

**Data sources for outcome indicators
on Article 30:**

Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport



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30.22 Number and proportion of persons with disabilities accessing museums, galleries, libraries and cultural sites, as compared to other persons, disaggregated by sex, age and disability.

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

This could be obtained from a household survey if disability questions were included. For example, in 2013, the European Commission - Directorate-General for Education and Culture - conducted a special [Eurobarometer survey on participation in cultural activities](#). It included 26,563 respondents from 27 member states and different social and demographic groups, that were interviewed face-to-face at home and in their mother tongue, but it did not include information on disability. An extract from this survey is presented in table 1.

Table 1: Participation in a range of different cultural activities at least once in the last 12 months

Activity	Participated at least once in the last 12 months
Watched or listened to a cultural programme on TV or radio	72%
Read a book	68%
Been to the cinema	52%
Visited a historical monument or site	52%
Visited a museum or gallery	37%
Been to a concert	35%
Visited a public library	31%
Been to the theatre	28%
Seen a ballet, a dance performance or an opera	18%

Source: European Commission, “Cultural Access and Participation”, Special Eurobarometer 399 (2013), p.3

30.23 Average time spent by persons with disabilities in cultural life and activities, as compared to other persons, disaggregated by sex, age and disability.

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

Time use surveys could be utilised for this indicator. A time use survey is a statistical instrument which aims to report data on how, on average, people spend their time. While useful for different purposes, these surveys could provide information on time spent by persons with disabilities on cultural activities, provided that the sample and the questionnaire are designed to allow for the information to be disaggregated by disability.

A [2015 UNDP report](#) found 100 time use surveys in 65 countries. Most (if not all) time use studies measure time spent on cultural activities. In fact, the [United Nations Statistics Division](#) has recommended categories for time use studies that include attendance of cultural or entertainment events and the use of mass media, as well as the practice of hobbies and sports.

However, most time use surveys either do not include disability status in the survey or do not produce reports that include disability. For example, the [Harmonized European Time Use Surveys](#), conducted in 18 European countries between 2008 and 2015, include time spent on entertainment and culture (cinema, theatre and concerts, art exhibitions and museums, live sporting events, zoos, botanical gardens and other or unspecified entertainment and culture). However, the only disability question included refers to being “unable to work due to longstanding health problems” - a response category for labour status - and, when data were reported, this was aggregated in “other categories”. Another round is in the process of being conducted, but the disability question was not changed.

Time use reports from Scotland and the United States of America do disaggregate by disability, but only by major categories of activities.

Scotland has a table by age and gender for a broader category of social life, culture and entertainment, available at <https://www.gov.scot/publications/centre-time-use-research-time-use-survey-2014-15-results-scotland/pages/2/>. This report mentioned that “there were no significant differences in the time spent on social life, entertainment and culture between disabled people and non-disabled people. Persons with disabilities spent an average of 61 minutes per day on these activities, compared to an average of 58 minutes per day amongst non-disabled people”, as presented in table 2.

Table 2: Social Life, culture and entertainment by age and gender

	Participation Rate			Average Time Use per day		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Woman
16-24	51%	47%	55%	82	88	74
25-44	60%	52%	68%	51	43	59
45-64	57%	51%	62%	59	45	71
65+	61%	58%	63%	61	56	65
All ages	58%	53%	64%*	60	53	66
Disability				58		
No Disability				61		

Source: Scottish Government, “Time use survey 2014-2015: results for Scotland”, 5 March 2019, table 3.14

In the United States of America, researchers published “How do working-age people with disabilities spend their time? New Evidence From the American Time Use Survey”, part of which is presented in table 3. Unfortunately, this report does not have a break down related to culture and entertainment, which are lumped in with leisure activities - which also include relaxing, socializing etc. It would, however, be possible to include a breakdown of cultural activities.

Table 3: Time-use statistics for American Time Use Survey respondents ages 25 to 61 with and without disabilities, 2009–2012

Time use category	Male			Female		
	Disabilities	No Disabilities	Difference	Disabilities	No Disabilities	Difference
Leisure Activities Percentage with minutes > 0	96.8	93.4	3.4	94.6	93.7	0.9
Total minutes minutes > 0	461	270	191	383	243	141
Total minutes	446	252	194	363	227	135

Source: Priyanka Anand and Yonatan Ben-Shalom, “How Do Working-Age People With Disabilities Spend Their Time? New Evidence From the American Time Use Survey”, *Demography*, vol 51 (2014), pp. 1977–1998.

Table 4 presents an example of data disaggregated by sex, based on a [New Zealand Time Use Survey](#). Although it does not include disability, it demonstrates what could be reported if disaggregation was done beyond primary categorizations.

Table 4: Time spent by participants on detailed primary activities, with participation rates, by sex, NZ 2009/2010

Detailed primary activity	Average Time Spent			Participation Rate for Average Day		
	Hours and minutes			Percentage		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Social entertainment	2:03	2:12	2:08	65	78	71
Attending a sports event as a spectator	2:27	1:58	2:12	1	1	1
Attending performing or visual arts as a spectator	2:59	2:18	2:31	0	1	1
Attending the cinema	2:14	2:05	2:08	1	1	1
Visiting the library or archives	0:47	0:27	0:34	1	2	1
Attending other entertainment as a spectator	2:00	1:40	1:48	1	1	1
Socialising and conversation	1:39	1:43	1:41	59	73	67
Travel associated with social entertainment	0:48	0:47	0:47	30	35	33
Other social entertainment	0:51	0:46	0:47	3	7	5

Source: Stats NZ, "Time Use Survey: 2009/10", 21 June 2011, table 8.

30.24 Number and proportion of persons with disabilities who receive public financial support for higher education and professional development related to the area of cultural life disaggregated by sex, age, disability and geographical location, as compared to other persons.

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

Theoretically, this could be asked in a survey, but the frequency is most likely too small to be picked up by the sample sizes generally used. Another strategy would be to use administrative data from agencies providing funding, should they collect data disaggregated by disability about their beneficiaries. This could include data on grants/scholarships related to culture, including education scholarships disaggregated by subject matter and beneficiary.

30.25 Number and proportion of persons with disabilities who actively participate in sport, fitness and active recreation, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, geographical location and, where relevant, kind of sport (mainstream/disability specific).

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

This could be collected if sport and leisure surveys included disability status. As the [UNESCO Kazan Action Plan](#) specifically promotes both inclusion and the collection of data, efforts aligned with that plan could present an opportunity.

[Sport England](#) conducts an internet-based survey - a push-to-web survey carried out by Ipsos MORI that involves postal mail-outs inviting participants to complete the survey online. The 2018-19 survey had 181,535 responses, and an extract of results is presented in table 5.

Table 5: Sport and physical activity levels, taken part in sport and activity at least twice in the last 28 days

Disability (long term, limiting)	Activity Level			Taken part in sport and physical activity at least twice in the last 28 days
	Active (150+ minutes a week)	Fairly Active (30-149 minutes a week)	Inactive (<30 minutes a week)	
Disability	47.3%	12.9%	39.8%	81.5%
No Disability	67.5%	12.0%	20.5%	63.7%

Source: Sport England, “Active Lives data Tables: Adult surveys”, November 2018-19, tables 1 and 4.

The same report also mentions the exact activities people participated in, making it possible to compute the number of people undertaking specific activities. Disability is defined in this report as an “individual reporting they have a physical or mental health condition or illness that has lasted or is expected to last 12 months or more, and that this has a substantial effect on their ability to do normal daily activities.”

Mexico also asked about participation in sports in their [2010 national study on the perception of disability in the Mexican population](#). In this survey, only 11.8% of persons with disabilities reported participating in sports.

30.26 Number and proportion of athletes with disabilities who receive public financial support to compete disaggregated by sex, age, disability and geographical location, as compared to other athletes.

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

At the international level, the [Paralympic Games report](#) on the number of athletes participating from each country. All of these athletes generally receive financial support.

It is more difficult to ascertain the number of athletes who receive public financial support at the national and community levels, but administrative data from government programs may be available.

Disaggregation, depending on the institutional context, sport, level of competition (national, international), etc., may prove useful for a more accurate comparison.

30.27 Proportion of persons within the general population reporting a negative perception of persons with disabilities, disaggregated by disability (idem 8.20)

Level 1: Indicator for which data are already being produced and reported on in at least some countries.

In 2017, the [British Social Attitudes Survey](#), conducted each year with 3,000 respondents, included a question about prejudice against persons with disabilities, namely “How much prejudice do you think there is in Britain against disabled people in general?” Table 3 presents results from that survey relating to the perceived degree of prejudice against people with disabilities, by disability status.

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

	Disabled People	Non-disabled people	Total
A lot	32%	22%	25%
A little	49%	53%	52%
Hardly any	12%	15%	14%
None	6%	8%	7%
Don't know	2%	2%	2%

Source: British Social Attitudes Survey (2017)

In an example from Ireland, the [National Disability Authority commissioned a National Survey of Public Attitudes to Disability in 2017](#), with a sample of 1,294 individual respondents. The survey covered a range of topics on attitudes relating to disability. These included awareness of disability and attitudes towards particular types of disability. Survey questions explored attitudes towards children with disabilities in mainstream education and towards the employment of persons with disabilities, as well as relationships, neighbourhood, and the social wellbeing of persons with and without disabilities.

While this survey has more detailed information on attitudes against persons with disabilities, it is spread over a number of questions. Therefore, in order to create a single indicator, question responses would have to be combined in some fashion or the survey re-written to systematically include one overarching question that could be used for a general indicator.

30.28 Proportion of persons with disabilities who hold a positive view of living with disability or of their relevant identity, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, geographic location.

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

This could be obtained from a KAPS -- <https://www.spring-nutrition.org/publications/tool-summaries/kap-survey-model-knowledge-attitudes-and-practices> -- or another type of attitude survey – or from attitudinal questions included in a module for a standard household survey.

[A cross-sectional study](#) was conducted among 2912 persons with disabilities, 507 caregivers, and 354 members of the public in Guangzhou, China. Data were collected on participants' socio-demographic information and personal attitudes toward disability using the Attitude to Disability Scale (ADS)- The 16-item measure was developed by the WHOQOL-DIS. The measure was scored on a five-point Likert scale, and the total score (range: 16–80) was based on a summation of all 16 items. A higher total score indicates more positive attitudes.

Table 7: Comparison of attitudes to disability among people with disabilities and the public

Domain/Item	People with Disabilities (%)	Public (%)
Inclusion	11.0	11.8
Relationships: people with disabilities find it harder than others to make new friends	2.9	2.9
Inclusion: people with disabilities have problems getting involved in society	2.8	2.5
Burden society: people with disabilities are burden on society	2.9	3.4
Burden family: people with disabilities are burden on their family	2.5	3.0
Discrimination	12.7	11.6
Ridicule: People often make fun of disabilities	3.0	3.5
Exploitation: people with disabilities are easier to take advantage of (exploit or treat badly) compared with other people	3.1	3.1
Irritation: people tend to become impatient with those with a disability	3.2	2.4
Ignorance: people tend to treat those with disability as if they have no feelings	3.4	2.5
Gains	13.3	11.2
Emotional strength: having a disability can make someone a stronger person	3.6	2.7
Maturity: having a disability can make someone a wiser person	3.1	2.2
Achievement: some people achieve more because of their disability	3.3	3.4
Determination: people with disabilities are more determined than others to reach their goals	3.3	3.0
Prospects	13.1	14.6
Sexuality: sex should not be discussed with people with disabilities	3.5	3.6
Underestimation: people should not expect too much from people with disabilities	3.3	3.7
Optimism: people with disabilities should not be too optimistic (hopeful) about their future	3.3	4.0
Future prospects: people with disabilities have less to look forward to than others	3.1	3.3
Total	50.1	49.2

Source: Qiaolan Zheng and others, “Comparison of attitudes toward disability and people with disability among caregivers, the public, and people with disability: findings from a cross-sectional survey”, *BCM Public Health*, vol. 16 (2016), pp. 1024, table 2

Note: Terms as presented by the source.

30.29 Proportion of the general population who reports acceptance of persons with disabilities with diverse cultural backgrounds, including indigenous cultures and minority cultures within a country, disaggregated by sex, age, disability.

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

Consult indicators 30.27 and 30.28 for examples of attitudinal surveys that could address this issue - for example, the Ireland Survey mentioned for indicator 30.27 asks the respondent to rate their “comfort level” in having a person with different traits (LGBTQ, racial minority, member of a travelling community, and different types of disabilities) as a co-worker or, in a separate question, as a neighbour. However, it does not ask about persons with disabilities who also fit into other cultural backgrounds.