

**Data sources for outcome indicators  
on Article 21:**

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## **21.21 Number and proportion of persons working as journalists who are persons with disabilities, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, type of media (e.g. TV, radio, etc.), and its ownership (public or private)**

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

These data could be obtained from Labour Force Surveys, as long as they included questions on disability (preferably the Washington Group Short Set as included in the disability module from ILO for Labour Force Surveys) and list journalist as an occupation.

There have also been some surveys of journalists, such as the 2012 Journalists at Work Survey in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which showed that only 8 per cent of journalists had a disability, compared to the 14 per cent of employed people in the overall workforce. This survey, mentioned in a 2017 article available at <https://www.nctj.com/downloadlibraryDIVERSITY%20JOURNALISM%204WEB.pdf>, defined persons with disabilities as respondents who described themselves as having a work-limiting health problem.

The National Union of Journalists in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland also keeps statistics on participation in the trade, as reported in a 2016 article available at <https://www.nuj.org.uk/news/journalists-in-the-uk/>. In 2019, a news report, available at <https://www.nuj.org.uk/news/nuj-launches-survey-of-members-on-international-day-of-disabled/>, mentioned that the union sent out a request for information from journalists about their disability status

Data from Labour Force Surveys has the advantage of ensuring a nationally representative sample, drawn from a randomized sampling procedure, but surveys of journalists will collect data from more journalists.

## **21.22 Proportion of different linguistic population groups having access to media broadcasts in their own language, disaggregated by language, including sign language.**

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

Data for this indicator could be obtained from a national disability survey. None of the surveys we examined asked this question, so it would have to be added. There are examples of surveys designed to assess accessibility, fairness and trust of media outlets based on different personal characteristics, but they do not include sign language. Some examples can be found

on page 65 of the report “[Media development indicators: a framework for assessing media development](#)”, which also provides guidance on developing indicators on media development.

Switzerland fields a [Language, Religion and Culture Survey](#) that also collects data on the usage of different languages in multiple contexts, but that does not include sign language.

## **21.23 Number and proportion of requests of public information being granted to persons with disabilities in accessible formats, out of the total of requests of public information, disaggregated by respondent public body or agency. (idem 31.15)**

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

The only way to obtain this information from administrative data would be if forms to file for requests asked this information; as systems tracking such requests exist, asking for disability information on requests would suffice. The number of people filing for such requests is almost definitely too small to be picked up by a general household survey.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland tracks requests and requestor details as well as compliance information, including numbers of request and time until delivery, according to <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/11816b56-1b00-46a7-9e86-a12e54de6ce9/freedom-of-information-requests>.

## **21.24 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology (SDG indicator 9.c.1), and 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 SDG indicator](#)

This indicator is based on an internationally agreed definition and methodology, which have been developed under the coordination of ITU [international telecommunication union], through its Expert Groups and following an extensive consultation process with countries. It is also a core indicator of the Partnership on Measuring ICT [information and communications technology] for Development’s Core List of Indicators, which has been endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission (last time in 2014).



ITU collects data for this indicator through an annual questionnaire from national regulatory authorities or Information and Communication Technology Ministries, who collect the data from Internet service providers.

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By 2015, data on 2G mobile population coverage were available for about 147 countries, from developed and developing regions, and covering all key global regions. Data on 3G mobile population coverage were available for 152 countries and data on LTE mobile population coverage were available for 124 countries. ITU publishes data on this indicator yearly.

The [ITU has a manual on how to collect household statistics on internet use](#) which includes the Washington Group Questions on Disability. ITU also provides information on digital inclusion, available at <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Digital-Inclusion/Persons-with-Disabilities/Pages/Persons-with-Disabilities.aspx>.

However, based on the list of indicators shown at [https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/publications/wtid/WTID2020\\_HH\\_ListOfTables\\_JulyEdition.pdf](https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/publications/wtid/WTID2020_HH_ListOfTables_JulyEdition.pdf), the ITU does not include disability in its list of indicators for its yearbook database, available at <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>.

The [Viet Nam National Disability Survey](#) provides an example of a national disability survey collecting information on this indicator, an extract of which is provided in table 1.

**Table 1:** Percentage of population living in households with internet, mobile phone, and television ownership, by disability and wealth quintiles

	Wealth quintiles				
	Poorest	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Richest
Internet					
With disability	0,1	1,2	10,0	36,3	85,6
Without disability	0,5	3,8	13,9	43,0	87,8
Mobile phone					
With disability	69,0	84,0	94,5	97,0	99,0
Without disability	86,7	96,0	98,2	99,3	99,7
Television					
With disability	67,6	92,1	97,5	98,9	98,9
Without disability	79,3	94,8	97,2	98,7	99,6

Source: Viet Nam General Statistics Office, The National Survey on People with Disabilities 2016 (VDS2016), Final Report.

## 21.25 Proportion of individuals using the Internet (SDG indicator 17.8.1) 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 SDG indicator](#)

The indicator proportion of individuals using the Internet is based on an internationally agreed definition and methodology, which have been developed under the coordination of ITU, through its Expert Groups and following an extensive consultation process with countries. It is also a core indicator of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development's Core List of Indicators, which has been endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission (last time in 2014). Data on individuals using the Internet are collected through an annual questionnaire that ITU sends to national statistical offices (NSO). In this questionnaire ITU collects absolute values. The percentages are calculated a-posteriori. The survey methodology is verified to ensure that it meets adequate statistical standards. The data are verified to ensure consistency with previous years' data and situation of the country for other related indicators (ICT and economic).

For most developed and an increasing number of developing countries, percentage of individuals using the Internet data are based on methodologically sound household surveys conducted by national statistical agencies. If the NSO has not collected Internet user statistics, then ITU estimates the percentage of individuals using the Internet.

Data are usually not adjusted, but discrepancies in the definition, age scope of individuals, reference period or the break in comparability between years are noted in a data note. For this reason, data are not always strictly comparable.

Some countries conduct a household survey where the question on Internet use is included every year. For others, the frequency is every two or three years. Overall, the indicator is available for 100 countries at least from one survey in the years 2011-2014.

ITU makes the indicator available for each year for 200 economies by using survey data and estimates for almost all countries of the world.

Data on individuals using the Internet are collected through an annual questionnaire that ITU sends to national statistical offices (NSO). In this questionnaire ITU collects absolute values. The percentages are calculated a-posteriori. The survey methodology is verified to ensure that it meets adequate statistical standards. The data are verified to ensure consistency with previous years' data and situation of the country for other related indicators (ICT and economic).

Overall, the indicator is available for at least 100 countries (based on one survey in the years 2011-2014). ITU makes the indicator available, each year, for 200 economies by using survey data and estimates for almost all countries of the world.

As with indicator 21.25, the [Viet Nam National Disability Survey](#), has information on this indicator, exemplified in table 2.

**Table 2:** Percentage of population aged 6 years old and over accessing the internet or having mobile phone, by disability status, sex

	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Accessing the internet or having mobile phone			
With disability	39,9	46,6	35,4
Without disability	78,5	81,9	75,3
Use mobile phone			
With disability	38,9	44,9	34,8
Without disability	73,1	76,2	70,1

*Source:* Viet Nam General Statistics Office, The National Survey on People with Disabilities 2016 (VDS2016), Final Report.