



Becoming Aware of Disability: Developing a Curriculum Based on Cognitive Evolution in Higher Education

(2019-1-TR01-KA203-074191)



01 – Feasibility and Analysis Report on Measurement of the Perception and Awareness Regarding Disability and Disability Rights in Higher Education

-POLAND REPORT-

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Introduction

The main goal of the “Becoming Aware of Disability” project is to create a program dedicated to university students, especially students with disabilities. Therefore the project aims is to raise awareness of the rights of people with disabilities, including acts concern disability, employment opportunities for such people, labor law, tax regulations, and any reliefs they are entitled to. The project also includes issues such as social norms for the disabled, improving their functioning in public space also in universities, and adapting the infrastructure of facilities to the trouble-free movement for disabled people. A very important element is also increasing the awareness of the society about the presence of the disabled in public spaces, the obligation to ensure their safety and quality of life in the society. In this project took part university students. It’s because that universities are the places where young people start their careers and professional path, so they should be aware of the presence of disabled people in society, in particular on the labor market.



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The conducted research was aimed at determining the current situation of disabled people at Polish universities, checking their comfort of functioning in places dedicated not only to them, such as universities and academies. We should remember that making it easier for people with disabilities to move in the public space shouldn't be only a result of goodwill but also a key aspect in all areas of human activity. Polish Constitution ensures the right to non-discrimination, saying that no one should be discriminated in political, social or economic life for any reason. In this case there is also an obligation of special care for disabled people, including the obligation to help in securing their existence preparing for work and social communication. Every citizen as an individual should be guaranteed the right to equality and the same opportunity to participate in social life. The project was created to help in constructing didactic goals at universities thanks to which all students would be able to effectively and effectively and successfully participate in the teaching process. The research confirmed that all educational tools and materials should be used in the education system that way which will make them accessible to students with different needs. It is also very important that by participating in classes or university life people with disabilities can increase their self-confidence and awareness of overcoming barriers such as their disabilities. However it is worth to notice that every year Polish universities become more and more adapted to the needs of disabled people. Mobility problems and other bodily dysfunctions are no longer an obstacle to study.



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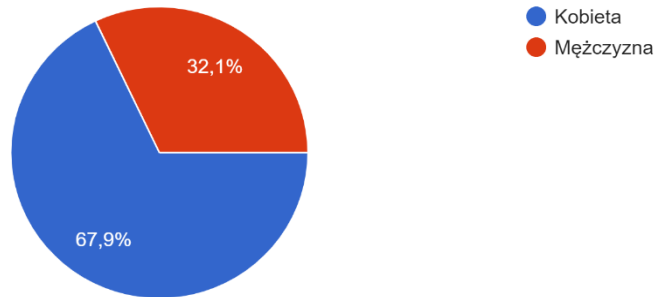




1.1 Gender: 32,1 % Men (orange); 67,9 Women (blue)

1) Płeć

53 odpowiedzi

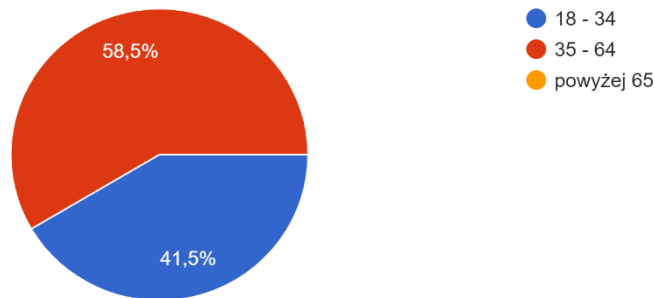


Among 53 respondents there were 32.1% men and 67.9% women, which gives exactly 36 men and 17 women.

1.2 Age: 18-34 (blue) 41,5%; 35-64 (orange) 58,5%

2) Wiek

53 odpowiedzi



Respondents were divided into two age groups:

- age range 18-34 years
- age range 35-64 years.



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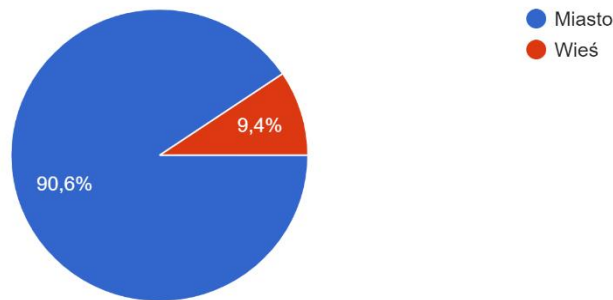




People in the range of 18-34 (blue) accounted for 41.5%, and in the range of 35-64 (orange) 58.5%.

1.3 Place of birth: City (blue) 90,6%, countryside (orange) 9,4%

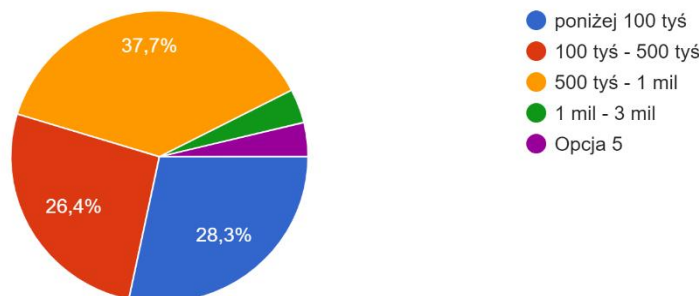
3) Miejsce urodzenia
53 odpowiedzi



The next division concerned place of birth of the respondents i.e. the city or the village. In the group 90.6% (blue) of respondents declared that they were born in the city, and only 9.4% (orange) that they were born in the village.

1.4 Population of the city that you are studying in: 0 -100.000 (blue) 28,3%; 100.000 – 500.000 (orange) 26.4 %; 500.000 – 1.000.000 (yellow) 37.7%

4) Liczba mieszkańców w mieście, w którym się uczysz
53 odpowiedzi



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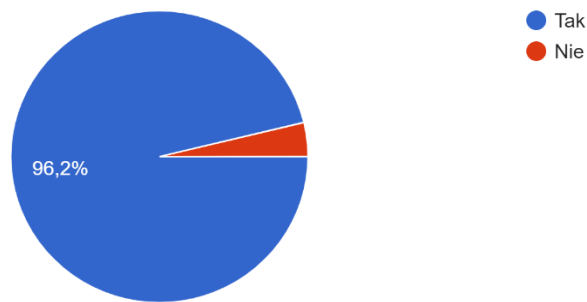
The chart shows the division of the respondents according to the size of the city in where they study in relation to the number of inhabitants of this city.

In towns below 100,000 inhabitants study (blue) 28.3% of respondents, in cities from 100,000 to 500,000 (orange) 26.4%, and in the largest cities, from 500,000 to 1 million (yellow) 37.7% which is the largest group of respondents.

1.5 Do you have any disability? (if no, skip to question number 8): yes (blue) 96.2%; no (orange) 3.8%

5) Czy posiadasz jakąś niepełnosprawność? (jeśli NIE, przejdź do pytania numer 8)

53 odpowiedzi



The respondents were asked if they had any disabilities. From the entire group 96.2% answered yes, which gives 51 people. Only 2 people, which gives 3.8% of the respondents, answered that they don't have any disability.



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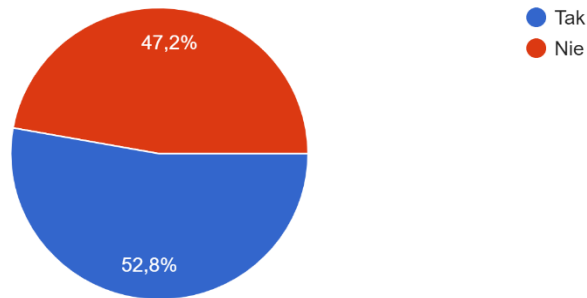




1.6 Are there any disabled individuals in your family?: yes (blue) 25.8%; no (orange) 47.2%

6) Czy w Twojej rodzinie są osoby z niepełnosprawnością?

53 odpowiedzi



The respondents were asked if there are any disabilities among their families. In most cases which is 52.8% of the respondents turned out that there are some disabilities and in 47.2% cases there is no disability in the family.

1.7 What is the degree of your disability: mildly (blue) 21.6%; moderately (orange) 47.1%; severe (yellow) 31.4%

7) Jaki jest stopień Twojej niepełnosprawności?

51 odpowiedzi



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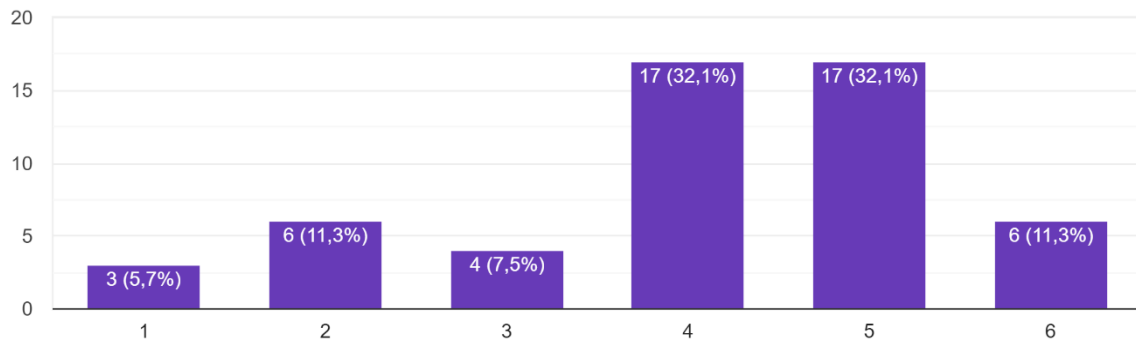
The respondents were asked about their level of disability. They could choose from the 3 categories:

- Slight level of disability (3rd level)
- Moderate level of disability (2nd level)
- Significant of disability (1st level)

Most of the people declared a moderate level of disability - 47.1%, significant level of disability occurs in 31.4% of respondents, and a slight level of disability in only 21,6 %

1.8 Rate your utilization of the educational sports, social and cultural facilities of the university where you study from. (when 1 is low, and 6 is high)

8) Oceń swoją ZDOLNOŚĆ do wykonywania codziennych czynności od 1 do 6
53 odpowiedzi



In question 8 respondents were asked to grade their ability to perform daily activities. For this task, a scale from 1 to 6 was presented, where 1 means low ability to perform daily activities, and 6 means high ability.

Equally 17 respondents pointed 4th and 5th grade of the ability to perform daily activities, which gives 32.1% each. 6 people each chose 2nd and 6th grade which gives 11.3% each. In the half of the scale 4 people pointed grade 3rd which gives 7.5%, and 3 persons chose grade 1st (5.7%) which is the lowest ability to perform daily activities.



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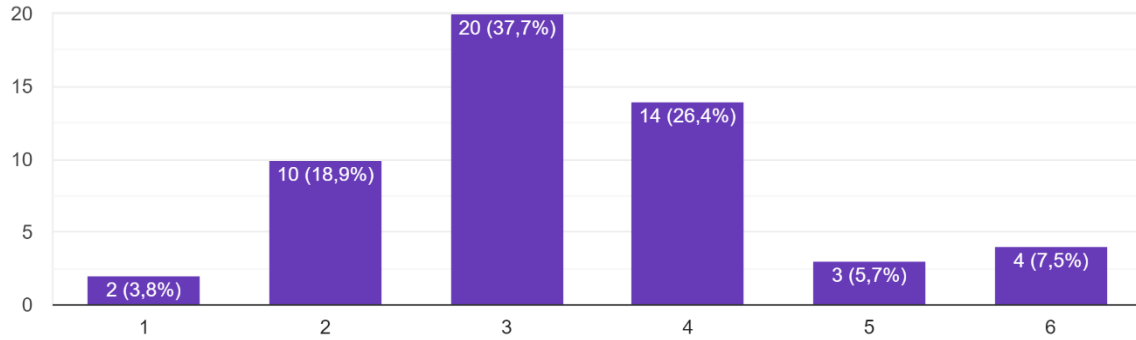




1.9 Rate your monthly budget to cover your expenses: 1 (low), 6 (high)

9) Oceń swój miesięczny budżet (w kontekście wydatków)

53 odpowiedzi



In question 9 respondents were asked to evaluate their budget in terms of their expenditures. For this task, a scale from 1 to 6 was presented, where 1 means low budget, and 6 means high budget.

Most of the respondents - 20 people chose 3rd grade which gives 37.7%. A higher budget - 4th grade was pointed by 14 people (26.4%), 5th grade was chosen by 3 people (5.7%), and the 6th grade was pointed by one more person more - 4 respondents, which gives 7.5%. The lower budget - 2nd grade was chosen by 10 people which means 18.9% of the respondents. And the lower budget - 1st grade was pointed by 2 people which means 3,8%.

1.10 Which faculty do you study at:

Management

Pedagogy

Humanistic

Information Technology, Transport and Management

Education

IT department

Education

Law, Management and Educational Sciences

psychology in business



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Foreign philology
 Humanistic
 PUW graphics
 Pedagogy -AHE and Sociology- COLLEGIUM CIVITAS
 Faculty of Law and Administration
 humanistic
 Humanistic
 Education
 faculty of humanities
 Humanistic
 Humanistic
 humanistic
 Humanities, psychology
 humanistic
 psychology
 Nursing
 Humanistic
 Law and administration
 Informatics
 Administration, 3D Graphics and Game Art
 economic and philological
 Graphic artist
 nursing
 English philology
 education
 nursing
 Humanistic Artistic
 Center for the Improvement of Staff and Teachers
 humanistic
 political science
 Political Science and Pedagogical Preparation



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Surdopedagogy with sign language postgraduate

The respondents were asked which field of study they studied.

Courses:

- Humanities: 16 people – 30,18%
- Management: 4 people – 7,5 %
- Psychology and pedagogy: together 15 people – 28,3%
- Nursing: 3 persons – 5,66 %
- Graphics, IT and art faculties: 6 people = 11,32 %
- Philology: 2 persons – 3,77%
- Business studies, economics and law: 5 people – 9,43%
- Politology: 2 persons – 3,77%

1.11 Rate your utilization of the educational, sports, social and cultural facilities of the university where you study? 1 (I fully do not agree), 6 (I fully agree)

In the following order:

Education Facilities
Profession and Skill Development Trainings
Activities of the Student Clubs
Sports Facilities
Care and Rehabilitation Services
Health Care
Cultural Activities
I find it useful to have a course about disability rights in the curriculum of our university.
I think the facilities of the university where I study are suitable for disabled access.

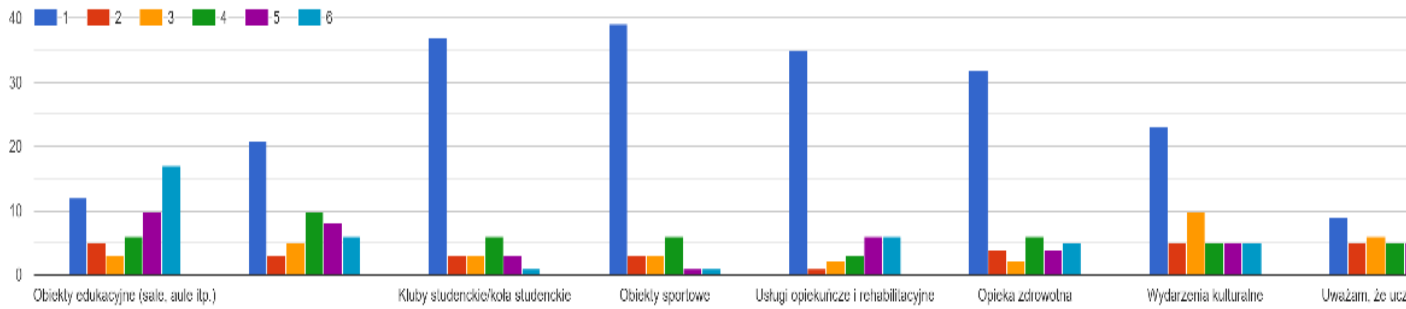


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11) Wskaż w jakim stopniu korzystasz z obiektów edukacyjnych, sportowych itd. oraz usług oferowanych na uczelni, na której studiujesz (gdzie: 1 to nie zgadzam się wcale, 6 to zgadzam się całkowicie)



Respondents were asked to rank level of use of of educational and sports facilities and the services offered at the university where you study (where: 1st means: I don't agree at all, 6th means: I completely agree).

They were asked about:

Educational facilities (classrooms, assemblies)

- 6th 17 people
- 5th 10 people
- 4th 6 people
- 3rd 3 people
- 2nd 5 people
- 1st 12 people

Training in the field of skills development

- 6th 6 people
- 5th 8 people
- 4th 10 people
- 3rd 5 people
- 2nd 3 persons
- 1st 21 people



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Students clubs

- 6th 1 person
- 5th 3 persons
- 4th 6 people
- 3rd 3 persons
- 2nd 3 persons
- 1st 37 people

Sports facilities

- 6th 39 people
- 5th 3 persons
- 4th 3 persons
- 3rd 6 people
- 2nd 1 person
- 1st 1 person

Health and rehabilitation services

- 6th 6 people
- 5th 6 people
- 4th 3 persons
- 3rd 2 persons
- 2nd 1 person
- 1st 35 people

Healthcare

- 6th 5 people
- 5th 4 people
- 4th 6 people
- 3rd 2 persons
- 2nd 3 persons



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- 1st 32 people

Cultural events

- 6th 5 people

- 5th 5 people

- 4th 5 people

- 3rd 10 people

- 2nd 5 people

- 1st 23 people

There was also a possibility to choose the answer that the respondent believes that the university should introduce meetings concerning disable people.

- 6th 23 people

- 5th 5 people

- 4th 5 people

- 3rd 6 people

- 2nd 5 people

- 1st 9 people

There was also a possibility to choose the answer that the respondent believes that the university is good prepare for disable people.

- 6th 10 people

- 5th 12 people

- 4th 11 people

- 3rd 7 people

- 2nd 6 people

- 1st 7 people



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1.12 Rate the following propositions in your opinion? 1 (I fully do not agree), 6 (I fully agree)

In following order:

It is important to recognize the presence of people with disabilities in the community.
Asking questions about the personal lives of people with disabilities does not help to understand them.
Empathizing with people with disabilities is an important factor in raising awareness of people.
I think the families of people with disabilities should receive special education.
People should try to understand how people with disabilities feel.
When people understand their feelings, people with disabilities feel better.
It is more useful for students with and without disabilities to study together.
I think that students with disabilities are more advantageous in finding a job after graduation.
I am aware of the difficulties experienced by people with disabilities.

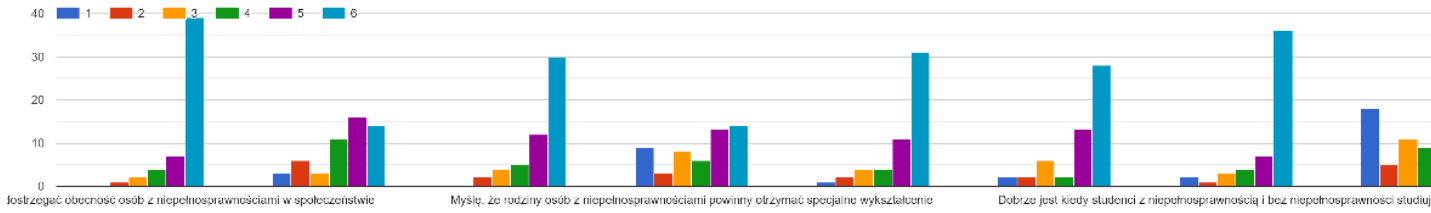


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12) Oceń w jakim stopniu zgadzasz się z poniższymi stwierdzeniami (gdzie: 1 to nie zgadzam się wcale, 6 to zgadzam się całkowicie)



The respondents were asked to rate how much they agree with the following statements (where: 1 means I don't agree at all, 6 then I fully agree)

It is important to recognize the presence of people with disabilities in the community.

- 6th 23 people
- 5th 10 people
- 4th 6 people
- 3rd 3 people
- 2nd 5 people
- 1st 13 people

Asking disabled people questions about their personal lives doesn't help to understand them.

- 6th 14 people
- 5th 16 people
- 4th 11 people
- 3rd 3 persons
- 2nd 6 people
- 1st 3 persons

Empathizing with people with disabilities is an important factor in raising awareness of people.

- 6th 30 people
- 5th 13 people
- 4th 5 people
- 3rd 3 persons



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- 2nd 2 persons
- 1st none

In my opinion families of people with disabilities should receive special education.

- 6th 14 people
- 5th 13 people
- 4th 15 people
- 3rd 8 people
- 2nd 3 persons
- 1st 9 people

People should try to understand how person with disabilities feels

- 6th 31 people
- 5th 11 people
- 4th 4 people
- 3rd 4 people
- 2nd 3 persons
- 1st 1 person

When people understand their feelings, people with disabilities feel better.

- 6th 28 people
- 5th 13 people
- 4th 2 persons
- 3rd 6 people
- 2nd 2 persons
- 1st 2 persons

It is more useful for students both with and without disabilities to study together.

- 6th 36 people
- 5th 12 people



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- 4th 4 people
- 3rd 3 persons
- 2nd 1 person
- 1st 1 persons

In my opinion students with disabilities have a greater opportunity in finding a job after graduation.

- 6th 4 people
- 5th 6 people
- 4th 9 people
- 3rd 11 people
- 2nd 5 people
- 1st 18 people

I am aware of what difficulties experience people with disabilities

- 6th 24 people
- 5th 11 people
- 4th 3people
- 3rd 1 person
- 2nd 1 person
- 1st none

1.13 Do you know about health rights of the disabled? (if yes, please explain)

- no
- No
- No
- No
- I do not know
- lack
- I know as much as I need



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- The right to medical devices up to the limit of financing from public funds specified in relevant regulations, according to medical indications, without taking into account the periods of use, out of sequence use of healthcare services and pharmaceutical services provided in pharmacies; reimbursed services in the field of therapeutic rehabilitation in the amount adjusted to health needs; access to outpatient specialist services financed from public funds without the referral of a health insurance doctor.
- No
- No
- no
- no
- discounts
- no
- Yes
- No
- no
- Shorter working day,
- I know the law
- no
- No,
- no
- no
- I do not know
- having a longer vacation from work is not enough
- Yes, these laws are known to me
- no
- Health rights? so what? I don't know anything about any health laws.
- No
- Yes
- no
- no
- are largely accepted out of sequence





- On the basis of a certificate of significant degree of disability which I have a number of health matters, e.g. co-financing for rehabilitation equipment, however, are not sufficient to improve the quality of life
- No
- No
- I have the right to use healthcare benefits out of sequence, however, in my experience, I believe that it is a dead right, I can rarely use it.
- I don't know any health rights of people with disabilities. I have more privileges as a veteran than as a disabled person
- the right to access a doctor / treatment services out of sequence
- Persons with disabilities may benefit from a grant for a rehabilitation stay once a year

In question 13, the respondents were asked whether they know the rights, and they are entitled to refreshments with disabilities. As many as 32 people, or 60.37% of bad residents, that they do not know the health rights of disabled people. The remaining people replied that they know health laws and among these 21 (39.62%) only 5 (9.43%) of them shortly say “yes”. Of all the surveyed, 16 people, manufacturers, what specific health rights they know. The answers included: the right to discounted medical devices and medicines, checkups, shorter working days, vacation leave at work, admission to institution out of sequence, care allowances, access to rehabilitation camps and reimbursement for them, reimbursement of drugs, to welfare, social and palliative, disability pension.

1.14 Do you know about the legal rights of the disabled? (if yes, please explain)

- no
- No
- No
- No
- I do not know
- Lack
- "The rights are contained in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of December 13, 2006.
- No
- No
- no
- no



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- ALL DISCOUNTS
- no
- Obligation to access educational aids, receiving special scholarships and other financial support (e.g. PFRON),
- No
- no
- The right to health assistance, nursing allowance, social pension
- I know the entire law on rehabilitation and employment
- no
- The rights are a different matter of how it actually looks
- no
- no
- I do not know
- Yes, these laws are known to me
- Yes
- entitlement to a pension
- No
- Yes
- no
- no
- you can use subsidies and discounts
- The current law on social rehabilitation of disabled people and a number of health privileges, unfortunately, differ significantly from reality and do not allow the disabled person to feel like full citizens nowadays.
- No
- No
- For example, I have the right to demand that all architectural barriers be removed
- I have a scholarship for HE, besides, I do not know any privileges, and even if I do, they do not apply to me
- Right to work, assistance from PCPR / PFRON funds
- Disabled people have the same rights as any citizen.
- "Yes.





- The Ordinance of the Minister of Health of October 31, 2019 amending the ordinance on guaranteed services in the field of primary health care introduces to the catalog of guaranteed services of a primary care physician, medical advice provided on an outpatient basis in direct contact with the recipient or remotely using teleinformatic systems or systems communications. A similar provision applies to a visit by a nurse or midwife as well as medical advice provided as part of night and holiday health care.

- Persons with disabilities are entitled to benefits to the same extent as all insured persons. The exceptions are: general anesthesia in the performance of guaranteed dental services and the use of composite light-cured materials for fillings, which are entitled, if it is medically indicated, to disabled children and adolescents up to 16 years of age and to people with a significant or moderate degree of disability (Regulation of the Minister of Health of November 6, 2013 on guaranteed benefits in the field of dental treatment, Journal of Laws of 2019, item 1199).

- Pursuant to the Act of May 9, 2018 on special solutions supporting people with significant disabilities (Journal of Laws 2018, item 932), as of July 1, 2018, these people have the right to:

Medical devices up to the limit of financing from public funds specified in the relevant regulations, according to medical indications, without taking into account the periods of use;

- Out of sequence use of healthcare services and pharmaceutical services provided in pharmacies;

- Reimbursed services in the field of medical rehabilitation in the amount adjusted to health needs;

- Access to outpatient specialist services financed from public funds without referral from a health insurance doctor. "" "" "

- no

- no

- I know

- As above.

- the right to co-financing for the purchase of rehabilitation equipment, the right to a university allowance, tax relief for the purchase of rehabilitation equipment and medicines (moderate and severe degree of disability), travel relief (significant degree)

- Yes

- Discounts for employers

- special parking spaces and designated zones in e.g. theaters, cinemas - for better visibility, the right to provide assistance at the university, the right to apply for an IOS

- The right to study, work, healthcare, and be treated with dignity.



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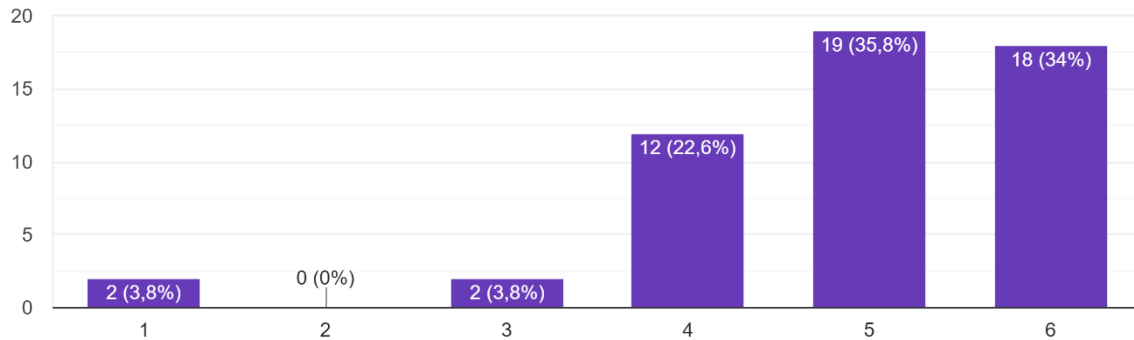


In task 13, the respondents were asked whether they know the general rights of people with disabilities. Out of 53 respondents, 29 people, or 54.71%, answered that they did not know the general rights of people with disabilities. 24 people, or 45.28% of the respondents, declared they knew the general rights of disabled people. Explanation of the specific right they know was provided by 18 people, which constitutes 33.96% of the respondent. The explanation included such answers as: the right to a pension, all reliefs and subsidies, the obligation to access education aids, receiving special scholarships and other financial support (e.g. PFRON), the right to health assistance, nursing allowance, social pension, the Act on rehabilitation, the right to work in sheltered facilities, subsidies for employers, the right to subsidies for the purchase of rehabilitation equipment and medicines (moderate and severe disability), travel allowance (significant), special parking spaces and designated zones in e.g. theatres, cinemas – for better visibility, the right to provide assistance at the university, the right to apply for an IOS. 2. 15 I try to make the life of disabled easier in my daily life: 1 (I do not), 6 (I do)

try to make the life of disabled easier in my daily life. The respondents answered the questions on a 6-points scale, where 1 means no help, and 6 means a lot of help to others. -6 grade 2 person 3.8% - 5 degree 0 people – 4 grade 2 person 3.8% - 3 degree 12 people 22.6% - 2 degree 19 people 35.8% - 1 grade 18 people 34% the answers show that most of the respondents who in the previous with disabilities, the answers meaning a lot of help for others constitute as much as 92.4%.

1.15 I try to make the life of disabled easier in my daily life: 1 (I do not), 6 (I do)

15) Na co dzień staram się ułatwiać życie (pomagać) osobom z niepełnosprawnościami
53 odpowiedzi



In question 15 the respondents were asked rate how much they try to help other people with disabilities on a daily basis. For this task, a scale from 1 to 6 was presented, where 1st means not helping at all, and 6th means lot of helping.



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- 6th 2 persons 3.8 %
- 5th none
- 4th 2 persons 3,8 %
- 3rd 12 people 22,6 %
- 2nd 19 people 35,8 %
- 1st 18 people 34%

The answers show that most of the respondents who in the previous questions declared their own disability are willing to help other people with disabilities. Answers meaning a lot of help for others constitute 92,4 %.

1.16 In your opinion, what are the most common difficulties for people with disabilities? (open question)

- architectural barriers x6
- lack of understanding x6
- getting around
- social barriers
- discriminations x2
- moving alone x2
- mockery
- no help
- financial and labour market limitations
- Treated as if they were a subspecies of human beings and did not have the same needs and feelings as healthy people
- Difficulty in finding a job, despite higher education and any reliefs for the employer x4
- no help from university authorities
- The facilities are not adapted to people with disabilities, the perception of ON by employers (preferably a person should have a certificate with 1 group, but at the same time be healthy to be able to do everything). The public is not aware that HE also has the same desires as healthy people - they want to go to the movies, concerts, restaurants, dates, have their own family and children. Lack of help from institutions established for this purpose, if a disabled person does not know that he or she deserves something, no one will help him or make him aware of it.



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- social exclusion, low wages
- Discrimination at work
- Financial, professional, healthcare
- other people
- lack of empathy x2
- Generally speaking, there is a lack of empathy among non-disabled people. In occupational terms, employers employ people with disabilities mainly under the available EU activation programs. After the period in which the employer ceases to receive subsidies for employing a disabled person, such a person is dismissed. If a specific period of employment is required (e.g. one year after the implementation of a given program), then the employment relationship with the disabled person is also terminated immediately after this period. It does not matter how the disabled person performed their obligations under the contract. I mean here, apart from entrepreneurs from the private sector, also public administration offices.
- human stupidity
- maladjustment of offices, UNIVERSITIES and all other public institutions and places such as railway stations to the needs of disabled people. It is not only about people in wheelchairs, but also people who are hearing or visually impaired. I myself was forced to give up postgraduate studies, which I dreamed of, because the university was completely unadjusted to my needs. I suppose that thousands of other people suffered a similar "fate". I would like to add that when I studied at the faculties I wrote about in point 10, I was still fully fit. Another difficulty was the complete lack of understanding of healthy people regarding the needs of disabled people.
- It all depends on the type of disability x2
- Mental difficulties in the environment they live in and social difficulties it is difficult to break with personal assistants who are not carers when it comes to Scandinavian thinking
- I believe that there are a number of obstacles that I encounter during the day, depending on the category, at least a few could be mentioned. For example, ophthalmologists have inadequate equipment for people on wheelchairs, many restaurants do not adjust tables, choosing those that cannot be entered (with a foot in the middle), going to architectural barriers, in many places there are no ramps, not to mention cobblestones, pitiful sidewalks, etc.
- Bureaucracy, for every program for the disabled, you have to provide a lot of certificates and fill out a number of documents. Double case law: Social Insurance Institution and County Disability Adjudication Teams.
- The fact that as a person working and receiving a social pension due to a disability arising before the age of 16, I cannot use sanatoriums financed by Social Insurance Institution, and after all, I pay contributions to Social Insurance Institution like everyone and want to maintain my health as long as possible to be able to work.
- Failure to adapt the facilities to the disabled, perception of people with disabilities by employers (preferably a person should have a certificate with 1 group, but at the same time be healthy to be able to do everything).





- The public is not aware that people with disabilities also has the same desires as healthy people - they want to go to the movies, concerts, restaurants, dates, have their own family and children. Lack of help from institutions established for this purpose, if a disabled person does not know that he or she is entitled to something, no one will help him or her.

- Generally speaking, there is a lack of empathy among non-disabled people. In occupational terms, employers employ people with disabilities mainly under the available EU activation programs. After the period in which the employer ceases to receive subsidies for employing a disabled person, such a person is dismissed. If a specific period of employment is required (e.g. one year after the implementation of a given program), then the employment relationship with the disabled person is also terminated immediately after this period. It does not matter how the disabled person performed their duties under the contract. I mean here, apart from entrepreneurs from the private sector, also public administration offices.

- Lack of adequate equipment at universities, lack of self-confidence among the academic environment, i.e. uncertainty whether the student can handle himself, whether he will be treated normally, or can count on the help of colleagues or employees

I believe there is a whole range of obstacles I encounter during the day, depending on the category, at least a few could be mentioned. For example, ophthalmologists have inadequate equipment for people on wheelchairs, many restaurants do not adjust tables, choosing those that cannot be entered (with a foot in the middle), going to architectural barriers, in many places there are no ramps, not to mention cobblestones, pitiful sidewalks, etc

- lack of understanding of problems and difficulties by lecturers

- Lack of understanding on the part of people who are fit, inadequate adaptation of infrastructure to the movement of people with disabilities (e.g. too high steps, lack of barriers, etc.)

- difficult access to sign language interpreters

- Social barrier. Perceiving the disabled by fully healthy people as sometimes worse. Much greater difficulty in maintaining independent financial liquidity.

2. Conclusion:

- In the survey 53 people took part
- Most of the people do not know about their health and legal rights
- Most of the people study at the humanistic faculty
- Most of the people fully agree with statements form question 12
- Most people are likely to help others
- Most often answers for question 16 are:
 - - architectural barriers x6
 - - lack of understanding x6
 - - discriminations x2
 - - moving alone x2
 - - Difficulty in finding a job, despite higher education and any reliefs for the employer x4



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- - lack of empathy x2

In the last task the respondents were asked what, according to them what are the most difficulties that people with disabilities are forcing. 4 out of 53 respondents mentioned barriers related to the last of suitable architecture and infrastructure to the needs of disabled people as a problem, more precisely mentioning the lack of barriers at stations or in the offices which helps people in wheelchairs.

One of the respondents noted that not only the paralyzed people have difficulties in moving independently in public space, but it also applies to blind or deaf people for whom there isn't facilities in moving around the city, and due to their disability they often need to give their plans for example the can't study what they won't. 25 people pointed to stigma in society, social barriers, lack of understanding for people with disabilities, the statements of the respondents show that they feel excluded from society by healthy people, which is often associated with reluctance to function in so,

The statements of the respondents show that they're feeling excluded from society by healthy people, which often leads to the reluctance of function in society.

13 people mentioned problems related to finances. This issue includes difficulties related to bureaucracy and subsidies for disabled people, discrimination on the labor market, lower wages compared to people who are completely healthy, difficulties in finding employment. 4 of the respondents mentioned discrimination in the academic environment and maladjustment of university campuses to the needs of the disabled. Individual statements also referred to the lack of specialists in the field of disability and the insufficient number of sign language interpreters. These include difficulties related to bureaucracy and subsidies for disabled people, discrimination on the labor market, lower wages compared to people who are completely healthy, difficulties in finding employment. 4 respondents pointed to discrimination in the academic environment and maladjustment of university campuses to the needs of disabled people. Individual statements also referred to the lack of specialists in the field of disability and the insufficient number of sign language interpreters.



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