

END OF STUDIES PROJECT

Accessibility for people with disabilities

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Abstract

For research project were selected disorders related with difficulty of movement. People which travel in a wheelchair. This group needs on of free movement in the spaces of the flat, public buildings, streets, transport, city, town, village also need adaptation in a society. People with the limited physical possibilities patients from birth or from the earliest childhood, in the majority appear more apt at integration in society. For people with disabilities, diseased or getting a trauma in grown man age, life was sharply divided on «before and after» illness and they appeared on cross-roads, quite not ready to the new way of life. People which lost ability of free movement unites the wish do not be thrown out from social life. In different countries in different part of the World such people have different condition of living. It is depend on what? There are a lot of reasons: historical, social, economical, cultural.

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Introduction

The main task of society is not to do a man weak, but enable him to feel strong and necessary. Our compatriots do not ask pity, they ask to enable them to develop, prove. It is necessary to enable them «freed» from own apartments and to enter in public life of city, countries. It is not needed to forget that not only disabled people need in adaptation of space, and similarly three categories of people. There are mothers with carriages, elderly people and it is yet possible to add this list by the relatives of disabled people who are not only worry about destiny of their close person but they similarly are accompanying persons which similarly uncomfortably to overcome barriers.

Each person has a right on a free movement. But so turned out that not all are in a position. Reason is very simple. It is insurmountable barriers that meet on their way. This misunderstanding must be removed. And when it happen we will get new society. Society where such concepts as a help and mutual aid will become the ordinary phenomenon.

For each group of population, especially old and young people and less affluent and less mobile people the availability of places provide a network of friendships and of mutual support. Such social network are recognized as being important to happiness and health. That is why so important to destroy all obstacles.

Every tenth habitant of Europe has one or another disfigurements. Our society begins gradually to realize that it must adapt to the needs of different able people, but not vice versa. A lot of developing and successful countries cannot or won't pay attention for such important social problem as planning streets according to needs of people with disabilities. What is the reason? Neither streets nor social building are adjusted for a movement on a wheelchair. Such people are isolated from social life of the city. They cannot move without help of other person and as a result they become a prisoners in their own flats. As all other, these people must live full life.

One of the main goals of research is to find model of improving accessibility for people with disabilities in Eastern Europe; the reasons why countries do not pay attention to such kind of problem; to identify issue that related to adaption of space in France.

Problem of accessibilities is actual for Western Europe. One of the task is to identify the reasons of such phenomenon. Why for one country comfort for each group of people is important but another country even do not try to improve living conditions? What are the reasons?

Some Western European countries have decided this problem and have a good experience in planning objects for the people with disabilities. But there are countries that in the process of improving accessibility.

This research shows different levels of space adaptation in Western and Eastern Europe. Comparison ability of governments to support different able people; adaptation of society to the specific requirements of people with disabilities; Social, economical and legal position of disabled persons; laws; adaptability of cities, streets, buildings, apartments to the special requirements of disabled people.

Opinion and suggestion of people with disabilities about adaptation of space in their countries, cities, towns, streets, buildings and apartments - are method of research. Thus we were able to get more objective information about position of disabled people in Western and Eastern Europe.

For comparison were chosen England, France, Germany as a representatives of Western Europe and Belarus, Russia, Ukraine as a representatives of Eastern Europe.

More detailed comparison between France and Ukraine represents the main problems in accessibility and suggestion how to improve situation in these countries. Such solutions are based on results that were got after analysis opinions of disabled people.

Literature review

Healthy Urban Planning. Huga Barton, Catherine Tsourou.

“Accessibility for people with disabilities” we can relate to Health Planning.

Huga Barton and Catherine Tsourou, provides a lot of ideas and examples about creating a healthy urban planning process in such levels as settlements, neighborhoods and individual project. Such kind of information could be a good example for planners and architects from Eastern Europe.

“The health objectives of urban planning describe how urban planning can either promote or damage health and the quality of life.” Here we can talk about improving space for each group of citizen with counting of their “individual lifestyle factors.” In the context of this report Health environment is environment without barriers. For getting education, work and social adaptation person must move in the space.

There is interesting aspect how authors of Healthy Urban Planning show determinants of health:

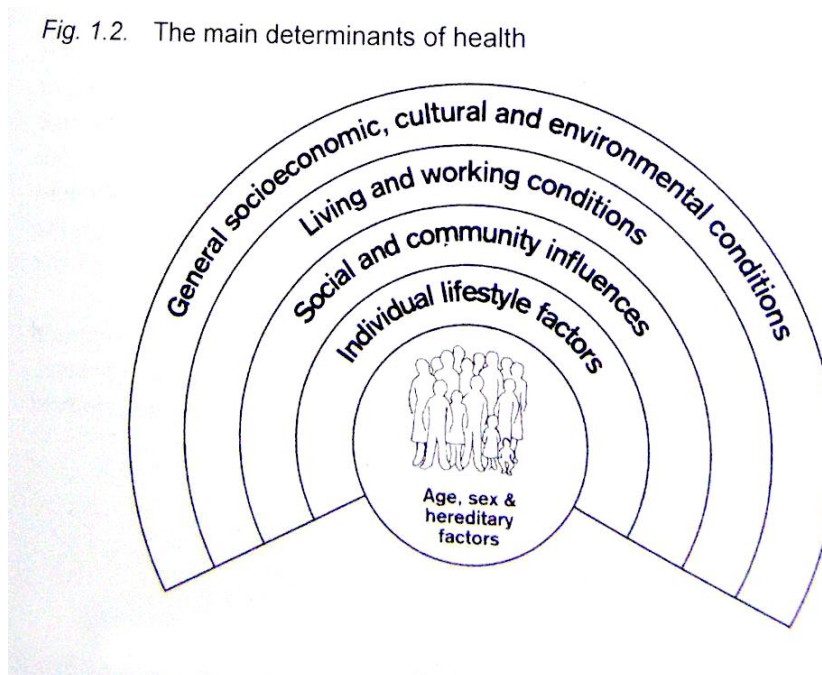


Fig. 1 The main determinants of health; Huga Barton and Catherine Tsourou

We relate this information to this report as:

Individual lifestyle factors in our article – wheelchair users.

Social and community influences in this case are ability to be participant of social life.

Living and working condition – level of adaption of apartments and workplaces.

General socioeconomic, cultural and environmental conditions - policy of government that related to disabled people.

For research and analysis we liberate group of citizens that use wheelchair. In such case we propose to add in Fig. 1 one adjustment, for bringing constructability and specifics:

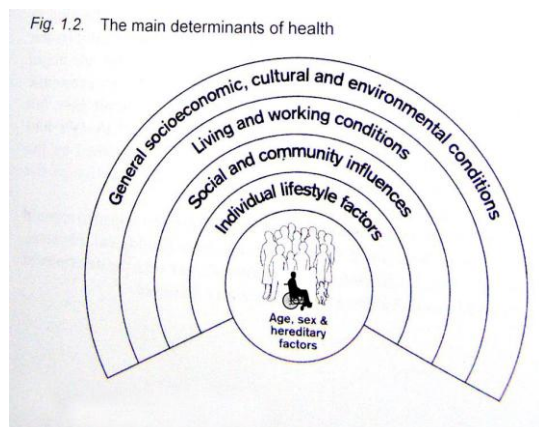


Fig 2 “Wheelchair users”

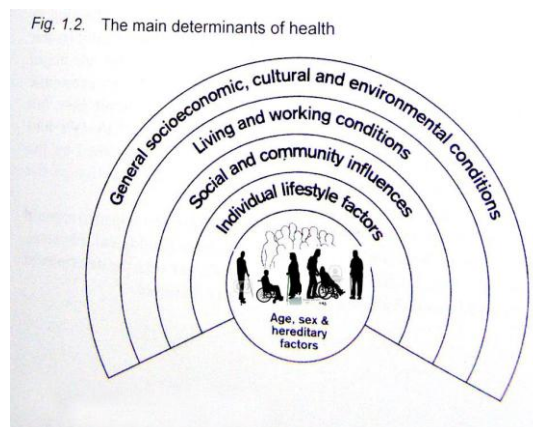


Fig 3 “Disabled people”

Since we selected the certain category of people, namely wheelchair users, we probed their problems which are related to movement in the space. Defining them we drew a conclusion, that to this category we can include 3 groups of people too. First is mothers with baby-carriage, second is elder people and third is people who carry about disabled person (in Eastern Europe it is only parents).

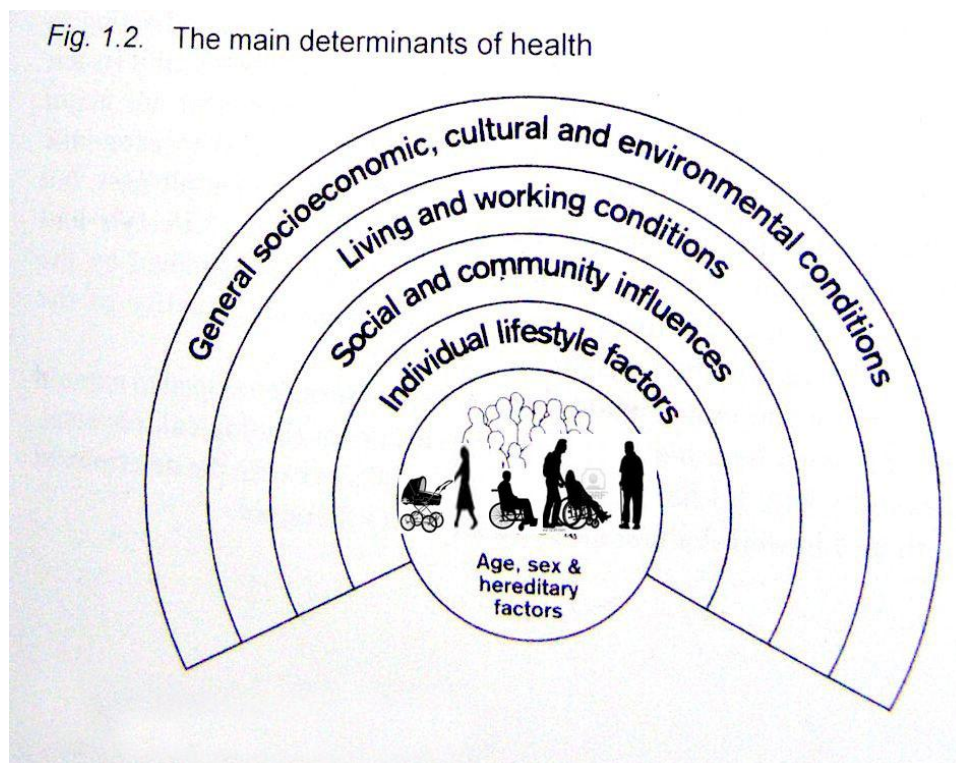


Fig 4 “Less mobile group of citizens”

This research related to disabled people. But we wanted to show the link between each group of citizens, to show that in a deal people have the similar problem and not only wheelchair users need in adaptation of space but also another participant of low mobile group.

We selected two type of wheelchair users



Person who has ability to manage his or her wheelchair	Person who has not ability to manage his or her wheelchair and for this he/she needs accompanying.
Differences are that for independent wheelchair is his/her personal problem but for dependent wheelchair user this is problem of accompanying. At this period accompanying becomes participant of less mobile group of population.	

Table 1 "Wheelchair users"

Huga Barton and Catherine Tsourou consider that principle of equity practices reduces the imbalance in the urban fabric and problems associated with access to transport, air and noise, pollution and increases the quality of public spaces, social cohesion, healthy lifestyle and employment opportunities. Also we can add free barrier spaces.

Principles of Healthy Planning can be applied on all of Europe, regardless of the city planning. It is necessary to find a practical model which would befit for that or other city. For this purpose it is necessary to understand what tasks puts before itself a city and on what results counts [1].

The healthy City approach is not restrictive. Urban planners who work in cities that are not the worldwide Healthy City movement may feel inspired to make changes in their working practices in accordance with the Healthy Cities principles [1]. This question is very actual for Eastern Europe. But it is obviously that only one wish of planners will not be enough. Here must be policy of government, special programs. Of course urban planners must take a role in creating healthy cities but public and the government have to support such projects. It will be relationship between the work of health city project or policy of government and urban planners.

Fig. 2.2. Addressing inequalities in health: links for action

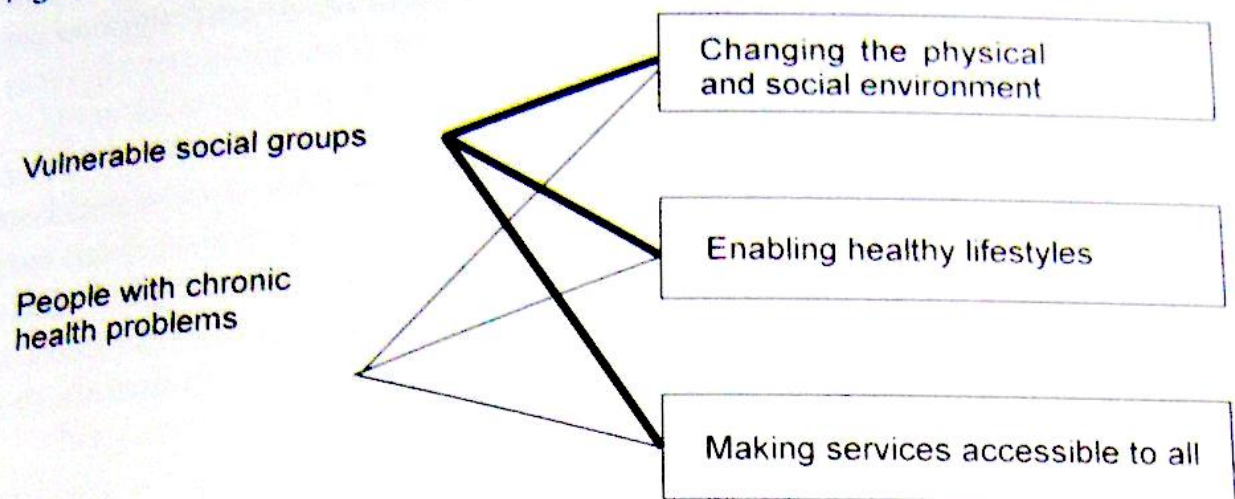


Fig. 5 Source Healthy Urban Planning. Huga Barton, Catherine Tsourou;

Neighbourhoods are places where people live. This is community. There are some shared educational, shopping and leisure activities that provide a focus for social life. For many people, especially old and young people and less affluent and less mobile people the neighbourhood can provide a network of friendships and of mutual support. Such social network are recognized as being important to happiness and health. That is why so important to destroy all obstacles.

Neighbourhoods are never autonomous and cannot necessarily be separately identified [1].

The central concept is one of partnership between public, private and community interests. Partnership between government, planners and people will give us health environment.

Cultural norms vary widely between cities and countries. A solution that work in one city may not in another. (Source Healthy Urban Planning. Huga Barton, Catherine Tsourou). It is a logical conclusion. But after authors say: In some cities, especially but not in the Eastern part of the European Region, planned schemes for public housing have created socially uniform, poorly served, inhumane environments where residents have little control over their own situation and problems of poverty, anomic and crime conspire to undermine health. Fostering population stability, community networks and local economic activity in such situation is paramount. (Source Healthy Urban Planning. Huga Barton, Catherine Tsourou). But in our research of assumed to find the optimum model of adaptation of cities in Eastern Europe, which will be fit for three different countries. Such chart is possible, because Belarus, Russia and Ukraine are countries which before entered in the complement of the USSR. There were typical architectural projects in the epoch of the Soviet Union, cities were built according to Building Norms and were alike on each other. Some of these norms operate until now on territory of Ukraine and Russia.

Accordingly if we will create the typical model of adaptation, it is possibly, that it will walk up practically for all of cities of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia. And only will a bit change taking into account an economic, political and geographical situations.

Fig. 2.6. Members of a healthy city project steering group

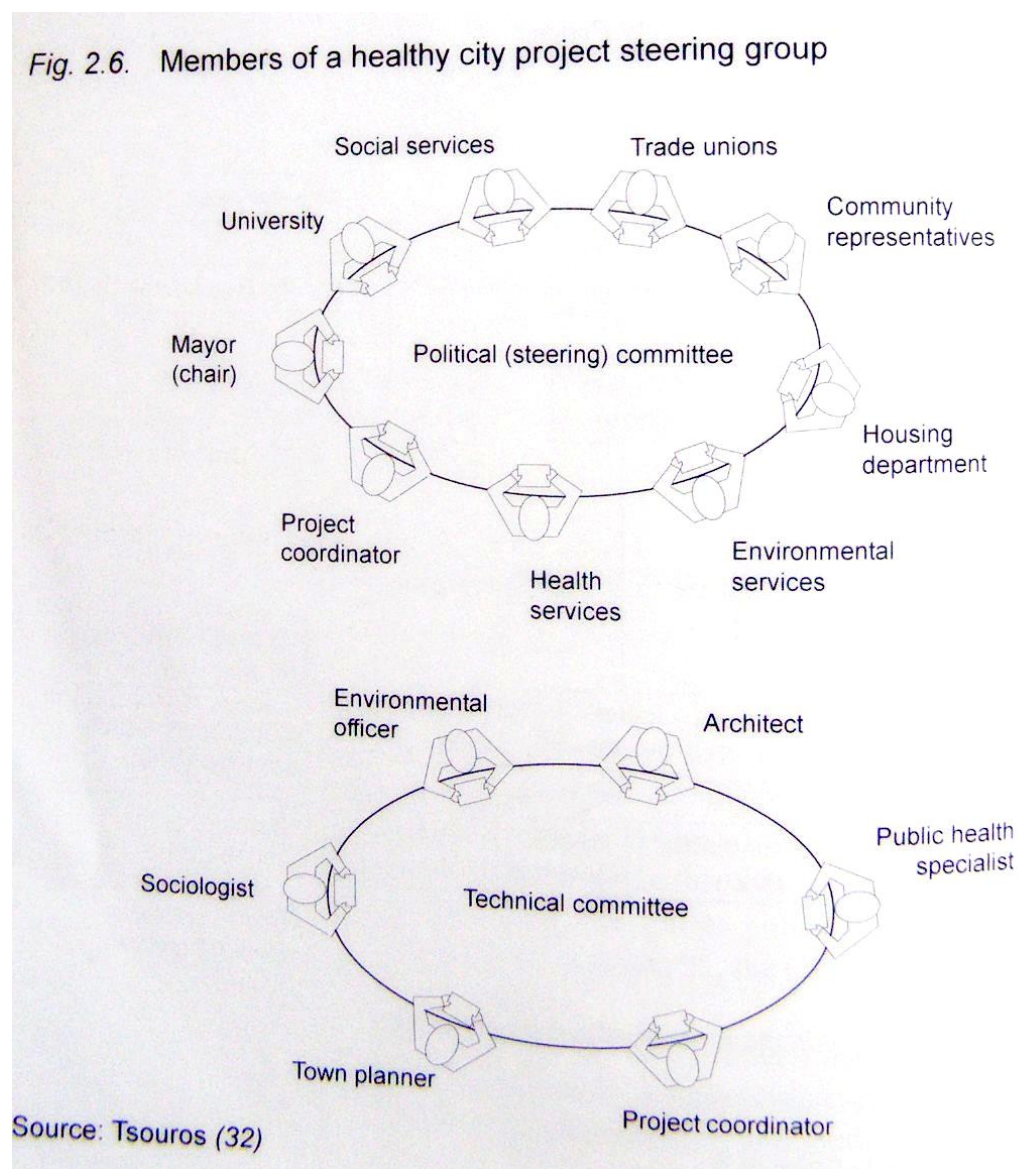


Fig.6. Source Healthy Urban Planning. Huga Barton, Catherine Tsourou;

Fig. 5.3. Neighbourhood policy analysis: local employment

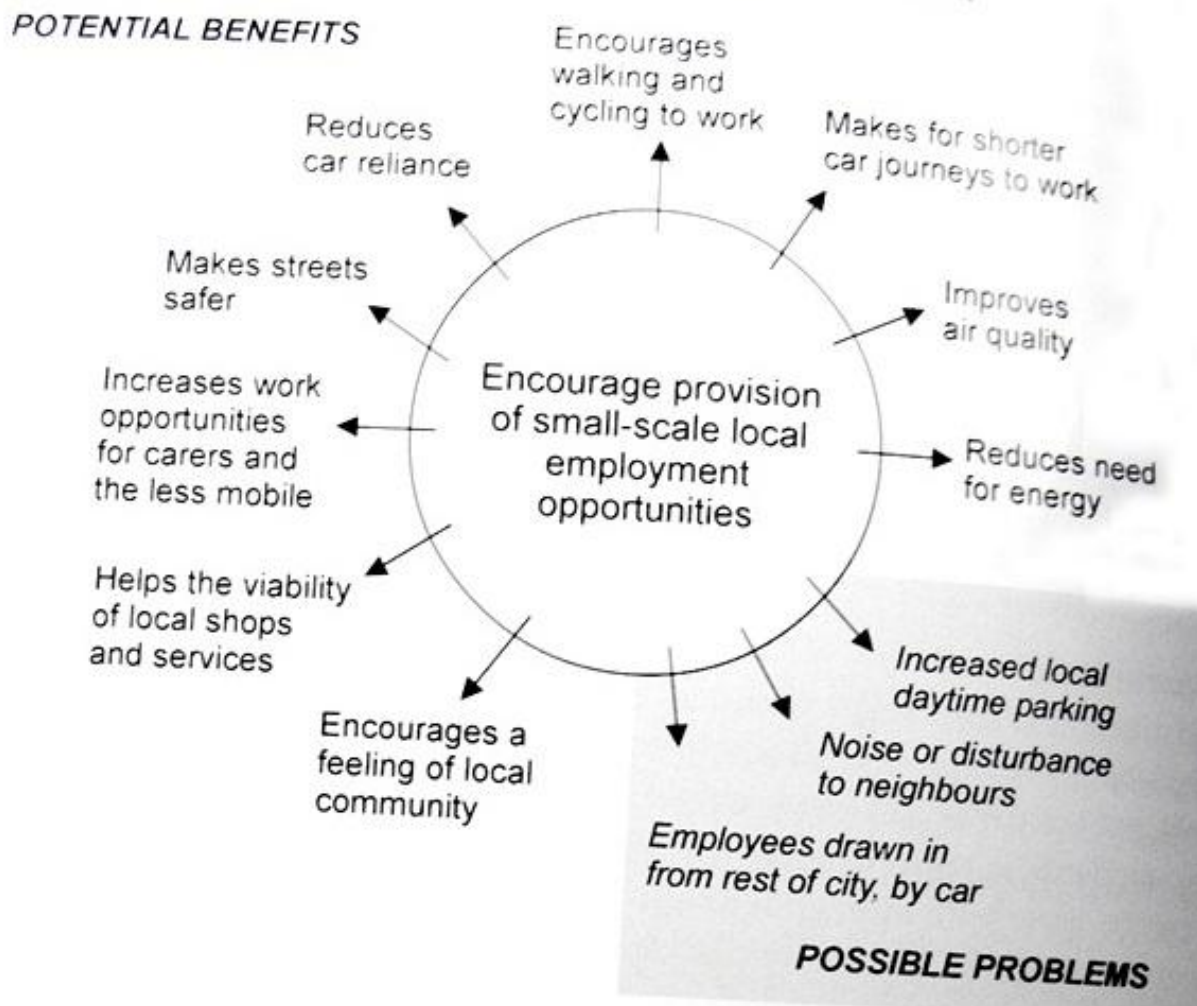


Fig.7 Source Healthy Urban Planning. Huga Barton, Catherine Tsourou;

Simon Prideaux. Centre for Disability Studies University of Leeds:

The social Model of Disability. The problem is not located in the individual, but in a society (economy, culture) that fails to meet the needs of people with impairments . Impairment is the term used for an individual's condition.

Disability, in complete contrast, is social disadvantages and discrimination. The social model message is simple and strong: if you want to make a difference to the lives of disabled people, you must change society and the way society treats people who have impairments that prevent disabled people's participation in society (Stone, 1999: 2-3) [2].

We consider that planning problems need to be searched in society. Architecture and urban-planning are policy in some measure are elements which characterize society.

Mary Shaw, Danny Dorling and Richard Mitchell in the book Health Place and Society talk about how people, places and health vary and how they interact. They represented social

and spatial aspects of health- how and why health can vary between different places and between different social groups [3].

Public health is concerned with assessing the needs and trends on health and disease of population as distinct from individuals. Formerly known as community or social medicine. (Source : Oxford Concise Medical Dictionary).

We are located in “space”, but we act in “place”. Furthermore, “places” are spaces that are valued. The distinction is rather like the between a “house” and “home”; a house might keep out wind and the rain, but a home is where we live [3].

Geographers are particularly keen to make the distinction between the definition of area which is primarily spatial (i.e. based on some kind of administrative or physical boundary and called space) and one which is social (i.e. takes account of the meaning of that particular area for a particular individual or group of people and is called place) [3].

Space always and everywhere surrounds our life. In space we move, see forms, hear sounds... It is a substance as material as wood or stone, but its shapelessness is inherent to space. Visible forms, sizes and scale, luminosity all of these qualities depend on our perception of space scopes which are outlined elements of forms. When space begins to be locked, designed and organized the elements - architecture gives birth [4].

This difference of determinations will help to get more complete picture of concept «space» from the different points of view.

For more detailed analysis we will be oriented on the architectural point of view. And so we will break up space on elementary elements such as planes.

We select the followings levels of adaptation of spaces and named it adaptation of the planes.

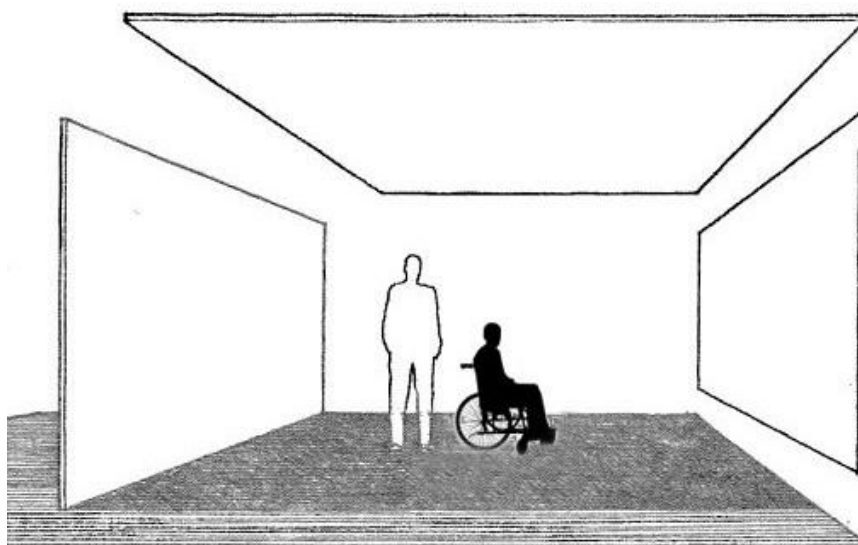


Fig. 8 Elementary planes

1. Vertical adaptation - capability of person, who utilizes a wheelchair reached to the necessary elements that are located on an ax Y. For example it can be bell, control stand in an elevator, automatic cash terminal, cashdesk and shelves in a shop, washstands.

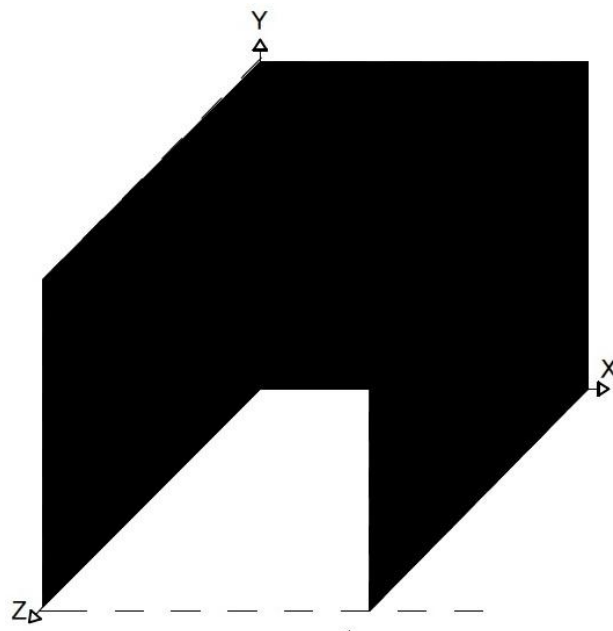


Fig 9 Vertical planes

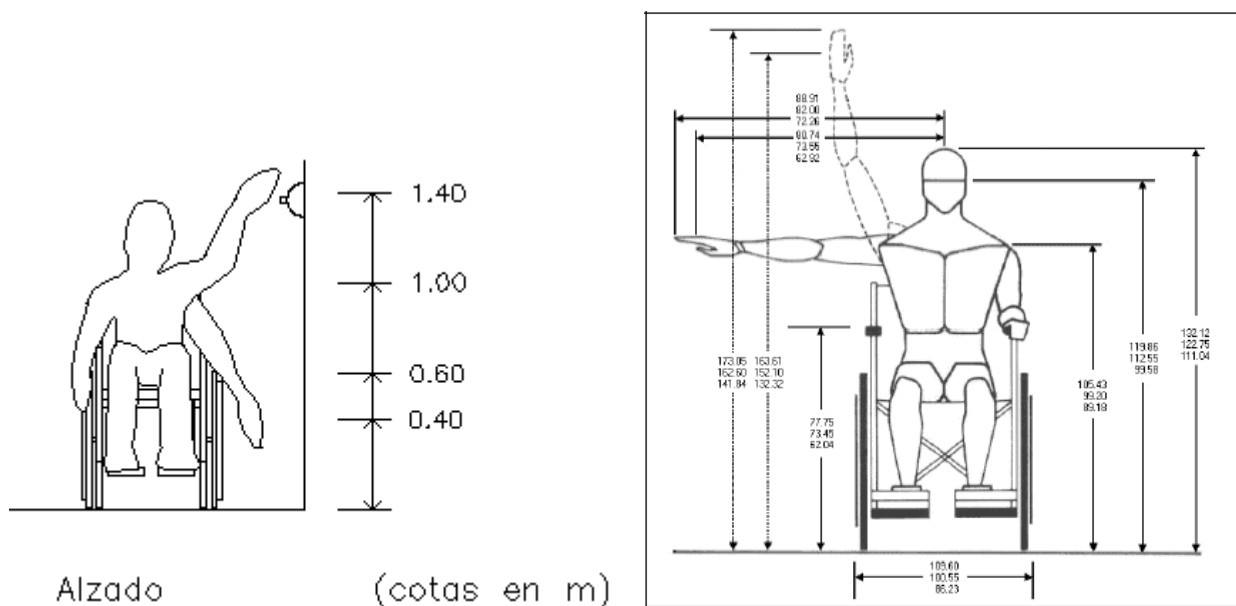


Fig. 10 : Availability on a vertical line

2.Horizontal adaptation - are areas which allow a person who uses wheelchair freely to move and freely maneuver in the space of axes x and z. This part of adaptation will useful not only for wheelchair users but also for mothers with baby-carriage.

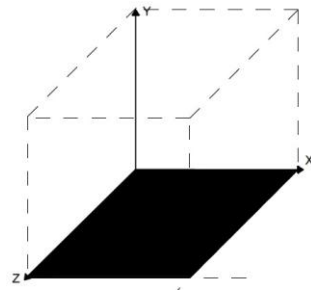


Fig. 11 Horizontal planes

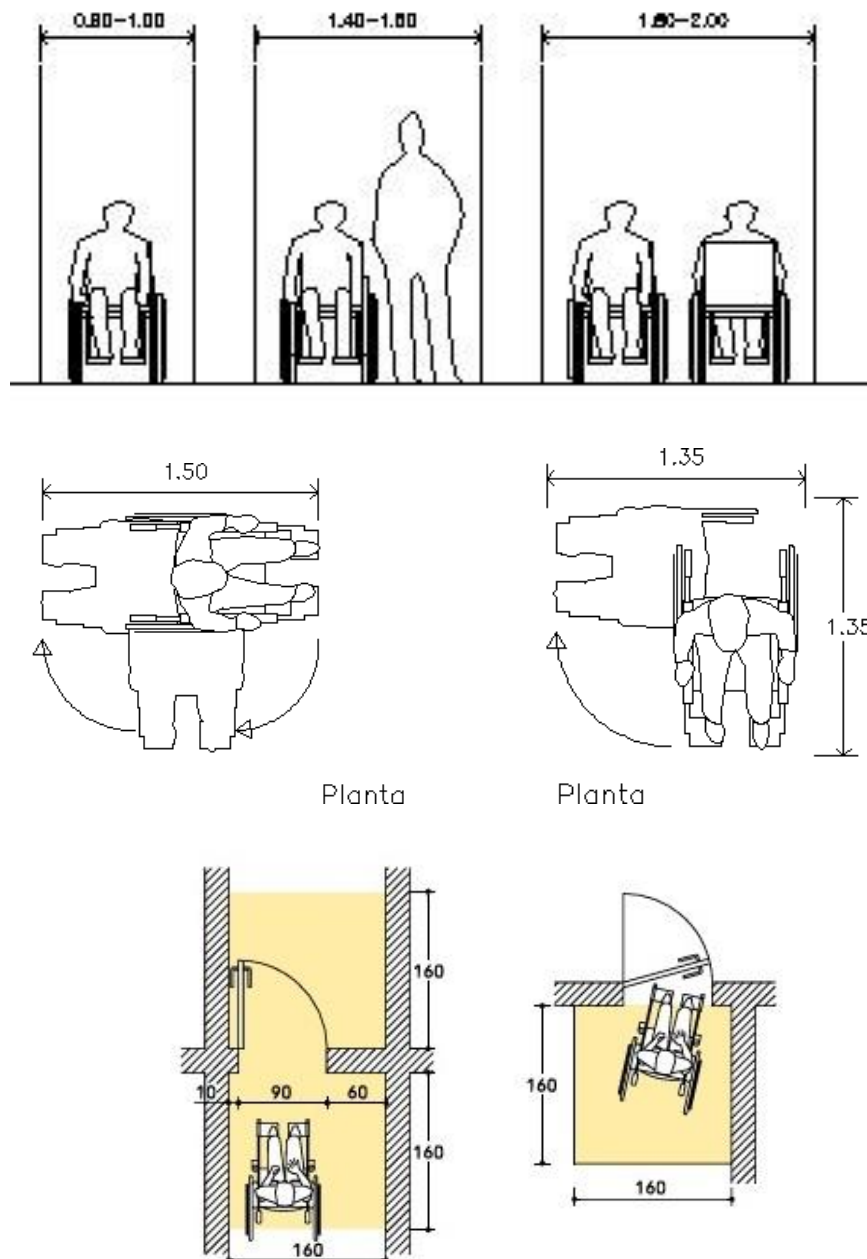


Fig 12. Availability on a horizontal line [5].

3. Horizontally-vertical is a combined plane. In order that freely to move in horizontal a plane it is necessary to balance heights. For example, to lower a border or build a ramp with a correct slope. Such kind is used during adaptation of roads and streets. Also will be useful for mothers with baby-carriage.

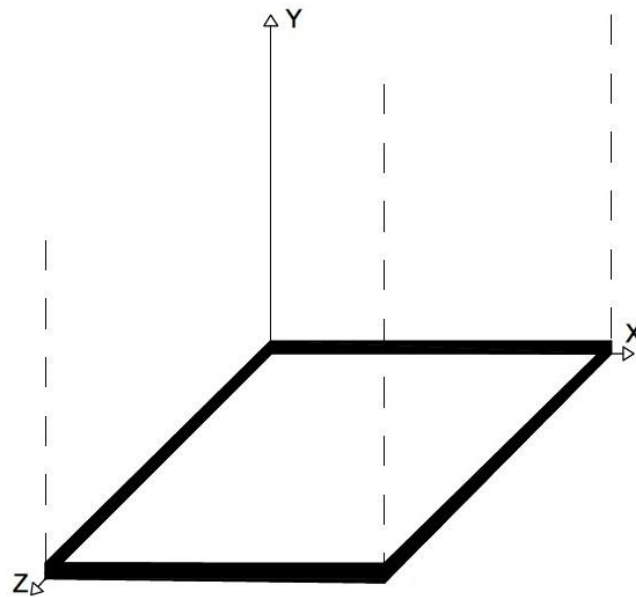


Fig. 13 Horizontally-vertical planes

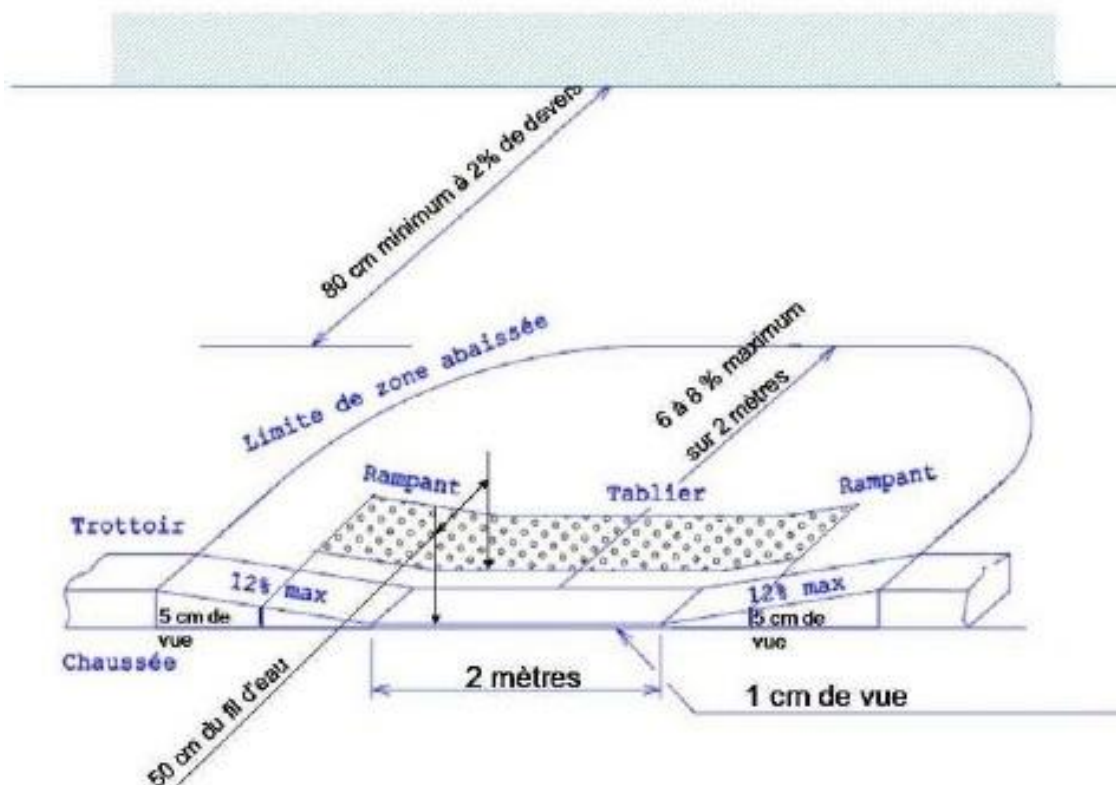


Fig 14. Horizontally-vertical line [5]

4. Complex adaptation - only at presence of such type of adaptation we can name a free-barrier environment.

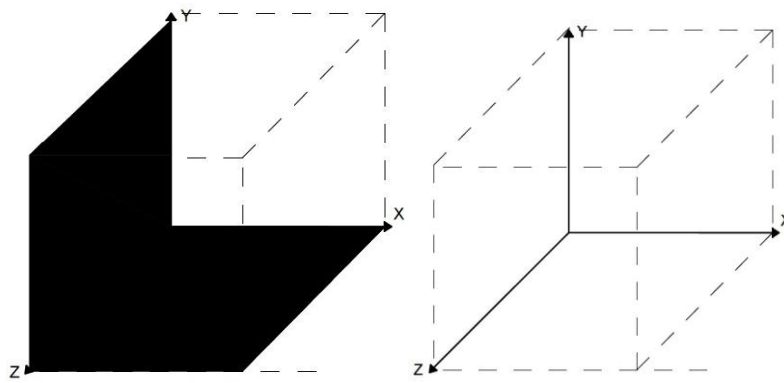


Fig. 15 Complex adaptation

Complex adaption especially important in adapting of apartment

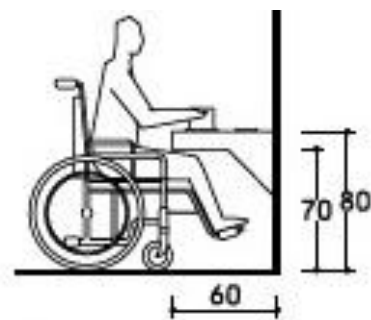
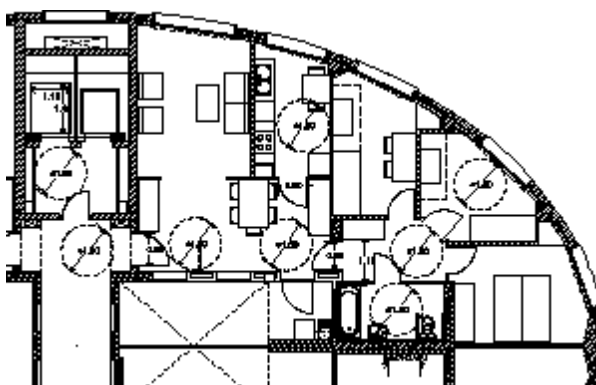
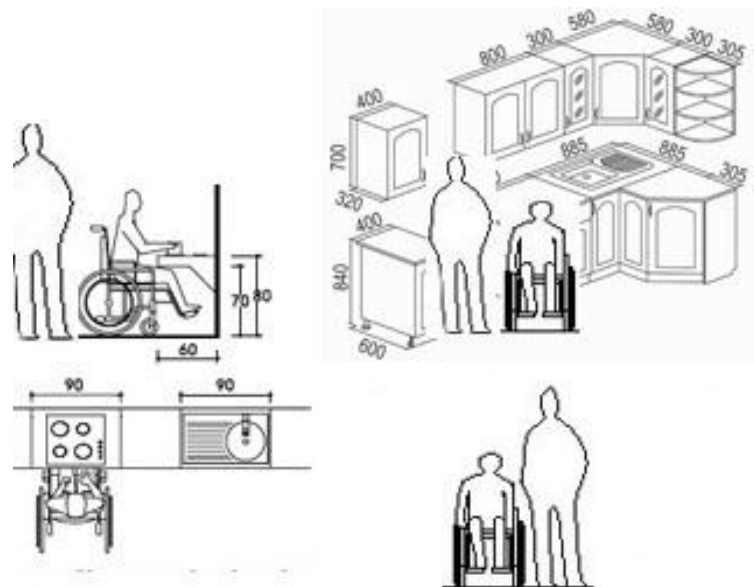


Fig 16. Horizontally-vertical line [6]

Position of disabled people in USSR “There are no invalids in USSR”. V. Fefelov

This book was written by wheelchair user who lived in USSR. Here he shown reality of life of people with disabilities, their fight for the right to live and to have good living condition.

This book gives a lot of answers on the questions about uncomfortable organization of spaces. The government of USSR did a rate on healthy and able to work citizens. There are two reasons. First, desire to be superpower in which people have no problems, even with a health. This is the reason for rest of the world. Second, is unwillingness to provide funds on adaptation of cities and houses. A requirement herein arose up after the Second World War when from front ten a lot of people returned with different types of injuries.

Those people who began to be striven for their rights got in prisons or in the special hospitals, from where did not return. We can find example of such “special” hospital that must be considered like adapt place for disabled people in USSR. V. Fefelov only mentions about such place which existed on an island Valaam. It was like example. In more detail touched this theme other author E. Kuznetsov in his book “Copybook of Valaam”. We will discuss this question a little bit later.

Fefelov described the requests of disabled people with which they spoke to the government, but they so were not heard.



Fig.17“Care” of disabled people in fact: officials are watching indifferently how disabled person climbs the stairs (с. Yuriev-Polskii, 12-th of February, 1982) [7].

Then by disabled people was accepted a decision about creation of Initiative Group of defence of rights for disabled people in the USSR. Following to interesting us aims which directly behave to our research we will select next points from the primary purposes of this organization:

1. To charge architectural project organizations to develop the projects of district for invalids with the especially limited mobility and their families.
 2. The changes of some Building Norms (Building Code) are needed at planning and building of dwelling-houses. For example, doors both into apartments and elevators must be wide enough for passage of wheelchair ect.
- In our opinionr we can call this local adaption. In this research we will show how such type of adaption can work today.

Such type of adaption, in our opinion, is very actual but there is one danger of origin of society in society. It again will look like isolated place, but largenesses. Our purpose to prove that adjusting space for disabled people we also improving life of two categories of population are elderly people and mothers with baby-carriages.

Our article will show how this model will work in modern Ukraine, Belarus and Russia. This type of adaptation will be named further as partial local adaptation because we brought in a few amendments and clarifications.

E. Kuznetsov in his book “Copybook of Valaam” described life of disabled people in island Valaam.

As we wrote soon this is book about Valaam. Here we can find information about special place for disabled people.



Fig.18 Island Valaam. From 1950 till 1989 House for invalids [8].

One part of this book talks about life of disabled people in House for invalids. It talks about terrible condition of living. This place was something like internal exile. Government just hid these people and throughout them from social life.



Fig. 19 Veterans of Second World War. House of Invalids. Artist G. Dobrov

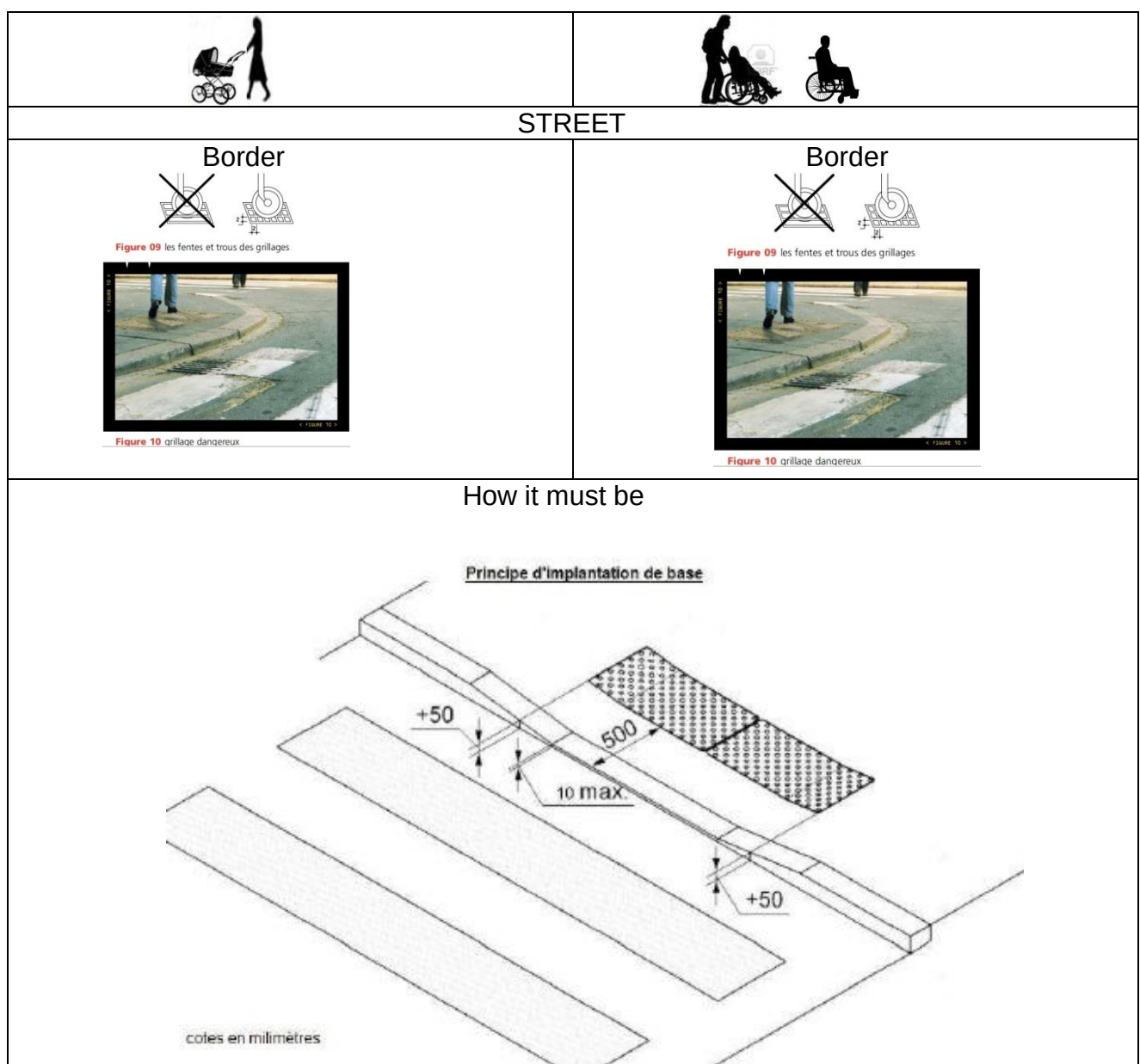
We took this example for illustrating such kind of “distric” where live only disabled people in USSR. Even such small place government did not want to adapt.

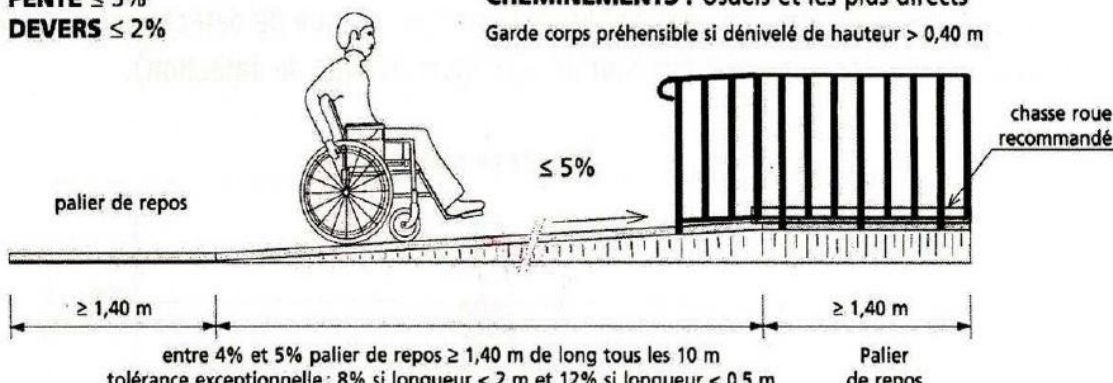
Of course such situation cannot be repeated in modern Belarus, Russia and Ukraine, but because of all these events people with disabilities do not fight for their rights. Citizens without disabilities do not think about disabled people because they do not see them neither public places nor streets. From period of USSR in mind of “health” people stay only one – “there are no invalids” in our country.

Guidedes Normes brochure_FR. Marie-Josée Jacobs describe the rules that planners must follow

With a help of these norms wedimonstrate in our research similarity and differences in adaptation of spaces for low mobile group of population:

Possible barriers. Similar problems:



Stairs 	Stairs 
Ramps 	Ramps 
How it must be PENTE ≤ 5% DEVERS ≤ 2% CHEMINEMENTS : Usuels et les plus directs Garde corps préhensible si dénivelé de hauteur > 0,40 m 	
Narrow spaces	Narrow spaces
TRANSPORT	
	
How it must be 	

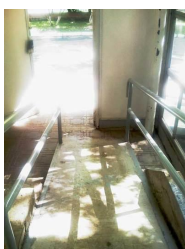
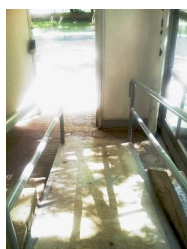
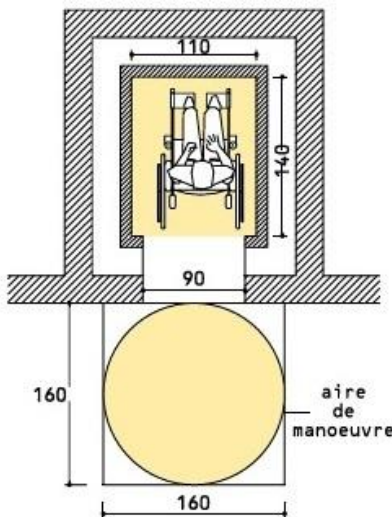
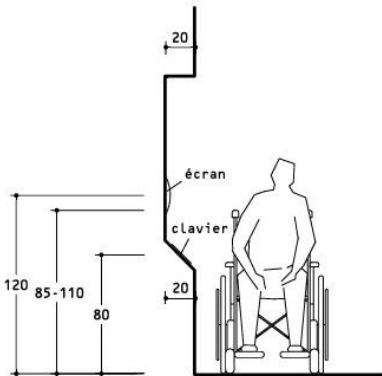
BUILDINGS			
Ramps inside and outside		Ramps inside and outside	
			
Narrow elavators		Narrow elavators	
How it must be  Figure 01 accès aux ascenseurs			

Table 2. Similar problems . pictures sources [5], [6].

Special elements of adaptation for wheelcair:

	
STREET  Figure 02 disposition du bancomat	

BUILDINGS	
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Elevator

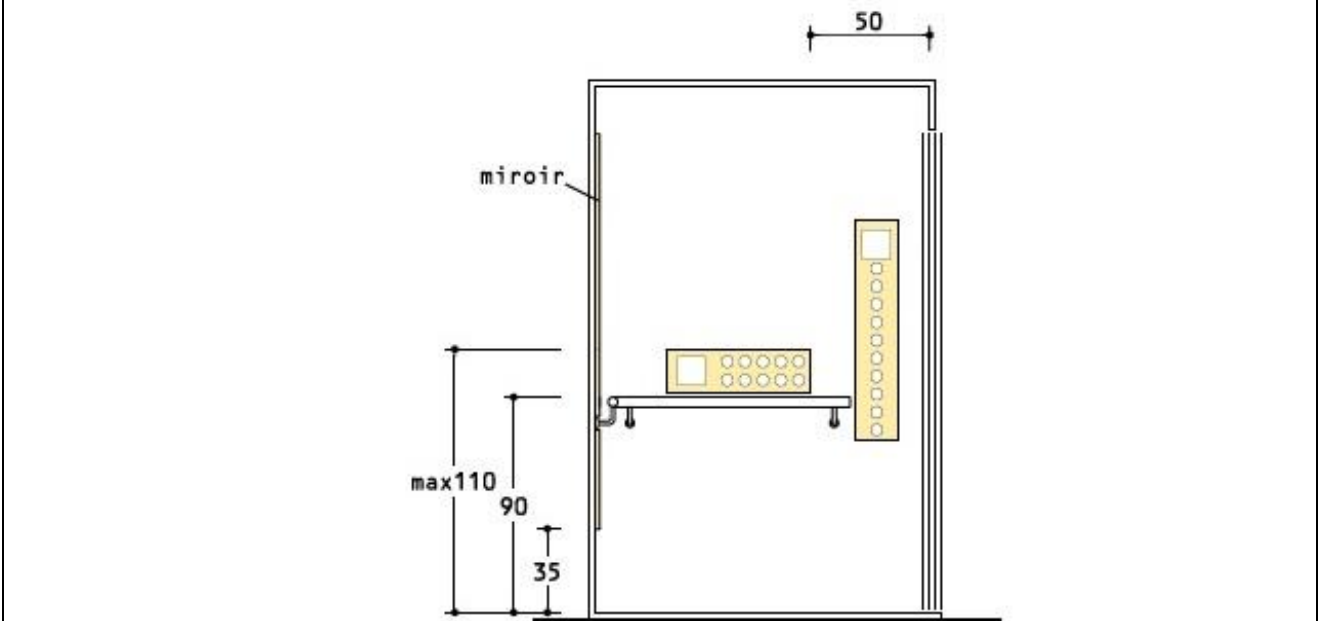
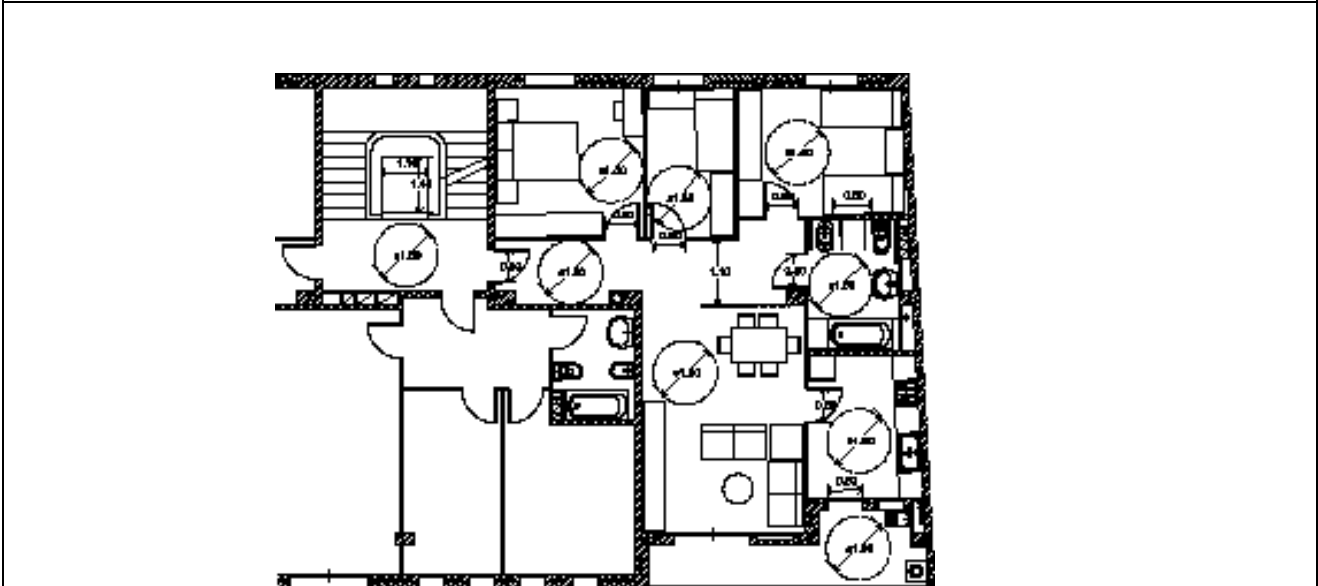


Figure 03 emplacement des commandes

Apartment



1.Kitchen:

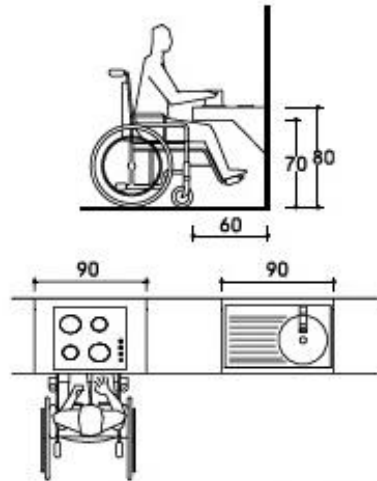


Figure 02 espace libre sous le plan de travail

2.Toilet

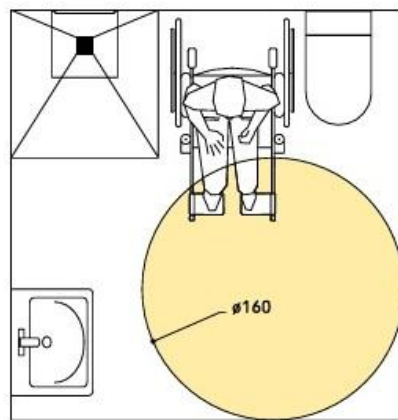


Figure 02 aire de manoeuvre

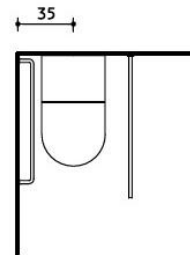


Figure 03 barres d'appui

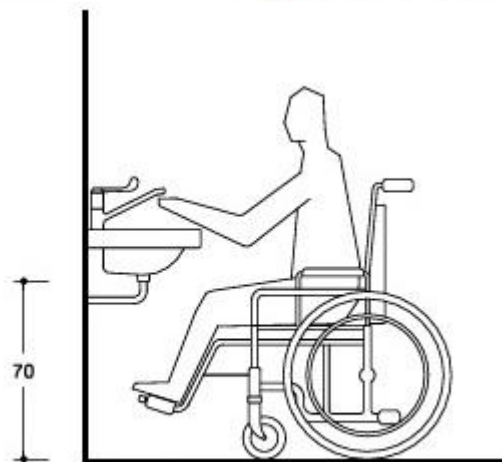
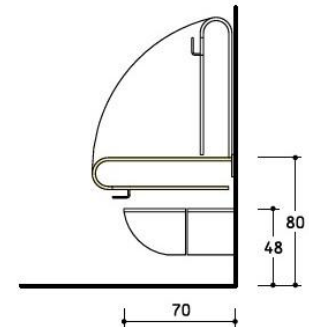


Figure 06 dimensions lavabos

Table 3. Special adaptation. Pictures sources [5], [6].

Conclusion

Adaptation of space is extremely needed. It is the new stage of development of society . Therefore we consider architecture and urban planning related to sociology.

Architecture and urban planning is an instruments in a fight against barriers and limitations. The «health» of society depends on the high-quality executed projects.

Government and planners are force which is able to unite two groups of citizens. In fact whatever we talked there is a division in countries of East Europe. Even because one group of people have a right on a free movement, and other are forced to “serve time» in an own apartment for an imperfect crime.

Adaptation of environment will wipe an obvious verge between disabled people and people without disabilities.

Chapter 1: "government policies of Western and Eastern Europe related to disabled people"

1.2 Introduction. Eastern and Western Europe

Europe is the third-most populous continent after Asia and Africa, with a population of 739,165,030 or about 11% of the world's population. The statistical data with regard to disabled people varies according different sources. There are approximately 50 million disabled people this about 6,8% of all population. The estimated number of disabled people is estimated to be from 10% to 15% in Europe. Most of the surveys are focused on working age population. According the European Labour Force Survey from 2002, 16% of the working age population in the European Union claim long-standing health problems or disability. This number is a warning because of aging population as well as the low birth rates in almost all European countries [9], [10].

People with disabilities in Europe. European countries and European institutions always solve such tasks as opening and accessible society and social inclusion for disabled people. Each country has own definition of "disability". There are countries that have the similar problems (Belarus, Russia, Ukraine). If we divide Europe on Eastern and Western parts we can find difference between existing problems.

There are problems that characteristic for all Europe in general: rising number of people with mental problems, rising number of people claiming the disability payments, early retirement due to disability, lacking conditions in the workplace and also outside of work, lower wage for disabled people, difficult reintegration, low number of people returning to work and high unemployment among disabled people.

For disabled people in Eastern Europe is added uncomfortable organisation space of cities and disadaptation in society. People with disabilities very often meet with lack of understanding from side of "health" people.

One of the often discussed topics, especially in Central and Eastern Europe, is the deinstitutionalisation. The key arguments are social inclusion including the possibility to live with the family or independently, and cutting the costs because the institutional care is the most expensive option. Other services like social counselling, special healthcare or transport services have to be prepared in order to provide the necessary support and help, if needed.

The statistical data with regard to disabled people varies according different sources.

This number is a warning because of aging population as well as the low birth rates in almost all European countries [11].

For research project was allocated few representatives from Eastern and Western Europe.

Eastern Europe consists from 11 countries (see Table 4)

Country	Flag	Capital	Area	Population
Belarus		Minsk	207 600	9 689 800
Bulgaria		Sofia	110 910	7 640 240
Hungary		Budapest	93 030	10 059 000

Moldova		Kishinev	33 843	3 395 600
Poland		Warsaw	312 685	38 636157
Romania		Bucharest	237 500	22 276056
Slovakia		Bratislava	48 845	5 431 363
Czech republic		Prague	78 866	10 241138
European part of Russia		Moscow	3960000	78 800000
Ukraine		Kiev	603 700	46 314736

Table 4.” Eastern Europe”

From these 11 countries were chosen 3: Belarus, Russia and Ukraine because they have very similar problems.

In the table 5 “Representatives of Eastern Europe” represented data about population and quantity of disabled people. Here we can see approximately the same numbers because these three countries have similar system of counting people with disabilities. It happened due to common history (see Chapter 2, 2.1).

Country	Population	Quantity of disabled people
Belarus	9 689 800	508 400 (5,4%)
Russia	142 905 200	13 150 000 (≈10%)
Ukraine	46 314 736	2 600 000 (6%)

Table 5 “Representatives of Eastern Europe”

Western Europe consist of 11 countries (see Table № 3 “List of Western Europe)

Country	Flag	Capital	Area	Population
Austria		Vienna	83,858	8,169,929
Belgium		Brussels	30,510	10,274,595
France		Paris	547,030	63,182,000
Germany		Berlin	357,021	83,251,851
Ireland		Dublin	70,280	4,234,925
Liechtenstein		Vaduz	160	32,842

Luxembourg		Luxembourg	2,586	448,569
Netherlands		Amsterdam	41,526	16,318,199
Switzerland		Bern	41,290	7,507,000
United Kingdom		London	244,820	61,100,835
Monaco		Monaco	1.95	31,987

Table 6 “Western Europe”

For comparing with Belarus, Russia, Ukraine were choosing such countries as France, England, Germany (see Table № 4 “Western European countries). Western Europe has completely different ways of counting. It depends on how one or another country subdivided into groups of people with disabilities.

Country	Population	Quantity of disabled people
Germany	81 799 600	8 000 000 (9,7 %)
France	65 350 000	12 000 000 (18,3%)
United Kingdom	62 262 000	13 900 000 (22,3%)

Table 7 “Representatives of Western Europe”

For example, France does not divide disabled people into groups like Germany, Belarus, Russia, Ukraine. It has a more concise definition:



Fig. 20 Source: Association des paralysés de France <http://www.apf.asso.fr/>

8 million of paralyzed people 13,4% of the French people
4 million people with mental disabilities
3,1 million people with hearing loss
4 million visually impaired people

1.2 Definition of disability. International resolutions

The United Nations uses such definition of disability:

"Impairment: Any loss of abnormality of psychological, or anatomical structure or function.

Disability: Any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.

Handicap: A disadvantage for a given individual, resulting from an impairment or disability, that limits or prevents the fulfillment of a role that is normal, depending on age, sex, social and cultural factors, for that individual.

Handicap is therefore a function of the relationship between disabled persons and their environment. It occurs when they encounter cultural, physical or social barriers which prevent their access to the various systems of society that are available to other citizens. Thus, handicap is the loss or limitation of opportunities to take part in the life of the community on an equal level with others [11].

Council of Europe about right of disabled people:

The Committee of Ministers adopted a recommendation to member states on the Council of Europe Action Plan in April 2006 to promote the rights and full participation of people with disabilities in society: improving the quality of life of people with disabilities in Europe 2006 - 2015 ('Plan'). The Plan will be launched in September 2006 at the European Conference in St. Petersburg.

The Plan comprises executive summaries including fundamental principles and strategic goals and 15 action lines covering areas such as participation in political, public and cultural life, information and communication, education, employment, vocational guidance and training, the built environment, transport, community living, health care, rehabilitation, social and legal protection, protection against violence and abuse, research and development and awareness raising. The fundamental principles are based on the anti-discrimination law and human rights as well as on European and international treaties and plans. The guiding principle is social inclusion of disabled people and the minimization of side effects resulting from the disabilities. The broad common support and awareness of the importance of the public built environment, health care, rehabilitation and social services are essential factors for a positive future outcome. The main goals of the Plan are to mainstream disability in all respective policies while adapting the Plan to each country's conditions and to provide recommendations to take action with a special focus on cross-cutting aspects, which create one part of the Plan. Some people are in risk of two-fold discrimination, e.g. disabled women, children or elderly people, and they need a special attention. The Plan should be used by not only the member states but also by NGOs, private companies and other international organizations. Finally, an effort to engage and use the experience of the disability associations and raising awareness of the problems among the people is a significant task [12].

1.3 The main laws in France

Accessibility in the Act 2005-012 of 11 February 2005

Decree № 2006-555 of May 2006: On the accessibility of public buildings, facilities opened to the public and residential buildings and amending the code of building and housing (+ D decrees № 2007 to 1327 and № 2009-500). The collective residential buildings and their surroundings shall be constructed and arranged as to be accessible to disabled people, whatever their disability.

Order of 1-August 2006: for the collective residential buildings and individual houses during their construction (amended by Order of May 9 and November 30, 2007).

Order of 1-August 2006: for institutions opened to the public and facilities opened to public during their construction or creation (amended by Order of May 9 and 30 November, 2007).

Decree № 2006-1089 of 30 August 2006: on the Departmental Consultative Commission security and accessibility.

Order of 21 March 2007: for existing establishments opened to the public.

Order of 22 March 2007: (+ Order of 3 December 2007): for certificates of compliance.

Decree № 2009-500 of 30 April 2009: time for diagnostics of ERP (Entreprise Ressource planning).

Decree № 2009-1272 of 21 October 2009: Workplaces are considered accessible to disabled people when they can access these sites, travel upon, evacuate, to identify, communicate, with the greatest possible independence.

Order of 4 October 2010: The prison administration promotes accessibility for disabled persons in prisons, that they are held, visitors, staff or stakeholders.

Additional texts

Circular dated November 30, 2007, just inform the interpretation of regulations for new buildings.

Circular of 20 April 2009, which complements that of 2007, for existing buildings.

The entire regulation is injected into the Town Planning Code and the Code of Construction and Housing [5].

1.4 The main laws in Eastern Europe. Belarus, Russia, Ukraine

Laws related to disabled people of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine have built in approximately the similar principle.

Every disabled person which is unable to satisfy her or his vital necessities by own forces, has a right on assured help from the side of the state.

The real Law determines the public policy of countries in regard to disabled people and realization has effective measures on their social defense, providing of equality and competent participating in life of society.

The public organs of countries provide receipt of education invalids, professional preparation and them employment

People with Disabilities have all the full socio-economic, political, personal rights and freedoms [4].

Here represented names of some main laws of Belarus, Russia, Ukraine that related to disabled people:

1. Law of the Republic of Belarus of November 11, 1991 № 1224-XII "On Social Protection of Disabled Persons in the Republic of Belarus"

- 2.Federal Law "On Social Protection of Disabled Persons in the Russian Federation"
- 3.Federal Law "On social services for senior citizens and disabled persons"
- 4.Federal Law "On State Social Aid"
- 5.Code (Tax, Land, Civil, Labour)
- 6.Regional entities of the Russian Federation
- 7.The Law of Ukraine "On state social assistance to disabled persons and children - invalids"
- 8.Law of Ukraine "About the basis of social protection of invalids in Ukraine"

1.5 Sate Building Code in Ukraine. Overview

State Buildings Norms Building code "Accessibility of buildings and constructions for low mobile group of population". 2007-05-01

A building code, or building control, is a set of rules that specify the minimum acceptable level of safety for constructed objects such as buildings and nonbuilding structures. The main purpose of building codes are to protect public health, safety and general welfare as they relate to the construction and occupancy of buildings and structures. The building code becomes law of a particular jurisdiction when formally enacted by the appropriate authority.

Building codes are generally intended to be applied by architects and engineers although this is not the case in the UK where Building Control Surveyors act as verifiers both in the public and private sector (Approved Inspectors), but are also used for various purposes by safety inspectors, environmental scientists, real estate developers, contractors and subcontractors, manufacturers of building products and materials, insurance companies, facility managers, tenants, and others.

There are often additional codes or sections of the same building code that have more specific requirements that apply to dwellings and special construction objects such as canopies, signs, pedestrian walkways, parking lots, and radio and television antennas.

Building code "Accessibility of buildings and constructions for low mobile group of population"

The requirements of this document spread on planning and reconstruction of civil (dwellings and public) houses and buildings taking into account the necessities of people which related to the little mobile groups of population, functionally plan elements of houses and buildings, them lot lands, and also on entrance unit, communications, ways of evacuation, apartment (areas) of dwelling, service and workplaces, and also them informative and engineering equipment.

The requirements of these Norms do not spread on the houses of the specialized establishments for the permanent and temporal dwelling of invalids and people of senior age-dependent group subject to the conditions guardianship, permanent establishments of medical establishments and analogical establishments, intended for service and permanent stay of these categories of population, and also on dwelling-houses for one family.

*Low mobile groups of population are people, which feel difficulties at an independent movement, receipt of favor, necessary information or at an orientation in space. To the low mobile groups of population are invalids, people taken with temporal violation of health,

expectant mothers, people of senior (sloping) age, people with baby-carriages and others like that.

At planning and reconstruction of public and housing building it follows to provide for invalids and citizens of other low mobile groups of population condition of vital functions, identical with other categories populations.

List of objects, accessible for invalids and other low mobile groups of population, with estimated number and category of invalids, and also group of low mobile population is set in a task on planning.

At planning of objects, accessible for Low mobile groups of population, must be provided:

- availability of places of having a special purpose visit and unimpededness of moving inwardly of buildings;
- safety of ways of motion (including evacuation), and also residences, service and appendix of labor;
- timely receipt of low mobile group of population of valuable and high-quality information, which allows to be oriented in space, utilize an equipment (including for self-service), get services, take part in labor and educational processes;
- Convenience and comfort of environment of vital functions.

The special requirements to environment of vital function of low mobile groups population

It follows to design dwelling-houses and housings apartments of public building in obedience to the requirements of Building code V.2.2-9, Building code V.2.2-15, Building code-363, Building code 2605 with providing of necessities of invalids, including:

- availability of apartment or housing apartment is from an entrance to the house;
- availability of all of public apartments of house is from an apartment or housing apartment;
- application of equipment which answers the necessities of invalids;
- providing of safety and comfort of using an equipment and devices;
- equipment of area in front of building and actually house by the necessary informative systems [13].

Conclusion: This document is actual from 2007. Five years it is a small term for complete adaptation of city. But even for these five years there are no least improvements. To the problem of adaptation it is needed to befit complex. Building new houses and public places taking into account the features of people with disabilities it is not enough. The reconstruction of all of city is needed. Even because only few persons will be able to allow themselves to purchase new apartments, because all of facilities leave on medications. Ukraine must begin with the reconstruction of streets, roads, entrances in dwellings and public buildings.

But we marks positive changes. Appearance of such Building Laws gives a hope on that a situation will change.

Chapter 2: “Social aspects. Comparison. Disabled people in Western and Eastern Europe”

2.1 Definition of groups disabled people in Western and Eastern Europe

Each country in Europe has its own division into groups of disability but such country as Belarus, Russia and Ukraine have the same definition of category. It happens due to historical facts. These three countries were part of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see map 1) despite the fact that the country had ceased to exist 20 years ago, many of its laws and definitions still used by ex-member countries.



Map 2.1: “Union of Soviet Socialist Republics” www.theodora.com/maps

In USSR, 1921, 8-th of December was created classification of disability:

I group – invalid cannot work and all time need help of another person.

II group – invalid cannot work but can manage without help of another person.

III group – invalid is not able to any regular professional work.

IV group- invalid cannot continue his/her previous professional activities but can change it on more low-skilled work.

V group – invalid must refuse a former profession but he/she has right to find new profession with the same skill.

VI group – it is possible to continue previous professional activities but with the lowered productivity.

Classification of disability was changed in 1923 and from that time Belarus, Russia and Ukraine do not change these division and definition :

I group - The reason for establishment of the first group of disability is limitation of vital functions that conditioned by disease as consequences of trauma, innate defects, which led to sharply expressed social disadaptation because of impossibility to study, communication, orientation, control after the behaviour, movement, self-service,

participating in labour activity, if the indicated violations cause a requirement in permanent extraneous examination or help. While providing of indemnification of anatomic defects or broken functions of organism, creation of the special terms of labour facilities on a production or at home, possibility implementation of different types of labour.

II group - the reason for establishment of the second group of disability limitation of vital functions, conditioned a disease, consequences of traumas, innate defects, which do not need permanent extraneous examination or help, but result in expressed social disadaptation as a result of the sharply expressed difficulty of studies, intercourse, orientation, control after the behavior, movement, self-service, participating in labour activity or at impossibility to work.

III group - The reason for establishment of the third group of disability is limitation of vital functions, conditioned diseases, consequences of traumas, innate defects, which result in the considerable decline of possibilities of social adaptation as a result of the expressed difficulty of studies, intercourse, movement, participating in labor activity (the considerable diminishing of volume of labor activity, considerable decline of qualification, considerable difficulties is in execution professional labor as a result of anatomic defects). Western Europe has different systems of evaluation categories of disability.

Germany:

“G” - serious difficulties at a movement in public places. This category for people, that have diseases of the musculoskeletal system, and also diseases of internalss, causing dizzinesses, hypotaxia motion, fainting fits etc.

«aG» the serious damage of the musculoskeletal system, as a rule, moves in a wheelchair or by other special adaptations.

“B” - necessity of permanent accompaniment.

“H”- is helplessness. This category of disability is got by persons, which cannot manage without a help at dressing, undressing, eating, movement etc.

“BI”- for blind people.

“RF”- people who have 80% of disability

France has not strict division on groups. There are types of disability:

Blind/visually impaired; Deaf / Hard of Hearing; intellectual disability / mental; wheelchair users.

Persons with handicap have a percentage of disability.

Essence of this analysis is in that, to understand as every country determines the degree of disability. And as it affects size of pensions of disabled people and as government helps each from these groups. As a rule, in such countries as Belarus, Russia Ukraine, belonging to one or another group influences on the size of pension and quantity of privileges.

Similarly this information will help us at creating of questionnaires, because questions are counted on people who use wheelchair. And for doing questioning it is necessary to know where we can find a person who uses wheelchair because we send our questionnaires by e-mail.

2.2 Social programs of government. Facilities and pension in Western Europe

The social programs and support of government are very important for disabled people. Of course if we talk about support from the side of government we mean financial help. Money will not solve all problems with health, but it can help a disabled person facilitate his/her life considerably.

A disability pension is a form of pension given to those people who are permanently or temporarily unable to work due to a disability. It is distinct from welfare.

Disability pension is provided by government agencies to people who need such kind of help.

In Western countries cost of disability pension are growing. For example in UK the 1980, expenditure on disability pensions accounted for 0,9% of Gross Domestic Product and only in two decades later had reached 2,6% of GDP.

Types of help in UK:

Disability Living Allowance (DLA) which is a benefit for people under 65 years of age who have walking difficulties or need personal care due to physical, mental or sensory disability.

Attendance Allowance (AA) which is a benefit for people aged 65 or over who need help with personal care due to physical or mental disability.

Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) which is a benefit paid to someone of working age who is unable to work because of disability or illness.

In spite of that an occident work above a question about the increase of standard of living of the fellow-citizens still there are failings in this system.

For example in France, disabled people insisting on increasing a disability pension that would at least equal the minimum wage €1,280 per month. Disabled people in France today receive less than half that amount, €628. About 810,000 people in France who can no longer work, or never could, because of a disability receive this sum.

The size of disability pension in Germany depend on land and group of disability. Talking about system of pension in general if person has disability category "G" his or her pension will plus 20% to based providing.

Facility for categories "G" and "aG" in Germany is free pass in public and suburban transport.

2.3 Social programs of government. Facilities and pension in Eastern Europe

Belarus, Russia, Ukraine have system of social services. That must care bout disabled people. Responsibilities of social services:

1. To disabled people, needing extraneous care and help, medical and domestic services are given on to the house or in stationary establishments.

2.Disabled people free of charge are provided the special telephone sets (including for subscribers slipshod ear), and also technical means, necessary them for social adaptation:

- special facilities for self-service;

- special facilities for an orientation (including dogs-explorers with the complete set of equipment);
- special facilities for teaching, education (including literature for the blind);
- prosthetic wares (including prosthetic and orthoticwares, orthopaedic shoe and special clothes, eye prosthetic appliances and hearings devices);
- special trainer and sporting equipment, sporting inventory;
- wheelchairs

3. Service and repair of hardwares of rehabilitation of invalids is made out of turn and free of charge (or on favourable terms).

4. Disabled people and families that have in the composition of disabled person, a right is given on the primary receipt of lot lands for building, conduct of subsidiary and summer residence economy.

Disabled people are provided of social workers. The grant of social services can be made at home, at an apartment in the special establishment (permanent establishment), carrying out the permanent care of being in him persons, and also in form semio portable service. To the number home-based social services, foreseen the federal list of the social services assured the state, belong: organization of feed, including delivery of products at home; help in acquisition of medicines, food and industrial stuffs of daily necessity; an assistance is in the receipt of medicare; cleaning up; an assistance is in organization of legal help and other legal services.

Social service is on to the house carried out the proper separations, created in the municipal centers of social service or at the organs of social defense of population. In social service is included by social and household, medical and cultural maintenance of invalids, organization of their feed, rest, providing of their participating in feasible labor activity and maintenance of active way of life. Such service gets needing him invalids, to saving a capacity for self-service and active movement, not having medical contra-indications to put on social service. About put on semioportable social service made a decision the leader of establishment of social service on the basis of the personal writing statement of citizen of superannuated or invalid and certificate of establishment of health protection about the state of his health.

Disabled pension

Group :	Belarus (BYR)	Russia (RUR)	Ukraine (UAH)
I	700 000 (70 EUR)	5926,13 (151,29 EUR)	1200 (113,2 EUR)
II	267 000 (26,7 EUR)	2963,07 (75,64 EUR)	1090 (102,83 EUR)
III	88 360 (8,8 EUR)	1481,53 (37,82 EUR)	980 (92,45 EUR)

Table 8

Facilities

Facilities on:	Belarus	Russia	Ukraine
Public transport	Free pass in public and suburban transport. Free pass in rail and water transport.	-----	Free passage of public and suburban transport all of kinds (except taxi). 50% discount on passage all-rail and air transport from October, 1 till May, 15.
Medicine and health	90% discount on medicaments. Free treatment in a sanatorium (no more than 2 times per 2 year). Free manufacture and repair of dentures.	-----	50% discount on medicaments. Free treatment in a sanatorium (no more than 2 times per 2 years).
Utilities	50% discount on payment for using public utilities (light, heating, gas, water)	50% discount on payment for using public utilities (light, heating, gas, water)	50% discount at payment for using public utilities (light, heating, gas, water)
Facilities on:	Belarus	Russia	Ukraine
Apartment	50% discount (if total area no more than 20 m ²)	Surcharge to pension	-----

Table 9

As we can see Russia has not facilities. Instead a government was accepted by a decision to pay in addition a certain sum to the pension of citizens, in 2005. Such process called monetisation.

Monetisation of privileges (also abolition of privileges) is replacement of natural privileges money adjustments, conducted a government of Russia in 2005 and entailing the insurgencies of protest of pensionaries in a country.

Surcharges:

I group + 1400 RUB (35,74 EUR)

II group + 1000 RUB (25,52 EUR)

III group + 800 RUB (20,42 EUR)

The system of privileges arose up in a soviet union, when the system operated social guarantee, characteristic for economy of country. Privileges were encouragement of certain (comparatively not numerous) categories of citizens, having the special merits before a country. In 1980—1990th the amount of privileges was sharply extended, and privileges grew into the system of social support of population in terms inflation and absences of money in government budget. Many privileges so not were really well-to-do, but the amount of formal deadheads exceeded the half of population of country.

In opinion of Russian government The system of privileges is instrumental in the theft of state facilities and corruption.

Privileges in the field of passage on a transport result in degradation of municipal transport, as people, most using a transport, aimed to get this privilege and as a result of greater half of journeys not paid. Null data are simultaneous about the really rendered services it is allowed deadheads in a number of cases by a corruption to beat out disproportionate high grants for municipal and even private transport companies. Besides a municipal transport, privileges render negative influence on railways which lose thereon 6 milliards of rub in a year, that tells on the state of railway infrastructure.

The system of privileges is hard to on that, whoever does not use privileges, for example, to the habitants of the countries. Monetization removes the injustice of uneven access to the privileges, and deadheads get possibility to spend a money at own discretion.

As well as it was necessary to expect, monetization privileges caused wide dissatisfaction at the poor layers of population. However, many enterprises, including motor transport, heaved a the sigh of relief [6].

Group :	Belarus (BYR)	Russia (RUR)	Ukraine (UAH)
I	700 000 (70 EUR)	5926,13 (151,29 EUR)	1200 (113,2 EUR)
II	267 000 (26,7 EUR)	2963,07 (75,64 EUR)	1090 (102,83 EUR)
III	88 360 (8,8 EUR)	1481,53 (37,82 EUR)	980 (92,45 EUR)

Table 10

Group:	France (EUR)	Germany (EUR)*	United Kingdom *** (£)
- - - -	537	846**	125

Table 11

* There is different system of counting pension. It is depend on part (land) of Germany.

** Germany (EUR)* +20 % to base providing if person has category of disability "G"

***Disability Living Allowance (DLA). If you are under 65, you might be eligible for DLA. There are two components to DLA: care and mobility. You can claim one component or both, depending on your disability. They are paid at different rates depending on the level of difficulty you have. DLA can be worth up to £125 a week.

Disabled people need more money than average citizen. Table 12 represent how government in Ukraine “care” about each group of citizen. On which financial help from the state can expect disabled people. As we can see, it is on the order of magnitude lower than any other groups.

Period	Living wage for special and demographic group (in UAH)				
	General indicator	Children under 6 years	Children at the age from 6 till 18 years	Workable person	Persons who have lost their capacity for work
from 01.01.2010 till 31.03.2010	825,00	755,00	901,00	869,00	695,00
from 01.04.2010 till 30.06.2010	839,00	767,00	917,00	884,00	706,00
from 01.07.2010 till 30.09.2010	843,00	771,00	921,00	888,00	709,00
from 01.10.2010 till 30.11.2010	861,00	787,00	941,00	907,00	723,00
from 01.12.2010 till 31.12.2010	875,00	799,00	957,00	922,00	734,00
from 01.01.2011 till 31.03.2011	894,00	816,00	977,00	941,00	750,00
from 01.04.2011 till 30.09.2011	911,00	832,00	997,00	960,00	764,00
from 01.10.2011 till 30.11.2011	934,00	853,00	1022,00	985,00	784,00
from 01.12.2011 till 31.12.2011	953,00	870,00	1042,00	1004,00	800,00
from 01.01.2012 till 31.03.2012	1017,00	893,00	1112,00	1073,00	822,00

Table 12. Living wage for special groups

We can see that people who need more financial support get have the lowest indicator. Of course government can say that disabled people in Ukraine have a lot of facilities but government do not want to know that the majority of persons with disabilities do not use these benefits because they cannot leave their buildings, they cannot get inside the bus, tramway, train etc.

What is better to do monetization as in Russia or keep facilities? Probably in such case it is necessary to know opinion of disabled people. Maybe there are categories of facilities that have not sence.

For example Society of disabled people in Ukraine has some proposals about improving system of government help. They want changes in legislation from the

beginning of 2012 about canceling provision of cars to people with disability and to provide compensation for transportation services by introducing a monthly payment of compensation for transportation services in the amount of 200 UAH an annual indexation for inflation.

High pension and abolition of facilities is the ideal scenario as for county as citizen. In such case government could reduce the level of corruption and up level of life for disabled people.

Chapter 3: “Hypothesis. Theoretical models. Methods. Results“

3.1 Hypothesis. Theoretical models

Hypothesis: Place adaptation is the main tool for social integration of disabled people

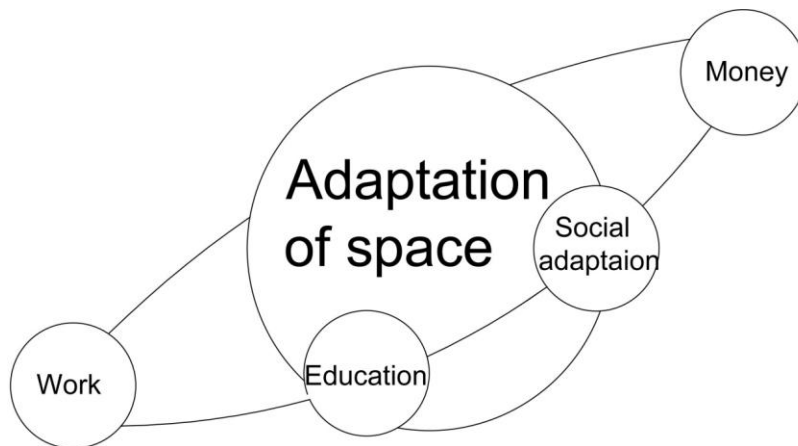


Fig 21. Conceptual model: “Place adaptation is the main tool for social integration of disabled people”

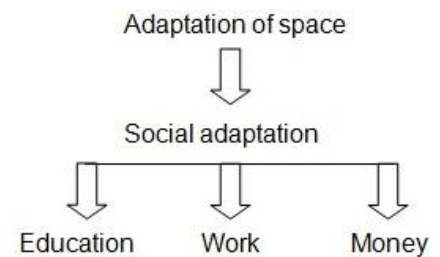


Fig. 22

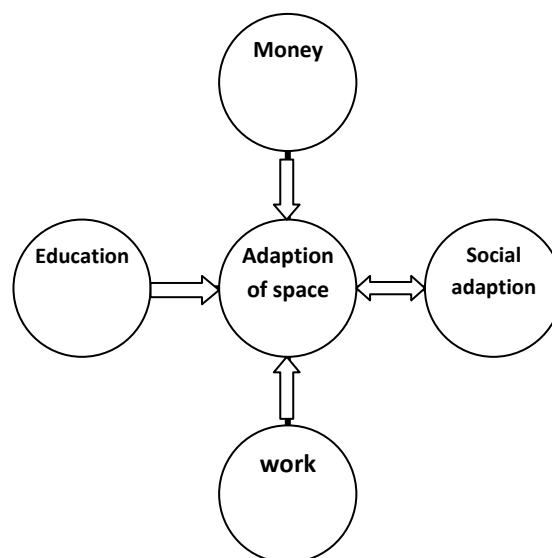


Fig. 23 Theoretical model. “Place adaptation is the main tool for social integration of disabled people”

The Fig. 23 Theoretical model shows the dependence of every aspect of life from space adaptation. For getting education, for getting job and earning money person must to move. That is why free-barrier environment is so important.

Adaptation of Space and Social Adaptation are linked between each other. We cannot separate architecture and urban planning from sociology, because all building projects are created by people for persons. One is impossible without other, especially in a case of East Europe. People, which accept decision about availability of environment and people which directly will improve it, they must relate to this task with responsibly and with

understanding. They must accept a problem of disabled people as their own. And in general must understand that this sharp question exists. And again, to realize this problem people without the limited physical possibilities must see disabled persons, but in such countries as Belarus, Russia, Ukraine very rarely we can see person who uses wheelchair. It happened because of inaccessibility of spaces.

Therefore in Fig. 23 Theoretical Model shows dependence between Adaptation of Space and Social Adaptation. Possibly, that above these aspects it is needed to work simultaneously. People without disabilities need social adaptation too because they must study to accept people with disabilities and not put barriers from the fellow-citizens.

In Belarus, Russia and Ukraine there are no problems with the reception of disabled people in higher educational establishments. As a rule such students have privileges at a enrolment. But, to get to the receiving commission it is needed to move up through insuperable barriers such as an own house, street, transport and, finally, most educational building which is not absolutely adjusted for people which utilize a wheelchairs. That is why on Fig. 23 we show dependence education from Adaptation of space.

By analogy with education we can put dependence Work from Adaptation of space. Impossibility to leave apartment without help of another person and absence of terms of labor is everyday life for wheelchair users.

A category of Money is very debatable for the representatives of countries of Eastern Europe. People which feel forces to work are ready and want to earn independently, without hoping for help the states, but to find work is impossible, because workplaces are not adapted.

In our report we will make analysis of spaces in different countries. For knowing how effective the Eastern and Western European countries work in them of improving accessibility for people with disabilities.

The main goals are to find optimal adaptation model of space for Eastern Europe and to analyse problems with accessibilities in Western Europe.

3.2 Methods of proving theoretical model

For our research we created two types of questionnaires. One for disabled people from Eastern Europe and second for disabled people from Western Europe. Also we interviewed people who use wheelchair. Kindly agreed to be interviewed persons from France, United Kingdom, Ukraine and Russia.

I Questionnaire for Eastern Europe.

The survey was conducted due to Internet on special web-site for people with different kinds of disabilities. Questionnaire was filled by people from Ukraine, Belarus, Russia.

Questionnaire for Eastern Europe Part 1 (see Appendix 1. A) was created with accent on social aspects of life. The questions related to pension, wage, social policy, social workers, education, work.

It was very difficult to find similar aspects for comparing adaptation of space for disabled people from Eastern and Western Europe. That is why it was decided to start collecting data from social aspects. In this category of questions were included:

Questions about social adaptation will help us to identify the most important problems :

1. Questions about social workers. Answers that were got helped in understanding of real work of policy because in official documents everything is working in high level.
2. Questions about education. This aspect was very interesting for me because we wanted to understand what is the real barrier in getting education. All respondents have finished school at home. But only few have high education. Why? Because of inaccessibility of buildings of higher educational institutions. There are no ramps, elevators, raisers. Class rooms are not adapted. Person who uses wheelchair can not physically get inside the building.
3. Questions about work. Such types of questions permit us to understand how adaptation of place influence on social adaptation. With a help of these question we can identify a number of rights violations. This aspect very similar with question about education. What is the main barrier in getting job? This is absence of special condition for disabled people. There are adapted workplace, ramps ect.

Questionnaire for Eastern Europe Part 2 “ Sense of place” (see Appendix 1.B). Questions related to meaning of places, role of adaptive places in the life of disabled person.

After results that were got from Questionnaire for Eastern Europe Part 1 it was lack of information. In Questionnaire for Eastern Europe Part 1 were not included detailed questions about adaptation of space. The basis for the creation of the second part is a conceptual theoretical model. The main idea is that Adaptation of space is tool in social adaptation.

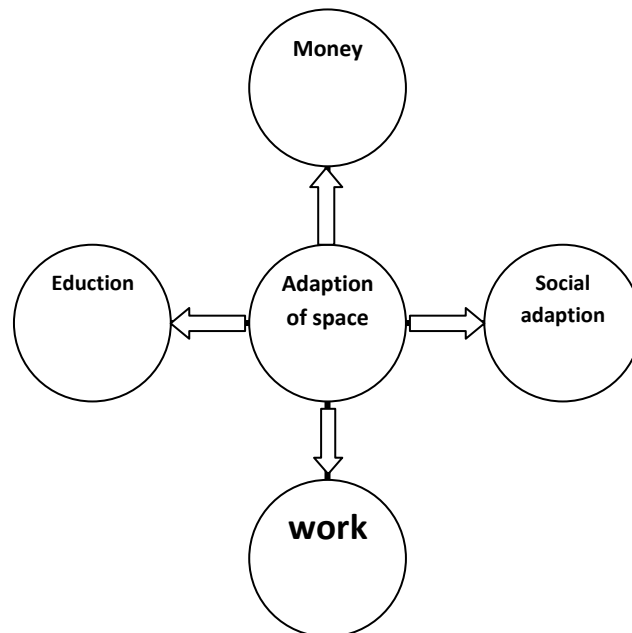


Fig. 24

The idea that Adaptation of spaces is the main tools in social adaptation. In first turn, social adaptation is the ability to get an education, get a job, earn money and as a result, minimum dependence on others.

Answers that were got permit us to make another model that based on opinions of respondents.

II. Questionnaire for Western Europe.

The survey was conducted due to Internet on special web-site for people with different kinds of disabilities. Questionnaire was filled by people from United Kingdom, France, Germany.

Questionnaire for Western Europe Part 1 (see Appendix 1. C) was created on base of Questionnaire for Eastern Europe Part 1 and Part 2. And basically questions were about social aspects. But the answers that I have got created new questions.

This Questionnaire was based on Questionnaire for Eastern Europe Part 1 and Part 2 but there were adding questions about adaptation of places (apartment, streets, public places, cities, towns, villages) in general. Results were unsatisfactory because of lack of detail information about meaning of space. That is why became solution to create new Questionnaire with questions that suggest an extended response.

Questionnaire for Western Europe Part 2 "Sense of place" (see Appendix 1.D) . Questions were created on building of priorities transport, adaption of places. In fact it was not absolutely new Questionnaire. It was addition to Questionnaire for Western Europe Part 1. That permitted to make accent on meaning of places and space. The key role have played questions where respondent must to build priority of places. Such rating helps to indentify the most adaptive spaces.

Respondents were also asked to rank the most comfortable transport.

III Interview with person who uses wheelchair .France (see Appendix 2.A)

Interview was conducted in France, Tours

The basis of the interview were questions from the questionnaire Questionnaire for Western Europe Part 2. During the conversation were revealed new problems and accordingly were created some additional questions, which were later included in the Questionnaire for Western Europe.

The main goals:

- 1.To discuss important problems that disturb person who uses wheelchair in France.
- 2.To discuss in more details adaptation of French cities for people who use wheelchair.

IV. Interview with person who uses wheelchair. Ukraine, Russia (see Appendix 2.B)

Interview was conducted with a help of Internet.

Questions concerned the ways of integration in social life of the city and the most comfortable way of space adaptation. Respondent was represented a model of adaptation of the urban environment for people with disabilities.

The main goals:

- 1.To know opinion of disabled person about such type of integration.
- 2.To discuss in more details theoretical models and confirm or deny its validity.

V. Interview with person who uses electric wheelchair. United Kingdom (see Appendix 2.C)

Interview was conducted with a help of Internet.

The main goals that we follow is to understand if there is difference between person who uses simple wheelchair and person who uses electric wheelchair and to discuss important problems that disturb person who uses wheelchair in United Kingdom.

Report about questionnaires

The survey was conducted due to Internet on special web-site for people with different kinds of disabilities. Questionnaire was filled by people from Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, United Kingdom, France, Germany.

Euope	Quantity of the sent questionnaires	Quantity of completed questionnaires	Quantity of people who were invited to participate in the survey
Eastern	20	18	30
Western	8	7	20

The total number of completed questionnaires 25

Table 13

Interview was conducted with a help of Internet for such countries as Ukraine, Russia, United Kingdom. Personal meeting was with representative of France.

Interview. Quantity of interviews that were done during research process.

Country	Quantity of interview
Ukraine	2
Russia	1
France	1
United Kingdom	1

Table 14

3.3 Results. Model of priorities for Eastern Europe

Which problem is more important for disabled people in Eastern European countries

In the Questionnaire for Eastern Europe question 25. We asked people to build priority. They should start from the most important problem. We proposed such aspects : Adaptation of space; Education; Money (salary, pension, facilities); Social adaptation; Work.

With a help of this question we identify priority of people from Belarus, Russia. Ukraine.

Adaptation of space – adaption of apartment, streets, public places, transport system, work place.

Social adaption – Integration disabled people in society. It is possibility to get good education after to get job and to take an active part in public life of the city.

In Table represented results from Eastern Europe. These step will help to identify priority and after to find the most important aspect in adaptation of space.

Eastern Europe

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Adaptation of space	Adaptation of space	Adaptation of space	Work	Social adaption	Social adaption
2	Education	Social adaption	Money	Money	Money	Adaptation of space
3	Social adaption	Education	Work	Adaptation of space	Education	Education
4	Work	Work	Social adaption	Social adaption	Social adaption	Work
5	Money	Money	Education	Education	Adaptation of space	Money

Table 15

A, B, C, D, E, F- respondents.

1,2,3,4,5 – rank of more important problems.

Here presented some citations for illustrating the results of this table:

A: “If, a person has opportunity to move and has purpose he or she will have such possibility as to get education, adaption in society and to have stable and well-paid work”.

B: “the city is not adapted to the needs of disabled people then why we must need social adaptation if people even do not see us because we never walk on the streets”

C:” It is very important to move free on the streets. Without it I cannot study, work. I cannot lead an active life, and being necessary to society”

E:”Today getting education for disabled person is more easy. With social adaptation more difficult. Difficultly and with adaptation of city, but if I could have enough money and to work, it would a bit simpler“.

E: “Above all things a man needs adaptation in society. From the beggining parents care about such person. And what will after? A man is not ready to independent life.

It must be the specialized organizations which would help him or her in social adaptation”.

Following these results, we can trace how changed theoretical model:

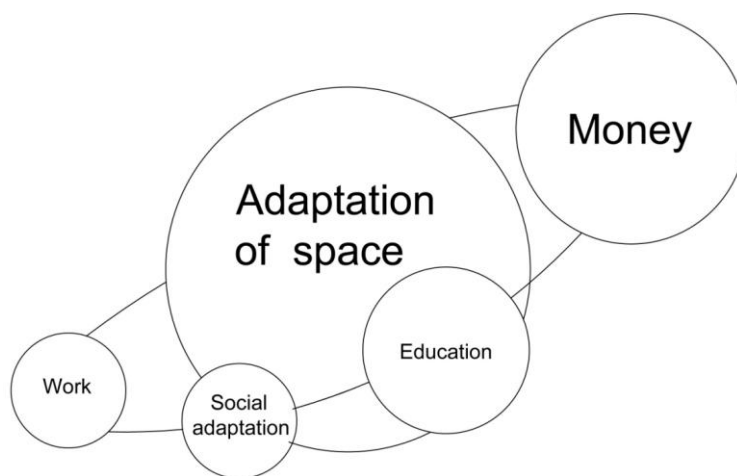


Fig. 25 Conceptual model: “ Adaptation of space is a tool in social adaptation”

For disabled people from Belarus, Russia and Ukraine Adaption of space is possibility to get education, work and hence money.

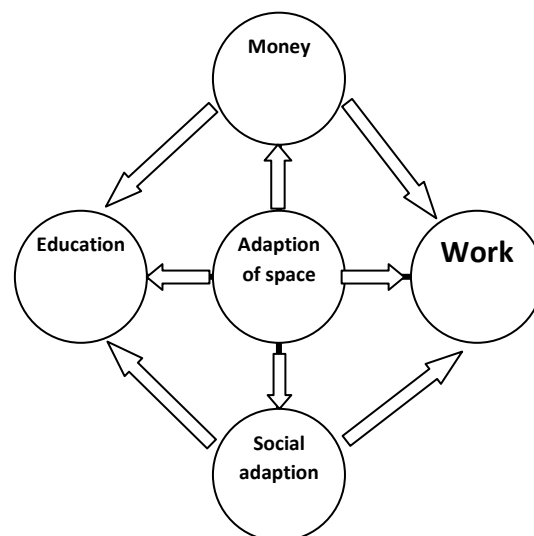


Fig. 26 Model according to results

In Eastern Europe we find confirmation of our assumption. According to Fig. 26 disabled people from Belarus, Russia and Ukraine consider Adaptation of space the main tools in integration to society. Because Social adaption include such categories as education, work and money.

Fig. 26 shows relations between each aspect. Social adaption cannot exist without Education and Work, people cannot get Money without Education and Work (because in Eastern Europe disabled pension is too low) and without adaptation of space people cannot get neither Work nor Education nor Social adaption.

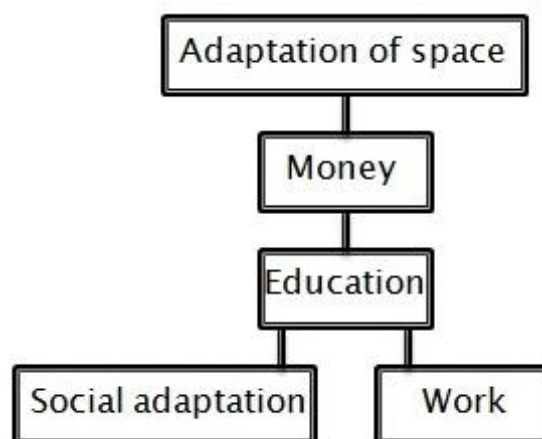


Fig. 27

For supporting this idea there is citation from Questionnaire for Eastern Europe Part 1 Vladimir 22 years old (Russia): “There are a lot of problems related to the movement in the city such as getting education, device on work. Certainly people with disabilities needed separate educational establishment but here it is not needed to forget about adaptation of already present . It is needed to create the more programs of teaching of the controlled from distance education.”

From Questionnaire for Eastern Europe Part 1 Vladimir 22 years old (Russia):
13. Which model of integration in social life of city do you like more:

A) «City to the people with disabilities» (improvement of social service)

B) «People with disabilities to the city» (adaptation of city spaces and society)

“ I prefer model B because we must to be enjoying full rights members of society and not prisoners in our flat”

3.4 Results. Model of priorities for Western Europe

We asked people from Western Europe to build priority. They should start from the most important problem. We proposed such aspects : Adaptation of space; Education; Money (salary, pension, facilities); Social adaptation; Work.

	G	H	K	L
1	Money	Money	Money	Adaption of space
2	Adaption of space	Adaption of space	Adaption of space	Work
3	Work	Social adaption	Social adaption	Education
4	Education	Work	Work, Education	Money
5	Social adaption	Education	-----	Social adaption

Table 16

G, H, K, L –respondents

1,2,3,4,5 – rank of more important problems.

G: “ With enough money, adaptations are that much easier to contemplate”

L: “1. Adaptation of space as a wheelchair user space is very important

2. Work, just because you are in a wheelchair doesn't mean you cannot work, lots of buildings, even retail work have an upstairs for stockrooms but no lift

3. Education. A lot of colleges are very busy, have little corridors

4. Money. Claiming benefits when too ill/disabled to work can be very stressful “

K: “1.Money. You can solve a lot of problems. If you haven't money you depend on another persons.

2. Adaptation of space. If you can move on the space of the city it is mean that you are exist.

3. Social adaptation. French people are selfish. They do not care about problems of another people.

4. Work/Education”

Model for Western Europe

Following to this model there is conclusion “with enough money, adaptations are that much easier to contemplate” (citation from Questionnaire for Western Europe Part 1). What we can get when money become(s) tool for adaptation of space?

For disabled people from France, United Kingdom, Germany money is a possibility to adapt space. In such case we find that Money is a main tool in integration to society for disabled people from Western Europe.

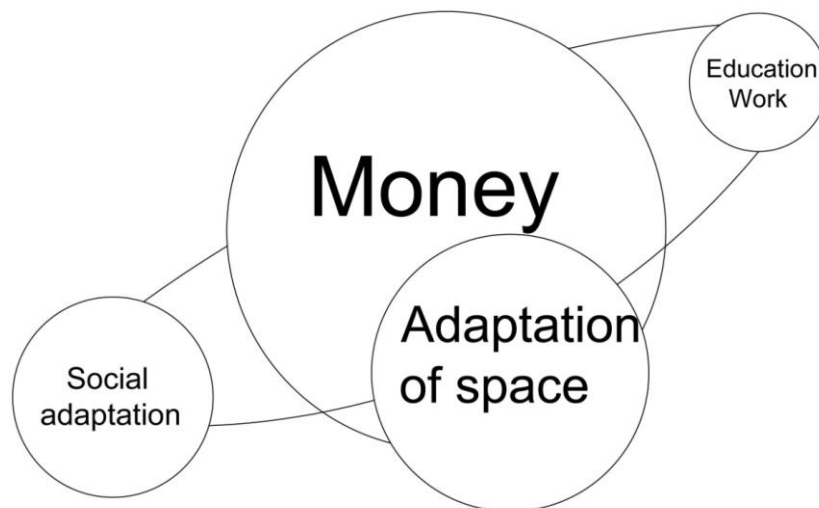


Fig. 28 Conceptual model for Western Europe

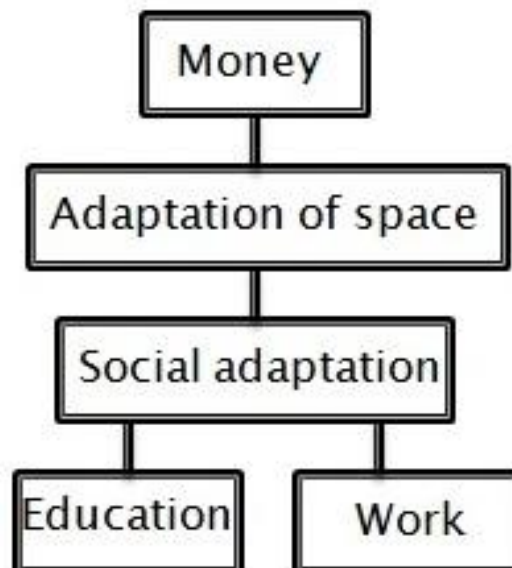


Fig 29

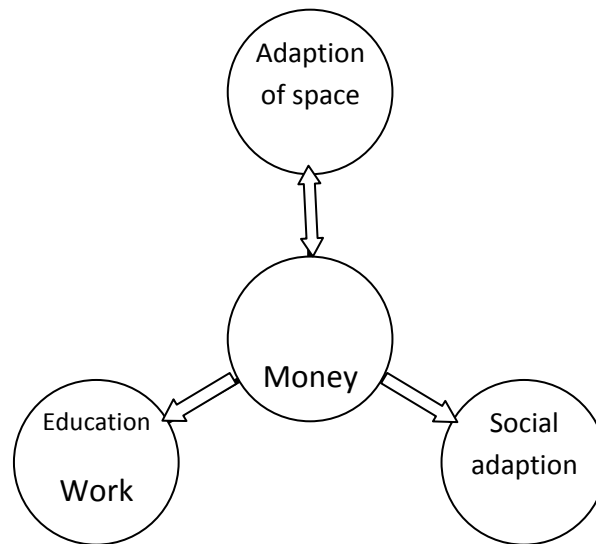


Fig. 30 Model according to results

According to Fig. 30 Money is a main tool in Adaptation of space. We got such results because Western Europe a long time ago started to adapt places for needs of disabled people. At this moment France, Germany and United Kingdom have a certain level in adaptation of space. There are a lot of problems but these countries have a good foundation. At this moment government and planners can only improve these basics and to continue to build available environment. That is why people have opportunity to move on spaces of the city and money for them is a tool that will help them to improve adaption of spaces due to their needs.

In such case we can make a conclusion that for Western Europe Adaptation of space is a tool in social adaptation, but Money is a tool in Adaption of Space. As a result Money and Place adaptation are the main tool for social integration of disabled people.

Comparison table:

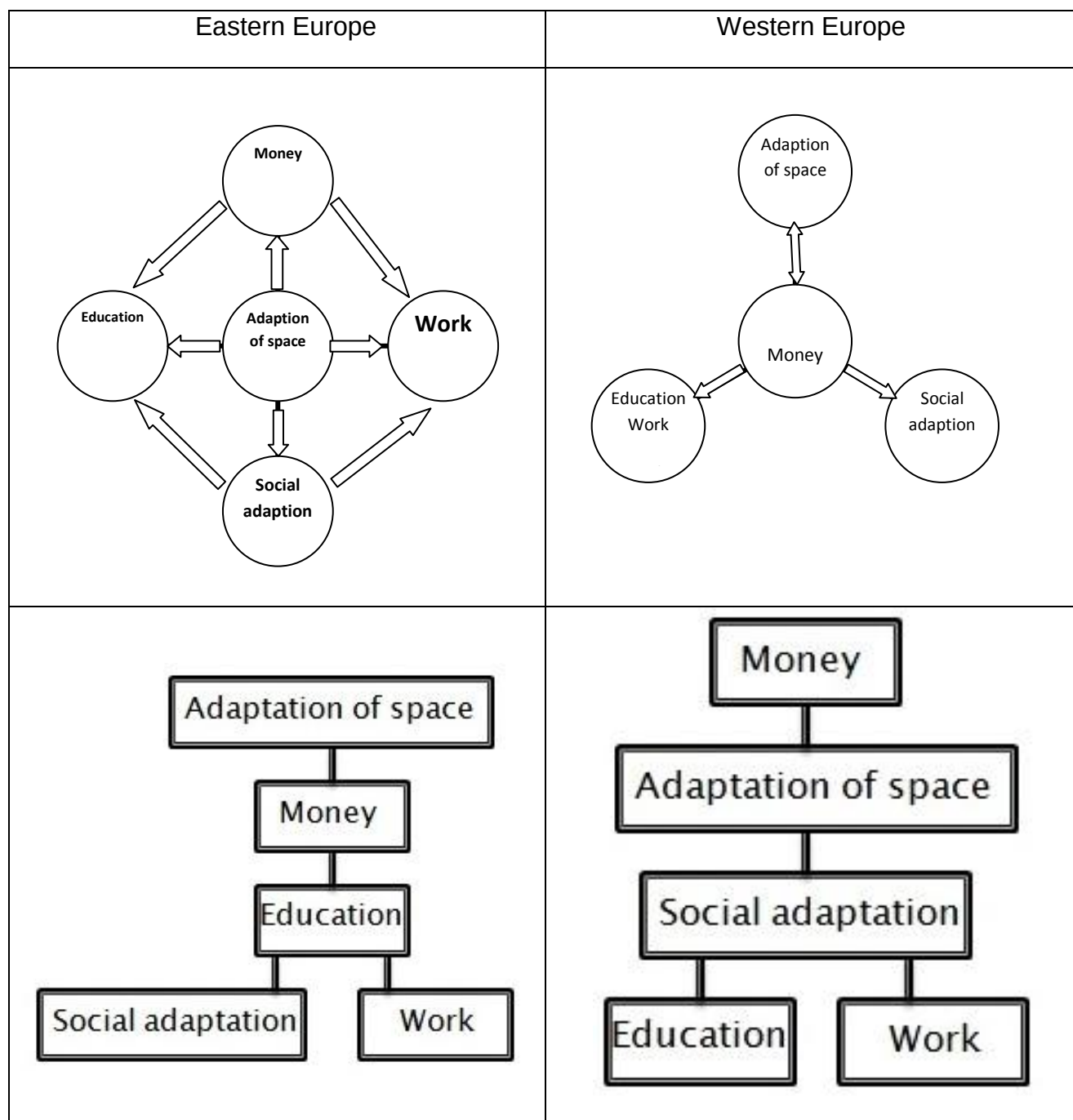


Table 17

Such distinction in charts is explained the level of adaptation of spaces. In Western Europe, possibly there are failures to complete and failings in availability of objects, but on the whole disabled people feel themselves enough comfort. They have possibility to move relatively without barriers in city spaces, in public places. Money is an instrument for the improvement of environment for people which utilize wheelchairs. If person who uses wheelchair has enough money she or he will be more independent. For example to buy car that adapted for special needs of disabled person and become fully independent from public transport. In Eastern Europe Adaptation of space it is an instrument for the receipt

of education, work, and consequently to social adaptation. Money is important aspect too but if we imagine such situation when disabled person from Ukraine, Belarus or Russia got enough pension that permit to buy car with adaptation and to buy more comfortable apartment or to adapt old one for his or her needs, to buy more comfortable wheelchair there are still problems. There are unavailable of streets, public places, workplaces. It is possible to allow the assumption that people again will remain "prisoners" in their own homes but more "rich". That is why Adaptation of space, people from Belarus, Russia and Ukraine, put on first pace. If the government is unable to provide needy citizens worthy of financial support it is obliged to give people the opportunity to earn their own. In the case of Eastern Europe is to reconstruct the entrances to the houses, streets, adapted transport, requiring employers to employ disabled people.

Chapter 4: Conclusion. “Adaptation of space”

4.1 Adaptation of space in Eastern and Western Europe. Comparison

Adaptation of Space it is barrier-free environment. it is available places for each group of population. Adaptation of space gives a right on free movement in apartments, streets, public places, cities, towns, villages and available transport system.

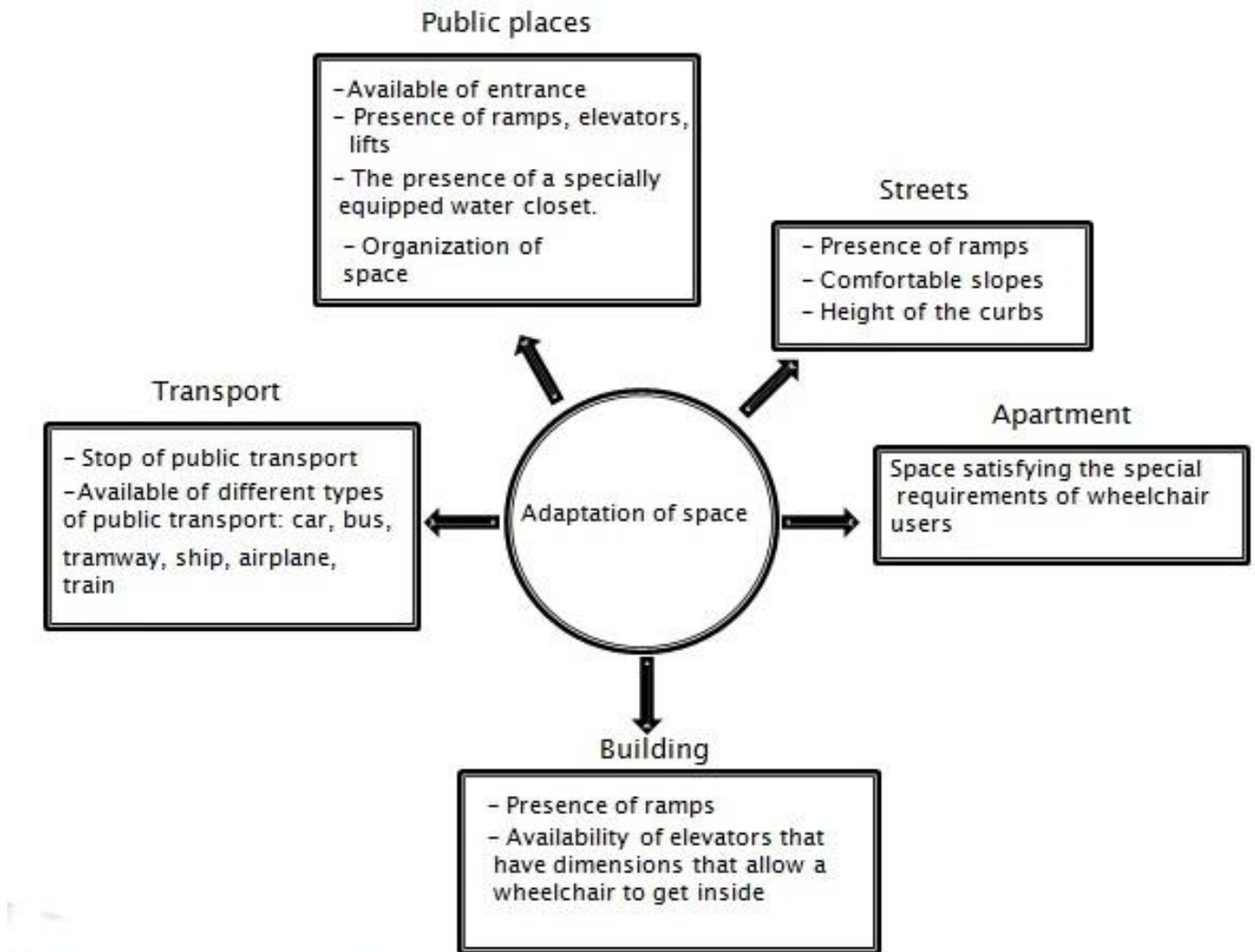


Fig. 31 “Evaluation criteria of Adaptation of space”

The way of comparison Adaptation of space :

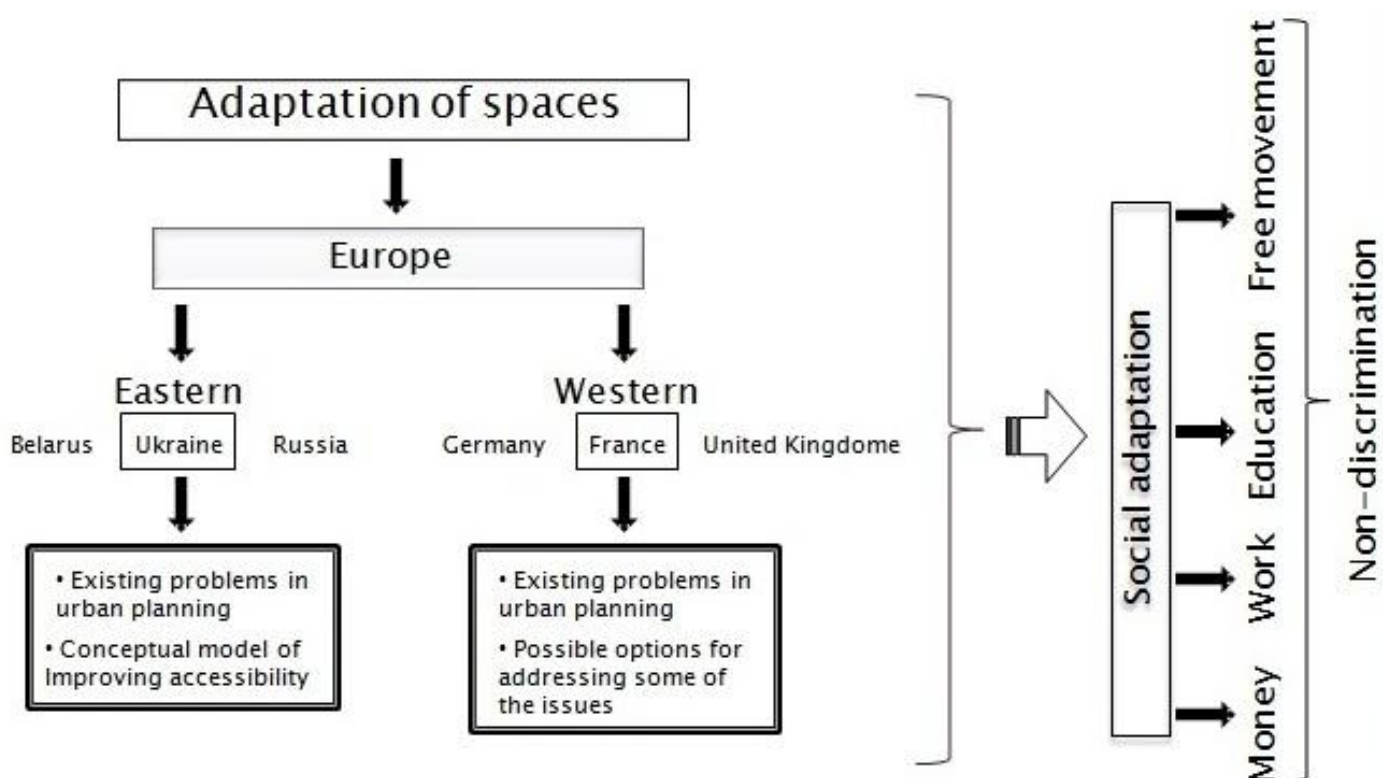


Fig. 32 "Adaptation of space in Eastern and Western Europe. Comparison"

Rating of comfortable places for persons who use wheelchair: apartment (adaptation inside), small shops, malls, trades, streets, banks, cafes, parks, cinema, pharmacies, bus stop, railway stations, airports, churches, libraries, universities, dining rooms, museums, art galleries.

Rank	 France	 UK	 UK <u>Electric wheelchair</u>	 Russia	 Ukraine
1	Apartment	Apartment	Apartment	Apartment	Apartment
2	Streets	Concert venues	Park	-----	-----
3	Shopping center	Shopping center	Cinema	-----	-----
4	-----	Garden centres	Bus stop	-----	-----
5	-----	Cinema	Malls	-----	-----
6	Pharmacy, Cinema	Museums	Restaurants	-----	-----
7	-----	-----	Libraries	-----	-----
8	Parking	-----	Trades	-----	-----
9	-----	-----	Pharmacies	-----	-----
10	Restaurant.	-----	Bank	-----	-----
11	-----	-----	Cafe	-----	-----
12	-----	-----	Railway station	-----	-----
13	-----	-----	Churches	-----	-----
14	-----	-----	Airport	-----	-----
15	-----	-----	University	-----	-----
16	University	-----	Museum	-----	-----
17	Library	-----	Art gallery	-----	-----
18	Church	-----	Streets	-----	-----
19	Art gallery	-----	Small shops	-----	-----

Table 18

This rating identified keys elements in adaptation of space for people who use wheelchair. There is a huge difference between Western and Eastern Europe because persons from Ukraine, Russia and Belarus gave such answers as : “Apartment only, but apartment is not adapted too”. That is why from the beginning we were comparing social aspects and for founding the same points.

In table 18 we can find empty fields under such countries as Ukraine and Russia. This question was special for wheelchair users. Very often we got answers of disabled people from Eastern Europe, that they live on fifth (third, second etc) floor, and their buildings have not elevators. In such case they very rare walk on the streets, something like only 1 time per 5 years.

Eastern Europe

We will take from this scheme Fig. 26 element Adaptation of space and identify the most important aspects:

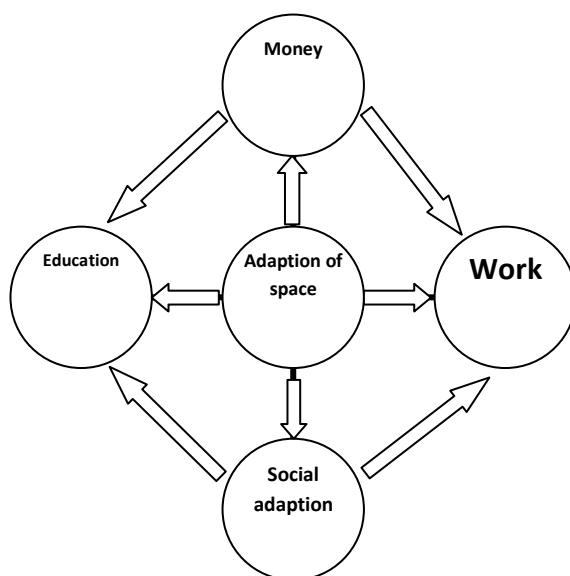


Fig. 26

Back to Fig. 26 we will show why Adaptation of space is so important

 Russia	 Russia	 Ukraine	 Ukraine
Apartment	Apartment	Apartment	Apartment
-----	-----	-----	-----

Table 19

Apartment is the most comfortable place for disabled people from Russia and Ukraine. There is not such oportunity to go out side. For more clear understanding about situation in Eastern Europe here represented some pictures of city space in different cities:



Crimea, Ukraine



Russia, ramp inside the building



Russia



Russia, ramp inside the building



Ukraine, Dnipropetrovsk



Russia

It is very difficult to move on wheelchair in the spaces of such cities that is why disabled people very rare or do not go outside at all. That is why respondents from Eastern Europe could not to build such kind of rating. From the Questionnaire for Eastern Europe Part 1, question 7 Is the space of the city comfortable for you? We got such answers:

Egor 29 years old, First group (Russia) : “ No! There is no ramps in houses. It is impossible to take out wheelchair on the street. There is impossible to move on the spaces of streets especially in winter. Plus wheelchair with electric drive is too expensive. I must ask my parents that they rolled me on a manual carriage because my hands work very bad”

Alexander 21 years old, First group (Ukraine) : “No, not satisfied. All is not as in Western countries. There are not special equipments for persons with disabilities, starting from simple ramps and finishing special transports”

Nikita 28 years old, First group (Russia) became disable at 20, furniture designer: “I consider that in our country to some categories of disabled people, especially on a wheelchair, is very difficult to move, an elementary border near with the traffic light has no possibility to overcome. About shops and I do not talk, though in large shopping centers it is more or less possible to move. Without help of another person it is very difficult to move!!!”

Maxim 29 years old, First group (Ukraine) : “When the city will be adapted, we can become more independent from help of another people, it is clear that without it you will not manage, but it will be kept to a minimum, and it is very important. on the street I am very rarely if at 16 years I was there 15 times is good (there is no way there is no lift and ramp). I live on the 3rd floor of a five storey building, so for me it is impossible to go outside without help of few people.”

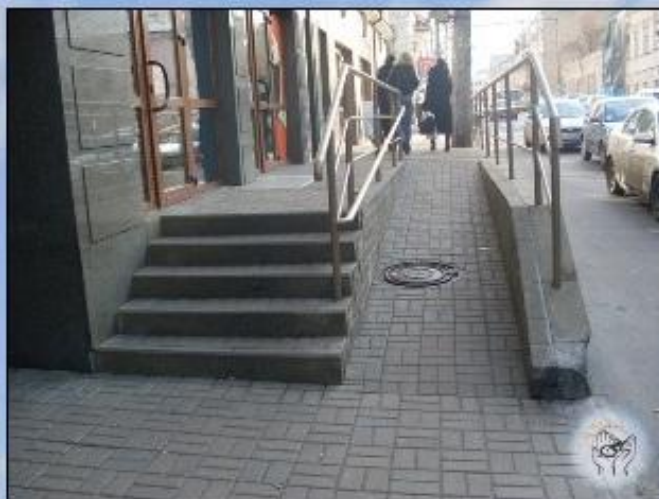
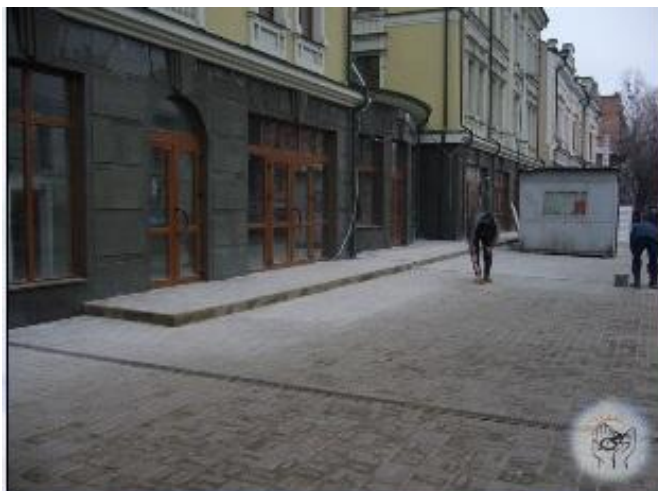
Evgeniy 26 years old, First group (Russia): “If the city be adapted for disabled people, we are more likely to occur independently on the street in a society and a society over time will accept us how we are! Disabled person who moves around the city feels him/herself like a part of the city, will feel more confident in society and therefore society will be more likely to see people with disabilities and may be better to treat us. If urban space is adapted for a disabled person then it will ask for help less”.

Sergey 39 years old, First group (Russia): “ A lot of unavailable places (shops, theaters, libraries)”

There are public organizations members of which people with disabilities they are fighting for barrier-free environment. As an example on pictures we can see improvement such city as Kyiv (capital of Ukraine):

Before reconstruction

After reconstruction



Ukraine, Kyiv.

The government of Ukraine started to change their relation to disabled people. They started to see the problems. But there are only few cases of reconstruction of streets. There are Building Code and Laws but there is no special programme of government. All these reconstruction were carried out under public pressure.

4.2 The main aspects of adaptation of spaces. Western Europe

We will take from this scheme Fig.30 element Adaptation of space and identify the most important aspects:

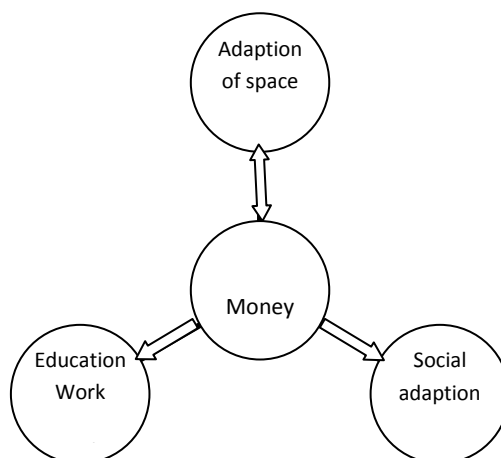


Fig. 30

Rank	 France	 UK	 UK <u>Electric wheelchair</u>
1	Apartment	Apartment	Apartment
2	Streets	Concert venues	Park
3	Shopping center	Shopping center	Cinema
4	-----	Garden centres	Bus stop
5	-----	Cinema	Malls
6	Pharmacy, Cinema	Museums	Restaurants
7	-----	-----	Libraries
8	Parking	-----	Trades
9	-----	-----	Pharmacies
10	Restaurant.	-----	Bank

Table 20

From interview:

Amanda 39 years old, UK: " The city I live in is easy for me to get about in my Wheelchair, I'd like to see all the shops have good access for wheelchair users and also I'd like to see more path ways suitable for disabled people so we can enjoy all places and not just some".

Lucy, 21 years old, UK: "Mostly Cinema's which have good access for disabled, but I'd say a good 40% of shops do not have good access still for disabled people".

Max, 37 years old, UK: "The city I live in is easy for me to get about in my Wheelchair, I'd like to see all the shops have good access for wheelchair users and also I'd like to see more path ways suitable for disabled people so we can enjoy all places and not just some".

Phil, 42 years old, UK: "Brighton is an old city and a lot of shops still have difficulty with wheelchair access. The worse thing is small independent shops where male clothes are upstairs and the only lifts are service lifts which are usually too small for a lot of wheelchairs".

According to the survey the most comfortable and suited places for people who use a wheelchair are flat, street, and the Shopping Center.

Apartment, building ➡ Shopping Center

Fig. 33

Apartment is the most comfortable place because people with disabilities can adapt and re-equip according to their needs.

Shopping Center is a multifunctional place with a big wide spaces. There are different shops, café, pharmacy, cinema, bank, hairdressing salon ect. Here person who uses wheelchair can find almost everything that he/she needs. In their opinion Shopping Center is a good solution for wheelchair users. They can do everything in one shot.

Fig. 33 shows the most adapted and comfortable places. But for getting from Apartment or Building till Shopping Center person must meet a lot of barriers, such as street and transport. If peson has a car there is no problem, but not all can permite themselves to buy car. That is why it is so importan to have all adapted units in one long chain.

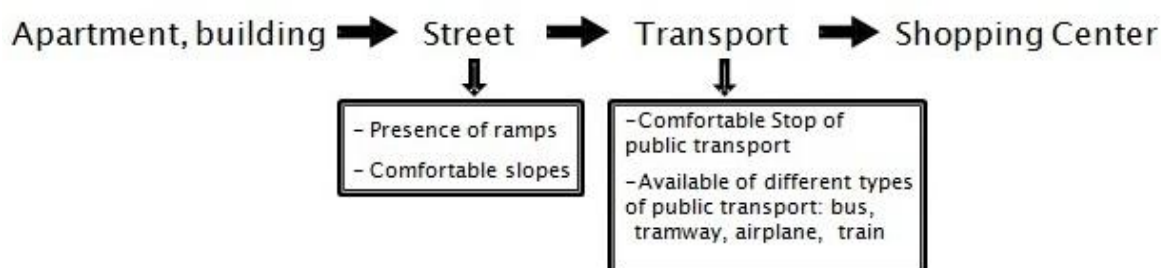


Fig. 34

The link between Apartment and Shopping Center are streets and transport. We can see in table of rating that category street did not get high mark. If person has own car there is no problem with getting from point A to point B but not all wheelchair users can permit themselves to have a car. Here problem is started. If person has not own transport he/she must use public one and move on the spaces of the streets where is a very high possibility to meet a lot of barriers.

Transport

Rating of transport for persons who use wheelchair: Car, bus, tramway, ship, airplane, train.

Rank	 France	 UK	 UK <u>Electric</u> <u>wheelchair</u>	 Russia	 Ukraine
1	Car	Car	Car	-----	-----
2	Tramway	Ship	Bus	-----	-----
3	Bus	Airoplane	Train	-----	-----
4	Train	Train	Plane	-----	-----
5	Ship	Tramway	Tramway	-----	-----
6	Airplane	Bus	-----	-----	-----

Table 21

Transport of Belarus, Russia, Ukraine:



1. Trolleybus



2. Tramway



3. Bus



4. Train



5. Adopted bus in Ukraine (new adopted buses in Ukraine)



Egor, 29 years old, First group (Russia) About picture 2 Adopted bus: “ It looks comfortable. But driver needs assistant which can help to disabled people because person on wheelchair cannot get on bus independently”

Clément, 25 years old, wheelchair user (France): “ It’s awfully! The slope is too steep.”

Alexander, 21 years old, First group (Ukraine).”To enable people with disabilities to move freely. More social taxi (a taxi today, must be ordered three days, it is necessary to reduce the term), usually to clear snow from roads in the winter (it is difficult to travel in a wheelchair), to increase the number of social workers”

Vladimir, 22 years old, First group (Russia): “First of all I would do a completely free social taxi and do not pay with discount coupons like now that you still need to buy this system is so inconvenient”.

Sergey 39 years old, First group (Russia): “ There is not enough quantity of adapted buses “

Transport of Western Europe



1.Bus

Transport is a tool for moving inside the city and quantity of space adaptation depend on development of public transport. Of course the leader in the rating of transport is car because person who uses wheelchair feels him/herself independent. Person can go to any place in the city or travel in a more longer distance visiting another countries. From interview: question 17. Is it possible for wheelchair user to travel to another city without help of another person?-"I have car, so for me it is not problem. I do not need help."

How many wheelchair users can permit themselves to buy special car especially in Eastern Europe?

That is why it so important to pay special attention on system of public transport. A lot of wheelchair users talk about social taxi and about enough quantity of ones. But it is not an option. Taxi cannot solve all problems with movement around city.

Adaptation of public transport is needs not only people with disabilities, for example such group of citizen as mother with carriage. Not all can permit themselves to have car that is why it is necessary to reconstruct old transport.

Another important aspect. In Western Europe there are buses, tramways that satisfy special condition of wheelchair users but disabled person must stay long time on the stop and waiting on accessible bus, tramway, ship. Under these conditions very difficult to be independent and have freedom of movement.

The most comfortable seasons and surfaces for person who uses wheelchair.

Rating of seasons for comfortable moving on the road:

Rank	Seasons
1	Spring, Summer
2	Autumn
3	Winter

Table 22

Rating surfaces of roads:

Rank	Surfaces
1	Asphalt
2	Slabs
3	Marble, parquet, ice
4	Terre
5	Gravel tires, sand tires (wet)
6	Smooth pavement
7	Old pavement, grass, carpet
8	Snow

Table 23

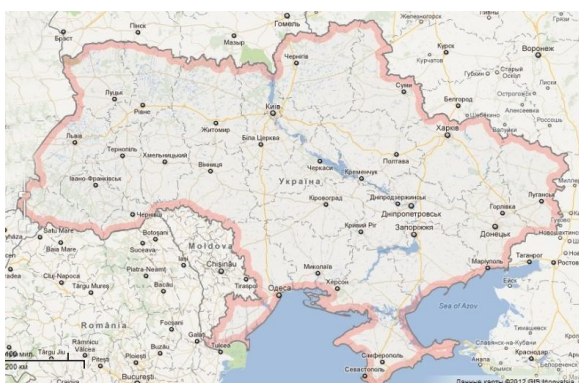
It should be noted that there is a difference between people who use conventional wheelchair and electric wheelchair. For example, if we look table № 15 we will note that such object as Park was putting on third place by person who uses electric wheelchair. Of course it could happen because of different level of adaption of parks, but there is one important detail. Person who uses electric wheelchair must not push up her/himself, for them it will make a special mechanism. What about usual wheelchair, person must touch roller and these rollers touch land. From Interview Clément, 25 years old, wheelchair user (France): “ I do not like to visit park because of there a lot of grass and dogs that leave after themselves dirt and I can smear my hands that is unpleasant.”

4.3 Conceptual Model of adaption in Eastern Europe. Ukraine

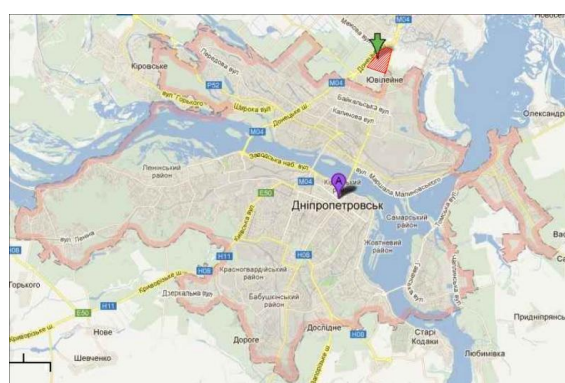
Conceptual assumption about how to create a comfortable environment for people with disabilities in Eastern Europe. This idea will demonstrated on such representative of Eastern Europe as Ukraine, city Dnipropetrovsk.

Country	Population	Quantity of disabled people
Ukraine 	46 314 736	2 600 000 (6%)

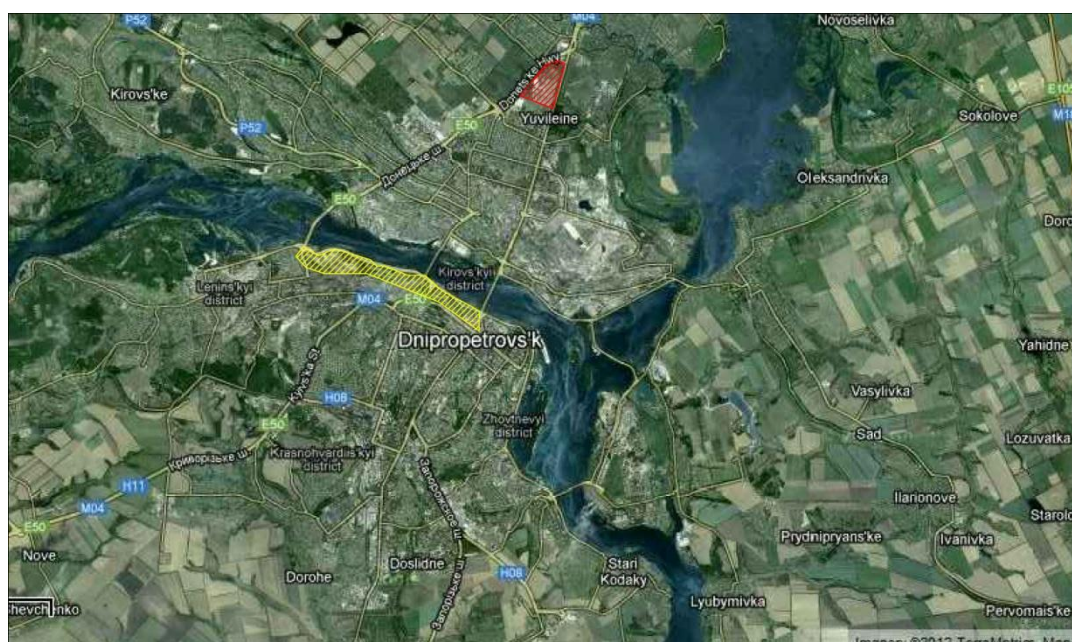
Table 24



Map of Ukraine



Map of Dnipropetrovsk



Map of Dnipropetrovsk

 District  City Center

Returning to the circuit Pattern evaluation will describe each step in Model of adaptation in Eastern Europe:

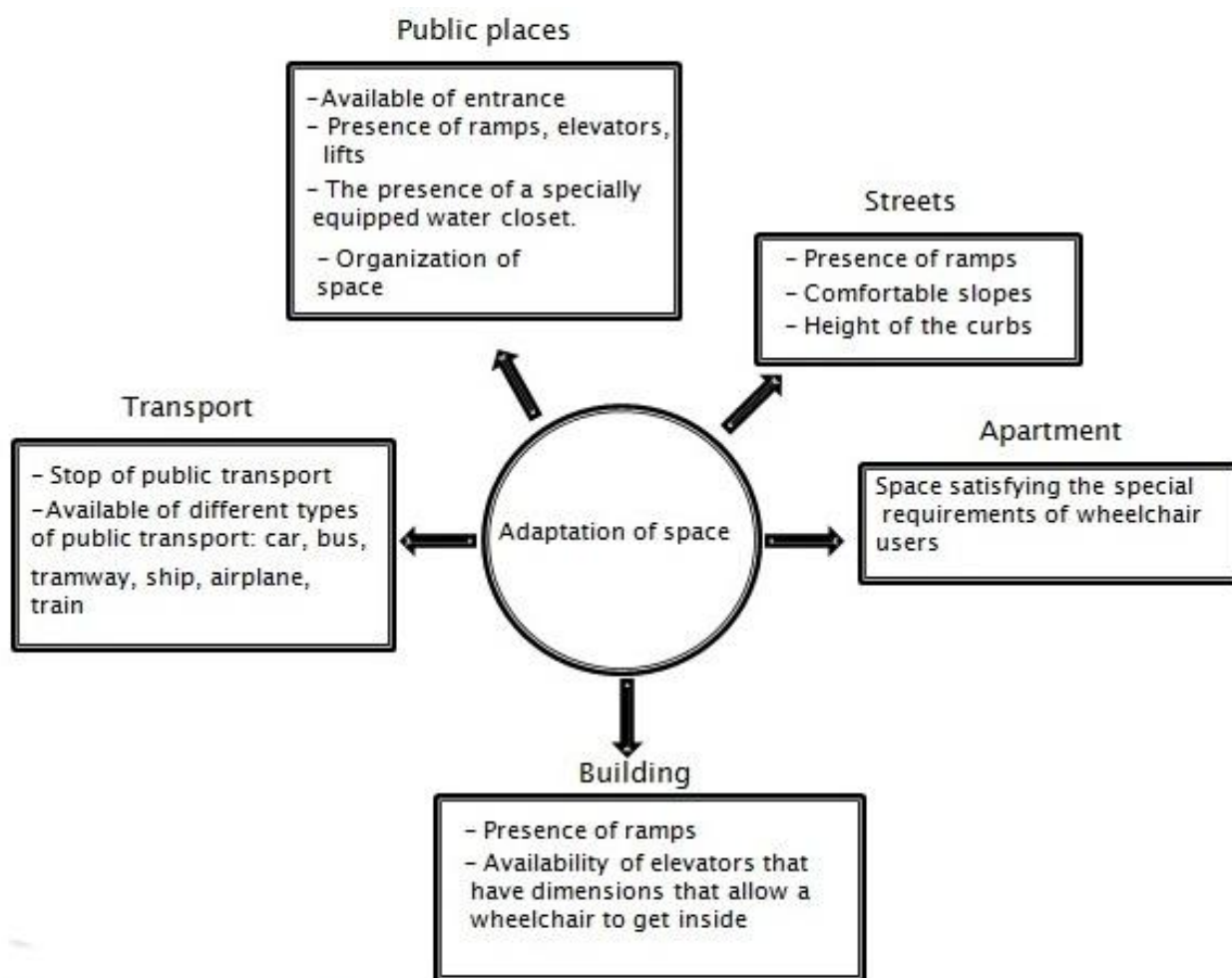


Fig. 31

Starting adaption from local point. Local adaptation. New non-district could be build from the begging with counting needs of low mobile group of population. The area is intended for everyone. There will live not only disabled people.

Buildings will equipped with the necessary auxiliary elements: ramps, elevators, lifts. Each apartment will meet the requirement for wheelchair users. For example, it does not mean that flats will situate only on first and second floors.

From social point of you (based on the previous assumption that if government cannot support disabled people with high pension it must create condition for a decent life) government must create special program for such project. For example such kind of housing could be social. There are few variant of decisions:

- 1.Disabled people will not buy these apartment. Government will give free of charge. If this project will lead policy of country.
 - 2.Disabled people will pay only part of sum another part will be provided by government. If project belong to private building company.
 - 3.Disabled people will pay all sum but in future will not pay for renting of flat and utilities.
- How to pay off the project? If disabled people will not pay or pay but only part of sum. There are such suggestions as:

1. Such district will have for example 20% of disabled people and 80% people without disabilities. And 80% of habitants pay all sum.
2. If this is policy of government disabled people could pay a certain percentage of the amount.

Transport. There are facilities in Ukraine that provide disabled people with cars but how many people got it? And even if someone got such cars have very low quality. Propose is to cancel such type of benefits and start to work on improving and adaptation of public transport and social taxi. Such kind of transport will be used for transportation baby carriage. In such way will provide connection between district and city. It is prerequisite of the project.

Street. Streets of city must be reconstructed. As example Amsterdam city. There are special ways that use bicyclists and wheelchair users. In Eastern Europe should be adopted such model. It will solve two main problems. Ukrainian cities has not special path for cyclist. This despite the fact that the bicycle is very popular type transport. In such case new type of path will become common for cyclist and for wheelchair users. Maybe it is impossible to pave such type of roads in all city but in the most places it is possible. As an addition must be created maps and road signs.

For creating special path planners can use this information that was getting from Questionnaire:

The most comfortable seasons and surfaces for person who uses wheelchair.

Rating of seasons for comfortable moving on the road:

Rank	Seasons
1	Spring, Summer
2	Autumn
3	Winter

Table 25

Rating surfaces of roads:

Rank	Surfaces
1	Asphalt
2	Slabs
3	Marble, parquet, ice
4	Terre
5	Gravel tires, sand tires (wet)
6	Smooth pavement
7	Old pavement, grass, carpet
8	Snow

Table 26

Public Places. Public places scattered around the city. That is why its need reconstruction of approaches, entrances. As example Shopping Centers. Even with a fairly comfortable wide spaces still exist many gaps. In Clothing stores there are no fitting room for people who use wheelchair. That is why space inside big trades need to be improved.

In such case working on this specific issue of Space adaptation for people with disabilities people, we will improve the living conditions for each group of population because comfortable transport with place for each type of carriage, streets with comfortable slopes, normal descent and ramps needs not only disabled people.

Alexander, 21 years old, First group (Ukraine) : “ It could be great to have such kind of district. I would like to live there”

Maxim, 29 years old, First group (Ukraine) :” It could be a good solution. I like it but I think that there will be such people who feel themselves like outcast, but if there will live people without disabilities it's ok”.

Egor, 29 years old, First group (Russia) :” If in this district disabled people will live together with people without disabilities, I would like to live in such place”.

4.4 The ways of adaptation and problems in France

French people who use wheelchair about problems that they meet in France:

1. From the Interview: question 8. Is the space of the city comfortable for you?

Clément, 25 years old, wheelchair user (France): “Paris is the worst city for wheelchair users. The space of the city is not adapted for our needs. Metro of Paris hasn't special condition for wheelchair users. Government has found solution. All buses in the city are adapted for wheelchair users”.

Most of old cities are not available for disabled people.

Reasons:

- Historical places
- Natural Relief of place that sometimes mainly complicates accessibility of free movement of wheelchair users.

2. From the Interview: question 9. Is the space of the village comfortable for you?

Clément, 25 years old, wheelchair user (France): “My parents live in the village. There are not adapted places. For getting to the house I must overcome two stairs. And for getting to my room that situated on second floor I must go out and up with a help of big ramp. It is not comfortable. I cannot do everything by myself”

Clément, 25 years old, wheelchair user (France): “Tours. When road is repairing there is no plan of movement for disabled person. Wheelchair users can meet a lot of barriers on their way”

Possible solution. In such case planners must ponderable the road signs or pointers that will help wheelchair users orientate on place.

3. Clément, 25 years old, wheelchair user (France): “Hotels. A lot of hotels are not adapted. I lived in one hotel that has shower on the floor. I could not use it. Space of bathroom was dangerous for me I could fall down. I did not want to ask somebody to help me to take shower so sometimes I must refuse to take shower. Now when I want to stay in hotel I take room of First Class.

In Amsterdam (Nederland) I was in the cheap hostel. There were all condition for disabled person.”

Hotels are very important objects for travelers and for business people. In Western Europe people who use wheelchairs have possibility to move around country. That is why adaption of hotel is very important. In such case there should be a certain amount of room

for people who use wheelchair. It is possible to envisage a law which would oblige hotels of all ranks to have a certain number of equipped rooms.

4. From the Interview: question 19. In your opinion why France less comfortable for wheelchair users than Nederland?

Clément, 25 years old, wheelchair user (France): “I think because of different mentality and because of landscape. For example Amsterdam has plan relief so it’s easier to adapt spaces of city for wheelchair users. France has hills, mountains it is more difficult to solve such type of problem.”

Such reason as mentality is have place to be not only in Western but also for Eastern Europe it is one of the most important reason because of this Belarus, Russia, Ukraine have not accessibility for disabled people.

5. Public transport. From the Interview: question 25. What type of transport do you use for travelling to another country?

Clément, 25 years old, wheelchair user (France): “I prefer bus than airplane but if another country is closet. Airplane is the worst type of transport for disabled people who use wheelchair.”

Disabled person must not stay long time on the bus/tram/ship stop and waiting on accessible bus, tramway, ship. Each type of transport must be adapted for disabled person.

6. Public places. There is good example with restaurants that have 3 problems: stairs, tables and toilets. Such places is closed for wheelchair user. That such kind of problem stop existing representative wheelchair users must participate in creating a project.

Appendix 1

A. Questionnaire for Eastern Europe **Part 1**

Questionnaire (for Eastern Europe)

“Improving accessibility for people with disabilities”

Fisrt part

1.Sex..... Age.....Profession.....

2.Group of disability..... Form of desease :.....

3.Age when you got trauma :

4. How you got this trauma :

5.Country :

6. City :

7. Is the space of the city/town/village comfortable for you?

.....

8.Is the space of the city/town/village comfortable for blind people and people who use wheelchair ?

.....

9. In your opinion because of what city does not adapted for people with disabilities?

.....

10 .How do you assess the work of social services?

A) excellent B) well C) satisfactorily D) bad

Your opinion

11. How complied laws relating to people with disabilities?

.....

12. Position of people with disabilities in society:

.....

13. Which model of integration into the social life of the city you prefer:

A) “City to people with disabilities” (improving home service)

B) “People with disabilities to the city” (adapting space of the city and society)

How do you understand model A) and model B)?

.....

14. Which type of these models more easy to realize in your city/country? Why?

.....

15. How do you think how people with disabilities live in Western Europe?

.....

16. With which kinds of difficulties do you meet?

.....

17. Do you have sufficient disability pension for living?

.....

18. Do facilities (privileges) help you?

.....

19. Which facilities (privileges)

.....

20. Which function would you like to add to social services for people with disabilities?

.....

21. Does education available for people with disabilities

.....

22. In your opinion do disabled people need individual educational establishment?

.....

23. In which educational establishment did you get education?

.....

23a. Why did you choose this educational establishment:

- a) Because here you can move free without barriers b) because you wanted to study only in this school?

23b Does your educational establishment has good condition for disabled people?

.....

24. Do you work in the specialty?

.....

25. Is it easy to find a work in the specialty?

.....

26. Is it easy to find a work in general?

.....

27. Which kind of work would you like to do and which kind of work employers propose to you

.....

28. With which kinds of difficulties do you meet when you look for a job?

.....

B. Questionnaire for Eastern Europe Part 2

Questionnaire (for Eastern Europe)

“Improving accessibility for people with disabilities”

Second part

There are a lot of problems that faced by disabled people in Ukraine, Russia, Belarus. I would like to know which problems are the most important for you at this time.

1. Please, build your priorities. Start from the most important problem for you:

Adaptation of space Education Money (salary, pension, facilities) Social adaptation Work

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

2. Please, explain your choice:

.....

3. How adaptation of space of city can influence on social adaptation?

.....

4. How do you think if disable people will get such opportunity as free move on the spaces of the city etc. could it solve problems that related to searching of work, education, social adaptation, money?

.....

5. Your city. What do you want to improve?

.....

6. In your opinion, because of what your country has big quantity of disabled people (low level of medicine, Inaccessibility of medicine because of the high prices, high prices on medication, wars, operational injuries, bad ecology)?

.....

C. Questionnaire for Western Europe Part 1

Questionnaire (for Western Europe)

“Improving accessibility for people with disabilities”

1. Sex.....

Age.....Profession.....

2. Group of disability..... Form of disease:.....

3. Age when you got trauma :

.....

4. How did you get this trauma:

5. Your country:

6. City:

7. Is the space of the city comfortable for you?

.....

7.1 Is the space of the town comfortable for you?

.....

7.2 Is the space of the village comfortable for you?

.....

7.3 Is the space of the apartment comfortable for you?

.....

8. Is the space of the city, town, village comfortable for blind people and people who use wheelchair ?

.....

9. With which kinds of difficulties do you meet?

.....

10. Please, build your priorities. Start from the most important problem for you:

Adaptation of spaceEducation.....Money (salary, pension, facilities).....Social
adaptation.....Work

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

11. Please, explain your choice:

.....

12. How adaptation of space of city can influence on social adaptation?

.....

13. How do you think if disabled people will get such opportunity as free move on the spaces of the city? Could it solve problems that related to searching of work, education, social adaptation, money?

.....

14. Your city. What do you want to improve?

.....

15. In your opinion, because of what your country has big quantity of disabled people (low level of medicine, inaccessibility of medicine because of the high prices, high prices on medication, wars, operational injuries, bad ecology)?

.....

16. How do you assess the work of social services?

.....

17. How complied laws relating to people with disabilities?

.....

18. Position of people with disabilities in society.

.....

19. How do you think how people with disabilities live in Eastern Europe (Belarus, Russia and Ukraine)?

.....

20. Do you have sufficient disability pension for living?

.....

21. Do you have facilities?

.....

21.1 Do facilities (privileges) help you?

.....

22. Which facilities (privileges) do you have?

.....

23. Which function would you like to add to social services for people with disabilities?

.....

24. Does education available for people with disabilities?

.....

25. In your opinion do disabled people need individual educational establishment?

.....

26. In which educational establishment did you get education?

.....

27. Does your educational establishment have good condition for disabled people?

.....

28. Do you work in the specialty?

.....

29. Is it easy to find a work in the specialty?

.....

30. Which kind of work would you like to do and which kind of work employers propose to you?

.....

31. With which kinds of difficulties do you meet when you look for a job?

.....

D. Questionnaire for Western Europe Part 2

Questionnaire for Western Europe

“Improving accessibility for people with disabilities”

1. Age/Sex/Profession.

.....

2. Do you have a family?

.....

3. Children?

.....

2. Group of disability. Form of disease.

.....

3. Age when you got trauma?

.....

4. How did you get this trauma?

.....

5. Do you use wheelchair?

.....

6. Where do you live? Country/city

.....

7. How long do you live here?

.....

8. Where do you live before? Country/city

.....

9. Which places do you visit in your city? Is it available for wheelchair users?

.....

10. Is the space of the city comfortable for you? Is the space comfortable for wheelchair users?
What do you want to improve?

.....

11. Is the space of the town comfortable for you? Is the space comfortable for wheelchair users?
What do you want to improve?

.....

12. Is the space of the village comfortable for you? Is the space comfortable for wheelchair users?
What do you want to improve?

.....

13. Please, build your priorities. Start from the most comfortable place for you : your apartment,
small shops, malls, trades, streets, banks, cafes, parks, cinema, pharmacy, bus stop, railway
stations, airports, churches, libraries, university, dinning rooms, museums, art galleries.

1.....Please, explain why.....

2.....Please, explain why.....

3.....Please, explain why.....

4.....Please, explain why.....

5.....Please, explain why.....

6.....Please, explain why.....

7.....Please, explain why.....

8.....Please, explain why.....

9.....Please, explain why.....

10.....Please, explain why.....

11.....Please, explain why.....

12.....Please, explain why.....

13.....Please, explain why.....

14.....Please, explain why.....

15.....Please, explain why.....

16.....Please, explain why.....

17.....Please, explain why.....

18.....Please, explain why.....

19.....Please, explain why.....

14. Is the space of your apartment comfortable for you? What do you want to improve?

.....

15. Do you need help of another person in your apartment?

.....

16. Do you need help of another person in the street?

.....

17. Please, compare your city with other ones. Where the best condition for disabled person (wheelchair user)?

.....

18. Is it possible for wheelchair user to travel to another city without help of another person?

.....

19. Do you feel discomfort in another cities? Which cities and why (if the answer is YES)?

.....

20. Have you ever been to another country (ies)? Which one?

.....

21. Does this country have good condition for wheelchair users? Adaptation of streets, hotels, transports?

.....

22. Which kinds of problems did you meet in another country?

.....

23. Which kind of problems do you meet in your country/in your city?

.....

24. Can you call your city "City free of barriers" (for wheelchair user)?

.....

25. Please, build your priorities. Start from the most important problem for you:

Adaptation of space Education.....Money (salary, pension, facilities).....Social adaptation.....Work

1.....Please, explain
why.....
...

2.....Please, explain
why.....
...

- 3.....Please, explain
why.....
...
- 4.....Please, explain
why.....
...
- 5.....Please, explain why.....

TRANSPORT :

26. Do you have special transport for disabled person?

.....
.....

27. Which kind of transport do you use? Why?

.....
.....

28. What type of transport do you use for travelling to another city? Why?

.....
.....

29. What type of transport do you use for travelling to another country? Why?

.....
.....

30. Please, build grade of priority. Start from the most comfortable type of transport:

Airplane, bus, car, train, ship, tramway.

1.....Please, explain why.....

2.....Please, explain why.....

3.....Please, explain why.....

4.....Please, explain why.....

5.....Please, explain why.....

6.....Please, explain why.....

31. Is it easy for you to travel to another city / country, without help of another person?

.....

32. Are all bus stops comfortable for you?

.....

SOCIAL ASPECTS:

33. How adaptation of space of the city can influence on social adaptation?

.....

34. Position of disabled people in society?

.....

35. Do you feel prejudiced from side of another people?

.....

36. How do you assess the work of social services for disabled people?

.....

37. Which function would you like to add to such social services?

.....

38. How complied laws relating to people with disabilities?

.....

39. Do you have sufficient disability pension for living? Is it enough?

.....

40. Do you have facilities? Which facilities?

.....

41. Do facilities help you?

.....

42. If you are wheelchair user. Is it available for you to buy good wheelchair?

.....

EDUCATION:

43. Does education available for disabled people?What do you want to improve?

.....

44. In your opinion do people with disabilities need individual educational establishments?

.....

45. In which educational establishment did you get education?

.....

46. Does your University have adapted space for disabled persons?

.....

WORK:

47. Do you work in specialty? Why (if answer NO)?

.....

48. Is it easy to find work in specialty?

.....

49. Which kind of work do you want to do and which type of work employers propose to you?

.....

50. Is your work place adapted for your needs?

.....

51. In general, do all companies have reserved places for disabled people? Are these places adapted for people with disabilities?

.....

52. With which kinds of difficulties do you meet when you look for a job?

.....

AVAILABLE SPACES:

53. You leisure? What do you prefer? Why?

.....

54. If you are a wheelchair user is it possible for you to visit an excursion in old historical places?

.....

55. How much do you depend on another people?

.....

GENERAL QUESTIONS:

56. In your opinion because of what your country has a big quantity of disabled people (low level of medicine, inaccessibility of medicine because of high prices, high prices on medication, wars, operational injuries, bad ecology)?

.....

57. How do you think how do people with disabilities live in Eastern Europe?

.....

Appendix 2

A. Interview. France

Interview with person who uses wheelchair

1.Age/Sex/Profession.

25 years old/male/National Center of research.

2. Do you have a family?

No

3. Children?

No

2. Group of disability. Form of disease.

Wheelchair user.

3. Age when you got trauma?

22 years old

4. How did you get this trauma?

Car accident.

5.Where do you live? Country/city

“France. Plaisir. I choose this city because it's very comfortable for wheelchair users. Before I came here I was searching on such type of town. All modern cities are adapted for needs of disabled people”

6. How long do you live here?

“About 1,5 year.”

7. Where do you live before? Country/city

“France. Paris. I was working there before and after my trauma.”

8. Is the space of the city comfortable for you?

“Paris is the worst city for wheelchair users. The space of the city is not adapted for our needs. Metro of Paris hasn't special condition for wheelchair users. Government has found solution. All buses in the city are adapted for wheelchair users”.

9. Is the space of the village comfortable for you?

-“My parents live in the village. There are not adapted places. For getting to the house I must overcome two stairs. And for getting to my room that is situated on second floor I must go out and up with a help of big ramp. It is not comfortable. I cannot do everything by myself”

10. Please, build your priorities. Start from the most comfortable place for you : your apartment, small shops, malls, trades, streets, banks, cafes, parks, cinema, pharmacy, bus stop, railway stations, airports, churches, libraries, university, dining rooms, museums, art galleries.

1)Apartment. Everything is comfortable. Everything is adapted.

2)Streets.

3.Shopping center (here small shops, pharmacy, cinema, hairdressing salon etc.) Everything in one place.

4)-----

5)-----

6) Pharmacy/cinema

7)

8) Parking

9)-----

10) Restaurant. Problems: stairs, tables, toilet. Table- the lower partition doesn't allow to approach on a table. Toilets are not adapted.

11)-----

12)-----

13)-----

14)-----

15)-----

16)University. Modern Universities have good condition .

17) Library

18)Church (The problem is steps. This is traditional architecture for churches)

19) Art gallery. Do not like. Never visit.

--)Park. Do not visit park. Because of bad roads, grass and dogs.

--) Airport as a building it is comfortable. Problem with airplanes.

- > Dining room. Good organization of space.
- > museum in old building without elevators. Problem with stairs.
- > bank. There stairs in my bank. So I do everything by phone. (in small town)

11. The most comfortable seasons for moving on the road?

- 1. Spring, Summer
- 2. Autumn
- 3. -----
- 4. Winter

12. The most comfortable surfaces of roads:

- 1) Asphalt
- 2) Dalles
- 3) Marble, parquet, ice
- 4) Terre
- 5) Gravel tires, sand tires (wet)
- 6) Smooth pavement
- 7) Old pavement, grass, carpet,
- 8) -----
- 9) -----
- 10) -----
- 11) 12) neige non lisse,

13. Is the space of your apartment comfortable for you? What do you want to improve?

"Yes. In my apartment I am independent.

Apartment in Paris wasn't good. It was small. Small bathroom, small room."

14. Do you need help of another person in your apartment?

"No"

15. Do you need help of another person on the street?

"Sometimes. It is depend on city. In Plaisir I have not problem.

About Tours: for example when road is repairing there is no plan of movement for disabled person. Wheelchair users can meet a lot of barriers on their way."

16. Please, compare your city with another ones. Where the best condition for disabled person (wheelchair user)?

"Paris – the worst city for disabled person. It is very difficult to move on the spaces of the city. Transport- metro is not adapted at all but government found solution they adapted all buses in the city for needs of disabled person. It is very difficult to improve condition in Paris because it is a big city with historical places.

Plasir, Lyon, Marseille are very good for me."

17. Is it possible for wheelchair user to travel to another city without help of another person?

"I have car, so for me it is not problem. I do not need help."

18. Have you ever been to another country (ies)? Which one? Does this country have good condition for wheelchair users? Adaptation of streets, hotels, transports?

"Germany, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland.

Netherland. Amsterdam. The most adapted place for wheelchair users. The main transport for citizens is bicycle. So wheelchair users use this path. But there is problem with bridge. The most of them have form of arc. It is very difficult to cross it without help of another person, but it's possible to cross by yourself (I need 15 min for this). All transport is available: metro, buses, tramways, ship.

France. Lyon, Marseille are more adapted and comfortable cities for wheelchair user. Transport is available.

In another cities of France I have problem with buses. I cannot buy a ticket because I cannot move in such narrow space. "

Hotels. A lot of hotels are not adapted. I lived in one hotel that has shower on the floor. I could not use it. Space of bathroom was dangerous for me I could fall down. I did not want to ask somebody to help me to take shower so sometimes I must refuse to take shower. Now when I want to stay in hotel I take room of First Class.

In Amsterdam I was in the cheap hostel. There were all condition for disabled person."

19. In your opinion why France less comfortable for wheelchair users than Netherlands?

"I think because of different mentality and because of landscape. For example Amsterdam has plan relief so it's more easier to adapt spaces of city for wheelchair users. France has hills, mountains it is more difficult to solve such type of problem."

20. Which city you can call "City free of barriers" (for wheelchair user)?

"Amsterdam and Plaisir are cities without barriers."

21. Please, build your priorities. Start from the most important problem for you:

Adaptation of spaceEducation.....Money (salary, pension, facilities).....Social adaptation.....Work

1.Money. You can solved a lot of problems. If you haven't money you depend on another persons.

2.Adaptation of space. If you can move on the space of the city it is mean that you are exist.

3.Social adaptation. French people are selfish. They do not care about problems of another people.

4.Work/Education

TRANSPORT :

22. Do you have special transport for disabled person?

Yes. For example such company as Renault has such service as creating special cars.

23. Which kind of transport do you use? Why?

My own car. Because I depend on nobody.

24. What type of transport do you use for travelling to another city? Why?

Car. In my car everything is adapted and comfortable for me.

25. What type of transport do you use for travelling to another country? Why?

"I prefer bus than airplane but if another country is closet. Airplane is the worst type of transport for disabled people who use wheelchair."

26. Please, build grade of priority. Start from the most comfortable type of transport:

Airplane, bus, car, train, ship, tramway.

1.Car. with car I am independent.

2. Tramway. Each tramway is adapted. Tramway is moving smoothly than bus.

3. Bus. The ramp can be broken and I must wait for another bus. I can be late.

4.Train. In the train the one place without seat. So, I can situated there without problem. But there is a problem if two wheelchair users in the same train. Someone must seat on seat and put somewhere his/her wheelchair.

5.Ship. I do not take ship. Only few times.

6.Airplane. Wheelchair put on luggage space. I cannot move inside of airplane. I cannot use toilet.

SOCIAL ASPECTS:

27. How adaptation of space of the city can influence on social adaptation?

“Adaptation is the most important aspect. If person can go outside it is means that person is exist.”

28. Position of disabled people in society? Do you feel prejudiced from side of another people?

“Today all people consider us as a persons. Years ago we were handicaps. Now we are persons. For example, there were three types of toilets for men for women and for handicap like for “another” sex. Today sometimes we can see toilets for men and for women and inside cabin for handicap. (it started 5 years ago). Before we were separate group.”

29. How do you asses the work of social services for disabled people? Which function would you like to add to such social services?

“I have social worker but I do not want to use such service because I want to like everybody and solve my problems by myself.”

30. Do you have sufficient disability pension for living? Is it enough?

“537 EUR. It is not enough”

31. Do you have facilities? Which facilities?

“Museum is free, But I want to pay full price like all people.”

32. Is it available for you to buy good wheelchair?

“My wheelchair costs 4800 EUR, government gave me 500. It is very high price on wheelchair.”

AVAILABLE SPACES:

33. You leisure? What do you prefer?

“I like to travel. Before I go somewhere I collected information about this place. Is this place adapted for disabled people or not.”

34. If you are a wheelchair user is it possible for you to visit an excursion in old historical places?

“No. As usual it is impossible because old buildings have not elevators but have stairs.”

35. How much do you depend on another people?

“I do not know. When I am with my parents in their flat I need their help because everything is not adapted neither bathroom nor toilet. But in my own flat I am independent.”

GENERAL QUESTIONS:

36. In your opinion because of what your country has a big quantity of disabled people (low level of medicine, inaccessibility of medicine because of high prices, high prices on medication, wars, operational injuries, bad ecology)?

“France has good level of medicine. Price on medication is not high. So, I do not know”

37. In your opinion, how do disabled people live in Eastern Europe (Russia, Belarus, Ukraine)?

“ It is very difficult situation in Russia, Belarus, Ukraine. Disabled people cannot leave their flats. Cities is not adapted”.

B. Interview. Ukraine, Russia

1. Please, give me your opinion. Would you like to live in district that adapted for disabled people?

Alexander, 21 years old, First group (Ukraine) : “ Yes, I like this idea”.

Maxim, 29 years old, First group (Ukraine) :” It could be a good solution. I like it but I think that there will be such people who feel themselves like social outcast, but if there will live people without disabilities it’s ok”.

In such type of distric will live all groups of population but priority for disabled people.

The idea of conceptual model to start adapting of the city with comfortable district for each group of population. It could be universat place. In Ukrainian Bulding code there is such definition as low mobile group of population. Low mobile groups of population are people, which feel difficulties at an independent movement, receipt of favour, necessary information or at an orientation in space. To the low mobile groups of population related invalids, people taken with temporal violation of health, expectant mothers, people of senior (sloping) age, people with baby-carriages and others like that.

Probably it is more practical to start adapting of spaces and society with a help of such small module as a district. It could be done more more carefully and accurately than try to reconstruct all old buildings in the city.

In such case city must adapt transport system, streets and entrances to the public buildings:

- Creating adaptive system of public transport. It could be only new buses with few places for wheelchair users, prams. For example there could be special adapted places for visually impaired person.



- Adaptation of streets. Creating special paths which can be used by cyclists and by wheelchair users
- Creating special road signs and maps
- Reconstruction of entrances to the public buildings

Buildings in such district will have adaptive apartments.

Government will pay 50 % disabled people to buy flats.

Alexander, 21 years old, First group (Ukraine) : “ It seems to me that flat will have huge price”.

But if government will help. For example person who need special apartment will pay 50% of the price and another 50% will pay government.

Alexander, 21 years old, First group (Ukraine) : “ Yes, that would be a good solution”

Egor, 29 years old, First group (Russia) : “ I like this idea. Yes I would like to live there”

C. Interview. United Kingdom

Interview with person who uses electric wheelchair

“Improving accessibility for people with disabilities”

1.Age/Sex/Profession

21, female, unable to work at the moment due to illness

2. Do you have a family?

I have a mum, dad and sister but live alone

3. Children.

No

2. Group of disability. Form of disease.

Myalgia Encephalomyelitis and Keratoconus

3. Age when you got trauma?

16

4. How did you get this trauma?

The keratoconus is just 'one of those things' as its an eye condition, the ME no one knows how you get it.

5. Do you use wheelchair?

I use an electric wheelchair

6. Where do you live? Country/city

Nottingham, UK

7. How long do you live here?

All my life (21 years)

8. Which places do you visit in your city? Is it available for wheelchair users?

Shops, cinema, bowling and restaurants – most places are wheelchair friendly, some restaurants and shops aren't very big so I can't get in them with my wheelchair.

9. Is the space of the city comfortable for you? Is the space comfortable for wheelchair users? What do you want to improve?

A lot of shops that aren't your typical high street shops either have a step or are very small and so I can't get in/around them. People say everywhere is suppose to be wheelchair friendly, this is not the case for a lot of places.

10. Is the space of the town comfortable for you? Is the space comfortable for wheelchair users? What do you want to improve?

I live in Stapleford in Nottingham and apart from the 2 food shops I cannot get in ANY of the shops as all have steps. Therefore if I want to go to the shops I have to travel further.

11. Is the space of the village comfortable for you? Is the space comfortable for wheelchair users? What do you want to improve?

The pavements aren't very wheelchair friendly, they have lots of cracks and holes in, which makes a very bumpy ride!

12. Please, build your priorities. Start from the most comfortable place for you : your apartment, small shops, malls, trades, streets, banks, cafes, parks, cinema, pharmacy, bus stop, railway stations, airports, churches, libraries, university, dinning rooms, museums, art galleries.

1. My apartment - Please, explain why - It is fully adapted to suit my needs
2. Park - Please, explain why - They are adapted for pushchairs so are also wheelchair friendly
3. Cinema - Please, explain why - There are spaces at the front where people can park there wheelchair to watch the film
4. Bus stop - Please, explain why - Pushchair friendly so wheelchair friendly
5. Malls - Please, explain why - Big open spaces
6. Restaurants - Please, explain why - Most are good access n spacious
7. Libraries - Please, explain why - Good access
8. Trades - Please, explain why - Most are good
9. Pharmacies - Please, explain why - Plenty of room
10. Bank - Please, explain why - Have to have access
11. Cafe - Please, explain why - Most are very good
12. Railway station - Please, explain why - The big ones have lifts, lots of room
13. Churches - Please, explain why - All have ramps
14. Airport - Please, explain why - Very big and spacious
15. University - Please, explain why - Average
16. Museum - Please, explain why - Average
17. Art gallery - Please, explain why - Average
18. Streets - Please, explain why - Not very wide, very bumpy
19. Small shops - Please, explain why - No room

13. Is the space of your apartment comfortable for you? What do you want to improve?

My apartment is fully adapted for my needs, it has no steps and the kitchen worktops are lowered so I can sit down whilst preparing food.

14. Do you need help of another person in your apartment?

no

15. Do you need help of another person in the street?

Yes due to my poor sight.

16. Please, compare your city with another one. Where the best condition for disabled person (wheelchair user)?

I do not travel

17. Is it possible for wheelchair user to travel to another city without help of another person?

Yes it is but I can't due to my sight impairment.

18. Do you feel discomfort in another cities?

No, I tend to find every city is the same, most of the places are okay but you will always find somewhere that doesn't have good access

19. Have you ever been to another country(ies)? Which one?

I have but not since I have been in my wheelchair; France, Italy, Belgium, Spain

20. Does this country have good condition for wheelchair users? Adaptation of streets, hotels, transports?

A lot of the streets weren't very wide and the restaurants weren't very wheelchair friendly but when your abroad you tend to eat outside so its okay, also as a tourist if you go near the beach 9/10 of the shops will be wheelchair friendly.

21. Which kinds of problems did you meet in another country?

Very busy pavements, not very big, language barrier to ask for wheelchair ramp etc

22. Which kind of problems do you meet in your country/in your city?

Up north e.g. Scotland, it is very hilly and not wheelchair friendly, down south e.g. Norfolk/Cornwall it is not wheelchair friendly due to the cliffs and hills and countryside. I find cities are better for wheelchair accessibility

23. Can you call your city "City free of barriers" (for wheelchair user)?

Not 100%. No

24. Please, build your priorities. Start from the most important problem for you:

Adaptation of spaceEducation.....Money (salary, pension, facilities).....Social adaptation.....Work

1. Adaptation of space Please, explain why as a wheelchair user space is very important
2. Work Please, explain why just because your in a wheelchair doesn't mean you cannot work, lots of buildings, even retail work have an upstairs for stockrooms but no lift
3. Education Please, explain why a lot of colleges are very busy, have little corridors
4. Money please, explain why claiming benefits when too ill/disabled to work can be very stressful
5. Social adaptation

TRANSPORT:

25. Do you have special transport for disabled person?

The family car had to be an estate so my wheelchair can fit in the boot

26. Which kind of transport do you use? Why?

I only use a car (as a passenger) as cannot travel on public transport alone due to eye condition (keratoconus) and the car is easier

27. What type of transport do you use for travelling to another city? Why?

Car – for the same reason as above

28. What type of transport do you use for travelling to another country? Why?

I haven't travelled to another country since being in a wheelchair, as its too much stress

29. Please, build grade of priority. Start from the most comfortable type of transport:

Airplane, bus, car, train, ship, tramway.

1. Car - Please, explain why - Its safe, takes me to the door of where I need to go
2. Bus - Please, explain why - It's the 2nd choice as is best public transport for wheelchairs
3. Train - Please, explain why - 3rd choice as although lots of room, getting on and off can be stressful
4. Plane - Please, explain why - If I had to leave the country I think a plane would be my 1st choice
5. Tram - Please, explain why - We don't have a tram in Nottingham, yet

30. Is it easy for you to travel to another city / country, without help of another person?

Impossible

31. Are all bus stops comfortable for you?

The bus stops are okay but the bus never pulls up close enough to the kerb so I have great difficulty getting on and off the bus.

SOCIAL ASPECTS:

32. How adaptation of space of the city can influence on social adaptation?

Lots of activities I can do in the city, cinemas, bowling etc is very good for adaptation

33. Position of disabled people in society?

People often stare but most people are understanding and will offer help if you need it

34. Do you feel prejudiced from side of another people?

Not really, a lot of people stare, some make comments but the majority of it is okay

35. How do you assess the work of social services for disabled people?

They come to my house if their building isn't appropriate

36. Which function would you like to add to such social services?

More help with benefits, wheelchairs on loan, shorter waiting times

37. How complied laws relating to people with disabilities?

Quite good at the moment

38. Do you have sufficient disability pension for living? Is it enough?

As I am unable to work I live off benefits it's not enough to do what most other people would do e.g. have so good social life, buy clothes, food own a pet etc

39. Do you have facilities? Which facilities?

I have lowered worktops, my bathroom is completely wheelchair friendly it's a 'walk-in' shower so lots of room

40. Do facilities help you?

Yes

41. If you are wheelchair user. Is it available for you to buy good wheelchair?

Technically yes but not on the amount of money I get from my benefits

EDUCATION:

42. Does education available for disabled people? What do you want to improve?

More courses that you can do from home

43. In your opinion do people with disabilities need individual educational establishments?

Yes

44. In which educational establishment did you get education?

I do mine from home as too unwell to go to college/uni

WORK:

45. Do you work in specialty? Why (if answer NO)?

Too unwell to work

AVAILABLE SPACES:

46. You leisure? What do you prefer? Why?

Cinemas/bowling in town centre as they are wheelchair accessible....

47. If you are a wheelchair user is it possible for you to visit an excursion in old historical places?

7/10 places have steps to get into the building, the 3/10 that don't have more than just 1 level and no lift. Which is why a lot of the historical place give a discount for the disabled as you cant get round it!

48. How much do you depend on another people?

100%

GENERAL QUESTIONS:

49. In your opinion because of what your country has a big quantity of disabled people (low level of medicine, inaccessibility of medicine because of high prices, high prices on medication, wars, operational injuries, bad ecology)?

I think there are lots of disabled people in the UK and not enough accessibility

50. How do you think how do people with disabilities live in Eastern Europe?

They aren't as well off as healthy people

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