

---

## Supplementary

---

### 1.4 Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the national poverty line

---

This indicator is similar to Indicator 1.1, but there are no PPP adjustments. Rather, it uses the national poverty line, which is usually expressed in terms of local currencies.

See the discussion for Indicator 1.1.

---

## Goal 2: Promote participation in political processes and in decision-making

### Targets

- 2.A Ensure that persons with disabilities are represented in government decision-making bodies
- 2.B Provide reasonable accommodation to enhance the participation of persons with disabilities in the political process

---

### Indicators for tracking progress

#### Core indicators

- 2.1 Proportion of seats held by persons with disabilities in the parliament or equivalent national legislative body
- 2.2 Proportion of members of the national coordination mechanism on disability who represent diverse disability groups
- 2.3 Proportion of those represented in the national machinery for gender equality and women's empowerment who are persons with disabilities
- 2.4 Proportion of polling stations in the national capital that are accessible with processes in place that ensure confidentiality of voters with disabilities

## Supplementary indicators

- 2.5 Proportion of cabinet positions held by persons with disabilities at the national level
- 2.6 Proportion of supreme court judges who are persons with disabilities
- 2.7 Availability of legislation that requires the national election authority to conduct the election process in a manner that makes it accessible for persons with diverse disabilities

---

## 2.1 Proportion of seats held by persons with disabilities in the parliament or equivalent national legislative body

---

### Definition

The proportion of a country's parliamentarians who have any form of disability. In countries with bicameral legislative bodies (i.e., upper and lower houses), it is important to compile this indicator separately for both houses.

### Method of computation

$$\frac{L_D}{L} \times 100(\%)$$

$L_D$  is the number of legislators with disabilities and  $L$  is the total number of legislators with and without disabilities.

### Data collection and methodology

The key question here is how to identify legislators with disabilities. Unlike indicators under Goal 1, the preferred method here is to use self-identification of legislators who live with a disability, as opposed to the functional definition embodied in the WG questions.

Personnel records on the legislators in the office of the parliament are the basic source of information. If disability status is not part of the standard records on the legislators, this

should be added. When presenting their personal records, the legislators with disabilities should self-identify as persons with disabilities.<sup>15</sup>

Another approach is to administer a short disability survey form to all legislators at the beginning of their term. This survey can ask about their disability status, knowledge and attitudes towards disability issues and their connection to persons with disabilities, i.e. in the family, by work experience, etc.

---

## 2.2 Proportion of members of the national coordination mechanism on disability who represent diverse disability groups

---

### Definition

The proportion of members of the national coordination mechanism on disability, who are representatives of organizations of and for persons with disabilities.

A national coordination mechanism on disability is a national consultative and coordination body overseeing national disability policy, typically composed of representatives of diverse sectoral governmental ministries/departments and civil society organizations and organizations of or for persons with disabilities, as well as representatives of other entities who attend and provide advice and inputs, as required.

### Method of computation

$$\frac{M_D}{M} \times 100(\%)$$

$M_D$  is the number of members who represent organizations of/for persons with disabilities and  $M$  is the total number of members of the national coordination mechanism on disability.

### Data collection and methodology

Information for this indicator can be taken directly from the membership records of the national coordinating body, which should list organizational affiliation. It should be submitted with regular reports to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, a body of independent experts to monitor implementation of the CRPD.

15 A self-identification form is proposed in Annex.

---

## 2.3 Proportion of those represented in the national machinery for gender equality and women's empowerment who are persons with disabilities

---

### Definition

The proportion of members of the national machinery on gender, who are persons with disabilities.

The national machinery on gender is a national consultative and coordination body overseeing national gender policy. The body can include membership from diverse stakeholders, such as the legislative, executive and judicial branches, as well as independent, accountability and advisory bodies that are recognized by all stakeholders as part of this machinery.

### Method of computation

$$\frac{MG_D}{MG} \times 100(\%)$$

$MG_D$  is the number of members of the national machinery on gender who have some form of disability and  $MG$  is the total number of members of the national machinery on gender.

### Data collection and methodology

As in Indicator 2.1, disability status can be added to the standard information that is routinely collected as part of members' personnel records.

---

## 2.4 Proportion of polling stations in the national capital that are accessible with processes in place that ensure confidentiality of voters with disabilities

---

### Definition

The proportion of polling stations in the national capital city that pose no significant barriers to voting in a confidential manner to persons with diverse types of disabilities.

The accessibility standards for polling stations may draw upon existing guidelines for the universal design of polling stations that already exist in some developed countries. These

guidelines deal with accessibility of facilities, information and services in polling stations, including accessible ballot design for persons with sensory and cognitive disabilities, or persons with fine motor difficulties.

### Method of computation

$$\frac{S_A}{S} \times 100(\%)$$

$S_A$  is the number of polling stations that meet agreed upon standards of accessibility and  $S$  is the total number of polling stations in the national capital city.

### Data collection and methodology

Checklists can be distributed, before the election takes place, to all polling places in the national capital city to record their compliance with agreed upon guidelines. A random sample of polling places can be audited by government teams with representatives of disabled people organizations (DPOs) to assess the accuracy of these checklists. DPO participation is important to add to the reliability of the audit.

---

## Supplementary

---

**2.5 Proportion of cabinet positions held by persons with disabilities at the national level**

**2.6 Proportion of supreme court judges who are persons with disabilities**

---

As with Indicators 2.1 and 2.3, Indicators 2.5 and 2.6 are simple proportions, and the preferred method of identifying members of the cabinet or the judiciary with disabilities is through self-identification.

---

## 2.7 Availability of legislation that requires the national election authority to conduct the election process in a manner that makes it accessible for persons with diverse disabilities

---

This indicator can be compiled and monitored regularly by conducting reviews of national legislation.

---

### **Goal 3: Enhance access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication**

#### **Targets**

- 3.A Increase the accessibility of the physical environment in the national capital that is open to the public
- 3.B Enhance the accessibility and usability of public transportation
- 3.C Enhance the accessibility and usability of information and communications services
- 3.D Halve the proportion of persons with disabilities who need but do not have appropriate assistive devices or products

---

#### **Indicators for tracking progress**

##### **Core indicators**

- 3.1 Proportion of accessible government buildings in the national capital
- 3.2 Proportion of accessible international airports
- 3.3 Proportion of daily captioning and sign-language interpretation of public television news programmes
- 3.4 Proportion of accessible and usable public documents and websites that meet internationally recognized accessibility standards