## DISABLED PEOPLE & CYCLING



Dr Kay Inckle
Campaigns & Policy Manager



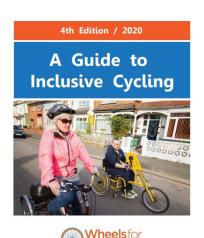


# Wheels for Wellbeing (WfW)

- DPO run by and for disabled people
- Access to cycling
- Campaigns & Policy

 Mobility Justice: targeting resources towards those who have least access to transport and mobility rather than those with the most mobility privilege.













## **Disabled People**



(20% of UK population!)

### **Economic Inequalities**

- Being Disabled costs an additional £975 per month e.g. 63% of household income after housing costs (Scope, 2023)
- 48% of Disabled adults are in employment; 80% of non-disabled people
- 59% of those with a Disabled householder live in "income poverty"; population average of 20% (EHRC, 2017)

#### **Mobility and Transport Inequalities**

- 90% of mobility impaired Disabled people don't have a suitable mobility aid to complete a 1km journey (Disabled Ramblers, 2022)
- Disabled people make 38% less journeys across all transport types (Motability, 2022)

### **Health Inequalities**

• 60% of COVID deaths in England were Disabled people (Health Foundation, 2021)

### **Social Inequalities**

Only 56% of Disabled people feel welcome in their local community (Sustrans, 2022)



## Cycling is the Solution!



- Transport and mobility (autonomous)
- Mental and physical health
- Social and leisure participation
- Education and employment ops
- Low/0 carbon
- Access to nature/green spaces
- Fun!

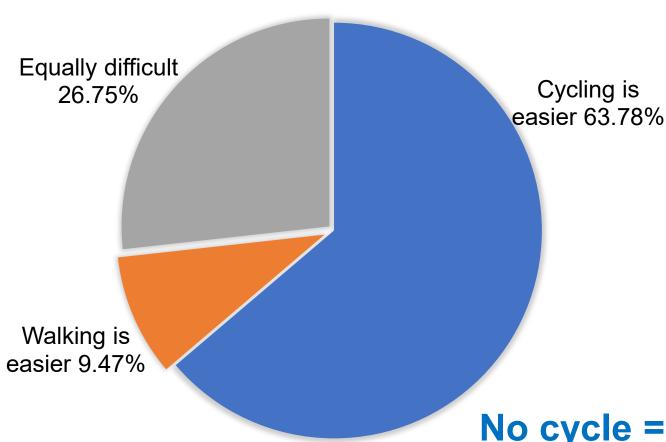


"I find it hugely enabling to cycle around for transport and my commute. It keeps me active and mobile, prevents degenerative decline in my muscles and makes me feel good about myself."

# **Cycles as Mobility Aids**



Which is Easier: Cycling or Walking?



- "I have spinal issues and can't walk any real distance. But I cycle on a normal bike without problem. [It] gives me my independence."
- "I have had MS for 30 years and wish I had realised earlier that I could cycle much better than I could walk!"

No cycle = No mobility



Data from WfW 2021 National Survey (WfW 2022)



### **International Precedents**



### The World Health Organisation (2011)

• **Mobility aids:** "Common examples include crutches, walking frames, wheeled walkers, wheelchairs (manual and powered), **tricycles**, scooters, orthoses such as callipers, braces and splints and prosthesis such as artificial legs. Devices such as white canes are also considered mobility devices."

### The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD, 2006)

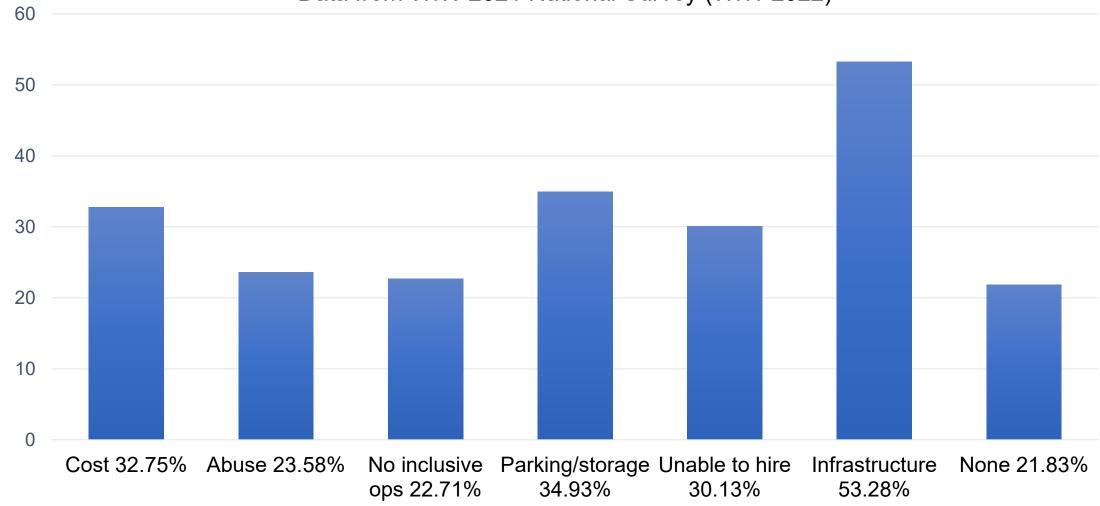
- signatory nations are "legally bound to fulfil the obligations ... regarding personal mobility and the provision of mobility devices".
- This includes taking "effective measures to ensure personal mobility with greatest possible independence for persons with disabilities" and facilitating their mobility "in a manner and at the time of their choice."





## **Barriers to Cycling**

Data from WfW 2021 National Survey (WfW 2022)



















## Infrastructure: Policy Impacts

- Guide to Inclusive Cycling (4<sup>th</sup> edition!)
- Beyond the Bicycle Coalition
- #BashtheBarriers



National (England) infrastructure standards

Active Travel England



But regional variations in implementation and compliance...



### **Questions/further info**

www.wheelsforwellbeing.org.uk

kay@wheelsforwellbeing.org.uk

Twitter: @Wheels4Well

FB: Wheels4Well





### References



- DfT (2020) LTN1/20
- Disabled Ramblers (2022) Not Enough Wheels to Go Round. Ware: Disabled Ramblers
- EHRC (2017) Being Disabled in Britain: A Journey Less Equal London: HHRC
- Health Foundation (2021) <u>Unequal Pandemic: Fairer Recovery</u>. London: The Health Foundation.
- Motability (2022) <u>Evidence Centre: Market Briefing</u>. London: Motability.
- Scope (2023) The Disability Price Tag
- Sutrans (2022) Cycling and Walking Index. London: Sustrans
- Wheels for Wellbeing (2022) <u>Disability & Cycling: Report of National Survey Results</u>.
   London: WfW
- Wheels for Wellbeing (2020) Guide to Inclusive Cycling. London: WfW.