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**United Nations Regional Meeting on Disability Measurement and
Statistics in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
and the 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme**

Kampala, Uganda
15-17 November 2016

Report

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I. Background and objectives of the meeting

1. The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), in collaboration with the African Center for Statistics of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ACS-ECA) and the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, organized a Regional Meeting on Disability Measurement and Statistics in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme Programme for African countries. The Regional Meeting was held on 15-17 November 2016, in Kampala, Uganda.
2. The objectives of the Regional Meeting were to compile national experiences, identify challenges faced and lessons learned in measuring disability from population and housing censuses of the 2010 census round. It also provided an opportunity to initiate a discussion on the way forward towards the compilation of data on disability for monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Regional Meeting aimed at fostering intra-regional cooperation for enhanced national capacity in disability measurement and improvement of the quality of statistics on disability.
3. The regional meeting brought together 23 participants of whom 18 were from national statistical offices of Cameroon, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Swaziland, and Uganda. The remaining participants represented UNSD and the Washington Group on Disability Statistics. The list of participants is available in Annex 1.

II. Opening Remarks

4. The Executive Director of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics welcomed the participants and expressed gratitude to the United Nations Statistics Division for organizing the regional meeting in Uganda. The Executive Director pointed out that statistics are important for planning and policy making towards improving the quality of life of human being. He went on to say that disability status is one of the domains required for data disaggregation of indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals of the Agenda 2030. In the context of “leaving no one behind”, the Executive Director drew that attention of the meeting to the importance of statistics on persons with disabilities.
5. The Executive Director reminded participants that while disability measurement has traditionally posed challenges, there have been improvements over time ranging from traditional approaches of asking a direct question about where someone has a disability, to asking a single question to ascertain disability status, to the current approach of the Washington Group which asks about activity limitations. He concluded by saying that the regional meeting was timely given the beginning of the 2020 round of population and housing censuses. He was positive about the sharing of experiences among countries represented at the regional meeting and about how the recommendations of the meeting would be useful for countries during the census round.

6. The Chief of Social Statistics Section at the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) informed participants that sharing of current national practices for measuring disability helps to identify ways to improve official statistics on persons with disabilities, a population subgroup that has received attention in the 2030 Development Agenda, and for which countries will need high-quality, timely and reliable official statistics to ensure that they are properly counted and represented in official national statistics and not “left behind” in national development policies. She stressed that focusing on methods for disability measurement helps to raise awareness on statistical data requirements to meet the 2030 Development Agenda from a disability lens, and to create a platform to discuss institutional and data challenges National Statistical Systems may face in implementing the Agenda.

7. The UNSD representative pointed out that while national efforts to collect data on disability have improved over the years and more countries are including disability questions in their census, fundamental information to guide the formulation of disability inclusive development policies and programmes is still lacking in many countries; and where statistics exist, they often lack international comparability, as the concepts and methodologies used for data collection vary among countries. She informed participants that UNSD is addressing the issues of reconciling different disability measurements and improving coordination among agencies working on this topic, through an inter-agency and expert group on disability statistics, to be established by the UN Statistical Commission. She reaffirmed the commitment of UNSD to supporting countries in their statistical development and strengthening of institutions and technical capacities for the production of high-quality, relevant, reliable, timely and disaggregated data which respond to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

III. Organization of the Meeting

8. The Regional Meeting had six plenary sessions and one small-group discussions session. The work programme for the Meeting is presented in Annex 2 and covers:

- 1) Disability-related SDG indicators for global monitoring
- 2) Overview of ongoing international initiatives on standards for disability measurement
- 3) Overview of questions used in 2010 census round to identify persons with disabilities
- 4) Approaches used to measure disability through censuses: National experiences
- 5) Measurement of disability through sample surveys: National experiences

6) Group discussions on “censuses, household sample surveys and administrative data as sources for generating data on disability for national needs and for SDG indicators”

7) Conclusions and way forward

9. Presentations made at the Regional Meeting are available at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/meetings/2016/kampala--disability-measurement-and-statistics/>.

IV. Summary and conclusions of the meeting

Disability-related SDG indicators for global monitoring

10. The presentation by UNSD focused on data demands for evidence-based monitoring of progress towards inclusion of persons with disabilities in development programmes at the international through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework. The presentation provided some background information on the process for the development of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and on disability-related SDG indicators, on the overarching principle of data disaggregation for monitoring in order to ensure that no one is left behind, and also highlighted some opportunities and challenges for countries to generate the required data for the SDG framework. Based on the presentation, participants recognized the enormous challenges that the countries in the region are likely to face in meeting the demands of data arising from SDGs monitoring.

Ongoing international initiatives on standards for disability measurement

11. The session included presentations by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) and by UNSD. The presentation by the Washington Group gave some background on why the group, which is as a City Group under the aegis of the United Nations Statistical Commission, was formed and on how it is organized. The presentation also provided information on the membership of the WG, as well as on annual meetings and consultations and workshops that have been organized since its inception. It also covered the tools that have been developed and tested by the group, including the WG short set, the extended set for adults, the module for measuring disability and functioning among children and youth, as well as ongoing collaborative work on a number of question sets that focus on the environment and participation, including the WG/UNICEF Module on Inclusive Education, and the module for inclusion on labor force surveys which is being developed in collaboration with ILO.

12. The UNSD made a presentation on the Division’s Disability Statistics Programme in Support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, highlighting its traditional mandate with regard to: (i) development of methodological standards, (ii) compilation of

statistics, (iii) providing technical assistance to countries for national capacity building, and (iv) coordination at international level. The presentation provided a summary of broad activities of the programme based on the (i) 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme which recognizes population and housing censuses as source of data designed to generate valuable statistics and indicators for assessing the situation of various special population groups, such as persons with disabilities, and (ii) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which recognizes persons with disabilities as one of the vulnerable peoples and calls for their empowerment, and commits to enhance capacity-building support to developing countries to increase availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by disability. It was mentioned in the presentation that UNSD is organizing regional meetings on disability statistics and measurement and also, in collaboration with regional organizations, is planning data collection from countries. Participants were informed that the outcome of the two activities would feed into more detailed technical and operational international guidelines on the measurement of disability by the United Nations.

Questions used in 2010 census round to identify persons with disabilities

13. UNSD made two presentations. The first presentation gave an overview of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) and covered: an introduction to the characteristics of the ICF, aims of the ICF, the ICF integrative bio-psycho-social model of functioning and disability, and the concepts of functioning and disability. The presentation also included examples of mapping items in the questions on disability from national censuses of the 2010 round to the categories of the ICF that they relate to. The example provided in the presentation showed that sometimes, items in a question may relate to more than one category of the ICF. For example, the item on walking or climbing stairs, and also remembering or concentrating each contains two separate categories in the ICF.

14. The second presentation was an overview of questions used to identify persons with disabilities during national censuses of the 2010 census round based on information gathered as part of UNSD's monitoring of national implementation of World Population and Housing Census Programmes. The presentation showed that the number of countries that have collected data on disability through the census has progressively increased over the census decades. For example, while 19 countries collected data on disability during the 1970 round, at least 116 did so during the 2010 round of censuses. The same information shows, however, that there is still considerable variation among countries in the questions used to measure disability and also in how existing guidelines are operationalized, including the Washington Group recommendations.

15. The presentation shows results of a review of questions on disability that were asked by 33 countries in Africa during the 2010 census round. According to the results of

review the questions can be grouped into four broad categories: (i) list of impairments - Chad, Congo, and Togo; (ii) a generic question or a screener about whether household members have disabilities followed by list of impairments – Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroun, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, and Zambia; (iii) a generic question or a screener about whether household members have disabilities followed by list of impairments and medical conditions – Cape Verde, Egypt, Lesotho, Namibia; and (iv) Washington Group type questions – Mauritius, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda. The review showed that the questions on disability in African censuses of the 2010 round have differences with regard to: the type of question(s) asked, number of disabilities that could be reported per respondent, the number of items included in the question(s), the use of a time reference, the use of (and wording of) a screener, response categories, the type of respondent, and the population covered.

Approaches used to measure disability: National experiences

16. The following countries made presentations about their measurement of disability through either censuses or surveys: Cameroun, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tchad, and Uganda. All presentations are available at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/meetings/2016/kampala--disability-measurement-and-statistics/>

17. Participants recognized the importance for disability statistics as evidence for monitoring and evaluation of policies on equality in their countries. Based on the presentations, data on disability, for most of the countries, come mainly from population and housing censuses. A few countries indicated that they have collected data on disability through household surveys, although there seems to be a recent trend towards adding a module on disability in their Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and also in the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).

18. Countries highlighted the complexities of collecting good quality data on disability particularly in the context of a census. In this context, some participants pointed out that the complex topic of disability is just one of the topics on the census questionnaire and as such it is not possible to ask detailed questions which are necessary for getting good quality information.

19. Countries also mentioned some challenges that they have experienced in collecting data on disability. Having well trained enumerators was a challenge for most of the countries. It was pointed out that for most censuses, how training is conducted in terms of the method(s) used and also the length of the training are generally not sufficient for enumerators to have adequate knowledge on how to elicit good quality information on disability. Also the trainers are generally not experts on disability. A related challenge is

that in most countries, the questionnaire is available in one language only, e.g., English, with no translation into other languages. Enumerators have to orally translate the questions into local languages, which may affect the quality of the information obtained due to lack of standardization on how the questions are asked. Participants also reported that for the most part, information is provided by proxy respondents with the result that the information obtained may be less accurate than would be the case with self-reporting.

20. Another challenge that participants brought up was the effect of stigma and cultural beliefs on persons with disabilities which may lead to underreporting of persons with disabilities. Other challenges that came out of the presentations included the fact that there is likely to be underreporting of persons with disabilities in institutions and also those that are homeless particularly in censuses. Some countries also had problems deciding the lowest age cut off for asking questions on disability. While some had no age limit, other asked the questions to the population aged 2 years and older, while other made the lowest age 5 years. How to standardize measures across different data sources was also mentioned by some as a challenge.

21. A number of countries mentioned that they considered the Washington Group questions but decided against them after pilot testing them and instead used impairment-based questions. Some indicated that the questions did not work especially in rural areas but did not provide specifics of what did not work.

22. Some recommendations came out of the presentations and discussions. For example, it was recommended that UNSD should help countries design their data collection for better data on disability. Participants also called for more specialized disability surveys in order to get more detailed disaggregated data on disability. The use of proper terminology, such as that embodied in the Washington Group questions, to define persons with disabilities was also recognized as being important. Participants also highlighted the importance of pilot testing of questions to ensure that they work. Some mentioned that testing should be undertaken on the reference period for the minimum length of time to be considered as having a disability so as to avoid people reporting short term problems.

Group discussions on production and uses of statistics in countries

23. Participants discussed in two groups: (i) the uses of statistics in their countries in terms of who the main users are, how the statistics are currently utilized and what mechanisms exist for promoting their utilization for policy purposes, and (ii) the production of statistics in countries, identifying ways to strengthen national capacity to produce and utilize data on disability for monitoring progress towards inclusion of persons with disabilities in development programmes, how to better coordinate production of statistics on disability by relevant stakeholders in the national statistical

system, and proposals for the next steps in developing this area of statistics (short and medium term).

24. Participants identified a wide range of main users of data on disability in their countries, including government, local government, researchers and academics, politicians, individuals, the private sector/business community, non-governmental organizations, development partners (e.g. UNICEF, UNFPA), the media, faith based organizations. During the group discussions, participants pointed to the following as the ways how the data are currently utilized in their countries: policy formulation, planning for disability grants, for the education system (for training and sensation, for creation of training centres and to prepare teachers, target persons with disabilities to be exempted from school fees), defending rights of persons with disabilities, for persons with disabilities who want to know who, how many of the categories exist in the country, resource mobilization and allocation, monitoring and evaluation, advocacy, forecasting, recruitment, and social protection interventions.

25. In terms of the mechanisms that exist for promoting utilization of disability statistics for policy purposes in their countries, participants mentioned that the involvement of disability groups in census and survey processes was important. They also pointed out that dissemination of census and survey results should target stakeholders such as groups for persons with disabilities and parliamentary committees. In addition, they suggested the use of easy to read material like flyers and posters in the dissemination of disability statistics, and also to show differentials in reporting disability statistics that does not only show prevalence but also other areas such as disability and education, disability and employment etc. On the other hand, participants drew attention to the fact that in general, national statistical offices in their countries do not have an explicit statement in their mandates to produce disability statistics although they can derive their mandate from international treaties that the governments have ratified. It was mentioned that in general other relevant ministries may indicate in their legislation that the national statistical office will produce the disability statistics. Also, given that national statistical offices tend to be demand driven and responsible for data production, they do not necessary promote the utilization of what is produced.

26. Participants made several suggestions for strengthening the capacity of countries to produce and utilize data on disability. It was suggested that statistics should be interrelated with other areas such as education and health, so that capacity building is applied to multi-disciplinary statistics and not be looked at in isolation. Also, it was suggested that comparability should be integrated in the production of disability statistics across countries. In this connection, participants called for a dialogue to agree on the underlying definition of disability for measurement purposes, i.e., functioning (social model) versus health related impairments (medical model). Participants were of the view that there should be international agreement to focus on the social dimension and to

operationalize data collection in line with the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF). A related suggestion was that this should be popularized at the country level and that the capacity of national statistical offices that have the mandate to produce official statistics should be strengthened on the ICF model so that this knowledge can be passed on to the other stakeholders in the country.

27. To accomplish the above, participants identified statistical capacity development, strengthening of stakeholders' engagement, funding for data collection, and having adequate infrastructural for departments and agency responsible for data collection (e.g., buildings and ICTs), as crucial elements. They called on the UNSD to hold capacity building meetings at the country level to get them to embrace the psycho social approach to measurement of disability. Also, it was suggested there be advocacy to reduce the stigma among the persons with disabilities in order to encourage them to respond to surveys.

28. With regard to how to better coordinate the production of statistics on disability by relevant stakeholder in the national statistical system, it was suggested that countries should rely on the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) and having periodical meetings of stakeholders working on disability issues. Participants also suggested that national statistical offices should provide a compendium of statistical definitions of on disability for use by all other relevant national offices. Related to this, it was suggested that national statistical office produce a compendium of indicators to be shared with all data producers. Participants were of the view that national statistical offices should collaborate with other administrative data producers who have different mandates and purposes for data collection although this would require having uniform definitions of concepts. Also, the challenge of using or accepting new measurement approaches for fear to loss trend analyses can be overcome by using a hybrid of questions.

29. Participants proposed the following as the next steps in developing disability statistics: agreeing on definitions, concepts to be used internationally especially the cut off of who is or is not a person with disabilities; popularizing the bio-psycho-social (integrated) model of disability measurement; having disability as a theme area in the census to be followed up by an independent survey and not as a module in other surveys; lobbying organizations dealing with disability to sensitize the public to embrace the data collection effort; building capacity to compile and analyze administrative and primary data and have them aligned to each other; prioritizing what should be traded off in the census questionnaire for the six Washington Group short set without over loading it; improving the way/channels the UNSD reaches out to countries; having UNSD create a pool of local or regional disability experts (knowledgeable about ICF) to assist other countries; having a disability statistics plan in the NSDS (if they are not there already); introduction of the ICF language in the definition of disability; having countries agree on

common definitions on disabilities; and having African Countries using the same items for disability statistics in order to enhance comparability.

Conclusions and way forward

30. The meeting expressed its appreciation to the Government of Uganda for its hospitality as well as to UNSD for organizing the event.

31. The meeting discussed disability in the context of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and reviewed selected SDG global indicators explicitly referring to persons with disabilities. The meeting acknowledged that to fulfill new SDGs indicators requirements, an unprecedented amount of statistics will need to be produced by National Statistical Systems, including on the status of persons with disabilities.

32. The meeting took note of the work of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) to develop harmonized methods to measure disability from population censuses. The meeting was reminded of the importance of: (a) avoiding the use of questions referring explicitly to disability, and instead focusing on functioning; (b) avoiding using a screening question before the WG set of questions; (c) using a cutoff to identify persons with disabilities in the scale of severity that is broad enough to capture more than just people with severe problems in functioning but not too broad either to avoid having most of the population classified as disabled.

33. The meeting took note of the disability statistics programme implemented by UNSD and its role in coordinating international initiatives on disability statistics, to improve coherence among proposed methods to measure disability, and to ensure they comply with/respond to data needed and relevant at the country level.

34. The meeting acknowledged the importance of using agreed terminology of international standards in line with the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) when collecting data on disability and of proper translation of terms and concepts used therein. It also recognized, however, that as the ICF offers a classification including concepts, terms and definitions, the operationalization of the its concepts into questionnaires for data collection is very important in order to have terms that are easily recognized and understood by respondents and thus not too technical.

35. In this context, the meeting stressed the importance of pilot testing questions and international methodologies in national settings before using any set of questions to collect information on disability.

36. The meeting discussed the fact that information on disability through a population census can be collected from a proxy respondent and noted that while less accurate than

self-response, use of one respondent to provide information on all other members of the household is the only method used in censuses of many countries in the region.

37. A review of questions asked showed that there is considerable variation in the African region with regard to how the questions on disability are framed, the terminology used, the items included in the question(s), and how they relate to the ICF, the use of screeners, as well as having a mixture of functioning and medical conditions in questions.

38. Participants wanted to know how to deal with data collection on albinism, in the context of disability data collection, given the importance of the topic in some countries in the region.

39. The meeting pointed out the desirability for a harmonized approach to collect information on disability to ensure international comparability of nationally produced data. In this context, the WG approach was mentioned as a possible approach for countries to use, once properly piloted to ensure relevance of questions and methods in national contexts. Participants further pointed out the importance of balancing international comparability against national data needs.

40. Some participants pointed out the need to discuss what domains of disability are not covered by the WG short set so as “to leave no one behind”.

41. Participants highlighted the complexity of disability data collection in the context of a census. In this connection, the meeting drew attention to potential challenges of obtaining good quality enumerators as well as ensuring their adequate training in order to enable collection of reliable data on disability.

42. The meeting drew attention to the fact that for most of the countries in the region, data on disability are collected from the total population, resulting in difficulties in reporting on the functioning of very young children on some of the items in the question on disability.

43. Participants requested for technical assistance from UNSD, WHO, the WG and other relevant organizations regarding review of national questions and other material for collection of data on disability during censuses of the 2020 round. Also, participants requested for the development of a detailed global instrument for the measurement of disability through household surveys. Furthermore, participants noted the need for guidance on processing and analysis of data on disability.

Annex 1. List of Participants

No.	Country / Organization		Contact Person Information
1.	CAMEROON	1.	Mr. SOUAIBOU, Moussa Chargé d'Etude Assistant
2.	CHAD	2.	Mr. WAISSALA, Djanmon Responsable des statistiques d'état civil
3.	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	3.	Ms. NDONG OKIRI, Constantina Bindang Deputy Director General
4.	GHANA	4.	Mr. KOMBAT, David Yenukwa Chief Statistician
5.	GUINEA-BISSAU	5.	Ms. COSTA, Andreia Technicien
6.	KENYA	6.	Mr. WAMBUA, Stanley Assistant Manager
7.	MALAWI	7.	Ms. MSHALI, Glory Statistician
8.	MAURITIUS	8.	Ms. GUJADHUR, Narainee Devi Statistician
9.	MOZAMBIQUE	9.	Mr. BIZA, Julio Head Division
10.	NIGERIA	10.	Mr. KOLAWOLE, Fatai Mojeed Senior Statistician Demography and Social Statistics Department National Bureau of Statistics
11.	SIERRA LEONE	11.	Mr. KAMARA, Abdulai Hassan Statistician Statistics Sierra Leone
12.	SOUTH SUDAN	12.	Mr. ODUFA, Ojetuk Director, Social and Demographic Statistics
13.	SWAZILAND	13.	Mr. BHIYA, Mcebo Assistant Statistician
14.	UGANDA	14.	Mr. MUKULU, Andrew Director, Population and Social Statistics
		15.	Ms. NVIIRI, Helen Principal Statistician
		16.	Mr. BUYONDO, Herbert Principal Statistician

No.	Country / Organization	Contact Person Information	
		17.	Ms. NABUKHONZO, Pamela Senior Statistician
		18.	Mr. BYAWAKA, Peter Statistician
15.	UNSD	19.	Ms. GRUM, Francesca Chief of Social Statistics Section
		20.	Ms. MBOGONI, Margaret Senior Statistician
16.	WASHINGTON GROUP	21.	Ms. MADANS, Jennifer Associate Director for Science National Center for Health Statistics, USA and Chair, Washington Group on Disability Statistics
17.	UNSD CONSULTANTS	22.	Ms. de KLEIJN – de VRANKRIJKER, Marijke W. Consultant
		23.	Mr. TEN NAPEL, Huib Consultant

Annex 2. Work programme

Time	Topic
<u>15 November 2016</u>	
9:00 – 9:30	Registration of participants
9:30 – 10:00	Session 1 – Opening remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UBOS - UNSD - Introduction of participants and administrative matters
10:00 – 11:00	Session 2 – Disability-related SDG indicators for global monitoring – This session will provide some background information on the process for the development of SDGs, and on disability-related SDG indicators for monitoring progress towards inclusion of persons with disabilities in development programmes. It will also highlight some opportunities and challenges for countries to generate the required data for the SDG framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation by UNSD - Discussion
11:00 – 11:30	Coffee break
11:30 – 12:30	Session 4 – Overview of ongoing international initiatives on standards for disability measurement – The session will introduce on-going work at international level related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Washington Group - UNSD disability statistics programme - Discussion
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 15:00	Session 5 – Overview of (i) the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), and (ii) questions used in 2010 census round to identify persons with disabilities – A presentation on disability questions used to measure disability during censuses of the 2010 round with emphasis on the African region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation by UNSD - Presentation by UNSD Consultants - Discussion
15:00 – 15:30	Coffee break
15:30 – 17:00	Session 5 – Overview of (i) the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), and (ii) questions used in 2010 census round to identify persons with disabilities (contd.)
<u>16 November 2016</u>	
9:00 – 10:30	Session 6 – Approaches used to measure disability through censuses: National experiences – Presentations by countries on the questions used to measure disability, reasons for the choice of questions, testing of the questions, experience in how the questions worked in the field, use of proxy respondents, translation of questions, use of scaled response categories, and results obtained <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country presentations: Kenya, Guinea Bissau, Mauritius - Discussion
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break
11:00 – 12:30	Session 6 – Approaches used to measure disability through censuses: National experiences (contd.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country presentations: Uganda, Equatorial Guinea, Sierra Leone - Discussion
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 15:00	Session 7 – Measurement of disability through sample surveys: National experiences – The session will cover the experiences of countries that have used sources other than the census to generate data on disability. It will cover topics on which data are available, sample size (if applicable), geographical level at which results are available, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country presentations: Cameroun, Malawi, Nigeria, Swaziland - Discussion

Time	Topic
15:00 – 15:30	<i>Coffee break</i>
15:30 – 17:00	Session 7 – Measurement of disability through sample surveys: National experiences (contd.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country presentations: Ghana, South Sudan, Mozambique, Chad - Discussion
<u>17 November 2016</u>	
09:00 – 10:30	Session 8 – Censuses, household sample surveys and administrative data as sources for generating data on disability for national needs and for SDG indicators: Group discussions on opportunities and challenges that countries may experience in generating data on disability for national needs and for monitoring of SDG indicators. Type of support required to strengthen production, dissemination and utilization of data and statistics on persons with disabilities for national, regional and global monitoring. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitators: UNSD - Group discussions
10:30 – 11:00	<i>Coffee break</i>
11:00 – 12:30	Session 8 – Censuses, household sample surveys and administrative data as sources for generating data on disability for national needs and for SDG indicators: (contd.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation of outcome of group discussions - Discussion
12:30 – 13:30	<i>Lunch</i>
13:30 – 15:00	Session 9 – Strategies for meeting data needs for disability-related SDG indicators – Session will cover steps to be taken to ensure generating reliable and quality data for on disability, including on how to address data gaps where they exist, further methodological development, if necessary, exploring ways to expand collection of statistical data and its dissemination, reaching out to users and stakeholders for political and financial support for statistical work, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitator: UNSD - Discussion
15:00 – 15:30	<i>Coffee break</i>
15:30 – 16:00	Session 10 – Conclusions and way forward <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion Closing session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UBOS - UNSD