



The right to housing for people with disabilities: Monitoring framework

**Canadian Human Rights Commission and
the Office of the Federal Housing Advocate**

May 2024

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Cat. No.: HR4-122/2024E-PDF

ISBN: 978-0-660-71017-4

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About us

The Canadian Human Rights Commission monitors the [United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](#) (CRPD) in Canada. We are responsible for tracking how Canada is putting the CRPD into action. Learn more about [our CRPD work](#).

The Federal Housing Advocate helps promote and protect the right to housing in Canada. The Advocate monitors housing issues. This includes barriers to housing for people with disabilities. The Advocate's Office is based at the Commission. [Learn more about their work](#).

The Commission and the Advocate are working together. We are monitoring the right to housing for people with disabilities in Canada.

The right to housing for people with disabilities

Access to adequate housing is a human right. It means more than just having somewhere to live. It means having a home that is safe and secure. It means being able to live in peace and dignity.

For people with disabilities, it also means getting to choose where to live. It means having a home that is accessible. It also means having access to supports to be able to live independently.

The [Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](#) (CRPD) says that people with disabilities should have equal access to housing. It says people with disabilities have the right to live independently and be included in their communities. Canada has agreed to follow the CRPD.

Canada agrees that everyone has the right to housing that is safe, affordable, and inclusive. This right is included in the [National Housing Strategy Act](#).

But people with disabilities in Canada face many barriers to housing. Many people with disabilities are forced to live in institutions. They can't get the support they need to live independently. People can't find safe and accessible homes. Many people are struggling to pay their rent. People often experience homelessness because of these barriers.

Some people even lose their lives. Some people with disabilities are turning to [Medical Assistance in Dying](#) because they can't access housing and supports that meet their needs. This needs to change.

We want to better understand this problem to help find solutions. We are collecting information about the housing situation of people with disabilities in Canada. We want to know what it's like to be a person with a disability who is trying to get their housing needs met. We

also want to know what steps Canada is taking to improve this situation. We will use this information to advocate for change.

If you have experienced homelessness or had problems with housing, you can [tell the Advocate about your situation](#). This information can help us better understand housing issues in Canada.

Our monitoring framework

We developed a system to monitor the right to housing for people with disabilities in Canada. This system is called our monitoring framework. It explains what we will monitor. It lists the information we will collect and analyze. It is based on the [OPERA framework](#) for monitoring economic and social rights.

In 2022, we met with a group of people with disabilities, their families and caregivers. We wanted to learn about their housing experiences. Some people had problems finding a place to live. Some had problems with their homes. We thank everyone for giving us the chance to learn from them. Read our report to find out What we learned about housing for people with disabilities. We used what we learned to develop our monitoring framework.

You can read our report, [What we learned: Housing for people with disabilities](#), to learn more about what they told us.

We created our framework with diverse people with disabilities and experts. We want our monitoring to be inclusive. We know that some people with disabilities face more housing barriers because they belong to certain groups. For example, people face barriers because of their disabilities, their sex, and their race. This is called “intersectionality”. We want to track this in our monitoring framework.

Types of information

We are collecting and analysing three types of information. These types of information are called indicators. We are collecting information about outcomes, policy efforts and government resources.

- **Outcomes:** This includes information about the housing situations of people with disabilities in Canada. For example: How many people with disabilities have housing that meets their accessibility needs?
- **Policy efforts:** This includes information about laws, policies, and programs that affect housing for people with disabilities. For example: Which provinces and territories are taking steps to move people with disabilities out of institutions?
- **Resources:** This includes information about how much money governments are spending to improve housing for people with disabilities. For example: How much money did governments spend on affordable housing for people with disabilities?

We will break down information into different groups. This is called “disaggregating data”. For example, we will break down information by:

- Province and territory
- Disability type
- Age
- Race
- Gender

Areas

We are focusing on eleven areas. We chose these areas because they are key parts of the right to housing for people with disabilities. They are based on the United Nations’ definition of [the right to adequate housing](#). They are also based on the CRPD.

We are focusing on these areas:

- **Institutionalization:** Are people with disabilities being forced to live in institutions (like group homes, hospitals and long-term care homes)?
- **Homelessness:** Are people with disabilities at greater risk of experiencing homelessness? Are homeless shelters and services meeting their needs?

- **Discrimination and dignity:** Are people with disabilities experiencing housing discrimination? Are they able to live with dignity?
- **Accessibility:** Do people with disabilities have housing that meets their accessibility needs?
- **Supports and services:** Do people with disabilities have the supports they need to live independently (like help to cook, clean and bathe)? Do they have equal access to basic services (like safe drinking water and Internet access)?
- **Affordability:** Do people with disabilities face financial barriers to housing? Are they spending too much money on housing?
- **Security of tenure (stability):** Do people with disabilities have stable homes? Are they at risk of being forced out of their homes? Do they have access to justice?
- **Safety:** Do people with disabilities feel safe in their homes and communities? Have they experienced violence or abuse at home?
- **Habitability (housing conditions):** Do people with disabilities live in homes that are big enough? Are their homes in good condition, and free of health risks like bugs and mold?
- **Location:** Are people with disabilities satisfied with the neighborhoods they live in? Do they live near their workplaces and the services they need (like transportation, schools and medical clinics)?
- **Cultural adequacy:** Do people with disabilities have homes that reflect their cultural identities and traditions?

Indicators

Below are more details about the information we are collecting in each area. You will also find links to relevant international law sources, including the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (CRPD).

The data will be broken down into different groups (disaggregated) where possible, including by disability type, age, race, sex, geography, and other identities.



Institutionalization

Are people with disabilities forced to live in institutions?

Institutions include places like group homes, hospitals, and long-term care homes. People living in institutions don't have control over their own lives. They often don't get to choose who they live with, what activities they do, or what they eat.

- **Goal:** People with disabilities are free to choose where and how they live. They can live independently in the community.
- **International law sources:**
 - [Article 19](#) of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
 - United Nations [General Comment on Article 19](#) of the CRPD
 - United Nations [Guidelines on Deinstitutionalization](#)

Outcome indicators

1. Number of people living in large institutions for people with disabilities.
 - **Description:** This looks at people in institutions for people with disabilities with 100 or more residents.
 - **Data source:** This data is not currently collected through national or provincial/territorial surveys. We are advocating for better data collection and transparency in this area.
2. Number of people with disabilities under age 55 in long-term care.
 - **Description:** This looks at people in residential facilities (“nursing homes”) that provide full-time health care, nursing care, and supervision.
 - **Data source:** Census of Population (2016 and 2021): Collective Dwellings

3. Number of people with disabilities in group homes and other group living situations.
 - **Description:** This looks at people in residential facilities that provide health care and/or social services such as counselling, supervision, and treatment. For example, it includes people in group homes and treatment centres.
 - **Data source:** Census of Population (2016 and 2021): Collective Dwellings
4. Percentage of people with disabilities in prisons and correctional facilities.
 - **Description:** This looks at people in federal, provincial and territorial prisons, facilities for young offenders, jails, and police lock-ups.
 - **Data source:** This data is not currently collected through national or provincial/territorial surveys.
 - **Note:** The Census includes data on people in correctional facilities. We can't identify the number of people with disabilities in those facilities because the Census doesn't have disability screening questions. We are advocating for better data collection and transparency in this area.
5. Percentage of people with disabilities in immigration detention centres and shelters for refugees and asylum seekers.
 - **Description:** This looks at people detained in immigration holding centres, and people in shelters for refugees and asylum seekers.
 - **Data source:** This data is not currently collected through national or provincial/territorial surveys.
 - **Note:** The Census includes data on people living in shelters for refugees and asylum seekers. We can't identify the number of people with disabilities in those shelters because the Census doesn't have disability screening questions. We are advocating for better data collection and transparency in this area.
6. Percentage of people with disabilities in homeless shelters.
 - **Description:** This looks at people in homeless shelters.
 - **Data sources:** This data is not currently collected through national or provincial/territorial surveys. Infrastructure Canada's National Shelter Study does not currently collect data on disability.

7. Number of people with disabilities involuntarily detained in hospitals.
 - **Description:** This looks at people who are kept or treated in hospitals against their will. For example, it includes people who are detained under mental health laws or guardianship laws. It also includes people who are detained in health care facilities through the criminal justice system.
 - **Data source:** This data is not currently collected through national or provincial/territorial surveys. We are advocating for better data collection and transparency in this area.
8. Percentage of people with disabilities in child welfare systems.
 - **Description:** This looks at children receiving child welfare services aimed at protecting them from abuse and neglect. For example, this includes children in foster care.
 - **Data source:** This data is not systematically collected through national surveys.
 - **Note:** Provinces and territories may report on the number of children in their child welfare systems. But they don't always specify whether those children have disabilities. They may not publish this information on a regular basis. We are advocating for better data collection and transparency in this area.
9. Percentage of people with disabilities who are satisfied with their level of autonomy over their living arrangements.
 - **Description:** This looks at whether people can choose where and with whom they live.
 - **Data source:** This data is not currently collected through national or provincial/territorial surveys.
 - **Note:** Statistics Canada's Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS) from 2006 had a question about people's autonomy in making decisions. The current Canadian Survey on Disability (CSD) does not address this issue. We are advocating for this data to be collected through the CSD.

Policy effort and resource indicators

In development



Homelessness

Are people with disabilities at greater risk of homelessness? Do homeless shelters and services meet their needs?

Homelessness means not having a stable, safe, and permanent place to live. People can experience homelessness in many ways. For example, people can sleep outside or in shelters. This is called “visible homelessness.” Or people can temporarily stay with friends or family, but not have a permanent place to live. This is called “hidden homelessness”. Visit the [Homeless Hub to learn more.](#)

- **Goal:** People with disabilities are less at risk of homelessness. Homeless shelters and services meet their needs.

- **International law sources:**
 - [Article 28](#) of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) – Adequate standard of living and social protection
 - [Article 11\(1\)](#) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) – Adequate standard of living
 - [Article 6](#) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) – Right to life
 - United Nations [General Comment on Article 6](#) of the ICCPR
 - United Nations General Assembly [Resolution on inclusive policies and programs to address homelessness](#) (Dec 2021)
 - United Nations [Guidelines for the Implementation of the Right to Adequate Housing](#) – Guideline on homelessness

Outcome indicators

1. Rate of homelessness for people with disabilities.
 - **Description:** This looks at people who have experienced homelessness.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Homelessness. Starting in 2024, Infrastructure Canada's Point-In-Time count will also have updated disability screening questions.
2. Percentage of people with disabilities in homeless shelters who feel that the shelters and services meet their needs.
 - **Description:** This looks at people who feel that homeless shelters and services meet their needs.
 - **Data source:** This data isn't currently collected through national or provincial/territorial surveys. We are advocating for better data collection in this area.
3. Duration of homelessness.
 - **Description:** This looks at the length of time that people experienced homelessness. This includes chronic homelessness (6 months or more) and temporary homelessness (less than 6 months). It also includes hidden homelessness. That is when a person lives with someone temporarily, but does not have a permanent home.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Homelessness
4. Reasons for homelessness.
 - **Description:** This looks at the reasons why people experienced homelessness. For example, this can include issues with a person's finances, health or relationships. It can include conflicts with landlords and issues with housing conditions. It can also include issues related to institutionalization.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Homelessness
5. Number of people with disabilities who have experienced homelessness but who now have acceptable housing.
 - **Description:** This looks at people who have experienced homelessness but have now found acceptable housing. Acceptable housing means housing that is big enough and affordable, and that does not need major repairs.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Homelessness

Policy effort and resource indicators

In development



Discrimination and dignity

Are people with disabilities experiencing housing discrimination? Are they able to live with dignity?

Discrimination is when a person is treated unfairly because of a part of their identity. People can experience more than one kind of discrimination. This is called “intersectional discrimination”. For example, a person may experience discrimination because of their disability and their race. Freedom from discrimination allows people with disabilities to live with dignity.

- **Goal:** People with disabilities are free from housing discrimination. They can live with dignity.
- **International law sources:**
 - [Article 5](#) of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) – Equality and non-discrimination
 - United Nations [General Comment on Article 5](#) of the CRPD
 - United Nations [Guidelines for the Implementation of the Right to Adequate Housing](#) – Guideline on discrimination

Outcome indicators

1. Percentage of human rights complaints about housing discrimination based on disability.
 - **Description:** This looks at human rights complaints related to housing that cite disability as a ground of discrimination.
 - **Data source:** Annual reports of human rights commissions and tribunals

2. Percentage of human rights complaints about housing discrimination based on disability and socio-economic status.
 - **Description:** This looks at human rights complaints related to housing that cite disability and socio-economic status (social condition / receipt of public assistance) as grounds of discrimination.
 - **Data source:** Annual reports of human rights commissions and tribunals
3. Percentage of human rights complaints about housing discrimination based on disability and race.
 - **Description:** This looks at human rights complaints related to housing that cite disability and race / ethnicity as grounds of discrimination.
 - **Data source:** Annual reports of human rights commissions and tribunals
4. Percentage of human rights complaints about housing discrimination based on disability and sex.
 - **Description:** This looks at human rights complaints related to housing that cite disability and sex as grounds of discrimination.
 - **Data source:** Annual reports of human rights commissions and tribunals
5. Percentage of human rights complaints about housing discrimination based on disability and family status.
 - **Description:** This looks at human rights complaints related to housing that cite disability and family status as grounds of discrimination.
 - **Data source:** Annual reports of human rights commissions and tribunals
6. Percentage of human rights complaints about housing discrimination based on disability and sexual orientation.
 - **Description:** This looks at human rights complaints related to housing that cite disability and sexual orientation as grounds of discrimination.
 - **Data source:** Annual reports of human rights commissions and tribunals

7. Percentage of human rights complaints about housing discrimination based on disability and gender identity.
 - **Description:** This looks at human rights complaints related to housing that cite disability and gender identity / gender expression as grounds of discrimination
 - **Data source:** Annual reports of human rights commissions and tribunals
8. Percentage of human rights complaints about housing discrimination based on disability and age.
 - **Description:** This looks at human rights complaints related to housing that cite disability and age as grounds of discrimination.
 - **Data source:** Annual reports of human rights commissions and tribunals
9. Percentage of human rights complaints about housing discrimination based on disability and religion.
 - **Description:** This looks at human rights complaints related to housing that cite disability and religion as grounds of discrimination.
 - **Data source:** Annual reports of human rights commissions and tribunals
10. Percentage of people with disabilities who feel their housing allows them to live with dignity.
 - **Description:** This looks at people who feel their housing allows them to live with dignity.
 - **Data source:** This data is not currently collected through national or provincial/territorial surveys. We are advocating for better data collection in this area.

Policy effort and resource indicators

In development



Accessibility

Do people with disabilities have housing that meets their accessibility needs?

Universal design can help make housing more accessible for everyone. Adaptable housing can easily be modified to meet a person's specific accessibility needs.

- **Goal:** People with disabilities have housing that meets their accessibility needs.
- **International law sources:**
 - [Article 9](#) of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) – Accessibility
 - United Nations [General Comment on Article 9](#) of the CRPD

Outcome indicators

1. Percentage of people with disabilities who have housing that meets their accessibility needs.
 - **Description:** This looks at people who feel their housing meets their accessibility needs.
 - **Data sources:** Canadian Survey on Disability (2017 and 2022): Assistive Aids, Devices or Technologies – Mobility and Agility; Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Dwelling Characteristics
 - **Note:** These surveys focus on the accessibility needs of people with physical (mobility) disabilities. We are advocating for better data collection in this area to reflect the accessibility needs of people with all types of disabilities.

2. Number of accessible housing units in each jurisdiction, including on-reserve.
 - **Description:** This looks at the current number of accessible housing units that are available in each province and territory, and on reserves. Accessible housing means housing that is designed and built to meet specific accessibility requirements.
 - **Data source:** This data is not currently collected through national or provincial/territorial surveys. We are advocating for better data collection in this area.
3. Number of adaptable housing units in each jurisdiction, including on-reserve.
 - **Description:** This looks at the current number of adaptable housing units that are available in each province and territory, and on reserves. Adaptable housing means housing that can easily be modified to meet people's specific accessibility needs.
 - **Data sources:** This data is not currently collected through national or provincial/territorial surveys. We are advocating for better data collection in this area.
4. Number of social and affordable housing units that are publicly owned and accessible.
 - **Description:** This looks at social and affordable housing units that are publicly owned and accessible.
 - **Data source:** Core Public Infrastructure Survey (2016 and 2020). Since 2022, this data has been collected through the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)'s Social and Affordable Housing Survey.
5. Percentage of people with disabilities who paid for their homes to be adapted.
 - **Description:** This looks at people who used their own money to pay for their homes to be adapted to meet their specific accessibility needs. This means people who didn't access public funding for the renovations. It also includes people who accessed public funding, but who still had to pay for part of the renovations themselves.
 - **Data source:** This data is not currently collected through national or provincial/territorial surveys.
 - **Note:** Statistics Canada's Participation and Activity Limitation Surveys (PALS) from 2001 and 2006 had questions about this issue. The current Canadian Disability Survey (CSD) does not include those questions. We are advocating for this data to be collected through the CSD.

6. Percentage of homeless shelters, transition houses and emergency shelters that are accessible.
 - **Description:** This looks at shelters that provide temporary, short-term, or long-term housing for people experiencing homelessness and/or gender-based violence.
 - **Data sources:** This data is not currently collected through national or provincial/territorial surveys.
 - **Note:** Infrastructure Canada's National Shelter Study does not currently report on the accessibility of shelters. We are advocating for better data collection in this area.

Policy effort and resource indicators

7. Accessibility standards and building code requirements for housing.
 - **Description:** This looks at accessibility standards and building code requirements for houses and apartment buildings. It includes requirements for the inside of houses and apartments. It also includes requirements for shared spaces in apartment buildings.
 - **Data sources:** National and provincial/territorial accessibility standards and building code requirements.
8. Public funding programs for home adaptations.
 - **Description:** This looks at public funding for people to adapt their homes to meet their specific accessibility needs.
 - **Data sources:** Federal and provincial/territorial government programs.

Additional indicators in development.



Supports and services

Do people with disabilities have the supports they need to live independently? Do they have equal access to basic services in their homes?

Supports include things like help with bathing, cooking, cleaning and getting to appointments. Basic services include things like safe drinking water and internet access.

- **Goal:** People with disabilities have access to the supports they need to live independently. They have equal access to basic services in their homes.
- **International law sources:**
 - [Article 19](#) of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) – Living independently and being included in the community
 - United Nations [General Comment on the Right to Adequate Housing](#)

Outcome indicators

1. Percentage of people with disabilities who have the supports they need to live independently.
 - **Description:** This looks at whether people have the supports they need for their daily activities. For example, this can include help to bathe, clean, cook, or shop.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Survey on Disability (2017 and 2022): Housebound
2. Percentage of people with disabilities who don't have safe drinking water at home.
 - **Description:** This looks at people who had unsafe drinking water at home for more than a week. Drinking water is safe if it doesn't pose a significant health risk.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Dwelling Issues

3. Percentage of people with disabilities who have poor air quality at home.
 - **Description:** This looks at people who have poor air quality in their homes because of odours from their neighbours or from outside.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Dwelling Issues
4. Percentage of people with disabilities with homes that don't have heating and cooling systems that work.
 - **Description:** This looks at whether people's homes have heating and cooling systems that work.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Dwelling Satisfaction
5. Percentage of people with disabilities don't have reliable internet access at home.
 - **Description:** This looks at the accessibility and reliability of internet services in people's homes.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Survey on Disability (2017 and 2022): Internet Use

Policy effort and resource indicators

In development



Affordability

Do people with disabilities face financial barriers to housing? Are they spending too much money on housing?

Housing is affordable if it costs less than 30% of a household's income. Housing costs shouldn't prevent people from meeting other basic needs. People should have enough money left over to buy things like food and medication.

- **Goal:** People with disabilities have affordable housing. They are not spending more than 30% of their income on housing.
- **International law sources:**
 - [Article 28](#) of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) – Adequate Standard of Living and Social Protection
 - United Nations [General Comment on the Right to Adequate Housing](#)

Outcome indicators

1. Percentage of people with disabilities who live in unaffordable housing.

- **Description:** This looks at people who spend more than thirty percent (30%) of their pre-tax income on housing. In the future, we also want to look at housing hardship. That means people who are spending more than fifty percent (50%) of their income on housing. We also want to look at extreme housing hardship. That means people who are spending more than seventy percent (70%) of their income on housing.
- **Data sources:** Canadian Survey on Disability (2017 and 2022): Housing Affordability; Canadian Income Survey (2019 and 2021): Dwelling Costs Related to Income

2. Percentage of people with disabilities who couldn't pay their rent or their mortgage on time.
 - **Description:** This looks at households that had to skip or delay a rent or mortgage payment in the last twelve (12) months because of financial issues.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Economic Hardship
3. Percentage of people with disabilities who live in subsidized housing.
 - **Description:** This looks at people who live in housing for which they pay lower-than-normal rent rates. It includes households that live in housing with rent geared to their income, or in social, public, government or non-profit housing. It also includes households that receive rent supplements and/or housing allowances.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Shelter Costs and Subsidy for Renters; Indigenous Peoples Survey (2017).
 - **Note:** The Indigenous Peoples Survey used to be called the Aboriginal Peoples Survey.
4. Time that people with disabilities spent on waitlists for subsidized housing.
 - **Description:** This looks at the amount of time people spent on waitlists for subsidized housing. Subsidized housing means housing for which people pay lower-than-normal rent rates. Subsidies can be provided by various organizations. For example, they can be provided by governments, housing co-operatives, non-profit organizations, Indigenous organizations, and private companies.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Shelter Costs and Subsidy for Renters & Waitlists for Social and Affordable Housing; Indigenous Peoples Survey (2017).
 - **Note:** The Indigenous Peoples Survey used to be called the Aboriginal Peoples Survey.
5. Percentage of people with disabilities who are in core housing need
 - **Description:** This looks at people who are in core housing need. That means people who live in unsuitable, inadequate or unaffordable housing, and who can't afford other housing in their communities.
 - **Data sources:** Canadian Survey on Disability (2017 and 2022): Core Housing Need; Canadian Income Survey (2019 and 2021): Core Housing Need

6. Cost difference between accessible and non-accessible housing.

- **Description:** This looks at how much more expensive it is to rent or buy accessible housing, compared to non-accessible housing. It also looks at the cost of adapting housing to meet people's unique accessibility needs.
- **Data source:** This data is not currently collected through national or provincial/territorial surveys. We are advocating for better data collection in this area.

Policy effort and resource indicators

In development



Security of tenure

Do people with disabilities have stable housing? Are they at risk of losing their homes? Do they have access to justice?

Security of tenure means having the right to continue living in your home. It means having protection from being forced out of your home. Read the Federal Housing Advocate's [Report on Security of Tenure](#).

- **Goal:** People with disabilities have security of tenure and access to justice. (They have stable housing, and they can't be forced out of their homes.)
- International law sources:
 - [Article 13](#) of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) – Access to justice
 - United Nations [General Comment on Forced Evictions](#)
 - United Nations [Guiding Principles on Security of Tenure for the urban poor](#)
 - United Nations [Guidelines for the Implementation of the Right to Adequate Housing](#) – Guideline on evictions

Outcome indicators

1. Percentage of people with disabilities who are homeowners, and percentage who are renters.
 - **Description:** This looks at people's tenure status. That means whether people own or rent their homes. Owning a home provides better security of tenure than renting a home.
 - **Data sources:** Canadian Survey on Disability (2017 and 2022); Canadian Housing Survey (2021); Dwelling Characteristics and Tenure; Indigenous Peoples Survey (2017).
 - **Note:** The Indigenous Peoples Survey used to be called the Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

2. Percentage of people with disabilities who have been evicted.
 - **Description:** This looks at people who were forced to move by their landlords.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Forced Moves
3. Percentage of people with disabilities in subsidized housing who have experienced evictions.
 - **Description:** This looks at people in subsidized housing who were forced to move by their landlords. It includes people who are facing eviction and people who have already been evicted.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Forced Moves
4. Percentage of people with disabilities who received a formal notice when they were last forced to move.
 - **Description:** This looks at people who were given a formal notice by their landlords before they were forced to move. Some provinces require landlords to give tenants a formal notice of eviction in some situations.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Forced Moves
5. Percentage of people with disabilities who were forced to move for economic reasons.
 - **Description:** This looks at people who were forced to move because they were behind on their rent. It also looks at people who were forced to move because of financial hardship related to the COVID–19 pandemic.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Forced Moves
6. Percentage of people with disabilities who were forced to move because of conflicts with landlords, neighbours or other residents.
 - **Description:** This looks at people who were forced to move because they had a conflict with their landlords, neighbours or other residents. For example, conflicts could be about situations that affect the safety of people who live nearby.
 - **Data sources:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Forced Moves

7. Percentage of people with disabilities who experienced “no–fault” evictions
 - **Description:** This looks at people who were forced to move because their landlord wanted to use the property themselves, or because the property was sold, demolished, converted, or had major repairs.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Forced Moves
8. Percentage of people with disabilities who feel their housing is secure.
 - **Description:** This looks at whether people feel their housing is stable.
 - **Data sources:** This data is not currently collected through national or provincial/territorial surveys. We are advocating for better data collection in this area.

Policy effort and resource indicators

In development



Safety

Do people with disabilities feel safe in their homes and communities? Do they face violence, abuse, or health risks at home?

Safety means being free from violence, abuse and health risks at home. It also means staying safe in emergencies.

- **Goal:** People with disabilities feel safe in their homes and communities.
- **International law sources:**
 - [Article 16](#) of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) – Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse
 - [Article 11](#) of the CRPD – Situations of risk and emergencies

Outcome indicators

1. Percentage of people with disabilities who feel safe and secure in their homes and neighborhoods.
 - **Description:** This looks at people who feel safe leaving their homes. It also looks at people's satisfaction with the safety and security of their homes.
 - **Data sources:** Canadian Survey on Disability (2017 and 2022): Housebound; Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Dwelling Characteristics
2. Percentage of people with disabilities who experienced violence or harassment by landlords or other tenants.
 - **Description:** This looks at people who experienced violence or harassment by their landlords or other tenants.

- **Data sources:** This data is not currently collected through national or provincial/territorial surveys. We are advocating for better data collection in this area.
3. Percentage of people with disabilities who experienced homelessness due to violence or abuse.
- **Description:** This looks at people who experienced homelessness because of violence or abuse by intimate partners, caregivers, or family members. This includes people who experienced hidden homelessness. Hidden homelessness is when a person lives with someone else temporarily, but does not have a permanent place to live.
 - **Data sources:** Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces (2018): Homelessness; General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (2019): Victimization
4. Percentage of people with disabilities who experienced violence or abuse while homeless.
- **Description:** This looks at people who experienced violence or abuse while they were experiencing homelessness.
 - **Data sources:** This data is not currently collected through national or provincial/territorial surveys. We are advocating for better data collection in this area.
5. Rate of exposure to health risks for people living in institutions.
- **Description:** This looks at people living in institutions who faced greater health risks than the general population. For example, health risks can be related to exposure to COVID-19.
 - **Data sources:** This data is not systematically collected for all types of institutions through national or provincial/territorial surveys. We are advocating for better data collection and transparency in this area.

Policy effort and resource indicators

In development



Habitability

Do people with disabilities have homes that are big enough to meet their needs? Are their homes in good condition? Are they free of bugs and mould?

Housing is habitable if it is big enough and in good condition. That means housing that is properly maintained, and that is free of health risks like bugs and mould.

- **Goal:** People with disabilities can access housing that is big enough and in good condition.
- International law sources:
 - United Nations [General Comment on the Right to Adequate Housing](#)

Outcome indicators

1. Percentage of people with disabilities who are satisfied with the amount of space in their homes.
 - **Description:** This looks at households that feel they don't have enough bedrooms and overall space in their homes.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Dwelling Satisfaction

2. Percentage of people with disabilities living in overcrowded homes.
 - **Description:** This looks at people whose homes don't have enough bedrooms for the size of their households. This is based on the [National Occupancy Standard](#).
 - **Data sources:** Canadian Survey on Disability (2017 and 2022): Housing Suitability; Canadian Income Survey (2019 and 2021): Housing Suitability; Indigenous Peoples Survey (2017): Housing.
 - **Note:** The Indigenous Peoples Survey used to be called the Aboriginal Peoples Survey.
3. Percentage of people with disabilities who had issues with mould or mildew at home.
 - **Description:** This looks at households that had a lot of mould or mildew in their homes in the past twelve (12) months.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Dwelling Issues; Indigenous Peoples Survey (2017).
 - **Note:** The Indigenous Peoples Survey used to be called the Aboriginal Peoples Survey.
4. Percentage of people with disabilities who had pest infestations in their homes.
 - **Description:** This looks at households that had pest infestations in the past twelve (12) months. For example, this includes pests like bugs and mice.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Dwelling Issues; Indigenous Peoples Survey (2017).
 - **Note:** The Indigenous Peoples Survey used to be called the Aboriginal Peoples Survey.
5. Percentage of people with disabilities whose homes need minor repairs.
 - **Description:** This looks at households whose homes have loose or missing tiles, bricks, shingles, steps, railings, or siding.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Dwelling characteristics and tenure; Canadian Survey on Disability (2017 and 2022); Indigenous Peoples Survey (2017).
 - **Note:** The Indigenous Peoples Survey used to be called the Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

6. Percentage of people with disabilities whose homes need major repairs.
 - **Description:** This looks at households whose homes have defective plumbing, electric wiring issues, and/or structural issues.
 - **Data sources:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Dwelling characteristics and tenure; Canadian Survey on Disability (2017 and 2022); Indigenous Peoples Survey (2017).
 - **Note:** The Indigenous Peoples Survey used to be called the Aboriginal Peoples Survey.
7. Percentage of tenants with disabilities who paid for house repairs and pest control.
 - **Description:** This looks at tenants who had to pay for housing repairs and pest control themselves. Landlords must ensure their rental properties meet health and safety standards. Landlords are therefore usually responsible for paying for repairs and pest control.
 - **Data source:** This data is not currently collected through national or provincial/territorial surveys. We are advocating for better data collection in this area.

Policy effort and resource indicators

In development



Location

Are people with disabilities satisfied with the neighborhoods they live in? Do they live near the services they need?

The location of people's homes can affect their health and safety. It can also affect their access to employment and services. For example, some neighborhoods have better access to public transportation, hospitals, and schools. Some neighborhoods have more pollution. Some are more affected by climate change.

- **Goal:** People with disabilities can live near their workplaces and the services they need. They live in neighborhoods that are free from pollution and other health risks.
- **International law sources:**
 - United Nations [General Comment on the Right to Adequate Housing](#)

Outcome indicators

1. Percentage of people with disabilities who live near public services and facilities.
 - **Description:** This looks at people who live near government services. It also looks at households that are in neighborhoods with parks and libraries.
 - **Data sources:** Canadian Survey on Disability (2017 and 2022): Housebound and Accessibility of Government Services; Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Proximity Measures Database
2. Percentage of people with disabilities who live near schools and childcare services.
 - **Description:** This looks at households that live near primary and secondary schools and childcare services.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Proximity Measures Database

3. Percentage of people with disabilities who live near health services.
 - **Description:** This looks at households that live near pharmacies and healthcare services.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Proximity Measures Database
4. Percentage of people with disabilities who live near grocery stores.
 - **Description:** This looks at households that live near grocery stores.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Proximity Measures Database
5. Percentage of people with disabilities who live near their workplaces.
 - **Description:** This looks at people who live near their workplaces.
 - **Data source:** This data is not currently collected through national or provincial/territorial surveys. We are advocating for better data collection in this area.
6. Percentage of public culture, recreation and sports facilities that are accessible.
 - **Description:** This looks at accessible public facilities for arts and culture, recreation, and sports. For example, this includes places like arenas and pools.
 - **Data source:** Core Public Infrastructure Survey (2016, 2018 and 2020)
7. Percentage of people with disabilities who can access public transportation.
 - **Description:** This looks at people who couldn't leave their homes because they couldn't access public transportation. It also looks at households that couldn't access transportation because of the cost.
 - **Data sources:** Canadian Survey on Disability (2017 and 2022): Housebound; Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Proximity Measures Database
8. Percentage of people with disabilities who are satisfied with their neighborhoods.
 - **Description:** This looks at households that feel satisfied with the neighborhoods they live in.
 - **Data source:** Canadian Housing Survey (2021): Neighborhood Satisfaction and Community Satisfaction

Policy effort and resource indicators

In development



Cultural Adequacy

Do people with disabilities have housing that allows them to express their cultural identities?

The way housing is designed can affect people's cultural practices and traditions. For example, it can affect how people cook and store food. It can affect how they develop languages and have ceremonies. It can also affect their access to community supports, childcare and Elder care.

- **Goal:** People with disabilities have housing that allows them to express their cultural identities.
- **International law sources:**
 - United Nations [General Comment on the Right to Adequate Housing](#)
 - [Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#) (UNDRIP)

Outcome indicators

Note: We will consult people with disabilities who are First Nations, Inuit, and Métis, as well as those who are racialized, newcomers, and Deaf about the indicators in this area.

1. Percentage of First Nations, Inuit and Métis people with disabilities who have housing that meets their cultural needs.
 - **Description:** This looks at First Nations, Inuit and Métis people with housing that meets their cultural needs. For example, [Labrador Inuit told the Federal Housing Advocate](#) that federal and provincial housing agencies did not consult their communities. This led to housing that does not support their cultural practices, including hunting and fishing.
 - **Data sources:** Will be identified **in partnership with** First Nations, Inuit and Métis people.

2. Percentage of racialized people with disabilities who have housing that meets their cultural needs.
 - **Description:** This looks at racialized people with housing that meets their cultural needs.
 - **Data sources:** This data is not currently collected through national or provincial/territorial surveys. We are advocating for better data collection in this area.
3. Percentage of newcomers with disabilities who have housing that meets their cultural needs.
 - **Description:** This looks at newcomers with housing that meets their cultural needs.
 - **Data sources:** This data is not currently collected through national or provincial/territorial surveys. We will advocate for better data collection in this area.
4. Percentage of Deaf people who have housing that meets their cultural needs.
 - **Description:** This looks at Deaf people with housing that meets their cultural needs.
 - **Data sources:** This data is not currently collected through national or provincial/territorial surveys. We will advocate for better data collection in this area.

Policy effort and resource indicators

In development

Next steps

We will continue to monitor the right to housing for people with disabilities in Canada. We will share our results and the information we collect. We will also make recommendations to improve housing for people with disabilities.