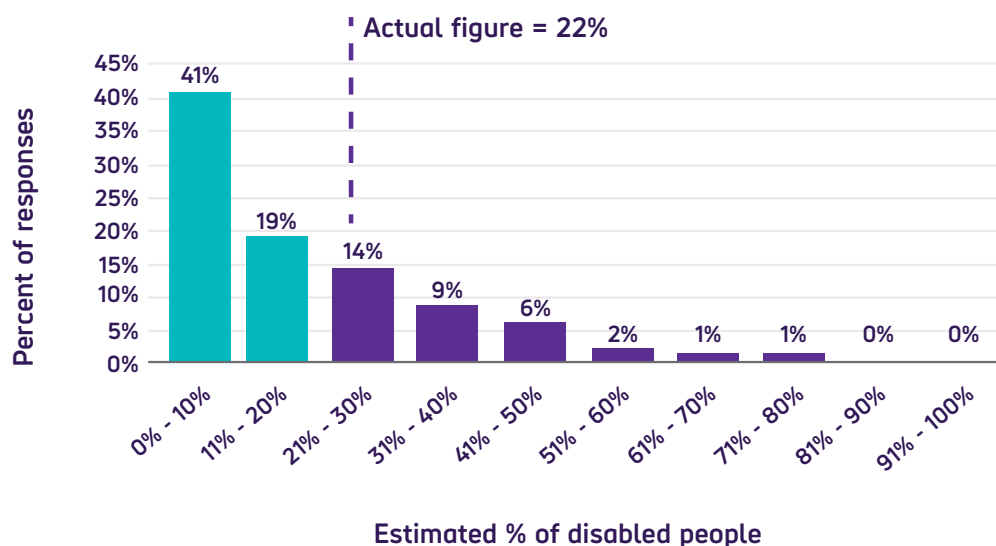
'Out of every 100 people living in the UK, how many do you think are disabled?'

One of the clearest illustrations of where peoples' perceptions differ from reality is around the number of disabled people in the UK.

When asked what percentage of the population are disabled, six in ten (60%) respondents to the BSA survey said they thought it was 20 percent or less, with four in ten (41%) estimating the level at 10 percent or less.

The actual level is 22 percent.⁷

Figure 2: Estimated proportion of the population with a disability.



⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Department for Work and Pensions (2018), Family Resources Survey 2016/17. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/family-resources-survey-financial-year-201617>

When asked how large a given group of the population is, people usually over-estimate rather than under-estimate.

For example, people in Britain are likely to think that the percentage of the country's population born abroad is roughly double what it is.⁸ Similarly, on average, people think that a quarter of the population are under 14, when the actual figure is far lower.⁹

60% of people underestimate the number of disabled people in Britain



“When people think of a disabled person they usually think of somebody who’s using a wheelchair. But it’s so much more.”

Felix, London



As a result, while we could not expect total accuracy in answer to this question, the scale of the perception gap towards disabled people is concerning and indicates a fundamental misunderstanding of what constitutes disability.

Some of this may be explained by the differences between ‘visible’ impairments, such as using a wheelchair, and ‘invisible’ impairments, like mental health problems or hearing impairments. Many people may think of the former, but not the latter when asked about disability.

⁸ Ipsos Mori (2015) Perils of Perception 2015. <https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/2017-07/ipsos-perils-of-perception-charts-2015.pdf>

⁹ Ibid.

However, another factor which is often overlooked is the proportion of disabled people who are older. The prevalence of disability is 45 percent amongst pensioners (based on the State Pension age in 2016/17).¹⁰ Therefore, it is interesting that our analysis found little difference in the perception of the prevalence of disability based on age. This indicates that even older people, who are more likely to encounter disabled people amongst their own age group, do not necessarily identify people they know with certain impairments and conditions as being disabled.

This has real implications for policy and practice.

Disabled people face a range of common societal barriers. If this group is seen to be smaller than it is, then attempts to remove these barriers may be dismissed by some as a niche concern. Similarly, under-representation of disabled people, whether in the workplace, on-screen, or in public life, may seem a less significant concern.

In short, we still have a long way to go before perceptions match reality.

Disabled people should have the right to live their lives without the attitudinal barriers they currently face. To make that happen, non-disabled people's understanding of the scale of this problem, and the scale of any solutions required, must be a central part of achieving change.

Views of disabled people

“People used to see me as ‘one of them’ but now, because I’m disabled, they see me differently.”

Hannah, Surrey

Negative attitudes present a clear barrier to disabled people realising the equality they are due. The BSA survey revealed a range of negative attitudes, from the seemingly benign to overt discrimination.

¹⁰ Department for Work and Pensions (2018)a. Op. cit.

Table 1: Views of disabled people

Views of disabled people	Percentage of the population
Some or most of the time, think of disabled people in general as needing to be cared for	75%
Some or most of the time, think of disabled people in general as not as productive as non-disabled people	32%
Hardly ever or never think of disabled people as the same as everyone else	13%

The most commonly held attitudes are those that could broadly be described as patronising. These are attitudes that the holder may not believe are prejudicial, instead seeing them as benevolent. For example, three in four (75%) respondents said they think disabled people need to be cared for some or most of the time.

Disabled people experience these attitudes as prejudicial, even if that is not the intention. The disconnect between disabled people's experiences of prejudice and what non-disabled people feel is prejudicial may explain some of the different views of how much prejudice disabled people face. It is crucial that the nature of such beliefs are challenged, so that people are made aware of their own prejudices and see these in the same way they appear to view other, more obviously discriminatory attitudes.

If you have a close relationship with a disabled person you are less likely to hold a variety of negative attitudes



Productivity

Around one in three (32%) people think that disabled people are not as productive as non-disabled people at least some of the time. This number has been more than 30 percent since the question was first asked in the British Social Attitudes survey in 2009.

This belief may be one of the factors that explains the persistence of the disability employment gap. Previous research has shown that some disabled people are worried about discussing their impairment with employers, concerned that it may damage their employment prospects.¹¹

While in many cases this concern is misplaced, some employers do still consider disabled people to be less productive than their non-disabled peers. Tackling this misconception is crucial to getting more disabled people into work, and to ensuring a supportive work environment.

¹¹ Scope (2017) Let's Talk. <https://www.scope.org.uk/Scope/media/Documents/Publication%20Directory/Let-s-talk-improving-conversations-about-disability-at-work-Scope.pdf>

Disabled people are now more likely to be viewed as less productive than others than they have been in the past.



Proximity

“[People have] got these preconceived ideas and then they’ve never met anyone who’s disabled to prove that idea wrong.”

Michelle, Liverpool

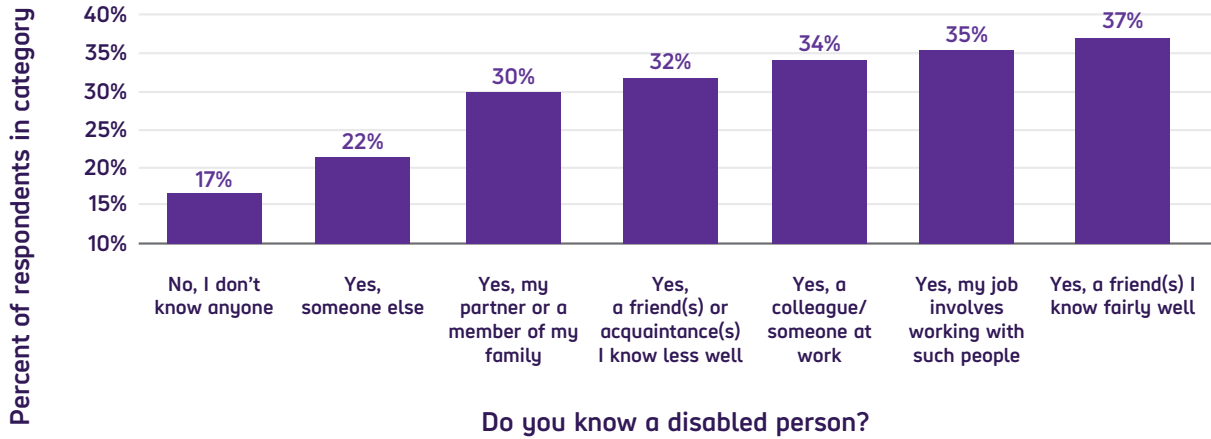
We know that long-term contact with different population groups can alter people’s perceptions in a positive way. This has been shown across a variety of groups, such as Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) communities.¹² Likewise, when it comes to perceptions of prejudice against disabled people, proximity to disabled people seems to make a significant difference.

The closer the relationship somebody has with a disabled person, the more likely they are to feel that there is a lot of prejudice against disabled people in general. This brings their views into line with the experiences of disabled people.

Figure 3 shows people who mentioned knowing a disabled person compared to people who don’t know a disabled person. Just 17 percent of those who don’t know a disabled person think there is a lot of prejudice against disabled people. This compares to 37 percent of respondents who have a disabled friend they know fairly well.

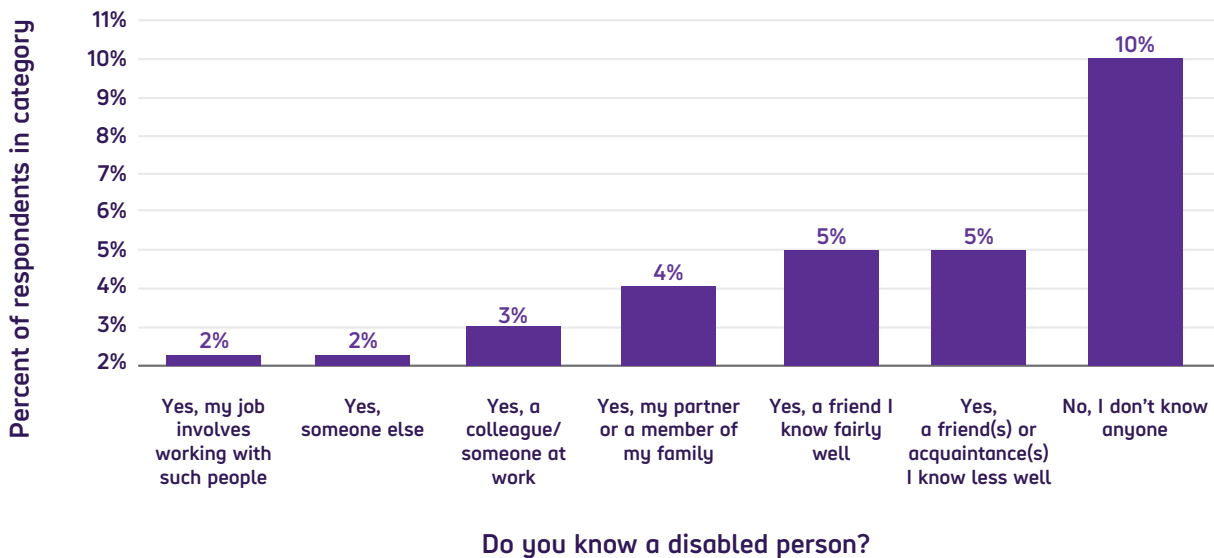
12 Abrams, D. (2010) Processes of Prejudice: Theory, evidence and intervention <http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/research-report-56-processes-of-prejudice-theory-evidence-and-intervention.pdf>

Figure 3: People who think there is a lot of prejudice against disabled people, by their relationship to a disabled person.



Similarly, having any kind of contact with a disabled person makes you significantly less likely to think of disabled people as getting in the way, when compared to somebody who says they have no contact with disabled people.

Figure 4: People who think of disabled people as getting in the way some or most of the time, by their relationship to a disabled person.



Regional variation

Attitudes towards disability are not consistent across the country. Instead, the results from this year's BSA survey show a degree of regional variation.¹³

The results suggest that attitudes towards disabled people are often poorer in London. Of other regions, Wales is notable for having more positive attitudes towards disabled people.

With the available data we should be wary of drawing firm conclusions about the cause of this. However, we can identify some factors that may have an influence on patterns of regional variation.

We have already seen that a person's proximity to a disabled person can have an impact on their attitudes towards disability. It is worth noting that London has the lowest percentage of disabled people at only 15 percent of the population¹⁴. In contrast, Wales has the joint highest percentage at 25 percent.¹⁵

This may explain why Londoners are less likely than residents of any other region to say that they know any disabled people, while people in Wales are the most likely to know a disabled person. This relationship is supported by a positive correlation between higher self-reported numbers of people with long term impairments or health conditions and higher perceived levels of prejudice against disabled people across regions.

¹³ Due to small sample sizes, these results must be treated with a degree of caution.

¹⁴ Department of Work and Pensions (2018)b Op. Cit.

¹⁵ Ibid.

Marie's Story

When I finished my degree in Health and Social Care in 2011 I didn't have a lot of luck finding a job. I went to the Job Centre for support and their attitude was pretty much: "Why do you want to work? We don't have anything for people like you." There was no help or aspiration.



Being told not to bother working it made me feel angry and upset. I'd spent so many years studying, I'd put everything into my degree, I'd worked in the past and I wanted to progress. It made me feel worthless, like I couldn't contribute towards society like anyone else. It was frustrating.

I decided not to put that I was disabled on my CV because I felt like I wouldn't get an interview. I often managed to get interviews but when I turned up I could tell by people's reactions that I wasn't going to get that job. I think it was largely because they didn't understand my impairment and didn't want to take the chance.

If you're disabled, it can be difficult to progress in your career too. At times I felt like I was being treated like a child. The things that people say to you never go away. There have been times where bad attitudes have made me feel like "What's the point in working?" I just wanted to find an employer who would give me a chance, like anyone else would be given a chance.

I've experienced bad attitudes towards my relationship too. My husband Dan isn't disabled and I can't tell you the number of times people have bumped into lampposts or tripped over on the street because they are too busy staring. I can only assume they can't quite believe their eyes that a guy who isn't disabled could have fallen in love with me.

Other times, trying to convince people he's my husband takes some doing. One time, a hospital consultant asked me if Dan was my dad! When I said no, she presumed he was my brother, then my uncle, and finally my carer. I let her go on and on before she petered out. It's that absolute assumption that because I'm disabled I couldn't possibly have a love interest.

Changes in perception over time

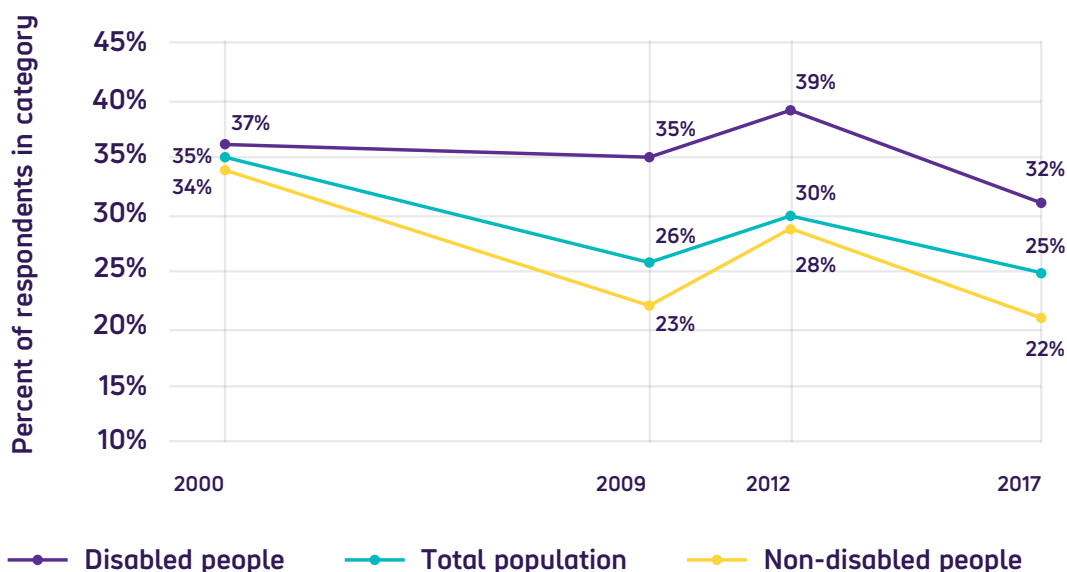
Prejudice against disabled people

“[I’ve had] people getting off the bus because they didn’t want to share one with ‘a fucking cripple’”

Anonymous

Overall, the proportion of people that feel there is a lot of prejudice against disabled people has fallen by 10 percentage points since 2000, and now stands at one in four (25%).

Figure 5: People who think there is a lot of prejudice against disabled people



However, that trend is mostly driven by non-disabled people’s perception of disability prejudice. The decrease among disabled people has been far more modest, and reveals another growing perception gap.

In 2000, 37 percent of disabled people and 34 percent of non-disabled people felt that there was a lot of prejudice around disability. Since then, the gap between disabled and non-disabled people’s perceptions of prejudice has more than trebled. This year’s figures show only 22 percent of non-disabled people still feel that there is a lot of prejudice against disabled people, compared with 32 percent of disabled people.

We would expect disabled people to be more aware of the prejudice they face than non-disabled people. However, it is important that disabled people's experiences are taken as the basis on which prejudice is challenged. We cannot allow for a situation where non-disabled people erroneously perceive that disability prejudice has been eliminated before it has been, blocking efforts to tackle prejudice.

The perception gap between disabled and non-disabled people's views of prejudice has grown since 2000.



Closing the gap

Contact between disabled and non-disabled people

"The way they look at you when you're in a wheelchair... and they pat you on the head. It's inconsiderate, patronising, ignorant."

Anonymous

We have seen that where people have a relationship with a disabled person – whether as a family member or a colleague – they are less likely to hold negative attitudes towards disability in general. They are also more likely to have a perception of prejudice that matches the experiences of disabled people.

This could be because contact with a disabled person means they have more exposure to some of the prejudicial behaviour that disabled people face such as tutting, being ignored, and being patronised. For those who say they don't have any connection to disabled people, many of these behaviours may either pass unnoticed or seem entirely innocent.

On the other hand, more than a third (36%) of respondents to the BSA survey claimed not to know any disabled people. This represents a significant group who are more likely to hold prejudicial attitudes and think

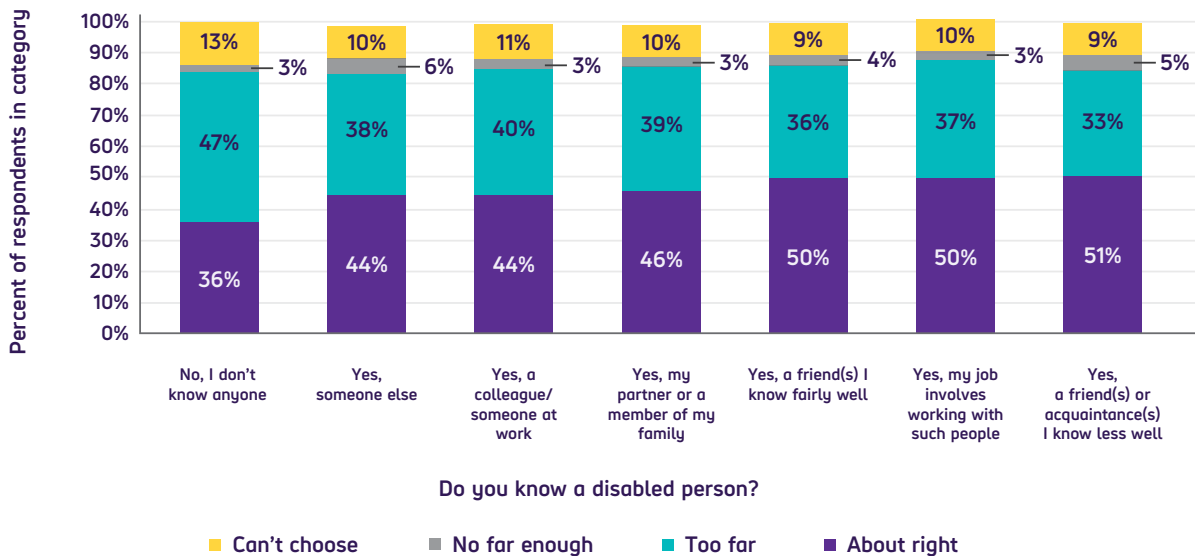
of disabled people as ‘other’ from themselves and people they know.

Respondents were asked:

“Overall, do you think attempts to give equal rights to disabled people have gone too far or not gone far enough?”

Knowing a disabled person, and the closeness of that relationship, makes a noticeable difference to whether respondents thought attempts to ensure equality for disabled people have gone far enough. Again, this suggests that proximity gives non-disabled people a better understanding of the realities of being disabled, including how more could be done to enable disabled people to participate fully in society.

Figure 6: Do you think attempts to give equal rights to disabled people have gone too far or not gone far enough?



If we are to improve attitudes towards disabled people, then it is clear there needs to be an increase in meaningful interaction between disabled and non-disabled people. As a starting point, enabling more disabled people to get into and stay in work will help more non-disabled people to perceive disabled people’s experiences more accurately.

Perceived contact with disabled people

There are many factors which make the perception of contact with disabled people more complicated, such as the underestimation of disability prevalence. Positive attitudes towards disabled people rely on people being aware that other people around them are disabled. Survey results relating to contact may also be affected by disabled people's willingness, confidence or opportunity to talk openly about disability, and whether they choose to identify as a disabled person

The results suggest that some people must be unaware that they know any disabled people. Given the apparent relationship between contact and improved attitudes, understanding and overcoming these barriers should be a key part of improving attitudes.

Bev's story

“Negative attitudes from others mean I don't leave the house very often.”



When I became disabled, people started to treat me in ways I wasn't prepared for.

I started using a wheelchair when I went out and I couldn't believe how many people stared at me. I felt like I was being judged and it made me feel angry and upset. One day, when I was with my husband, he politely asked a woman in a shop to let us pass by with me in my wheelchair.

She reacted badly, giving my husband a nasty look – he found himself apologising even though we hadn't done anything wrong. What made it worse was I couldn't hear what the woman was saying. All I could see was everyone in the shop just standing still and watching.

When people have been told I'm deaf, they completely ignore me and talk to my husband. That includes people in the medical profession. I went for a MRI to find out if I had a tumour. When I went in to see the doctor, he wouldn't write it down, and told me I had to get my husband in. So, I was sat in the corner and I had to wait until they had finished. I was so upset and embarrassed I just wanted to get out of there.

I went out less, and I became very lonely. I only go out twice a week just for a coffee and a piece of toast, just to get me out the house.

Conclusions and recommendations

Negative attitudes towards disabled people are still far too common in our society. Disabled people have told us that these negative attitudes represent one of the most significant barriers to them living the life they choose.¹⁶ Shifting these attitudes should therefore be at the centre of any programme designed to ensure equality for disabled people.¹⁷

There is no silver bullet that will address this issue. Instead, it requires a concerted effort across society to tackle prejudice and negative attitudes towards disabled people. This should include a variety of spaces, from the classroom to the boardroom, and all points in between.

There needs to be a coherent approach to improving attitudes across all areas of life. We feel that there is a role for all sectors of public life to challenge negative attitudes towards disability.

That is why we are calling on the government to launch a cross-departmental disability strategy, building on the ‘Fulfilling Potential’ programme which ended in 2015. This should be an ambitious roadmap to improve the lives of disabled people in all areas affected by government decision-making. It should work in partnership with disabled people, businesses and the third sector, with the ambition to reduce the prejudice that disabled people face every day.

Recommendation:

The government should launch a new cross-departmental disability strategy, focused on improving attitudes and reducing prejudice towards disabled people.

Just as we cannot expect any one sector to achieve this transformation alone, we cannot assume government action is sufficient to transform the status quo by itself.

Key to improving attitudes will be increasing people’s understanding of what it means to be disabled, and the challenges that disabled people face on a daily basis.

In short, by developing understanding we can begin to build empathy and subsequently shifts in attitudes.

16 Scope (Unpublished research)

17 Such as United Nations (2006) Convention on the rights of people with disabilities. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html>

“Attitudes need to change. Employers often focus on limitations rather than the unique advantages that disabled employees can bring.”

Lauren, Gloucester

With one in three (36%) BSA survey respondents saying that they do not know any disabled people, this requires significant changes. We believe that one of the most effective places to start is in increasing disabled people’s presence in the workplace.

The employment rate for disabled people currently stands at more than 30 percentage points below that of non-disabled people. However, the survey results show us that having a disabled colleague means you are half as likely as someone without a disabled colleague to think of disabled people as getting in the way.

Scope’s Work with Me campaign, in partnership with Virgin Media, is one way in which we are trying to play our part in tackling this view of disabled people’s ability to get into and stay in work.¹⁸ But, as our campaign highlights, much more action is needed by government and employers to achieve the government’s ambition of getting a million more disabled people into work.

Recommendation:

Government and other organisations must be ruthless and relentless in their action to increase the number of disabled people in employment, including meeting the aim of getting a million more disabled people into work.

“Up until recently, you’ve never really seen disabled people in the media so, when someone sees someone who’s a bit different from them, they’re not going to know how to act or what to say.”

Michelle, Liverpool

As well as personal contact, it has been suggested that attitudes towards some population groups are affected by the way that they are represented in the media.¹⁹

In the UK, disabled people are systematically under-represented on television. In 2016/17, disabled people accounted for 6.5 percent of on-

18 Work With Me (2018) Tackling disability unemployment. <https://workwithme.support/about-work-with-me/>

19 E.g. Pungyanut-Carter, N. (2008) The Perceived Realism of African American Portrayals on Television

screen contributions.²⁰ However, it is thought that less than 3 percent on on-screen contributions are made by somebody the audience would perceive as disabled.²¹ This suggests that even where disabled people are present on screen, they are often in effect ‘acting’ non-disabled. This does not go unnoticed, with Scope research finding that more than 80 percent of disabled people do not feel they are properly represented on screen.²²

Reforming the media industries so that disabled people are equally represented and equally visible would help raise awareness among people who otherwise might have no known contact with disabled people. Improving representation in the media is just one way of increasing the visibility of disabled people, and fields such as politics must also do more.

Schemes exist to improve disabled representation, such as Project Diamond operating across the television sector and the BBC’s Class Act project.²³ What is needed for further progress is for schemes such as these to be better supported, scaled up, and rolled out across the full range of mainstream media.

The recent Creative Industries sector deal announced as part of the Industrial Strategy includes £2m to fund a creative careers programme, designed to reach 600,000 young people in two years.²⁴ This is a positive move, but increasing diversity needs to be an explicit aim of any such programme. Other schemes, such as the BFI’s Lottery-funded Future Film Skills Programme should share this focus on diversity.

Recommendation:

Government should identify and ring-fence funding, within existing government or Lottery-funded schemes, to improve diversity within the creative industries, with a focus on on-screen representation.

Recommendation:

All broadcasters should establish specific schemes aimed at locating and supporting disabled talent throughout the television and radio industries.

20 Creative Diversity Network (2017) Diamond: The first cut. http://creativitydiversitynetwork.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Diamond_theFirstCut_pdf.pdf

21 Ibid.

22 Scope (2016) RJ Mitte is calling for more disabled people on TV <https://www.scope.org.uk/press-releases/rj-mitte-calls-more-disabled-people-tv>

23 BBC (2017) BBC launches nationwide search, training and showcase opportunity for disabled actors <http://www.bbc.co.uk/mediacentre/latestnews/2017/class-act>

24 HM Government (2018) Industrial Strategy: Creative Industries Sector Deal. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/695097/creative-industries-sector-deal-print.pdf

Appendix A

Table 2 shows how negative towards disabled people have changed over the past five years.

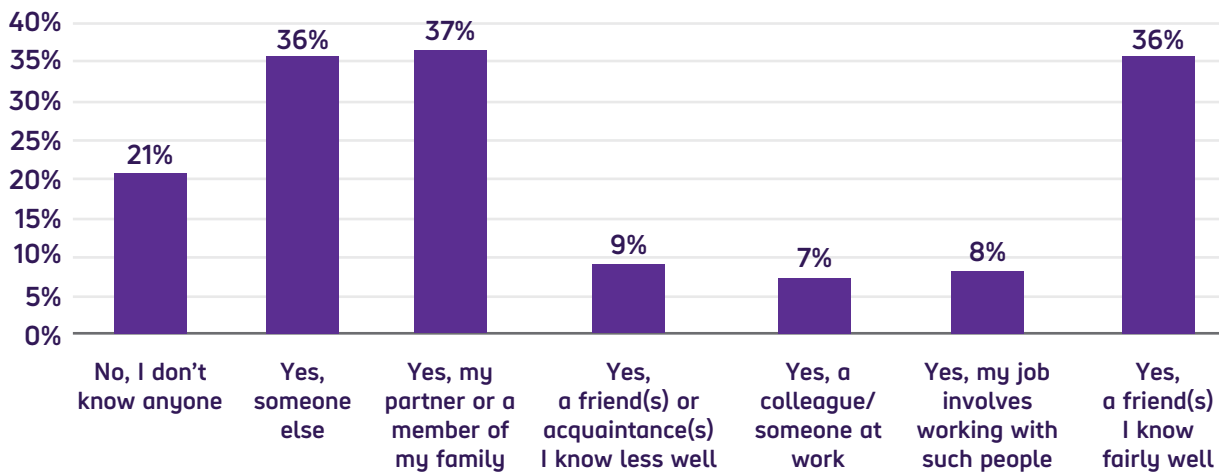
Table 2: Perception of disabled people over time

Perception of disabled people over time (Percentage of people who...)	2017	2012	Change over the five past years
Think there is a lot of prejudice in Britain against disabled people in general	25%	30%	Improved
Think disabled people are getting in the way	6%	7%	No change
Think of disabled people with discomfort and awkwardness	16%	18%	No change
Think of disabled people in general as needing to be cared for	75%	79%	Improved
Think of disabled people as the same as everyone else	83%	82%	No change
Think of disabled people as not as productive as non-disabled people	32%	33%	No change
Think attempts to give equal rights to disabled people have not gone far enough	43%	52% ²⁵	Improved

²⁵ This question was last asked in the BSAS 2006

Figure 7 shows the range of relationships with disabled people. We saw earlier that people who have a working relationship or friendship with a disabled person tend to hold more positive attitudes towards disabled people. Yet, only a small proportion of the sample claim to have such relationship with disabled people.

Figure 7: Breakdown of respondents' relationship with disabled people.



Appendix B

Table 3: Questions asked on behalf of Scope in the British Social Attitudes survey.

<p>Do you have a long-standing physical or mental health condition or disability? By long-standing, I mean anything that has lasted at least 12 months or that is likely to last at least 12 months?</p>
<p>Does this condition or disability have a substantial adverse effect on your ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities?</p>
<p>Generally speaking, do you think there is a lot of prejudice in Britain against disabled people in general, a little, hardly any or none?</p>
<p>Out of every 100 people living in the UK, how many do you think are disabled?</p>
<p>Do you personally tend to think of disabled people in general in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. ... as getting in the way?b. ... with discomfort and awkwardness?c. ... as needing to be cared for?d. ... as the same as everyone else?e. ...as not as productive as non-disabled people? <p>Most of the time/Some of the time/Hardly ever/Never</p>
<p>Overall, do you think attempts to give equal rights to disabled people have gone too far or not gone far enough?</p>

Do you personally know anyone with a long standing physical or mental health condition or disability?

(Please choose all that apply)

Yes, my job involves working with people who have a long standing physical or mental health condition or disability

Yes, my partner or a member of my family

Yes, a friend(s) I know fairly well Yes, a friend(s) or acquaintance(s) I know less well

Yes, a colleague / someone at my work

Yes, someone else

No, I don't know anyone who has a long standing physical or mental health condition or disability

We're Scope, the disability equality charity. We won't stop until we achieve a society where all disabled people enjoy equality and fairness. At home. At school. At work. In our communities.

We provide practical advice and emotional support to disabled people and their families whenever they need it most.

We use our collective power to change attitudes and end injustice. And we campaign relentlessly to create a fairer society.

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