



Integrating SDG Indicators in National Data Collection

Challenges and Opportunities for Disability Statistics

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UBOS Mandate



The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is a semi-autonomous body established by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics Act, 1998, to promote the production of reliable official statistics and ensure the development and maintenance of the National Statistical System (NSS).

The mandate of the Bureau is the Production, Coordination and Dissemination of Official Statistics.

- Development agendas:
 - ✓ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
 - ✓ Africa Agenda 2063
 - ✓ East African Community Agenda 2050
 - ✓ Uganda Vision 2040
 - ✓ Uganda National Development Plan II 2015/16 - 2019/20
 - ✓ The Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD)
 - ✓ The Convention of Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
 - ✓ Other National Laws and Policies for PWD's
- Monitoring the Development Goals indicators demands more detailed, disaggregated, high quality and timely geo-referenced data.
- This requires availability of data from various MDAs - disaggregated by gender, age, location, PWDs, Income and other important attributes in order to achieve inclusiveness.



Level of preparedness to collect disability data



- Uganda has a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (PNSD) – shapes statistical development and priorities.
- Reliable data sources – from censuses and surveys
- Long term Census and Survey programme defines all anticipated programme areas to ease planning and resource mobilization.
- Administrative data from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) & Higher Local Governments (HLGs) is paramount and through the NSDS many are being supported to ensure availability of quality data.



Current Efforts



- Disability Statistics Consultative Committee meetings
- Coordination Framework for SDG's has been developed.
- Meetings of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (hosted the 6th meeting)
- Regional meetings on disability (hosted the Nov 2016 meeting for Africa Region)



National Efforts – SDG's



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- **Actors in the SDG monitoring**
Government, Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector and Development Partners.
- **National Standard Indicators** – steered by the NSO in collaboration with MoFPED, OPM, & NPA. The four institutions have harmonized NDP II & SDG list of indicators by goal and theme.
- **Monitoring progress**
Measuring progress on the various SDG targets will require availability of data from various MDAs - disaggregated by gender, age, location, PWDs, Income and other important attributes.



Current Efforts towards collection of Disability Statistics



Available statistical products and processes

Censuses and Surveys

UBOS has used international recommendations based on the UN guidelines to collect disability data through the following censuses and surveys.

- The 2006, 2011, 2016 Demographic and Health Surveys
- The 2009, 2010, 2011 Uganda Panel Surveys
- The 2002, 2014 Census
- The 2016/17 National Labour Force Survey
- Proposed 2017 National Functional Survey

Administrative Data

- From the MGLSD: Based on the Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR), Admin data is compiled by the Districts and remitted to the centre.



Selected Census 2014 Indicators on Disability

Age	No disability	Has a Disability
2-17	92.8	6.7
18-59	82.4	17.0
60+	38.0	62.0
Total	85.8	13.7
Residence		
Urban	82.5	11.1
Rural	79.8	13.3

Disability by selected Indicators

Category	No Disability	Has Disability	Total
Attending Prim. Schl (ages 6-12)	81.0	70.5	80.3
Attending Sec. Schl (ages 13-18)	21.6	13.1	20.8
Has a Birth Certificate (ages 2-4)	30.9	31.4	30.9
Has at least a Mobile phone (ages 10+)	39.0	34.4	38.2
Uses Internet (ages 10+)	9.4	4.5	8.6



HHs with and without PWD's by Main source of livelihood



Main Source of Livelihood	HHs without a PWD	HHs <u>with</u> a PWD	Total (all HHs)
Subsistence Farming	60.4	76.1	66.0
Employment Income	19.8	8.4	15.7
Organizational Support, e.g WFP	0.4	0.4	0.4
Others	19.4	15.1	17.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0



Challenges of Compilation of Disability Statistics across SDG's



- Under-developed and weak systems for compilation of administrative data and hence under-coverage
- Irregularity of data collection programmes.
- Limited appreciation of data and data collection by policy makers – to accord resources. Limited allocation of resources for support supervision for the CBR programme.
- Mismatch between national and global level indicators due to; differences in contexts, definitions, methodology and data sources.

Challenges .. Cont...

- Limited knowledge and appreciation about the new methodologies for disability measurement (WG methods)
- Guidelines for NSO for disability data collection and compilation are lacking (step by step guidelines for NSO's i.e from prototype questionnaire, cognitive testing, revision of questionnaire based on results from the cognitive testing exercise, etc)
- Lack of a clear definition of disability for measurement purposes. Most Organisations for PWDs prefer the impairment approach as opposed to the new methodologies
- Uniformity in terminology used by the different data collection agencies affects quality

Challenges .. Cont...

- Not all surveys are designed for disability measurement, (so that one could attach a module on disability)
- Complementarity of the various sources (census survey admin data) and their associated challenges and advantages. The choice of data source is also a challenge to the user
- In the field, stigma affects prevalence, (usually community mobilization should precede the survey data collection but it is not the case)
- Lack of proper questionnaire translation, e.g due to difficulties of understanding medical and other terminology.

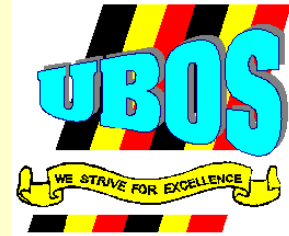


Opportunities



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- Uganda has a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (PNSD) – shapes statistical development and priorities.
- Reliable database – from censuses and surveys. They provide firm foundation for detailed analysis on data for PWD's. (including poverty maps, panel survey data)
- Long term Census and Survey programme defines all anticipated programme areas to ease planning and resource mobilization.
- Continuous engagement with the UNSD and WG has been an empowering experience to collect disability data by the NSO
- Improved use of disability statistics in decision making processes
- The MGLSD efforts to develop a Disability MIS



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Thank You