

Outlooks (2022)

Blind and Partially Sighted People's Perspectives on Quality of Life

September 2023

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Executive summary

The study reveals stark gaps between the positive impact key activities in various life domains have on blind and partially sighted people's quality of life and their perceived ability to carry out such activities.

The study identifies several needs, particularly in aspects of travel, home life, and social life:

- Blind and partially sighted people are less likely to have experienced very high life satisfaction, sense of worthwhile life, and happiness. People with sight loss are also more likely to experience high anxiety.
- Travel is an area of major need; less than a third of people living with sight loss saying they can participate in travel-related activities, such as exploring different parts of the country and making spontaneous travel plans.
- Blind and partially sighted people report that looking after their home in the way they want has a huge positive impact on quality of life; however, less than a quarter feel able to go shopping confidently and keep their independence.
- While more than half of blind and partially sighted people say that they have the family life they want, only a third feel they are able to confidently pursue and maintain romantic relationships.
- Only half of blind and partially sighted people get satisfaction from interests and hobbies, while less than half feel able to meet new people, stay in touch and socialise, enjoy big social events and try new hobbies and activities.

Introduction

This report is designed to help the sector and beyond to better understand the lives of people with sight loss. Our study has gone beyond existing ways the sector has looked at the impact of sight loss on people's lives by providing an in-depth look into the psychological and environmental needs of blind and partially sighted people.

Through a framework, based on the needs of people with sight loss, which are not currently supported – this study describes and demonstrates the factors people with sight loss consider to be important in leading a fulfilling and high-quality life. Currently, this might be unachievable, sadly, so we want to provide insight and data to help get the support and services people need.

While RNIB, and other organisations, are doing all we can to support people to live more independently in a world which is inaccessible and can exclude them, our ambition is that this work will ideally form part of a long-term foundational approach to addressing the root causes of the inequality that people with sight loss face. We hope this report is a key step forward on that journey.

David Aldwinckle

Director of Insight and Customer Voice
RNIB

1. Objectives

This research is the first part of an ongoing series of studies which aim to regularly assess the quality of life experienced by people with sight loss across the UK. We want to understand the factors that influence this.

Quality of life can be defined in several different ways.

This study assessed it as a combination of these two definitions:

“An individual’s perception of their position in life in the context of the culture in which they live and in relation to their goals, expectations, standards and concerns.” (WHO)

“An individual’s perceptions of his or her functioning and well-being in different domains of life.” (Skevington, 2007)

We use it to refer to the ways people manage daily life and interact with wider social conditions; their satisfaction with these aspects of life; and the relative importance (to them) of the various aspects.

We aimed to meet the following objectives:

- To provide rich data on the day-to-day practicalities of living with sight loss.
- To create a baseline to track experiences that contribute to overall quality of life.
- To deepen our understanding of what aspects of wellbeing matter most to people with sight loss and how well their needs are being met.
- To improve our ability to address levels of inequality and aid our external engagement with social change partners to facilitate better provision of services for blind and partially sighted individuals.

2. Approach

Using a questionnaire-based approach, the study explored the congruence or discrepancy between the ability to do a particular activity and the impact that being able to carry out the activity would have on quality of life, as perceived by 477 blind and partially sighted individuals.

We asked questions on a range of topics including an in-depth look at the following areas:

- Travel
- Physical and mental health
- Healthcare
- Leisure and social life
- Finances
- Work, personal development and participation
- Family and home life

For each of these areas, we presented respondents with statements that they scored. These were designed to capture whether their needs were being met and how important the different elements were to them. We asked blind and partially sighted people what aspects of wellbeing were most important to them. We measured:

- The activities blind and partially sighted people were able to do in the way they really wanted to
- If able to do those activities, how much of a positive impact it would have on their quality of life
- What enables blind and partially sighted people to be able to do various activities

Taken together, the data tells a powerful story about the wellbeing of people with sight loss, how they feel about it, and where the greatest opportunities are to improve or accelerate their quality of life.

3. Who we spoke to

We spoke to a range of people with sight loss in the UK, covering a range of different demographics. Full sample details are included in the Appendix of this report. A high-level summary is below:

Age and gender

- 52 per cent of the sample were aged 75 years or older
- 56 per cent of the sample were women

Sight loss profile

- 58 per cent of the sample were registered severely sight impaired (SSI)
- 26 per cent were registered partially sighted or sight impaired (SI)
- 13 per cent were not registered

Other facts about the sample

- 74 per cent of the sample were retired
- Half (50 per cent) of the sample were living with their spouse/partner and 40 per cent were living alone
- Over two thirds (68 per cent) of the sample reported having another health condition or disability on top of their sight loss
- 89 per cent of the sample identified their ethnic background as White

4. Sight loss and quality of life

Our research highlights a variety of needs affecting quality of life that are not being met. This section of the report looks at these needs in detail and outlines key considerations for the sector.

4.1 Sight loss and wellbeing

4.1.1 Blind and partially sighted people are less likely to have high wellbeing compared to the wider population

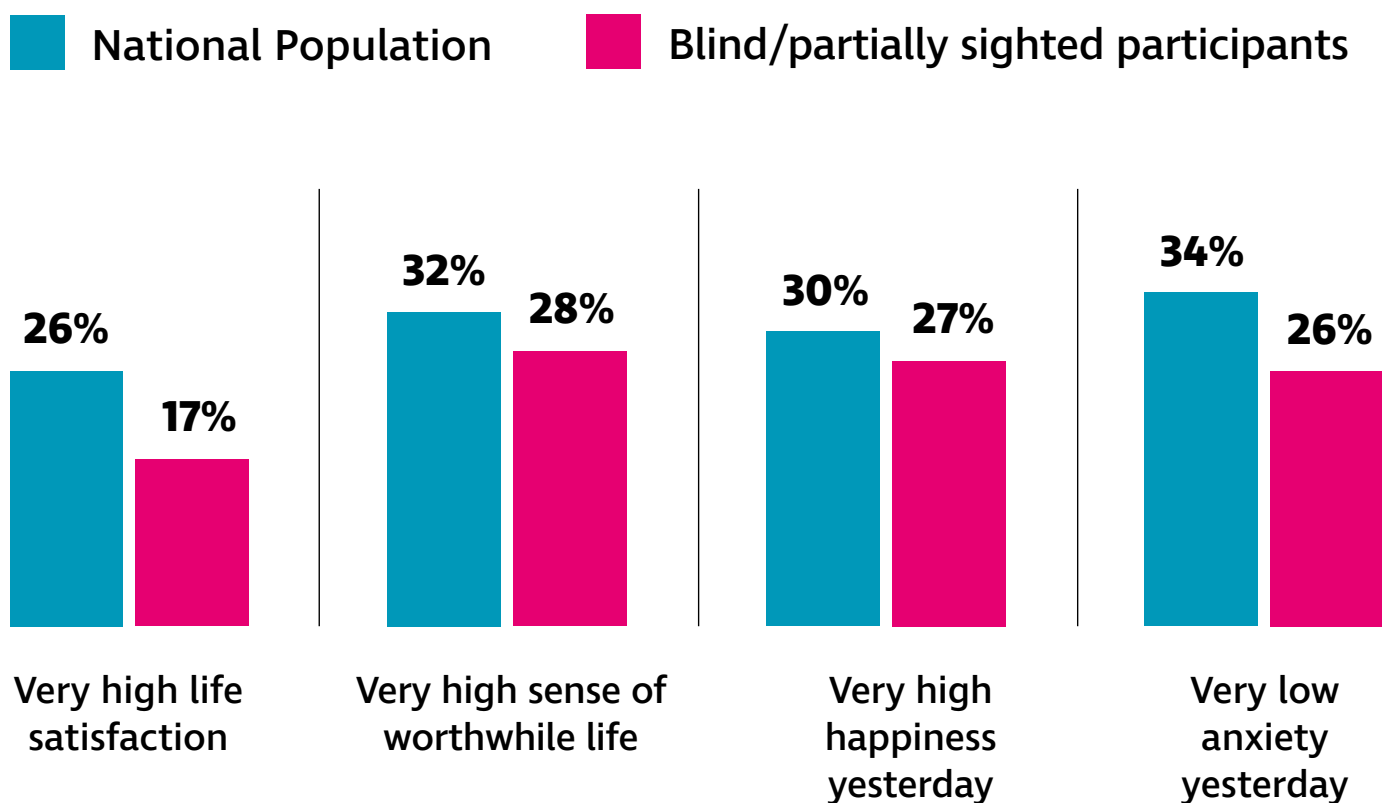
Wellbeing is a key outcome for support and services for blind and partially sighted people. Quality of life is a measure of an individual's 'subjective wellbeing' i.e. how they experience their life and how satisfied they are with these experiences. There are many quality-of-life indicators.

In this study, we focus on the indicators used in the UK as part of the National Wellbeing dashboard as well as a set of holistic, universal, and ambitious statements.

The Office of National Statistics' (ONS) four measures of personal (subjective) wellbeing cover individuals' satisfaction with life, whether they feel the things they do in life are worthwhile, their positive and negative emotions, and their mental wellbeing. The national dashboard was used to ensure we can compare the wellbeing of blind and partially people against the wider national population.

Chart 1 below illustrates that blind and partially sighted people report slightly worse wellbeing scores compared to the general population. Participants were less likely to have experienced very high life satisfaction, sense of worthwhile life, and happiness (yesterday). Participants were also less likely to have experienced very low anxiety (yesterday).

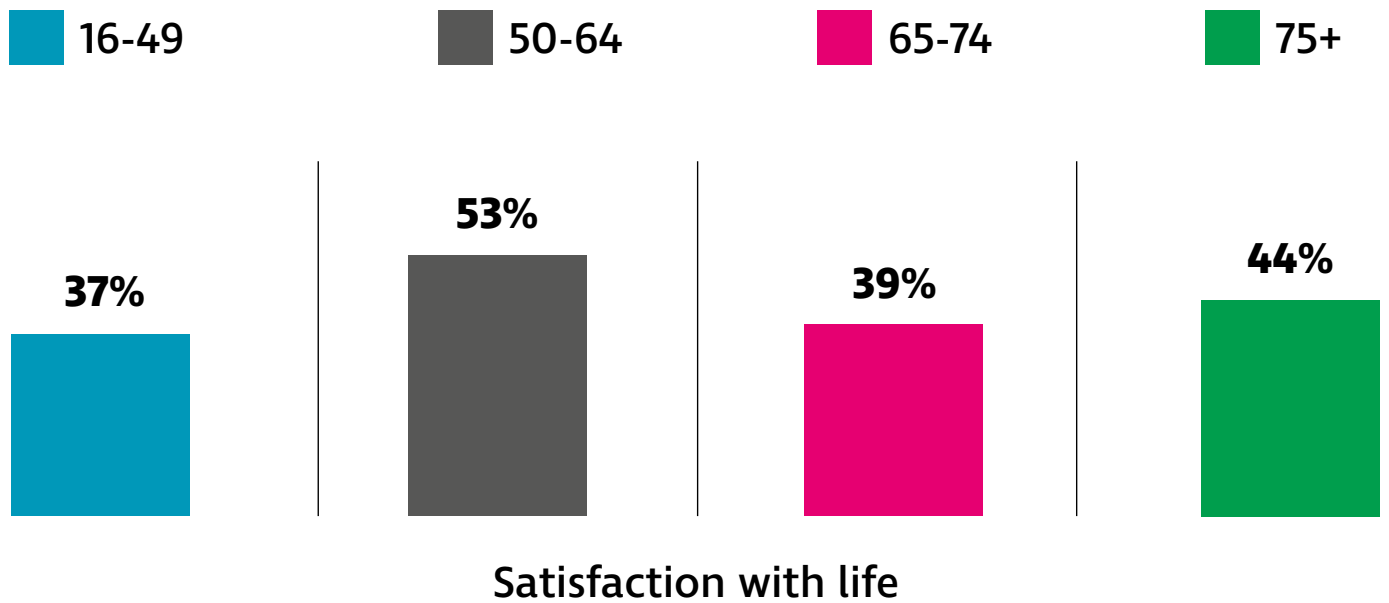
Chart 1. Comparison of Blind/partially sighted participants' and general population scores* on the ONS wellbeing measures



***Note:** Sample data is weighted by age against the composition of the sample used to arrive at ONS estimates

Chart 2. Proportion of Blind/partially sighted participants scoring low to medium satisfaction with life by age group

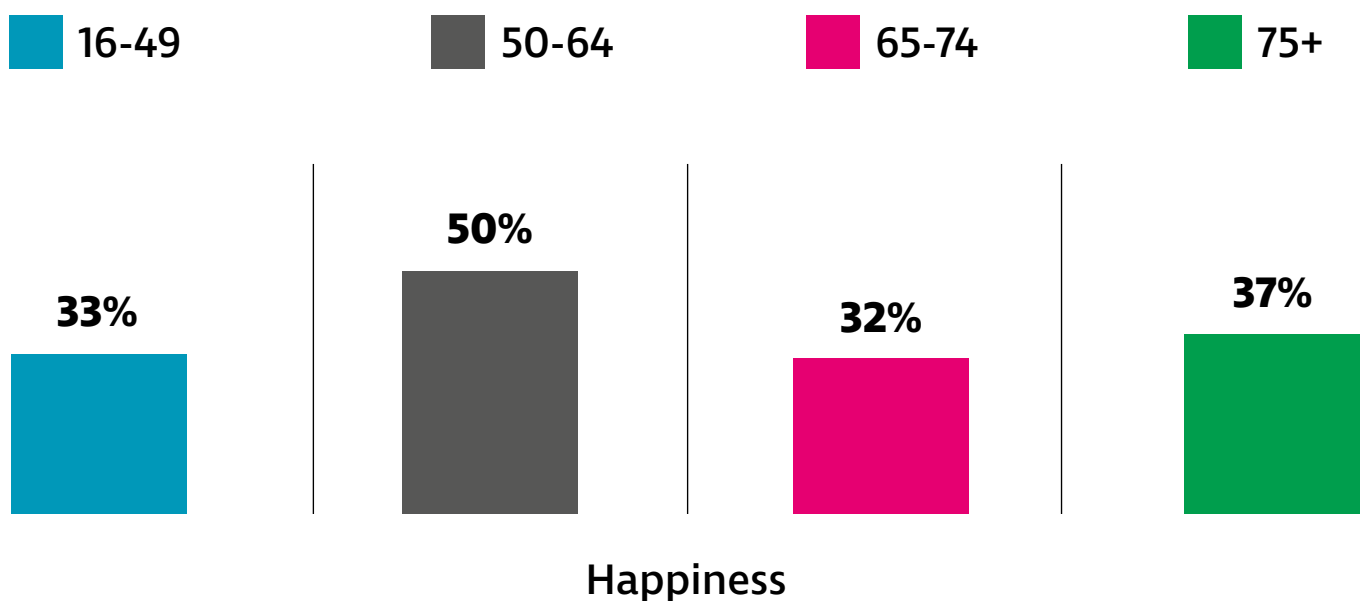
Age:



Those aged 50 to 64 were most likely to experience low to medium satisfaction with life.

Chart 3. Proportion of Blind/partially sighted participants scoring low to medium happiness by age group

Age:



Those aged 50 to 64 were also most likely to have experienced low to medium happiness (yesterday) compared to all other age groups.

As the prevalence of sight loss continues to rise, so does the need to better understand the wide-ranging impact on an individual's quality of life and overall wellbeing. In order to improve outcomes, a better understanding of the mechanisms linking sight loss and poor wellbeing is needed.

4.2 There are stark quality of life gaps in key life domains

There are stark gaps between the positive impact key activities in various life domains have on blind and partially sighted people's quality of life and their ability to carry out such activities, signifying that the needs of blind and partially sighted people are unmet or only partially met.

The table below outlines a five level unmet needs framework ranging from 'very high unmet need' to 'no unmet need' and the criteria for each level (see Appendix for the full unmet needs data for different life domains and activities).

Table 1. The five levels of unmet needs and criteria for each level

Level of unmet need	Criteria
5 Very high	A difference of –40 per cent or more between the ability to carry out an activity and the impact that being able to carry out the activity would have on the individual's quality of life.
4 High	A difference of – 21 to –39 per cent between ability to carry out an activity and the impact that being able to carry out the activity would have on the individual's quality of life.
3 Medium	A difference of – 10 to –20 per cent between ability to carry out an activity and the impact that being able to carry out the activity would have on the individual's quality of life.
2 Low	A difference of –1 to –9 per cent gap between ability to carry out an activity and the impact that being able to carry out the activity would have on the individual's quality of life.
1 No unmet need	A positive difference between ability to carry out an activity and the impact that being able to carry out the activity would have on the individual's quality of life.

4.2.1 Travel and transport

Travel was overwhelmingly reported to have a positive impact on the overall quality of blind and partially sighted people's lives. However, it was the area with the highest level of unmet need, with less than a third of blind and partially sighted people being definitely able to carry out travel related activities.

The most pressing need was that of enabling greater fulfilment and freedom through travel, with the biggest gap between ability and impact being in exploring and experiencing different parts of the country. For this activity, 59 per cent of respondents felt that this has a huge positive impact on their quality of life. However, only 8 per cent felt definitely able to do so. This is a staggering -51 percentage point difference between ability and impact, the largest gap in the overall data.

Moreover, few participants felt that they could definitely meet their more fundamental travel needs, such as using public transport or navigating public places. It was far more common for people to 'get by' with higher numbers reporting they could 'somewhat' manage these activities.

When it comes to navigating streets and public spaces, 57 per cent of participants stated that this would have a huge positive impact on their quality of life. However, only 17 per cent felt able to do so, a - 40 percentage point gap between ability and impact.

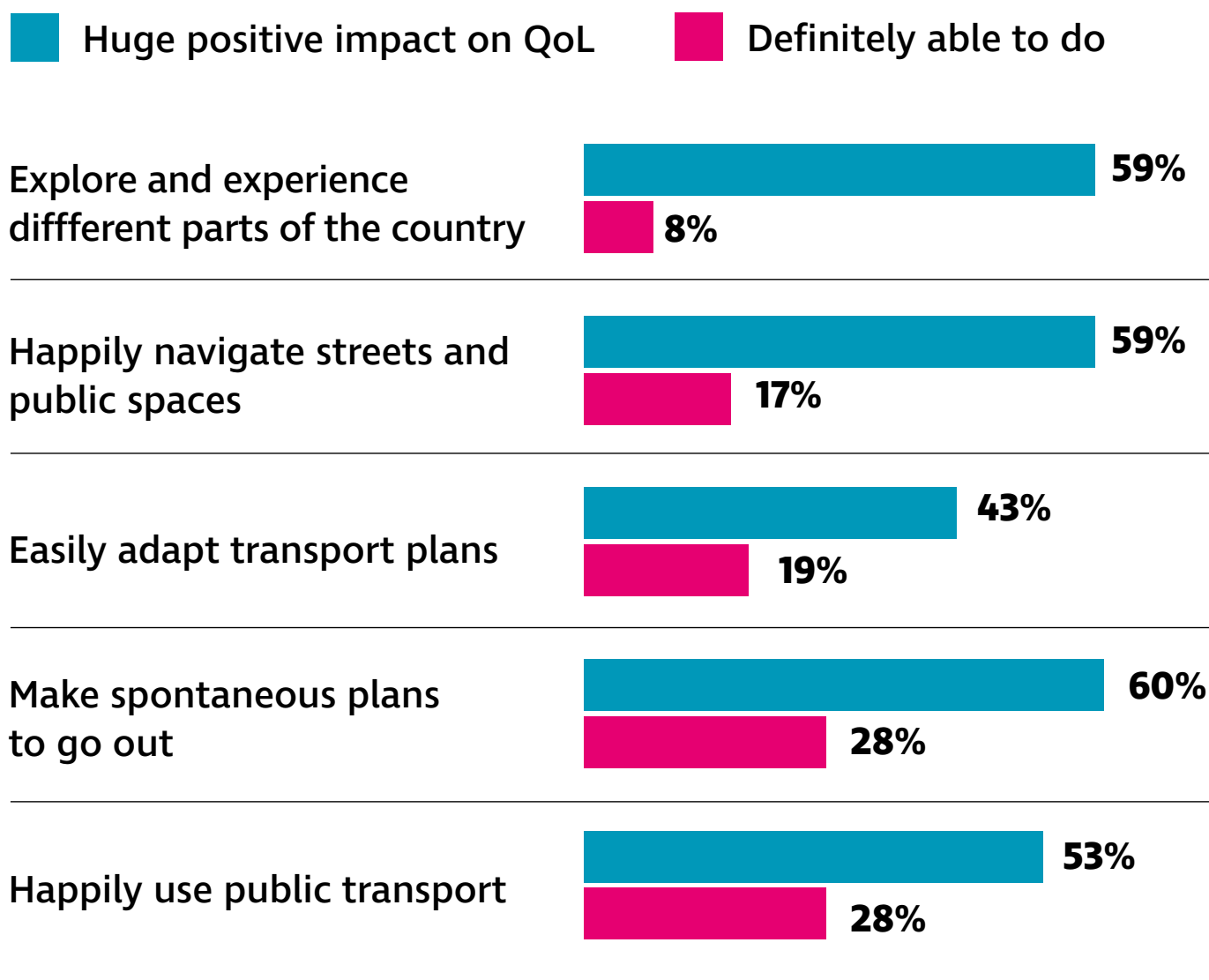
Being able to make spontaneous plans to go out, use public transport, and easily adapt transport plans were specific travel areas of high unmet need with ability/ impact gaps ranging between - 32 and - 24 per cent. For instance, 60 per cent of participants felt that being able to spontaneously travel would have a huge positive impact on their quality of life, while less than a third (28 per cent) felt definitely able to do so.

Which groups are affected the most by unmet travel needs? Blind and partially sighted people who had lived with sight loss for less than five years were least likely to say they can easily adapt their transport plans, with 39 per cent saying that this would have a huge positive impact on them, but only 11 per cent reporting they are definitely able to do so.

What role does technology play in enabling blind and partially sighted people to travel? Blind and partially sighted people felt that technology was not useful in navigating and getting around outside, with three in five (61 per cent) stating they did not use technology or did not have the technology to do this, and seven per cent stating technology made no difference in their ability to do this.

And over 75s were five times more likely than under 49s to say they didn't use tech for specific tasks such as shopping. As life increasingly migrates online, with services as fundamental as food shopping and healthcare increasingly performed digitally, RNIB must find means of increasing the elder generation's abilities and access to technology.

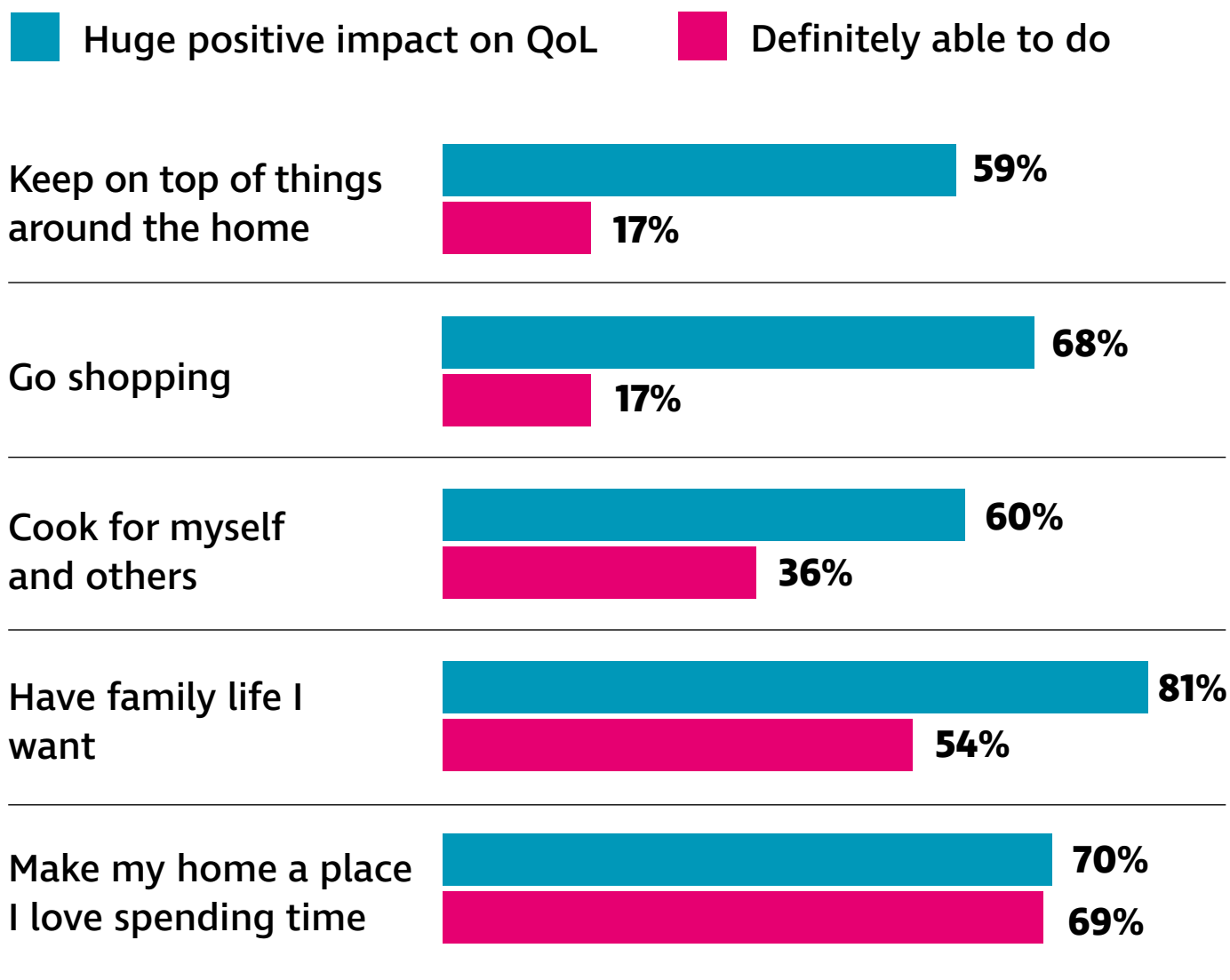
Chart 4. Ability to and impact of independent travel



4.2.2 Home and family life

The ability to look after one's home and family was frequently reported as having a huge positive impact on quality of life, yet it was also an area of very high and high unmet needs, with significant gaps between ability and impact.

Chart 5. Ability to and impact of being able to complete everyday domestic activities



The majority of respondents said that being able to do every day domestic activities would positively influence their quality of life. However, while most respondents said that they had been able to make their home a place they love spending time in, less than a fifth said they could keep up with other aspects of home life.

For instance, only a quarter of participants stated that they felt able to take care of their family the way they wanted, while almost three quarters said that it would have a huge positive impact to be able to do this.

Participants also expressed a need for greater autonomy in their home and family life, in particular to be able to happily go shopping and keep on top of things at home. There was a – 51 percentage point gap between impact and ability in the activity of ‘happily go shopping for the things that I want’ with 68 per cent of respondents reporting that this would have a huge positive impact on their quality of life, but only 17 per cent saying they are definitely able to do so.

There was a –42 per cent percentage point gap between ability and impact for the activity of ‘keep on top of the of everything that I want done around the home in the way that I want,’ with 59 per cent of respondents stating that this would have a huge positive impact on their quality of life, but only 17 per cent felt able to do so.

Notably, there was a minor gap between the impact of making one’s home a place to love spending time and the ability to do so. This, along with the high unmet needs in the domain of travel, suggests that blind and partially sighted people may be spending a lot of time indoors.

Which groups are most affected by unmet home and family needs?

Blind and partially sighted people with severe sight loss, and those living with sight loss for under five years felt less able to happily cook for themselves and others.

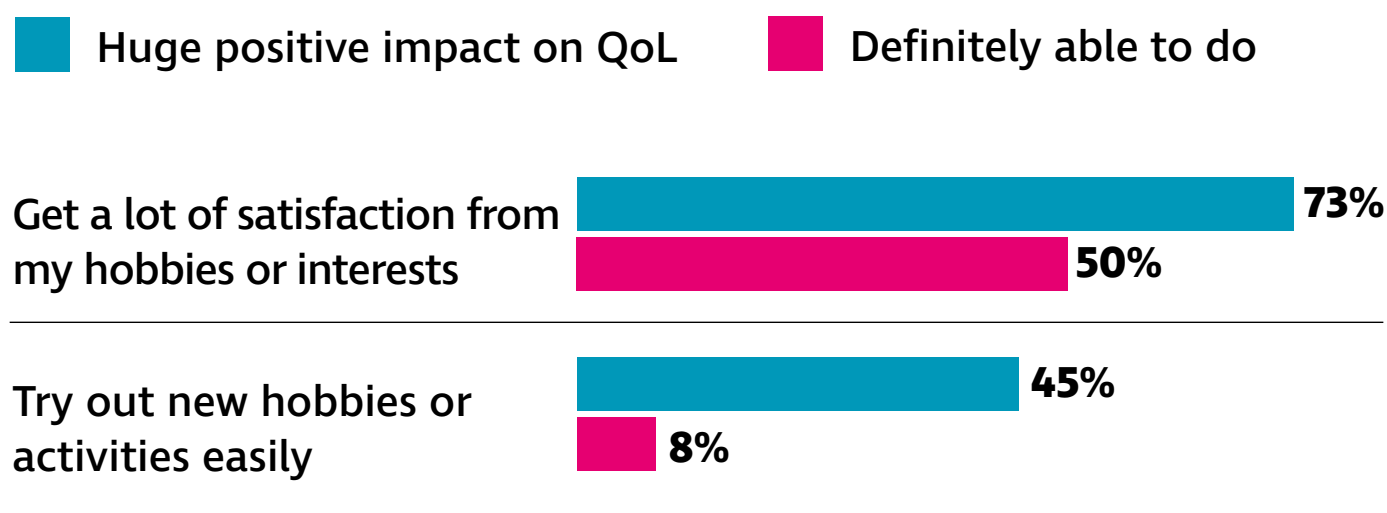
What role does technology play in enabling blind and partially sighted people to lead an independent home and family life?

Blind and partially sighted people felt that technology was not useful in their daily activities. 43 per cent did not use technology or did not have the apps/technology to complete specific tasks such as budgeting and online shopping.

4.2.3 Leisure activities and self-expression

While satisfaction received from engaging in hobbies and interests was hugely impactful for quality of life, being able to easily try out new hobbies was not deemed as impactful. This disparity is explained by the ability/impact gap in this domain. Whereas half of the participants felt able to gain satisfaction from their interests, only eight per cent felt able to easily try out new hobbies.

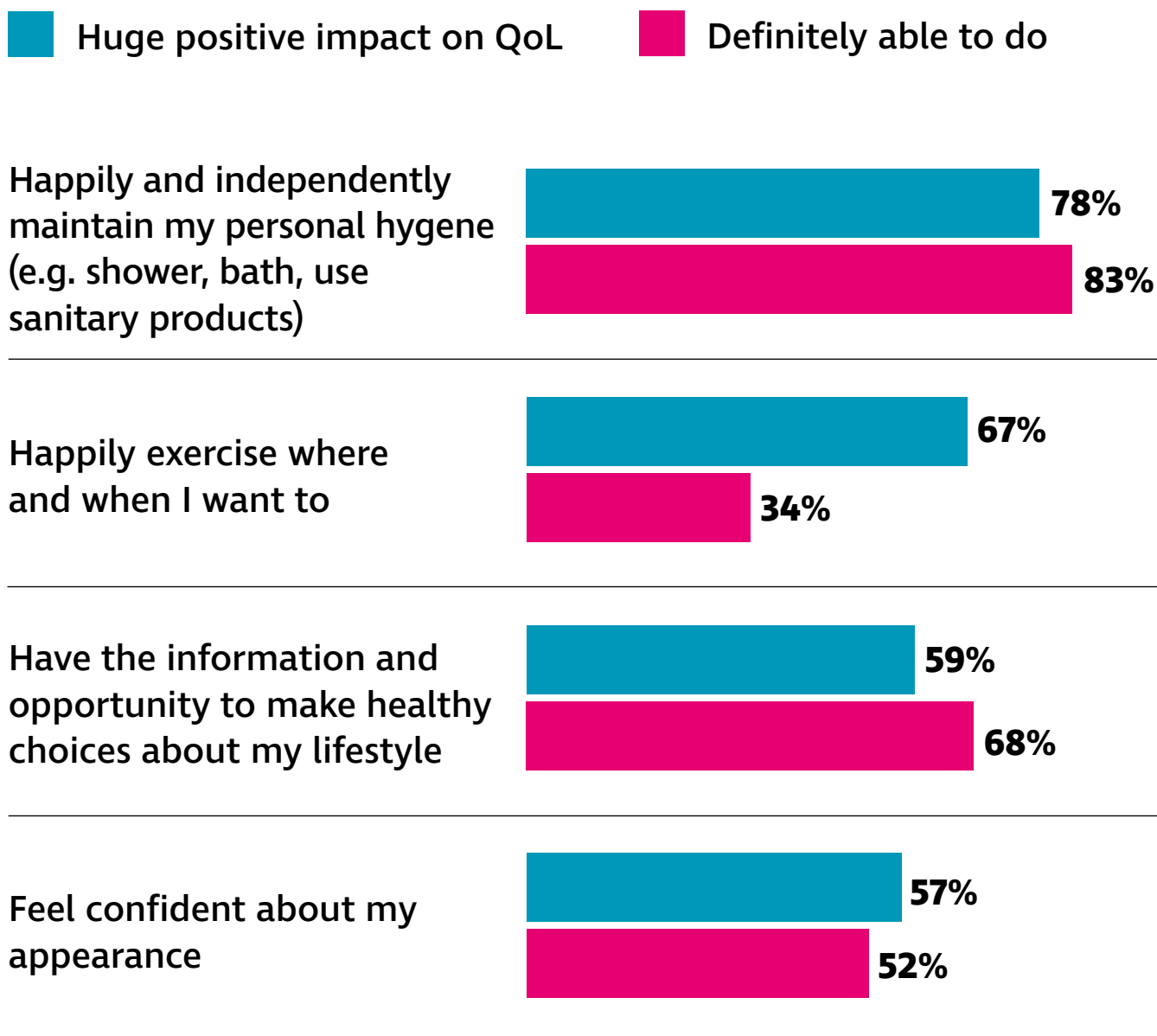
Chart 6. The ability to and impact of being able to take part in a range of social and leisure activities



4.2.4 Personal health and self-perception

Personal health and wellbeing was an area with mixed results. Participants were able to meet the fundamental need to independently maintain personal hygiene, and there was low unmet need in being able to feel confident about one's appearance. However, the largest ability/impact gap (33 per cent) was in being able to exercise wherever and whenever. Notably, confidence in one's appearance received the lowest impact scores in this domain.

Chart 7. Ability to maintain and impact of health and wellbeing activities



Which groups are most affected by unmet personal health and wellbeing needs?

Younger blind and partially sighted people felt less confident in their appearance. Within healthcare, the proportion of people with sight loss feeling as though they were respected by professionals or received information from professionals in an appropriate format decreased with age. Younger blind and partially sighted people feel more disrespected in healthcare.

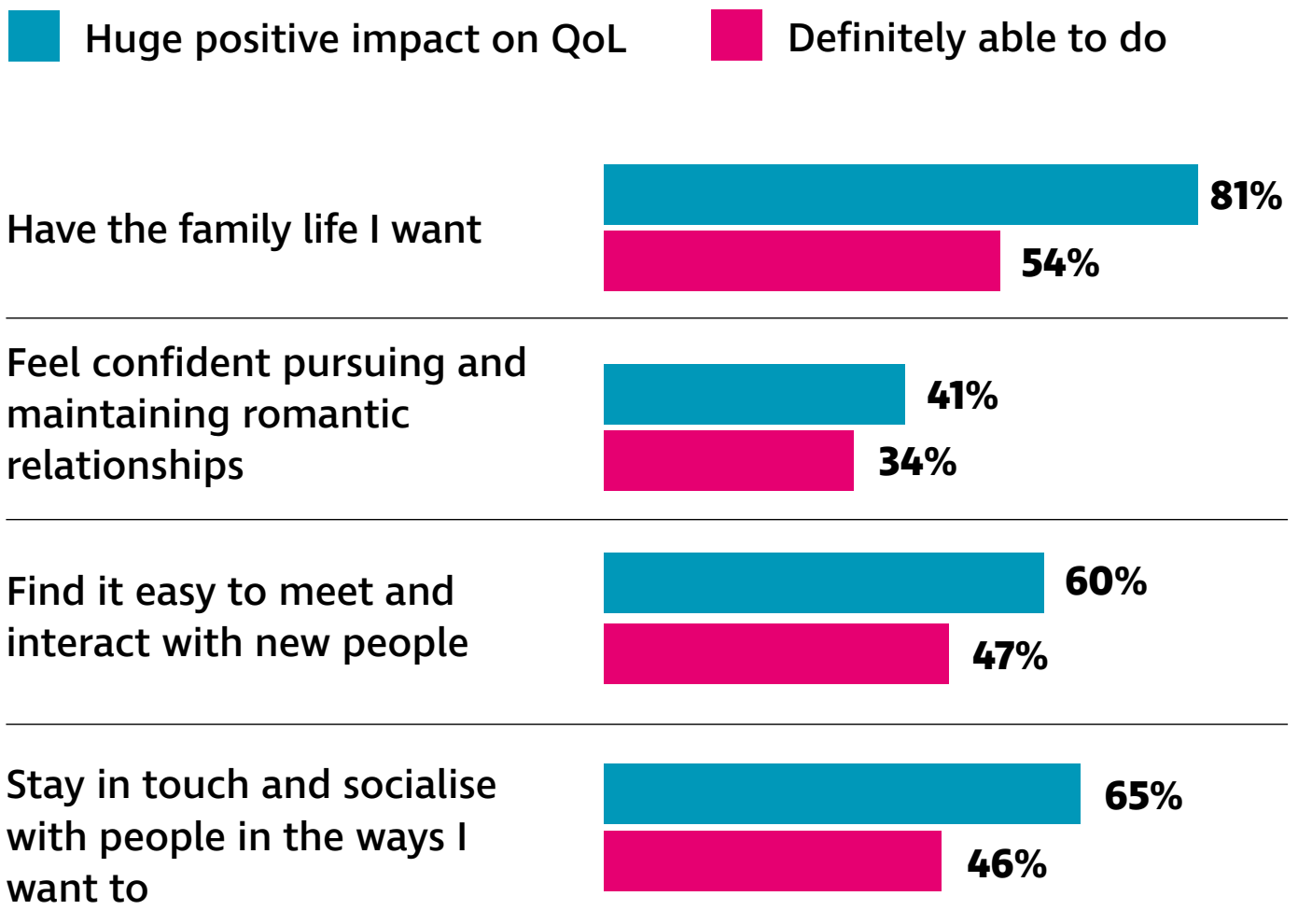
Compared to those with more experience those living with sight loss for under five years were:

- Less satisfied with their access to healthcare and health information
- Less confident about making decisions on their own treatment

4.2.5 Social life and relationships

Participants regarded staying connected and socialising as highly impactful to their quality of life. However, this was an area of unmet need, with the largest ability/impact gap in this domain. Notably, some said socialising was not relevant to them, and a greater proportion stated that a romantic life was not relevant. This requires further exploration – it could imply that people are self-limiting and may not even be able to perceive this core desire as a possibility for themselves. This signals that more work is required to understand blind and partially sighted people’s expectations.

Chart 8. Ability to and impact of being able to partake in various social and relationship activities



Which groups are most affected by unmet social and relationship needs?

Those who had most recently experienced sight loss were struggling with social and romantic relationships. Compared to those with more experience, those living with sight loss for under five years were more socially isolated, less confident in their ability to socialise, and half as likely to feel confident in pursuing and maintaining romantic relationships. Younger people were also less than half as likely to feel able to enjoy larger social events.

Older blind and partially sighted people were less likely to feel that romantic relationships were relevant to them. Moreover, as age increased, there was a decline not only in satisfaction gained from leisure activities but also a steep drop in confidence in romantic relationships. As age increased so did the proportion of people saying that romantic relationships were not relevant to them, rising to over half of those 75 or older.

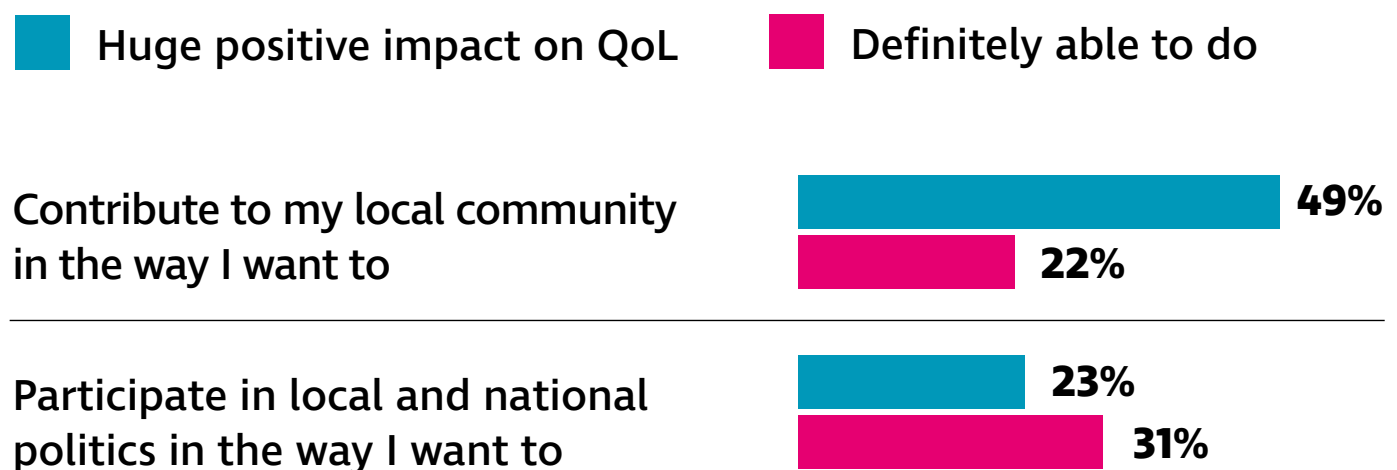
What role does technology play in enabling a better social life for blind and partially sighted people? Technology was a key enabler in supporting blind and partially sighted people to maintain their social life. More than three quarters said that technology is helpful for staying connected with friends and family.

4.2.6 Community and political participation

People with sight loss also struggled with civic engagement on community, local, and national levels.

Feeling able to contribute to society is an important part of wellbeing, but many did not feel able to do this effectively.

Chart 9. Ability to and impact of being able to participate in the local community and engage with local and national politics



Four in five blind and partially sighted people said that having the ability to contribute to their local community would have a positive impact on their life.

Only a fifth felt able to contribute to their local community – an experience that was felt across generations. These difficulties could limit the ability to connect with others and reduce their sense of purpose, increasing feelings of social isolation and exclusion.

Only a third felt able to participate in politics in the way they would have liked. This means that the input of those living with sight loss in the civil and political realm, vital to creating an equitable society, has a greater chance of being excluded and therefore their needs being unmet.

Supporting the creation of a culture of support and understanding of sight loss among the public could aid blind and partially sighted people in feeling they can effectively contribute to their local community.

Which groups are most affected by unmet community and political participation needs? Younger blind and partially sighted people felt more isolated in general, and only a fifth of under 50s felt able to participate politically.

4.3 Interrelatedness of quality of life areas

The findings indicate that lower wellbeing is linked to low quality of life in several domains. This implies that removing a hurdle in one area of life has the potential to have ripple effects in many other parts of life. Therefore, improving wellbeing for people with sight loss, means taking careful consideration of the underlying causal factor connecting different unmet needs. For instance, our findings reveal (as demonstrated in Graph 1 below) the ability to easily travel is closely related to areas of high unmet need; ability to carry out activities in the domains of personal health, leisure, and home life.

Graph 1. The underlying influence of travel on areas of health, leisure, and home life



5. Considerations for the sector

While most of participants' more fundamental needs appeared to be being met, travel and making healthy choices were not always achieved, or were not achieved to the extent they could have been. We have a series of questions and issues this research asks us to consider.

1. Do we support blind and partially sighted people to meet more than just foundational needs?

The findings suggest that blind and partially sighted people may have placed some boundaries around what they believe is possible for them in life. There are many occasions where some reported certain activities as 'not relevant.'

- Does this point to people feeling like they should not expect their lives to be much better than they currently are?
- How can we raise people's expectations for what they should 'accept' about a life with a sight loss?
- What would be the most appropriate and effective approach of reducing them, for example, campaigning, influencing, direct and indirect support etc.?

2. Do we provide and campaign for tailored support relevant to the diverse needs and circumstances of blind and partially sighted people?

There are some groups of people who have struggled more than others – most notably, those who have recently experienced sight loss. In addition to this, the different generations of blind and partially sighted people had slightly different needs – younger people struggled with practical, day to day life, while older people struggled with utilising technology.

- How well does the support available meet the needs of these different audiences?

3. Do we provide and campaign for holistic support that acknowledges the interrelated impact of limitations in different domains of life?

Many respondents could 'just about manage' and lacked confidence across multiple areas of their life. Consistently, many people answered 'somewhat' when asked whether they were able to perform activities. This included socialising, with many saying they could 'somewhat' maintain friendships, meet new people and enjoy social events.

This also included more fundamental activities needed to maintain independence, such as cooking, public transport and navigating public spaces. In addition, many people could only 'somewhat' maintain enough money to live a good life, access financial support, and plan for their long-term future.

It is evident that for many people who are blind or partially sighted, both necessary and pleasurable activities are a struggle rather than easily achieved. When considering supporting those with sight loss, we must address that it is not only those who are unable to perform activities they desire who require support, but also those who struggle through.

We should not stop at asking whether a person with sight loss can achieve something, but whether they can do so with confidence, ease, and security.

6. Conclusion and next steps

We produced this report to provide much needed insight into the quality of life experiences of people living with sight loss.

The research provides rich data on the day-to-day practicalities of living with sight loss that deepens our understanding of what aspects of wellbeing matter most to people with sight loss and how well their needs are being met. This will improve our ability to address levels of inequality and aid our external engagement with social change partners to facilitate better provision of services for blind and partially sighted individuals.

This research forms the baseline for further regular assessment of quality of life that we intend to carry out in the near future.

7. Acknowledgements

We would like to extend our sincere gratitude to the 477 blind and partially sighted people who shared their experiences with us.

We would also like to thank the following organisations for their support during the course of this research.

- 4Sight Vision Support
- Alzheimer's Society
- Association of Talking Newspapers
- Basis
- Blind Aid
- Blind in Business
- Bournemouth Blind Society
- Braille Chess
- British Blind Sport
- British Wireless for the Blind
- BucksVision
- Bury Society for Blind and Partially Sighted People
- Calibre Audio
- Catholic Blind Institute
- Coventry Resource Centre for the Blind
- Croydon Vision
- Fight for Sight
- Focus Birmingham
- Galloways
- Glaucoma UK
- Goalball UK
- Guide Dogs UK
- Halifax Society for the Blind
- Homecall
- Kingston Association for the Blind
- London Vision
- Look UK
- Middlesex Association for the Blind
- MySight York
- Peterborough Association for the Blind (PAB)
- Sandwell Visually impaired
- See Ability
- Sight Action
- Sight Concern Worcestershire
- Sight for Surrey
- Sight Research UK
- Sight Support West of England
- Sight Village
- South Tyneside Council
- The Association of Blind Asians Leeds
- The Bureau
- The Partially Sighted Society
- Thomas Pocklington Trust
- Torch Trust
- Victa
- Visibility Scotland
- Vision Aid
- Vision and Hearing Support
- Vision Foundation
- Vision Northumberland
- Visionary
- Vista Blind
- Wakefield District Sight Aid
- Wales Council of the Blind

Appendix

Impact, ability, and impact/ability gap

The table below outlines the proportion of participants who responded to 31 statements on how much of positive impact they have on QoL and whether they are able to do them.

Activities 1 to 4 had a significant difference ranging from – 51 to – 40 per cent between ability and impact, indicating very high unmet needs.

Table 2. Impact and ability of various activities

Activity number	Activity	Huge positive impact on QoL (N=477)	Definitely able to do (N=477)	Difference between Ability and Impact
1	Explore and experience different parts of the country	59%	8%	-51%
2	Happily go shopping for the things that I want	68%	17%	-51%
3	Keep on top of everything I want done around the home in the way I want	59%	17%	-42%
4	Navigate streets and public spaces	57%	17%	-40%
5	Try out new hobbies or activities easily	45%	8%	-37%
6	Happily exercise where and when I want	67%	34%	-33%

Activity number	Activity	Huge positive impact on QoL (N=477)	Definitely able to do (N=477)	Difference between Ability and Impact
7	Make spontaneous plans to go out	60%	28%	-32%
8	Contribute to my local community in the way I want	49%	22%	-27%
9	Have the family life I want	81%	54%	-27%
10	Happily use public transport	53%	28%	-25%
11	Easily adapt my transport plans if something doesn't go to plan	43%	19%	-24%
12	Happily cook for myself and others	60%	36%	-24%
13	Satisfaction from my hobbies or interests	73%	50%	-23%
14	Have enough money to live a good life	69%	49%	-20%
15	Stay in touch and socialise with people in the ways I want	65%	46%	-19%
16	Plan for my long-term future financially	59%	42%	-17%
17	Access healthcare services that I need	67%	51%	-16%

Activity number	Activity	Huge positive impact on QoL (N=477)	Definitely able to do (N=477)	Difference between Ability and Impact
18	Enjoy big social events	48%	32%	-16%
19	Easily meet and interact with new people	60%	47%	-13%
20	Access the financial support I want if I need it	54%	44%	-10%
21	Health and care professionals always treat me with dignity and respect	74%	64%	-10%
22	Feel confident pursuing and maintaining romantic relationships	41%	34%	-7%
23	Feel confident about my appearance	57%	52%	-5%
24	Feel confident making decisions about the right course of treatment or support for me	64%	60%	-4%
25	Host people in my home	55%	52%	-3%
26	Always receive information from healthcare professionals in a format I'm happy with	63%	60%	-3%

Activity number	Activity	Huge positive impact on QoL (N=477)	Definitely able to do (N=477)	Difference between Ability and Impact
27	Budget and manage my finances easily	63%	61%	-2%
28	Make my home a place I love spending time	70%	69%	-1%
29	Independently maintain my personal hygiene	78%	83%	5%
30	Feel able to participate in local and national politics in the way I want	23%	31%	8%
31	Have the information and opportunity to make health choices about my lifestyle	59%	68%	9%

Full sample data tables

Table 3. Sample gender

Gender	Proportion of sample (N = 477)
Female	56%
Male	44%

Table 4. Sample age groups

Age group	Proportion of sample (N = 477)
16 to 49	12%
50 to 64	14%
65 to 74	21%
75+	52%

Table 5. Sample ethnic background

Ethnic background	Proportion of sample (N = 477)
White British	84%
White other	9%
Black/ Black African/ Black Caribbean / Black British	3%
Asian/ Asian British	2%
Mixed/ multiple ethnic groups	1%
Prefer not to say	1%

Table 6. Sample ethnic background – unweighted and weighted count

Ethnic background	Unweighted Count	Weighted count
Black/ Black African/ Black Caribbean / Black British	14	13
Asian/ Asian British	21	11
Mixed/ multiple ethnic groups	7	4
Another ethnic group	4	2

Table 7. Sample living situation

	Proportion of sample (N = 477)
Spouse or partner	50%
Live alone	40%
Children (any age)	15%
Other family member(s)	4%
Parents	3%
Siblings	2%
Other	1%
Flatmates or lodgers	1%

Table 8. Sample employment status

Employment status	Proportion of sample (N=477)
Retired	74%
Working as an employee	9%
Long term sick or disabled	5%
Unemployed and not looking for work	5%
Self-employed or freelance	2%
Unemployed and looking for work	2%
Studying	2%
Other	1%

Table 9. Sample household income before deductions

Income	Proportion of sample (N=477)
Less than £10,000	9%
£10,000 to £19,999	17%
£20,000 to £29,999	14%
£30,000 and over	6%
Not relevant	1%
Not sure	27%
Prefer not to say	20%

Table 10. Sample educational attainment

Qualification level	Proportion of sample (N= 477)
Postgraduate degree	8%
Undergraduate degree/ first degree	18%
A-Levels/ Scottish Highers	13%
GCSEs or equivalent	22%
No qualifications	17%
Something else	17%
Prefer not to say	4%

About RNIB's research

RNIB is a leading source of information on sight loss and the issues affecting blind and partially sighted people. Our Research and Knowledge Hub contains key information and statistics about blind and partially sighted people including our Sight Loss Data Tool, which provides information about sight loss at a local level throughout the UK. You'll also find research reports on a range of topics including employment, education, technology, accessibility and more.



Visit our Knowledge and Research Hub at:
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If you have any questions, you can contact us by emailing **research@rnib.org.uk**