

# Disability Analysis Workshop 2019

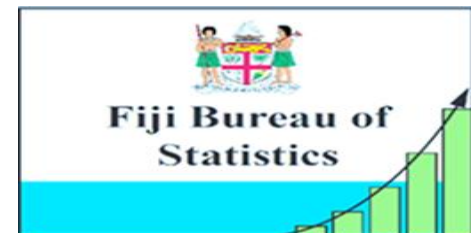


**“Using Census data to better understand the situation of persons with disability”**



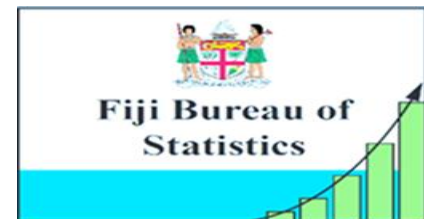
**02<sup>nd</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> September 2019**  
**Noumea, New Caledonia**

# Presentation Outline



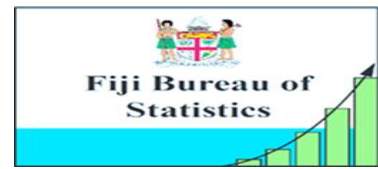
- Census disability questions
- Prevalence rates
- List of variables of interest for inclusion in the disability report
- Concluding remarks

# Background



- Disability question was collected in the 2007 census but information was not that reliable
- Improvement was noted in the 2017 Census
- CAPI was used to collect data
- 12.8% (113,595) of the total population with at least one functioning challenge
- Of the total of age 3 and above with disability, 13.7% have at least one disability

# 2017 Census Modules



- **Module 1**
  - Geographical ID
- **Module 2**
  - Household roster: all individuals
- **Module 3**
  - Population & migration statistics
- **Module 4**
  - Functioning challenges
- **Module 5**
  - Education
- **Module 6**
  - Economic activities
- **Module 7**
  - Fertility and mortality
- **Module 8**
  - Communication, internet & financial inclusion
- **Module 9**
  - Housing & income
- **Module 10**
  - Agriculture & fishing
- **Module 11**
  - Non-private dwellings (NPD)
- **Module 12**
  - GPS + Photo

# Census disability questions

Data was processed and analyzed using CPro & Stata

1. Does (name) have problem **seeing**, even if wearing glasses?
2. Does (name) have difficulty **hearing**, even if using a hearing aid?
3. Does (name) experience difficulty **walking or climbing** steps?
4. Does (name) have difficulty **remembering or concentrating**?
5. Does (name) have difficulty with **self-care**, such as washing all over or getting dressed?
6. Does (name) have difficulty **communicating** using their usual/sign language and Braille? E.g understanding or being understood by others

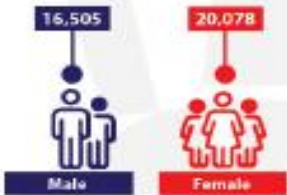
- No, no difficulty
- Yes, some difficulty
- Yes, a lot of difficulty
- Cannot do at all

Analyses were focused on persons age 5 years and above

# Census disability prevalence rates

**Functioning Challenge** Fig: 6  
**Central / Eastern**  
**Total Population: 36,583 (At least 1)**

## By: Sex (At least 1)

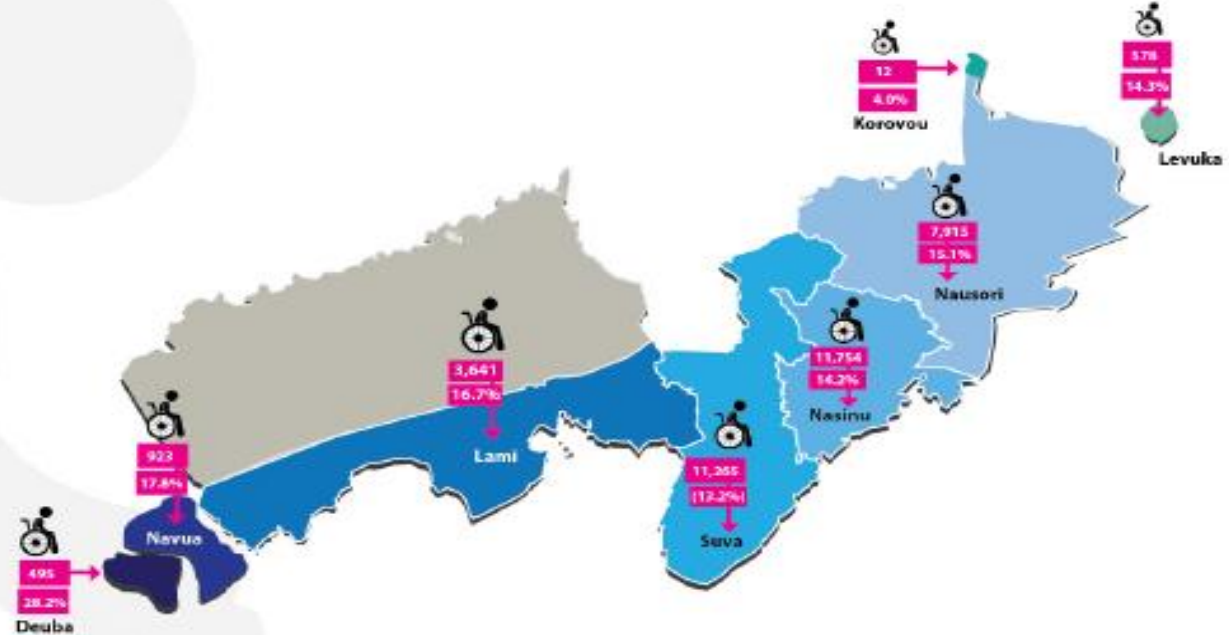


## Types

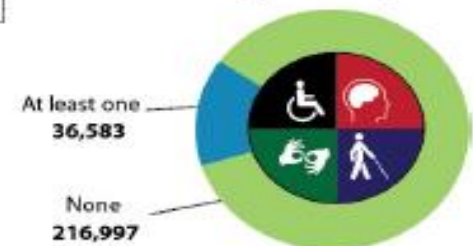


## Description

- Out of the 36,583 persons aged 5 and above with at least one type of functioning challenge, 45.1% were males and 54.1% females.
- Deuba recorded the highest rate of 28.2% while the lowest was recorded from Korovou of 4.0%
- Rural sector represents 35.3% of the functioning challenged population

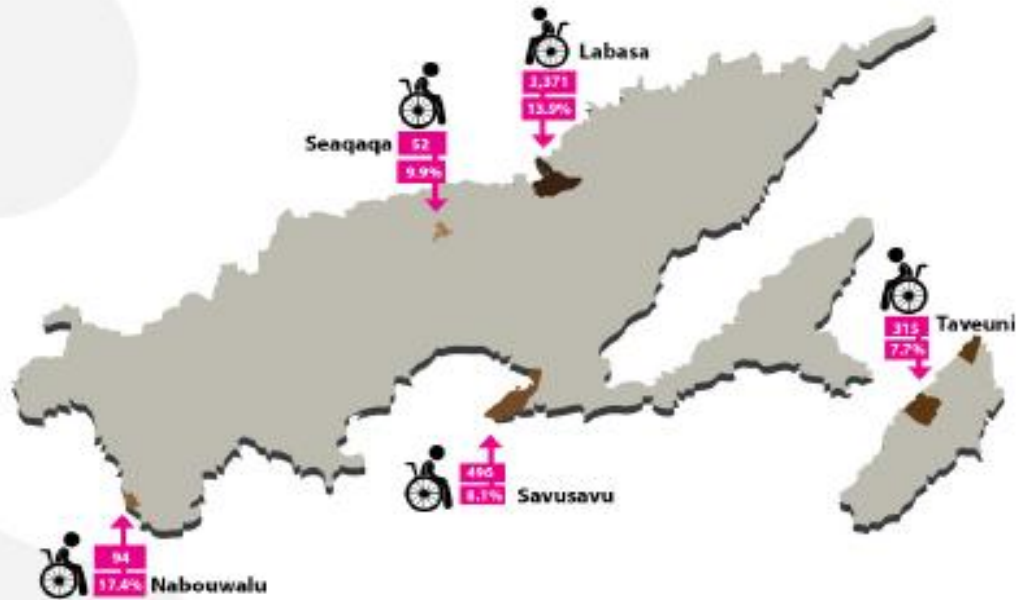


## By Status

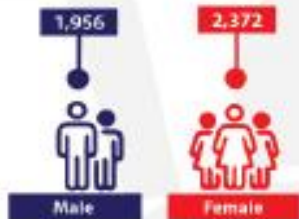


# Census disability prevalence rates

**Functioning Challenge** Fig:7  
**Northern**  
**Total Population: 4,328 (At least 1)**



**By: Sex (At least 1)**



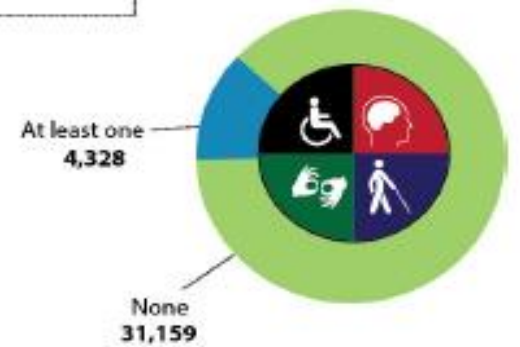
**Types**



**Description**

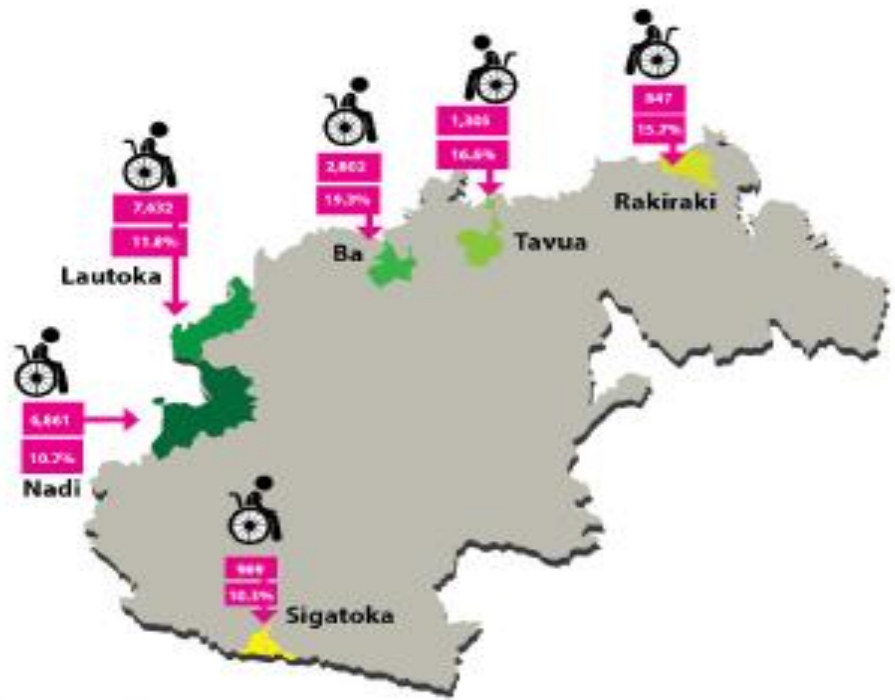
- Out of the 4,328 persons aged 5 and above with at least one type of functioning challenge, 45.2% were males and 54.8% females.
- Nabouwalu recorded the highest rate of 17.4% of while the lowest was recorded from Taveuni urban of 7.7%
- Rural sector represents 74.0% of the functioning challenged population

**By: Status**



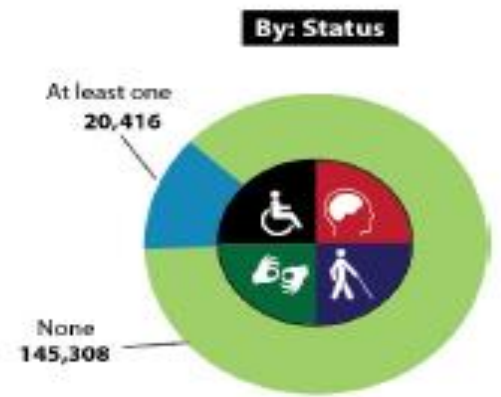
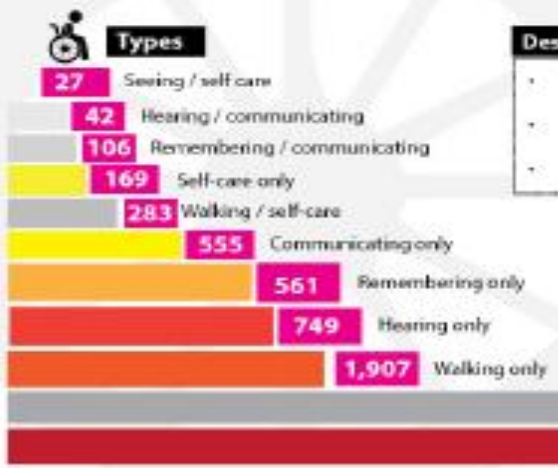
# Census disability prevalence rates

**Functioning Challenge** Fig 8  
**Western**  
**Total Population: 20,416 (at least 1)**



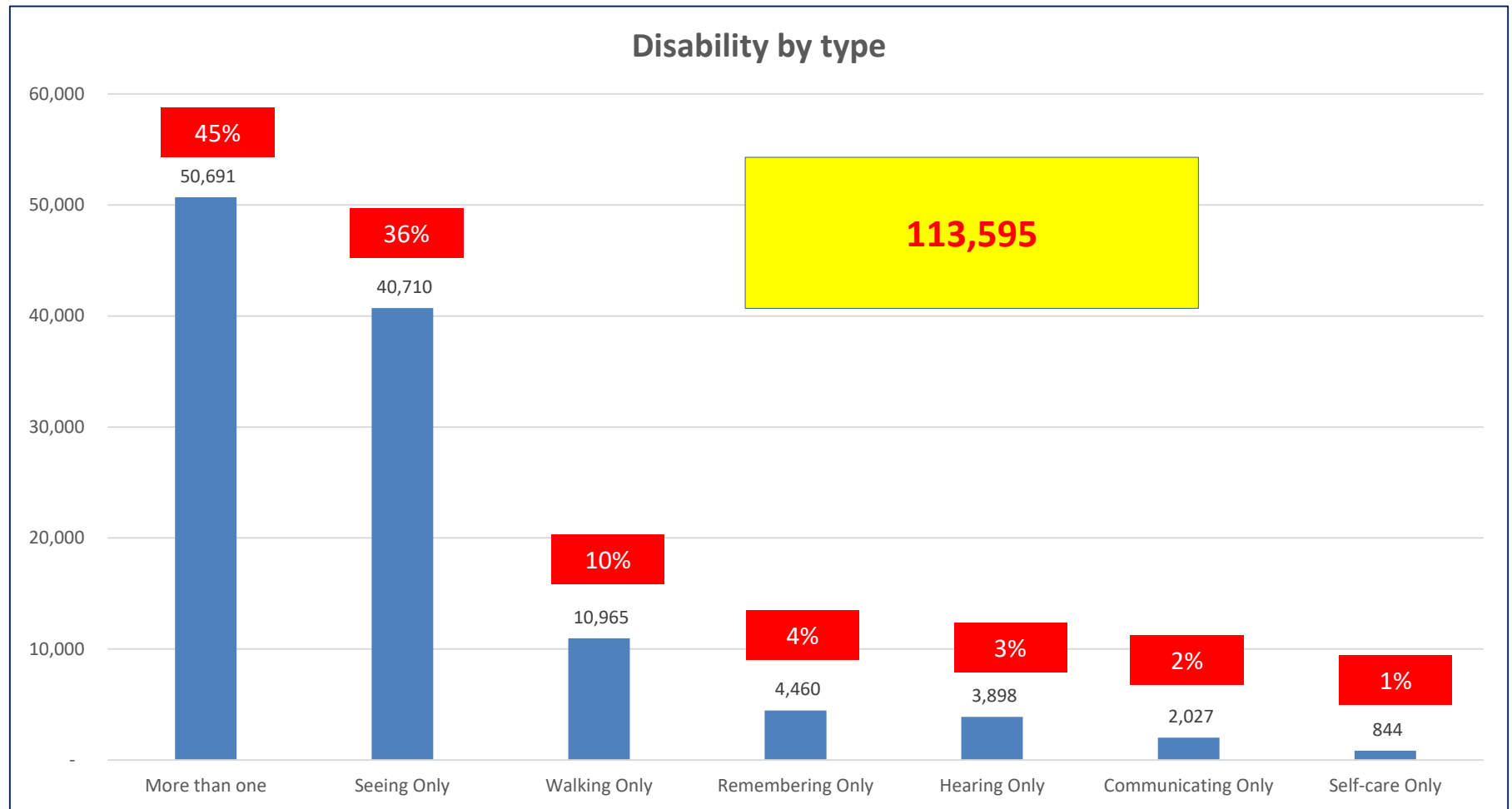
**Description**

- Out of the 20,416 persons aged 5 and above with at least one type of functioning challenge, 45.9% were males and 54.1% females.
- Ba recorded the highest rate of 19.3% while the lowest rate of 10.3% was recorded for Sigatoka.
- Rural sector represents 49.4% of the functioning challenged population.



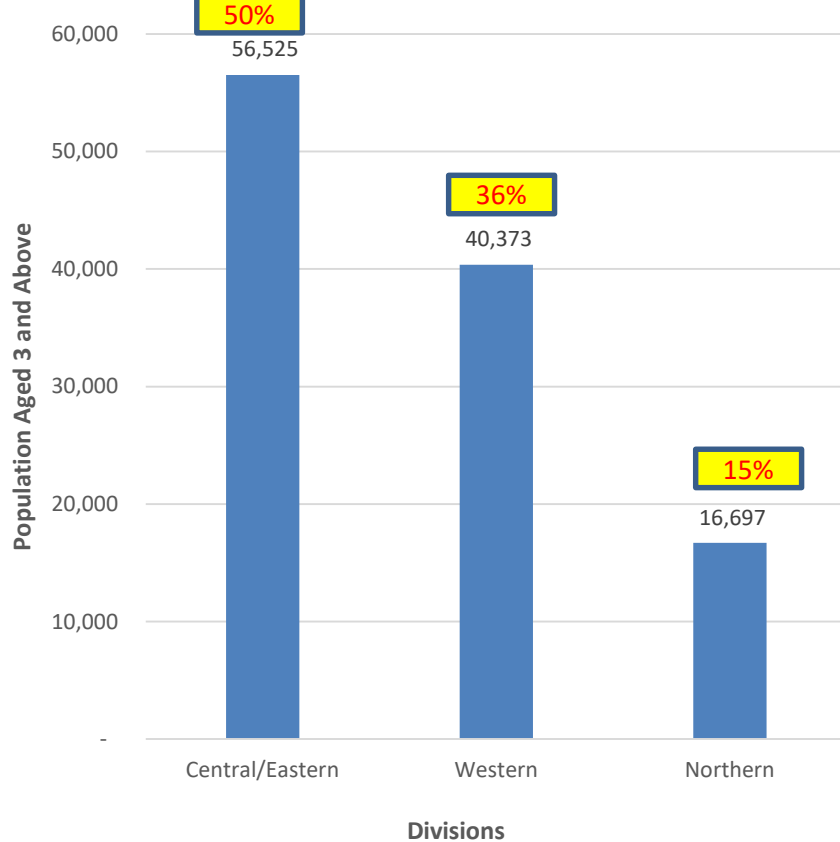


# Census disability prevalence rates

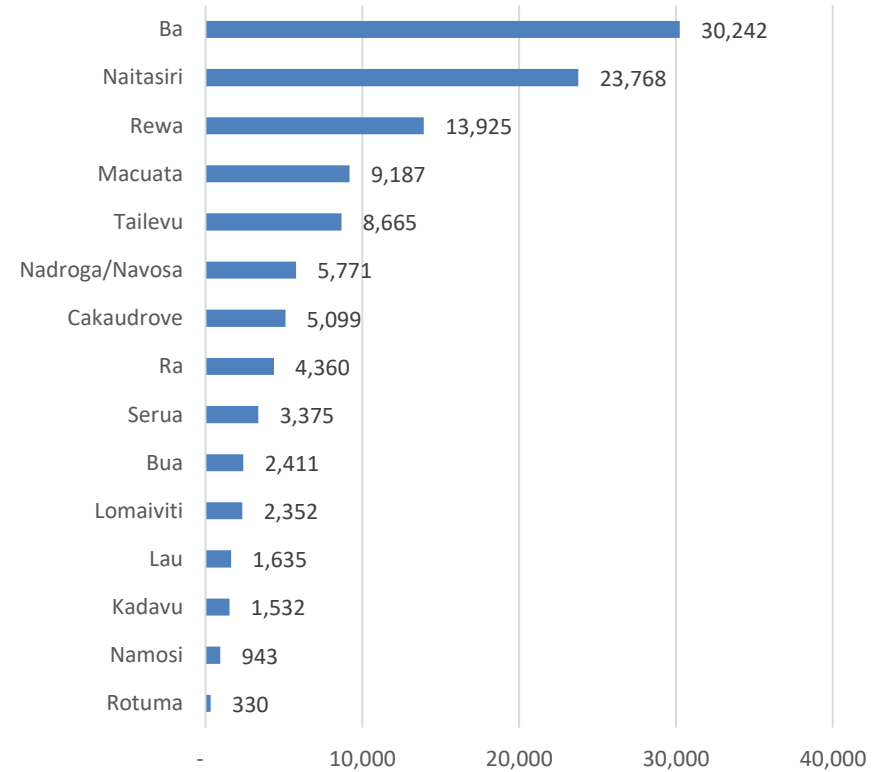


# Census disability prevalence rates

At least one functioning challenge by Division

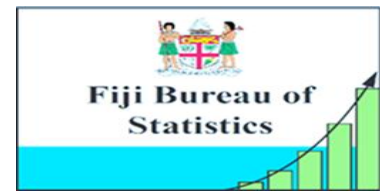


At least one functioning challenge by province



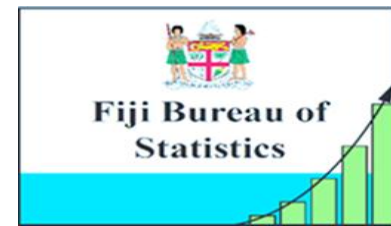
Source: 2017 Census

# List of variables of interest for inclusion in the disability report



- Key variables already included in other disability monograph reports
- Key variables that help us to identify the contributing factors that lead people to become disable.
  - Self-inflicted vs natural cause
    - Identifying the right indicators

# Concluding remarks



- Challenges of accommodating all stakeholder needs and requirements
  - Number of questions included vs separate survey? Tonga example?
  - Flow of questions
  - Probing techniques
- Disability indicators needed in the next 2020-2021 EUS survey
- FBoS will continue to work towards improving its survey data collection capacity to ensure it meets the needs of its stakeholders and the general public.
- Looking forward to the continuous feedback from key stakeholders in order to improve our service delivery.

# Vinaka Vakalevu



# Thank You