

Title	Demonstrate understanding of barriers to inclusion for disabled people in a recreation setting		
Level	3	Credits	4

Purpose	People credited with this unit standard are able to describe: how attitudes can disadvantage disabled people in a recreation setting; barriers to inclusion for disabled people in a recreation setting; and strategies for overcoming barriers to inclusion in a recreation setting.
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Classification	Recreation and Sport > Recreation and Sport - Core Skills
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Available grade	Achieved
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Guidance Information

1 Definitions

Recreation is an activity through which leisure may be experienced and enjoyed. Recreation involves freely chosen activities engaged in for wellbeing. Recreation activities include: sport, fitness and health, arts, crafts, outdoor pursuits, hobbies, continuing education, ngā mahi a te rēhia, and activities with a service orientation. Participation in recreation has individual, community, and social benefits.

A *recreation setting* refers to a place such as recreation centres, aquatic facilities, parks and open spaces, community centres, sports clubs and trusts, stadia, theatres, convention centres, and entertainment venues.

Disabled people include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Article 1, United Nations, 2006).

The *Medical model* defines disabled people as those with certain conditions, or certain limitations on their ability to carry out 'normal' day-to-day activities. Under the *social model* of disability which has been worked out by disabled people, impairments or bodies are not seen as the problem, it is instead social barriers that are the main cause of issues for disabled people in today's society; these barriers include people's attitudes to disability, and physical and organisational barriers.

Organisational requirements refer to the policies and procedures of the business organisation and include compliance with any applicable legislation, standards, and codes.

Inclusion refers to a New Zealand society where people with impairments can say they live in a society that highly values our lives and continually enhances our full participation.

2 Legislation and codes relevant to this unit standard include:

Health and Disability Commissioner (Code of Health and Disability Services Consumers' Rights) Regulations 1996;

Health and Disability Services (Safety) Act 2001;
Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992;
Human Rights Act 1993;
Privacy Act 1993;
UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006;
The New Zealand Disability Strategy 2001 (NZ Disability Strategy)

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Describe how attitudes can disadvantage disabled people in a recreation setting.

Performance criteria

- 1.1 Individual attitudes that may disadvantage disabled people in a recreation setting are described in accordance with the NZ Disability Strategy.
- Range three attitudes.
- 1.2 Organisational attitudes within a recreation setting that may disadvantage disabled people are described in accordance with the NZ Disability Strategy.
- Range three attitudes.
- 1.3 Attitudes to disability in a recreation setting are described in accordance with the medical and social models.
- Range medical model, social model.

Outcome 2

Describe barriers to inclusion for disabled people in a recreation workplace.

Performance criteria

- 2.1 Physical barriers to inclusion in a recreation setting are described in accordance with the NZ Disability Strategy.
- Range may include – equipment, building design, environment, funding, support services, transport, services, products; a minimum of three is required.
- 2.2 Communication barriers to inclusion in a recreation setting are described in accordance with the NZ Disability Strategy.
- Range may include but is not limited to – verbal and non-verbal communication, physical, attitudes; a minimum of two is required.

Outcome 3

Describe strategies for overcoming barriers to inclusion in a recreation setting.

Performance criteria

3.1 Possible modifications to address physical barriers in a recreation setting are described in accordance with organisational requirements.

Range may include but is not limited to – environment, building design, equipment, rules, policies and procedures, universal design principles;
a minimum of three modifications are required.

3.2 Strategies to address attitudinal barriers in a recreation setting are described in accordance with organisational requirements.

Range may include but is not limited to – organisational culture, staff training, staff discussions, promoting advocates, education around support services, assessing teaching styles, encouraging disabled people to attend the facility;
a minimum of three strategies is required.

3.3 Communication strategies to address barriers to inclusion in a recreation setting are described in accordance with organisational requirements.

Range may include but is not limited to – accessible communication formats to cater to target groups, networking, aids, attracting and retaining membership of disabled people;
a minimum of two strategies is required.

This unit standard is expiring. Assessment against the standard must take place by the last date for assessment set out below.

Status information and last date for assessment for superseded versions

Process	Version	Date	Last Date for Assessment
Registration	1	15 November 2012	31 December 2021
Review	2	27 February 2020	31 December 2021

Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference	0099
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This CMR can be accessed at <http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do>.