



**EXPANDING  
SOCIAL  
PROTECTION**

better life chances for all

## Senior Citizens Grant Disability Assessment Survey



**December 2018**

The second phase of the Expanding Social Protection Programme (ESP II) is implemented by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, funded by the UK Department for International Development and Irish Aid, and managed by Maxwell Stamp PLC in association with Development Pathways.



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## Abbreviations

<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development
<b>ESP</b>	Expanding Social Protection Programme
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring & Evaluation
<b>MELR</b>	Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning & Reporting
<b>MGLSD</b>	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
<b>MIS</b>	Management Information System
<b>ODK</b>	Open Data Kit
<b>RTSU</b>	Regional Technical Support Unit
<b>SCG</b>	Senior Citizens Grant
<b>UBOS</b>	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
<b>UGX</b>	Ugandan Shilling

## 1.0 Introduction

The Expanding Social Protection (ESP) programme is implemented by the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) in partnership with UK Aid (under the Department for International Development, DFID) and Irish Aid. The programme aims to institutionalise a comprehensive social protection system within the MGLSD and Uganda as a whole. ESP's flagship programme is the Senior Citizens Grant (SCG), which currently covers approximately 150,000 older persons across 47 districts, providing them a monthly grant of UGX 25,000.

To provide better services to SCG beneficiaries and address disability in the program, ESP has developed a disability strategy that includes the following:

- Survey the prevalence, type and degree of disability among beneficiaries
- Map disability service providers across all SCG districts
- Develop referral mechanisms to link service providers with affected beneficiaries
- Integrate disability in to all training for local government.

This report documents the first part of the SCG disability strategy, a disability survey of SCG beneficiaries. The data is intended to provide a disaggregation of the incidence of disability for different stakeholders and inform SCG program actions to address disability. To collect this data, the programme has designed a survey to collect disability data from SCG beneficiaries.

As part of the design process, the programme held technical consultations with a disability specialist from MGLSD's disability team, and a disability expert and senior statistician from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). The three provided technical guidance regarding methodology and the survey data collection tool that catered for both national and international standards in collecting data on functional limitations and disability.

The survey was based in the SCG districts only and implemented by ESP in collaboration with other key stakeholders. Information from the survey is essential for informing policy-making and planning, monitoring, and evaluation of disability programs in general at both the regional and district levels. The survey will provide disability prevalence rates that are comparable to data collected in Uganda's 2014 Census and similar surveys. Data collected will add to the growing international database of disability disaggregated indicators.

## 2.0 Methodology

### 2.1 Study design and area

This was a cross sectional study that was conducted using quantitative research methods. Data was collected from a random sample of SCG beneficiaries on the pay day at the pay point and the survey covered all 47 districts distributed across the SCG programme's seven Regional Technical Support Units (RTSU).

### 2.2 Sample size and sampling procedure

A representative sample size for each region was computed using Cochran's (1963) formula for large population - Sample size  $n =$

$$n = \frac{Z^2 P(1-P)}{d^2}$$

- $n$  - is the sample size required
- $P$  - is 0.65 the assumed prevalence of disability in the target population.
- $Z$  - is 1.96 (at a level of confidence of 95%)
- $d$  - is 0.05 (the margin of error deemed to be acceptable (calculated as a proportion) e.g. for 5% error either way)

From the above,  $n = ((1.96*1.96) * 0.65*0.35) / 0.05*0.05 = 350$

#### 2.2.1 Sample adjustments

The resulting sample was adjusted for finite population for proportions using the formula below:

$$n = N*n_o / (n_o + (N-1)).$$

Where:

$N = 151,178$  - Total number of enrolled and eligible beneficiaries in the SCG MIS

$$n_o = 2,401$$

$$n = (151,178*350) / (350 + (151,178-1))$$

$$n = 349$$

In order to have fair representation in the in the 7 RTSUs (clusters) the sample was multiplied 7.

$$n = 349*7 = 2443$$

in order to cater for the design effect, the sample was multiplied by 1.5

$$n = 2,443*1.5 = 2,572$$

The resulting sample was further adjusted for nonresponse at 95%

$$n = 2,572 / 0.95 = 3,857$$

#### 2.2.2 Proportional allocation to size

At the programme level, proportional allocation to size was used to distributed the sample across the seven RTSUs.

Regions	Total SCG beneficiaries as of May 2018	Allocation	Sample	Actual Interviews
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<b>Regions</b>	<b>Total SCG beneficiaries as of May 2018</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Sample</b>	<b>Actual Interviews</b>
Gulu	26,529	0.18	677	782
Kaberamaido	19,074	0.13	487	509
Kamuli	7,046	0.05	180	176
Kiboga	16,104	0.11	411	441
Kyenjojo	22,242	0.15	567	553
Moroto	28,194	0.19	719	624
Nebbi	31,989	0.21	816	727
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,178</b>		<b>3,857</b>	<b>3,812</b>

At the regional level, proportional allocation to size was further used to distribute the sample across the respective districts.

### **2.2.3 Beneficiary sampling**

At this point, the expected sample size for each district was known. Using beneficiary payrolls, systematic simple random sampling was used to select the final survey respondents at the pay point and from the table above, a total of 3,812 interviews was conducted across the 47 SCG districts at the time.

## **2.3 Data collection tool and training of enumerators**

The disability survey adopted the Washington Group-Extended Question Set on Functioning. The questions provide information on the prevalence of functional difficulties, at different levels of severity, across eleven functional domains: vision, hearing, mobility, communication, cognition, self-care, upper body functioning, anxiety, depression, pain and fatigue.<sup>1</sup>

A three-day Training of trainers was conducted for the ESP Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Reporting unit (MELR) unit by experts from UBOS. The training extensively covered the Washington Group disability questions and interview techniques. The MELR unit cascaded the training to all RTSU staff and enumerators that were involved in data collection.

## **2.4 Data collection**

Primary data was collected using quantitative data collection techniques. Data was collected using the disability survey questionnaire uploaded on android tablets operated by Open Data Kit (ODK). Data was collected from 3,812 randomly sampled beneficiaries at the pay points as beneficiaries were being paid. Due to delays in making payments to some districts, the time for data collection spread between May-September 2018.

## **2.5 Data Quality Assurance**

To ensure good quality data, the consultant undertook the following measures:

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<sup>1</sup> Note that UBOS uses the Washington Group Short Set of questions in a number of its national surveys which are limited to the six functional domains of vision, hearing, mobility, communication, cognition and self-care.

- The study adopted the Washington Group-Extended Question Set on Functioning, a standard disability assessment questionnaire (see Annex 3 for list of questions)
- Data collection staff were trained for three days by a team of experts from UBOS
- The survey tool was pilot-tested before actual roll out and use
- The ODK/mobile data collection application was helpful to ensure that the collected data was accurate. This is because mobile questionnaires programmed with automatic skips must answer options, hence, data collectors never skipped questions that needed to be answered.
- Regular debriefing meetings during data collection were held in the field by the regional M&E officers, allowing enumerators to share their experiences and challenges.

## **2.6 Data Processing and Analysis**

Data was upload onto the ODK server, securely stored and accessed through a website account by the Senior Programme Officer M&E for technical monitoring and downloading.

## **2.7 Data Analysis**

Data analysis was conducted to generate descriptive statistics: frequency, means and percentages in line with the disability assessment indicators using STATA version 13. Tables, charts and graphs were produced using excel 2016.

## **2.8 Ethical Considerations**

Strict adherence to ethical guidelines was observed in the execution of the disability assessment survey. Verbal consent was sought from the respondents before interviews.



### 3.0 Survey Findings

This section summarizes the demographic characteristics of the respondents and disability assessments as defined by the Washington Group.

For this study, disability was defined as “inability or great difficulty in performing one or more major life activities in the person’s current social environment, because of an impairment, e.g., missing, damaged or weakened body part or function.”<sup>2</sup> The major life activities listed included the following:

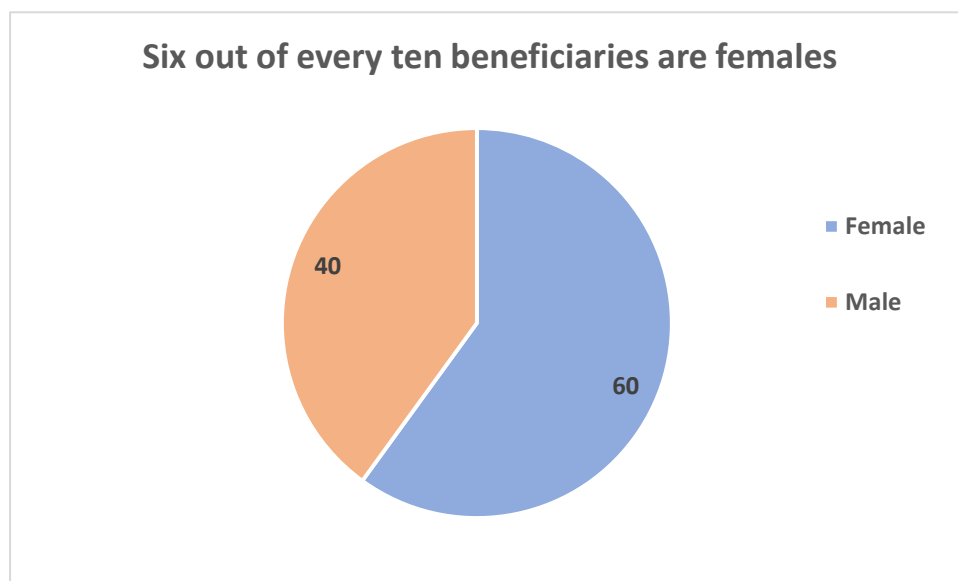
- Having a full range of movement while standing, lifting, walking and so forth
- Having intact senses (vision, hearing, touch, smell, taste, balance)
- Communicating with others (speaking and writing)
- Learning and working
- Caring for oneself in hygiene and homemaking
- Using mental processes such as thinking, concentrating, and problem solving
- Interacting with others and developing and maintaining relationships.

In this survey disability is determined, according to the MGLSD, as anyone having at least a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all for any of the seven functional domains i.e. vision, hearing, mobility, communication, cognition, self-care and upper body.

### 3.1 Demographics

#### 3.1.1 Gender

With regards to gender, 60% of respondents were female and 40% were male. This is similar to the proportion of female and male beneficiaries enrolled at the time of the survey which was 59.8% female and 40.2% male.



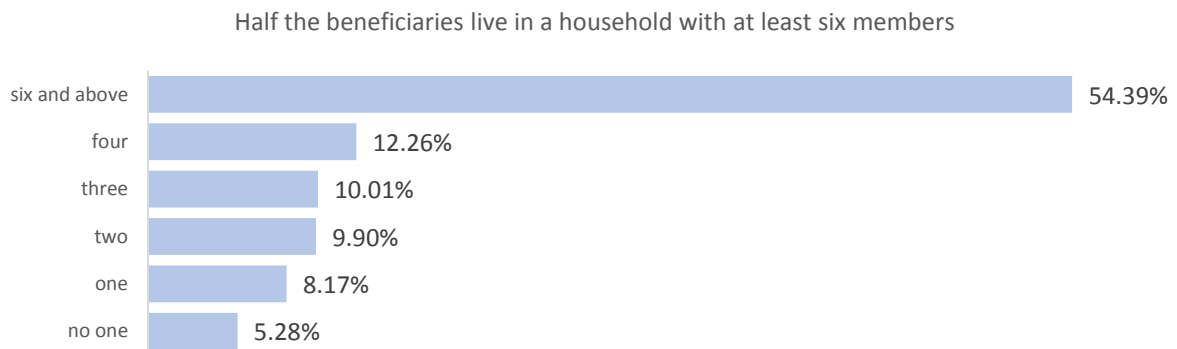
#### 3.1.2 Household Size

The average household size was about seven persons per household indicating that

on average, every respondent was living with about six other members in the household.

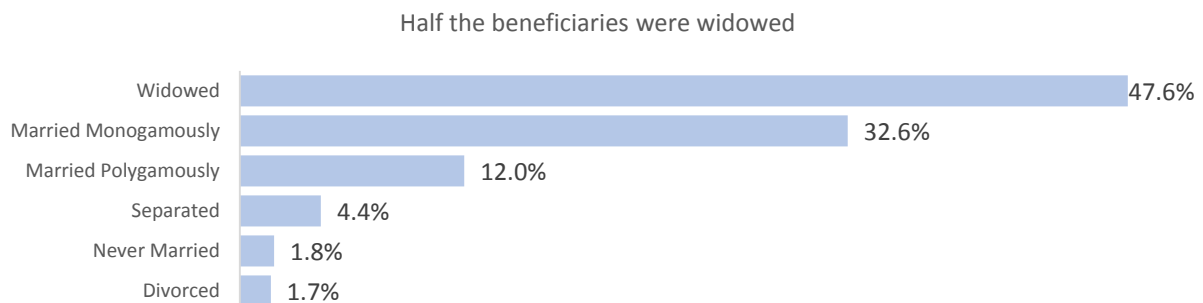
<sup>2</sup> Washington Group on Disability Statistics, 2006. *Overview of Implementation Protocols for Testing the Washington Group Short, Set of Questions on Disability, Appendix 5: Interviewer Instructions*, page 2.

This average household size is higher than the national average household size of five persons in the 2014 census (UBOS, National Population Census Report 2014). More than half (54.4%) the households reported having at least seven members, while about one out of every five (22.3%) of the households reported having between four to five members in the household. About 5.3% of the household reported having only one member.



### 3.1.3 Marital Status

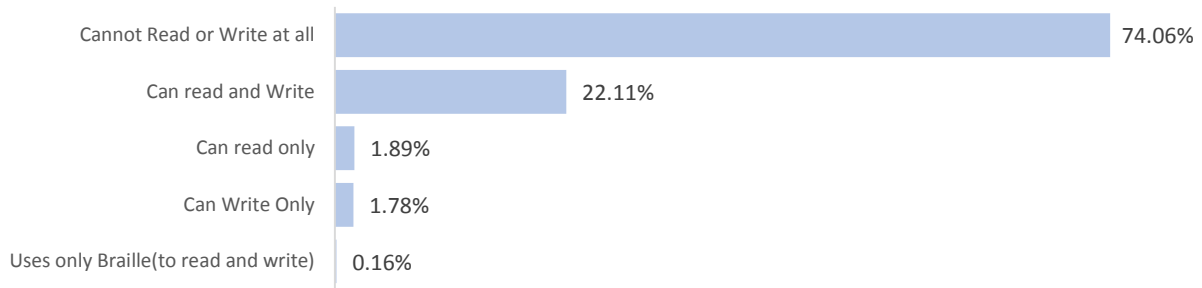
About half of the respondents (47.6%) were widowed, while the other half (44.6%) were married, with majority monogamously married (32.5%). Divorced and never married each accounted for less than 2%, and separated was less than 5%. The proportion of widowed was higher than the proportion currently married as the population investigated was all older persons.



### 3.1.4 Literacy Level

Literacy is defined as ones' ability to read and write in any language. The majority of respondents (74%) could not read or write at all. This high rate of illiteracy greatly affects their ability to acquire knowledge from print media or communicate through writing. About 2% of the respondents could either read only or could write only, while those who could read and write were 22%, which is far less than the national literacy of 72.2% (UBOS, National Population Census Report 2014). Six cases were reported able to use braille.

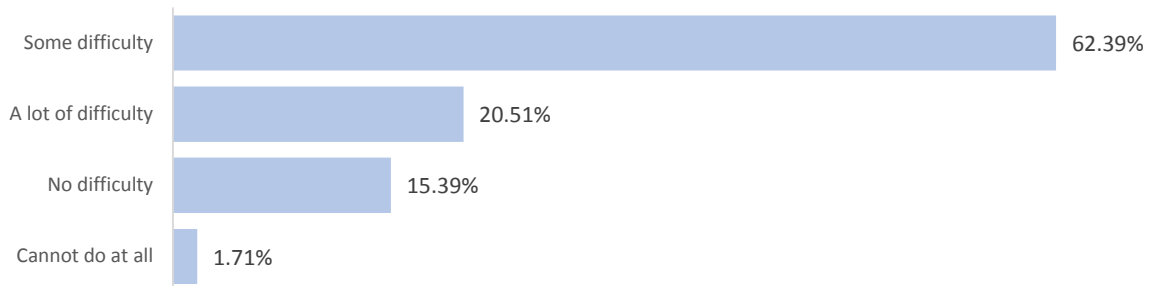
Nearly three quarters of the beneficiaries could neither read nor write



### 3.2 Vision

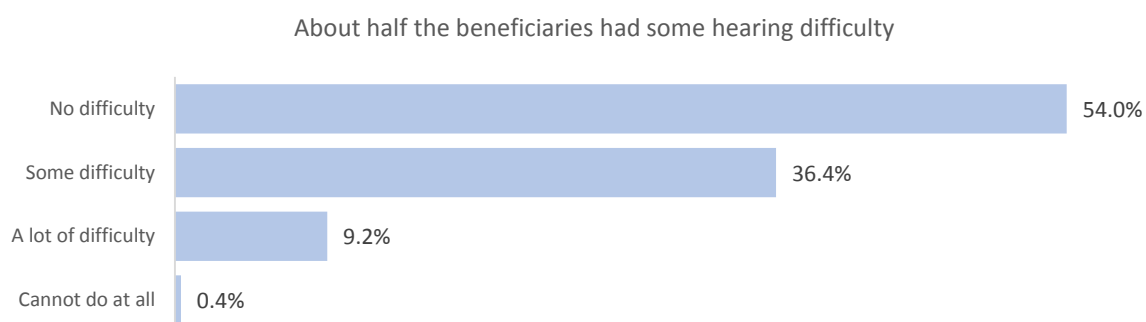
Asked about the ability to see without difficulty, nine out of every ten (84.6%) responded having at least some difficulty seeing. One out of every five (20.5%) respondents reported having a lot of difficulty to see, while about 2% reported not being able to see at all. Only 7.3% of the respondents with difficult seeing were in possession of visual aids (glasses or contact lens). Therefore, of the 84.6% who reported sight difficulties, only 7% were using visual aids, leaving about 77.3% without any visual aids. The majority of the respondents (99.4%) reported that the difficulty seeing was a result of aging and not a birth defect.

Majority of the beneficiaries reported some seeing difficulty



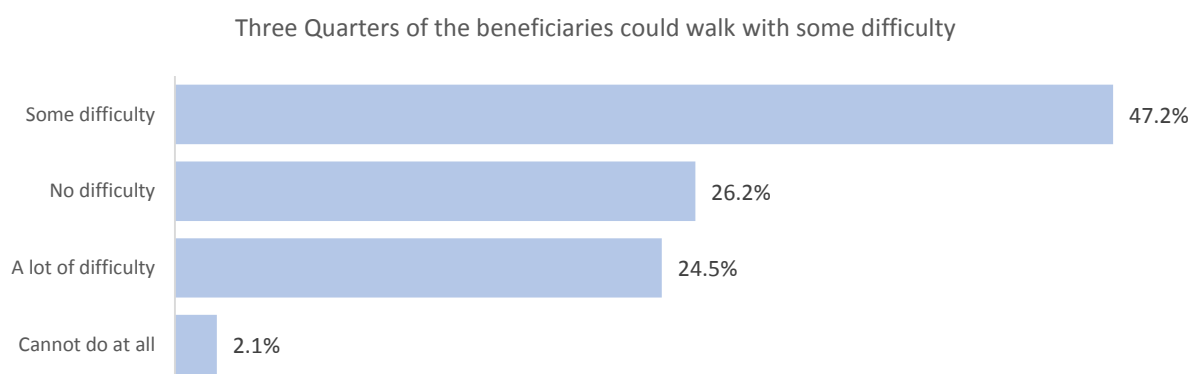
### 3.3 Hearing

About half of respondents (45.5%) reported having at least some difficulty hearing. About one out of every ten (9.2%) said they had a lot of difficulty in hearing, while less than half a percent (0.4%) could not hear at all. About 1% of respondents with hearing difficulty possessed hearing aids, thus 45% of the respondents with hearing difficulty have no hearing aid. The majority of respondents (98.7%) reported that hearing difficult was as of result aging and not a birth defect.



### 3.4 Mobility (Walking, Climbing Steps or Moving Around)

Three out of every four (74%) respondents indicated that they could walk, at least with some difficulty. One out every four (24.5%) respondents said they could walk with a lot of difficulty, and about 2% of the respondents could not walk at all. Most respondents (99.2%) had difficulty walking or moving around. Most respondents (99%) who had difficulty walking reported that they developed complications later in life. Slightly more than half (54.5%) of the respondents who had difficulty in moving reported having movement aid. The most commonly used movement aid was a cane/walking stick reported by 95%, followed by somebody's assistance at 29%. A few respondents (7.7%) reported using clutches.



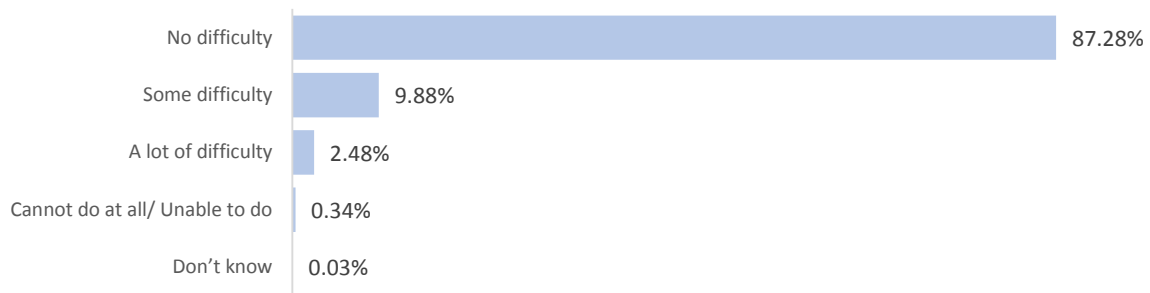
The respondents were also asked how far they could walk, i.e. 100 meters on level ground or a half a kilometre on level ground. Nine out of ten (90.9%) reported that they had at least some difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground, while three out of ten (32%) responded that they were unable to walk 100 meters on level ground. More than nine out of ten respondents (95.4%) stated that they had at least some difficulty moving a half kilometre on a level ground, while 42.7% stated that they could not move at all across a half kilometre distance on level ground.

### 3.5 Communication

The respondents were asked, using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating? The majority of respondents (87.3%) stated that they did not have any difficulty communicating in their usual language, while 12.7% reported having at least some difficulty. The proportion of respondents who could not communicate at all was less than half a percent. Only 3.3% of respondents indicated they had difficulty with verbal communication since birth. The use of sign language was acknowledged by only 7% of

respondents. This implies that of the 12.7% who could not communicate at all using their usual language, only 5% cannot communicate in any form.

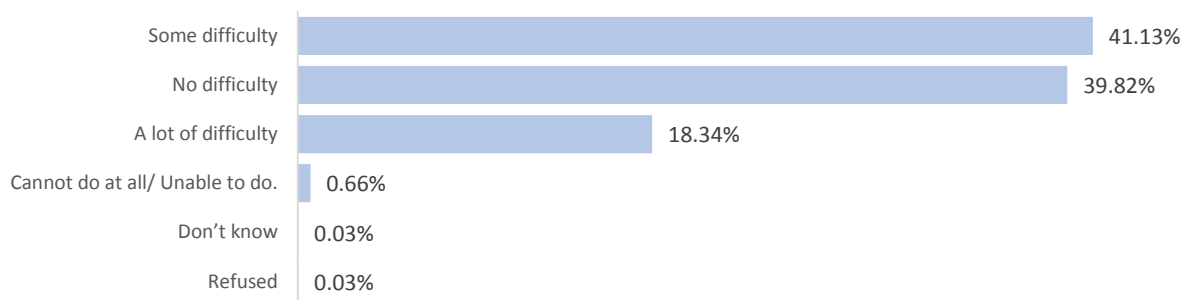
Majority of the beneficiaries did not have difficulty in communicating



### 3.6 Cognition (Remembering or Concentrating)

Four out of every ten (39.8%) respondents indicated not having any difficulty in remembering or concentrating. Of the 60.2% who reported having at least some cognitive difficulty, 41.1% reported having some difficulty, while 19% reported having a lot of difficulty including not being able to remember or concentrate. A half percent (0.5%) reported that the cognitive difficulty was since birth.

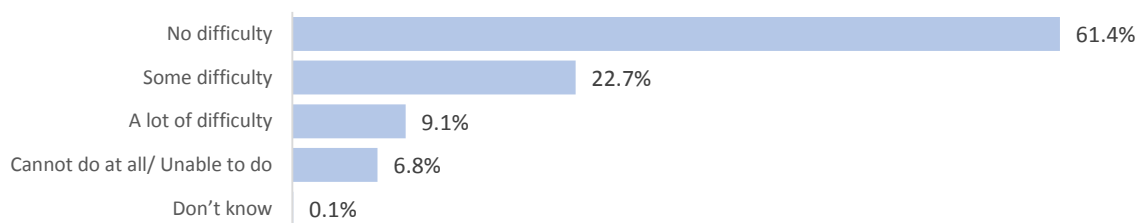
Four out of every ten beneficiaries did not have cognition difficulty



### 3.7 Self-Care

Of the respondents asked whether they could care for themselves (washing all over the body or dressing), six out of every ten (61.4%) stated that they had no difficulty washing all over the body or dressing. 22.7% stated having some difficulty, while 6.8% mentioned that they could not at all wash or dress. Only 0.4% reported having this difficulty since birth.

Six out of every ten beneficiaries could care for themselves

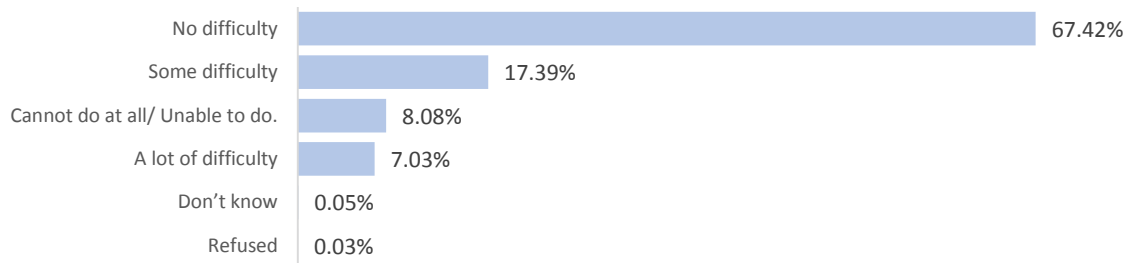


### 3.8 Upper Body

When asked about their ability to raise a 2-liter bottle of water from waist to eye level, seven out of ten (67.4%) respondents said they did not have any difficulty. About 17.4% reported

having some difficulty, while the remaining 15.2% had lots of difficulty raising the 2-liter bottle from waist to eye level. The majority of respondents (99.8%) reported that they developed the difficulty after birth.

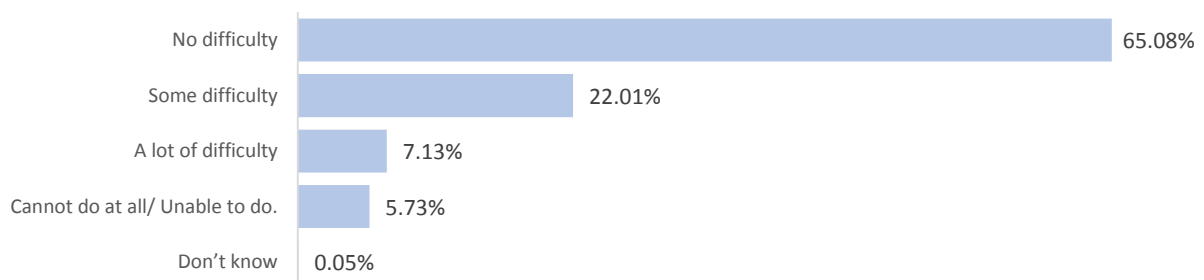
Six out of every ten beneficiaries could raise the 2-liter bottle of water from waist to eye level



### Using Hands and Fingers, such as Picking up Small Objects

Asked whether respondents had difficulty using their hands and fingers, such as picking up small objects, for example a button or pencil, or opening or closing containers or bottles, seven out of ten (65.1%) of respondents said they did not have any difficulty. One of five (22.0%) respondents stated that they had some difficulty using their hands and fingers, while 12.9% reported having lots of difficulty using their hands and fingers. The majority of respondents (99.5%) reported that the complications were developed after birth.

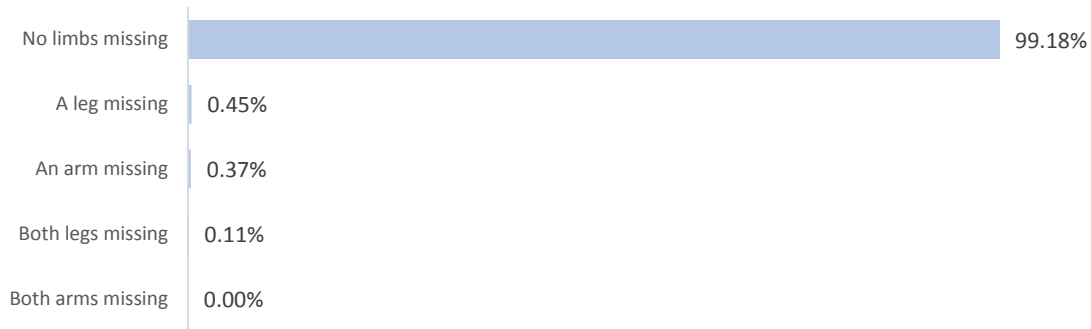
Seven out every ten beneficiaries did not have difficulty using their hands and fingers



### 3.9 Missing Limbs

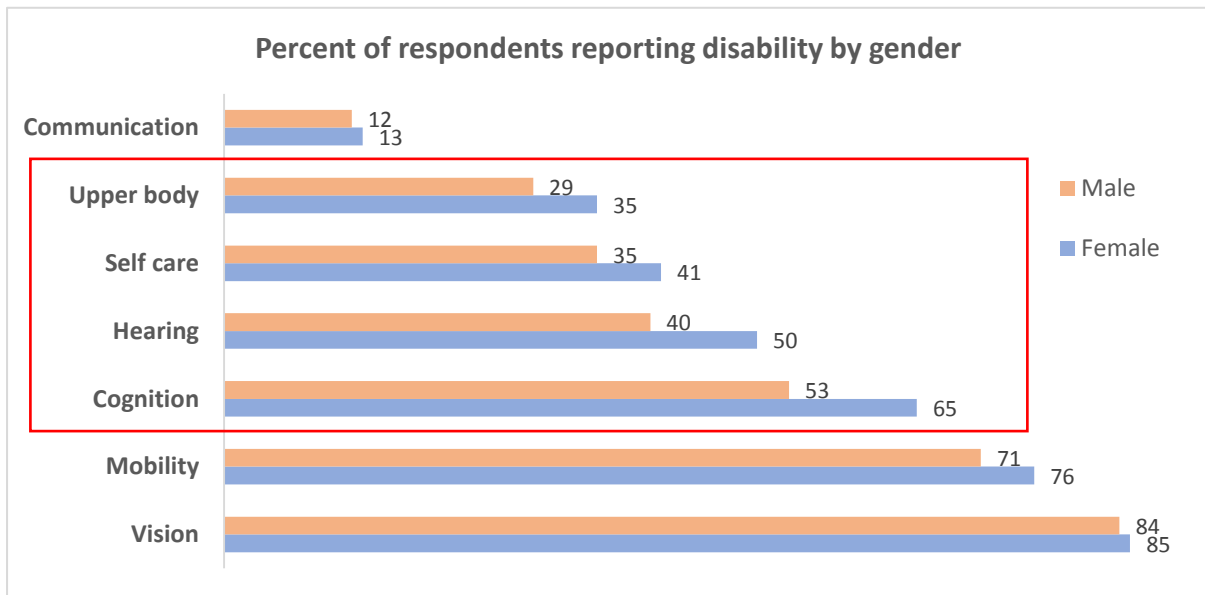
Asked whether they had any limbs missing, nine out of ten (99.1%) respondents indicated that they had all their limbs. There were no instances of respondents missing both arms, while 0.1% of the respondents had both legs missing. Those who reported having an arm or leg missing were 0.4% and 0.5% respectively. Of those missing limbs from birth, only 17.9% answered in the affirmative.

Nine out of every ten beneficiaries had no limbs missing



### 3.10 Gender and Disability

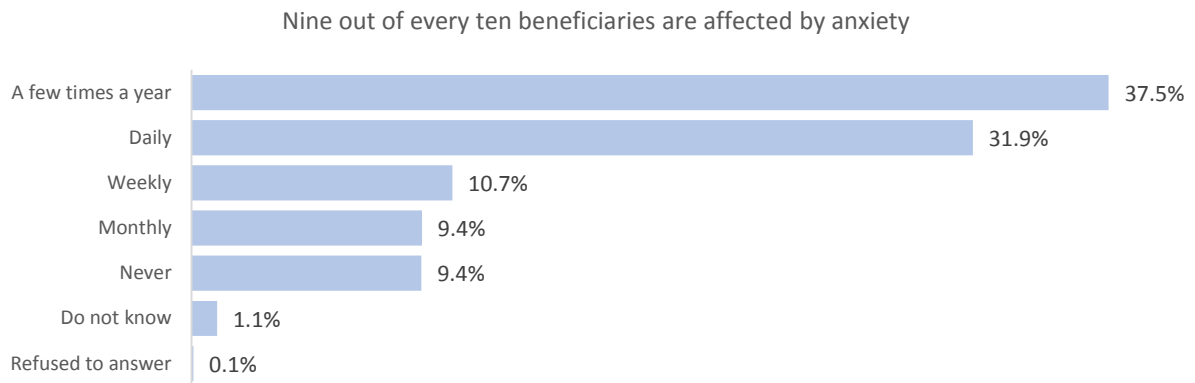
For each of the seven functional areas of disability more women than men reported a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all. For the four areas of upper body, self-care, hearing and cognitive disabilities, the difference between females and males was more than five percentage points as shown below (see annex 1 for detailed disaggregation by gender for all responses).



### 3.11 Anxiety and Depression

#### 3.11.1 Anxiety

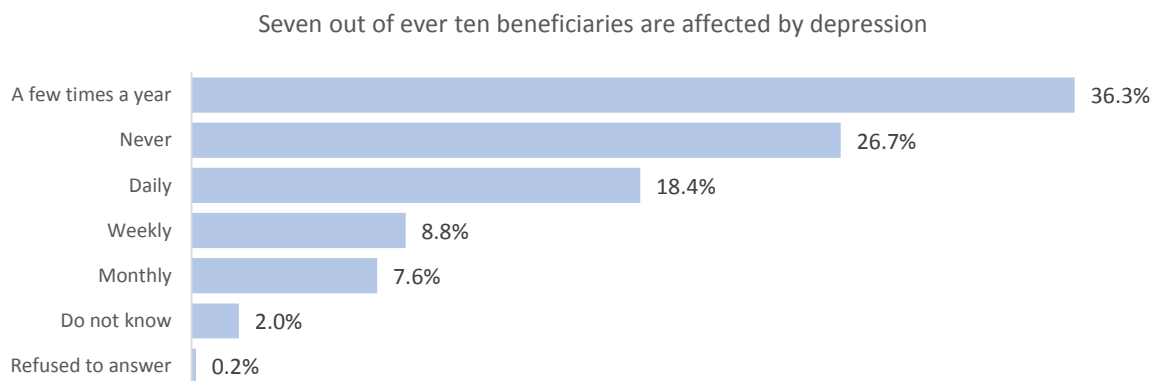
Respondents were asked about their emotional state, i.e. how often they felt worried, nervous or anxious, and about one third (31.9%) reported that they were worried, nervous or anxious on a daily basis, while another third (37.5%) reported that they were worried, nervous or anxious a few times a year. Anxiety is common among respondents with only 9.4% reporting not experiencing any anxiety at all. Among respondents who experience anxiety, only one in five (20.8%) respondents reported using medication to manage the condition.



Talking about the last time the respondent felt worried, nervous or anxious, half of respondents (50.4%) reported experiencing a lot of anxiety and one third (32%) reported experiencing a little anxiety, while those who experience between a little and a lot of anxiety accounted for 14.5%. Only 3.1% reported that they did not know the degree of anxiety they experienced the last time.

### 3.11.2 Depression

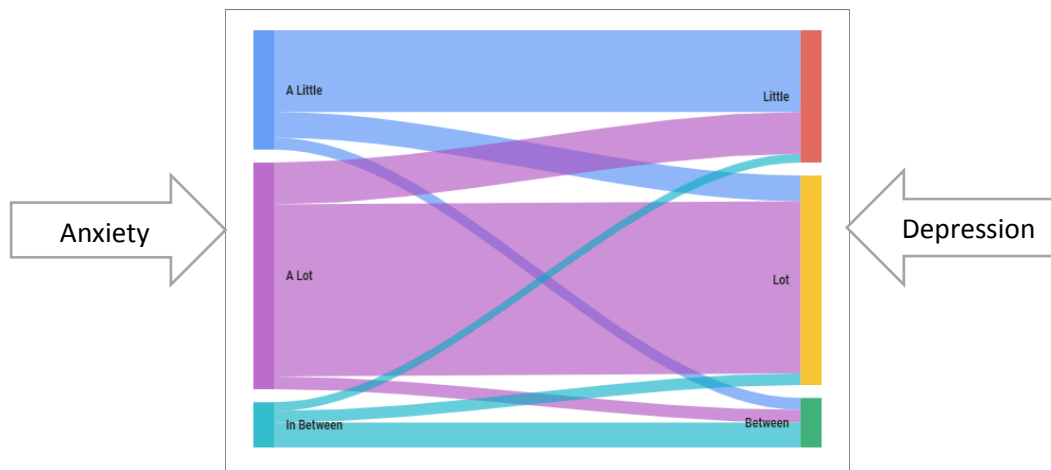
Respondents were asked how often they felt depressed and 26.7% stated that they never feel depressed; 36.3% indicated they were depressed a few times a year; and 18.4% indicated that they were depressed daily. Seven out of every ten (71.2%) respondents indicated being depressed at least at some point in the year, while 8.8% said they were depressed weekly and 7.6% monthly. Asked whether those who experienced depression took medication for the condition, only one out of five (22.3%) indicated taking medication.



Talking about their last experience of depression, half of the respondents (52.9%) reported experiencing a lot of depression, about one third (34.1%) reported experiencing a little depression, while those who experienced between a little and a lot of depression accounted for 12.7%. Only 0.3% reported not knowing the degree of depression they experienced the last time.

The pattern of anxiety and depression among respondents is similar. There is a significant positive correlation between anxiety and depression experienced by beneficiaries (*correlation coefficient 0.41, p=0.00*). Respondents who experienced little anxiety, were more likely to experience little depression and vice versa as shown in the diagram below



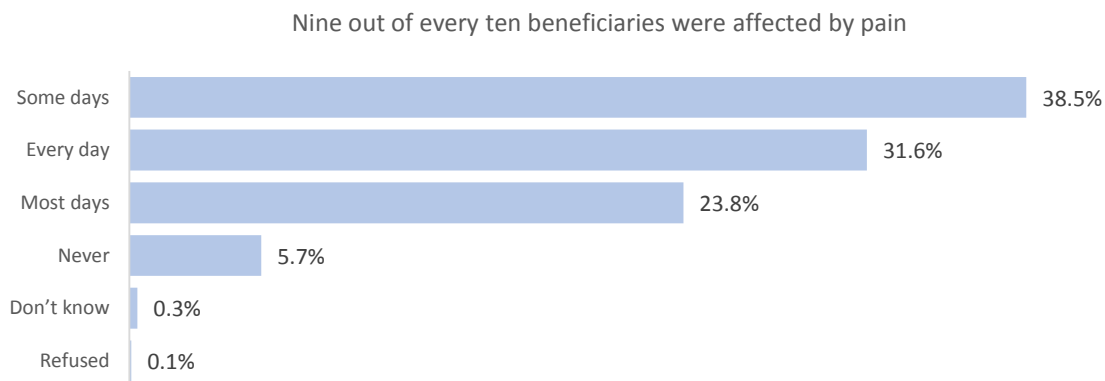


### 3.12 Pain and Fatigue

#### 3.12.1 Pain

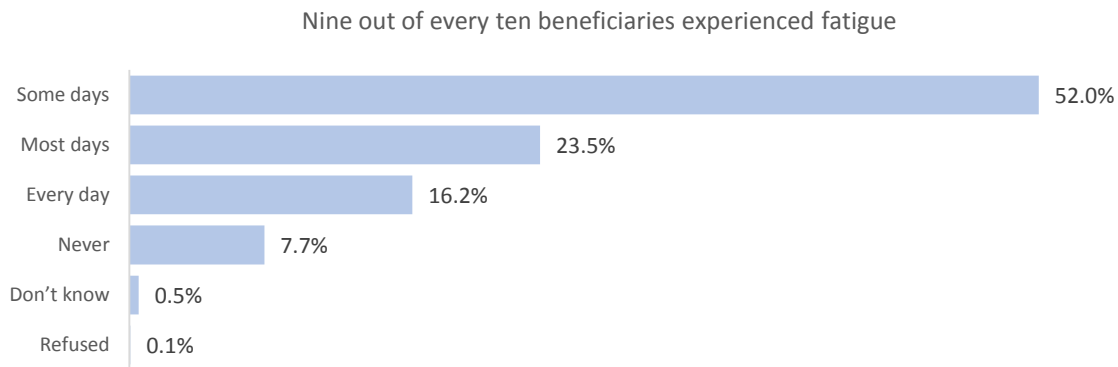
Nine out of ten respondents indicated (93.9%) that they had pain in the past three months. Half of respondents (55.5%) reported experiencing pain every day or most days, while 38.5% reported experiencing pain some of the days in the past three months.

Considering the last time respondents had pain, two thirds (67.7%) indicated that the pain was a lot; 18.5% reported the pain was little; and 18.9% reported that the pain was between a little and a lot.



#### 3.12.2 Fatigue

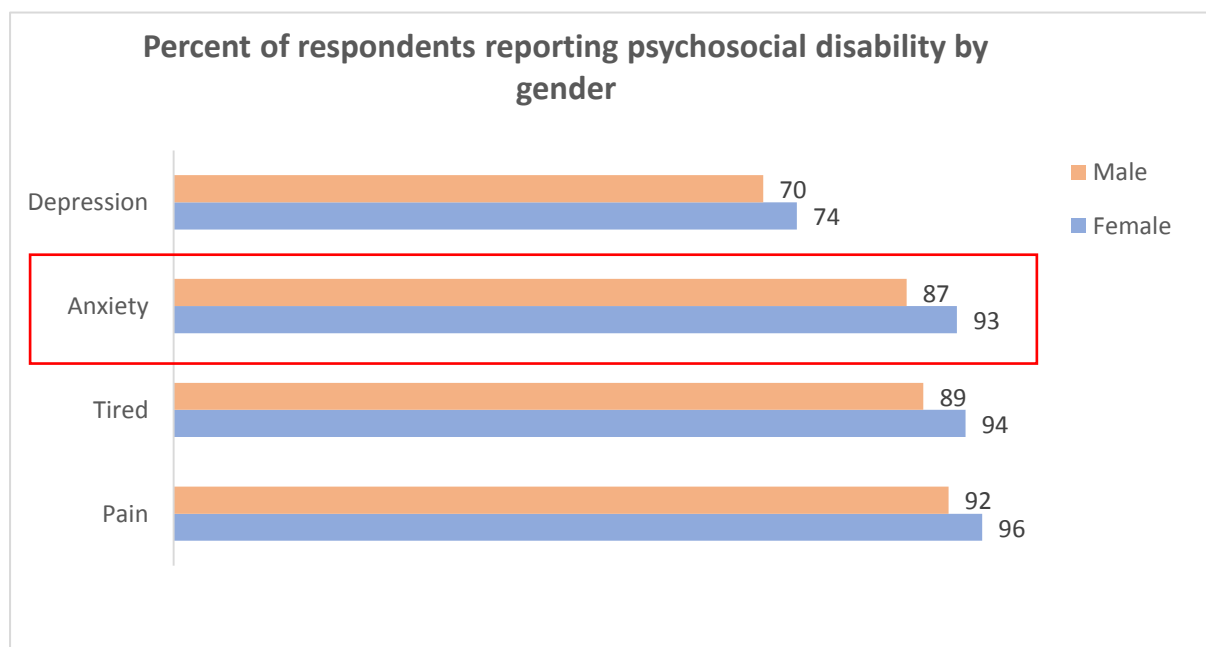
Nine out of ten (91.7%) respondents indicated that they felt very tired or exhausted in the past three months. Half of respondents (52%) indicated that they felt tired/exhausted some days, while 23.5% responded that they felt tired/exhausted most days. Only 16.2% said that they felt tired/exhausted every day in the past three months.



Considering the last time respondents felt very tired or exhausted, about half of respondents (55.5%) reported that it lasted part of the day, while 32.2% said that the fatigue lasted most of the day and 12.2% reported that the fatigue lasted all day. Nearly half of respondents (44.4%) stated it lasted most of the day or longer. About half of respondents (48.2%) described the level of fatigue as a lot, while about a third (35.7%) reported the fatigue as a little, and 15.6% said the fatigue was between a little and a lot.

### 3.13 Gender and Psychosocial Disability

For each of the four question areas more women than men reported being affected but the difference was less than five percentage points, except for anxiety where the difference was six percentage points as shown below (see annex 2 for detailed disaggregation by gender for all responses).



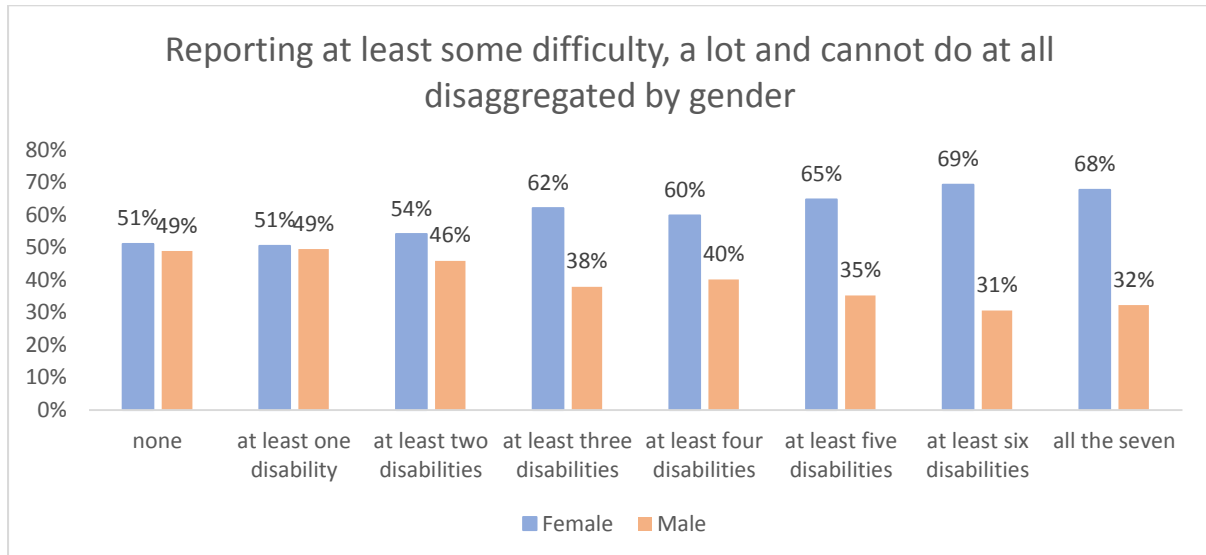
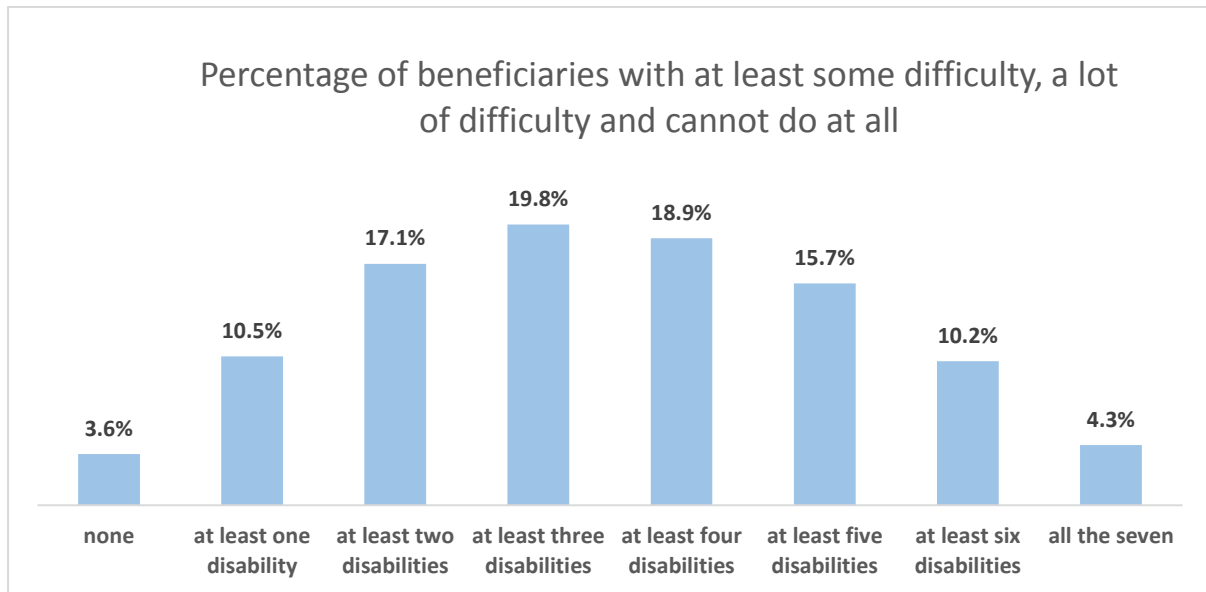
### 3.14 Albinos and Little Persons

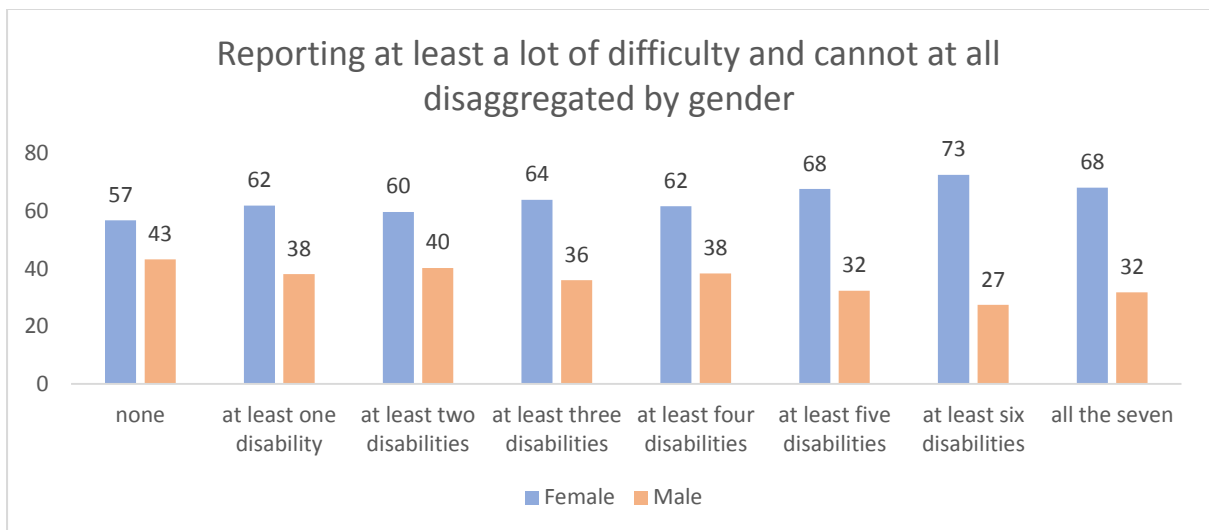
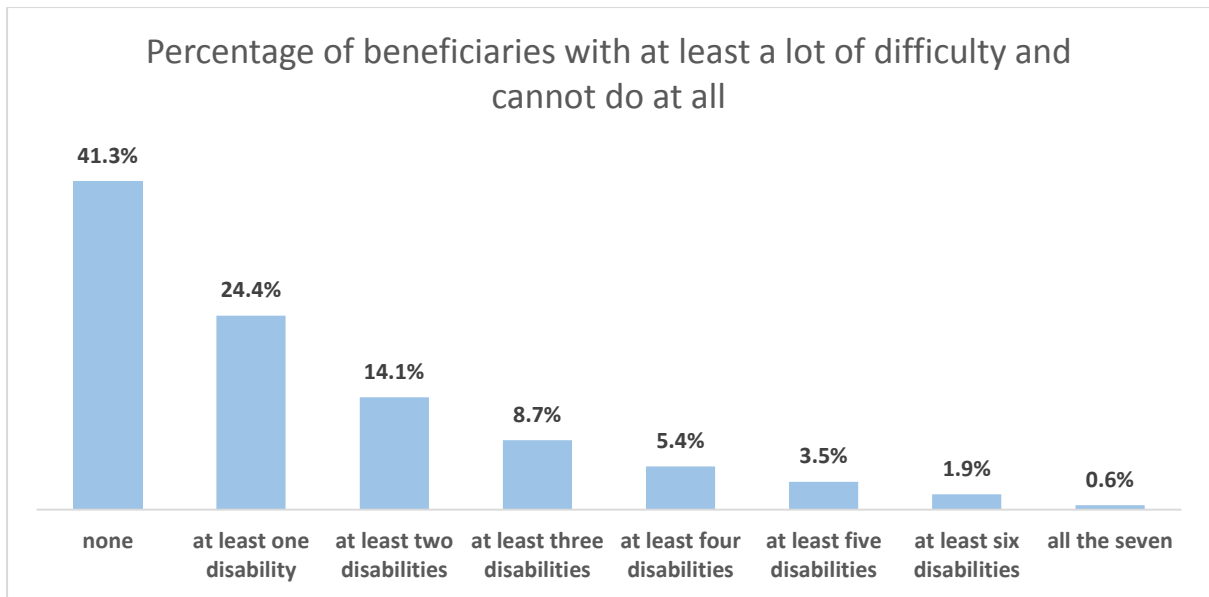
Based on the interviewers' observations, both albinos and little persons are less than a half percent of the respondents, registering 0.32% and 0.47% respectively.



#### 4.0 Summary and Conclusions

The study disaggregated disability indicators into two categories: i) Activity limitation domain indicators (vision, hearing, mobility, communication, cognition, self-care, upper body functioning); and ii) Psychosocial disability indicators (anxiety, depression, pain and fatigue). Below is a summary of occurrence, multiplicity and severity of disability across the activity limitation disability domains.

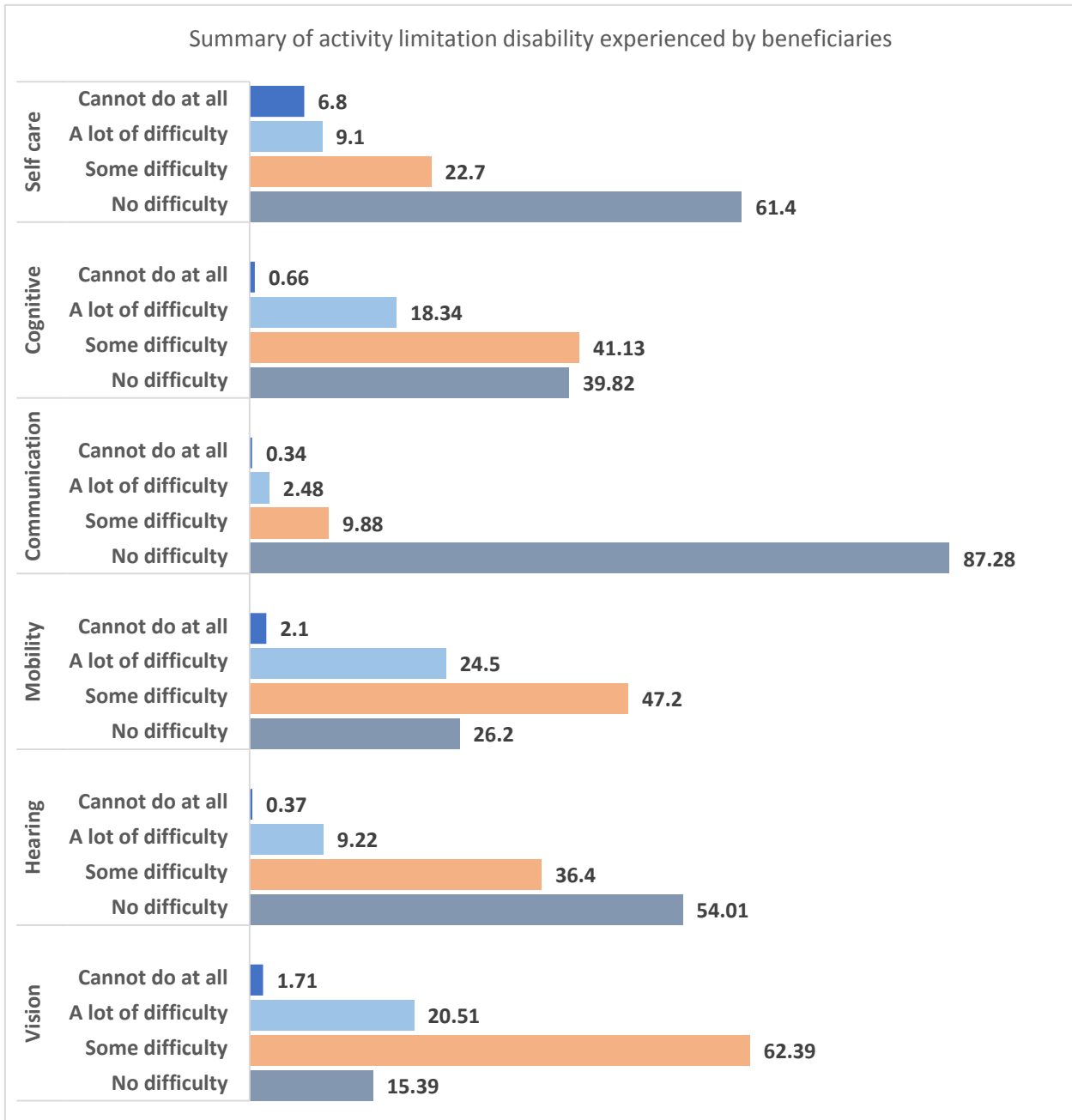




The overall proportion of respondents who report a lot of difficulty and/or cannot do at all for one or more of these categories was 58.7%, and the overall proportion who reported at least some difficulty for one or more categories was 96.4%. Therefore, when applying MGLSD's cut off point to define disability—anyone having at least a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all for any of the seven functional domains—the disability rate for SCG beneficiaries is 58.7%.

## Summary of activity limitation disability indicators

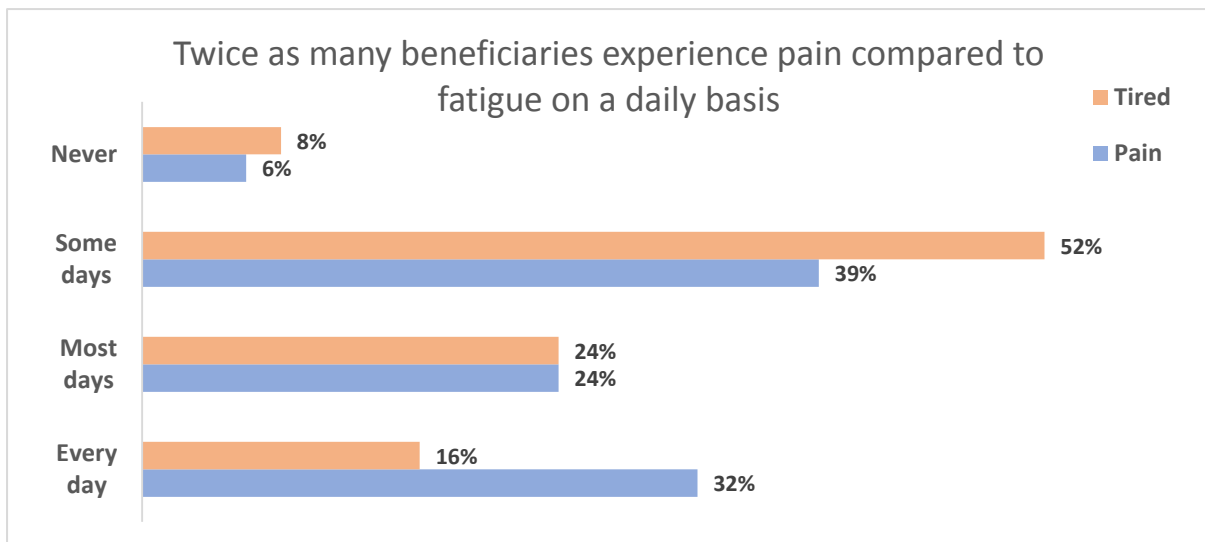
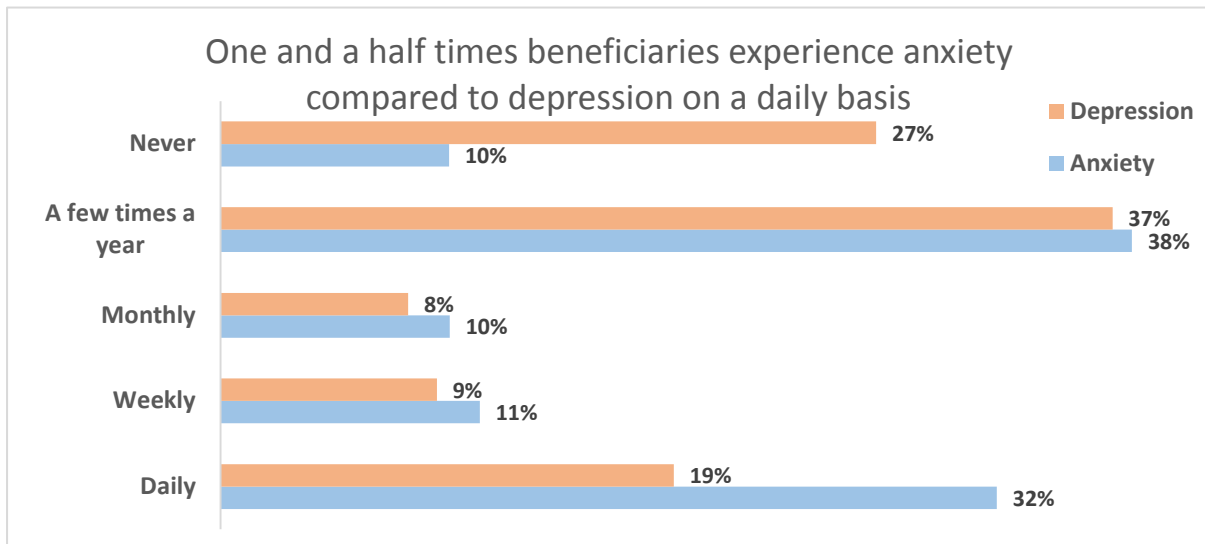
The disability assessment revealed that mobility (27%) is the area of disability most reported among SCG beneficiaries, followed by vision (22%) and cognition (19%).



## Summary of psychosocial disability measures

Those feeling anxiety and depression on a daily basis were 32% and 18% respectively. Only 9% report never feeling anxiety and 27% report never feeling depression.

Approximately 40% of the respondents reported feeling tired every day or most days and only 8% said they never felt tired. A majority of the respondents (56%) reported feeling pain every day or most days and only 6% report no pain.



## Annex 1: Summary of activity limitation indicators by gender

	Female		Male		Total
	n	%	n	%	n
<b>Vision</b>					
No- no difficulty	337	57.5	249	42.5	586
Yes - some difficulty	1,431	60.3	944	39.8	2,375
Yes - a lot of difficulty	479	61.3	302	38.7	781
Cannot do at all	40	61.5	25	38.5	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>3,807</b>
<b>Hearing</b>					
No- no difficulty	1,147	55.8	908	44.2	2,055
Yes - some difficulty	903	65.2	482	34.8	1,385
Yes - a lot of difficulty	227	64.7	124	35.3	351
Cannot do at all	10	71.4	4	28.6	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>3,805</b>
<b>Mobility</b>					
No- no difficulty	560	56.2	436	43.8	996
Yes - some difficulty	1,110	61.8	686	38.2	1,796
Yes - a lot of difficulty	561	60.2	371	39.8	932
Cannot do at all	55	68.8	25	31.3	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>3,804</b>
<b>Communication</b>					
No difficulty	1,977	59.7	1,336	40.3	3,313
Some difficulty	234	62.4	141	37.6	375
A lot of difficulty	60	63.8	34	36.2	94
Cannot do at all	7	53.9	6	46.2	13
Don't know	1	100	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3,796</b>
<b>Cognition</b>					
No difficulty	794	52.6	717	47.5	1,511
Some difficulty	980	62.8	581	37.2	1,561
A lot of difficulty	486	69.8	210	30.2	696
Cannot do at all	20	80	5	20	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3,795</b>
<b>Self-Care</b>					
No difficulty	1,356	58.1	977	41.9	2,333
Some difficulty	550	63.9	311	36.1	861
A lot of difficulty	218	63.4	126	36.6	344
Cannot do at all	159	61.4	100	38.6	259
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>3,800</b>



	Female		Male		Total
	n	%	n	%	n
<b>Upper Body</b>					
No difficulty	1,486	58	1,076	42	2,562
Some difficulty	420	63.5	241	36.5	661
A lot of difficulty	172	64.4	95	35.6	267
Cannot do at all	204	66.5	103	33.6	307
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>3,800</b>

## Annex 2: Summary of psychosocial disability indicators by gender

	Female		Male		Total
	n	%	n	%	n
<b>Anxiety</b>					
Daily	801	66.0	412	34.0	1,213
Weekly	280	69.1	125	30.9	405
Monthly	207	57.8	151	42.2	358
A few times a year	809	56.8	615	43.2	1,424
Never	162	45.4	195	54.6	357
Refused to answer	2	66.7	1	33.3	3
Do not know	23	57.5	17	42.5	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>3,800</b>
<b>Depression</b>					
Daily	476	68.2	222	31.8	698
Weekly	219	65.8	114	34.2	333
Monthly	177	61.3	112	38.8	289
A few times a year	787	57.3	587	42.7	1,374
Never	568	56.2	442	43.8	1,010
Refused to answer	4	57.1	3	42.9	7
Do not know	45	60.8	29	39.2	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,276</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>3,785</b>
<b>Pain</b>					
Never	89	41.4	126	58.6	215
Some days	852	58.3	610	41.7	1,462
Most days	564	62.5	339	37.5	903
Every day	770	64.1	432	35.9	1,202
Refused	0	0	3	100	3
Don't know	8	61.5	5	38.5	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,283</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>3,798</b>
<b>Tired</b>					
Never	130	44.4	163	55.6	293
Some days	1,139	57.7	835	42.3	1,974
Most days	596	66.9	295	33.1	891
Everyday	400	65.2	214	34.9	614
Refused	0	0	2	100	2
Don't know	15	75	5	25	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>3,794</b>

### Annex 3: Disability Assessment Tool

**Respondents Identification Number:** ..... **District**.....  
**Pay point No.**.....

#### CONSENT STATEMENT

My Name is ..... working with the Expanding Social Protection Programme. We are conducting a survey to assess the disability status of beneficiaries under the Social Assistance Grant (SCG). The purpose of the study is to allow for grouping of the SCG data by the disability status of beneficiaries at region and district level. The interview will take about 20 minutes. You are free to stop the interview at any time. Do you have any questions about the exercise? Can we start the interview now? **1= Yes 2=No >> End Interview**

**START TIME** .....:.....**HRS**

#### Section 1

Qn1. What is your marital status

1. Never Married
2. Married Monogamously
3. Married Polygamously
4. Divorced
5. Separated
6. Widowed

Qn2. How many other household members do you live with? \_\_\_\_\_

Qn3. Are you able to read and write with understanding in any language?

1. Can read and Write
2. Can read only
3. Can Write Only
4. Uses only Braille(to read and write)
5. Cannot Read or Write at all

Section 2: disability assessment

*Interviewer, read:* "Now I am going to ask you some questions about your ability to do different activities, and how you have been feeling. [Although some of these questions may seem similar to ones you have already answered, it is important that we ask them all.]"

#### VISION

**VIS\_1 Do you have difficulty seeing?**

6. No- no difficulty (*Skip to HEAR\_1*)
7. Yes - some difficulty
8. Yes - a lot of difficulty
9. Cannot do at all

**VIS\_2 Do you use glasses or contact lenses?**

1. Yes
2. No (*Skip to HEAR\_1*)

**VIS\_3 Do you have difficulty seeing, (If VIS\_2=1: even when wearing your glasses?)**  
**Would you say..... (Read response categories)**

1. No - no difficulty
2. Yes - some difficulty
3. Yes - a lot of difficulty
4. Cannot see at all

**VIS\_4 For how long have you had this difficulty?**

1. Since birth
2. Months (Insert no.....) *If less than 12 months*
3. Years (Insert no.....) *If 12 months (1 year and above)*

## **HEARING**

**HEAR\_1 Do you have difficulty hearing?**

1. No- no difficulty (*Skip to MOB\_1*)
2. Yes - some difficulty
3. Yes - a lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all

**HEAR\_2 Do you use a hearing aid?**

1. No (*Skip to MOB\_1*)
2. Yes

**HEAR\_3 Do you have difficulty hearing, even when using your hearing aid? Would you say..... (Read response categories)**

1. No- no difficulty
2. Yes - some difficulty
3. Yes - a lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all

**HEAR\_4 For how long have you had this difficulty?**

1. Since birth
2. Months (Insert no.....) *If less than 12 months*
3. Years (Insert no.....) *If 12 months (1 year and above)*

## **MOBILITY**

**MOB\_1 Do you have difficulty walking, climbing steps or moving in your environment? Would you say..... (Read response categories)**

1. No - No difficulty (*Skip to COMM\_1*)
2. Yes - some difficulty
3. Yes - a lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all / Unable to do

**MOB\_2 For how long have you had this difficulty?**

1. Since birth
2. Months (Insert no.....) *If less than 12 months*
3. Years (Insert no.....) *If 12 months (1 year and above)*

**MOB\_3 Do you use any equipment or receive help getting around?**

1. Yes
2. No (*Skip to COMM\_1*)
3. Refused (*Skip to COMM\_1*)
4. Don't know (*Skip to COMM\_1*)

**MOB\_4 Do you use any of the following?**

		1. Yes	2. No	7. Refused	9. Don't know
A	Cane or walking stick				
B	Walker or Zimmer frame?				
C	Crutches?				
D	Wheelchair or scooter?				
E	Artificial limb (leg/foot)				
F	Someone's assistance?				
G	Other (Please specify)				

**MOB\_5 Do you have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground, that would be about the length of one football field (If MOB\_3 = 1: without the use of your aid)? Would you say... (Read response categories)**

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all/ Unable to do.
5. *Refused*
6. *Don't know*

**MOB\_6 Do you have difficulty walking half a km on level ground, that would be the length of five football fields (If MOB\_3 = 1: without the use of your aid)? Would you say... (Read response categories)**

1. No difficulty
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all/ Unable to do.
5. *Refused*
6. *Don't know*

**COMMUNICATION**

**COM\_1 Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? Would you say..... [Read response categories]**

1. No difficulty (*Skip to COG\_1*)
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all/ Unable to do.
5. *Refused*
6. *Don't know*

**COM\_2 For how long have you had this difficulty?**

1. Since birth
2. Months (Insert no.....) *If less than 12 months*

3. Years (Insert no.....) *If 12 months (1 year and above)*

**COM\_3 Do you use sign language?**

1. No
2. Yes
3. Refused to answer
4. Don't know

**COGNITION (REMEMBERING)**

**COG\_1 Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating? Would you say... [Read response categories]**

1. No difficulty (*Skip to SC\_1*)
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all/ Unable to do.
5. Refused
6. Don't know

**COG\_2 For how long have you had this difficulty?**

1. Since birth
2. Months (Insert no.....) *If less than 12 months*
3. Years (Insert no.....) *If 12 months (1 year and above)*

**SELF CARE**

**SC\_1 Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?**

1. No difficulty (*Skip to UB\_1*)
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all/ Unable to do.
5. Refused
6. Don't know

**SC\_2 For how long have you had this difficulty?**

1. Since birth
2. Months (Insert no.....) *If less than 12 months*
3. Years (Insert no.....) *If 12 months (1 year and above)*

**UPPER BODY**

**UB\_1 Do you have difficulty raising a 2-liter bottle of water or soda from waist to eye level? Would you say... [Read response categories]**

1. No difficulty (*Skip to UB\_3*)
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all/ Unable to do.
5. Refused
6. Don't know

**UB\_2 How long have you had this difficulty?**

1. Since birth
2. Months (Insert no.....) *If less than 12 months*
3. Years (Insert no.....) *If 12 months (1 year and above)*

**UB\_3 Do you have difficulty using your hands and fingers, such as picking up small objects, for example, a button or pencil, or opening or closing containers or bottles?**

**Would you say... [Read response categories]**

1. No difficulty (*Skip to UB\_5*)
2. Some difficulty
3. A lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all/ Unable to do.
5. Refused
6. Don't know

**UB\_4 How long have you had this difficulty?**

1. Since birth
2. Months (Insert no.....) *If less than 12 months*
3. Years (Insert no.....) *If 12 months (1 year and above)*

**UB\_5 Do you have any missing limbs?**

1. No (*Skip to ANX\_1*)
2. Yes, one arm
3. Yes, both arms
4. **Yes, one leg**
5. **Yes, both legs**

**UB\_6 For how long have you had this difficulty?**

1. Since birth
2. Months (Insert no.....) *If less than 12 months*
3. Years (Insert no.....) *If 12 months (1 year and above)*

**AFFECT (ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION)**

*Interviewer: If respondent asks whether they are to answer about their emotional states after taking mood-regulating medications, say: "Please answer according to whatever medication you were/he was/she was] taking."*

**ANX\_1 How often do you feel worried, nervous or anxious? Would you say... [Read response categories]**

1. Daily
2. Weekly
3. Monthly
4. A few times a year
5. Never
6. Refused to answer.
7. Do not know

**ANX\_2 Do you take medication for these feelings?**

1. Yes
2. No (*If "Never" to ANX\_1 and "No" to ANX\_2, skip to DEP\_1.*)
3. Refused to answer.

4. Do not know.

**ANX\_3** Thinking about the last time you felt worried, nervous or anxious, how would you describe the level of these feelings? Would you say... *[Read response categories]*

1. A little
2. A lot
3. Somewhere in between a little and a lot
4. Don't know

**DEP\_1** How often do you feel depressed? Would you say... *Read response categories*

1. Daily
2. Weekly
3. Monthly
4. A few times a year
5. Never
6. Refused to answer.
7. Do not know

**DEP\_2** Do you take medication for depression?

1. No (*If "Never" to DEP\_1 and "No" to DEP\_2, skip to PAIN\_1.*)
2. Yes
3. Refused to answer
4. Don't know

**DEP\_3** Thinking about the last time you felt depressed, how depressed did you feel? Would you say... *[Read response categories]*

1. A little
2. A lot
3. Somewhere in between a little and a lot
4. Don't know

## **PAIN**

*Interviewer: If respondent asks whether they are to answer about their pain when taking their medications, say: "Please answer according to whatever medication you were taking."*

**PAIN\_1** In the past **3 months**, how often did you have pain? Would you say... *[Read response categories]*

1. Never (*If "Never" to PAIN\_1, skip to next section.*)
2. Some days
3. Most days
4. Every day
5. Refused
6. Don't know

**PAIN\_2** Thinking about the last time you had pain, how much pain did you have? Would you say... *[Read response categories]*

1. A little
2. A lot
3. Somewhere in between a little and a lot
4. Don't know



**FATIGUE**

**TIRED\_1** In the **past 3 months**, how often did you/he/she] feel very tired or exhausted?  
Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. Never (*If "Never" to TIRED\_1, skip to next section ON OBSERVATIONS.*)
2. Some days
3. Most days
4. Everyday
5. Refused
6. Don't know

**TIRED\_2** Thinking about the last time you felt very tired or exhausted, how long did it last?  
Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. Some of the day
2. Most of the day
3. All the day
4. Refused
5. Don't know

**TIRED\_3** Thinking about the last time you felt this way, how would you describe the level of tiredness? Would you say... [*Read response categories*]

1. A little
2. A lot
3. Somewhere in between a little and a lot
4. Don't know

**OBSERVE:** Is the woman/man **an albino**?

1. No
2. Yes
3. Dk / not sure

**OBSERVE:** Is the woman/man **a little person**?

1. No
2. Yes
3. Dk / not sure

**INTERVIEWER OBSERVATIONS:**

.....  
.....

**END TIME** .....:.....**HRS**

**THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR THEIR TIME**