

Article 31:

List of illustrative indicators on statistics and data collection

ADVANCE VERSION

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The *Human Rights Indicators on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)* are a component of the [SDG-CRPD Resource Package](#) developed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). This is an advance version of the SDG-CRPD Resource Package. A final version will be issued upon completion of OHCHR review processes.

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Statistics and data collection

Attributes/ Indicators	Research, collection and disaggregation of information	Dissemination of and access to statistical and research data
Structure	<p>31.1 Legislation enacted that regulates the national statistical system coordinated by the national statistics officeⁱ and which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • complies with internationally accepted norms and ethical principles in collection and use of data,ⁱⁱ • mandates the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic, location and other characteristics relevant to national contexts (based on SDG Target 17.18) • establishes safeguards and remedies, including concerning data protection, to ensure confidentiality and respect for privacy of persons with disabilities; • ensures coordination for the production of administrative data on persons with disabilities. <p>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 sectorsⁱⁱⁱ and undertake and promote research^{iv} on the rights of persons with disabilities to identify barriers to their implementation, in connection to all rights.</p> <p>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 all related activities (trainings, awareness raising campaigns, etc.).^v</p>	<p>31.4 Legislation enacted providing for access to statistical and research data in accessible formats and technologies, without additional cost.^{vi}</p> <p>31.5 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.</p> <p>31.6 Legal requirement to establish a marker on all public spending to make information intended for the general public available in accessible formats.</p>
Process	<p>31.7 Incorporation of reliable and tested tools, such as those developed by the Washington Group on disability statistics,^{vii} in the national census (e.g. <u>Washington Group Short set of Questions on disability</u>) and in disability-related and general surveys (e.g. <u>WG short</u> or <u>extended set</u>), and within all instruments used to generate the SDG indicators.</p> <p>31.8 Number and proportion of relevant public staff trained, including those of the national statistics agency and census and survey workers, on the official methodology for disability data collection and disaggregation.^{viii}</p> <p>31.9 Budget allocated to collect 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 trainings, awareness raising campaigns and measures to ensure the accessibility of these activities.</p> <p>31.10 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 (SDG indicator 17.18.1).</p>	<p>31.11 Awareness raising campaigns directed to the general public, in particular persons with disabilities, to inform about availability and dissemination of statistical and research data on persons with disabilities in accessible formats, developed in close collaboration with organizations of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>31.12 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.</p> <p>31.13 Budget allocated to disseminate available statistical and research information on persons with disabilities and on their rights in accessible formats.</p> <p>31.14 Number of reports and publications relating to statistical and research data relevant for the implementation and monitoring of the CRPD, including results of censuses and surveys, and proportion of these produced and disseminated by the State to the general public in accessible formats, disaggregated by type of format.</p> <p>31.15 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 21.23)</p>

Statistics and data collection

Attributes/ Indicators	Research, collection and disaggregation of information	Dissemination of and access to statistical and research data
Process (Continued)	<p>31.16 Consultation processes undertaken to ensure active involvement of persons with disabilities, including through their representative organizations, in 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.^{ix}</p> <p>31.17 Proportion of received complaints related to data collection and disaggregation by disability, lack of access to information, accessibility of information and websites intended to 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 kind of mechanism.</p>	
Outcome	<p>31.18 Level of satisfaction with the national statistical system in terms of type of data collected and its disability disaggregation by users with disabilities, disaggregated by sex, age, disability.^x</p>	<p>31.19 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 published States reports.</p>

- i The [National Strategies for the Development of Statistics Guidelines provide guidance to States to develop and strengthen statistical systems and capacity](#), and are issued by the [Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century \(PARIS21\)](#).
- ii See as a reference ECOSOC, [Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics](#), Resolution E/RES/2013/21 adopted on 24 July 2013.
- iii E.g. health, inclusive education, employment, political participation, access to justice, violence, social protection, access to services, assistive technology, etc.
- iv Participatory research should be prioritised in line with [General Comment No. 7](#) (2018).
- v The resources allocated to international cooperation and development programmes outside the territory of the State, 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 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) approved the introduction of a policy marker to flag aid flows relating to the inclusion and empowerment of people with disabilities, and a handbook to guide reporting on the disability marker (forthcoming). See OECD, DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics, [Handbook for the marker for the inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities](#), DCD/DAC/STAT/RD(2019)1/RD1, page 2.
- vi 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 to Read format, captioning, 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 accessing information on the basis of denial or restriction of legal capacity in contradiction with Article 12 of the CRPD.
- vii As commented in the Frequently Asked Questions on human rights indicators of the CRPD, no. 11, the [Washington Group sets of questions on Disability](#) constitute today readily available, internationally accepted and tested tools, supported by the CRPD Committee, to collect and disaggregate data by disability status, be it in national censuses ([short set](#)) or in other data collection exercises such as surveys and others ([extended set](#)). In connection to children and youth with disabilities, please consider the UNICEF/Washington Group Child Functioning Module. 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 kind of information sought and the method deployed.
- viii Trainings should be designed and tailored to the specific audience. While staff of statistics offices is 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.
- ix 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 CRPD and [General Comment no. 7](#) of the CRPD Committee, including consultation meetings, technical briefings, online consultation surveys, 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 provision of appropriate and accessible information;
 - not withhold information, condition or prevent organizations of persons with disabilities from freely expressing their opinions;
 - include both registered and unregistered organizations;
 - ensure early and continuous involvement;
 - cover related expenses of participants.
- x User satisfaction surveys (USS) constitute a tool to capture the views of users on the National Statistical System. For instance, at the European level, Eurostat develops one USS per year providing with updated input to improve the statistical system (see 2017 USS). While disability disaggregation, notably of the users, is absent, the tool remains a powerful instrument to be improved to monitor enjoyment of the rights related to Article 31.