Data sources guidance for outcome indicators on article 28:

Adequate standard of living and social protection

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28.16: Proportion of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims, and the poor and the vulnerable (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.3.1)

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

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> The main data source is the Social Security Inquiry, the periodic collection by the International Labour Organization (ILO) of administrative data from national ministries responsible for labour, social security, welfare, finance and other matters.
>
> Since 1950, the Social Security Inquiry has been the main global source of administrative data on social protection. Secondary data sources include existing global databases on social protection statistics, including those of the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), HelpAge International, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the International Social Security Association.
>
> These data form the World Social Protection Database. The database provides a unique source of information and serves as the basis for the flagship report of ILO, the *World Social Protection Report*, which periodically presents development trends in social protection systems, including social protection floors. It contains data on a wide range of countries.
>
> The Social Security Inquiry and the World Social Protection Database contain data on 183 countries.

ILO reports on the effective social protection coverage by population group and, where data are available, it disaggregates by disability. An example is found in table 1, with data from Cabo Verde. For this table, coverage is defined as the ratio of persons receiving disability cash benefits to the number of persons with severe disabilities, so it does not include persons with disabilities receiving other types of social protection.

Table 1: Effective social protection coverage by population group, Cabo Verde

Indicator	Coverage (percentage)
Total Population	36.23
Children	38.17
Unemployed persons	0.88
Persons with disabilities	30.24
Active contributors	37.34
Older persons	92.07
Vulnerable persons	5.78

Source: International Labour Organization, "Cabo Verde", World Social Protection Data Dashboards.

Note: Data are from 2015 or the latest available year.

Many examples exist, from a variety of surveys, related to this indicator. Table 2 presents one of those examples, from a disability survey in Türkiye.

Table 2: Proportion of the population of persons with disabilities, with and without social security, and social security registration status, Türkiye, 2010

	Social security status (percentage)		*Registration status (percentage)*	
	With social security	Without social security	Own	Dependent
Orthopaedically, seeing, hearing, speaking and mentally disabled population				
Türkiye	47.6	52.5	45.2	54.8
Place of residence				
Urban	59.3	40.7	44.9	55.1
Rural	35.2	64.9	45.8	54.2
Sex				
Male	44.8	55.2	68.0	32.0
Female	51.4	48.6	17.0	83.0
Region				
Marmara	58.7	41.3	47.5	52.5
Aegean	46.6	53.4	46.5	53.6
Mediterranean	39.0	61.0	38.3	61.7

	Social security status (percentage)		*Registration status (percentage)*	
	With social security	**Without social security**	**Own**	**Dependent**
Central Anatolia	63.7	36.3	50.5	49.6
Black Sea	49.3	50.8	41.1	58.9
East Anatolia	24.4	75.6	38.5	61.5
Southeast Anatolia	24.7	75.3	38.5	61.5
Population with chronic illnesses				
Türkiye	63.7	36.3	44.4	55.6
Place of residence				
Urban	70.8	29.2	45.2	54.8
Rural	50.3	49.7	42.1	57.9
Sex				
Males	62.4	37.6	86.4	13.6
Females	64.6	35.4	15.9	84.1
Region				
Marmara	71.2	28.8	46.1	53.9
Aegean	62.4	37.7	44.5	55.5
Mediterranean	56.9	43.2	44.2	55.8
Central Anatolia	79.0	21.0	44.9	55.1
Black Sea	68.1	31.9	42.7	57.3
East Anatolia	37.5	62.5	39.8	60.2
South-East Anatolia	33.0	67.0	37.5	62.5

Source: Turkish Statistical Institute, *Survey on Problems and Expectations of Disabled People* (2010).

Note: Terms used are those of the source.

Another potential source is administrative data, as shown in the example given in table 3, from Indonesia.

Table 3: Social protection coverage by disability, Indonesia

Social protection scheme	Description	Number of beneficiaries	Percentage of persons with severe disability benefiting from scheme
Family Hope Program	This is the flagship conditional cash transfer programme of Indonesia, having reached 10 million families in 2019. Currently, beneficiary families who have a member with disability receive an additional top-up of Rp 2 million per year.	118,382 persons with severe disability are receiving disability top-ups (in 2018)	2.6
Social assistance programme for persons with severe disabilities	Through this programme, persons with severe disabilities are provided with a cash transfer. The transfer value is Rp 300,000 per month.	22,500 (in 2017)	0.5
Social Security for employment schemes	The social security agency for employment provides disability and work injury benefits through occupational accident benefits (JKK), death benefits (JKM) and old-age savings schemes (JHT).	112,490 persons with disabilities received benefits from the social security administration board for employment (in 2017)	2.4
Pension and old-age savings programme for civil servants, and pension and old-age savings programme for military personnel	A small number of people receive disability benefits through the public service pension system for military and police, although the number of beneficiaries is unknown.	..	..
No access to social protection coverage	Persons with severe disabilities who have no access to contributory or non-contributory schemes	4,358,766 persons with severe disability are currently uncovered	94.5

Source: Dyah Larasati and others, *Policy Brief: Inclusive Social Protection for Persons with Disability in Indonesia* (Jakarta, 2019), p. 4.

In a number of Living Standards Measurement Studies from the World Bank, respondents are asked questions on social protection coverage and on disability status. Table 4 presents a list of questions from the survey in Albania, the results of which could be disaggregated by disability.

Table 4: Questions on social protection and disability from the Living Standards Measurement Study, Albania

	Source	Has your household or any member of your household ever applied to receive benefits from the following sources? Yes/no	In the last 12 months, has any member of your household received any payment from the following sources? Yes/no	How many members of the household received benefits from [source]?
1	Economic assistance			
2	Old-age pension: urban			
3	Old-age pension: rural			
4	Supplementary pension			
5	Disability pension: urban			
6	Disability pension: rural			
7	Special merit pension			
8	Survivor pension: urban			
9	Survivor pension: rural			
10	Unemployment benefit			
11	Benefits for war veterans			
12	Maternity benefits (including salaries received during maternity leaves)			
13	Social care/services for older persons, persons with disabilities			
14	Illness benefits (1–6 months)			
15	Temporary work incapacity			
16	Disability assistance benefit			
17	Pension from abroad			
18	Other _____ (specify)			

Source: Institute of Statistics of Albania, Living Standards Measurement Study.

A potential source of data is the Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity, the premier compilation by the World Bank of indicators to analyse the scope and performance of social protection programmes. The Atlas provides indicators for 125 countries on social assistance, social insurance and labour market programmes based on both programme-level administrative data and national household survey data.

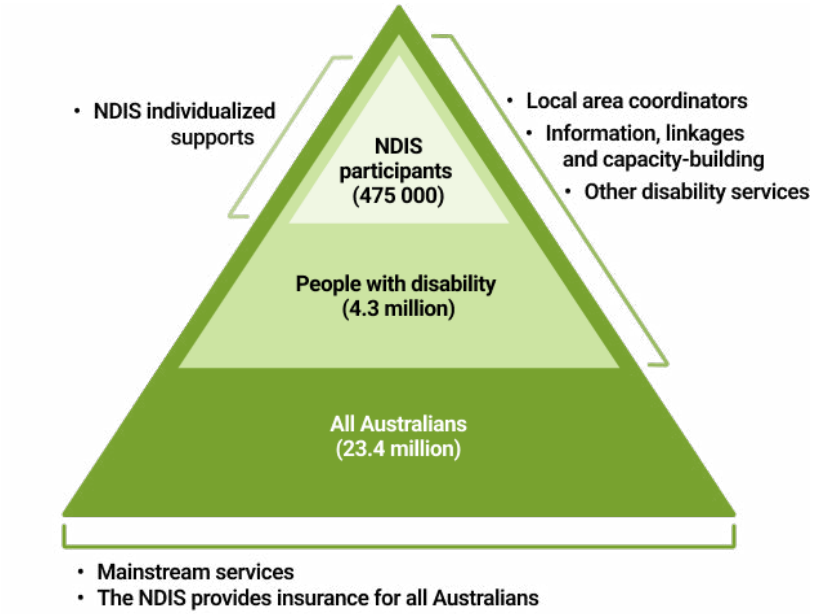
28.17: Proportion of persons with disabilities gaining access to any form of social protection scheme whose disability-related costs are determined and covered, by sex, age and disability

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

Possible data sources at the national level include relevant government ministries or departments, including the government disability focal point.

In Australia, the National Disability Insurance Scheme provides benefits determined through an assessment of individual needs. It covers 475,000 of the estimated 4.8 million persons with disabilities in Australia. This number was obtained by dividing the number of recipients by the number of persons with disabilities, as determined through survey data and shown in the figure below. This information is based on *Productivity Commission Study Report: Overview – National Disability (NDIS) Costs*.

Participants in the National Disability Insurance Scheme of Australia and the Scheme as part of the broader system of supports



Notes: NDIS – National Disability Insurance Scheme. The scheme provides insurance for all Australians. The number of Australians and the number of those with disability are based on data from 2015. The number of NDIS participants is the projected number of people eligible in 2020.

Source: Productivity Commission, *Productivity Commission Study Report: Overview – National Disability Scheme (NDIS) Costs* (Canberra, 2017), p. 4.

28.18: Number of homeless persons per 100,000 population, by sex, age and disability

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

Many countries have estimates of the number of people who are homeless. For OECD countries, metadata for the indicator on the homeless population are available through the OECD database.

In the United States of America, the Department of Housing and Urban Development reports estimates of the number of homeless persons to Congress each year, based on a point-in-time count conducted by local governments.

However, these sources do not directly provide data on disability status. Different organizations estimate the percentage of homeless persons with disability. For example, Canada estimates that 45 per cent of the homeless population has a disability.

The United States collects data every other year on chronically homeless individuals, who are defined in *The 2017 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress* as "an individual with a disability who has been continuously homeless for 1 year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last 3 years with a combined length of time homeless of at least 12 months" (p. iv).

The United States has additional information about homeless individuals and families who are sheltered: "Half of adult individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness had a disability in 2017 (49.2%). This was 2.5 times the rate of disability among individuals in the U.S. population (19.8%), and 1.6 times the rate of disability among individuals in the U.S. population living in poverty (31.6%)" (p. xix). More information is available in *The 2017 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress*.

The Group of Experts on Population and Housing Censuses and the European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless offer definitions and details of other country experiences in counting homeless persons. The European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless has developed a European Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion as a means of improving the understanding and measurement of homelessness in Europe, and to provide a common "language" for transnational exchanges on homelessness. This typology was launched in 2005 and is used for different purposes: as a framework for debate; for data collection, policy and monitoring purposes; and in the media. It is important to note that this typology is an open exercise that provides shared definitions for transnational exchanges based on existing language from different member States of the European Union.

28.19: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 11.1.1), by sex, age and disability

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

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> Data for the slum or informal settlements components of the indicator can be computed from censuses and national household surveys, including the Demographic and Health Survey and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. Data for the inadequate housing component can be computed through income and household surveys that capture housing expenditures.
>
> According to the agreed goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, measuring this indicator requires the mobilization of the means required to monitor it efficiently, calling for revitalized partnerships with the participation of all countries, stakeholders and communities concerned.
>
> For primary reporting, national data providers (especially national statistical offices) play an important role generating primary data through censuses and surveys. Regional and global estimates are derived from national figures with appropriate disaggregation. Specialized tools may be developed and agreed upon with local and international stakeholders. Quality assurance on the use of tools, analysis and reporting may be implemented regionally and globally to ensure that standards are uniform and that definitions are universally applied.
>
> Data on slums are available for all developing countries, as they have been reported annually by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) in reports on the Millennium Development Goals. Recently, UN-Habitat has disaggregated information on this indicator at the city level, increasing its suitability for Sustainable Development Goal 11. The indicator on people living in slums is currently measured in more than 320 cities worldwide as part of the City Prosperity Initiative of UN-Habitat. UN-Habitat and the World Bank computed this indicator for many years (1996–2006) as part of the Urban Indicators Programme. Data on inadequate housing, measured through housing affordability, are available for all OECD countries, as well as for the 200 cities covered in the Global Sample of Cities. Recently, the Global Housing Indicators Working Group, a collaborative effort of Cities Alliance, Habitat for Humanity International, the Inter-American Development Bank, UN-Habitat and the World Bank, proposed the collection of data on this indicator worldwide.

As current data are not disaggregated by disability, a survey is needed to produce reliable small-area disability estimates. A general household survey may not have a large enough sample, so a sample targeted towards this indicator would be required.

28.20: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.1.1), by sex, age and disability

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

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> Access to water and sanitation is considered a core socioeconomic and health indicator and a key determinant of child survival, maternal and child health, family well-being and economic productivity. Drinking water and sanitation facilities are also used in constructing the wealth quintiles used in many integrated household surveys to analyse inequalities between rich and poor households. Access to drinking water and sanitation is therefore a core indicator in most household surveys. Currently, the World Health Organization (WHO)/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene database holds over 1,700 censuses and surveys. In high-income countries where household surveys or censuses do not always collect information on basic access, data are drawn from administrative records.
>
> Data on availability and quality of drinking water, and their regulation by appropriate authorities, will be collected by the Joint Monitoring Programme through consultation with the government departments responsible for drinking water supply and regulation. The Joint Monitoring Programme routinely conducts consultations with national authorities before publishing country estimates. Data on availability and quality of water supplies are currently available from household surveys or administrative sources, including regulators from over 70 high-income countries and at least 30 to 40 low- and middle-income countries. Thus, data are currently available from about 100 countries, covering the majority of the global population. This number will rise as regulation becomes more widespread in low- and middle-income countries.
>
> The population data used by the Joint Monitoring Programme, including the proportions of the population living in urban and rural areas, are those routinely updated by the Population Division.
>
> WHO and UNICEF, through the Joint Monitoring Programme, are the custodian agencies of all Sustainable Development Goal targets on drinking water, sanitation and

hygiene. As a result, the Joint Monitoring Programme must consult with countries on the interpretation and use of country data in global estimates and reports.

In the Joint Monitoring Programme report of 2017, estimates for basic drinking water services were available for nearly all countries, and estimates for safely managed drinking water services were made for 96 countries at the national level. Sufficient data were available to estimate safely managed drinking water services at the regional level for sub-Saharan Africa, Central Asia and Southern Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe and Northern America.

Time series data are available for the level of basic drinking water services for the period 2000–2015. These serve as the foundation for the safely managed drinking water service indicator. Some elements of safe management (e.g. water quality) were not collected during the period of the Millennium Development Goals, and trend analysis will only be possible once progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals has been tracked for several years.

The Joint Monitoring Programme does not provide data disaggregated by disability status, despite the fact that, in the report, it is stated that the Sustainable Development Goals have a strong focus on inequalities, with Goal 10 dedicated to reducing inequalities within and among countries. The 2030 Agenda further commits member States to "leave no one behind" and states that indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location.

However, if disability questions are included in data instruments, these data can be disaggregated. This was done in the study *Glass Half Full: Poverty Diagnostic of Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Conditions in Tajikistan* by the World Bank (Washington, D.C., 2017). In the report, it is stated that "about 24 percent of households report that persons with disabilities in their household cannot access the main water source without assistance from others. This figure is higher in rural areas (29 percent) than in urban areas (12 percent). Another 14 percent report that persons with disabilities in their household have some or a lot of difficulty in accessing the main water source". The report lists the most common barriers to accessing drinking water, stating that the findings "illustrate that access to water can be severely constrained for persons with disabilities, especially once disability is recognized as a spectrum instead of a binary status".

The Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey, which includes questions on disability, also asks respondents about water sources. As an example, the data on water from the survey in Ghana is presented in table 5. However, although the survey asks respondents about disability status, the report does not show the disaggregated results – even though many table shells in the survey include disability disaggregation, as can be seen in the survey tools.

Table 5: Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source, Ghana, 2017/18

	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on the premises, free of Escherichia coli and available when needed
Total	18.7
Area	
Urban	32.6
Rural	6.8
Region	
Western	15.4
Central	20.7
Greater Accra	40.0
Volta	5.0
Eastern	22.2
Ashanti	23.4
Brong Ahafo	9.3
Northern	9.0
Upper East	7.1
Upper West	7.0
Education of household head	
Pre-primary or none	7.6
Primary	11.1
Junior secondary school/junior high school/middle	18.7
Senior secondary school/senior high school/secondary	33.4
Higher	51.1
Missing	–
Main source of drinking water	
Improved sources	21.7
Piped water	18.6
Tube well/borehole	3.7
Protected well or spring	5.0
Rainwater collection	4.9

	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on the premises, free of Escherichia coli and available when needed
Water kiosk	–
Bottled or sachet water	47.9
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	–
Unimproved sources	–
Unprotected well or spring	–
Surface water or other	–
Wealth index quintile	
Poorest	1.2
Second	4.5
Middle	8.2
Fourth	18.7
Richest	55.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, *Ghana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2017/18: Survey Findings Report* (Accra, 2018), p. 292.

The Demographic and Health Survey also includes questions about water but, even when the survey includes questions on disability, the information for this indicator is not disaggregated by disability, such as in the Demographic and Health Survey of Nigeria in 2018.

This is also the case in the living conditions survey in Afghanistan in 2016/17, through which this indicator could easily be populated.

28.21: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.2.1), by sex, age and disability

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

The data sources for this indicator are identical to those for indicator 28.20.

In its study *Glass Half Full: Poverty Diagnostic of Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Conditions in Tajikistan* ((Washington, D.C., 2017), p. 73, box 4.2), the World Bank reports:

> At the national level, about 20 percent of households report that persons with disabilities in their household cannot access the sanitation facility without assistance. This figure is largely driven by rural areas (24 percent) as opposed to urban areas (12 percent) … An additional 15 percent of households at the national level report that persons with disabilities in their household have some or a lot of difficulty in accessing sanitation facilities. Although barriers to access to sanitation facilities by persons with disabilities is recognized and reported in the survey, over 60 percent of the households that have a household member with a disability have not made any adaptations to their sanitation facility to meet the needs of their household members. Only 40 percent reported making some adaptations.

Table 6 below is extracted from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in Ghana in 2017/18.

Table 6: Percentage distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Ghana, 2017/18

	Percentage using improved sanitation
Total	65.2
Area	
Urban	80.7
Rural	52.0
Region	
Western	66.3
Central	65.6
Greater Accra	84.6
Volta	47.7
Eastern	82.1
Ashanti	77.0
Brong Ahafo	72.2
Norhter	39.4
Upper East	22.3
Upper West	25.8
Education of household head	
Pre-primary or none	44.3
Primary	60.4
Junior secondary school/junior high school/ middle	74.0
Senior secondary school/senior high school/ secondary	79.9
Higher	88.6
Missing	95.9

	Percentage using improved sanitation
Location of sanitation facility	
In dwelling	98.6
In plot/yard	85.2
Elsewhere	78.8
No facility/Bush/Field	–
Wealth index quintile	
Poorest	32.0
Second	51.8
Middle	65.1
Fourth	83.3
Richest	93.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS2017/18), Survey Findings Report* (Accra, Ghana, 2018), p. 298.

28.22: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.1.1) and disability

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

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> The World Bank typically receives data from national statistical offices directly. In other cases, it uses national statistical office data received indirectly. For example, it receives data from Eurostat and from the Luxembourg Income Study, which provide the World Bank with national statistical office data they have received or harmonized. The Universidad Nacional de La Plata in Argentina and the World Bank jointly maintain the Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean, which includes harmonized statistics on poverty and other distributional and social variables from 24 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, based on microdata from household surveys conducted by national statistical offices.
>
> Data are obtained through country-specific programmes, including technical assistance programmes and joint analytical and capacity-building activities. The World Bank has affiliations with national statistical offices regarding work programmes involving statistical systems and data analysis. Poverty economists from the World Bank typically

engage broadly with those offices in terms of poverty measurement and analysis as part of technical assistance activities.

Within the World Bank, the Global Poverty Working Group is responsible for the collection, validation and calculation of poverty estimates. It archives the data sets obtained from national statistical offices and then harmonizes them, applying common methodologies. The objective of the working group is to ensure that poverty and inequality data generated, curated and disseminated by the World Bank are up to date, meet high-quality standards and are well documented and consistent across dissemination channels. Members of the working group generate and update the estimates for the proportion of the population below the international poverty line using raw data typically provided by Governments. The raw data are obtained by poverty economists through their contacts in the national statistical offices and checked for quality before being submitted for further analysis. The raw data can be unit-record survey data or grouped data, depending on the agreements with the country Governments. In most cases, the welfare aggregate – the essential element for poverty estimation – is generated by Governments. Sometimes, the World Bank has to construct the welfare aggregate or adjust the aggregate provided by the country.

Many countries have reported on this indicator, and data from a number of those countries can be found in *Disability and Development Report: Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with Persons with Disabilities*.

In addition, in her book *Disability, Health and Human Development*, Sophie Mitra analyses several large longitudinal household survey data sets from countries in Africa, collated as part of the Living Standards Measure Study. Table 7 was extracted from this open-source book.

Table 7: Household well-being outcomes by functional status

	Share of households living below $1.90 per day		
Functional Status	**Malawi**	**Uganda**	**United Republic of Tanzania**
Severe	64	57	20
Moderate	52	46	12
None	53	45	12

Source: Sophie Mitra, *Disability, Health and Human Development* (2018), pp. 110–111, table 5.6.

28.23: Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the $1.90 (purchasing power parity) per day international poverty line compared to the proportion of the overall population, by sex and age

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

The data sources for this indicator are the same as those for indicator 28.22.

The international poverty line can be used in conjunction with the Multidimensional Poverty Index, which identifies multiple deprivations at the household and individual levels in health, education and standard of living and thus offers a valuable complement to income-based poverty measures. If it is possible to determine both metrics for a country, using the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the purchasing power parity poverty line can provide more comprehensive data for policymakers.

For example, using data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, the Demographic and Health Survey and the Encuesta Nacional de Salud y Nutrición (national health and nutritional survey), Monica Pinilla-Roncancio and Sabina Alkire estimated multidimensional poverty using a global multidimensional poverty measure ("How poor are people with disabilities? Evidence based on the global Multidimensional Poverty index", *Journal of Disability Policy Studies,* vol. 31, No. 4 (May 2020)), an extract of which can be found in table 8.

Table 8: Incidence of multidimensional poverty

	People living in households with a disabled member (percentage)	Households with a disabled member (percentage)	Households without a disabled member (percentage)
Algeria	7.5	2.8	1.3
Cambodia	17.5	31.1	33.4
Cameroon	26.2	62.2	54.3
Chad	19.7	89.1	86.6
Colombia	17.7	6.1	5.2
Dominican Republic	14.6	5.3	5.5
Ecuador	16.4	4.9	3.2
Gambia	16.1	62.9	59.8
Mexico	25.4	2.8	2.8
Uganda	14.5	76.5	68.7

	People living in households with a disabled member (percentage)	Households with a disabled member (percentage)	Households without a disabled member (percentage)
Yemen	17.9	48.7	45.2

Source: Monica Pinilla-Roncancio and Sabina Alkire, "How poor are people with disabilities? Evidence based on the global Multidimensional Poverty index", *Journal of Disability Policy Studies,* vol. 31, No. 4 (May 2020).

Note: Categories as used by the source.

28.24: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.2.1) and disability

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

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> National poverty estimates are typically produced and owned by Governments (e.g. the national statistical office), sometimes with technical assistance from the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Upon release of the national poverty estimates by a Government, the Global Poverty Working Group of the World Bank assesses the methodology used by the Government, validates the estimates with raw data whenever possible and consults the country economists for publishing. Accepted estimates, along with metadata, are published on the World Development Indicators database and the Poverty and Equity Database of the World Bank.
>
> The poverty assessments of the World Bank are another source. The World Bank periodically prepares poverty assessments of countries in which it has an active programme, in close collaboration with national institutions, other development agencies and civil society groups, including poor people's organizations. In the assessments, the extent and causes of poverty are reported and strategies to reduce it are proposed. They are the best available source of information on poverty estimates using national poverty lines and often include separate assessments of urban and rural poverty.
>
> Source collection by the Global Poverty Working Group is ongoing. World Development Indicators data are updated quarterly following the updating schedule of the database.

Disability and Development Report: Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with Persons with Disabilities includes data on this indicator for several countries (see figure II.2 on the percentage of persons living under the national poverty line, by disability status, in six countries in 2011–2016) (United Nations publication, 2019).

Some of the data in the previously mentioned report are from country reports created for the publication *Disability at a Glance 2015: Strengthening Employment Prospects for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific*. Table 9 presents an extract from that publication.

Table 9: Poverty rates in Viet Nam by disability status, sex and age

	Persons without disabilities (percentage)	Persons with disabilities (percentage)s
Sex		
All	15.1	17.2
Male	14.6	17.5
Female	15.6	16.9
Age group		
5–18	19.3	31.1
19–40	15.1	24.7
41–62	9.9	11.9
63+	14.5	17.0

Source: Disability at a Glance 2015: Strengthening Employment Prospects for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific (United Nations Publication, 2016), p. 10.

28.25: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.2.2), disaggregated by disability, before and after social transfers

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

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

Generally, this indicator refers to multidimensional poverty, which combines deprivations across a wide range of factors, including income, assets, education, employment, living conditions, and access to water and sanitation. Studies have used a variety of approaches to measure the indicator. This includes the work by Monica Pinilla-Roncancio and Sabina Alkire, which is cited under indicator 28.23, and the work by Jean-Francois Trani and others, which expands multidimensional poverty to include factors related to social participation.

While the data going into these indices are available from Household Income and Expenditure Surveys and Living Standards Measurement Studies in a large number of countries, there is no single universally accepted method for creating the Multidimensional Poverty Index.

28.26: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 10.2.1) (see also indicator 5.24 on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)

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

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> Data on income or consumption come from nationally representative household surveys or assessments of income or consumption distributions, typically carried out and overseen by national statistical offices. After some quality control and harmonization, the data are available through PovcalNet, the online tool of the World Bank for global poverty and inequality measurement.
>
> National statistical offices typically lead survey efforts for data collection at the country level. Within the World Bank, the Global Poverty Working Group oversees the collection and validation of income and consumption survey data used for estimation. It archives the data sets obtained from national statistical offices and harmonizes them, applying common methodologies to ensure comparability, before estimation.
>
> As of 2018, data are readily available on 163 countries, and the methodology used builds on the well-established practice used in international poverty measurement, which has been tested over many years. Estimates for this particular indicator have now been tested and validated, and data are ready to be reported for all countries for which data are reported for Sustainable Development Goal 1.1.1.

This indicator focuses on income, as opposed to expenditures, which is what international measures of poverty are based on. However, most surveys that collect information on expenditures – referred to for other indicators on this article – also collect income information.

For example, Eurostat reports income quintiles for 27 European countries. Table 10 presents some of the Eurostat data from Spain.

Table 10: Population by age, disability status and income quintile in Spain

Income quintile	With disability (percentage)			Without disability (percentage)		
	18–44 years of age	45–65 years of age	65+ years of age	18–44 years of age	45–65 years of age	65+ years of age
First	30	30	39	16	14	30
Second	32	33	34	27	27	34
Third	15	20	14	20	20	18
Fourth	16	11	10	21	20	12
Fifth	7	6	3	15	18	7

Source: Eurostat, "Population by age, disability status and income quintile". Available at https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_dpeh030&lang=en.

Note: Based on variable [hlth_dpeh030] – independent calculations.

28.27: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.4.1), by household with a person with disability

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

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> The main source of data for this indicator is household surveys, including the Demographic and Health Survey, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and the Living Standards Measurement Study, as well as the World Bank, UNICEF and UNDP, censuses and administrative data. These data sources are described in the metadata for various Sustainable Development Goal indicators. Much of the pre-processed data are also derived from the Sustainable Development Goal indicators on which this indicator is based.
>
> Data for a large set of sub-indicators, such as those on water and sanitation, energy, and information and communications technology, are readily available and already included in different international household survey frameworks. The definitions of different types of basic services have been refined, and newly developed survey items have been included in existing household surveys. Data compilation has shown that already more than 100 countries have data on this indicator at the national level.

In the metadata, basic services are listed as basic drinking water, basic sanitation, hygiene facilities, waste collection, mobility and transport, modern energy, information and communications technology, education and health.

Indicators for these services can be disaggregated by disability if disability questions are included in the surveys. Such questions are standard in the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, optional in the Demographic and Health Survey, and included in many Living Standards Measurement Studies and Household Income and Expenditure Surveys. However, no study was found to have included this computation.

Even the Sustainable Development Goal data tracker reports on only four of these elements (improved drinking water, sanitation, electricity and clean cooking fuels) and does so separately rather than reporting on the percentage of the population that has access to all of them. In addition, the data tracker does not disaggregate by disability.

28.28: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 2.1.2), by sex, age and disability

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

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> Data can be collected using the Food Insecurity Experience Scale survey module developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) or any other experience-based food security scale questionnaire, including:
>
> 1. The Household Food Security survey module, developed by the Economic Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and used in the United States and Canada;
> 2. The Latin American and Caribbean Food Security Scale, used in Guatemala and tested in several other Spanish-speaking countries in Latin America;
> 3. The Mexican Food Security Scale, an adaptation of the Latin American and Caribbean Food Security Scale;
> 4. The Brazilian food insecurity scale;
> 5. The Household Food Insecurity Access Scale;

6. Any adaptation of the above that can be calibrated against the global Food Insecurity Experience Scale.

Data for 2014–2018 are available from FAO for 137 countries, areas and territories included in the Gallup World Poll. Regional and subregional aggregates are computed for all regions, with the exceptions of the Caribbean and Oceania (as most small island States in the Caribbean and the South Pacific are not covered by the Gallup World Poll) and Middle Africa (as less than 50 per cent of the population of the region was covered). Data have been subject to a country consultation process and only those results validated by national statistical offices are published at the country level.

FAO does not report on disability and, although the metadata lists surveys that included the Food Insecurity Experience Scale survey module, none presented data on food security, and food security is not measured in the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. A list of sources used for this indicator is presented below. Of the sources listed, only Chile and Malawi (for 2013 and 2011, respectively) have information on disability. Theoretically, all sources could be expanded to include this information.

List of data sources from the metadata:

1. In Burkina Faso, the Food Insecurity Experience Scale survey module was included in the 2014 round of the Enquête Multisectorielle Continue;

2. In Cabo Verde, the Food Insecurity Experience Scale survey module was included in the 2018 round of the Inquérito Nacional de Vulnerabilidade Alimentar e Nutricional das Famílas;

3. In Canada, the Household Food Security survey module was included by Statistics Canada in the 2015 round of the Canadian Community Health Survey;

4. In Chile, the Food Insecurity Experience Scale survey module was included in the 2017 round of the Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional;

5. In Ecuador, the Food Insecurity Experience Scale survey module was included in the 2016 round of the Gestión de Estadísticas Permanentes a Hogares;

6. In Ghana, the Food Insecurity Experience Scale survey module was included in the 2016/17 round of the Living Standards Survey;

7. In Indonesia, the Food Insecurity Experience Scale survey module has been administered every year since 2017 through the National Socioeconomic Survey;

8. In Israel, data for the Household Food Security survey module were collected in the 2016 round of the Food Security Survey;

9. In Kenya, the Food Insecurity Experience Scale survey module was included in the 2015/16 round of the Integrated Household Budget Survey;

10. In Malawi, the Food Insecurity Experience Scale survey module was included in the 2016/17 round of the Fourth Integrated Household Survey;

11. In Nigeria, the Food Insecurity Experience Scale survey module was included in the 2015 round of the General Household Survey;

12. In the State of Palestine, the Food Insecurity Experience Scale survey module was included in the 2018 round of the Socio-economic Monitoring of the Palestinian Households Survey;

13. In the Republic of Korea, the Korean translation of the Household Food Security survey module was included in the 2014 and 2015 rounds of the Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey;

14. In the Russian Federation, data for the Food Insecurity Experience Scale survey module were collected in the 2018 round of the nutrition sample survey;

15. In Saint Lucia, data for the Food Insecurity Experience Scale survey module were collected in the Survey of Living Conditions and Household Budgets in 2016;

16. In Seychelles, data for the Food Insecurity Experience Scale survey module were collected in the 2016 Quarterly Labour Force Survey;

17. In the United States, the Household Food Security survey module has been included every year in the Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement of the United States Census Bureau since 1995 (the supplement reached about 83,000 individuals aged 15 years or over in about 42,000 households in 2014).

Eurostat publishes survey data on the percentage of persons who are unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day, by disability status and sex, in 35 countries.

Eurostat numbers are cited in *Disability and Development Report: Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with Persons with Disabilities* (figure II.45). Table 11 below presents an example of data from Bulgaria.

Table 11: Percentage of persons who are unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day, by disability status and sex, Bulgaria, circa 2019

	Persons with disabilities (percentage)		*Persons without disabilities (percentage)*	
	16–64 years of age	**65 years of age and over**	**16–64 years of age**	**65 years of age and over**
Male	39.1	37.5	23.9	29.2
Female	34.9	48.9	23.7	37.7
All	37.0	44.8	23.8	34.2

Source: Disability and Development Report: Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with Persons with Disabilities (United Nations publication, 2019), p. 101.

28.29: Prevalence of undernourishment (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 2.1.1), by sex, age and disability (see also indicator 25.26 on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)

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

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> The ideal source of data to estimate the prevalence of undernourishment would be a carefully designed and skilfully conducted individual dietary intake survey, in which actual daily food consumption, together with heights and weights for each surveyed individual, is repeatedly measured on a sample that is representative of the target population. Due to their cost, however, such surveys are rare.
>
> In principle, a well-designed household survey that collects information on food acquisitions might be sufficient to inform a reliable estimate of the prevalence of undernourishment in a population, at a reasonable cost and with the necessary periodicity to inform the Sustainable Development Goal monitoring process, provided that:
>
> 1. All sources of food consumption for all members of the households are properly accounted for, including in particular food that is consumed away from home;
>
> 2. Sufficient information is available to convert the data on food consumption or on food expenditures into their contribution to dietary energy intake;

3. Proper methods to compute the prevalence of undernourishment are used to control for excess variability in the estimated levels of habitual food consumption across households, allowing for the presence of normal variability in the distribution of food consumption across individuals, induced by the differences in energy requirements of the members of the population.

Examples of surveys that could be considered for this purpose include those conducted to compute economic statistics and to assess poverty, such as Household Income and Expenditure Surveys, household budget surveys and Living Standards Measurement Studies.

To inform its estimate of the prevalence of undernourishment at national, regional and global levels, in addition to all household surveys for which it is possible to obtain microdata on food consumption, FAO relies on:

1. World Population Prospects of the Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, which provides updated estimates of the structures of a national population by sex and age every two years for most countries in the world;

2. Food balance sheets of FAO, which provide updated estimates of the national availability of food every year for most countries in the world.

Collection process

Official information on food commodity production, trade and utilization used by FAO to compile food balance sheets is provided mainly by statistical units of ministries of agriculture. FAO sends out a data collection questionnaire every year to an identified focal point.

Microdata from household surveys are generally owned and provided by national statistical offices. When available, data are sourced by FAO directly through the websites of the national statistical offices. In several cases, where microdata are not available in the public domain, bilateral agreements have been signed, usually in the contexts of technical assistance and capacity development programmes.

To obtain this type of information for children with disabilities, the Washington Group/ UNICEF Module on Child Functioning that is incorporated into the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey would have to be used.

28.30: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 2.2.2), disaggregated by sex, age and disability (see also indicator 25.27 on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)

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

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> For the majority of countries, nationally representative household surveys constitute the data source. For a limited number of countries, data from surveillance systems are used if sufficient population coverage is documented (about 80 per cent). For both data sources, the child's height and weight measurements are to be collected following recommended standard measuring techniques (WHO, *WHO Child Growth Standards: Training Course on Child Growth Assessment* (Geneva, 2008)).
>
> **Collection process**
>
> UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank Group jointly review new data sources to update country-level estimates. Each agency uses its existing mechanisms for obtaining data.
>
> For WHO, see the published database methodology (de Onis and others, "Methodology for estimating regional and global trends of childhood malnutrition", *International Journal of Epidemiology,* vol. 33, No. 6 (December 2004), pp. 1260–1270). For UNICEF, the cadre of dedicated data and monitoring specialists working at national, regional and international levels in 190 countries routinely provides technical support for the collection and analysis of data. For the past 20 years, UNICEF has undertaken an annual process of updating its global databases called "country reporting on indicators for the Goals". This exercise is done in close collaboration with UNICEF country offices with the purpose of ensuring that UNICEF global databases contain updated and internationally comparable data. UNICEF country offices are invited to submit, through an online system, nationally representative data for over 100 key indicators on the well-being of women and children, including stunting. Country office staff work with local counterparts to ensure that the most relevant data are shared. Updates sent by the country offices are then reviewed by sector specialists at UNICEF headquarters to check for consistency and overall data quality of the submitted estimates and to carry out reanalysis where possible. This review is based on a set of objective criteria to ensure that only the most reliable information is included in the databases. Once reviewed, feedback is made available on whether or not specific data points have been accepted and, if not, the reasons why. UNICEF uses these data obtained through "country reporting on indicators for the Goals" to feed into the joint data set. The

World Bank Group provides estimates available through Living Standards Measurement Studies, usually requiring the reanalysis of data sets given that the stunting data are often not tabulated in the study reports.

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys include a series of questions about malnutrition and the Washington Group/UNICEF Module on Child Functioning. As an example, data from the Ghana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2017/18 are presented in table 12.

Table 12: Percentage of children under 5 years of age by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age and weight for height, Ghana

Background characteristic	*Weight for age*		*Height for age*		*Weight for height*				Number of children under 5 years of age
	Underweight (percentage below)		Stunted (percentage below)		Wasted (percentage below)		Overweight (percentage below)		
	-2 SD	-3 SD	-2 SD	-3 SD	-2 SD	-3 SD	+2 SD	+3 SD	
Total	12.6	2.4	17.5	4.8	6.8	1.1	1.4	0.3	8,775
Sex									
Male	14.1	3.2	19.5	5.7	7.8	1.3	1.5	0.2	4,308
Female	11.0	1.6	15.6	3.9	5.9	1.0	1.3	0.3	4,467
Age (in months)									
0–5	11.8	3.4	7.5	2.7	13.4	4.4	3.4	1.1	802
6–11	14.7	4.0	9.6	2.6	14.9	2.7	1.7	0.4	866
12–17	14.0	3.7	14.8	3.3	10.5	2.8	0.7	–	819
18–23	18.7	2.6	22.4	6.6	9.9	0.8	0.3	–	860
24–5	12.2	2.7	23.1	5.6	4.7	0.3	1.7	0.3	1,729
36–47	12.0	1.4	21.3	6.9	3.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	1,914
48–59	9.0	1.1	15.4	3.3	2.8	0.2	1.0	–	1,785

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

Note: SD – standard deviation.

The Washington Group/UNICEF Module on Child Functioning identifies children with functional difficulties, beginning at 2 years of age. Thus, the survey report of Ghana could have included data on nutrition disaggregated by the child's functional difficulties (2–4 years of age), as presented in table 13.

Table 13: Nutrition disaggregated by child's functional difficulties (2–4 years of age)

	Weighted (percentage)	*Number of children under 5 years of age*	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Child's functional difficulties (2–4 years of age)			
Has functional difficulty	10.8	593	551
Has no functional difficulty	89.2	4,903	4,862

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

28.31: Proportion of population with access to electricity (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 7.1.1), by sex, age and disability

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

Link to the metadata related to this Sustainable Development Goal indicator

According to the metadata:

> Data on access to electricity are collected through household surveys and censuses, tapping into a wide number of different household survey types, including the multi-tier framework survey, the Demographic and Health Survey, the Living Standards Measurement Study, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, the World Health Survey, and other nationally developed and implemented surveys, such as those carried out by various government agencies (e.g. ministries responsible for energy and utilities).
>
> The World Bank is the entity that has taken responsibility for compiling a meta-database of statistics on electricity access, harvested from the full global body of household surveys. The World Bank Global Electrification Database covers more than 220 countries for the period 1990–2018 and is updated regularly.
>
> Further information on compiling data on access to energy data can be found in the report on the Global Tracking Framework of 2013 (chap. II, annex II, pp. 127–129).
>
> Reports produced by international organizations and agencies such as the United Nations, the World Bank, the United States Agency for International Development and national statistical offices, as well as country censuses, are used to compile data. Although some of the reports might not be directly focused on access to energy, they tend to include questions regarding access to electricity.

If data sources contain information on access to electricity, it is collected and analysed in line with previous trends and future projections of each country. Data validation is conducted by checking that the figures are reflective of the ground level scenario and in line with country populations, income levels and electrification programmes.

Many surveys referred to in the metadata contain information on disability, which can be used to disaggregate this indicator. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, for example, asks respondents questions about both electricity and disability. However, the standard report does not disaggregate access to electricity by characteristics of the household members – it does so only by urban or rural setting (as presented in table 14) and by region of the country.

Table 14: Percentage distribution of dwellings with or without electricity, by rural or urban setting

Electricity	Total (percentage)	Urban (percentage)	Rural (percentage)
Yes, interconnected grid	37	71.1	5.9
Yes, off-grid	11.4	4.8	17.4
No	51.6	24.1	76.7

Source: Kiribati National Statistics Office, *Kiribati Social Development Indicator Survey 2018-19: Survey Findings Report* (South Tarawa, 2019), p. 28.