Data sources guidance for outcome indicators on article 30:

Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport

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30.22: Number and proportion of persons with disabilities gaining access to museums, galleries, libraries and cultural sites, as compared to other persons, disaggregated by sex, age and disability

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

This information can be obtained from a household survey if disability questions are included. For example, in 2013, the Directorate General for Education and Culture of the European Commission conducted the special Eurobarometer survey on participation in cultural activities. It included 26,563 respondents from 27 member States and different social and demographic groups who were interviewed face-to-face at home and in their mother tongue, but it did not include information on disability. An extract from this survey is presented in table 1.

Table 1: Participation in a range of cultural activities at least once during the last 12 months

Activity	Participated at least once during the last 12 months (percentage)
Watched or listened to a cultural programme on television or radio	72
Read a book	68
Been to the cinema	52
Visited a historical monument or site	52
Visited a museum or gallery	37
Been to a concert	35
Visited a public library	31
Been to the theatre	28
Seen a ballet, a dance performance or an opera	18

Source: European Commission, *Cultural Access and Participation: Report*. Special Eurobarometer 399 (2013), p. 3.

30.23: Average time spent by persons with disabilities in cultural life and activities, as compared to other persons, disaggregated by sex, age and disability

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

Time-use surveys can be used for this indicator. A time-use survey is a statistical instrument that is aimed at reporting data on how, on average, people spend their time. While useful for different purposes, these surveys can provide information on the time spent by persons with disabilities on cultural activities, provided that the sample and the questionnaire are designed to allow for the information to be disaggregated by disability.

In its report *Time Use across the World: Findings of a World Compilation of Time Use Surveys*, published in 2015, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) found that 100 time-use surveys had been carried out in 65 countries. Most, if not all, of the surveys had measured the time spent on cultural activities. In fact, the Statistics Division has recommended categories for time-use studies that include attendance at cultural or entertainment events and the use of mass media, as well as participation in hobbies and sports.

However, either most time-use surveys do not include disability status, or reports that include disability are not produced. For example, Harmonised European Time Use Surveys, conducted in 18 European countries between 2008 and 2015, included the time spent on entertainment and culture (cinema, theatre and concerts, art exhibitions and museums, live sporting events, zoos, botanical gardens and other, or unspecified entertainment and culture). However, the only core disability question included referred to being "unable to work due to long-standing health problems" – a response category for labour status – and, when data were reported, they were aggregated under "other categories" (Eurostat, *Harmonised European Time Use Surveys: 2018 Guidelines* (Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union, 2019), p. 87). The survey of 2008 included voluntary questions related to disability, but they were removed from the survey of 2018.

Time-use reports from Scotland and the United States of America do disaggregate by disability, but only by major categories of activities.

Scotland has produced a report that includes a table with time-use categories for social life, entertainment and culture, by age and gender. In the report it is stated that there were no significant differences in the time spent on social life, entertainment and culture between persons with disabilities and those without disabilities. Persons with disabilities spent an average of 61 minutes per day on those activities, compared to an average of 58 minutes per day among persons without disabilities, as presented in table 2 (Scottish Government, *Time Use Survey 2014–2015: Results for Scotland* (2019), table 3.14).

Table 2: Social Life, culture and entertainment by age and gender, Scotland

	Participation rate			Average time-use per day (minutes)		
Age (years)	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
16–24	51%	47%	55%	82	88	74
25–44	60%	52%	68%	51	43	59
45–64	57%	51%	62%	59	45	71
65+	61%	58%	63%	61	56	65
All ages	58%	53%	64%*	60	53	66
Disability	..	..	..	58	..	..
No disability	..	..	..	61	..	..

Source: Scottish Government, *Time Use Survey 2014–2015: Results for Scotland* (2019), table 3.14.

In the United States, researchers published a report on how working-age persons with disabilities spent their time, part of which is presented in table 3. The report does not have a subcategory related to culture and entertainment under leisure activities, which also include relaxing and socializing. It would, however, be possible to include a breakdown of cultural activities.

Table 3: Time-use statistics on American Time Use Survey respondents aged 25–61 years, with and without disabilities, 2009–2012

	Male			*Female*		
Time-use category	Disabilities	No disabilities	Difference	Disabilities	No disabilities	Difference
Leisure activities (percentage with minutes > 0)	96.8	93.4	3.4	94.6	93.7	0.9
Total minutes | minutes > 0	461	270	191	383	243	141
Total minutes	446	252	194	363	227	135

Source: Priyanka Anand and Yonatan Ben-Shalom, "How do working-age people with disabilities spend their time? New evidence from the American Time Use Survey", *Demography*, vol. 51, No. 6 (October 2014), pp. 1977–1998.

Table 4 presents an example of data disaggregated by sex, based on a time-use survey in New Zealand. Although it does not include disability, the survey demonstrates what could be reported if disaggregation were done beyond primary categorizations.

Table 4: Time spent by participants on detailed primary activities, with participation rates, by sex, New Zealand, 2009/10

Detailed primary activity	*Average time spent (hours and minutes)*			*Participation rate for average day (percentage)*		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Social entertainment	2:03	2:12	2:08	65	78	71
Attending a sports event as a spectator	2:27	1:58	2:12	1	1	1
Attending performing or visual arts as a spectator	2:59	2:18	2:31	0	1	1
Attending the cinema	2:14	2:05	2:08	1	1	1
Visiting the library or archives	0:47	0:27	0:34	1	2	1
Attending other entertainment as a spectator	2:00	1:40	1:48	1	1	1
Socialising and conversation	1:39	1:43	1:41	59	73	67
Travel associated with social entertainment	0:48	0:47	0:47	30	35	33
Other social entertainment	0:51	0:46	0:47	3	7	5

Source: Stats NZ, *Time Use Survey: 2009/10* (2011), table 8.

30.24: Number and proportion of persons with disabilities who receive public financial support for higher education and professional development related to the area of cultural life, disaggregated by sex, age, disability and geographical location, as compared to other persons

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

Theoretically, this information could be obtained through a survey, but the frequency is most likely too small to be picked up by the sample sizes generally used. Another strategy would be to use administrative data from agencies providing funding, should they collect data on the beneficiaries disaggregated by disability. This could include data on grants or scholarships related to culture, including education scholarships disaggregated by subject matter and beneficiary.

30.25: Number and proportion of persons with disabilities who actively participate in sport, fitness and active recreation, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, geographical location and, where relevant, type of sport (mainstream and disability specific)

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

This information could be collected if sport and leisure surveys included disability status. As the Kazan Action Plan of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) specifically promotes both inclusion and the collection of data, efforts aligned with that plan could present an opportunity.

Sport England conducts an Internet-based survey – a push-to-web survey carried out by Ipsos MORI that involves postal mail-outs inviting participants to complete the survey online. The survey for 2018/19, an extract of which is presented in table 5, received 181,535 responses.

Table 5: Percentage of respondents who participated in sports and physical activities at least twice during the past 28 days, England, 2018/19

Disability (long term, limiting)	Activity level (percentage)			Has taken part in sport or physical activity at least twice in the past 28 days
	Active (150+ minutes per week)	Fairly Active (30–149 minutes a week)	Inactive (<30 minutes per week)	
Disability	47.3	12.9	39.8	81.5
No disability	67.5	12.0	20.5	63.7

Source: Sport England, "Active Lives data tables: adult surveys", November 2018/19, tables 1 and 4. Available at www.sportengland.org/research-and-data/data/active-lives/active-lives-data-tables.

The exact activities in which the respondents participated are referred to in the report on the survey, making it possible to compute the number of people undertaking specific activities. Disability is defined in the report as an individual reporting that they had a physical or mental health condition or illness that had lasted or was expected to last 12 months or more, and that it had a substantial effect on their ability to do normal daily activities.

Mexico also included the subject of participation in sports in its national study of 2010 on the perception of disability among the Mexican population. In the survey, only 11.8 per cent of persons with disabilities reported participating in sports.

30.26: Number and proportion of athletes with disabilities who receive public financial support to compete, disaggregated by sex, age, disability and geographical location, as compared to other athletes

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

At the international level, the International Paralympic Committee reports on the number of athletes from each country participating in the Paralympic Games. All of those athletes generally receive financial support.

It is more difficult to ascertain the number of athletes who receive public financial support at national and community levels, but administrative data from government programmes may be available.

Depending on the institutional context, sport, level of competition (national or international) and so forth, disaggregation may prove useful for a more accurate comparison.

30.27: Proportion of persons within the general population reporting a negative perception of persons with disabilities, disaggregated by disability (see also indicators 8.20 and 5.16 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

In 2017, the British Social Attitudes Survey, conducted each year with 3,000 respondents, included a question about prejudice against persons with disabilities, namely: "How much prejudice do you think there is in Britain against disabled people in general?" Table 6 presents results from that survey relating to the perceived degree of prejudice against persons with disabilities, by disability status.

Table 3: Perceived degree of prejudice against persons with disabilities, by disability status

	Persons with disabilities (percentage)	Persons without disabilities (percentage)	Total (percentage)
A lot	32	22	25
A little	49	53	52
Hardly any	12	15	14
None	6	8	7
Don't know	2	2	2

Source: British Social Attitudes Survey (2017).

In an example from Ireland, the National Disability Authority commissioned the National Survey of Public Attitudes to Disability in Ireland in 2017, with a sample of 1,294 respondents. The survey covered a range of topics on attitudes relating to disability, including awareness of disability and attitudes towards particular types of disability. Survey questions explored attitudes towards children with disabilities in mainstream education and towards the employment of persons with disabilities, as well as the relationships, neighbourhoods and social well-being of persons with and without disabilities.

While the survey contains more detailed information on attitudes towards persons with disabilities, it is spread over a number of questions. Therefore, in order to create a single indicator, responses would have to be combined in some fashion or the survey rewritten to systematically include one overarching question that could be used for a general indicator.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has developed examples of survey questions to facilitate indicator disaggregation by relevant characteristics, including by disability. See the annex to "Guidance note for implementation of survey module on SDG indicator 16.b.1 and 10.3.1 (discrimination)".

Recent analysis and data on how the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has exacerbated discrimination, including by disability, can be found in *How COVID-19 Is Changing the World: a Statistical Perspective – Volume II* (pp. 36–37), compiled and edited by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Statistics Division and the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

30.28: Proportion of persons with disabilities who hold a positive view of living with disability or of their relevant identity, disaggregated by sex, age, disability and geographical location

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

This information could be obtained from a knowledge, attitudes and practices survey or other type of attitude survey, or from attitudinal questions included in a module for a standard household survey.

A cross-sectional study was conducted among 2,912 persons with disabilities, 507 caregivers and 354 members of the public in Guangzhou, China. Data were collected on participants' sociodemographic backgrounds and personal attitudes towards disability using the Attitudes to Disability Scale. The 16-item measure was developed by the World Health Organization Quality of Life Group. The measure was scored using a five-point Likert scale, and the total score (with a range of 16–80) was based on a summation of all 16 items. A higher total score indicates more positive attitudes. Table 7 presents some of the results of the study.

Table 7: Comparison of attitudes towards disability among persons with disabilities and the public

Domain/item	People with disabilities (percentage)	Public (percentage)
Inclusion	11.0	11.8
Relationships: people with disabilities find it harder than others to make new friends	2.9	2.9
Inclusion: people with disabilities have problems getting involved in society	2.8	2.5
Burden on society: people with disabilities are burden on society	2.9	3.4
Burden on family: people with disabilities are burden on their family	2.5	3.0
Discrimination	12.7	11.6
Ridicule: People often make fun of disabilities	3.0	3.5
Exploitation: people with disabilities are easier to take advantage of (exploit or treat badly) compared with other people	3.1	3.1
Irritation: people tend to become impatient with those with disabilities	3.2	2.4
Ignorance: people tend to treat those with disability as if they had no feelings	3.4	2.5

Domain/item	People with disabilities (percentage)	Public (percentage)
Gains	13.3	11.2
Emotional strength: having a disability can make someone a stronger person	3.6	2.7
Maturity: having a disability can make someone a wiser person	3.1	2.2
Achievement: some people achieve more because of their disability	3.3	3.4
Determination: people with disabilities are more determined than others to reach their goals	3.3	3.0
Prospects	13.1	14.6
Sexuality: sex should not be discussed with people with disabilities	3.5	3.6
Underestimation: people should not expect too much from people with disabilities	3.3	3.7
Optimism: people with disabilities should not be too optimistic (hopeful) about their future	3.3	4.0
Future prospects: people with disabilities have less to look forward to than others	3.1	3.3
Total	50.1	49.2

Source: Qiaolan Zheng and others, "Comparison of attitudes toward disability and people with disability among caregivers, the public, and people with disability: findings from a cross-sectional survey", *BMC Public Health*, vol. 16 (2016), p. 1024, table 2.

Note: Terms are as presented by the source.

30.29: Proportion of the general population who report acceptance of persons with disabilities with diverse cultural backgrounds, including indigenous cultures and minority cultures, within a country, disaggregated by sex, age and disability

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

The guidance for indicators 30.27 and 30.28 provides examples of attitudinal surveys that could address this issue. For example, in the National Survey of Public Attitudes to Disability in Ireland in 2017, referred to under indicator 30.27, respondents were asked to rate their "comfort level" in having a person with different backgrounds (LGBTQ, racial minority, member of a Travelling community, and persons with different types of disabilities) as a co-worker or, in a separate question, as a neighbour. However, the survey did not include questions about persons with disabilities who also fit into other cultural backgrounds.