Data sources guidance for outcome indicators on article 23:

Respect for home and the family

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23.19: Proportion of women and girls who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (based on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.6.1), by age, disability and geographical location (see also indicator 6.19 on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)

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

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> Current data on the indicator are mainly derived from nationally representative Demographic and Health Surveys. Data sources increasingly include Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and Generations and Gender Surveys, as well as other country-specific surveys.
>
> Data are collected in line with the methodology used for the relevant national survey.
>
> **Relevant country-specific surveys**
>
> Data for Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.6.1 may be collected through existing country-specific surveys. For existing national household surveys, it must be ascertained that the sampling design does not systematically exclude subgroups of the population that are important to indicator 5.6.1, specifically women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are currently married or in a union. Surveys that cover only certain population subgroups, such as women who speak the dominant language or women from the main ethnic group, may exclude the experiences of a large number of women. Data on the ethnicity and religion of the survey participants should be collected whenever available. The survey should have a large sample size (usually between 5,000 and 30,000 households), be nationally representative, and be representative at (at least) one administrative level below the national level.
>
> Surveys on unrelated topics may not be good candidates for the incorporation of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.6.1 questions. The sensitivity of the topics addressed in health surveys, in particular those examining women's health, makes them a feasible instrument for incorporating questions on women's experience of decision-making in sex relations, the use of contraceptives and health care for themselves.
>
> In order to generate data for Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.6.1, all three questions must be included in the survey. The three questions listed in the definition section of the metadata are generic questions that can be used in country-specific surveys.

For the first and the second questions, these should include distinct categories of women making decisions themselves, and of women making decisions jointly with their husbands or partners.

Currently, a total of 57 countries have at least one survey with data on all three questions, which are necessary for calculating Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.6.1. The 57 countries with data are distributed as follows:

- Central Asia and Southern Asia (5)
- Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia (5)
- Northern America and Europe (2)
- Western Asia and Northern Africa (2)
- Latin America and the Caribbean (7)
- Sub-Saharan Africa (36)

Several other countries include only one or two of the three questions needed to calculate Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.6.1. The United Nations Population Fund engages with major international and regional survey programmes, as well as national and international organizations and agencies, to incorporate the questions in relevant household surveys with a view to covering all countries worldwide.

If the optional questions on disability are included in the Demographic and Health Survey, producing this indicator is straightforward. If the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is used, disability questions are part of the core questionnaire. Other surveys could also produce the indicator, as long as disability questions are included.

In the 2018 Demographic and Health Survey of Nigeria, data were collected on women's abilities to negotiate sexual relations with their husbands, contraceptive use and reproductive health care. However, even for countries that include disability modules in their surveys, such as the Demographic and Health Survey of Nigeria, no reports were found that disaggregated information on this subject.

23.20: Number of persons with disabilities who are victims of discrimination on the basis of disability regarding family life and relationships whose rights have been restored or their violations remedied

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

This indicator includes, for example:

1. Persons formerly deprived of legal capacity on the basis of disability whose legal capacity has been restored, which has in turn restored family rights, including parental rights (e.g. regaining custody of their children);

2. Persons with disabilities who have been subjected to forced sterilization, forced abortions, forced contraception and so forth, and are entitled to reparation and redress.

Data could be obtained from the national high court's database of cases where a search can be done on "disability" or the "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities". At the national level, high courts commonly have a statistics office tracking thematic action, which can produce a report on disability. National human rights institutions and universities also commonly compile yearly jurisprudence tracking the evolution of human rights standards with a qualitative assessment. The key is that the Convention be used as a source for assessing discrimination.

For example, the Constitutional Court of Colombia allows for a search of cases according to theme, including disability and accessibility.

Another possible source is the Office for the Protection of Citizens. In Colombia, the Office of the Ombudsman monitors court decisions specifically issued by the Constitutional Court concerning constitutional rights and including the rights of persons with disabilities. Information about the rights of persons with disabilities in Colombia can be found through the Observatory of Constitutional Justice.

23.21: Number of persons with disabilities accessing mainstream or disability-specific assistance and support services for the exercise of parental responsibilities, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, type of assistance or support, and proportion they represent out of the total number of persons accessing those services

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

This indicator can be produced using a census or any nationally representative household survey if disability questions are included. Many countries already include questions on this topic as part of their censuses, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, Household Income and Expenditure Surveys or other surveys, including national disability surveys. While it is possible to widely populate this indicator with data already collected in many countries, few reports were found that included these data.

In Australia, data on parental disability are sourced from the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. According to the most recent survey, among children aged 0–14 years, 15 per cent

(669,000 children) lived with one or both parents with disabilities. From the results, it was also concluded that there was a higher proportion of parental disability in one-parent families compared with two-parent families (19 per cent and 14 per cent, respectively).

23.22: Number of persons with disabilities gaining access to mainstream or disability-specific assistance and support services for the exercise of parental responsibilities, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, type of assistance or support, and proportion they represent out of the total number of persons accessing those services

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

A report by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) describes the various modalities of general parental support and who provides the parental support. To compute this indicator, administrative data from all sources would have to be reported to a focal point, which would then compile the data.

An added difficulty with disability-specific services is apportioning which disability assistance and supports are specific to parental rights. For example, in its report *Rocking the Cradle: Ensuring the Rights of Parents with Disabilities and Their Children* of 2012, the National Council on Disability of the United States of America has an expanded focus on personal assistance services, housing, health care, income and other support to improve participation in general, not just for the exercise of parental responsibilities.

One approach is to record those supports that are requested in the process of interacting with agencies assisting with the exercise of parental responsibilities.

23.23: Level of satisfaction of persons with disabilities with support services for the exercise of parental rights

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

Customer satisfaction surveys of users of support services could record the level of satisfaction of persons with disabilities in the exercise of parental rights. Using a general household survey would most likely lead to problems with the sample size. Satisfaction surveys particularly focused on persons with disabilities could be expanded to include a question on these services.

Australia carried out its National Satisfaction Survey of Clients of Disability Services and published its results in 2000.

23.24: Number of children with disabilities and their families accessing assistance and support services, disaggregated by sex, age, disability of the children, type of assistance or support, and proportion they represent out of all families requesting those services

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

There are several surveys that report on the number and proportion of children accessing community-based support. A survey in Australia additionally collects data on the support needed, so that unmet needs can be estimated, and on the satisfaction with the assistance received. Table 1 presents an example of the proportion of children needing assistance by type.

Table 1: Percentage of children aged 0–14 years needing assistance by type, Australia, 2018

Type of assistance	Percentage
Health care*	27.9
Self-care	32.0
Mobility	36.1
Communication	38.2
Cognitive or emotional tasks	59.3

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings (2019).

*Children aged 5 years and over.

Of the 264,300 children with disabilities aged 0–14 years needing assistance, represented in table 1, 256,800 (roughly 97 per cent) received some assistance. Children with disabilities needing assistance were most likely to receive help with cognitive or emotional tasks (77.4 per cent), while almost half received assistance with communication (48.1 per cent) and mobility (45.3 per cent).

23.25: Number and proportion of children with disabilities in alternative care (as compared to all children in alternative care) with a breakdown of place of residence: in a family setting; in small group homes; or in other residential care facilities; disaggregated by sex, age, disability and type of setting (see also indicator 7.26 on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)

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

According to Petrowski, Cappa and Gross in their paper entitled "Estimating the number of children in formal alternative care: challenges and results", the main sources of data for this indicator come from relevant government ministries.

In 2009, Eurochild collected information on the number of children in alternative care, including those in residential and family-based care. A total of 30 European countries participated in the survey, with data mainly provided through administrative records from relevant government ministries and national statistical offices.

The Transformative Monitoring for Enhanced Equity database contains over 400 indicators relevant to the social and economic well-being of children, young people and women in 28 countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the European Union, including the number of children in institutions or family care. Each year, country-specific data collection templates are shared with national statistical offices, filled in and submitted by countries by the end of September, with data from the previous year. In the template, countries are asked to report on children in different types of care situations by gender, age, cause of care necessity and disability status. Countries generally report on some, but not all, variables, as can be seen in table 2, from Czechia.

Table 2: Child Protection in Czechia

Variable	2013	2014
Children without parental care		
Total number of children left without parental care (during the year)	5,992	5,935
Number of children with disabilities left without parental care (during the year)	3,523	3,281
Total number of children without parental care, placed into care during the current year	6,683	6,063
Children in residential care		
Total number of children in residential care (at the end of the year)	22,602	22,810

Variable	2013	2014
Total number of children with disabilities in residential care (at the end of the year)	11,898	11,569
Public residential care		
Total number of children in public residential care (at the end of the year)	20,857	21,067
Total number of children with disabilities in public residential care (at the end of the year)	11,898	11,569
Total number of children with disabilities in non-public residential care (at the end of the year)		
Family-type care		
Foster care		
Number of children with disabilities in foster care (at the end of the year)	243	323
Guardian care	-	-
Total number of children in guardian care (at the end of the year)	2,908	3,005
Number of children with disabilities in guardian care (at the end of the year)		
Total number of adopted children with disabilities (during the year)		
Number of children with disabilities adopted internationally (during the year)		
Number of children with disabilities available for adoption (at the end of the year)		

Source: UNICEF, "Czech Republic country data, 1989–2015", Transformative Monitoring for Enhanced Equity database. Available at https://transmonee.org/country/czech-republic/.