Data sources guidance for outcome indicators on article 6:

Women with disabilities

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6.14: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.5.1), disaggregated by disability

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

The Inter-Parliamentary Union is an international organization of national parliaments and serves as the focal point for worldwide parliamentary dialogue. As part of its activities, it conducts a survey to track the representation of women in national parliaments and local governments. However, the survey does not contain a question about the disability status of government officials. If it were to include disability in its questionnaire, this indicator could be produced routinely by a large number of countries. Otherwise, each country would have to conduct a survey of its parliamentary and local government officials or include disability status in personnel files and draw upon administrative data. More information on the Inter-Parliamentary Union can be found through its website.

6.15: Proportion of representation in decision-making positions in the public sector, disaggregated by sex, age and disability, among others

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

Data can be collected as part of the administrative data system. For example, in South Africa, the Department of Public Service Administration collects data on the disability status of all people applying for positions and those who are hired, which are kept in its personnel and salary system – the central system used for the administration of the public service payroll.

Although less sustainable, an alternative is a survey of public sector workers, which was done in South Africa. While the survey does not disaggregate by both gender and disability status, this could easily be done with the data collected.

6.16: Proportion of women in managerial positions (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.5.2), disaggregated by age, disability and sector (private or public)

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

According to the metadata:

In order to calculate this indicator, data on employment by sex and occupation are needed, using at least the 2-digit level of the International Standard Classification of Occupations. These data are collected at the national level mainly through labour force surveys (or other types of household surveys with an employment module). For the methodology of each national household survey, one must refer to the most comprehensive survey report or to the methodological publications of the national statistical office in question.

More detailed guidance is given in the metadata. This indicator could be disaggregated if the surveys used include questions to identify persons with disabilities. Many countries have labour force surveys that include questions on disability. The labour force survey compendium of the International Labour Organization (ILO) lists questions on disability for many such countries.

In addition to its compendium, ILO has a recommended set of questions for identifying persons with disabilities in surveys entitled "Roster and background characteristics".

For example, in the United States of America in 2019, as calculated based on a report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, women comprised 44.1 per cent of all people in managerial positions, but only 3 per cent of them had a disability. In addition, 16.2 per cent of employed women without disabilities were in management positions, compared to 13.2 per cent of employed women with disabilities (United States, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Persons with a disability: labor force characteristics – 2021", news release, 24 February 2022).

6.17: Proportion of women with disabilities holding leadership positions in civil society, disaggregated by sex and disability, among others, including within organizations of persons with disabilities and women's rights organizations

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

Populating this indicator would require a survey of the organizations listed. This can be done in some countries by surveying organizations or through an umbrella organization of organizations of persons with disabilities within the country. No examples of data sources were found.

6.18: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.1.3), by sex, age and disability

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, data are available through country reporting in the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (e.g. the survey of 2018). However, disability status is not currently included in the questionnaire, and questions on disability would therefore have to be added. Nevertheless, some countries already gather disability-disaggregated information on this indicator.

Member States of the Council of Europe report on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. A number of these reports include information on women with disabilities.

For example, according to the report of Poland submitted to the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, 21 per cent of respondents reported at least one form of violence against persons with disabilities in their family. The report also sets out a breakdown by disability of people receiving various services in response to violence. For example, in 2018, of the 12,677 women who made use of crisis intervention centres, 641 had a disability (i.e. about 5 per cent of women). See the report of Poland (p. 86).

6.19: 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 geographic location (see also indicator 23.19 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

The explanation of this indicator can be found on the website of the World Health Organization.

Data can be obtained through Demographic and Health Surveys or Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys. In the latest round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, disability questions are included. Demographic and Health Surveys contain a set of approved disability questions, but they are not part of the standard questionnaire. Both surveys include modules on disability that are based on the Washington Group short set of questions on functioning.

Current Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey reports do not disaggregate these data, but it could be done with access to the microdata.

The Demographic and Health Survey of Zambia (p. 308, table 16.14) reports on the current use of contraception by selected indicators of women's status, namely, how often women make the decision to use contraception and how often the use of contraception leads to a beating by their partner. If disability questions were included, these statistics could be disaggregated.

6.20: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation, and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.4.2) and disability

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:

This indicator is composed of two parts: (a) measures the incidence of adults with legally recognized documentation over land among the total adult population; while (b) focuses on the incidence of adults who report having perceived secure rights to land among the adult population.

Parts (a) and (b) provide two complementary data sets on security of tenure rights, which are needed for measuring the indicator.

$$\text{Part (a):} \quad \frac{\textit{People (adults) with legally recognized documentation over land}}{\textit{Total adult population}} \; X\ 100$$

$$\text{Part (b):} \quad \frac{\textit{People (adults) who perceive their rights as secure}}{\textit{Total adult population}} x\ 100$$

Part (a) is computed using national census data or household survey data generated by the national statistical system and/or administrative data generated by the land agency (depending on data availability).

Part (b) is computed using national census data or household survey data that feature the perception questions globally agreed through expert group meetings.

The indicator gives equal weight to both components, as shown in the following equation:

Indicator 1.4.2=0.5*part(a)+0.5*part(b)

The methodology for creating this indicator is explained in a report by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). It relies on data from Demographic and Health Surveys, the land tenure questions of which can be found through the DHS Program.

Similar questions are contained in Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and the Urban Inequities Survey of UN-Habitat.

Current Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys do not disaggregate these data, but this could be done with access to the microdata.

6.21: Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.a.1 (a)) and disability; and share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.a.1 (b)) and disability

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:

> For this indicator, owners or holders of tenure rights are considered to be all the individuals in the reference population (agricultural population) who:
>
> 1. Are listed as "owners" or "holders" on a certificate that testifies security of tenure over agricultural land; or
> 2. Have the right to sell agricultural land; or
> 3. Have the right to bequeath agricultural land.
>
> The presence of one of the three proxies is sufficient to define a person as an "owner" or a "holder" of tenure rights over agricultural land. The advantage of this approach is its applicability to different countries. Indeed, based on the analysis of the seven pilot countries for the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality project, these proxies provide the most robust measure of ownership/tenure rights that is comparable across countries with a diverse prevalence of documentation. In fact, individuals may still have the right to sell or bequeath an asset in the absence of a legally recognized document; therefore, the indicator combines documented ownership/tenure rights with the right to sell or bequeath an asset, in order to render it comparable across countries.

The metadata on the Sustainable Development Goals contain mathematical formulas for computing an indicator. As it does for indicator 6.20 on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, a report by UN-Habitat explains the methodology for creating this indicator; it relies on data from the Demographic and Health Survey, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and the Urban Inequities Survey.

Current Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey reports do not disaggregate these data, but disaggregation could be undertaken with access to the microdata.