

**Data sources for outcome indicators
on Article 6:**

Women with Disabilities



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OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

ADVANCE VERSION

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6.14 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments (SDG indicator 5.5.1), disaggregated by disability.

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

[Link to the metadata related to this SDG indicator](#)

According to the metadata:

“The Inter-Parliamentary Union is the international organization of Parliaments and serves as the focal point for world-wide parliamentary dialogue. As part of their activities, they conduct a survey to track the representation of women in national parliaments and local governments. However, that survey does not ask about the disability status of government officials. If they were to include disability on their questionnaire, this indicator could be produced routinely by a large number of countries. Otherwise, each country would have to conduct a survey of its parliament and local government officials, or include disability status on personnel files and draw upon administrative data. For more on the Inter-Parliamentary Union, visit <http://archive.ipu.org/english/Whatipu.htm>.”

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 the disability status of all people applying and hired, which is kept in their Personal and Salary System – the central system used for the administration of the public service payroll.

Alternative – though less sustainable – would be a survey of public sector workers. This was done in [South Africa](#); while the report does not disaggregate by both gender and disability status, that could easily be done with the data collected.

6.16 Proportion of women in managerial positions (SDG indicator 5.5.2), disaggregated by 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](#)

According to the metadata:

“In order to calculate this indicator, data on employment by sex and occupation is 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 as long as the surveys used include questions identifying persons with disabilities. Many countries have Labour Force Surveys that include questions on disability. The [ILO Labour Force Survey compendium](#) lists the disability questions for many such countries.

The ILO has a recommended set of questions for identifying persons with disabilities in surveys, available in their module [“Roster and essential background characteristics”](#).

For example, in the United States of America, in 2019 and calculated based on <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/disabl.pdf>, 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.

6.17 Proportion of representation of women with disabilities holding leadership positions within 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 which are currently not in place.

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(s) of OPDs 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 (SDG 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 SDG indicator](#)

According to the metadata, data is available through country reporting in the [United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems \(e.g., 2018 UN-CTS\)](#). However, disability status is not currently included in the questionnaire, so questions on disability would 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 Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence](#). A number of these reports include information on women with disabilities.

For example, in Poland's report submitted to the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO), the use of at least one form of violence against persons with disabilities in their family was reported by 21 per cent of respondents. The report also sets out the breakdown by disability of people receiving various services in response to violence. For example, in 2018, of the 12,677 women made use of crisis intervention centres, 641 had a disability, i.e. about 5 per cent of women, see [Poland's report](#), page 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 SDG indicator 5.6.1) by age and disability, geographical location (idem 23.19).

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 WHO website, at <https://www.who.int/data/gho/indicator-metadata-registry/imr-details/4986>.

Data can be obtained through [DHS or MICS](#). In the latest round of MICS, disability questions are included. The DHS has 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 WG short set of questions on disability.

Current [MICS reports](#) do not disaggregate these data, but it could be done with access to the microdata.

An example from the [Zambia DHS \(page 309\)](#) reports on the current use of contraception by women's empowerment – how often they make the decision 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 by type of tenure (SDG indicator 1.4.2) and by 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](#)

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.

Part (A) and part (B) provide two complementary data sets on security of tenure rights, needed for measuring the indicator.

Part (A):
$$\frac{\text{People (Adult) with legally recognized documentation over land}}{\text{Total adult population}} \times 100$$

Part (B):
$$\frac{\text{People (adult) who perceive their rights as secure}}{\text{Total adult population}} \times 100$$

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

Part B will be computed using national census data or household survey data that feature the perception questions globally agreed through the EGMs and standardized in a module with essential questions discussed in section 5.1.1).

The indicator gives equal weight to both components.

*Indicator 1.4.2=0.5*part(A)+0.5*Part(B)*

A [report by United Nations Human Settlements Program \(UN Habitat\)](#) explains the methodology for creating this indicator. It relies on data from [DHS](#), the land tenure questions of which can be found at:

https://dhsprogram.com/data/Guide-to-DHS-Statistics/Ownership_of_Title_or_Deed_for_House_or_Land.htm.

Similar questions are in the [MICS](#) and [UN Habitat's Urban Inequities Survey](#).

Current [MICS reports](#) do not disaggregate these data, but it 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 (SDG indicator 5.a.1 (a)) and disability; share of women among owners or right-bearers of agricultural land, type of tenure (SDG 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 SDG indicator](#)

According to the metadata:

“[This indicator] considers as owners or holders of tenure rights all the individuals in the reference population (agricultural population) who:

- Are listed as ‘owners’ or ‘holders’ on a certificate that testifies security of tenure over agricultural land

OR

- Have the right to sell agricultural land

OR

- Have the right to bequeath agricultural land

The presence of one of the three proxies is sufficient to define a person as ‘owner’ or ‘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 EDGE pilot countries, these proxies provide the most robust measure of ownership/tenure rights that is comparable across countries with diverse prevalence of documentation. In fact, individuals may still have the right to sell or bequeath an asset in the absence of legally recognized document, therefore the indicator combines documented ownership / tenure rights with the right to sell or bequeath to render it comparable across countries.”

The SDG Metadata contains the mathematical formulas for computing the indicator. As with indicator 6.20, a [report by UN Habitat](#) explains the methodology for creating this indicator. It relies on data from the [DHS](#), the [MICS](#) and the [UN Habitat's Urban Inequities Survey](#).

Current [MICS reports](#) do not disaggregate these data, but disaggregation could be undertaken with access to the microdata.