

UN experts recommend 9 global indicators containing explicit reference to persons with disabilities and declare disaggregation of data by disability status as a core principle.

Progress achieved for persons with disabilities on these areas must be measured by all Member States and reported to the UN. This is a very significant progress.

The Report of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators was published by the UN Statistical Division. This report defines the global indicators that intends to measure the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets. Global indicators will be highly significant and will be used to inform the annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals prepared by the Secretary-General. The data will be collected by the national statistical systems and will be made available in an international data series maintained by the UN. The report contains a proposal of 149 by the experts agreed global indicators and proposes an additional 80 that will need further work. The report including of the global indicators will be adopted by the UN Statistical Commission in March 8-11 and will afterwards adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the UN as well as by the General Assembly.

A core element of the global indicator framework is the disaggregation of data and the coverage of particular groups of the population in order to fulfill the main principle of the 2030 Agenda of leaving no one behind, consequently the report recommends:

‘SDG indicators should be disaggregated where relevant by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, **disability** and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.’

9 of the indicators contain explicit reference to persons with disabilities, what means that achievements in these fields must be measured and reported on by all Member States.

These are:

Goal 1. Poverty eradication:

1.3.1 Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, unemployed, old age, persons with disabilities, pregnant women/newborns, work injury victims, poor and vulnerable

Goal 4. Education:

4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous people and conflict-affected as data become available) for all indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

4.a.1 Percentage of schools with access to (i) electricity; (ii) Internet for pedagogical purposes; (iii) computers for pedagogical purposes; (iv) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (v) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; (vi) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

Goal 8. Employment

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees by occupation, by age group and persons with disabilities

8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age group and persons with disabilities

Goal 10. Reducing Inequalities:

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, disaggregated by age group, sex and persons with disabilities

Goal 11. Inclusive cities:

11.2.1 Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport, disaggregated by age group, sex and persons with disabilities

11.7.1 The average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, disaggregated by age group, sex and persons with disabilities

Goal 12. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies

16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by age group, sex, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions