

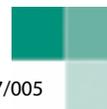


Indicators of Disability Equality in Europe (IDEE)

A preliminary list of indicator proposals for discussion

Prepared by Mark Priestley and Anna Lawson on behalf of the ANED working group

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CONTENTS

1.	BACKGROUND	2
2.	STARTING POINTS	3
3.	INITIAL CONSIDERATION OF THE OPPORTUNITIES IN THE CONVENTION	5
3.1.	Considering the use of indicators in the European context.....	13
3.2.	Developing a more simplified typology	14
3.3.	Demographic denominators	15
4.	PERSONAL AND FAMILY LIFE	16
4.1.	Qualitative indicators	16
4.2.	Quantitative indicators	17
5.	CHOICE AND CONTROL.....	18
5.1.	Qualitative indicators	18
5.2.	Quantitative indicators.....	19
6.	ACCESS TO GOODS AND SERVICES.....	20
6.1.	Qualitative indicators	20
6.2.	Quantitative indicators	21
7.	EDUCATION AND LIFELONG LEARNING.....	22
7.1.	Qualitative indicators	22
7.2.	Quantitative indicators	23
8.	WORK AND EMPLOYMENT.....	24
8.1.	Qualitative indicators	24
8.2.	Quantitative indicators	25
9.	INCOME AND POVERTY	26
9.1.	Qualitative indicators	26
9.2.	Quantitative indicators	27



1. BACKGROUND

In 2008, ANED conducted a preliminary review of the methods and indicators being used by other monitoring projects and networks internationally, focusing on the demands of monitoring implementation of the UN Convention. During 2008 ANED also completed a preliminary mapping of comparative statistical datasets with potential for analysis and indicator development relevant to disability. In 2009 a small working group was formed to develop preliminary proposals for qualitative and quantitative indicators, drawing on consultation with the ANED Network and other relevant actors engaged in indicator development work, including Eurostat, the World Health Organisation, and the Council of Europe.

The working group included two members of the ANED Scientific Board, representatives of Eurostat and the World Health Organisation (Europe), a member of Disabled People's International (Europe), and two independent academics expert in existing European datasets. The group met twice, to discuss examples and proposals generated through analysis of existing European indicator sets, relevant survey modules, consultation with Network members, and other relevant actors (such as the Council of Europe working group on indicators). The purpose of the group was to agree an outline approach to developing comparative indicators, and to produce recommendations for a preliminary list that could be proposed for wider consultation and piloting. As a first stage of development, a member of the group was also appointed as rapporteur to test the feasibility of a selection of quantitative items against available comparative data. We propose a working title for the development of a new indicator set - 'Indicators of Disability Equality in Europe' (IDEE).

This report presents a summary of principles and proposals for IDEE, developed prior to feasibility testing, including a preliminary list of indicator proposals for discussion at the ANED annual meeting.



2. STARTING POINTS

In evaluative scorecard methodologies, the selection of preferred indicators should begin from the identification of a high level mission or goal. Developing new comparative indicators is particularly important in relation to implementing the UN Convention and in the context of the forthcoming EU Disability Strategy (e.g. 2010-2020). Hence, the core mission goal might be expressed as follows:

To create, by 2020, a European society that is more open and accessible for all, by implementing the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in accordance with the European Union Disability Strategy.

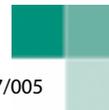
Since the working group discussions were concluded before consultations opened on the new Disability Strategy, no stated priorities were available as reference points. However, it may be assumed that the focus of the strategy should not differ markedly from that of implementing the UN Convention in the European context (noting that EU/EC competence is distinctly limited in some areas of its coverage). The indicator set should provide a European overview and evidence of differences in progress between Member States (and any EEA countries mirroring the process). It should not, however, be confused with the more comprehensive formal obligation on parties to report their progress on the UN Convention. Indicators will support better reporting but they are not a substitute for it.

The precise mechanisms for monitoring implementation of the Convention at the international level have also yet to be established (and many parties have yet to ratify the Convention). Article 33 requires parties to establish national/regional monitoring points, and independent monitoring mechanisms (e.g. involving an independent human rights agency). An essential principle is that disabled people and their representative organisations should be fully involved in the monitoring process. It is therefore essential that any preliminary proposals for European comparative indicators should be subject to further discussion and feedback from such organisations. The preliminary proposals in this document provide a basis for that discussion.

The UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Conference of States Parties, have responsibility for monitoring at the international level. The ANED working group discussions (and the draft proposals in this report) were concluded prior to the issue of first guidance on reporting requirements. The document, *Guidelines on treaty-specific document to be submitted by states parties under article 35, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*¹, issued after this report was drafted in November 2009, now adds some clarity to the expectations, which will need to be taken into account in developing the indicator set. Amongst the eight specific items proposed for inclusion in the Treaty-specific reports for each party are:

Whether the State Party has adopted policies, strategies and a national legal framework for the implementation of each Convention right, identifying the resources available for that purpose and the most cost-effective ways of using such resources;

¹ <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CRPD/CRPD-C-2-3.pdf>



Statistical data on the realization of each Convention right, disaggregated by sex, age, type of disability (physical, sensory, intellectual and mental), ethnic origin, urban/rural population and other relevant categories, on an annual comparative basis over the past four years; (p4)².

In addition, it is a core principle that:

States Parties must recognize and respect the diversity of persons with disabilities and ensure that their report is not generalized, but specific to different types of disability. (p2)

With reference to parties' periodic reporting, the requirement for progress-relevant statistics is reiterated:

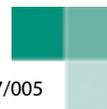
Disaggregated and comparative statistical data on the effectiveness of specific anti-discrimination measures and the progress achieved towards ensuring equal realization of each of the Convention rights by persons with disabilities including a gender- and age-based perspective. (p7)

Building on the conceptual and scoping work carried out by ANED in 2008, we propose to incorporate both qualitative and quantitative indicators within a common framework (as appropriate). Second, we identify three preferred indicator types, based on the previous ANED review of monitoring methods.

The first seeks to indicate progress on securing rights in principle, the second addresses progress on creating enabling environments, the third deals with outcomes for disabled people. In summary, we conceptualised these three indicator types as:

- A. indicators of entitlements in law and policy (Rights)
- B. indicators of accessibility or environmental barriers (Access)
- C. indicators of disabled people's participation and equality (Participation)

² It is worth noting that this proposal is not achievable for most European countries on the basis of existing, retrospective, data.



3. INITIAL CONSIDERATION OF THE OPPORTUNITIES IN THE CONVENTION

The first task then is to consider the text of the Convention and opportunities for developing different types of implementation and progress indicators. The following scheme examines these possibilities for each Article, highlighting both opportunities and difficulties arising from discussions amongst the task group and subsequent reflection.

Article	Title	Focus for indicators
Article 1	Purpose	There is no clear focus for indicators and no implementation requirement.
Article 2	Definitions	There is no clear focus for indicators and no implementation requirement. However, the definitions of discrimination, reasonable accommodation and universal design are helpful in framing indicators elsewhere.
Article 3	General principles	There is no clear focus for indicators and no implementation requirement. However, the key concepts are helpful in framing indicators elsewhere (such as the principle of accessibility).
Article 4	General obligations	There is no clear focus for indicators and no specific implementation requirement. However, the general obligations are important in framing the parameters of qualitative indicators.
Article 5	Equality and non-discrimination	It will be important to indicate equality before the law (a typical 'rights' type indicator) and to indicate reasonable accommodations ('access' type indicators). However, these are best treated as cross-cutting concerns affecting a number of indicators. The exception here could be legal status of the person but this also overlaps with other Articles.
Article 6	Women with disabilities	Clearly, 'multiple discrimination' (including gender inequalities) are most important. However, for the purposes of indicator development they are better addressed as cross cutting issues relevant to a range of items (particularly in relation to 'participation' type indicators of outcome).

Article 7	Children with disabilities	The same argument can be applied here as to the preceding Article. It is important to acknowledge and represent generational differences but this is best addressed as a cross-cutting issue in terms of indicators (and highlighted by the specificities of some topics, such as education).
Article 8	Awareness-raising	There is scope here to indicate requirements for awareness training (e.g. in mainstream education or amongst specific professional groups) but is perhaps more amenable to 'outcome' type indicators of public awareness, attitude or opinion concerning disability equality and disabled people. For example, there would be scope to consider items from previous Eurobarometer surveys on attitudes to disability and discrimination under this Article. Public awareness of non-discrimination law could also be relevant.
Article 9	Accessibility	This is clearly an important area that needs to be addressed directly (and explicitly in terms of the built environment, transportation, medical facilities, mass media and ICTs). These would ideally be typical 'access' type indicators but could also involve indicators of 'rights' (obligations in national laws and standards) and 'outcomes' (actual use by disabled people). The key difficulty here is to frame indicators of accessibility in environments when past disability data collection has focused more on measuring disabled people. There are some examples of environmental access measures in some national data (such as the reporting of low floor buses in the UK indicator set) and in some comparative European projects (such as the MeAC e-accessibility indicators). 'Participation' indicators are also needed in terms of usage of facilities like transport.

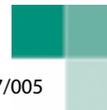
Article 10	Right to life	This is a fundamental right, although the Article does not assert any specific implementation responsibility on parties. It might, however, be relevant to consider qualitative indicators of equal 'rights' in law and policy (e.g. non-discrimination in the contentious areas of abortion, withdrawal of medical treatment, resuscitation or assisted death).
Article 11	Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies	This is an under-developed area in Europe but has been examined in various ways internationally. Responsibilities are often with independent agencies. It might be possible to identify a 'rights' type indicator of recognition with relevant laws (although we consider a definitive indicator not to be easy without guidance on how 'necessary measures' will be interpreted).
Article 12	Equal recognition before the law	The recognition of legal capacity is suitable for a 'rights' type qualitative indicator, with qualification on mechanisms of support and conflicts of interest. The area is complex and reporting might be difficult for a simple criterion-based indicator (e.g. it might require more explanatory reporting).
Article 13	Access to justice	There is scope for 'rights' type indicators here also, indicating the equal recognition of disabled people as witnesses and jurors for example, and the inclusion of disability awareness in training for judges, lawyers, police and prison staff. It may be relevant to consider 'access' type indicators of the accessibility of actual facilities (although there is unlikely to be data to support this). In terms of 'participation' it might be possible to determine some data about disabled people and court/jury service or as prisoners (but again the data opportunities are likely to be very limited).

Article 14	Liberty and security of person	There are clearly legal 'rights' issues here. However, the Convention requires only that deprivation of liberty is lawful (so a measure of rights in law does not directly indicate levels of compliance). It would be very difficult to indicate the incidence of unlawful deprivations of liberty.
Article 15	Freedom of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	Again, there is some difficulty in operationalising this important right in terms of indicators. It might be possible to identify legal 'rights' in terms of consent to experimentation. It may also be possible to indicate the existence of independent complaints procedures against abuse.
Article 16	Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse	It may be possible to develop 'participation' type indicators of the incidence/prevalence of disabled women and men's experience of violence (e.g. statistics on victims of crime). The independent monitoring of services could be indicated in terms of 'rights' in law and policy.
Article 17	Protecting the integrity of the person	There is no clear focus for indicators and no specific implementation requirement here.
Article 18	Liberty of movement and nationality	'Rights' to nationality and documentation could be indicated qualitatively. It might be possible to determine some indication of the outcomes of 'participation' of disabled people in holding such documentation. There are also legal issues of potential discrimination in emigration (but more in immigration) policies which might be addressed as 'rights'.
Article 19	Living independently and being included in the community	There seems to be much more scope for indicator development of different types in this area. It would be relevant to indicate the proportion of disabled people living in private households versus institutions (but this may be difficult to do). The choices available in support services could be indicated qualitatively and quantitatively, and some measure of participation/outcomes (e.g. in terms of personal assistance) would seem relevant.

		The accessibility/quality of community housing might be better addressed under Article 28. It may be useful to indicate levels of financial investment in community based and institutional provision. There is also a good possibility for indicators of outcome/participation in aspects of community life.
Article 20	Personal mobility	The availability of ‘mobility aids, devices, assistive technologies and forms of live assistance’ might be indicated (but clearly crosses over with Article 19 above).
Article 21	Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information	There are opportunities for indicators of levels of accessibility in ‘information intended for the general public’ and the legal obligations on their providers (e.g. whether private providers of web pages are required to be accessible). However, this does duplicate some concerns in Article 9. Recognition of sign language could be indicated in terms of legal ‘right’ but there might also be scope, for example, to indicate the number of qualified interpreters. This may be more difficult in terms of other communication systems. Other options exist in copyright exemption etc.
Article 22	Respect for privacy	It might be possible to indicate legal rights to privacy of personal data and legal protection. However, it is not easy to determine more than a rather general approach to this.
Article 23	Respect for home and the family	There would be scope to consider indicators of disabled people’s participation/outcomes in terms of marriage (partnerships), parenthood (e.g. women’s fertility), etc. For example, some statistics could be developed from household type surveys. It may also be relevant to consider the obligations for accessibility of fertility and family planning providers. The separation of children from families might be better considered in relation to measures of segregated schooling (Article 24) and institutionalisation (Article 19).

Article 24	Education	There is scope for a range of indicators of different types here. It would be relevant to indicate the proportion of disabled children in mainstream or special education, their educational outcomes (and those of adults), etc. It would also be relevant to consider requirements for accessibility by educational providers. It may be possible to indicate rights to forms of communication and requirements for disability training amongst teachers etc.
Article 25	Health	Legal requirements for non-discrimination and accessibility by health providers could be examined. It is less easy to conceptualise participation/outcome measures, but there may be some scope for data on disabled people's use of and access to different types of health service.
Article 26	Habilitation and rehabilitation	There is much overlap here with the considerations in Article 19, 20. There would be an argument for grouping common aspects together rather than treating by Article.
Article 27	Work and employment	This is an area where more data potential exists (or will exist in the medium term). There would clearly be scope to indicate a range of relevant participation items (e.g. in relation to employment and activity rates, but also in types of work in different sectors, self-employment, etc.). EU law applies through the Directive but there may be scope to indicate specific legal rights at national level. The responsibilities of trades unions could also be considered.
Article 28	Adequate standard of living and social protection	This is also an area where much could be done with statistical items on standard of living. There would be a case for considering family/household income as well as individual income. Poverty rates and risks could be considered, along with housing quality for example. It would be relevant to consider sources of income (the contribution of social protection benefits, wages etc) and rights to retirement benefits.

Article 29	Participation in political and public life	There may be scope to indicate participation in voting and other political/public activities. It would be useful to indicate the proportion of disabled Parliamentarians (as in gender indicators) but this may be difficult. It would be important to consider legal rights to vote and stand for office, but also the legal accessibility obligations on political parties and NGOs.
Article 30	Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport	It may be possible to measure participation levels in various social, sporting and cultural activities (e.g. by certain social surveys). It would also be possible to indicate the legal accessibility obligations on providers of such services. The accessibility of television could be considered (e.g. in terms of subtitling, signing, description, etc.) but this may duplicate with other Articles. Similarly for the recognition of sign language.
Article 31	Statistics and data collection	There is a case for indicating the inclusion of disability identifiers in national census and surveys. The main thrust of the Article might however be addressed by the development of indicators across the other Articles. The legal obligations for accessibility and non-discrimination on providers of research might be relevant if not covered elsewhere.
Article 32	International cooperation	There is some cross-over in European countries with the more specific case of Article 11 (humanitarian aid and emergencies). There may be some difficulties in developing specific indicators beyond legal 'rights' type criteria.
Article 33	National implementation and monitoring	There is a case for indicating whether national mechanisms have been established in accordance with the Convention, and the involvement of disabled people's organisations within them. However, as with ratification of the Convention more generally, this may not provide the most useful of indicators once arrangements have been established.



This brief reflection on the text of the Convention suggests some substantial opportunities for developing indicators. However, there are some significant problems in using the Convention as a framework or typology for a European comparative indicator set. To address these concerns it is useful to consider the type of indicator set that might be appropriate in a European context.

Considering the three types of indicators it is clear that the 'legal' nature of the Convention provides considerable opportunity of developing 'rights' type indicators of law and policy. These would be primarily qualitative in nature and could be developed as criterion statements, drawing closely on the text of the Convention. This is an approach that appears to be adopted by other international reporting projects. There would be some difficulties in reporting a yes/no type response for complex areas, and subsidiary context explanation would often be needed. There would also be questions about the most appropriate bodies to report on these (e.g. independently). There might be scope, for example, for the involvement of disabled people's organisations, the Network of Legal Experts in the Non-discrimination Field, or ANED.

There is also scope for indicators of outcomes/participation, which could be suitable for the use of quantitative data and statistics. This would depend on the feasibility of the available data to meet the selected items (which is addressed in the report of the group's rapporteur). There will be some considerable challenges, and some gaps, but we believe there is scope for considerable progress.

We believe that indicators of 'access' are fundamental to the development of a new framework but these may pose the greatest challenge in terms of available data. It would be useful to measure and indicate the accessibility of a range of facilities and infrastructures (such as buildings, transport vehicles, ICTs, television programmes, etc.). However, traditional statistical approaches rely on data about disabled people rather than disabling environments. This may be a major limitation unless new data can be developed. The proposed indicators may need to rely on quite limited sources within the current state-of-the-art. However, we believe that there are some possibilities.

3.1. Considering the use of indicators in the European context

It is important to note that there are many examples of European indicator sets, and that it is appropriate to seek some degree of harmony in developing new indicator proposals in the field of disability equality. Existing examples also help to conceptualise how disability equality indicators might be presented. For example, the Lisbon Strategy structural indicators were divided into two sets - a list of 14 selected items for core evaluation, plus a database of 128 indicators³. The UNECE Gender statistics have 10 areas (with between 3 and 16 indicators in each area). There are 12 selected items in each 'country profile'⁴. The 'Laeken indicators' on social inclusion on poverty and social exclusion include 19 items (some of which can be broken down by other variables such as gender, household type, etc.)⁵. In developing the Council of Europe Social Cohesion indicator methods four key elements of citizen well-being were referred to: Equality and non-discrimination; Autonomy and personal development; Dignity and recognition; Participation and commitment⁶.

³ <http://www.efta.int/content/publications/bulletins/StatsIndicatorsWEB.pdf>

⁴ <http://w3.unece.org/pxweb/DATABASE/STAT/Gender.stat.asp>

⁵ <http://www.poverty.org.uk/summary/eu.htm>

⁶ http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/socialpolicies/socialcohesiondev/source/GUIDE_en.pdf

In several cases there are items of relevance that could usefully be applied to disability equality, provided that supporting data can be identified. Where this is the case, it would be useful to present similar indicators in similar ways (for comparability). In principle, indicators should be: easily understood; relevant to policies; consistent with other European indices; updated regularly; accessible to all Member States; based on reliable sources (and not impose a high workload on statistical institutes or respondents). However, it is important to underline that none of the existing European indicator sets included items on disability specifically.

However, it is clear that measuring disability equality raises some specific challenges that cannot be mirrored from existing European indicator sets. In light of international developments, such as the UN Convention and the WHO International Classification of Functioning, there is much work in progress on disability indicators by different networks. Some Member states have also been developing national indicator sets (e.g. the new disability indicator set of the UK Government offers some useful ideas⁷). For the purposes of developing IDEE, we propose that identification of comparative indicators is preferred over those dependent upon national data and definitions. However, it is relevant to note that non-comparable national data can provide useful indicators of progress over time, or of differences between groups of disabled people within a country. Similarly, time series indicators are preferred but one-off, historical benchmarks may also provide a basis for possible comparison in the future.

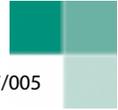
3.2. Developing a more simplified typology

Taking account of both the Convention and existing models, a key element in any typology is the definition of thematic domains. Whichever domains are chosen, the opportunities for developing different indicators (type A, B, C) should be considered in each domain (domain 1, 2, 3...). A similar approach has been promoted by the UN High Commissioner in relation to human rights instruments more generally⁸. In this framework the three types referred to were 'structural' indicators (adoption of legal measures), 'process' indicators (state policy measures) and 'outcome' indicators (attainments and realisations). Whilst our proposal shares some similarities we believe the typology of 'rights' (legal), 'access' (environmental) and 'participation' (outcomes) are more appropriate and more easily understood in the context of disability equality. We do not consider it essential to populate all types of indicators, in all domains, both qualitatively and quantitatively, but we have considered these options in developing the preliminary proposals.

One approach would be to adopt the framework of the UN Convention and then to identify indicators attached to each Article. However, as shown, this is not as simple as may be thought initially. Several Articles deal with principles rather than obligations and do not lend themselves to indicators of implementation progress. In other cases there is substantial overlap between different Articles. Our preliminary proposals have been derived from the Convention but also from other models. Each proposed item could be cross-referenced to one (or more) Convention Articles but we propose that a workable indicator set will require more simplification. For the purposes of discussion we present the preliminary list of indicators using a simplified typology of six domains (these are explained more fully below).

⁷ <http://www.officefordisability.gov.uk/research/annualreport.asp>

⁸ <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/icm-mc/docs/HRI.MC.2008.3EN.pdf>

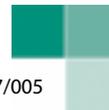


1. Personal and family life (Live)
2. Choice and control (Choose)
3. Access to goods and services (Enjoy)
4. Education and lifelong learning (Learn)
5. Work and employment (Work)
6. Income and poverty (Earn)

3.3. Demographic denominators

In order to provide quantitative indicators of equality and participation outcomes in any domain it is also necessary to determine some measurement of the population of disabled people in each country (e.g. and also by age, gender, impairment, ethnicity). This is inevitably problematic (and the subject of much work by others such as Eurostat and the Washington Group) but would be achieved ideally in a manner consistent with the definition of people protected by the UN Convention. The feasibility of such data is addressed in the rapporteur's report.

Primary	Secondary
Disabled population as proportion of general population	
	% women/men
	% children
	% working age adults
	% older people
	% ethnic minority



4. PERSONAL AND FAMILY LIFE

This is a broad heading but includes key areas of importance to human rights. Article 23 of the UN Convention (Respect for home and family) is important here, but also relevant elements of other Articles (e.g. 10, 12, 16, 18). Public recognition and attitudes/opinion towards disabled people are also relevant here in terms of the wider acceptance and well-being of disabled people in society.

The key principles of the Convention we think are relevant here are:

- The right to life
- Equality of recognition before the law
- Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse
- Marriage, family, parenthood and relationships, on an equal basis with others
- Awareness raising

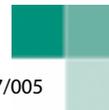
The following dimensions are also relevant to consider in each case:

- Gender is an important dimension
- There may also be considerable differences between people with different kinds of impairments
- Age and generational differences may be significant
- Ethnicity may be a factor

During discussion and consultation the following items were proposed:

4.1. Qualitative indicators

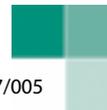
- The state has ratified the CRPD without reservation against Article 10
- The state has ratified the CRPD without reservation against Article 12
- The state has ratified the CRPD without reservation against Article 18
- All disabled people have an equal right with others to documentation of nationality and to freedom to enter and leave the country
- Disabled people are identified in the collection and reporting of data for the national census
- All disabled people are recognised as having legal capacity on an equal basis with others
- There is legislative provision for the provision of support to disabled people who need assistance in exercising legal capacity, with safeguards against conflict of interest and undue influence.
- Laws on abortion, euthanasia, resuscitation and withdrawal of medical treatment provide an equal right to life for all.
- Disability is considered as a legal ground for the investigation and prosecution of crimes arising from instances of exploitation, violence and abuse against disabled people (including violence against children and women).
- All disabled people have an equal right with others to marry or enter into legal partnerships.
- All disabled people have an equal right with others to retain their fertility.
- Is it unlawful for public and private providers of family planning services to discriminate (including through failure to provide reasonable accommodation) on grounds of disability.



- Public and private providers of family planning services are subject to accessibility requirements in relation to buildings, information and communications.

4.2. Quantitative indicators

Primary	Secondary
Public think that being disabled tends to be a disadvantage in society	
	Public think that disability discrimination is widespread in society
	Public think that disability discrimination is more common now than it was
Subjective well-being/happiness of disabled women and men compared to general population	
	Time Use by Activity (work life balance?)
	Free Time Spent by Activity
	Victims of violence/crime?
Disabled women and men living alone compared to general population	
	Living as a couple
	Ever married
	Social contacts and friendships?
	Public have friends or acquaintances who are disabled
Disabled women and men who are parents compared to general population	
	Women's fertility rates compared to general population
	Age at first child birth



5. CHOICE AND CONTROL

This is a broad heading but includes key areas of support for independent living and participation in the life of the community. Article 19 (Living independently and being included in the community) is important but also Article 29 (Participation in political and public life):

The key principles of the Convention we think are relevant are:

- equal right to live in the community
- opportunity to choose place of residence
- access to a range of support services, including personal assistance
- right to vote and engage in public decision making
- consultation and involvement

The following dimensions are also relevant to consider in each case:

- Gender may be an important dimension in educational inequality
- There may also be considerable differences between people with different kinds of impairments
- Age and generational differences are significant

During discussion and consultation the following items were proposed:

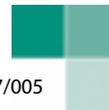
5.1. Qualitative indicators

- The state has ratified the CRPD without reservation against Article 19
- The state has ratified the CRPD without reservation against Article 14
- The state has ratified the CRPD without reservation against Article 29
- The state has ratified the CRPD without reservation against Article 4(3)
- There is a legal right for all disabled people to live in the community rather than in a residential institution.
- There a legal right for all disabled people to receive the support they need to live in the place of their choice.
- There a system of independent monitoring for all facilities and programmes designed to serve disabled people. (Art 16)
- Financial and/or practical assistance is available to all disabled people for the adaptation and accessibility of private homes (rented and privately owned).
- Financial and/or practical assistance is available to all disabled people in connection with accessing assistive technologies and aids to facilitate daily living at home.
- Financial and/or practical assistance is available to all disabled people for user-controlled personal assistance with daily living and community participation, as an alternative to directly provided services.
- There is provision for user-controlled personal budgets or direct payments to support independent living for all disabled people, as an alternative to directly provided services.
- All disabled people have an equal right with others to vote in public elections and to stand for public office.
- Voting procedures are subject to requirements of reasonable accommodation, including the provision of assistance, and non-discrimination on grounds of disability.

- It is unlawful for political parties to discriminate (including through the failure to provide reasonable accommodation) on grounds of disability.
- Political parties are subject to accessibility requirements in relation to buildings, technology, information and communications.
- There are procedures to ensure that disabled people’s organisations are consulted about or involved in the development of laws and policies at national level.

5.2. Quantitative indicators

Primary	Secondary
Proportion of disabled women and men who live in private households	
	Proportion of disabled people living in residential institutions
	Expenditure on social support for disabled people to live at home
	Expenditure on residential institutional provision
Enough help with personal care and household activities	
	Number of people receiving personal or individual budgets for independent living
	Home care services?
Voting participation in general elections compared to general population	
	Active political participation?
	Proportion of disabled Parliamentarians?



6. ACCESS TO GOODS AND SERVICES

Articles 9 and 21 of the UN Convention (Accessibility / ...information) are important here. Also Article 13. However, a broad concept of access is required.

The key principles of the Convention we think are relevant (not included elsewhere) are:

- access on an equal basis with others
- physical environment, transportation, medical facilities
- mass media and ICTs

The following dimensions are relevant to consider in each case:

- Gender may be a relevant dimension in accessing service
- There may be significant inequalities of access for different ethnic groups/minorities
- There may also be considerable differences between people with different kinds of impairments
- Age differences may be important

The following items were proposed:

6.1. Qualitative indicators

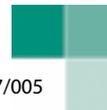
- The state has ratified the CRPD without reservation against Article 9?
- The state has ratified the CRPD without reservation against Article 21?
- The state has ratified the CRPD without reservation against Article 30?
- The state has ratified the CRPD without reservation against Article 25?
- It is unlawful for providers of legal and justice services (including courts, police and prisons) to discriminate on the ground of disability, including the failure to provide reasonable accommodation.
- Providers of legal and justice services (including courts, police and prisons) are subject to accessibility requirements in relation to buildings, information and communications.
- The training of those working in the administration of justice, including police and prison staff, include compulsory elements of disability awareness.
- Sign language has legal status equivalent to a national language.
- Public and private providers of Internet and Web-based public information are subject to legal accessibility requirements (e.g. equivalent to W3C AA standard).
- Public and private providers of mass media (including newspapers, TV, radio and Internet) are subject to accessibility requirements in relation to their information and communications.
- There is text access to main emergency telephone number.
- There are mandatory access standards for the construction and significant alteration of buildings from which services to the public are offered.
- It is unlawful for public and private providers of transport services to discriminate on grounds of disability in relation to all aspects of their functioning.
- Public and private providers of transport services subject to accessibility requirements in relation to buildings, vehicles, information and communications.
- Transport providers must provide appropriate assistance to support disabled travellers.

- It is unlawful for providers of financial services to discriminate on grounds of disability in relation to all aspects of their functioning.
- Providers of financial services subject to accessibility requirements in relation to buildings, information and communications.
- It is unlawful for public and private providers of services relating to retail, culture, leisure, recreation and sport to discriminate on grounds of disability in relation to all aspects of their functioning.
- Public and private providers of services relating to retail, culture, leisure, recreation and sport are subject to accessibility requirements in relation to buildings, information and communications.
- It is unlawful for public and private providers of health services to discriminate on grounds of disability in relation to all aspects of their functioning.
- Public and private providers of health services subject to accessibility requirements in relation to buildings, information and communications.

6.2. Quantitative indicators

There were several desired environmental items proposed in the discussion and consultation that we cannot measure.

Primary	Secondary
How easy is it to use public transport?	
	Household access to a private car
	Proportion of level access accessible public buses
	How easy to get to local shops and services
	Travel to work (measure to select)?
Key public websites meeting accessibility standards	
	Key sectoral/commercial websites meet accessibility standards
	Regular Internet usage compared to general population
Percentage national language subtitles from main public TV broadcasters	
	National language subtitles from main commercial TV broadcasters
Audio description of programmes from main public TV broadcasters	
	Audio description of programmes from main commercial TV broadcasters
	Proportion of talking ATMs provided by main banks
Number of working sign language interpreters (e.g. per million population?)	
	Signed programmes from main public TV broadcasters
	Signed programmes from main commercial TV broadcasters



7. EDUCATION AND LIFELONG LEARNING

Article 24 of the UN Convention (Education) is important here.

The key principles of the Convention we think are relevant are:

- inclusive education system at all levels
- not excluded from the general education system
- provision of support/reasonable accommodation so as to enable achievement of full potential.

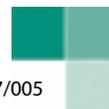
The following dimensions are also relevant to consider:

- Gender is an important dimension in educational inequality
- There may also be considerable differences between people with different kinds of impairments
- The Convention does not mention educational achievement but this is relevant
- It is important to consider further/higher education as well as schools
- There may be difficulties in disaggregating 'disability' from 'SEN'

The following items were proposed:

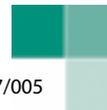
7.1. Qualitative indicators

- The state has ratified the CRPD without reservation against Article 24
- Disabled children have a legal entitlement to free and compulsory mainstream education at primary and secondary levels, in the communities in which they live.
- Disabled children have access to the same curriculum and examination system as non-disabled children at primary and secondary levels.
- Disabled people have the same entitlement to enter further and higher education as non-disabled people.
- Disabled students have access, in inclusive settings, to the same curriculum and examination system as non-disabled students in universities and colleges of adult education.
- Is it unlawful for education providers to discriminate (including through the failure to provide reasonable accommodation) on grounds of disability at all levels of the education system
- Education providers are subject to accessibility requirements in relation to buildings, technology, information and communications.
- Disabled students are entitled to receive the individual support they require to facilitate their effective education within the general education system.
- Disabled students have opportunities to learn Braille, alternative script, augmentative and alternative modes, means and formats of communication; Orientation and mobility skills; and/or Sign languages in mainstream educational settings.
- Students who are blind, deaf or deafblind have the opportunity to receive their education in appropriate languages, including sign languages, and other modes and means of communication appropriate to their individual circumstances, in mainstream educational settings.
- Mainstream teacher training includes compulsory elements of disability awareness, and provides opportunities for teachers to become qualified in sign language and/or proficient in the use of Braille.



7.2. Quantitative indicators

Primary	Secondary
Proportion of school-age disabled children attending mainstream schools	
	Disabled children of compulsory school age not enrolled in school
	Pupils attending special schools
Educational attainment at school (measure to select?)	
	Early school leavers?
Degree level qualification compared to general population	
	Disabled students in higher education
	Highest level of qualification
Participation rate in life-long learning	
	Participation in government training scheme (possibly?)



8. WORK AND EMPLOYMENT

Employment has been a key concern for past EC disability policy. Article 27 of the UN Convention (Work and employment) is important here.

The key principles of the Convention we think are relevant are:

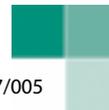
- work on an equal basis with others
- equal remuneration for work of equal value
- employment opportunities and career advancement
- labour and trade union rights

The following dimensions are also relevant to consider:

- Gender is an important dimension in employment inequality
- There may also be considerable differences between people with different kinds of impairments, ages and ethnic groups
- It is useful to consider public sector, private sector, and self-employment
- The distinction between open labour market and sheltered employment is seen as important

8.1. Qualitative indicators

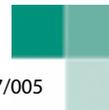
- The state has ratified the CRPD without reservation against Article 27.
- It is unlawful for employers to discriminate (including through failure to provide reasonable accommodation) on grounds of disability in all stages of the employment process.
- Employers are subject to accessibility requirements in relation to buildings, information and communications.
- It is unlawful for trade unions to discriminate on grounds of disability in relation to all aspects of their functioning.
- Trade unions are subject to accessibility requirements in relation to buildings, information and communications.
- It is unlawful for public and private providers of technical or vocational guidance and training to discriminate on grounds of disability in relation to all aspects of their functioning.
- Public and private providers of technical or vocational guidance and training are subject to accessibility requirements in relation to buildings, information and communications.
- There are state policies to actively promote disabled people's employment and career advancement.
- The state provides practical and financial assistance to disabled people in connection with finding, obtaining, maintaining and returning to employment in the open labour market, in both public and private sectors.
- The state provides practical and financial assistance to disabled people in connection with becoming self-employed or developing entrepreneurship.
- Disabled people are free to decline offers of work on an equal basis with others.
- Disabled people who work in segregated/sheltered workplaces are entitled to employment rights (including pay, trade union membership, protection from dismissal, etc.) on an equal basis with those who work in the open labour market.



8.2. Quantitative indicators

During discussion and consultation the following items were proposed:

Primary	Secondary
Public in favour of specific measures for equal opportunities in employment	
	Needs/uses personal assistance at work
	Needs/uses special equipment at work
	Needs/uses special working arrangements at work
Employment rate of disabled women and men compared to general population	
	Unemployment rate of disabled women and men compared to general population
	Activity rate of disabled women and men compared to general population
	Inactivity rate of disabled women and men compared to general population
	Full-time / part-time working
	Working age people in work who would like to work more hours
	Self-employed / employers
	Senior managers, company directors, professionals
Disabled people living in jobless households compared to general population	
	Long-term unemployment
	Ever had paid work?
Proportion of disabled women and men who are low paid	



9. INCOME AND POVERTY

Article 28 of the UN Convention (Adequate standard of living and social protection) is important here but also, for example, elements of Articles 12, 20 and 26, or 32

The key principles of the Convention we think are relevant are:

- adequate standard of living (for disabled people and their families)
- continuous improvement of living conditions
- adequate housing
- state assistance with disability-related expenses

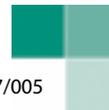
The following dimensions are also relevant to consider:

- The situation of the individual is important, but the household seems to be a key unit of analysis for poverty.
- Gender is an important dimension in income inequality.
- Income inequalities may be significant between generations (e.g. child poverty and older people)
- Income inequalities may be significant between different ethnic groups/minorities
- There may be considerable differences between people with different kinds of impairments

During discussion and consultation the following items were proposed:

9.1. Qualitative indicators

- The state has ratified the CRPD without reservation against Article 28.
- The benefits system, whether through disability-specific or mainstream benefits, provides a minimum income guarantee to all disabled people, in and out of work, equivalent to the minimum wage.
- Financial assistance is available to compensate for the specific additional daily living costs associated with disability.
- There is financial assistance, subsidy or free provision to ensure that all disabled people can afford the essential devices and assistance they need for independent living.
- All disabled people have equal opportunity with others to accumulate at least the minimum retirement pension.
- All disabled people have equal rights with others to own and inherit property.
- It is unlawful for public and private housing providers to discriminate (including through failure to provide reasonable accommodation) on grounds of disability.
- It is unlawful for banks, mortgage lenders and financial service providers to discriminate (including through the failure to provide reasonable accommodation) on grounds of disability.



9.2. Quantitative indicators

Primary	Secondary
Households living in relative poverty	
	by gender and age (e.g. children, working age, older people)
	Household income (with/without one or more disabled members)
	Household savings/debt
	Risk/rate of poverty (before/after social transfers)
	Sources of household income (e.g. wages, state benefits,...)
Satisfaction with standard of housing (accommodation meets needs?)	
	Disabled people living in inadequate housing
	Housing tenure (e.g. public/private rented, owner occupation)
Expenditure on disability-related cash benefits	