

**Data sources for outcome indicators
on Article 8:**

**Raising awareness
throughout society to
respect the rights of
person with disabilities**



**UNITED NATIONS
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ADVANCE VERSION

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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 (SDG 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 SDG indicator](#)

According to the SDG metadata, the main sources for this indicator are household surveys such as MICS, victimization surveys and other social surveys.

One example of a specific survey module focusing on discrimination is the [Irish equality module of the Quarterly National Household Survey](#).

This survey asks about whether discrimination occurred, how often and in what areas (e.g., education, transportation, housing, work, shops, banks). Data can be disaggregated by disability and by type of disability.

The MICS asks the following in the questionnaires for individual women and for individual men: “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, shown in table [number], from which respondents can name more than one. The [Zimbabwe MICS report](#) presents these variables (one for men, one for women) by individual and household characteristics, including: total, area, province, age, education, functional difficulties (18–49 year), 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, from Zimbabwe. In this case, 6.4 per cent of women with disabilities and 11.6 per cent of men felt discriminated against because of their disability. However, people with disabilities also reported being discriminated against on all other grounds at a higher rate than their non-disabled peers, most likely because of multiple and intersecting identities. Therefore, a better measure would be to compare the percentage of people with disabilities who feel discriminated against with the percentage of people 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: Zimbabwe 2019 “In the past 12 months, have you personally felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?” By sex and disability status.

	<i>Women</i>		<i>Men</i>	
	With functional difficulty	Without functional difficulty	With functional difficulty	Without functional difficulty
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 (ZIMSTAT) and UNICEF, *Zimbabwe Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, Survey Findings Report* (Harare, Zimbabwe, ZIMSTAT, UNICEF, 2019)

8.19 Percentage of students experiencing bullying, corporal punishment, harassment, violence, sexual discrimination and abuse by sex, age, disability, type of educational institution public/private, primary/secondary/tertiary/vocational (based on UNESCO indicator).

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

According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), “one possible source for this indicator is the Global School-based Health Survey (GSHS) developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the US Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in collaboration with UNICEF, UNESCO, and UNAIDS. GSHS is a school-based survey conducted primarily among students age 13-17 years. The survey does not include questions about disability.” An example taken from this study, relating to bullying, can be found in Table 2.

Table 2: Percentage of students 13-17 years-old bullied, by sex and country

Country	N	year	% Bullied by country	% Bullied by Sex	
				Female	Male
Botswana	2,197	2005	53.0	52.2	54.2
Kenya	3,691	2003	54.7	55.0	54.1
Morocco	2,670	2006	31.9	23.4	41.1
Namibia	6,367	2004	49.9	46.2	53.5
Eswatini	7,341	2003	38.6	36.5	42.3
Uganda	3,215	2003	44.2	41.9	46.1
Tanzania	2,176	2006	26.2	25.6	26.6
Zambia	2,257	2004	60.9	63.1	57.7
Zimbabwe	5,665	2003	58.3	55.6	61.7
Chile	8,131	2003	46.6	43.8	49.5
Guyana	1,212	2003	38.2	36.6	40.4
Venezuela	4,415	2003	32.8	29.7	36.7
China	9,015	2003	28.4	27.2	29.6
Philippines	7,338	2003	37.1	37.0	37.2
Tajikistan	12,583	2006	7.8	8.2	7.3
Jordan	2,457	2004	44.2	40.4	49.0
Lebanon	5,115	2005	33.6	29.3	38.8
Oman	2,979	2005	38.9	39.1	38.6
United Arab Emirates	15,790	2005	20.9	17.4	24.7

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.

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](#), conducted each year with 3,000 respondents, included a question about prejudice against persons with disability, 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 perceived degree of prejudice against people with disabilities, by disability status.

Table 3: Perceived degree of prejudice against people with disabilities, by disability status

	Disabled People	Non-disabled people	Total
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: British Social Attitudes Survey (2017)

In an example from Ireland, the [National Disability Authority commissioned a National Survey of Public Attitudes to Disability in 2017](#), with a sample of 1,294 individual respondents. The survey covered a range of topics on attitudes relating to disability. These included 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 relationships, neighborhood, and the social wellbeing of persons with and without disabilities.

While this survey has more detailed information on attitudes against persons with disabilities, it is spread over a number of questions. Therefore, in order to create a single indicator, question responses would have to be combined in some fashion or the survey re-written 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/vox pop 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 which are currently not in place.

No example of national studies were found reporting on this indicator and it 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 and/or evaluations/critiques of news and current affairs content by managers, editors and/or 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](#). These could be required by the government.

There was also an [Irish study](#) gauging people's perception of how often they see someone with a disability in various types of programs, including news programs.

There are some studies of other components of the media. For example, a [study by Saito and Ishimura](#), from Japan, found that only 1.7 per cent of characters in prime-time television dramas were persons with disabilities.

Similarly, according to a [Ford Foundation report](#) in the United States, only 2.1 per cent of primetime broadcast TV 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.