

THE DISABILITY DATA REPORT 2021: Country Briefs

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Read Me First	2	Pakistan	68
Afghanistan	5	Panama	71
Bangladesh	8	Papua New Guinea	74
Cambodia	11	Peru	77
Colombia	14	Philippines	80
Djibouti	17	Puerto Rico	82
Dominican Republic	20	Rwanda	85
Ethiopia	23	Senegal	88
Gambia	26	South Africa	91
Haiti	29	Suriname	94
Indonesia	32	Tajikistan	97
Kiribati	35	Tanzania	100
Liberia	38	Timor-Leste	103
Malawi	41	Tonga	106
Maldives	44	Uganda	109
Mali	47	Uruguay	112
Mexico	53	Vanuatu	115
Morocco	56	Vietnam	118
Myanmar	59	West Bank and Gaza	121
Namibia	62	Zimbabwe	124
Nigeria	65		

READ ME FIRST

Country briefs are prepared using the methods described in the report and in the method briefs. The results presented in the profiles have the same data and measurement limitations, as

explained in the report. It is advised that the reader first becomes familiar with the data and methods before reading the profiles.

WHAT A COUNTRY BRIEF TELLS AND DOES NOT TELL

The briefs provide basic information on the prevalence of functional difficulties and on the situation of persons with functional difficulties in the countries included in the study. The country briefs include only some of the results presented in the main text of the Disability Data Report and in the Results Tables. Results Tables cover 30 indicators, while country briefs only have prevalence and nine socioeconomic indicators.

The country briefs alone cannot be used to inform the design of policies and programs or draw conclusions about their performance. The design of disability policies and programs and the assessment of their performance require empirical evidence and in-depth analyses. For example, in a country with a low employment population ratio (also called employment rate) for persons with functional difficulties compared to that for persons with no difficulty, prior to developing a policy or program to enhance work among persons with disabilities, one needs to find out why the employment population ratio is low.

The possible causes for a low employment population ratio among persons with disabilities are numerous. It could result from environmental factors, for instance, a physically inaccessible work environment or negative attitudes with respect to the ability to work of persons with disabilities. An analysis of the physical, social and cultural environment in the labor market would need to be conducted. It could also be due to a lack of resources, notably

access to assistive devices or personal assistance. For each type of functional difficulty covered in this study, one could assess at the country level to what extent relevant assistive devices are available and affordable (for example, availability of glasses for persons with difficulty seeing).

It could also be due to whether the underlying health conditions reduce the productivity of persons with functional difficulties for the types of jobs that are available in the labor market under consideration and given the accessibility (or lack thereof) of the work environments. One would need to analyze a particular labor market's conditions and assess how a particular functional difficulty may prevent work in a particular country.

Other data is thus needed to figure out why the employment population ratio is low. It may be other quantitative data as well as qualitative and participatory data involving multiple stakeholders including persons with the lived experience of a disability and disabled people organizations. Once the main causes for a low employment population ratio for persons with disabilities in a particular country are better understood, it becomes feasible to develop evidence-based programs and policies to promote employment among persons with disabilities. Such an assessment based on a variety of data sources in addition to a country brief may go a long way in understanding the situation of persons with disabilities and informing policy and advocacy efforts.

WHAT IS IN A COUNTRY BRIEF?

Profiles follow the same format, with data on prevalence (Table 1) and then on socioeconomic indicators (Table 2). The text describes the results in the tables. Country briefs do not discuss the results in light of national survey/census reports or other studies. In fact, estimates in the country briefs may differ from those in survey/census reports, as the analysis may be done differently. For instance, a national survey report may provide an estimate of disability prevalence for the entire population age 5 and up, while our results only cover adults age 15 and up. It may report results on individuals who report at least a lot of difficulty while country briefs also report on persons who have some difficulty, when available.

The country brief's coverage of socioeconomic indicators starts with results on the multidimensional poverty headcount, which gives the share of the adult population who experience deprivations in more than one dimension of wellbeing. The considered dimensions are education, work, health, and standard of living. For education, the brief has an educational attainment indicator: it presents the share of adults with less than primary school completion.

For work, it presents the employment population ratio, which is also called the employment rate, and gives the share of the adult population who works for pay or are self-employed even if unpaid. It is informative in light of Article 27 of the CRPD that "recognizes the right of persons with disabilities to work, on an equal basis with others; this includes the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labor market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities".

Under health, there are two indicators that are proxies for health and capture some of the living

conditions of the household an adult is part of: the share of adults living in households with safely managed drinking water (CRPD Article 25, SDG indicator 6.1.1) and the share of adults living in households with safely managed sanitation (CRPD Article 25, SDG indicator 6.2.1).

Briefs also present results for four indicators related to the standard of living for adults and their households. They inform CRPD Article 28 on "Adequate standard of living and social protection" and include the share of adults in households with electricity (SDG 7.1.1); using clean fuel for cooking (SDG 7.1.2); with adequate housing; and who own assets.

Tables present estimates. Standard errors are not included for conciseness.

Table 1 gives prevalence at the individual level for all adults (age 15 and older), females, males, rural residents, urban residents, and for four age groups (ages 15 to 29, 30 to 44, 45 to 64, 65 and older). It also gives the prevalence for each of six types of functional difficulties (seeing, hearing, mobility, cognitive, self-care, communication). It ends with the prevalence at the household level, i.e. the share of households with functional difficulties, overall and then split by rural and urban areas.

Table 2 compares nine indicators across functional difficulty status. For countries with yes/no answers to functional difficulty questions, Table 2 compares indicators between persons with and without any functional difficulty. For countries with a graded answer scale to functional difficulty questions, Table 2 compares indicators between persons with some difficulty and no difficulty, and then between persons with at least a lot of difficulty and no difficulty. Estimates are in percentages, except in the columns that report differences. The difference between persons with no

functional difficulty and persons with difficulty is expressed in percentage points. *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively, and NS stands for not significant.

The sign of the difference matters. For indicators that reflect deprivations (multidimensional poverty, less than primary school), a negative difference between persons with no difficulty and persons with any difficulty reflects that the indicator is larger for persons with difficulties and indicates that persons with functional

difficulties are worse off than persons with no difficulty. For indicators that reflect achievements (work, health, standard of living), a positive difference between persons with no difficulty and persons with any difficulty indicates that persons with functional difficulties are worse off than persons with no difficulty.

The descriptive text around Table 2 tries to comment on the value of an indicator for different functional status groups and/or on the magnitude of the difference across groups as well as its statistical significance.

AFGHANISTAN

Results are from an analysis of the 2016 Living Conditions Survey (LCS). Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Afghanistan, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 16.2%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 11.2% and 5% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (17.3%) than for men (15.1%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 5.8% for ages 15 to 29, 14.6% for ages 30 to 44, 36.3% for ages 45 to 64, and 65.7% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties

with mobility (8.2%) and seeing (8%) are most common.

About four in ten households have an adult with any functional difficulty: at the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 41.4%, including 24.8% with some difficulty and 16.6% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is lower in rural areas compared to urban areas: 15.2% vs. 19% among adults and 38.4% vs. 49.9% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: AFGHANISTAN: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
All adults	16.18	11.16	5.02
Females	17.27	12.36	4.91
Males	15.12	9.99	5.13
Rural residents	15.15	10.39	4.77
Urban residents	18.95	13.24	5.70
Ages 15 to 29	5.80	4.08	1.72
Ages 30 to 44	14.55	10.97	3.59
Ages 45 to 64	36.32	25.55	10.77
Ages 65 and over	65.73	37.49	28.23
Seeing	8.02	6.23	1.78
Hearing	4.84	3.76	1.08
Mobility	8.15	5.86	2.29
Cognitive	5.26	4.05	1.21
Self-care	2.09	1.39	0.70
Communication	2.66	2.13	0.53
All households	41.43	24.83	16.60
Rural households	38.41	23.28	15.13
Urban households	49.86	29.18	20.68

Source: Afghanistan 2016 LCS, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension in the areas of education, work,

health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 91% compared to 88% for persons with some functional difficulty and 85% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: AFGHANISTAN: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

Indicator	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
Multidimensional poverty headcount	85	88	-3***	91	-6***
Less than primary school	66	82	-15***	84	-18***
Employment population ratio	43	35	8***	27	16***
Safely managed drinking water	67	70	-4***	71	-4***
Safely managed sanitation	38	41	-3***	42	-4***
Clean fuel	24	33	-8***	30	-6***
Electricity	94	92	2***	95	-1***
Adequate housing	11	15	-4***	16	-5***
Owns assets	28	30	-2***	29	-1***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Afghanistan 2016 LCS, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (84%) and persons with some difficulty (82%) compared to persons with no difficulty (66%).

This boils down to gaps of 15 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 18 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 27% and 43%,

respectively. At 35%, persons with some difficulty also have a significantly lower employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty.

HEALTH

There are significant differences in terms of the rates of access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation, with higher rates for

persons with some difficulty and even higher rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

STANDARD OF LIVING

There are significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with clean fuel, adequate housing and asset ownership, with higher rates for persons with some difficulty and with at least a lot of difficulty. Rates of access to electricity are lower among persons with some difficulty when compared to persons with no difficulty, at

92% and 94%, respectively, but slightly higher among persons with at least a lot of difficulty, at 95%.

[More results for Afghanistan are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

BANGLADESH

Results are from an analysis of the 2016 Household Income and Expenditure Survey

(HIES). Information on methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Bangladesh, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 8%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 6.3% and 1.6% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (8.9%) than for men (7%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 2.3% for ages 15 to 29, 4.5% for ages 30 to 44, 14% for ages 45 to 64, and 33.9% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional

domains considered, difficulties with seeing (5.2%) and hearing (2.6%) are most common.

At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 17.9%, including 13.8% with some difficulty and 4.1% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 8.4% vs. 6.7% among adults and 19% vs. 15.2% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: BANGLADESH: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
All adults	7.96	6.34	1.61
Females	8.88	7.33	1.55
Males	7.00	5.31	1.69
Rural residents	8.44	6.71	1.72
Urban residents	6.74	5.40	1.33
Ages 15 to 29	2.29	1.68	0.61
Ages 30 to 44	4.50	3.71	0.79
Ages 45 to 64	13.98	11.81	2.17
Ages 65 and over	33.91	25.19	8.72
Seeing	5.19	4.55	0.64
Hearing	2.56	2.18	0.39
Mobility	2.47	1.85	0.62
Cognitive	1.70	1.27	0.42
Self-care	1.48	1.02	0.45
Communication	1.35	0.91	0.44
All households	17.94	13.80	4.14
Rural households	19.00	14.59	4.41
Urban households	15.23	11.79	3.44

Source: Bangladesh 2016 HIES, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 84% compared to 77% for persons with some functional difficulty and 61% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: BANGLADESH: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

Indicator	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
Multidimensional poverty headcount	61	77	-16***	84	-22***
Less than primary school	32	58	-25***	64	-32***
Employment population ratio	44	30	15***	19	25***
Safely managed drinking water	97	98	0*	97	1
Safely managed sanitation	20	21	0	21	-1
Clean fuel	97	97	0	98	-1
Electricity	78	72	5***	75	3**
Adequate housing	80	78	2***	78	2
Owns assets	19	17	1***	17	2***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. ‘-’ indicates not available. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Bangladesh 2016 HIES, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (64%) and persons with some difficulty (58%) compared to persons with no difficulty (32%).

This boils down to gaps of 25 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 32 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 19% and 44%, respectively.

At 30%, persons with some difficulty also have a lower employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty.

HEALTH

Rates of access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation are overall similar for the different functional difficulty groups.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Rates of access to clean fuel are similar across the different functional difficulty groups. Rates of access to electricity, adequate housing, and asset ownership are lower among persons with some or at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty, but in the case of

adequate housing, the difference is statistically significant only between persons with some difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

[More results for Bangladesh are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

CAMBODIA

Results are from an analysis of the 2014 Demographic and Health Survey. Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Cambodia, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 12%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 9.4% and 2.6% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (13.2%) than for men (10.8%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 3% for ages 15 to 29, 6.9% for ages 30 to 44, 19.3% for ages 45 to 64, and 51.3% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties with

seeing (6.7%) and cognition (5.3%) are most common.

At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 27.8%, including 20.3% with some difficulty and 7.3% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 12.4% vs. 10.5% among adults and 27.7% vs. 28.8% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: CAMBODIA: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
All adults	12.03	9.39	2.64
Females	13.18	10.36	2.82
Males	10.75	8.31	2.43
Rural residents	12.35	9.71	2.64
Urban residents	10.47	7.86	2.61
Ages 15 to 29	3.00	2.13	0.88
Ages 30 to 44	6.89	5.81	1.08
Ages 45 to 64	19.32	16.28	3.04
Ages 65 and over	51.32	35.97	15.35
Seeing	6.67	5.81	0.85
Hearing	3.59	2.88	0.71
Mobility	4.77	3.67	1.09
Cognitive	5.33	4.49	0.84
Self-care	1.27	0.73	0.54
Communication	1.81	1.09	0.72
All households	27.84	20.35	7.49
Rural households	27.68	20.34	7.33
Urban households	28.77	20.37	8.40

Source: Cambodia 2014 Demographic and Health Survey, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 90% compared to 84% for persons with some functional difficulty and 71% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: CAMBODIA: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

Indicator	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
Multidimensional poverty headcount	71	84	-13***	90	-19***
Less than primary school	51	74	-23***	81	-30***
Employment population ratio	79	77	2	57	22***
Safely managed drinking water	66	66	0	65	1
Safely managed sanitation	51	49	2*	48	3
Clean fuel	18	13	5***	12	6***
Electricity	60	58	1	57	2
Adequate housing	25	22	2**	19	6***
Owns assets	48	45	3***	43	4***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Cambodia 2014 Demographic and Health Survey, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (81%) and persons with some difficulty (74%) compared to persons with no difficulty (51%).

This boils down to gaps of 23 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 30 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 57% and 79%, respectively.

At 77%, persons with some difficulty also have a lower employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty, but this difference is not statistically significant.

HEALTH

Rates of access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation are overall similar for the different functional difficulty groups. However, there is a statistically significant difference in the

rates of access to safely managed sanitation between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty, at 49% and 51%, respectively.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Rates of access to electricity are similar across the different functional difficulty groups. There are significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with clean fuel, adequate housing, and asset ownership, with lower rates for

persons with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

[More results for Cambodia are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

COLOMBIA

Results are from an analysis of the 2015 National Demographic and Health Survey. Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Colombia, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 41.8%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 29.7% and 12.2% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (45.5%) than for men (37.6%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 18.7% for ages 15 to 29, 27.8% for ages 30 to 44, 66.4% for

ages 45 to 64, and 79.4% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties with seeing (36.8%) and mobility (9.5%) are most common.

About seven in ten households have an adult with any functional difficulty: at the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 68.3%, including 42.2% with some difficulty and 26.1% with at least a lot of difficulty.

TABLE 1: COLOMBIA: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

<i>Group</i>	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	41.84	29.68	12.17
<i>Females</i>	45.53	31.95	13.59
<i>Males</i>	37.57	27.05	10.52
<i>Rural residents</i>	-	-	-
<i>Urban residents</i>	-	-	-
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	18.68	13.79	4.89
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	27.78	21.05	6.73
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	66.42	49.72	16.70
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	79.39	45.60	33.79
<i>Seeing</i>	36.78	28.20	8.58
<i>Hearing</i>	6.07	4.43	1.64
<i>Mobility</i>	9.50	6.32	3.18
<i>Cognitive</i>	3.27	2.00	1.27
<i>Self-care</i>	1.47	0.66	0.81
<i>Communication</i>	1.62	0.82	0.79
<i>All households</i>	68.32	42.24	26.07
<i>Rural households</i>	-	-	-
<i>Urban households</i>	-	-	-

Notes: '-' indicates not available.

Source: Colombia 2015 National Demographic and Health Survey, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 39% compared to 25% for persons with some functional difficulty and 18% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: COLOMBIA: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	18	25	-7***	39	-21***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	13	24	-11***	38	-26***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	71	76	-5***	73	-2*
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	91	93	-1***	92	-1
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	88	91	-3***	89	-1**
<i>Clean fuel</i>	88	89	-1***	86	1**
<i>Electricity</i>	98	98	-1***	98	-1***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	84	87	-3***	85	-1***
<i>Owns assets</i>	61	62	-1***	57	4***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Colombia 2015 National Demographic and Health Survey, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (38%) and persons with some difficulty (24%) compared to persons with no difficulty (13%).

This boils down to gaps of 11 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 26 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a higher employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 73% and 71%, respectively.

At 76%, persons with some difficulty also have a significantly higher employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty.

HEALTH

There are significant differences in terms of the rates of access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation, with higher rates for persons with some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty, indicating that persons with any functional difficulty are better off than persons with no

difficulty. In the case of access to safely managed drinking water, the difference is statistically significant only between persons with some difficulty and persons with no difficulty. For both water and sanitation, these differences are small (under 5 p.p.).

STANDARD OF LIVING

There are significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with electricity and adequate housing, with higher rates for persons with some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty. Compared to the rates for persons with no difficulty, rates of access to clean fuel and asset

ownership are higher for persons with some difficulty but lower for persons with at least a lot of difficulty. For all indicators, these differences are small (under 5 p.p.).

[More results for Colombia are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

DJIBOUTI

Results are from an analysis of the 2017 Enquete Djiboutienne aupres des Menages (EDAM).

Information on methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Djibouti, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 11.2%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 6.4% and 4.8% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (11.6%) than for men (10.7%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 4.5% for ages 15 to 29, 8.5% for ages 30 to 44, 22.6% for ages 45 to 64, and 44.7% for ages 65 and over. Across the five functional domains considered, difficulties

with seeing (8.7%) and mobility (6.1%) are most common.

About three in ten households have an adult with any functional difficulty: at the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 28.6%, including 17.3% with some difficulty and 11.3% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 16.1% vs. 10.6% among adults and 28.7% vs. 28.6% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: DJIBOUTI: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

<i>Group</i>	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	11.16	6.41	4.75
<i>Females</i>	11.63	7.11	4.52
<i>Males</i>	10.68	5.69	4.99
<i>Rural residents</i>	16.06	5.37	10.69
<i>Urban residents</i>	10.61	6.52	4.09
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	4.52	1.37	3.15
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	8.54	4.66	3.88
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	22.56	16.12	6.44
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	44.74	26.87	17.87
<i>Seeing</i>	8.73	5.29	3.45
<i>Hearing</i>	4.65	1.84	2.81
<i>Mobility</i>	6.11	2.89	3.22
<i>Cognitive</i>	4.08	1.21	2.87
<i>Self-care</i>	-	-	-
<i>Communication</i>	3.11	0.65	2.46
<i>All households</i>	28.60	17.30	11.29
<i>Rural households</i>	28.70	12.35	16.35
<i>Urban households</i>	28.57	18.45	10.12

Notes: '-' indicates not available.

Source: Djibouti 2017 EDAM, own calculations



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Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 84% compared to 83% for persons with some functional difficulty and 81% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: DJIBOUTI: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	81	83	-2	84	-3
<i>Less than primary school</i>	47	68	-21***	67	-20***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	22	25	-3	14	8***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	92	94	-1*	81	11***
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	76	81	-5***	71	4**
<i>Clean fuel</i>	21	18	3	28	-7***
<i>Electricity</i>	72	77	-6***	58	14***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	64	73	-9***	56	8***
<i>Owns assets</i>	34	36	-2***	27	6***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Djibouti 2017 EDAM, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (67%) and persons with some difficulty (68%) compared to persons with no difficulty (47%).

This boils down to gaps of 21 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 20 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 14% and 22%, respectively.

At 25%, persons with some difficulty have a higher employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty, but this difference is not statistically significant.

HEALTH

There are significant differences in terms of the rates of access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation, with higher rates for persons

with some difficulty but lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty.

STANDARD OF LIVING

There is a statistically significant difference in the rates of access to clean fuel only between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty, at 28% and 21%, respectively. There are also significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with electricity, adequate housing, and asset

ownership, with higher rates for persons with some difficulty but lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

[More results for Djibouti are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Results are from an analysis of the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In the Dominican Republic, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 14.5%. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (16.8%) than for men (12.1%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 5% for ages 15 to 29, 9% for ages 30 to 44, 25.6% for ages 45 to 64, and 46.6% for ages 65 and over. Across the five functional domains considered,

difficulties with seeing (11.4%), and cognition (3.6%) are most common.

At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 27.1%. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 14.9% vs. 14.3% among adults and 28% vs. 26.8% among households in rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Any difficulty</i>
<i>All adults</i>	14.45
<i>Females</i>	16.84
<i>Males</i>	12.05
<i>Rural residents</i>	14.90
<i>Urban residents</i>	14.29
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	5.00
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	9.04
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	25.61
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	46.58
<i>Seeing</i>	11.36
<i>Hearing</i>	2.19
<i>Mobility</i>	2.34
<i>Cognitive</i>	3.55
<i>Self-care</i>	-
<i>Communication</i>	1.02
<i>All households</i>	27.13
<i>Rural households</i>	27.99
<i>Urban households</i>	26.84

Notes: '-' indicates not available.

Source: Dominican Republic 2010 Population and Housing Census, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with any functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty rate of 53% compared to 36% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Any difficulty	Difference	Stat. Significance
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	36	53	-17	***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	28	51	-24	***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	48	34	14	***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	84	84	0	NS
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	83	86	-3	***
<i>Clean fuel</i>	86	84	2	***
<i>Electricity</i>	96	96	0	NS
<i>Adequate housing</i>	77	78	-1	***
<i>Owns assets</i>	51	51	0	NS

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. 'NS' indicates not significant. Numbers in the difference column are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Dominican Republic 2010 Population and Housing Census, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is higher among persons with any

functional difficulty (51%) compared to persons with no difficulty (28%), which boils down to a gap of 24 percentage points (p.p.).

WORK

Persons with no functional difficulty have a higher employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with any

functional difficulty, at 48% and 34%, respectively.

HEALTH

Rates of access to safely managed drinking water are the same for the different functional difficulty groups. Regarding the rates of access to safely managed sanitation, persons with any

functional difficulty are significantly better off than persons with no difficulty, at 86% and 83%, respectively.

STANDARD OF LIVING

There are significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with clean fuel, with lower rates for persons with any functional difficulty. There is a small but significant difference between the rates of access to adequate housing, with persons with any difficulty being better off than persons with no

difficulty, at 78% and 77%, respectively. Rates of access to electricity and asset ownership are similar for the different functional difficulty groups.

[More results for the Dominican Republic are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

ETHIOPIA

Results are from an analysis of the 2015 Economic and Social Survey (ESS). Information

on methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Ethiopia, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 12.1%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 9.3% and 2.8% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (12.9%) than for men (11.3%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 4.7% for ages 15 to 29, 8.2% for ages 30 to 44, 22% for ages 45 to 64, and 48.6% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties with

seeing (7.3%) and mobility (3.9%) are most common.

At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 25.8%, including 18.6% with some difficulty and 7.2% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is lower in rural areas compared to urban areas: 12% vs. 12.4% among adults and 25.4% vs. 26.7% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: ETHIOPIA: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	12.11	9.28	2.83
<i>Females</i>	12.93	9.75	3.17
<i>Males</i>	11.25	8.78	2.47
<i>Rural residents</i>	12.02	9.18	2.83
<i>Urban residents</i>	12.37	9.55	2.82
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	4.66	3.83	0.83
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	8.24	6.92	1.31
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	22.01	17.99	4.02
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	48.62	30.20	18.42
<i>Seeing</i>	7.26	5.94	1.32
<i>Hearing</i>	3.29	2.61	0.68
<i>Mobility</i>	3.88	2.95	0.93
<i>Cognitive</i>	2.79	2.23	0.56
<i>Self-care</i>	2.31	1.91	0.40
<i>Communication</i>	1.11	0.89	0.22
<i>All households</i>	25.76	18.55	7.20
<i>Rural households</i>	25.41	18.04	7.37
<i>Urban households</i>	26.66	19.90	6.75

Source: Ethiopia 2015 ESS, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 96% compared to 91% for persons with some functional difficulty and 89% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: ETHIOPIA: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	89	91	-2	96	-7***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	69	82	-12***	89	-20***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	53	52	1	30	23***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	71	67	4**	68	3
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	56	48	8***	52	4
<i>Clean fuel</i>	6	6	0	6	0
<i>Electricity</i>	44	44	-1	43	1
<i>Adequate housing</i>	0	0	0	1	-1
<i>Owns assets</i>	17	13	4***	12	5***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Ethiopia 2015 ESS, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (89%) and persons with some difficulty (82%) compared to persons with no difficulty (69%).

This boils down to gaps of 13 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 20 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the adult population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 30% and 53%,

respectively. At 52%, persons with some difficulty have a lower employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty, but this difference is not statistically significant.

HEALTH

There are statistically significant differences in the rates of access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation only between persons with

some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Rates of access to clean fuel, electricity, and adequate housing are similar across the different functional difficulty groups. There are significant differences in terms of the share of individuals who own assets, with lower rates for

persons with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

[More results for Ethiopia are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

Results are from an analysis of the 2018 Labor Force Survey (LFS). Information on methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Gambia, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 7.9%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 6.4% and 1.5% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (8.1%) than for men (7.6%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 4.9% for ages 15 to 29, 8.4% for ages 30 to 44, and 16.8% for ages 45 to 64. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties

with seeing (3.9%) and mobility (3.2%) are most common.

At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 29%, including 21.9% with some difficulty and 7.1% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is lower in rural areas compared to urban areas: 6% vs. 9.3% among adults and 25.7% vs. 31% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: GAMBIA: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	7.90	6.42	1.48
<i>Females</i>	8.13	6.91	1.22
<i>Males</i>	7.64	5.88	1.76
<i>Rural residents</i>	5.97	4.52	1.45
<i>Urban residents</i>	9.34	7.84	1.50
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	4.89	3.97	0.92
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	8.35	6.80	1.56
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	16.83	13.69	3.14
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	-	-	-
<i>Seeing</i>	3.89	3.56	0.31
<i>Hearing</i>	2.19	1.85	0.34
<i>Mobility</i>	3.20	2.61	0.59
<i>Cognitive</i>	1.57	1.35	0.22
<i>Self-care</i>	1.29	1.10	0.18
<i>Communication</i>	1.93	1.55	0.38
<i>All households</i>	29.02	21.94	7.08
<i>Rural households</i>	25.70	18.13	7.56
<i>Urban households</i>	30.96	24.15	6.81

Notes: '-' indicates not available.

Source: Gambia 2018 LFS, own calculations



Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. There is no multidimensional poverty headcount estimate for Gambia due to the absence of data on health and standard of living.

TABLE 2: GAMBIA: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Less than primary school</i>	53	61	-8***	64	-11***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	51	51	0	43	8**
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Clean fuel</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Electricity</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Adequate housing</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Owns assets</i>	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. '-' indicates not available. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Gambia 2018 LFS, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (64%) and persons with some difficulty (61%) compared to persons with no difficulty (53%). This boils down to gaps

of 5 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 9 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 43% and 51%, respectively.

The employment population ratio for persons with some difficulty is also 51%.

[More results for Gambia are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

Results are from an analysis of the 2016 Demographic and Health Survey. Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Haiti, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 24.9%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 20% and 4.9% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (27.8%) than for men (21.4%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 8.4% for ages 15 to 29, 17.8% for ages 30 to 44, 45.1% for ages 45 to 64, and 70.4% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties

with seeing (18.5%) and cognition (7.4%) are most common.

About five in ten households have an adult with any functional difficulty: at the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 51%, including 38.5% with some difficulty and 12.5% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 26.6% vs. 22.5% among adults and 52.4% vs. 48.9% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: HAITI: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

<i>Group</i>	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	24.86	20.01	4.85
<i>Females</i>	27.77	22.56	5.21
<i>Males</i>	21.41	17.00	4.42
<i>Rural residents</i>	26.59	21.07	5.52
<i>Urban residents</i>	22.46	18.55	3.91
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	8.41	6.96	1.45
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	17.77	16.04	1.73
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	45.07	38.83	6.24
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	70.44	45.99	24.45
<i>Seeing</i>	18.54	15.86	2.68
<i>Hearing</i>	3.77	3.14	0.64
<i>Mobility</i>	7.02	5.36	1.66
<i>Cognitive</i>	7.36	6.24	1.12
<i>Self-care</i>	1.70	1.04	0.65
<i>Communication</i>	1.47	1.09	0.38
<i>All households</i>	50.98	38.51	12.48
<i>Rural households</i>	52.37	38.70	13.67
<i>Urban households</i>	48.89	38.22	10.68

Source: Haiti 2016 Demographic and Health Survey, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 84% compared to 74% for persons with some functional difficulty and 70% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: HAITI: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	70	74	-4***	84	-14***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	38	64	-26***	79	-41***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	54	65	-11***	55	-1
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	77	73	3***	71	6***
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	36	35	1	29	7***
<i>Clean fuel</i>	5	5	0	3	2**
<i>Electricity</i>	45	39	6***	34	11***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	63	59	3***	54	9***
<i>Owns assets</i>	25	22	3***	19	6***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Haiti 2016 Demographic and Health Survey, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (79%) and persons with some difficulty (64%) compared to persons with no difficulty (38%).

This boils down to gaps of 26 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 41 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with some functional difficulty have a higher employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 65% and 54%, respectively. At 55%,

persons with at least a lot of difficulty have a higher employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty, but this difference is not statistically significant.

HEALTH

There are significant differences in terms of the rates of access to safely managed drinking water, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty. Rates of access to safely managed sanitation are lower among

persons with some or at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty, but the difference is statistically significant only between persons with at least a lot of difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

STANDARD OF LIVING

There is a statistically significant difference in the rates of access to clean fuel only between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty, at 3% and 5%, respectively. There are significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with electricity, adequate housing, and asset ownership, with

lower rates for persons with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

[More results for Haiti are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

INDONESIA

Results are from an analysis of the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Indonesia, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 5.3%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 4.4% and 0.9% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (5.8%) than for men (4.8%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 1% for ages 15 to 29, 2% for ages 30 to 44, 8.4% for ages 45 to 64, and 31.1% for ages 65 and over. Across the five functional domains considered, difficulties with

seeing (3.5%) and mobility (1.8%) are most common.

About one in ten households have an adult with any functional difficulty: at the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 11.7%, including 9.3% with some difficulty and 2.4% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 5.8% vs. 4.7% among adults and 12.8% vs. 10.5% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: INDONESIA: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	5.26	4.35	0.91
<i>Females</i>	5.75	4.76	0.99
<i>Males</i>	4.76	3.94	0.83
<i>Rural residents</i>	5.84	4.75	1.08
<i>Urban residents</i>	4.69	3.95	0.73
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	1.02	0.71	0.31
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	2.01	1.62	0.39
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	8.39	7.46	0.93
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	31.14	24.92	6.22
<i>Seeing</i>	3.45	3.15	0.30
<i>Hearing</i>	1.79	1.52	0.26
<i>Mobility</i>	1.82	1.44	0.38
<i>Cognitive</i>	1.58	1.24	0.34
<i>Self-care</i>	1.14	0.84	0.30
<i>Communication</i>	-	-	-
<i>All households</i>	11.67	9.31	2.35
<i>Rural households</i>	12.78	10.03	2.75
<i>Urban households</i>	10.51	8.57	1.94

Notes: '-' indicates not available.

Source: Indonesia 2010 Population and Housing Census, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 68% compared to 45% for persons with some functional difficulty and 22% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: INDONESIA: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	22	45	-23***	68	-46***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	13	43	-30***	61	-48***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	63	49	15***	19	44***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	87	85	2***	83	4***
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	69	67	1***	63	5***
<i>Clean fuel</i>	48	39	9***	33	15***
<i>Electricity</i>	94	93	1***	92	3***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	77	72	5***	68	9***
<i>Owns assets</i>	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. '-' indicates not available. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Indonesia 2010 Population and Housing Census, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (61%) and persons with some difficulty (43%) compared to persons with no difficulty (13%).

This boils down to gaps of 30 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 48 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 19% and 63%, respectively.

At 49%, persons with some difficulty also have a significantly lower employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty.

HEALTH

Rates of access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation are lower for persons with some functional difficulty and even lower for

persons with at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty.

STANDARD OF LIVING

There are significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with clean fuel, electricity, and asset ownership, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

[More results for Indonesia are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

KIRIBATI

Results are from an analysis of the 2015 Population and Housing Census. Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Kiribati, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 15.8%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 11.9% and 3.9% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (16.2%) than for men (15.4%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 5.4% for ages 15 to 29, 11.6% for ages 30 to 44, 31.2% for ages 45 to

64, and 53.2% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties with seeing (10.2%) and hearing (5.3%) are most common.

About four in ten households have an adult with any functional difficulty: at the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 40.3%, including 27.7% with some difficulty and 12.6% with at least a lot of difficulty.

TABLE 1: KIRIBATI: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	15.78	11.90	3.88
<i>Females</i>	16.16	12.19	3.96
<i>Males</i>	15.37	11.57	3.80
<i>Rural residents</i>	-	-	-
<i>Urban residents</i>	-	-	-
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	5.42	4.20	1.22
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	11.63	9.35	2.28
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	31.21	24.76	6.45
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	53.18	31.42	21.76
<i>Seeing</i>	10.15	8.58	1.56
<i>Hearing</i>	5.30	4.18	1.12
<i>Mobility</i>	4.85	3.38	1.47
<i>Cognitive</i>	3.37	2.65	0.72
<i>Self-care</i>	1.11	0.75	0.36
<i>Communication</i>	1.76	1.24	0.52
<i>All households</i>	40.34	27.71	12.64
<i>Rural households</i>	-	-	-
<i>Urban households</i>	-	-	-

Notes: '-' indicates not available.

Source: Kiribati 2015 Population and Housing Census, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 86% compared to 73% for persons with some functional difficulty and 69% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: KIRIBATI: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	69	73	-4***	86	-17***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	9	18	-9***	34	-25***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	41	41	-1	25	16***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	65	56	8***	58	7***
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	54	50	4***	49	6***
<i>Clean fuel</i>	6	4	2***	4	2***
<i>Electricity</i>	90	89	1***	89	2***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Owns assets</i>	29	26	3***	26	3***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. '-' indicates not available. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Kiribati 2015 Population and Housing Census, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (34%) and persons with some difficulty (18%) compared to persons with no difficulty (9%).

This boils down to gaps of 9 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 25 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 25% and 41%, respectively.

At 41%, persons with some difficulty have a similar employment population ratio to persons with no difficulty.

HEALTH

Rates of access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation are significantly lower among persons with some or at least a lot

of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty.

STANDARD OF LIVING

There are significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with clean fuel, electricity, and asset ownership, with significantly lower rates for persons with some and at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty.

[More results for Kiribati are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

LIBERIA

Results are from an analysis of the 2016 Household Income and Expenditure Survey

(HIES). Information on methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Liberia, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 14.1%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 11.6% and 2.5% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (14.6%) than for men (13.5%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 6.8% for ages 15 to 29, 11% for ages 30 to 44, 26.5% for ages 45 to 64, and 56.6% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties

with seeing (6.6%) and mobility (6.6%) are most common.

At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 26.1%, including 20.7% with some difficulty and 5.4% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 16.4% vs. 12.2% among adults and 28.3% vs. 24.1% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: LIBERIA: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	14.10	11.58	2.52
<i>Females</i>	14.60	12.26	2.35
<i>Males</i>	13.53	10.82	2.71
<i>Rural residents</i>	16.41	13.54	2.87
<i>Urban residents</i>	12.16	9.94	2.23
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	6.83	5.18	1.65
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	10.98	9.63	1.34
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	26.46	22.42	4.03
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	56.58	44.04	12.54
<i>Seeing</i>	6.57	6.01	0.56
<i>Hearing</i>	1.79	1.56	0.23
<i>Mobility</i>	6.55	5.54	1.01
<i>Cognitive</i>	3.71	3.3	0.41
<i>Self-care</i>	1.58	1.26	0.31
<i>Communication</i>	1.79	1.12	0.68
<i>All households</i>	26.13	20.73	5.40
<i>Rural households</i>	28.32	22.46	5.87
<i>Urban households</i>	24.10	19.13	4.97

Source: Liberia 2016 HIES, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 90% compared to 89% for persons with some functional difficulty and 82% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: LIBERIA: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	82	89	-7***	90	-8***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	47	63	-16***	61	-14***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	74	75	-1	50	24***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	43	36	7***	32	12***
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	51	45	6***	49	2
<i>Clean fuel</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Electricity</i>	10	8	2**	8	2
<i>Adequate housing</i>	34	27	7***	27	7**
<i>Owns assets</i>	19	16	3***	18	2*

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Liberia 2016 HIES, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (61%) and persons with some difficulty (63%) compared to persons with no difficulty (47%).

This boils down to gaps of 16 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 14 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 50% and 74%, respectively.

At 75%, persons with some difficulty have a higher employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty, but this difference is not statistically significant.

HEALTH

There are significant differences in terms of the rates of access to safely managed drinking water, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty. There is a statistically

significant difference in the rates of access to safely managed sanitation only between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty, at 45% and 51%, respectively.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Rates of access to electricity, adequate housing, and asset ownership are lower among persons with some or at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty, but in the case of electricity, the difference is statistically significant only between persons with some

difficulty and persons with no difficulty. Rates of access to clean fuel are similar across the different functional difficulty groups.

[More results for Liberia are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

Results are from an analysis of the 2010 Third Integrated Household Survey (IHS). Information

on methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Malawi, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 10.7%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 9.3% and 1.4% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (12.4%) than for men (8.9%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 4.3% for ages 15 to 29, 7.9% for ages 30 to 44, 19.5% for ages 45 to 64, and 46.9% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties with seeing (5.9%) and mobility (4.3%) are most common.

About two in ten households have an adult with any functional difficulty: at the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 21.5%, including 18.2% with some difficulty and 3.2% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 11.3% vs. 8.1% among adults and 22.1% vs. 18% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: MALAWI: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	10.72	9.31	1.41
<i>Females</i>	12.36	10.79	1.57
<i>Males</i>	8.94	7.70	1.24
<i>Rural residents</i>	11.25	9.67	1.58
<i>Urban residents</i>	8.06	7.48	0.58
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	4.33	3.85	0.48
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	7.86	7.00	0.86
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	19.52	17.35	2.18
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	46.89	38.50	8.38
<i>Seeing</i>	5.92	5.41	0.51
<i>Hearing</i>	2.25	1.98	0.27
<i>Mobility</i>	4.32	3.64	0.68
<i>Cognitive</i>	1.81	1.66	0.15
<i>Self-care</i>	0.52	0.42	0.10
<i>Communication</i>	0.42	0.33	0.09
<i>All households</i>	21.47	18.24	3.24
<i>Rural households</i>	22.11	18.55	3.57
<i>Urban households</i>	18.01	16.55	1.46

Source: Malawi 2010 IHS, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 95% compared to 88% for persons with some functional difficulty and 86% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: MALAWI: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	86	88	-2**	95	-9***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	63	74	-11***	85	-22***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	78	79	-1	59	19***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	81	81	0	77	4
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	51	51	-1	44	6**
<i>Clean fuel</i>	3	3	1*	1	3***
<i>Electricity</i>	9	7	2***	5	4***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	0	1	0**	0	0***
<i>Owns assets</i>	17	15	2***	10	7***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. '-' indicates not available. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Malawi 2010 IHS, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (85%) and persons with some difficulty (74%) compared to persons with no difficulty (63%).

This boils down to gaps of 11 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 22 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 59% and 78%, respectively.

Persons with some difficulty have an employment population ratio similar to that of persons with no difficulty.

HEALTH

Rates of access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation are overall similar for the different functional difficulty groups. However, there is a statistically significant difference in the

rates of access to safely managed sanitation between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty, at 44% and 51%, respectively.

STANDARD OF LIVING

There are significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with clean fuel, electricity, and asset ownership, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty. There are small (less than 1 p.p.) but significant differences in the rates of access to adequate

housing, with higher rates for persons with some difficulty but lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty.

[More results for Malawi are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

MALDIVES

Results are from an analysis of the 2009 Demographic and Health Survey. Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In the Maldives, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 24.7%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 13.7% and 11% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (26.4%) than for men (22.8%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 12.3% for ages 15 to 29, 22% for ages 30 to 44, 43.8% for ages 45 to 64, and 70.6% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties

with seeing (15.2%) and mobility (9.4%) are most common.

About six in ten households have an adult with any functional difficulty: at the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 61.6%, including 27.6% with some difficulty and 34.1% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 27.7% vs. 19.1% among adults and 64.7% vs. 54.9% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: MALDIVES: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

<i>Group</i>	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	24.69	13.69	11.00
<i>Females</i>	26.37	14.46	11.90
<i>Males</i>	22.82	12.84	9.99
<i>Rural residents</i>	27.73	14.64	13.10
<i>Urban residents</i>	19.08	11.95	7.12
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	12.25	7.77	4.48
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	22.01	14.42	7.59
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	43.78	24.92	18.86
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	70.56	22.86	47.69
<i>Seeing</i>	15.20	9.66	5.54
<i>Hearing</i>	4.66	2.90	1.76
<i>Mobility</i>	9.37	4.36	5.02
<i>Cognitive</i>	6.81	4.52	2.28
<i>Self-care</i>	1.83	0.68	1.16
<i>Communication</i>	2.26	1.17	1.09
<i>All households</i>	61.63	27.55	34.09
<i>Rural households</i>	64.67	26.53	38.15
<i>Urban households</i>	54.89	29.80	25.09

Source: Maldives 2009 Demographic and Health Survey, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 71% compared to 52% for persons with some functional difficulty and 25% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: MALDIVES: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	25	52	-27***	71	-46***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	27	58	-31***	77	-50***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	51	53	-2	48	3
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	94	93	1**	90	4***
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	95	94	1	95	0
<i>Clean fuel</i>	94	92	2***	89	5***
<i>Electricity</i>	100	100	0	100	0
<i>Adequate housing</i>	93	91	1**	91	2***
<i>Owns assets</i>	62	60	2***	56	6***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Maldives 2009 Demographic and Health Survey, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (77%) and persons with some difficulty (58%) compared to persons with no difficulty (27%).

This boils down to gaps of 31 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 50 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

The employment population ratio is similar across functional difficulty groups.

HEALTH

There are significant differences in terms of the rates of access to safely managed drinking water, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with

at least a lot of difficulty. Rates of access to safely managed sanitation are similar for the different functional difficulty groups.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Rates of access to electricity are similar across the different functional difficulty groups. There are significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with clean fuel, adequate housing, and asset ownership, with lower rates for

persons with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

[More results for the Maldives are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

Results are from an analysis of the 2018 Demographic and Health Survey. Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Mali, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 19.3%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 15.1% and 4.2% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is lower for women (18.7%) than for men (19.9%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 7.5% for ages 15 to 29, 13.7% for ages 30 to 44, 34.7% for ages 45 to 64, and 64.7% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties

with seeing (11.7%) and mobility (6.6%) are most common.

About four in ten households have an adult with any functional difficulty: at the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 39.1%, including 28.4% with some difficulty and 10.7% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 19.6% vs. 18.4% among adults and 38.6% vs. 41.2% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: MALI: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

<i>Group</i>	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	19.28	15.09	4.19
<i>Females</i>	18.67	14.94	3.74
<i>Males</i>	19.92	15.25	4.67
<i>Rural residents</i>	19.58	15.20	4.38
<i>Urban residents</i>	18.39	14.77	3.62
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	7.53	6.52	1.01
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	13.71	11.97	1.74
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	34.74	27.96	6.78
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	64.66	39.14	25.52
<i>Seeing</i>	11.71	9.60	2.11
<i>Hearing</i>	4.45	3.67	0.79
<i>Mobility</i>	6.55	5.13	1.42
<i>Cognitive</i>	4.43	3.84	0.59
<i>Self-care</i>	1.32	0.98	0.34
<i>Communication</i>	1.88	1.49	0.39
<i>All households</i>	39.14	28.43	10.72
<i>Rural households</i>	38.56	27.82	10.74
<i>Urban households</i>	41.15	30.57	10.63

Source: Mali 2018 Demographic and Health Survey, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 91% compared to 87% for persons with some functional difficulty and 84% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: MALI: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	84	87	-3***	91	-7***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	70	79	-8***	88	-18***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	63	65	-3	64	-1
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	71	71	0	68	3
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	35	32	2**	30	5***
<i>Clean fuel</i>	1	1	0	1	0
<i>Electricity</i>	53	54	-1	46	7***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	31	28	3**	24	7***
<i>Owns assets</i>	39	38	1***	32	7***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Mali 2018 Demographic and Health Survey, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (88%) and persons with some difficulty (79%) compared to persons with no difficulty (70%).

This boils down to gaps of 8 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 18 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

The employment population ratio is similar across functional difficulty groups.

HEALTH

Rates of access to safely managed drinking water are similar for the different functional difficulty groups. There are significant differences in terms of the rates of access to

safely managed sanitation, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Rates of access to clean fuel are similar across the different functional difficulty groups. There is a statistically significant difference in the rates of access to electricity only between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty, at 46% and 53%, respectively. There are significant differences in

terms of the share of individuals with adequate housing and asset ownership, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

[More results for Mali are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

MAURITIUS

Results are from an analysis of the 2011 Census of Population.

Information on methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES


In Mauritius, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 5%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are each 2.5%. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (5.2%) than for men (4.7%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 1.2% for ages 15 to 29, 2.8% for ages 30 to 44, 5.6% for ages 45 to 64, and 19.7% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties with mobility (2.5%) and self-care (2.2%) are most common.

About one in ten households have an adult with any functional difficulty: at the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 11.8%, including 5.7% with some difficulty and 6.1% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is similar in rural areas compared to urban areas: 5% vs. 5% among adults and 12.1% vs. 11.3% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: MAURITIUS: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	4.98	2.52	2.46
<i>Females</i>	5.22	2.57	2.64
<i>Males</i>	4.74	2.47	2.26
<i>Rural residents</i>	5.00	2.67	2.33
<i>Urban residents</i>	4.95	2.32	2.63
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	1.21	0.45	0.76
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	2.83	1.87	0.96
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	5.64	3.18	2.47
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	19.68	8.25	11.43
<i>Seeing</i>	1.76	1.15	0.61
<i>Hearing</i>	0.71	0.38	0.33
<i>Mobility</i>	2.47	1.11	1.36
<i>Cognitive</i>	1.12	0.46	0.67
<i>Self-care</i>	2.16	1.60	0.57
<i>Communication</i>	0.64	0.24	0.39
<i>All households</i>	11.76	5.66	6.10
<i>Rural households</i>	12.06	6.06	6.00
<i>Urban households</i>	11.34	5.11	6.23

Source: Mauritius 2011 Census of Population, own calculations

 disabilitydatainitiative

Fordham Research Consortium on Disability
Fordham University, New York City

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. There is no multidimensional poverty headcount estimate for Mauritius due to the absence of data on health and standard of living.

TABLE 2: MAURITIUS: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Less than primary school</i>	14	41	-28***	56	-43***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	56	23	33***	8	48***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Clean fuel</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Electricity</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Adequate housing</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Owns assets</i>	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. '-' indicates not available. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Mauritius 2011 Census of Population, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (56%) and persons with some difficulty (41%) compared to persons with no difficulty (14%).

This boils down to gaps of 28 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 43 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 8% and 56%, respectively. At 23%, persons with some difficulty also have a

significantly lower employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty.

[More results for Mauritius are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

MEXICO

Results are from an analysis of the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Mexico, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 6.6%. The prevalence of functional difficulties is overall similar for women and men, at 6.6% for each. Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 1.9% for ages 15 to 29, 3% for ages 30 to 44, 8.8% for ages 45 to 64, and 31.5% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties with

seeing (1.9%) and hearing (0.8%) are most common.

At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 15%. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 8.4% vs. 6.1% among adults and 18.7% vs. 14% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: MEXICO: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

<i>Group</i>	Any difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	6.58
<i>Females</i>	6.56
<i>Males</i>	6.60
<i>Rural residents</i>	8.36
<i>Urban residents</i>	6.08
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	1.90
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	3.03
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	8.77
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	31.53
<i>Seeing</i>	1.85
<i>Hearing</i>	0.83
<i>Mobility</i>	4.03
<i>Cognitive</i>	0.64
<i>Self-care</i>	0.35
<i>Communication</i>	0.41
<i>All households</i>	15.00
<i>Rural households</i>	18.73
<i>Urban households</i>	13.95

Source: Mexico 2010 Population and Housing Census, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with any functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty rate of 57% compared to 24% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: MEXICO: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Any difficulty	Difference	Stat. Significance
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	24	57	-33	***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	18	56	-38	***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	56	29	26	***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	91	90	1	***
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	85	83	2	***
<i>Clean fuel</i>	85	80	5	***
<i>Electricity</i>	98	97	1	***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	83	78	5	***
<i>Owns assets</i>	65	57	9	***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Mexico 2010 Population and Housing Census, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is higher among persons with any

functional difficulty (56%) compared to persons with no difficulty (18%), which boils down to a gap of 38 percentage points (p.p.).

WORK

Persons with no functional difficulty have a higher employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with any

functional difficulty, at 56% and 29%, respectively.

HEALTH

There is a small but statistically significant difference in the rates of access to safely managed drinking water between persons with any functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty, at 90% and 91%, respectively. There is

also a significant difference in the rates of access to safely managed sanitation between persons with and without difficulties, at 83% and 85%, respectively.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Persons with any functional difficulty have significantly lower rates of adequate living conditions across all of the indicators considered. There is a small but statistically significant difference in access to electricity (1 p.p.). There are larger differences in terms of the

share of individuals with clean fuel, adequate housing, and asset ownership.

[More results for Mexico are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

Results are from an analysis of the 2014 Census. Information on methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Morocco, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 14.4%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 7.9% and 6.5% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (14.9%) than for men (13.9%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 4.2% for ages 15 to 29, 7.4% for ages 30 to 44, 23.2% for ages 45 to 64, and 56.4% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties

with seeing (10%) and mobility (6.5%) are most common.

At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 33.3%, including 15.8% with some difficulty and 17.6% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is similar in rural areas compared to urban areas: 14.4% vs. 14.4% among adults and 36.8% vs. 31.5% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: MOROCCO: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	14.38	7.85	6.53
<i>Females</i>	14.89	8.34	6.55
<i>Males</i>	13.85	7.35	6.51
<i>Rural residents</i>	14.42	7.09	7.33
<i>Urban residents</i>	14.35	8.31	6.04
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	4.15	2.07	2.08
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	7.39	4.33	3.07
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	23.24	14.59	8.65
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	56.39	24.88	31.51
<i>Seeing</i>	9.95	7.22	2.73
<i>Hearing</i>	4.73	3.13	1.60
<i>Mobility</i>	6.54	3.17	3.37
<i>Cognitive</i>	3.18	1.59	1.59
<i>Self-care</i>	2.84	1.01	1.82
<i>Communication</i>	1.81	0.71	1.10
<i>All households</i>	33.34	15.77	17.57
<i>Rural households</i>	36.80	15.35	21.46
<i>Urban households</i>	31.54	15.99	15.55

Source: Morocco 2014 Census, own calculations



Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 84% compared to 66% for persons with some functional difficulty and 47% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: MOROCCO: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	47	66	-19***	84	-37***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	52	77	-26***	86	-34***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	43	34	8***	12	31***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	87	88	-1***	84	3***
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	89	90	0***	87	2***
<i>Clean fuel</i>	81	83	-2***	80	1***
<i>Electricity</i>	94	94	0***	92	1***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	78	78	-1***	72	5***
<i>Owns assets</i>	56	54	2***	50	6***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Morocco 2014 Census, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (86%) and persons with some difficulty (77%) compared to persons with no difficulty (52%).

This boils down to gaps of 26 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 34 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 12% and 43%, respectively.

At 34%, persons with some difficulty also have a significantly lower employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty.

HEALTH

There are significant differences in terms of the rates of access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation, with lower rates for persons with

at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty.

STANDARD OF LIVING

There are large and significant differences in terms of adequate housing and asset ownership, with persons with at least a lot of difficulty having lower rates by at least 5 p.p.

[More results for Morocco are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

MYANMAR

Results are from an analysis of the 2014 Population and Housing Census. Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Myanmar, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 6%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 4.7% and 1.4% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (6.2%) than for men (5.8%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 1.3% for ages 15 to 29, 2.7% for ages 30 to 44, 9.2% for ages 45 to 64, and 28.1% for ages 65 and over. Across the four functional

domains considered, difficulties with seeing (3.5%) and mobility (2.4%) are most common.

At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 14.6%, including 10.7% with some difficulty and 3.9% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 6.7% vs. 4.5% among adults and 15.5% vs. 12.3% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: MYANMAR: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

<i>Group</i>	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	6.01	4.65	1.37
<i>Females</i>	6.20	4.82	1.37
<i>Males</i>	5.80	4.44	1.36
<i>Rural residents</i>	6.68	5.16	1.52
<i>Urban residents</i>	4.54	3.52	1.02
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	1.34	0.86	0.48
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	2.67	2.05	0.62
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	9.17	7.69	1.47
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	28.09	20.58	7.51
<i>Seeing</i>	3.48	3.02	0.46
<i>Hearing</i>	1.79	1.46	0.34
<i>Mobility</i>	2.43	1.77	0.66
<i>Cognitive</i>	1.99	1.50	0.49
<i>Self-care</i>	-	-	-
<i>Communication</i>	-	-	-
<i>All households</i>	14.62	10.74	3.87
<i>Rural households</i>	15.53	11.39	4.13
<i>Urban households</i>	12.33	9.11	3.21

Source: Myanmar 2014 Population and Housing Census, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 86% compared to 75% for persons with some functional difficulty and 57% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: MYANMAR: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	57	75	-18***	86	-30***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	34	56	-22***	68	-34***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	62	41	21***	20	42***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	74	68	6***	68	6***
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	77	74	3***	71	6***
<i>Clean fuel</i>	19	13	6***	11	7***
<i>Electricity</i>	45	36	9***	35	11***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	19	14	5***	13	6***
<i>Owns assets</i>	25	22	3***	20	5***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Myanmar 2014 Population and Housing Census, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (68%) and persons with some difficulty (56%) compared to persons with no difficulty (34%).

This boils down to gaps of 22 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 34 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 20% and 62%, respectively.

At 41%, persons with some difficulty also have a significantly lower employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty.

HEALTH

There are significant differences in terms of the rates of access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation, with lower rates for persons with

some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

STANDARD OF LIVING

There are significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with clean fuel, electricity, adequate housing, and asset ownership, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and

even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

[More results for Myanmar are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

NAMIBIA

Results are from an analysis of the 2015 Household Income and Expenditure Survey

(HIES). Information on methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Namibia, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 19.4%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 15.4% and 4% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (22.2%) than for men (16.3%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 8.8% for ages 15 to 29, 15.2% for ages 30 to 44, 35% for ages 45 to 64, and 66.5% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties

with seeing (12.2%) and mobility (6.3%) are most common.

About two in ten households have an adult with any functional difficulty: at the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 28.1%, including 22.4% with some difficulty and 5.7% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 22.4% vs. 16.5% among adults and 34.3% vs. 23.9% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: NAMIBIA: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	19.36	15.41	3.95
<i>Females</i>	22.17	17.89	4.28
<i>Males</i>	16.26	12.67	3.59
<i>Rural residents</i>	22.35	17.69	4.66
<i>Urban residents</i>	16.51	13.24	3.27
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	8.82	7.22	1.60
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	15.15	13.05	2.11
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	35.00	28.17	6.83
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	66.46	46.89	19.56
<i>Seeing</i>	12.15	10.38	1.78
<i>Hearing</i>	4.71	4.01	0.70
<i>Mobility</i>	6.26	4.77	1.49
<i>Cognitive</i>	4.09	3.34	0.75
<i>Self-care</i>	1.43	0.93	0.50
<i>Communication</i>	1.17	0.73	0.44
<i>All households</i>	28.13	22.39	5.74
<i>Rural households</i>	34.28	26.76	7.52
<i>Urban households</i>	23.88	19.36	4.51

Source: Namibia 2015 HIES, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 83% compared to 69% for persons with some functional difficulty and 63% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: NAMIBIA: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	63	69	-6***	83	-20***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	9	22	-13***	36	-27***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	62	62	0	37	25***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	86	80	6***	81	5***
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	39	36	3***	35	4**
<i>Clean fuel</i>	45	36	10***	33	12***
<i>Electricity</i>	50	44	7***	44	6***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	4	6	-1**	4	0
<i>Owns assets</i>	30	28	2***	26	4***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Namibia 2015 HIES, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (36%) and persons with some difficulty (22%) compared to persons with no difficulty (9%).

This boils down to gaps of 13 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 27 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons

with no difficulty, at 37% and 62%, respectively. Persons with some difficulty also have an employment population ratio of 62%.

HEALTH

Rates of access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation are lower among persons

with some or at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty

STANDARD OF LIVING

There are large and significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with clean fuel, electricity, and asset ownership, with lower rates for persons with some and at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty.

Rates of adequate housing are overall similar across the different functional difficulty groups.

[More results for Namibia are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

NIGERIA

Results are from an analysis of the 2018 General Household Survey Panel (GHSP). Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Nigeria, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 6.9%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 4.6% and 2.3% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (7.5%) than for men (6.3%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 1.9% for ages 15 to 29, 3.7% for ages 30 to 44, 9.7% for ages 45 to 64, and 38.8% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional

domains considered, difficulties with mobility (4%) and seeing (2.8%) are most common.

At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulties is at 18.2%, including 11.7% with some difficulty and 6.5% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 7.4% vs. 5.8% among adults and 19.4% vs. 15.6% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: NIGERIA: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	6.92	4.59	2.33
<i>Females</i>	7.52	5.12	2.40
<i>Males</i>	6.29	4.03	2.26
<i>Rural residents</i>	7.38	4.75	2.63
<i>Urban residents</i>	5.80	4.19	1.61
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	1.85	1.27	0.58
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	3.67	2.54	1.13
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	9.71	6.83	2.88
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	38.75	24.04	14.71
<i>Seeing</i>	2.80	2.16	0.64
<i>Hearing</i>	1.14	0.81	0.32
<i>Mobility</i>	3.95	2.76	1.19
<i>Cognitive</i>	2.13	1.66	0.46
<i>Self-care</i>	1.72	1.15	0.57
<i>Communication</i>	0.98	0.70	0.28
<i>All households</i>	18.17	11.67	6.50
<i>Rural households</i>	19.36	11.87	7.49
<i>Urban households</i>	15.58	11.25	4.33

Source: Nigeria 2018 GHSP, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 87% compared to 77% for persons with some functional difficulty and 66% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: NIGERIA: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	66	77	-11***	87	-21***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	34	57	-23***	62	-28***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	60	57	2	38	22***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	76	81	-5***	77	-1
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	44	36	8***	45	-1
<i>Clean fuel</i>	10	8	2	3	7***
<i>Electricity</i>	47	45	2	46	1
<i>Adequate housing</i>	48	47	1	52	-4
<i>Owns assets</i>	27	22	4***	23	3***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Nigeria 2018 GHSP, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (62%) and persons with some difficulty (57%) compared to persons with no difficulty (34%).

This boils down to gaps of 23 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 28 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 38% and 60%, respectively.

At 57%, persons with some difficulty have a lower employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty, but this difference is not statistically significant.

HEALTH

Rates of access to safely managed drinking water are higher among persons with some or at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty, but the difference is statistically significant only between persons with some difficulty and persons with no difficulty. There is

a statistically significant difference in the rates of access to safely managed sanitation only between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty, at 36% and 44%, respectively.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Rates of access to clean fuel are lower among persons with some or at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty, but the difference is statistically significant only between persons with at least a lot of difficulty and persons with no difficulty. Rates of electricity and adequate housing are similar across the different functional difficulty groups.

There are small but significant differences in terms of the share of individuals who own assets, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty compared with persons with no difficulty.

[More results for Nigeria are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

PAKISTAN

Results are from an analysis of the 2017 Demographic and Health Survey. Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Pakistan, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 24%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 16.2% and 7.9% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (26.3%) than for men (21.6%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 8% for ages 15 to 29, 19.6% for ages 30 to 44, 48.8% for ages 45 to 64, and 73.8% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties with

seeing (13.4%) and mobility (12.5%) are most common.

About six in ten households have an adult with any functional difficulty: at the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 59.9%, including 34.1% with some difficulty and 25.8% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is similar in rural areas compared to urban areas: 24.9% vs. 22.6% among adults and 55.9% vs. 58.7% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: PAKISTAN: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	24.01	16.16	7.85
<i>Females</i>	26.29	17.64	8.65
<i>Males</i>	21.61	14.60	7.01
<i>Rural residents</i>	24.93	16.25	8.68
<i>Urban residents</i>	22.55	16.02	6.53
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	8.04	5.59	2.45
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	19.62	14.86	4.76
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	48.84	34.66	14.18
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	73.83	36.91	36.92
<i>Seeing</i>	13.39	10.73	2.67
<i>Hearing</i>	4.19	3.00	1.19
<i>Mobility</i>	12.51	7.99	4.52
<i>Cognitive</i>	7.53	5.97	1.56
<i>Self-care</i>	3.67	2.37	1.30
<i>Communication</i>	2.03	1.28	0.76
<i>All households</i>	59.87	34.08	25.80
<i>Rural households</i>	55.92	34.03	21.89
<i>Urban households</i>	58.68	36.52	22.15

Source: Pakistan 2017 Demographic and Health Survey, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 76% compared to 64% for persons with some functional difficulty and 49% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: PAKISTAN: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	49	64	-15***	76	-27***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	40	58	-18***	72	-32***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	34	35	-1	32	2
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	90	91	-1*	92	-2**
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	74	72	2*	70	4***
<i>Clean fuel</i>	51	51	0	46	5***
<i>Electricity</i>	93	93	0	92	1
<i>Adequate housing</i>	57	56	1	51	5***
<i>Owns assets</i>	39	38	1***	35	4***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Pakistan 2017 Demographic and Health Survey, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (72%) and persons with some difficulty (58%) compared to persons with no difficulty (40%).

This boils down to gaps of 18 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 32 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 32% and 34%, respectively.

At 35%, persons with some difficulty have a higher employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty. However, neither of these differences are statistically significant.

HEALTH

Regarding the rates of access to safely managed drinking water, persons with some or at least a lot of functional difficulty are significantly better off than persons with no difficulty, but the differences are small (less than 2 p.p.). There are

significant differences in terms of the rates of access to safely managed sanitation, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty (2 p.p.) and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty (4 p.p.).

STANDARD OF LIVING

Rates of access to electricity are similar across the different functional difficulty groups. There is a statistically significant difference in the rates of access to clean fuel and adequate housing only between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty. There are also significant differences

in terms of the share of individuals who own assets, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

[More results for Pakistan are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

PANAMA

Results are from an analysis of the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Panama, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 5%. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (5.1%) than for men (4.8%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 1.4% for ages 15 to 29, 2.1% for ages 30 to 44, 6.2% for ages 45 to 64, and 22.4% for ages 65 and over. Across the five functional

domains considered, difficulties with mobility (3.5%) and seeing (0.8%) are most common.

At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 11.1%. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 6.1% vs. 4.4% among adults and 13.8% vs. 9.9% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: PANAMA: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

<i>Group</i>	Any difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	4.95
<i>Females</i>	5.07
<i>Males</i>	4.83
<i>Rural residents</i>	6.11
<i>Urban residents</i>	4.40
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	1.36
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	2.08
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	6.19
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	22.39
<i>Seeing</i>	0.82
<i>Hearing</i>	0.56
<i>Mobility</i>	3.51
<i>Cognitive</i>	0.42
<i>Self-care</i>	-
<i>Communication</i>	0.56
<i>All households</i>	11.14
<i>Rural households</i>	13.79
<i>Urban households</i>	9.90

Notes: '-' indicates not available.

Source: Panama 2010 Population and Housing Census, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with any functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty rate of 46% compared to 19% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: PANAMA: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Any difficulty	Difference	Stat. Significance
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	19	46	-27	***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	13	44	-31	***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	56	24	32	***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	94	93	1	***
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	88	88	-1	*
<i>Clean fuel</i>	85	80	5	***
<i>Electricity</i>	86	83	3	***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	83	80	3	***
<i>Owns assets</i>	58	52	7	***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference column are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Panama 2010 Population and Housing Census, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is higher among persons with any

functional difficulty (44%) compared to persons with no difficulty (13%), which boils down to a gap of 31 percentage points (p.p.).

WORK

Persons with no functional difficulty have a higher employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with any

functional difficulty, at 56% and 24%, respectively.

HEALTH

There are small but statistically significant differences of about 1 p.p. in the rates of access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation, with persons with any functional

difficulty being worse off than persons with no difficulty in the case of drinking water and better off in the case of sanitation.

STANDARD OF LIVING

There are significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with clean fuel, electricity, adequate housing, and asset ownership, with lower rates for persons with any functional difficulty.

[More results for Panama are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Results are from an analysis of the 2009 Household Income and Expenditure Survey

(HIES). Information on methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Papua New Guinea, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 28.5%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 19.9% and 8.6% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is lower for women (28.4%) than for men (28.5%). Functional difficulties are generally more prevalent among older age groups, at 11% for ages 15 to 29, 27.8% for ages 30 to 44, 54.7% for ages 45 to 64, and 80.4% for ages 65 and over. Across the five functional domains considered,

difficulties with seeing (15.4%) and mobility (15.2%) are most common.

At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 55.4%, including 34.3% with some difficulty and 21.2% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 29.6% vs. 22.2% among adults and 55.6% vs. 51.6% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

<i>Group</i>	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	28.48	19.85	8.63
<i>Females</i>	28.44	19.51	8.93
<i>Males</i>	28.51	20.18	8.33
<i>Rural residents</i>	29.58	20.32	9.26
<i>Urban residents</i>	22.15	17.17	4.98
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	11.03	8.84	2.19
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	27.82	21.20	6.63
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	54.72	37.93	16.79
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	80.37	35.15	45.23
<i>Seeing</i>	15.35	12.19	3.16
<i>Hearing</i>	6.54	4.83	1.71
<i>Mobility</i>	15.15	10.17	4.99
<i>Cognitive</i>	9.53	7.94	1.59
<i>Self-care</i>	2.40	1.73	0.67
<i>Communication</i>	-	-	-
<i>All households</i>	55.41	34.25	21.16
<i>Rural households</i>	55.61	34.04	21.83
<i>Urban households</i>	51.57	35.94	15.63

Notes: '-' indicates not available.

Source: Papua New Guinea 2009 HIES, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 93% compared to 87% for persons with some functional difficulty and 87% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	87	87	0	93	-5***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	31	35	-4***	57	-26***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	67	75	-8***	60	6***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	27	26	1	20	7***
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	71	66	5***	68	3
<i>Clean fuel</i>	9	6	2***	4	5***
<i>Electricity</i>	16	13	3***	10	6***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	4	4	1	3	1
<i>Owns assets</i>	13	11	2***	9	4***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Papua New Guinea 2009 HIES, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (57%) and persons with some difficulty (35%) compared to persons with no difficulty (31%).

This boils down to gaps of 4 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 26 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 60% and 67%, respectively.

At 75%, persons with some difficulty have a higher employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty.

HEALTH

Rates of access to safely managed drinking water are lower for persons with some difficulty and even lower for persons with at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty. Rates of access to safely managed sanitation are lower among persons with some or at least a lot

of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty, but the difference is statistically significant only between persons with some difficulty and persons with no difficulty, at 66% and 71%, respectively.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Rates of access to adequate housing are similar across the different functional difficulty groups. There are large and significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with access to clean fuel, electricity, and asset ownership, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and

even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

[More results for Papua New Guinea are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

Results are from an analysis of the 2016 Encuesta Nacional De Hogares (ENAH). Information on methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Peru, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 5.8%. The prevalence of functional difficulties is lower for women (5.8%) than for men (5.9%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 1.8% for ages 15 to 29, 2.4% for ages 30 to 44, 4.6% for ages 45 to 64, and 22.1% for ages 65 and over. Across the five functional domains considered, difficulties with mobility

(3.1%), seeing (1.6%), and hearing (1.6%) are most common.

At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 13.7%. The prevalence of functional difficulties is lower in rural areas compared to urban areas: 5.3% vs. 7.8% among adults and 13% vs. 16% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: PERU: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

<i>Group</i>	Any difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	5.82
<i>Females</i>	5.78
<i>Males</i>	5.85
<i>Rural residents</i>	5.31
<i>Urban residents</i>	7.84
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	1.80
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	2.36
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	4.55
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	22.13
<i>Seeing</i>	1.55
<i>Hearing</i>	1.55
<i>Mobility</i>	3.06
<i>Cognitive</i>	1.4
<i>Self-care</i>	-
<i>Communication</i>	0.74
<i>All households</i>	13.66
<i>Rural households</i>	12.98
<i>Urban households</i>	16.00

Notes: '-' indicates not available.

Source: Peru 2016 ENAHO, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with any functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty rate of 60% compared to 27% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: PERU: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Any difficulty	Difference	Stat. Significance
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	27	60	-33	***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	15	51	-35	***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	69	41	29	***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	89	88	1	**
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	84	81	3	***
<i>Clean fuel</i>	78	69	9	***
<i>Electricity</i>	96	94	2	***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	56	47	8	***
<i>Owns assets</i>	35	29	6	***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference column are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Peru 2016 ENAHO, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is higher among persons with any

functional difficulty (51%) compared to persons with no difficulty (15%), which boils down to a gap of 35 percentage points (p.p.).

WORK

Persons with no functional difficulty have a higher employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with any

functional difficulty, at 69% and 41%, respectively.

HEALTH

There is a small but statistically significant difference (1 p.p.) in the rates of access to safely managed drinking water, with lower rates for persons with any functional difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty. There is also a

statistically significant difference (3 p.p.) in the rates of access to safely managed sanitation between persons with and without difficulties, at 81% and 84%, respectively.

STANDARD OF LIVING

There are significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with clean fuel (9 p.p), electricity (2 p.p.), adequate housing (8 p.p.), and asset ownership (6 p.p.), with lower rates for persons with any functional difficulty.

[More results for Peru are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

PHILIPPINES

Results are from an analysis of the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In the Philippines, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 4.1%. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (4.3%) than for men (3.8%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 0.8% for ages 15 to

29, 1.8% for ages 30 to 44, 7.7% for ages 45 to 64, and 22.9% for ages 65 and over. Across the five functional domains considered, difficulties with seeing (3%) and mobility (1%) are most common. At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 9.4%.

TABLE 1: PHILIPPINES: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Any difficulty</i>
<i>All adults</i>	4.06
<i>Females</i>	4.34
<i>Males</i>	3.79
<i>Rural residents</i>	-
<i>Urban residents</i>	-
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	0.75
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	1.79
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	7.71
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	22.88
<i>Seeing</i>	2.97
<i>Hearing</i>	0.85
<i>Mobility</i>	0.98
<i>Cognitive</i>	-
<i>Self-care</i>	0.37
<i>Communication</i>	0.39
<i>All households</i>	9.44
<i>Rural households</i>	-
<i>Urban households</i>	-

Notes: '-' indicates not available.

Source: Philippines 2010 Population and Housing Census, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate

of persons deprived in more than one dimension in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Because information on employment status is not available for the Philippines, however, this dimension was not

included in the calculation. Persons with any functional difficulty have a multidimensional

poverty rate of 37% compared to 20% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: PHILIPPINES: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Any difficulty	Difference	Stat. Significance
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	20	37	-17	***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	14	34	-20	***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	90	90	0	***
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	72	74	-2	***
<i>Clean fuel</i>	41	39	2	***
<i>Electricity</i>	85	84	1	***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	64	65	-1	***
<i>Owns assets</i>	43	42	1	***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. 'NS' indicates not significant. '-' indicates not available. Numbers in the difference column are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Philippines 2010 Population and Housing Census, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is higher among persons with any

functional difficulty (34%) compared to persons with no difficulty (14%), which boils down to a gap of 20 percentage points (p.p.).

HEALTH

There is a small but significant difference (less than 1 p.p.) between the rates of access to safely managed drinking water. Regarding the rates of access to safely managed sanitation, persons

with any functional difficulty are significantly better off than persons with no difficulty, at 74% and 72%, respectively.

STANDARD OF LIVING

There are small but significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with access to clean fuel (2 p.p.), electricity (1 p.p.), and asset ownership (1 p.p.), with lower rates for persons with any functional difficulty. There is a small but significant difference (1 p.p.) in terms of the

share of individuals with adequate housing, with higher rates for persons with any functional difficulty.

[More results for the Philippines are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

Results are from an analysis of the 2010 Census of Population. Information on methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Puerto Rico, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 22%. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (22.4%) than for men (21.6%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 6.9% for ages 15 to 29, 11.6% for ages 30 to 44, 26.5% for ages 45 to

64, and 50.1% for ages 65 and over. Across the five functional domains considered, difficulties with mobility (13%) and cognition (9.8%) are most common. At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 36.7%.

TABLE 1: PUERTO RICO: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Any difficulty</i>
<i>All adults</i>	22.01
<i>Females</i>	22.41
<i>Males</i>	21.56
<i>Rural residents</i>	-
<i>Urban residents</i>	-
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	6.90
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	11.58
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	26.54
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	50.08
<i>Seeing</i>	7.10
<i>Hearing</i>	4.56
<i>Mobility</i>	13.04
<i>Cognitive</i>	9.75
<i>Self-care</i>	4.52
<i>Communication</i>	-
<i>All households</i>	36.66
<i>Rural households</i>	-
<i>Urban households</i>	-

Notes: ‘-’ indicates not available.

Source: Puerto Rico 2010 Census of Population, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the

multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with any functional

difficulty have a multidimensional poverty rate of 21% compared to 4% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: PUERTO RICO: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Any difficulty	Difference	Stat. Significance
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	4	21	-17	***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	5	23	-17	***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	45	14	31	***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Clean fuel</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Electricity</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Adequate housing</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Owns assets</i>	94	87	6	***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. '-' indicates not available. Numbers in the difference column are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Puerto Rico 2010 Census of Population, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is higher among persons with any

functional difficulty (23%) compared to persons with no difficulty (5%), which boils down to a gap of 17 percentage points (p.p.).

WORK

Persons with no functional difficulty have a higher employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with any

functional difficulty, at 45% and 14%, respectively.

STANDARD OF LIVING

There is a significant difference in terms of the share of individuals who own assets, with lower rates for persons with any functional difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty, at 87% and 94%, respectively.

[More results for Puerto Rico are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

Results are from an analysis of the 2018 Labor Force Survey (LFS). Information on methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

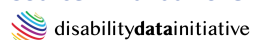
In Rwanda, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 8.9%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 5.2% and 3.7% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (9.6%) than for men (8.1%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 3.5% for ages 15 to 29, 5.3% for ages 30 to 44, 16.6% for ages 45 to 64, and 40.3% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties with seeing (3.9%) and mobility (3.7%) are most common.

About two in ten households have an adult with any functional difficulty: at the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 20.3%, including 11.1% with some difficulty and 9.1% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 10.1% vs. 4.5% among adults and 22.6% vs. 11.5% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: RWANDA: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

<i>Group</i>	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	8.88	5.21	3.66
<i>Females</i>	9.59	5.64	3.95
<i>Males</i>	8.07	4.73	3.34
<i>Rural residents</i>	10.12	6.01	4.10
<i>Urban residents</i>	4.54	2.41	2.13
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	3.50	1.92	1.58
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	5.29	3.44	1.85
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	16.57	11.01	5.56
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	40.31	19.49	20.82
<i>Seeing</i>	3.90	2.69	1.21
<i>Hearing</i>	1.83	1.12	0.71
<i>Mobility</i>	3.69	2.02	1.68
<i>Cognitive</i>	2.37	1.62	0.75
<i>Self-care</i>	0.76	0.33	0.43
<i>Communication</i>	0.47	0.24	0.23
<i>All households</i>	20.26	11.14	9.12
<i>Rural households</i>	22.62	12.66	9.96
<i>Urban households</i>	11.51	5.52	5.99

Source: Rwanda 2018 LFS, own calculations



Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 94% compared to 87% for persons with some functional difficulty and 72% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: RWANDA: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	72	87	-15***	94	-22***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	47	71	-24***	79	-32***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	57	46	11***	27	30***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	88	81	7***	80	8***
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	78	86	-8***	85	-7***
<i>Clean fuel</i>	7	1	5***	1	5***
<i>Electricity</i>	99	98	1*	98	1**
<i>Adequate housing</i>	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Owns assets</i>	23	15	8***	14	9***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Rwanda 2018 LFS, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (79%) and persons with some difficulty (71%) compared to persons with no difficulty (47%).

This boils down to gaps of 24 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 32 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 27% and 57%, respectively.

At 46%, persons with some difficulty also have a significantly lower employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty.

HEALTH

There are significant differences in terms of the rates of access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation, with lower rates for persons with

some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Rates of adequate housing are similar across functional difficulty status. Rates of access to clean fuel, electricity, and asset ownership are lower among persons with some or at least a lot

of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty.

[More results for Rwanda are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

Results are from an analysis of the 2013 Census. Information on methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Senegal, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 8%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 6% and 2.1% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (8.4%) than for men (7.6%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 2.7% for ages 15 to 29, 5.3% for ages 30 to 44, 15.8% for ages 45 to 64, and 38.5% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional

domains considered, difficulties with seeing (4.4%) and mobility (4%) are most common.

At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 26.2%, including 18.1% with some difficulty and 8.2% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 8.5% vs. 7.6% among adults and 28.8% vs. 24% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: SENEGAL: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
All adults	8.03	5.95	2.07
Females	8.44	6.33	2.11
Males	7.58	5.55	2.03
Rural residents	8.46	6.24	2.22
Urban residents	7.60	5.67	1.93
Ages 15 to 29	2.66	1.83	0.83
Ages 30 to 44	5.29	4.01	1.28
Ages 45 to 64	15.82	12.67	3.15
Ages 65 and over	38.46	26.38	12.08
Seeing	4.35	3.47	0.88
Hearing	2.03	1.65	0.38
Mobility	3.99	3.04	0.95
Cognitive	2.00	1.57	0.43
Self-care	1.33	0.92	0.41
Communication	1.06	0.74	0.31
All households	26.23	18.06	8.17
Rural households	28.80	19.46	9.34
Urban households	24.00	16.84	7.16

Source: Senegal 2013 Census, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 88% compared to 81% for persons with some functional difficulty and 76% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: SENEGAL: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	76	81	-5***	88	-12***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	66	74	-8***	82	-16***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	38	34	4***	22	16***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	85	82	2***	83	2***
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	35	34	1***	32	3***
<i>Clean fuel</i>	29	26	3***	23	6***
<i>Electricity</i>	61	56	5***	55	6***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	78	76	2***	75	3***
<i>Owns assets</i>	38	36	2***	35	3***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Senegal 2013 Census, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (82%) and persons with some difficulty (74%) compared to persons with no difficulty (66%).

This boils down to gaps of 8 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 16 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 22% and 38%, respectively.

At 34%, persons with some difficulty also have a significantly lower employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty.

HEALTH

Rates of access to safely managed drinking water are significantly lower among persons with some or at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty. There are also significant differences in terms of the rates of

access to safely managed sanitation, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

STANDARD OF LIVING

There are significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with clean fuel, electricity, adequate housing, and asset ownership, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and

even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

[More results for Senegal are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

SOUTH AFRICA

Results are from an analysis of the 2018 General Household Survey (GHS). Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In South Africa, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 9.5%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 7.2% and 2.3% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (10.9%) than for men (8%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 3.6% for ages 15 to 29, 5.4% for ages 30 to 44, 16.5% for ages 45 to

64, and 37.2% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties with seeing (6.7%) and mobility (2.3%) are most common.

At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 18.3%, including 13.1% with some difficulty and 5.1% with at least a lot of difficulty.

TABLE 1: SOUTH AFRICA: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	9.53	7.22	2.31
<i>Females</i>	10.92	8.35	2.57
<i>Males</i>	8.04	6.01	2.03
<i>Rural residents</i>	8.90	6.17	2.73
<i>Urban residents</i>	9.84	7.73	2.11
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	3.63	2.88	0.75
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	5.39	4.22	1.17
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	16.52	13.15	3.36
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	37.18	25.00	12.18
<i>Seeing</i>	6.72	5.79	0.93
<i>Hearing</i>	1.60	1.25	0.35
<i>Mobility</i>	2.32	1.43	0.88
<i>Cognitive</i>	1.71	1.21	0.51
<i>Self-care</i>	0.77	0.46	0.31
<i>Communication</i>	0.46	0.27	0.19
<i>All households</i>	18.26	13.07	5.12
<i>Rural households</i>	18.91	12.36	6.52
<i>Urban households</i>	17.98	13.39	4.50

Source: South Africa 2018 GHS, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 73% compared to 52% for persons with some functional difficulty and 50% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: SOUTH AFRICA: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	50	52	-2***	73	-23***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	11	26	-15***	44	-32***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	45	40	5***	18	27***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	91	92	-1**	91	0
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	84	88	-4***	85	-2*
<i>Clean fuel</i>	85	87	-2***	83	2**
<i>Electricity</i>	95	96	-1***	95	0
<i>Adequate housing</i>	26	33	-7***	23	3**
<i>Owns assets</i>	57	61	-4***	51	6***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: South Africa 2018 GHS, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (44%) and persons with some difficulty (26%) compared to persons with no difficulty (11%).

This boils down to gaps of 15 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 32 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 18% and 45%, respectively.

At 40%, persons with some difficulty also have a lower employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty.

HEALTH

Rates of access to safely managed drinking water are overall similar for the different functional difficulty groups. There are small but significant differences in terms of the rates of

access to safely managed sanitation, with higher rates for persons with some difficulty (4 p.p.) and for persons with at least a lot of difficulty (2 p.p.) compared to persons with no difficulty.

STANDARD OF LIVING

There is a small but statistically significant difference of 1 p.p. in the rates of access to electricity between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty, at 96% and 95%, respectively. Regarding the rates of access to clean fuel, adequate housing and asset ownership, there

are small but significant differences, with persons with some difficulty being better off but persons with at least a lot of difficulty being worse off than persons with no difficulty.

[More results for South Africa are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

SURINAME

Results are from an analysis of the 2012 Census. Information on methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Suriname, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 15.9%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 12.8% and 3.1% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (18.1%) than for men (13.6%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 5.2% for ages 15 to 29, 10% for ages 30 to 44, 24% for ages 45 to 64,

and 45.9% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties with seeing (11.6%) and mobility (5%) are most common.

About three in ten households have an adult with any functional difficulty: at the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 31.1%, including 23.8% with some difficulty and 7.3% with at least a lot of difficulty.

TABLE 1: SURINAME: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

<i>Group</i>	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	15.88	12.81	3.07
<i>Females</i>	18.07	14.63	3.44
<i>Males</i>	13.60	10.92	2.68
<i>Rural residents</i>	-	-	-
<i>Urban residents</i>	-	-	-
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	5.18	4.42	0.75
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	10.03	8.36	1.67
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	24.03	20.16	3.87
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	45.87	33.43	12.44
<i>Seeing</i>	11.59	10.08	1.51
<i>Hearing</i>	2.72	2.31	0.41
<i>Mobility</i>	4.98	3.78	1.20
<i>Cognitive</i>	2.89	2.34	0.55
<i>Self-care</i>	1.54	1.01	0.53
<i>Communication</i>	1.16	0.85	0.32
<i>All households</i>	31.12	23.80	7.33
<i>Rural households</i>	-	-	-
<i>Urban households</i>	-	-	-

Notes: '-' indicates not available.

Source: Suriname 2012 Census, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 25% compared to 21% for persons with some functional difficulty and 16% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: SURINAME: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	16	21	-4***	25	-8***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	6	18	-13***	31	-25***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	56	49	7***	32	24***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	89	85	4***	83	6***
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	96	90	6***	87	8***
<i>Clean fuel</i>	88	82	6***	78	10***
<i>Electricity</i>	93	90	2***	91	1*
<i>Adequate housing</i>	74	65	8***	60	14***
<i>Owns assets</i>	71	63	8***	56	14***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Suriname 2012 Census, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (31%) and persons with some difficulty (18%) compared to persons with no difficulty (6%).

This boils down to gaps of 13 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 25 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 32% and 56%, respectively.

At 49%, persons with some difficulty also have a significantly lower employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty.

HEALTH

There are significant differences in terms of the rates of access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation, with lower rates for persons with

some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Rates of access to electricity are significantly lower among persons with some or at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty. There are also significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with clean fuel, adequate housing, and asset ownership,

with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

[More results for Suriname are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

TAJIKISTAN

Results are from an analysis of the 2016 Survey of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH).

Information on methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Tajikistan, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 17.7%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 14% and 3.7% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (18.3%) than for men (17.1%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 5.7% for ages 15 to 29, 11.3% for ages 30 to 44, 34.6% for ages 45 to 64, and 64.4% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties

with mobility (10.2%) and seeing (8.3%) are most common.

At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 47.1%, including 33.7% with some difficulty and 13.5% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is similar in rural areas compared to urban areas: 18.8% vs. 17.3% among adults and 45.5% vs. 48% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: TAJIKISTAN: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	17.72	14.04	3.68
<i>Females</i>	18.31	14.49	3.82
<i>Males</i>	17.11	13.58	3.53
<i>Rural residents</i>	18.79	15.10	3.69
<i>Urban residents</i>	17.29	13.62	3.67
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	5.70	4.57	1.14
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	11.34	9.45	1.89
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	34.59	29.79	4.80
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	64.41	39.06	25.36
<i>Seeing</i>	8.25	7.13	1.12
<i>Hearing</i>	4.27	3.64	0.64
<i>Mobility</i>	10.20	8.18	2.02
<i>Cognitive</i>	6.69	5.77	0.92
<i>Self-care</i>	3.12	1.94	1.18
<i>Communication</i>	1.77	1.10	0.67
<i>All households</i>	47.13	33.67	13.47
<i>Rural households</i>	45.51	33.40	12.11
<i>Urban households</i>	47.95	33.80	14.14

Source: Tajikistan 2016 WASH, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 92% compared to 67% for persons with some functional difficulty and 64% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: TAJIKISTAN: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	64	67	-4***	92	-28***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	7	8	-1	24	-17***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	37	32	5***	7	30***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	78	80	-2	73	5**
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	68	71	-3***	73	-5**
<i>Clean fuel</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Electricity</i>	99	98	1*	98	0
<i>Adequate housing</i>	10	9	0	6	4***
<i>Owns assets</i>	56	53	3***	51	5***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. '-' indicates not available. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Tajikistan 2016 WASH, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (24%) compared to persons with some difficulty (8%) and persons with no difficulty (7%). This boils

down to gaps of 1 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 17 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 7% and 37%, respectively.

At 32%, persons with some difficulty also have a significantly lower employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty.

HEALTH

There is a statistically significant difference in the rates of access to safely managed drinking water only between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty, at 73% and 78%, respectively. There

are significant differences in terms of the rates of access to safely managed sanitation, with higher rates for persons with some difficulty and even higher rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Rates of access to electricity are overall similar across the different functional difficulty groups.

Rates of adequate housing are lower among persons with some or at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty, but the difference is statistically significant only between persons with at least a lot of difficulty

and persons with no difficulty. There are also significant differences in terms of the share of individuals who own assets, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

[More results for Tajikistan are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

TANZANIA

Results are from an analysis of the 2014 National Panel Survey (NPS). Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Tanzania, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 12%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 9% and 3% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (13.2%) than for men (10.8%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 4.1% for ages 15 to 29, 8.4% for ages 30 to 44, 24.3% for ages 45 to 64, and 51.24% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties

with seeing (7%) and mobility (5.1%) are most common.

At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 25.2%, including 18.2% with some difficulty and 7% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 12.2% vs. 11.7% among adults and 26.7% vs. 22.3% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: TANZANIA: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	12.04	9.04	3.00
<i>Females</i>	13.15	10.18	2.97
<i>Males</i>	10.78	7.74	3.04
<i>Rural residents</i>	12.20	9.00	3.20
<i>Urban residents</i>	11.71	9.12	2.59
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	4.07	3.01	1.06
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	8.42	6.51	1.91
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	24.25	21.20	3.05
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	51.24	32.35	18.89
<i>Seeing</i>	6.98	5.90	1.08
<i>Hearing</i>	2.27	1.87	0.40
<i>Mobility</i>	5.07	3.61	1.45
<i>Cognitive</i>	1.28	0.79	0.49
<i>Self-care</i>	0.79	0.31	0.49
<i>Communication</i>	0.58	0.24	0.35
<i>All households</i>	25.15	18.15	7.00
<i>Rural households</i>	26.66	18.96	7.70
<i>Urban households</i>	22.30	16.62	5.68

Source: Tanzania 2014 NPS, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 98% compared to 91% for persons with some functional difficulty and 84% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: TANZANIA: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	84	91	-7***	98	-13***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	70	86	-16***	94	-23***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	86	86	0	56	30***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	69	75	-6***	65	4
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	71	75	-4**	79	-8***
<i>Clean fuel</i>	3	2	1*	0	2***
<i>Electricity</i>	36	30	6***	23	13***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	1	1	0	1	0
<i>Owns assets</i>	27	23	4***	20	7***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Tanzania 2014 NPS, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (94%) and persons with some difficulty (86%) compared to persons with no difficulty (70%).

This boils down to gaps of 16 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 24 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have an employment population ratio (or share of the population working) of 56%, which is significantly lower than the employment

population ratio for persons with no difficulty and persons with some difficulty, at 86% for both groups.

HEALTH

There is a statistically significant difference in the rates of access to safely managed drinking water only between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty, at 75% and 69%, respectively. Regarding the rates of access to

safely managed sanitation, persons with some or at least a lot of functional difficulty are significantly better off, with differences of 4 p.p. and 8 p.p., respectively, when compared to persons with no difficulty.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Rates of adequate housing are similar across the different functional difficulty groups. There are significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with clean fuel, electricity, and asset ownership, with lower rates for persons with

some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

[More results for Tanzania are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

TIMOR-LESTE

Results are from an analysis of the 2016 Demographic and Health Survey. Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Timor-Leste, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 21%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 18.6% and 2.4% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is lower for women (20.4%) than for men (21.5%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 3.4% for ages 15 to 29, 12.2% for ages 30 to 44, 40.6% for ages 45 to 64, and 67.6% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties

with seeing (15.9%) and hearing (6.4%) are most common.

At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 46.6%, including 40% with some difficulty and 6.6% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 23.5% vs. 14.9% among adults and 48.6% vs. 40.3% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: TIMOR-LESTE: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	20.98	18.64	2.35
<i>Females</i>	20.43	18.10	2.34
<i>Males</i>	21.54	19.19	2.35
<i>Rural residents</i>	23.45	20.51	2.94
<i>Urban residents</i>	14.85	13.98	0.87
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	3.38	2.85	0.53
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	12.16	11.44	0.72
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	40.62	37.85	2.77
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	67.60	55.04	12.56
<i>Seeing</i>	15.93	14.75	1.19
<i>Hearing</i>	6.43	5.60	0.83
<i>Mobility</i>	6.28	5.51	0.77
<i>Cognitive</i>	4.76	4.18	0.58
<i>Self-care</i>	2.58	2.19	0.39
<i>Communication</i>	4.21	3.71	0.49
<i>All households</i>	46.60	39.99	6.61
<i>Rural households</i>	48.55	40.81	7.74
<i>Urban households</i>	40.31	37.34	2.96

Source: Timor-Leste 2016 Demographic and Health Survey, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 94% compared to 82% for persons with some functional difficulty and 71% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: TIMOR-LESTE: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	71	82	-11***	94	-23***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	37	71	-34***	90	-53***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	35	54	-19***	42	-7
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	82	79	2**	76	5**
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	56	52	4***	46	10***
<i>Clean fuel</i>	10	7	3***	5	4***
<i>Electricity</i>	78	75	3***	70	8***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	37	32	5***	23	14***
<i>Owns assets</i>	31	27	4***	20	12***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Timor-Leste 2016 Demographic and Health Survey, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (90%) and persons with some difficulty (71%) compared to persons with no difficulty (37%).

This boils down to gaps of 34 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 53 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a higher employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 42% and 35%, respectively,

but this difference is not statistically significant. At 54%, persons with some difficulty have a significantly higher employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty.

HEALTH

There are significant differences in terms of the rates of access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation, with lower rates for persons with

some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

STANDARD OF LIVING

There are significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with clean fuel, electricity, adequate housing, and asset ownership, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and

even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

[More results for Timor-Leste are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

TONGA

Results are from an analysis of the 2016 Census. Information on methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Tonga, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 12.7%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 7.9% and 4.8% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (13.1%) than for men (12.1%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 3% for ages 15 to 29, 5% for ages 30 to 44, 19.5% for ages 45 to 64, and 57.5% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties with

mobility (6.7%) and seeing (6.4%) are most common.

About three in ten households have an adult with any functional difficulty: at the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 32.4%, including 18.5% with some difficulty and 13.9% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is similar in rural areas compared to urban areas: 12.7% vs. 12.5% among adults and 32.2% vs. 33.2% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: TONGA: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	12.65	7.89	4.76
<i>Females</i>	13.13	8.27	4.85
<i>Males</i>	12.14	7.47	4.66
<i>Rural residents</i>	12.71	7.79	4.92
<i>Urban residents</i>	12.46	8.21	4.25
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	2.96	1.37	1.59
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	5.00	2.62	2.38
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	19.49	14.23	5.26
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	57.48	34.05	23.44
<i>Seeing</i>	6.44	5.30	1.14
<i>Hearing</i>	3.35	2.46	0.89
<i>Mobility</i>	6.72	3.98	2.74
<i>Cognitive</i>	3.24	2.22	1.02
<i>Self-care</i>	3.58	2.08	1.50
<i>Communication</i>	2.66	1.28	1.38
<i>All households</i>	32.42	18.54	13.88
<i>Rural households</i>	32.20	18.11	14.09
<i>Urban households</i>	33.16	20.00	13.16

Source: Tonga 2016 Census, own calculations



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Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 57% compared to 42% for persons with some functional difficulty and 36% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: TONGA: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	36	42	-5***	57	-20***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	3	6	-3***	15	-12***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	50	44	6***	26	24***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	100	100	0	100	0
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	91	90	0	90	0
<i>Clean fuel</i>	75	74	0	74	0
<i>Electricity</i>	98	98	0	98	0
<i>Adequate housing</i>	40	39	1	41	-1
<i>Owns assets</i>	41	40	1*	39	2***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Tonga 2016 Census, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (15%) and persons with some difficulty (6%) compared to persons with no difficulty (3%). This boils

down to gaps of 3 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 12 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 26% and 50%, respectively.

At 44%, persons with some difficulty also have a significantly lower employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty.

HEALTH

Rates of access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation are similar for the different functional difficulty groups.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Rates of clean fuel, electricity, and adequate housing are similar across the different functional difficulty groups. There are significant differences in terms of the share of individuals who own assets, with lower rates for persons

with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

[More results for Tonga are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

UGANDA

Results are from an analysis of the 2010 National Panel Survey (NPS). Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Uganda, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 14%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 10.6% and 3.5% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (15.4%) than for men (12.6%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 5.8% for ages 15 to 29, 8.8% for ages 30 to 44, 23% for ages 45 to 64, and 60% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties with

seeing (8.3%) and mobility (6.2%) are most common.

At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 29.2%, including 20.6% with some difficulty and 8.5% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 14.4% vs. 12.3% among adults and 29.6% vs. 26.9% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: UGANDA: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

<i>Group</i>	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	14.04	10.57	3.47
<i>Females</i>	15.39	11.63	3.76
<i>Males</i>	12.59	9.43	3.16
<i>Rural residents</i>	14.37	10.82	3.55
<i>Urban residents</i>	12.31	9.27	3.04
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	5.84	4.63	1.22
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	8.78	7.57	1.21
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	23.04	17.48	5.56
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	59.82	34.24	25.58
<i>Seeing</i>	8.27	7.05	1.22
<i>Hearing</i>	2.96	2.34	0.62
<i>Mobility</i>	6.16	4.38	1.78
<i>Cognitive</i>	1.87	1.22	0.64
<i>Self-care</i>	1.15	0.69	0.46
<i>Communication</i>	0.67	0.29	0.38
<i>All households</i>	29.17	20.64	8.53
<i>Rural households</i>	29.57	20.98	8.59
<i>Urban households</i>	26.87	18.70	8.17

Source: Uganda 2010 NPS, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 93% compared to 82% for persons with some functional difficulty and 77% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: UGANDA: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	77	82	-5***	93	-16***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	55	67	-12***	86	-31***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	71	72	-1	44	26***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	77	77	0	77	1
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	55	42	13***	46	10***
<i>Clean fuel</i>	0	0	0**	0	0**
<i>Electricity</i>	13	7	5***	7	6***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	25	20	4**	16	9***
<i>Owns assets</i>	21	18	3***	15	6***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. ‘-’ indicates not available. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Uganda 2010 NPS, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (86%) and persons with some difficulty (67%) compared to persons with no difficulty (55%).

This boils down to gaps of 12 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 31 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 44% and 71%, respectively.

At 72%, persons with some difficulty have a higher employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty, but this difference is not statistically significant.

HEALTH

Rates of access to safely managed drinking water are overall similar for the different functional difficulty groups. There are large and significant differences of about 10 p.p. in the

rates of access to safely managed sanitation, with lower rates for persons with some or at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty.

STANDARD OF LIVING

There are significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with electricity, adequate housing, and asset ownership, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty. The rates for the latter group are at least 6 p.p.

lower when compared to persons with no difficulty.

[More results for Uganda are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

URUGUAY

Results are from an analysis of the 2011 Census. Information on methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Uruguay, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 19.3%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 13.6% and 5.7% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (22.1%) than for men (16.2%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 6.4% for ages 15 to 29, 9% for ages 30 to 44, 23% for ages 45 to 64,

and 49% for ages 65 and over. Across the four functional domains considered, difficulties with seeing (11.9%) and mobility (8.1%) are most common.

About three in ten households have an adult with any functional difficulty: at the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 33%, including 21.9% with some difficulty and 11.1% with at least a lot of difficulty.

TABLE 1: URUGUAY: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

<i>Group</i>	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	19.34	13.64	5.70
<i>Females</i>	22.13	15.35	6.79
<i>Males</i>	16.20	11.72	4.48
<i>Rural residents</i>	-	-	-
<i>Urban residents</i>	-	-	-
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	6.42	4.62	1.80
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	9.00	6.77	2.23
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	23.04	17.48	5.56
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	49.04	31.90	17.14
<i>Seeing</i>	11.94	9.52	2.42
<i>Hearing</i>	4.59	3.63	0.97
<i>Mobility</i>	8.07	5.34	2.73
<i>Cognitive</i>	2.62	1.71	0.90
<i>Self-care</i>	-	-	-
<i>Communication</i>	-	-	-
<i>All households</i>	33.01	21.88	11.14
<i>Rural households</i>	-	-	-
<i>Urban households</i>	-	-	-

Notes: '-' indicates not available.

Source: Uruguay 2011 Census, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 41% compared to 25% for persons with some functional difficulty and 8% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: URUGUAY: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	8	25	-17***	41	-33***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	7	26	-19***	39	-32***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	65	41	25***	20	45***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	99	99	0***	99	0***
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	96	96	0***	95	1***
<i>Clean fuel</i>	98	96	1***	96	2***
<i>Electricity</i>	99	99	0***	99	1***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	93	92	1***	91	2***
<i>Owns assets</i>	77	71	6***	67	10***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Uruguay 2011 Census, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (39%) and persons with some difficulty (26%) compared to persons with no difficulty (7%).

This boils down to gaps of 19 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 32 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 20% and 65%, respectively.

At 41%, persons with some difficulty also have a significantly lower employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty.

HEALTH

There are significant differences in terms of the rates of access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation, with lower rates for persons with

some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty. However, these differences are small, at one p.p. or less.

STANDARD OF LIVING

There are significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with clean fuel, electricity, adequate housing, and asset ownership, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty. Differences are under 2 p.p. except

for asset ownership, at 6 and 10 p.p. for persons with some and at least a lot of difficulty, respectively.

[More results for Uruguay are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

Results are from an analysis of the 2009 Population and Housing Census. Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Vanuatu, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 17.7%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 16.9% and 0.8% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (18.3%) than for men (17.2%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among middle-aged adults, at 4.5% for ages 15 to 29, 12.4% for ages 30 to 44, 38.8% for ages 45

to 64, and 64.3% for ages 65 and over. Across the four functional domains considered, difficulties with seeing (12.2%) and mobility (7.9%) are most common.

At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 36.8%, including 34.4% with some difficulty and 2.4% with at least a lot of difficulty.

TABLE 1: VANUATU: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

<i>Group</i>	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	17.71	16.89	0.82
<i>Females</i>	18.26	17.42	0.84
<i>Males</i>	17.16	16.36	0.80
<i>Rural residents</i>	-	-	-
<i>Urban residents</i>	-	-	-
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	4.49	4.15	0.33
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	12.36	11.95	0.41
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	38.81	37.83	0.98
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	64.25	58.99	5.26
<i>Seeing</i>	12.17	11.94	0.22
<i>Hearing</i>	4.78	4.52	0.26
<i>Mobility</i>	7.94	7.56	0.38
<i>Cognitive</i>	5.20	4.95	0.25
<i>Self-care</i>	-	-	-
<i>Communication</i>	-	-	-
<i>All households</i>	36.84	34.44	2.40
<i>Rural households</i>	-	-	-
<i>Urban households</i>	-	-	-

Notes: '-' indicates not available.

Source: Vanuatu 2009 Population and Housing Census, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 91% compared to 77% for persons with some functional difficulty and 70% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: VANUATU: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	70	77	-6***	91	-21***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	36	53	-17***	75	-39***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	67	70	-3***	41	27***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	55	49	6***	45	10***
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	65	65	0	63	2*
<i>Clean fuel</i>	15	11	4***	8	7***
<i>Electricity</i>	39	31	8***	26	13***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	39	35	4***	33	6***
<i>Owns assets</i>	25	22	3***	20	5***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Vanuatu 2009 Population and Housing Census, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (75%) and persons with some difficulty (53%) compared to persons with no difficulty (36%).

This boils down to gaps of 17 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 39 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 41% and 67%, respectively.

At 70%, persons with some difficulty have a higher employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty.

HEALTH

There are significant differences in terms of the rates of access to safely managed drinking water, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty. There is a small but

statistically significant difference (2 p.p.) in the rates of access to safely managed sanitation only between persons with at least a lot of difficulty and persons with no difficulty, at 63% and 65%, respectively.

STANDARD OF LIVING

There are significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with clean fuel, electricity, adequate housing, and asset ownership, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and

even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

[More results for Vanuatu are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

VIETNAM

Results are from an analysis of the 2009 Population and Housing Census. Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Vietnam, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 9.1%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 7.2% and 2% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (9.9%) than for men (8.3%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 1.8% for ages 15 to 29, 3.2% for ages 30 to 44, 13.2% for ages 45 to 64, and 49.9% for ages 65 and over. Across the four functional domains considered, difficulties

with seeing (6%) and mobility (4.4%) are most common.

About two in ten households have an adult with any functional difficulty: at the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 19.9%, including 14.8% with some difficulty and 5.1% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 10% vs. 7.2% among adults and 21.6% vs. 16% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: VIETNAM: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	9.14	7.18	1.96
<i>Females</i>	9.90	7.84	2.06
<i>Males</i>	8.34	6.49	1.85
<i>Rural residents</i>	9.98	7.81	2.17
<i>Urban residents</i>	7.23	5.76	1.47
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	1.81	1.19	0.62
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	3.22	2.43	0.79
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	13.21	11.35	1.86
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	49.86	37.97	11.90
<i>Seeing</i>	6.00	5.26	0.74
<i>Hearing</i>	3.72	2.99	0.73
<i>Mobility</i>	4.41	3.35	1.06
<i>Cognitive</i>	4.14	3.21	0.93
<i>Self-care</i>	-	-	-
<i>Communication</i>	-	-	-
<i>All households</i>	19.89	14.82	5.07
<i>Rural households</i>	21.62	16.03	5.59
<i>Urban households</i>	15.97	12.08	3.88

Notes: '-' indicates not available.

Source: Vietnam 2009 Population and Housing Census, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 72% compared to 49% for persons with some functional difficulty and 17% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: VIETNAM: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	17	49	-32***	72	-54***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	25	60	-35***	75	-50***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	78	46	31***	18	59***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	90	89	1***	89	1***
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	93	92	1***	91	2***
<i>Clean fuel</i>	44	31	12***	28	15***
<i>Electricity</i>	97	97	0***	97	0***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	84	84	0**	85	-1***
<i>Owns assets</i>	43	39	3***	35	7***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Vietnam 2009 Population and Housing Census, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (75%) and persons with some difficulty (60%) compared to persons with no difficulty (25%).

This boils down to gaps of 35 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 50 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 18% and 78%, respectively.

At 46%, persons with some difficulty also have a lower employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty.

HEALTH

There are small (2 p.p. or lower) but statistically significant differences in terms of the rates of access to safely managed drinking water and

sanitation, with lower rates for persons with some and at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Rates of access to adequate housing are significantly lower among persons with some difficulty (less than 1 p.p.) but higher among persons with at least a lot of difficulty (1 p.p.) compared to persons with no difficulty. There are significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with clean fuel and those who own assets, with lower rates for persons with some

or at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty. For clean fuel, these differences are large (more than 10 p.p.), where they are 12 and 15 p.p., respectively.

[More results for Vietnam are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

WEST BANK AND GAZA

Results are from an analysis of the 2009 Expenditure and Consumption Survey (ECS).

Information on methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In the West Bank and Gaza, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 5.5%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 3.3% and 2.2% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is lower for women (5.1%) than for men (5.9%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 2.8% for ages 15 to 29, 3.8% for ages 30 to 44, 9.8% for ages 45 to 64, and 33.4% for ages 65 and over. Across the five functional domains considered,

difficulties with seeing (2.9%) and mobility (2.1%) are most common.

About two in ten households have an adult with any functional difficulty: at the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 18.4%, including 10.3% with some difficulty and 8.2% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is lower in rural areas compared to urban areas: 5.5% vs. 5.6% among adults and 18.3% vs. 19% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: WEST BANK/GAZA: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	5.50	3.27	2.23
<i>Females</i>	5.11	3.10	2.01
<i>Males</i>	5.86	3.43	2.43
<i>Rural residents</i>	5.47	3.26	2.21
<i>Urban residents</i>	5.63	3.32	2.31
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	2.77	1.38	1.39
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	3.79	2.67	1.12
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	9.84	6.48	3.36
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	33.38	18.23	15.15
<i>Seeing</i>	2.88	2.04	0.84
<i>Hearing</i>	1.26	0.81	0.46
<i>Mobility</i>	2.13	1.23	0.90
<i>Cognitive</i>	0.78	0.29	0.50
<i>Self-care</i>	-	-	-
<i>Communication</i>	0.78	0.31	0.46
<i>All households</i>	18.42	10.25	8.17
<i>Rural households</i>	18.29	10.29	7.99
<i>Urban households</i>	19.01	10.06	8.95

Notes: '-' indicates not available.

Source: West Bank/Gaza 2009 ECS, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 83% compared to 66% for persons with some functional difficulty and 49% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: WEST BANK/GAZA: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	49	66	-17***	83	-34***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	10	35	-25***	57	-47***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	37	27	10***	13	25***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	94	96	-2*	94	1
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	99	100	0	99	1
<i>Clean fuel</i>	90	86	4*	80	10***
<i>Electricity</i>	99	99	0	98	1
<i>Adequate housing</i>	35	31	4	22	13***
<i>Owns assets</i>	47	46	0	43	4**

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: West Bank/Gaza 2009 ECS, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (57%) and persons with some difficulty (35%) compared to persons with no difficulty (10%).

This boils down to gaps of 25 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 47 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 13% and 37%, respectively.

At 27%, persons with some difficulty also have a significantly lower employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty.

HEALTH

Rates of access to safely managed drinking water are overall similar for the different functional difficulty groups. However, there is a small but statistically significant difference in the

rates of access to safely managed drinking water between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty, at 96% and 94%, respectively.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Rates of access to electricity are similar across the different functional difficulty groups. Rates of access to adequate housing and asset ownership are significantly lower among persons with at least a lot of difficulty (13 and 4 p.p. differences, respectively). There are also significant differences in terms of the share of

individuals with clean fuel, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

[More results for the West Bank and Gaza are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)

ZIMBABWE

Results are from an analysis of the 2017 Poverty Income Consumption Survey. Information on

methodology is in the report and in the method briefs.

PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Zimbabwe, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 11%. Separating by level of difficulty, the prevalence rates of some difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty are 8.5% and 2.5% respectively. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher for women (12.1%) than for men (9.8%). Functional difficulties are more prevalent among older age groups, at 4.2% for ages 15 to 29, 6.7% for ages 30 to 44, 18.8% for ages 45 to 64, and 47.5% for ages 65 and over. Across the six functional domains considered, difficulties

with seeing (5.8%) and mobility (5.7%) are most common.

At the household level, the prevalence of any functional difficulty is at 22.8%, including 16.9% with some difficulty and 5.9% with at least a lot of difficulty. The prevalence of functional difficulties is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas: 12.3% vs. 8.5% among adults and 25.9% vs. 16.8% among households, for rural and urban areas, respectively.

TABLE 1: ZIMBABWE: PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES (%)

Group	Any difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
<i>All adults</i>	11.03	8.53	2.50
<i>Females</i>	12.06	9.35	2.71
<i>Males</i>	9.84	7.59	2.25
<i>Rural residents</i>	12.34	9.38	2.96
<i>Urban residents</i>	8.47	6.88	1.60
<i>Ages 15 to 29</i>	4.22	3.38	0.84
<i>Ages 30 to 44</i>	6.72	5.36	1.36
<i>Ages 45 to 64</i>	18.83	15.42	3.40
<i>Ages 65 and over</i>	47.54	33.68	13.86
<i>Seeing</i>	5.76	5.15	0.61
<i>Hearing</i>	1.98	1.65	0.32
<i>Mobility</i>	5.68	3.78	1.39
<i>Cognitive</i>	1.04	0.76	0.28
<i>Self-care</i>	0.79	0.46	0.33
<i>Communication</i>	0.70	0.48	0.22
<i>All households</i>	22.84	16.90	5.94
<i>Rural households</i>	25.93	18.82	7.12
<i>Urban households</i>	16.77	13.14	3.63

Source: Zimbabwe 2017 Poverty Income Consumption Survey, own calculations

Key indicators on the deprivations and wellbeing experienced by persons with and without functional difficulties are presented in Table 2. Table 2 begins with information on the multidimensional poverty headcount—the rate of persons deprived in more than one dimension

in the areas of education, work, health, and standard of living. Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a multidimensional poverty headcount of 71% compared to 50% for persons with some functional difficulty and 47% for persons with no difficulty.

TABLE 2: ZIMBABWE: KEY INDICATORS FOR ADULTS AGE 15+ BY FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY STATUS (% AND PERCENTAGE POINTS)

<i>Indicator</i>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty	Difference between no difficulty and at least a lot of difficulty
<i>Multidimensional poverty headcount</i>	47	50	-3***	71	-24***
<i>Less than primary school</i>	4	13	-9***	25	-21***
<i>Employment population ratio</i>	69	72	-3***	48	21***
<i>Safely managed drinking water</i>	79	78	2**	74	5***
<i>Safely managed sanitation</i>	34	36	-2*	32	2
<i>Clean fuel</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Electricity</i>	60	54	7***	47	14***
<i>Adequate housing</i>	20	17	2***	18	2*
<i>Owns assets</i>	24	21	3***	19	6***

Notes: *, **, and *** indicate that the difference is statistically significant at the 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively. '-' indicates not available. Numbers in the difference columns are in percentage points while all other numbers in the table are percentages.

Source: Zimbabwe 2017 Poverty Income Consumption Survey, own calculations

EDUCATION

The share of adults who have less than primary school as their highest level of schooling attained is significantly higher among persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty (25%) and persons with some difficulty (13%) compared to persons with no difficulty (4%).

This boils down to gaps of 9 percentage points (p.p.) between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty and 21 p.p. between persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty.

WORK

Persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty have a lower employment population ratio (or share of the population working) than persons with no difficulty, at 48% and 69%, respectively.

At 72%, persons with some difficulty have a higher employment population ratio than persons with no difficulty.

HEALTH

There are significant differences in terms of the rates of access to safely managed drinking water, with lower rates for persons with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty. There is a statistically

significant difference in the rates of access to safely managed sanitation only between persons with some functional difficulty and persons with no difficulty, at 36% and 34%, respectively.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Rates of adequate housing are significantly lower among persons with some or at least a lot of difficulty compared to persons with no difficulty. There are also significant differences in terms of the share of individuals with electricity and asset ownership, with lower rates

for persons with some difficulty and even lower rates for persons with at least a lot of difficulty.

[More results for Zimbabwe are available in results tables on the ddi website.](#)



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