

Barriers for participation



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The study of blind children

Describes the blind children's wellbeing and development

The target group for the study: blind, 10-15 years old, no additional disability

We identified 18 children in the target group
Interviews with 13 of them, + focus groups

Qualitative interview - and quantitative questions

The children's family

Blind children are seldom home alone

Blind children are seldom rewarded for doing something good

Decides more often their bedtime before a school day

Performs rarely household tasks

They want more attention from parents

They have less autonomy over their social life and leisure

The children's family

One of the general statements from parents is that they have an “extremely close” relationship with their child.

In this regard they differ from parents of fully sighted children who typically state that their relationship is “close”.

Children's social relationships and leisuretime

Are with a friend in %	Visually impaired	Fully sighted
5 times a week	0	9
2-4 times a week	8	49
1 time a week	15	22
A few times a month	23	14
More rarely or never	54	7

About the academic level at school

Research has shown the mainstream schools have difficulties in providing academic skills that equals the level of fully seeing students.

Many of the visually impaired students don't have satisfying academic competences when they leave school.

About the academic level at school

Their grades are lower, about one point.

Many (up to 44 %) of the visually impaired students leave the ground school after 9 or 10 years without a complete certificate of graduation.

In this way half of the group of visually impaired students is excluded from entering gymnasium or vocational school.

VI Children's health and wellbeing

Some believe they have "really good health"(23% / 49%)

Some describe themselves as "really happy"(23% / 62%)

Most say they have "good health" and that they "feel good enough"

A large group describe themselves however as "not very or not at all happy"

The study of blind and partially sighted adults

Data basis is Members of the user organization 18-64 years
Of those, there are 2,896 registered

A part can not be identified, some will not be interviewed

We got interviews with 1,364 people. We added data from
the Ministry of labors register

Socialbenefit or pension

79% of the blind get a lasting socialbenefit or pension.

73% of the severely visually impaired get a lasting socialbenefit or pension.

8% of the sighted get a lasting socialbenefit or pension.

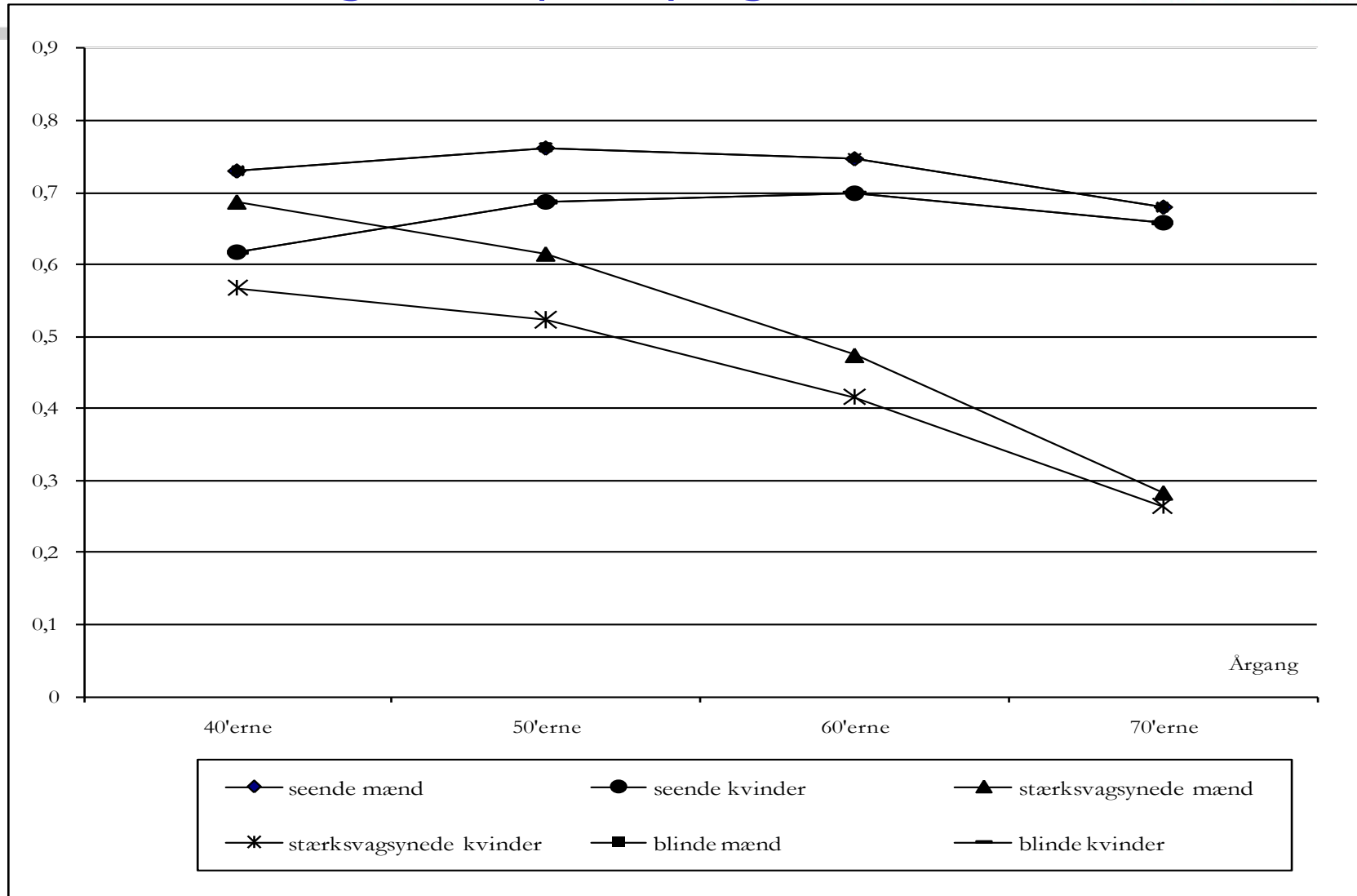
Unemployment rate

The project found that 37% or less of the visually impaired are employed. This number includes people in supported workplaces and similar projects.

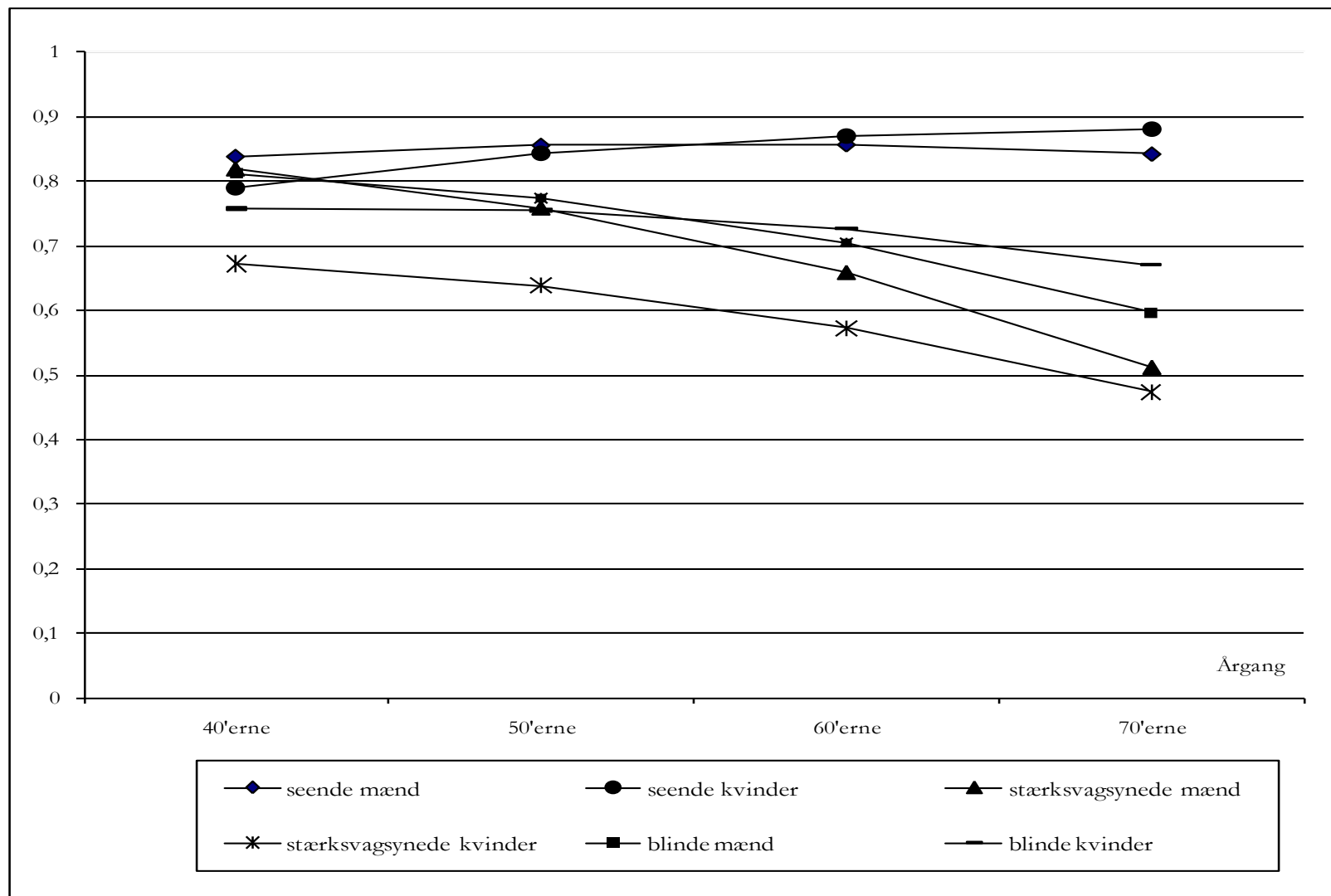
Using the definition of being fully self-supporting, the actual percentage is 15%.

That leaves Denmark with the highest unemployment rate for people with visually impaired in Europe, 85%.

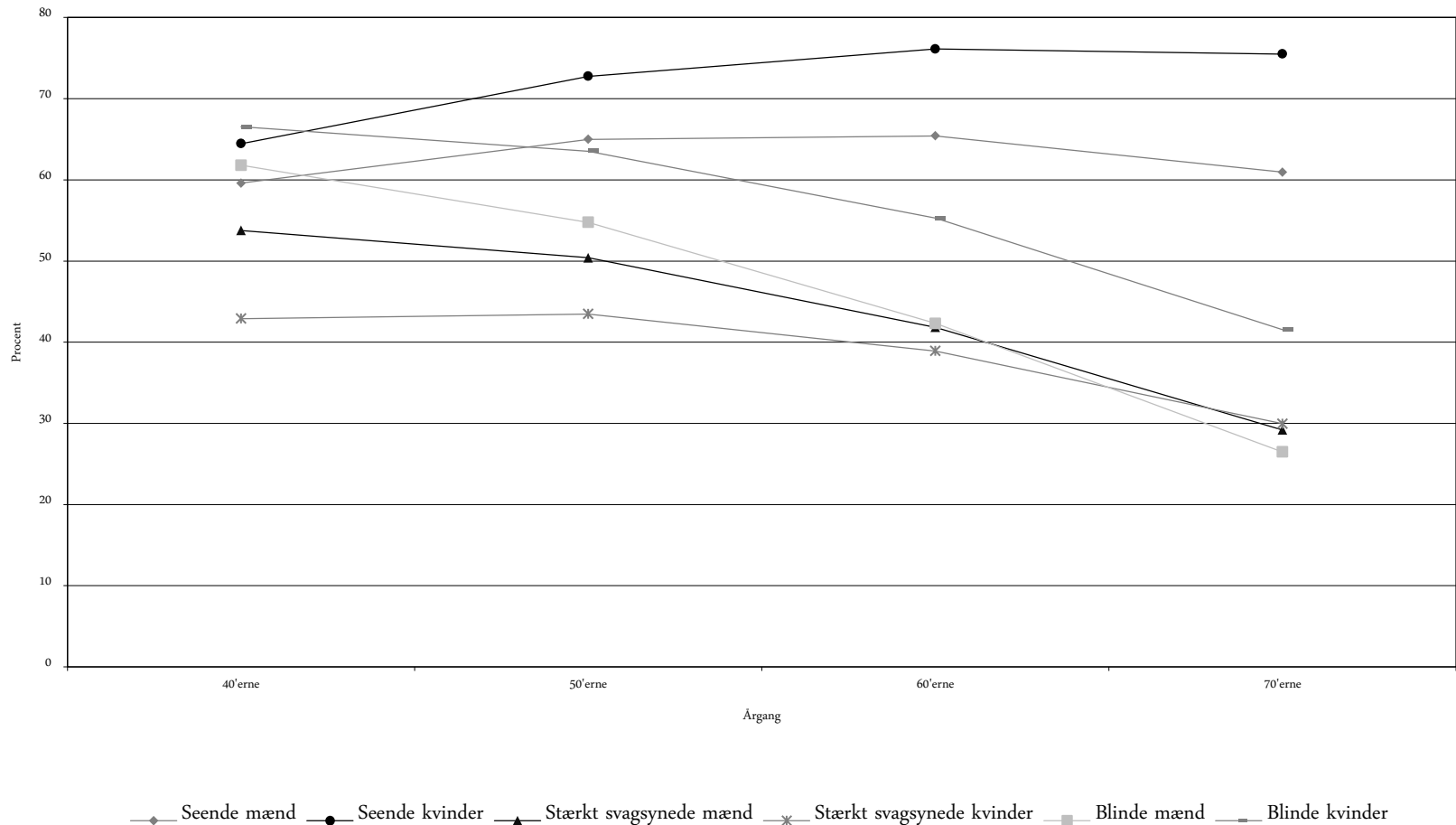
Numbers who gets a qualifying education



Numbers who gets a vocational education



Numbers who gets a further or higher education



One key issue; the qualifications of the involved professionals

This includes all: frontline classroom teachers, consultants, rehabilitation workers and social workers.

These professionals need knowledge in the following areas:

One key issue; the qualifications of the involved professionals

Compensatory methods or educational approaches that work for visually impaired people.

Competence in managing inclusive methods.

One key issue; the qualifications of the involved professionals

Competence in working with relations:

- The families' behaviour

- The support teacher's role in the classroom

- The attitude of the parents of the other children in the class

- The general public's interaction with the visually impaired person.

These qualifications should be mandatory.