**Response of the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the request for information from the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, for contributions to the report on the rights of older persons with disabilities, received 8 February 2019**

Note: The Scotland Act 1998, the Northern Ireland Act 1998, and the Government of Wales Act 1998 (which was later effectively superseded by the Government of Wales Act 2006) established the three devolved legislatures and transferred to them some powers that were previously held at Westminster. Further powers have been devolved since these original acts, most recently through the Scotland Act 2016 and Wales Act 2017.

***Question 1: Please provide information on the legislative and policy framework in place in your country to ensure the realisation of the rights of older persons with disabilities, including both persons with disabilities who are ageing and older persons who acquire a disability.***

The United Kingdom has strong legislation and policies in place to ensure the realisation of the rights of older persons with disabilities, including both persons with disabilities who are ageing and older persons who acquire a disability.

The Equality Act

The Equality Act 2010 is the principal piece of anti-discrimination legislation in the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland has separate but similar legislation) which provides protections to all people with one or more of the protected characteristics identified in the Act. This includes both age and disability.

The protection from disability discrimination applies to anyone who meets the definition of disability as set out in the Act.

The Equality Act 2010 defines disability as –

“a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on a person’s ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities”.

The Act defines “long-term” as having lasted, or likely to last for at least 12 months, or likely to last for the rest of the life of the person. “Substantial” is defined as more than minor or trivial.

The protections from age related discrimination applies to a person of a particular age group, which is a group of persons defined by reference to age whether a particular age or a range of ages.

The Act also provides a Public Sector Equality Duty, which places a proactive duty on public bodies, and those exercising public functions, to consider the potential effects of key decisions on groups with protected characteristics (including age and disability). This approach ensures that public sector bodies, including trading standards departments at local authorities consider the full range of equality issues relating to a key decision or policy. In exercising their functions, public sector bodies are required to:

* Have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
* Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; and
* Foster good relations between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The Act provides robust protection across a range of protected characteristics and an employee or service user may bring a claim under more than one ground. The courts have the discretion to allow people to bring multiple claims on different grounds where it is justifiable to do so. For example, a person may bring an age discrimination and disability discrimination claim in respect of the same alleged act of discrimination and a court or tribunal may consider these alongside one another.

Although the 2010 Act is largely reserved to the UK Government and Parliament, Scottish Ministers have supplemented the general duty by placing detailed requirements on Scottish public authorities through the Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties) (Scotland) Regulations 2012 (as amended). The 2012 Regulations are aimed at supporting the bulk of Scottish public authorities improve implementation of the PSED by requiring them to: report progress on work being done to mainstream equalities; set outcomes; publish and use employee information; and take equality into account when awarding public contracts.

Accommodation

The UK recognises the importance of ensuring those with disabilities are able to access suitable accommodation. The UK ensures that people with disabilities and access needs continue to be prioritised for social housing.

Our statutory reasonable preference categories, which prioritise social housing for those in need, are contained in Part 6 of the Housing Act 1996. It ensures that ‘reasonable preference’ (overall priority) for social housing is given to those with an identified housing need. This includes people who need to move on medical and welfare grounds, such as grounds relating to a disability. More information can be found here: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/52/part/VI>

Statutory guidance for local authorities, issued in 2012, makes clear that the medical and welfare reasonable preference category would include a physical or learning disability, and mental ill health, as well as those who are infirm due to old age, and those who need to move to give or receive care. More information can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/allocation-of-accommodation-guidance-for-local-housing-authorities-in-england>

Homelessness

The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 significantly reformed England’s homelessness legislation by placing duties on local authorities to intervene at earlier stages to prevent homelessness in their areas. It also requires housing authorities to provide homelessness services to all those affected. Older persons with disabilities who are homeless, or who are threatened with homelessness, are protected by this legislation:

* If they are threatened with homelessness, the local authority must take reasonable steps to prevent that person from becoming homeless.
* If they are homeless, the local authority must take reasonable steps to help them secure accommodation.
* If there is reason to believe that a person may have ‘priority need’ either because of their age or their disability, or a combination of the two, they must be placed in suitable Temporary Accommodation. The local authority must then make enquires.

Benefits

Benefits exist for older persons with disabilities, in particular Attendance Allowance. This benefit is paid to those who need help with personal care or supervision by day or someone to watch over them by night, due to physical or mental disability. The benefit is paid weekly to those who first make a claim to the benefit aged State Pension age or over. It is not means tested and is tax free.[[1]](#footnote-1)

Disability Living Allowance, closed to new applications from those aged 16 or over since April 2013, could be claimed by disabled people up to the day they reached their 65th birthday. The benefit is paid to those who need help with personal care or supervision by day or someone to watch over them by night (the “care component”), or who has mobility restrictions or the requirement to be guided or supervised when out of doors (the “mobility component”) because of physical or mental disability. There are three rates of the care component and two rates of the mobility component and claimants can receive one or both of them. As a consequence there are 11 different rates of benefit. The benefit is not means tested and is tax free. If someone is terminally ill they can automatically qualify for the highest rate of the care component. Existing benefit claimants who were aged 65 or over on 8 April 2013 (when Personal Independence Payment was introduced) can continue to be paid for as long as they continue to meet the entitlement conditions.[[2]](#footnote-2)

Personal Independence Payment, introduced from 8 April 2013, is available to those disabled people who first claim between the ages of 16 and the day before they reach State Pension age. The benefit has been replacing Disability Living Allowance for working age disabled people. The benefit is paid to those who need help with daily living needs (the “daily living component”), or mobility needs (the “mobility component”) because of physical or mental disability. There are two rates of the daily living component and two rates of the mobility component and claimants can receive one or both of them. As a consequence there are eight rates of benefit. The benefit is not means tested and is tax free. If someone is terminally ill they can automatically qualify for the enhanced rate of the daily living component. Existing benefit claimants who reach State Pension age can continue to receive the benefit for as long as they continue to meet the entitlement conditions.[[3]](#footnote-3)

National Planning Policy Framework

The Government published a revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)[[4]](#footnote-4) on 24 July 2018 which sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how it is expected that these be applied. Local planning authorities in England are expected to have planning policies which identify the size, type and tenure of homes required for different groups in the community, including people with disabilities. The Government will publish further guidance in due course to help local authorities put these policies in place.

The revised NPPF also strengthened the policy approach to accessible housing by setting the expectation that planning policies for housing should make use of the Government’s optional technical standards for accessible and adaptable housing. Building regulations already require minimumstandards of accessibility for all new dwellings. Since October 2015, however, the planning system has been linked to two optional standards which were introduced in Part M of the Building Regulations. These are higher standards for accessible and wheelchair accessible homes which local authorities can apply where justified by need and without compromising the viability of development, in accordance with national planning policy and guidance.

The Disabled Facilities Grant

The Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG) is capital funding paid to local authorities in England for the provision of home adaptations. Local housing authorities have a statutory duty to provide adaptations to disabled people who qualify for the grant – usually subject to an assessment of need and a means test. In the 2015 Spending Review, the DFG received year-on-year increases and has been funded through the Better Care Fund. This is in recognition of the crucial role which home adaptations can play in supporting the integration of housing, health and social care to enable more people to live independently and stay longer in their homes.

The grant helps fund the cost of home adaptations such as widening doors, installing ramps, grab rails, stair lifts, level access showers, raised toilets, access to gardens and, in some instances, home extensions. Heating systems, insulation and Telecare can also be funded through the DFG. These can help eligible people to live in, and move around their homes/gardens, more safely and independently. Since 2012-13, the Government has invested more than £2.2 billion into the grant, providing around 280,000 home adaptations by the end of 2018-19. The grant has more than doubled from £220 million in 2015-16 to £505 million in 2019-20.

***Question 2: Please provide information on discrimination against older persons with disabilities in law and practice.***

It is for individuals to bring cases against those they believe have discriminated against them. Furthermore, it is for the courts to determine the facts of each case and how the law should be applied. Cases brought under the Act are private claims resulting from a dispute between two parties. For example an employer/employee, a service provider/customer. It would be inappropriate for the Government to be partial or prefer to support one party’s version of claims over the other.

The Government does, however, sponsor and/or support a number of sources of free advice and support for people with discrimination concerns including:

* The Equalities Advisory Support Service provides free bespoke advice and in-depth support to individuals with any discrimination concerns.[[5]](#footnote-5)
* The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service provides authoritative and impartial advice free to employees or employers in relation to employment discrimination issues.[[6]](#footnote-6)
* Should an individual wish to seek independent legal advice, they can do this by contacting their local Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB)[[7]](#footnote-7) or Law Centre.[[8]](#footnote-8)  CAB provides free, independent, confidential and impartial advice to everyone on their rights and responsibilities. The Law Centre are specialists working in their local communities to offer advice, casework and representation to individuals and/or groups to defend the legal rights of people who cannot afford a lawyer.
* The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has a monitoring and enforcement role in relation to the Equality Act 2010.  It has enforcement powers to compel compliance with the Act, including the disability discrimination provisions and specific accessibility provisions, and to challenge organisations where required.  If the EHRC suspects an employer of committing a breach of the discrimination provisions, it can conduct an investigation and take action to ensure the employer avoids a continuation or repetition of that breach.  The EHRC is already taking action to improve enforcement of the reasonable adjustments duty against non-compliant employers and service providers. It has also delivered a legal support project to help individuals who have experienced disability discrimination pursue their claims and access justice. Under this project, £189,000 has been provided for legal assistance across 118 cases of disability discrimination.

***Question 3: Please provide information and statistical data (including surveys, census, administrative data, literature, reports, and studies) related to the realisation of the rights of older persons with disabilities in general, as well as with particular focus on the following areas:***

* ***Exercise of legal capacity;***
* ***Admission procedures to social or healthcare services, including involuntary admissions;***
* ***Older persons with disabilities living in institutions;***
* ***Access to support to live independently in the community;***
* ***Access to free or affordable healthcare;***
* ***Access to free or affordable rehabilitation good and services;***
* ***Access to social protection schemes; and***
* ***End of life and palliative care.***

The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC)

The UK does not hold specific data on the EHRC. The EHRC report *Housing and Disabled People[[9]](#footnote-9)* includes information on planning policies for accessible and adaptable housing. [[10]](#footnote-10)

Accommodation

Supported Housing is accommodation provided alongside support/supervision, to help people live independently. It includes older people and those with disabilities. This type of housing plays an important role in helping hundreds of thousands of the most vulnerable people live independently and safely.

We do not hold specific data on supported housing butthere are an estimated 550,000 supported housing units in England (of which around 70% is for older people, the majority of which is sheltered housing). [[11]](#footnote-11)

Homelessness

On homelessness, linked to the new act we have introduced a new data system (HCLIC) which is designed to collect information regarding support needs. These statistics have not yet been published as the new systems are still being implemented but will be available in due course.

The Disabled Facilities Grant

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government and Department of Health and Social Care jointly commissioned an independent review of the Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG) in February 2018. The review was carried out by the University of the West of England and the findings were published on GOV.UK on 10 December 2018.[[12]](#footnote-12) The review provides a thorough assessment of how the DFG is currently used. It has made 45 recommendations for Government to consider about how the grant might change including an assessment of the DFG means test; whether the existing grant upper limit of £30,000 per applicant is set at the right level; and how DFG funding is allocated to local authorities. The review findings are supported from a range of sources. Government is currently considering the review’s recommendations and will respond in due course.

The English Housing Survey

The English Housing Survey captures information on accessibility. The most recent EHS report on accessibility was published on 21 June 2016. We do not collect data from local planning authorities or building control bodies which would enable us to see whether higher standards are being requested. To do so would require us to collect data on individual planning or building control applications.

Mental Capacity

The UK does not collect data on Mental Capacity cases broken down by age. The UK publishes quarterly reports on the number of Family Law cases that have gone through the courts system, this includes Mental Capacity cases. These reports can be viewed online here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/family-court-statistics-quarterly>

Health and Social Care

The UK’s National Health Service (NHS) launched in 1948. The UK believes that good healthcare should be available to all, regardless of wealth – one of the NHS's core principles. With the exception of some charges, such as prescriptions, optical services and dental services, the NHS remains free at the point of use for all UK residents. This currently stands at more than 64.6 million people in the UK and 54.3 million people in England alone.

The NHS has an important role in handling data for health and social care. The data, insights, and statistics teams work across dozens of topics, providing information that will help improve care for patients. More information can be found here: <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/data-insights-and-statistics>

The NHS also works with social care data, including social services and safeguarding data, to produce data sets that are used to monitor spending and quality of care and plan and provide services.

Social care data is collected by councils responsible for adult social care through council administration systems. This data is submitted by the 152 councils with adult social services responsibilities in England.

Social care data collections cover:

* Social services activity
* Safeguarding adults
* The Mental Health Act
* The Mental Capacity Act
* Surveys of those in receipt of care and their carers
* Adult social care finance return
* Summaries of the registers of people who are blind and partially sighted
* A social care minimum data set

Most of the national social care data collections are aggregate (counts of service users, carers, and events), not individual records. The social care data collected populates the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework. This measures how well the care and support services achieves its outcomes.

The data that the NHS collects is used by local authorities to:

* Support service planning and improvement
* Benchmark against peers
* Monitor performance (including against their legal requirements)
* Provide local accountability

More information can be found here: <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/data-insights-and-statistics>

The Scottish Government has delivered record levels of investment in social care. Local authorities’ expenditure on adult social work in 2016-17 was £3.135 billion (£2.2 billion through general revenue funding and around £900 million through service income). This is a 9.73% increase from 2010-11 (£2.857 billion). In 2018-19, local authorities in Scotland set a net revenue budget for adult social care of £3.260 billion.

In 2019-20, the Scottish Government is increasing the package of investment from the health budget in social care and integration to over £700 million, underlining its commitment to support older people and disabled people, and to recognise the vital role unpaid carers play.

The Community Care and Health (Scotland) Act 2002 introduced free personal and nursing care in Scotland. Personal care services - such as help with washing, dressing and getting in and out of bed - are provided by local authorities free of charge to those people aged 65 and over in their own home. From 1 April 2019, this will be extended to everyone, regardless of age, to ensure that people of all ages are treated equally. Nursing care for people at home is provided by the NHS and was already free at the point of delivery, regardless of age.

***Question 4: Please provide information on the existence of long term care services in your country and describe to what extent they promote the autonomy and independence of older persons with disabilities.***

The UK believes that everyone has the right to access and receive appropriate levels of advice and care. In England, Scotland or Wales, an individual’s needs for care and support can be met in various ways including care homes or homecare, but may also include assistive technology, equipment and adaptations in the home.

However, long-term care is not defined in legislation. In Northern Ireland, legislation differs significantly where a fully integrated system of health and social care is in place. All four UK nations are working to ensure high quality and sustainable long-term care.

In England, the Care Act 2014 sets out a legal duty for an adult’s eligible needs to be met by the local authority, subject to their financial circumstances. The Care Act provides a focus on personalisation by mandating care and support plans and personal budgets. The adult, their carer and any other person the adult requests, must be involved in the development of the care plan and agree with the content of the plan.

In Northern Ireland, services are delivered by Health and Social Care (HSC) Trusts as the system is a fully integrated one which differs from other UK nations. Individuals who are assessed as being eligible for less complex support and service, will receive arranged or provided services directly by HSC Trusts. For individuals with complex needs, services will be planned and co-ordinated by an identified professional within an individual case management approach. The adult care and support system in Northern Ireland is currently undergoing reform to outline future strategic direction for the provision of services.

In Scotland, free personal care is available for anyone aged 65+ (and extended to all ages from 1 April 2019) who have been assessed by the local authority as needing it, regardless of income. It is also available to people at the end of life regardless of age. Additionally, the Public Bodies Act 2014 brings together NHS and local council care services. This integration provides a greater emphasis on enabling people to stay in their homes, or another homely setting, where possible.

In Wales, the Social Services and Well-being Act 2014 provides rights and entitlements for adults and children to high quality and sustainable long-term care. Individually, these rights include a shared approach to assessment across all ages; national eligibility criteria; financial assessment and support planning, including person directed support via the receipt of a direct payment relating to their eligible care and support needs.

***Question 5: Please describe how is access to justice guaranteed for older persons with disabilities. Please provide information on jurisprudence, complaints or investigations in relation to violence, abuse and neglect against older persons with disabilities.***

The UK has specifically protected legal aid (both for initial advice and representation), subject to the statutory means and merits tests, for civil legal services provided in relation to contravention of the Equality Act 2010. Publicly funded advice continues to be available for Employment Tribunal discrimination claims, and publicly funded advice and representation is available in the Employment Appeal Tribunal.

More detail is available in the UK’s most recent update to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/disabled-peoples-rights-information-following-the-uks-first-periodic-review>

***Question 6: Please describe to what extent and how are older persons with disabilities involved in the design, planning, implementation and evaluation of policies related to ageing and/or disability.***

The United Kingdom recognises the value of older people’s participation (and those of all ages) in the design and planning of policy for ageing and disability. Such key engagements can consist of public consultations, action plans, steering groups and activities involving service users within the health and social care public communities. The UK takes all contributions from older persons and persons with disabilities very seriously and values their input, recognising the key role they play in developing and implementing effective policy and guidance for the provision of vital services.

**In England:**

Public Consultations

Public consultations are an important part of the policy making process as they enable Government departments access the widest source of information.

When undertaking consultations, the Department for Health and Social Care ensures that these are accessible to, and targeted at, the full range of people that will be affected by the policy**.**

Health and Wellbeing Alliance

The Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise (VCSE) and Health and Wellbeing Alliance (HW Alliance) is made up of 21 organisations and consortia who represent or advocate for groups within the population who share protected characteristics, including age and disability, or that experience inequalities. The HW Alliance is jointly managed by the Department of Health and Social Care, Public Health England and NHS England.

The HW Alliance brings the VCSE sector’s voice and expertise into national policy making by:

* Making sure that the VCSE sector are aware of key developments within health and social care, and can respond appropriately;
* Facilitating and coordinating input from the VCSE sector on different aspects of policy;
* Engaging with policy makers, supporting the development of any new policy by providing insight and advice on behalf of their wider networks

HW Alliance members have been selected for their wide reach into a wide range of communities and groups facing significant health inequalities, and their ability to represent the collective views of the VCSE sector.

Through their networks, HW Alliance Members can link with communities and VCSE organisations across England.

Dementia

To better understand the experiences of people with dementia, the Department of Health and Social Care has established a Citizen’s Engagement Panel to inform and improve the on-going delivery of Dementia 2020 Challenge Implementation Plan.[[13]](#footnote-13) The Dementia 2020 Challenge was launched in 2015 to make England the world leader in dementia care, research and awareness by 2020. The Implementation Plan sets out the actions to achieve this.

The Panel is open to anyone with a recent diagnosis of dementia, with a focus on people diagnosed since January 2015. Carers may also join on behalf of a person with dementia. Members of the panel contribute by completing questionnaires about their experiences of services, which are sent on a regular basis. Members may also be invited to attend a group discussion or interview to discuss their experiences in more detail. The Citizen’s Engagement Panel have informed the recent formal review of the Dementia 2020 Implementation Plan, allowing for adjustments to be made to delivery of the Challenge Commitments to improve the delivery of front line dementia care and support services.

Learning Disability

Transforming Care is a programme of work in England to improve health outcomes and the quality of life quality of life for people of any age with a learning (intellectual) disability and/or autism with behaviour that challenges, including those with a mental health condition.

The governance arrangements for the Transforming Care programme include the Transforming Care Stakeholder Roundtable. This group, which includes people with a learning disability and/or autism with experience of services and family carers, assesses progress and identify and address key issues associated with the Programme. This ensures that what is happening on the ground is aligned with the overall aims of the programme.

**In Northern Ireland:**

The Government is committed to improving everyone’s health and social care and to make sure that people can access health services, understand the information they are given about their health and care and also get involved in decisions that affect them.

The Health and Social Care services in Northern Ireland provide a range of service which allow people to remain independent in their own home for longer. Services can include:

* Home care help with cleaning and shopping
* Disability equipment and adaptations to the home
* Day centres
* Residential care or nursing homes

Social Care in Northern Ireland is delivered mainly through Self Directed Support, which empowers service users and carers to exercise more control over their social care services, offering greater flexibility, promoting independence, and assisting individuals to make informed choices about how and when services are provided. This enables them to tailor their support package to fit their specific needs. Self Direct Support may be delivered through a number of approaches.

The Health and Social Care Board recognises the value of partnership with service users, carers and staff through the implementation of the actions from the Personal and Public Involvement strategy and action plan, Carers strategy and the Disability action plan, and support the roll out of co-production.

**In Scotland:**

The Scottish Government is committed to working with disabled people to develop policies and the approaches required to solve problems and dismantle barriers. A Fairer Scotland for Disabled People[[14]](#footnote-14) represents the culmination of over two years of detailed discussion, negotiation and co-production with Disabled People’s Organisations and with individual disabled people. Implementation of the plan is now under way across Government and our partnership with the sector will continue as we drive forward the specific actions which have been identified. We are working with DPOs in the monitoring and evaluation of the plan.

The Public Bodies (Scotland) Act 2014 places a duty on each Integration Authority to produce a Strategic Commissioning Plan, which sets out how the Integration Authority will plan and deliver health and social care services for their area over the medium term, using the integrated budgets under their control. A key principle of the commissioning process is that it should be equitable and transparent, and therefore open to influence from all stakeholders via an on-going dialogue with people who use services, their carers and providers. This includes older people with disabilities.

In our work to develop a national programme to support local reform of adult social care, we have been clear from the beginning that the views, experiences and expertise of people who use social care support have to be at the heart of the process. That is why, as part of the programme, we have supported the establishment of a new engagement framework – the People-led Policy Panel. The Panel consists of 50 diverse members with a core group of 19 who meet more regularly. All are people who have lived experience of adult social care support, including carers. The overall objective is for the Panel to be actively involved in the creation, testing, and early development of policy before ideas/proposals are fully formed, so that the voices of people who use social care support are instrumental in any decisions that are made. Currently, we are working with the Panel and a group of social care leaders to determine the priorities for the national reform programme for adult social care, using materials generated from extensive stakeholder engagement carried out in 2018.

We are also funding the Glasgow Disability Alliance[[15]](#footnote-15) to facilitate their “Future Visions for Social Care” project. The project includes the development of an Expert Group of social care users which will be based on a model similar to the People-led Policy Panel, but at a local level. It will be geared towards building capacity for disabled people in Glasgow and equipping them for the collaborative process to help to deliver better policy and services.

**In Wales:**

The Ministerial Advisory Forum on Ageing (MAFA)[[16]](#footnote-16) was established in 2004 to enable older people and their representatives to advise Ministers on policy relating to older people in Wales.

The Welsh Government is currently working with MAFA members and wider stakeholders to co produce a new Strategy for an Ageing Society. The Strategy adopts a rights based approach that promotes equality, social justice and empowerment and places the older people’s voice at the centre of every stage of Welsh Government policy development and implementation.

Our new Framework, titled ‘Action on Disability:  The Right to Independent Living’[[17]](#footnote-17) was published for consultation on 22nd October 2018.  The consultation closed on 18th January 2019 and 68 responses have been received and are currently being analysed.   The Framework has been developed since 2017 through engagement with disabled people and under the guidance of the Independent Living Steering Group which is made up of Disability stakeholders and chaired by the Chief Executive of Disability Wales, feeding in the views of their members and networks.

The Framework continues to be rooted in the Social Model of disability, recognising there are organisational, attitudinal and environmental barriers to equality and inclusion, which must be removed to create a level playing field.

The Framework is accompanied by an action plan, which sets out a wide range of actions underway across Welsh Government to tackle some of the key barriers identified by disabled people themselves, including transport, employment, housing and access to buildings and places.

***Question 7: Please provide information on any innovative initiatives that have been taken at the local, regional or national level to promote and ensure the rights of older persons with disabilities and identify lessons learned from these.***

The UK has many innovative initiatives to promote and ensure the rights of older persons with disabilities. Answers to this question have been embedded throughout this UK response. Please see answers to the questions above.

1. The legislative framework can be found in Sections 64 to 67 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 and in the Social Security (Attendance Allowance) Regulations 1991 (S.I. 1991/2740). <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1992/4/contents/enacted> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The legislative framework can be found in Sections 71 to 76 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 and in the Social Security (Disability Living Allowance) Regulations 1991 (S.I. 1991/2890). <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1992/4/contents/enacted> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The legislative framework can be found in Part 4 of the Welfare Reform Act 2012 and in the Social Security (Personal Independence Payment) Regulations 2013 (S.I. 2013/377). <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1992/4/contents/enacted> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/728643/Revised_NPPF_2018.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <http://www.equalityadvisoryservice.com/> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. [www.acas.org.uk](http://www.acas.org.uk) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. http://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/ [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. http://www.lawcentres.org.uk/ [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/publication-download/housing-and-disabled-people-role-local-authorities> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Please note, the EHRC obtained this data prior to the planning reforms we have set out above. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/572454/rr927-supported-accommodation-review.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/disabled-facilities-grant-and-other-adaptations-external-review [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/challenge-on-dementia-2020-implementation-plan [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. https://www.gov.scot/publications/fairer-scotland-disabled-people-delivery-plan-2021-united-nations-convention/ [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. http://gda.scot/ [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. https://gov.wales/about/cabinet/decisions/2018/apr-jun/people1/hid1332/?lang=en [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. https://gov.wales/action-disability-right-independent-living [↑](#footnote-ref-17)