

**Data sources for outcome indicators
on Article 22:**

Respect for privacy



Convention on the
Rights of
Persons with
Disabilities

ADVANCE VERSION

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22.11 Number and proportion of persons with disabilities who report interferences with their privacy by both public and private actors.

Level 2: Indicator that can be produced with existing data but has not been reported on

Most often, in the contexts of health, employment and consumption, interference with privacy encompasses instances including:

- public or private entities disclosing an individual's confidential data and personal information without the individual's prior authorization
- an individual being denied access to information, including access to records about their own personal information (e.g. medical records)
- an individual being denied correction of their data or personal information

Some countries have administrative systems to record claims against companies for disclosing personal data, for example in the [United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland](#) and [Argentina](#). It is commonly mandatory to register sensitive data or special category data, which generally includes data on disability and health, with the data privacy national registry. These registries could be used to produce this indicator.

Alternatively, this indicator could be developed based on statistical data produced by household surveys or disability-specific surveys addressing privacy concerns, although sample size requirements might limit its feasibility.

22.12 Number and proportion of persons with disabilities, victims of violations to the right to privacy who received compensation per year.

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

Compensation is awarded in court cases when administrative procedures fail. Administrative and court records could be used to construct this indicator.

This is sometimes handled by an independent authority with a mandate to uphold information rights and data protection in the public interest, e.g. the Information Commissioner's Office in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. When they receive a report of a breach of legislation, they pursue direct action and, in serious cases, can serve a monetary penalty. The [Information Commissioner's Office publishes datasets](#) on a monthly basis on information about complaints and concerns they received, which provides details on the related

sector, nature of the complaint or concern, against which party the claim is made and the outcomes. As such, it is not currently possible to undertake a search for those complaints and concerns relating to persons with disabilities, beyond whether it may pertain to a disability-related organization.