Data sources guidance for outcome indicators on article 18:

Liberty of movement and nationality

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18.16: Number and proportion of persons with disabilities who requested and were granted residency compared to other persons who requested and were granted residency, per year, disaggregated by sex, age and disability

Level 2: Indicator can be produced with straightforward additions or modifications to existing data collection efforts

Data sources at the national level include government ministries. Several countries publish statistics on persons requesting and being granted residency, but no data disaggregated by disability were found. Disability questions would need to be added to administrative forms to report on this indicator.

For example, the Department of Homeland Security (Office of Immigration Statistics) of the United States of America publishes the annual Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, with data on selected characteristics (sex, age, marital status, occupation, country of birth, last country of residence and class of admission) for each type of immigrant (lawful permanent residents, refugees and asylees, naturalizations and non-immigrant admissions). It does not report on disability status. The annual data presented are obtained primarily from workload and case tracking systems of the Department of Homeland Security.

The European Union reports on the number, but not on the characteristics, of persons receiving citizenship. This information is available through the "Immigration" section of the Eurostat database.

Italy reports on the number and certain characteristics of persons with residency permits, but not on disability. This information is available through the Istituto Nazionale di Statistica.

18.17: Number and proportion of persons with disabilities who requested and were granted nationality of the State compared to other persons who requested and were granted nationality, per year, disaggregated by age, sex and disability

Level 2: Indicator can be produced with straightforward additions or modifications to existing data collection efforts

This indicator is similar to 18.16 in that it is widely available in its non-disaggregated form, as in the Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, referred to under indicator 18.16 above, or the citizenship acquisition information of the European Union.

Eurostat reports on applications for and the granting of protection status at first instance.

18.18: Number and proportion of persons with disabilities who are stateless compared to the total number of stateless persons, disaggregated by sex, age and disability

Level 2: Indicator can be produced with straightforward additions or modifications to existing data collection efforts

The Refugee Population Statistics Database of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) contains information about forcibly displaced populations, including refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons and stateless persons. UNHCR also reports data on statelessness in Global Trends reports and Mid-Year Trends reports. These data cover the more than 70 countries where there is information to report, as most countries do not collect or report any data on stateless persons. While the country-level data that UNHCR has collected on stateless populations are disaggregated demographically by sex and age, the availability of disaggregated data varies from country to country. No data are disaggregated by disability.

It is difficult to collect data on stateless populations, as they tend to live on the margins of society. Collecting data on disability status may also be difficult because stateless persons may feel a disincentive to reveal a disability, for fear it would affect an asylum application. A recent brief in the UNHCR Statistics Technical Series elaborates on current data collection practices, data sources and challenges related to stateless populations.

Insufficient data on persons with disabilities continue to hinder a better understanding of the risks they face in displacement, although population surveys reveal that the prevalence and negative impacts of experiencing a disability are more pervasive in crisis-affected countries, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, where 27 per cent of the total population above 12 years of age have a disability.

18.19: Proportion of persons in possession of at least one identity document, disaggregated by sex, age and disability

Level 2: Indicator can be produced with straightforward additions or modifications to existing data collection efforts

Data on this indicator are generally collected in one-off surveys, but none was found to collect information on disability, although questions on the subject could be added. This information could also be collected through national disability surveys.

The World Bank identifies the two following sources for data on identity documents:

1. The ID4D Global Dataset uses a combination of self-reported data from identity document-issuing authorities, as well as other publicly available data, such as United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) birth registration and voter registration rates, to produce a global estimate of the identity document gap. In the data note it is stated that "the Dataset was created to measure the scale of the *overall global identification gap*; estimates for individual economies are subject to considerable uncertainty and should NOT be used as precise point estimates" ("Data note: ID4D Global Dataset and ID4D-Findex Survey", p. 2);
2. The Global Findex Database is the world's most comprehensive data set on how adults save, borrow, make payments and manage risk. In 2017, it partnered with ID4D for a survey that covered over 100,000 people in 99 economies. It produced key insights about income and sex but did not ask about disability.

Surveys addressing this issue – although they do not include disability status – include:

1. A survey by the Brennan Center for Justice at the New York University School of Law in the United States, in which 987 randomly selected voting-age citizens were surveyed, and which included several questions about whether the respondents had readily available documentary proof of citizenship or government-issued photo identification;
2. A one-time survey by the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice in Indonesia, which looked at birth certificates, marriage certificates and divorce certificates – but not at disability.

Future surveys along these lines could include disability questions in order to disaggregate this indicator.

18.20: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.9.1), sex, disability, place of residence and household wealth quintile

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

These data can be obtained from censuses, household surveys such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and Demographic and Health Surveys, and national civil registration systems.

Civil registration systems. Civil registration systems that are functioning effectively compile vital statistics that are used to compare the estimated total number of births in a country with the absolute number of registered births during a given period. These data normally refer to live births that were registered within one year or the legal time frame for registration applicable in the country.

Household or other population-based surveys. In the absence of reliable administrative data, household surveys have become a key source of data for the monitoring of levels and trends in birth registration. The standard indicator used in Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and Demographic and Health Surveys to report on birth registration refers to the percentage of children under the age of 5 (0–59 months) with a birth certificate, regardless of whether or not it was seen by the interviewer, or whose birth was reported as registered with civil authorities at the time of the survey. Depending on the country, surveys through which these data are collected may be conducted every three to five years, or possibly at more frequent intervals.

Censuses. Censuses can also provide data on children who have acquired their right to a legal identity. However, censuses are conducted only every 10 years (in most countries) and are therefore not well suited for routine monitoring.

The above information is also set out in UNICEF Briefing Note No. 15 on birth registration.

The table below presents an example of birth registration from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in Ghana.

Table 1: Birth registration in Ghana, 2017/18

Background characteristics	*Children under age 5 whose births are registered with civil authorities*						
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate (%)	Total registered (%)	Number of children under age 5	Children whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register births (%)	Number of children under 5 without birth registration
	Seen (%)	Not seen (%)					
Total	43.0	18.9	8.7	70.6	8,879	55.0	2,610
Sex							
Male	43.5	19.6	8.9	72.0	4,370	55.2	1,222
Female	42.5	18.2	8.6	69.3	4,509	54.9	1,388
Age (in months)							
0-11	34.2	10.3	13.0	57.4	1,701	61.0	725
12-23	48.9	17.6	7.9	74.4	1,694	52.7	434
24-35	46.3	21.3	6.9	74.5	1,754	56.5	448
36-47	44.7	21.8	8.5	75.0	1,928	49.0	481
48-59	40.8	22.7	7.4	71.0	1,802	52.8	523
Residence							
Urban	48.3	23.0	8.2	79.5	3,825	73.7	786
Rural	39.0	15.8	9.1	63.9	5,054	46.9	1,825
Region							
Western	43.6	17.4	8.3	69.3	931	52.1	286
Central	44.2	19.6	10.4	74.2	927	63.8	239
Greater Accra	46.9	26.6	5.9	79.3	865	85.7	179
Volta	34.4	21.9	10.3	66.7	710	32.1	237
Eastern	39.2	15.3	5.2	59.6	953	63.7	385
Ashanti	44.4	18.8	11.9	75.2	2,111	62.7	523
Brong Ahafo	30.7	19.6	7.9	58.3	833	49.8	348
Northern	49.2	17.2	4.5	70.9	1,055	33.1	307
Upper East	58.4	10.6	11.8	80.9	282	57.2	54
Upper West	47.3	14.3	12.6	74.2	211	50.0	54
Child's functional difficulty (age 2-4 years)							

Background characteristics	*Children under age 5 whose births are registered with civil authorities*						
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate (%)	Total registered (%)	Number of children under age 5	Children whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register births (%)	Number of children under 5 without birth registration
	Seen (%)	Not seen (%)					
Has functional difficulty	45.5	19.4	6.9	71.7	593	52.8	168
No functional difficulty	43.8	22.3	7.7	73.7	4,903	52.6	1,288
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	46.1	16.8	7.7	70.6	602	57.6	177
No functional difficulty	44.3	17.7	9.0	71.0	7,554	55.8	2,192
No information	27.0	33.2	6.4	66.6	723	45.7	241
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	32.2	14.6	8	54.8	1,966	39.1	888
Second	41.8	15.6	9.6	67	1,834	47.4	605
Middle	41.6	19.9	9.8	71.3	1,771	66.1	509
Fourth	48.0	21.0	8.7	77.6	1,678	70.7	375
Richest	53.7	24.6	7.5	85.7	1,630	86.1	233

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, *Ghana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2017/18: Survey Findings Report* (Accra, 2018), p. 260.

The Demographic and Health Survey includes data on birth registration but does not disaggregate by disability status. As an example, table 2.11 (p. 28) in the survey from Zambia can be consulted.