Data sources guidance for outcome indicators on article 8:

Awareness-raising

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HR/PUB/22/7

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8.18: Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (Sustainable Development Goal 10.3.1), disaggregated 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 on this Goal, the main sources for this indicator are household surveys, such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, victimization surveys and other social surveys.

One example of a specific survey module focusing on discrimination is the equality module of the Quarterly National Household Survey in Ireland. In that survey, respondents are asked about whether discrimination occurred, how often and in what areas (e.g. education, transportation, housing, work, shops or banks). Data can be disaggregated by disability and by type of disability.

In Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, in the questionnaires for individual women and for individual men, respondents are asked the following question: "In the past 12 months, have you personally felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?" The survey provides a list of grounds for discrimination, as shown in table 1, from which respondents can name more than one. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey report of Zimbabwe presents these variables (one for men, one for women) by individual and household characteristics, including area, province, age, education, functional difficulties (for individuals aged 18–49), religion of household head and wealth index quintile.

One of the grounds for discrimination listed for this question is "disability", which could be used as an indicator, as shown in table 1. In this case, 6.4 per cent of women with disabilities and 11.6 per cent of men with disabilities felt discriminated against because of their disability. However, persons with disabilities also reported being discriminated against on all other grounds at a higher rate than their peers without disabilities, most likely because of multiple and intersecting identities. Therefore, a better measure would be to compare the percentage of persons with disabilities who feel discriminated against with the percentage of persons without disabilities who feel similarly. For women, 41.5 per cent of those with disabilities reported being discriminated against on any grounds, compared to 25.6 per cent of non-disabled women. For men, those figures were 55.2 per cent and 27.2 per cent respectively.

Table 1: Percentage of women and men who felt discriminated against or harassed based on various grounds, Zimbabwe, 2019

	Women		*Men*	
	With functional difficulty (percentage)	Without functional difficulty (percentage)	With functional difficulty (percentage)	Without functional difficulty (percentage)
Ethnic or immigration origin	13.8	7.7	18.8	6.7
Gender	14.0	7.3	6.4	2.9
Age	6.2	3.4	4.8	5.2
Religion or belief	10.0	4.8	7.3	5.3
Disability	6.4	0.7	11.6	1.1
Marital status	16.6	10.4	14.7	4.8
Pregnancy	5.8	3.3	N/A	N/A
Political affiliation	5.8	2.2	12.4	6.0
Born out of wedlock	6.4	3.1	8.6	2.4
Other reason	6.6	3.0	13.8	4.5
Any reason	41.5	25.6	55.2	27.2

Source: Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), *Zimbabwe Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019: Survey Findings Report* (Harare, 2019).

8.19: Percentage of students experiencing bullying, corporal punishment, harassment, violence, sexual discrimination and abuse, by sex, age, disability and type of educational institution (public/private, primary/secondary/tertiary/vocational) (based on an indicator of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO))

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

The global school-based student health survey, which is conducted primarily among students aged 13–17 years, can provide information to populate this indicator. The survey was developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNESCO and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). It does not include

questions related to disability, but they could be added in the future. An example taken from this study, related to bullying, can be found in table 2.

Table 2: Percentage of students 13–17 years of age who have been bullied, by sex and country

Country	Number	Year	Percentage bullied, by country	*Percentage bullied, by sex*	
				Girls	Boys
Botswana	2,197	2005	53	52.2	54.2
Chile	8,131	2003	46.6	43.8	49.5
China	9,015	2003	28.4	27.2	29.6
Eswatini	7,341	2003	38.6	36.5	42.3
Guyana	1,212	2003	38.2	36.6	40.4
Jordan	2,457	2004	44.2	40.4	49
Kenya	3,691	2003	54.7	55	54.1
Lebanon	5,115	2005	33.6	29.3	38.8
Morocco	2,670	2006	31.9	23.4	41.1
Namibia	6,367	2004	49.9	46.2	53.5
Oman	2,979	2005	38.9	39.1	38.6
Philippines	7,338	2003	37.1	37	37.2
Tajikistan	12,583	2006	7.8	8.2	7.3
Tanzania	2,176	2006	26.2	25.6	26.6
Uganda	3,215	2003	44.2	41.9	46.1
United Arab Emirates	15,790	2005	20.9	17.4	24.7
Venezuela	4,415	2003	32.8	29.7	36.7
Zambia	2,257	2004	60.9	63.1	57.7
Zimbabwe	5,665	2003	58.3	55.6	61.7

Source: Lila C. Fleming and Kathryn H. Jacobsen, "Bullying among middle-school students in low and middle income countries", *Health Promotion International*, vol. 25, No. 1 (March 2010), pp. 73–84.

8.20: Proportion of persons within the general population reporting a negative perception of persons with disabilities, disaggregated by disability (see also indicator 30.27 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, which is 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 3 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: Simon Dixon, Ceri Smith and Anel Tourchet, "The disability perception gap", May 2018.

In Ireland, the National Disability Authority commissioned the Public Attitudes to Disability In Ireland Survey 2017, with a sample of 1,294 individual 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.

8.21: Number and proportion of persons with disabilities in the media appearing as news anchors, spokespersons, experts and "ordinary" citizens in news and current affairs content, disaggregated by sex, age and disability

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

No national studies were found to be reporting on this indicator, and obtaining data would require an audit of news outlets.

According to the 2012 UNESCO report *Gender-Sensitive Indicators for Media: Framework of Indicators to Gauge Gender Sensitivity in Media Operations and Content,* the best means of producing such an indicator would include monitoring and sex-disaggregated analysis of news and current affairs content; assessment reports on, or evaluations of, news and current affairs content produced by managers, editors, journalists and other media workers; and sex-disaggregated analysis of news and current affairs content retrieved from media archives.

Some broadcasting stations, such as Channel 4 in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, have undertaken audits of their own broadcasting. Such audits could be required by Governments.

A study in Ireland gauged people's perception of how often they saw someone with a disability in various types of programmes, including news programmes.

Studies have been carried out on other components of the media. For example, a study by Shinichi Saito and Reiko Ishiyama, from Japan, found that only 1.7 per cent of characters in prime-time television dramas were persons with disabilities.

Similarly, according to a report by the Ford Foundation in the United States of America, only 2.1 per cent of prime-time broadcast television series regulars had a disability and only 2.7 per cent of characters in movies had a disability. Of those, 95 per cent were played by actors without disabilities.