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?

- Timely
- Relevant
- Reliable
- Trends

Accessibility data

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

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

- Yes, for all polling stations: 12
- Yes, for some polling stations: 7
- No legal standards: 5

Note: EU Member States (BG, EL, FI, RO) are not included in this figures, as no data was provided by ANED experts.
How many polling stations are accessible for persons with disabilities?

- Some official data available: 13
- Some unofficial data available: 4
- No data identified: 11
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