

# Country Experiences on Disability Data Collection

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27 March 2019



- Data exists but has limitations
- Not enough is known about
  - Where the gaps are
  - Where the greatest needs are
  - Scale of limitations
- Sources are too scattered
- Disaggregation by disability type has been overlooked
- Data that does exist is often hidden and unused

- Policy and decision makers often believe that data on persons with disabilities does not exist or is too complicated to collect
- This reason is sometimes used to justify excluding children and adults with disabilities from development efforts.
- Mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the disability components of the SDGs have been fragmented.
- DPOs also struggle to access data and participate in accountability processes.

## **Disability data review:**

Provides an overview of the current disability data landscape and identifies where there are current gaps in bodies of data, particularly in light of the indicators linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (UNCRPD).

- *Collation and analysis of data from 40 countries*
- *Across 16 indicators*
- *Identifies available data and existing gaps*
- *Analyses how to support monitoring and evaluation efforts for the SDGs and the CRPD*

Prepared for the Global Disability Summit in July 2018 by DFID and Leonard Cheshire

## Value of the disability data portal:

- The disability data portal offers considerable value for contributing to the knowledge and evidence base on people with disabilities and the SDGs. Its value includes:
- Online portal, openly available and very easy to use
- Offers a space for collation & analysis of data
- Provides disaggregated statistics, where possible
- Integrated visuals, which clearly highlight progress
- Snapshot of what data is available
- Planning for it to be more accessible to DPOs
- Easy to include data from additional countries
- [www.disabilitydataportal.com](http://www.disabilitydataportal.com)

- Desk review, Expert group, interviews with UN agencies and other relevant actors
- Collation of pre-existing sources of population level data from a sample of 40 countries
- Dataset Inclusion criteria:
  - Representative of a country or sub-population
  - 2006 onwards (to remain in line with CRPD)
- Disability disaggregated analysis against 16 indicators mostly drawn from the SDGs, according to the themes of:
  - Inclusive education
  - Economic empowerment
  - Technology & innovation
  - Stigma & discrimination

- Post 2006 survey or censuses was chosen to coincide with the CRPD, and a human rights approach.
- Where there were significant gaps in up to date data, older sources such as the World Health Survey 2002 – 2004 were used.
- ILO , UNESCO and World Bank .

- **Availability of data** – in some cases, disability disaggregated data was not available in chosen countries.
- **Date of data** – many of the datasets are not up to date and do not reflect the situation in 2018
- **Ability to compare** – data sets presented in the report are not directly comparable, as data is drawn from different data sources, use different methodologies and cover different time periods.
- **Methodological issues** – there was a range of quality of data and in those instances where data collection methodologies were unclear, the data set was excluded from analysis.
- **Verification** – due to the limited timeframe for preparing the data set, the data calculations have not been verified by NSOs. This is a next step.

- **Understanding data availability and quality:**
  - the portal reveals that disability prevalence estimates vary considerably when different methodologies are employed.
  - For examples using binary ‘yes/no’ compared to WGQ in Zambia have led to variation in results with a 2% versus an 8.5% prevalence respectively.
  - In general in countries where the Washington Group Questions were implemented with technical support the prevalence ranged from 6% to 12%.
  - Highlights that, overall, there are gaps in data for economic empowerment, technology and innovation, and stigma and discrimination.

- **Insight into progress towards SDGs**
- **Inclusive education** – People with disabilities are performing less well on all indicators overall
- Girls with disabilities are falling behind their non-disabled counterparts:
  - only seven countries showed rates of at least 80% of girls with disabilities completing primary education, with 17 countries showing 80% completion rate for girls without disabilities
- **Economic Empowerment:**
- People with disabilities are vulnerable to experiencing lower living standards than the rest of the population
- Higher unemployment rates for people with disabilities than people without disabilities, with some exceptions
- Bank account ownership not common for any individual in the 5 countries with data
- Participation for education & training for people with disabilities was generally lower with exceptions

### – **Technology and Innovation**

- At an individual level on average 51% of people without a disability have a mobile phone compared to on average 40% of people with disabilities
- Amongst the 40 countries studied, 11 had disability-disaggregated data on internet use
- Internet use for people with disabilities was generally low, with women with disabilities having markedly lower use than their male counterparts, with a 31% difference between men and women with disabilities

### – **Stigma and Discrimination**

- Very few people receive social protection either with or without disability, but is higher in those with disability
- Data on violence was scarce and mixed in the results that did exist
- No women with disabilities held seats in parliament, in the two countries where data existed
- Fewer than 2% of working women are at a managerial position and women with disabilities less likely to be managers



# Country Snapshots

### – **Inclusive education:**

- Primary school completion rates: people with disabilities (44%), people without disabilities (60%)
- Secondary school completion rates: people with disabilities (17%), people without disabilities (27%)

### – **Economic empowerment:**

- Unemployment rate (25-64 years): People with disabilities (10%); People without disabilities (7%)
- Participation of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training: People with disabilities (20%); people without disabilities (15%)
- Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age: People with disabilities (67%); people without disabilities (2%)

### – **Technology and innovation/Stigma and discrimination:** no data available.

– **Inclusive education:**

- Primary school completion rates: People with disabilities (56%); People without disabilities (84%)
- Secondary school completion rates: People with disabilities (37%); people without disabilities (56%)
- Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy skills (below 25 years): People with disabilities (63%), people without disabilities (83%)

– **Economic empowerment:**

- Proportion of people employed who are in informal sectors
  - People with disabilities (40%); People without disabilities (33%)

– **Stigma and discrimination:**

- Proportion of women in managerial positions
  - People with disabilities (1.5%), People without disabilities (1.5%)

- A substantial amount of data on disability exists
- Data collection is moving towards being more accurate and comparable
- People with disabilities are being left behind
- Data collection is only the first step, policy makers and other actors need to utilise data to ensure that disability inclusion is realised.

- Challenges in data mapping in disability:
  - Different collection methodologies
  - Implementation over a wide time period
  - Substantial remaining gaps
- Strong caveats should be applied when comparing data between the countries in the report



# Thank you

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