Descriptions of the indicators.

These descriptions can help to make your choice for one of the four possibilities to score the components of the Roads to Inclusion.

	A. Absent	B. Present	C. Involved	D. Included
Health				
Health Information (e.g. information about family planning or nutrition)	Health information is generally not accessible to people with disabilities.	People with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions (such as sign language or information in Braille) in accessing health information.	People with disabilities face positive attitudes and special provisions in their access to health information, but they are less informed about health issues than people without disabilities.	People with disabilities have the same knowledge about health issues as their non-disabled peers.
Prevention (e.g. vaccination or hygiene campaigns)	Preventative health services are generally not accessible to people with disabilities.	People with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions in access to preventative health services.	People with disabilities face positive attitudes and special provisions are available as a part of access to preventative health services, but are more likely to contract diseases than people without disabilities/ or are more likely to have poor health compared to persons without disabilities (including multiple disabilities).	People with disabilities access the same quality of preventative health services as their non-disabled peers, and special attention is directed to preventing further disabilities.
Care/ Treatment (e.g. dental care, consultations or specialised operations)	Health services are generally not accessible to people with disabilities.	People with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions in their access to health services.	People with disabilities face positive attitudes and special provisions in their access to general health services, but the health care they receive is of less quality compared to persons without disabilities	People with disabilities access the same quality of health services as their non-disabled peers, and their specific health needs are being addressed.
Health insurance	Health insurances are generally not	People with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of	Health insurance conditions are the same for people with and without disabilities but at	Health insurances provide equal services and special provisions for

	available to people with disabilities.	special provisions in their access to health insurance.	an extra cost for people with disabilities.	people with disabilities at no additional costs.
Education				
Primary education	Primary education is generally not accessible for children with disabilities.	Children with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions when accessing primary education.	Children with disabilities face a welcoming attitude and special provisions in their access to primary education, but the quality of the education is poorer than for children without disabilities.	After completion of primary education children with disabilities have the same qualifications as their non-disabled peers and can make the transition to secondary education.
Secondary education	Secondary education is generally not accessible to children with disabilities.	Children with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions when accessing secondary education.	Children with disabilities face a welcoming attitude and special provisions in their access to secondary education, but the quality of the education is poorer than for children without disabilities.	After completion of secondary education children with disabilities have the same qualifications as their non-disabled peers and can make the transition to further education.
Higher education	Higher education is generally not accessible to young people with disabilities.	Students with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions when accessing higher education.	Students with disabilities face a welcoming attitude and special provisions in their access to higher education, but the quality of the education is poorer than for students without disabilities.	After completion of the higher education of their choice, people with disabilities have the same qualifications as their non-disabled peers.
Non-formal education (e.g. literacy, numeracy, financial management, etc.)	Non-formal education is generally not accessible to people with disabilities.	People with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions when accessing non-formal education.	People with disabilities face a welcoming attitude and special provisions in their access to non-formal education, but the quality of the education is poorer than for people without disabilities.	After completion of non-formal education people with disabilities have the same competences as their non-disabled peers.

Computer rooms/internet cafés	Computer rooms are generally not accessible to people with disabilities.	People with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions when trying to make use of computer rooms/internet cafés.	People with disabilities face a welcoming attitude when making use of computer rooms/internet cafés, and there are special provisions (e.g. special software, ramp). However their utilisation of computers remains restricted.	People with disabilities make equal use of computer rooms as their non-disabled peers.
Livelihood				
Formal employment	People with disabilities are generally not employed.	People with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions resulting in fewer employment opportunities.	People with disabilities face a welcoming attitude and special provisions are available in their access to formal employment, but the conditions of employment (e.g. salary) are not equal.	People with disabilities are formally employed under the same conditions of employment as their non-disabled peers.
Agriculture/ Breeding	People with disabilities generally do not work in agriculture/breeding.	People with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions resulting in fewer chances to work in agriculture/breeding than their non-disabled peers.	People with disabilities face a welcoming attitude and special provisions are available in their access to work in agriculture /breeding, but their activities remain restricted compared to their non- disabled peers.	People with disabilities have the same opportunities to be active in the field of agriculture/breeding as their non-disabled peers.
(Informal or formal) Businesses	People with disabilities generally do not run businesses.	People with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions, resulting in fewer business opportunities.	People with disabilities face a welcoming attitude and special provisions are available to run businesses (e.g. subsidies). However their access to the market remains restricted.	People with disabilities have equal business opportunities to their non-disabled peers.
Vocational training	Vocational training is generally not available for people with disabilities.	People with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions when	People with disabilities face a welcoming attitude and special provisions in accessing vocational training, but the quality of their	After vocational training based on their choice, people with disabilities have the same qualifications and skills as their non-disabled peers.

		accessing vocational training.	education remains limited and they have choice limitations.	
Market/Stores	Markets/stores are generally not available to people with disabilities.	People with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions, resulting in difficulties to access markets/shops.	People with disabilities face a welcoming attitude and special provisions are available in their access to markets and stores.	People with disabilities have equal access to markets/shops as their non-disabled peers.
Bank services (e.g. opening a bank account, withdrawing money from the bank)	Bank services are generally not available to people with disabilities.	People with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions when accessing bank services.	People with disabilities face a welcoming attitude and special provisions when accessing bank services however the quality of the services received remains limited.	People with disabilities have equal access to bank services as their non-disabled peers.
(Micro)credit	Microcredit is generally not available to people with disabilities.	People with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions and have more difficulties in accessing microcredit than their non-disabled peers.	People with disabilities face a welcoming attitude and special provisions are available in their access to microcredit services but their utilisation of the services remains limited compared to their non-disabled peers.	People with disabilities have credit services equal to their non-disabled peers.
Social Protection schemes (e.g. social security, insurance, etc.)	Social protection schemes are generally not available for people with disabilities.	People with disabilities are entitled to social protection schemes, but generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions resulting in fewer opportunities to access them than their non-disabled peers.	People with disabilities face a welcoming attitude and special provisions are available for them to access benefit from mainstream social protection schemes, but their access remains limited compared to their non-disabled peers.	People with disabilities access the mainstream and/or disability specific social protection schemes to which they are entitled. And social protection schemes are in place that equalise opportunities for persons with disabilities.
Support given by mainstream	Mainstream development	People with disabilities generally face negative	People with disabilities are considered beneficiaries of	People with disabilities benefit equally from mainstream development

development programmes	programmes generally do not support people with disabilities.	attitudes and/or lack of special provisions resulting in difficulties in accessing mainstreaming development programmes.	mainstream development programmes, welcome attitudes are there and special provisions are in the programmes, but they still benefit less than their peers.	programmes to their non-disabled peers.
Social				
Household	People with disabilities generally do not participate in household activities.	People with disabilities generally experience negative attitudes and/or no provisions are made for them to participate in some household activities, resulting in limited participation.	People with disabilities experience positive attitudes and provisions are made for them to engage in household activities, but their involvement is not equal.	People with disabilities are seen as an equal member of the family and give their contribution to the running and management of the household.
Marriage	People with disabilities generally do not get married.	People with disabilities have more difficulties in getting married than their non-disabled peers.	People with disabilities marry but are treated differently than their non-disabled peers (e.g. no choice in selecting a partner or marrying only non-disabled or only a disabled partner).	People with disabilities have opportunities to marry the person of their choice, in equal measure as their peers.
Friendship	People with disabilities generally do not have friends.	People with disabilities have more difficulties in making friends than their non-disabled peers.	People with disabilities have friends but are treated differently from non-disabled peers.	People with disabilities have equal opportunities to make friends with the people of their choice.
Sport	People with disabilities generally do not engage in sports.	People with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions, resulting in fewer opportunities to access sport than their non-disabled peers.	People with disabilities face a welcoming attitude and special provisions are available in their access to sport, but they have limited choice.	People with disabilities have opportunities to participate in the sports of their choice, equal to their peers.

Leisure activities (e.g. television, theatre, dance performance, etc.)	Leisure activities are generally not accessible to people with disabilities.	People with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions, resulting in fewer opportunities to access leisure activities than their non-disabled peers.	People with disabilities face a welcoming attitude and special provisions are available when they participate in leisure activities, but they have limited choice.	People with disabilities have equal opportunities to undertake the leisure activities of their choice.
Religious activities	Religious activities are generally not accessible to people with disabilities.	People with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions when participating in religious activities.	People with disabilities face a welcoming attitude and special provisions in their access to some, but not all, religious activities.	People with disabilities participate equally in religious activities of their choice.
Empowerment				
Public transport	Public transport is generally not accessible to people with disabilities.	People with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions, resulting in more difficulties in accessing public transport than non-disabled peers.	People with disabilities face a welcoming attitude and special provisions are made for them in public transport, but their access still has limitations.	People with disabilities have equal access to public transport to their non-disabled peers.
Police services	Police services are generally not accessible to people with disabilities.	People with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions resulting in more difficulties in accessing police services than non-disabled peers.	People with disabilities face a welcoming attitude and special provisions are available in their access to police services, but their access still has limitations.	The police offer equal services to people with and without disabilities.
Voting	People with disabilities are not allowed to vote.	People with disabilities are formally allowed to vote but generally face negative attitudes and/or	People with disabilities face a welcoming attitude and special provisions are available in voting procedures	People with and without disabilities can vote equally.

		lack of special provisions to do so.	and poles, but their access still has limitations.	
Self Help Groups	Self-help groups are generally not accessible to people with disabilities.	People with disabilities generally face negative attitudes and/or lack of special provisions, resulting in difficulties in accessing self-help groups.	People with disabilities face a welcoming attitude and special provisions are available to participate in self-help groups, but their access still has limitations.	People with disabilities participate in self-help groups.