Human rights

indicators **on Article** 19 of the CRPD

# Background

FRA is undertaking a project to collect and analyse comparable data on the transition from institutional care to community based support in the 28 EU Member States. The objective of this project is to provide evidence-based assistance and expertise to EU institutions and Member States when they take measures or formulate courses of action within their respective sphere of competence to fulfil the right of persons with disabilities to live independently and to be included in the community as set out in Article 19 of the Convention on the Rights of persons with disabilities (CRPD).

One of the central aims of [this project](http://fra.europa.eu/en/project/2014/rights-persons-disabilities-right-independent-living) is to develop and populate human rights indicators to enable the assessment of the fulfilment of Article 19 of the CRPD. This will build on FRA’s experience of developing human rights [indicators on the right to political participation of persons with disabilities](http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/indicators-political-participation-persons-disabilities). Consistent with [FRA’s work on indicators](http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/1697-FRAsymp2011-outcome-report.pdf), the project will use the [‘structure-process-outcome’ framework](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Human_rights_indicators_en.pdf) developed by the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

**Article 19 - Living independently and being included in the community**

States Parties to the present Convention recognize the equal right of all persons with disabilities to live in the community, with choices equal to others, and shall take effective and appropriate measures to facilitate full enjoyment by persons with disabilities of this right and their full inclusion and participation in the community, including by ensuring that:

a) Persons with disabilities have the opportunity to choose their place of residence and where and with whom they live on an equal basis with others and are not obliged to live in a particular living arrangement;

b) Persons with disabilities have access to a range of in-home, residential and other community support services, including personal assistance necessary to support living and inclusion in the community, and to prevent isolation or segregation from the community;

c) Community services and facilities for the general population are available on an equal basis to persons with disabilities and are responsive to their needs.

Data collected during the project will enable some of the indicators to be populated by FRA. This data collection will be divided into three phases:

* Phase 1: taking stock. Data collection in the 28 EU Member States on the different types of institutions and services available for persons with disabilities.
* Phase 2: identifying implementation gaps. Investigates the legal and policy measures to promote the transition from institutional to community-based care and support in the 28 EU Member States, as well as promoting good practices.
* Phase 3: case studies. In-depth research with key actors involved in ensuring the transition from institutional to community-based care and support.

The project’s focus on the process of transition to community-based services means that the indicators addressing other elements of Article 19 will not be applied within this project. For example, indicators related to complaints and redress, or availability and adaptations of community services will not be applied during this project.

Moreover, outcome indicators requiring primary statistical data collection are outside the scope of this project. Data collection by FRA and other organisations may allow these indicators to be populated in the future.

## Structure – process – outcome (S-P-O) indicators

The FRA draws on the conceptual framework on indicators for promoting and monitoring the implementation of human rights proposed by the OHCHR. This framework identifies three types of indicators relevant to measuring progress in the implementation of fundamental rights: structural indicators; process indicators; and outcome indicators. These three types of indicators correspond with three areas where the implementation of fundamental rights can be measured and evaluated: commitment; effort; results.[[1]](#footnote-1)

The logic of the S-P-O indicators framework is that *structure* captures the more institutional aspects of fundamental rights commitments (such as legislation and policies in place, existence of mechanisms, resources); *process* encapsulates initiatives taken to meet these commitments, such as policy measures applied, efficiency and reach of mechanisms; while *outcome* mirrors the situation on the ground, such as actual awareness of rights.

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# Indicators on Article 19 of the CRPD

The indicator matrix presented below was developed by FRA and refined on the basis of input gathered during extensive consultation with relevant stakeholders. Initial discussions on key elements and issues to be incorporated in human rights indicators on Article 19 of the CRPD took place during a workshop hosted by FRA on 20 November 2014. This meeting brought together policy makers from a number of EU Member States, academics, national human rights bodies, Article 33 monitoring bodies, civil society organisations and disabled persons organisations.

Drawing on the results of the workshop, FRA developed a draft set of indicators which was then shared with the same experts, and some additional stakeholders, for their further comments and input. FRA expresses its gratitude for these valuable contributions. The indicators below incorporate much of the feedback received during the consultation process.

How to read the indicators

The indicator matrix is divided into four parts: the first covers cross-cutting indicators of relevance to Article 19 as a whole, as well as incorporating some of the general principles of the CRPD most relevant to Article 19; the three remaining parts cover the three sub-articles of Article 19.

Within each part, a number of issues have been identified as reflecting the core aspects of Article 19 and how it is to be implemented by States parties to the convention. Indicators are clustered around these issues for clarity and ease of understanding.

In many cases the main indicator is accompanied by a number of supplementary indicators which allow for the collection of additional information. For example, the indicator “Does the EU Member State have a strategy/action plan in place which includes measures for the transition from institutional care to community based support?” is supplemented by the additional indicators “Does the strategy/action plan set out concrete targets and a timeframe in which they are to be met?” and “Is there a mechanism in place to monitor the implementation of the strategy/action plan?”

These supplementary indicators are shown as bullet points.

Note on data and analysis

Applying these indicators will require extracting data from a range of existing sources. Examples of the types of sources that could be consulted are given at the end of this document, structured around the different issues addressed by the indicators.

To adequately reflect the situation of Article 19 implementation for all persons with disabilities, the data should, where relevant, be disaggregated according to a number of characteristics. For example, it will often be necessary to break down data by:

* Type of impairment
* Severity of impairment
* Gender
* Age
* Type of community support service

Cases where such disaggregation is particularly important are highlighted in italics in the tables below. However, information should be disaggregated as appropriate for all indicators.

Assessing the implementation of States parties’ obligations under Article 19 of the CRPD also requires capturing changes in structures, processes and outcomes over time. These indicators ask for information on the situation in each year since 2010, allowing them to reflect trends over a medium-term time horizon.

## Article 19: cross-cutting provisions

Discussions during the expert meeting highlighted that Article 19 can be approached as an overarching goal of the CRPD. Reflecting this, these indicators draw on other key themes of the convention, with a specific focus on different elements of participation and the extent to which persons with disabilities are involved in decision-making processes.

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| **ISSUE** | **STRUCTURAL INDICATOR** | **PROCESS INDICATOR** | **OUTCOME INDICATOR** |
| CRPD accession | Has the EU Member State acceded to the CRPD without a reservation or declaration to Article 19?  | Has there been a review of existing legislation to assess the EU Member State’s compliance with Article 19 of the CRPD? * Have existing legal acts been amended or new legislation adopted to ensure compliance with Article 19 of the CRPD?
 |  |
| Action plan/strategy | Does the EU Member State have a strategy/action plan in place which includes measures for the transition from institutional care to community based support?* Does the strategy/action plan set out particular actions for specific:
	+ impairment groups (if so, which?)
	+ age groups? (if so, which?)
* Does the strategy/action plan set out concrete targets and a timeframe in which they are to be met?
* Is there a mechanism in place to monitor the implementation of the strategy/action plan?
 | How much budget has been allocated, annually since 2010, for the implementation of the strategy/action plan?Have the targets in the strategy/action plan been met? |  |
| Disabled persons organisations (DPO) involvement | Does the EU Member State have mechanisms in place to ensure the consultation and involvement of persons with disabilities, irrespective of age and type of impairment, through DPOs, in the:* design,
* development, and
* implementation and monitoring

of laws and policies which affect them? | How many DPOs have been consulted and involved in the design, development, and implementation and monitoring of laws and policies which affect them, annually since 2010?How much budget has been available, annually since 2010, to ensure the consultation and involvement of persons with disabilities, through DPOs, in the design, development, and implementation and monitoring of laws and policies which affect them? |  |
| Does the EU Member State have mechanisms to ensure the consultation and involvement of persons with disabilities, irrespective of age and type of impairment, through DPOs, in the:* design,
* delivery, and
* monitoring

of support services to live independently?  | How many DPOs have been consulted and involved in the design, delivery and monitoring of support services to live independently, annually since 2010?How much budget has been available, annually since 2010, to ensure the consultation and involvement of persons with disabilities, including children, through DPOs in the design, delivery and monitoring of support services to live independently, annually since 2010? |  |
| Non-discrimination and reasonable accommodation | Does non-discrimination legislation relating to disability apply to: * provision of goods and services by public and private providers
* social protection

irrespective of age and impairment? |  |  |
| Does the scope of the legal duty to provide reasonable accommodation extend beyond employment and training?[[2]](#footnote-2)* Are there guidelines in place on what constitutes reasonable accommodation/what accommodations are considered ‘reasonable’?

Is lack of provision of reasonable accommodation considered a form of discrimination? |  |  |
| Quality standards | Are there legally enforceable quality standards for public and private service providers? * What service areas do these standards cover for example, health, social care, protection from violence etc.?
* Are there guidelines on how to enforce quality standards for public and private providers of specialised and general services?
* Do the guidelines take a human rights approach (refer to the CRPD)?
 | How many DPOs have been consulted and involved in the design, development and implementation of quality standards, annually since 2010? |  |
| Are there independent mechanisms in place to monitor the implementation of quality standards? | How many DPOs have been consulted and involved in monitoring the implementation of quality standards, annually since 2010?How many service providers have been found in breach of quality standards annually since 2010? |  |
| Training/Retraining | Is training on the CRPD required by law for:* public officials,
* social workers,
* health professionals,
* education professionals, and
* other service providers?
* *Is it mandatory?*

Is training on the CRPD integrated into professional training courses/curricula for providers of specialised and general services? * Is it mandatory?
 | How many:* Public officials
* Social workers
* health workers,
* education workers, and
* other service providers

have undergone training on the CRPD, annually since 2010? Are persons with disabilities, including children, and DPOs involved in the: * design, and
* provision

of training? |  |
| Is there a requirement for staff of long-stay residential institutions to undergo retraining prior to working in community based services? * Is it mandatory?
 | How many staff of long-stay residential institutions have undergone training prior to working in community based services, annually since 2010? |  |
| Is training on the CRPD available for informal carers? | How many informal carers have undergone training on the CRPD, annually since 2010? |  |
| Awareness of support/services | Is there a legal requirement that information about public and private support services to live independently is accessible to persons with disabilities, irrespective of age and impairment? |  |  |
| Are there measures or programmes in place to increase persons with disabilities’ awareness of available support and services to live independently, irrespective of age and impairment? | How much budget has been allocated, annually since 2010, to measures and programmes to increase persons with disabilities’ awareness of available support and services to live independently?Are DPOs involved in the:* development
* delivery

of these measures and programmes? | How many persons with disabilities have taken part in such trainings/programmes? *Provide information by age, type of impairment and gender* |
| Are there measures or programmes in place to increase the awareness of service providers about the right of persons with disabilities to live independently, irrespective of age and impairment? | How much budget has been allocated, annually since 2010, to measures and programmes to increase the awareness of service providers about the right of persons with disabilities to live independently? Are DPOs involved in the:* development
* delivery

of these measures and programmes? |  |
| Empowerment | Are there programmes in place to support persons with disabilities to build up skills required to live independently? | How much budget has been allocated, annually since 2010, to organisations which support persons with disabilities to develop independent living skills?  | How many persons with disabilities have received support to develop independent living skills, annually since 2010? |
| Is peer support/counselling by and for persons with disabilities recognised in legislation? | How many persons with disabilities act as peer supporters/counsellors, annually since 2010? |  |
| Monitoring | Is monitoring of publicly and privately provided services for persons, including children, with disabilities provided for in law?* Does the legal provision stipulate how often monitoring must take place?
* Is the monitoring independent of government and service providers?
* Is there a legal requirement to make monitoring reports and other information publicly available?
* Are the recommendations of the monitoring mechanisms legally enforceable?
* Are there mechanisms in place to ensure the involvement of persons with disabilities, irrespective of age and impairment, and DPOs in the monitoring process?
 | How many DPOs have been involved in the monitoring of publicly and privately provided services for persons with disabilities?Are the monitoring reports published, including in accessible formats? |  |
| Complaints/Redress | Are there independent judicial and/or non-judicial mechanisms and remedies that persons with disabilities can use to challenge barriers to exercising the right to live independently?* Are all persons with disabilities legally able to directly access these mechanisms and remedies, irrespective of legal capacity status?
* Is there a duty to provide procedural and age-appropriate accommodations in all stages of the complaints process?
 | How many complaints have been received by judicial and/or non-judicial complaints mechanisms and remedies annually, since 2010, regarding barriers to exercising the right to independent living? * How many of these cases were considered admissible?

*Provide information on type of complaint for example, type of impairment, age, living arrangements, support services, general services*Is support available to persons with disabilities who may wish to use judicial and/or non-judicial complaints mechanisms and remedies addressing barriers to exercising the right to live independently? * Support includes: advocacy services, legal aid, peer support etc.

Is information on judicial and/or non-judicial complaint mechanisms and remedies accessible to persons with disabilities, irrespective of age and type of impairment?  |  |
| Are there measures in place to increase persons with disabilities’, irrespective of age and type of impairment, awareness of judicial and/or non-judicial complaints mechanisms and remedies addressing barriers to exercising the right to live independently?  | How much budget has been allocated, annually since 2010, to measures to increase awareness of judicial and/or non-judicial complaints mechanisms and remedies addressing barriers to exercising the right to live independently? | How many persons with disabilities have participated, annually since 2010, in awareness-raising programmes on judicial and/or non-judicial complaint mechanisms and remedies? |

## Article 19(a): Living arrangements

Article 19 (a): Persons with disabilities have the opportunity **to choose their place of residence** and where and with whom they live **on an equal basis with others** and are not obliged to live in a particular living arrangement

Reflecting the key elements of the sub-article identified by FRA and experts in the field, these indicators focus on the principles of ‘on an equal basis’ and ‘opportunity to choose’, while also taking into account questions of accessibility and affordability.

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| **ISSUE** | **STRUCTURAL INDICATOR** | **PROCESS INDICATOR** | **OUTCOME INDICATOR** |
| Living arrangements | Are there legal provisions recognising the right of persons with disabilities, irrespective of age and impairment, to choose their place of residence and where and with whom they want to live on an equal basis with others? * Are there legal restrictions on the right of persons with disabilities to choose where and with whom to live?
* Are the restrictions linked to age or impairment?

*Provide information by: type of impairment, level of support needs, age, gender* | How much budget has been allocated, annually since 2010, for providing living arrangements in the community?  | What is the proportion, annually since 2010, of persons with disabilities living in:* private households
* social housing

compared to the general population?*Provide information by: type of impairment, level of support needs, age, gender* |
| Institutions | Are there legal provisions that allow for involuntary admission to institutions on the basis of the existence of an impairment? * Are these provisions tied to age or type of impairment?
 |  | How many people have been involuntarily admitted into institutions annually since 2010?*Provide information by: type of impairment, level of support needs, age, gender* |
| Has the EU Member State committed to:* Shut down long-stay residential institutions?
* Stop new admissions to long-stay residential institutions?
* Not to build new long-stay residential institutions?

Is there a defined legal limit on the maximum number of users that could be accommodated in a particular type of institution? * Does the limit vary according to age or type of impairment?
 | How much budget has been allocated, annually since 2010, to support persons with disabilities, irrespective of age or impairment, to move from an institutional setting to a living arrangement of their choice? | How many persons with disabilities were living in long-stay residential institutions annually since 2010? *Provide information by: type of impairment, level of support needs, age, gender*How many places were there in long-stay residential institutions annually since 2010?*Provide information by: type of impairment, level of support needs, age, gender*How many persons with disabilities have been admitted to long-stay residential institutions annually since 2010?*Provide information by: type of impairment, level of support needs, age, gender* |
| Involvement in deciding where to live | Is there a legal obligation to consult persons with disabilities, irrespective of age and impairment, in decisions about their place of residence and where and with whom they want to live on equal basis with others?* Is support available for persons with disabilities to choose where and with whom to live?
* Are mechanisms in place to ensure that the person’s will and preferences are taken into account in deciding where and with whom to live, irrespective of age and type of impairment?
 |  |  |

## Article 19(b): Support services

Article 19 (b): Persons with disabilities have **access to a range of in-home, residential and other community** **support services**, including **personal assistance** necessary to support living and inclusion in the community, and to prevent isolation or segregation from the community

Discussions during the expert meeting highlighted support, choice and control, and inclusion and participation as the core elements of Article 19(b). These aspects are reflected throughout the draft indicators.

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| **ISSUE** | **STRUCTURAL INDICATORS** | **PROCESS INDICATORS** | **OUTCOME INDICATORS** |
| Access to support services | Is there a legal provision setting out a right for persons with disabilities, irrespective of age and type of impairment, to receive community support services to live independently? * Types of support service include:
* personal assistance;
* residential;
* in-home;
* others (informal support, peer support, day care, voluntary work, etc.)
* Does the legal provision specify the scope of support services? For example:
* number of hours provided;
* type of services ;
* spheres of life (that is, in-home, access to leisure and cultural activities, access to medical services, employment, education etc.)
 | How much budget has been allocated, annually since 2010, for community support services to live independently? * Types of support service include:
* personal assistance;
* residential;
* in-home;
* others (informal support, peer support, day care, voluntary work etc.)?

*Provide information by: type of support service* | How many persons with disabilities were using some type of community support service to live independently, annually since 2010? *Provide information by: type of support service, type of impairment, level of support needs, age, gender*  |
| Is there a legal provision setting out a right for families of children with disabilities to receive support services, irrespective of type of impairment?* Types of support service include:
* family support (counselling, respite care, early intervention);
* residential;
* in-home;
* others (informal support, peer support, day care etc.)
* Does the legal provision specify the scope of support services? For example:
* number of hours provided;
* type of services;
* spheres of life (that is, in-home, access to leisure and cultural activities, access to medical services, employment, education etc.)
 | How much budget has been allocated, annually since 2010, for families of children with disabilities? * Types of support service include:
* family support (counselling, respite care, early intervention);
* residential;
* in-home;
* others (informal support, peer support, day care etc.)

*Provide information by: type of support service* | How many families of children with disabilities received some type of family support services, annually since 2010?*Provide information by: type of support service, type of impairment, level of support needs, gender* |
| Is there a legal provision setting out a right for persons with disabilities, irrespective of age and impairment, to receive personal budgets/direct payments? * Does the legal provision setting out personal budgets/direct payments specify the scope of services that can be purchased, for example:
* number of hours provided;
* type of services;
* spheres of life.
 | How much budget has been allocated, annually since 2010, for personal budgets/direct payments? | How many persons with disabilities received personal budgets/direct payments, annually since 2010? *Provide information by: type of impairment, level of support needs, gender* |
| Transferability of support services | Is there a legal provision allowing for community support services to be transferred across different administrative regions? * Types of support service include:
* personal assistance;
* residential;
* in-home;
* others (informal support, peer support, day care, voluntary work, etc.)
* Can personal budgets/direct payments be transferred across different administrative regions?
 | Are the procedures for requesting transferring of community support services accessible for all persons with disabilities, irrespective of age and impairment?* Is assistance in completing administrative requirements available during the process of requesting transferring of support?
 | How many persons with disabilities have requested, annually since 2010, transfer of community support services to a different administrative region? * How many of these requests have resulted in support services being transferred?
 |
| Is there a legal provision allowing for support services for families of children with disabilities to be transferred across different administrative regions? * Types of support service include:
* family support (counselling, respite care, early intervention);
* residential;
* in-home;
* others (informal support, peer support, day care etc.)
 |  | How many families of children with disabilities have requested, annually since 2010, transfer of support services to a different administrative region? * How many of these requests have resulted in support services being transferred?
 |
| Eligibility for community support services | Is there a legal provision that stipulates restrictions on eligibility for community support services based on certain criteria?* What are the criteria? Criteria include: age, type of impairment, degree of impairment, family situation, income level.
* Do the same criteria apply for different types of support? Types of support service include:
* personal assistance;
* residential;
* family support (counselling, respite care, early intervention);
* in-home;
* others (informal support, peer support, day care, voluntary work, etc.)
* Does the legal provision allow eligibility decisions to be challenged?
* Does the legal provision specify how regularly eligibility should be reviewed?

Is there a legal provision that stipulates restrictions on eligibility for personal budgets/direct payments based on certain criteria?* What are the criteria? Criteria include: age, type of impairment, degree of impairment, family situation, income level.
* Does the legal provision allow eligibility decisions to be challenged?
* Does the legal provision specify how regularly eligibility should be reviewed?
 |  | How many decisions regarding eligibility for support have been challenged, annually since 2010? * How many of these have been overturned?
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| User control | Is there a legal provision providing that persons with disabilities, irrespective of age and type of impairment can choose:* type of support service provided;
* extent of support provided;
* provider of support service;
* changes in the support?
* Types of support service include:
* personal assistance;
* residential;
* in-home; others (informal support, peer support, day care, voluntary work, etc.)
* Are there mechanisms in place to ensure the person’s will and preferences, irrespective of age and type of impairment, are taken into account in choosing:
* type of support service provided;
* extent of support provided;
* provider of support service;
* changes in the support?
 | Does the procedure for providing community support services include self-assessment of needs, irrespective of age and type of impairment?Is information about different types of services and quality of services provided in accessible formats? |  |
| Is there a legal provision providing that families of children with disabilities, irrespective of the child’s type of impairment, can choose? * type of support service provided;
* extent of support provided;
* provider of support service;
* changes in the support?
* Types of support service include:
* family support (counselling, respite care, early intervention);
* residential;
* in-home;
* others (informal support, peer support, day care etc.)?
* Are there mechanisms in place to ensure the person’s will and preferences, irrespective of type of impairment, are taken into account in choosing:
* type of support service provided;
* extent of support provided;
* provider of support service;
* changes in the support?
 |  |  |
| Adaptations to place of residence | Is there a legal right to request provision of:* adjustments to buildings;
* financial aid for adjustments to buildings;
* assistive devices (mobility aids, assistive technology)?

to enable persons with disabilities*,* irrespective of type of impairment, to live in their chosen place of residence?* What are the criteria for assessing eligibility to receive:
* physical adjustments;
* financial aid for such adjustments;
* assistive devices (mobility aids, assistive technology)

for the chosen place of residence? | How much budget has been allocated, annually since 2010, for adjustments to buildings, financial aid for adjustments to buildings and assistive devices to enable persons with disabilities to live in their chosen place of residence?  | How many persons with disabilities were granted, annually since 2010, adjustments to buildings, financial aid for adjustments to buildings and assistive devices for their chosen place of residence?*Provide information by: type of impairment, level of support needs, gender, age* |
| Is there a legal right to request provision of:* adjustments to buildings;
* financial aid for adjustments to buildings;
* assistive devices (mobility aids, assistive technology)

to enable children with disabilities, irrespective of the child’s impairment, to live with their families?* What are the criteria for assessing eligibility to receive:
* physical adjustments;
* financial aid for such adjustments;
* assistive devices (mobility aids, assistive technology)

for the chosen place of residence? | How much budget has been allocated, annually since 2010, for adjustments to buildings, financial aid for adjustments to buildings and assistive devices to enable children with disabilities to live with their families?  | How many families of children with disabilities were granted annually since 2010, adjustments to buildings, financial aid for adjustments to buildings and assistive for their place of residence?*Provide information by: type of impairment, level of support needs, gender* |
| Informal support | Are informal community support services legally recognised as a type of support? * Types of informal support services include:
* care for children with disabilities;
* caring for elderly or other family members with support needs;
* voluntary work?
 | How much budget has been allocated, annually since 2010, to informal support services? Is training available for providers of informal community support services for persons with disabilities? |  |

## Article 19(c): General services

Article 19 (c): **Community services** and facilities for the general population are **available on an equal basis to persons with disabilities** and are responsive to their needs

Indicators on Article 19(c) must address the question of the breadth of the community services and facilities mentioned in the convention. During the expert meeting, some participants felt that the indicators should focus on those services not covered by other articles of the convention, while others were in favour of a broader approach incorporating issues such as education and employment.

FRA decided to focus on aspects of independent living not captured elsewhere in the convention. As such, specific issues relating to education (Article 24) or employment (Article 27), beyond their availability as community services and facilities, are not mentioned here, but could be covered by future human rights indicators dedicated to those articles. Reflecting this approach, these indicators concentrate on equal availability of community services.

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| **ISSUE** | **STRUCTURAL INDICATOR** | **PROCESS INDICATOR** | **OUTCOME INDICATOR** |
| Availability of community services and facilities | Are there legal provisions that require that community services and facilities for the general population are available to persons with disabilities on an equal basis, irrespective of age and type of impairment? * Community services include:
* good and services;
* transport and transport infrastructure;
* buildings (schools, medical facilities etc.);
* information and communication;
* employment and education;
* internet and web-based services.
* Are there guidelines in place on how to make community services and facilities for the general population available to persons with disabilities on an equal basis, irrespective of age and type of impairment?
 | How much budget has been allocated, annually since 2010, to ensure community services and facilities for the general population are available to persons with disabilities on an equal basis, irrespective of age and type of impairment? |  |
| Is there regular monitoring of compliance with legal obligations and standards regarding the availability of community services and facilities for the general population to persons with disabilities on an equal basis, irrespective of age and type of impairment? * Are there sanctions imposed for failure to make community services and facilities for the general population available to persons with disabilities on an equal basis, irrespective of age and impairment?
 | How many providers of community services and facilities for the general population have been found, annually since 2010, to have failed to make them available to persons with disabilities on an equal basis, irrespective of age and type of impairment? |  |
| Adaptation of community services and facilities | Are there funds and/or grants and/or incentives available to providers of community services and facilities for the general population to make adaptations to ensure their availability to persons with disabilities on an equal basis, irrespective of age and type of impairment?* Adaptations include:
* construction of buildings;
* renovation of buildings;
* accessible information and communication?
 | How much budget has been allocated, annually since 2010, for adaptations to ensure the availability of community services and facilities for the general population to persons with disabilities on an equal basis, irrespective of age and type of impairment?*Provide information by: types of community services and facilities, type of adaptation* |  |

1. United Nations Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (2008), *Report on indicators for promoting and monitoring the implementation of Human Rights* (HRI/MC/2008/3), Geneva, United Nations, available at: www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/indicators/docs/HRI.MC.2008.3\_en.pdf. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The Employment Equality Directive of 2000 prohibits discrimination on the grounds of disability in the area of employment and occupation, and also sets out a duty to provide reasonable accommodation in these areas. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)