

## Equality and Human Rights Commission

- ◆ The Equality and Human Rights Commission replaced the Disability Rights Commission (DRC) in 2007 and is an independent body established to eliminate all kinds of discrimination on grounds of race, sexual orientation, gender, religious belief and disability and to promote equality of opportunity.
- ◆ Disability covers everyone who has a physical, sensory or mental impairment, which seriously affects their day-to-day activities.
- ◆ If you have a physical or mental impairment, you have specific rights that protect you against discrimination. Employers and service providers are obliged to make adjustments for you.

The new Equality and Human Rights Commission established under the Equality Act 2006 opened on 1 October 2007. It is an amalgamation of the three previous commissions the Equal Opportunities Commission, the Commission for Racial Equality, and the Disability Rights Commission. The new commission is working to eliminate discrimination, reduce inequality, protect human rights, and to build good relations, ensuring that everyone has a fair chance to participate in society.

The Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995 aims to end the discrimination that many disabled people face. This Act has been significantly extended, particularly by the Disability Discrimination Act 2005. It now gives disabled people rights in the areas of:

- ◆ employment
- ◆ education
- ◆ access to goods, facilities and services
- ◆ buying or renting land or property, including making it easier for disabled people to rent property and for tenants to make disability-related adaptations

The Act now requires public bodies to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people. It also allows the government to set minimum standards so that disabled people can use public transport easily.

### What the Equality and Human Rights Commission does for people with disability

- ◆ provides an advice and information service for disabled people, employers and service providers
- ◆ supports disabled people in securing their rights under the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA)
- ◆ helps solve problems - achieving solutions, often without going to a court or employment tribunal
- ◆ supports legal cases to set new precedents and test the limits of the law
- ◆ provides an independent Disability Conciliation Service for disabled people and service providers through Mediation UK
- ◆ campaigns to strengthen the law so that it works better and protects more disabled people
- ◆ organises campaigns to change policy, practice and awareness so that disabled people get a fairer deal
- ◆ puts on events and conferences to raise public awareness
- ◆ produces publications about rights for disabled people and good practice for employers and service providers
- ◆ publishes policy statements and research on issues that affect disabled people.

## You can contact the EHRC in the following ways:

Website [www.equalityhumanrights.com](http://www.equalityhumanrights.com)

| England   | Wales  | Scotland  |
|---|--|---|
| Equality and Human Rights Commission<br>Disability Helpline (England)<br>FREEPOST MID02164<br>Stratford upon Avon<br>CV37 9BR<br>Telephone: 08457 622 633<br>Textphone: 08457 622 644<br>Fax: 08457 778 878 | Equality and Human Rights Commission Helpline Wales<br>Freepost RRLR-UEYB-UYZL<br>1st Floor<br>3 Callaghan Square<br>Cardiff CF10 5BT<br>Telephone: 0845 604 8810<br>Textphone: 0845 604 8820<br>Fax:0845 604 8830 | Equality and Human Rights Commission Helpline Scotland<br>Freepost RRLL-GYLB-UJTA<br>The Optima Building<br>58 Robertson Street<br>Glasgow G2 8DU<br>Telephone: 0845 604 5510<br>Textphone: 0845 604 5520<br>Fax:0141 228 591 |

The Equality and Human Rights Commission provides advice to organisations and individuals. Examples of the type of information include:

As a *service provider* you should ensure that all customers are able to use your service effectively. The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 requires a service provider not to treat a disabled person less favourably unless a justifiable reason specified in the Act (e.g. Health and Safety) can be given for the treatment; and to make reasonable adjustments where a disabled person finds it impossible or unreasonably difficult to make use of the service.

As *an individual*, an employee is not legally obliged to declare a disability to an employer or prospective employer. Naturally people will be reluctant to disclose their disability to a prospective employer fearing this will result in the failure of their job application. However, disclosure can help to alert employers to a person's particular needs and thereby facilitate the provision of reasonable adjustments during the recruitment process, which otherwise may not be provided because of the prospective employer's lack of knowledge of disability. If a prospective employer is aware of a job applicant's disability but fails to make adjustments, a claim of failure to make reasonable adjustments could be made.

### Relevant Referrals

- ◆ The Disability Unit in the Department of Work and Pensions can be contacted via [www.dwp.gov.uk](http://www.dwp.gov.uk) or by phone on 0800 882200.
- ◆ The TUC has a [www.worksmart.org.uk](http://www.worksmart.org.uk) that addresses disability rights.
- ◆ The Employers' Forum on Disability can be contacted by phone 020 7403 3020 and its web site: [www.employers-forum.co.uk](http://www.employers-forum.co.uk).
- ◆ RADAR, the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation can be contacted on 020 7250 3222 and via [www.radar.org.uk](http://www.radar.org.uk).
- ◆ [www.disableddirect.co.uk](http://www.disableddirect.co.uk) brings together all aspects of life with either a prevalent disability or a debilitating condition into a single location.

### Relevant Information

- ◆ BackCare Factsheets - DWP and Access to Work, Patients' Rights
- ◆ BackCare Booklets – Back in the Office, Basic Back Care