Data sources guidance for outcome indicators on article 22:

Respect for privacy

UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

© 2024 United Nations

HR/PUB/22/7

This work is available open access by complying with the Creative Commons licence created for intergovernmental organizations, available at https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/igo/.

Publishers must delete the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) logo from their edition and create a new cover design. Publishers should email the file of their edition to publications@un.org.

United Nations publication, issued by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

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

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

Mention of such a figure indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

All components of the Resource Package have been produced with the financial support of the European Union. Their contents are the sole responsibility of OHCHR and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

22.11: Number and proportion of persons with disabilities who report interference with their privacy by both public and private actors

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

Most often, in the contexts of health, employment and consumption, interference with privacy encompasses such instances as:

1. Public or private entities disclosing an individual's confidential data and personal information without the individual's prior authorization;

2. An individual being denied access to information, including access to records about their own personal information (e.g. medical records);

3. An individual being denied correction of their data or personal information.

Some countries have administrative systems to record claims against companies for disclosing personal data, such as Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is commonly mandatory to register sensitive data or special category data, which generally include data on disability and health, with the data privacy national registry. These registries could be used to produce this indicator.

Alternatively, this indicator could be developed based on statistical data produced by household surveys or disability-specific surveys addressing privacy concerns, although sample size requirements might limit its feasibility.

22.12: Number and proportion of persons with disabilities who are victims of violations of the right to privacy who received compensation per year

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

Compensation is awarded in court cases when administrative procedures fail. Administrative and court records could be used to populate this indicator.

This is sometimes handled by an independent authority with a mandate to uphold information rights and data protection in the public interest, such as the Information Commissioner's Office in the United Kingdom. When it receives a report of a breach of legislation, it pursues direct action and, in serious cases, can serve a monetary penalty. The Information Commissioner's Office publishes data sets on a monthly basis on information about complaints and concerns it has received, which provides details on the related sector, the nature of the

complaint or concern, against which party the claim is made and the outcomes. As such, it is not currently possible to undertake a search for those complaints and concerns relating to persons with disabilities, beyond whether it may pertain to a disability-related organization.