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Sickness Absence and Disability Discrimination

A trade union negotiator's guide to the law and good practice

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Section 1

Summary

The Disability Discrimination Act 1995, regularly revised and substantially improved over the years culminating in the enactment of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 2005, created important legal protections against discrimination for workers who meet the law's definition of disability. As a result of the law and of growing awareness of its existence, more than a decade later it has become more unusual for disabled workers to face dismissal or unequal treatment for the simple reason of being disabled, especially among larger employers. Nonetheless, ignorance of the detail of the DDA remains widespread, and among other issues, unions have reported throughout this time that employers are continuing to get rid of disabled workers by using their sickness absence, capability or other procedures, without taking due account of the disability.

In April 2008, the TUC organised a well-attended seminar to explore solutions to the sickness absence problem. Catherine Casserley, barrister, formerly senior legal adviser at the Disability Rights Commission, explained how the law has been interpreted by the courts. Phil Madelin of PCS, Diana Holland of Unite (T&G) and Jo Bird of USDAW each spoke of experiences, both positive and negative, from their own sectors. The participants in the seminar discussed their own experiences and it became clear that a number of key messages were emerging. One of the proposals emerging was for publication of TUC guidance. This document is therefore a first attempt to distil current case law and existing good practice into advice for union officers and workplace representatives.

The central elements of this guidance are:

- The case law as it stands in 2008 is not very helpful, but the legal obligation on employers to consider reasonable adjustments for disabled workers is a vital concept that can be used as underpinning for negotiating changes to absence procedures. In general, unions will be better advised to use

the requirements of the DDA to resolve issues by persuading the employer to adopt progressive policies and procedures rather than going to tribunal. The Code of Practice associated with the DDA contains some useful advice that can be cited in convincing employers of the need to adopt a new approach, as well as being usable in tribunal proceedings.

- Lack of understanding of the principles of disability discrimination law remains a serious problem with numerous employers, managers and union representatives and training in (as a minimum) what the DDA requires is vital if genuine progress is to be made.
- In the public sector, the creation since 2006 of a Disability Equality Duty puts even greater emphasis on improving awareness of disability, and changing policies accordingly. The law should be of considerable assistance in this sector in changing practices and unions need to press for the maximum improvements in the employer's policies and procedures.
- The critically important starting point for changing an employer's approach is to get absence for reasons associated with disability counted separately from sickness absence.
- The other critical component of a non-discriminatory approach will be for the employer to adopt a "disability leave" policy. However, it is the content of such a policy that will determine how useful it is in practice, so it is vital to secure the best possible policy from the outset.
- Other issues will have to be tackled for good policies to work, in particular that of persuading workers that it is in their interest to disclose their impairment.

Section 2

The legal position

What the law says

The Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) defines disability as a physical or mental impairment that is long-term and has a substantial adverse impact on someone's ability to carry out normal daily activities. The definition includes people with hidden disabilities (such as diabetes, epilepsy, mental health), progressive and recurring conditions and also covers past disabilities. People with cancer, HIV and MS are automatically covered by the Act. The definition is a very broad one potentially covering many millions of people, although it is important to note that many of those who are protected by the DDA are not aware that they are, and do not necessarily consider themselves to be disabled. This can raise issues of disclosure that are considered later in this guidance.

The protection that those who meet the definition have includes the prohibition of discrimination in terms of recruitment, terms and conditions, dismissal, harassment or victimisation. The law specifies the forms of discrimination that are outlawed:

- **Direct discrimination:** that is, less favourable treatment on the grounds of disability compared to someone without that disability where other circumstances are comparable. Such discrimination cannot be justified by the employer.
- **Disability-related discrimination:** that is, treating someone less favourably for a reason related to their disability than someone else to whom the reason for the treatment would not apply. Such discrimination is capable of legal justification by the employer if there is a material and substantial reason for it
- **Failure to make a Reasonable Adjustment.** This is one of the key components of the DDA. An employer is under a legal obligation to consider making adjustments to enable a

disabled person to work or continue to work. There can be no justification for a failure to make a reasonable adjustment, but an employer is allowed to argue that an adjustment is not “reasonable”. The law lays down a wide range of possible adjustments, including changes to physical aspects of premises and changes in someone’s work duties.

In addition to the kind of adjustment specified within the DDA itself, the Code of Practice originally published by the Disability Rights Commission for Part II of the DDA (Employment and Occupation) offered a longer list of possible adjustments including, critically for issue of sickness absence, the provision of separate periods of time off for the purpose of (for example) treatment, therapy, rehabilitation, training or waiting for adjustments to be executed (see below), under the name of “disability leave”.

The TUC and many disability organisations have campaigned for this particular example of a reasonable adjustment to be included within the wording of the law itself, without success. The failure of the Government to propose such a change to the law underlies many of the problems faced by trade unions in persuading employers of the arguments for introducing such a policy.

Sickness absence: the case law

The lawfulness of treatment by employers of disabled workers who have taken a period of absence that has triggered sickness absence procedures has been tested in a number of cases since the introduction of the DDA.

In the case of *Cox v. Post Office* (case no. 1301162/97) an Employment Tribunal found that the employer, a large organisation, could reasonably cope with the claimant’s absences for reasons of asthma and that therefore these disability-related absences should be disregarded, as a reasonable adjustment. This approach was then followed in a number of subsequent tribunal rulings.

In the case of *Pousson v. British Telecom plc* (2005 1 All ER(D) 34 (Aug) EAT), the claimant, who had diabetes, had a number of absences due to infections related to his condition, and the employer’s Occupational Health department had confirmed the connection. The employer had invoked their computer-based attendance procedures four times over two

years, and as a result of enforcing these procedures the claimant had left work following an accident after he was not permitted to leave his desk to administer his medication. The Employment Tribunal found that the attendance procedure should not have been applied because the claimant was disabled, and that this amounted to less favourable treatment. The employer's appeal against this finding was dismissed.

However, a more recent judgment was less favourable. The Employment Appeal Tribunal in the case of *Royal Liverpool Children's NHS Trust v. Dunsby* (2006 IRLR 351) overturned a tribunal finding of disability-related less favourable treatment where the worker had been dismissed using the sickness absence procedure. The higher court said that the DDA does not impose an absolute obligation on the employer not to dismiss someone whose absence is wholly or in part on grounds of ill-health due to disability; it requires only that the dismissal is justified. The ruling continued:

"...it is rare for a sickness absence procedure to require disability related absences to be disregarded. An employer may take into account disability related absences in operating a sickness absence procedure. Whether by doing so he treats an employee less favourably and acts unlawfully will generally depend on whether he is justified or not..."

It has been pointed out by legal commentators that this was an unusual case, because it did not touch upon the question of whether or not the employer had considered a reasonable adjustment, which would normally in this kind of situation have been precisely to consider disability-related absence separately from sickness absence. However, the actual approach adopted by the employer in this case can be considered representative of the approach adopted by large numbers of employers over the years, and currently, and the EAT ruling here makes it more difficult to consider challenging it legally.

More recently, in a DDA case concerned with the premises parts of the Act (*London Borough of Lewisham v Malcolm*) the House of Lords held that the test of disability related less favourable treatment was in fact a very narrow one. The court said that, where a tenant had sub-let premises for a reason relating to his disability, the person with whom he should be compared with, to decide whether there was less favourable treatment, is a person who has sub-let but does not have a disability. In reaching their decision, some

members of the court held that the leading employment case on disability-related less favourable treatment – *Clark v Novacold* – was wrong not just in relation to its application to premises, but also in the context of employment. This would mean, in an employment context, that there would only be less favourable treatment in a sickness absence case if someone without that disability but with the same amount of time off work would not have been dismissed. This completely undermines this aspect of the DDA – particularly when direct discrimination already exists – and it is arguable that the Malcolm case does not apply in the employment context. The case does emphasise, though, the importance of ensuring that cases are argued on the basis of reasonable adjustment.

Sickness absence, sick pay and disability

The position of a worker off sick for disability-related reasons who runs out of their sick pay entitlement under an employer's procedures has also been tested in law and the outcome is not favourable.

The only positive case was that of *Northamptonshire County Council v. Meikle* (2004 IRLR 703). It was found by the Court of Appeal that a visually impaired teacher had been discriminated against when the employer reduced her to half pay after the period of absence laid down in its absence procedures. However, the only reason that Meikle won this case was because the employer had failed to make the reasonable adjustment during the relevant time that would have made it possible for her to continue working. It was this failure that led the tribunal to rule on the issue of sick pay in favour of the claimant.

Subsequently, the case of *O'Hanlon v. The Commissioners for HM Revenue and Customs* led to a clear ruling by the Court of Appeal that the claimant had not been entitled to continue to receive full pay for her disability-related absences as a reasonable adjustment after the exhaustion of the time stated in the employer's procedures. This is now the approach commonly adopted.

The Code of Practice

The Disability Rights Commission’s Code of Practice on Employment and Occupation does not have legal force. It must be taken into account by courts and tribunals where relevant, but it does not itself have the force of law. Nonetheless, what it says in this area can be cited as a valuable addition to a union’s representations in negotiations. That is why the relevant words are quoted verbatim in this section. The Code was written to provide a plain language guide to the meaning of the DDA, and it reinforces this by offering hypothetical examples to show its practical application. These examples can be particularly helpful if they use a situation comparable to that faced by the union representative.

The Code of Practice states (at paragraph 5.18), as an example of a reasonable adjustment:

- *“Allowing the person to be absent during working hours or training hours for rehabilitation, assessment or treatment...”*

Example:

An employer allows a person who has become disabled more time off during work than would be allowed to non-disabled employees to enable him to have rehabilitation training. A similar adjustment would be appropriate if a disability worsens or if a disabled person needs occasional treatment anyway”¹.

In paragraph 5.20, the Code states:

“As mentioned above, it might be reasonable for employers to have to take other steps, which are not given as examples in the Act. These steps could include:

...

...

- *Allowing a disabled employee to take a period of disability leave.*

Example:

An employee who has cancer needs to undergo treatment and rehabilitation. His employer allows a period of disability leave

¹ Disability Rights Commission, *Disability Discrimination Act 1995 Code of Practice: Employment and Occupation*, 2004, 67.

and permits him to return to his job at the end of this period.”²

The employer should be reminded of their legal obligation to consider all reasonable adjustments. It may be necessary to agree that the employer can seek their own expert opinion on proposed adjustments, including use of their Occupational Health service (on the possible pitfalls of which, see below) if they have one. The law does not require them to make an adjustment that will not work (be effective), or would be unreasonably expensive or disruptive (something judged in relation to the organisation’s size and resources).

“Reasonable Adjustments”

What is “reasonable” depends on a legal definition, not a common sense definition, so it may be important (depending on whether the employer has adopted a collaborative, or a legalistic, approach) to understand this in DDA terms. To do so means following these stages and addressing the relevant questions:

- Is there anything that can be done that would enable the worker to resume their original job?
- Has the disabled worker been involved in discussion about the possible adjustments? This elementary consideration is sometimes overlooked and can cause great difficulty.
- Can the job itself be “adjusted” to enable the worker to return to it?
- Would a phased return to work achieve the desired outcome?
- If the disabled worker cannot continue in their present job, is there another post within the organisation that they could take up? Case law³ has established that redeployment even to a higher graded post can be regarded as a reasonable adjustment. Such redeployment, that might require additional training and support, would likely be considered reasonable in any large employer.

² DRC, *Disability Discrimination Act 1995 Code of Practice: Employment and Occupation*, 70.

³ **Archibald v. Fife Council** (2004 IRLR 651).

The Disability Equality Duty

All public sector bodies are now liable to the Disability Equality Duty (DED) introduced by the DDA 2005, with every sign that it will continue substantially unchanged in the forthcoming single equality statute.

The DED should be an absolutely vital tool in the hands of unions to secure much better disability employment policies from their employers. Although many larger employers in the public sector have already reviewed their policies and have introduced good equality schemes, not all have, or else their understanding or implementation of it is open to further improvement. The DED places an obligation on public sector bodies proactively to eliminate discrimination and promote disability equality. Therefore, it would be legitimate and appropriate (depending on the circumstances) for a union to request a review of *all* policies and procedures that impact on disabled workers: attendance, sickness, capability, and redundancy procedures in particular, with a view to pressing for the employer (1) to separate absences due to disability from sickness absence, in order to discount them for the purposes of the procedures in question, and in compliance with the recommendation of the Code of Practice; and (2) that the employer should introduce a good disability leave policy.

Conclusions

One thing is clear from the case law: once an employer has made all the possible reasonable adjustments, if they have not succeeded in enabling the absent worker to resume working, there is nothing legally to prevent dismissal being justifiable. For the union representative, therefore, the argument will normally have to revolve around the making of adjustments that will achieve the purpose of getting the disabled member back into work, and sufficient time being allowed for these to happen. Unless there has been prior agreement with the employer to count disability-related absences separately, and/or to introduce a disability leave scheme, the pressure of time-related triggers for disciplinary action combined with an employer's sick pay procedures can make a satisfactory

outcome hard to achieve in the current state of the law. That is why it is vital to seek to persuade the employer to adopt the good practice that is proposed below.

A Single Equality law?

It is expected that the DDA will become part of a new, single, Equality Act in 2009. Latest indications are that the disability provisions of this law will mirror closely those of the DDA, therefore the advice given in this section is likely to remain valid: however, if it is necessary to change the advice to reflect legal changes this will be done and readers should check for a revised edition of this guidance on the TUC website. It has been suggested, for example, that the effects of the case of *Malcolm* discussed above on pages 9-10 *may* be reversed through the new legislation.

Section 3

Good practice

Awareness and knowledge

Every day, too many employers are breaching the DDA and unions are too often failing to hold them to account for it. This sad statement reflects the reality that the DDA is a very complicated law, that neither employers nor many workplace representatives have sufficient understanding of what it says, and that far too many disabled workers are likewise ignorant of their rights.

Despite all the efforts to promote greater understanding of disability, most people including most managers retain a simplistic and stereotypical perception that sees disability as affecting a small minority of the population – wheelchair users, blind people with guide dogs, and so on. Such a view all too easily feeds into a practice by managers that ignores the reality of disability and makes it harder to understand the number of people who meet the legal definition and the great range of impairments that are covered. This ignorance can be addressed by training (see below).

One of the keys to understanding disability discrimination law is to grasp the fact that in order to achieve equality of outcome, it is often necessary to treat disabled people *more favourably*. Employers may proceed on the understanding that they have derived from there having been decades of anti-discrimination law in the UK: they do not know the detail of the law, but they are doing the right thing if they treat everyone *the same*. The problem is that this is not the right approach to understanding the requirements of the DDA. On the contrary, in the context of absence procedures, it is precisely the practice of treating disabled people who have time off the same as non-disabled workers who take sick leave that may lead to unfair discrimination. By adhering strictly (and in their view, fairly) to trigger points in absence procedures that apply equally to all workers, employers and managers are in fact risking treating their disabled workers unfairly and, possibly – if they have failed to take account of

their obligation to consider making reasonable adjustments, - illegally.

By seeking a separation of the way that disability-related absence is counted from sickness absence counting, unions are arguing for disabled workers to be treated not the same as their colleagues, but differently. But this is in order to achieve a fairer outcome, because it takes account of the fact that some disabled workers, because of their particular impairments, need adjustments to their working arrangements if they are to be able to deliver their work effectively. Overcoming this obstacle to understanding the DDA is the first and one of the most difficult hurdles to achieving better absence procedures. If employers do not grasp this point, they are unlikely to understand why they should count disability-related absences separately, or even less likely to understand why they should discount them altogether.

Such ignorance will often arise at line management level. The need for training for line managers in disability equality has always been identified by unions across all sectors. It is a key to securing better understanding. Many consultants now offer disability equality training and it is something that unions can argue for. In public sector organisations, liable to the Disability Equality Duty, it should be easier to press for managers to receive appropriate training in all areas of equality law, but including a specific section on disability. The argument is simply that without acquiring knowledge and understanding, managers will not be able to comply with the Duty, and by failing to do so may open the organisation up to legal challenge.

But union negotiators also need to understand disability discrimination in order to negotiate the best policies with employers, and at the very least, it is vital that union representatives are able to identify where the issue at stake is one of disability, not sickness, and to know where to get proper advice on how to proceed.

Therefore the first recommendation for a good practice approach is that it is an essential underpinning for there to be training for officers and workplace representatives in disability discrimination and disability equality.

Presenting the “business case”

It may be appropriate with some employers to advance the “business case” for trying to retain disabled workers who find they have to take time off work. This will not work with all employers, but there is considerable evidence that it can make good economic sense to try to retain workers rather than to lose them and have to recruit afresh. The Employers Forum on Disability (EFD)⁴ in particular has published advice recommending this approach to employers. The argument is simple: it is better to take the steps to retain the experience and loyalty of existing workers, even if in the short term this means allowing them additional time off, or a period of reduced hours, or a phased return from absence, than to lose them and have to start again. This will also encourage other workers to see the employer as sympathetic, considerate and progressive so will be good for overall staff morale.

There are of course circumstances in which such an argument will not have any weight and unions are best placed to decide whether to deploy the argument either as the basis for a new policy, or in individual circumstances.

If the employer can be persuaded of the value of becoming “disability-friendly”, this will encourage workers to disclose impairments that might have an impact on their attendance (see below).

Counting disability separately

There are several issues to consider when deciding to approach the employer to argue that disability-related absences should be separated from sickness absence and disregarded when counting the absences that lead to triggers for managerial action.

A basic question both for this, and also if a policy of disability leave is to be negotiated, is what defines disability. It will be very difficult to secure any definition other than that laid down in the DDA itself, unless the employer is exceptionally progressive and willing to listen to arguments that absence related to any kind of impairment should not be treated as

⁴ www.employers-forum.co.uk. The Forum publishes a wide range of advice for employers on many aspects of disability and its recommendations are generally positive from a trade union perspective.

sickness for the purposes of attendance management. This approach would follow logically if the employer had agreed a full “social model” approach to disability, based on protecting anyone with impairments against facing a detriment – in this case, the detriment being represented by the sickness absence procedure.

In the majority of cases, the employer is likely to want to stick with a tightly and legally based definition, in which case it is clear it must be the DDA definition. It will then be necessary for the policy to spell out that where someone is absent for a reason related to their disability, this absence will be counted separately from sickness absence, and will not be used in any calculation of absences used to trigger disciplinary procedures – or indeed from any other rights related to service - arising from absence. It is unlikely that an employer would sign up to such a procedure without some kind of time limits and these would have to be negotiated.

Agency workers

Although the legal rights of agency workers are currently undergoing improvement as a result of European and domestic legislation, it is unlikely that a disabled worker on an agency contract would be entitled to access to policies negotiated with the employer that go beyond the legal rights provided by the DDA, unless the employer can be persuaded to extend such policies voluntarily to cover non-permanent staff. It would of course represent good practice for unions to seek to ensure that any additional policies negotiated to protect disabled workers were extended to cover workers recruited on agency placements (etc).

Occupational Health

It will obviously be of benefit if the employer’s OH advisers recommend that a member is covered by the DDA and that discounting disability-related absences would be an appropriate course of action. Many employers will turn routinely to their OH department to confirm such questions as to whether a worker is disabled within the DDA definition, what the current medical diagnosis of their condition is, and how long they might be expected to be absent. The employer will then have a professional medical opinion to rely on in the event of future legal proceedings, and as case law currently stands, this will normally provide a strong justification for

action taken on the basis of that opinion. It is therefore of particular importance that union representatives are involved with the employer in the process leading to an OH referral, participating for example (and where possible) in preparing the questions to be asked of the medical experts.

If there is reason to doubt whether OH will operate in a properly neutral way, or that the OH people are qualified to report on a particular impairment, it may be a good idea for the union and the member concerned to consider commissioning an independent medical report, or persuading the employer to do so. If the employer will not, the question of who pays for such a report will have to be addressed. The findings of such a report can be presented to the employer and used to support the negotiation of a suitable arrangement to enable the disabled worker to return to work in due course. At worst, having such a report, and having presented it, might provide a basis for challenging the employer's actions in a tribunal if that becomes necessary.

Disclosure

The issue that then arises is whether the worker will disclose that they are disabled either to their union representative, and/or to the employer.

Where workers are from an agency, or are fixed term, or part time, they may feel particularly vulnerable and even less likely to disclose any impairment that might impact on their attendance.

Where the worker has a visible impairment, this is not likely to be an issue, although even in these circumstances it can happen that members will refuse to define themselves as disabled for fear of the stigma attached to the term. Representatives and officers will need to be sensitive to such views, and to explain clearly the reason for the definition and the consequences of rejecting it.

Far more likely is that workers with so-called "hidden" impairments may refuse to disclose these. An enormous stigma remains attached to some impairments, in particular mental health conditions, and people who have, or have had, mental illnesses will be well aware that there continues to be 80% unemployment among this group of people. The pressure not to disclose a condition may turn out to be a powerful obstacle, however, to retaining employment. In

these circumstances it is particularly important that union representatives have a proper understanding of disability and are able to deal sensitively with members. A positive approach to (in particular) mental illness by both the union and the employer will help encourage members to disclose their condition (see appendix 3).

The best way to encourage members to disclose impairments is to have a disability-friendly and disability-aware workplace in the first place. Where this is not the situation, it will be all the more important that the union uses all avenues to assure members that it is there to represent everyone, so that members who find that they are going to need to take disability-related time off feel confident to approach the union for advice and support.

Organising benefits

Trade unions might also combine the work of promoting good policies and practices on sickness absence and disability discrimination with an organising approach. The union might carry out a survey within the workplace on disability issues, with the purpose of promoting better understanding of the issues covered here, and in the process also encourage workers to join the union. USDAW, for example, is using this way of reaching potential members at the same time as educating its own reps and other workers on disability discrimination. Such an approach might also uncover other examples of bad practice or disability discrimination that have gone unnoticed as a result of people being unaware of the law and their rights.

Section 4

Disability Leave

The two policies that will contribute most to protecting workers from losing their jobs through the misapplication of sickness absence measures are to separate the counting of disability-related absences from sickness absence, and the establishment of a disability leave (DL) provision. Both policies are proposed in the DRC Code of Practice, as has been explained above, but neither are a legal obligation on an employer (though an employer may have to permit disability leave as a reasonable adjustment for individual employees), so neither will happen unless unions negotiate them into being.

The concept of disability leave has been around for more than a decade but it has been very little taken up by employers. This is despite being campaigned for by unions and advocated by disability organisations. With the advent of the Disability Equality Duty it has become more common in the public sector, and this sector provides the majority of examples of actual policies. Many such policies have not been in existence for very long, so it is hard to judge their effectiveness, and in other cases their interpretation has depended on the interpretation of the words on the page.

Some unions, such as PCS and UNISON, have produced model agreements for negotiators. The experience of individual unions in negotiating policies and then attempting to use them provides some important clues as to the main requirements of an effective policy. Some of these are identified below.

- The policy must identify who is eligible for DL. As explained above, in most cases this will have to be limited to those who qualify under the DDA definition. However, unions may need to consider that there can be grey areas, especially where the worker has a condition that is intermittent, and may recur in future but has not done so for a time; or where it may not yet have lasted 12 months. It would be best therefore to try to find a way of ensuring that people in these positions, who are often those who are most

likely to need the protection of such a policy, are not excluded by the wording of the agreement.

- It is very likely that the agreement will specify that, since it is about disability, it is not about sickness absence. The civil service policies reported by PCS do not cover absence due to sickness ever when the sickness is connected with an impairment. Unions will want to check carefully the wording of the agreement so that there is no doubt about what is and is not covered.
- Employers will normally insist on a time limit for periods or the total length of disability leave that can be granted. PCS report a limit of three months in any 12. Where the employer insists on a time limit, the union will press for the maximum length possible, and that it is not constrained by calendar periods – it is after all possible that a period of DL will straddle calendar or financial years.
- Probably the best approach is to try to secure agreement to a flexible approach, writing in that this is related directly to the circumstances in any given case. It should be possible to argue that as every individual's circumstances are unique, it is best for all concerned if the policy permits a degree of flexibility especially in terms of time limits, to be negotiated in each case. An agreement negotiated with Somerset County Council by the NUT and UNISON uses this approach.
- Retrospective application should be permitted. It is possible that a member's absence will have started before it becomes known that this is disability-related, in which case it should be possible to redefine the absence as DL rather than sickness once this has been clarified.
- The policy needs to specify what sort of absence qualifies for DL. It will be important that it has a wide and, preferably, non-exclusive range of possibilities. The essential elements are that the DL period should be available for all relevant possibilities - appointments, treatment, therapy, recuperation, training or retraining, assessments, and when

waiting for the employer to complete the making of adjustments – and also include an element of flexibility so that it can be extended to cover unforeseen but clearly appropriate circumstances. The PCS agreements cover alternative therapies (where these have been recommended by a medical professional), counselling sessions and time to adjust to new medication. In addition, it might be applied as well when the worker requires a phased return to work, to cover part-time working during this time, in order to ensure that the worker remains on full pay during this time.

- It will be of the essence of the policy that DL is counted as continuous service from the point of view of all benefits that depend on service.

In conclusion, it should be clear that having a well-constructed DL policy, administered by a management that understands it, and with members supported by union representatives who are trained in dealing with disability discrimination, will reduce enormously the risk that members who have to take absences as the result of their impairment might fall foul of sickness absence procedures. However, as unions themselves have made clear, however well written an agreement, there will remain problems with interpretation, especially in the area of overlap between disability-related and sickness absences.

Appendices

Disability Leave agreements and other resources

As stated above, actual disability leave policies are few in number, and not many have been around long enough for their effectiveness and inclusivity to have been evaluated fully. Nonetheless, it may be useful to negotiators to have sight of the models promoted by UNISON and PCS, and an actual policy agreed with a large Local Authority. Both deal with the public sector only, but between them, they offer a good idea of the kind of specifics that need to be considered and the range of topics that need to be addressed.

The final appendix suggests other TUC advice on disability and employment issues that will be relevant in dealing with the promotion of good practice at work.

Appendix 1

The UNISON model Disability Leave policy

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of this agreement is to provide disabled employees with reasonable paid time off work for reasons related to their impairment.
- 1.2 This agreement covers all disabled employees of [THE EMPLOYER] (see section 5) and sets out what disability leave is available and the procedures for using it (see section 6).
- 1.3 This agreement complements, but is not restricted by, other equal opportunities policies and agreements, including [LIST OF RELEVANT POLICIES].

2 General Principles

- 2.1 Disabled people face discrimination and disadvantage in the workplace and society. The skills and experience of disabled employees are highly valued and UNISON and [THE EMPLOYER] are committed to supporting disabled employees by removing access barriers, tackling discrimination that they face, and implementing best employment practice.
- 2.2 [THE EMPLOYER] and UNISON are committed to resolving any issues relating to disabled employees by negotiation and agreement where possible, and avoiding recourse to Employment Tribunals.
- 2.3 In accordance with the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (DDA 1995) [THE EMPLOYER] will not discriminate against disabled employees but will consider and accommodate their needs as far as is reasonably practicable.
- 2.4 In accordance with the Disability Discrimination Act 2005 (DDA 2005) [THE EMPLOYER] will work actively to eliminate discrimination against and harassment of disabled people, promote positive attitudes to disabled people and encourage disabled people to participate in public life.

- 3 What is disability leave?
 - 3.1 Disability leave is paid time off work for a reason related to someone's disability. It may be for a long or short period of time, and may or may not be pre-planned (see section 6).
 - 3.2 The law says that all disabled employees are entitled to 'reasonable adjustments' where the physical working environment or practices place the disabled person at a substantial disadvantage compared with a person who is not disabled.
 - 3.3 Disability leave is a 'reasonable adjustment' under the Disability Discrimination Act, and is in accordance with good employment practice as recommended by the Disability Rights Commission. However, not all disabled employees will necessarily need to take disability leave.
 - 3.4 Disability leave will not be included for the purposes of assessing performance, promotion, attendance, selection for redundancy, and similar issues. To do so might discriminate against the disabled employee.
 - 3.5 There is no maximum duration of disability leave. However with advice from Occupational Health and in consultation with the employee, UNISON and other relevant parties it may become clear that the employee is not be able to return to their previous job. In this case other reasonable adjustments include redesigning the job, retraining and redeployment, will be considered. Where no other option is possible consideration will be given to ill health retirement.
- 4 Disability leave and sick leave
 - 4.1 Disability leave is distinct from sick leave, and includes time when an employee is well but absent from work for a disability-related reason.
 - 4.2 If an employee is on sick leave and it becomes clear that they now qualify for disability leave, they will be transferred onto disability leave.

- 4.3 If time off work due to ill health is for a reason not disability-related, then it will be recorded as sickness absence.
- 4.4 A high level of sickness absence for an employee may be a result of a disability. This possibility will be investigated and may trigger a change in the person's status to being disabled. Any absences that are disability related will be reclassified as disability leave.

- 5 Who is entitled to disability leave?
 - 5.1 All employees who are disabled using the definition in the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 are entitled to disability leave.
 - 5.2 The DDA 1995 defines disability as “a mental or physical impairment that has a substantial and long-term effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities”. ‘Long-term’ typically means 12-months or more, and HIV infection, cancer, and multiple sclerosis are included from the point of their diagnosis.
 - 5.3 People who have had a disability in the past but no longer have one, still qualify as disabled under the DDA and are entitled to disability leave for disability related absences.
 - 5.4 Disabled employees may choose to inform [THE EMPLOYER] and Occupational Health that they are disabled. While this is not obligatory, it is recommended that they do so to facilitate making reasonable adjustments. This information will be kept confidential.

- 6 Disability leave procedure
- 6.1 The effect of an impairment depends on the individual and their circumstances. To accommodate this requires some flexibility, so employees may take planned disability leave or unplanned disability leave.
- 6.2 Disability leave is one of a range of possible reasonable adjustments, also including working from home and flexible working.
- 6.3 Where disability leave is needed, agreement must be reached on the approximate number of days and approximate date of the leave. This may not be exact but will help in planning service delivery.
- 6.4 Planned disability leave is agreed in advance. It may be a number of individual days each year that a disabled person needs to take off. Typically this would be for treatment, rehabilitation or assessment related to their disability. It may also be a longer block of time needed for a specific reason, as indicated in 6.4.3.
- 6.4.1 The procedure for agreeing planned disability leave is as follows:
- 6.4.1.1 First stage
The disabled employee will meet with their Manager on a confidential, individual basis and discuss what reasonable adjustments they need, and the effect of their disability on performance objectives.
Employees may choose to be accompanied by a union representative.
- 6.4.1.2 If agreement cannot be reached then the procedure goes on to the second stage.
- 6.4.1.3 Second stage
Further evidence and advice will be sought before a formal meeting. Information will be sought from other parties to help determine what constitutes a reasonable adjustment in the specific circumstances.
This will include some or all of:
- A GP or specialist's report (with the employee's consent)
 - A report from Occupational Health (with the employee's consent)

- Other information from the employee
- Advice from Human Resources
- Consultation with a UNISON representative
- Advice from the Disability Employment Advisor at the local Job Centre Plus

6.4.1.4 A meeting will then be held that will include the employee, the manager, a representative from Human Resources, and a trade union representative. All the evidence will be circulated to attendees prior to the meeting.

6.4.1.5 The following issues should be considered:

- Is the employee disabled under the DDA?
- the effectiveness of the proposed adjustment
- the practicability and cost of the proposed adjustment
- the resources of [THE EMPLOYER] and other financial assistance available (for example, Access To Work funding).

6.4.1.5 The impairment itself (as opposed to its effect) should not be considered, as it may be discriminatory to do so.

6.4.1.6 If agreement still cannot be reached then the employee has the option of utilising the grievance procedure.

6.4.2 Some examples of reasons for planned disability leave include (but are not limited to):

- Hospital, doctors, or complementary medicine practitioners appointments
- hospital treatment as an outpatient
- assessment for such conditions as dyslexia
- hearing aid tests
- training with guide or hearing dog
- counselling/therapeutic treatment
- recovery time after blood transfusion or dialysis treatment
- Physiotherapy (sessional or residential)

6.4.3 A longer block of disability leave might be also be appropriate. This could be so that a newly disabled employee can make changes inside and outside of work; while physical or environmental adjustments are being made to an employees work environment; or if an employee has to

undergo a more prolonged period of treatment, rehabilitation or recuperation.

6.4.4 Some examples of longer disability leave include (but are not limited to):

- a period of time off work while reasonable adjustments are made at work
- an operation, and recuperation and rehabilitation afterwards
- time while the employee is suffering from depression, stress, or mental illness
- a phased return to work of period of time off work for a newly disabled employee.

6.5 Unplanned disability leave covers disability-related absences that may previously have been recorded as sick leave. Not to separate disability leave from sick leave may discriminate against disabled workers.

6.5.1 These will be recorded in the same way, but separate from, the sickness absence procedure, and clearly identified as disability leave.

7 Review of planned disability leave

7.1 Where disability leave is agreed, it will be reviewed on an annual basis to assist in planning. These reviews will be supportive, and will not used to pressure employees into taking less disability leave than they need.

7.2 Staff who become disabled, or whose impairment or circumstances change, may request a review of their disability leave (or other reasonable adjustments) at any time.

8 Other Issues

8.1 If an employee is on disability leave for more than two weeks, their manager will brief them on their return to work of any changes that have occurred while they were off. In addition job advertisements, internal newsletters and similar materials will be sent

to them in an accessible format so being on disability leave does not disadvantage them.

- 8.2 Consultation will take place at a local level about the impact of a member of staff taking disability leave, and if necessary centrally funded backfill will be provided.
- 8.3 Time spent on disability leave is counted as continuous service for all contractual benefits, including accruing annual leave, sick leave, pension rights and bonus.
- 8.4 Medical information about employees will be kept strictly confidential unless they agree to disclosure. Its use will conform to Part 4 of the Information Commissioner's Data Protection Act Employment Practices Code (Information About Workers' Health).
- 8.5 The amount and duration of planned and unplanned disability leave will be recorded when it is actually taken, using the designated forms.
- 8.6 Appeals about the amount of disability leave allowed, on correctly following the procedure, or on other aspects of this agreement will be dealt with under the grievance procedure.
- 8.7 Abuse of the disability leave scheme is a serious disciplinary offence, and will be dealt with under the disciplinary procedure.

Appendix 2

The model agreement used by PCS:

1. Introduction

- 1.1. (the employer) recognises that during their employment, staff may become disabled through illness or accident. Also, it is recognised that those with existing disabilities may undergo changes to their condition/impairment. In either case, it may be necessary to change either the job done by an individual, the way the job is done and/or to provide them with additional or different equipment and/or training. Awareness training may also be required by managers and/or colleagues.
- 1.2. (the employer) does not view disability as a barrier to employment, or to continued employment. Rather, they are committed to retaining staff who become disabled, to retain their skills and abilities. They recognise that this is far better, for themselves and the individuals concerned, than funding ill health retirements or dismissals/resignations.
- 1.3. (the employer) accepts that in many cases sick leave is not an appropriate response for individuals who need to undergo assessments and/or retraining. They are committed to ensuring that, when an individual is fit for work, even if they are not fit for the work they were previously doing, the individual will not be expected to take further sick leave, but will be granted a period of 'disability leave'.
- 1.4. Disability leave is a form of special leave with pay, which can be granted by line managers, with the advice of Personnel or Occupational health services, as appropriate. It should not initially be granted for a period of more than 3 months. Disability leave can be granted retrospectively.

2. Aims of the Scheme

- 2.1. The aims of the disability leave scheme are:

- 2.1.1. to enable (the employer) to retain the skills and experience of staff who become disabled or who's condition changes during employment.
 - 2.1.2. to enable staff who become disabled or who's condition changes during employment to concentrate on dealing with changes in their life without the added concerns of sickness absence or the threat of reduced pay or job loss.
 - 2.1.3. to allow a period of time when there are no pressures to administer sickness absence management, to permit proper assessment and the procurement of necessary equipment and/or training, or to allow for the identification of a suitable alternative post.
 - 2.1.4. to be proactive in the management of absence, by looking at the underlying reasons for it and ensuring that staff are given the earliest opportunities to return to work and/or to be reclassified as not absent on sick leave.
3. Part-time working
 - 3.1. In certain cases, individuals are able to return to work on a part-time basis far earlier than they could return to full-time employment. In such circumstances, disability leave could be granted, to cover those periods when the individual is not able to work. This can be done for a set period of set hours, or for a gradual re-introduction to full-time work.
 4. Length of disability leave
 - 4.1. The length of disability leave required will vary from case to case, depending on the situation.
 - 4.2. There is no maximum period for disability leave, but it is considered that periods in excess of 12 months would be exceptional.
 - 4.3. Initially, disability leave should be granted for a period of up to three months. This should be reviewed throughout the period and extended as necessary.

- 4.4. The aim of the scheme is to allow 'such time as is needed', for the individual and the employer to make the necessary arrangements to facilitate a return to work, with any necessary equipment in place and any required training provided. It is this, rather than any arbitrary limit, which should govern the length of disability leave required.
5. Effect on other terms and conditions, including pay
 - 5.1. Disability leave is a form of paid special leave. As such, all time spent on disability leave will be treated as reckonable service for annual leave, incremental progression, pensionable service.
 - 5.2. If a report falls due within a period of disability leave, the report will be written as if the individual had been in service and performing at the same level as before they commenced disability leave. The only exception to this will be where performance had significantly deteriorated before the period of disability leave commenced. In these circumstances, the report will take into account the effects of the disability that led to the need for disability leave and will be adjusted to reflect the performance of the individual before these effects came into being.
6. Defining 'disability'
 - 6.1. Although the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) has been one factor in the decision to establish this procedure, it is not necessary for an individual to fully meet the definition of disability within the DDA before they can be granted disability leave. In particular, we would not expect an individual to have a 'long-term' impairment.
 - 6.2. In this context, 'disability' is considered in relation to employment. Any individual who is unable to continue to work in his/her current environment, using processes which are used by the majority of employees can be considered as 'disabled'.
 - 6.3. The idea is to assess whether the individual could resume/continue work in adapted premises or with

- special equipment, or by learning new skills (either for their current post or another).
7. Triggering disability leave
 - 7.1. The need for disability leave may be triggered by:
 - 7.1.1. an accident or illness, including mental illness, resulting in disability;
 - 7.1.2. deterioration of an existing disability;
 - 7.1.3. long term, or frequent, absence resulting from disability;
 - 7.1.4. deterioration of performance as a consequence of disability.
 - 7.1.5. recognition by the individual that a problem exists;
 - 7.1.6. an application for ill health retirement, where specialist employment advice has not been sought;
 - 7.1.7. concerns relating to health and safety.
 - 7.2. The decision to award a period of disability leave should be taken by the individual's line manager, in consultation with the individual. Advice may be sought from OHS and/or personnel.
 - 7.3. Where an individual is refused an application for disability leave, they can take a complaint through the normal grievance procedures.
 8. Interaction between sick leave and disability leave
 - 8.1. Disability leave differs from sick leave in that, when the individual returns to work, changes will be needed either to the workplace, their duties, the equipment and/or their working practices.
 - 8.2. Employees may start on sick leave, but should be transferred to disability leave as soon as:
 - 8.2.1. it becomes apparent that they have a longer term condition that will necessitate some changes in the way they do their current job; and
 - 8.2.2. they are ready to take part in the assessment process, to establish what changes are required.
 - 8.3. Where there is a delay in establishing their suitability for disability leave, perhaps because medical reports

have to be called for, the start date of the disability leave should be set retrospectively, to the point at which they would have been able to return to the adapted environment.

9. Managing the scheme and minimising absence

9.1. The intention of the scheme is to allow for the return to work of the individual, to a suitable post with necessary equipment and training, in the shortest possible time.

9.2. *Appointing a Case Manager*

9.2.1. When a case requiring disability leave is suspected or identified, a case manager will be appointed. This will usually be the individual's line manager. At the line manager's request, this task can be allocated to another individual of equivalent or higher grade, either from within the workplace or from Personnel or Equal Opportunities Unit. The individual may also request a Case Manager other than their line manager. In such cases, discussions should be held, with the individual, to establish the reasons for the request.

9.2.2. The Case Manager is responsible for liaising with the disabled person, their Trade union rep, and any outside bodies that may be involved.

9.3. *Medical Advice*

9.3.1. Medical reports may be called for, as appropriate, from:

- * the disabled person's General Practitioner, or Specialist/Consultant;
- * the Occupation Health Advisers.

to determine whether Disability Leave is appropriate, which may include information on the future prognosis of the condition.

9.3.2. Such reports may, at the same time, make recommendations on possible adjustments and fall within part of the assessment process below.

9.4. *Assessments*

- 9.4.1. It is important that the Case Manager speedily makes arrangements for suitable assessments. Out of these assessments will come recommendations of a practical nature as to what can be done to assist the individual. They will also assist in determining what period of disability leave might be appropriate.
- 9.4.2. Assessments can be obtained from:
- * Disability Employment Adviser, through the local Employment Service Jobcentre;
 - * Occupation Health Adviser, if suitably qualified;
 - * An employment specialist from a local or national disability organisation, specialising in the particular disability.
- 9.4.3. Wherever possible, the Case Manager should ensure that individuals do not have to undergo a series of different medical checks and assessments. In selecting who should carry out the assessment, the Case Manager will therefore need to explain the background and ensure that a full report, with practical recommendations will be forthcoming. It is not expected that one assessment should lead to recommendations for further assessments by different people.
- 9.4.4. The assessment report should include:
- * Summary of current situation;
 - * recommendations relating to the provision of any equipment;
 - * recommendation about training, including timescales and sources of such training;
 - * recommendations on appropriate organisations or individuals who can deliver the training;
 - * areas of work, or posts, that would be suitable;
 - * viability of return to current job;

* any other adjustments, to premises or procedures that may be required.

9.4.5. In considering assessments, and particularly in assessing the expectations or by the individual of their own abilities, it should be remembered that a newly disabled person may have a very low opinion of what they may be able to do. Until they are made aware of the possible adaptation, from a knowledgeable source, their own assessment may be unduly pessimistic.

9.5. *Implementation Planning*

9.5.1. Following receipt of the assessment, the Case Manager should arrange a meeting with the disabled person, to discuss an implementation plan for the recommendations. This meeting may also involve the disabled person's trade union rep and others who will have responsibility for implementation of all or parts of the plan. The plan should include time periods within which equipment, training etc. should be delivered. Such meetings should be held in a convenient location, which may not be the workplace.

9.5.2. In cases involving absence for mental illness, including stress-related mental illness, depression and anxiety, consideration should be given to seeking to involve the individual's General Practitioner, or Mental health professional in these meetings.

9.5.3. Depending on the length of time involved and the nature of the case, it may be necessary to convene further meetings to report on progress. The key purpose of these is to maintain the impetus to deliver required changes and to keep the individual informed on developments.

9.5.4. Written reports should be maintained for all such meetings, and copied to all present.

9.6. *Expected Outcomes*

9.6.1. It is expected that periods of disability leave will lead to one of the following outcomes:

- * The employee is able to continue in their current job, with necessary adaptations or equipment;
- * The employee is able to carry on in their current post following a period of rehabilitation/training, to equip them with new skills.
- * Following assessment and consideration of all possible adaptations and adjustments, it is agreed that the employee should be redeployed to a different post/location/duties.
- * The employee is unable to fill any post on a full allocation. In such circumstances, consideration will be given to the possibilities of a Supported Employment placement.

It is accepted that there will be cases where it becomes obvious, at any stage of the process, that a return to work of any kind is not feasible - or not desired by the individual. In such circumstances, the normal processes for handling long-term absence will apply. If an application for Ill Health retirement is subsequently refused, it will be open to re-assess the suitability of the case for disability leave.

10. Costs/Budgets

10.1. (the employer) accepts that there will be cost implications in the operation of the disability leave scheme. These costs are expected to be significantly less, however, than funding the management and direct costs of long-term sick absence and ill health retirements.

10.2. In recognising that these savings will have impact on central budgets, the funding of necessary adaptations etc. will be drawn from a central budget, under the control of the (Departmental) Equal Opportunities Officer.

- 10.3.(the employer) is committed to paying for any training, assessments, support or other alterations or services that are not available through any schemes operated by the Employment Service, or where reliance on such schemes would add unacceptable delay to the resolution of the case.
- 10.4. There should be no undue delays introduced into the resolution of a case for budgetary reasons.
11. Redeployment to alternative posts
 - 11.1. It is recognised that, where Job Advertising is in operation, this may work against the best interests of a disabled person seeking redeployment to an alternative post, as managers may not prefer a disabled person to a pool of non-disabled competitors.
 - 11.2. It is therefore agreed that, once such a need for redeployment has been established, all such vacancies will be initially offered to the individual on disability leave. Provided that they meet the main criteria - or adaptations can be made to enable them to meet them, including additional training - and they express an interest in the post offered, it will be allocated to them.
 - 11.3. Where such posts are at a pay level below that of the previous post, the individual will retain their current pay and grading, including any allowances, and pay progression will continue as if they still held the higher grade post.

Annex - additional points for agreement to include short-term disability-related absence as disability leave.

1. Introduction
 - 1.1. (the employer) realises that staff with certain medical conditions may periodically require time away from work for tests or treatment, or for sickness related to their condition. The employer accepts that it is not appropriate for this time to be

classed as sick absence and it will, instead, be classified as disability leave.

2. Length of disability leave
 - 2.1. Short periods of disability leave (occasional days) may be granted to cover hospital or other visits to medical specialists etc. for tests, treatment time and for sick absences related to the individual's medical condition.
3. Triggering disability leave
 - 3.1. Subject to medical advice, where necessary, line managers may allow individuals to apply for occasional days to be classified as disability leave, where there is sick absence related to an existing medical condition or a need for treatment or tests related to the condition.
4. Managing short term absences
 - 4.1. Certain conditions (e.g. arthritis, epilepsy, diabetes) can have variable effects or may require occasional attendances for tests or treatments.
 - 4.2. Where a medical practitioner has certified that an employee has such a condition, absences required for sickness, tests or treatment related to the condition will be recorded as disability leave and not as sick leave.
 - 4.3. Such absences will not be counted towards any 'trigger points' or action levels within any sickness absence management scheme. However, it must be recognised that such absences are not free from all scrutiny: where the level of such absences reach a point to cause concern, it shall be open for the line manager to refer the details of the case to the occupational health advisers and/or Personnel section for advice on how to proceed in line with the legal requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act. The line manager should make the individual aware that this action is being taken and any resulting advice received.
 - 4.4. In certain circumstances, an individual's medical condition can combine with another illness, so as to

delay their ability to return to work. For example, an individual with asthma may take longer to recover from a heavy cold than someone without asthma. Wherever possible, in such circumstances, the line manager and the individual concerned will agree the amount of additional absence, related to their pre-existing medical condition, and this amount of the absence period shall be classified as disability leave, under these paragraphs.

Appendix 3

An actual DL policy

The following agreement has been made between a major local government employer and Unison and the NUT.

1. What is Disability Leave?

- 1.1 Where the effect of an employee's disability results in an employee requiring leave which is directly associated with their disability, this will need to be accommodated as far as reasonable within the terms of the DDA.
- 1.2 Managers should always consider whether it is possible to reduce the extent of disability related absence through reasonable adjustments. Section 6 of the DDA specifically identifies the provision of leave as a reasonable adjustment where a disabled person needs to be absent from work for "rehabilitation, assessment of treatment". (e.g. the routine assessment of hearing aids, hospital or specialist check-ups including monitoring of related equipment or treatment).
- 1.3 Disability Leave does not apply to absence through sickness, whether it is related to a disability or not, which is determined by either self-declaration or self or medical certification.

2. Who does Disability Leave apply to?

- 2.1 Disability leave is not a right, as such each case will be considered on its merits.
- 2.2 It will apply to employees who have completed the Equalities Monitoring Form and declared that they have a disability. Otherwise the Council would not be obliged to consider making adjustments and adaptations. The HR service will be able to advise managers whether an employee is eligible.
- 2.3 Employees who have had a disability in the past but no longer have that disability will be able to apply for disability leave for follow up appointments related to their disability (e.g. check

ups or ongoing assessments to ensure that treatment has been effective).

3. What are legitimate reasons for requesting Disability Leave?
 - 3.1 an employee requesting disability leave is not ill but needs to have time off for a disability related reason. The following are *some examples* of disability related reasons but is not an *exhaustive* list. All of these must be related directly to the employee's disability
 - specialist hearing or sight examinations
 - assessment for diabetes, HIV, dyspraxia
 - training with a guide, hearing or companion dog
 - training in the use of specialist pieces of equipment
 - training in the use of Braille, Moon, signing, lip reading, deaf/blind manual
 - counselling or therapeutic treatment e.g. relating to a mental illness
 - recovery time after a blood transfusion or dialysis
 - physiotherapy either sessional or residential
 - to allow time for adjustments or adaptations to be made.
4. How does an employee request Disability Leave?
 - 4.1 if an employee wishes to take disability leave they should in the first instance seek approval from their manager
 - 4.2 Leave can be requested for a single day or a series of individual days depending on the circumstances
 - 4.3 If the manager requires clarification they should arrange to meet with the employee to discuss the request
 - 4.4 The manager may seek advice prior to responding from their Directorate HR team and the Equality Employment Officer

- 4.5 In normal circumstances, a manager will be expected to grant the request for disability leave, unless there are objective operational reasons for refusing the request
- 4.6 If their request is refused, the employee can refer the matter to a representative of the Network for Employees with a Disability or the HR Manager, Disability Employment Lead.

Appendix 3

Other TUC resources

Union representatives and negotiators may also find it useful to consult other advice on disability and work published by the TUC.

Disability and Work is a comprehensive guide to disability equality in the workplace covering both the law, and good practice. It is available free from TUC Publications or can be downloaded from the disability pages of the TUC website, www.tuc.org.uk.

Promoting Disability Equality was produced by the TUC to advise unions covering the Public Sector on how to make best use of the recent Disability Equality Duty. This can be downloaded from the disability pages of the TUC website, www.tuc.org.uk.

Representing and supporting members with mental health problems at work was written for the TUC by Michelle Valentine and can be obtained free from TUC Publications, or downloaded from the disability pages of the TUC website, www.tuc.org.uk.

TUC Publications can be contacted at Congress House, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3LS or by telephone on 020 7467 1294 or through www.tuc.org.uk/publications.



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