

**Data sources for outcome indicators
on Article 15 and 17:**

**Right of person with
disabilities to be
free from torture or
cruel, inhuman or
degrading treatment
or punishment and the
right to physical and
mental integrity**



**UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS**
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

ADVANCE VERSION

© 2020 United Nations

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

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this guidance do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a figure indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The *Data Sources Guidance* was produced with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of OHCHR and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.



15/17.21 Number of reported cases of torture and ill-treatment against persons with disabilities, including the denial of reasonable accommodation in detention, disaggregated by sex, age disability, context of the violation.

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

Reported cases for this indicator should be understood as a collection of a variety of potential sources. While assessment of ill-treatment and torture has many challenges, tendencies can be tracked. These sources include:

- National Preventive Mechanisms: many countries have National Preventative Mechanisms that operate under the United Nations Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the CRPD. A list can be found at <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HR-Bodies/OPCAT/Pages/NationalPreventiveMechanisms.aspx>. They receive torture claims, and their monitoring mandates include institutions for persons with disabilities. The National Preventative Mechanisms can collect this information through monitoring but, unfortunately, torture is significantly underreported and there are many complexities to assessing torture and attributing it.
- National Human Rights Institutions: in the absence of a National Preventative Mechanism, national human rights institutions can attempt to collect this information. Both institutions may categorize information on reported cases according to the place the alleged violation was committed, such as prison, psychiatric institution, residential institution, public or private hospital, etc.
- Media outlets: the media is another important source of information, both in press and broadcast.

15/17.22 Number and proportion of victims of torture or ill-treatment with disabilities who received compensation, rehabilitation and support per year

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

This indicator should be based on the number of reported cases (see indicator 15/17.21), as the true number of cases is unlikely to be known. This information can be obtained for victims with disabilities who receive compensation from court, or from administrative records.

Assumptions such as injuries in institutions, unreported deaths, and others, help to have a proxy, although it lags far behind a real data collection process. Direct data collection, where persons with disabilities can be targeted, would be the best option.

15/17.23 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month, disaggregated by sex (SDG indicator 16.2.1) and disability.

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

[Link to the metadata related to this SDG indicator](#)

Household surveys such as UNICEF-supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) that have been collecting data on this indicator in low- and middle-income countries since around 2005. In some countries, such data are also collected through other national household surveys.

MICS, the source of the majority of comparable data, includes a module on disciplinary methods. The module, developed for use in MICS, is adapted from the parent-child version of the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTSPC), a standardized and validated epidemiological measurement tool that is widely accepted and has been implemented in a large number of countries, including high-income countries. The MICS module includes a standard set of questions covering non-violent forms of discipline, psychological aggression and physical means of punishing children. Data are collected for children ranging from age 1 to age 14. Some DHS have included the standard, or an adapted version of, the MICS module on child discipline.

An example from the [MICS from Sierra Leone](#) is shown in table 1.

Table 1: Percentage of Children age 1-14 years by Child Disciplining Methods Experience during the last one month, Sierra Leone, 2017

	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological Aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method	Number of children age 1-14 years
			Any	Severe		
Total	5.0	80	73.1	25.5	86.5	30,076
Sex						
Male	4.5	80.4	74.1	26.4	87.0	15,068
Female	5.5	79.7	72.1	24.6	86.0	15,008
Age						
1-2	7.6	59.3	53	9.5	66.9	4,654
3-4	6.1	77.9	73.6	20.4	85.2	4,702
5-9	4.3	83.9	79.8	27.3	90.6	11,797
10 to 14	4.1	86.8	74.5	34	92	8,923
Child's functional difficulty (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	2.2	86.2	81.3	30	91.8	5,471
Has no functional difficulty	5.3	81.6	74.2	26.3	88.2	22,339

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, *Sierra Leone Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2017, Survey Findings Report* (Freetown, Sierra Leone, Statistics Sierra Leone, 2018), p. 246

15/17.24 Number and proportion of persons with disabilities subjected to forced medical experimentation who received compensation, rehabilitation and support per year.

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

This could be collected from court records or administrative data from national human rights commissions established to investigate these abuses, provided they ask about disability status.