Data sources guidance for outcome indicators on articles 1–4:

Purpose, definitions, general principles and general obligations

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This data sources guidance is a component of *Promoting the Rights of Persons with Disabilities through the Sustainable Development Goals: a Resource Package*.

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1/4.23: Number of persons who benefit from national high court decisions on the rights of persons with disabilities in line with the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities per year

Level 2: Indicator can be produced with existing data but has not been reported on

Because all court decisions are filed, it is theoretically possible to review all such decisions and produce this indicator. Some national high courts' databases of cases can be used to search the word "disability" or "CRPD" to ascertain, at a minimum, where decisions have been made, although a more detailed analysis would be required to determine compliance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Beyond case databases, there may be categories of cases or petitioners. For example, the Constitutional Court of Colombia allows searches for cases according to theme, including those involving measures in favour of persons with disabilities or accessibility.

National human rights institutions commonly compile jurisprudence yearly, tracking the evolution of human rights standards with a qualitative assessment.

Arriving at comprehensive assessments of compliance with the Convention may be difficult, but information on the extent to which high courts are considering these issues can be obtained. In Colombia, the Office of the Ombudsman monitors court decisions issued by the Constitutional Court specifically concerning constitutional rights, including the rights of persons with disabilities. Information about the rights of persons with disabilities in Colombia can be found via the Observatory of Constitutional Justice.

1/4.24: Number of persons with disabilities who have undergone a disability assessment and are in possession of disability certification, compared to statistical estimations of the number of persons with disabilities

Level 1: Indicator for which data are already being produced and reported on in at least some countries

The number of persons who have undergone a disability assessment and the number of persons deemed to qualify for certification are captured in the administrative data of relevant government programmes. The denominator (number of persons with disabilities) is captured by censuses or other survey data. Examples for Viet Nam and Australia are presented below.

Viet Nam

In its initial report to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD/C/VNM/1, received 4 April 2018), Viet Nam stated:

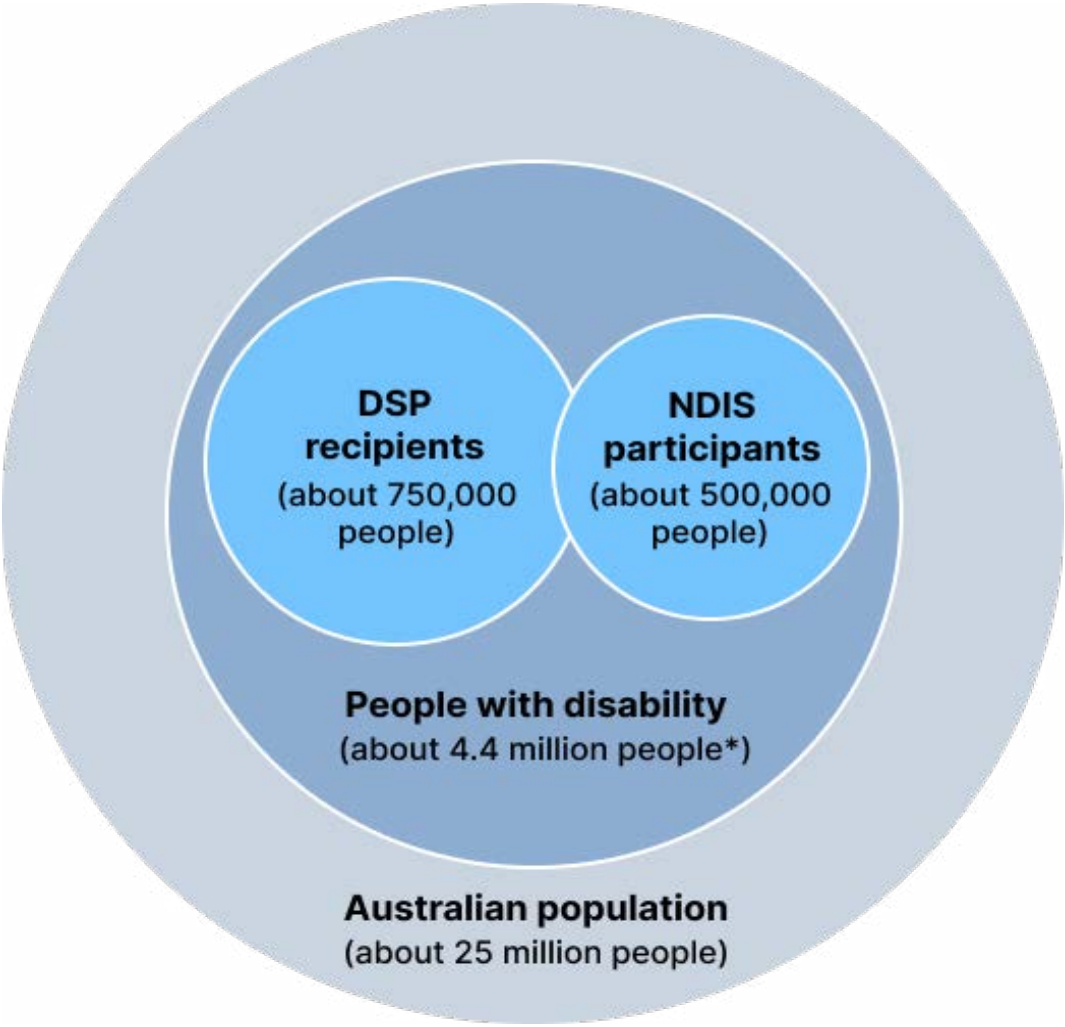
> Based on disability determination results, persons with disabilities are granted disability certificates, which indicate the degree and type of disability. … To date, 63 provinces and cities have provided a social monthly allowance to 896,644 persons with severe and moderate disability at least as specified in Decree 136/2013/ND-CP and Inter-Circular 29/2014/TTLT-BLĐTBXH-BTC.

The number of persons with disabilities is available from the Viet Nam National Survey on People with Disabilities conducted by the General Statistics Office in 2016 and 2017. The survey found that, based on the Washington Group short set of questions on functioning, 7 per cent of the population aged 2 years and older – that is, 6,225,519 persons – are persons with disabilities, of which 671,659 are children with disabilities aged 2–17 years, and 5,553,860 are persons with disabilities aged 18 years and older.

Australia

Australia produced the report *People with Disability in Australia*, in which it published data compiled from the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers of 2018, implemented by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and administrative data from the Department of Social Services, the National Disability Insurance Agency and other government departments. According to the report, it is estimated that there are 4.4 million persons with a disability in Australia. Of these, 750,000 have been deemed eligible for and receive the Disability Support Pension, and 500,000 participate in the National Disability Insurance Scheme.

Figure 1: Key disability segments in the Australian population



* Of the 4.4 million people with disability around 1.4 million have a severe or profound disability.
DSP - Disability Support Pension.
NDIS - National Disability Insurance Scheme.
Note: People with disaibility may access specialist and/or mainstream services.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *People with disability in Australia 2020*, p.11.

1/4.25: Number of concluded or ongoing research projects benefiting persons with disabilities funded by the State that feature participatory research, research co-led by persons with disabilities or user-led research on (a) universally designed goods, services, equipment and facilities, or (b) new technologies, including information and communications technology, mobility aids, devices and assistive technologies

Level 3: Indicator for which acquiring data is more complex or requires the development of data collection mechanisms that are not currently in place

Administrative records listing all State-funded research projects exist, with documentation on the nature of those projects and including line-item expenditures. However, no examples of countries reporting on this indicator could be found; to report on the indicator would require an administrative review of all contracts and grants. Although they will not cover all research grants, records from national research councils would provide sufficient information to populate the indicator. The research covered by the National Research Council of the United States of America provides an example.

To be practical, however, grant and contract forms and budgets would have to be modified for countries to report on this indicator. No examples of such forms could be found.

1/4.26: Number and proportion of organizations of persons with disabilities taking part in consultation processes for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, disaggregated by type of organization of persons with disabilities, constituency with persons with disabilities and geographical location

and

1/4.27: Number of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations benefiting from capacity-building activities funded or provided by the State, disaggregated by sex, age, disability and geographical location

Level 3: Indicators for which acquiring data is more complex or requires the development of data collection mechanisms that are not currently in place

Consultation processes occur at many levels, from informal to formal, with a specific focus on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities or, more broadly, on mainstream policy implementation. Because the Convention cuts across all sectors, in effect, many policy consultation processes will have an impact on its implementation.

To respond to these indicators, countries will have to:

1. Maintain a database of all registered organizations of persons with disabilities being consulted;
2. Record numbers of calls for consultation, of consultation meetings and of capacity-building activities;
3. Keep an attendance record for all formal meetings.

Some Governments have disability focal points, which would be the natural place for such information to be collected, with a confidential registry of organizations of persons with disabilities that have been consulted for policy purposes. Several countries mention selected capacity-building activities in their reports to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and it would be possible to count the number of participants (with appropriate disaggregation) who took part in those activities.

A centralized registry could help to support this effort, and online registries could do this automatically. Currently, South Africa asks individuals to identify as having a disability on attendance forms for all formal meetings, but does not request the name of any organization of persons with disabilities that they might represent.

In all cases, personal data of individuals and the organizations they represent should remain protected and confidentiality and privacy upheld. Information reported should be anonymized and presented in terms of numbers relating to sex, age, constituency and geographical location. Any registries developed to track participation in consultations and activities should not be limited to organizations that are officially registered.

1/4.28: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.7.2) (see also indicator 29.32 on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)

Level 2: Indicator can be produced with straightforward additions or modifications to existing data collection efforts

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> There is no official, globally comparable data set on the proportion of the population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group. While a large number of countries have experience with measuring external political efficacy, there is large variability in the ways national statistical offices and government agencies in individual countries collect data on this concept in terms of the wording of questions and response formats, among others. This variability poses a significant challenge for cross-country comparability of such data.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime have developed the Sustainable Development Goal 16 survey initiative, which is aimed at providing a coherent survey instrument that countries can use to measure progress on multiple survey-based indicators on Goal 16. The survey is dedicated to the collection of data on governance, access to justice, violence, corruption, discrimination and trafficking in persons. It focuses on 13 global indicators on Goal 16 and others, with data derived from population surveys. This type of data source presents numerous advantages, including high quality data and the ability to produce indicators disaggregated by a number of variables. Monitoring progress on these indicators will require a substantial increase in the number of national surveys on crime victimization, access to justice and corruption, which can be costly and challenging for national statistical offices to implement on a regular basis. To ease the task of these offices to monitor the survey-based indicators as part of their reporting on Goal 16, it is proposed that dedicated Goal 16 survey modules be developed and then included in ongoing data collection programmes of household and other relevant statistical surveys. The survey initiative has been piloted in eight countries.

The European Social Survey included two questions to measure political efficacy in the eighth round of the survey:

1. How much would you say the political system in [country] allows people like you to have a say in what the Government does?

2. How much would you say that the political system in [country] allows people like you to have an influence on politics?

Data are available for sex and age, but the European Social Survey does not include questions about disability. A sample of the results from the eighth round can be found in the table below.

Users can download de-identified individual-level data or create tables through an online analysis tool available on the survey website.

Table 1: Extraction of results from the eighth round of the European Social Survey, 2016

Political system allows people to have a say in what government does (percentage)						
Country	**Czechia**	**Estonia**	**Germany**	**Italy**	**Norway**	**Poland**
Not at all	26.6	36.1	14.2	47.3	3.1	30.1
Very little	35.3	38	35.4	42.5	28.3	39.6
Some	29.6	22.2	38.0	9.0	51.0	25.4
A lot	7.5	3.3	11.5	1.1	16.1	4.1
A great deal	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.2	1.6	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	2,234	1,996	2,841	2,518	1,534	1,620
Political system allows people to have an influence on politics (percentage)						
Not at all	33.5	38.2	14.2	47.1	4.8	33.7
Very little	41.5	39.0	35.0	43.8	23.5	40
Some	21.9	19	36.4	7.8	44.9	22.9
A lot	2.9	3.3	13.4	1.3	23.5	2.9
A great deal	0.2	0.5	1	0.1	3.4	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	2,251	2,007	2,832	2,527	1,535	1,643

Source: European Social Survey. Round 8, ESS-ERIC; See http://dd.dgacm.org/editorialmanual/ed-guidelines/format/tables.htm.