APPROACHES USED TO MEASURE DISABILITY THROUGH CENSUSES: EQUATORIAL GUINEAN EXPERIENCE

REGIONAL MEETING ON DISABILITY MEASUREMENT AND STATISTICS

PRESENTED BY:
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Introduction

Disability Measurement and Statistics

Advantages and disadvantages

Set of disability items used in different instruments

Typologies of disabilities

Summary of activities carried out in the population census
Equatorial Guinea is a country located in Central Africa, with an area of 28,051.46 Km$^2$. Obtained independence in 1968 from Spain. Equatorial Guinea is the only sovereign African state in which Spanish is an official language. As of 2015, the country has a population of over 1.2 million.

INEGE was created in 2001 INEG, but it was in 2013 when the operating decree was signed and from that moment began its activity.
Undoubtedly a major breakthrough for Equatorial Guinea in terms of the issue of disability is its incorporation into the Census of population and housing of 2015.

Further to the international recommendations issued by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics.

Support of the United Nations System Agencies such as UNDP, FAO, ILO and UNICEF.

The main objective is to produce information on the amount of the population with disabilities, the main characteristics of the disabilities that are suffered.
DISABILITY MEASUREMENT AND STATISTICS

Advantages
- Estimating prevalence and frequency
- Universal coverage data
- International Comparability
- Chronological analysis of disability rates
- Establishment of targeted programs
- Sample frame

Disadvantages
- Limitation to basic socio-economic and demographic characteristics
- Low frequency
- Exclusion of the institutional population
- Training and sensitization of interviewers
- High rates of non-response
# Set of Disability Items Used in Different Instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Census 2015</th>
<th>WG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobility</td>
<td>Difficulty walking, moving, climbing or descending</td>
<td>Difficulty walking or climbing stairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal care</td>
<td>Difficulty dressing, bathing or eating</td>
<td>Difficulty to perform personal care tasks, such as washing or dressing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audition</td>
<td>Difficulty hearing, even using hearing aids</td>
<td>Difficulty hearing, even when wearing a hearing aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>Difficulty talking, communicating or talking</td>
<td>Difficulty communicating because of a physical, mental or emotional health problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision</td>
<td>Difficulty seeing even wearing glasses</td>
<td>Difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognition</td>
<td>Difficulty paying attention or learning simple things</td>
<td>Difficulty remembering or concentrating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What kind of disability do you have?

- Blindness
- Deafness
- Muteness
- Lower extremities
- Upper extremities
- Total
- Reduced mobility
- Mental illness
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN THE POPULATION CENSUS

- Digital mapping
  - With the positive evaluation of the UN
- Data collection instruments
  - Questionnaires and manuals
- Pilot census
  - Working Methodology
- Data collection
  - Monitoring and validation by the UN
- Preliminary results

NOW