

# Disability data to measure implementation of the CRPD: gaps and opportunities

Martha Stickings



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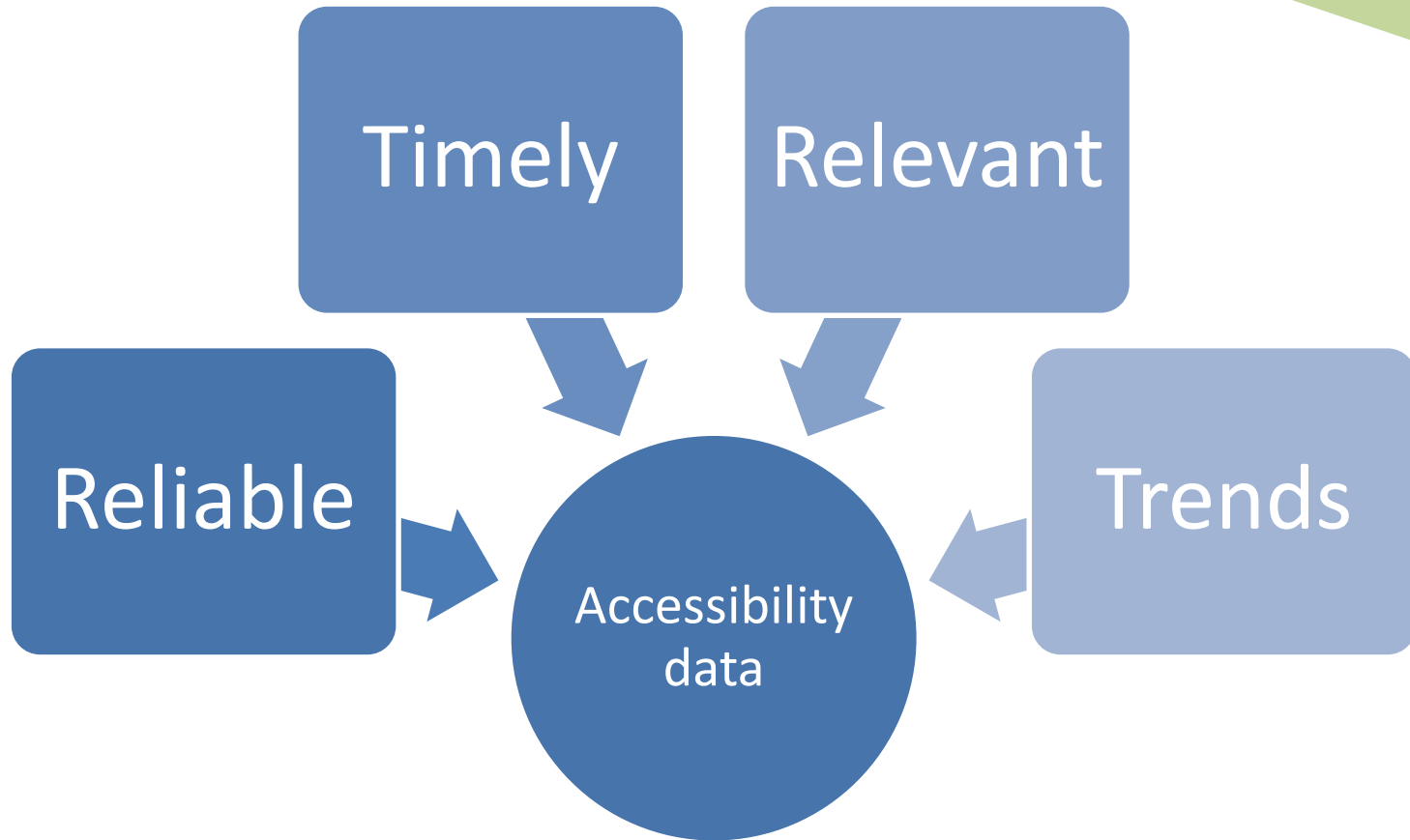
# Setting the foundations for data collection

- Common understandings of key concepts
- Breakdown core components
  - What does accessibility actually mean for law and policy?
  - What would it look like to implement it?
- Accessibility as a cross-cutting principle

# What data do we need?

We need to:

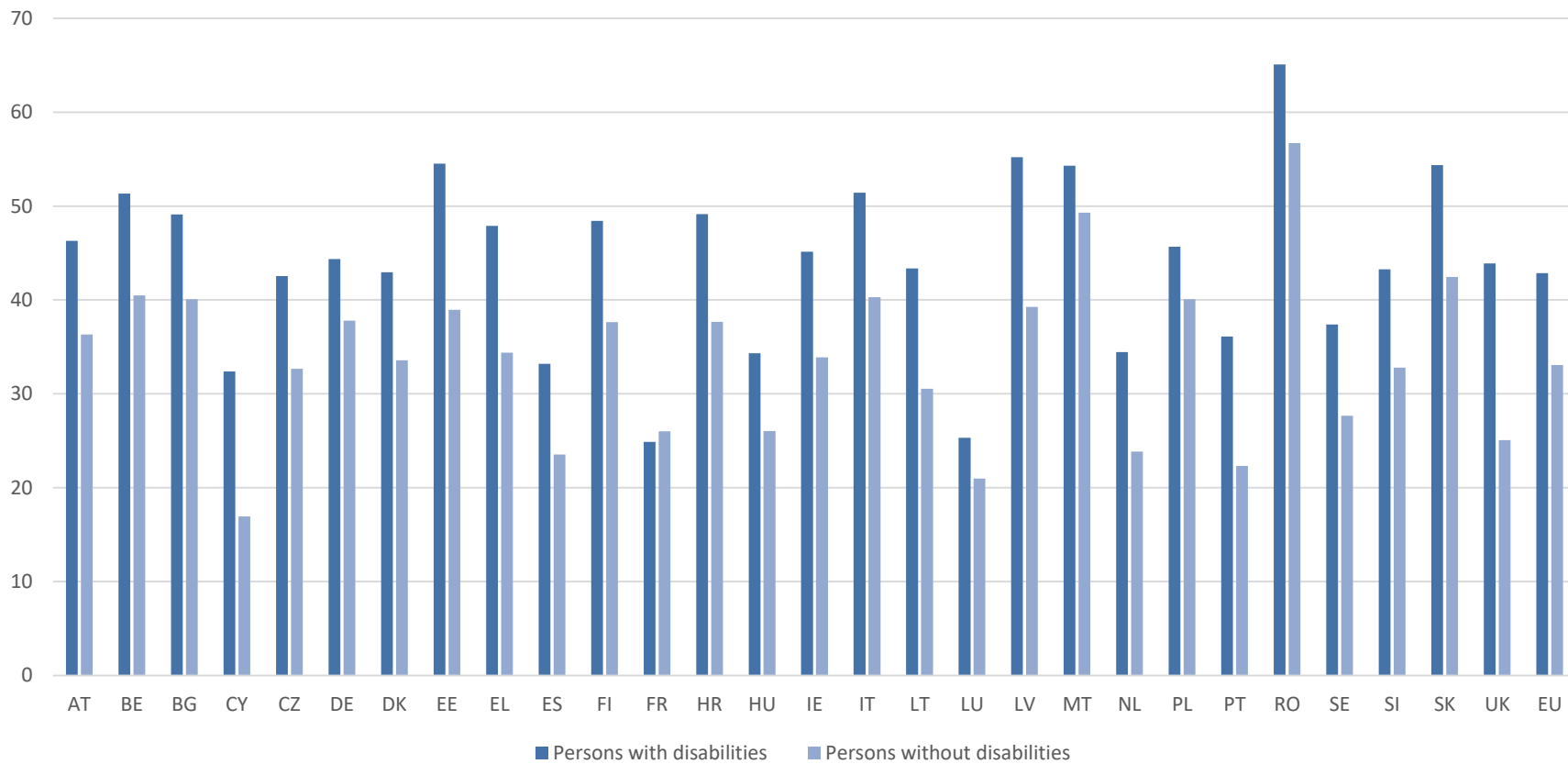
- Use different types of data
- Collect inclusive data



# Human rights indicators

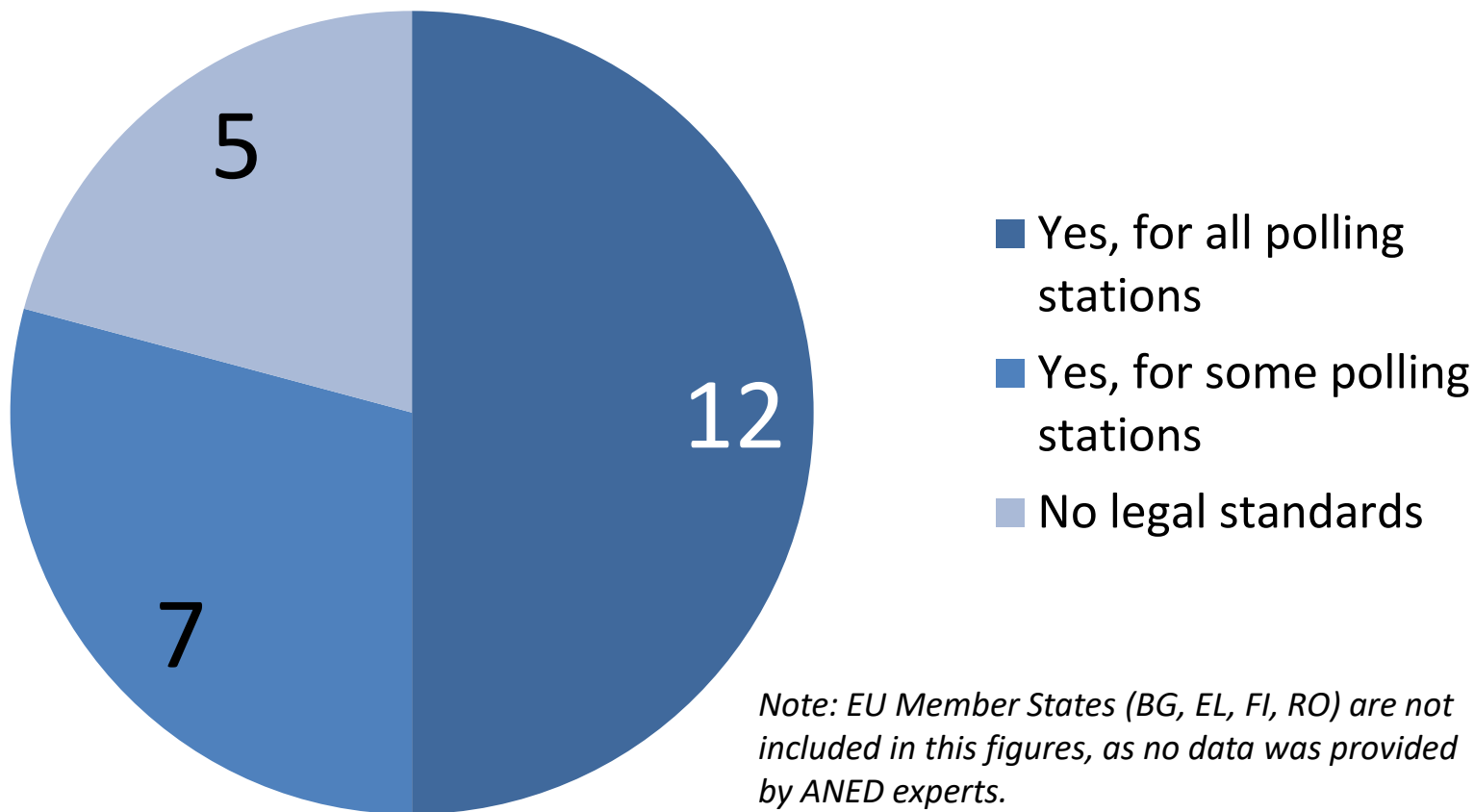
- Allow decision-makers to see the state of rights implementation of the ground
- Enable progress to be tracked, allowing for better policy assessment
- Facilitate comparability between countries and systematically identify good practices
- Generate political momentum as governments want to avoid being seen as not making progress

# Difficulty accessing services

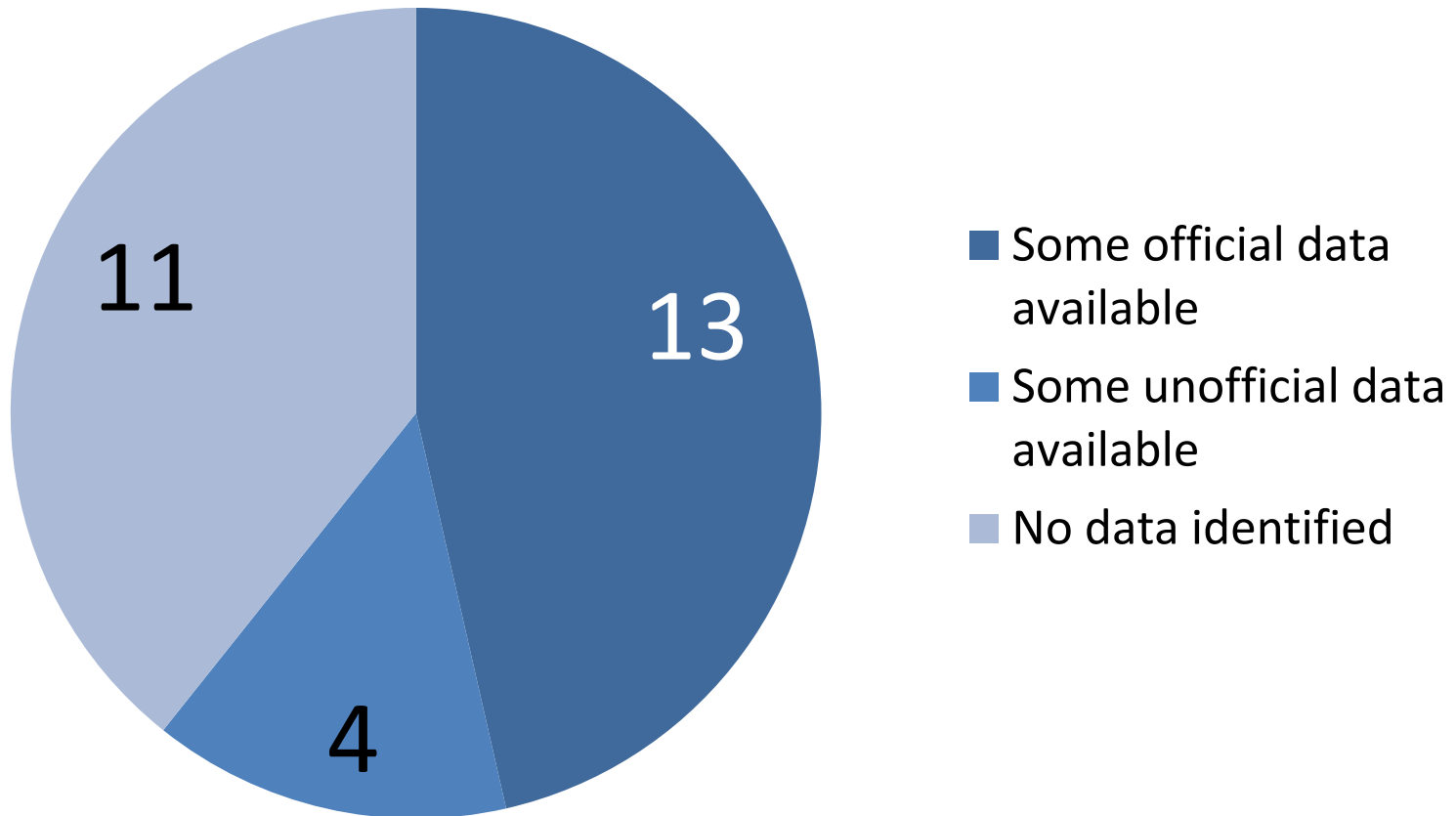


Source: EUSILC UDB 2012 – version 4 of January 2016

## Are there legal accessibility standards for polling stations in place in the EU Member States?



## How many polling stations are accessible for persons with disabilities?



# Challenges

- Some people with disabilities excluded from the data
- Lack of disaggregation and comparability
- Absence of standards and guidelines for measuring accessibility, especially in a comparable way
- Accessibility – availability



For more information:

[disability@fra.europa.eu](mailto:disability@fra.europa.eu)



[fra.europa.eu](http://fra.europa.eu)