

Incorporating MSA Ferndale.



Evaluation of the European Year of People with Disabilities

APPENDICES To Final Report

2004

Appendix I- List of Steering Group Members

Name	Organisation
Mrs Rosemary Armstrong	Federation of Small Business
Mr John Campbell	DEL
Mr John Carberry	RNID NI
Mrs Avril Crawford	Arts and Disability Forum
Mrs Liz Cuddy	Rethink Mental Illness
Mr Andrew Dougal	NI Chest Heart and Stroke Association
Edyth Dunlop Mr Kevin O'Neill	NI Union of Supported Employment
Mrs Helen Ferguson	Carers' Northern Ireland
Bill Halliday (Vice Chair)	ECNI
Jayne Hillis	Diabetes UK
Mr Martin Howell	Employers' Forum on Disability
Mr Colm McGarry	SOLACE
Dr Paschal McKeown	MENCAP
Mr Kevin McLaughlin	NIHRC
Mr Bob McMillen	NI Tourist Board
Gerry Maguire	INTEC
Ms Majella Mateer	British Deaf Association
Mr Stephen Matthews	Cedar Foundation
Gerry Mulligan (Chair)	OFMDFM
Mr Francis Murphy	Arts Council for Northern Ireland
Max O'Brien	NICICTU
Mr Kevin O'Neill	Disability Sport NI
Ms Joy Peden	DHSSPS
Mrs Susan Reid	RNIB NI
Mr Brian Symington	Civic Forum
Ms Jeanette Thornton	European Commission
Mr Colin Watson	DCAL
Dr Monica Wilson OBE	Disability Action and Children with Disability Strategic Alliance

It should be noted that in some instances where an individual was unable to attend a meeting a representative was sent in their place.

Appendix II - List of Events

Date	Event
22 January 2003	Official Launch of Year in NI held in Grosvenor House, Belfast
24 February 2003	Deaf Awareness and Basic Sign Language Skills training courses for DARD staff
5 April 2003	Disability Awareness and Disability Champions in the Workplace Information Day (open sessions with stands), organised by Amicus and held in Wellington Park Hotel, Belfast.
30 April 2003	Launch of Disability Awareness Training Video for Employers. Organised by the Employers Forum on Disability in BBC Broadcasting House.
10-16 May 2003	Adult Learners Week organised by EGSA. A range of information events to encourage adults to return to education.
19 May 2003	International Week of Dance. A number of dance workshops organised by Artscare. Held in Olympia Leisure Centre.
29 May 2003	NIPSA General Conference in Slieve Donard Hotel with the aim of Raising Awareness participation.
30 May 2003	Sports Endeavour Award organised by The Lady Taverners NI Region held in Europa Hotel.
3 June 2003	Opportunities beyond School. Interactive careers convention/roadshow organised by Southern Area Business & Education Partnership & SELB in Craigavon

	Civic Centre.
13 June 2003	Compass Advocacy Regional Conference in Everglades Hotel – promoting advocacy and awareness.
15 June 2003	EU Interactive Trailer. A fun and celebration event organised by OFMDFM in Carnfunnock Park, Larne.
22 June 2003	Ramble at Lagan Tow Path organised by Belfast Shopmobility to promote participation and awareness.
3 August 2003	Ramble at Mid Ulster in Drum Manor Cookstown organised by Shopmobility to promote participation and awareness.
5 August 2003	All Aboard Meeting organised by Equality Commission in Central Station Belfast to promote awareness.
7 August 2003	Clarence Court Reception stand displayed.
19 August 2003	Publicity for EYPD at committee meeting – meeting in Castle Buildings for RSG Members.
22 August 2003	Disability Extravaganza organised by Shopmobility Bangor. A two day fun and information event held at Bangor Castle with the aim of raising awareness.
1 September 2003	Accessible Arts event organised by Disability Arts Studio and held in Parkanaur College, Dungannon.
2 September 2003	Disability Event organised by Disability Action and attended by Prince Charles.
3 September 2003	Rathgael House Reception Stand displayed.
6 September 2003	Share Music's Out of Bounds music and dance theatre event in

	Waterfront.
9 September 2003	RSG Meeting Stand displayed at Armagh City Hotel.
9 September 2003	National Children's Bureau conference in Dunadry to raise awareness.
10 September 2003	Awareness Event organised by DARD in Dundonald House.
12 September 2003	Making Connections: Disabilities and the Universities conference and workshops organised by Queens University.
15 September 2003	Dept Employment and Learning event
19 September 2003	Rural Community Network - Meeting
23 September 2003	ECNI Event Ramada Hotel
26 September 2003	European Event Organised by British Council
30 September 2003	Reception Corporation Street Stand displayed
1 October 2003	Now Project AGM
1 October 2003	Code of Practice Launch organised by Equality Commission
1 October 2003	Launch of Booklet – Guide to 10 Accessible Rambles organised by Belfast Shopmobility.
2 October 2003	EGSA Award Ceremony in W5.
4 October 2003	Castle Court Stand displayed.
6 October 2003	Community Transport Week Launch. Roadshows across NI organised by Community Transport Association.
7 October 2003	Countdown to DDA seminars organised by William Keown Trust and held in the Ramada Hotel.
8 October 2003	Out and About Project Exhibition in Armagh City Hotel.
8 October 2003	Information Day Canal Court organised by Newry & Mourne User

	Consortium.
9 October 2003	Derry Healthy Cities – Ministerial Visit.
10 October 2003	Junction Club Launch.
11 October 2003	Minister’s Reception for all NI Grant Winners Parliament Buildings.
12 October 2003	Waterside Development Group, L’derry
13 October 2003	Down’s Syndrome Association NI – All Ireland Conference in Athlone.
15 October 2003	North and West Housing Event at Nerve Centre Derry.
16 October 2003	Business in the Community – awareness event.
17 October 2003	Communications Subgroup Meeting re closing event stand displayed at meeting, Island Arts Centre, Lisburn.
19 October 2003	Belfast Healthy Cities Conference in Waterfront.
21 October 2003	Realising Independence Through Education workshops in Glenavon Hotel.
23 October 2003	Disability Awareness Workshop organised by City Bridges held in Banbridge.
28 October 2003	Rainbow Gateway Club – Ministerial Visit.
28 October 2003	Rural Community Network – Ministerial Visit
4 November 2003	RSG Meeting Clinton Centre Enniskillen.
6 November 2003	Lisburn YMCA – Ministerial Visit.
11 November 2003	Contact a Family Exhibition school visits with the aim of raising awareness.
15 November 2003	CACDP – Sign Fair. A range of awareness seminars held in Ramada Hotel.
21 November 2003	NW Forum for People with

	Disabilities Event Pride & Prejudice Conference in City Hotel Derry.
26 November 2003	EHSSB Award Ceremony for innovations in respect of disability services with HSS.
1 December 2003	Lisburn YMCA – Ministerial Visit.
1 December 2003	NI Music Therapy Conference
3 December 2003	Sports Event in Waterfront organised Disability Sport NI.
7 December 2003	Mencap Event
9 December 2003	Celebration Day of EYPD in Ballymoney in Joey Dunlop Centre organised by Ballymoney Council.
10 December 2003	Art Exhibition organised by Toloba Handicrafts.
11 December 2003	Armagh and Dungannon HSST event to launch celebration of EYPD in Armagh City Hotel.
11 December 2003	Giants event at Odyssey.
17 December 2003	Display at Belfast International Airport
19 December 2003	Display at Belfast City Airport
20 December 2003	Art Exhibition organised by Toloba Handicrafts.
19 January 2004	Display at Sprucefield Shopping Centre
21 January 2004	OFMDFM Celebration Event Island Arts Centre Lisburn.
22 January 2004	University of Ulster Jordanstown Workshop's on disability issues.
5 February 2004	Sport Event Disability Sport NI Maysfield Leisure Centre.
25 February 2004	Blue Skies Event/Conference organised by OFMDFM, held in Park Avenue Hotel.
6 March 2004	Orbit Dance display Stranmillis College.
10 March 2004	Sport Event Disability Sport NI Andersonstown Leisure Centre.

12 March 2004	Junction Club Conference on Disability Park Avenue Hotel.
15 March 2004	Sport Event Disability Sport NI Templemore Sports.
16 March 2004	Sport Event Disability Sport NI Laganvally Leisure Complex.
29 March 2004	Secretary of State Reception (closing event).
30 March 2004	NIUSE Conference. Glenavon House Hotel.
31 March 2004	RNID/EYPD "Making an Impact" Conference. Ramada Hotel
19 April 2004	Display at Conswater Shopping Centre

Appendix III – List of Press Coverage

Newspaper	Date	Title
Press Releases	14/12/01 03/12/02 04/12/02 18/12/02 22/01/03	
Prior to May a number of articles appeared in the press. These have not been listed as EIS were not enlisted to collate these until May 2003.		
County Down Spectator	15 May 2003	Disability Extravaganza
County Down Spectator	26 June 2003	Disability Extravaganza
Newsletter	30 September 2003	Focus on Disability
Newry Reporter	17 October 2003	Disability Awareness Day
Crossmaglen Examiner	7 October 2003	Disability Awareness Day to be held in Newry
Newry Democrat	7 October 2003	Disability Awareness Day to be held in Newry
Ulster Herald	9 October 2003	Good Practice Road Shows on Disability
Newtownabbey Times	16 October 2003	Breaking the Disability Barriers
Lurgan Mail	23 October 2003	Disability Workshop
Newsletter	27 October 2003	Breaking Down the Barriers of Disabilities
Banbridge Chronicle	29 October 2003	Disability Act
Ulster Herald	30 October 2003	Employers' Forum on Disability
Mid Ulster Mail	6 November 2003	Disability Award

		Scheme
Ballymoney and Moyle Times	3 December 2003	Celebration Time in Ballymoney
Ballymoney and Moyle Times	17 December 2003	Celebration Day for EYPD
Belfast Telegraph	13 January 2004	Conference for Disability Year
Lurgan and Portadown Examiner	15 January 2004	Quiz to Celebrate EYPD
Newtownards Chronicle	29 January 2004	Local Singer Attends Arts Celebration
Newtownards Chronicle	5 February 2004	Year of Disabled Applauded
County Down Spectator	5 February 2004	Disability Year a Success
Irish News	5 February 2004	Disability Barriers in the Spotlight
Derry News	12 February 2004	Launch of Employer Awards for Disability Best Practice
Strabane Chronicle	12 February 2004	International Two Day Conference Breaks Barriers for People with Disabilities
Derry Journal	13 February 2004	Employer's Forum on Disability
Antrim Guardian	18 February 2004	Breaking Through Barriers for People with Disabilities
Lisburn Echo	25 February 2004	Major Conference marks Year of People with Disabilities
Irish News	31 March 2004	Recognition of BSL/ISL
News Letter	31 March 2004	"Making an Impact" Conference and recognition of BSL/ISL
Londonderry Sentinel	31 March 2004	Courthouse Opens Doors for EYPD

Belfast Telegraph – North West	31 March 2004	Justice is Delivered to Disabled People
Belfast Telegraph	31 March 2004	Sign Languages get Official Boost in Ulster
County Down Spectator	1 April 2004	Local Projects from Special Year
Belfast Telegraph	2 April 2004	“Making an Impact” Conference
Newry Reporter	8 April 2004	Local Disabled People contribute to Newsletter
Armagh-Down Observer	8 April 2004	Newry and Mourne Trust Celebrates EYPD
Antrim Guardian	21 April 2004	Deputy Mayor at Hillsborough Reception
Impartial Reporter	15 April 2004	A Disability Directory
Insight (Dublin-based publication on health & disability issues)	April/May (2)	Conference BSL/ISL recognition
Dungannon Observer	21 May 2004	Maria Eagle visit to NI
Tyrone Times	21 May 2004	Disability Agenda must be a priority say Armstrong
Strabane Weekly News	27 May 2004	Group raising profile of those with visual impairment
Tyrone Constitution	3 June 2004	Group raising profile of those with visual impairment
Lurgan Mail	3 June 2004	Joe has his say in Stormont

Appendix IV – Analysis of Omnibus Survey

Overview

A total of 1,292 persons aged 16 years and over throughout Northern Ireland were individually interviewed in January 2004 as part of an Omnibus Survey commissioned by OFMDFM. A series of questions were asked relating to the European Year of Disabled Persons (EYPD); the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) along with questions probing the public's understanding of disability and their attitudes towards *their inclusion within society*

Summary of findings

- Around 1 in 7 persons were able to identify 2003 as the European Year of Disabled Persons.
- Just under half recalled seeing advertisements about disability; mostly on television.
- Around two in five people recalled an event associated with EYPD; mostly to do with the Special Olympics and this was also the one event that around 5% reported attending.
- About 1 in 20 people report having a lot of friends and acquaintances with disabilities although over two-thirds report having a few such friends and acquaintances.
- Two-thirds of the sample under-estimated the proportions of people with disabilities in the population.
- Mobility problems were the condition most frequently associated with disability followed by visual and hearing impairments and brain injury. One in 4 people did not consider 'learning disability' to be a disability.
- Around 1 in 5 persons could name laws associated with disability, notably the DDA and a further 1 in 4 recalled the DDA when prompted.
- Although 7 in 10 people thought there was much less discrimination towards people with disabilities than 10 years ago, two-thirds of people questioned did not feel that disabled people had the same opportunities as non-disabled people. Seven in ten persons felt that public services such as pubs and shops did not cater adequately for their needs.
- Around 3 in 5 persons were in favour of children with disabilities attending the same schools as non-disabled children. Over half the

parents of school-age children would welcome this and a further 40% had no objections. Less than 10% would object or have reservations.

- Over 1 in 3 respondents felt that educating the public to show greater tolerance would be the most effective way of helping people with disabilities and another 1 in 3 favoured making laws.
- In general, people who had tertiary level qualifications and/or who had people with disabilities among their friends and acquaintances were the most likely to be positively disposed to the social inclusion of people with disabilities.

Sample and Procedure

A sample of just over 2,000 addresses was drawn from the Valuation and Lands Agency list of addresses. People living in institutions (though not in private households in such institutions) were excluded. The complete list of private addresses was stratified into three regions - Belfast, East Northern Ireland and West Northern Ireland, and a random sample was drawn from each stratum.

The Valuation and Lands Agency provides a good sampling frame of addresses, but contains no information about the number of people living at an address. Further selection stages were therefore required to convert the listing of addresses to a listing of individuals from which one person (the 'selected respondent') is chosen to complete the questionnaire. Interviewers are instructed to call at each address issued in their assignments. At the first stage of the survey, they have to identify the number of households resident at the address and, where necessary, select one using a selection table.

The interviewers then list all members of the household who are eligible for inclusion in the sample: that is, all persons currently aged 16 or over living at the address. From this listing of eligible adults, the interviewer's computer randomly selects one adult. This person, the selected respondent, is then asked to complete the interview.

Addresses were issued to a panel of 161 interviewers at the start of January 2004. The fieldwork period was 12th January to the 13th February 2004. An eligible sample of 1933 was obtained of which 1,292 people were interviewed. This was 67% of the eligible sample. The main reasons for non-participation were refusals (N=349); no contact (N=221); non-eligible (N=231) and partial completion (N=71).

The resultant sample could be compared with 2001 census and the Continuous Household survey. The gender and age profile of the sample closely matched both.

Interviewees were asked a series of closed questions mainly and where a number of alternative answers were provided, a card listing these was shown to the respondent.

Results are presented around the main themes covered by the questionnaire. The breakdown by gender, age groups and so on is given in the report produced by the Agency. In this Appendix more detailed statistical analysis is undertaken to determine the relationships that are statistically significant, that is they are unlikely to be the result of chance variation.

As in any survey, the percentage figures quoted in this report are subject to measurement errors. For the whole sample this is the region of +/- 3% but it will be higher for sub-groupings within the sample. This should be borne in mind especially when making comparisons.

The sample contained two important groupings that also feature in the analyses. A total of 63 persons (4.9%) reported having a 'lot of friends or acquaintances' with disabilities; 819 (63.6%) a 'few friends and acquaintances' and 406 (31.5%) had 'no friends or acquaintances' with disabilities.

In all 96 persons (7%) reported having a child with disabilities.

Finally the results reported for Northern Ireland are contrasted with findings from a National survey of 1,000 persons in the Republic of Ireland (RoI) commissioned by the National Disability Authority in Spring 2001 and a Scottish survey undertaken in 2002 by the Disability Rights Commission, Scotland.

Knowledge of EYPD

Overall 200 persons (15.5%) were able to name 2003, as the European Year Disabled Persons. A Discriminant analysis¹ was used to identify the characteristics of people most likely to name the year compared to those that were unable. This gives a profile of the people who were most likely to know that 2003 was the European Year of Persons with Disabilities. (NB: Other variables were entered into the analysis but they did not significantly contribute to the discrimination – see footnote).

The people most likely to name 2003 as EYPD (in order of importance) were:

- **Parent of a child with a disability** (25% of those with a child knew EYPD compared to 18% of those with children and 9% with no children).
- **Educational qualification** (24% with tertiary qualifications knew EYPD compared to 12% with primary or secondary).
- **Age Group** (Around 18% of people over 25 knew EYPD compared to 2.5% of those under 25 years).
- **Area of N. Ireland** (EYPD was known best in Belfast – 22% - and the S.E. – 18% compared to other areas - @ 13%).
- **Friends with disabilities** (22% with a ‘lot of friends’ knew EYPD compared to 11% with no friends)

(*N=1,118: Chi Sq 48.84 P<0.001*)

Publicity for Issues affecting people with disabilities

The numbers and percentage of people who reported seeing each type of publicity is given in Table 1.

Table1: number and percentage of people seeing each type of publicity

Publicity	Number	Percentage
TV ads	556	43.0%
Posters/billboards	123	9.5%
Press ads	109	8.4%

¹ The predictor variables included in the Discriminant analyses were gender, age group; marital status; employment status; Catholic or Protestant; owned or rented housing; education qualification, friends with disabilities; parent of child with disabilities; urban or rural; area of NI;

None of the above	693	53.6%
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Overall, 36 persons (2.8%) had seen all three type of publicity; 117 (9.1%) two types and 446 (34.5%) one type.

Linking this information with knowledge of EYPD gives the following breakdown.

- 146 persons (11.3% of total) had seen publicity and named EYPD
- 54 persons (4.2%) had not seen the publicity but named EYPD
- 452 persons (35.1%) had seen publicity but did not name EYPD
- 637 persons (49.4%) neither saw the publicity or named EYPD.

Discriminant analysis was again used to identify the characteristics of those who had some form of publicity. The people most likely to have seen the publicity were in order of importance:

- **Gender:** 53% females had seen publicity compared to 40% males.
- **Educational qualifications:** 50% of people with secondary and tertiary qualifications had seen the publicity compared to 37% primary qualifications.
- **Religious affiliation:** 53% of Catholics had seen publicity compared to 42% Protestants.
- **Friends with disabilities:** 60% of those with a lot of friends had seen the publicity compared to 49% of those with a few friends and 41% with no friends.
- **Area of N. Ireland:** Publicity was seen more by people in Belfast – 55% and least in South – 39%. In other areas it was around 46%.
- **Parent of a child with a disability:** 60% of those who had a child with disabilities had seen publicity compared to around 44% of those with/without children).

(Chi Sq 48.84 P<0.001)

Awareness of EYPD activities

Overall 516 persons (40%) said they were aware of activities organised for EYPD. However 88% of these were mentions of the World Games for Special Olympics. Other mentions were of conferences, training events, awareness raising and fund-raising.

In all 64 persons (5% of total) reported they had participated in an event and again these were mostly related to Special Olympics and fund-raising.

Impairments and conditions considered to be a disability

Respondents were asked to state in turn whether they thought each of the impairments listed was considered by them to be a disability. The percentage rating each as a disability is given in Table 2 along with the profile of persons most likely to consider it as a disability.

Table 2: Percentage rating each impairment/condition as a disability

Impairment/condition	Percent.	People most likely to consider disability*
Mobility Problems	90%	Employed; rural areas; under 65 years; a few friends with disabilities
Visual impairment	83%	Urban; friends with disabilities; over 25 years and tertiary qualifications
Hearing impairment	82%	Tertiary qualification and in employment
Brain injury	82%	Tertiary and secondary qualifications; have children; in employment and few friends with disabilities.
Mental illness	79%	A lot of friends with disabilities; have children; tertiary education
Learning disability	73%	Tertiary qualifications; employed; female.
Progressive illness	69%	A few friends with disabilities; Tertiary and secondary qualifications; have children
Speech impairment	67%	Tertiary qualifications; few friends; employed and female.
Lifting / Dexterity problems	64%	Tertiary qualifications; have children; employed.
Long standing condition	64%	A few friends; tertiary and secondary qualifications; have children.
Severe disfigurement	60%	A lot/few friends Tertiary

		qualifications; employed and have children.
Past disability	42%	Under 65 and married
Drug alcohol dependency	41%	Employed, Western N Ireland; a lot of friends with disabilities

** Based on Discriminant Analyses.*

In the RoI survey, 80% of respondents spontaneously mentioned physical disability as a disability and 97% when prompted. Similar figures for hearing loss/visual difficulties were 26% and 81%; for intellectual or learning disability (e.g. mental handicap) 48% and 90%; mental health difficulty 34% and 77% and long-term illness 12% and 60%.

Numbers of people with disabilities

Respondents were asked to select from five options the proportion of people in Northern Ireland that had a physical, sensorial or learning disability or a mental illness. The number and percentage selecting each option is shown below.

Proportion Selected	Number	Percentage
1 in 40	254	20.4%
1 in 25	361	29.1%
1 in sixteen	206	16.6%
1 in ten	239	19.2%
1 in five	183	14.7%

In the RoI survey, 32% of respondents also felt that the proportion of people with disabilities was around 1 in 5 or 1 in 10.

There was no statistically significant impact of having seen the publicity and their knowledge of the proportion of people with disabilities.

In order to investigate this further, the sample was regrouped into those who were 'wrong' (first three groupings) and those who were right or nearly right (last two). The people more likely to select the correct proportions were:

- **Age Group:** 43% of those under 25 years were correct compared to 24% of over 65 year olds.

- **Friends with disabilities:** 57% of those with a lot of friends were correct compared to 35% of those with a few friends and 29% with no friends.
- **Educational qualifications:** 42% of people with tertiary qualifications were correct compared to 35% with secondary qualifications and 27% with primary qualifications.
(*Discriminant analysis: Chi Sq 36.5 p<0.001*).

Disability Discrimination Act (DDA)

In all 240 persons (18.7%) were able to name the DDA; a further 14 persons (1.1%) named other laws such as ‘Equal Opportunities’ and 347 persons (27.0%) stated that there were laws but could not name them, and 685 persons (53.3%) thought there were no laws.

When individuals who had not named the DDA were prompted, 334 (25.9%) said they had previously heard of the DDA but 714 (55.4% overall) were unaware of it.

In Scotland a total of 51% had heard of the DDA (compared to 45% in NI); an increase from 37% reported in a previous survey one year earlier.

The people who were able to name the DDA were as follows: (NB the same profile held for those who were aware of DDA):

- **Educational qualifications:** 33% of people with tertiary qualifications could name DDA compared to 11% with primary qualifications.
- **Friends with disabilities:** 36% of those with a lot of friends could name laws compared to 21% of those with a few friends and 16% with no friends.
- **Employment:** 24% of those in employment could name laws compared to 13% of those not in employment.

(*Discriminant analysis: Chi Sq 121.6 p<0.001*)

When questioned about their awareness of specific implications of the DDA, the number and percentage claiming to know were as follows:

DDA covers	Number	Percentage
Refusing service	1024	79.7%

Provision of extra help	1021	79.3%
Alternative means of providing Service	964	75%

It is likely that respondents made intelligent guesses to these questions. For example, between 65% and 70% of those respondents who were not aware of DDA replied yes to these questions. However significantly higher proportions of those with knowledge of the DDA answered yes (87% to 94%).

In Scotland only 22% were aware of the changes coming into force with the DDA' presuming when they were asked to name rather than being prompted.

Attitudes to people with disabilities

Respondents were asked to rate the extent of their agreement to four statements. Table 3 gives the number and percentage of people rating each one.

Table 3: Number and percentage of people rating each statement

Item	Agree strongly	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Disagree strongly
People with disabilities have the same opportunities in life as non-disabled people	85 6.6%	198 15.6%	83 6.5%	484 37.9%	425 33.9%
People with disabilities have different hopes and ambitions	161 12.7%	334 26.5%	132 10.4%	317 25%	320 25.3%
Services in NI cater adequately for needs of people with disabilities	43 3.4%	244 19.1%	96 7.6%	467 36.3%	430 33.7%
Children with disabilities should attend same schools	365 28.8%	388 30.6%	229 18.0%	208 16.4%	78 6.2%

In Scotland, 52% of respondents did not feel disabled people are treated fairly by society while in NI, 72% disagreed that they had the same opportunities as non-disabled people.

In the RoI survey, a total of 46% agreed that children with disabilities should attend the same school compared to 59% in NI.

A total attitude score could be calculated from answers to these four questions in which a low score indicates that disabled people are seen as different (i.e with first three items and disagree with the last item). A high score indicates that people with disabilities are seen as having the same needs but they are not given the opportunities they need. The minimum score is then 4 and maximum is 20.

A multiple regression analysis was used to identify the variables that were significantly associated with these scores. The characteristics of people most likely to see people with disabilities as being the same but discriminated against were:

- Tertiary level qualification
- Female
- Catholic
- With a lot or few friends with disabilities
- In paid employment
- Owned their house.

A similar analysis was undertaken to identify if these attitudinal scores were related to variables associated with EYPD and DDA. Those who tended to view people with disabilities as the same but discriminated against:

- Knew DDA (either by naming or when prompted)
- Attended an event as part of EYPD

When these two sets of variables were combined; the variables that were most closely linked with attitudes of sameness were:

- Named 2003 as EYPD
- Tertiary level qualifications

- Female
- Catholic
- Knew DDA (either by naming or when prompted)
- In paid employment
- With a lot or few friends with disabilities

This data does suggest that EYPD did have an impact of people’s attitudes over and above their personal characteristics.

Respondents were also asked about the level of discrimination and whether or not it had changed compared to five years ago. Overall, the numbers and percentage of people choosing each option was as follows:

Rating	Number	Percentage
Much less	103	8.2%
Less	770	61.4%
About the same	274	21.9%
More	100	8.0%
Much more	7	0.5%

Those who knew of the DDA tended to feel there was less discrimination. Variables associated with EYPD were not significantly related to these perceptions.

However education level had a greater impact; those with primary education were more likely to perceive discrimination as greater or much same. Similarly those who were parents of children with disabilities or had no children at all, perceived more discrimination.

School attendance

The issue of children with disabilities attending the same school as non-disabled children was further explored with those respondents who had children of school age (between 5 and 18 years: N=348 in all). They were asked how they would feel if children with disabilities attended the same school as their children. The number and percentage selecting each answer was as follows:

	Number	Percentage
I would object	7	1.9%
I would have some reservations	25	7.3%
I would not object	134	38.5%
I would welcome it	182	52.3%

In the RoI survey, 84% said they would have no objections to a child with disabilities being in the same class as their own child with 2% saying they would object. A further 13% said it would depend on the disability.

Due to smaller numbers the Discriminant Analysis has to be treated with more caution, but this suggested that those who would welcome inclusive schooling tended to be those parents who were:

- Tertiary and secondary level educated
- Catholic
- Had a child with disabilities

Help for people with disabilities

Finally respondents were asked to select one of five options as to how people with disabilities could be helped. The number and percentage of respondents selecting each one was as follows (NB: 7 persons selected some other assistance):

Table 4: The number and percentage of selecting different forms of helping people with disabilities

Item	Number	Percent
Educating people to be more tolerant towards disabled people	450	35.4%
Making laws to ensure that disabled people are treated fairly by society	388	30.5%
More help by way of direct health and social care services	293	23.0%
More help by way of improved financial benefits	124	9.7%
Leave things as they are	9	0.6%

In the RoI survey, the top priority was better provision of services (24%) followed by more help by way of direct health care (23%) and making laws to ensure that people with disability are treated fairly by society (18%). The others items used in the NI study were not presented.

Discriminant analyses were used to identify the characteristics of the respondents who selected each option.

The people who selected educating people to be more tolerant tended to have:

- Tertiary qualifications
- A lot or a few friends with disabilities
- In paid employment
- Urban areas
- Catholic
- Aged 25-44 years.

The people who chose the option of making laws tended to be:

- Living in rural rather than urban areas
- Had few or no friends with disabilities
- Were under 25 years of age
- Had secondary or primary education

Direct help by way of health and social services tended to be chosen by those:

- Not in employment
- Protestant

Conclusions

Arguably this is the first comprehensive survey of the attitudes in Northern Ireland towards people with disabilities and taken with the findings from a study undertaken within the Republic of Ireland that covered somewhat different areas, they offer a helpful snapshot of public attitudes at the beginning of a new century on the island of Ireland.

Among the wider public there does appear to be an awareness that people with disabilities are not treated as fairly as non-disabled persons and that they do not have access to the same opportunities. A sizeable majority would support their rights towards greater social inclusion, for example in attending the same schools as non-disabled children; more so in the North than in the Republic of Ireland.

Nearly half of the people interviewed were aware of the DDA and they viewed the passing of laws as second only to educating the public to be more tolerant of people with disabilities, in terms of helping this group within society.

Television advertising about disability had been recalled by over 40% of persons interviewed; four times those reporting seeing posters or newspaper ads. Likewise the World Games for the Special Olympics held in Dublin in June 2001 were recalled by nearly two in five persons and 1 in 20 had had some involvement linked with the games or another event related to disability.

Nonetheless nearly one third of persons in NI had no friends or acquaintances with disabilities; upwards of 50% in the Republic of Ireland. This lack of contact was found to impact on people's knowledge about disability and on their attitudes towards this group. Hence a priority for improving public's perceptions of disability is for them to get to know a person with a disability.

Future surveys in Northern Ireland could usefully include questions relating to the access that people with disabilities have to employment, housing and transport and to establishing if the respondent has or has had any disabilities or long-term conditions.

Appendix V – Questionnaire Analysis

Awareness of EYPD

Individuals and organisations had become aware of the Year through a variety of sources and media.

Table 1 – Awareness of EYPD

	Numbers Replying Yes	Percentage Replying Yes
Through Press?	22	46
Through Leaflets?	18	38
Through Invitations to events?	21	44
Through Radio?	8	17
Through Posters?	7	15
Through Web site?	2	4
Through other means?	10	21

Most organisations had become aware of EYPD through the press (46%), invitations to events (44%), and/or through leaflets (38%). Smaller numbers had become aware through radio (17%) or posters (15%). Only 4% had become aware through the EYPD web site. Of the 10 organisations that had heard of the Year through other means, most had become aware by word of mouth or through involvement in a disability organisation or Local Council.

EYPD Events

When respondents were asked whether they or their organisation had organised any special events as part of EYPD, 56% said they had.

Events organised included; arts and crafts displays, conferences, presentations, celebration days, fun runs, launches of videos and booklets and fund raising evenings.

35% of respondents reported that their organisation or members of their organisation had taken part in events organised by EYPD. Events attended included: launch of the Year, press events, conferences, concerts, performances and Disability Extravaganza.

Aims and Themes of the Year

Respondents were asked for their experience of the main obstacles to increasing awareness of disability in society. The responses showed that lack of resources (13%), negative attitudes (27%) and lack of publicity (2%) were the main factors.

Respondents were asked about obstacles to increasing participation of disabled people. The main factors mentioned were poor accessibility (27%), attitudes (19%) and lack of resources (15%).

Respondents were then asked whether the Year had promoted advocacy and mentoring for disabled people. Answers to this question were individual in nature and common themes and responses did not arise. In general the answers were not particularly positive; although awareness had been heightened to some extent through a number of activities, e.g. the Launch and the media campaign a number of people commented that there was unlikely to be any permanent effect.

Advantages and Disadvantages of having a Year Designated to People with Disabilities

Respondents' views on the overall advantages of a designated year for people with disabilities were sought in the questionnaire. 40% of those who responded thought that it had the potential to raise awareness of disability issues. However a number of people (10%) expressed the view that a Year like EYPD needed to be well planned and organised in advance in order for it to have full impact.

When asked what they felt would be the advantages of having a year designated as being for people with disabilities in the future most responses were unique and diverse in nature (82%), however common responses included the raising of awareness and the highlighting of important disability issues (13%). A smaller number (5%) felt there were no particular advantages to be gained.

Respondents were asked whether there were any drawbacks or disadvantages associated with having a special Year for disabled people in the future. Only 29% of respondents felt that there were any disadvantages.

A few people thought that it might be divisive and some others felt there was a danger in raising expectations unrealistically.

Funding

77% of respondents' organisations applied for EYPD funding. When those who were unsuccessful were asked if they had been given feedback on their application (i.e. informed why their bid had not been successful) 48% replied that they had.

Asked for their comments about the EYPD funding process, a number of organisations felt the criteria were too restrictive and/or there was not enough funding available.

Sustainability

When asked whether a year dedicated to disabled people was likely to achieve sustainable change a number of respondents (17%) mentioned the need for good planning/organisation and continuing pressure at a policy level for change to be achieved. Without these prerequisites sustainable change cannot be achieved.

Organisations that had run a project were asked if and how it would be sustained. Three of the five respondents said that for projects to remain operational this would require additional funding.

Other Comments

Positive and negative comments were made when respondents were asked if they had any further comments on EYPD. The range of comments received is provided below:

- EYPD has given good publicity to people with learning disability;
- Positive step promoting rights of people with disabilities;
- Is the whole field of people with disabilities too wide?
- Useful, as part of a greater process to highlight social exclusion which exists for many disabled people, families and carers;
- Not enough money available in Northern Ireland;
- Lack of information surrounding the whole area;

- In principle a good idea. Appeared to be rushed. More information to small groups earlier would have been good to allow for project planning;
- Publicity was late. No co-ordination either geographically or by themes;
- Need additional ongoing resources, long-term planning and ongoing commitment of all public, private, statutory and voluntary agencies;
- Pity it got off to a slow start;
- More time and effort needs to be given to letting people with disabilities organise, promote and deliver the year – maybe a little less red tape;
- More strategic co-ordination needs to take place. Consultation at grass roots level. Ownership - otherwise there will be another wasted opportunity;
- Too focussed on projects. Insufficient lead in. Disappointing; and
- Needed more time to complete the application form.

Appendix VI – Case Studies of All Successful Projects

Name	Greenhill YMCA
Project	The Sky's the Limit
Aim	<p>The project aimed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote and encourage the participation of people with disabilities in outdoor activities• Develop confidence and self-esteem of participants through achievement• Raise awareness of the benefits of physical activity on the health and well being of participants• Promote and encourage mentoring and buddying within the programme• Raise staff awareness and understanding of issues pertaining to disability• Produce a video of the project in action which can be utilised to raise awareness throughout voluntary, statutory and private organisations• Produce an evaluation of the project which can be used to influence appropriate agencies regarding sustainability and development
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attendance records• Certificates of achievement• Promotional video <p>Intangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased participant knowledge of the benefits of physical activity on health and wellbeing• Increased staff understanding of disability• Increased sense of self confidence of participants• New skills which are transferable to other community settings• Improved co-ordination and communication
Interim	√
Final	√
Visited	√

Name	Orbit Dance Company Artscare
Project	Beyond the Veil
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a challenging and adventurous experience for two dance companies of disabled dancers through the mediums of dance, music and art • To proactively assist in the removal of barriers that prevent people with disabilities participating and benefiting from inclusion in quality arts projects • To provide an opportunity for disabled dancers of all ages and abilities to experience working with a similar dance company outside of NI • To encourage personal growth, confidence, self-esteem and mastery of dance skills through the creative process • To provide a performance platform to raise awareness and demonstrate throughout the local community and the community in Glasgow that they can deliver a process and performance of the highest quality and standard • To offer a mentoring experience for carers and dancers through a structured programme of dance, music, art and education within the project • To have a wonderful life enriching experience that promotes integration and inclusion
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire feedback from audiences • Photography and video record • Recordings of families and carers
Interim	√
Final	√
Visited	√

Name	Rainbow Gateway Club
Project	Our Right to Participate
Aim	<p>A creative performance highlighting the skills, abilities and talents of 13 young adults with learning/physical disabilities from the rural hinterland of mid-Tyrone at the beginning of the millennium.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve self-esteem, confidence, communication skills and risk-taking for young people with learning and physical disabilities • To increase awareness and skills in stage production, story development, costumes and design via dramatic performance • To give members of the Rainbow Gateway Club ownership of their own drama performance and project development • To give them the opportunity to liaise/network with other groups of disabled actors/actresses in Northern Ireland and to view other performances • To create a Christmas performance that will indicate the level of creative ability and talent this group possess, for the wider community of rural mid-Tyrone
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre and post evaluation summaries of parents/carers • Questionnaire feedback from audiences • Reports from facilitators/trainers/teachers • Video-diary
Interim	√
Final	√
Visited	X

Name	The Junction Club
Project	In My Life
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our aim is to hold a conference at which our members can explain what their lives have been like and what matters to them now • The conference will be planned and run by adults with learning disabilities and will therefore give our target audience a new perspective on learning disability issues • We will invite professionals, people with a learning disability and individuals who are concerned with our chosen topics e.g. representatives from the Police would benefit from hearing about our experiences of bullying • The morning session will consist of the Art Project and presentations on benefits, bullying, work and relationships. In the afternoon, workshops will further examine the areas dealt with in the morning • We also aim to show how competent our members are at communicating and at organising this conference as well as how creative they have been in devising our project
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 of the Junction Club's clients with learning disabilities were involved in the project • 100 people attended the conference – 59 had a learning disability and the remainder were from a variety of agencies • Project diary • Questionnaire feedback from conference attendees • Conference video • Conference report
Interim	√
Final	√
Visited	X

Name	NIUSE
Project	Time to Take Account
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aim was to organise a one day conference (130 delegates) aimed at services users and key stakeholders to address issues such as accessing vocational training and employment opportunities, promoting the skills and abilities of people with disabilities to contribute to the economy • To provide an opportunity for people with disabilities to participate fully and add to this debate by voicing their views and highlighting the barriers they face in accessing vocational training and employment, as well as putting forward recommendations • To provide a platform for people with disabilities to be actively involved in the planning, organising, presenting and attending a one day conference • To influence change by producing and disseminating a conference report outlining views and recommendations to relevant statutory, community/voluntary and private sector organisations/agencies
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conference/workshops • Conference report • Media coverage (newspapers, TV and radio) • Conference evaluation <p>Intangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of links and dialogue with key policy makers to take forward recommendations outlined in the report
Interim	X
Final	√
Visited	X

Name	Ballymoney Disability Programme
Project	Disability Forum Projects
Aim	The following projects were included in the funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of an accessible website • Expanded and updated Disability Guide/Directory • Capacity building training (residential)
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £3,000 of funding was used to design and create a website for the Programme which was tested in October 2003 • £1,000 was used to update the Programme's Directory/ Guide of services, facilities and information for people with disabilities and their carers • £1,000 was used to fund a training/teambuilding residential in October 2003 (also part funded by Ballymoney LSP) <p>Intangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased participation and attendance of Forum at meetings and other events following training
Interim	√
Final	√
Visited	√

Name	Rethink Severe Mental Illness
Project	The Label Nobody wants to Wear
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise awareness of the detrimental effects stigma has on individuals experiencing severe mental illness • To encourage service users to challenge their own and a wider audiences prejudices • To encourage and support individuals experiencing mental illness and the wider community to acknowledge and accept that those experiencing severe mental illness have a right to participate fully within their local community • To include full participation of all 26 Rethink services in Northern Ireland. Service users, carers, volunteers and staff will play an active role in the project • To release 100 branded balloons in each town/city where Rethink has a service • To distribute evaluation postcards to the general public • To undertake an attitudinal survey (of which the postcard feedback will form part)
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 branded balloons released in 11 towns/cities • 99 people participated in the event (65 service users, 22 staff, 12 carers) • Postcard feedback (1100 distributed, 52 returned) • Testimonials/feedback from participants in the event • Belfast Telegraph article
Interim	√
Final	√
Visited	X

Name	Magherafelt and District Disability Forum
Project	Open Doors – Access Guide
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To produce an Access Guide (“Open Doors”) which will empower people with a disability by providing them with appropriate and up to date information • The Guide aims to reduce social isolation by encouraging people with a disability to get involved in all aspects of community life • The Guide will increase the self-esteem and self-confidence of people with a disability
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of an Access Guide (500 copies) <p>Intangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased public awareness around access • Reduced social isolation • Increased self-esteem and self-confidence of people with a disability
Interim	√
Final	√
Visited	X

Name	Voice for Vision
Project	Wild Animals Up Close
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To give our visually impaired children a unique experience of exploring at first hand an area of study in which they have expressed an interest • To give them the opportunity of demonstrating their investigative skills by using a variety of research methods • To promote awareness of visual impairment by displaying their findings in a range of formats • We wish to take our visually impaired children on a 5 day tour exploring how animals live. This will involve visiting zoos, open farms, forest parks and safari parks. The children will collect a wide range of data using a variety of techniques including interviewing, video recording, audio recording, note taking and observation
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibitions in the Sperrin Lakeland Trust area displaying the children's findings in a variety of formats e.g., video, enlarged photographs, tactile impression, large print posters, audiotape and Braille • Video production (to be made available to youth clubs, schools and local press) <p>Intangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While in the company of animals our visually impaired children relax, feel more confident and are free from the many pressures they experience when in the company of their sighted peers e.g. being different, low self-esteem, lacking confidence, isolation and lack of acceptance
Interim	√
Final	√
Visited	X

Name	Alzheimer's Society
Project	Social Inclusivity Project
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable people with dementia to rediscover their right to a rewarding social life, reducing their sense of isolation and social marginalisation • The project will provide an opportunity for people with dementia to take part in group social activities. This will enable them to not only maintain their social and intellectual skills but also experience a real sense of continuity with their previous lifestyles and interests which sometimes feel as if they have been entirely lost • Throughout the life of the project three separate groups will run on a weekly basis for a six-week period. For those people who wish to continue to meet an enduring group will meet on a fortnightly basis
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 people with dementia (8 men, 6 women) participated and undertook a number of activities all of which were requested by the participants <p>Intangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most important aspect of each outing is not only participating in the chosen activity but also being able to engage in social discourse about it over lunch. It also allows the opportunity for individual conversations between group members. Active reminiscing is also very important as a common feature of this illness is poor short-term memory but long-term memory stays intact for much longer
Interim	√
Final	√
Visited	√

Name	CACPD
Project	Level 2 Video for ISL
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To produce a video for learners of Level 2 Irish Sign Language (ISL). No such material currently exists. This video is designed to assist students of Level 2 ISL in the development of their receptive skills and understanding of non-manual features of ISL • The video is to be introduced and presented by a deaf person. It will contain 15 short stories presented by deaf people at an appropriate level and speed. After each story is presented, the student is asked several questions. Students note down their answers. The story is then repeated with the answers to the questions. The story is then repeated with a description of the ISL features used in the presentation of the story
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Video production (availability of the video will be made known to students in April and distribution will be arranged in response to take up). This video will have a very long shelf life and with the availability of the digital master, as many copies can be produced as are needed for as long as they are needed (in different formats) • Cover material production • Testimonials – the responses of tutors and students to the video will be noted and forwarded as they become available following release of the video <p>Intangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 30th March 2004 the Northern Ireland government formally recognised ISL and BSL in Northern Ireland. This is likely to lead to enhanced interest in and take up of learning of the language, thus making the availability of this video even more important
Interim	√
Final	√
Visited	√

Name	Shopmobility Bangor
Project	Disability Extravaganza
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability Extravaganza is a two-day fun and informative carnival type festival. This event will offer something for everyone, disabled and able bodied alike • To inform disabled people of the organisations and services which exist to serve their needs • To raise awareness of the rights of disabled people • To reinforce communications and co-operation between statutory, community and voluntary agencies working in the field of disability • To highlight the positive contribution of disabled people in society • To give disabled people the opportunity to try out a variety of sports and activities • To promote a positive view of disabled life by showing disabled people in a range of settings • To hold a festival where companies and groups can demonstrate their services in a carnival atmosphere that will attract all members of the community
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two marquees were filled with over 70 exhibitors from community, voluntary and statutory agencies as well as retailers • Approximately 1,000 people attended the event over the two days
Interim	X
Final	√
Visited	X

Name	Ashfield Riding for Disabled
Project	Regional Dressage and Local Fun Day
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable 16 of our riders to participate in the Northern Ireland Regional Dressage Competition, organised by Riding for the Disabled. In order to prepare for the competition, the Ashfield group will organise six training sessions for each group of riders and each rider will be allocated a mentor or able bodied helper who will assist the rider as required • A second aim will be for some of our riders, who are not riding on the day, to video the training and the competition. Copies will be made available for our riders and families to borrow and will also be used to raise awareness and promote the benefits of the Riding for the Disabled and the Rainbow Equestrian Centre, to encourage new riders to use the centre and new volunteers to assist with groups • The final aim will be to organise and run a fun day at the Rainbow Equestrian Centre, for the remaining riders who were unable to take part in the dressage day. This will involve six training sessions for each of the three groups prior to the day, bar-b-que and prize giving
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 riders completed the dressage training • 15 riders competed on the day (one was unable to take part due to unforeseen circumstances) • Fun day held on 28 August 2003 – 15 riders took part • Video production (of both events) <p>Intangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive feedback, reaction and comments from our riders following the running of both events
Interim	√
Final	√
Visited	X

Name	Derry Healthy Cities
Project	Foyle Fit for Life
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create awareness, experience and access to a range of physical, leisure and alternative therapy activities to people with disabilities in the Foyle area • To target and reduce the levels of ill-health in people with a disability brought about by poor diet, lack of physical activity and poor lifestyle choices
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nine organisations were allocated the funding from EYPD resulting in the provision of a broad and varied range of physical, leisure and therapy activities for people with a disability across the greater Foyle area <p>Intangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging the participation of people with disabilities throughout • Raising awareness with service providers of unmet needs • Developing capacity, interest and awareness of users • Engaging a range of organisations from all sectors in the projects design and implementation • Enlisting in kind support from a range of agencies to make delivery happen
Interim	√
Final	√
Visited	√

Name	Waterside Development Group
Project	Gamelan – Gathering
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase access to the Arts for people with disabilities as well as empowerment and advocacy through training, mentoring and fun. The 8-week project will include training on the gamelan instruments, designing and making of masks, costumes, scenery etc. for the final performance in October 2003 at “The Gathering” Festival
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 people with learning and physical disabilities aged 4-64 years participated in the 8-week project • Photographs • Video production • Evaluation report <p>Intangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On a more human level we will register the happiness factor at the involvement of participants and whether the response is positive to future projects
Interim	X
Final	√
Visited	X

Name	Divis Music and Drama Collective
Project	The Difference Project
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main aim of the project is to promote the rights and participation of people with a learning disability into mainstream drama, music and dance festivals/events • We aim to have an independent drama, music and dance company that solely promotes the rights of people with disabilities to enjoy the benefits of mainstream drama, dance and music
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EYPD funding has enabled Divis Collective to employ tutors and a researcher resulting in the development of the following three projects: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Music project concentrating on promoting music for individuals with learning and physical disabilities 2. Project concentrating on young adults with learning disabilities and examining their role in society 3. Research project involving the examination of needs of those individuals who are defined by society as disabled • Divis Collective intend to run a conference organised by the young adult group entitled “A Day in My Shoes” focussing on the research findings. This conference will be a question and answer session with a wide audience of policy makers. • Audience evaluation forms • Personal development plans <p>Intangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reactions of parents/carers i.e. attitudes and confidence levels
Interim	√
Final	√
Visited	X

Name	Disability Action
Project	Making It Happen
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making It Happen is an initiative with the participation of disabled people at its core. In September 2002, Disability Action surveyed disabled people and disability groups on what they believed were the key barriers/issues limiting disabled people's participation in NI society. The results of the survey were considered at the "Making it Happen" conference held in January 2003. Over 140 people including representatives from the public and private sectors participated with over 60% of the attendees being disabled people. The aim of the conference was to begin to map an agenda for action based on the identified issues. This agenda will be developed during 2003 and each forum will present its draft on policy statement at a meeting of all the fora in December 2003 – European Day of Disabled People. • The January 2003 conference agreed the seven areas for action as: transport, access to work (training/employment), education, housing, sport arts and culture, health and social care and other rights
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 self-managing groups established in each of the areas (facilitated by Disability Action staff) • Over 70 disabled people involved in the groups • Manifesto for change <p>Intangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The groups have endeavoured to engage with major policy makers on each of the 7 areas to put across their views and initiate change as well as shape and understand their views
Interim	√
Final	√
Visited	X

Name	Contact a Family
Project	Children's World
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of the project is to get 'local' mainstream and special school children together for two days and to then promote the friendship within their local communities
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two one – day workshops were held in Coleraine and Derry for primary pupils from mainstream and special schools (50 children) • Verbal, group and written feedback by the children and staff involved <p>Intangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will keep in contact with the schools concerned over the ensuing months to monitor with them how the ongoing contact between the schools and individual pupils is progressing. We will offer help and support in this process and stay in touch with the parents of the pupils concerned
Interim	√
Final	√
Visited	X

Name	Rural Community Network
Project	Network News
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of the project was to publish a special edition of Network News which highlights the issues faced by and the achievements of people with disabilities living within rural Northern Ireland • To increase the participation of people with disabilities in the publication process of Network News • To develop an awareness of the issues face by people with disabilities living in a rural community • To give recognition of the achievements of people with disabilities who live in a rural community • To raise awareness of the rights of people with disabilities • To raise awareness within the rural community of the grants programme available through RCN (Peace II) that has a specific focus on increasing the involvement of people with disabilities in civic society
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with disabilities produced a special edition of Network News (circulation 1000) and all articles were commissioned and written by people with disabilities
Interim	X
Final	√
Visited	√

Name	Newry and Mourne Consortium
Project	See the Ability not the Disability
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aim of the project was to hold an information/awareness day to mark EYPD. This involved a range of organisations attending with information stands, in order to raise awareness of how their services would be relevant to disabled people • Raise awareness of the needs of disabled people and increase their knowledge of what is available locally and regionally • Target social exclusion of people with disabilities – seek attendance from a broad spectrum of disabled people • Raise awareness of the ability of disabled people to organise an event such as this • Bring together a wide range of individuals from the voluntary, community, statutory and independent sectors • Raise awareness of the importance of user participation
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Information Day for People with a Disability was held in October 2003. Five flip chart pages with a question placed at the top were placed alongside each other on a display board. People passing were invited to answer the questions on a post-it and stick the answer under the corresponding question. A report containing a synopsis of user's views was produced. • Evaluation questionnaires from attendees <p>Intangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased numbers approaching the agencies after the awareness day • Increased awareness of the work of the consortium resulting in an increased number of people knowing to contact us for support and information
Interim	√
Final	√
Visited	X

Name	MS Society NI
Project	Ask Us – Healthcare Awareness
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make healthcare professionals aware of the problems and difficulties faced by people living with MS (this includes problems faced by carers and family members) • To raise awareness of the existence of the MS Society amongst healthcare professionals • To ensure healthcare professionals (in particular neurologists and GPs) are aware of the many ways in which the MS Society can help people living with MS • To encourage healthcare professionals to refer people to the MS Society as and when appropriate • To increase the self-esteem of people with MS and actively promote self-advocacy • Our ultimate aim is to ensure that no-one living with MS in Northern Ireland has to cope alone • Our project will include the production of information packs which will be sent to healthcare professionals. The project will also involve the production of contact cards
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of information packs giving the very latest information on MS and the MS Society • CD-Rom giving appropriate basic information on MS and how to access support • Production of contact cards/bookmarks in 10 quick facts on MS and also the Society's contact details • Photographs/Newspaper articles <p>Intangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised awareness of MS and promoted the participation of people with MS • Increased sense of self-esteem and a feeling of empowerment amongst those members involved • Testimonials/feedback from clients/service users
Interim	√
Final	√
Visited	X

Name	Lisburn YMCA
Project	YMCA Learning Disability Project
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To foster personal development and encourage participation by introducing adults with a learning disability to workshops which will include practical work experience and structured training sessions • Following the year long workshops it is envisaged that eight adults with learning disabilities will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - play an active role in their community - experience independent living - assist other adults with learning disabilities to explore their potential - enhance their employability levels
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project offered eight adults with learning disabilities a placement. Each participant has completed an individual programme plan based on their specific needs and goals • Over 50% have progressed on to further training and 80% have achieved accredited recognised qualifications <p>Intangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided personal support and guidance • Helped individuals to explore the concept of change and transition • Offered structural recognised training courses resulting in accreditation • Helped the participants learn more about themselves and others • Provided the opportunity to develop catering skills and the provision of training in the core skills
Interim	√
Final	√
Visited	X

Name	Tor Bank School
Project	Safe hands in 'Safeway's'
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage people with learning disabilities to participate more confidently within their local community • To raise awareness of the public, private and retail sector to the specific communication needs of the learning population and assist them in meeting these needs • To develop the knowledge, skills and understanding of public sector staff regarding the wider range of strategies required to ensure that people with learning disabilities can function independently in a community in which they are 'included' • To develop a range of specially adapted resources aimed at making communication within 'Safeway' store more effective for people with learning disabilities • To develop and strengthen partnerships between education, the private sector and the health and social services sector which will eventually lead to a more focused and coordinate approach to including people with learning disabilities into our community
Outputs	<p>Tangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training pack for young people with learning disabilities • Makaton training pack for staff • Teachers/therapists pack • Pupil profile and assessment booklet • Accreditation certificates • Employment of speech and language assistant and/or classroom assistant <p>Intangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of a wide range of support staff • A valuable partnership between health and social services, education and the world of business
Interim	X
Final	X
Visited	√