



**INDICATORS OF DEAFBLINDNESS
EQUALITY IN EUROPE
APPENDIX TO
“MAPPING OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEAFBLIND
PEOPLE ACROSS EUROPE”**

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Literature

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1. Domain 1: *Deafblindness Rates and Demographics*

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 deafblindness people in each country.

Code: 101
MODIFIED IDEE

Indicator: Percentage of deafblind people in general population

Code: 101A
ORIGINAL IDEE

Indicator: Percentage women/men in deafblind population

Code: 101Abis
EX NOVO IDEE

Indicator: Number of deafblind people effectively censused

Code: 101B
ORIGINAL IDEE

Indicator: Percentage of children in European deafblind population

Brief Description:

This indicator relates to the prevalence of children (< 21 years old) in deafblind population. The aim of this indicator is to determine the growing rate of the young people among the deafblind population.

Code: 101C
ORIGINAL IDEE

Indicator: Percentage of ethnic minority in European deafblind population

Code: 101D
ORIGINAL IDEE

Indicator: Percentage of older people in European deafblind population

Brief Description:

This indicator relates to the prevalence of older people (>65 years old) in deafblind population. The interest of this indicator is to determine the growing rate of the older people among the deafblind population.

Code: 101E ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Percentage of working age adults in European deafblind population
Brief Description: This indicator relates to the prevalence of working age adults in European deafblind population (>21 years-old workers).	

Code: 101F EX NOVO IDEE	Indicator: Distribution of deafblind population by aetiologies
Brief Description: This indicator relates to the prevalence of deafblind population distributed by aetiologies. Below, there is a list of recognised aetiologies at the moment of this study.	

A

Aicardi syndrome
Alport syndrome
Alström syndrome
Apert syndrome

B

Bardet-Biedl syndrome
Batten disease

C

CHARGE syndrome
Chromosome 18
Cockayne syndrome
Cogan's syndrome
Congenital rubella syndrome
Cornelia de Lange syndrome (CdLs)
Craniosynostosis (Apert, Crouzon and Pfeiffer)
Cri du chat syndrome
Cytomegalovirus (CMV)

D

Dandy-Walker syndrome
DIDMOAD (Wolfram syndrome)
Down syndrome

F

Flynn Aird syndrome
Foetal Alcohol syndrome
Friedreich's Ataxia (also known as Spinocerebellar degeneration)

G

Goldenhar syndrome

K

Kearns-Sayre syndrome
Kniest dysplasia

M

Marfan syndrome
Marshall syndrome
Marshall-Smith syndrome
Meningitis (viral and bacterial)
Metachromatic leukodystrophy (MLD)
Moebius syndrome (also known as Möbius syndrome)
Mohr-Tranebjaerg (also known as Deafness-Dystonia-Optic Neuronopathy syndrome)

N

Neurofibromatosis Type 2
Norrie disease

P

Pallister Killian mosaic syndrome
Peroxisomal disorders (including Refsum Disease, Zellweger syndrome and Infantile Adrenoleukodystrophy)
Pierre-Robin syndrome

S

Stickler syndrome
Sturge-Weber syndrome

T

Treacher Collins syndrome
Trisomy 13 (also known as Patau syndrome)

U

Usher syndrome

W

Waardenburg syndrome
Wildervanck syndrome
Wolf-Hirschhorn syndrome (Trisomy 4p)

2. Domain 2: *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, and 18). Public recognition and attitudes/opinion towards deafblind people are also relevant here in terms of the wider acceptance and well-being of deafblind people in society.

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

- The right to life
- Equality of recognition before 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

This indicator depends on information of the culture which one lives in; quality of life indicators. Besides, it takes into account 3 factors within the definition of deafblindness, which are: access to information, mobility and communication.

Code: 204 MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: All Deafblind people have an equal right with others to documentation of nationality and to freedom to enter and leave the country – with the necessary support
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Code: 205 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Deafblind people are identified in the collection and reporting data for the national census
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Brief Description:

The aim of the indicator is to identify and know if deafblind people are registered in the data for the national census.

Code: 206 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Deafblind people are recognised as having legal capacity on an equal basis with others – with the necessary support
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Brief Description:

People have equal rights, e.g. elections are also open for deafblind people. However, if there is no special information provided, no access provided, no translation/interpretation services provided for deafblind people in the preparation phase for an election, then we cannot talk about informed choice. In the preparation about getting information. When people make up their minds. This process is not equally guaranteed for deafblind people. There is no real informed choice.

Code: 207 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: There is legislative provision for the provision of support to deafblind people who need assistance in exercising legal capacity, with safeguards against conflict of interest and undue influence
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Brief Description:

It belongs to the code 206.

Code: 210 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: All deafblind people have an equal right with others to marry or enter into legal partnerships
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Code: 211 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: All deafblind people have an equal right with others to retain their fertility
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Code: 212 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Is it unlawful for public and private providers of family planning services to discriminate (including through failure to provide reasonable accommodation) on grounds of deafblindness
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Code: 213 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Public think that being deafblind tends to be a disadvantage in society
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Code: 213A ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Public think that deafblind discrimination is widespread in society
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Code: 213B ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Public think that deafblind discrimination is more common now than it was
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Code: 214 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Subjective happiness of deafblind people compared to general population
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Code: 214A ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Time Use by Activity (work life balance?)
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Code: 214B MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: Free time Spent by Activity – with the necessary support
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Brief Description:

The world of leisure time activities is not usually accessible. Strongly reducing opportunities. Deafblind people having 1:1 support can participate in group activities. Deafblind people without 1:1 support risk isolation of the social world and in consequence risk the development of inappropriate social Behaviour.

Code: 214C ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Victims of violence/crime
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Brief Description:

Being deafblind means having close physical contact to caretakers, people around. There is a risk of being psychologically and/or physically abused, being in situation where violence can occur. Being in manipulative situations. Therefore, protection is needed if these situations wanted to be avoided.

Code: 215 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Deafblind people living alone compared to general population – taking into consideration either by choice or obligation/necessity
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Brief Description:

Is there enough support (also valid for code 215A) for the deafblind person? There is a high risk for the family members to be given the task of personal assistance – continuing throughout their life. The perception is that because of the limited access to social interpersonal relationships that creating partnerships is limited and in consequence living alone is an unfortunate reality, which does not coincides with the needs and desires of the person.

Code: 215A ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Living as a couple
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Brief Description:

Is there enough support and positive attitude towards deafblind people to facilitate the forming of a couple relationship? There is a high risk for the partner to become the assistant of the deafblind partner.

Code: 215C MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: Social contacts and friendships
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Brief Description:

Deafblind people are limited because of the problems of mobility and these mobility limitations may restrict geographical movement. So social contacts can be seriously restricted. Favourable development is the internet, but not all are accessible to deafblind people. Furthermore, number of social contacts – restricted because of language barriers.

Code: 215D ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Public have friends or acquaintances who are deafblind
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Code: 216 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Deafblind people who are parents compared to general population
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3. Domain 3: Choice and Control

This is a board 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 house 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 difference between people with different kinds of impairments
- Age and generational differences are significant

Code: 305 MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: There is a legal right for all deafblind people to choose if they prefer to live in the community rather than in a residential institution.
Brief Description If a person lacks capacity to choose where they would wish to live, then there is a legal right for the person to receive support to live in the place that is considered by the person legally nominated to make that choice on their behalf to be most suitable in their best interests.	

Code: 305bis EX NOVO IDEE	Indicator: There is a legal right for all deafblind people to access one to one support if and when necessary
Brief Description: We understanding that support an essential key to get this opportunities of Choice and Control.	

Code: 306 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: There is a legal right for all deafblind people to receive the support they need to live in the place of their choice.
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Brief Description

If a person lacks capacity to choose where they would wish to live, then there is a legal right for the person to receive support to live in the place that is considered by the person legally nominated to make that choice on their behalf to be most suitable in their best interests.

Code: 307 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: There is a system of independent monitoring for all facilities and programmes designed to serve deafblind people.
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Code: 308 MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: Sufficient financial and/or practical assistance is available to all deafblind people for the adaptation and accessibility of private homes (rented and privately owned) and residential institutions.
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Brief Description:

They can have access to financial and practical assistance so as to be adapted in their home. This assistance could be either public or private. It should also cover assessment on the most appropriate way for the adaptation and accessibility of private homes.

Code: 309 MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: Sufficient financial and/or practical assistance is available to all deafblind people in connection with accessing assistive technologies and aids to facilitate daily living at home or residential institutions.
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Brief Description:

They can have access to financial and practical assistance so as to facilitate their daily life.

Code: 310 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Personal budgets and/or practical assistance is available to all deafblind people for user-controlled personal assistance with daily living and community participation, as an alternative to directly provided services
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Brief Description:

The expression "user controlled" means that the person receiving support can utilise any state provided assistance to access the supports which they feel they need, and no restrictions are made by the state as to the nature of the support.

Code: 313 MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: Voting procedures are subject to requirements of reasonable accommodation including the provision of physical and communication assistance, and non-discrimination on grounds of deafblindness.
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Brief Description:

This indicator includes that the information, political programmes, ballot papers, etc. must also be available for deafblind people. Besides, it includes not only that the electoral poll was accessible, but that there was people available to attend and assist deafblind people from and to their home.

Code: 313bis EX NOVO IDEE	Indicator: Enough accessible information from the public authorities is available for deafblind people on the existing possibilities to effectively exercise their right to vote.
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Brief Description:

The aim of this indicator is to make people aware of the lack of information deafblind people has concerning the right to vote.

Code: 314 MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: It is unlawful for political parties to discriminate on grounds of deafblindness. (including through the failure to provide reasonable accommodation, including the provision of physical and communication assistance)
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Code: 315 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Political parties are subject to accessibility requirements in relation to buildings, technology, information and communications as appropriate to the person.
Brief Description: This indicator should include, e.g., the dissemination of political propaganda in accessible formats (information and communications).	

Code: 316 MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: There are procedures to ensure that deafblind people's organisations are consulted about or involved in the development of laws and policies at national level
Brief Description: All legislation concerning disability must include consultation with active deafblind organizations. Even though, these organizations must respect necessary standards to be considered eligible for consultation.	

Code: 317 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Proportion of deafblind people who live in private households
Brief Description: A distinction should be considered between people living alone and people living accompanied. However, all of them should have the same right and they cannot be discriminated for living alone or accompanied.	

Code: 317A MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: Proportion of deafblind people living in supported accommodation.
Brief Description: Supported accommodation means any accommodation where the need for the support is a requirement of living in the accommodation. This would include residential institutions, supported group homes or accommodation provided by a support agency.	

Code: 317C MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: Expenditure on social support for deafblind people to live in private households
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Code: 317D MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: Expenditure on supported accommodation provision
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Brief Description:

Supported accommodation means any accommodation where the need for the support is a requirement of living in the accommodation. This would include residential institutions, supported group homes or accommodation provided by a support agency.

Code: 318 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Enough help with personal care and household activities
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Code: 318A ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Number of people receiving personal or individual budgets for independent living
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4. Domain 4: 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

Code: 402 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Providers of legal and justice services (including courts, police and prisons) are forbidden to discriminate on the ground of deafblindness, including the failure to provide reasonable accommodation and are subject to accessibility requirements in relation to buildings, information and communications
Brief Description: Deafblind awareness training for people working in legal and justice services.	

Code: 403 MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: All communication means preferred by deafblind people have legal status and are supported by special interpreting or intervener services, with competent professionals trained in the communication technique they prefer.
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Brief Description:

All communication means preferred by deafblind people have legal status. Deafblind persons are entitled to receive special interpreting services, with professionals trained in the communication technique they prefer. Furthermore, they are entitled to support from support workers who will act as communicator guides, allowing the world to be accessible to deafblind people. Finance and/or practical assistance is available to all deafblind people for in connection with accessing assistive technologies and aids to facilitate access to goods and services.

Code: 404 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Public providers of mass media (including newspapers, TV, radio and Internet) are subject to accessibility requirements in relation to their information and communications
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Brief Description:

Public providers of Internet and Web-based public information are subject to accessibility requirements as recommended by leading organizations for/of deafblind people. All Internet and Web-based public information should meet agreed accessibility requirements, so that deafblind people could access it using additional software and hardware options. Key public and commercial websites meeting current EU accessibility standards. Internet is available, accessible and facilitated for deafblind people.

Code: 405 MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: There is accessibility to main emergency telephone number specific to deafblind people
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Brief Description:

This indicator involves other emergency systems.

Code: 406 MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: There are mandatory access standards for the construction and significant alteration of buildings from which services to the public are offered, including standards related to signage and accessible information
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Code: 407 MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: It is easy for deafblind people to get around their communities, including getting to work and local shops and services. Public and private providers of transport services are forbidden to discriminate on grounds of deafblindness in relation to all aspects of their functioning, including in relation to buildings, vehicles, information and communications
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Brief Description:

This indicator relates to all aspects of using public transport, not simply the journey itself. It would include both physical and communication access to buses, trains, taxis, ferries etc. Transport providers must provide appropriate assistance to support deafblind travellers as accessible information, timetables in accessible formats, telephone and web information about the service being accessible, public address information during a journey (change of route, altered times etc.). It can also include physical and communication access to waiting rooms, stations etc.

Code: 408 MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: Providers of financial services are forbidden to discriminate on grounds of deafblindness in relation to all aspects of their functioning, including in relation to buildings, information and communications
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Brief Description:

Besides, a good help provided by main Banks should be the implementation of talking ATMs so as to decrease the effort for deafblind people to take care of the money whenever and wherever they want.

Code: 409 MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: Public and private providers of services relating to retail, culture, leisure, recreation and sport are forbidden to discriminate on grounds of deafblindness in relation to all aspects of their functioning, including in relation to buildings, information and communications
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Code: 410 MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: It is unlawful for public and private providers of health services to discriminate on grounds of deafblindness in relation to all aspects of their functioning, including in relation to buildings, information and communications.
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Code: 411 EX NOVO IDEE	Indicator: Deafblind people are entitled to receive support services specially tailored to their needs, including the teaching of alternative communication techniques (including to the people who are significant in their lives) and are entitled to receive personal support when needed, especially in the domain of daily living activities
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Brief Description:

This will include early intervention also, so that young deafblind children are offered support to gain skills for daily living and communication.

Code: 412 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Public media is accessible to all deafblind people
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Brief Description:

Percentage national language subtitles from main public TV broadcasters and national language subtitles from main commercial TV broadcasters. Besides, they should have access to audio description of services available, and audio description of programmes from main public and commercial TV broadcasters. Signed programmes from main public and commercial TV broadcasters.

Code: 413 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Number of working sign language interpreters (e.g. per million population?)
Brief Description: It should be available trainings for interpreters or other professionals in alternative communication techniques used by the deafblind.	

5. Domain 5: 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 educational system at all levels
- Not excluded from the general educational 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'

Code: 503 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Education at primary and secondary levels
Brief Description: Deafblind children have access to the same curriculum and examination system as non-disabled children at primary and secondary levels. They cannot be discriminated by teachers or other people.	

Code: 504 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Adult education
Brief Description: Deafblind students have access, in inclusive settings, to the same curriculum and examination system as non-deafblind students in universities and colleges of adult education.	

Code: 505 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Discrimination by education providers
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Brief Description:

It is 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.

Code: 506
ORIGINAL IDEE

Indicator: Education providers are subject to accessibility requirements

Brief Description:

Education providers are subject to accessibility requirements in relation to buildings, technology, information and communications.

Code: 509
MODIFIED IDEE

Indicator: Appropriate learning languages received

Brief Description:

Students who are deafblind have the opportunity to receive their education in appropriate languages, including sign languages, and other models and means of communication appropriate to their individual circumstances, in specialized educational settings.

Code: 511A
ORIGINAL IDEE

Indicator: Deafblind children of compulsory school age not enrolled in school

Brief Description:

This indicator relates to the prevalence of deafblind children of compulsory school age not enrolled in school.

Code:511B
ORIGINAL IDEE

Indicator: Pupils attending special schools

Brief Description:

This indicator relates to the prevalence of deafblind pupils that are attending special schools.

Code: 512
ORIGINAL IDEE

Indicator: Educational attainment at school

Code: 512B
MODIFIED IDEE

Indicator: Early school leavers

Brief Description:

This indicator relates to the prevalence of Deafblind children leaving school, before scheduled and before completing the compulsory aged of attending school.

Code: 513
ORIGINAL IDEE

Indicator: Degree level qualification compared to general population

Brief Description:

This indicator relates to the prevalence of deafblind people that get a degree. Besides, it should take into account what level of degree is obtained, compared to general population? Do they have the same possibilities to complete the course, to get the degree? Or, is it more difficult for deafblind people to finish the course?

Code: 513A
ORIGINAL IDEE

Indicator: Deafblind students in higher education

Brief Description:

This indicator relates to the prevalence of deafblind students in higher education. Is this number equal to all the regions of a country? Do they have all the opportunities as other people?

Code: 514 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Participation rate in life-long learning
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Code: 514A MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: Participation in government training scheme
Brief Description: This indicator relates to the prevalence of deafblind people participating in government training scheme.	

6. Domain 6: *Work and Employment*

Employment has been a key concern for pas 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

Code: 602 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: 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.
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Code: 604 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Discrimination on functioning by trade unions
Brief Description: It is unlawful for trade unions to discriminate on grounds of disability in relation to all aspects of their functioning.	

Code: 605 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Accessibility requirements by trade unions
Brief Description: Trade unions are subject to accessibility requirements in relation to buildings, information and communications	

Code: 606 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Discrimination on functioning by public and private providers
Brief Description: 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.	

Code: 607 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Accessibility requirements by public and private providers
Brief Description: Public and private providers of technical or vocational guidance and training are subject to accessibility requirements in relation to buildings, information and communication.	

Code: 609 MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: Providing help to obtain employment for deafblind people
Brief Description: The state provides practical and financial assistance to deafblind people in connection with finding, obtaining, maintaining and returning to employment in the open labour market, in both public and private sectors.	

Code: 610 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Providing help for deafblind people to become entrepreneur
Brief Description: The state provides practical and financial assistance to deafblind people in connection with becoming self-employed or developing entrepreneurship.	

Code: 611 MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: Deafblind people are free to reject job offers
Brief Description: Deafblind people are free to decline offers of work on an equal basis with others. Also, they should have the same opportunities as their homologues.	

Code: 612 MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: Work rights of deafblind people are entitled on an equal basis with non-deafblind people
Brief Description: Deafblind 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.	

Code: 613 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Public in favour of specific measures for equal opportunities in employment.
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Code: 613A ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Needs/uses personal assistance at work
Brief Description: This indicator relates to the prevalence of deafblind people that need or use personal assistance at work.	

Code: 613B ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Needs/uses special equipment at work
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Code: 613C ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Needs/uses special working arrangements at work
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Code: 614A ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Unemployment rate of deafblind women and men compared to general population.
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Code: 614B ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Activity rate of deafblind women and men compared to general population.
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Code: 614C ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Inactivity rate of deafblind women and men compared to general population
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Code: 615 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Deafblind people living in jobless households compared to general population.
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Code: 615A ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Long-term unemployment
Brief Description:	
This indicator relates to the prevalence of deafblind people in long-term unemployment.	

Code: 615B ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Ever had paid work
Brief Description:	
This indicator relates to the prevalence of deafblind people that have had paid work.	

Code: 616 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Proportion of deafblind women and men who are low paid.
Brief Description:	
This indicator relates to the prevalence of deafblind women and men low paid.	

7. Domain 7: Incomes 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

Code: 702 MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: Income guarantee to deafblind people
Brief Description: The benefits system, whether through disability-specific or mainstream benefits, provides a minimum income guarantee to deafblind people, in and out of work, equivalent to the minimum wage.	

Code: 703 MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: Financial assistance is available to compensate for the specific additional daily living costs associated with deafblindness
Brief Description: Relates to state assistance with disability-related expenses. People with deafblindness need helping-aids for compensating their impairments (e.g. hearing aids, guiding dog, magnifier, etc.)	

Code: 704 MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: Financial assistance for a living
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Brief Description:

Relates to state assistance with disability-related expenses. There is financial assistance, subsidy or free provision to ensure that all deafblind people can afford the essential devices and assistance they need for independent living.

Code: 709 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Households living in relative poverty
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Brief Description:

It is frequent that deafblind people are below the level of poverty in comparison with the minimum salary in their country.

Code: 710 MODIFIED IDEE	Indicator: Satisfaction with standard of housing (accommodation meets needs)
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Code: 711 ORIGINAL IDEE	Indicator: Expenditure on deafblind-related cash benefits
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