

# **PUBLIC ATTITUDES TO DISABILITY IN NORTHERN IRELAND**

## **Research Report**

**June 2002**

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**Equality Commission**

**FOR NORTHERN IRELAND**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report presents an analysis of the disability module of the Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey, which was conducted by the Central Survey Unit of the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency in 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2001. The most recent survey was commissioned by the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland whilst the earlier surveys were conducted at the request of the then Department of Health and Social Services on behalf of the Northern Ireland Disability Council. Findings are presented for the 2001 survey and comparisons are drawn with the earlier surveys where significant<sup>1</sup> change has occurred.

### **Awareness of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (DDA)**

Non-disabled people are more likely to know about the DDA than disabled people. Although levels of awareness have improved slightly amongst disabled people only 43% were aware of the DDA in 2001. Almost three fifths of respondents in 2001 who were not disabled were aware of the DDA (57%), up from 44% in 1997.

### **Prevalence of Disability**

Most respondents underestimated the proportion of disabled people in Northern Ireland. Only 8% of respondents in 2001 believed that 1 in 6 (which is the estimate advocated in the PPRU<sup>2</sup> Surveys of Disability) of the population is disabled.

### **Contact With Disabled People**

In 2001 just over half of respondents indicated that less than a quarter of their friends were disabled whilst only 1% felt that most of their friends

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<sup>1</sup> All changes noted in the text are statistically significant. Statistical significance testing has been used to identify those differences which are unlikely to have resulted from sampling error. Differences referred to in the text have been found to be significant at the 5% significance level.

<sup>2</sup> PPRU Surveys of Disability Report 1: The Prevalence of Disability Among Adults in Northern Ireland, 1992

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were disabled. These proportions are more or less the same across the four surveys.

### **Perception of Opportunities for Disabled People**

The majority of respondents to all four surveys (97% in 2001) agreed either slightly or strongly that disabled people should have the same opportunities in life as people who are not disabled.

When asked whether they agreed or disagreed with the statement that disabled people do have the same opportunities in life as non-disabled people, at least three quarters of respondents (76% in 2001) disagreed either slightly or strongly with this statement. The proportion with this attitude has fallen slightly from earlier surveys; 82% in 1997.

### **Perception of Disabled Peoples' Hopes and Ambitions**

At least half of respondents to all four surveys disagreed with the statement that disabled people have different hopes and ambitions from people who are not disabled. However 31% of respondents in 2001 agreed with this statement.

### **Disabled People and Work**

There was strong support for the opinion that a disabled person can be as productive as a non-disabled person in a wide range of tasks, with 78% agreeing with this statement in 2001.

Roughly two thirds of respondents disagreed that employers do enough to meet the needs of disabled people (68% in 2001). Most respondents disagreed either slightly or strongly that there is fair representation of disabled people in senior jobs, such as supervisors, managers and heads of companies; 74% in 2001.

In complement to this opinion, the majority of respondents agreed either slightly or strongly that there should be more disabled people in these sorts of senior jobs.

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## **Disabled People and Services/Facilities**

The majority of respondents (59%) in 2001 did not believe that providers of public transport and taxis do enough to meet the needs of disabled people. This proportion has fallen considerably compared to 1997 when 73% disagreed with this opinion. Similarly 47% of respondents in 2001 compared to 61% in 1997 felt that shops do not cater adequately for the needs of disabled people. There has also been a notable change in the proportion disagreeing with the statement that establishments such as pubs, restaurants and places of entertainment cater adequately for the needs of disabled people. Fifty-seven percent disagreed with this statement in 2001 compared to 66% in 1997. There were no significant differences in opinion about these issues between disabled and non-disabled respondents.

## **Disabled Children and Education**

The majority of respondents (66%) in 2001 agreed that disabled children should attend the same schools as non-disabled children and this finding is consistent with the earlier surveys.

## **Government Assistance for Disabled People**

Respondents were asked to indicate which one of a list of six 'social benefits' would receive their highest priority for extra government spending. In 2001 retirement pensions (45%) were more likely to be given priority than benefits for disabled people (25%).

In 2001, 34% of respondents, felt that the state provides an adequate level of support for disabled people compared to 24% in 1997. In contrast 57% of respondents in 2001 indicated that the state does not provide enough support for disabled people while in 1997, 68% held this opinion.

Attitudes in support of specific measures to benefit disabled people were fairly consistent over time. In 2001, 37% of respondents felt that making laws to protect disabled people would be most helpful. Educating society

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about disabled people was considered to be most helpful by a notable proportion of respondents (31% in 2001) and again this is broadly comparable with previous surveys.

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## SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents an analysis of the disability module of the Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey, which was conducted by the Central Survey Unit of NISRA in 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2001. Findings are presented for the 2001 data and reference is made to the previous surveys where significant<sup>3</sup> change has occurred.

The most recent survey was commissioned by the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland whilst the three previous surveys were commissioned by the then Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) on behalf of the Northern Ireland Disability Council (NIDC). The aim of the 1997 survey was to assess public attitudes to disability issues following the implementation of the Disability Discrimination Act, 1995 (DDA) in December 1996: the central aim of the later surveys has been to measure any change to this benchmark data. Findings from the 1997 and the 1998 surveys have been published by the DHSS and the NIDC<sup>4</sup>.

All four surveys used the same methodology; in terms of sampling techniques, questionnaire design and content as well as methods of data collection. Full details of the methodology are included in Appendix A.

As mentioned above the central aim of these surveys was to assess public opinion towards a range of issues relating to disabled people. Thus survey participants were asked questions about opportunities for disabled people and the hopes and ambitions of disabled people, as well as examining attitudes towards disabled people and employment. Questions also focused on the provision of services like transport, shopping and entertainment and any difficulties disabled people may experience when accessing these facilities. Other issues examined included support for disabled children in mainstream schools and the provision of various government benefits. Awareness levels of the DDA were also assessed.

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<sup>3</sup> All changes noted in the text are statistically significant. Statistical significance testing has been used to identify those differences which are unlikely to have resulted from sampling error. Differences referred to in the text have been found to be significant at the 5% significance level.

<sup>4</sup> The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 in Northern Ireland: Public Attitudes to Disability Issues (Report 2)

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The analysis will reflect any changes in attitudes over time and identify any differences in opinion between disabled people and those who are not disabled, between women and men, and between respondents within different age groups.

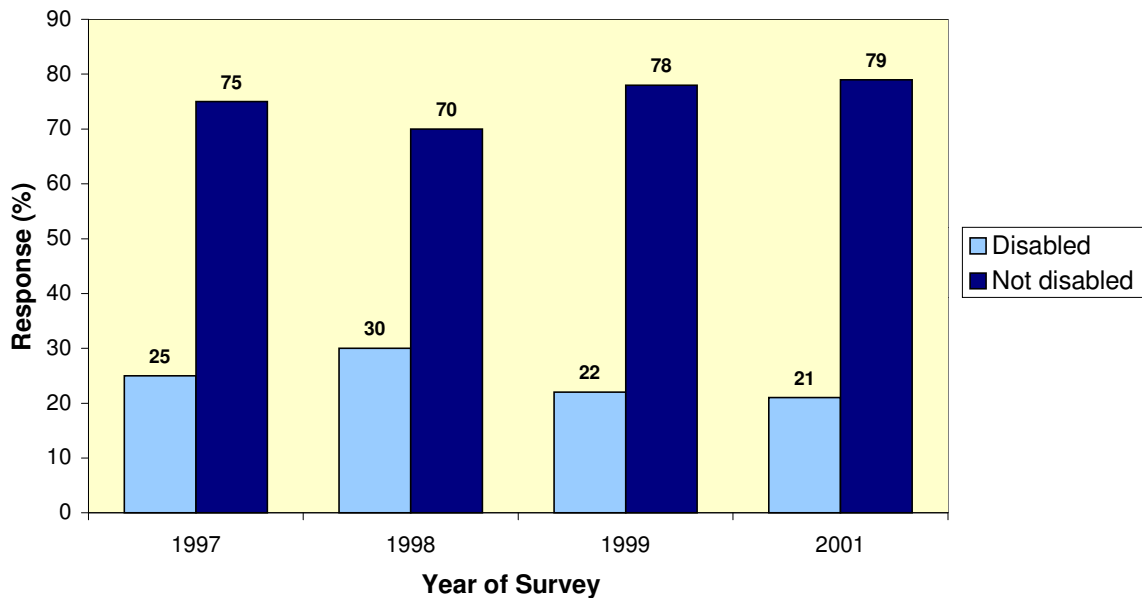
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## SECTION 2 PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

A sample of 2050 addresses was drawn from the Valuation and Lands Agency list of addresses for each of the surveys and in 2001, 1836 of these were eligible. A total of 1155 interviews were achieved in 2001 giving a response rate of 63%. Details of sampling, fieldwork and weighting are given in Appendix A.

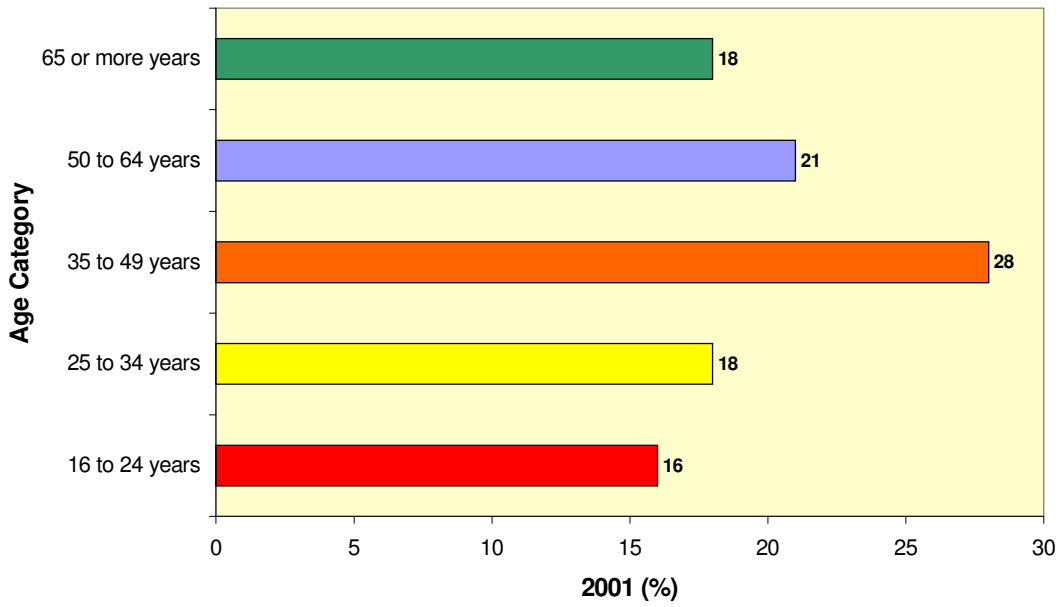
For the purposes of these surveys respondents were considered to be disabled if they indicated that they had a current long term illness or disability which limited their activities or if they previously had a long term illness which affected their activities.

**Figure 1 Proportion of Respondents Disabled**



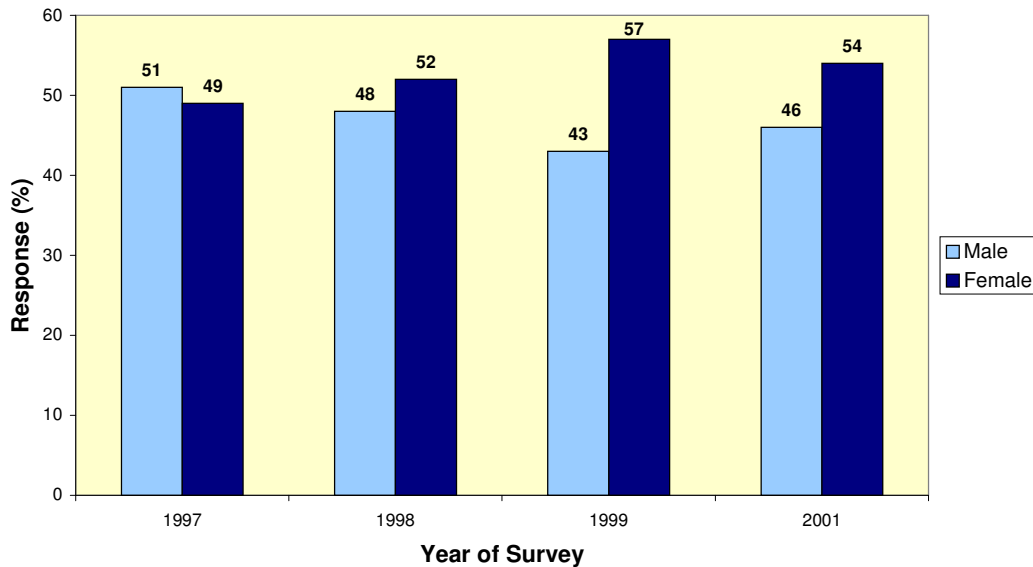
Based on this definition 21% of respondents in 2001 were disabled while 79% were not. These proportions are comparable to 1997 and 1999, however 30% of respondents in 1998 were disabled. Disabled people were more likely to be found in older age categories in 2001 as 10% were aged 25 to 34 years whilst 33% were aged 65 or older.

**Figure 2 Age Categories**



In 2001, 16% of respondents were aged 16 to 24 years, 18% were aged 25 to 34 years, 28% were aged 35 to 49 years, 21% were aged 50 to 64 years and 18% were aged 65 or older. Forty-six percent of respondents were men and 54% were women. These proportions are broadly comparable for all four surveys.

**Figure 3 Gender of Respondents**



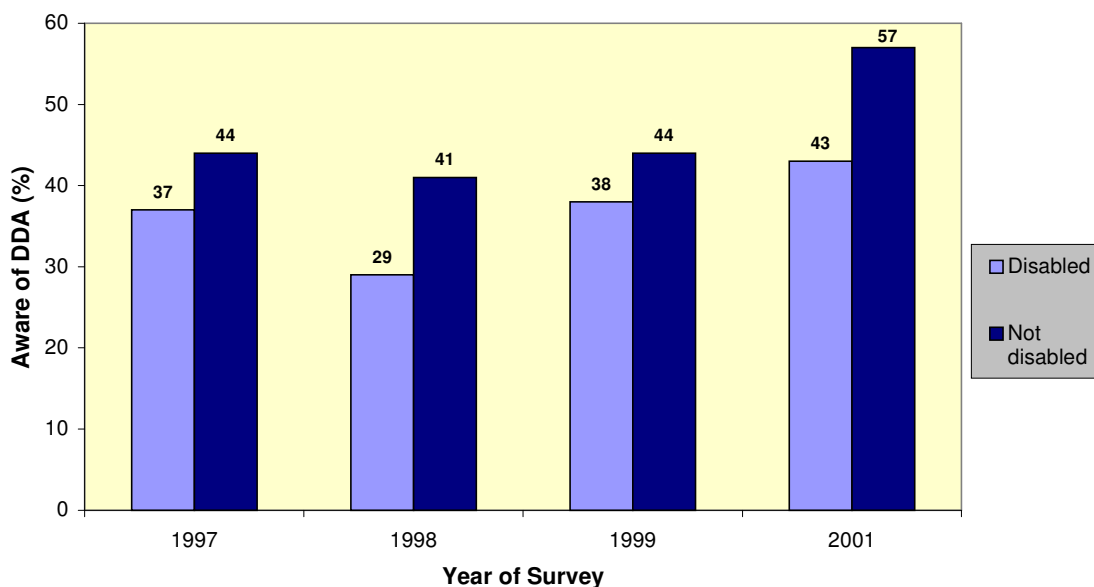
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## SECTION 3 MAIN RESEARCH FINDINGS

### 3.1 Awareness of the Disability Discrimination Act

Overall levels of awareness of the DDA have increased in 2001 (54%) compared to 1999 (43%). However levels of awareness of the DDA have been consistently higher among non-disabled people than among disabled people. In all four surveys less than half of disabled respondents were aware of this legislation. In 2001 awareness of the DDA amongst disabled people (43%) was at its highest level, whilst in 1998 only 29% of this group were aware of the legislation. In contrast almost three fifths of respondents who were not disabled were aware of the DDA (57%, in 2001).

Figure 4 Awareness of The Disability Discrimination Act 1995



Respondents under the age of 50 were much more likely to have heard of the DDA than those aged 50 or over in the 2001 survey. For example, the majority of 16 to 24 year olds (65%) and 35 to 49 year olds (63%) said that they were aware of the DDA compared to those aged 65 or older (29%). Although levels of awareness of the DDA have improved in 2001 amongst respondents aged under 50 (approximately 47% in 1999) there has been only a marginal increase in awareness levels for those aged 65 or older (27% in 1999).

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### **3.2 Prevalence of Disability**

Respondents were given the following list of proportions; 1 in 40, 1 in 25, 1 in 16, 1 in 10 and 1 in 6, and asked to estimate what proportion of people in Northern Ireland they believed were disabled. The PPRU<sup>5</sup> survey of the prevalence of disability in Northern Ireland, conducted in 1989/1990, estimated that approximately one in six people in Northern Ireland are disabled. The majority of respondents in all four surveys underestimated the proportion of people who are disabled. In 2001, just over one fifth of respondents estimated that 1 in 40 (22%) of the population were disabled whilst 28% felt that 1 in 25 were disabled. Only 8% of respondents knew that 1 in 6 of the population are disabled. There was no significant difference in opinion between disabled people and respondents who were not disabled.

### **3.3 Contact With Disabled People**

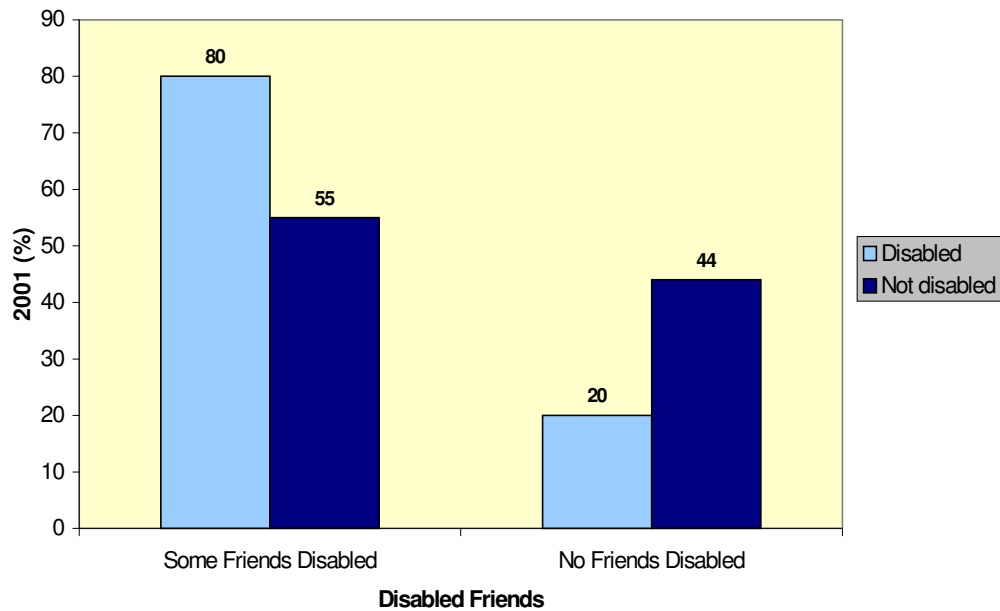
All respondents were asked to estimate what proportion of their friends were disabled. In 2001 just over half of respondents (53%) indicated that less than a quarter of their friends were disabled whilst only 1% said that most of their friends were disabled. Overall these proportions are broadly comparable across the four surveys.

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<sup>5</sup> PPRU Surveys of Disability Report 1: The Prevalence of Disability Among Adults in Northern Ireland, 1992

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**Figure 5 Friends Disabled**



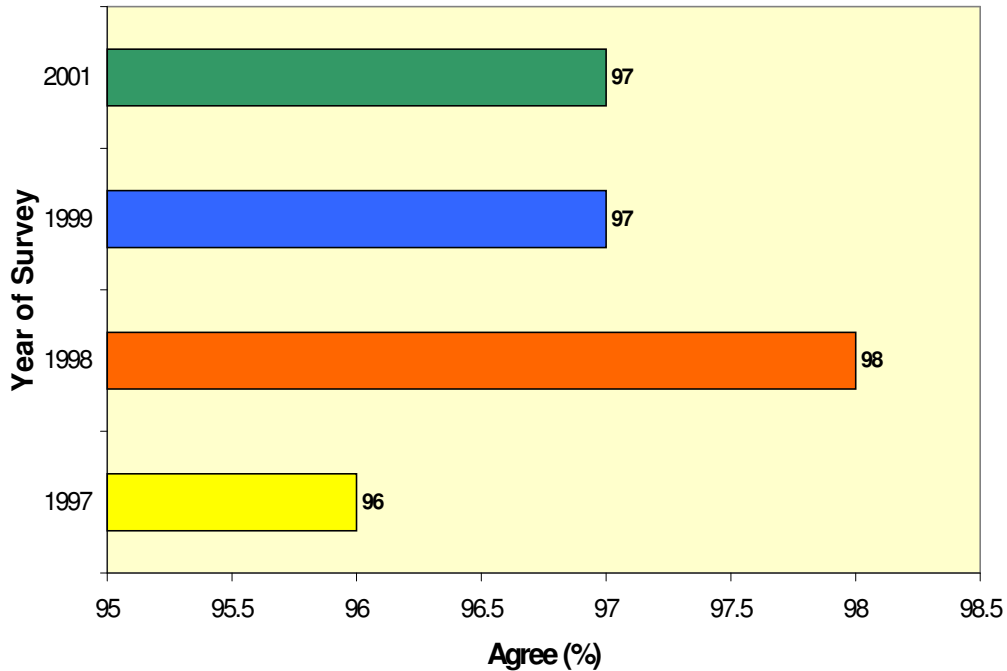
However detailed analysis reveals that disabled people (80% in 2001) were more likely to indicate that at least some of their friends were disabled compared to non disabled people (55% in 2001). Similarly, older people were much more likely to say that some of their friends were disabled than were younger people. For example, in the 2001 survey, 74% of people aged 65 or older said that some of their friends were disabled compared to 61% of people aged 35 to 49 years and 43% of people aged 16 to 24 years.

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### 3.4 Perception of Opportunities for Disabled People

The majority of respondents to all four surveys (97% in 2001) agreed either slightly or strongly that disabled people should have the same opportunities in life as people who are not disabled. There were no significant differences in opinion between subgroups.

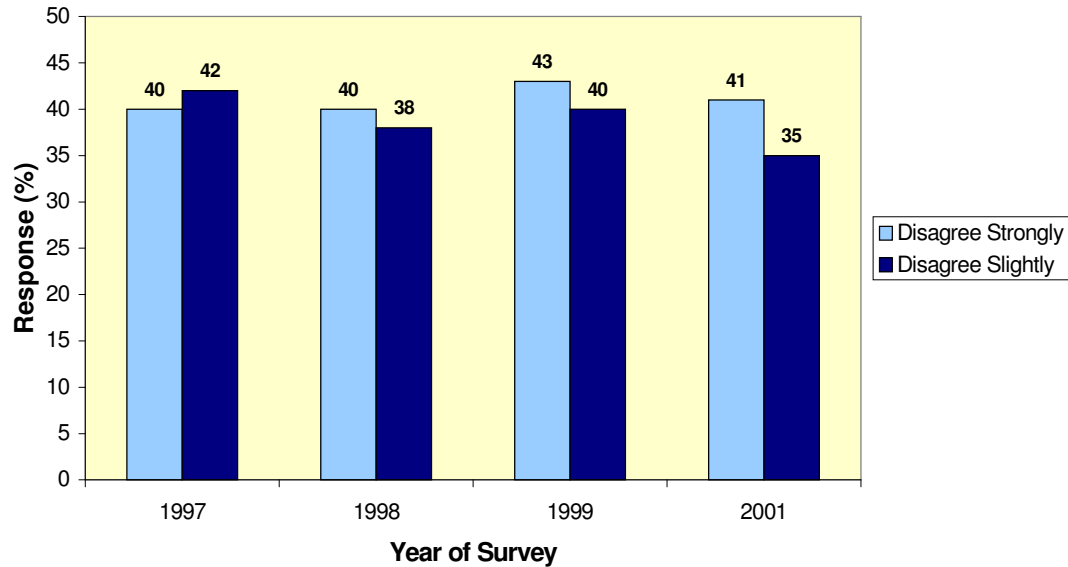
**Figure 6 Disabled People Should Have The Same Opportunities As Non Disabled People**



When asked whether they agreed or disagreed with the statement that disabled people do have the same opportunities in life as non disabled people, at least three quarters of respondents (76% in 2001) disagreed either slightly or strongly with this statement. The proportions advocating this attitude has fallen slightly when compared to earlier surveys; for example 83% in 1999.

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**Figure 7 Disabled People Do Have The Same Opportunities As Non Disabled People**



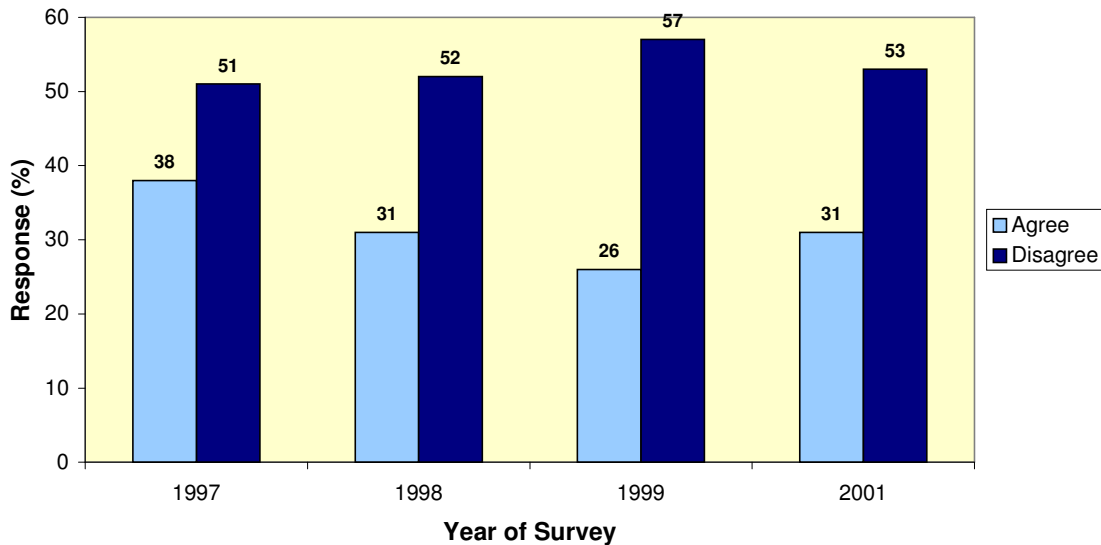
### **3.5 Perception of Disabled Peoples' Hopes and Ambitions**

At least half of respondents to all four surveys disagreed with the statement that disabled people have different hopes and ambitions from people who are not disabled.

There were few differences in opinion between disabled people and non-disabled people in their responses to this statement, but there were notable differences in opinion between men and women. In 2001, 36% of men agreed that disabled people have different hopes and ambitions than non-disabled people compared to 26% of women.

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**Figure 8 Disabled People Have Different Hopes And Ambitions Than Non Disabled People**



### **3.6 Disabled People and Work**

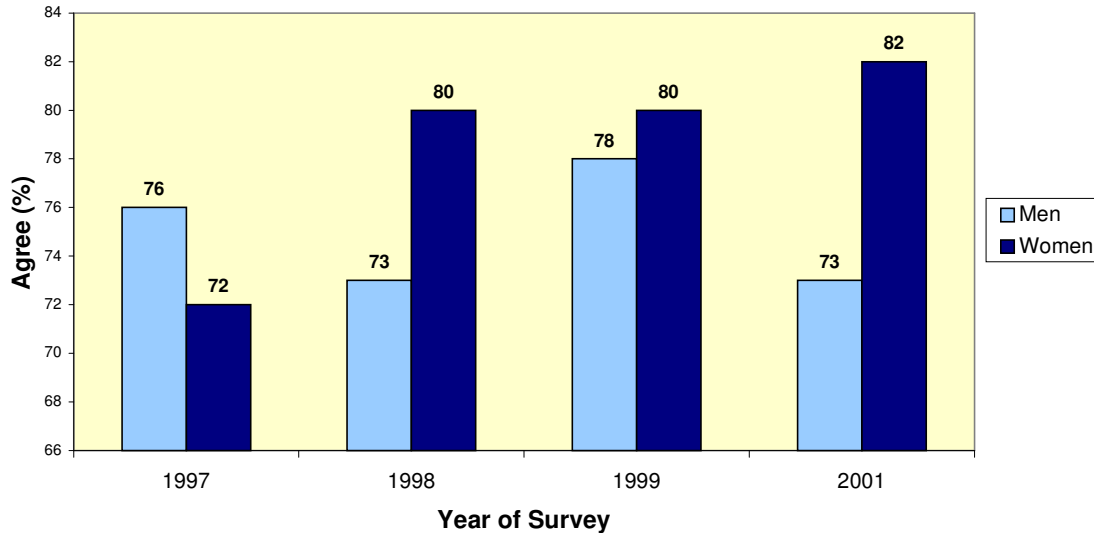
Public opinion toward disabled people and work was gauged through questions relating to the productivity of disabled people in the workplace, whether or not employers do enough for disabled people and the representation of disabled people in senior jobs.

#### **3.6.1 Productivity of Disabled People**

There was strong support for the statement that a disabled person can be as productive as a non-disabled person in a wide range of tasks, with 78% agreeing with this statement in 2001. This positive opinion was also evident in the other three surveys. Respondents who were disabled were slightly more likely to agree with this statement than non-disabled respondents.

Women (82%) were more likely to agree than men (73%) were in 2001, that disabled people could be as productive as non-disabled people.

**Figure 9 Disabled People Can Be As Productive As Non Disabled People In A Wide Range Of Tasks**



Although most respondents agreed that a disabled person could be as productive as a non disabled person, the proportion aged 65 or over who agreed was much smaller than people aged between 35 and 49 years. For example the 2001 findings reveal that 72% of those in the older age group compared to 83% of those aged 35 to 49 years agreed with this statement.

### 3.6.2 Employers and Disabled Peoples' Needs

When asked whether they agreed or disagreed with the statement that employers do enough to meet the needs of disabled people 18% agreed in 2001. The majority of respondents disagreed with this statement in 2001 (68%). Opinion between men and women and between disabled people and non-disabled people was broadly comparable.

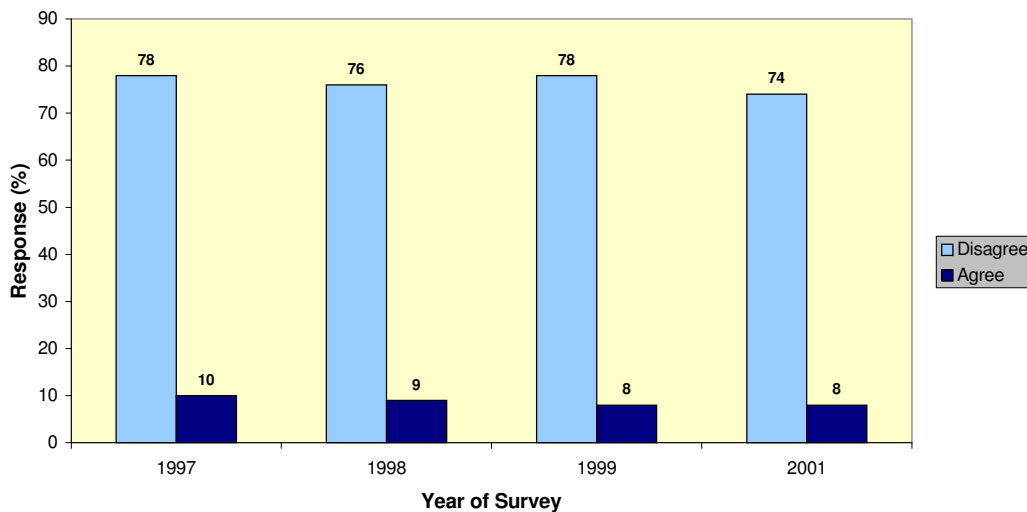
Respondents aged 65 or over differed in their opinion toward this issue. In 2001, 72% of people aged between 16 and 24 years disagreed that employers do enough for disabled people compared to 54% of those aged 65 or older.

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### 3.6.3 Representation of Disabled People in Senior Jobs

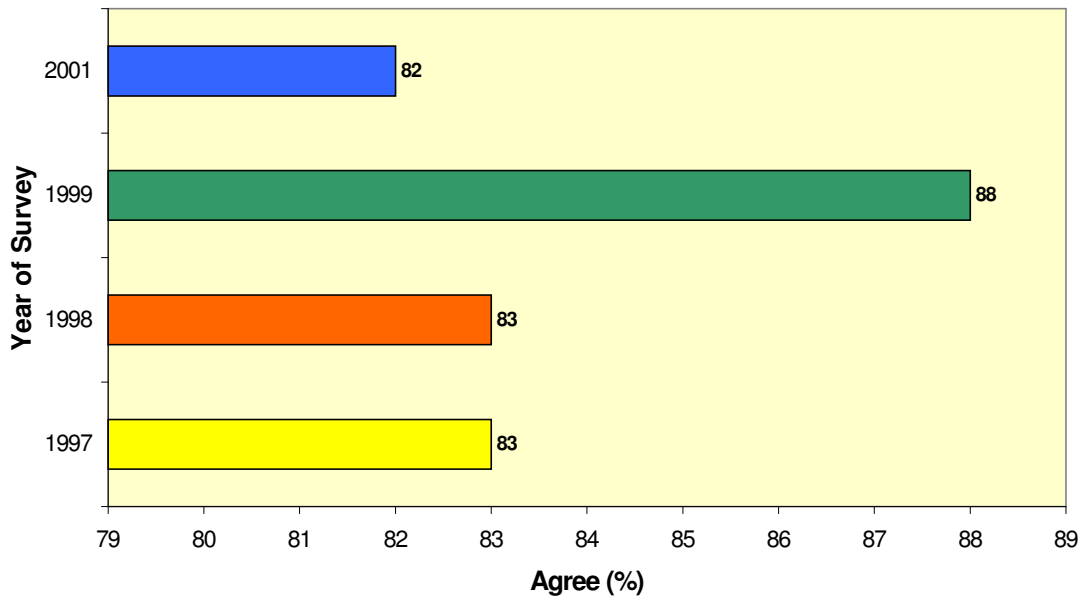
The majority of respondents disagreed either slightly or strongly that there is fair representation of disabled people in senior jobs, such as supervisors, managers and heads of companies; 74% in 2001 which is broadly comparable to previous surveys. The proportions disagreeing with this statement were high in all subgroups of respondents.

**Figure 10 There Is A Fair Representation Of Disabled People In Senior Jobs**



In complement to this opinion the majority of respondents (82% in 2001) agreed either slightly or strongly that there should be more disabled people in senior jobs such as supervisors, managers and heads of companies. This majority opinion was evident within all subgroups of respondents.

**Figure 11 There Should Be More Disabled People in Important Jobs**



### **3.7 Disabled People and Services/Facilities**

Public attitudes toward the provision of certain services and facilities were examined; these included transport, shops and places of entertainment.

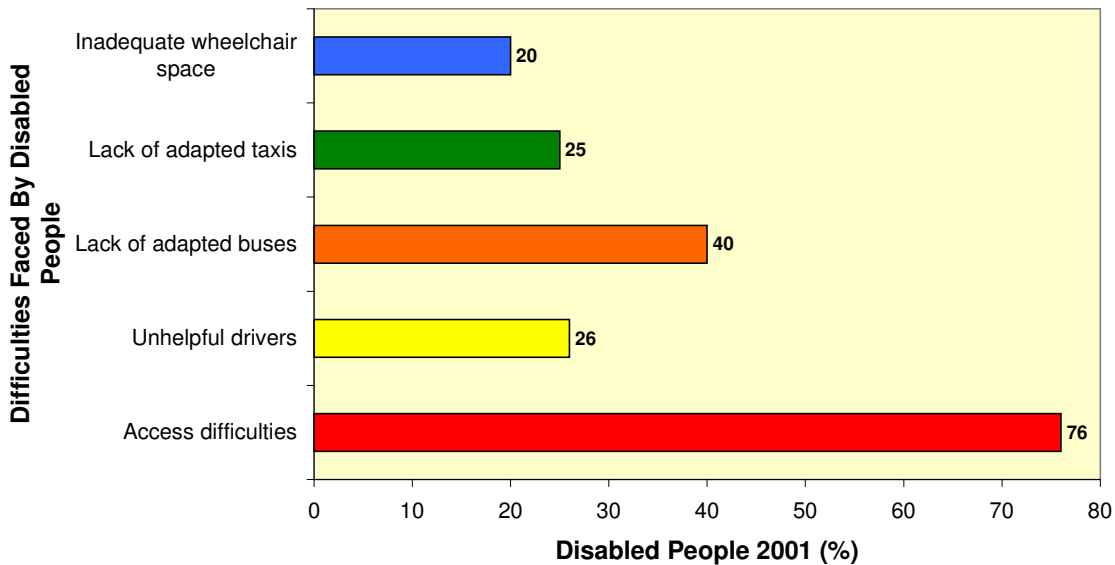
#### **3.7.1 Public Transport and Taxis**

Although the majority of respondents disagreed (73% in 1997 compared to 59% in 2001) that providers of public transport and taxis do enough to meet the needs of disabled people, there has been an overall decline in the proportions of people expressing this opinion. A notable minority agreed with this statement, the proportions either agreeing slightly or agreeing strongly with this attitude rose from 19% in 1997 to 30% in 2001.

Men (36%) were more likely than women (26%) in 2001 to agree that providers of public transport and taxis do enough to meet the needs of disabled people.

When asked what difficulties, if any, disabled people faced when using public transport and taxis, the majority of disabled respondents in 2001 felt that it was difficult to access (76%) while a lack of adapted buses was considered a problem by 40% of disabled people. In addition unhelpful drivers (26%), a lack of adapted taxis (25%) and inadequate wheelchair space (20%), were also considered as difficulties by disabled people. There were no significant differences in opinion between disabled and non-disabled respondents about this issue.

**Figure 12 Difficulties Faced By Disabled People When Using Public Transport And Taxis**



In the 2001 and 1998 surveys respondents were asked to describe their use of public transport, such as buses, taxis and trains. In 2001 less than half of respondents said that they used buses (40%), and there was no significant difference in usage levels between disabled people and non-disabled people. One fifth of respondents said they used trains and disabled people (14%) were less likely than non-disabled people (22%) to do so. Although more people used taxis disabled people (54%) were less likely to do so compared to people who were not disabled (64%).

### 3.7.2 Shops

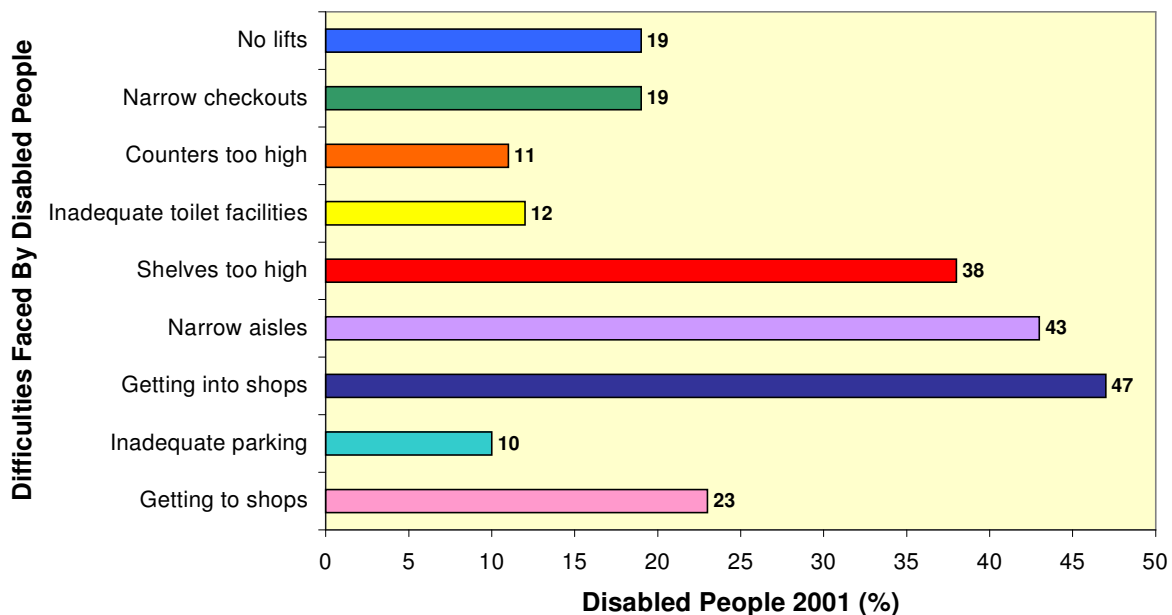
Respondents were asked whether or not they agreed with the statement that shops cater adequately for the needs of disabled people. In 1997

61% disagreed with this statement and this proportion has fallen steadily to 47% in 2001. Conversely there has been a notable rise in the proportions which agreed with this statement from 30% in 1997 to 41% in 2001.

In the 1997 survey one third of respondents aged 65 or over (33%) agreed that shops cater adequately for the needs of disabled people; this proportion has increased to half for this age group (51%) in the 2001 survey. There were no notable differences in opinion between men and women or between disabled respondents and non-disabled respondents.

When asked what difficulties, if any, disabled people faced when shopping, approximately half of disabled respondents in 2001 considered getting into shops (47%) was a problem. Roughly two fifths of disabled people identified narrow aisles (43%) and shelves located too high (38%), as difficulties. There were no significant differences in opinion between disabled and non-disabled respondents about this issue.

**Figure 13 Difficulties Disabled People Face When Shopping**



### 3.7.3 Places of Entertainment

Most respondents did not believe that establishments such as pubs, restaurants and places of entertainment cater adequately for the needs of disabled people. There has been a notable change in the proportions

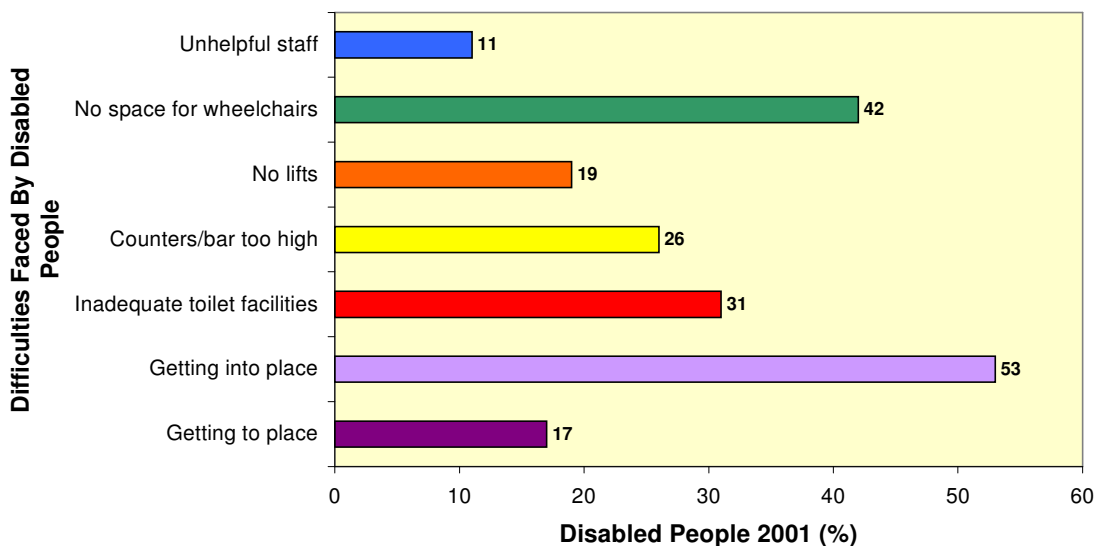
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disagreeing with this statement from 66% in 1997 to 57% in 2001. Twenty percent of respondents in 1997 agreed that places of entertainment catered adequately for the needs of disabled people compared to 28% in 2001.

The 2001 survey findings reveal that people aged between 25 and 34 years (60%) and those aged between 35 and 49 years (63%) were more likely to disagree that places of entertainment catered adequately for the needs of disabled people than were respondents aged 65 and over (43%). Although the proportions are not identical this difference in opinion between people of different age groups is found in all four surveys with regard to this issue.

Respondents were asked to indicate what difficulties, if any, disabled people face when using pubs, restaurants and places of entertainment. Getting into a place or venue was considered to be a problem by 53% of disabled respondents in 2001 while a lack of space for wheelchairs was mentioned by 42% of disabled people in the same survey. Inadequate toilet facilities, counters/bars too high, no lifts and unhelpful staff were also identified as potential difficulties. Again disabled and non-disabled respondents were in agreement on the issue.

**Figure 14 Difficulties Disabled People Face When Using Pubs, Restaurants etc.**

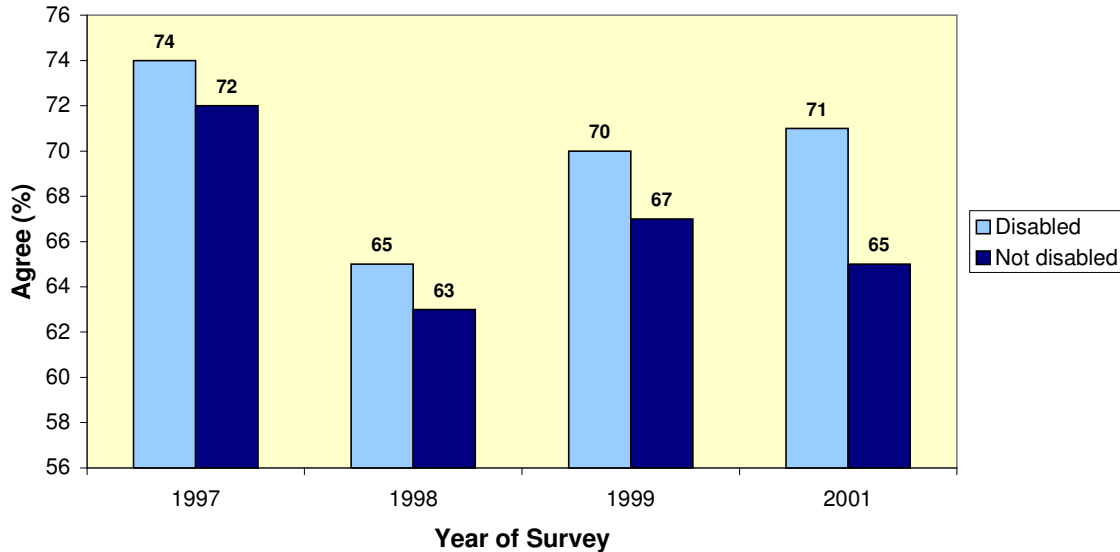


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### 3.8 Disabled Children and Education

The majority (66% in 2001) of respondents expressed support for the attitude that disabled children should attend the same schools as non disabled children. There was no significant difference in opinion between disabled people and non-disabled people toward this issue.

**Figure 15 Disabled Children Should Attend The Same Schools As Non Disabled Children**



Respondents who were not parents of disabled children were asked if they would object if disabled children attended the same school as their children. In 2001 the vast majority indicated that they would have no objection (96%) and this very positive opinion has been evident in all four surveys. There are no differences in opinion between various subgroups of respondents.

### 3.9 Government Assistance for Disabled People

Attitudes relating to government assistance for disabled people were examined through opinions on extra spending on social benefits, state support for disabled people and specific measures to benefit the disabled.

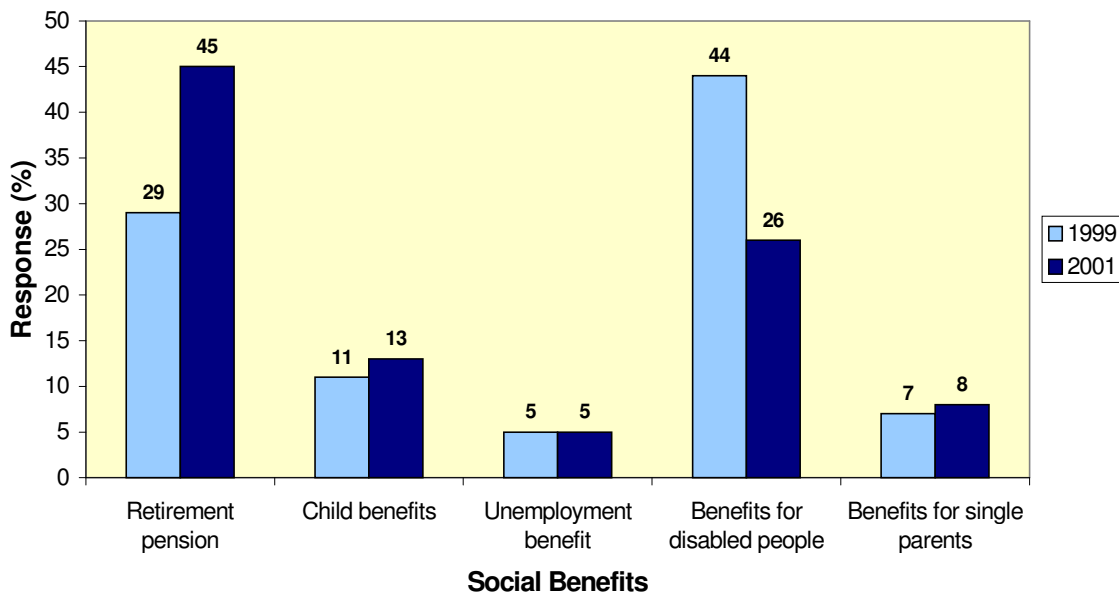
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### 3.9.1 Extra Spending on Social Benefits

Respondents were presented with a list of the following benefits: retirement pension, child benefit, benefits for the unemployed, benefits for disabled people, or single parent benefits, and asked to indicate which if any, of these social benefits would receive their highest priority for extra spending by the government.

Retirement pensions were considered to be the highest priority for extra spending by 45% of respondents in 2001. However this benefit was less popular in 1999 when only 29% felt it should be given highest priority. Benefits for disabled people were considered to be the highest priority for extra spending by 44% in 1999 but by 25% in 2001.

**Figure 16 Highest Priority for Extra Government Spending on Social Benefits**



The proportion of disabled and non-disabled respondents which advocated that benefits for disabled people should be the government's highest priority for extra spending, was broadly comparable in 1997, 1998 and 1999. However in 2001 disabled people (32%) were more likely to support this option than were non disabled people (24%).

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There were marked differences in opinion between men and women with regard to this issue. In 2001, 51% of men compared to 39% of women advocated that retirement pensions should receive the highest priority for extra spending by government. Women (15%) were more likely than men (10%) to advocate that child benefits should receive the highest priority for extra spending. Similarly women (11%) were more likely to say that benefits for single parents should receive the highest priority for extra government spending compared to men (5%).

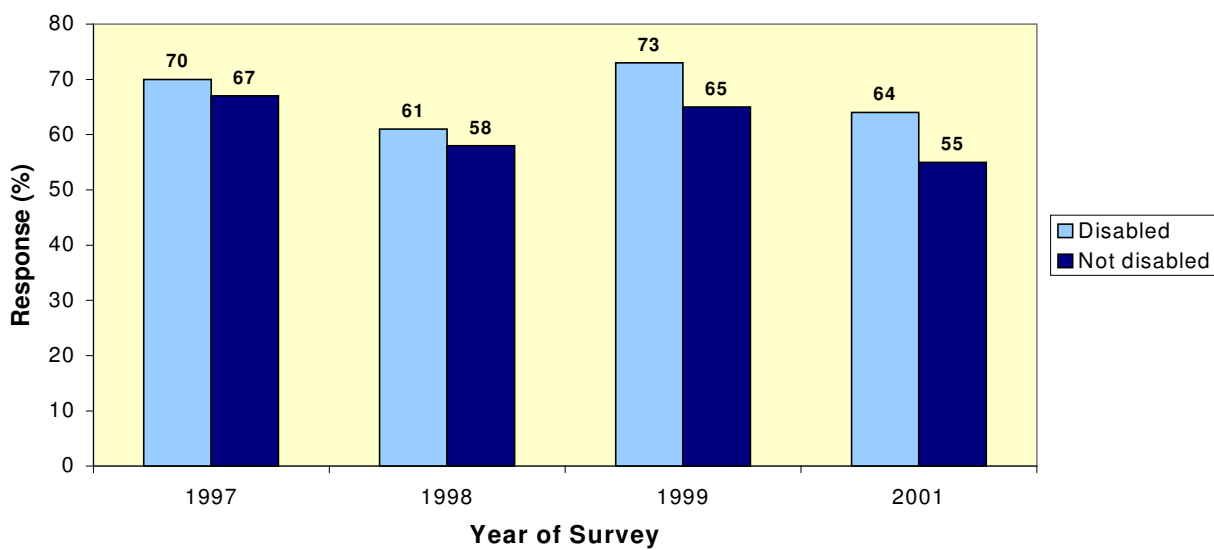
All four surveys show that respondents aged 16 to 24 years were notably less likely to put retirement pensions at the top of the list. There were varying levels of support for benefits for disabled people receiving the highest priority for extra spending; from as low as 20% of people aged 25 to 34 years in 2001 to as high as 48% of 16 to 24 year olds in 1999.

### 3.9.2 State Support for Disabled People

Respondents were asked to give their opinion on the level of support provided by the state for disabled people: that is, did they believe the state provides more than enough support, an adequate level of support or not enough support? The majority of respondents believed that the state does not provide an adequate level of support for disabled people but the proportion holding this opinion has fallen to 57% in 2001 from 68% in 1997.

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**Figure 17 The State Does Not Provide Enough Support For Disabled People**

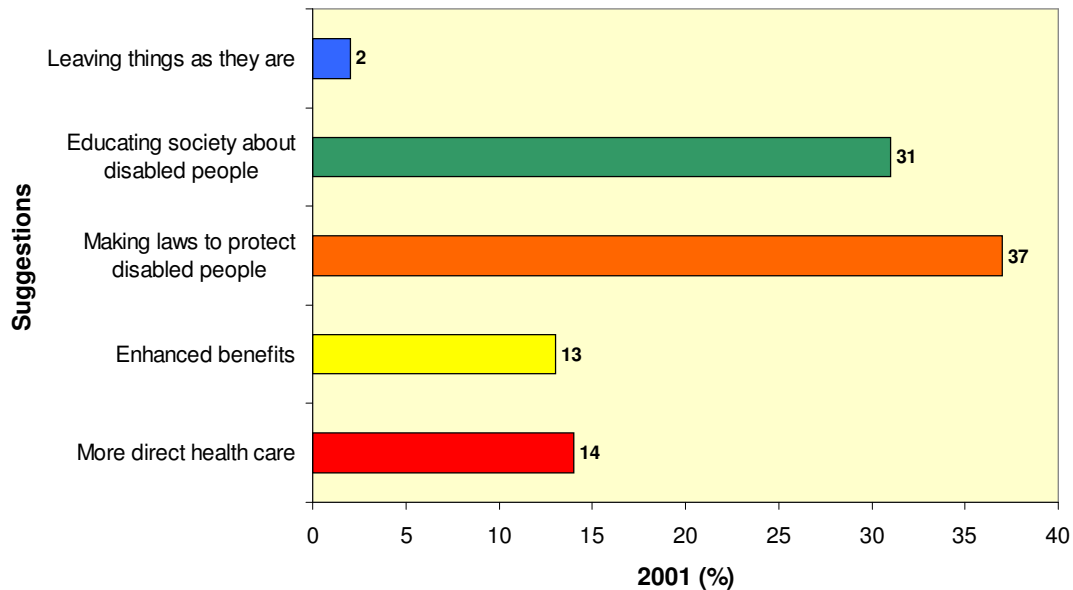


### 3.9.3 Specific Measures to Benefit Disabled People

Respondents were asked to indicate which one of a list of measures they felt would be of most help to disabled people. In 2001 most responses were divided between making laws to protect disabled people (37%) and educating society about disabled people (31%). Only 2% felt that leaving things as they are would be of most help to disabled people. These proportions are comparable over time.

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**Figure 18 Measures to Benefit Disabled People**



More detailed analysis reveals that in 2001 people aged 65 or over (21%) were slightly more likely to favour more direct health care provision than other age groups; for example, 16 to 24 year olds (8%). Similarly respondents aged 65 or over (23%) were more likely to favour enhanced benefits for disabled people compared to 8% of those aged 16 to 24 years.

Making laws to protect disabled people was more likely to be considered of most help to disabled people by younger respondents. For example 43% of people aged 25 to 34 years, compared to 28% of people aged 65 or over advocated this opinion. This trend was also evident over time.

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## SECTION 4 CONCLUSION

The disability module of the Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey has provided a wealth of information regarding public attitudes towards disability in Northern Ireland. The 2001 survey not only replicates the positive opinions evident in the 1997, 1998 and 1999 surveys, but also reflects some interesting (albeit minor) change in attitudes. Overall this positive opinion demonstrates openness toward disability issues and suggests strong support for the inclusion of disabled people in wider society; for example in education and in employment. The trends evident within all four surveys are very encouraging.

Although public opinion continues to under estimate the proportion of disabled people in Northern Ireland it also continues to be positive about disability issues. These positive attitudes were mostly the same within various subgroups of respondents, notably between disabled people and those who are not disabled. However older people were more likely to be negative in their opinions, which is interesting given that older people were more likely to have disabled friends and also more likely to be disabled. The survey findings also reveal that in some instances women are more likely than men to express positive opinions in relation to disability issues.

Although awareness levels of the Disability Discrimination Act have improved over time, further work is necessary to extend public awareness of the legislation generally. In particular the surveys have shown that disabled people are much less likely to be aware of this legislation.

The questions around disability and work drew strong support for the belief that disabled people could be as productive as non-disabled people and also that more disabled people should be in senior jobs such as managers and supervisors. However analysis of the Labour Force Survey Autumn 2000<sup>6</sup> reveals that the reality for the majority of disabled people of working age is very bleak. Disabled people (34%) were much less likely to be employed compared to non-disabled people (76%).

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<sup>6</sup> Disability Briefing, Equality Commission NI, June 2001.

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The main research findings demonstrate that the majority of respondents did not believe that service providers (public transport and taxis, shops and places of entertainment) cater adequately for the needs of disabled people. However there has been a notable rise in the proportion of people who agreed (although responses predominate in the slightly agree category) that service providers do address the needs of disabled customers.

This change in opinion may in part be due to the fact that service providers have begun to embrace their responsibilities under the Disability Discrimination Act 1995, particularly providing reasonable adjustments or changes to the physical environment. However disabled respondents said that they still face difficulties when accessing various services/facilities. Consequently much work still needs to be done in the area of service provision.

The questions around government assistance for disabled people raised some interesting issues. Specifically the support for extra spending on retirement pensions may be attributable to the strong pensions lobby and the associated media campaign. Also worthy of note is that only 2% of respondents indicated that leaving things as they are would be of most help to disabled people, implying that the majority recognised that the current situation is inadequate.

Given that public opinion in 2001, as measured by the Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey, is broadly comparable with findings from the 1997, 1998 and 1999 surveys it would be inappropriate to continue to repeat this survey annually. However, it would be useful to repeat the survey every three to five years in order to continue to monitor public opinion especially as the impact of the implementation of the Disability Discrimination Act is widened; for example the duty to make physical adjustments to premises in 2004. It would also be useful to conduct more in-depth attitudinal research which could elicit more detailed and considered responses. For example it would be useful to know if attitudes toward disability issues are charity based or rights based.

# **Appendix A**

## **Technical Notes**

## Introduction

The 2001 survey represents the disability module of the Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey, which was conducted by the Central Survey Unit (CSU) of the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). Technical details are presented for the 2001 survey and the three previous surveys embraced the same methodology.

## The Sample

A sample of 2050 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.

**Table A1: Definition of Areas**

<b>Area</b>	<b>District Councils</b>
Belfast	Belfast
East of Northern Ireland	Antrim, Ards, Ballymena, Banbridge, Carrick, Castlereagh, Craigavon, Down, Larne, Lisburn, Newtownabbey, North Down
West of Northern Ireland	Armagh, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Cookstown, Dungannon, Fermanagh, Limavady, Derry, Magherafelt, Moyle, Newry & Mourne, Omagh, Strabane

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. As 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 (Table A2).

**Table A2: Household Selection Table**

Number of households	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Household selected	1	1	2	3	4	4	2	7	6	8	6	6

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.

### **The Fieldwork**

Addresses were issued to a panel of 90 interviewers in mid January. The fieldwork period was 15 January to 9 February 2001.

**Table A3: Response Rate**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Relative Frequency</b>	<b>Response Rate (Eligible Sample)</b>
Issued addresses	2050		
Eligible sample	1836	90%	100%
Interview achieved	1155	56%	63%
Household interview	133	6%	7%
Refusal	290	14%	16%
Non-contact	258	13%	14%
Non-eligible	214	10%	

### **Weighting**

Selecting one individual for interview at each sampled address means that the probability of selection for the survey is inversely related to the size of the household. In other words individuals living in large households have a lower chance of being included in the sample than individuals in small households.

Before analysis all households which provided a selected respondent, are examined and the data are weighted in relation to the number of eligible adults at the address derived from the details of household structure recorded by interviewers on the questionnaire. This weighting process

adjusts the results to those that would have been achieved if the sample had been drawn as a random sample of adults rather than of addresses. In this sample 32% of households consisted of one adult, while 47% consisted of two adults. Eleven percent of households contained three adults, while 10% consisted of four or more adults.

**Table A4: Weighting of the Sample**

<b>Number of adults 16 and over</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Household Size x Number</b>	<b>Relative Scaled Weight</b>
<b>1</b>	375	375	0.496347
<b>2</b>	540	1080	0.992694
<b>3</b>	133	399	1.489041
<b>4</b>	76	304	1.985388
<b>5</b>	21	105	2.481736
<b>6</b>	8	48	2.978083
<b>7</b>	1	7	3.474430
<b>9</b>	1	9	4.467125

$$R = \frac{1155}{2327} = 0.496347$$

To demonstrate the effects of weighting on the responses given by selected respondents, the question “Disabled people DO HAVE the same opportunities in life as non disabled people have” was analysed both weighted and unweighted.

**Table A5 Disabled people do have the same opportunities in life as people who are not disabled.**

	<b>Weighted Data</b>		<b>Unweighted Data</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Agree strongly</b>	35	3.0	36	3.1
<b>Agree slightly</b>	143	12.4	148	12.8
<b>Neither agree nor disagree</b>	89	7.7	90	7.8
<b>Disagree slightly</b>	471	40.8	470	40.7
<b>Disagree strongly</b>	401	34.7	390	33.8
<b>Refusal</b>	5	0.4	6	0.5
<b>Don't know</b>	11	1.0	15	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1155</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1155</b>	<b>100</b>

## Sampling Error

No sample is likely to reflect precisely the characteristics of the population it is drawn from because of both sampling and non-sampling errors. An estimate of the amount of error due to the sampling process can be calculated. For a simple random sample design, in which every member of the sampled population has an equal and independent chance of inclusion in the sample, the sampling error of any percentage,  $p$ , can be calculated by the formula:

$$\text{s.e. } (p) = \sqrt{p(100 - p)/n}$$

where  $n$  is the number of respondents on which the percentage is based. The sample for the NI Omnibus Survey is drawn as a random sample, and thus this formula can be used to calculate the sampling error of any percentage estimate from the survey.

A confidence interval for the population percentage can be calculated by the formula:

$$95 \text{ percent confidence interval} = p \pm 1.96 * \text{s.e. } (p)$$

If 100 similar, independent samples were chosen from the same population, 95 of them would be expected to yield an estimate for the percentage,  $p$ , within this confidence interval.

The absence of design effects in the survey, and therefore of the need to calculate complex standard errors, means that standard statistical tests of significance (which assume random sampling) can be applied directly to the data.

## **Appendix B**

### **Tabular Report**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b><u>Table</u></b>	<b><u>Title</u></b>
<b>B1</b>	<b>Profile of Respondents (1997 – 2001)</b>
<b>B2</b>	<b>Awareness of Disability Discrimination Act 1995.</b>
<b>B3</b>	<b>What proportion of people in Northern Ireland would you say are disabled?</b>
<b>B4</b>	<b>Approximately what proportion of your friends are disabled?</b>
<b>B5</b>	<b>Disabled people SHOULD HAVE the same opportunities in life as non disabled people have.</b>
<b>B6</b>	<b>Disabled people DO HAVE the same opportunities in life as non disabled people have.</b>
<b>B7</b>	<b>Disabled people have different hopes and ambitions from non disabled people.</b>
<b>B8</b>	<b>Thinking about work, do you agree or disagree that a disabled person can be as productive as a non disabled person in a wide range of tasks?</b>
<b>B9</b>	<b>Do you agree or disagree with this statement: employers do enough to meet the needs of disabled people?</b>
<b>B10</b>	<b>Do you agree or disagree with this statement: there IS a fair representation of disabled people in important jobs, such as supervisors, managers and heads of companies?</b>
<b>B11</b>	<b>Do you agree or disagree with this statement: there SHOULD BE more disabled people in important jobs, such as supervisors, managers and heads of companies?</b>
<b>B12</b>	<b>Overall, providers of public transport and taxis do enough to meet the needs of disabled people.</b>
<b>B13</b>	<b>Use of public transport.</b>

- B14 Overall, shops cater adequately for the needs of disabled people.**
- B15 Overall, establishments such as pubs, restaurants, and places of entertainment cater adequately for the needs of disabled people.**
- B16 Do you agree or disagree that disabled children should attend the same schools as non disabled children?**
- B17 Which of the Government’s social benefits would receive your highest priority for extra spending?**
- B18 Which of these statements do you agree with most? The state provides more than enough support for disabled people; the state provides an adequate level of support for disabled people or the state doesn’t provide enough support for disabled people.**
- B19 Which ONE of these responses would be of MOST help to disabled people?**

**Notation**

The percentages quoted in the tables have been rounded to the nearest number.

All tables are based on weighted data and on occasions the sum of column/row totals does not equal the overall total. This is due to the rounding process associated with weighting.

The following symbols are used:-

- |                         |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Category not applicable | cell is empty |
| Figure less than 0.5%   | cell is ‘0’   |
| Refused                 | Ref           |
| Don’t know              | D/K           |

**Table B1****Profile of Respondents 1997 – 2001 (Row %)**

	1997		1998		1999		2001	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>Disability Status</u>								
Disabled	239	25	374	30	227	22	245	21
Not Disabled	735	75	870	70	826	78	909	79
<u>Gender</u>								
Men	499	51	593	48	455	43	531	46
Women	476	49	651	52	598	57	624	54
<u>Age Groups</u>								
16 – 24	159	16	228	18	156	15	187	16
25 – 34	175	18	208	17	240	23	207	18
35 – 49	264	27	336	27	327	31	319	28
50 – 64	203	21	272	22	189	18	239	21
65 +	173	18	200	16	142	13	202	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1244</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1155</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table B2****Have you heard of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995? (Row %)**

<b>2001</b>	<b>Yes %</b>	<b>No %</b>	<b>Ref %</b>	<b>N</b>
<u>Disability Status</u>				
<b>Disabled</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Not Disabled</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>909</b>
<u>Gender</u>				
<b>Men</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>624</b>
<u>Age Groups</u>				
<b>16 – 24</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>25 – 34</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>35 – 49</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>50 – 64</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>65 +</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1155</b>

**Table B3****What proportion of people in Northern Ireland would you say are disabled? (Row %)**

<b>2001</b>	<b>1 in 40</b>	<b>1 in 25</b>	<b>1 in 16</b>	<b>1 in 10</b>	<b>1 in 6</b>	<b>Ref</b>	<b>D/K</b>	<b>N</b>	
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>		
<u>Disability Status</u>									
<b>Disabled</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>245</b>	
<b>Not Disabled</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>909</b>	
<u>Gender</u>									
<b>Men</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>531</b>	
<b>Women</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>624</b>	
<u>Age Groups</u>									
<b>16 – 24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>187</b>	
<b>25 – 34</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>207</b>	
<b>35 – 49</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>319</b>	
<b>50 – 64</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>239</b>	
<b>65 +</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>202</b>	
<b>All</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1155</b>	

**Table B4**

Approximately what proportion of your friends are disabled? (Row %)

<b>2001</b>	<b>Most</b>	<b>About</b>	<b>Half to</b>	<b>Less than</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>Ref</b>	<b>D/K</b>	<b>N</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>half</b>	<b>quarter</b>	<b>quarter</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	
<u>Disability Status</u>								
<b>Disabled</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Not Disabled</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>909</b>
<u>Gender</u>								
<b>Men</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>624</b>
<u>Age Groups</u>								
<b>16 – 24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>25 – 34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>35 – 49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>50 – 64</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>65 +</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1155</b>

**Table B5****Disabled people SHOULD HAVE the same opportunities in life as non disabled people have. (Row %)**

<b>2001</b>	<b>Agree strongly %</b>	<b>Agree slightly %</b>	<b>Neither %</b>	<b>Disagree slightly %</b>	<b>Disagree strongly %</b>	<b>Ref %</b>	<b>D/K %</b>	<b>N</b>
<u>Disability Status</u>								
<b>Disabled</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Not Disabled</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>909</b>
<u>Gender</u>								
<b>Men</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>624</b>
<u>Age Groups</u>								
<b>16 – 24</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>25 – 34</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>35 – 49</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>50 – 64</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>65 +</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1155</b>

**Table B6****Disabled people DO HAVE the same opportunities in life as non disabled people have. (Row %)**

<b>2001</b>	<b>Agree strongly %</b>	<b>Agree slightly %</b>	<b>Neither %</b>	<b>Disagree slightly %</b>	<b>Disagree strongly %</b>	<b>Ref %</b>	<b>D/K %</b>	<b>N</b>
<u>Disability Status</u>								
<b>Disabled</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Not Disabled</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>909</b>
<u>Gender</u>								
<b>Men</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>624</b>
<u>Age Groups</u>								
<b>16 – 24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>25 – 34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>35 – 49</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>50 – 64</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>65 +</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1155</b>

**Table B7****Disabled people have different hopes and ambitions from non disabled people. (Row %)**

<b>2001</b>	<b>Agree strongly %</b>	<b>Agree slightly %</b>	<b>Neither %</b>	<b>Disagree slightly %</b>	<b>Disagree strongly %</b>	<b>Ref %</b>	<b>D/K %</b>	<b>N</b>
<u>Disability Status</u>								
<b>Disabled</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Not Disabled</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>909</b>
<u>Gender</u>								
<b>Men</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>624</b>
<u>Age Groups</u>								
<b>16 – 24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>25 – 34</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>35 – 49</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>50 – 64</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>65 +</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1155</b>

**Table B8**

Thinking about work, do you agree or disagree that a disabled person can be as productive as a non disabled person in a wide range of tasks? (Row %)

<b>2001</b>	<b>Agree strongly %</b>	<b>Agree slightly %</b>	<b>Neither %</b>	<b>Disagree slightly %</b>	<b>Disagree strongly %</b>	<b>Ref %</b>	<b>D/K %</b>	<b>N</b>
<u>Disability Status</u>								
<b>Disabled</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Not Disabled</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>909</b>
<u>Gender</u>								
<b>Men</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>624</b>
<u>Age Groups</u>								
<b>16 – 24</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>25 – 34</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>35 – 49</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>50 – 64</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>65 +</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1155</b>

**Table B9**

**Do you agree or disagree with this statement: employers do enough to meet the needs of disabled people.**  
**(Row %)**

<b>2001</b>	<b>Agree strongly %</b>	<b>Agree slightly %</b>	<b>Neither %</b>	<b>Disagree slightly %</b>	<b>Disagree strongly %</b>	<b>Ref %</b>	<b>D/K %</b>	<b>N</b>
<u>Disability Status</u>								
<b>Disabled</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Not Disabled</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>909</b>
<u>Gender</u>								
<b>Men</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>624</b>
<u>Age Groups</u>								
<b>16 – 24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>25 – 34</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>35 – 49</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>50 – 64</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>65 +</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1155</b>

**Table B10**

**Do you agree or disagree with this statement: there IS a fair representation of disabled people in important jobs, such as supervisors, managers and heads of companies. (Row %)**

<b>2001</b>	<b>Agree strongly %</b>	<b>Agree slightly %</b>	<b>Neither %</b>	<b>Disagree slightly %</b>	<b>Disagree strongly %</b>	<b>Ref %</b>	<b>D/K %</b>	<b>N</b>
<u>Disability Status</u>								
<b>Disabled</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Not Disabled</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>909</b>
<u>Gender</u>								
<b>Men</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>624</b>
<u>Age Groups</u>								
<b>16 – 24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>25 – 34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>35 – 49</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>50 – 64</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>65 +</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1155</b>

**Table B11**

**Do you agree or disagree with this statement: there SHOULD BE more disabled people in important jobs, such as supervisors, managers and heads of companies. (Row %)**

<b>2001</b>	<b>Agree strongly %</b>	<b>Agree slightly %</b>	<b>Neither %</b>	<b>Disagree slightly %</b>	<b>Disagree strongly %</b>	<b>Ref %</b>	<b>D/K %</b>	<b>N</b>
<u>Disability Status</u>								
<b>Disabled</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Not Disabled</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>909</b>
<u>Gender</u>								
<b>Men</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>624</b>
<u>Age Groups</u>								
<b>16 – 24</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>25 – 34</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>35 – 49</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>50 – 64</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>65 +</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1155</b>

**Table B12**

**Overall, providers of public transport and taxis do enough to meet the needs of disabled people. (Row %)**

<b>2001</b>	<b>Agree strongly %</b>	<b>Agree slightly %</b>	<b>Neither %</b>	<b>Disagree slightly %</b>	<b>Disagree strongly %</b>	<b>Ref %</b>	<b>D/K %</b>	<b>N</b>
<u>Disability Status</u>								
<b>Disabled</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Not Disabled</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>909</b>
<u>Gender</u>								
<b>Men</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>624</b>
<u>Age Groups</u>								
<b>16 – 24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>25 – 34</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>35 – 49</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>50 – 64</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>65 +</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1155</b>

**Table B13****Use of public transport (row %)**

<b>2001</b>		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Ref</b>	<b>N</b>
		<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	
<b>Do you use buses?</b>	<b>Disabled</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>245</b>
	<b>Not Disabled</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>909</b>
	<b>All</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1155</b>
<b>Do you use trains?</b>	<b>Disabled</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>245</b>
	<b>Not disabled</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>909</b>
	<b>All</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1155</b>
<b>Do you use taxis?</b>	<b>Disabled</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>245</b>
	<b>Not disabled</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>909</b>
	<b>All</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1155</b>

**Table B14****Overall, shops cater adequately for the needs of disabled people. (Row %)**

<b>2001</b>	<b>Agree strongly %</b>	<b>Agree slightly %</b>	<b>Neither %</b>	<b>Disagree slightly %</b>	<b>Disagree strongly %</b>	<b>Ref %</b>	<b>D/K %</b>	<b>N</b>
<u>Disability Status</u>								
<b>Disabled</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Not Disabled</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>909</b>
<u>Gender</u>								
<b>Men</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>624</b>
<u>Age Groups</u>								
<b>16 – 24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>25 – 34</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>35 – 49</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>50 – 64</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>65 +</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1155</b>

**Table B15**

Overall, establishments such as pubs, restaurants and places of entertainment cater adequately for the needs of disabled people. (Row %)

<b>2001</b>	<b>Agree strongly %</b>	<b>Agree slightly %</b>	<b>Neither %</b>	<b>Disagree slightly %</b>	<b>Disagree strongly %</b>	<b>Ref %</b>	<b>D/K %</b>	<b>N</b>
<u>Disability Status</u>								
<b>Disabled</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Not Disabled</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>909</b>
<u>Gender</u>								
<b>Men</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>624</b>
<u>Age Groups</u>								
<b>16 – 24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>25 – 34</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>35 – 49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>50 – 64</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>65 +</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1155</b>

**Table B16**

**Do you agree or disagree that disabled children should attend the same schools as non disabled children?**  
**(Row %)**

<b>2001</b>	<b>Agree strongly %</b>	<b>Agree slightly %</b>	<b>Neither %</b>	<b>Disagree slightly %</b>	<b>Disagree strongly %</b>	<b>Ref %</b>	<b>D/K %</b>	<b>N</b>
<u>Disability Status</u>								
<b>Disabled</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Not Disabled</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>909</b>
<u>Gender</u>								
<b>Men</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>624</b>
<u>Age Groups</u>								
<b>16 – 24</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>25 – 34</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>35 – 49</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>50 – 64</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>65 +</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1155</b>

**Table B17**

**Which of the Government's social benefit would receive your highest priority for extra spending? (Row %)**

<b>2001</b>	<b>Retire- ment pension %</b>	<b>Child benefits %</b>	<b>Benefits for un- employed %</b>	<b>Benefits for disabled %</b>	<b>Single parent benefits %</b>	<b>None of these %</b>	<b>Ref %</b>	<b>D/K %</b>	<b>N</b>
<u>Disability Status</u>									
<b>Disabled</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Not Disabled</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>909</b>
<u>Gender</u>									
<b>Men</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>624</b>
<u>Age Groups</u>									
<b>16 – 24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>25 – 34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>35 – 49</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>50 – 64</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>65 +</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1155</b>

**Table B18**

**Which one of these statements do you agree with most? The state provides more than enough support for disabled people; the state provides an adequate level of support for disabled people or the state doesn't provide enough support for disabled people. (Row %)**

<b>2001</b>	<b>More than enough support %</b>	<b>Adequate level of support %</b>	<b>Not enough support %</b>	<b>Ref %</b>	<b>D/K %</b>	<b>N</b>
<u>Disability Status</u>						
<b>Disabled</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Not Disabled</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>909</b>
<u>Gender</u>						
<b>Men</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>624</b>
<u>Age Groups</u>						
<b>16 – 24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>25 – 34</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>35 – 49</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>50 – 64</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>65 +</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1155</b>

**Table B19**

**Which ONE of these responses would be of MOST help to disabled people? (Row %)**

<b>2001</b>	<b>Direct health care %</b>	<b>Enhanced benefits %</b>	<b>Making laws %</b>	<b>Educating Society %</b>	<b>Leave as it is %</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Ref %</b>	<b>D/K %</b>	<b>N</b>
<u>Disability Status</u>									
<b>Disabled</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Not Disabled</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>909</b>
<u>Gender</u>									
<b>Men</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>624</b>
<u>Age Groups</u>									
<b>16 – 24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>25 – 34</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>35 – 49</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>50 – 64</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>65 +</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1155</b>