Data sources guidance for outcome indicators on article 26:

Habilitation and rehabilitation

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26.11: Number and proportion of persons with disabilities who have access to rehabilitation services (based on an indicator of the World Health Organization and the International Disability and Development Consortium), disaggregated by sex, age, disability, type and sector of service, and geographical location

Level 2: Indicator can be produced with existing data but has not been reported on

The model disability survey, developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank, contains a series of questions on the use of rehabilitation services. Respondents are asked about the need for support, but not specifically about the need for rehabilitation services.

In the national disability survey of Peru, conducted between July 2012 and March 2013, information was collected on the use of rehabilitation services in rural and urban settings in and around several cities in the country. Access to rehabilitation-specific care was defined as self-reported access to disability-specific rehabilitation therapy, such as physical therapy, psychological or psychiatric therapy, language therapy, emotional support or occupational therapy. Table 1 presents the percentage of all persons with disabilities who received services; the denominator therefore includes all persons with disabilities, even those who did not need services. The information presented is not an indicator of the percentage of people needing services who received them.

Table 1: Factors associated with access to rehabilitation care, Peru, 2012/13

	Access to rehabilitation care (percentage)
Sex	
Female	12.2
Male	12.8
Age	
<12 years	29.4
12–19 years	19.2
20–35 years	13.4
36–64 years	13.9
65+ years	8.7
Education Level	
No education	9.2
Primary	9.9

	Access to rehabilitation care (percentage)
Secondary	16.6
Superior	19.7
Socioeconomic position	
Lowest	3.8
Middle	12.5
Highest	19.2
Study area	
Rural	2.9
Urban	15.4
History of chronic disease	
No	11.2
Yes	14.4
Health insurance	
No	9.1
Seguro Integral de Salud (comprehensive health insurance)	8.0
Social security	20.6
Other (private, etc.)	26.9
Dependency	
No	9.2
Yes	16.8

Source: Antonio Bernabe-Ortiz and others, "Disability, caregiver's dependency and patterns of access to rehabilitation care: results from a national representative study in Peru", *Disability and Rehabilitation*, vol. 38, No. 6 (May 2015), pp. 582–588.

26.12: Number and proportion of persons with disabilities who needed rehabilitation services in the last 12 months and did not receive the services they needed (based on an indicator of the World Health Organization and the International Disability and Development Consortium), disaggregated by sex, age, disability, type and sector of service, and geographical location

Level 1: Indicator for which data are already being produced and reported on in at least some countries

Data on this indicator could be collected through a national disability survey. In the model disability survey – also referred to under indicator 26.11 – information is collected on the use of rehabilitation services, but not on the need for them, although it does collect extensive information on the supports needed.

The independent research organization SINTEF, in cooperation with the Southern Africa Federation of the Disabled, collected data on awareness of, need for and use of rehabilitation in many African countries. *Living Conditions among People with Activity Limitations in Zambia* is a report on a study conducted in September 2006. Table 2 below is reproduced from that report.

A summary of results from a number of surveys conducted by SINTEF and the Southern Africa Federation of the Disabled can be found in the United Nations flagship report *Disability and Development Report: Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with Persons with Disabilities*, a portion of which is reproduced in table 3.

Table 2: Awareness of and need for services, and those received, Zambia, 2006

	Aware of service		*Need for service*		*Service received*	
Type of Service	**Number**	**Percentage**	**Number**	**Percentage**	**Number**	**Percentage**
Health services	2,287	79.8	2,198	76.7	1,738	79.3
Traditional healer	2,106	73.5	926	32.3	582	62.9
Medical rehabilitation	1,762	61.5	1,812	63.2	679	37.5
Counselling for parent/ family	1,179	41.2	1,354	47.3	295	21.9
Assistive device services	1,717	59.9	1,642	57.3	301	18.4
Educational services	1,557	54.3	1,347	47	239	17.8
Counselling for disabled	1,277	44.6	1,468	51.2	209	14.3

	Aware of service		*Need for service*		*Service received*	
Type of Service	**Number**	**Percentage**	**Number**	**Percentage**	**Number**	**Percentage**
Welfare service	1,500	52.4	1,794	62.6	151	8.4
Vocational training	1,292	45.1	1,006	35.1	84	8.4

Source: Arne H. Eide and M.E. Loeb, eds., Living Conditions among People with Activity Limitations in Zambia: A National Representative Study (Oslo, SINTEF, 2006), p. 125.

Table 3: Percentage of persons with disabilities who needed but could not receive rehabilitation services in nine countries, circa 2011

Country	**Percentage**
Nepal	82
Zambia	80
Malawi	76
Lesotho	74
Eswatini	70
Mozambique	66
Zimbabwe	57
Botswana	46
South Africa	28

Source: Disability and Development Report: Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with Persons with Disabilities (United Nations publication, 2019), p. 54.

26.13: Level of satisfaction of persons with disabilities with habilitation and rehabilitation services received, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, type and sector of service, and geographical location

Level 1: Indicator for which data are already being produced and reported on in at least some countries

Data on this indicator can be collected through national disability surveys or specific client satisfaction surveys carried out by the authorities providing rehabilitation services. The Department of Rehabilitation of California in the United States of America carries out one such survey annually; the results from 2019 are available in "2019 consumer satisfaction survey results".

26.14: Number and proportion of persons with disabilities who have access to assistive devices and technologies appropriate to their needs, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, type of product and geographical location (based on an indicator of the World Health Organization and the International Disability and Development Consortium)

The data sources for indicator 20.21 on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are useful for this indicator, in addition to the information below.

Level 1: Indicator for which data are already being produced and reported on in at least some countries

The independent research organization SINTEF, in cooperation with the Southern Africa Federation of the Disabled, collected extensive data on this indicator in many countries, mostly in Africa. The studies can be found through the "Studies on living conditions" page of the SINTEF website.

Results from these studies, summarized in table 4, were reported in the United Nations flagship publication *Disability and Development Report: Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with Persons with Disabilities*.

Table 4: Percentage of persons with disabilities who needed assistive products (e.g. sign language interpreter, wheelchair, hearing/visual aids and Braille) in 12 countries, circa 2013

Country	Needs but does not receive assistive product (percentage)	Needed and received assistive product (percentage)
Malawi	89	11
Zambia	84	16
Mozambique	84	16
Lesotho	82	18
Cameroon	78	22
Nepal	77	23
Eswatini	68	32
Sri Lanka	64	36
Zimbabwe	63	37
Botswana	44	56
South Africa	38	62
Chile	33	67

Country	Needs but does not receive assistive product (percentage)	Needed and received assistive product (percentage)

Source: Disability and Development Report: Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with Persons with Disabilities (United Nations publication, 2019), p. 55.

Data on assistive devices are also collected through the model disability survey. The Philippines model functioning survey of 2016 is an example of the use of this survey, a table from which is reproduced as table 5 below.

Table 5: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 15 years and over who use, and who use but still need more, assistive products and modifications, by disability level, Philippines, 2016

	Level of disability			Number of respondents
	Mild (percentage)	Moderate (percentage)	Severe (percentage)	
Mobility and self-care				
Use	7.8	39.7	52.5	439
Use but need more	1.4	26.6	72.0	134
Seeing				
Use	19.3	57.5	23.2	2,221
Use but need more	16.8	51.6	31.2	448
Hearing and communication				
Use	11.2	53.6	35.2	23
Use but need more	–	38.8	61.2	8
Work				
Use	27.3	57.5	15.2	197
Use but need more	23.3	51.4	14.4	81
Education				
Use	22.8	69.9	7.3	73
Use but need more	17.0	45.9	7.8	61
Modifications at home				
Use	7.4	58	34.5	137
Use but need more	4.2	38.1	32.5	69
Modifications in the community				
Use	18.5	64.4	17.1	1,213
Use but need more	17.5	51.9	16.6	663

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority and Department of Health, *National Disability Prevalence Survey (Model Functioning Survey) 2016* (Quezon City, 2019), p. 62.

26.15: Number of persons with disabilities benefiting from specific measures, such as tax and customs exemptions or financial support or subsidies, to gain access to assistive devices and technologies specifically for habilitation and rehabilitation purposes, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, geographical location and type of measure (see also indicator 20.20 on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)

Level 3: Indicator for which acquiring data is more complex or requires the development of data collection mechanisms that are not currently in place

Theoretically, this information could be obtained from the administrative data of any programmes that provide specific measures. However, as different measures may be provided through different systems, this would require coordination – and a unique personal identifier – in order not to double count people who are receiving multiple measures.

26.16: Number and proportion of persons with disabilities using assistive devices and technologies, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, type of product and geographical location (based on an indicator of the World Health Organization and the International Disability and Development Consortium)

Level 1: Indicator for which data are already being produced and reported on in at least some countries

Information on this indicator could be obtained through a national disability survey, such as the model disability survey. Such information was collected through the Model Disability Survey of Afghanistan in 2019, some of which is presented in table 6.

Table 6: Use of assistive products and modifications, Afghanistan, 2019

Type of product	Percentage using assistive devices
Spectacles	4.1
Case or walking sticks	3.2
Chair for the shower, bath or toilet	1.0
Pressure relief cushions	0.7
Orthosis: lower limb, upper limb or spinal	0.5
Crutches: axillary or elbow	0.5
Incontinence products	0.5
Tricycle	0.5
Hearing aids	0.5
Therapeutic footwear: diabetic, neuropathic, orthopaedic	0.3
Manual wheelchair	0.3
Prosthesis: lower limb	0.3
Products for memory support	0.3
Walking frame	0.2
Electric wheelchair	0.1
White cane	0.1
Magnifier	0.1
Communication board, books, or cards	0.1

Source: The Asia Foundation, *Model Disability Survey of Afghanistan 2019* (2020), p. 69.