



TRAVEL WITH CONFIDENCE SURVEY RESULTS



Earlier in the year, Spinal Injuries Association invited people living with spinal cord injury (SCI), their families, healthcare professionals (HCPs) and people working in wheelchair services (WCS), to complete our surveys to advise on what challenges people with spinal cord injury face when making a journey. This could be simply getting around the home, days out, getting to work, school or medical appointments, shopping, leisure activities or a holiday. We will use this information to build a new section on our website specifically around travel as well as getting and taking care of mobility equipment.

THIS IS WHAT YOU TOLD US

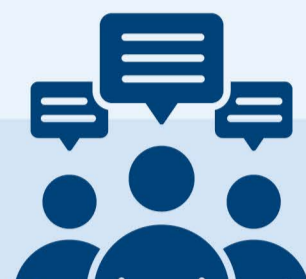


REACH

A total of **1,894** people clicked through to the survey and the average completion rate of all surveys was **72.8%**.

- Living with/supporting someone with SCI – 1,733
- HCPs – 138
- WCS – 23

Focus groups – we had a total of **55** people either within the SCI community, or HCPs and WCS attend a total of **10** focus groups.



CONFIDENCE

Those with a SCI rated their travel confidence at an average of **2.6 out of 5**, and people who support individuals with a SCI rated their travel confidence at an average of **2.3 out of 5**.

HCPs confidence (in relation to travel) in -

- Providing advice – **2.89 out of 5**
- Providing practical support – **2.9 out of 5**
- Providing emotional support – **3.2 out of 5**
- Signposting to other services/support – **2.9 out of 5**



MOBILITY EQUIPMENT

48%



48% of respondents living with SCI said that their mobility equipment doesn't allow them to participate in all the activities they want to do. This number is **52%** in those supporting people living with SCI.

77%



77% of respondents living with SCI faced challenges getting around in their wheelchairs.



40%

40% of respondents stated they self-funded their mobility equipment provisions.

62% of comments by people living with SCI cited dropped curbs as an issue when getting around in their wheelchairs.

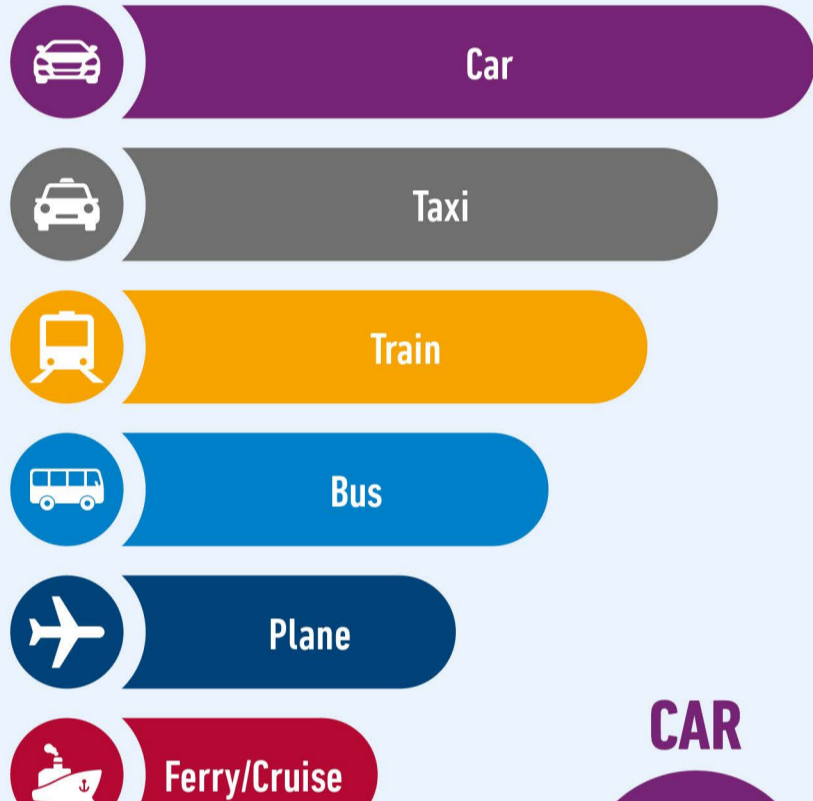
57% mentioned uneven pavements and/or cambers presenting challenges when getting around.

62%



MODES OF TRANSPORT

MOST TO LEAST USED MODES OF TRANSPORT



Popular reasons why travel hasn't worked

- Accessibility/space to accommodate wheelchair (including buildings/ infrastructure, public transports' design, pavement quality and lack of dropped curbs).
- Support isn't always available, and when it is, it can be disorganised.
- Poor staff assistance – lack of awareness and training.
- Not enough adequate SCI relevant parking provision.

32%

Cars – most used mode of transport - **32%** of respondents living with SCI stated that they were independently confident in cars.



53%



Blue Badge was the most used travel scheme linking in with the proportion of respondents that travel by car, with **53%** of survey respondents using it.

Most common challenges

- Availability of blue badge spaces – several reported people misuse of accessible parking bays.
- Suitability of parking spaces.
- Struggling with transferring due to others' parking.



37%

PLANE



Planes drew the greatest number of respondents who cited themselves as 'Not confident' with **37%** of the SCI community selecting this answer.



"Across all modes of transport, access to accessible toilets presented an obstacle for the SCI community."

76% On average, **76%** of SCI community surveyed previously experienced challenges when travelling.

BUS



34% Bus - **34%** of the SCI community defined themselves as not confident.



KNOWLEDGE HUB - MOST POPULAR FORMAT FOR COMMUNICATIONS...

PEOPLE LIVING WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY (SCI)



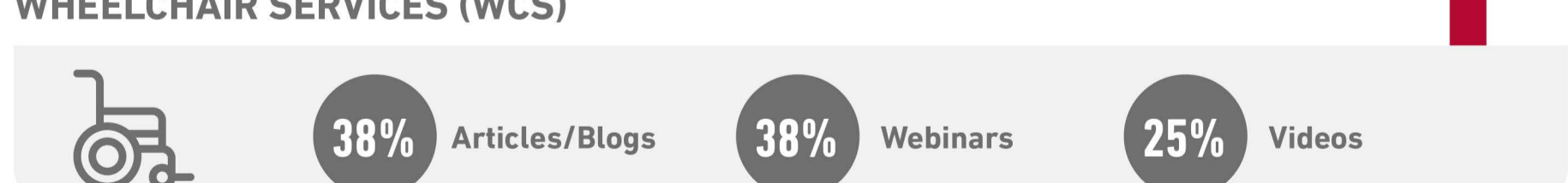
SUPPORT STAFF



HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS (HCPs)



WHEELCHAIR SERVICES (WCS)



YOU'VE ASKED, WE'LL DELIVER...

The most common things people wanted to see



Factsheets on different modes of transport, planning a holiday, problems that can come up when travelling.

Videos on journey's from start to finish, demonstration videos, videos comparing a good/successful trip with an unsuccessful one, basic therapy skills, patient story videos, manual handling and transfers, posture, and adaptations to help with daily living.



Case studies learning from others experiences.