

**Data sources for outcome indicators
on Article 18:**

**Liberty of movement,
freedom to choose
their residence and to
nationality on an equal
basis with others**



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ADVANCE VERSION

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

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

Several countries publish statistics on people requesting and being granted residency, but none were found that disaggregate by disability. Disability questions would need to be added to administrative forms to report on this indicator.

For example, the United States of America's Department of Homeland Security (Office of Immigration Statistics) publishes an annual "[Yearbook of Immigration Statistics](#)" with data on selected characteristics (sex, age, marital status, occupation, country of birth, last country of residence, residence in the United States of America's status 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 primarily obtained from workload and case tracking systems of the United States of America's Department of Homeland Security.

The European Union reports on the number, but not on characteristics, of people receiving citizenship. This information is available at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-datasets/-/TPS00176>.

Italy reports on the number and certain characteristics of people with residency permits, but not on disability. This information is available at <https://www.istat.it/en/archivio/224325>.

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

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

This indicator is similar to 18.14 in that it is widely available in its non-disaggregated form, as in the [United States of America' data source](#) mentioned in 18.14 or the European Union's

citizenship acquisition information, available at https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Acquisition_of_citizenship_statistics.

Eurostat reports on applications and granting of protection status at first instance, which can be consulted at <https://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/france/statistics>.

18.16 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 that could be produced with straightforward additions or modifications to existing data collection efforts

The [UNHCR's Refugee Population Statistics Database](#) contains information about forcibly displaced populations, including refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons and stateless persons. The UNHCR also reports [data on statelessness](#) in the [Global Trends report](#) and Mid-Year Statistical Report. These data cover the over 70 countries where there is information to report, as most countries do not collect/report any data on stateless persons. While UNHCR's country-level data on stateless populations is disaggregated demographically by sex and age, the availability of disaggregated data varies from country to country. There are no data 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 Syria, where 27 per cent of the total population above 12 years of age has a disability.

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

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

This indicator is generally collected in one-off surveys, none of which were found to include disability, although disability questions could be added. This information could also be collected through national disability surveys.

The World Bank identifies two sources for identity document data:

- 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 UNICEF birth registration and voter registration rates, to produce a global estimate of the identity document gap. The [report](#) states “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.”
- The Global Findex Study is the world’s most comprehensive dataset on how adults save, borrow, make payments, and manage risk. In 2017, they partnered with ID4D for a survey, available at <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/953621531854471275/Global-ID-Coverage-Barriers-and-Use-by-the-Numbers-Insights-from-the-ID4D-Findex-Survey.pdf>, that covered over 100,000 people in 99 economies. They had key insights about income and sex but did not ask about disability.

Other examples of surveys addressing this issue – though not including disability status – are:

- The survey by the [Brennan Center for Justice at NYU School of Law](#) in the United States of America, which surveyed 987 randomly selected voting-age citizens and included several questions about whether respondents had readily available documentary proof of citizenship or government-issued photo identification.
- The [Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice one-time survey](#) in Indonesia, that looked at birth certificates, marriage certificates and divorce certificates—but not at disability.

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

18.18 Proportion of persons whose birth has been registered, disaggregated by sex, age and disability.

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

In Indonesia, the [Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice fielded a one-time survey](#) that looked at birth certificates, marriage certificates and divorce certificates—but not at disability. The survey found that 74 per cent of the 206,900 adults 18 years and over included in the survey did not have a birth certificate. A future survey along these lines could include disability questions to disaggregate this indicator.

Other surveys looking at birth registration focus on children, not the entire population, such as [WHO's birth registrations coverage](#) and the [SUSENAS data set, in Indonesia](#), which covers ages 0-17.

18.19 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (SDG indicator 16.9.1), sex, disability, place of residence and household wealth quintile.

[Link to the metadata related to this SDG indicator](#)

These data can be obtained from Censuses, household surveys such as MICS and DHS 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 a 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 to monitor levels and trends in birth registration. The standard indicator used in DHS and MICS to report on birth registration refers to the percentage of children under age 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 survey. Depending on the country, surveys collecting these data may be conducted every 3-5 years, or possibly at more frequent intervals.

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

Table 1 presents an example from [MICS Ghana](#).

Table 1: Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered, and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Ghana, 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Children under age 5 whose births are registered with civil authorities						Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate (%)	Total registered (%)	Number of children under age 5	Children whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register births (%)	
	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						Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate (%)	Total registered (%)	Number of children under age 5	Children whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register births (%)	
	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, *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS2017/18), Survey Findings Report* (Accra, Ghana, GSS, 2018), pg. 260

The DHS has data on birth registration but does not disaggregate it by disability status. As an example, [Zambia's DHS](#) table 2.11, on page 28, can be consulted.