Disability Data Review:

A collation and analysis of disability data from 40 countries

Extended summary

Acknowledgements

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- The World Bank
- Statistics South Africa
- Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
- National Centre for Promotion of Employment for Disabled People India
- Zimbabwe Ministry of Health and Child Care

Foreword

An estimated 1 billion people around the world have a disability. We know that all too often, people with disabilities face appalling stigma, discrimination and abuse. We know that people with disabilities are often excluded from opportunities, so do not achieve their potential. We know that our societies miss out.

But in too many cases, we do not know the scale of the challenge, where the gaps are, and where more needs to be done. We do not know where children with disabilities are missing out on the chance to go to school, or where people are unable to access work. For too long, data sources have been too scattered and disaggregation by disability has been overlooked. Where the data does exist, it often remains hidden and unused. While this is happening, people with disabilities will continue to be excluded, and we will be left with a critical development gap.

On 24th July 2018, people with disabilities, governments, donors, the private sector and civil society will come together at the Global Disability Summit, hosted by the UK, the International Disability Alliance and the Government of Kenya.

The Summit is a huge opportunity to deliver lasting change for people with disabilities. Improving disability data will be integral to success, and crucial to ensure that the commitments made in the Sustainable Development Goals are met and that we ‘leave no one behind’.

That is why I am proud that UK Aid has supported Leonard Cheshire to create a brand new Disability Data Portal, to bring together data from countries across the world in one place. The portal and this accompanying report provide an important snapshot of the situation for people with disabilities in the critical areas of inclusive education, economic empowerment, technology and innovation, and stigma and discrimination. It shows us what it is possible to learn from the data we already have, and where we need more data to build a clearer picture.

It will be a valuable resource as we work together to lead a global charge for better data, to ensure that all people with disabilities, no matter who they are or where they are, are truly included.

Rt Hon Penny Mordaunt MP
Secretary of State for International Development

1. Introduction

The Disability Data Portal provides a snapshot of the data that is globally available on people with disabilities.

This extended summary, developed to inform dialogue at the 2018 Global Disability Summit, provides an overview of the full report “Disability Data Review: A collation and analysis of disability data from 40 countries’’, which contains full details on the methods and findings of data analysis from 40 countries and 16 indicators. The report identifies available data and existing gaps to understand how the growing body of available disability data can be disaggregated and to support monitoring and evaluation efforts for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

The Disability Data Portal Project has two outputs:

1. Collated and analysed data will be uploaded as disaggregated statistics with interactive visualisations on an online portal: www.disabilitydataportal.com. This portal will provide a snapshot of what data is available and examples of how to analyse this information in an SDG framework.

2. This summary and the full report, which will also be available through the portal, set out the data collation progress and provide details of the analysis, limitations and gaps in current disability data collection.

Background to the project

It is estimated that one billion people have a disability, 80% of whom live in developing countries (World Report on Disability 2011). Many people with disabilities experience unequitable access to services and opportunities, in areas including education, employment, healthcare and social protection, (Mizunoya et al., 2018; Mizunoya & Mitra, 2013; WHO, 2011). Prejudice and stigma are also cross-cutting issues that contribute to disproportionate social isolation and unequal outcomes for people with disabilities (Groce et al, 2014). Barriers to equitable access that people with disabilities face are often exacerbated within low- and middle-income settings.

In 2015, the world came together and signed up to the Sustainable Development Goals, an ambitious agenda for global development for the next 15 years. The SDGs include a commitment to ‘leave no one behind’, and are universal, applicable to all countries, and directly relate to disability.

Collecting disability data to monitor progress against the SDGs is a complex process, hindered by a number of limitations. These include fundamental problems such as disability data not being routinely collected. When it is collected, it can be poor quality and may only provide details on prevalence, rather than identifying the social or environmental barriers that result in social exclusion. Over the past 15 years there has been a viable and growing effort to collect data on people with disabilities spurred on by the CRPD (now ratified by over 175 countries), and the inclusion of disability within the new SDGs. This new momentum has been facilitated by the development of validated tools for measuring disability status, particularly the Washington Group Questions. **[Note]**

[Note: More information about the Washington Group can be found on their website: http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/ **]**

Unfortunately, much of this data remains difficult to find, use and compare because it is collected through a range of national censuses, surveys, studies and reviews and is not consistently analysed and published.

This is the first phase of an on-going project for Leonard Cheshire. A longer-term aim is to expand the portal to include information on all countries, providing an easy to

access, accurate source of disability data at national levels, for the purposes of further secondary data analysis. In conjunction with latest analysis from the Washington Group on Disability Statistics and the UN Statistics Division (UNSD), it promises to help provide a growing body of open source disability data that can be easily accessed and analysed.

It is important to emphasise that the sources and indicators used do not represent an exhaustive list of all data available. For example, a more diverse range of indicators could be disaggregated by disability if different surveys were included in analysis, such as Disability Surveys or MIC (Middle Income Country) surveys. We have largely focused this review on census and population/demographic survey information and selected secondary sources, with the view to expanding the collection and analysis scope in the near future.

Methodology

The methodology for this project was to collate pre-existing sources of population level data, and to undertake disability disaggregated analysis against selected SDG and other priority development indicators with reasonable data availability. In order to define the scope of the project, two key considerations for data inclusion were considered.

- Firstly, datasets were only included if they were representative of a country or sub-population
- Secondly, Leonard Cheshire wanted to ensure that the data used were consistent with the CRPD and so for the majority, data from 2006 onwards was used. However, where there are significant gaps we used data from older sources, such as the World Health Survey, 2002-2004

In total, 16 development indicators were selected for inclusion in the study reflecting the Global Disability Summit themes of inclusive education, economic empowerment, technology and innovation, and stigma and discrimination. The selected indicators are mostly drawn from the SDG indicator framework, along with three non-SDG indicators that are relevant to key SDGs and to the Summit themes and were anticipated to currently have more data availability than related SDG indicators. Further detail on the selection process and calculation methodologies is available in the full report.

To maintain a defined scope, a sample of 40 countries was selected to provide an overview of the data available and identify emerging gaps in current data bases. This does not represent an exhaustive list of countries where disability disaggregated data is available.

Limitations

There are a number of limitations to the data analysis presented and conclusions drawn. These are listed below:

- **Availability of data:** In some cases, disability disaggregated data was not available in the chosen countries for the indicators. For example, a number of countries did not have disability disaggregated data for the selected indicators on violence and technology. This limits the extent to which meaningful conclusions can be drawn.
- **Date of data:** Many of the available datasets that include disability disaggregated data are from surveys and censuses are not up to date, and may 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 (e.g. census or survey), uses different methodologies to measure disability, and covers different time periods. Practical issues around interviewer training and question translation also have an impact on the robustness and comparability of data within surveys.
- **Methodological issues**: The analysis of findings showed a range of quality of data and in those instances where data collection methodologies were unclear, the data set was excluded from this analysis.
- **Verification:** Due to the limited timeframe for preparing this analysis ahead of the Summit, the data calculations included in this report have not been verified by Country Governments or National Statistics Offices. As this is an on-going project, Leonard Cheshire would welcome input from National Governments, National Statistics Offices or others who would like to further discuss verification of the data after the Summit has taken place.

2. Analysis of key findings

Our analysis identified key themes and findings, which are summarised below. More information on data availability, detailed results on each indicator and methodology for calculation of each indicator are available through the full report, available on the website.

Prevalence of disability

Using available datasets, it was possible to calculate disability prevalence for all 40 countries included in the analysis. Findings demonstrate that variations occur when different methodologies are employed. For example, in Zambia, the question, “do you have a disability” yielded a 2.0% prevalence rate compared to an 8.5% prevalence rate when the Washington Group Questions were used. In general, when the Washington Group questions were implemented with technical support from the Washington Group itself, measured prevalence rates tend to fall in the range of 6% to 12%. To have good quality, internationally comparable estimates of disability, it is important to use the Washington Group questions as designed.

Surprisingly, some countries that report using the Washington Group questions have reported very low prevalence rates. Reasons for this are not known but

could include unreported alterations such as screener / introductory statements, cultural barriers around mentioning functional difficulties, or differences in interviewer training.

A comparison of the prevalence rates drawn from the most recent data sources reveals that the highest prevalence rate is found in Dominican Republic (12%) which used an adapted version of the Washington Group questions, while the lowest (0.7%) was observed in Egypt and Mali. In the former, questions were used that refer specifically to disability, while the latter uses medical questions to enumerate disability. When we disaggregate by sex, the Dominican Republic again has the highest rate for females (14%) while Egypt (0.5%) has the lowest rate. The prevalence rate for males ranges from 10% (Costa Rica and Dominican Republic, using a medical model and adapted Washington Group model respectively) to 0.8% (Mali and Egypt).

The proportion of people with disabilities is shown in Figure 1 (pages 15 & 16). All of the data analysed for this report is available for download from the Disability Data Portal (see link earlier).

Figure 1. (part 1)
Proportion of people with disabilities (both sexes)

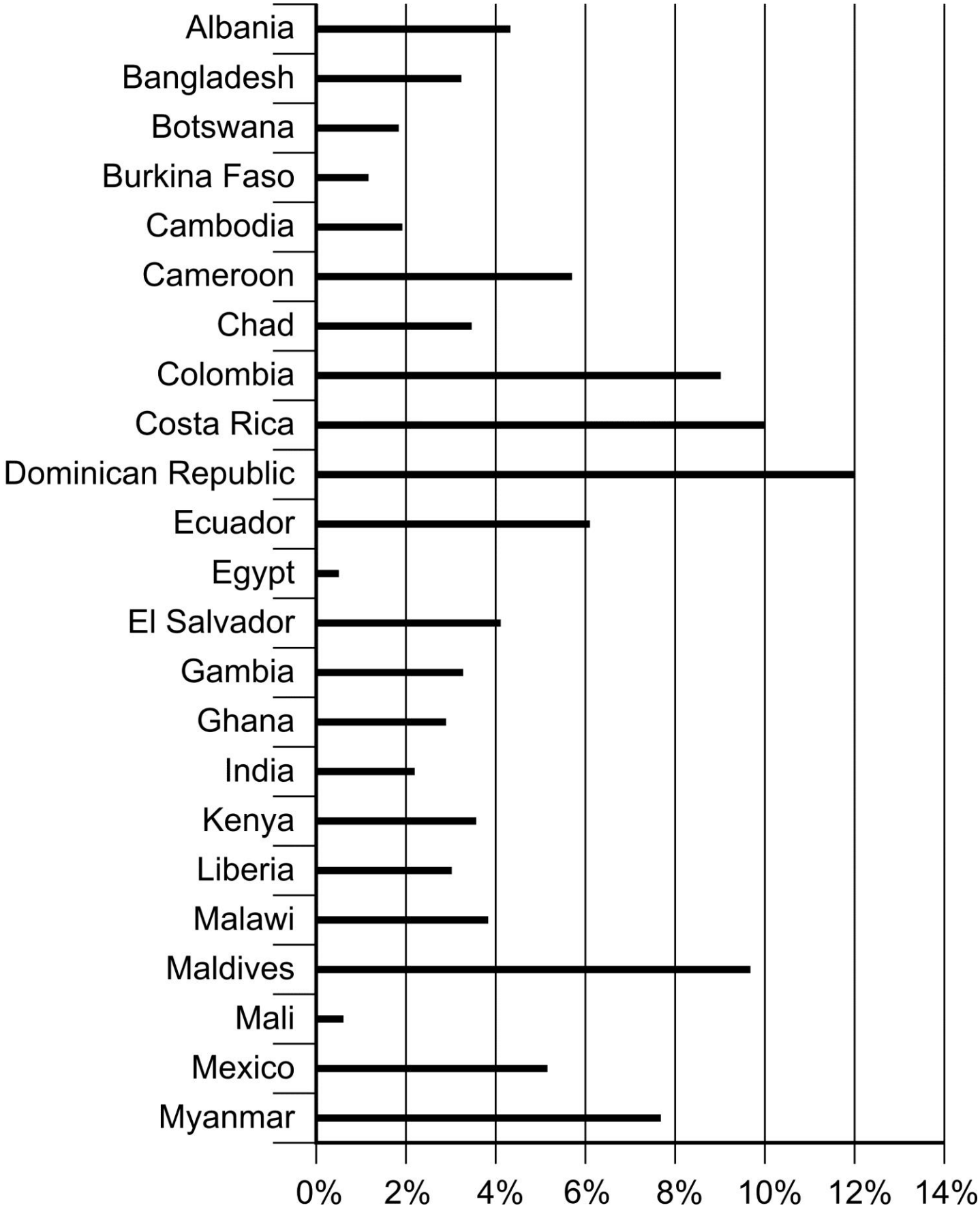
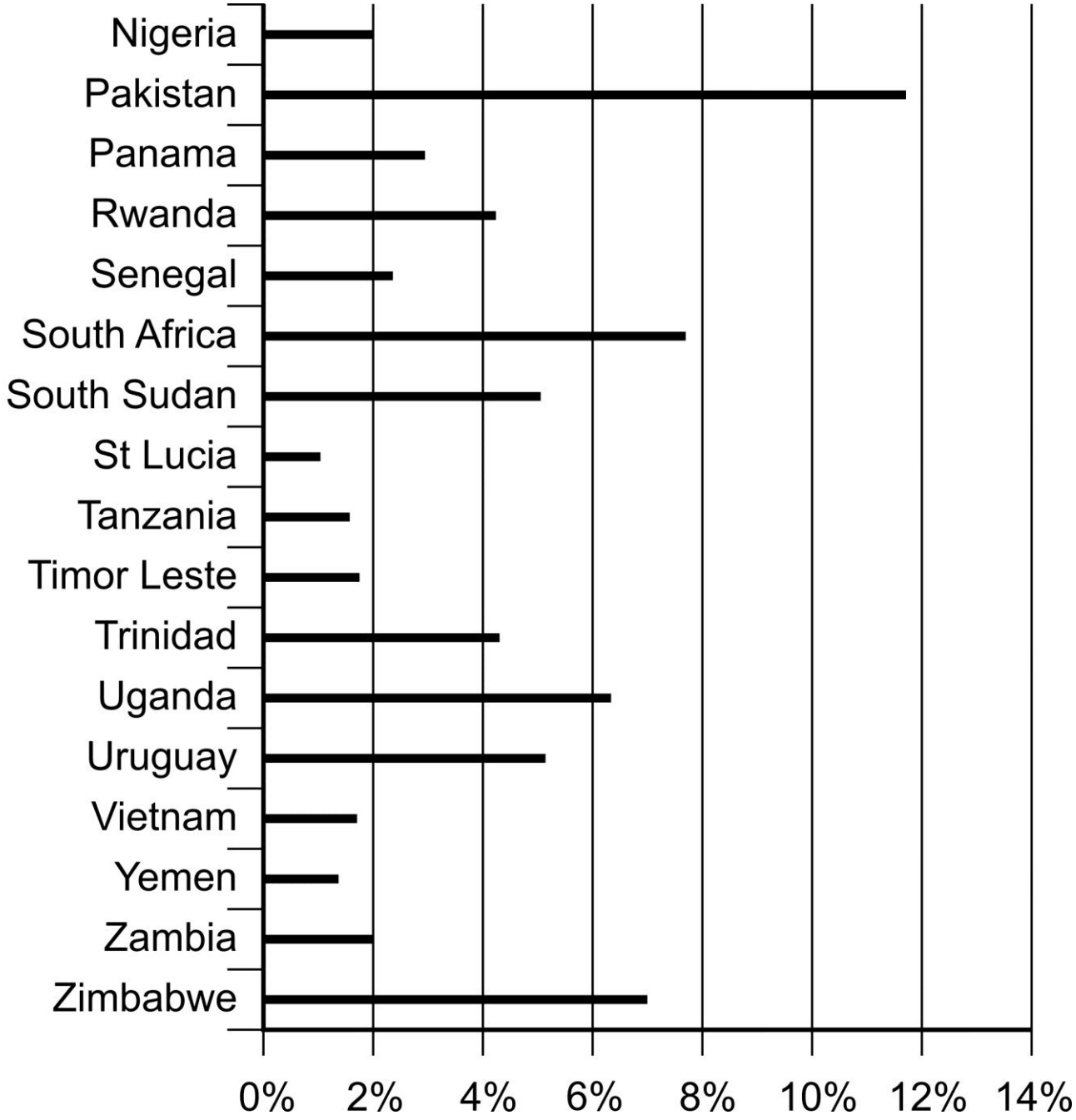


Figure 1. (part 2)



Discussion and analysis by theme

Inclusive education

Under inclusive education, five indicators were examined:

4.1.4*****: School completion rates (primary and secondary)

4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

4.5.x*****: University completion rates (or university access rates as proxy **[Note]**)

4.6.1(a): Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy skills, by sex

4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

***** indicates this is a non-SDG indicator

[Note: Where information about university completion rates was not available, access to post-secondary education was used as a proxy for university completion. Indicator 4.5.x corresponds to the proportion of people who have actually completed university in some countries and in other countries it corresponds to the proportion of people who accessed to post-secondary education. **]**

Data on all five indicators was available for the majority of the countries. Data for this thematic area was primarily drawn from censuses, DHS and other household surveys with a date range of 2006 (Burkina Faso and Egypt) to 2016 (Timor-Leste and Uganda).

Results showed that people with disabilities are performing less well on all indicators. Rwanda is the only country where the data indicates almost all children complete primary school whether or not they have a disability. Additionally, data from Rwanda also showed a 100% completion rate in organised learning before primary age for children with and without disabilities. The analysis also noted some exceptions to this rule, for example in Gambia and Nigeria primary education levels for children with disabilities was higher than for children without disabilities. However, as stated in our full analysis in the main report, the data from Gambia and Nigeria was based on a small sample size and may not be indicative of a wider trend.

We also noted that only seven countries showed rates of at least 80% of girls with disabilities completing primary education, whereas 17 countries showed primary completion rates of at least 80% for girls without disabilities. This suggests that girls with disabilities are falling behind their non-disabled counterparts.

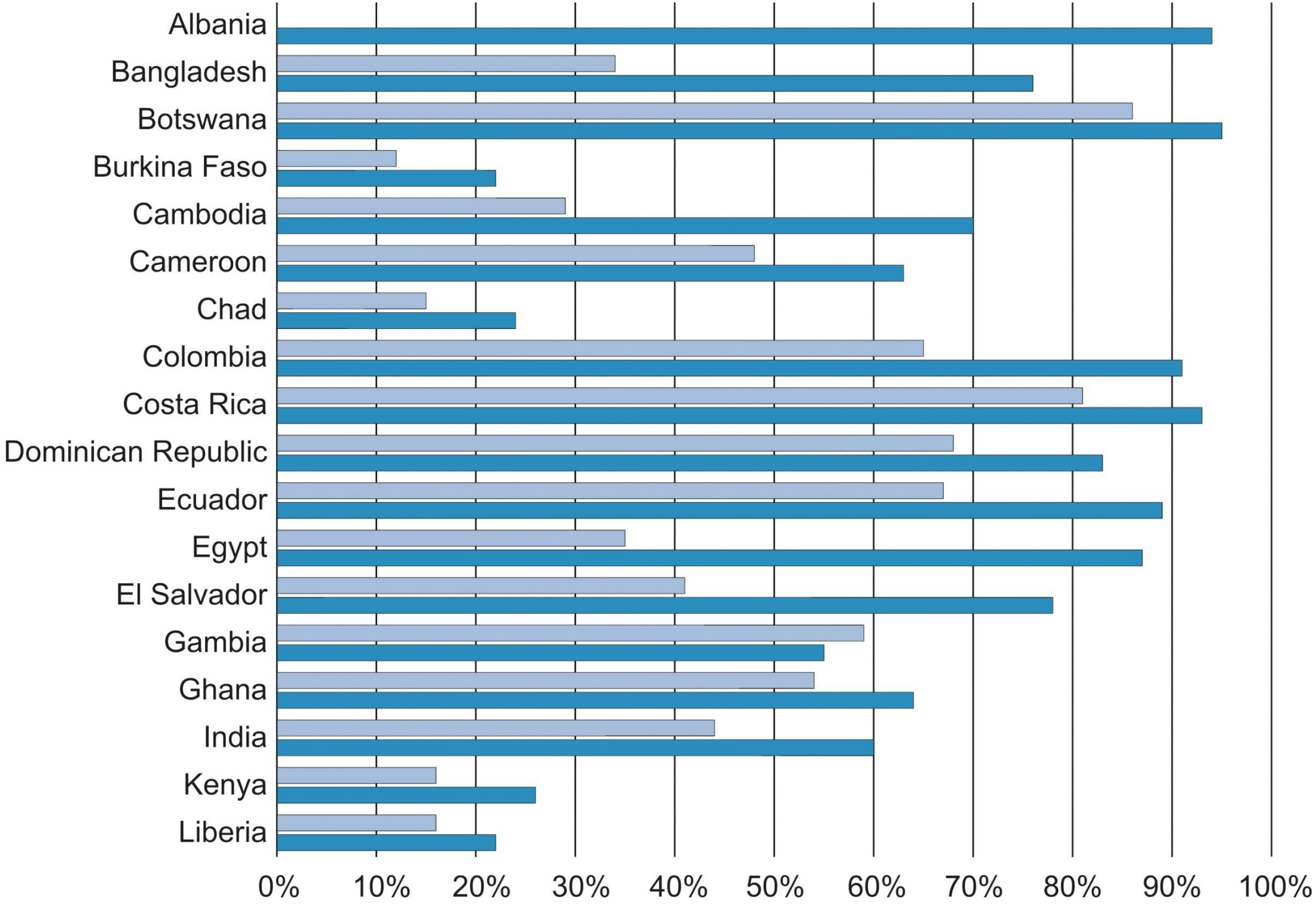
In our analysis of the data, Leonard Cheshire did not note a consistent gender gap amongst children with disabilities: in some cases girls with disabilities out-performed boys with disabilities in, for example, South Africa for secondary school completion, and Tanzania for primary school completion.

Figure 2. (on page 20 and 21)
Proportion of children who have completed primary school (both sexes)

Key

- Children without disabilities
- Children with disabilities

Calculations for Cambodia, Gambia, Nigeria, Senegal and Timor–Leste for people with disabilities were based on fewer than 50 unweighted observations. For more details, please see the full report.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Botswana
Burkina Faso
Cambodia
Cameroon
Chad
Colombia
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Gambia
Ghana
India
Kenya
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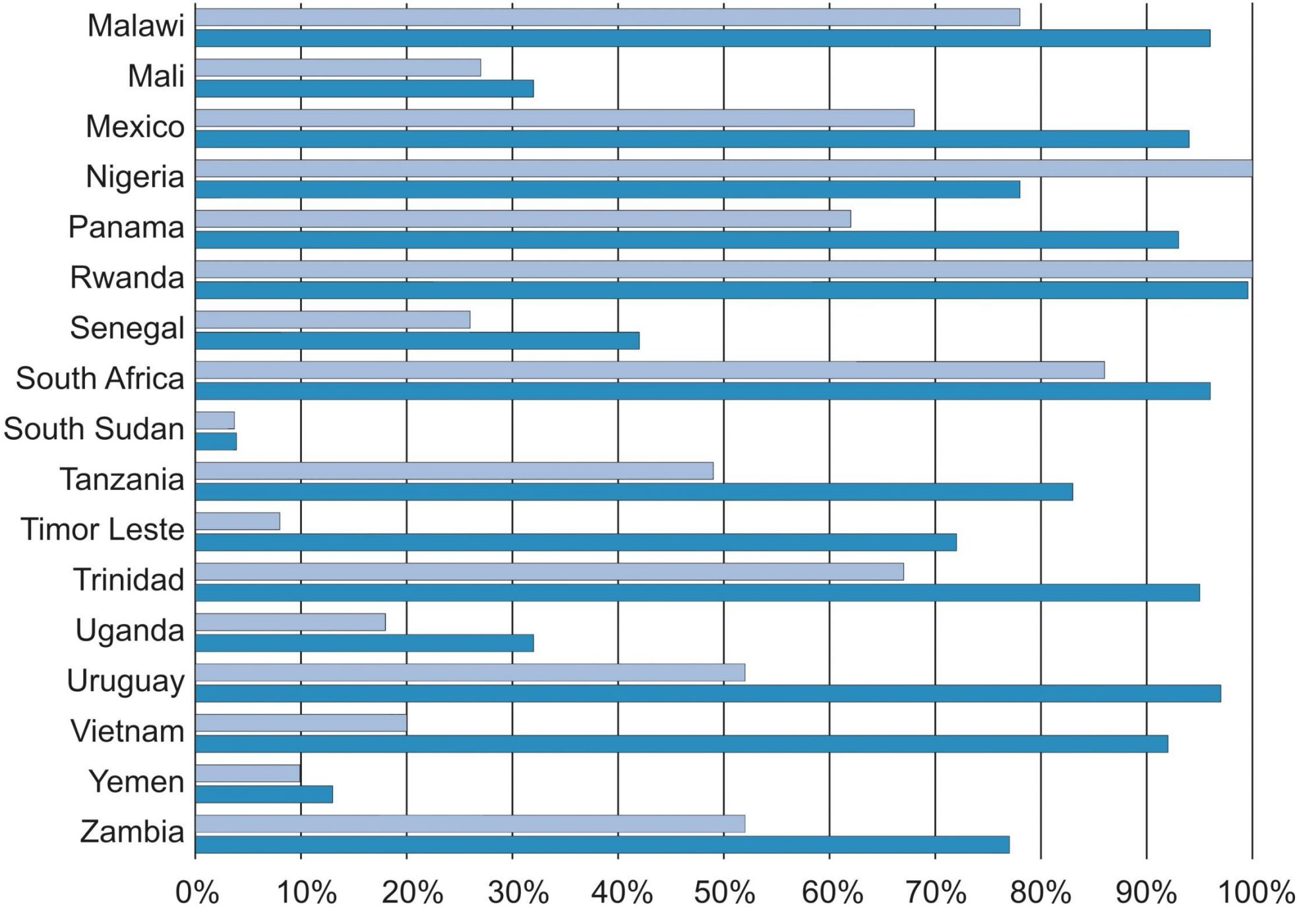
Malawi
Mali
Mexico
Nigeria
Panama
Rwanda
Senegal
South Africa
South Sudan
Tanzania
Timor Leste
Trinidad
Uganda
Uruguay
Vietnam
Yemen
Zambia
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10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%

Economic empowerment

Five indicators were considered under this theme:

1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and people with disabilities

8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

8.3.x*: Proportion of people employed who are in informal sectors

8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

Data was not uniformly available for all the indicators used. For example, data on bank account ownership was available for only 5 of the selected countries whereas unemployment data was available for 38 countries. Data for this thematic area was primarily drawn from censuses, DHS and other household surveys with a date range of 2006 (Burkina Faso and Egypt) to 2016 (Timor-Leste and Uganda). This is with the exception of the data cited from Mitra et al's 2013 report, which is drawn from the World Health Survey, 2002-2004.

Recent data was only available to calculate poverty status disaggregated by disability for Bangladesh, with analytical assistance from the World Bank; data for 13 further countries was drawn from a secondary source using slightly older national data sources (Mitra et al., 2013). **[Note]**

[Note: In the Mitra et al (2013) study, poverty was measured at household level. One household informant responded to a household questionnaire including questions on household expenditures, living conditions, assets, and household demographics (size and number of children). Within each household, an individual respondent of 18 years of age or older was selected randomly using Kish tables. That person then responded to an individual-level questionnaire, including questions about his/her own demographic characteristics, disability and health, employment, and education. **]**

Using the headcount ratio, they found that in general, the proportion of poor **[Note]** people is higher among those with disabilities than those without. The headcount ratio for a given population is the number of poor people divided by the total population. Mitra et al. (2013) analysed their data using the $1.25 a day international poverty line. The causal link between disability and poverty has been well documented (DFID, 2000; Groce et al, 2011; Rohwerder, 2014; Palmer, 2011) and these results confirm the view that people with disabilities are vulnerable to experiencing lower living standards than the rest of the population.

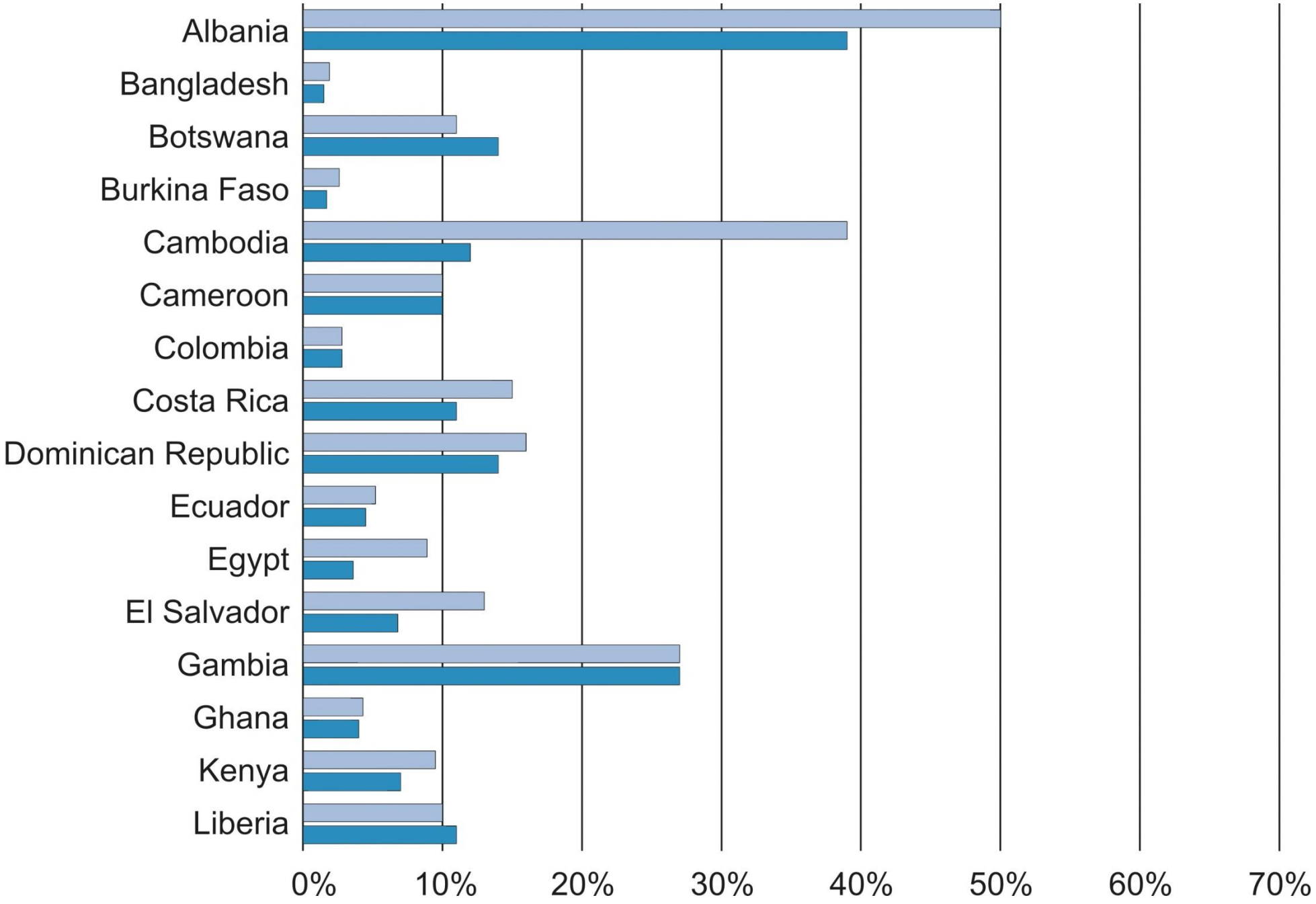
[Note: Mitra et al. (2013) relied on the international poverty line for some countries and on national poverty line for other countries. **]**

The analysis of labour market indicators reveals that the majority of countries show higher unemployment rates for people with disabilities than people without disabilities. There are some countries where the opposite is true, for example Botswana and Timor-Leste, where unemployment is higher for people without disabilities compared to people with disabilities.

Figure 3. (on page 26 and 27)
Unemployment rate for people with and without disabilities aged 25-64 (both sexes)

Key

- People without disabilities
- People with disabilities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Botswana
Burkina Faso
Cambodia
Cameroon
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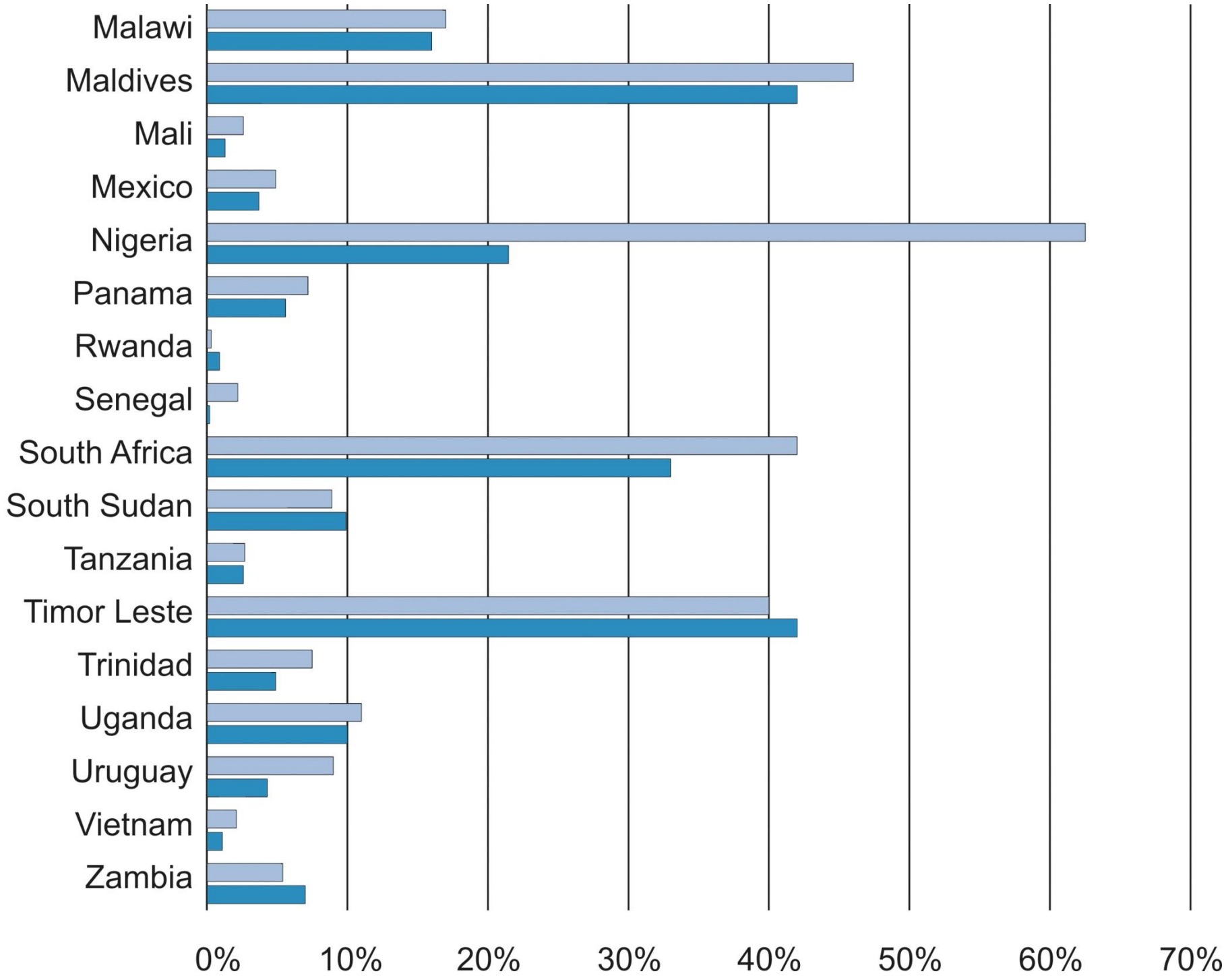
Malawi
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Additionally, bank account ownership is not common for any individual in the five countries with data. While bank account ownership tends to be higher amongst males than females, there is little difference by disability status for either men or women, except amongst Nigerian women where 11% of women without disabilities have bank accounts compared to only 4% of women with disabilities.

Participation in education and training was generally lower for people with disabilities than non-disabled people in the 15-24 age range. **[Note]**

[Note: This age range of 15-24 included 15, 16 and 17 year olds in the age group and are therefore not adults. **]**

There were two countries where the participation of people with disabilities exceeded that of non-disabled people, Colombia and Botswana. Within the 25-64 age range, participation of non-disabled people exceeded people with disabilities in all 23 countries surveyed.

Technology and innovation

Under technology and innovation, two indicators were used:

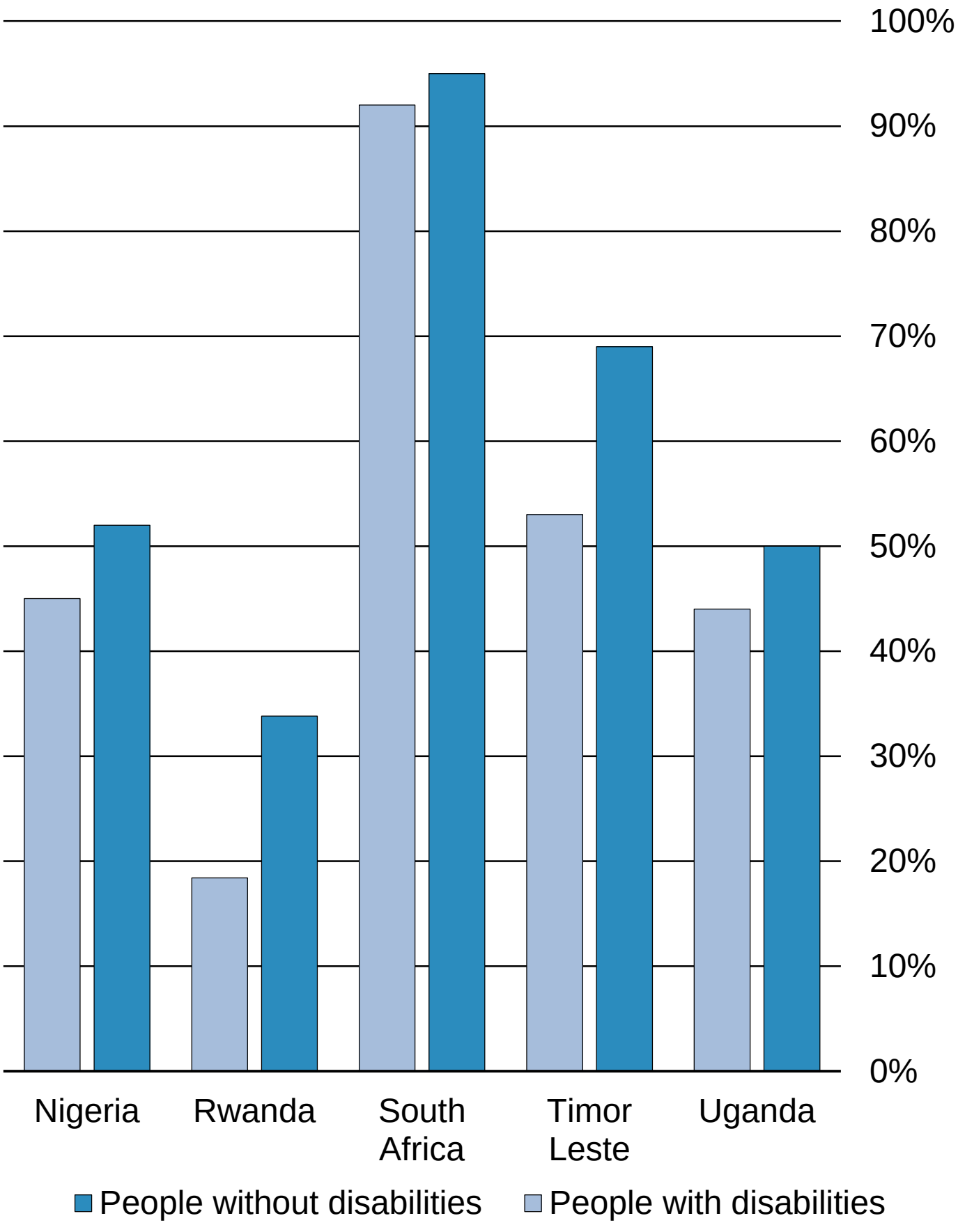
- 5.b.1. Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
- 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the internet

Disability disaggregated data was not available for the vast majority of countries as these questions are not often asked on the national surveys and censuses examined for this study. Data for this thematic area was primarily drawn from DHS and other household surveys with a date range of 2009 (Maldives) to 2016 (Timor-Leste and Uganda).

Indicators related to technology and innovation are estimated both at the individual and the household level. It should be noted that, even if households including a person with a disability have access to the internet or mobile phones, this data cannot tell us if the household member with a disability has equal access to that technology. Unless data is collected at the individual level, we may miss important information about the lives of people with disabilities.

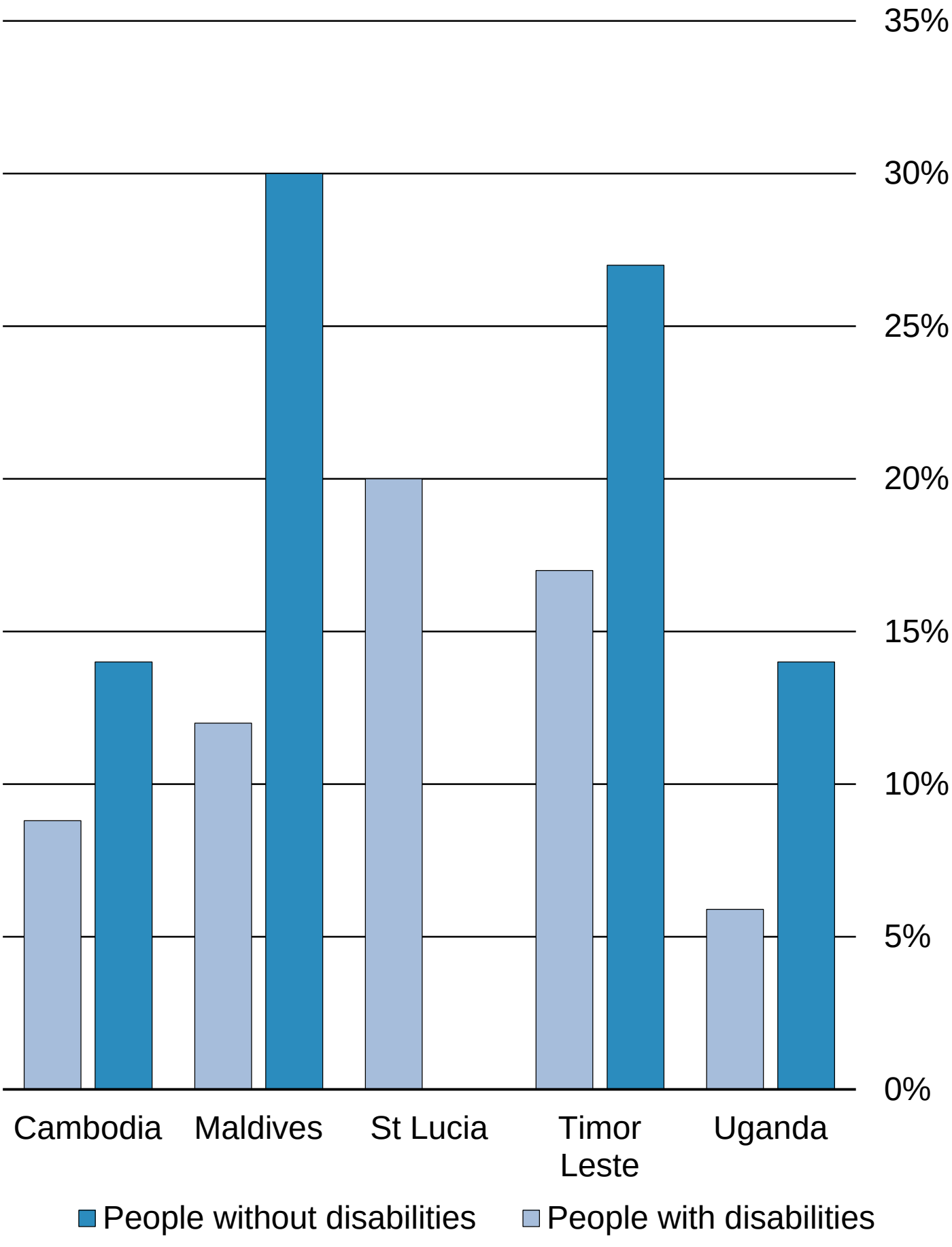
Regarding mobile phone ownership, there were five countries where it was possible to disaggregate data at the individual level, and eleven countries where it was possible to disaggregate data at the household level. In Cambodia, only female respondents are asked this question. At an individual level within the available datasets, on average 51% of people without a disability have a mobile phone compared to on average 40% of people with disabilities. At a household level within the available datasets, on average 85% of people without disability live in a household that does not possess a mobile phone compared to on average 80% of people with disability. South Africa had the highest mobile phone ownership among households including people with disabilities, at 92%.

Figure 4. People with and without disabilities with a mobile phone (both sexes)



Amongst the 40 countries studied, 11 had disability-disaggregated data on internet use; of these, five countries had data based on individual responses, with the remainder assessing household internet use. Internet use for people with disabilities was generally low, with women with disabilities having markedly lower use than their male counterparts. The largest gap is observed in the Maldives with a 31 percentage point difference between men and women with disabilities. Based on the countries with available data, mobile phone ownership among people with disabilities was higher than internet use.

Figure 5. Individuals using the internet (both sexes)



Stigma and discrimination

The following indicators were used for this theme:

1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems

16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

5.5.1(a): Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments

5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions

Data was not available for the vast majority of countries on these four indicators as these questions are not often asked in the national censuses and surveys reviewed. Data for this thematic area was primarily drawn from censuses, DHS and other household surveys with a date range of 2006 (Egypt) to 2016 (Timor-Leste and Uganda).

For indicators on social protection, different types of insurance were examined such as social protection provided by the employer, and other sources of social protection such as a disability grant. It is worth noting that very few people, either with disabilities or without, receive these kinds of benefits. Regarding social protection indicators, results show that on average the proportion of people with disabilities covered by health insurance

provided by social security or mutual/community organisations is higher than that of people without disabilities.

Out of the 40 targeted countries, disability disaggregated statistics for the proportion of women holding seats in national parliaments were only available for Cambodia and Timor-Leste; in these two countries, no women with disabilities have a seat in national parliaments. Statistics reveal that fewer than 2% of working women are at a managerial position, and women with disabilities are less likely to be managers compared to those without disabilities. Data on violence presents an unclear picture; very few of the country sources analysed included data on this indicator. In Uganda people with disabilities (both male and female) are more at risk of experiencing violence than people without disabilities, whereas the opposite is true for Cambodia and Timor-Leste where the data indicates that women without disabilities are more at risk than women with disabilities. The data for Cambodia and Timor-Leste is particularly surprising as a number of secondary reviews of data on violence against people with disabilities have provided evidence that globally, people with disabilities are more at risk of experiencing violence than people without disabilities.

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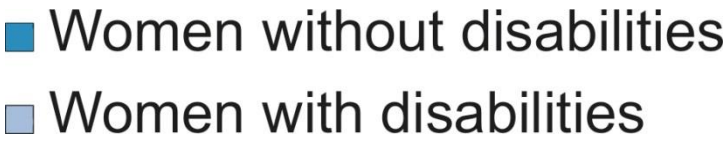
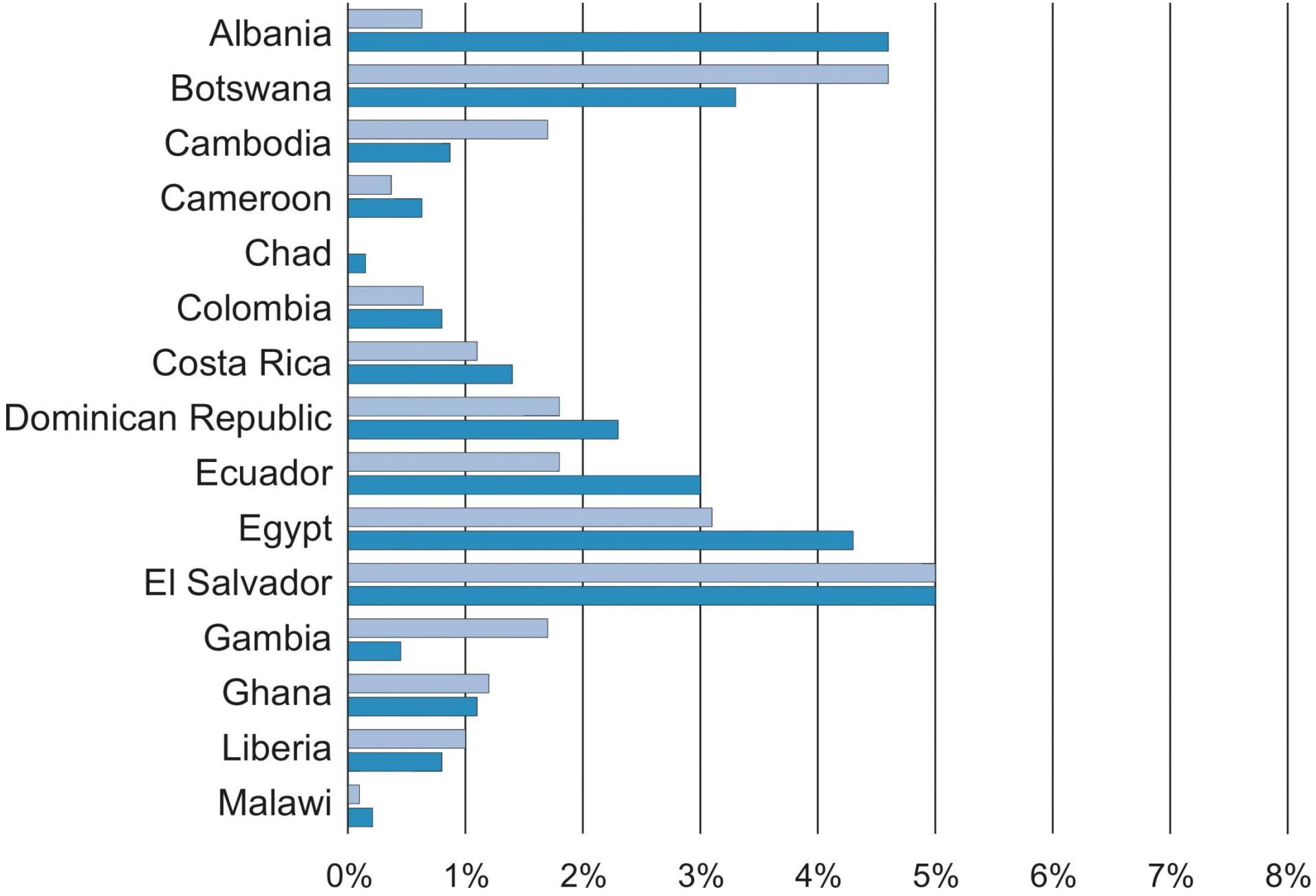
Figure 6. (on pages 38 to 39)
Women in managerial positions

Key

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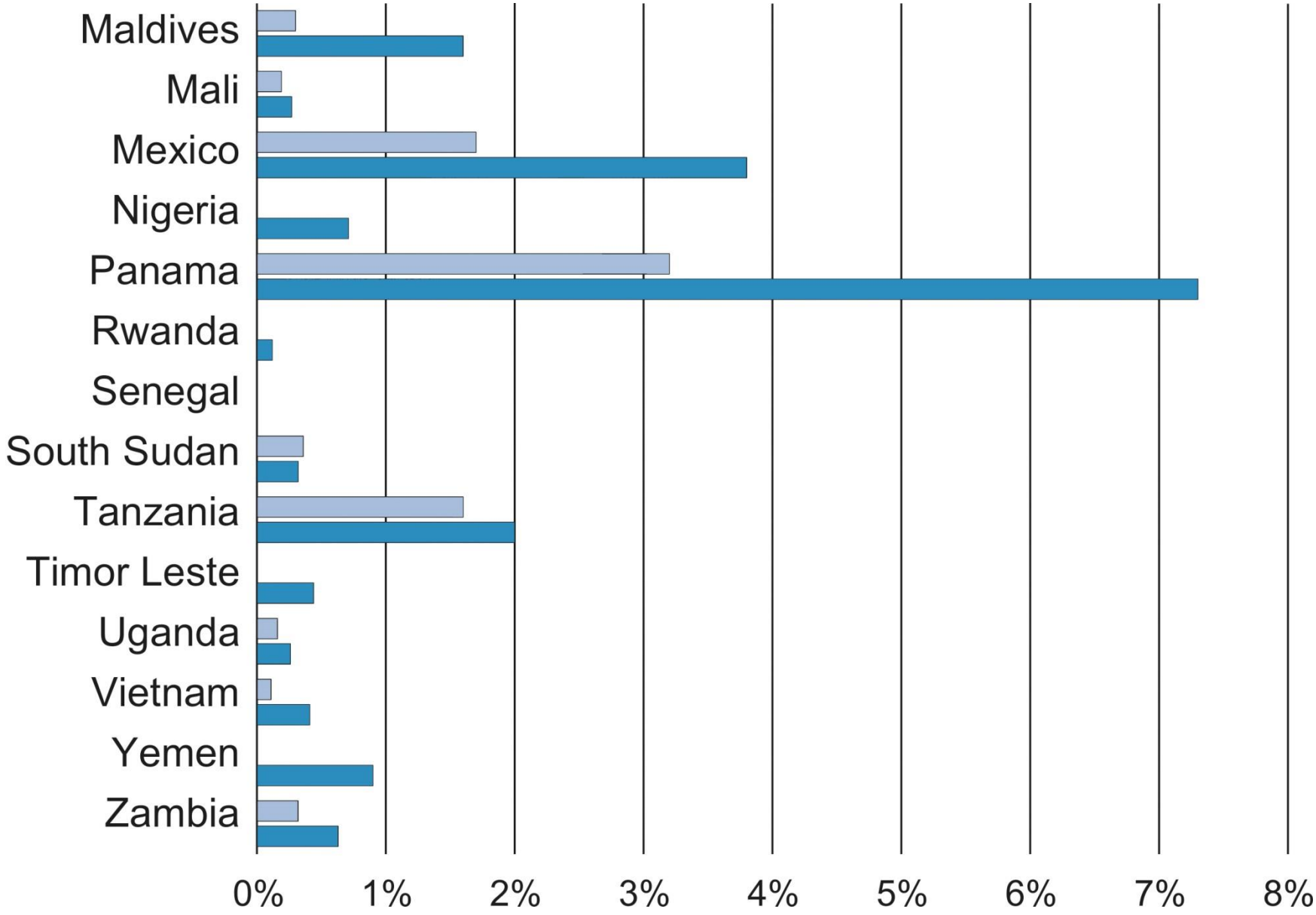
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South Sudan
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3. Conclusion

Overall, this report demonstrates that a substantial amount of data on disability exists. Increasingly, more countries are moving towards utilising the Washington Group Questions to ensure data collected on people with disabilities is accurate and comparable. However, data collection and disaggregation is only the first step, as data must then be properly utilised by policy makers and other actors to ensure that disability inclusion is realised. The data clearly shows that across the thematic areas explored, for the majority of countries examined, people with disabilities are being left behind.

However, the report also highlights the challenges in putting together a global picture of disability through a data mapping exercise, due to different data collection methodologies implemented over a wide time period, and substantial remaining gaps in the available disability data. Strong caveats should be applied when comparing data between the countries in the report. More needs to be done to harmonise methodologies, and to step up both the amount and the quality of disability data as a critical basis for targeting inclusive development to ensure no one is left behind.

Next steps

Data collection methodology

- Countries need to use methodologies that allow comparison over time. The widely used Washington Group Questions provide a standardised methodology and allow internationally comparable data collection, providing a baseline on SDG and CRPD implementation. This methodology has been endorsed by many UN agencies, governments and civil society organisations. However there are competing methodologies, such as the WHO Model Disability Survey. The UNSD is currently reviewing methodologies and considering next steps.
- The UN system and National Statistics Offices should take a leading role in coordinating efforts to ensure disability data disaggregation is undertaken in all national data collection exercises to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’.
- Donors should target support to strengthen national data collection systems, with an enhanced focus on disability in national surveys and censuses.

Disability-specific indicators

- Countries need to generate appropriate indicators, including disability-specific indicators outlined in the SDGs. All indicators should be disaggregated by disability status.
- States should also disaggregate all national indicators by disability in line with Article 31 of the CRPD to enable the collection of statistics and data to create and implement policies to fulfil the rights of people with disabilities.

Monitoring mechanisms

- Good quality comparable data needs to be accompanied by strong national compliance, grievance and enforcement mechanisms to support monitoring and implementation of laws, policies and regulations.

Further mapping and analysis

- There is a need for further mapping and analysis to create a comprehensive picture of disability data. More countries and indicators can be added to the portal, and more sources of data will be reviewed, especially as more data becomes available in the near future. For example, up to 70 MIC Surveys are expected to take place including the Child Functioning Module over the next three years, and several national disability surveys are currently underway, including in Thailand and Vietnam.
- Data outliers need investigating and analysing. Some countries have unexpected results, including little change in estimated disability prevalence even when the quality of questions is improved. It is important to determine whether the implementation protocols and translations were appropriate; following this, other factors – cultural and demographic – should be explored to account for the unexpected results, to better understand how and why disability prevalence may differ across countries.

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Annex 1: Data sources

[a]: Calculations done by The World Bank
[b]: Calculations done by ILO
[c]: Calculations done by Statistics South Africa

Country
Albania
Source
DHS
Year
2008-2009
Geographical Level
Nationally representative
Type
DHS
Microdata website
https://dhsprogram.com/what-we-do/survey/survey-display-327.cfm

Country
Bangladesh
Source
Population and Housing Census
Year
2011
Geographical Level
Nationally representative
Type
Census
Microdata website
https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country
Bangladesh [a]
Source
Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES)
Year
2016-7
Geographical Level
Nationally representative
Type
Household survey
Microdata website
Unavailable

Country

Botswana

Source

Population and Housing Census

Year

2011

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Census

Microdata website

https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country

Botswana **[b]**

Source

Botswana Core Welfare Indicators (Poverty) Survey

Year

2009

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Household survey

Microdata website

Unavailable

Country

Burkina Faso

Source

Recensement general de la population et de l'habitation de 2006

Year

2006

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Census

Microdata website

https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country

Cambodia **[b]**

Source

LFS

Year

2012

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

LFS

Microdata website

Unavailable

Country
Cambodia
Source
DHS
Year
2014
Geographical Level
Nationally representative
Type
DHS
Microdata website
https://dhsprogram.com/what-we-do/survey/survey-display-464.cfm

Country
Cameroon
Source
DHS
Year
2011
Geographical Level
Nationally representative
Type
DHS
Microdata website
https://dhsprogram.com/what-we-do/survey/survey-display-337.cfm

Country

Cameroon **[b]**

Source

Enquête camerounaise auprès des ménages

Year

2014

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Household Survey

Microdata website

http://slmp-550-104.slc.westdc.net/~stat54/nada/index.php/auth/login/?destination=catalog/114/get_microdata

Country

Chad

Source

DHS

Year

2014

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

DHS

Microdata website

https://www.dhsprogram.com/what-we-do/survey/survey-display-465.cfm

Country
Colombia
Source
DHS
Year
2015
Geographical Level
Nationally representative
Type
DHS
Microdata website
https://dhsprogram.com/what-we-do/survey/survey-display-476.cfm

Country
Costa Rica
Source
X Censo Nacional de Población y VI de Vivienda
Year
2011
Geographical Level
Nationally representative
Type
Census
Microdata website
https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country

Costa Rica **[b]**

Source

LFS

Year

2015

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

LFS

Microdata website

Unavailable

Country

Dominican Republic

Source

IX National Population and Housing Census, 2010

Year

2010

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Census

Microdata website

https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country

Egypt

Source

Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2006

Year

2006

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Census

Microdata website

https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country

Egypt **[b]**

Source

LFS

Year

2016

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

LFS

Microdata website

Unavailable

Country

El Salvador

Source

6th Census of Population

Year

2007

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Census

Microdata website

https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country

Ecuador

Source

VII Censo de Población y VI de Vivienda, 2010

Year

2010

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Census

Microdata website

https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country
Gambia
Source
DHS
Year
2013
Geographical Level
Nationally representative
Type
DHS
Microdata website
https://dhsprogram.com/what-we-do/survey/survey-display-425.cfm

Country
Gambia **[b]**
Source
LFS
Year
2012
Geographical Level
Nationally representative
Type
LFS
Microdata website
Unavailable

Country

Ghana

Source

2010 Population and Housing Census

Year

2010

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Census

Microdata website

https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country

India

Source

Disabled people in India, a statistical profile

Year

2016

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Census Report

Microdata website

http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Disabled_people_in_India_2016.pdf

Country

Kenya

Source

2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census

Year

2009

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Census

Microdata website

https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country

Liberia

Source

2008 National Population and Housing Census

Year

2008

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Census

Microdata website

https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country

Liberia **[b]**

Source

LFS

Year

2010

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

LFS

Microdata website

Unavailable

Country

Malawi

Source

2008 Population and Housing Census

Year

2008

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Census

Microdata website

https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country
Maldives
Source
DHS
Year
2009
Geographical Level
Nationally representative
Type
DHS
Microdata website
https://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Maldives_Standard-DHS_2009.cfm?flag=0

Country
Mali
Source
Fourth General Census of Population and Housing 2009
Year
2009
Geographical Level
Nationally representative
Type
Census
Microdata website
https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country

Mexico

Source

2010 Population and Housing Census

Year

2010

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Census

Microdata website

https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country

Myanmar

Source

First Myanmar National Disability Survey

Year

2010

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Survey

Microdata website

http://themimu.info/sites/themimu.info/files/documents/Report_First_Myanmar_National_Disability_Survey_GovtofMyanmar_2010.pdf

Country

Myanmar **[b]**

Source

LFS

Year

2015

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

LFS

Microdata website

Unavailable

Country

Nigeria

Source

General Household Survey

Year

2012-2013

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Household Survey

Microdata website

http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1952/get_microdata

Country

Pakistan

Source

Situation Analysis and National Plan of Action for People with Disabilities prepared for the World Bank

Year

2004

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Report

Microdata website

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTSARREGTOPLABSOCPRO/1211714-1144074285477/20873619/PakistanNPADisabilities.pdf

Country

Panama

Source

XI Censo Nacional de Población y VII de Vivienda de Panamá

Year

2010

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Census

Microdata website

https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country

Rwanda

Source

Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey 4

Year

2013-2014

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Household Survey

Microdata website

http://microdata.statistics.gov.rw/index.php/auth/login/?destination=catalog/75/get_microdata

Country
Rwanda **[b]**
Source
LFS
Year
2017
Geographical Level
Nationally representative
Type
LFS
Microdata website
Unavailable

Country
Senegal
Source
DHS
Year
2014
Geographical Level
Nationally representative
Type
DHS
Microdata website
https://dhsprogram.com/what-we-do/survey/survey-display-457.cfm

Country

Senegal **[b]**

Source

LFS

Year

2015

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

LFS

Microdata website

Unavailable

Country

South Africa

Source

Census 2011

Year

2011

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Census

Microdata website

https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country

South Africa **[c]**

Source

Living Conditions Survey

Year

2014-2015

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Survey

Microdata website

http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2882/get_microdata

Country

South Africa

Source

Community Survey

Year

2016

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Survey

Microdata website

http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2880/get_microdata

Country

South Sudan

Source

5th Sudan Population and Housing Census

Year

2008

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Census

Microdata website

https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country

St Lucia

Source

Central Statistical Office calculations

Year

2010

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Census

Microdata website

Unavailable

Country

Tanzania

Source

2012 Population and Housing Census

Year

2012

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Census

Microdata website

https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country

Timor-Leste

Source

DHS

Year

2016

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

DHS

Microdata website

https://dhsprogram.com/what-we-do/survey/survey-display-514.cfm

Country

Trinidad and Tobago

Source

2011 Population and Housing Census

Year

2011

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Census

Microdata website

https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country

Uganda

Source

DHS

Year

2016

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

DHS

Microdata website

https://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Uganda_Standard-DHS_2016.cfm?flag=0

Country

Uruguay

Source

General Population Census VIII, Homes IV and Housing VI

Year

2011

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Census

Microdata website

https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country

Vietnam

Source

2009 Population and Housing Census

Year

2009

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Census

Microdata website

https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country
Yemen
Source
DHS
Year
2013
Geographical Level
Nationally representative
Type
DHS
Microdata website
https://dhsprogram.com/what-we-do/survey/survey-display-358.cfm

Country
Zambia
Source
2010 Census of Population and Housing
Year
2010
Geographical Level
Nationally representative
Type
Census
Microdata website
https://international.ipums.org/international-action/samples

Country

Zimbabwe

Source

Living conditions among people with disability survey, key findings report

Year

2013

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Survey

Microdata website

https://www.unicef.org/zimbabwe/National_Survey_on_Disability_2013(1).pdf

Country

Zimbabwe

Source

Living conditions among people with disability survey, key findings report

Year

2015

Geographical Level

Nationally representative

Type

Survey

Microdata website

https://www.unicef.org/zimbabwe/resources_16272.html

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