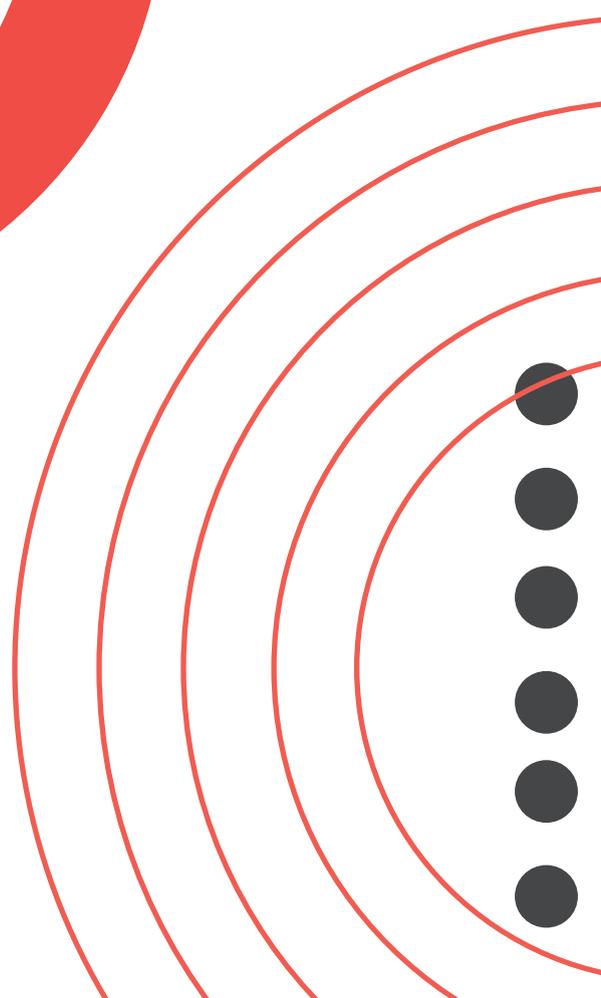
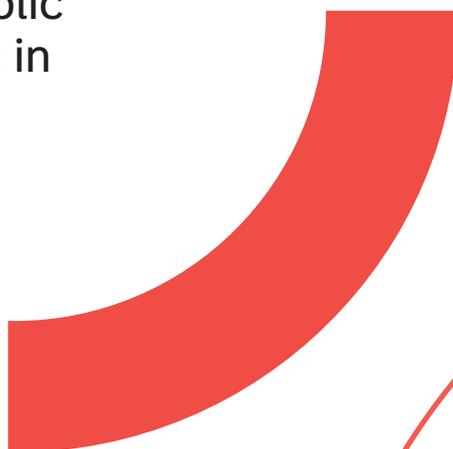




**ART FOR EVERYONE:
SITUATION OF CULTURAL RIGHTS
OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN
UKRAINE**

Analytical report on the results
of the all-Ukrainian public
opinion poll (Omnibus) in
September 2021



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INTRODUCTION

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People are listening to music more than ever and most say it's the best way to relax // SWNS digital: [Website]. 2020. URL: <https://bit.ly/3n3jd4w> (accessed on: 17.10.2021).

2
TV watching and online streaming surge during lockdown // BBC News: [Website]. 2020. URL: <https://www.bbc.com/news/entertainment-arts-53637305> (accessed on: 17.10.2021).

3
Coronavirus in Ukraine: how the quarantine changed lives and habits of Ukrainians // BBC News Ukraine: [webpage]. 2020. URL: <https://www.bbc.com/ukrainian/news-52182057> (accessed on: 17.10.2021).

It is hard to picture one's daily life now without music, films, programs on the television or online. Cultural products are becoming rather a necessity than arts for the sake of arts. A company OnePoll in partnership with HARMAN International conducted a survey in 2020 among the Americans which revealed that music helped 81% of respondents to cope with isolation and watching plays online helped 64% of respondents feel closer to the society¹. 3 million of people in Britain subscribed to the media distribution platforms (Netflix, Amazon Prime Video etc) for the first time during the quarantine restrictions².

The sociological group 'Rating' conducted a similar opinion poll in Ukraine in 2020 and discovered that one third of respondents started to watch films and series more often and approximately 25% of respondents now listen to music more often³.

2.7 million of persons with disabilities in Ukraine were isolated during the pandemic restrictions along with the rest of the country's population. During this time they felt inaccessibility of cultural products even more acutely than persons without disabilities. The pandemic reinvigorated the discussion about accessibility of arts and cultural products for everyone and it has demonstrated that culture is an essential necessity of every person.

To what extent do people with disabilities feel excluded from cultural life? How their cultural rights are upheld? What is the demand for accessible cultural products among persons with disabilities due to different types of impairments? How did the pandemic of COVID-19 affect the cultural life of persons with disabilities? This project's team aimed to answer these questions by conducting the first representative poll of persons with disabilities in Ukraine on the situation of their cultural rights and a series of focus-groups with persons with different types of disabilities.

Ukraine has no official statistical data about numbers of persons with disabilities according to different types of impairments, age, gender and region where they live. As a result, analysing views of persons with disabilities without such disaggregated data is challenging for experts. This study partly solves this problem by presenting for the first time the data about accessibility of cultural products for persons with disabilities due to two types of impairments: physical and visual impairments. The methodology for this study was developed by the Kyiv Internation-

al Institute of Sociology and it is described in the section 'Research Methodology' below.

The structure of this report is based on the Article 30 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which envisages that accessibility of cultural products, cultural facilities and creativity are main factors of ensuring equal participation of persons with disabilities in cultural life.

Who is responsible for accessibility of culture in Ukraine?

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities obligates the state to create necessary conditions and opportunities for development of persons with disabilities. In particular, Article 30 of the Convention requires the state:

- to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy access to cultural materials in accessible formats;
- to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy access to television programmes, films, theatre and other cultural activities, in accessible formats;
- to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy access to places for cultural performances or services, such as theatres, museums, cinemas, libraries and tourism services;
- to take appropriate measures to enable persons with disabilities to have the opportunity to develop and utilize their creative, artistic and intellectual potential;
- take all appropriate steps to ensure that laws protecting intellectual property rights do not constitute an unreasonable or discriminatory barrier to access by persons with disabilities to cultural materials.

While the Convention requires the state to take a number of measures to protect those with disabilities, it cannot impose obligations on private service providers to ensure accessibility of their content. Article 21 of CRPD only calls upon mass media, particularly online media, to make its services accessible to persons with disabilities, and includes private companies providing information services to broad audiences. Ukrainian law partly requires private service providers to make their content accessible. For example, Art. 23 of the Law of Ukraine 'On Fundamentals of Social Security for Persons with Disabilities in Ukraine' states that TV-companies (regardless of their ownership or departmental subordination) must provide subtitling or

sign language interpretation for their video-content. However, due to a lack of implementation mechanisms for this law, it is not observed by private service providers. Additionally, the law does not require private service providers to provide for other forms of content accessibility. The only way to influence private service providers to use different formats of content accessibility, such as sound description, extended subtitling, sign language interpretation, etc is via stimulus measures. In fact, in the short run, according to the Implementation Plan for the National Space without Barriers in Ukraine, prominent public institutions such as the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine, the State Committee of Television and Radio, and the State Agency for Cinema must develop mechanisms for stimulation of usage of accessible formats. This concerns only digital accessibility of the content. All buildings and facilities that provide services, including cultural services, are required to be physically accessible regardless of whether they are privately or publicly owned.

Additionally, local governments are responsible in Ukraine for the adoption and implementation of local programs regarding cultural development⁴. Local governments must facilitate the same access to public life for persons with disabilities as for those without disabilities by ensuring accessibility⁵.

The results of this study should lay the groundwork for comprehensive inclusive cultural policies by the state and local authorities and for facilitation of the National Space without Barriers in Ukraine.

4

Law of Ukraine 'On local governance in Ukraine' of 1997. 280/97-BP. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/280/97-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text> (accessed on 17.10.2021). Ст. 26.

5

Law of Ukraine 'On fundamentals of social security for persons with disabilities in Ukraine' of 1991. 875-XII. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/875-12#Text> (accessed on 17.10.2021)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The aim of this study was to explore opinions of the persons with disabilities as to the situation of their cultural rights and their access to cultural products in order to develop recommendations for their improvement in Ukraine. Sociological surveys were chosen as a main method for this study. First a qualitative study was conducted to identify the issues concerning cultural rights and access to cultural products which were important for persons with disabilities due to different types of impairments. Their responses were used to develop a questionnaire of quantitative studies to obtain representative data about opinions of persons with disabilities. Quantitative representative opinion polls of persons with disabilities face the challenge of a lack of statistical data about numbers of persons with disabilities who have different types of impairments, because the state does not hold relevant records. At the same time, types of impairments affect a person's experience of consumption of cultural products and availability of certain cultural products to persons with different types of impairments. For this reason the quantitative polls within this study calculated estimated numbers of persons with disabilities due to different types of impairments in Ukraine. This was required in order to estimate which percentage of the total population of Ukraine are affected by problems with cultural rights and access to cultural products faced by persons with disabilities in Ukraine.

1 Qualitative research

1.1. Focus-groups with persons with different types of disabilities

The qualitative study of opinions of persons with disabilities was conducted by means of focus-groups. The focus-groups provided for exploration of views of persons with different types of impairments about the situations of their cultural rights, access to cultural products and their demand for it. Based on the data collected by means of the focus-groups, the questionnaire of the quantitative survey was developed to be included in the all-Ukrainian public opinion poll (Omnibus) by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology. Five focus-groups were conducted between 12 June and 13 August 2021. The

meetings were held with people with the same types of impairments. Обговорення були організовані за видами інвалідності в учасників. 36 respondents aged between 18 and 60 years old with different levels of education took part in focus-groups: 10 persons with physical impairments, 9 persons with visual impairments, 8 persons with hearing impairments, 4 persons with psychosocial impairments and 5 persons with intellectual impairments and their carers. Respondents of the focus-groups included residents of rural and urban areas in different regions of Ukraine. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the focus groups were conducted online via Zoom. Anastasia Herasymenko, independent expert, facilitated the focus-groups.

1.2. Thematic analysis of responses to the question ‘What do you associate ‘disability’ with?’ in quantitative surveys

Respondents of the all-Ukrainian public opinion poll ‘Omnibus’ were offered to briefly answer the question ‘What do you associate ‘disability’ with?’. The same question was offered to respondents of the quantitative survey of persons with hearing impairments which was conducted in partnership with the all-Ukrainian association ‘Ukrainian Society of the Deaf’ (UTOG). Themes of the associations with the word ‘disability’ were identified. The report outlines frequency of references to certain themes of associations among all respondents of an all-Ukrainian opinion poll with disabilities (172 persons) and without disabilities (1428 persons). Responses of the quantitative survey for persons with hearing impairments were analysed separately (98 persons). These numbers only demonstrate prominence of certain associations with disability among the respondents of these two polls and they are not representative for the whole population of Ukraine.

2 Quantitative research

The qualitative component of this study faced a number of challenges. Firstly, the number of persons with disabilities in the total population of Ukraine is small. Usually, when relatively big social groups exceeding 15-20% of the total population are studied (e.g. car owners, smokers, people with low income), a representative survey for the whole population of Ukraine is conducted (usually it involves 2000 respondents). In this case the groups under examination are captured within the sample and they are represented by at least 300-400 respondents of the poll. In our case, the number of persons with disabilities is less than 10% of the total population of Ukraine, which implies that there would be less than 200 respondents in our sample. Secondly, the main polling method during the COVID-19 pandemic are

telephone interviews, which does not cater for persons with hearing or intellectual impairments. In order to address these two problems the following quantitative research design was developed which consists of methods described in the Sections 2.1-2.4.

Methods described in Sections 2.1-2.2 provided for comparison of responses by persons with disabilities (although only the ones who have physical and visual impairments) concerning their cultural rights with the responses of the whole population of Ukraine. Opinions of persons with psychosocial and intellectual impairments were explored within the qualitative component of this study and partially by the methods described in Section.1. In order to study opinions of persons with hearing and intellectual impairments separate quantitative surveys were conducted (Section 2.3.1 and Section 2.3.2).

However, in absence of the official statistical data for the four types of impairments among persons with disabilities, Sections 2.1-2.3 do not provide for estimation of opinions of persons with different types of impairments about the situation of their cultural rights and their demand for cultural products in the context of the whole population. Certain estimates were made for numbers of persons with physical and visual impairments within the all-Ukrainian representative public opinion poll. Methods outlined in Section 2.1 revealed small numbers of persons with hearing and intellectual impairments. But this only suggests that certain respondents had impairments that did not impede their ability to respond to telephone polls, but persons with other types of impairments were not accessed. For this reason the network scale up method (Section 2.4) was used to estimate the number of persons with four types of impairments in Ukraine.

2.1. Computer-assisted telephone interviews within the all-Ukrainian public opinion poll (Omnibus) by KIIS.

This survey is representative for adult population of Ukraine (main sample). This poll explored opinions and attitudes of adult residents of Ukraine (18 years old and above) about various social, political and economic issues. Computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI) were conducted. Only respondents who were 18 years old and above and who lived on the territory controlled by Ukraine were interviewed. The fieldwork of the poll was conducted between 15 and 22 September 2021. 2002 interviews in total were held for the main sample which is representative for the whole population of Ukraine. A detailed methodology of the poll is provided in Annex 1.

2.2. Computer-assisted telephone interviews with persons with physical and visual impairments.

A number of persons with disabilities (87 respondents) were interviewed within the main sample and others (320 respondents) were interviewed additionally. They were reached by means of generation of random telephone numbers and search (screening) of persons with disabilities among those who were interviewed during previous polls and those reached by means of snowball sampling (we asked respondents to share contacts of other persons with disabilities). 407 of persons with disabilities were interviewed in total. 207 of them had physical impairments and 205 had visual impairments (a few of them had both). This poll is representative for all persons with disabilities in Ukraine who have physical or visual impairments. A detailed methodology of this poll is enclosed in Annex 1.

2.3 Quantitative surveys of persons with hearing and intellectual impairments based on purposive sampling

Surveys in this sub-section were conducted on the basis of purposive sampling, because their respondents, persons with hearing impairments and persons with intellectual impairments, are hard to reach for the purposes of polling. The results of these surveys are not representative for all persons with disabilities due to respective impairments. However, they provide data to develop hypotheses about their opinions that can be further explored.

2.3.1. Quantitative survey of persons with hearing impairments

The quantitative survey of persons with hearing impairments about the situation of their cultural rights and access to cultural life was conducted in partnership with the all-Ukrainian association 'Ukrainian Society of the Deaf'. 100 respondents aged from 18 years old and above 70 years old were interviewed. The survey was conducted between 10 September and 1 October 2021. The questionnaire was available on the Google Forms platform. Regional coordinators of UTOG reached out to members of the organisation to fill in the questionnaire. As a result, persons who were active members of this organisation and who did arts or engaged in creativity were more likely to appear in the sample. 99% of respondents have legal disabilities due to hearing impairments and only one person (1%) was undecided as to whether he or she had a legal disability. 48% of respondents were deaf and 52% of respondents had other hearing impairments. 71% of respondents were female and 29% were male. 81% of respondents live in cities and 17% of them live in rural areas. 14% of respondents were 18-29

years old, 25% of them were 30-39 years old, 25% of them were 40-49 years old, 25% were 50-59 years old, 9% were 60-69 years old and 2% were 70 years old or above. During the interviewing stage we noticed the skew towards female respondents and those who live in urban areas in the sample and additional effort was made to reach male respondents and those who live in rural areas. The graphs and tables in this report present results of this survey as 'respondents with hearing impairments' to underline that this data is not representative for all persons with hearing impairments in Ukraine (unlike the representative data of the polls in Sections 2.1.-2.2).

2.3.2. Quantitative survey of persons with intellectual impairments

The aim of this study was to explore cultural practices and access to them for persons with disabilities in Ukraine and the ones who have intellectual impairments in particular. In order to do this, a questionnaire in plain language and a small number of questions was developed, which differed from the main questionnaire. 105 respondents who attend organisations that provide daycare for persons with intellectual impairments were interviewed. The data was collected by all-Ukrainian organisation 'Coalition for defense of human rights of persons with disabilities due to intellectual impairments', which shared the questionnaire with its member organisations and it conducted training for the interviews. The interviews were conducted between 17 and 27 September 2021 among the members of the organisation in every part of Ukraine in cities and towns. Assistants of the member organisations filled in the questionnaires during the interviews. Since respondents know these assistance well, they already had trust in their relationships, which facilitated the interviews. 50.5% of respondents are female and 49.5% of them are male. 32.4% of respondents are 18-22 years old, 40.9% are 23-35 years old, 25.7% are 36-60 years old and 1% (one person) is above 60 years old. 57.1% of respondents live in cities, 41.9% of them live in towns and 1% (1 person) lives in a village and apparently travels to a city or a town to attend daycare program of the organisation. 99% of respondents have legal disabilities. The highest number of respondents have II group of disability (41.9%), 24.8% have I (A) group of disability, 21.9% have I (B) group of disability and the smallest number (11,4%) have III group of disabilities. Since member organisations of the all-Ukrainian organisation 'Coalition for defense of human rights of persons with disabilities due to intellectual impairments' are situated in cities and towns, our respondents came from them. The sample of this survey does not include persons with disabilities who live in rural areas, do not attend any daycare programs of any organisations or those who live in boarding institutions.

2.4. Estimation of numbers of persons with disabilities with four types of impairments by means of using network scale-up method.

The main hypothesis of this method is that the bigger a group in the population is, the more often its members will be represented among acquaintances of respondents of the polls. The main poll which is representative for the whole population of Ukraine (Section 2.1) was supplemented with a special group of questions about how many acquaintances the respondent has and how many of them have disabilities of different types. A detailed description of this methods is provided in Annex 2. Based on the data provided by this method we made an estimate of numbers of persons with four types of disabilities.

Estimation of numbers of persons with different types of disabilities in Ukraine

	Computer-assisted telephone interviews		Social networks scale-up	
	% from the total population	% from the total population taking into consideration the margin of error 1.5%	% estimate from the total population	95% trust interval
Persons with disabilities due to physical impairments	3.8% (all groups of disability)	2.3%-5.3% (all groups of disability)	1,20% (I-II groups of disability)	1,09%- 1,31% (I-II groups of disability)
Persons with disabilities due to visual impairments	0.7% (all groups of disability)	Up to 2.2% (all groups of disability)	0,51% (I-II groups of disability)	0,45%- 0,57% (I-II groups of disability)
Persons with disabilities due to hearing impairments	-	-	0,45% (I-II groups of disability)	0,39%- 0,51% (I-II groups of disability)
Persons with disabilities due to intellectual or psychological or social impairments	-	-	0,49% (I-II groups of disability)	0,43%- 0,55% (I-II groups of disability)
Total	4.5% (all groups of disability)	3%-6% (all groups of disability)	2,65% (I-II groups of disability)	2,37%- 2,94% (I-II groups of disability)

At least 4.5% of the population of Ukraine said that they have disabilities due to physical or visual impairments.

	% from the total population	% from the total population taking into consideration the margin of error 1.5%	% from persons with disabilities according to the telephone survey
Persons with disabilities due to physical impairments	3.8%	2.3%-5.3%	40.1%
Persons with disabilities due to visual impairments	0.7%	Up to 2.2%	7.5%

Overall, according to the answers to the question ‘Do you have disabilities’ in the all-Ukrainian opinion poll ‘Omnibus’, 9.5% of adults in Ukraine have disabilities and 8.8% have permanent health impairments but no legal disability. The sample included a small number of members of groups which are overall inaccessible for telephone interviews: persons with hearing impairments (3% of persons with disabilities) and people with psychosocial or intellectual impairments (8% of persons with disabilities). Their numbers in the sample do not allow to estimate the overall number of their groups in the total population of Ukraine. Also 44.6% of respondents with disabilities were undecided or refused to answer this question.

According to the estimate numbers of persons with calculated by means of networks scale up methods, at least 2.65% of Ukrainians have disabilities. At least 1.2% of all population have disabilities due to physical impairments, 0.51% due to visual impairments, 0.45% due to hearing impairments and 0.49% due to psychosocial or intellectual impairments.

	% estimate from the total population	95% trust interval
Persons with disabilities due to physical impairments	1,20%	1,09% - 1,31%
Persons with disabilities due to visual impairments	0,51%	0,45% - 0,57%
Persons with disabilities due to hearing impairments	0,45%	0,39% - 0,51%
Persons with disabilities due to intellectual or psychoasocial impairments	0,49%	0,43% - 0,55%
Total	2,65%	2,37% - 2,94%

Underestimation of the numbers of persons with disabilities (in comparison with the official data) could be caused by either inaccurate definition of this group in the questionnaire and/or because members of this group are less prominent among the broader social networks. Respondents were asked about all known persons with disabilities, although only persons with group I of disability or maybe with group II of disability most likely will manifest visual disabilities. For this reason statistical data for I-II groups of disabilities was used for comparison, meaning those who will most likely have visually manifested impairments. Also, persons with disabilities will be less likely present among colleagues at work or fellow students than in the total population. One of the hypotheses is that respondents may know for sure the number of persons with disabilities among their close circle (relations, friends, neighbours), but extrapolation of this data for the total population will provide a lower estimate.

SECTION 1.

ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE WORD 'DISABILITY'

Theme	% mentions within the group of respondents		
	Persons without disabilities (data from the all-Ukrainian poll)	Persons with disabilities (data from the all-Ukrainian poll)	Persons with disabilities due audio impairments (data from the quantitative survey of persons with hearing impairments)
1. Type of disability by its origin (for example, "congenital", "aquired", "as a result of Chernobyl", "as a result of combat", "as a result of an accident", "as a result of a workplace accident", "as a result of old age")	7.9%	7.0%	4.1%
2. Type of disability by its visibility ("visible", "invisible", "you see it straight away that the person has disability", "external features")	0.7%	2.3%	0.0%
3. Type of disability by its medical cause (for example, "physical" ("with no limbs", "palsy", "without organs"), "general" ("stroke", "heart attack", "asthma", "cancer"), "mental", "intellectual", "sensory" ("visual impairment", "audio impairment"))	16.7%	20.9%	37.8%
4. Feelings toward persons with disability (for example, "sympathy", "pity", "grief", "fear", "desire to help" etc)	12.3%	12.8%	4.1%

5. Disability as an illness ("illness", "loss of health", "bodily dysfunction")	18.4%	15.7%	2.0%
6. Situation of persons with disability:	64.8%	62.8%	43.9%
6.1. Positive sentiment ("ordinary people", "like everyone", "normal", "paralympic sports people", "strong people", "people with equal rights like everyone else", "people with strong will" etc)	1.3%	0.6%	2%
6.2. Negative sentiment ("unemployed", "people with limited abilities", "people who cannot provide care for themselves", "people in need of help", "helpless", "incapacitated", "people facing life difficulty", "people with difficulty in communication" etc)	61.4%	58.7%	38.8%
6.3. Neutral sentiment ("people with special needs", "people in need of care", "new lifestyle" etc)	2.1%	3.5%	3.1%
7. Inclusion (for example, "inclusivity", "inclusive education")	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
8. Social guarantees for people with disabilities ("group of disability", "pension", "lack of state support", "benefits" etc)	3.1%	1.2%	0.0%
9. Objects associated with disabilities (for example, "wheelchair", "cane", "crutches" etc)	4.1%	5.8%	0.0%
10. Healthcare (for example, "doctor's mistake", "rehabilitation", "pills" etc)	0.9%	2.9%	0.0%

11. Friends and relations with disabilities (for example, "mother", "daughter", "older son", "friend" etc)	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
12. Discrimination (for example, "limited access to information", "lack of interpreting", "inaccessible infrastructure" etc)	1.2%	0.0%	19.4%
Other	2.6%	4.1%	11.2%

‘Disability’ has been associated by the majority of respondents with the situation of persons with disabilities. 62.8% of respondents with disabilities, 43.9% of respondents with hearing impairments and 64.8% of respondents without disabilities mentioned words that belong to this theme. For example, respondents mentioned the following words: ‘unemployability’, ‘difficulties’, ‘limitations’

The second most often mentioned theme by persons with disabilities (20.9%) and persons with hearing impairments (37.8%) was a theme of disability by its medical cause. It was the third most often mentioned theme by the respondents without disabilities (16.7%). Respondents said the words like ‘physical’ or ‘general’ disability.

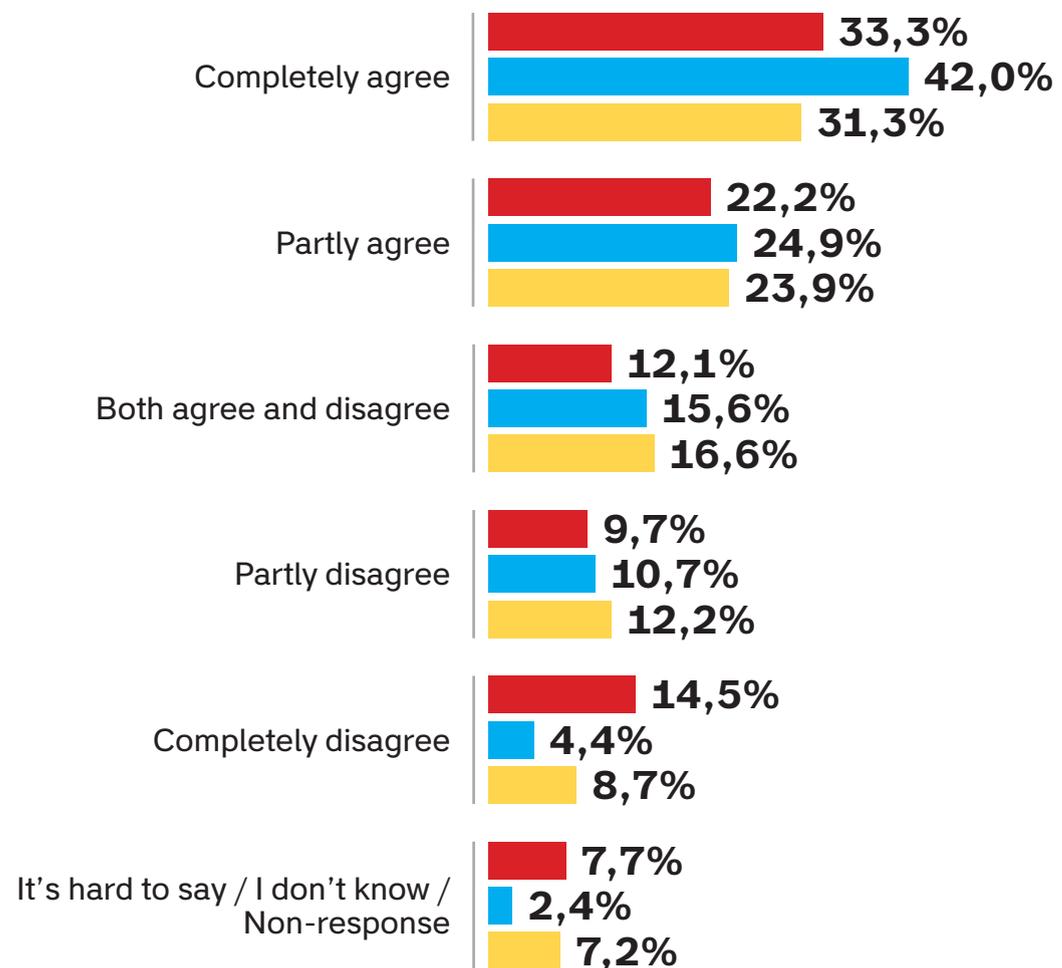
The third most often mentioned theme by persons with disabilities and the second one most often mentioned by persons without disabilities was disability as an illness. 2% of respondents with hearing impairments mentioned words that belong to this theme. Respondents mentioned, for example, ‘illness’, ‘health loss’.

The third most prominent theme among persons with hearing impairments (19.4%) was the theme of disability and discrimination. It was mentioned by 1.2% of respondents without disabilities and was not clearly identified among respondents with disabilities. Respondents provided answers such as ‘limited access to information’, ‘lack of interpreters’.

SECTION 2.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ART AND ACCESS TO CULTURAL LIFE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

To what extent do you agree with the following statement: 'Art and participating in cultural life play an important role in my life'



Persons with physical impairments



Persons with visual impairments



All population of Ukraine

Overall, more than half of Ukrainians (55.2%) believe that art and participating in cultural life play an important role in their lives. 31.3% of them completely agree with this statement and almost a quarter of them (23.9%) partly agree. Every fifth Ukrainian (20.9%) does not believe that art and cultural life play an important role in their lives. 8.7% completely disagree with this statement and 12.2% partly disagree. 16.6% of Ukrainians both agree and disagree and 7.2% were undecided or refused to answer this question.

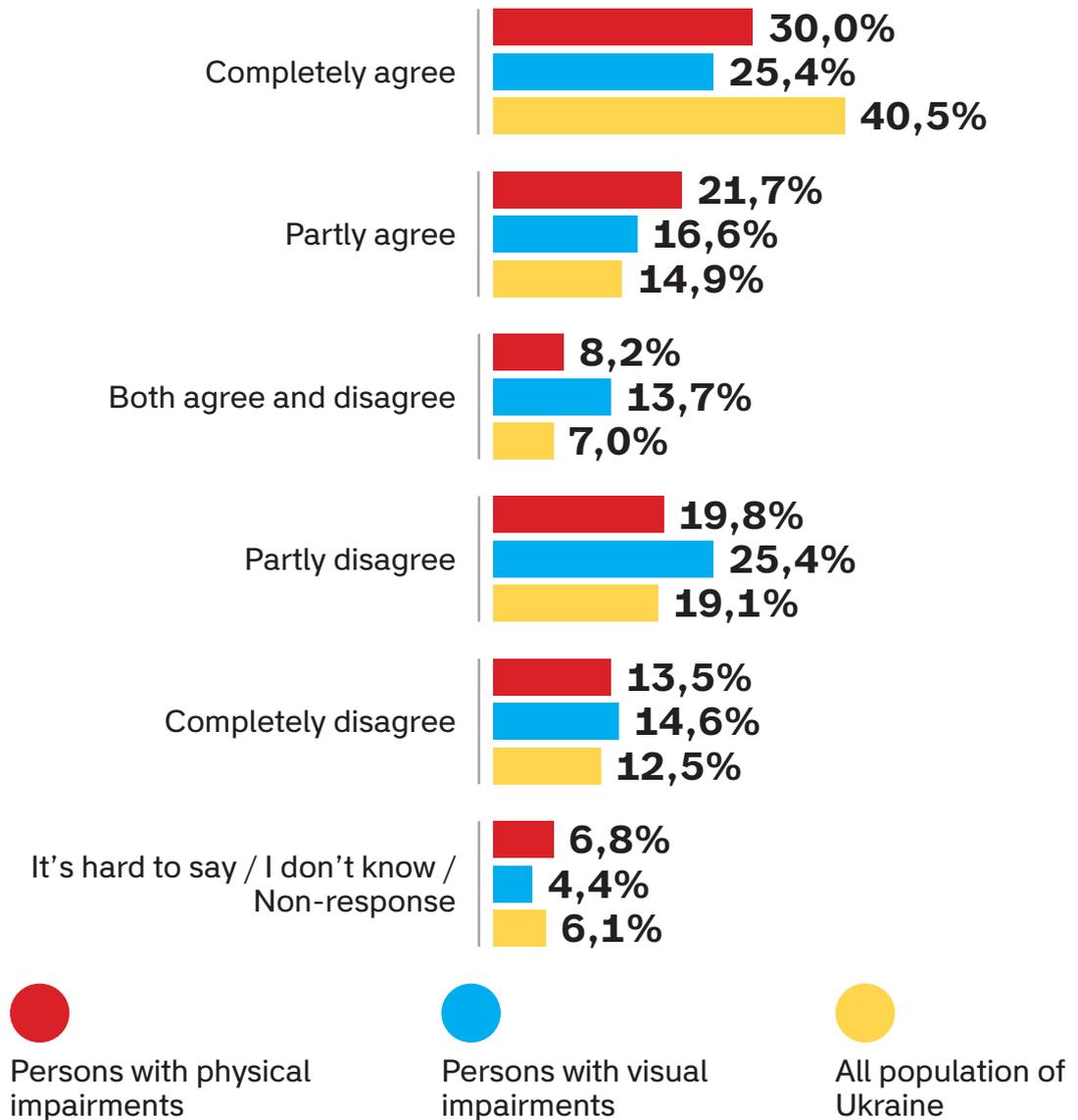
The distribution of responses by persons with physical impairments is close to the one of the whole population. More than half of them agree that art and participating in cultural life play an important role in their lives (55.5%). 33.3% of them completely agree and 22.2% partly agree. Nearly a quarter of persons with physical impairments do not think that art and cultural life are important for them. 14.5% completely disagree and 9.7% partly disagree. 9.6% of them both agree and disagree and 7.7% are undecided or refused to answer this question.

A significantly higher number of persons with visual impairments, 66.9% of them, believe that arts and participation of cultural life play an important role in their lives. 42% of them completely agree and almost a quarter of them (24.9%) partly agree. Accordingly, a smaller number of persons with visual impairments than overall Ukrainians (15.1%) disagree with his statement. 4.4% of them completely disagree and 10.7% partly disagree. 15.6% of persons with visual impairments both agree and disagree and only 2.5% were undecided or refused to answer this question.

Two thirds of respondents with hearing impairments (64%) believe that arts and participation in cultural life play an important role in their lives. Approximately one third of them (32%) completely agree and another third (32%) of them partly agree. Only 5% of respondents with hearing impairments disagree that art and cultural life is important for them. 2% of them completely disagree and 3% partly disagree. 8% of respondents with hearing impairments both agree and disagree and less than half of them (23%) were undecided.

Respondents of focus-groups who had disabilities said that they were interested in music, literature, cinema, fine arts, dancing, photography, theater. Some of the said they were interested in 'wheelchair dance'. Others shared their interest in sign poetry and sign singing. Deaf respondents said that they were not interested in music due to their impairment.

To what extent do you agree with the following statement: 'Persons with disabilities enjoy the same access to cultural life as persons who do not have disabilities'



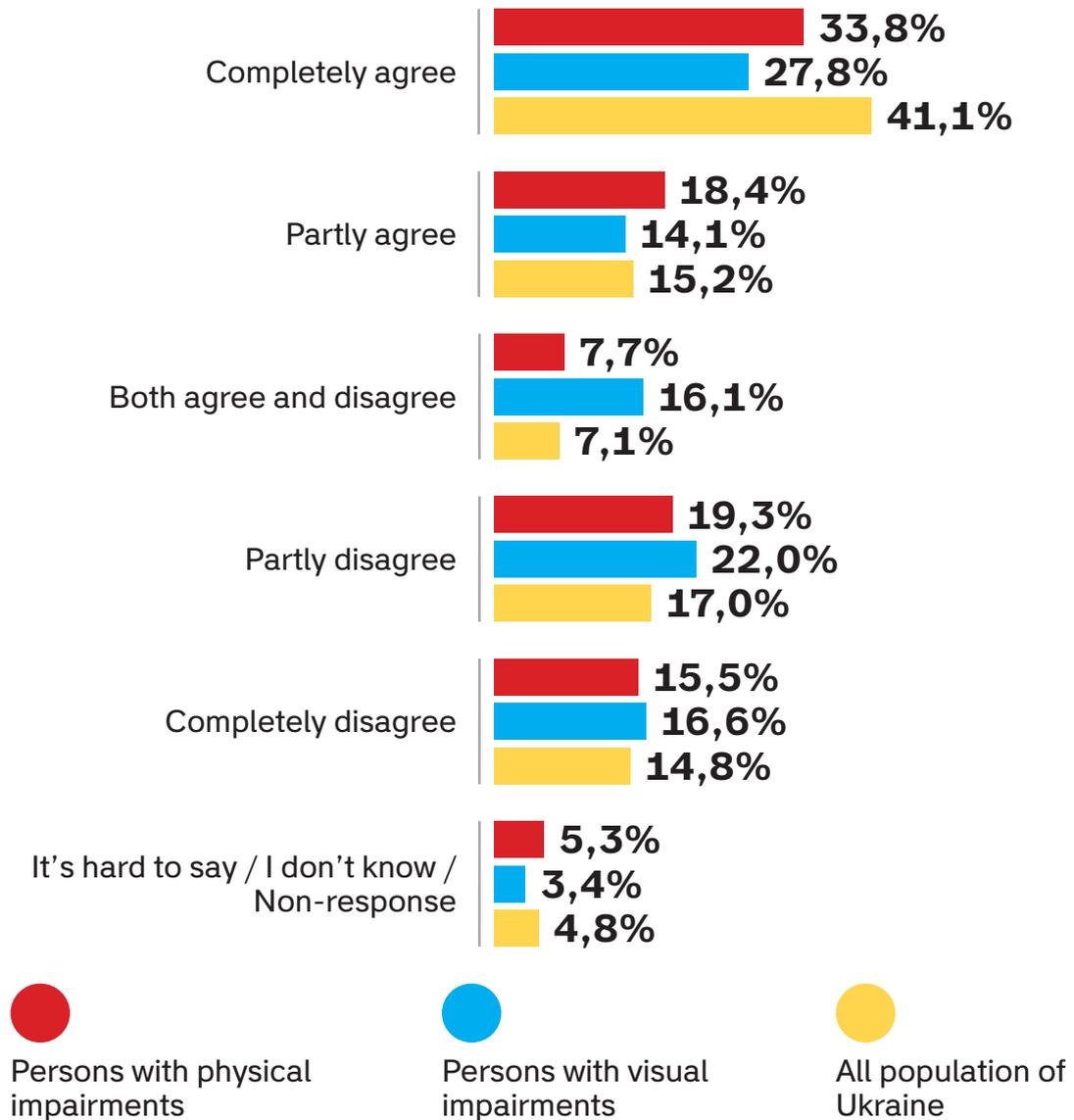
More than half of the Ukrainian adult population (55.4%) believe that persons with disabilities have equal access to cultural life with persons without disabilities. 40.5% of them completely agree with this statement and 14.9% of them partly agree. Nearly one third of Ukrainian (31.2%) disagree with this statement. 12.5% of them completely disagree and 19.1% of them partly disagree. 7% of Ukrainians both agree and disagree and 6.1% were undecided or refused to answer this question.

Approximately half of persons with physical impairments (51.7%) believe that persons with disabilities have equal access to cultural life with persons without disabilities. Nearly one third of them (30%) completely agree with this statement and almost every fifth person with physical impairments (21.7%) partly agrees. One third of persons with physical impairments (33.3%) disagree with the statement that persons with disabilities have equal access to cultural life with persons without disabilities. 13.5% of them completely disagree and almost one fifth of them (19.8%) partly disagree. 8.2% of persons with physical impairments both agree and disagree and 6.8% of them were undecided or refused to answer this question.

A significantly lower number of persons with visual impairments (42%) believe that persons with disabilities have equal access to cultural life with persons without disabilities. A quarter of them (25.4%) completely agree and 16.6% partly agree. A higher number of persons with visual impairments (40%) than the number of those in the total Ukrainian population or persons with physical impairments disagree that persons with disabilities have equal access to cultural life. 14.6% of persons with visual impairments completely disagree and a quarter of them (25.4%) partly disagree. 13.7% both agree and disagree and 4.4% were undecided or refused to answer this question.

More than half of respondents with hearing impairments (61%) believe that persons with disabilities have equal access to cultural life with persons without disabilities. 39% completely agree with this statement and 22% partly agree. Less than a quarter of respondents with hearing impairments (23%) do not agree that persons with disabilities have equal access to cultural life. 16% completely disagree with it and 7% partly disagree. 4% of respondents both agree and disagree and 12% were undecided.

To what extent do you agree with the following statement: 'Persons with disabilities enjoy the same access to cultural events as persons who do not have disabilities'



More than a half of Ukrainian population (56.3%) believe that persons with disabilities have equal access to cultural events with persons without disabilities. 41.1% of them completely agree with this statement and 15.2% partly agree with it. Almost one third of Ukrainians (31.8%) disagree with the statement that persons with disabilities have equal opportunities to attend cultural events with persons without disabilities. 14.8% of them completely disagree and 17% partly agree. 7.1% of them both agree and disagree and 4.8% were undecided or refused to answer this question.

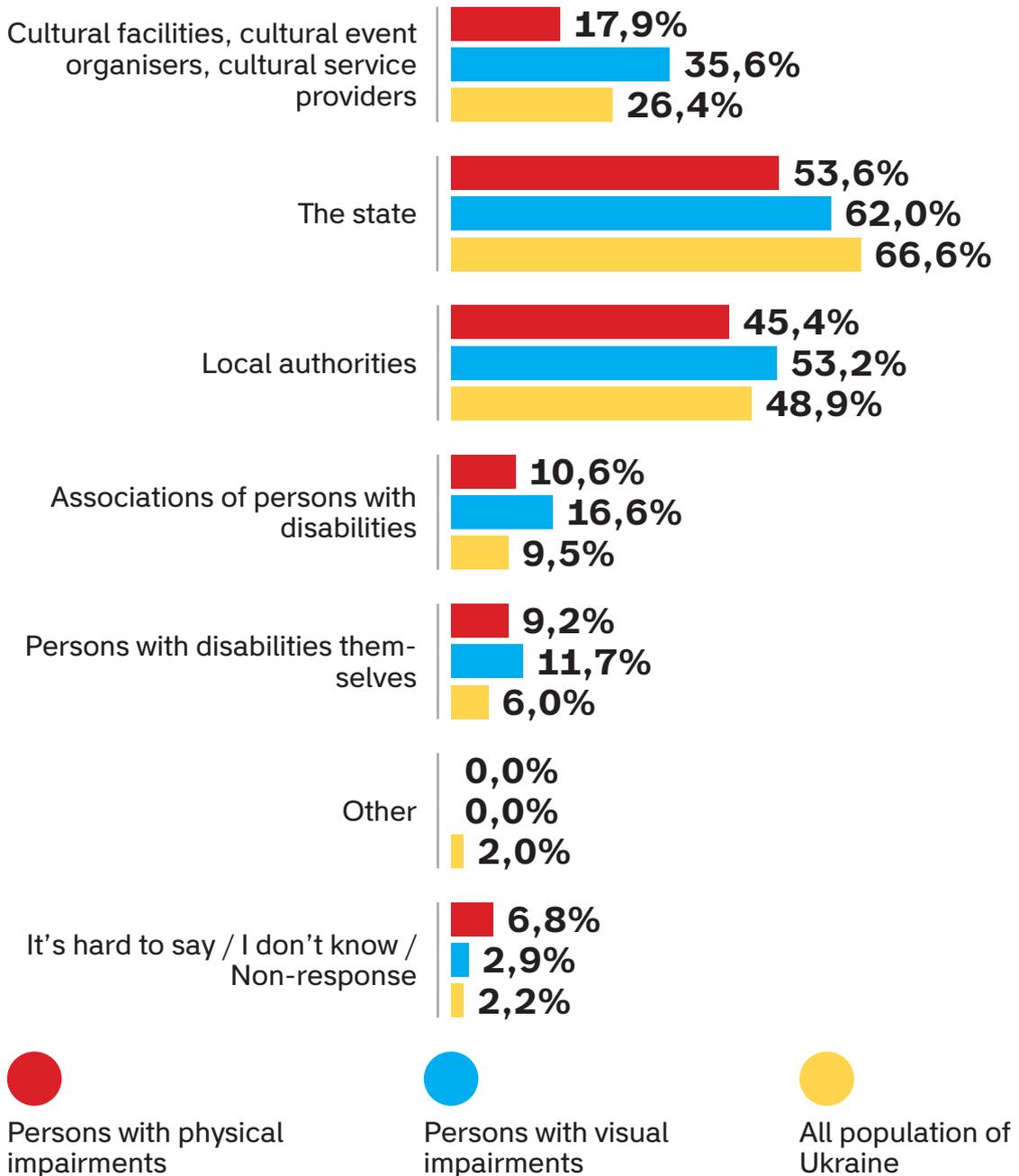
Nearly one half of persons with physical impairments (52.2%) believe that persons with disabilities have equal access to cultural events with

persons without disabilities. Approximately one third of them (33.8%) completely agree with this statement and 18.4% of them partly agree. Nearly one third of persons with physical impairments (34.8%) disagree with the statement that persons with disabilities have equal access to cultural events. 15.5% of them completely disagree and every fifth person with physical impairments (19.3%) partly disagrees. 7.7% of them both agree and disagree and 5.3% were undecided or refused to answer this question.

A smaller number of persons with visual impairments (41.9%) than the one among the total population of Ukraine and persons with physical impairments believe that persons with disabilities have equal access to cultural events with persons without disabilities. More than one quarter of them (27.8%) completely agree and 14.1% partly agree. More than one third of persons with visual impairments (38.6%) disagree with the statement that persons with disabilities have equal access to cultural events. 16.6% of them completely disagree and every fifth person with visual impairments (22%) partly disagrees. 16.1% of them both agree and disagree and 3.4% were undecided or refused to answer this question.

Almost two thirds of respondents with hearing impairments (65%) believe that persons with disabilities have equal access to cultural events with persons without disabilities. More than one third (35%) of them completely agree with it and almost one third (30%) partly disagree. 18% of respondents with hearing impairments disagree with this statement. 12% of respondents completely disagree and 6% partly disagree. 7% of them both agree and disagree and 10% of respondents were undecided.

Who is primarily responsible for upholding equality for persons with disabilities in the cultural sphere?



Two thirds of Ukrainians (66%) believe that primarily the responsibility to uphold equal cultural rights for persons with disabilities lies on the state. Almost half of them (48.9%) believe that this is the responsibility of local governments. Smaller numbers of Ukrainians believe that it is the responsibility of cultural facilities, organisers of cultural events or providers of cultural services (26.4%), associations for persons with disabilities (9.5%) and persons with disabilities themselves (9.2%).

2% of Ukrainians believe that other persons or organisations should uphold equality for persons with disabilities. 2.2% were undecided or refused to answer this question.

A smaller number of persons with physical impairments (53.2%) than the number among all Ukrainians believe that the state has to uphold equality of cultural rights for persons with disabilities. Approximately half of them believe (45.4%) that this is a responsibility of the local governments. Less than one fifth of persons with physical impairments (17.9%) believe that the responsibility to uphold equality lies with cultural facilities, organisers of cultural events or providers of cultural services. Almost every tenth person with physical impairments believes that associations for persons with disabilities (10.6%) and persons with disabilities themselves (9.2%) should uphold their cultural rights. 6.8% were undecided or refused to answer this question.

Almost two thirds of persons with disabilities (62%), similarly to the same number among all Ukrainians, believe that the state primarily has to uphold equal cultural rights for persons with disabilities. A slightly higher number of persons with visual impairments (52.3%) compared to the number of persons among the total population believe that this is the responsibility of local governments. A significantly higher number of persons with visual impairments than among other respondents (35.6%) believe that responsibility to ensure equality lies with cultural facilities, organisers of cultural events or providers of cultural services. Also a relatively higher number of persons with visual impairments believe that this is a responsibility of associations for persons with disabilities (16.6%) and persons with disabilities themselves (11.7%). 2.9% were undecided or refused to answer this question.

Approximately three quarters of respondents with hearing impairments (76%) believe that upholding cultural rights for persons with disabilities lies primarily within the remit of the state. More than half of the respondents (57%) believe that this is a responsibility of local governments. Half of them (50%) believe that this is a responsibility of cultural facilities, organisers of cultural events or providers of cultural services. Approximately one third of respondents with hearing impairments (34%) believe that upholding equality is a responsibility of associations for persons with disabilities and only (6%) believe that this is a responsibility of persons with disabilities themselves. 7% were undecided.

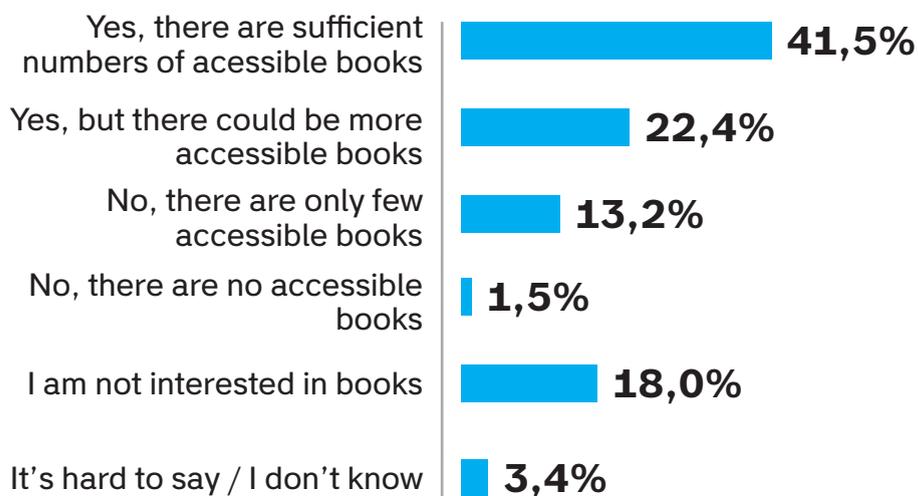
SECTION 3.

ACCESSIBLE CULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Accessible books

1 Accessible books for persons with visual impairments

Are you satisfied with the number of accessible books available in book shops, libraries or online?

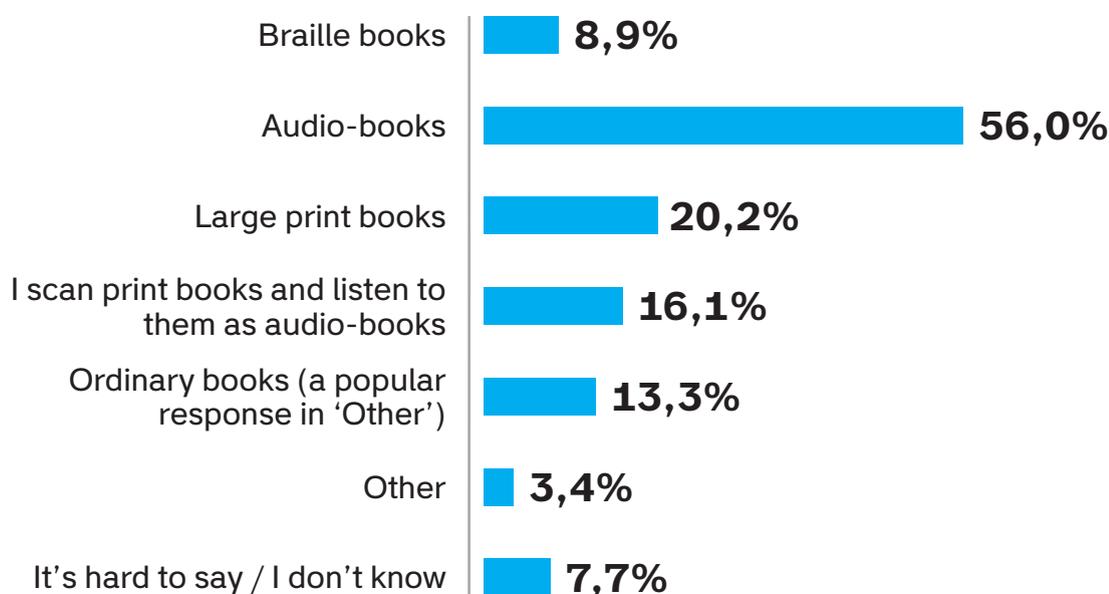


Persons with visual impairments

41.5% of persons with visual impairments are satisfied with the amount of accessible books available in book shops, libraries, online. Almost every fifth person with visual impairments (18%) is not interested in books.

More than one third of persons with visual impairments (37.1%) believe that there could have been more accessible books. Every fifth person with visual impairments (22.4%) believes that there is a sufficient amount of books available, but there could be more. 13.2% of them believe that there are only a few accessible books and 1.5% believe that there are none available. Respondents of the focus-groups with visual impairments complained that it is difficult to get modern new books in accessible formats, especially books in Ukrainian. They think that very few Ukrainian book shops have non-visually accessible interfaces and they sell very few e-books. A few respondents shared that they use a scanner to digitise books and then they listen to them as audio-books, but scanners' text recognition produces numerous errors and it is hard to scan books this way.

Which books do you prefer?



Persons with visual impairments

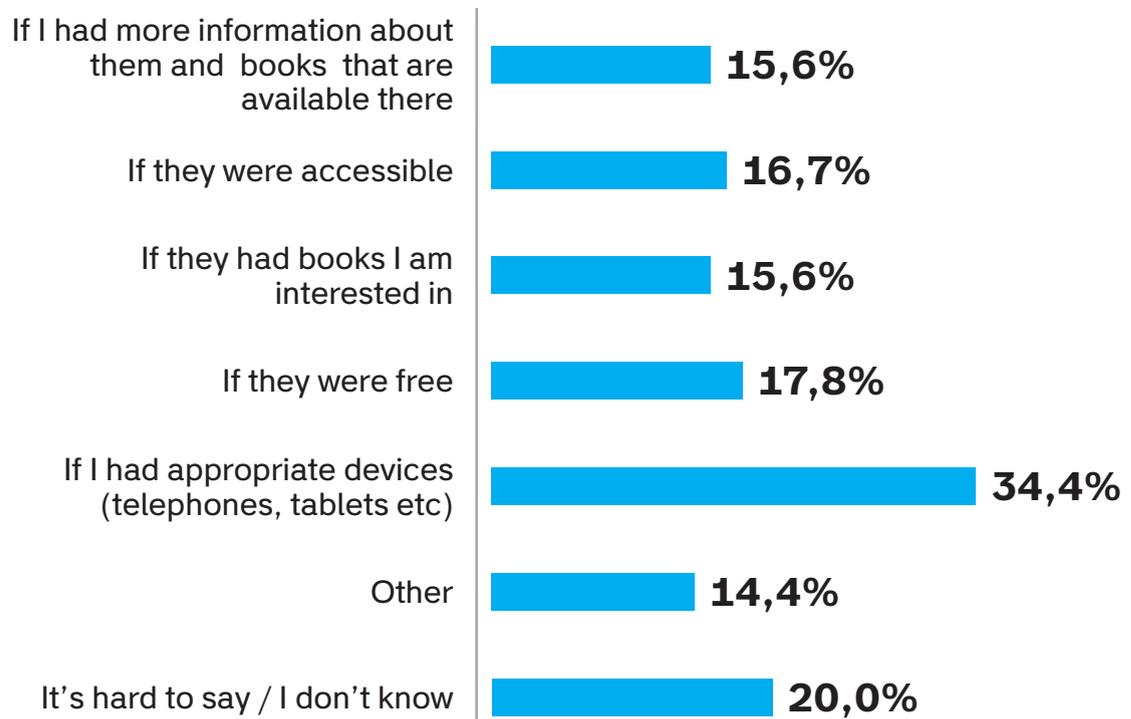
More than half of persons with visual impairments in Ukraine (56%) listen to audio-books. Much smaller number of them prefer large print books (20.2%) or scan books themselves and listen to them as audio-books (16.1%). Only 8.9% of persons with visual impairments prefer to read Braille books (8.9%).

13.3% of persons with visual impairments read ordinary books. This is the most popular type of response in the category 'Other'.

Do you use online libraries

Persons with visual impairments

46.4% of persons with visual impairments use online libraries. Meanwhile, more than half of the (53.5%) do not.

Under what conditions would you use online libraries?

Persons with visual impairments

Approximately one third of persons with visual impairments (34.4%) would use online libraries if they had appropriate devices, such as telephones, tablets etc.

Almost the same number of persons with visual impairments would use online libraries if they were free (17.8%) and if they were accessible (16.7%). 15.6% would use online libraries if they had more information

about them and about books that are available there or if they had books they were interested in. 20% were undecided.

2 Accessible books for persons with intellectual impairments

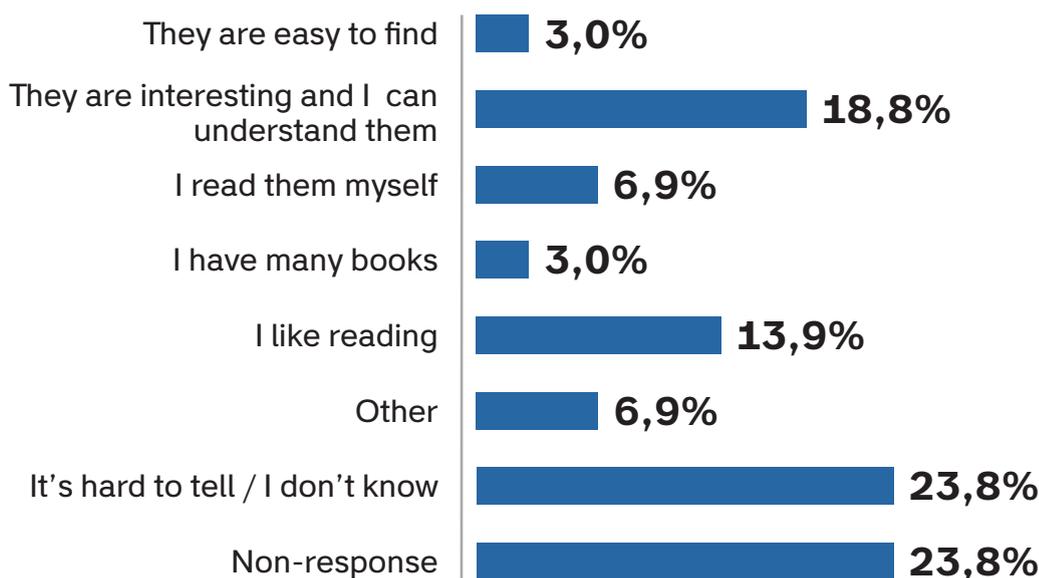
Do you enjoy reading books or journals?



Respondents with intellectual impairments

43.8% of respondents with intellectual impairments do not like reading books or journals. 42.9% of respondents like reading. 12.4% of them were undecided and 0.9% refused to respond to this question.

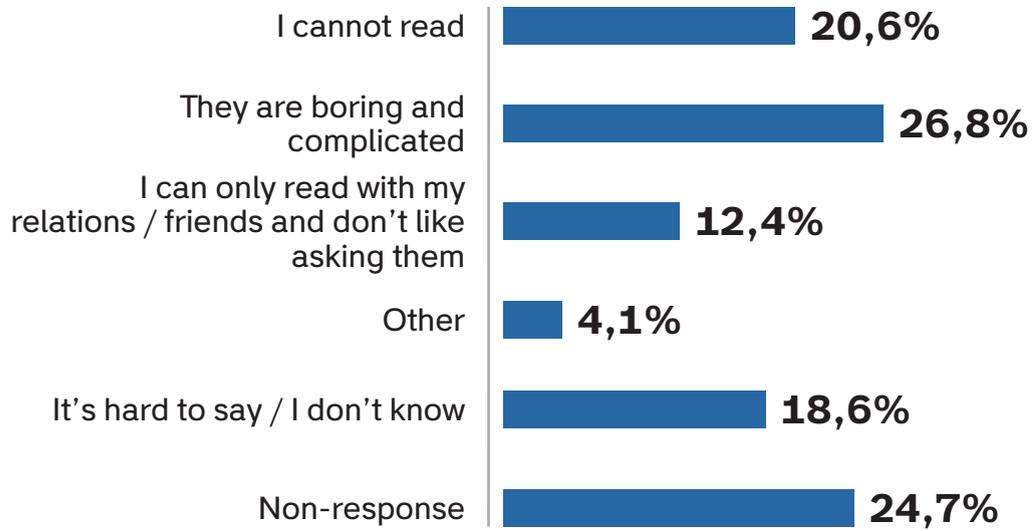
Why do you enjoy reading books or journals?



Respondents with intellectual impairments

A majority of respondents either were undecided (23,8%) or refused to answer the question as to why they liked reading books or journals. 18.8% of respondents said that they are interesting and comprehensible, 13.9% said that they like reading, 6.9% chose the options 'I read them myself' and 'other'. 3% of respondents said that they have many books and that they are easy to find.

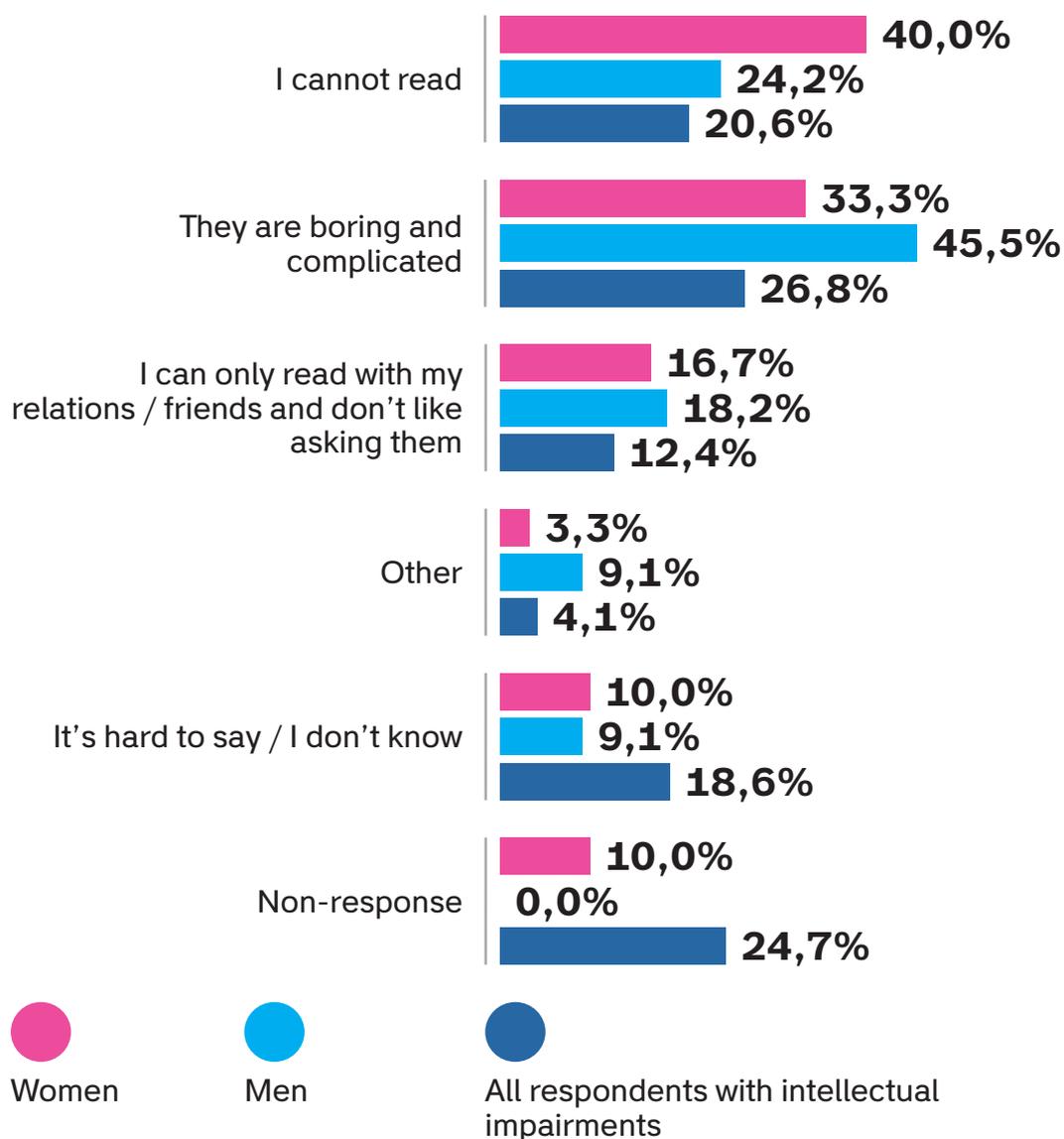
Why do you not enjoy reading books or journals?



Respondents with intellectual impairments

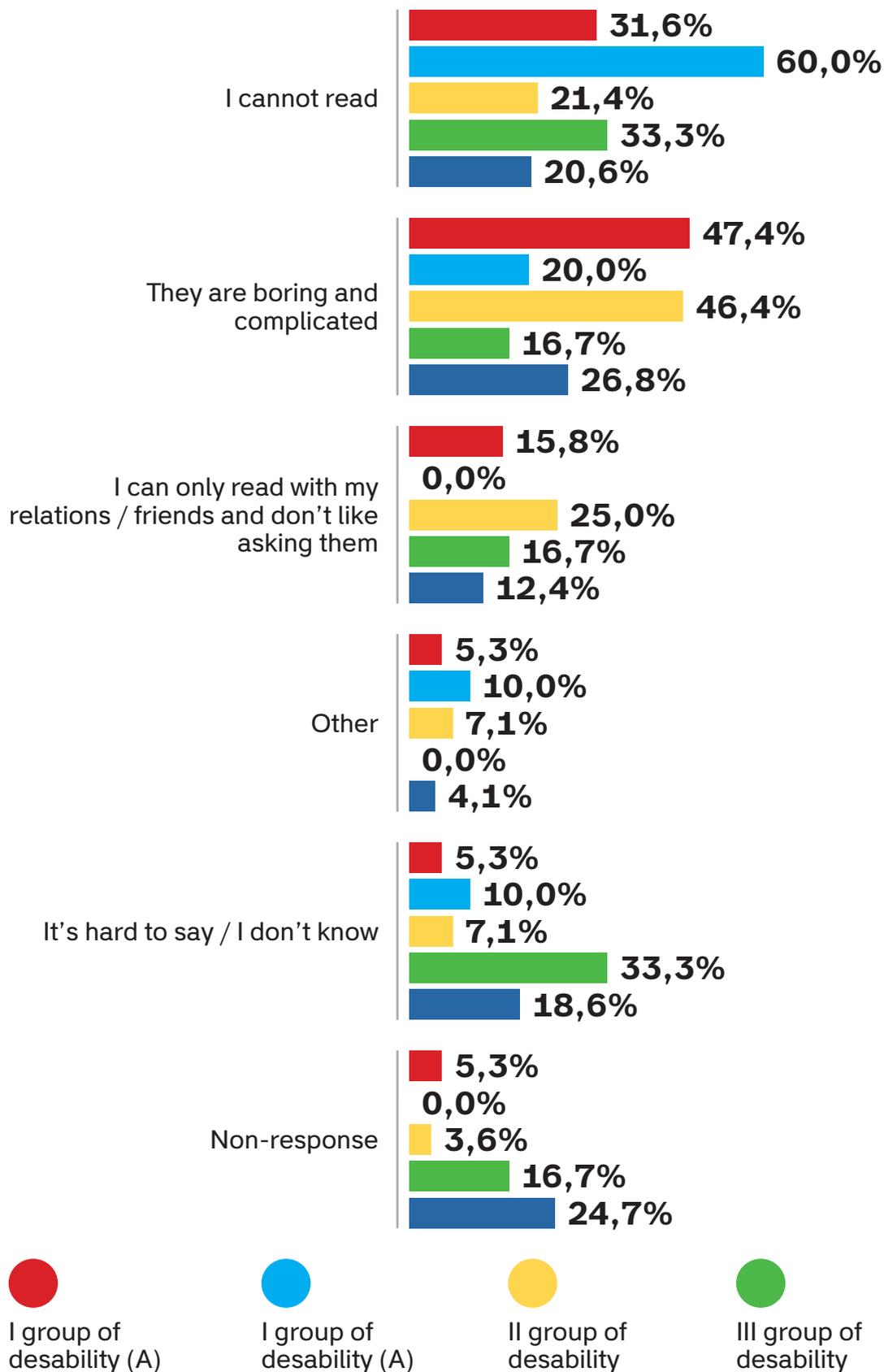
The main reason why respondents with intellectual disabilities did not like reading was that books or journals are not interesting for them or that they are hard to understand (26.8%). 24.7% of respondents refused to answer this question. 20.6% of them cannot read. 18.6% of respondents were undecided. 12.4% of respondents with intellectual impairments can only read with their friends or relations and do not like asking for it. 4.1% of respondents chose 'other', but did not specify what it is.

Why do you not enjoy reading books or journals?



There were more female respondents with intellectual impairments who cannot read (40%) than male ones (24.2%). Nearly half of male respondents (45,5%) and only a third of female respondents (33.3%) believe that books or journals are not interesting and hard to comprehend.

Why do you not enjoy reading books or journals?



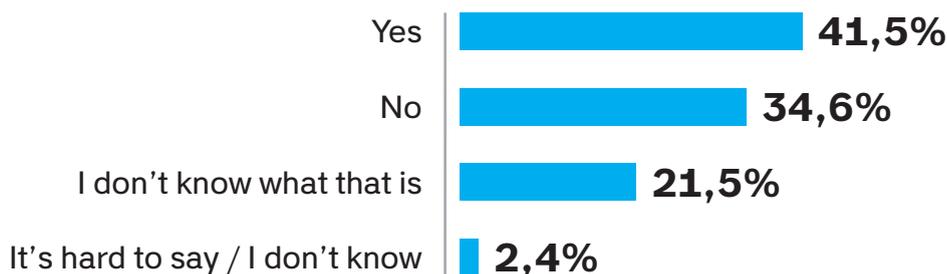
The highest numbers of those who chose a variant ‘I cannot read’ were among persons with the I group (sub-group B) of disability (60%). Also, there is the highest number of those who like to read among the same group of respondents. However, the lowest number of respondents among members of this group (20%) believe that books and journals are not interesting and they are hard to comprehend (compared to persons of other groups of disability). Almost half of respondents with I group (sub-group A) of disability (47,4%) and II group of disability (46.4%) find books and journals not interesting and hard to comprehend.

Carers for children with intellectual and psychosocial impairments shared during the focus-groups a lack of literature in plain language for their children. They said that it is difficult for them to stay focused. That is why they need books (especially school books) and information in education facilities to be available in plain reading format laying out key points in short understandable sentences.

Accessible cinema

1 Audio description films for persons with visual impairments

Do you use web-sites or applications to watch audio description films?



 Persons with visual impairments

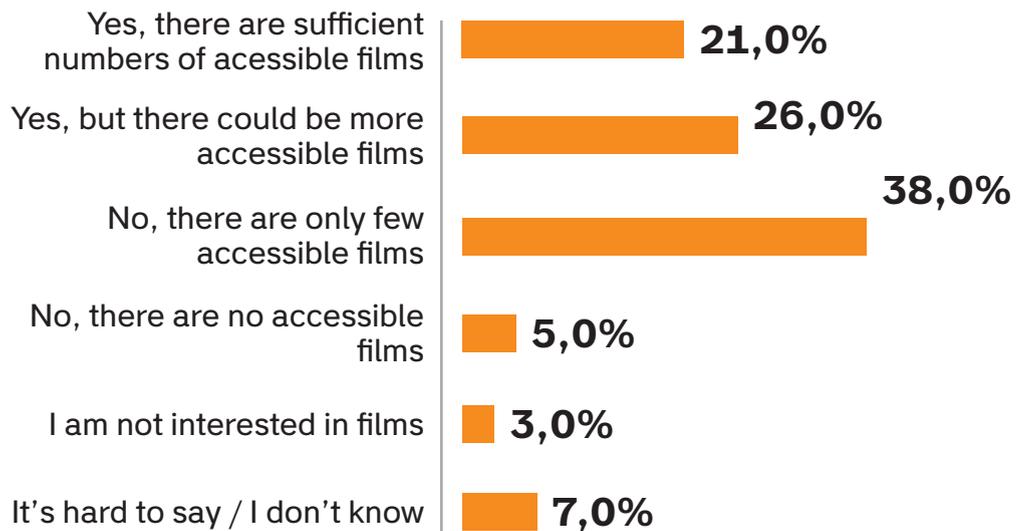
Approximately one third of persons with visual impairments (36.4%) do not use applications or websites to watch audio description films. Almost every fifth person with visual impairments (21.5%) does not know what audio description is. 41.5% of people with visual impairments use such websites and applications. 2.4% were undecided.

Respondents of the focus groups with visual impairments welcomed the fact that sound description films, series and plays were available. One respondent shared that she saw a sound description play in a

theater and she liked it. Another respondent said that usually he waits until after the premiere of a play to visit a theater so that his friends can see it first and tell him what it is about.

2 Subtitled films for persons with hearing impairments

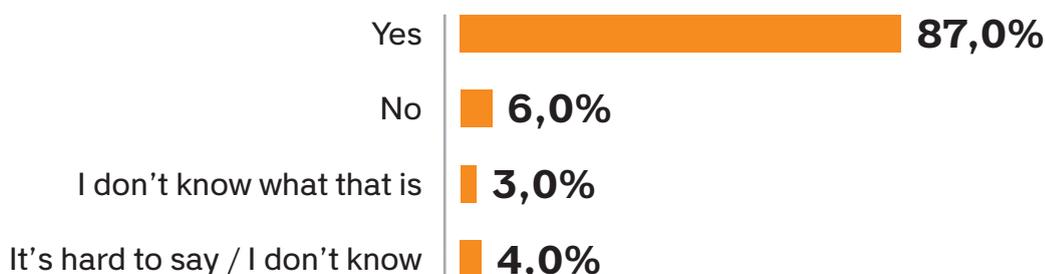
Are you satisfied with the amount of accessible films available in cinema or online?



Respondents with hearing impairments

A majority of respondents with hearing impairments believe that there could have been more accessible films in the cinema or online. More than a third of respondents (38%) believe that there are only few accessible films and 5% believe that there are no accessible films available. Approximately a quarter of respondents (26%) are satisfied with the amount of accessible films available, but they believe there should be more. Only every fifth respondent with hearing impairments (21%) is satisfied with the number of accessible films available online or in the cinema.

Do you use applications or web-sites to watch subtitled films?



Respondents with hearing impairments

A definitive majority of respondents with hearing impairments (87%) watch subtitled films and series online on websites or applications. 6% of respondents do not use such websites or applications and 3% do not know what those are. At the same time, respondents of the focus-groups with hearing impairments highlighted a lack of subtitles in Ukrainian on popular web-platforms, for example Netflix. Meanwhile, a number of other respondents remarked that they prefer sign language interpretation to the subtitles, because it is their native language. Participants of the focus-groups did not know about free applications for subtitling films.

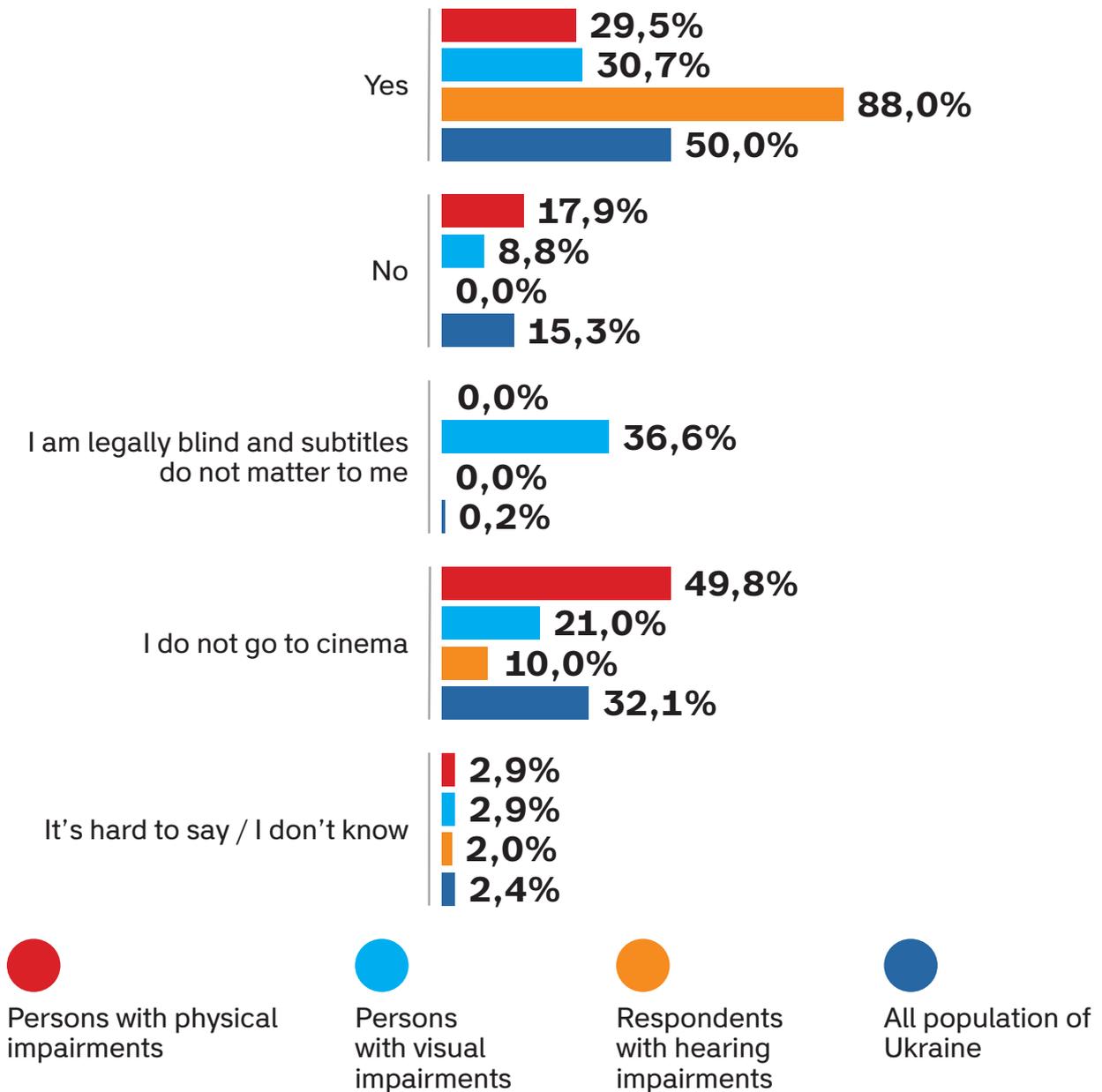
Almost all respondents of focus-groups with hearing impairments wished that all films in the cinema were subtitled. 88% of respondents with hearing impairments were in favour of watching all films in the cinema with subtitles. 10% respondents with hearing impairments do not go to the cinema at all and 2% were undecided.

Almost one third of all Ukrainians (32.1%) do not go to the cinema. Almost half of persons with physical impairments (49.8%) and every fifth person with visual impairments (21%) also do not go to the cinema.

50% of the adult population of Ukraine are prepared to watch all films with subtitles in the cinema even when they are dubbed in Ukrainian. 29.5% of persons with physical impairments and 30.7% of persons with visual impairments would watch all films with subtitles in the cinema. 36.5% of persons with visual impairments stated that they were blind and they did not mind the subtitles.

15% of Ukrainian adults, 17.9% of persons with physical impairments and 8.8% of persons with visual impairments believe it would not be convenient for them to watch subtitled films in the cinema all the time.

Would it be comfortable for you to watch subtitled films in the cinema (even when films are in Ukrainian)?



3

Cinema and video-content for persons with intellectual and psychosocial impairments

Carers for children and adults with intellectual impairments discussed a problem that people with intellectual disabilities watch too much television and videos online, because they are no pastime alternatives available to them. They highlighted that what they see is affecting the mental health of persons with intellectual impairments. In particular, they can be scared by news about scary events or they can copy aggressive behaviour from violent films. Parents of children with autism disorders mentioned that their children copy what they see in films or videos in their real life. At the same time, they say that there is a lack of alternative cinema and videos which would depict useful life experience for persons with intellectual disabilities.

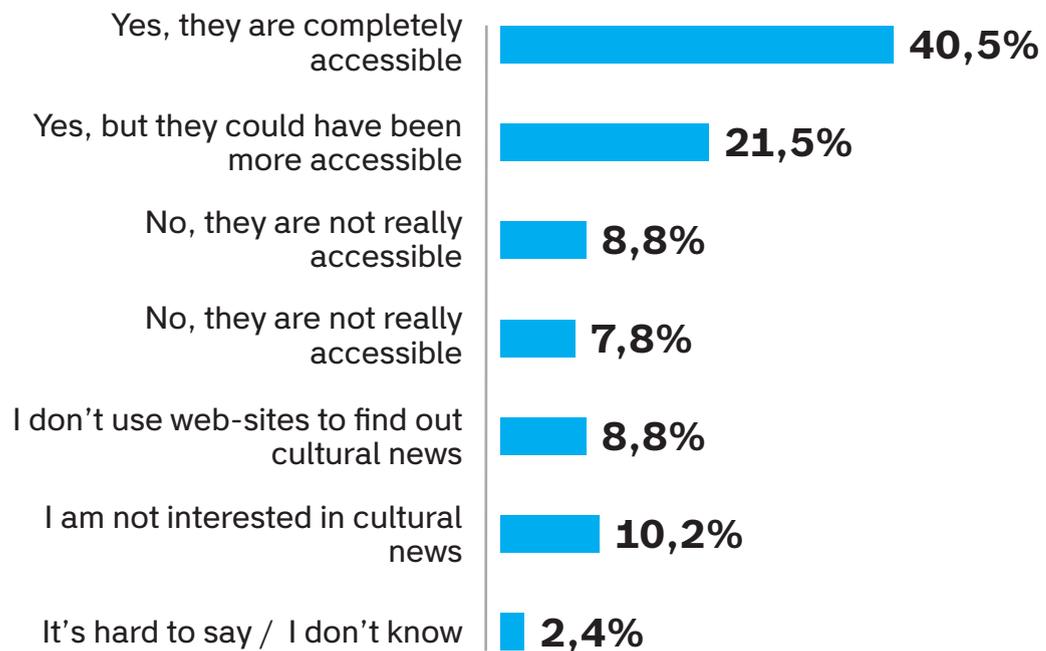
A respondents of a focus-group who had psychosocial impairment told that due to an anxiety disorder, viewing cultural products with certain trigger themes causes her anxiety to deteriorate. She would like information about films and contact museums to have content warnings (e.g. about violent scenes) and have trigger themes clearly listed.

Digital accessibility for persons with disabilities

1

Accessibility of web-pages, applications and content for persons with visual impairments

Respondents of focus groups who had visual impairments are active users of screen reading applications to get information from websites and social media. One respondent said that the Internet provides many opportunities. He believed that persons with visual impairments need access to the Internet to be more independent.

Are Ukrainian web-sites about cultural news accessible for you?

 Persons with visual impairments

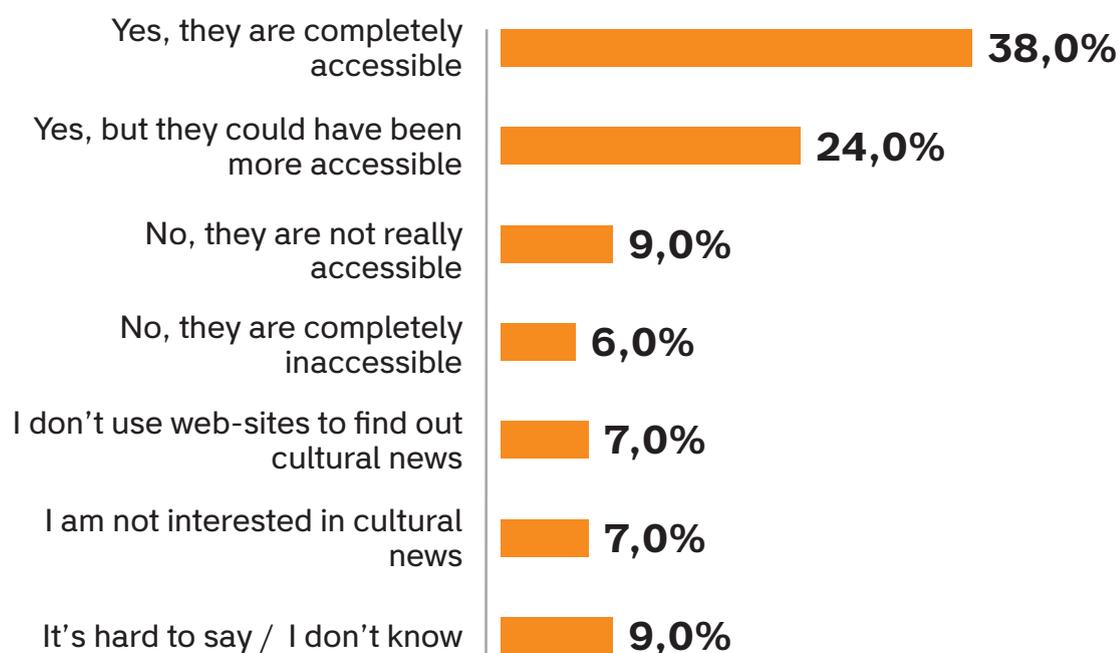
40.5% of persons with visual impairments are satisfied with accessibility of Ukrainian websites on cultural events and news. 38.1% of them believe that websites with cultural content could have been more accessible. 7.8% of them believe such websites are not really accessible and 8.8% believe they are completely inaccessible. 21.5% of persons with visual impairments believe they are generally accessible, but they could have been more accessible. In particular, respondents of focus-groups who had visual impairments complained that they have to go through a lot of information to find what they need, because they cannot scroll through the webpage's structure using their eyesight and to go straight to the information they need. They also shared they have problems buying tickets for cultural events due to a lack of non-visual accessibility on the websites. Respondents of the focus-groups were not always able to fill in Google-forms or open links which were typed in the messages on social media. Additionally, respondents highlighted the lack of text description of images on the Internet. They said that graphical posters and low quality pictures are completely inaccessible to persons with visual impairments, and that graphic information is inaccessible even on the news websites.

8.8% of persons with visual impairments do not use websites to get information about cultural events and news. 10.2% of them are not interested in the news about culture.

2 Accessibility of video-content and contact with organisers of cultural events for persons with hearing impairments

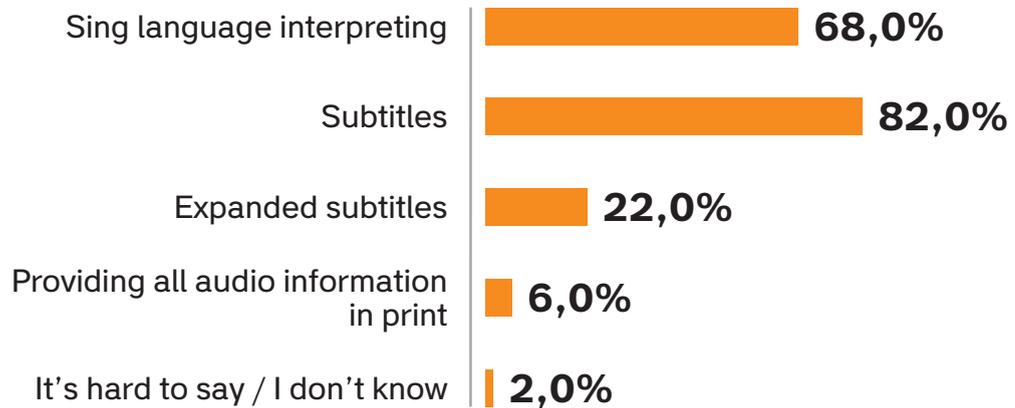
A majority of respondents with hearing impairments get information about cultural news and cultural products online or on social media. 7% of respondents with hearing impairment do not use Internet resources to do so. Some respondents of the focus-groups who had hearing impairments mentioned that they get personal invitations to events, for example, from their colleagues.

Are Ukrainian web-sites about cultural news accessible for you?



Respondents with hearing impairments

More than one third of respondents with hearing impairments (38%) are satisfied with the accessibility of news about culture online. Approximately a quarter of respondents (24%) finds websites accessible, but they believe they could have been more accessible. 15% of respondents believe online resources on culture are not accessible. 9% of them think that they are not really accessible and 6% believe they are completely inaccessible.

Which format of information is more comfortable for you while watching the news, videos, announcements?**Respondents with hearing impairments**

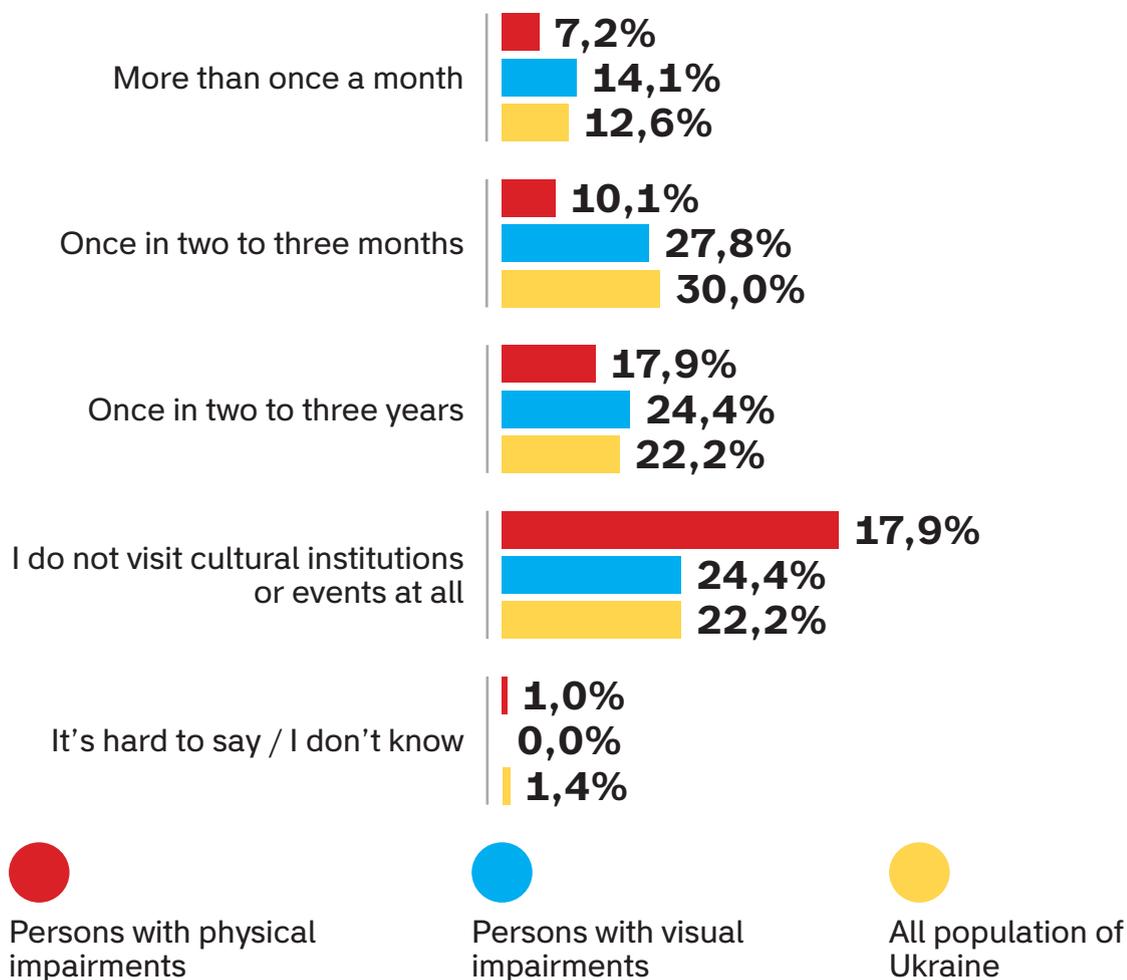
The most convenient format of obtaining information from the news, videos and announcements for the respondents with hearing impairments were subtitles (82%). Sign language interpretation is convenient for more than half of them (68%). A quarter of respondents (22%) preferred extended subtitles and 6% preferred to get this information as printed text. This suggests that subtitling is convenient to an overwhelming majority of persons with hearing impairments, although sign language interpreting is convenient for many of them too. Respondents of the focus-groups also noted that even persons with hearing impairments who can hear need subtitling of video trailers and announcements to be accessible, since obtaining audio information requires a lot of effort from persons with hearing impairments.

Speaking about announcements during cultural events, respondents of the focus-groups shared their wish for clear information as to whether sign language interpreting will be available or other catering for the needs of persons with hearing impairment at cultural events, because it is difficult to get this kind of information. Also one respondent remarked that organisers of cultural events often leave only a phone number as a way to contact them, but persons with hearing impairments cannot use it to ask their questions about the event. Meanwhile, during the actual cultural events organisers cannot converse with persons with hearing impairments due to a lack of sign language interpretation.

SECTION 4.

ACCESSIBILITY OF CULTURAL EVENTS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

How often do you visit cultural institutions or events?



13% of the population of Ukraine attend cultural facilities and events more than once a month. Nearly one third of Ukrainians (30%) attend them once in two-three months. Every fifth of them (22.2%) visits

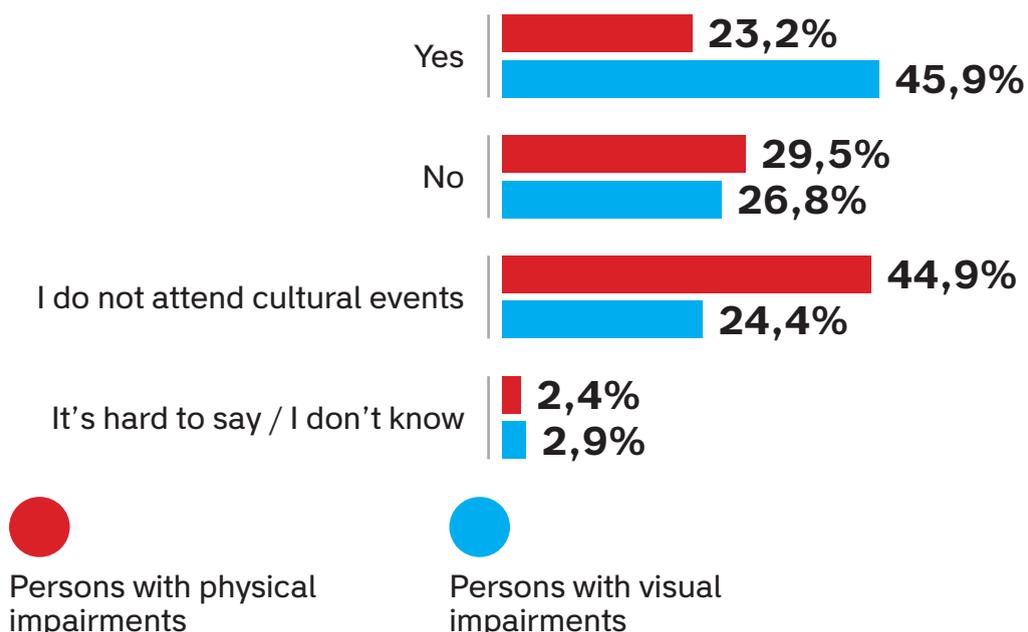
cultural facilities and events every two-three years. One third of Ukrainians (33.7%) do not attend them at all.

Only 7.2% of persons with physical impairments attend cultural facilities and events more than once per month. Every tenth person with physical impairments (10.1%) attend them once in two-three months. 17.9% of them attend cultural events and facilities once every two to three years. Approximately two thirds of persons with physical impairments (63.8%) do not attend them at all.

14.4% of persons with visual impairments attend cultural events and facilities more than once a month. More than a quarter of them (27.8%) attend them once in two-three months. Nearly a quarter of persons with visual impairments (24.4%) attend cultural events and facilities once every two to three years. One third of persons with visual impairments (33.7%) do not attend them at all.

More than one third of persons with hearing impairments (36%) attend cultural events and facilities more than once a month. More than a quarter of respondents with hearing impairments (26%) attend them once in two-three months. 17% of respondents attend cultural events and facilities once every two to three years. 15% do not attend them at all.

Have you ever attended cultural events which catered for all your needs arising from your disability?



Less than half of persons with visual impairments (45.9%) and only every fifth person with physical impairments (23.2%) attended cultural events which fully catered for their needs arising from their disabilities. Nearly one third of persons with physical impairments (29.5%) and more than a quarter of persons with visual impairments (26.85%) have not had such an experience.

Two thirds of respondents with hearing impairments (68%) have attended cultural events which catered for their needs. 16% of them have not had such an experience.

Are there any circumstances under which you would visit cultural institutions or events more often?

	All population of Ukraine	Persons with physical impairments	Persons with visual impairments	Respondents with hearing impairments
Yes, if I had more money	26.2%	37.2%	41.5%	23%
Yes, if I had more free time	34.0%	13.5%	22.0%	34%
Yes, if they were closer to my home or my work	15.4%	20.8%	18.5%	16%
Yes, if they were more interesting than they are at the moment	6.9%	5.3%	9.3%	9%
Yes, if their facilities allowed me to move safely on my own there	1.4%	11.1%	11.7%	4%
Yes, if they were subtitled or if sign language interpreting was provided there	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	51%
Yes, if cultural facilities and provided audio description	0.2%	0.0%	16.6%	2%
Yes, if information about cultural facilities and events was more comprehensible	0.8%	1.9%	4.9%	10%

Yes, other	14.3%	16.4%	13.7%	1%
No, I am already attending cultural events as often as I would like to	9.7%	4.3%	8.3%	5%
No, I'm not interested in cultural facilities or events	11.2%	9.2%	8.8%	3%
It's hard to say / I don't know / Non-response	3.1%	3.9%	1.0%	8%

Only every tenth Ukrainian (9.7%) attends cultural events and facilities as often as they would like. A close number of Ukrainians (11.2%) would not attend them more often because they are not interested. The biggest numbers of adult Ukrainians would visit cultural facilities and events more often if they had more free time (34%) or more money (26.2%). 15.4% of them would attend them more often if they were closer to their home or work.

Only 4.3% persons with physical impairments attend cultural events and facilities as often as they would like. 9.2% of persons with physical impairments would not attend them more often because they are not interested.

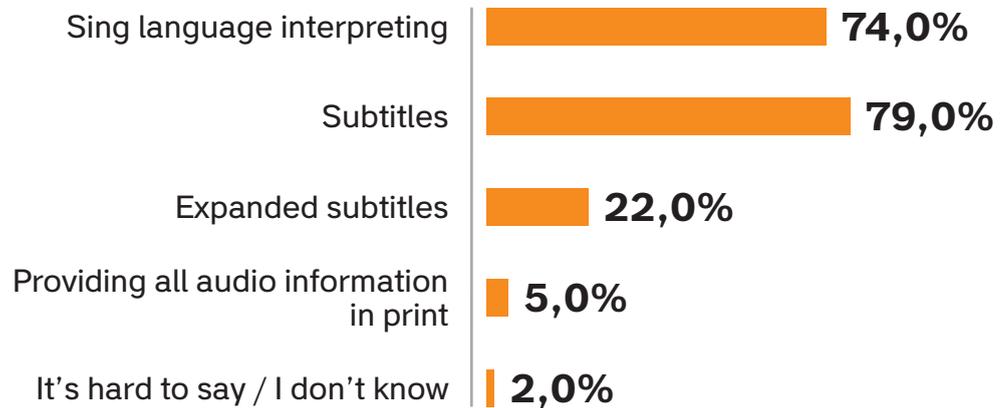
8.3% of persons with visual impairments attend cultural events and facilities as often as they would like. 8.8% of persons with visual impairments would not attend them more often because they are not interested.

Having more money to attend cultural facilities or events was the most popular condition for persons with physical impairments (37.2%) and the second most popular condition for persons with visual impairments (41.5%). For persons who have these types of impairments physical inaccessibility of facilities makes their attendance more expensive. Due to physical inaccessibility of cultural facilities and lack of assistance by their staff, persons with disabilities have to look for company to attend them. Respondents complained during the focus-groups that it is hard to find company to attend cultural events, because their tastes may differ from the tastes of their friends and relations. Also they have to buy a ticket for a person accompanying them even when their own attendance is free of charge. Some respondents of the focus-groups mentioned that they cannot visit cultural facilities and events as often as they like due to the fact that the tickets were expensive and their income was low.

The second most popular condition among persons with physical impairments (20.8%) and the third most popular condition among persons with visual impairments (18.5%) was if cultural facilities and events were closer to their homes or work. Respondents of the focus groups with different types of impairments who live in towns and rural areas complained of a lack of cultural life there, because such localities may have cultural centers, but they do not have cinemas, theatres, and they have to travel to the nearest cities to visit them. Also, even if cultural events are organised where they live, they are often physically inaccessible. So persons with disabilities have to find company and to travel to the nearest district centers of cities nearby. Issues of physical accessibility of cultural facilities will be discussed further. Lack of public transport in the evenings or at the weekends restrain cultural life of persons with physical or visual impairments, because they have to take a taxi which makes attending cultural occasions more expensive.

The second most popular condition for persons with visual impairments is having more free time (22.8%). 16.6% of them would like cultural events to be sound described. In this respect, respondents of focus-groups who had visual impairments expressed their wish that tour guides in museums were better informed about the needs of blind visitors. In particular, they would like an opportunity to touch the objects or their small copies and to have the guide provide detailed descriptions of them.

Only 5% of respondents with hearing impairments attend cultural events and facilities as often as they would like. 3% of them would not attend them more often because they are not interested. The most popular condition for attending them more often for persons with hearing impairments was subtitling or availability of sign language interpreting (50%). The second most popular response was having more free time (34%) and the third most popular response was having more money (23%). The issue of sign language interpretation or subtitling of events is very acute for persons with hearing impairments. One respondent of the focus-groups with hearing impairments said that he reads the play script before the event to understand what is going on stage, because no subtitling or sign language interpreting is available. The issue of subtitling in the cinema has been discussed above. See below opinions of the respondents with hearing impairments as to which format of obtaining audio information during cultural events is the most convenient for them.

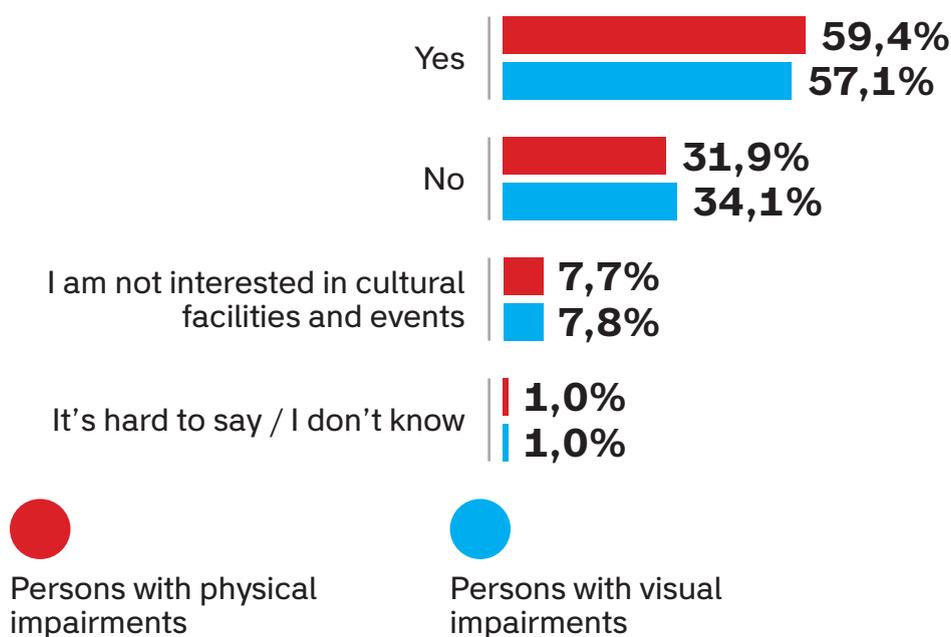
Which format of information is more comfortable for you while watching films or plays, attending festivals?**Respondents with hearing impairments**

The results of the survey show that the same numbers of respondents with hearing impairments favour subtitling and sign language interpretation of cultural events. 74% of respondents find sign language interpretation convenient and 79% of them think subtitling is convenient. Less than a quarter of respondents (22%) favour extended subtitles and 5% favour providing all audio information in print. This suggests that if organisers of cultural events provided for subtitling or sign language interpretation, this would have been convenient to an overwhelming majority of visitors with hearing impairments. Respondents of the focus groups who had hearing impairments noted that it was important that high quality sound was provided during cultural events and that speakers used a microphone. If this is not possible, respondents suggested that persons with hearing impairments should have an opportunity to choose seats near the stage so that they can hear the proceedings well.

Physical accessibility of cultural institutions and events

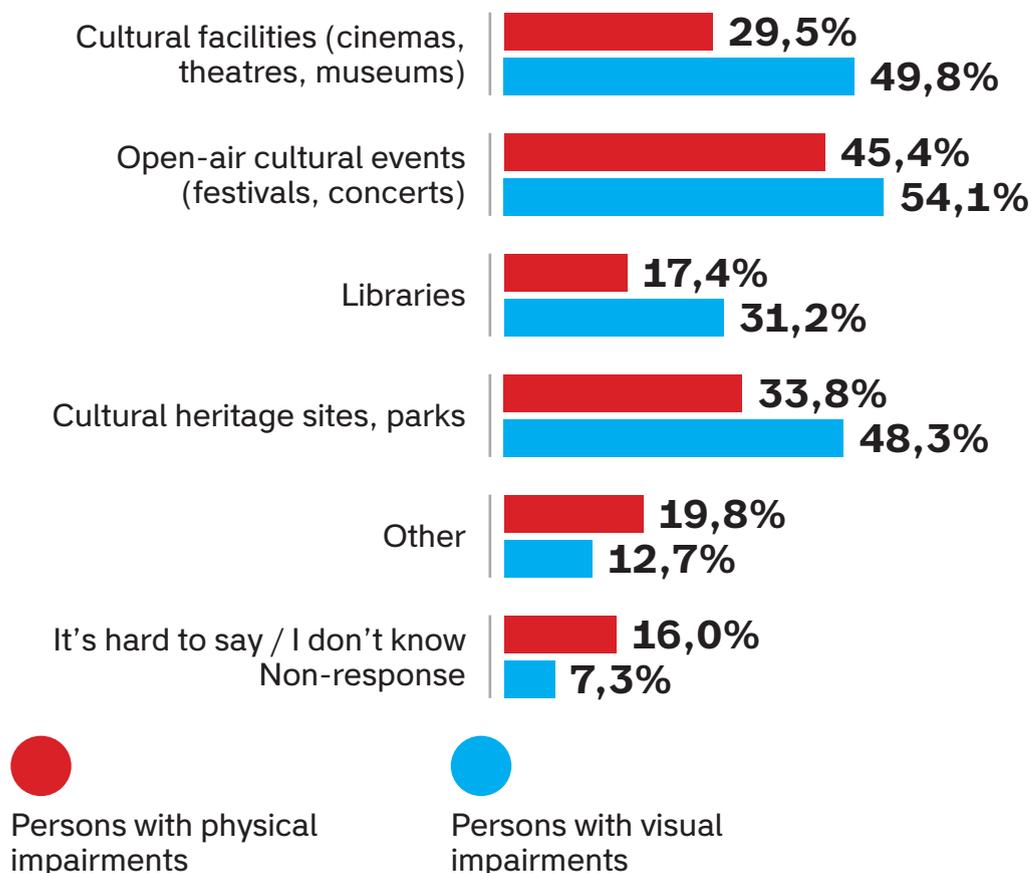
1.4% of the adult population of Ukraine, 11.1% of persons with physical impairments and 11.7% of persons with visual impairments would attend cultural events and facilities more often if they were more physically accessible. 4% of respondents with hearing impairments would like cultural events and facilities to be more accessible too.

Can you visit cultural facilities or events on your own?



More than half of persons with physical impairments (59.4%) and persons with visual impairments (57.1%) can visit cultural facilities on their own. Meanwhile, nearly one third of persons with physical impairments (31.9%) and persons with visual impairments (34.1%) need assistance.

Which cultural facilities or events have been accessible for you over the last four years?

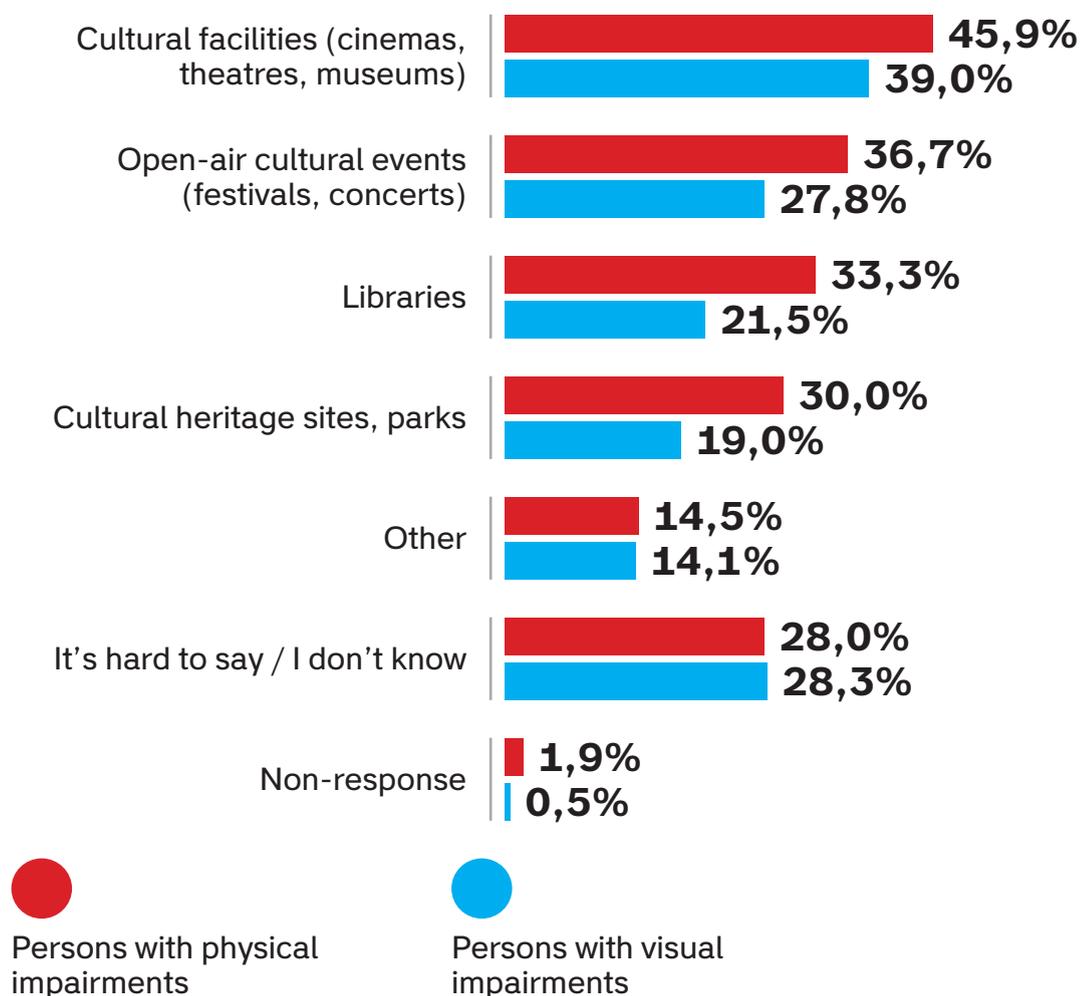


Over the last four years, which includes the pre-pandemic times and the period of the COVID-19 pandemic, approximately a half of persons with visual impairments found a majority of cultural facilities and events accessible: open-air events (54.1%), cultural facilities such as cinemas, theatres etc (49.8%) and cultural heritage sites and parks (48.3%).

Open-air events have been the most accessible for persons with physical impairments (45.4%) within the last four years. Nearly one third of persons with physical impairments (33.8%) find heritage sites and parks accessible and less than one third of them (29.5%) found cinemas, theatres and museums accessible within the last four years.

Libraries have been accessible to one third of persons with visual impairments (33.8%) and only to 17.4% persons with physical impairments within the last four years.

Which cultural facilities or events have been inaccessible for you over the last four years?



Cultural facilities, e.g. cinemas, theatres, museums were the most inaccessible to persons with physical impairments (45.9%) and to persons with visual impairments (39%) for the last four years.

Other types of cultural facilities and events were inaccessible to almost one third of persons with physical impairments over the last four years. Open-air events were inaccessible to 36.7% of them. Libraries were inaccessible to 33.3% of persons with physical impairments. Parks and cultural heritage sites were inaccessible to 30% of them.

Other cultural facilities and events were inaccessible to fewer persons with visual impairments over the last four years. Open-air events were inaccessible to more than a quarter of them (27.8%). Libraries were inaccessible to almost every fifth person with visual impairments (21.5%). Sites of cultural heritage and parks were inaccessible to 19% of them.

It is striking that quite high numbers of persons with physical and visual impairments were undecided about accessibility and inaccessibility of cultural facilities and events. 28.0% of persons with physical impairments were undecided about inaccessible facilities and 16% of them were undecided as to which were accessible. 28.3% of persons with visual impairments were undecided as to which facilities were inaccessible, although only 7% of them were undecided as to which facilities were accessible.

Respondents of the focus-groups who have physical and visual impairments discussed the following physical accessibility issues of cultural facilities and events:

4.1.1. Physically inaccessible spaces

Respondents noted that ramps which do not comply with safety regulations are impossible to use. Narrow doors with doorsteps, staircases without a lift, toilets in basements that can only be accessed by a staircase. All these features of cultural facilities make attending them impossible for persons with disabilities.

4.1.2. Risks during open-air events

Respondents with physical and visual impairments stated that they face high health risks during open air events due to presence of dangerous objects on the ground, for example, for wheelchair users. They said that it is difficult to move in the forests over the tree roots or sand. If the event is in the evening, they risk not noticing a stair or an obstacle on the path. Due to this they believe that assistance for them by the event's staff or volunteers is essential at open-air events.

4.1.3. Risks due to the crowds

Respondents highlighted that big crowds during the events are dangerous for them, because a crowd might not notice a person and can harm persons with visual or physical impairments. Due to a lack of compliance with safety measures, according to the respondents, they have to stand far away from the stage, where they barely see a thing. Sometimes for their safety separate fan-zones are set up. However, respondents shared that they feel uncomfortable and segregated there. They think that fan-zones like this could be also visited by parents with young children. Respondents also noted that fan-zones are sometimes installed right before the stage where it is too loud. Meanwhile, in towns and rural areas fan-zones are not installed because there are too few visitors with disabilities.

4.1.4. Lack of signposts

Respondents with visual impairments said that they find it difficult to find their way at crowded facilities or events with a lot of commotion and a lack of signposts. They said that even if they can find the facility, they need help to find their seat. They would prefer that cultural facilities and events had signposts on the appropriate height, that the path to the even spaces were marked with tactile tiles and that the row numbering was in Braille or at least in raised print. However, they believe that in big facilities (e.g. stadiums) assistance by staff or volunteers is required in any event.

4.1.5. Lack of assistance by the staff of cultural facilities or events

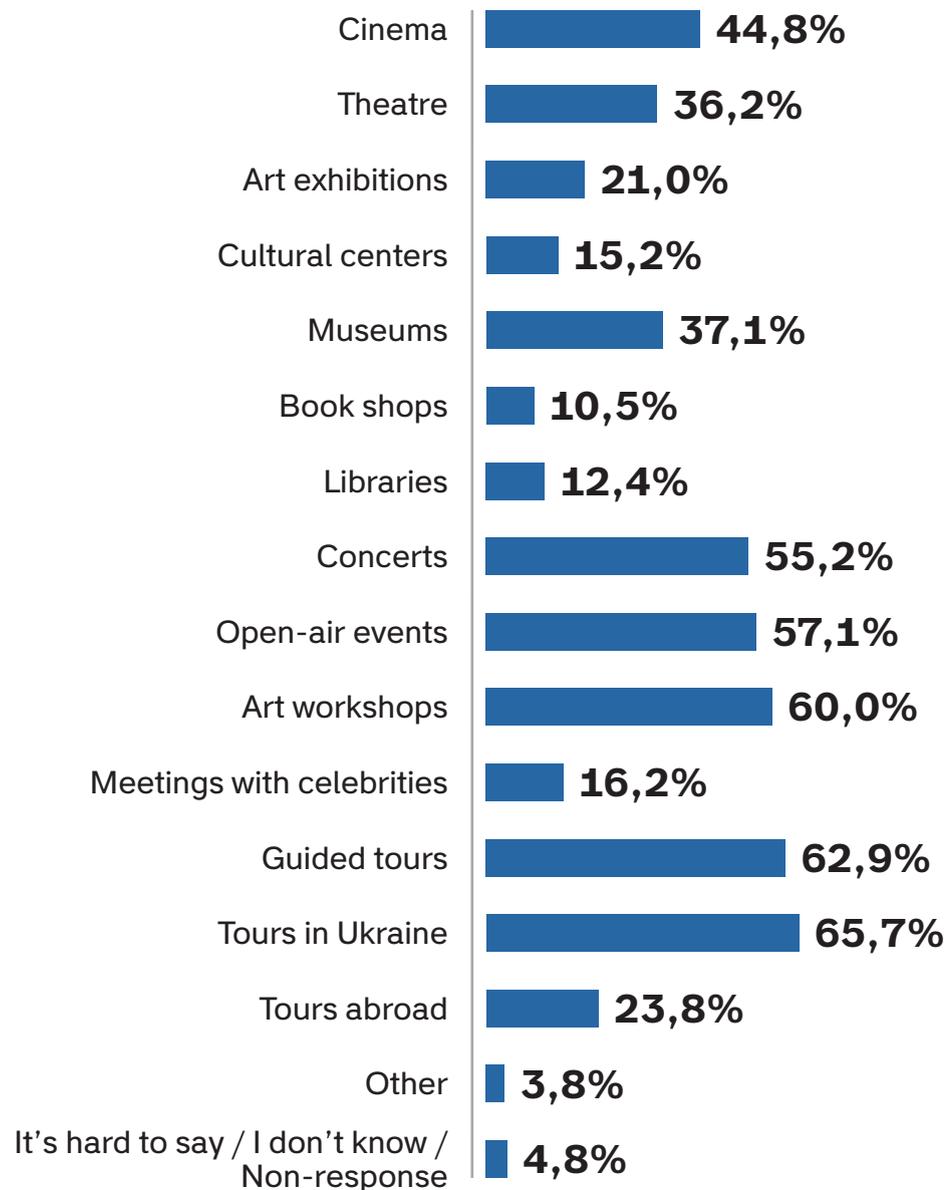
Generally, the respondents shared both positive experience with the staff of cultural facilities (e.g., in malls) when staff assisted them with finding their way and negative experience when the staff refused to provide any assistance. Some respondents with physical impairments shared that the staff at cultural facilities are often unfriendly, aggressive and incompetent in providing assistance to visitors with physical impairments. Respondents with visual impairments shared their stories when they told organisers of cultural events about their disabilities and they sometimes received assistance from them and sometimes they were informed that 'this kind of service' was not available. Some respondents shared their stories when written and oral complaints about inaccessibility of the facility were ignored by its management. Respondents with visual impairments complained that inaccessibility of organisers' websites deprives them of a means to file a complaint.

4.1.6. Inaccessibility of roads and public transport

Lack of accessibility in settlements themselves impedes access to cultural life for persons with disabilities. Respondents who use wheelchairs said that it is difficult for them to move over road edges. Also the respondents find potholed roads to cultural facilities and event sites dangerous. Due to a lack of accessibility of railway services, they cannot travel on their own to cultural events or to public heritage sites.

Inclusion in cultural institutions and events for persons with intellectual impairments

Which places do you enjoy visiting?



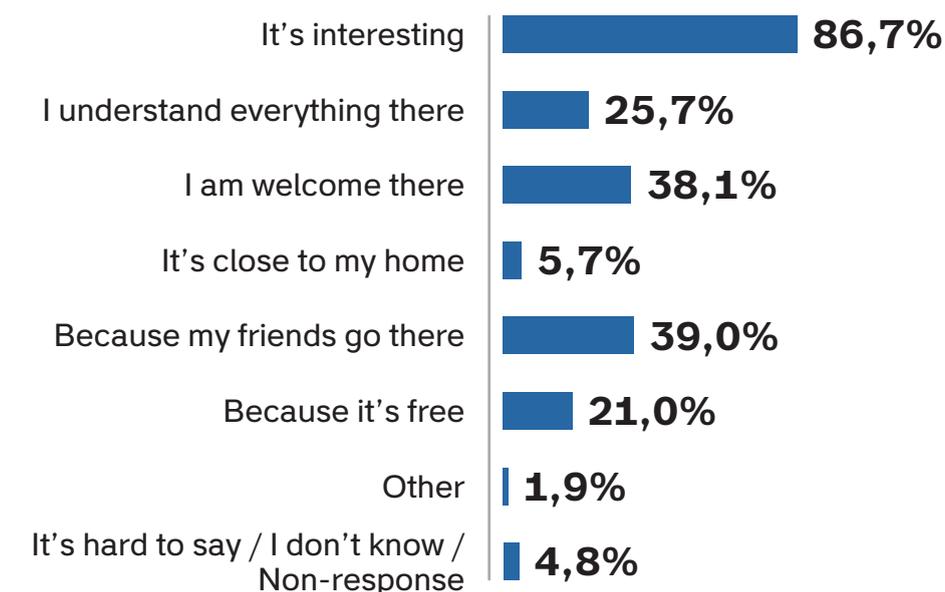
Respondents with intellectual impairments

Human rights organisations working with persons with intellectual impairments usually pay significant attention to cultural leisure of their members. According to the survey, respondents attend various cultur-

al events. It is plausible that respondents with intellectual impairments that receive services of such organisations that work with discriminated groups have a more diverse pattern of cultural consumptions than the ones who do not engage with such organisations.

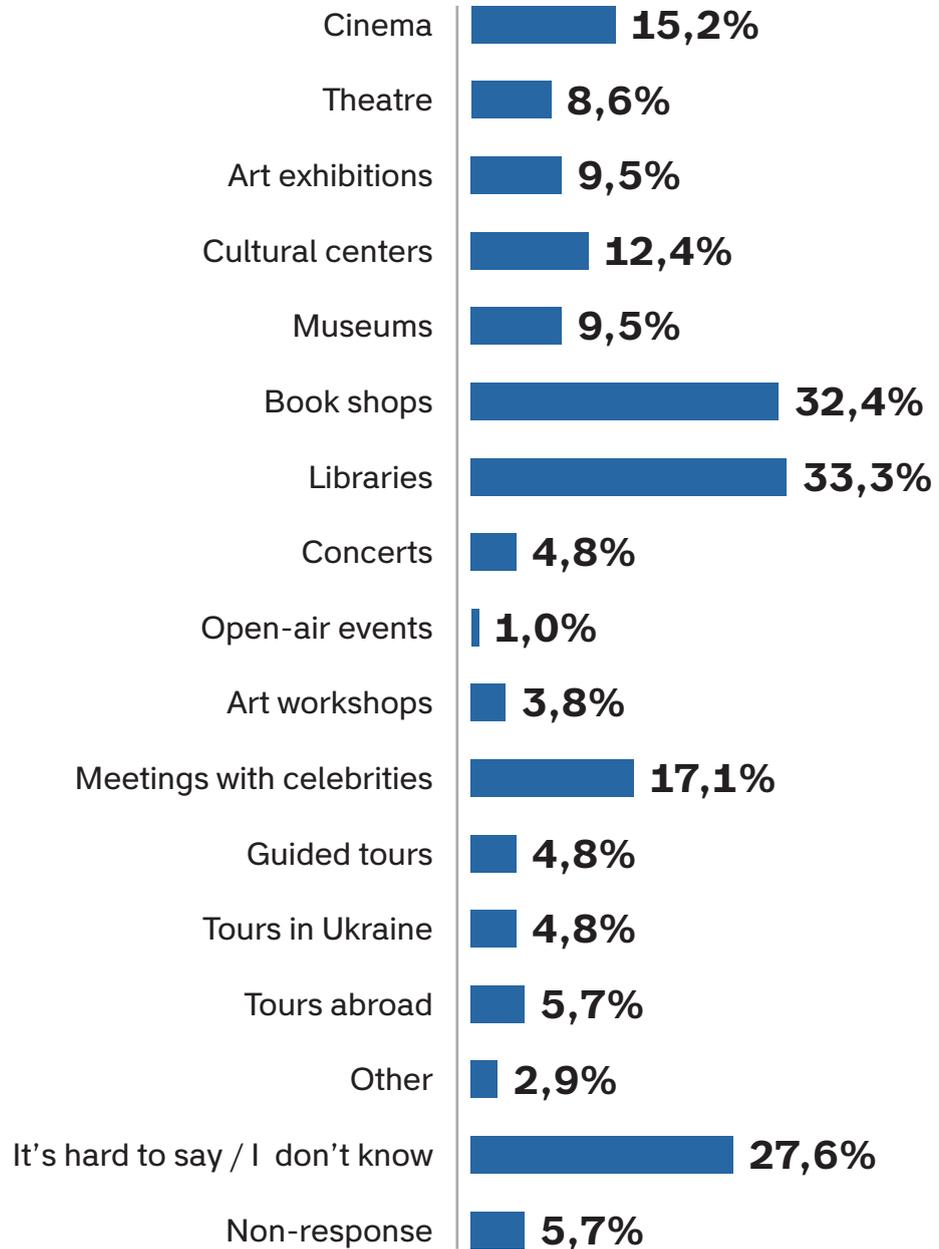
Tours in Ukraine (65,7%), guided tours (62,9%), workshops (60%), open-air events (57,1%), concerts (55,2%), cinema (44,8%), museums (37,1%), theatres (36,2%) were the most favourite among the respondents. The remaining alternatives received less than 25% of responses.

Why do you like going there?



Respondents with intellectual impairments

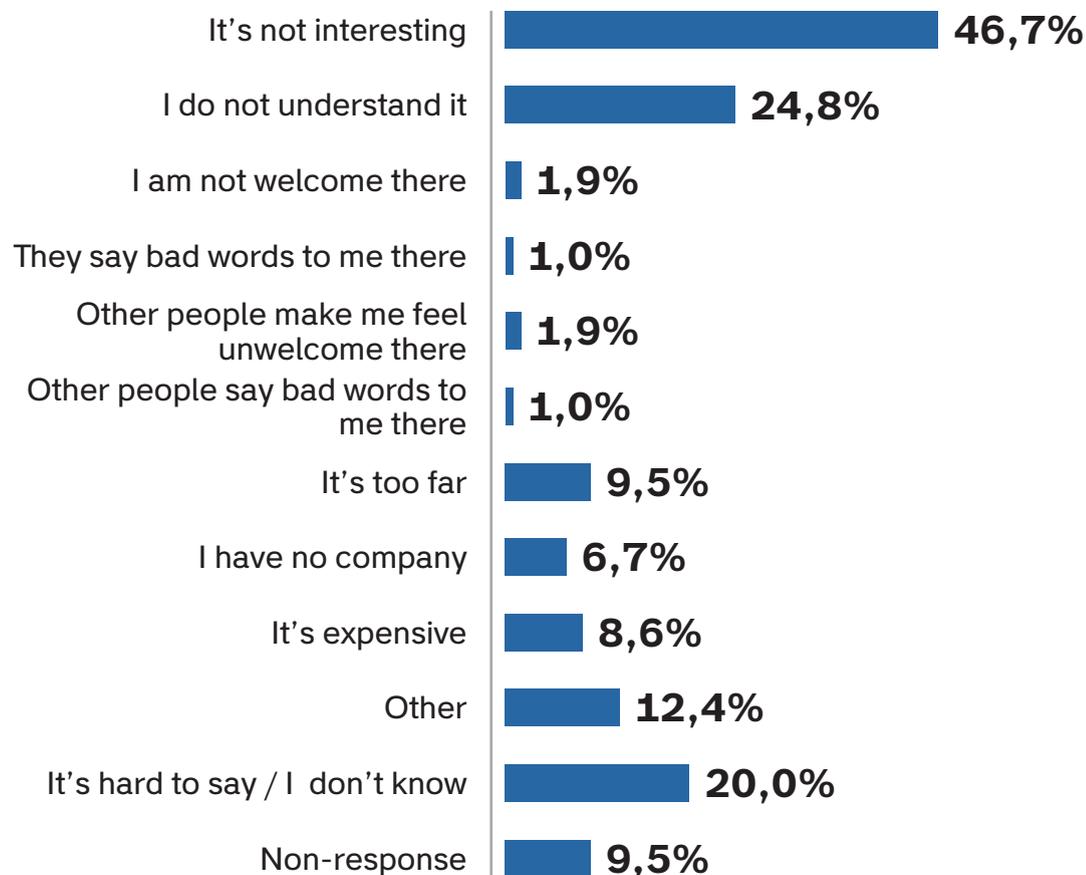
The primary reason why respondents like to visit cultural events and facilities is that they find them interesting (86,7%). 39% of respondents named having company as one of the reasons to visit places 'because my friends go there'. 38,1% of respondents preferred an option 'I am welcome there'.

Which places do you not enjoy visiting?

Respondents with intellectual impairments

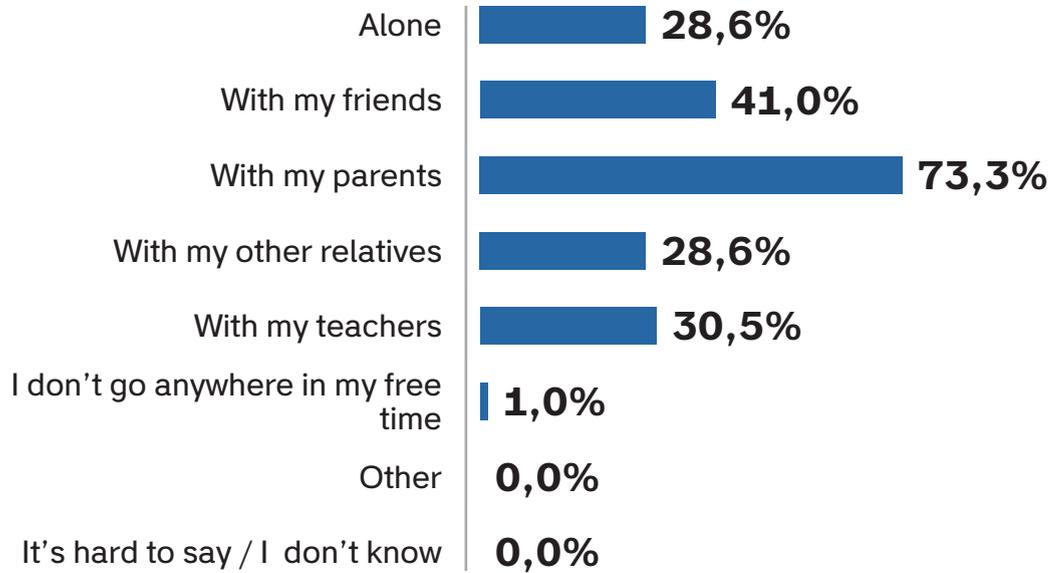
Respondents dislike the most going to libraries (33,3%) and bookshops (32,4%). 27,6% of respondents could not answer this question.

Why do you not like going there?



Respondents with intellectual impairments

The main reason why respondents do not like visiting cultural events or facilities was that they are not interesting for them (46,7%). Almost a quarter of respondents (24,8%) selected an option that they do not understand what the events are about.

Do you go there alone or do you have company?

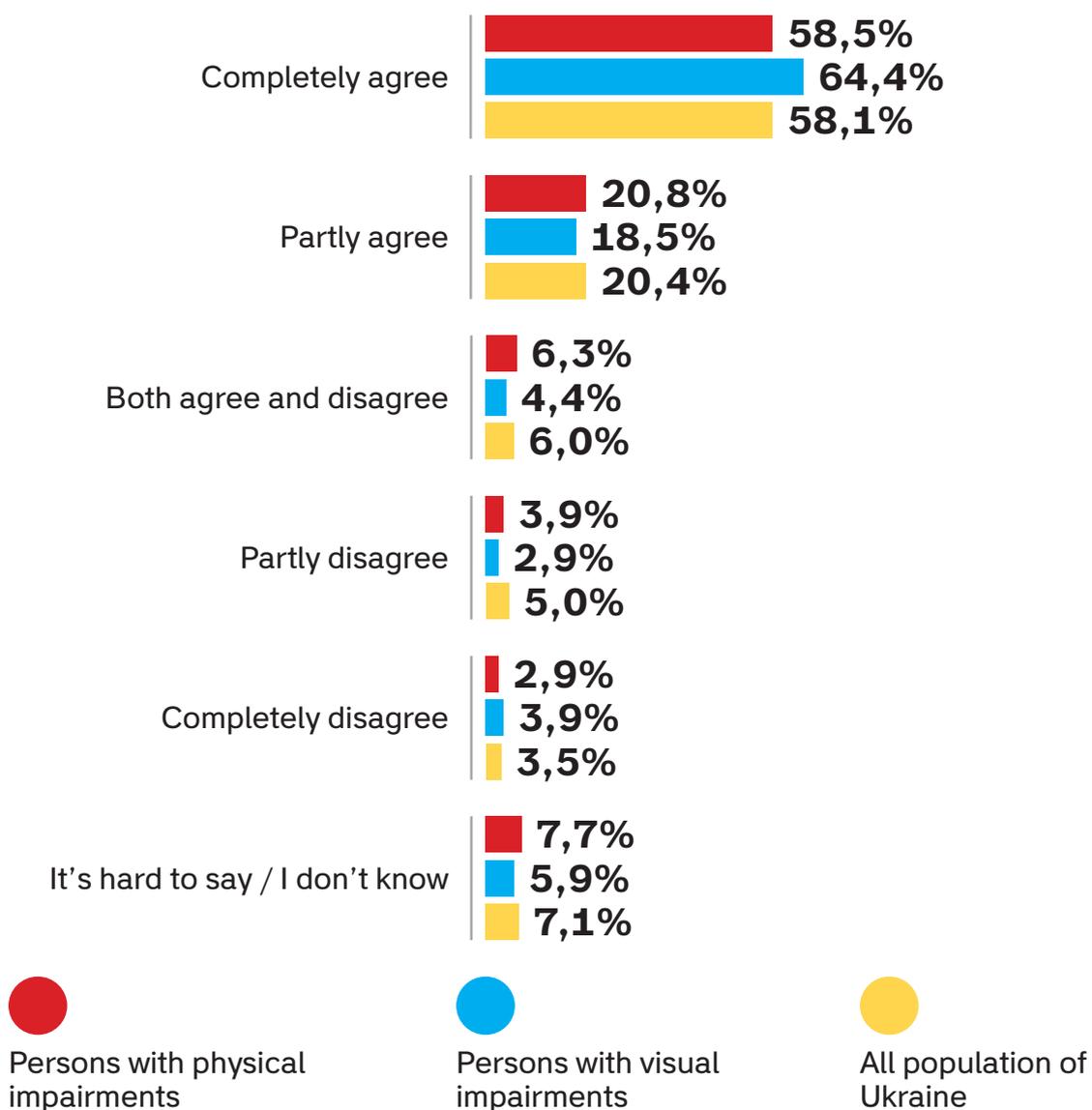
Respondents with intellectual impairments

The main companions of respondents for cultural pastime are parents (73,3%). 41% of respondents visit cultural events and facilities with their friends, 30,5% do so with their teachers and 28,6% of them visit them alone or along with other relatives.

SECTION 5.

ACCESSIBILITY OF ARTS AND CREATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

To what extent do you agree with the following statement: 'Art by artists with disabilities has to be judged on its quality rather than on artist's disability'



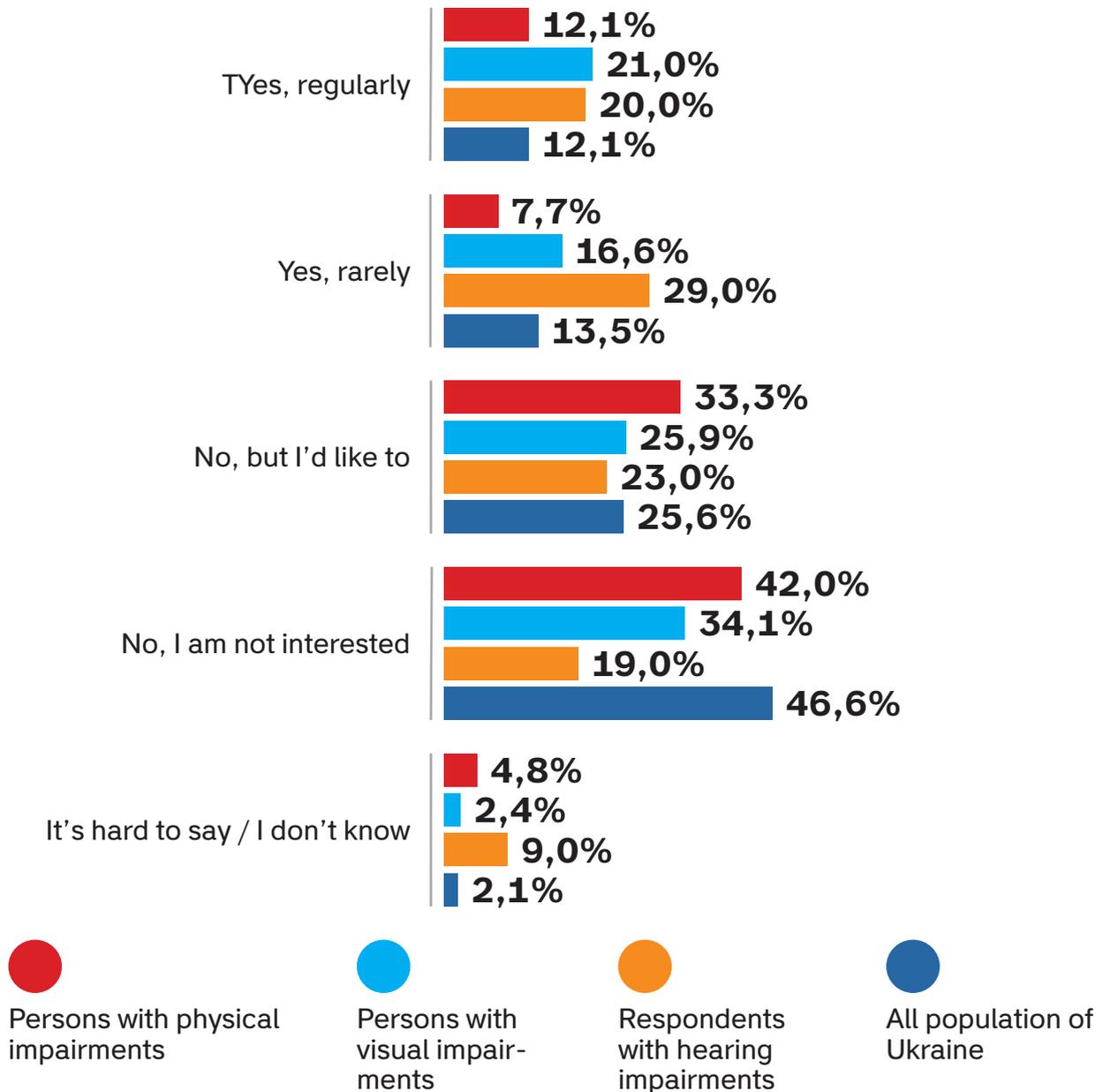
Three quarters of Ukrainians (78.5%) believe that art by artists with disabilities has to be judged on its quality rather than on the artist's disability. 58.1% of the total population of Ukraine completely agree with this statement and 20.8% of them partly agree. Only 8.5% of Ukrainian disagree with this statement. 3.5% of them completely disagree and 5% partly disagree with it. 6% of Ukrainians both agree and disagree with it and 7.1% are undecided.

The distribution of responses by persons with physical impairments is similar to the one of the whole population. Indeed, 79.3% of them agree that quality of art by persons with disabilities has to be judged on its quality. 58.5% of persons with physical impairments agree with this statement and 20.8% of them partly agree. Meanwhile, only 6.8% of persons with physical impairments disagree with this statement. 2.9% of them disagree with it completely and 3.9% partly disagree with it. 6.3% of persons with physical impairments both agree and disagree with it and 7.7% were undecided.

Even higher number of persons with visual impairments (82.9%) believe that art by persons with disabilities should be judged on its quality rather than the author's disability. 64.4% of them completely agree with this statement and 18.5% partly agree with it. 6.8% of persons with visual impairments disagree. 3.9% of them completely disagree and 2.9% of them partly disagree. 4.4% of persons with visual impairments both agree and disagree and 5.9% are undecided.

Respondents with disabilities of the focus-groups condemned patronising attitudes to art created by persons with disabilities and expectations that it has to evoke pity, that artists with disabilities need encouragement and their art is of poor quality. They expressed their wish to see more actors with disabilities acting in films so that more characters with disabilities were represented by actors with disabilities and so that people with disabilities were better represented in the cinema. Because at the moment, as mentioned by a number of creative respondents, they are perceived according to their diagnosis rather than their personality. According to the respondents, there is a lack of inclusive access to arts for persons with disabilities alongside with other people, rather than doing arts separately from everyone else. They also expressed hopes that there would be more spaces and projects where people with different disabilities could meet and share their experience with each other.

Do you do any arts or engage in creativity yourself?



Approximately one quarter of Ukrainian adults (25.6%) do arts or engage in creative activities. 12.1% do so regularly and 13.5% do so rarely. The number of creative persons with disabilities differs from the average for the total population. Almost every fifth person with physical impairments (19.8%) does arts. 12.1% of them do so regularly and 7.7% do so rarely. Persons with visual impairments are more actively engaged in creativity. 37.6% of them do arts or engage in creative activities. 21% of them do so regularly and 16.6% do so rarely. Respondents of the focus-groups with different disabilities shared that they write poetry, do fine arts, play music, dance, embroider, do sign singing.

Almost half of Ukrainians do not do arts and are not interested in them (46.6%). A similar percentage (42%) of persons with physical impairments are not interested in creativity too. A third of persons with visual impairments are not interested in creativity (34.1%). Approximately one quarter of Ukrainians (25.6%) do not do arts, but they would like to. This figure is higher for persons with disabilities. One third of persons with physical impairments (33.3%) and a quarter of persons with visual impairments (25.9%) do not do arts, but they would like to.

Are there conditions under which you would do arts or engage in creative activities more often?

	All population of Ukraine	Persons with physical impairments	Persons with visual impairments	Respondents with hearing impairments
Yes, if I had more money	11.0%	19.3%	18.5%	12%
Yes, if I had more free time	32.6%	15.9%	21.0%	34%
Yes, if art courses or art centres were closer to my home or my work	6.0%	11.1%	12.7%	14%
Yes, if art courses or art centres were more interesting than they are now	2.3%	3.4%	2.9%	8%
Yes, if facilities at the art courses or art centres were safe for me to more there on my own	0.7%	6.3%	8.8%	1%
Yes, if art courses or art centres provided subtitling or sign language interpretation	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	36%
Yes, if art courses or art centres provided audio description	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	2%
Yes, if art courses or art centres were more comprehensible	0.5%	1.4%	2.0%	6%
Yes, other	8.1%	13.5%	12.7%	0%

No, I am already doing as much art and creativity as I would like to	10.1%	8.2%	13.2%	9%
No, I am not interested in arts and creativity	36.1%	31.9%	21.5%	15%
It's hard to say / I don't know / Non-response	3.8%	3.4%	3.9%	10%

Only every tenth Ukrainian (10.1%) do arts and engage in creative activities as often as they would like to. A close number of persons with physical impairments (8.2%) and persons with visual impairments (13.2%) also do arts as often as they would like to.

More than a third of the Ukrainian population (36.1%) would not do arts more often because they are not interested. A lower number of persons with disabilities share this view. 31.9% persons with physical impairments and 21.5% do not do arts and are not interested in them.

Approximately one third of Ukrainians (32.6%) would do arts more often if they had more free time. 11% of them would do arts more often if they had more money. A small percent of all Ukrainian population would do arts more often if art courses or courses were closer to their homes or work (6%) or if they were more interesting than they are at the moment (2.3%). 8.1% of them mentioned other conditions.

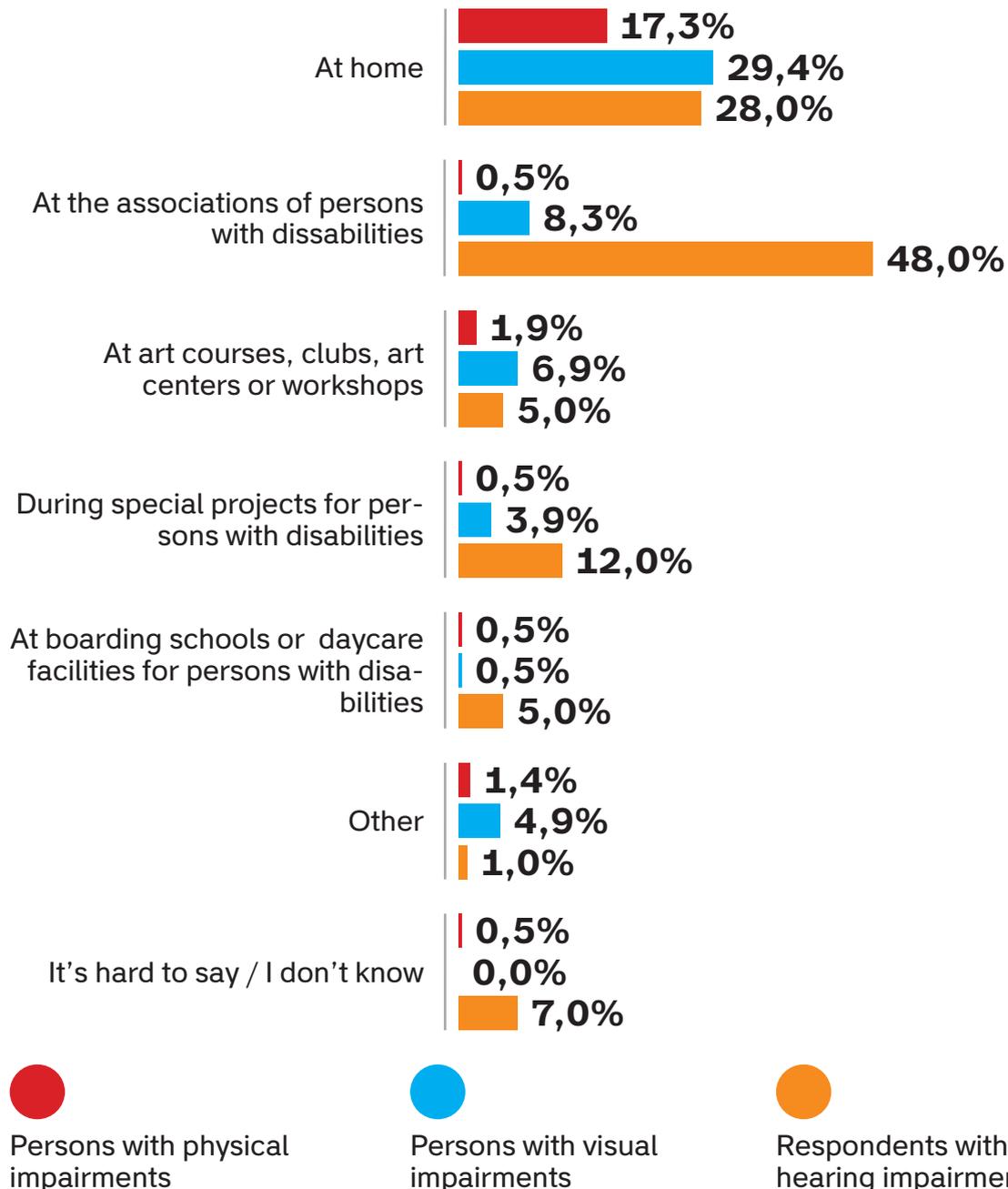
The most important factors for persons with physical impairments to do arts more often were having more money (19.2%) and having more free time (15.9%). It is important for 11.1% of them that art classes or courses were closer to them and 6.2% would like them to be more physically accessible. 13.5% of persons with physical impairments mentioned other conditions under which they would do arts more often.

Almost one fifth of persons with visual impairments would do arts more often if they had more free time (21%) or more money (18.5%). It is important for approximately every tenth person with visual impairments that art classes were closer to home or work (12.7%) or were more physically accessible (8.8%). Another 7.3% of them would like art classes or courses to provide audio description. 12.7% of them mentioned other conditions to do art more often.

Overall, having more money and more free time are the most important factors to do arts more often for all Ukrainian population and persons with physical or visual impairments. It is important for persons with visual and physical impairments that art classes were closer to their home or work. A higher number of persons with visual impairments (8.8%) wished arts classes were more physically accessible than the number of persons with physical impairments (6.2%).

Data from the respondents with hearing impairments will be analysed in the next sub-section.

Where do you normally do arts or engage in creative activities?

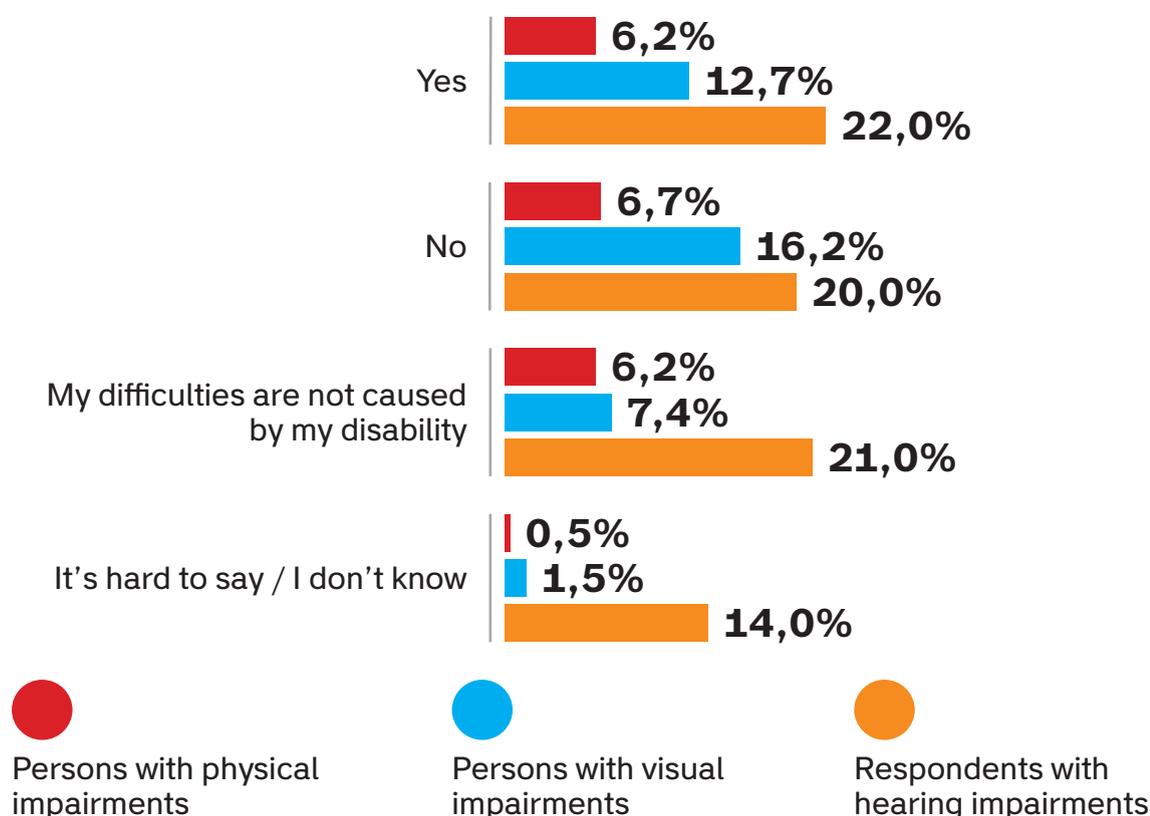


The biggest number of persons with physical impairments (17.3%) and persons with visual impairments (29.4%) do arts or engage in creative activities at home. Further data on where they do arts falls within the margin of statistical error (4.9% for the indicators close to 10%), hence they are not representative with sufficient certainty. They are provided only as a basis for hypotheses that should be verified in further studies.

Very small numbers of persons with physical impairments do arts outside their homes: 1.9% of them attend art classes or courses and 0.5% do arts at associations of persons with disabilities, special projects for persons with disabilities, day care facilities or boarding schools. 1.4% of them do arts in other places.

A higher number of persons with visual impairments do arts outside home. 8.9% of them do arts at associations of persons with disabilities, 6.9% attend art classes or courses, 3.9% take part in special projects for persons with disabilities, 0.5% do arts at day care facilities or boarding schools. 4.9% of persons with visual impairments do arts in other places.

Do you encounter any difficulty in doing arts or engaging in creative activities due to the disability?



16.2% of persons with visual impairments do not encounter difficulty due to their disabilities and 12.7% of them do. 7.4% of them believe their difficulties are not related to their disabilities and 1.5% are undecided.

The data about difficulty for persons with physical impairments falls within the margin of error (4.9% for indicators close to 10%). For this reason they are provided here only as a basis for hypothesis for further

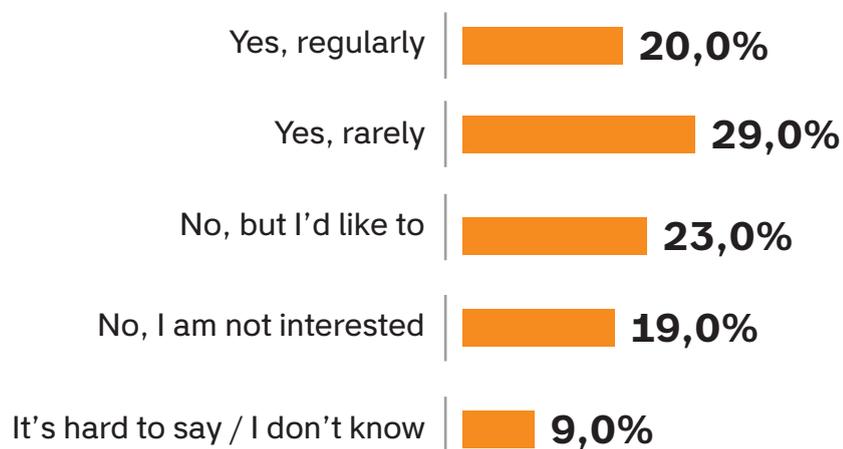
research. 6.2% of persons with physical impairments have difficulties in doing art and engaging in creative activities due to their disabilities. Almost the same among them do not encounter any such difficulties (6.7%) or think that these difficulties are not related to their disabilities (6.2%). 0.5% of them were undecided.

Responses of respondents with hearing impairments

As discussed in the Methodology section, the quantitative survey was carried out in partnership with the all-Ukrainian association 'Ukrainian Society of the Deaf' (UTOG). Since regional managers of the organisation invited active members interested in arts to take part in the survey, the results of the survey are skewed to include a higher number of creative people in this sample compared to the sample of the representative polls in this study. Results of this survey are helpful to develop hypotheses about persons with hearing impairments who are members of this organisation. However, they are not representative for all persons with hearing impairments in Ukraine and, in particular for those who are not members of UTOG and do not take active interest in arts.

9% of respondents with hearing impairments do arts as often as they would like. 15% of respondents would not want to do art more often because they have no interest in it. The highest number of persons with hearing impairments would have engaged in creative arts if art classes were subtitled or provided sign language interpreting (36%). The second most popular factor for them was having more free time (34%). Fewer respondents stated the following conditions were important for them: if art classes were closer to their home or their work (14%), if they had more money (12%), if art classes were interesting than they are at the moment (8%).

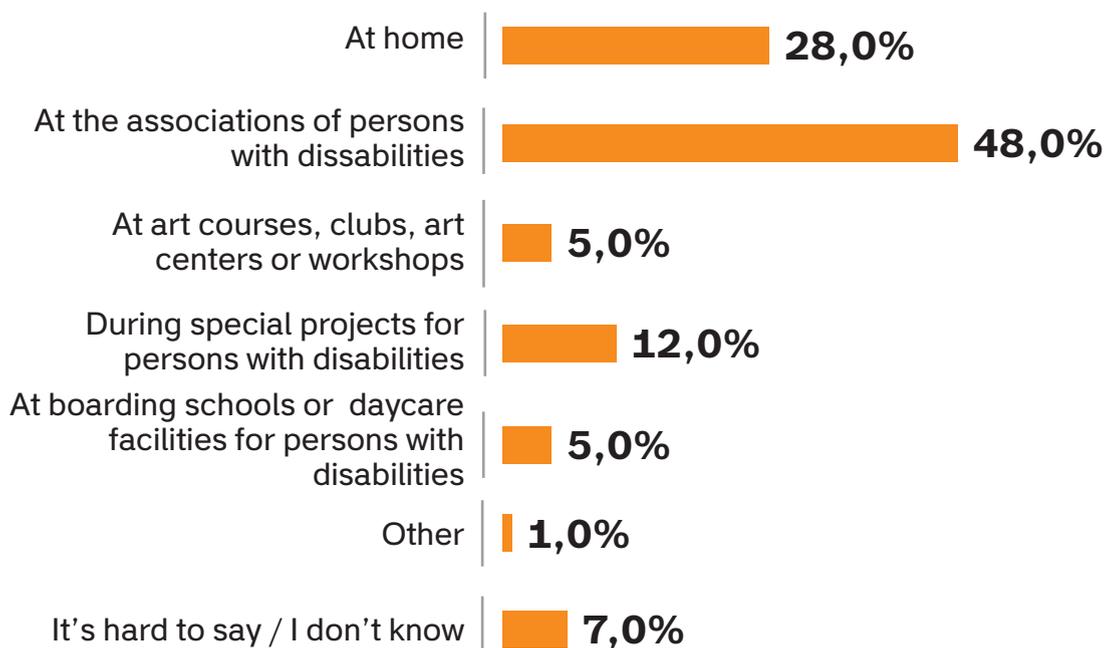
Do you do any arts or engage in creative activities yourself?



 Respondents with hearing impairments

The percentage of creative people among respondents with hearing impairments is relatively high – 49%. 20% of respondents do arts regularly and 29% do so rarely. 23% of respondents would like to do arts, but do not. Almost every fifth respondent with hearing impairment does not do arts and is not interested (19%). 9% were undecided.

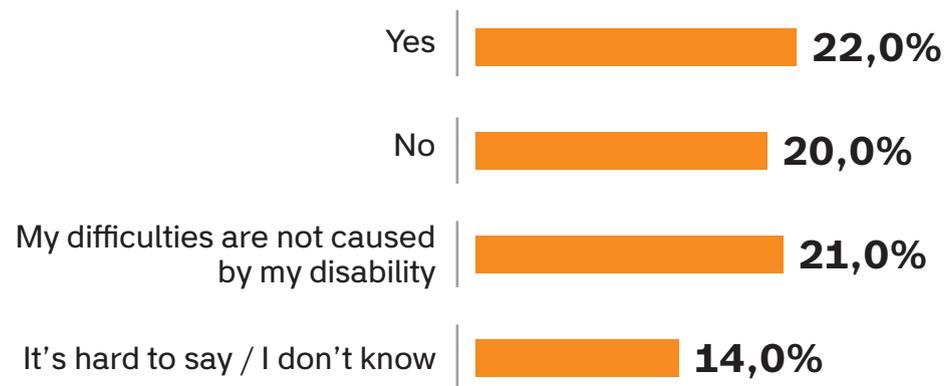
Where do you normally do arts or engage in creative activities?



 Respondents with hearing impairments

Almost half of respondents with hearing impairment (48%) do arts at associations of persons with disabilities. This corresponds with the fact that active and creative members of the UTOG were prevailing in the sample. Meanwhile, it is unknown where persons with hearing impairment who are not creative members of UTOG do arts. More than half of respondents (28%) do creative arts at home and 12% do so during special projects for persons with disabilities. 5% of them attend art classes, boarding schools or daycare facilities to do arts. 7% were undecided.

Do you encounter any difficulty in doing arts or engaging in creative activities due to the disability?



Respondents with hearing impairments

20% of respondents with hearing impairment do not have difficulty in creativity due to their disabilities. 22% encounter such difficulties, while 21% believe their difficulties are not related to their disability. 14% of respondents with hearing impairment were undecided.

Particular difficulties in art and creativity for persons with disabilities mentioned during the focus-groups

Rejection by art teachers due to disabilities

Some respondents mentioned that they were rejected by teachers of art courses due to their disabilities or they were told that they have no talent for arts. For example, one participant was rejected from music lessons because it was unlikely he would perform on stage. Another participant was turned down from dance lessons due to his disability. Yet another respondent was not admitted to music classes because

her teacher believed she required a particular method of teaching which was not available at the music school.

Lack of accessible art courses in localities

Participants of focus groups highlighted lack of physically accessible music schools and art classes in their localities as well as lack of classes in arts of interest for persons with disabilities, such as wheelchair dancing. They mentioned that they can study online, but accessibility of online teaching could be improved too. One respondent with hearing impairment told that he is a dancer and he lets his teachers know that he has hearing impairment and they provide him with necessary support. A number of respondents remarked that art classes and personal tuition is too expensive for them.

Lack of understanding in the society

Some respondents wished people had a better understanding of what disability was and that they realised that disability does not define one's personality. A number of respondents wished there was a better understanding of invisible disabilities.

Lack of inclusive facilities for creativity

Participants of focus-groups expressed hopes there would be more inclusive projects so that persons with disabilities were seen and understood rather than pitied. Carers for children with intellectual impairments complained about the lack of inclusive facilities their children could attend with other children. They would like their children to talk to and engage with the children without disability, while currently art classes for children are not ready to admit children with intellectual disabilities. They admit that on their own they cannot cater for this need of their children. Similarly, a carer for adult persons with intellectual disabilities noted lack of day care facilities for adult persons with intellectual disabilities where they could socialise and do arts

SECTION 6.

IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE CULTURAL LIFE OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Issues of impact of quarantine restrictions on cultural life of persons with disabilities were explored during focus-groups. Overall, respondents stated that due to social distancing restrictions they spent much more time at home than normally. Many of them could not continue attending their art classes due to the danger of catching Covid-19. They attended art classes, museums, philharmonics online.

On the whole, respondents had different experiences living with the restrictions. Some stated they did not feel very much affected by the restrictions and they went to the cinema, libraries and other cultural facilities while wearing masks. One respondent said that he had been reading more than usual, he went for walks and studied foreign languages. Meanwhile others said that they or persons with disabilities they are caring for grew depressed. One participant had to stay at home all the time because it was not clear how her illness would have reacted to Covid-19. Parents of the children with intellectual impairments said their children's socialisation skills deteriorated due to the lack of social interaction during the period of restrictions.

Participants of focus-groups who were students themselves or their children with disabilities were found online studies unsatisfactory due to lack of appropriate organisation by universities put in place, among other things in terms of inclusivity, and due to difficulty to stay focused caused by disability.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Exercising cultural rights for persons with disabilities requires significant effort to ensure their equal access to cultural content, events or services. Not only does the state have to provide them with freedom of creativity, but it also has to provide for conditions when persons with disabilities have access to literature, music, cinema, theatre and have equal opportunities to attend festivals, exhibits. This research suggests that overall Ukrainian society does not think that access to cultural rights is not a just problem of persons with disabilities. Two thirds of Ukrainians (66%) believe that the state and almost half of them (49%) believe that local governments are responsible for providing appropriate conditions for persons with disabilities. This study reveals that a majority of respondents who have and who do not have disabilities associate disability with 'unemployability', 'limitations' and 'difficulties'. This suggests that equal access has a meaning of free attendance or benefits to attend cultural events or use cultural services.

More than one third of persons with visual impairments (37.1%) believe that more accessible literature should have been available. The most popular format of books among persons with visual impairments are audio-books 56%. 40% of female respondents with intellectual impairments and 24.2% of male respondents with the same type of impairments are illiterate. These figures suggest that gender stereotypes may interfere with education of persons with intellectual impairments.

Approximately one third of persons with visual impairments (36.4%) do not use websites and applications to watch audio description films. The majority of respondents with hearing impairments believe there could have been more accessible films on offer in the cinema and online. 50% of all Ukrainians are ready to watch subtitled films in the cinema even when the films are in Ukrainian. Meanwhile, one third of Ukrainians (32.1%) do not go to the cinema at all.

Almost two thirds of persons with physical impairments (63.8%) do not attend cultural events and facilities at all. Less than half of persons with visual impairments (45.9%) and every fifth person with physical impairments (23.2%) have attended cultural events that catered for their needs arising from their disability. Physical inaccessibility of the buildings and spaces where cultural events take place remain a challenge for respect for cultural rights of persons with disabilities. This is especially typical of events in towns and villages. As it was discussed

during the focus-groups, inaccessibility of cultural events increases their cost for persons with disabilities as they have to pay for the people who accompany them. Meanwhile, unavailability of public transport forces people to choose between attending the event, but spending more money, or not attending it.

Approximately one third of Ukrainians who have disabilities and who do not highlight that lack of money and lack of free time are the factors constraining them from doing arts and engaging in creativity more often.

Given the need of significant state intervention to uphold equal respect for cultural rights of persons with disabilities, the following recommendations are proposed:

To the Parliament of Ukraine:

- to amend Laws of Ukraine ‘On television and radio’, ‘On cinematography’ to require sound description and extended subtitling or sign language interpretation of films and to provide stimuli for sound descriptions and extended subtitling or sign language interpretation of films;
- to amend legislative acts on radio, television and cinematography to require that content warnings are made for scenes of violence and content that can have adverse impact on mental health;
- to amend legislative acts to stimulate production of accessible cultural products with the use of state and municipal moneys;
- to amend the Law of Ukraine ‘On local governance’ to provide for local governments’ responsibility for accessibility of their web-pages and web-pages of local cultural facilities;

To the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine and the Ministry of culture and information policy of Ukraine:

- to introduce standards of accessibility for web-content of cultural facilities and cultural service providers and cultural web-applications;

To the Ministry of Education and Research of Ukraine and the Ministry of culture and information policy of Ukraine:

- to urgently adopt accessibility standards of information on culture and cultural content including plain language, sound description, extended subtitling, sign language interpretation, Braille print and enlarged print;
- to develop and implement state funding for publication of books in plain language;

To the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine:

- to draft and submit to the Parliament of Ukraine a bill amending legislative acts providing for stimuli for publishers and book distributors of audio books and e-books;

To the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine:

- to ensure equal access to public funding for publishing in Braille and audio-books, including public procurement;
- to the Ministry for Development of Municipalities and Territories and to the the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine:
- to provide state support, including funding from the State Foundation for Regional Development, to the state programs on culture, including projects and events which provide inclusive access to persons with disabilities.

Annex 1**METHODOLOGY OF THE ALL-UKRAINIAN PUBLIC OPINION POLL (OMNIBUS)**

The all-Ukrainian public opinion poll 'Omnibus' was carried out by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology in September 2021. It explored opinions and attitudes of adult residents of Ukraine (18 years old and older) on various social, political and economic issues. The main stages of the research were developing and coding of the questionnaire (OCA for CATI was used), generating mobile phone numbers, interviewing the respondents, quality control of the data, weighting of the data and preparing single-dimension distribution tables.

Computer-assisted telephone interviews, CATI, were held. According to the research by the KIIS based on random sampling face-to-face in February 2020, 96% of adult residents in Ukraine have personal mobile phones. For the purposes of the poll, first random mobile phone numbers were generated for all major mobile operators in Ukraine. The share of numbers per mobile operator was proportional to their share on the mobile telephone market according to the polls by KIIS. In order to eliminate nonexistent phone numbers, invisible text messages were sent to the generated numbers. Next interviewers called the generated numbers and offered respondents to take part in the poll. Only persons who were 18 years old and lived on the territory controlled by Ukraine were interviewed (the sample excludes residents of the territories which are temporarily outside state control by Ukraine - Autonomous Republic of Crimea, city of Sebastopol, certain districts in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts). Interviews were conducted in the language of choice of the respondent, in Ukrainian or Russian.

After the planned number of full interviews were held based on the macro regions of residence of respondents (West, Center, North, East – see below), type of settlement (urban or rural), gender, age were compared with the official statistical data. The distribution of adult population according to macro regions and types of settlements was defined according to the data of the Central Electoral Commission as per last parliamentary election (numbers of registered voters). The structure of age and gender of the sample was defined according to the data of the State Statistical Service as of 1 January 2019. The sample was statistically weighted to correspond with the structure of the population of Ukraine.

The macro regions were combined as follows: Western macro region – Volynska, Rivnenska, Lvivska, Ivano-Frankivska, Ternopil'ska,

Zakarpatska, Khmelnytska, Chernivetska oblasts; Central macro region – Vinnytska, Zhytomyrska, Sumska, Chernihivska, Poltavska, Kirovohradska, Cherkaska, Kyivska oblasts, city of Kyiv; Southern macro region – Dnipropetrovska, Zaporizka, Mykolayivska, Khersonska, Odeska oblasts, Eastern macro region – Donetska, Luhanska and Kharkivska oblasts.

The fieldwork of the poll took place between 15 and 22 September 2021. A total of 2002 interviews were held.

The statistical sampling error (with a probability of 0.95 and taking into account the design effect of 1,1) does not exceed:

- 2.4% for indicators close to 50%,
- 2.1% for indicators close to 25 or 75%,
- 1.5% for indicators close to 10 or 90%,
- 1.1% for indicators close to 5 or 95%,
- 0.5% for indicators close to 1 or 99%.

Also respondents with disabilities were additionally sought out and interviewed. A total of 407 persons with disabilities were interviewed. 87 were interviewed during the all-Ukrainian public opinion poll ‘Omnibus’ within the sample of 2000 respondents. 320 persons with disabilities due to physical and visual impairments were interviewed additionally. The statistical sampling error for approximately 200 respondents with physical impairments and 200 respondents with visual impairments (with a probability of 0.95 and taking into account the design effect of 1,1) does not exceed:

- 7.9% for indicators close to 50%,
- 6.9% for indicators close to 25%,
- 4.9% for indicators close to 10%.

Annex 2

ESTIMATION OF NUMBERS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES WHO HAVE PHYSICAL, VISUAL, AUDIO OR INTELLECTUAL IMPAIRMENTS: NETWORK SCALE-UP METHOD

This report presents results of estimation of certain categories of persons with disabilities in Ukraine by means of the network scale up method). This study is based on the data for estimate numbers of the following categories of population on the national level:

- persons with disabilities due to physical impairments;
- the blind and persons with disabilities due to visual impairments;
- the deaf and persons with disabilities due to hearing impairments;
- persons with disabilities due to psychosocial or intellectual impairments;

Estimation of the number of target groups was calculated based on the data from the representative polling of the adult (aged 18 and above) population of Ukraine by KIIS between 10 and 19 September 2021. There were 2002 respondents in the sampe.

General idea of network scale up

The basic method of this study is the network scale up method. Its core underlying hypothesis is that the bigger the number of a category of total population is, the more regularly its members will be represented among acquaintances of the respondents of the poll. That is to say, social networks of people reflect the distribution of social groups. Meaning that, for example, if 1% of the population have a certain feature, on average the 1% of a person's acquaintances will share the same feature. This hypothesis is described by the following formula:

$$\frac{m}{c} = \frac{e}{t}$$

where m stands for the number of persons of a certain category in a respondent's social network (c),

e stands for the number of this category in the total population (t).

According to this approach, if respondents are asked about the number of acquaintances belonging to the known groups, it is possible to estimate how many people they know (meaning, the size of their social network). The size of the personal social network c_i is calculated according to the formula:

$$c_i = t \cdot \frac{\sum_{j=1}^L m_{ij}}{\sum_{j=1}^L e_j}$$

t stands for total population in which target categories are estimated (in our case - population of Ukraine); m_{ij} stands for the number of a respondent's acquaintances belonging to the known groups; e_j – numbers of known groups.

By calculating an average figure for the respondents in a national representative poll, it is possible to calculate an average size of a social network for the total population. If an average size of a personal social network and an average number of acquaintances belonging to a category with unknown numbers, an estimate number of people in this category in the total population can be calculated:

$$e_j = t \cdot \frac{\sum_{i=1}^L m_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^L c_i}$$

e_j – numbers of persons in the target group j ; m_{ij} – number of each respondent's acquaintances belonging to the target group j (indicators from 1 to L); c_i – number of respondent's acquaintances in their 'active' social network; t – total population in which target groups are estimated (in our case - population of Ukraine).

Estimate numbers of target categories

Estimate size of a personal social network

According to the network scale up method, use of 20-30 known groups is recommended to estimate the size of a personal social network. The higher the number of groups for estimate is, the lower is the standard deviation for the average size of a social network. It has been statistically proven that 6-7 groups can demonstrate undistorted estimates. Based on the previous experience of KIIS in using network scale up method, and according to the available data, this study selected 9 known groups:

1. men aged 70 and above;
2. women aged 70 and above;
3. 10-13-year old children (boys and girls);
4. Deceased persons in 2020;
5. Persons with disabilities;
6. Men named Pavlo;
7. Women named Oksana;
8. Women who had a child in 2020;
9. Children attending creches.

Table 1 provides the sources of information for estimated numbers of known groups included in the study. The category ‘persons with disabilities’ was defined as broadly as possible without reference to the group of disability. In spite of that, statistical data was used for the persons with disabilities who have I-II groups of disability (persons with visible impairments) on the assumption that people might not know if their friends have disabilities and judge from their appearance.

The number of men named Pavlo and women named Oksana was calculated in the survey conducted by KIIS in 2020. In this poll respondents were asked to tell if their name was Pavlo or Oksana. This survey was representative for all residents of Ukraine aged 14 years or older. So, having obtained a percentage of respondents who have these names and knowing the total number of residents, an estimate was made of the number of people who have these names in Ukraine who are older than 14 years old.

Table 1. Sources of statistical data

Group name (question in the questionnaire)	Statistical number	Source
How about men aged 70 and above? How many do you know?	Number of permanent residents: men aged 70 and above as of 01.01.2021	Statistical digest 'Age and gender distribution of permanent residents in Ukraine as of 1 January 2021' [The State Statistical Service of Ukraine, 2021]
How about women aged 70 and above? How many of them do you know?	Number of permanent residents: women aged 70 and above as of 01.01.2021	
How many 10-13 year old children (both boys and girls) do you know?	Number of permanent residents: 10-13 year old children of both genders as of 01.01.2021	
How many people do you know died in 2020?	Number of the deceased	Statistical Digest 'Natural population movement in Ukraine in 2020' [The State Statistical Service of Ukraine, 2021]
How many persons with disabilities do you know?	Number of persons with disabilities who have I-II group of disability as of 01.01.2021	Statistical Digest 'Social security of the population in Ukraine in 2020' [The State Statistical Service of Ukraine, 2021]
How many men named Pavlo aged 14 and above do you know?	Number of men named Pavlo and aged 14 and above	Report "Estimate numbers of key groups, bridge groups and other categories of population in Ukraine: network scale up method' [Public Health Alliance, 2021]
How many women named Oksana aged 14 and above do you know?	Number of women named Oksana and aged 14 and above	
How many women do you know who had a child in 2020?	Number of children born in 2020 ¹	Statistical Digest 'Natural population movement in Ukraine in 2020' [The State Statistical Service of Ukraine, 2021]

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Numbers of these categories are approximate but are not equal, because they do not include birth of two or more children by the same woman.

Do you know any people whose children or grandchildren go to creches? If yes, how many children of this age do you know?	Number of children attending pre-school at the end of 2020	Statistical Digest 'Pre-school education in Ukraine in 2020' [The State Statistical Service of Ukraine, 2021]
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5% is truncated average, meaning an average calculated after elimination of the indicators within the lowest 5% and the highest 5%.

According to statistical data about the number of these 9 categories in the total population and the data collected about the number of respondents' acquaintances, an estimate was made of the number of acquaintances respondents are likely to have and an average size of a social network for the residents of the country. According to this model, an average social network is 181 persons, a truncated average² is 169. A truncated average is further used for the analysis.

In order to evaluate if this model is functions, an estimate number was calculated for the number of respondents' acquaintances belonging to the known groups and it was compared to the available statistical data for each of the known groups, since accuracy of the estimate of known groups is one of the criteria how work of this method is evaluated.

Table 2 provides a comparison of the estimated numbers of known groups and their numbers according to the statistical data. Overall, this model estimates quite accurately the numbers of known groups (an average ratio of estimated and statistical numbers is 1.2), although accuracy of estimates for certain categories differs: number of children aged 10-13 was overestimated by two (the ratio is 1.7), while numbers of persons with disabilities and women aged 70 and above was underestimated by four.

Underestimation of the numbers of persons with disabilities (in comparison with the official data) could be caused by either inaccurate definition of this group in the questionnaire and/or because members of this group are less prominent among the broader social networks. Respondents were asked about all known persons with disabilities, although only persons with group I of disability or maybe with group II of disability most likely will manifest visual disabilities. For this reason statistical data for I-II groups of disabilities was used for comparison, meaning those who will most likely have visually manifested impairments. Also, persons with disabilities will be less likely present among colleagues at work or fellow students than in the total population. One of the hypotheses is that respondents may know for sure the number of persons with disabilities among their close circle (relations, friends, neighbours), but extrapolation of this data for the total population will provide a lower estimate.

Possible explanation for underestimation of numbers of women aged 70 and above is that people often underestimate the number of the oldest people (aged 80 and above) among their acquaintances. For example, they fall out of touch with distant relatives, neighbours etc. Since on average women live longer than men, this results in underestimation of the numbers of women rather than men.

Nevertheless, given relative accuracy of estimate of known groups based on this model, additional correction of this model is not required.

Table 2. Comparison of estimated numbers of known groups and their numbers according to the statistical data

Group name	Estimated number	Official number	Ratio between the estimated and official number
70-year old men and older	2 018 452	1 506 734	1,3
70-year old women and older	2 431 736	3 328 175	0,7
10-13-year old children (boys and girls)	3 217 116	1 862 117	1,7
Deceased persons in 2020	859 494	616 835	1,4
Persons with disabilities	863 627	1 112 106	0,8
Men named Pavlo (older than 14)	380 829	336 494	1,1
Women named Oksana (older than 14)	828 970	610 031	1,4
Women who bore a child in 2020	315 806	295 293	1,1
Children who attend creches	1 198 325	1 150 545	1,0
Total ratio			1,2

Estimate numbers of target categories

Table 3 provides results of the estimation of numbers of target categories on the national level by means of the network scale up method with an average size of a network of 169 persons.

According to this estimation, there are 500,000 persons with disabilities due to physical impairments, 210,000 of the blind and persons with disabilities due to visual impairments, 188,000 of the deaf and persons

with disabilities due to hearing impairments and 200,000 of persons with disabilities due to psychosocial or intellectual impairments. In total the estimated number of these categories is approximately 1 million. 56% of them are male and 44% are female.

Table 3. Estimate numbers of target categories based on network scale up method

	Estimated percentage		Estimated numbers	
	% in the social network of respondents (estimated % for the whole population)	95% confidence interval	Numbers	95% confidence interval
Persons with disabilities due to physical impairments	1,20%	1,09% - 1,31%	498 409	453 025 – 543 794
men	0,71%	0,65% - 0,77%	294 294	268 311 – 320 278
women	0,49%	0,45% - 0,54%	204 115	184 714 – 223 516
The blind and persons with disabilities due to visual impairments	0,51%	0,45% - 0,57%	210 756	187 160 – 234 353
men	0,25%	0,23% - 0,28%	104 646	93 908 – 115 384
women	0,26%	0,23% - 0,29%	106 110	93 252 – 118969
The deaf and persons with disabilities due to hearing impairments	0,45%	0,39% - 0,51%	188 049	163 371 – 212 727
men	0,25%	0,22% - 0,28%	104 186	911 57 – 117 215
women	0,20%	0,17% - 0,23%	83 863	722 14 – 95 511

Persons with disabilities due to psychosocial or intellectual impairments	0,49%	0,43% - 0,55%	202 018	176 538 – 227 499
men	0,28%	0,25% - 0,31%	116 699	103 565 – 129 834
women	0,21%	0,18% - 0,24%	85 319	72 973 – 97 666
Total	2,65%	2,37% - 2,94%	1 099 233	980 094 – 1 218 372
men	1,50%	1,34% - 1,65%	619 826	556 942 – 682 710
women	1,16%	1,02% - 1,29%	479 407	423 153 – 535 662

In order to appraise whether the estimates are accurate, it is important to compare them with other relevant estimations. Since Ukraine does not have relevant statistical data on the numbers of persons with these impairments, other sources were used for comparison.

Persons with disabilities due to physical impairments. According to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, physical impairments are a major cause for legal determination of disabilities among Ukrainian adults (followed by cancer and blood circulation illnesses): 14,2% of persons older than 18 years old were determined as persons with disability in 2020 due to bone and muscle diseases and diseases of connective tissue. Assuming that the health causes of disabilities remain relatively permanent, this figure can be extrapolated on all persons with disabilities in Ukraine (although this assumption is in fact quite crude because it does not take into consideration different life expectancy for different illnesses, disability acquired in childhood etc). According to this assumption, among all persons with disabilities in Ukraine older than 18 years old (2.5 million) 360,000 have disabilities caused by bone and muscle diseases and diseases of connective tissue.

The blind and persons with disabilities due to visual impairments. According to the estimates by Vision Loss Expert Group, approximately 18,8% of the population of Ukraine have visual impairments and 0.4% (170,000) are blind³.

The deaf and persons with disabilities due to hearing impairments. According to the WHO, approximately 6.2% of the population of the European region have moderate or severe hearing loss⁴. Hence, in

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An estimate based on the VLEG/GBD 2020 model; <https://www.iapb.org/learn/vision-atlas/magnitude-and-projections/countries/ukraine/>.

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World report on hearing // World Health Organization: [Website]. 2021. URL: <https://www.who.int/publications-detail-redirect/world-report-on-hearing> (viewed on: 17.10.2021).

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Mitchell, Ross. How Many Deaf People Are There in the United States? Estimates From the Survey of Income and Program Participation. *Journal of deaf studies and deaf education*. 2006. № 11. P. 112-119. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1093/deafed/enj004> (viewed on: 17.10.2021).

Ukraine this number should be 2.6 million. Although, it is hard to tell based on this data how many of them have disabilities or more severe hearing impairment. According to a different study in the USA, 4.1% of people aged 5 and above have hearing impairments and 0,38% cannot hear or cannot hear a conversation⁵. Extrapolating this figure to the population of Ukraine, there would be 1.7 million of persons with hearing impairments and approximately 157,000 would be deaf.

Persons with disabilities due to psychosocial or intellectual impairments. According to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, 'in 2015 the number of persons with psychological and behavioural disorders who have disabilities was 258 37'⁶.

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Analytical and statistical digest 2013-2015 'Mental health of the population of Ukraine' / Pinchuk I., Holubchykov M. (eds). Kyiv: Ministry of Health of Ukraine, 2016. 79 pages.

Comparing the data above with the estimates produced by this study, the data obtained by means of network scale up method is close to estimations obtained by means of other methods. This suggests that the network scale up method provides quite accurate estimates of persons with different types of disabilities in Ukraine. A previous study where the network scale up method was used showed that this method provides accurate and undistorted results for the groups which are not stigmatised and hidden in the society⁷. Hence, there are 500,000 persons with disabilities due to physical impairments, 210,000 of the blind and persons with disabilities due to visual impairments, 188,000 of the deaf and persons with disabilities due to hearing impairments and 200,000 of persons with disabilities due to psychosocial or intellectual impairments. However, this estimate should be combined with other estimations to ensure its validity, for example, with the data of representative polls asking direct questions if people have disabilities.

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Kovtun O., Saliuk T., Sakhno Y., Paniotto V., Kharchenko N., Lyshtva O. Estimate numbers of key groups, bridge groups and other categories of the population of Ukraine in 2020: the network scale up method. Kyiv: MBF 'Alliance for public health', 2021. 104 pages.

