

**Data sources for outcome indicators  
on Article 22:**

# **Respect for privacy**



**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.



## 22.11 Number and proportion of persons with disabilities who report interferences with their privacy by both public and private actors.

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

Most often, in the contexts of health, employment and consumption, interference with privacy encompasses instances including:

- public or private entities disclosing an individual's confidential data and personal information without the individual's prior authorization
- an individual being denied access to information, including access to records about their own personal information (e.g. medical records)
- an individual being denied correction of their data or personal information

Some countries have administrative systems to record claims against companies for disclosing personal data, for example in the [United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland](#) and [Argentina](#). It is commonly mandatory to register sensitive data or special category data, which generally includes data on disability and health, with the data privacy national registry. These registries could be used to produce this indicator.

Alternatively, this indicator could be developed based on statistical data produced by household surveys or disability-specific surveys addressing privacy concerns, although sample size requirements might limit its feasibility.

## 22.12 Number and proportion of persons with disabilities, victims of violations to the right to privacy who received compensation 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*

Compensation is awarded in court cases when administrative procedures fail. Administrative and court records could be used to construct this indicator.

This is sometimes handled by an independent authority with a mandate to uphold information rights and data protection in the public interest, e.g. the Information Commissioner's Office in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. When they receive a report of a breach of legislation, they pursue direct action and, in serious cases, can serve a monetary penalty. The [Information Commissioner's Office publishes datasets](#) on a monthly basis on information about complaints and concerns they received, which provides details on the related

sector, nature of the complaint or concern, against which party the claim is made and the outcomes. As such, it is not currently possible to undertake a search for those complaints and concerns relating to persons with disabilities, beyond whether it may pertain to a disability-related organization.