



**disabilitydatainitiative**

# **Disability Data Initiative's 2022 Disability Data Report**

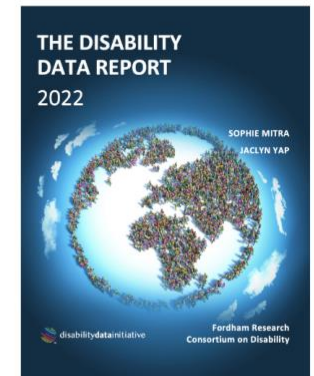
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*COSP SIDE EVENT: TOWARDS INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES: MAKING DATA AND STATISTICS DISABILITY- AND GENDER-INCLUSIVE:  
LAUNCH OF THE 2022 DISABILITY DATA INITIATIVE'S REPORT*

*June 17th 2022*

## The 2022 Disability Data Report

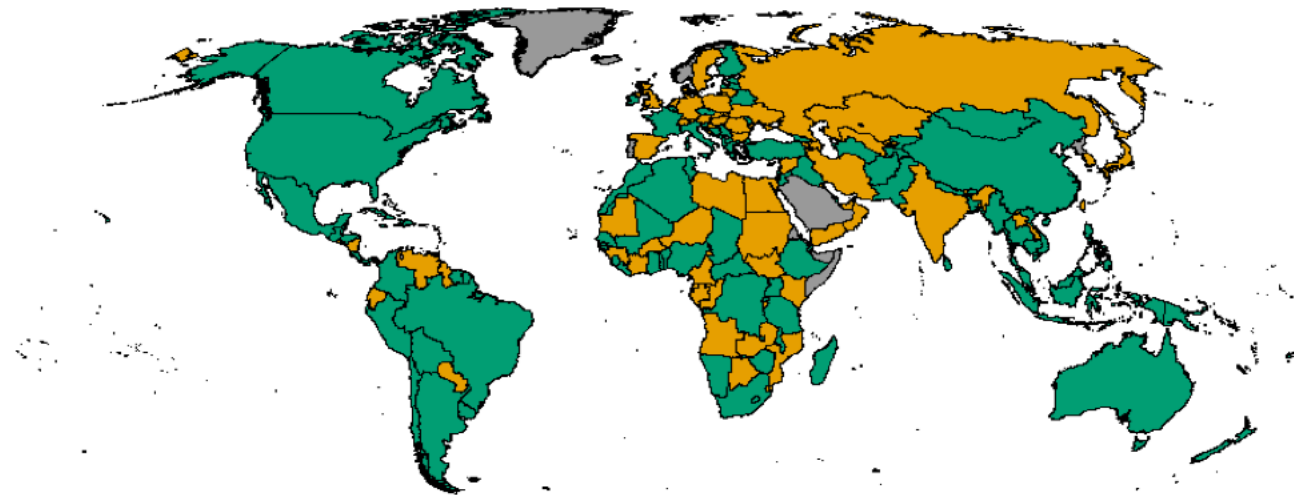
Find out about our 2022 report: it reviews disability questions in national censuses and household surveys and disaggregates wellbeing indicators between women with and without functional difficulties in 35 countries.

[View Report ▶](#)




## **Review of national censuses and household surveys**

- This Report first reviews questions in national population censuses and household surveys globally to assess if they can identify persons with disabilities.
- Only 21% of the datasets under review have disability questions that meet international standards of comparability, i.e., those that collect information on functional difficulties (e.g. difficulty seeing, hearing).
- Only 10% of datasets have the internationally-tested and comparable Washington Group Short Set (WG-SS) of questions.
- Recently, the inclusion of the WG-SS in the sixth round of UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey has improved data availability for many countries.

# Availability of functional difficulty data



Legend:

-  Countries with data on functional difficulties
-  Countries without data on functional difficulties
-  Countries not covered in the dataset review

## **Review of national censuses and household surveys (Cont.)**

- Much work remains for national surveys and population censuses to have functional difficulty questions.
- International survey programs, for instance, through COVID-19 High-Frequency Phone Surveys (HFPS) or the Survey of Income and Living Conditions (SILC), could help to improve the availability of disability questions in many countries and inform policy.

## **Disaggregation of wellbeing indicators for women in 35 countries**

- UNICEF Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS round 6)
- 35 microdatasets from countries in different regions and of varying development levels
- Covers 418,000+ women aged 18 to 49 years old in urban and rural areas in the adult functioning module



Countries under study

## Disaggregation by Level of Functional Difficulty

- Disability - measured based on six functional domains in scale of 1 to 4: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care, communication (WGSS)
- Disability is disaggregated in three ways:
  - a) No Difficulty vs. Any Difficulty
  - b) No Difficulty vs. Some Difficulty vs. At least a lot (A lot / Cannot Do at all)
  - c) No Difficulty / Some Difficulty vs. At least a lot (A lot / Cannot Do at all)



## 32 indicators Categorized into 7 Dimensions of Wellbeing

- Education
- Personal activities
- Health
- Standard of living
- Multidimensional poverty
- Insecurity
- Subjective wellbeing

The Report uses descriptive statistics and bivariate analysis.

## Key Results:

Some results confirm what we already know

- **Education:** Women with functional difficulties tend to have lower educational attainment and literacy rates.
- **Standard of Living:** Gaps found only for some countries. This might be due to the sample composition since we have included higher-income countries with relatively higher levels of development.
- **Multidimensional Poverty:** women with functional difficulties, on average, experience multiple deprivations at higher rates than women without.

## Key results:

### Health

- Share of women who have their **family planning needs met**, 47%, 43% and 39% for women with no, some, and at least a lot of difficulty respectively.
- 30%, 35% and 37% of women with no difficulty, some difficulty, and at least a lot of difficulty respectively **think that a husband is justified in hitting his wife.**

## Key results:

### Insecurity

- Fewer women with functional difficulty report feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark as compared to women without functional difficulty.
- 23%, 17%, and 10% of women with at least a lot, some, and no difficulty feel discriminated against (any ground).
- 24% of women with functional difficulties received social protection benefits compared to 22% of women with no functional difficulties.

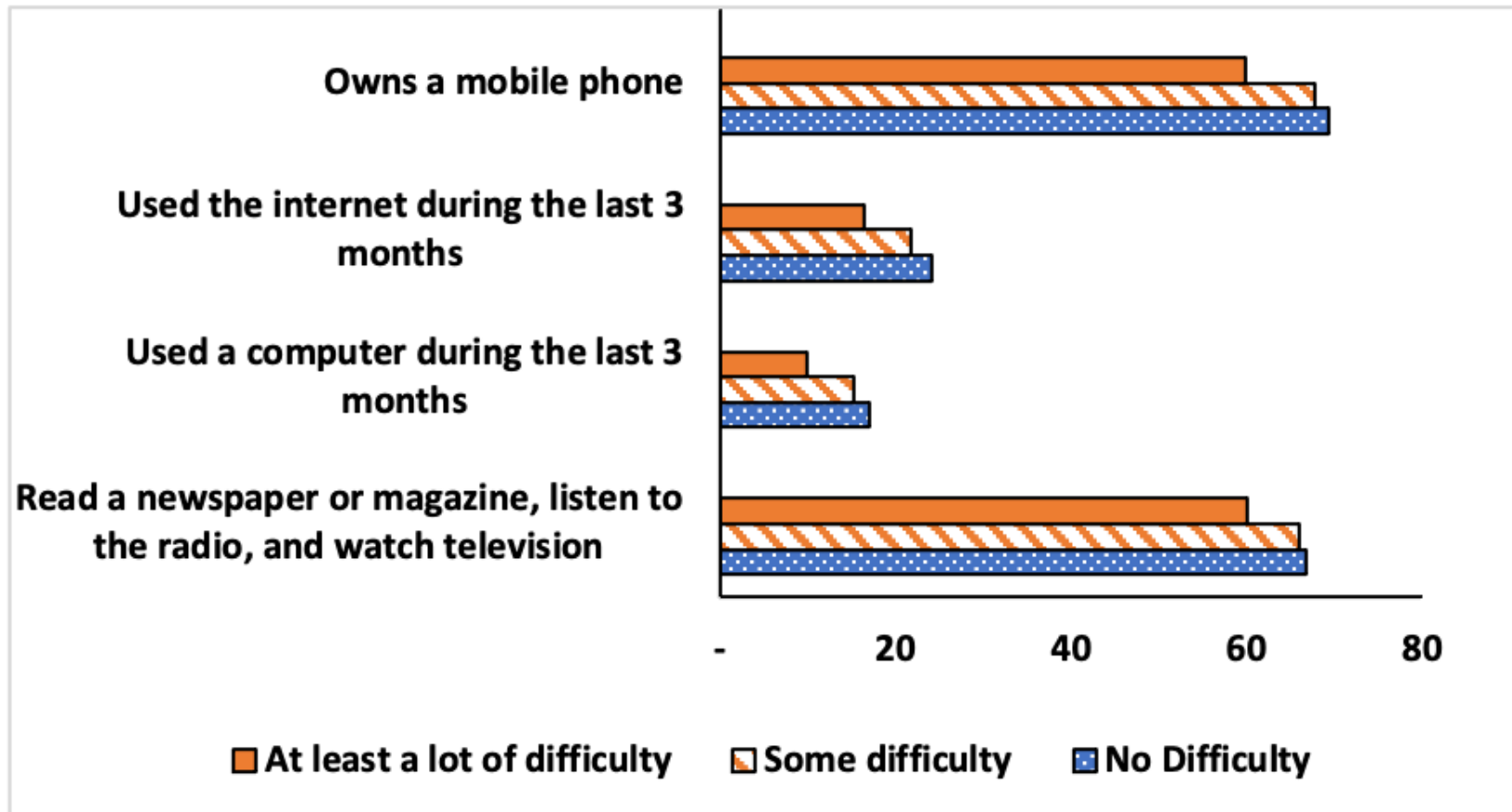
## **Key results:**

### Personal activities

- Indicators include access to information and information and communication technologies (ICT). When access is low, there is no disability gap.
- Results on ICT-related indicators demonstrate a digital divide between women with and without functional difficulties in most countries.

# Key results:

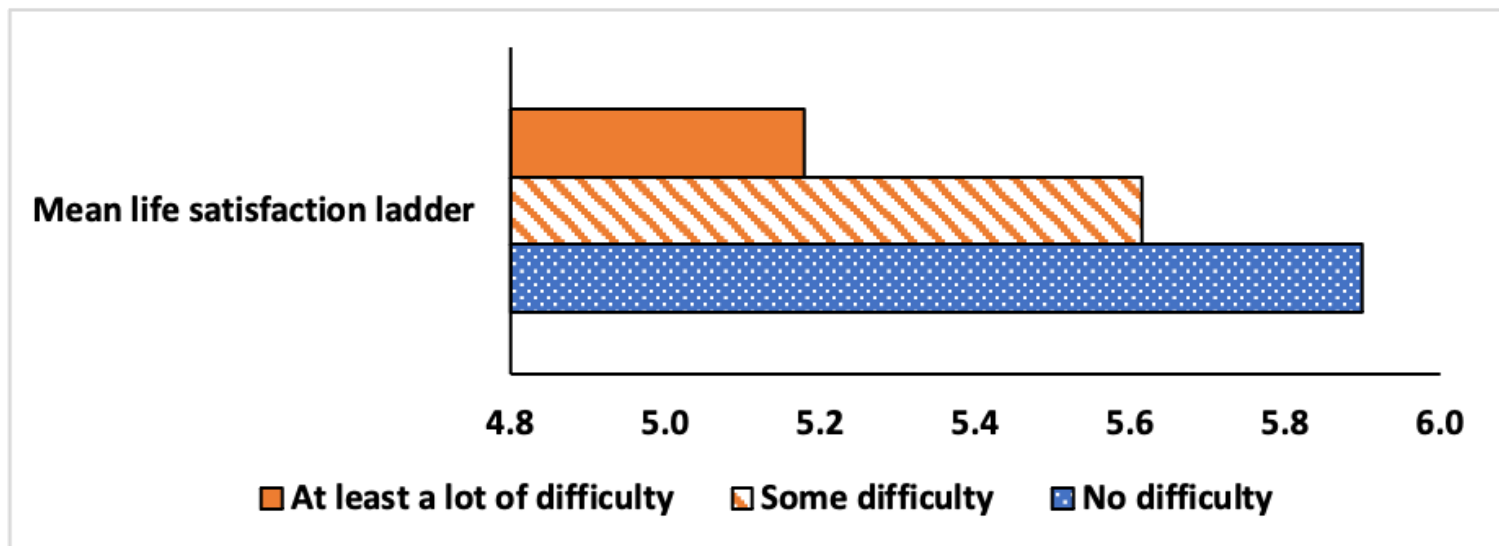
## Personal activities (Cont.)



## Key results:

### Subjective wellbeing

- Across countries, having any functional difficulty is significantly associated with a lower mean score and a lower share of women very happy or somewhat happy

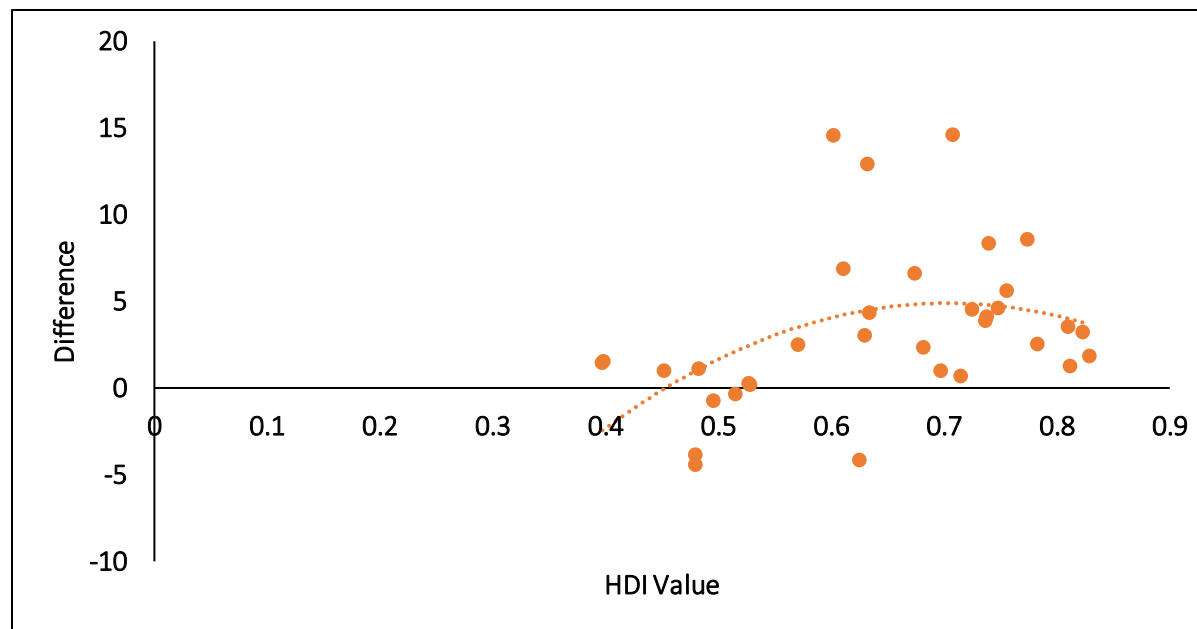


## Key results:

### Disability and Development Gap

Our findings lend support to the disability and development gap hypothesis for some indicators, in particular multidimensional poverty.

Human Development Index (HDI) and difference in multidimensional poverty headcount between persons with and without functional difficulties





## **Key results:**

### The gradient

For some indicators, there is a graded association between the severity of functional difficulty and of disadvantage.

In other words, women with some functional difficulty are, on average worse off than women with no difficulty but better off than women who report a lot of difficulty or unable to do in at least one domain.

## Conclusion

- This report demonstrates that measuring disability inequalities is feasible, even among a subgroup of the population.
- The findings provide evidence to demand data collection, interventions and policies for the rights and the wellbeing of women with disabilities.



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Questions or feedback welcome at:

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