



# ESCWA Disability Framework

115 indicators to bridge the gap between policy and statistics



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Distr.  
LIMITED  
E/ESCWA/SD/2019/TP.3  
11 June 2019  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

**Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)**

**ESCWA Disability Framework:  
115 Indicators to Bridge the Gap  
between Policy and Statistics**



**United Nations**  
Beirut, 2019

19-00386

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United Nations publication issued by ESCWA, United Nations House, Riad El Solh Square, P.O. Box: 11-8575, Beirut, Lebanon.

Website: [www.unescwa.org](http://www.unescwa.org).

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## Acknowledgments

The “ESCWA Disability Framework: 115 indicators to bridge the gap between policy and statistics” was prepared by the Statistical Policies and Coordination Unit under the overall guidance of Juraj Riecan, Director of the Statistics Division at the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). The report is the outcome of discussions held during the Inter-agency and Expert Group Meeting on Improving Disability Statistics in the Sustainable Development Goals which took place in Cairo, from 18 to 20 September 2018. It builds on international efforts to bridge the gap between policy and statistics. ESCWA is grateful for the work of the author Neda Jafar, Head of the Statistical Policies and Coordination Unit, ESCWA, for developing this valuable framework and for the diligent work and the detailed review of ESCWA Research Assistant Dana El Soussi.



## Foreword

With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Member States pledged that “no one will be left behind”. This is why special attention must be given to persons with disabilities. This vulnerable group of population has the right to enjoy a decent and purposeful life, equal to others and without discrimination. Understanding and recognizing that disability is the result of the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers is crucial to enabling their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. Disability need not be an obstacle to success for any person.

To make our policies more equitable and to achieve equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities disability issues must be mainstreamed as an integral part of sustainable development strategies. It is my belief that development is measured not by how much we produce and earn, but by how well we treat the most vulnerable members of our society.

In its resolutions [69/313](#) and [71/313](#), the United Nations General Assembly spelled out principles for the disaggregation of data on Sustainable Development Goals by sex, age, geography, income, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and other characteristics relevant in national contexts. This underscores the importance of improved and expanded production of disability statistics – not just as an isolated topic, but in combination with other dimensions of data disaggregation.

I am proud to present the ESCWA Disability Framework: 115 indicators to bridge the gap between policy and statistics. It is the first three-dimensional disability framework that maps disability-related indicators to three major development frameworks: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In addition to the Regional Guidebook to Improve Disability Data Collection and Analysis in the Arab Countries, published by ESCWA in 2018, the Framework and its 115 indicators embodies a major step forward in bridging the gap between policy and statistics and monitor progress made.

The Framework will be an important tool for guiding efforts at the national, regional and global levels to harmonize the production of comparable data. It will facilitate reporting on the situation of persons with disabilities in critical disability-inclusive development goals. These include inclusive education, employment, empowerment, health and justice. The framework will, through improved disability statistics, provide a clearer picture to compare persons with disabilities and those with no disabilities. The framework will also assist data producers to provide valuable and better information for policymakers to ensure that all people with disabilities everywhere and anywhere are indeed included.

I hope that the ESCWA Disability Framework will contribute to the aim of “leaving no one behind” and mark a turning point for inclusive participation of persons with disabilities in the life of their societies.



Rola Dashti  
Executive Secretary



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## Acronyms

<b>CRPD</b>	The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability
<b>ECLAC</b>	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>ESCAP</b>	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
<b>ESCWA</b>	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>IDA</b>	International Disability Alliance
<b>IDDC</b>	International Disability and Development Consortium
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>KILM</b>	Key Indicators of the Labour Market
<b>LAS</b>	League of Arab States
<b>LFP</b>	Labour force participation rate
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SGPwD</b>	Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities
<b>UCED</b>	University of New Hampshire Center for Excellence in Disability
<b>UDHR</b>	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
<b>UNESCO</b>	The United Nations Educational and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFPA</b>	The United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNICEF</b>	The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
<b>UNODC</b>	The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNSD</b>	The United Nations Statistics Division
<b>WG</b>	The Washington Group
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

## Introduction

In a change of practice from the Millennium Development Goals which preceded it, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for disaggregation of indicators by disability status. Both the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (CRPD) in article 31 and the 2030 Agenda stress the importance of data for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of more disability-inclusive policies. Disaggregated data is important to empower people and strengthen the dynamic relationship between people and their governments, especially when the aim of evidence-based inclusive policies is to “leave no one behind”.

Persons with disabilities are mentioned in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in article 25 and in nine of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Reference is also made to the marginalized persons, such as “persons living in situations of vulnerability”, which includes persons with disabilities. Moreover, within the 232 SDG indicators there are 41 mentions the word “disability”, “vulnerability” or “disadvantaged groups”, in the indicators themselves or their targets or their metadata (disaggregation), in areas such as population, poverty, food security, education, employment, population settlements, conflict, access to services, violence and human rights.

Disaggregating data is not a new subject. Countries have been disaggregating their data by common characteristics (sex, age, location) and some even cross-classifying them with socioeconomic characteristics such as employment and education (and less frequently wealth, access to resources, etc.). However, disaggregation by vulnerable subpopulations, including persons with disabilities was only given due importance in the 2030 Agenda.

The global data show that people with disabilities are disproportionately disadvantaged. Excluded from social and economic activities, they often live in poverty. Comprehensive and inclusive policy analysis, requires data disaggregated by disability status that is cross-cutting with other socioeconomic characteristics to address all people, without exemption, in formulating any developmental policies.

There is no existing policy-data integration monitoring tool for persons with disabilities based on CRPD and the SDGs. Having compiled 115 indicators, the ESCWA Disability Framework was presented to the Inter-agency and Expert Group Meeting on Improving Disability Statistics in the Sustainable Development Goals (Cairo, 8 to 20 September 2018). The objectives of the Framework are to guide the data collection efforts to generate reliable and comparable disability data for around six per cent of the world’s persons with disabilities who live in the Arab States;<sup>1</sup> to develop a generic tool to support national statistical systems in engaging with their policy counterparts in identifying and prioritizing statistical information needs; and to support and inspire policymakers, civil society and academia to collaborate in designing more inclusive, responsive, effective and evidence-based policies.

The first part of this technical publication elaborates on the mandates governing the production of disability statistics, the purpose of producing disability information and the methodology employed to develop the ESCWA Disability Framework. The second part of the publication presents the Framework and the interlinkages between the SDGs and the CRPD. The report ends with concluding remarks.

The ESCWA Disability SDG-CRPD Framework is supported by standardized metadata as a guiding tool for data collection efforts in producing evidence for programme formulation and policy aimed at improving the lives of persons with disabilities. The compilation of available indicators in the present Framework sets up a scenario for further investigation of any additional policy issues or indicators from the perspective of persons with disabilities.

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<sup>1</sup> The number of persons in the Arab region with disabilities is estimated at nearly 60 million persons (based on 15 per cent world average) out of the world’s 1 billion.



## I. PURPOSE AND RATIONALE

### A. MANDATE

The importance of data for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of disability-inclusive policies is stated in both the CRPD and in the 2030 Agenda.

Article 31 of the CRPD, which addresses statistics and data collection, requires that, “States Parties undertake to collect appropriate information, including statistical and research data, to enable them to formulate and implement policies to give effect to the present Convention... The information collected in accordance with this article shall be disaggregated, as appropriate, and used to help assess the implementation of States Parties’ obligations under the present convention and to identify and address the barriers faced by persons with disabilities in exercising their rights. States Parties shall assume responsibility for the dissemination of these statistics and ensure their accessibility to persons with disabilities and others”.<sup>2</sup>

Moreover, paragraph 48 of Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development states: “Indicators are being developed to assist this work. Quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind. Such data is key to decision-making. Data and information from existing reporting mechanisms should be used where possible. We agree to intensify our efforts to strengthen statistical capacities in developing countries...”.<sup>3</sup>

The SDG indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, location or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics ([General Assembly resolution 68/261](#)). Moreover, SDG target 17.18 aims, by 2020, to enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

### B. PURPOSE OF COLLECTING DISABILITY INFORMATION

At the first meeting of the United Nations Statistical Commission’s Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) in 2002, the over 40 countries participating were asked why they wanted to collect information on disability. Their reasons were collected and analysed into three main categories:

- Providing services;
- Monitoring the functioning of the population;
- Assessing the equality of opportunities for persons with disabilities and persons without disabilities.

*Providing services:* One reason for collecting data on disability is to design and implement services for persons with disabilities – either via special programmes for them or by making general programmes more inclusive. Estimating the need for services requires collecting information that serves to determine eligibility. However, beyond that, there is still a need for gathering information on the specific types of services required and the specific barriers limiting the delivery of those services, such as types and quantities of assistive devices, numbers of trained personnel and distribution systems.

*Monitoring the functioning of the population:* Monitoring can also take place at various levels of functioning – body function, activity or participation – depending on the goal of the monitoring. A government

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<sup>2</sup> Available at <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-31-statistics-and-data-collection.html>.

<sup>3</sup> A/RES/70/1. Available at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>.

might want to assess the scope of potential concerns relating to disability. Monitoring body functioning pertains mostly to programmes designed for the prevention of impairments associated with disability.

*Equalization of opportunities:* The third main reason for collecting data on disability is to track whether society is becoming more inclusive; that is, to determine whether the opportunity gap between persons with disabilities and those without disabilities is closing.

The common goal is to promote participation of persons with disabilities in all aspects of life by limiting consequences of impairments, promoting optimal levels of functioning and equalizing opportunities for participation.<sup>4</sup>

### C. RATIONALE FOR A DISABILITY FRAMEWORK

A structured disability indicator framework can be an effective tool for conveying the urgent priorities for persons with disabilities as well as mobilizing the attention and participation of the main stakeholders. It can also highlight the need to take action on different policy issues, with the ultimate goal to work towards societies that are more inclusive and attain the objective of Agenda 2030 to leave no one behind.

An indicator framework provides a benchmark against which performance would be evaluated and accountability demanded. Using a human rights-based approach and linking the framework to global mandates, it transcends the technicalities of data disaggregation requirements and becomes a powerful advocacy tool for persons with disabilities.

As a guide for efforts to produce reliable and comparable disability data, a framework structures the demand for official statistics and improves the processes of collecting and disseminating information. More importantly, it highlights information gaps and take into consideration the needs of persons with disabilities into perspective during the design of indicators.

Lastly, a framework is a fundamental step to bridge the gap between policy and statistics in support of the design of a more inclusive, responsive, effective and evidence-based policies. This ESCWA Disability SDG-CRPD Framework lends itself localization and adaptation at the national and regional levels.

### D. OBJECTIVE OF THE FRAMEWORK

The objective of the ESCWA Disability SDG-CRPD Framework is threefold:

(a) To provide data producers with a common tool and language to guide the production of quality and comparable data and support efforts to improve the lives of persons with disabilities. Each indicator is supported by a standardized metadata to guide the collection efforts and facilitate production of comparable quality data;

(b) To develop a generic tool to support national statistical systems in engaging with their policy counterparts in identifying and prioritizing statistical information needs and data gaps for persons with disabilities;

(c) To support and inspire policymakers, civil society and academia to collaborate in designing more inclusive, responsive, effective and evidence-based policies and Facilitate monitoring of progress towards the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the policy areas of the Sustainable Development Goals.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> See Regional Guidebook to Improve Disability Data Collection and Analysis in the Arab Countries: Implementing the Washington Group Questions on Functioning. [E/ESCWA/SD/2018/MANUAL.1](#).

<sup>5</sup> SDGs policy areas includes: no poverty and zero hunger; good health and well-being; quality education; empowerment and decision making; peace, justice and no violence; decent work and employment; accessibility to sustainable cities and communities; and partnerships for the goals.

## II. CRITERIA, METHODOLOGY AND OUTCOME

### A. CRITERIA

It is critical to show the strong interlinkages and complementarities between the CRPD and the 2030 Agenda, as well as to go beyond SDG indicators to address specific articles in the CRPD and Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The selection of robust indicators for the ESCWA Disability SDG-CRPD Framework was based on the following five criteria:<sup>6</sup>

(a) Relevant: The indicator should be relevant to policy formulation and provide enough information for policy making. The indicator should also be relevant to all countries to measure progress towards national priorities;

(b) Methodologically sound: The indicator should be scientifically robust and based, to the greatest extent possible, on existing internationally agreed definitions, classifications, standards, recommendations and best practices. The indicator should be consistent with and complementary to other indicators in the monitoring framework;

(c) Measurable: The indicator should be measured in a cost-effective and practical manner by countries from well-established sources. It should be possible to disaggregate the indicator by geographical region, sex, income, or special population groups where applicable and relevant. There are one or more designated lead custodian agencies responsible for the development and dissemination of concepts, methods and analysis used, in addition to providing guidance and/or assistance to countries to strengthen their capacity to produce the indicators;

(d) Easy to communicate and access: The indicator is clear and easy to understand for policy makers, the general public and other stakeholders, and unambiguous for interpreting. The indicator should be easily and openly accessible to the general public, policy makers and other stakeholders;

(e) Limited in number and outcome to make the framework clear and manageable: The number of indicators at the regional and global levels should be minimal. At the national level, supplemental indicators can be added according to national priorities and circumstances to address their specific needs. Indicators should be mainly outcome focused, whenever possible.

### B. METHODOLOGY AND OUTCOME

The development of the ESCWA Disability SDG-CRPD Framework was done over four phases: assessment of data availability at the regional level, availability of disability indicators in the SDG Indicator Framework, complementary development indicators, and finally mapping the indicators to international frameworks.

The following sections provide a description of the methodology and the outcome of each phase.

#### *Phase I: Assessment of data availability*

Phase I included the assessment of data availability in the national statistical offices of ESCWA member countries, compiled from household surveys and censuses. The selection of the indicators followed the recommended tabulations of the Principals and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Rev. 3. Other key development indicators also selected in consultation with ESCWA Social Development

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<sup>6</sup> Adapted from Discussion paper on Principles of Using Quantification to Operationalize the SDGs and Criteria for Indicator Selection, Expert Group Meeting on the Indicator Framework, 25-26 February 2015, United Nations Statistics Division, New York. [ESA/STAT/441/2/58A/14](https://www.un.org/development/desa/STAT/441/2/58A/14).

Division, the United Nations Statistic Division (UNSD), Secretariat for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Forty-eight disability indicators were identified as being collected in the region on people with and without disabilities, in the areas of population, education, employment, occupation and industry, all disaggregated by sex, age and location. The statistics and indicators collected from national sources have been published by ESCWA.<sup>7</sup> In addition to the 48 indicators there are five SDG indicators collected by the Arab countries. These five SDG indicators are counted among the SDG indicators identified in Phase II and are as follows:

- 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex;
- 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities;
- 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training;
- 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age;
- 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment.

Nevertheless, the data compilation exercises that ESCWA undertook revealed a dire need for capacity-building to address differences in implementation practices at the national level. These include challenges encountered in collecting data for standardized indicators, especially those relating to poverty, violence, access to water and sanitation, public transport, mobile phone and internet access and benefits received.

The outcome of this exercise was documented and published in the Regional Guidebook to Improve Disability Data Collection and Analysis in the Arab Countries. Moreover, the metadata for these indicators including method of compilation and calculation are available in ESCWA Handbook on Disability Indicators. The 48 indicators are listed in table 1.

**TABLE 1. DISABILITY INDICATORS COMPILED IN THE ESCWA REGION**

Population	
1	Prevalence of disability by sex and location
2	Proportion of persons with disabilities by type of disability, sex and location
3	Distribution of persons with disabilities by severity and type of disability, sex, age and location
4	Share of females with disabilities by type of disability, age and location
5	Distribution of persons with multi-dimensional disability by number of functional disability domains (at least one domain, two domains, three or more domains), sex and location
6	Age-sex distribution of population by disability status and location
7	Age-sex distribution of persons with disabilities by type of disability and location
8	Proportion of age-specific population by disability status, sex and location
9	Proportion of age-specific persons with disabilities by type of disability, sex and location
10	Sex ratio by disability status, age and location
11	Proportion of population living in household or in institution by disability status, sex, age and location

<sup>7</sup> See Disability in the Arab Region, 2018. [E/ESCWA/SDD/2018/1](https://www.escwa.org/publications/E/ESCWA/SDD/2018/1).

<b>Population (continued)</b>	
12	Proportion of households with one or more persons with disabilities, by type and size of household and location
13	Proportion of population (18+ years) by disability status, living arrangements (living alone and not living alone), sex and location
14	Proportion of persons with disabilities (18+ years) by type of disability, living arrangements, sex and location
15	Proportion of population (18+ years) living alone by disability status, house ownership, sex and location
16	Distribution of population with disability by cause of disability, sex and location
17	Prevalence of disability in population (15+ years) by marital status, sex, age and location
18	Age-sex distribution of population by disability status, marital status and location
19	Proportion of age-specific population by disability status, marital status, sex and location
<b>Quality education</b>	
20	Proportion of population (5+, 15+ and 25+ years) by disability status, educational attainment, sex and location
21	Proportion of persons with disabilities (5+, 15+ and 25+ years) by type of disability, educational attainment, sex and location
22	Proportion of population (5-29 years) by disability status, school attendance, sex and location
23	Proportion of persons with disabilities (5-29 years) by type of disability, school attendance, sex and location
24	Proportion of out of school population (primary school age 6-11, lower secondary school age 12-14) by disability status, sex and location
25	Proportion of out of school persons with disabilities (primary school age 6-11, lower secondary school age 12-14) by type of disability, sex and location
26	Youth literacy rate (15-24 years) by disability status, sex and location
27	Adult literacy rate by disability status, sex and location
<b>Decent work and employment</b>	
28	Share of employed persons with disabilities in total employment (with and without disabilities) by sex and location
29	Proportion of employed youth (15-24 years) by educational attainment (No schooling/No primary/Some primary, Primary education, Lower secondary education – General (first cycle), Upper secondary education – Technical/Vocational (second cycle), Post-secondary education non-tertiary, First level of tertiary education (Bachelor's and Master's or equivalent level), Doctoral or equivalent level), disability status, sex and location
30	Proportion of employed adult (15-64 years) by educational attainment (No schooling/No primary/Some primary, Primary education, Lower secondary education – General (first cycle), Upper secondary education – Technical/Vocational (second cycle), Post-secondary education non-tertiary, First level of tertiary education (Bachelor's and Master's or equivalent level), Doctoral or equivalent level), disability status, sex and location
31	Employment-to-population ratio (employment rate) by disability status, educational attainment, sex, age and location
32	Employment-to-population ratio of persons with disabilities (employment rate) by type of disability, sex, age and location

Decent work and employment ( <i>continued</i> )	
33	Proportion of active population by employment status [employer, employee, vulnerable employment, (own-account and contributing family worker)], disability status, sex, age and location
34	Proportion of active persons with disabilities by employment status [employer, employee, vulnerable employment (own-account and contributing family worker)], type of disability, sex, age and location
35	Proportion of active population by unemployment status (worked before and never worked before), disability status, sex, age and location
36	Proportion of active persons with disabilities by unemployment status (worked before and never worked before), type of disability, sex, age and location
37	Proportion of employed population in major occupational groups (legislators, senior officials and managers, professionals, clerks, technicians and associate professionals, service workers and shop and market sales workers, skilled agricultural and fishery workers, craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers, elementary occupations) by disability status, sex, age and location
38	Unemployment rate of persons with disabilities by type of disability, sex, age and location
39	Distribution of unemployed population by disability status, level of educational attainment, sex, age and location
40	Youth unemployment as a proportion of youth population by disability status, sex and location
41	Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment by disability status, sex and location
42	Ratio of youth unemployment rate to adult unemployment rate by disability status, sex and location
43	Labour force participation rate (employed and unemployed) by disability status, educational attainment, sex, age and location
44	Labour force participation rate of persons with disabilities (employed and unemployed) by type of disability, sex, age and location
45	Distribution of population aged 15 years and older, by disability status, activity status (employed, unemployed and inactive), sex and location
46	Distribution of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and older, by type of disability, activity status (employed, unemployed and inactive), sex and location
47	Inactivity rate by disability status, education attainment, sex and location
48	Inactivity rate of persons with disabilities by type of disability, sex and location

### *Phase II: Disability in the SDG Indicator Framework*

Phase II included assessment of the SDG Indicator Framework with regard to persons with disabilities. The assessment revealed that there are 41 mentions the words “disability”, “vulnerable populations” or “disadvantaged groups” in the indicators themselves or their targets or their metadata. Not all the SDG indicators that mention disability, however, were selected in this assessment. Four indicators were dropped because the source of data was from administrative records and did not correspond to the Washington Group questions. Those four indicators are: 16.10.1 on the number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months, 1.5.1 and 11.5.1 on the number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, and 17.18.2 on number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

The main stakeholder and agencies working on disability have also identified an additional 25 SDG disability-related indicators of importance. These indicators are mentioned under policy areas on ending poverty and zero hunger; good health and well-being; quality education, empowerment and decision-making; peace, justice and no violence; decent work and employment; accessibility to sustainable cities and communities.

There is a total of 57 SDG disability related indicators (17 mention the word “disability”, “vulnerability” or “disadvantaged groups”, in the indicators themselves and 15 mention them in their targets or their metadata and 25-indicators identified by main stakeholders) that are globally available or can be made available with standardized metadata (Tier I and II).<sup>8</sup> The sources of data were confirmed to be mainly from household surveys and therefore can accommodate the Washington Group questions in identifying people with disabilities, with the exception of only one indicator (4.a.1 (d) Proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities) which is obtained from administrative records.

The ESCWA E-Handbook on SDG Framework and Metadata includes metadata for the 57 SDG disability indicators, with definitions and methods of calculation, available in both the Arabic and English languages.<sup>9</sup> The 57 indicators are listed in table 2.

TABLE 2. SDG DISABILITY INDICATORS

No poverty and zero hunger	
1	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographical area <sup>a</sup>
2	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex, age <sup>a</sup>
3	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income by sex, age and persons with disabilities <sup>b</sup>
4	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services <sup>c</sup>
5	1.4.2 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 type of tenure <sup>c</sup>
6	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment <sup>c</sup>
7	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) <sup>c</sup>
8	1.3.1 Proportion of the population covered by social protection floors or systems by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable <sup>b</sup>
Good health and well-being	
9	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>a</sup>
10	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations <sup>a</sup>
11	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods <sup>a</sup>
12	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, new born and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) <sup>b</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Tier I indicates metadata available and many countries collect the indicators; Tier II indicates metadata available but only some countries collect the indicators.

<sup>9</sup> The English version of the E-Handbook is available at <https://www.unescwa.org/ehandbook-sdg-framework-metadata>. The Arabic version is available at: <https://www.unescwa.org/ar/الوصفية-البيانات-المستدامة-التنمية-أهداف-إطار-الإلكتروني-الدليل>.

<b>Good health and well-being (continued)</b>	
13	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income <sup>a</sup>
14	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older <sup>a</sup>
<b>Quality education</b>	
15	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex <sup>d</sup>
16	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex <sup>a</sup>
17	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex <sup>a</sup>
18	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill <sup>a</sup>
19	4.5.1 Parity indice (4.2.2) participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex <sup>b</sup>
20	4.5.1 Parity indice <sup>b</sup> (4.1.1) of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex <sup>d</sup>
21	4.5.1 Parity indice <sup>b</sup> (4.3.1) participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex <sup>a</sup>
22	4.5.1 Parity indice <sup>b</sup> (4.4.1) of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill <sup>a</sup>
23	4.5.1 Parity indice <sup>b</sup> (4.6.1) of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex <sup>d</sup>
24	4.5.1 Parity indice <sup>b</sup> (4.c.1) of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country <sup>d</sup>
25	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex <sup>d</sup>
26	4.a.1 (d) Proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities <sup>b</sup>
<b>Empowerment and decision making</b>	
27	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care <sup>a</sup>
28	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider <sup>a</sup>
29	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions <sup>a</sup>
30	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions <sup>b</sup>
<b>Peace, justice and no violence</b>	
31	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age <sup>d</sup>

Peace, justice and no violence <i>(continued)</i>	
32	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence <sup>d</sup>
33	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months <sup>a</sup>
34	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live <sup>a</sup>
35	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month <sup>a</sup>
36	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 <sup>a</sup>
37	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age <sup>a</sup>
Decent work and employment	
38	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age <sup>a</sup>
39	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment <sup>a</sup>
40	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities <sup>b</sup>
41	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training <sup>d</sup>
42	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non agriculture employment, by sex <sup>a</sup>
43	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities <sup>b</sup>
44	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law <sup>a</sup>
Accessibility to sustainable cities and communities	
45	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex <sup>a</sup>
46	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services <sup>d</sup>
47	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water <sup>c,d</sup>
48	7.1.1 Percentage of population with access to electricity <sup>a</sup>
49	11.2.1 Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities <sup>b</sup>
50	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information <sup>d</sup>
51	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet <sup>a</sup>
52	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing <sup>d</sup>
53	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities <sup>b</sup>
54	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months <sup>b</sup>
55	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group <sup>b</sup>

Partnerships for the goals	
56	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding <sup>c</sup>
57	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years <sup>d</sup>

Notes: <sup>a</sup> Disability-related identified by stakeholder.  
<sup>b</sup> Disability or vulnerable or disadvantaged population mentioned in the indicator.  
<sup>c</sup> Disability or vulnerable or disadvantaged population mentioned in the target.  
<sup>d</sup> Disability or vulnerable or disadvantaged population mentioned in the metadata.

### Phase III: Other priority development indicators

In desk research, another 10 disability-related indicators were referred to in the reports of key stakeholders and international agencies including ILO; UNESCO; the Washington Group; the International Disability Alliance (IDA); the International Disability and Development Consortium (IDDC); the European Union (EU); the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities (SGPwD). Some national reports were also reviewed and relevant indicators were selected. (see references).

Some indicators, however, have been left out due to the limitations of the data source, such as the indicator “Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments, and (b) local government”. The 10 indicators are listed in table 3.

TABLE 3. ADDITIONAL DISABILITY-RELATED INDICATORS

Population	
1	Share of female headed households by family members’ disability status and location
2	Child dependency ratio (below age 15 years) by disability status of family members and location
3	Old age dependency ratio (65 years and above) by disability status of family members and location
No poverty and zero hunger	
4	Proportion of employed persons with disabilities from total employed population by sex, age and location
Quality education	
5	School completion rates [primary education and secondary education] by disability status, sex and location
6	University completion rates [or university access rates] by disability status, sex and location
7	Mean years of schooling, population 25 years and older, by disability status, sex and location
Peace, justice and no violence	
8	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in her lifetime, by disability status, form of violence, and age
9	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in her lifetime, by disability status, age and place of occurrence
Decent work and employment	
10	Proportion of employed population, by disability status, type ownership (public, private), sex, age and location

*Phase IV: Mapping indicators to international instruments*

The total number of disability indicators compiled is 115. Those indicators were mapped to all SDGs policy areas except the following four:

- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;
- Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;
- Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

The indicators were also mapped to CRPD articles and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the final stage. Table 4 provides a summary of interlinkages between the goals of the 2030 Agenda, articles of the CRPD<sup>10</sup> and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).<sup>11</sup> (see annex for description of articles).

**TABLE 4. INTERLINKAGES BETWEEN 2030 AGENDA, CRPD AND UDHR**

SDG	CRPD	UDHR
<b>Goal 1: No Poverty</b>	4: General obligations (4.1/4.1.c/4.1.g/4.2) 28: Adequate standard of living and social protection	7: Entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law 17.1: Right to own property 22: Right to social security 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood
<b>Goal 2: Zero Hunger</b>	28: Adequate standard of living and social protection (28.1)	25.1: Right to adequate health and well-being
<b>Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being</b>	10: Right to life 23: Respect for home and the family (23.1/23.1.b) 25: Health (25/25.a/25.b/25.d/25.e/25.f)	3: Right to life, liberty and security of person 16: Right to marry and to found a family 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood
<b>Goal 4: Quality Education</b>	9: Accessibility (9.1/9.1.a/9.1.b) 24: Education	26: Right to education 27: Right to participate freely in the cultural life of the community

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/ConventionRightsPersonsWithDisabilities.aspx>.

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/index.html>.

SDG	CRPD	UDHR
<b>Goal 5: Gender Equality</b>	<p>6: Women with disabilities</p> <p>9: Accessibility (9.2/9.2.g/9.2.h)</p> <p>16: Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse (16.1/16.2/16.3)</p> <p>21: Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information</p> <p>23: Respect for home and the family (23.1/23.1.b)</p> <p>25: Health (25/25.a)</p>	<p>2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction</p> <p>3: Right to life, liberty and security of person</p> <p>5: No to torture or to cruel treatment</p> <p>19: Right to freedom of opinion and expression</p> <p>21: Right to take part in public service</p> <p>25.2: Right to special care of motherhood and childhood</p>
<b>Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</b>	28: Adequate standards of living and social protection (28.2/28.2.a)	25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood
<b>Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</b>	28: Adequate standards of living and social protection (28.1)	25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood
<b>Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>	<p>4: General obligations (4.3)</p> <p>16: Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse (16.1)</p> <p>24: Education (24.3/24.3.b/24.3.c)</p> <p>27: Work and employment</p>	<p>1: Equal in dignity and rights</p> <p>2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction</p> <p>22: Right to social security</p> <p>23: Right to work</p> <p>25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood</p>
<b>Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>	27: Work and employment (27.1)	23: Right to work
<b>Goal 10: Reduced Inequality</b>	<p>27: Work and employment (27.1/27.1.b)</p> <p>28: Adequate standard of living and social protection (28.2/28.2.b/28.2.c)</p>	<p>2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction</p> <p>5: No to torture or to cruel treatment</p> <p>8: Right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals</p> <p>22: Right to social security</p> <p>25.1: Right to adequate health and well-being</p>

SDG	CRPD	UDHR
<b>Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>	9: Accessibility (9.1/9.1.a/9.2/9.2.a/9.2.b/9.2.c) 16: Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse 17: Protecting the integrity of the person 28: Adequate standard of living and social protection (28.1)	3: Right to life, liberty and security of person 5: No to torture or to cruel treatment 24: Right to rest and holidays 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community
<b>Goal 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions</b>	4: General obligations (4.3) 10: Right to life 16: Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse (16.1/16.2/16.3) 18: Liberty of movement and nationality (18.1/18.1.a/18.1.b/18.2) 21: Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information 27: Work and employment 29: Participation in political and public life	3: Right to life, liberty and security of person 5: No to torture or to cruel treatment 6: Right to recognition as a person before the law 10: Entitled to independent and impartial tribunal 15: Right to a nationality 19: Right to freedom of opinion and expression 21: Right to take part in public service 23: Right to work
<b>Goal 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal</b>	4: General obligations (4.1) 9: Accessibility (9.1/9.1.b/9.2/9.2.g/9.2.h) 21: Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information 31: Statistics and Data collection	2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction 19: Right to freedom of opinion and expression 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community 28: Entitled to a social and international order

### III. DISABILITY POLICY-INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

#### A. POLICY AREAS

The Disability Framework is a policy-data integration monitoring tool interlinking nine priority policy areas: population; no poverty and zero hunger; good health and well-being; quality education; empowerment and decision-making; peace, justice and no violence; decent work and employment; accessibility to sustainable cities and communities; and partnerships for the goals.

Population is an important feature of the Framework, although it is not in the SDG. It provides the opportunity to link and assess changes in implementation of the CRPD and its articles especially in relation to article 19 on living independently and being included in the community and article 23 on respect for home and the family.

A total 115 indicators are in the Disability Framework distributed over the nine policy areas mentioned in table 5.

TABLE 5. DISTRIBUTION OF DISABILITY INDICATORS IN EACH POLICY AREA

	Policy area	Number of indicators
1	Population	23
2	No poverty and zero hunger	9
3	Good health and wel-being	6
4	Quality education	23
5	Empowerment and decision-making	4
6	Peace, justice, and no violence	9
7	Decent work and employment	28
8	Accessibility to sustainable cities and communities	11
9	Partnerships for the goals	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>

#### B. INTERLINKAGES WITH GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS AND MAIN STAKEHOLDERS

The ESCWA Disability Framework includes reference to SDGs, CRPD and the UDHR for each indicator where available. In addition to the official SDG number, further information provided on people with disabilities or to vulnerable population in target or indicator or metadata. The source column refers to indicators available and data collected by ESCWA and recommended source of data such as household surveys or administrative records. Additional information is also provided in the last column on main stakeholders (international agencies, States, etc.).

## ESCWA Disability Framework

### 1. Population

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
1	Prevalence of disability by sex and location		CRPD 19: Living independently and being included in the community  CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection	UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights  UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction  UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person	ESCWA  HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	UCED
2	Proportion of persons with disabilities by type of disability, sex and location		CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection	UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights  UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction  UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person	ESCWA  HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	UCED/ECLAC/ LAS
3	Distribution of persons with disabilities by severity and type of disability, sex, age and location		CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection	UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights  UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction  UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	Iraq/WHO
4	Share of females with disabilities by type of disability, age and location		CRPD 6: Women with disabilities  CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection	UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights  UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction  UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person	ESCWA  HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	ECLAC

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
5	Distribution of persons with multi-dimensional disability by number of functional disability domains (at least one domain, two domains, three or more domains), sex and location		CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection	UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	Morocco/WHO
6	Age-sex distribution of population by disability status and location		CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection	UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	P8.1-R, Rev2/ UCED/WHO
7	Age-sex distribution of persons with disabilities by type of disability and location		CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection	UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	
8	Proportion of age-specific population by disability status, sex and location		CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection	UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	P8.1-R, Rev2/ UCED/WHO

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
9	Proportion of age-specific persons with disabilities by type of disability, sex and location		CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection	UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	
10	Sex ratio by disability status, age and location		CRPD 6: Women with disabilities CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection	UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	
11	Proportion of population living in household or in institution by disability status, sex, age and location		CRPD 19: Living independently and being included in the community CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection	UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	P8.1-A, Rev2
12	Proportion of households with one or more persons with disabilities, by type and size of household and location		CRPD 19: Living independently and being included in the community CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection	UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	P8.2-A, Rev2

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
13	Proportion of population (18+ years) by disability status, living arrangements (living alone and not living alone), sex and location		CRPD 19: Living independently and being included in the community  CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection	UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights  UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction  UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person	ESCWA  HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	Cornell University/ EU-OHCHR
14	Proportion of persons with disabilities (18+ years) by type of disability, living arrangements, sex and location		CRPD 19: Living independently and being included in the community  CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection	UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights  UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction  UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person	ESCWA  HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	
15	Proportion of population (18+ years) living alone by disability status, house ownership, sex and location		CRPD 19: Living independently and being included in the community  CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection	UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights  UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction  UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person  UDHR 17: Right to own property	ESCWA  HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	
16	Distribution of population with disability by cause of disability, sex and location		CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection	UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights  UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction  UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person	ESCWA  HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
17	Prevalence of disability in population (15+ years) by marital status, sex, age and location		CRPD 23: Respect for home and the family (23.1/23.1.b)  CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection	UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights  UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction  UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person  UDHR 16: Right to marry and to found a family	ESCWA  HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	P8.3-A, Rev2/ LAS
18	Age-sex distribution of population by disability status, marital status and location		CRPD 23: Respect for home and the family (23.1/23.1.b)  CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection	UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights  UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction  UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person  UDHR 16: Right to marry and to found a family	ESCWA  HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	P8.3-A, Rev2
19	Proportion of age-specific population by disability status, marital status, sex and location		CRPD 23: Respect for home and the family (23.1/23.1.b)  CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection	UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights  UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction  UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person  UDHR 16: Right to marry and to found a family	ESCWA  HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	P8.3-A, Rev2

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
20	Share of female headed households by family members, disability status and location		<p>CRPD 6: Women with disabilities</p> <p>CRPD 23: Respect for home and the family (23.1/23.1.b)</p> <p>CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection</p>	<p>UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights</p> <p>UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction</p> <p>UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person</p> <p>UDHR 25.2: Right to special care of motherhood and childhood</p>	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	Iraq
21	Child dependency ratio (below age 15 years) by disability status of family members and location		<p>CRPD 7: Children with disabilities</p> <p>CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection</p>	<p>UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights</p> <p>UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction</p> <p>UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person</p> <p>UDHR 25.2: Right to special care of motherhood and childhood</p>	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	Iraq
22	Old age dependency ratio (65 years and above) by disability status of family members and location		<p>CRPD 31: Statistics and data collection</p>	<p>UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights</p> <p>UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction</p> <p>UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person</p>	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	Iraq

## 2. No poverty and zero hunger

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
23	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical area	1.1.1	CRPD 28: Adequate standard of living and social protection (28.2/28.2.b/28.2.c)	UDHR 22: Right to social security UDHR 25.1: Right to adequate health and well-being	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/WG/IDA and IDDC/ILO/ESCAP/EU-OHCHR
24	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age <i>Note: Can be disaggregated by location</i>	1.2.1	CRPD 28: Adequate standard of living and social protection (28.2/28.2.b/28.2.c)	UDHR 22: Right to social security UDHR 25.1: Right to adequate health and well-being	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/WG/IDA and IDDC/Leonard Cheshire/ESCAP/EU-OHCHR
25	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	10.2.1 <sup>ab</sup>	CRPD 28: Adequate standard of living and social protection (28.2/28.2.b/28.2.c)	UDHR 22: Right to social security UDHR 25.1: Right to adequate health and well-being	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	IDA and IDDC/EU-OHCHR
26	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services <i>Note: Can be disaggregated by location, sex, age and formal/informal settlements</i>	1.4.1 <sup>d</sup>	CRPD 28: Adequate standard of living and social protection	UDHR 22: Right to social security UDHR 25.1: Right to adequate health and well-being	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	
27	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 type of tenure	1.4.2 <sup>d</sup>	CRPD 4: General obligations (4.1/4.1.c/4.1.g/4.2)	UDHR 7: Entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law UDHR 17: Right to own property	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
28	Prevalence of undernourishment <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by income, sex and location	2.1.1 <sup>d</sup>	CRPD 28: Adequate standard of living and social protection (28.1)	UDHR 25.1: Right to adequate health and well-being	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	
29	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by location, income, composition, sex, age and education of the household head/individuals	2.1.2 <sup>c,d</sup>	CRPD 28: Adequate standard of living and social protection (28.1)	UDHR 25.1: Right to adequate health and well-being	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	EU-OHCHR
30	Proportion of employed persons with disabilities from total employed population by sex, age and location		CRPD 27: Work and employment (27.1)	UDHR 23: Right to work	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/ILO
31	Proportion of the population covered by social protection floors or systems by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by sex, age and income quintile	1.3.1 <sup>e</sup>	CRPD 28: Adequate standards of living and social protection (28.2/28.2.b)	UDHR 22: Right to social security UDHR 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/WG/IDA and IDDC/Leonard Cheshire/ILO/EU-OHCHR/LAS

### 3. Good health and well-being

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
32	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by location, household wealth and maternal age, geographic regions	3.1.2	CRPD 10: Right to life CRPD 25: Health (25/25.a)	UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person UDHR 25.2: Right to special care of motherhood and childhood	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	LAS
33	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by general population	3.3.1	CRPD 10: Right to life CRPD 25: Health (25/25.b/25.d)	UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person UDHR 25.1: Right to adequate health and well-being	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/IDA and IDDC/ EU-OHCHR
34	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by age, location, marital status, socioeconomic status and other categories	3.7.1	CRPD 23: Respect for home and the family (23.1/23.1.b)	UDHR 16: Right to marry and to found a family UDHR 25.2: Right to special care of motherhood and childhood	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	UNSD
35	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, new born and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by household wealth, equity and location	3.8.1 <sup>a</sup>	CRPD 25: Health (25/25.a/25.b/25.d/25.e/25.f)	UDHR 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/IDA and IDDC/ EU-OHCHR

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
36	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by sex and age of the head of the household, location, quintiles of the household welfare measures	3.8.2	CRPD 25: Health (25/25.a)	UDHR 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/IDA and IDDC
37	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by sex	3.a.1	CRPD 25: Health (25/25.a)	UDHR 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	LAS

#### 4. Quality education

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
38	Proportion of population (5+, 15+ and 25+ years) by disability status, educational attainment, sex and location		CRPD 24: Education (24.2/24.5)	UDHR 26: Right to education UDHR 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	P 8.2-R, Rev2/ Cornell University/ WHO/LAS
39	Proportion of persons with disabilities (5+, 15+ and 25+ years) by type of disability, educational attainment, sex and location		CRPD 24: Education (24.2/24.5)	UDHR 26: Right to education UDHR 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	
40	Proportion of population (5-29 years) by disability status, school attendance, sex and location		CRPD 24: Education (24.2/24.5)	UDHR 26: Right to education UDHR 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	P8.4-A, Rev2/ UNESCO/ WHO/LAS

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
41	Proportion of persons with disabilities (5-29 years) by type of disability, school attendance, sex and location		CRPD 24: Education (24.2/24.5)	UDHR 26: Right to education UDHR 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	
42	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex <i>Note: Can be disaggregated by age, sex, location and income</i>	4.3.1	CRPD 24: Education (24.5)	UDHR 26: Right to education UDHR 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/IDA and IDDC/ Leonard Cheshire
43	Proportion of out of school population (primary school age 6-11, lower secondary school age 12-14) by disability status, sex and location		CRPD 24: Education (24.2)	UDHR 25.1: Right to adequate health and well-being	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	P 8.2-R, Rev2/ UNESCO/ ECLAC
44	Proportion of out of school persons with disabilities (primary school age 6-11, lower secondary school age 12-14) by type of disability, sex and location		CRPD 24: Education (24.2)	UDHR 25.1: Right to adequate health and well-being	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	
45	Youth literacy rate (15-24 years) by disability status, sex and location		CRPD 24: Education (24.1)	UDHR 26: Right to education UDHR 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	UNESCO/ILO
46	Adult literacy rate by disability status, sex and location		CRPD 24: Education (24.1)	UDHR 26: Right to education UDHR 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	UNESCO/ILO

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
47	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by socio-economic status, migrant status, ethnicity, age group of students and location	4.1.1 <sup>c</sup>	CRPD 24: Education (24.1/24.2)	UDHR 26: Right to education UDHR 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/WG/IDA and IDDC
48	School completion rates [primary education and secondary education] by disability status, sex and location		CRPD 24: Education (24.1/24.2)	UDHR 26: Right to education UDHR 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	Leonard Cheshire/ UNESCO
49	University completion rates [or university access rates] by disability status, sex and location		CRPD 24: Education (24.5)	UDHR 26: Right to education UDHR 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	Leonard Cheshire
50	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by income, age and location	4.2.2	CRPD 24: Education (24.1/24.2)	UDHR 26: Right to education	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/WG/IDA and IDDC/ Leonard Cheshire
51	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by age group of students, socio-economic status, sex and location	4.4.1	CRPD 24: Education (24.5)	UDHR 26: Right to education UDHR 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/IDA and IDDC

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
52	Parity indice (4.2.2) participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	4.5.1 <sup>a,b,d</sup>	CRPD 24: Education (24.1/24.2)	UDHR 26: Right to education	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/WG/IDA and IDDC
53	Parity indice (4.1.1) of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	4.5.1 <sup>a,b,d</sup>	CRPD 24: Education (24.1/24.2)	UDHR 26: Right to education UDHR 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/WG/IDA and IDDC
54	Parity indice (4.3.1) participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	4.5.1 <sup>a,b,d</sup>	CRPD 24: Education (24.5)	UDHR 26: Right to education UDHR 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/WG/IDA and IDDC
55	Parity indice (4.4.1) of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	4.5.1 <sup>a,b,d</sup>	CRPD 24: Education (24.5)	UDHR 26: Right to education UDHR 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/WG/IDA and IDDC
56	Parity indice (4.6.1) of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	4.5.1 <sup>a,b,d</sup>	CRPD 24: Education (24.1/24.2/24.3)	UDHR 26: Right to education UDHR 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/WG/IDA and IDDC

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
57	Parity indice (4.c.1) of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	4.5.1 <sup>a,b,d</sup>	CRPD 24: Education (24.4)	UDHR 26: Right to education  UDHR 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/WG/IDA and IDDC
58	Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by income, type of skill, age group and location	4.6.1	CRPD 24: Education (24.1/24.2/24.3)	UDHR 26: Right to education  UDHR 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/IDA and IDDC/Leonard Cheshire (a)/EU-OHCHR
59	Proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by level of education	4.a.1 (d) <sup>a,b</sup>	CRPD 9: Accessibility (9.1/9.1.a/9.1.b)	UDHR 26: Right to education  UDHR 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community	ADM	SGPwD/IDA and IDDC/ EU-OHCHR
60	Mean years of schooling, population 25 years and older, by disability status, sex and location		CRPD 24: Education (24.5)	UDHR 26: Right to education  UDHR 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	UNESCO

## 5. Empowerment and decision making

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
61	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by education, wealth, age and location	5.6.1	CRPD 23: Respect for home and the family (23.1/23.1.b)  CRPD 25: Health (25/25.a)	UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction  UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person  UDHR 25.2: Right to special care of motherhood and childhood	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/IDA and IDDC
62	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by education level, income, age, sex and location	8.10.2	CRPD 4: General obligations (4.3)	UDHR 1: Equal in dignity and rights  UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	Leonard Cheshire
63	Proportion of women in managerial positions  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by occupation	5.5.2	CRPD 6: Women with disabilities	UDHR 21: Right to take part in public service	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	WG/Leonard Cheshire/ILO/EU-OHCHR
64	Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	16.7.1 <sup>a</sup>	CRPD 4: General obligations (4.3)  CRPD 27: Work and employment (27.1)	UDHR 21: Right to take part in public service  UDHR 23: Right to work	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/IDA and IDDC

6. *Peace, justice and no violence*

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
65	<p>Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by disability status, income/wealth, education, ethnicity, frequency of violence and location</p>	5.2.1 <sup>c</sup>	CRPD 16: Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse (16.1/16.2/16.3)	<p>UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person</p> <p>UDHR 5: No to torture or to cruel treatment</p>	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	IDA and IDDC/ WHO/UNSD/ UNICEF/ UN Women/ UNODC/ UNFPA
66	<p>Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in her lifetime, by disability status, form of violence and age</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by income/wealth, education, ethnicity, frequency of violence and location</p>				HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	WHO/UNSD/ UNICEF/ UN Women/ UNODC/ UNFPA

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
67	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by disability status, income/wealth, education, ethnicity, relationship with the perpetrator, frequency, type of sexual violence and location	5.2.2 <sup>c</sup>			HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	IDA and IDDC/WHO/UNSD/UNICEF/UN Women/UNODC/UNFPA
68	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in her lifetime, by disability status, age and place of occurrence  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by income/wealth, education, ethnicity, relationship with the perpetrator, frequency, type of sexual violence and location				HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	WHO/UNSD/UNICEF/UN Women/UNODC/UNFPA
69	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by sex and age, income level, education, ethnicity and citizenship	16.1.3	CRPD 10: Right to life CRPD 16: Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse (16.1/16.2/16.3)	UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person UDHR 5: No to torture or to cruel treatment	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	IDA and IDDC/Leonard Cheshire

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
70	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by sex and age	16.1.4			HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/IDA and IDDC
71	Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by sex, age, income, and location	16.2.1	CRPD 16: Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse (16.1/16.2/16.3)  CRPD 27: Work and employment (27.2)	UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person  UDHR 5: No to torture or to cruel treatment	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	IDA and IDDC
72	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by income, location, marital status, education, sex, age	16.2.3			HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	IDA and IDDC
73	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by income of household, location, sex	16.9.1	CRPD 18: Liberty of movement and nationality (18.1/18.1.a/18.1.b/18.2)	UDHR 6: Right to recognition as a person before the law  UDHR 15: Right to a nationality	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	IDA and IDDC/ EU-OHCHR

7. Decent work and employment

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
74	Share of employed persons with disabilities in total employment (with and without disabilities) by sex and location  [Population with disabilities in employment/ Population in employment (with and without disabilities)]		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 23: Right to work	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	ESCAP
75	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	8.7.1	CRPD 16: Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse (16.1)  CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.2)	UDHR 23: Right to work	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	
76	Proportion of employed youth (15-24 years) by educational attainment (No schooling/ No primary/Some primary, Primary education, Lower secondary education – General (first cycle), Upper secondary education – Technical/Vocational (second cycle), Post-secondary education non-tertiary, First level of tertiary education (Bachelor’s and Master’s or equivalent level), Doctoral or equivalent level), disability status, sex and location  [Employed/Labour force]		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 23: Right to work  UDHR 26: Right to education	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	WG/ILO/ EU-OHCHR/ ECLAC

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
77	Proportion of employed adult (15-64 years) by educational attainment (No schooling/ No primary/Some primary, Primary education, Lower secondary education – General (first cycle), Upper secondary education – Technical/ Vocational (second cycle), Post-secondary education non-tertiary, First level of tertiary education (Bachelor's and Master's or equivalent level), Doctoral or equivalent level), disability status, sex and location		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 23: Right to work UDHR 26: Right to education	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	WG/ILO/ EU-OHCHR/ ECLAC
78	Employment-to-population ratio (employment rate) by disability status, educational attainment, sex, age and location [Employed/ Population]		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 23: Right to work	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	P 8.3-R, Rev 2/ ILO KILM 2 (Employment rate)/UCED/ ECLAC/Cornell University/ WHO/LAS
79	Employment-to-population ratio of persons with disabilities (employment rate) by type of disability, sex, age and location		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 23: Right to work UDHR 26: Right to education	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	
80	Proportion of active population by employment status [employer, employee, vulnerable employment (own-account and contributing family worker)], disability status, sex, age and location		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 23: Right to work	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	ILO KILM 3 (Employment status)/ECLAC/ Cornell University/ EU-OHCHR/ WHO/LAS

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
81	Proportion of active persons with disabilities by employment status [employer, employee, vulnerable employment (own-account and contributing family worker)], type of disability, sex, age and location		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 23: Right to work	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	
82	Proportion of active population by unemployment status (worked before and never worked before), disability status, sex, age and location		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	ILO KILM 3 (Employment status)/ECLAC/ Cornell University/ EU-OHCHR/ WHO/LAS
83	Proportion of active persons with disabilities by unemployment status (worked before and never worked before), type of disability, sex, age and location		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 23: Right to work UDHR 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	
84	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by sex, occupation and/or country region	9.2.2	CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 23: Right to work	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	ILO KILM 4/ LAS
85	Proportion of employed population in major occupational groups (legislators, senior officials and managers, professionals, clerks, technicians and associate professionals, service workers and shop and market sales workers, skilled agricultural		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 23: Right to work	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	ILO KILM 5/ ECLAC/LAS

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
	and fishery workers, craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers, elementary occupations) by disability status, sex, age and location					
86	Proportion of employed population, by disability status, type ownership (public, private), sex, age and location		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 23: Right to work	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	ILO/LAS
87	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities  [Unemployed/Labour force]	8.5.2 <sup>a,b</sup>	CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/IDA and IDDC/ Leonard Cheshire/ KILM 9/ KILM 10a (youth unemployment rate), KILM 14c (unemployed + educ)/LAS
88	Unemployment rate of persons with disabilities by type of disability, sex, age and location		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	
89	Distribution of unemployed population by disability status, level of educational attainment, sex, age and location		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	ILO KILM 14b (total, youth and adult)
90	Youth unemployment as a proportion of youth population by disability status, sex and location  [Total unemployed population (15-24)/ Total population (15-24) <sup>a</sup> 100]		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	ILO KILM 10d

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
91	Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment by disability status, sex and location [Youth unemployed (15-24)/Total unemployed (15-64) <sup>a</sup> 100]		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	ILO KILM 10c
92	Ratio of youth unemployment rate to adult unemployment rate by disability status, sex and location [Youth (15-24) unemployment rate/adult (15-64) unemployment rate]		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	ILO KILM 10b
93	Labour force participation rate (LFP) (employed and unemployed) by disability status, educational attainment, sex, age and location [Labour force/Population]		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 23: Right to work UDHR 26: Right to education	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	ILO KILM 1 (LFP rate) and ILO KILM 14a (LFP rate + edu)
94	Labour force participation rate of persons with disabilities (employed and unemployed) by type of disability, sex, age and location		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 23: Right to work UDHR 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood UDHR 26: Right to education	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	
95	Distribution of population aged 15 years and older, by disability status, activity status (employed, unemployed and inactive), sex and location Employed + unemployed + inactive = 100%		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 23: Right to work UDHR 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	ILO

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
96	Distribution of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and older, by type of disability, activity status (employed, unemployed and inactive), sex and location  Employed + unemployed + inactive = 100%		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 23: Right to work UDHR 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	
97	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by sex [NEET rate = (Youth unemployed + Youth inactive population not students)/Total youth]	8.6.1	CRPD 24: Education (24.3/24.3.b/24.3.c) CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	WG/Leonard Cheshire/ILO
98	Inactivity rate by disability status, education attainment, sex and location area		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 23: Right to work UDHR 26: Right to education	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	ILO KILM 13/ EU-OHCHR
99	Inactivity rate of persons with disabilities by type of disability, sex and location		CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood	ESCWA HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	
100	Proportion of informal employment in non agriculture employment, by sex <i>Note:</i> Disaggregated by formal/informal employment and economic activity [Informal employment in non agricultural activities/Total employment in non agricultural activities]	8.3.1	CRPD 27: Work and Employment (27.1)	UDHR 22: Right to social security UDHR 23: Right to work	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	WG/ILO/ Leonard Cheshire/ EU-OHCHR

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
101	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	8.5.1 <sup>a,b</sup>	CRPD 27: Work and employment (27.1)	UDHR 23.2: Right to equal pay	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/WG/IDA and IDDC/ILO/UCED/EU-OHCHR/Cornell University
102	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, location and other characteristics	10.3.1 <sup>c</sup>	CRPD 27: Work and employment (27.1/27.1.b) CRPD 28: Adequate standards of living and social protection (28.2/28.2.b/28.2.c)	UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction UDHR 5: No to torture or to cruel treatment UDHR 8: Right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD

#### 8. Accessibility to sustainable cities and communities

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
103	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by sex, location, age, educational level, labour force status, and occupation.	5.b.1	CRPD 9: Accessibility (9.2/9.2.g/9.2.h) CRPD 21: Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information	UDHR 19: Right to freedom of opinion and expression	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	WG/Leonard Cheshire/EU-OHCHR/LAS
104	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by location, socioeconomic status, sex, service level	6.1.1 <sup>e</sup>	CRPD 28: Adequate standards of living and social protection (28.2/28.2.a)	UDHR 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	WG/EU-OHCHR/LAS

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
105	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by location, socioeconomic status, sex, service level	6.2.1 <sup>d,e</sup>	CRPD 28: Adequate standards of living and social protection (28.2/28.2.a)	UDHR 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	WG/ EU-OHCHR/ WHO/LAS
106	Percentage of population with access to electricity  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by location	7.1.1	CRPD 28: Adequate standards of living and social protection (28.1)	UDHR 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	WG/ EU-OHCHR/ LAS
107	Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by location, income group, sex, race, ethnicity, migratory status, age and mode of public transport	11.2.1 <sup>a,b,d</sup>	CRPD 9: Accessibility (9.1/9.1.a)	UDHR 25: Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/IDA and IDDC/ EU-OHCHR
108	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	16.10.2 <sup>c</sup>	CRPD 21: Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information  CRPD 29: Participation in political and public life	UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person  UDHR 10: Entitled to independent and impartial tribunal  UDHR 19: Right to freedom of opinion and expression  UDHR 21: Right to take part in public service	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
109	Proportion of individuals using the Internet  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by location, sex, age, educational level, labour force status, and occupation	17.8.1	CRPD 9: Accessibility (9.1/9.1.b/9.2/9.2.g/9.2.h)  CRPD 21: Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information	UDHR 19: Right to freedom of opinion and expression  UDHR 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/IDA and IDDC/ Leonard Cheshire/LAS
110	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by location, income group, sex, race, ethnicity, religion, migration status, age, disability	11.1.1 <sup>c</sup>	CRPD 28: Adequate standard of living and social protection (28.1)	UDHR 25.1: Right to adequate health and well-being	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	EU-OHCHR
111	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by location, qualities of the open public space, the share of built-up area, type of human settlements and typology of public space	11.7.1 <sup>a,b</sup>	CRPD 9: Accessibility (9.1/9.1.a/9.2/9.2.a/9.2.b/9.2.c)	UDHR 24: Right to rest and holidays  UDHR 27: Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD/IDA and IDDC/ EU-OHCHR
112	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	11.7.2 <sup>a,b</sup>	CRPD 16: Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse  CRPD 17: Protecting the integrity of the person	UDHR 3: Right to life, liberty and security of person  UDHR 5: No to torture or to cruel treatment	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
113	Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by income level education level and location	16.7.2 <sup>a</sup>	CRPD 4: General obligations (4.3)	UDHR 21.3: Right of the people to a secret and equal vote	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	SGPwD

### 9. Partnerships for the goals

	Name of indicator	SDG	CRPD articles	UDHR articles	Source	Reference/ stakeholders
114	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by location	17.18.3 <sup>b</sup>	CRPD 4: General obligations (4.1)  CRPD 31: Statistics and Data collection	UDHR 2: Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction  UDHR 28: Entitled to a social and international order	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	
115	Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years  <i>Note:</i> Can be disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and location, or other characteristics	17.19.2 (a) <sup>c</sup>	CRPD 31: Statistics and Data collection	UDHR 28: Entitled to a social and international order	HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS	

- Notes: <sup>a</sup> Disability or vulnerable or disadvantaged population mentioned in the indicator.  
<sup>b</sup> Disability mentioned in the target.  
<sup>c</sup> Disability mentioned in the metadata.  
<sup>d</sup> Vulnerable mentioned in the target.  
<sup>e</sup> Disadvantaged group mentioned in the metadata.

#### IV. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The ESCWA Disability Framework presents disability as an issue that cuts across all spheres of life. Disability is not merely a component disaggregated from the overall goal of “leaving no one behind”, but rather a larger commitment to enable vulnerable populations through a human rights-based approach. The Framework can be an effective tool to convey urgent priorities for persons with disabilities and highlights the need for taking action and working towards inclusive societies. The Framework mobilizes the attention and participation of the main stakeholders, improves data and statistical system processes and provides policymakers with a tool for monitoring and reporting.

The framework is a stepping stone to bridge the gap between policy, persons with disabilities and statistics. The framework lends itself to localization at the national and regional levels by creating a common platform for effective user-producer dialogue in an equal environment. In this way, it increases ownership of indicators and statistics among civil societies and policymakers and enhances political and financial support for the development of national statistical systems. The data assessment implemented to develop the framework also indicates that countries’ level of readiness to compile and disseminate SDG-related disability is weak in the region.

To genuinely work towards inclusive societies, questions need to be asked from the perspective of persons with disabilities. Unless this is done, it is not surprising to see very few indicators with real relevance for people with disabilities available, specifically in the area of accessibility and sustainable cities and communities. For instance, the types of violence a girl with disabilities faces are different from those faced by a girl without disabilities and are not presently captured in the available standard indicators of violence against women. Therefore, it is important to research types of issues faced by persons with disabilities, which can be completely different from those faced by people without disabilities.

The framework provides a policy-data integration monitoring tool interlinking social, economic, environmental and institutional areas and fostering interaction and dialogue between policymakers, persons with disabilities and data producers. The framework is a work in progress that enables all stakeholders to understand the gaps in policy and data in addressing issues related to persons with disabilities and work towards tailored indicators to allow for effective monitoring of policy and planned development priorities.



## Annex I

### Articles in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on which the framework was based

#### (4) *General obligations*

4.1: States Parties undertake to ensure and promote the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons with disabilities without discrimination of any kind on the basis of disability. To this end, States Parties undertake:

4.1.c: To take into account the protection and promotion of the human rights of persons with disabilities in all policies and programmes;

4.1.g: To undertake or promote research and development of, and to promote the availability and use of new technologies, including information and communications technologies, mobility aids, devices and assistive technologies, suitable for persons with disabilities, giving priority to technologies at an affordable cost; With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, each State Party undertakes to take measures to the maximum of its available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international cooperation, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of these rights, without prejudice to those obligations contained in the present Convention that are immediately applicable according to international law.

4.2: With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, each State Party undertakes to take measures to the maximum of its available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international cooperation, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of these rights, without prejudice to those obligations contained in the present Convention that are immediately applicable according to international law.

4.3: In the development and implementation of legislation and policies to implement the present Convention, and in other decision-making processes concerning issues relating to persons with disabilities, States Parties shall closely consult with and actively involve persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, through their representative organizations.

#### (6) *Women with disabilities*

6.1 States Parties recognize that women and girls with disabilities are subject to multiple discrimination, and in this regard shall take measures to ensure the full and equal enjoyment by them of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

6.2 States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the full development, advancement and empowerment of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms set out in the present Convention.

#### (7) *Children with disabilities*

7.1 States Parties shall take all necessary measures to ensure the full enjoyment by children with disabilities of all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with other children.

7.2 In all actions concerning children with disabilities, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.

7.3 States Parties shall ensure that children with disabilities have the right to express their views freely on all matters affecting them, their views being given due weight in accordance with their age and maturity, on an equal basis with other children, and to be provided with disability and age-appropriate assistance to realize that right.

*(9) Accessibility*

9.1: To enable persons with disabilities to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure to persons with disabilities access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas. These measures, which shall include the identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to accessibility, shall apply to, inter alia:

9.1.a: Buildings, roads, transportation and other indoor and outdoor facilities, including schools, housing, medical facilities and workplaces;

9.1.b: Information, communications and other services, including electronic services and emergency services.

9.2: States Parties shall also take appropriate measures to:

9.2.a: Develop, promulgate and monitor the implementation of minimum standards and guidelines for the accessibility of facilities and services open or provided to the public;

9.2.b: Ensure that private entities that offer facilities and services which are open or provided to the public take into account all aspects of accessibility for persons with disabilities;

9.2.c: Provide training for stakeholders on accessibility issues facing persons with disabilities;

9.2.g: Promote access for persons with disabilities to new information and communications technologies and systems, including the Internet;

9.2.h: Promote the design, development, production and distribution of accessible information and communications technologies and systems at an early stage, so that these technologies and systems become accessible at minimum cost.

*(10) Right to life*

10: States Parties reaffirm that every human being has the inherent right to life and shall take all necessary measures to ensure its effective enjoyment by persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others.

*(16) Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse*

16.1: States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social, educational and other measures to protect persons with disabilities, both within and outside the home, from all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, including their gender-based aspects.

16.2: States Parties shall also take all appropriate measures to prevent all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse by ensuring, inter alia, appropriate forms of gender- and age-sensitive assistance and support for persons with disabilities and their families and caregivers, including through the provision of information and education on how to avoid, recognize and report instances of exploitation, violence and abuse. States Parties shall ensure that protection services are age-, gender- and disability-sensitive.

16.3: In order to prevent the occurrence of all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, States Parties shall ensure that all facilities and programmes designed to serve persons with disabilities are effectively monitored by independent authorities.

*(17) Protecting the integrity of the person*

Every person with disabilities has a right to respect for his or her physical and mental integrity on an equal basis with others.

*(18) Liberty of movement and nationality*

18.1: States Parties shall recognize the rights of persons with disabilities to liberty of movement, to freedom to choose their residence and to a nationality, on an equal basis with others, including by ensuring that persons with disabilities:

18.1.a: Have the right to acquire and change a nationality and are not deprived of their nationality arbitrarily or on the basis of disability;

18.1.b: Are not deprived, on the basis of disability, of their ability to obtain, possess and utilize documentation of their nationality or other documentation of identification, or to utilize relevant processes such as immigration proceedings, that may be needed to facilitate exercise of the right to liberty of movement.

18.2: Children with disabilities shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by their parents.

*(19) Living independently and being included in the community*

19: States Parties to the present Convention recognize the equal right of all persons with disabilities to live in the community, with choices equal to others, and shall take effective and appropriate measures to facilitate full enjoyment by persons with disabilities of this right and their full inclusion and participation in the community, including by ensuring that:

19.a: Persons with disabilities have the opportunity to choose their place of residence and where and with whom they live on an equal basis with others and are not obliged to live in a particular living arrangement;

19.b: Persons with disabilities have access to a range of in-home, residential and other community support services, including personal assistance necessary to support living and inclusion in the community, and to prevent isolation or segregation from the community;

19.c: Community services and facilities for the general population are available on an equal basis to persons with disabilities and are responsive to their needs.

*(21) Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information*

21: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities can exercise the right to freedom of expression and opinion, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas on an equal basis with others and through all forms of communication of their choice, as defined in article 2 of the present Convention, including by:

21.a: Providing information intended for the general public to persons with disabilities in accessible formats and technologies appropriate to different kinds of disabilities in a timely manner and without additional cost;

21.b: Accepting and facilitating the use of sign languages, Braille, augmentative and alternative communication, and all other accessible means, modes and formats of communication of their choice by persons with disabilities in official interactions;

21.c: Urging private entities that provide services to the general public, including through the Internet, to provide information and services in accessible and usable formats for persons with disabilities;

21.d: Encouraging the mass media, including providers of information through the Internet, to make their services accessible to persons with disabilities;

21.e: Recognizing and promoting the use of sign languages.

*(23) Respect for home and the family*

23.1: States Parties shall take effective and appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities in all matters relating to marriage, family, parenthood and relationships, on an equal basis with others, so as to ensure that:

23.1.b: The rights of persons with disabilities to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to age-appropriate information, reproductive and family planning education are recognized, and the means necessary to enable them to exercise these rights are provided; 24.1: States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to education. With a view to realizing this right without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity, States Parties shall ensure an inclusive education system at all levels and life long learning directed to.

*(24) Education*

24.1: States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to education. With a view to realizing this right without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity, States Parties shall ensure an inclusive education system at all levels and lifelong learning directed to:

24.1.a: The full development of human potential and sense of dignity and self-worth, and the strengthening of respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and human diversity;

24.1.b: The development by persons with disabilities of their personality, talents and creativity, as well as their mental and physical abilities, to their fullest potential;

24.1.c: Enabling persons with disabilities to participate effectively in a free society.

24.2: In realizing this right, States Parties shall ensure that:

24.2.a: Persons with disabilities are not excluded from the general education system on the basis of disability, and that children with disabilities are not excluded from free and compulsory primary education, or from secondary education, on the basis of disability;

24.2.b: Persons with disabilities can access an inclusive, quality and free primary education and secondary education on an equal basis with others in the communities in which they live;

24.2.c: Reasonable accommodation of the individual's requirements is provided;

24.2.d: Persons with disabilities receive the support required, within the general education system, to facilitate their effective education;

24.2.e: Effective individualized support measures are provided in environments that maximize academic and social development, consistent with the goal of full inclusion.

24.3: States Parties shall enable persons with disabilities to learn life and social development skills to facilitate their full and equal participation in education and as members of the community. To this end, States Parties shall take appropriate measures, including:

24.3.a: Facilitating the learning of Braille, alternative script, augmentative and alternative modes, means and formats of communication and orientation and mobility skills, and facilitating peer support and mentoring;

24.3.b: Facilitating the learning of sign language and the promotion of the linguistic identity of the deaf community;

24.3.c: Ensuring that the education of persons, and in particular children, who are blind, deaf or deafblind, is delivered in the most appropriate languages and modes and means of communication for the individual, and in environments which maximize academic and social development.

24.4: In order to help ensure the realization of this right, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to employ teachers, including teachers with disabilities, who are qualified in sign language and/or Braille, and to train professionals and staff who work at all levels of education. Such training shall incorporate disability awareness and the use of appropriate augmentative and alternative modes, means and formats of communication, educational techniques and materials to support persons with disabilities.

24.5: States Parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities are able to access general tertiary education, vocational training, adult education and lifelong learning without discrimination and on an equal basis with others. To this end, States Parties shall ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided to persons with disabilities.

## *(25) Health*

25: States Parties recognize that persons with disabilities have the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health without discrimination on the basis of disability. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure access for persons with disabilities to health services that are gender-sensitive, including health-related rehabilitation. In particular, States Parties shall:

25.a: Provide persons with disabilities with the same range, quality and standard of free or affordable health care and programmes as provided to other persons, including in the area of sexual and reproductive health and population-based public health programmes;

25.b: Provide those health services needed by persons with disabilities specifically because of their disabilities, including early identification and intervention as appropriate, and services designed to minimize and prevent further disabilities, including among children and older persons;

25.d: Require health professionals to provide care of the same quality to persons with disabilities as to others, including on the basis of free and informed consent by, inter alia, raising awareness of the human rights, dignity, autonomy and needs of persons with disabilities through training and the promulgation of ethical standards for public and private health care;

25.e: Prohibit discrimination against persons with disabilities in the provision of health insurance, and life insurance where such insurance is permitted by national law, which shall be provided in a fair and reasonable manner;

25.f: Prevent discriminatory denial of health care or health services or food and fluids on the basis of disability.

*(27) Work and Employment*

27.1: States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work, on an equal basis with others; this includes the right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labour market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities. States Parties shall safeguard and promote the realization of the right to work, including for those who acquire a disability during the course of employment, by taking appropriate steps, including through legislation, to, inter alia:

27.1.a: Prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability with regard to all matters concerning all forms of employment, including conditions of recruitment, hiring and employment, continuance of employment, career advancement and safe and healthy working conditions;

27.1.b: Protect the rights of persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, to just and favourable conditions of work, including equal opportunities and equal remuneration for work of equal value, safe and healthy working conditions, including protection from harassment, and the redress of grievances;

27.1.c: Ensure that persons with disabilities are able to exercise their labour and trade union rights on an equal basis with others;

27.1.d: Enable persons with disabilities to have effective access to general technical and vocational guidance programmes, placement services and vocational and continuing training;

27.1.e: Promote employment opportunities and career advancement for persons with disabilities in the labour market, as well as assistance in finding, obtaining, maintaining and returning to employment;

27.1.f: Promote opportunities for self-employment, entrepreneurship, the development of cooperatives and starting one's own business;

27.1.g: Employ persons with disabilities in the public sector;

27.1.h: Promote the employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector through appropriate policies and measures, which may include affirmative action programmes, incentives and other measures;

27.1.i: Ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided to persons with disabilities in the workplace;

27.1.j: Promote the acquisition by persons with disabilities of work experience in the open labour market;

27.1.k: Promote vocational and professional rehabilitation, job retention and return-to-work programmes for persons with disabilities.

27.2: States Parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities are not held in slavery or in servitude, and are protected, on an equal basis with others, from forced or compulsory labour.

*(28) Adequate standards of living and social protection*

28.1: States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions, and shall take appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this right without discrimination on the basis of disability.

28.2: States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to social protection and to the enjoyment of that right without discrimination on the basis of disability, and shall take appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this right, including measures:

28.2.a: To ensure equal access by persons with disabilities to clean water services, and to ensure access to appropriate and affordable services, devices and other assistance for disability-related needs;

28.2.b: To ensure access by persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls with disabilities and older persons with disabilities, to social protection programmes and poverty reduction programmes;

28.2.c: To ensure access by persons with disabilities and their families living in situations of poverty to assistance from the State with disability-related expenses, including adequate training, counselling, financial assistance and respite care;

28.2.d: To ensure access by persons with disabilities to public housing programmes;

28.2.e: To ensure equal access by persons with disabilities to retirement benefits and programmes.

### *(29) Participation in political and public life*

States Parties shall guarantee to persons with disabilities political rights and the opportunity to enjoy them on an equal basis with others, and shall undertake:

29.a: To ensure that persons with disabilities can effectively and fully participate in political and public life on an equal basis with others, directly or through freely chosen representatives, including the right and opportunity for persons with disabilities to vote and be elected, inter alia, by:

29.a.1: Ensuring that voting procedures, facilities and materials are appropriate, accessible and easy to understand and use;

29.a.2: Protecting the right of persons with disabilities to vote by secret ballot in elections and public referendums without intimidation, and to stand for elections, to effectively hold office and perform all public functions at all levels of government, facilitating the use of assistive and new technologies where appropriate;

29.a.3: Guaranteeing the free expression of the will of persons with disabilities as electors and to this end, where necessary, at their request, allowing assistance in voting by a person of their own choice;

29.b: To promote actively an environment in which persons with disabilities can effectively and fully participate in the conduct of public affairs, without discrimination and on an equal basis with others, and encourage their participation in public affairs, including:

29.b.1: Participation in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country, and in the activities and administration of political parties;

29.b.2: Forming and joining organizations of persons with disabilities to represent persons with disabilities at international, national, regional and local levels.

### *(31) Statistics and Data collection*

31.1: States Parties undertake to collect appropriate information, including statistical and research data, to enable them to formulate and implement policies to give effect to the present Convention. The process of collecting and maintaining this information shall:

31.1.a: Comply with legally established safeguards, including legislation on data protection, to ensure confidentiality and respect for the privacy of persons with disabilities;

31.1.b: Comply with internationally accepted norms to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and ethical principles in the collection and use of statistics.

31.2: The information collected in accordance with this article shall be disaggregated, as appropriate, and used to help assess the implementation of States Parties' obligations under the present Convention and to identify and address the barriers faced by persons with disabilities in exercising their rights.

31.3: States Parties shall assume responsibility for the dissemination of these statistics and ensure their accessibility to persons with disabilities and others.

## Annex II

### Articles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on which the framework was based

(1) *Equal in dignity and rights*

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

(2) *Entitled to all rights and freedoms without any distinction*

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

(3) *Right to life, liberty and security of person*

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

(5) *No to torture or to cruel treatment*

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

(6) *Right to recognition as a person before the law*

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

(7) *Entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law*

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

(8) *Right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals*

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

(10) *Entitled to independent and impartial tribunal*

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

(15) *Right to a nationality*

15.1: Everyone has the right to a nationality.

15.2: No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

*(16) Right to marry and to found a family*

16.1: Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

16.2: Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

16.3: The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

*(17) Right to own property*

17.1: Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

17.2: No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

*(19) Right to freedom of opinion and expression*

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

*(21) Right to take part in public service*

21.1: Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

21.2: Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

21.3: The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

*(22) Right to social security*

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

*(23) Right to work*

23.1: Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

23.2: Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

23.3: Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

23.4: Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

*(24) Right to rest and holidays*

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

*(25) Right to adequate health and well-being and special care of motherhood and childhood*

25.1: Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

25.2: Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

*(26) Right to education*

26.1: Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

26.2: Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

26.3: Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

*(27) Right to to participate freely in the cultural life of the community*

27.1: Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

27.2: Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

*(28) Entitled to a social and international order*

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

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