Article 31: Illustrative indicators on statistics and data collection

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Statistics and data collection		
Attribute/type of indicator	**Research, collection and disaggregation of information**	**Dissemination of and access to statistical and research data**
Structure	31.1: Legislation enacted that regulates the national statistical system coordinated by the national statistics office[a] and that: • Complies with internationally accepted norms and ethical principles in the collection and use of data, including the human rights-based approach to data[b] • Mandates the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migrant status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant to national contexts (based on Sustainable Development Goal target 17.18) • Establishes safeguards and remedies, including concerning data protection, to ensure confidentiality and respect for the privacy of persons with disabilities • Ensures coordination of the production of administrative data on persons with disabilities that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (based on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 17.18.2) and is fully funded and being carried out (based on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 17.18.3) 31.2: National strategy or plan to ensure the production and storage of statistical data disaggregated by disability within the national statistical system across all sectors[c] and to undertake and promote research[d] on the rights of persons with disabilities in order to identify barriers to the implementation of all of their rights 31.3: Legal requirement to establish a marker on all public spending specifically on research and data collection and disaggregation related to persons with disabilities and the barriers they face in the exercise of their rights, and on all related activities (training activities, awareness-raising campaigns, etc.)[e] 31.4: Memorandum of understanding between the national human rights institution, the national statistics office and other relevant authorities on cooperation to strengthen data collection, disaggregation, dissemination and analysis	31.5: Legislation enacted providing for access to statistical and research data in accessible formats and technologies without additional costs[f] 31.6: National strategy or plan to ensure wide dissemination by the State, particularly among persons with disabilities, of available statistical and research information on persons with disabilities and on their rights in accessible formats 31.7: Legal requirement to establish a marker on all public spending to make information intended for the general public available in accessible formats

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Process</td><td>31.8: Number and proportion of reliable and tested tools, such as those developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics,[g] in the national census (e.g. the Washington Group Short Set of questions on functioning) and in disability-related and general surveys (e.g. the Washington Group Short Set or the Extended Set of questions on functioning, and within all instruments used to generate the Sustainable Development Goal indicators
31.9: Number and proportion of relevant public sector staff trained, including those of the national statistics office and census and survey workers, on the official methodology for disability data collection and disaggregation[h]
31.10: Budget allocated to and spent on collecting disaggregated statistical data and to undertake and promote research on persons with disabilities and the barriers they face in the exercise of their rights, and to related training activities, awareness-raising campaigns and measures to ensure the accessibility of those activities
31.11: Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation, including by disability, when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 17.18.1)
31.12: (a) At least one population and housing census in the last 10 years, and (b) achievement of 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration (based on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 17.19.2), including disaggregation by disability</td><td>31.13: Number of awareness-raising campaigns directed at the general public to provide information about the availability and dissemination of statistical and research data on persons with disabilities in accessible formats, developed in close cooperation with organizations of persons with disabilities; and proportion of population who have gained access to the campaigns, disaggregated by age, sex, disability and geographical location
31.14: Number and proportion of all public staff undergoing training on access to information (statistical and research data) for persons with disabilities and on accessibility and alternative formats of communication
31.15: Budget allocated to and spent on disseminating available statistical and research information on persons with disabilities and on their rights in accessible formats; and the dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 17.19.1)
31.16: Number of reports and publications relating to statistical and research data relevant for the implementation and monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including results of censuses and surveys; and proportion of those produced and disseminated by the State to the general public in accessible formats, disaggregated by type of format
31.17: Number and proportion of requests for public information being granted to persons with disabilities in accessible formats out of the total number of requests for public information, disaggregated by respondent public body or agency (see also indicator 21.23 on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">31.18: Number of consultation processes undertaken on the design, implementation and monitoring of laws, regulations, policies and programmes related to the development and implementation of data systems, collection and disaggregation processes and research programmes relevant for the implementation and monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; and proportion of persons with disabilities who participated in those processes[i]
31.19: Proportion of complaints received related to data collection and disaggregation by disability, a lack of access to information, accessibility of information and websites intended for the public that have been investigated and adjudicated; proportion of those found in favour of the complainant; and proportion of the latter that have been complied with by the Government and/or duty bearer; each disaggregated by type of mechanism</td></tr>
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Outcome	31.20: Level of satisfaction with the national statistical system in terms of type of data collected and disability disaggregation by users with disabilities, disaggregated by sex, age and disability[j]	31.21: Number of reports intended for the general public produced by the State in accessible formats, disaggregated by type of format and their proportion out of the total number of reports published by the State

[a] The guidelines for a national strategy for the development of statistics, issued by the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century, provide States with guidance on developing and strengthening statistical systems and capacity.

[b] For further information, see Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

[c] Including information on health, inclusive education, employment, political participation, access to justice, violence, social protection, access to services and assistive technologies.

[d] Participatory research should be prioritized in line with general comment No. 7 (2018) of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

[e] The resources allocated to international cooperation and development programmes outside the territory of the State – that is, resources directed to other countries or regional or international organizations – should be monitored. This information will track disability-inclusive aid flows to identify gaps in sectors and populations for more effective aid allocation. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) approved the introduction of a policy marker to flag aid flows related to the inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities and a handbook to guide reporting on the disability marker (forthcoming). See OECD, "Handbook for the marker for the inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities", DCD/DAC/STAT/RD(2019)1/RD1 (February 2019), p. 2.

[f] Legislation on access to information must ensure that:

- Available information intended for the general public is disseminated in accessible formats. Information should be available in sign language, Braille, Easy Read, captioning and tactile communication, among others
- Procedures to request information intended for the general public are accessible to all persons with disabilities
- There is no restriction in gaining access to information on the basis of denial or restriction of legal capacity in contradiction with article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

[g] As referred to in question 14 of the "Frequently asked questions on the indicators on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities", the Washington Group sets of questions on functioning constitute readily available internationally accepted and tested tools, supported by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, to collect and disaggregate data by disability status, be it in national censuses (short set) or in other data collection exercises such as surveys (extended set). In connection to children and youth with disabilities, see the Washington Group/UNICEF Module on Child Functioning. Disability data-collection methods and tools remain a matter of current technical debate, and development and disaggregation "by disability" may require different methods, depending on the type of information sought and the method used.

[h] Training should be designed and tailored to the specific audience. While staff of statistics offices are typically involved in data collection and disaggregation, staff of other areas of government might be responsible for collecting, systematizing and reporting administrative data related to their area of work, which should be disaggregated by disability. In addition, staff involved in policy development, planning and programming should also be trained to ensure eventual evidence-based programming and assessment.

[i] This indicator requires verifying concrete activities undertaken by public authorities to involve persons with disabilities in decision-making processes related to issues that directly or indirectly affect them in line with article 4 (3) of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and general comment No. 7 (2018) of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including consultation meetings, technical briefings, online consultation surveys, and calls for comments on draft legislation and policies, among other methods and mechanisms of participation. In this regard, States must:

- Ensure that consultation processes are transparent and accessible
- Ensure the provision of appropriate and accessible information
- Not withhold information or condition or prevent representatives of persons with disabilities from freely expressing their opinions
- Include both registered and unregistered organizations
- Ensure early and continuous involvement of persons with disabilities
- Cover related expenses of participants

[j] User satisfaction surveys are a tool to capture the views of users on a national statistical system. For instance, at the European level, Eurostat develops one user satisfaction survey per year providing updated input to improve the statistical system (see the report on the User Satisfaction Survey of 2020). While disability disaggregation, notably by user, is absent, the tool remains a powerful instrument to be improved to monitor enjoyment of the rights related to article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.