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

3.5   Proportion of persons with disabilities who need assistive devices or products and have them

3.6   Availability of a government access audit programme that requires the participation of experts with disabilities

3.7   Availability of mandatory technical standards for barrier-free access that govern the approval of all designs for buildings that could be used by members of the public, taking into consideration internationally recognized standards, such as those of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

3.8   Number of sign language interpreters

3.9   Availability of mandatory technical standards for barrier-free access that govern the approval of all ICT-related services, such as websites for the public, taking into consideration internationally recognized standards, such as those of the ISO

3.1   Proportion of accessible government buildings in the national capital

Definition

The proportion of government buildings in the national capital that are accessible to people with a diverse group of disabilities. These buildings include government offices and buildings where government services are provided.

An accessible government building is one where a person with a disability has no barrier in entering it and using all the facilities therein. This covers the built environment –surfaces, steps and ramps, corridors, entry ways, emergency exists, parking - as well as indoor and outdoor facilities including lighting, signage, alarm systems and toilets.

Method of computation

$$\frac{B_A}{B} \times 100(\%)$$

B_A refers to accessible government buildings and B refers to all government buildings in the national capital.

Data collection and methodology

Identifying accessible buildings requires annual accessibility audits that determine if a building meets agreed upon standards. Once a building is deemed fully accessible, an annual audit is not necessary, but should be required for any proposed changes to the structure or systems contained therein. A full audit can then be done on a less frequent basis.

Standards of accessibility should be as consistent as possible with international standards, such as those of the ISO, taking into account the local context. In regards to the built environment, ISO 21542:2011, Building Construction — Accessibility and Usability of the Built Environment, delineates a set of requirements and recommendations concerning construction, assembly, components and fittings.

3.2   Proportion of accessible international airports

Definition

The proportion of international airports that are accessible to persons with diverse disabilities

An airport is accessible if a person with a disability has no barrier in entering it, using all the facilities, and boarding and disembarking from airplanes. This covers the built environment –surfaces, steps and ramps, corridors, entry ways, emergency exists, parking - as well as indoor and outdoor facilities including lighting, signage, alarm systems and toilets.

Method of computation

$$\frac{I_A}{I} \times 100(\%)$$

I_A is the number of nationally available international airports that meet standards of accessibility and I is the total number of international airports.

Data collection and methodology

Determining if an airport is accessible requires annual accessibility audits that ascertain whether a building meets agreed upon standards. Once a building is deemed fully

accessible, an annual audit is not necessary, but should be required for any proposed changes to the structure or systems contained therein. A full audit can then be done on a less frequent basis.

3.3 Proportion of daily captioning and sign-language interpretation of public television news programmes

Definition

The proportion of public television news programmes that meet agreed upon standards of daily captioning and sign-language interpretation. Public television refers to programmes that are produced, funded or subsidized by the government.

Method of computation

$$\frac{TV_A}{TV} \times 100(\%)$$

TV_A refers to television news programmes broadcast with captioning and sign-language interpretation that meet agreed upon standards and TV refers to the total number of public television news programmes available.

Data collection and methodology

National standards on captioning and sign-language interpretation should be adopted in direct consultation with DPOs and national media authorities. International standards can be used as a starting point and adapted based on the local context.[16]

The producers of all public television programmes should have to report to the appropriate ministry on an annual basis as to whether they are meeting these standards.

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16   For a discussion of international standards on making television programmes accessible see the website of G3ict co-sponsored by the Global Alliance for ICT and Development and the International Telecommunications Union at http://e-accessibilitytoolkit.org/toolkit/technology_ areas/ television.

3.4 Proportion of accessible and usable public documents and websites that meet internationally recognized accessibility standards

Definition

The proportion of public documents published as of a specified year and all current websites meeting the relevant International Organization for Standardization (ISO) criteria, that are found in ISO/IEC 40500:2012, Information Technology — W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0.

Public documents refer to all documents issued by the national government as well as all subnational documents. They include all publications such as laws, regulations, reports, forms, and informational brochures.

Method of computation

$$\frac{DOC_A}{DOC} \times 100(\%)$$

$$\frac{WEB_A}{WEB} \times 100(\%)$$

DOC_A and WEB_A refer to public documents and websites that meet the agreed upon accessibility standards respectively, and DOC and WEB refer to the total number of public documents and websites.

Data collection and methodology

An audit of all documents published in a specific year, as well as all currently available websites, should be undertaken to determine if they meet accessibility standards.

Each year every agency can submit a list of all published websites and documents. A random sample of each agency's material can be selected and reviewed by an audit team to verify that they are in compliance with the agreed upon national standards. The audit team should include people with visual and hearing difficulties that rely upon these standards.

3.5   Proportion of persons with disabilities who need assistive devices or products and have them

Definition

The proportion of persons with disabilities who need assistive devices or products and have them, where, an assistive device is anything that is designed or adapted to assist a person perform the core activities of self-care, education and employment.

Method of computation

$$\frac{D_{YD}}{(D_{YD} + D_{ND})} \times 100(\%)$$

D_{YD} refers to persons with disabilities who report needing an assistive device to undertake a core activity and have that device, and D_{ND} indicates those reporting a similar need, but who do not have such a device.

Data collection and methodology

People should be asked if they have an assistive device. If they do not have one, they should be asked if having one would make their lives not easier, a little easier or a lot easier. The number of people needing a device is the sum of those who have one and those reporting that such a device would make their lives a lot easier.

The most appropriate instrument for collecting these data is a national disability survey, or an extended module on another national household survey, such as HIES. If space permits, questions can be asked separately for most major assistive devices available in the country and then a general question for other assistive devices. Note that this indicator is less comparable for countries with very different awareness about the range of assistive devices. Persons with disabilities in more technologically advanced countries will have different expectations of what assistive devices are available and useful.

3.6 Availability of a government access audit programme that requires the participation of experts with disabilities

Definition

The establishment and active implementation of a government access audit programme that requires the participation of experts with disabilities.

An access audit evaluates how well a particular building or environment can be used by the full range of persons with disabilities and recommends access improvements. This is done relative to a set of agreed upon national standards defining an acceptable level of accessibility.

Method of computation

Verification that an audit programme has been established and fully funded.

Data collection and methodology

Standards should be as consistent as possible with international standards, such as those of the ISO, taking into account the local context. In regards to the built environment, ISO 21542:2011, Building Construction — Accessibility and Usability of the Built Environment, delineates a set of requirements and recommendations concerning construction, assembly, components and fittings.

3.7 Availability of mandatory technical standards for barrier-free access that govern the approval of all designs for buildings that could be used by members of the public, taking into consideration internationally recognized standards, such as those of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

Definition

The establishment and active implementation of mandatory technical standards for barrier-free access that govern the approval of all designs for buildings that could be used by members of the public, taking into consideration internationally recognized standards, such as those of the ISO.

An access audit evaluates how well a particular building or environment can be used by the full range of persons with disabilities and recommends access improvements. This is done relative to a set of agreed upon national standards defining an acceptable level of accessibility.

Method of computation

Verification that such standards have been adopted and made publicly available.

Data collection and methodology

Standards should be consistent with international standards, such as those of the ISO.

With regards to the built environment, ISO 21542:2011, Building Construction — Accessibility and Usability of the Built Environment, delineates a set of requirements and recommendations concerning construction, assembly, components and fittings.

3.8 Number of sign language interpreters

Definition

The number of certified interpreters that meet professional standards in the official sign language of a country.

Method of computation

The sum of all certified sign language interpreters. This indicator should refer only to certified interpreters that meet professional standards in the official sign language.

Data collection and methodology

Some countries have a well-established national sign language, but many do not. This means that someone who can use a particular sign language (including an official one) may not be understandable to all people with a hearing impairment. Therefore, this indicator may overstate the accessibility of communication in countries without a well-established sign language relative to countries that have one.

3.9 Availability of mandatory technical standards for barrier-free access that govern the approval of all ICT-related services, such as websites for the public, taking into consideration internationally recognized standards, such as those of the ISO

Definition

The existence of published technical standards on barrier-free access that apply to all ICT-related services, such as publicly available websites.

Method of computation

Verification that such standards have been adopted.

Data collection and methodology

National standards should be consistent with international standards, such as those of the ISO.