

Disability and Development Report

Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with persons with disabilities

2018

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Disability and Development Report

Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with persons with disabilities

2018



United Nations

New York, 2019

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is a vital interface between global policies in the economic, social and environmental spheres and national action. The Department works in three main interlinked areas: (i) it compiles, generates and analyses a wide range of economic, social and environmental data and information on which States Members of the United Nations draw to review common problems and to take stock of policy options; (ii) it facilitates the negotiations of Member States in many intergovernmental bodies on joint courses of action to address ongoing or emerging global challenges; and (iii) it advises interested Governments on the ways and means of translating policy frameworks developed in United Nations conferences and summits into programmes at the country level and, through technical assistance, helps build national capacities.

Note

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the present publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitations of its frontiers. The term "country" as used in the text of this report also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas. The designations of country groups in the text and the tables are intended solely for statistical or analytical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. Mention of the names of firms and commercial products does not imply the endorsement of the United Nations. Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

Disability and Development Report Published by the United Nations New York, New York 10017, United States of America

Copyright © 2019 United Nations All rights reserved

All queries on rights and licenses, including subsidiary rights, should be addressed to:

United Nations Publications 405 East 42nd Street, S-09FW001 New York, New York 10017 United States of America

E-mail: publications@un.org; website: http://shop.un.org

Requests to reproduce excerpts should be addressed to: permissions@un.org

ISBN: 9789211303797 eISBN: 9789210479035(PDF) ePUB: 9789213582800

United Nations Publication Sales No. 19.IV.4

Design and layout Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York

Table of Contents

Acron	yms and abbreviationsxx
Execu	tive summary1
Introd	uction20
	Definition of disability
	Sources of evidence
Chapt	er I. Overview of the history of the work of the United Nations towards disability
inclus	ive, accessible and sustainable society and development23
	Background
	A shift in perspective
	Building momentum
	United Nations development conferences
	United Nations General Assembly High-level Meeting on Disability and Development and toward a disability-inclusive 2030 global agenda for sustainable development
	Conclusion
Chapt	er II. Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals for persons with disabilities31
A.	Ending poverty and hunger for all persons with disabilities (Goals 1 and 2)
	The situation of persons with disabilities regarding poverty, hunger and nutrition
	Current practices in addressing poverty and hunger among persons with disabilities
	Conclusions and the way forward
В.	Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all persons with disabilities (Goal 3
	International normative frameworks on disability and health
	The situation of persons with disabilities regarding health status and access to health services .49
	Current practices in promoting health and access to health services for persons with disabilities60
	Conclusions and the way forward

C. person	Accessing sexual and reproductive health-care services and reproductive rights for all swith disabilities (targets 3.7 and 5.6)
	International normative frameworks on disability and sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
	The situation of persons with disabilities regarding sexual and reproductive health and health-care services, as well as reproductive rights
	Current practices toward improving the sexual and reproductive health of persons with disabilities
	Conclusions and the way forward71
D.	Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education for all persons with disabilities (Goal 4) 73
	International normative frameworks on disability and education73
	The situation of persons with disabilities in education76
	Current practices in education for persons with disabilities
	Conclusions and the way forward94
E.	Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls with disabilities (Goal 5) 97
	International normative frameworks on disability and gender97
	The situation of women and girls with disabilities
	Current practices in gender and disability116
	Conclusions and the way forward
F.	Ensuring the availability of water and sanitation for persons with disabilities (Goal 6).119 International normative frameworks on WASH and disability
	The situation of persons with disabilities regarding access to water and sanitation
	Current practices in WASH and disability
	Conclusions and the way forward
G.	Ensuring access to energy for persons with disabilities (Goal 7)
	The situation of persons with disabilities regarding access to energy
	Current practices in energy and disability

	Conclusions and the way forward	147
H. (Goal	Promoting full and productive employment and decent work for persons w 8)	
	International normative frameworks on disability and employment	150
	The situation of persons with disabilities in employment	152
	Current practices in employment and disability	159
	Conclusions and the way forward	166
I.	Increasing access to ICT for persons with disabilities (target 9.c)	
	The situation of persons with disabilities regarding access to ICT	173
	Current practices in ICT and disability	185
	Conclusions and the way forward	
J.	Reducing inequality for persons with disabilities (Goal 10) Eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices concerning persons with disa 10.3 and 16.b)	bilities (targets
	International normative frameworks on non-discrimination	194
	Discrimination against persons with disabilities	195
	Overcoming discriminatory laws and policies for persons with disabilities	195
	Conclusions and the way forward	198
	Reducing inequalities through enhanced access to assistive technology for persons	
	International normative frameworks on assistive technology	199
	The situation of persons with disabilities regarding access to assistive techno	ology200
	Current practices in promoting access to assistive technology	203
	Conclusions and the way forward	204
	Promoting inclusion of persons with disabilities through deinstitutionalization	206
	International normative frameworks	206
	Persons with disabilities living in institutions: status and current practices	207
	Conclusions and the way forward	208

Reducing inequalities for persons with mental impairments or psychosocial disabilities
International normative frameworks on persons with psychosocial disabilities
The situation of persons with psychosocial disabilities
Current practices
Conclusions and the way forward217
K. Making cities and human settlements inclusive and sustainable for persons with disabilities (Goal 11)
International normative frameworks on inclusive cities and human settlements
The situation of cities and human settlements regarding inclusion of persons with disabilities 221
Current practices in making cities and human settlements inclusive
Conclusions and the way forward234
L. Building resilience of persons with disabilities and reducing their exposure to and impact from climate-related hazards and other shocks and disasters (targets 1.5 and 11.5 and Goal 13)
International normative frameworks on disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction
The situation of persons with disabilities in shocks, disasters and other emergencies
Current practices to address the needs of persons with disabilities in disasters and other emergencies
Conclusions and the way forward243
M. Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels for persons with disabilities (Goal 16)
Reducing all forms of violence against persons with disabilities and ending abuse, exploitation,
trafficking and all forms of violence against children with disabilities (targets 16.1 and 16.2)248
International normative frameworks on protecting persons with disabilities from violence
The situation of persons with disabilities regarding exposure to violence
Current practices to protect persons with disabilities from violence
Conclusions and the way forward253
Ensuring equal access to justice for all persons with disabilities (target 16.3)
International normative frameworks on access to justice and disability

The situation of persons with disabilities regarding access to justice	
Current practices	
Conclusions and the way forward	
Developing inclusive institutions and ensuring inclusive decision-making for pe disabilities (targets 16.6 and 16.7)	
International normative frameworks	
The situation of public institutions and decision-making regarding the inclusion with disabilities	
Current practices	
Conclusions and the way forward	
Providing legal identity to all children with disabilities, including birth registration (targe	t 16.9)269
International normative frameworks on disability and birth registration	
The situation of the birth registration of children with disabilities	
Current practices	
Conclusions and the way forward	
Ensuring access to information for persons with disabilities (target 16.10)	
International normative frameworks on access to information for persons with	
The situation of persons with disabilities regarding access to information	
Current practices	
Conclusions and the way forward	
N. Increasing the availability of data disaggregated by disability (target 17.18)	276
International normative frameworks	
National experiences in data collection on disability	
Conclusions and the way forward	
Chapter III. The way forward for disability-inclusive sustainable development	285
Explanatory notes	
Endnotes	

Figures

Figure II.1. International normative frameworks relevant for the achievement of SDGs 1 and 2 for persons with disabilities
Figure II.2. Percentage of persons living under the national poverty line, by disability status, in 6 countries, in 2011-2016
Figure II.3. Percentage of households with and without persons with disabilities living under the international poverty line (US\$1.90 a day), in 3 countries, in 2010-2011
Figure II.4. Multidimensional poverty rates, for persons with and without disabilities, in 22 countries, in 2002-2014
Figure II.5. Percentage of persons with disabilities who consider banks are not accessible, in 5 countries, around 2011
Figure II.6. Inability to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent every second day for persons aged 16 and over with and without disabilities, in 35 countries, in 201640
Figure II.7. Percentage of persons or households who did not always have food to eat, by disability status, in 8 countries, around 2012
Figure II.8. Percentage of persons with disabilities who needed but did not receive welfare services, in 9 countries, around 2012
Figure II.9. Overview of cash disability benefit programmes anchored in national legislation, by type of programme and benefit, in 183 countries, in 2012-2013
Figure II.10. International normative frameworks relevant for the achievement of SDG 3 for persons with disabilities
Figure II.11. Percentage of persons who report poor health versus GDP per capita, by disability status, in 43 countries, around 2013
Figure II.12. Percentage of persons who self-assess their mental health as poor, by disability status, in 6 countries, around 2012
Figure II.13. Percentage of persons who needed but could not get health care, by disability status, in 37 countries, around 2016
Figure II.14. Percentage of persons with unmet health needs for outpatient care, ¹⁰⁹ by severity of disability, in Cameroon (MDS) and Sri Lanka (MDS), in 2015-2016

Figure II.15. Percentage of persons with disabilities who needed but could not receive rehabilitation services,
in 9 countries, around 2011
Figure II.16. Percentage of persons with disabilities with unmet health needs, by reason for not getting health care, in 35 countries, around 2016
Figure II.17. Percentage of persons with unmet health needs, by reason for not getting health care, by disability status, in Sri Lanka (MDS), in 2016
Figure II.18. Percentage of persons with disabilities who report that health-care facilities are hindering or not accessible, in 8 countries, around 2013
Figure II.19. Percentage of smokers of cigarettes, among persons aged 15 years and over, by disability status, in 21 countries, around 2010
Figure II.20. International normative frameworks relevant for the achievement of SDG targets 3.7 and 5.6 for persons with disabilities
Figure II.21. Percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel, by disability status of the mother, in 5 countries, around 2014
Figure II.22. Percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel, by location of residence of the mother with disabilities, in 3 countries, around 2014
Figure II.23. Percentage of married women aged 15 to 49 having an unmet need for family planning, by disability status, in 7 countries, around 2014
Figure II.24. Percentage of married women aged 15 to 49 with disabilities having an unmet need for family planning, by location of residence, in 4 countries, around 2014
Figure II.25. International normative frameworks relevant for the achievement of SDG 4 for persons with disabilities
Figure II.26. Percentage of youth aged 15 to 29 years old who ever attended school, by disability status, in 41 developing countries, around 2012
Figure II.27. Percentage of children of primary school age who are out of school, by disability status, in 6 countries, around 2012
Figure II.28. Percentage of adolescents of lower secondary school age who are out of school, by disability status, in 5 countries, around 2010
Figure II.29. Completion rate for primary education, by disability status, in 5 countries, around 2011 79
Figure II.30. Completion rates for lower secondary education, by disability status, in 5 countries, around 2011

Figure II.31. Percentage of persons 25 years and older who completed tertiary education, by disability status, in 41 countries, around 2012
Figure II.32. Mean years of schooling, for the population 25 years and older, by disability status, in 23 countries or territories, around 2010
Figure II.33. Adult literacy rate for the population 15 years and older, by disability status, in 36 countries, around 2010
Figure II.34. Percentage of persons with disabilities who have ever been refused entry into a school or preschool because of their disability, in 7 countries, around 2011
Figure II.35. Percentage of persons with disabilities who mainly attended pre - school, primary, secondary or tertiary school in a special school or a special class, in 9 countries, around 2012
Figure II.36. Percentage of children with disabilities attending primary school in a special school, in 21 countries, around 2015
Figure II.37. Percentage of students with disabilities who stopped attending school because it was too expensive, it was too far or there was no transport, or there was a communication or language barrier, in 4 countries, around 2010
Figure II.38. Percentage of students with disabilities who found that schools were not accessible or hindering, in 6 countries, around 2012
Figure II.39. Accessibility of schools for wheelchair users, in a selected region in southern Asia, in 2017 (crowdsourced data)
Figure II.40. Accessibility of schools for wheelchair users, in a selected region in Europe, in 2017 (crowdsourced data)
Figure II.41. Percentage of persons with disabilities who use but need more assistive products for education, in 2 countries, in 2015
Figure II.42. Percentage of countries which implemented selected measures to promote inclusive education, among 87 to 101 countries, from 2013 to 2017
Figure II.43. International normative frameworks relevant for the achievement of SDG 5 for persons with disabilities
Figure II.44. Percentage of persons living under the national poverty line, by disability status and sex, in 6 countries or areas, around 2014
Figure II.45. Percentage of persons who are unable to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day, by disability status and sex, in 35 countries, around 2016

Figure II.46. Percentage of persons who in the past two weeks did not always have food to eat in the household because of lack of resources, by disability status (WG) and sex, in Botswana, in 2014 102
Figure II.47. Percentage of persons who needed but could not get health care, by disability status and sex, in 37 countries, around 2016
Figure II.48. Percentage of youth aged 15 to 29 years old who ever attended school, by disability status and sex, in 29 countries, around 2012
Figure II.49. Percentage of persons aged 17 to 24 years having completed at least primary school, by disability status and sex, in 17 countries, around 2010
Figure II.50. Percentage of persons 25 years and older who completed tertiary education, by disability status and sex, in 41 countries, around 2012
Figure II.51. Literacy rate for the population 15 years and older, by disability status and sex, in 35 countries, around 2010
Figure II.52. Average employment-to-population ratios, for persons aged 15 years and over, by disability status and sex, in 6 regions, 2006-2016
Figure II.53. Percentage of employed women aged 15 and over in unpaid work, by disability status, in 8 countries, around 2008
Figure II.54. Percentage of employed persons aged 15 and over who work as legislators, senior officials and managers, by disability and sex, in 19 countries, around 2010
Figure II.55. Percentage of members from organizations of persons with disabilities and from other organizations in national coordination mechanisms on disability matters, by sex, in 17 countries or areas, around 2017
Figure II.56. Percentage of persons who use the Internet, by disability status and sex, in 13 countries, around 2011
Figure II.57. Percentage of women and men with disabilities who have ever experienced violence because of their disabilities, in 9 countries, around 2012
Figure II.58. Percentage of women with disabilities who have ever been beaten or scolded because of their disabilities, in 5 countries, in 2010
Figure II.59. Percentage of girls aged 15 to 18 who are or have been previously married, by disability status, in 14 countries, around 2011
Figure II.60. International normative frameworks relevant for the achievement of SDG 6 for persons with disabilities

Figure II.61. Difference between the percentage of persons without and with disabilities, in access to improved sanitation versus improved water, in 34 countries, in 2002-2004
Figure II.62. Percentage of persons without a toilet in their dwelling, by disability status, in 44 countries, around 2014
Figure II.63. Persons aged 16 and over with no bath or shower in their dwelling, by disability status, ⁷⁶ in 35 countries, around 2016
Figure II.64. Percentage of persons with disabilities who report that their toilet at home is hindering or not accessible, in 8 countries, around 2013
Figure II.65. Accessibility of public toilets for wheelchair users, in Australia, in 2017 (crowdsourced data).
Figure II.66. Accessibility of public toilets for wheelchair users, in the south region of Malawi, in 2017 (crowdsourced data)
Figure II.67: Proportion of primary schools with any sanitation facility and a sanitation facility accessible for persons with reduced mobility, in Brazil, from 2006 to 2016
Figure II.68. Percentage of persons aged 17 and over reporting a lot of or extreme problems with toileting, by disability status, versus GDP per capita, in 2015-2016
Figure II.69. International normative frameworks relevant to achieving SDG 7 for persons with disabilities.
Figure II.70. Percentage of households, with and without persons with disabilities, with access to electricity, in 44 countries, in 2001-2015
Figure II.71. Gender gap (women minus men) and percentage of persons aged 16 and over unable to keep their home adequately warm, by disability status, in 35 countries, in 2016
Figure II. 72. Energy requirements of WHO Priority Assistive Products List
Figure II.73. Percentage of households with and without persons with disabilities cooking with wood or coal, in 14 countries, around 2010
Figure II.74. Percentage of households with persons with disabilities cooking with wood or coal, by location of household, in 14 countries, around 2010
Figure II.75. Minimum, average and maximum values of national percentages of primary schools with electricity, by region, in 2012
Figure II.76. International normative frameworks relevant for the achievement of SDG 8 for persons with disabilities

Figure II.77. Employment to population ratios for persons aged 15 years and over, by disability status, in 8 regions, in 2006-2016
Figure II.78. Percentage of persons with disabilities who report that their workplace is hindering or not accessible, in 8 countries, around 2013
Figure II.79. Percentage of persons with disabilities who need assistive products at work, in Chile and Sri Lanka, in 2015
Figure II.80. Employment-to-population ratios for persons aged 18 to 60 with single and multiple disabilities, in 2002-2004
Figure II.81. Percentage of employed persons with disabilities who are self-employed, by disability status, in 19 countries, in 2002-2017
Figure II.82. Share of part-time employment in total employment, by disability status, in 29 countries, in 2003-2008
Figure II.83. Wage gap between persons with and without disabilities (persons with disabilities minus persons without disabilities), in 3 countries, in 2012-2013
Figure II.84. Percentage of employed persons with disabilities (employees, employers and own-account workers) receiving less and more than the minimum salary, by sex and area of residence, in Peru, in 2012.
Figure II.85. Minimum, average and maximum employment quotas for persons with disabilities, by region.
Figure II.86. Employment quotas for persons with disabilities versus employment-to-population ratio (EPR) gap (persons without disabilities minus persons with disabilities), in 52 countries, around 2010
Figure II.87. International normative frameworks relevant for the achievement of SDG target 9.c for persons with disabilities
Figure II.88. Percentage of persons who use the Internet, by disability status, in 14 countries, around 2011.
Figure II.89. Percentage of households, with and without persons with disabilities, that have Internet access, in 26 countries, in 2000-2016
Figure II.90. Average percentage of persons with disabilities using and having access at home to the Internet, by age, in 11 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, around 2010
Figure II.91. Percentage of households with and without persons with disabilities which can afford Internet costs, in 3 countries, around 2013

Figure II.92. Average percentage of persons using the Internet, by education level, in 11 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, around 2010
Figure II.93. Percentage of households, with and without persons with disabilities, that own a mobile phone in 36 countries, in 2001-2016
Figure II.94. Percentage of persons who own a mobile phone and who use a mobile phone for financial transactions, by disability status and sex, in Uganda (WG), in 2016
Figure II.95. Percentage of persons who use radio and TV, by disability status, in 4 countries, in 2008-2016.
Figure II.96. Percentage of households with and without persons with disabilities which cannot afford a radio, mobile phone or TV, in 3 countries, around 2012
Figure II.97. Percentage of persons aged 16 and over who can afford a computer, telephone and TV, and gender gap, by disability status, in 35 countries, in 2016
Figure II.98. Percentage of countries with online national portals offering features which promote accessibility, in 193 countries, in 2012
Figure II.99. Percentage of countries with accessibility barriers in their online national portals, in 193 countries, in 2012
Figure II.100. Average and maximum gap between persons with and without disabilities (or households with and without persons with disabilities) for 14 selected indicators
Figure II.101. Gaps between persons with and without disabilities, for 4 selected indicators, in Uganda, in 2006 and 2016
Figure II.102. International normative frameworks relevant for the achievement of SDG targets 10.3 and 16.b for persons with disabilities
Figure II.103. Percentage of persons with disabilities who have experienced discrimination, in 6 countries, around 2011
Figure II.104. Percentage of United Nations Member States that do or do not prohibit discrimination against persons with disabilities in the laws regulating labour, among 193 United Nations Member States, around 2016
Figure II.105. International normative frameworks relevant to enhance access to assistive technology for persons with disabilities

Figure II.106. Percentage of persons with disabilities who need but do not have assistive products (e.g. sign language interpreter, wheelchair, hearing/visual aids, braille), in 12 countries, around 2013.......201

Figure II.107. Percentage of persons with disabilities who stopped using an assistive product, by reason for stopping, in 5 countries, around 2012
Figure II.108. International normative frameworks relevant to promoting inclusion of persons with disabilities through deinstitutionalization. 206
Figure II.109. Percentage of persons with disabilities who have ever lived in an institution or special home for persons with disabilities, in 9 countries, around 2012
Figure II.110. Percentage of persons aged 18 and over who are married, by psychosocial disability and disability statuses, in 8 countries, around 2011
Figure II.111. Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who are literate, by psychosocial disability and disability statuses, in 5 countries, around 2011
Figure II.112. Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who are employed, by psychosocial disability and disability statuses, in 9 countries, around 2011
Figure II.113. Percentage of persons who find health facilities hindering or very hindering, by psychosocial disability and disability status, in 3 countries (MDS), around 2015
Figure II.114. Percentage of persons who consider their overall health bad or very bad, by psychosocial disability and disability status, in 3 countries (MDS), around 2015
Figure II.115. Percentage of persons who report challenges participating in selected family and community activities, by psychosocial disability and disability status, in Sri Lanka (MDS), in 2015
Figure II.116. Percentage of countries with legislation allowing persons with psychosocial disabilities to marry, to be recruited for work, to vote, to be elected to public office and to enter into contract, on an equal basis with others, around 2017
Figure II.117. Percentage of persons aged 16 and over living in severely deprived housing, by disability status, in 35 countries, in 2016.
Figure II.118. Percentage of persons aged 16 and over living in households where the total housing costs represent more than 40% of disposable income, by disability status, in 34 countries, in 2016
Figure II.119. Percentage of persons with disabilities who (i) consider their dwelling hindering and (ii) do not use but need modifications at home, in 3 countries (MDS), around 2015
Figure II.120. Percentage of persons with disabilities who consider that transportation is not accessible or hindering, in 8 countries, around 2013
Figure II.121. Percentage of persons with disabilities, by reasons for being unable to use public transportation, in Australia, in 2015.

Figure II.122. Percentage of persons with disabilities who report that recreational facilities (e.g. cinema, theatre, pubs) are generally not accessible to them, in 8 countries, around 2011
Figure II.123. Four selected indicators on education, health, employment and access to ICT, by disability status and area of residence
Figure II.124. International normative frameworks relevant for the achievement of SDG targets 1.5 and 11.5 and SDG 13 for persons with disabilities
Figure II.125. Percentage of households, with and without persons with disabilities, affected negatively by a shock, in 4 countries, around 2011
Figure II.126. Percentage of persons who report that crime, violence and vandalism are common in their accommodation or area of residence, by disability status, ⁷⁶ in 35 countries, in 2016
Figure II.127. Percentage of persons with disabilities who have ever been beaten or scolded because of their disability, in 5 countries, around 2012
Figure II.128. Percentage of persons with disabilities who have ever experienced violence because of their disabilities, in 4 countries, around 2013
Figure II.129. Percentage of persons aged 15 to 49 who have experienced sexual violence, at least once in their life time and in the past 12 months, by disability status and sex, in Uganda, in 2016
Figure II.130. Percentage of persons with disabilities who needed but were not able to receive legal advice, in 5 countries, around 2012
Figure II.131. Percentage of persons with disabilities who reported that magistrate's office/traditional courts and police stations are not accessible, in 5 countries, around 2011
Figure II.132. Persons with disabilities who report being discriminated against in public services, in 2 countries, around 2013
Figure II.133. Percentage of countries with online government services for persons with disabilities, in the world and by region, among 193 United Nations Member States, in 2014, 2016 and 2018
Figure II.134. Public spending on social programmes for persons with disabilities as a percentage of GDP, in 56 countries, around 2014
Figure II.135. Number of United Nations Member States with exclusions for persons with disabilities in their legislation on voting and on election for office, in 2018
Figure II.136. Percentage of persons who, in the last election, did not vote or found voting problematic, in 4 countries, around 2014

Figure II.137. Percentage of employed persons aged 15 and over who work as legislators, senior officials
and managers, by disability status, in 19 countries, around 2010
Figure II.138. Percentage of children and youths who have been registered at birth and who have a birth
certificate, by disability status, in two countries, around 2012270
Figure II.139. International normative frameworks relevant for the achievement of SDG target 16.10 for
persons with disabilities
Figure II. 140. Percentage of households without access to newspapers, by households with and without
disabilities, in 2 countries, around 2015274

Tables

Table II. 1. Estimates of the extra costs associated with disability, by degree of disability, in 7 countries, in
1998-2008
Table II. 2. Percentage of countries in the Western Pacific region that had initiatives in place to improve
health care for persons with disabilities, in 24 countries, in 20156
Table II.3. Mobile phone and platform features which enhance accessibility

Boxes

Box 1. Addressing common pitfalls in income poverty indicators to assess poverty among persons	with
disabilities – a case study from Viet Nam	36
Box 2. What is health and well-being?	48
Box 3. Accessible toilets at schools	. 128
Box 4. Energy assistance programmes that are available for persons with disabilities	. 146
Box 5. Regional normative frameworks on ICT and disability	. 172
Box 6. Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0	. 186
Box 7. In Uganda, gaps between persons with and without disabilities have been decreasing	. 192
Box 8. Inclusivity and accessibility of public transportation prioritized in Australia	. 227
Box 9. Regional initiatives on disaster risk reduction and management for persons with disabilities	. 238
Box 10. Operationalization of the WG-SS through the Demographic and Health Surveys Programme	. 282

Acronyms and abbreviations

CBR	Community Based Rehabilitation
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CsocD	Commission for Social Development
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
DISD	Division for Inclusive Social Development of UNDESA
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EPR	Employment-to-population ratio
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Asia
GA	General Assembly
GDP	Gross domestic product
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
ICT	Information and communications technology
IDPD	International Day of Persons with Disabilities
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPS	Individual placement and support
IPUMS	Integrated Public Use Microdata Series
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDS	Model Disability Survey
NEP	National employment policies

ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SCRPD	Secretariat for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SINTEF	Stiftelsen for industriell og teknisk forskning
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCAG	Web Content Accessibility Guidelines
WHO	World Health Organization
WHS	World Health Survey
WPA	World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons

Disability-inclusive development is an essential condition for a sustainable future. In 2015, the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, pledging to leave no one behind in the global efforts to realize the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Without the world's one billion persons with disabilities - 15% of the world population - being included as both agents and beneficiaries of development, these Goals will never be achieved. Yet, persons with disabilities are still invisible and often left behind.

This United Nations flagship report is the first publication to address, at the global level, the nexus between disability and the Sustainable Development Goals. It is also the first global analysis based on an unprecedented amount of data, legislation and policies from over 100 countries to understand the socio-economic circumstances of persons with disabilities and the challenges and barriers they face in their daily lives. This report examines new areas, like the role of access to energy to enable persons with disabilities to use assistive technology, for which no global research was previously available. And explores the linkages between the Sustainable Development Goals and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as other international relevant norms and standards relating to disability. Against the backdrop of all the available evidence, the report identifies good practices and recommends urgent actions to be taken for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with persons with disabilities.