Public Attitudes to Disability in Ireland

Siobhan Barron
Director

National Disability Authority
Údarás Náisiúnta Míchumais
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• Follow up of similar study conducted in 2001 & 2006.

• **Aim:** to guide future interventions & assess, where possible, changes and the cause for such.
Methodology

• 1,039 members of the Irish adult population (aged 18+) interviewed using a 20-minute face-to-face, interviewer completed survey

• Broad range of topics on attitudes relating to disability covered, including:
  - knowledge of disability and general attitudes,
  - education, employment,
  - relationships,
  - level of comfort living near people with disabilities,
  - State benefits and awareness of disability related organisations/legislation/initiatives.

This year introduced questions on use of technology
Findings

- Most common disability is a condition that limits physical activity such as walking, climbing stairs, lifting, etc at 7%.
- Decreased first hand knowledge of someone with a disability (64% compared to 71% in 2006; 48% in 2001).
- Awareness of the National Disability Authority at 33% (34% in 2006; 12% in 2001).

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<th>Have a disability</th>
<th>No Disability</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
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• 58% consider that it is society which disables people by creating barriers; (62% in 2006)
• 34% do not think that people with disabilities are treated fairly in Irish society; (45% in 2006)
• 44% think the State does not provide enough benefits for them; (50% in 2006)
The most negative attitudes relate to people with mental health difficulties.

- Only 36% agreed that children with mental health difficulties should be in the **same school** as other children. 24% would object if children with mental health difficulties were in the same class as their child. (vs 36% and 21% in 2006)

- Respondents also said they would be **least comfortable** having people with mental health difficulties as **work colleagues**, and again lowest levels of comfort in the neighbourhood.

- 37% of respondents thought people with mental health difficulties should **have children** if they wish. (41% in 2006)
Education

Should children with disabilities attend the same schools as children without disabilities? Answering yes for …..

- Children with mental health difficulties was 36% in both 2006 and 2011
- Children with Intellectual disabilities or autism was 56% in 2006, this fell to 38% in 2011
- Children with physical disabilities was 75% in 2006, this fell to 62% in 2011
- Children with vision, hearing or speech disabilities was 58% in 2006, this fell to 48% in 2011
Would you object if children with the following disabilities were in the same class as your child? Answering yes for..

- Children with mental health difficulties was 21% in 2006 and rose to 24% in 2011
- Children with intellectual disabilities or autism was 8% in 2006 rose to 21% in 2011
- Children with Physical Disabilities was 4% in 2006 and rose to 9% in 2011
- Children with vision, hearing or speech disabilities was 5% in 2006 and rose to 12% in 2011
Answering why……(open question not prompted)

• Special needs considerations was the most common answer for this in 2006 (45%) and 2011 (52%).
• Followed by the possibility that children without disabilities will be hindered at 36% in 2006 and 51% in 2011
• In 2011, 39% believed children with disabilities would not receive sufficient support for their special needs…..this response was not captured in 2006
Employment

What makes you uncomfortable about having a work colleague with a disability…..

• Personal discomfort (48%) e.g. not knowing how to relate, having to assist them physically, not knowing what or what not to say

• Suitability of work environment (41%) e.g. not capable of the work, they would be better off in sheltered employment with dedicated supports

• Behavioural concerns (37%) e.g. worries about aggressive behaviour, problems with interpersonal communication, teamwork
Living and neighbourhood

Why would you be uncomfortable about people with disabilities living in your neighbourhood….

• Concerns about disruptive or dangerous behaviour (72%)
• Risk to themselves (56%)
• Neglect of their children (32%)
• Neglect of their property (20%)
“Adults with disabilities have the same right to fulfilment through sexual relationships”

- 78% agreed on sexual relationships for people with visual / hearing impairments (90% in 2006)
- 77% agreed re people with physical disabilities (87% in 2006)
- 51% agreed re people with intellectual disabilities or autism; (56% in 2006)
- 56% agreed for mental health difficulties (61% in 2006)
“Adults with disabilities should have children if they wish”

- 69% agreed people with visual/hearing should have children (87% in 2006)
- 68% re people with physical disabilities (84% in 2006)
- 37% agreed for people with intellectual disabilities or autism (64% in 2006)
- 37% agreed for people with mental health difficulties (41% in 2006)
If disagreed, why adults with disabilities should not have children (new in 2011) ……

- Concerns about the child’s emotional well-being (35%)
- Concerns about the child’s physical well-being (34%)
- Concerns the people with disabilities cannot economically provide for the child (33%)
- Risk that the disability may be passed onto the child (33%)
Summary

- Since 2006 people believe those with disabilities fare better and society is less disabling

- People would prefer to live beside someone with a disability rather than travellers; black and minority ethnic groups; gay, lesbian or bisexual people; or eastern European migrant workers

However

- In general an increase in negative attitudes towards people with disabilities (education, relationships)

- Generally more fear for respondent rather than concern for the individual (co-worker, child, neighbour) with disability
Use of Irish Public Sector Websites

- Vast majority – (84% and over) report ‘no difficulty’ in using the websites named in our survey
- 35% of respondents use Motor Tax Online
- 30% use public transport websites
- Least used of our options: An Post, at 13%
- 15% reported “some difficulty” in using the HSE website
- People use websites to make payments online (69%) apply for something online (63%) and find travel information/make travel booking on public transport (54%)