

**Presentation of interim results for  
People with disabilities  
National Census of Population and Housing 2010,  
using a similar WG short questions**

**11<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics  
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Since we are still in the process of analysis of the final results of the census, is that I wish to emphasize the results of the application of the similar SQWG and not so much the numbers of the thematic “disability”.

We were very surprised when a few months ago, began arriving computerized the raw census data. The uptake and annotation errors in the information by enumerators and the whole process in general, were lower than expected. We see that in almost all provinces of Argentina, is less than 3% of omission and multi-mark. I remind you that our census made the October 27, 2010 is “of fact” in one day, as you seen.

Below I will show “data in percentages and not in absolute” (the real structure of the variable "disability"), because these data have not yet been expanded with sample weighting factor. I remember another thing: similar SQWG was in the sample questionnaire of our census. It applies to all the country's population living in towns of 50,000 or less, as also in 10% of the population of towns with over 50,000.

It is the first time in Argentina, we measure disability in areas with little population, ie rural areas.

Surely when we make next year The Second National Survey of People with Disabilities, the measurement is more accurate. And we can do the analysis on these data more real.

But I wanted to tell you that the application of the group of similar SQWG census was for us a success:

- We had better uptake than in the previous census.
- The size of the questions is suitable to be located within the questionnaires
- In training, the enumerators seem to fully understand the questions
- Good quality of information, low error

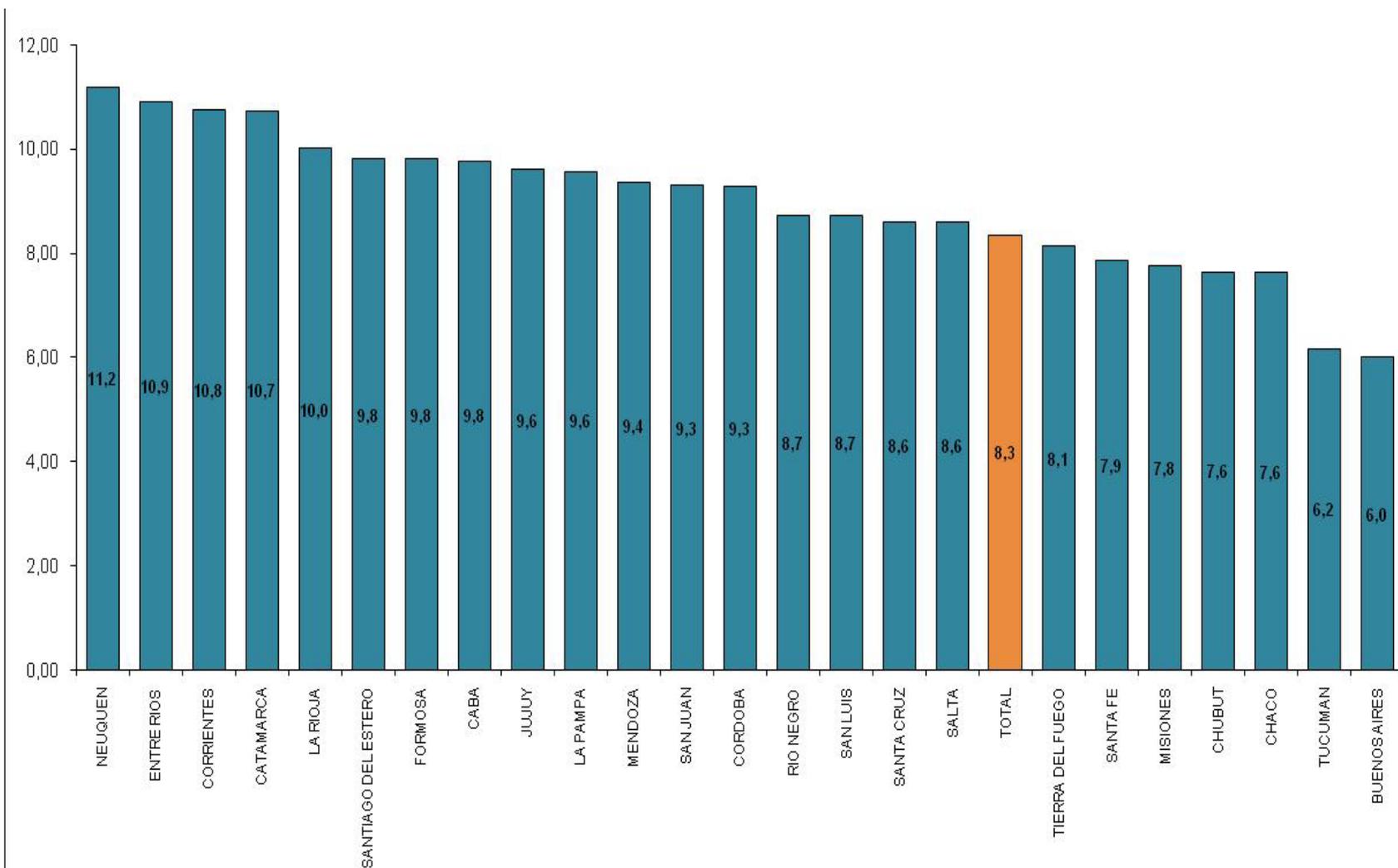
This was the "disability" question asked in the census

14. ¿Tiene dificultad o limitación permanente para...

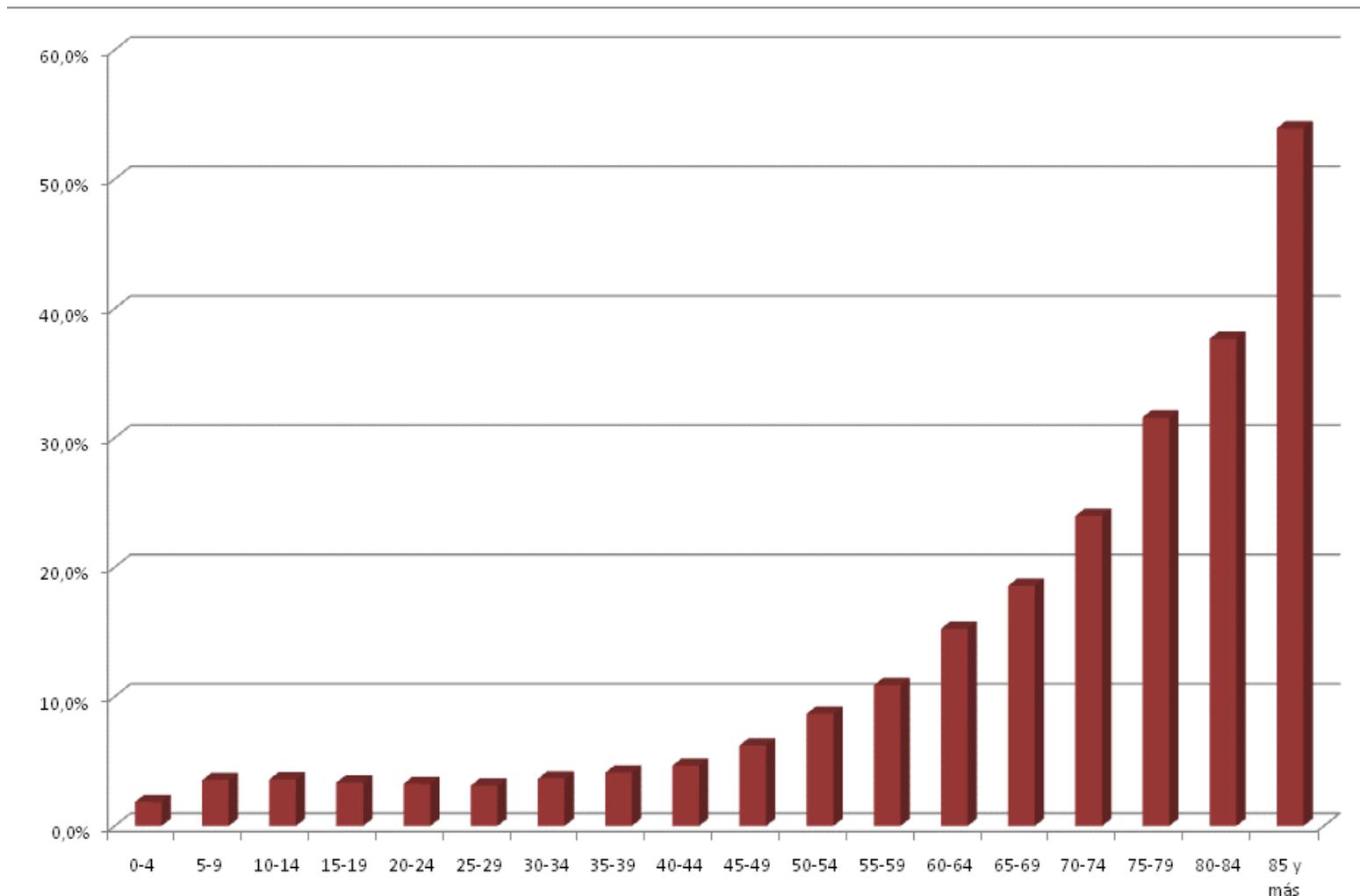
Si No

- |                          |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ver, aún con anteojos o lentes puestos?              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | oír, aún cuando usa audífono?                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | caminar o subir escalones?                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | agarrar objetos y/o abrir recipientes con las manos? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | entender y/o aprender?                               |

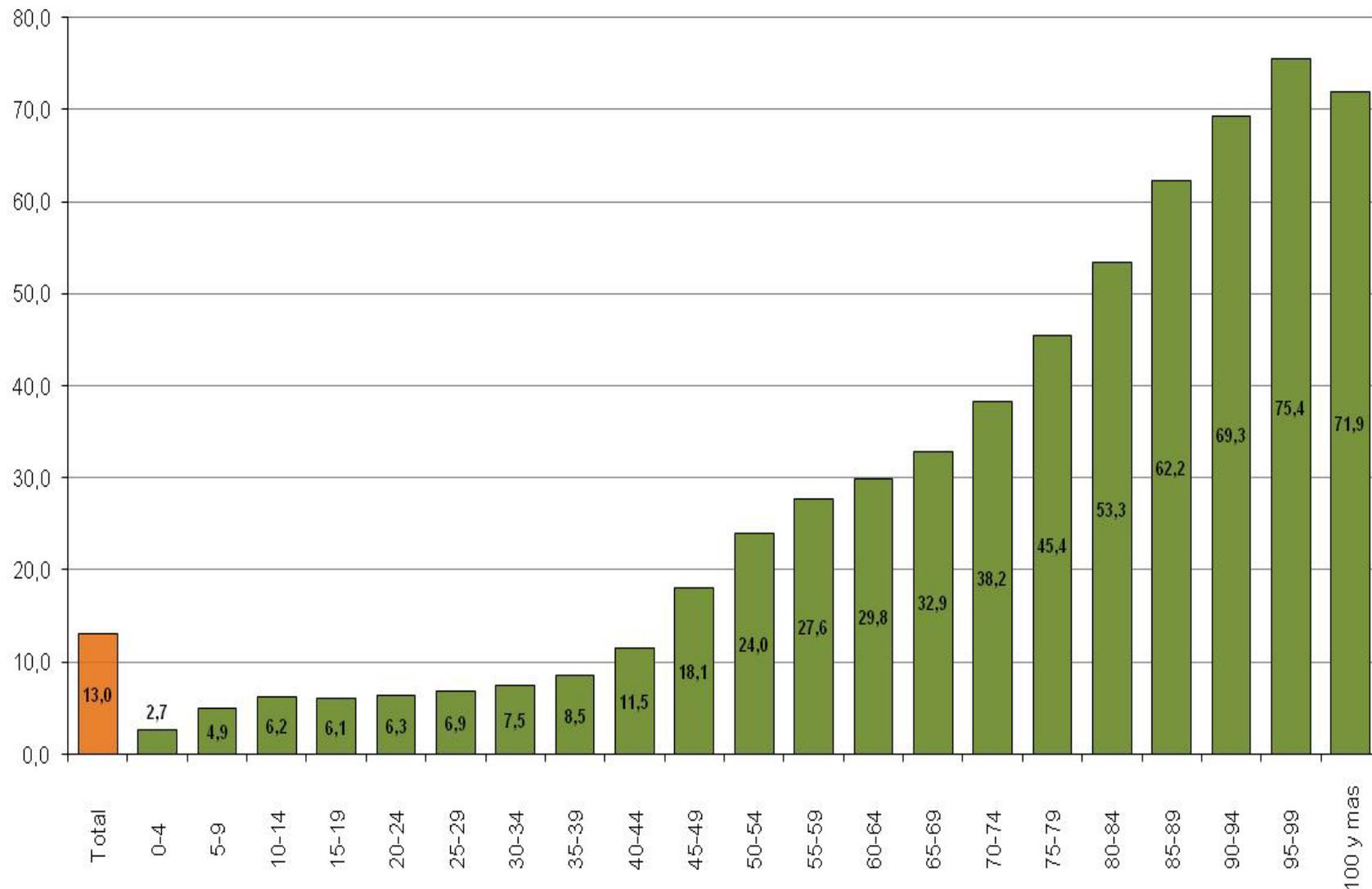
## Prevalence of households with people with disabilities Census 2001



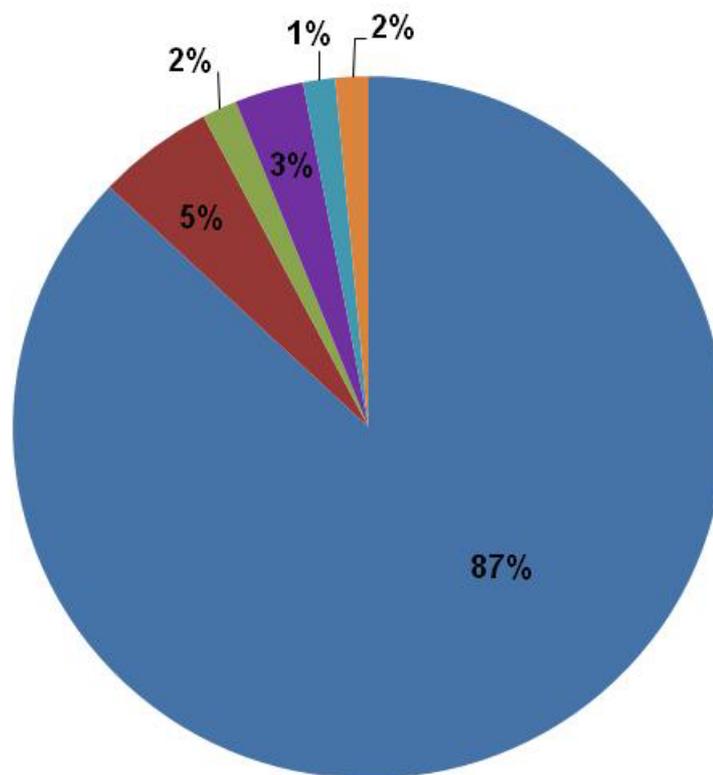
# Prevalence of people with disabilities by age ENDI 2002-2003 Total country 7.1%



# Prevalence of people with disabilities by age Census 2010

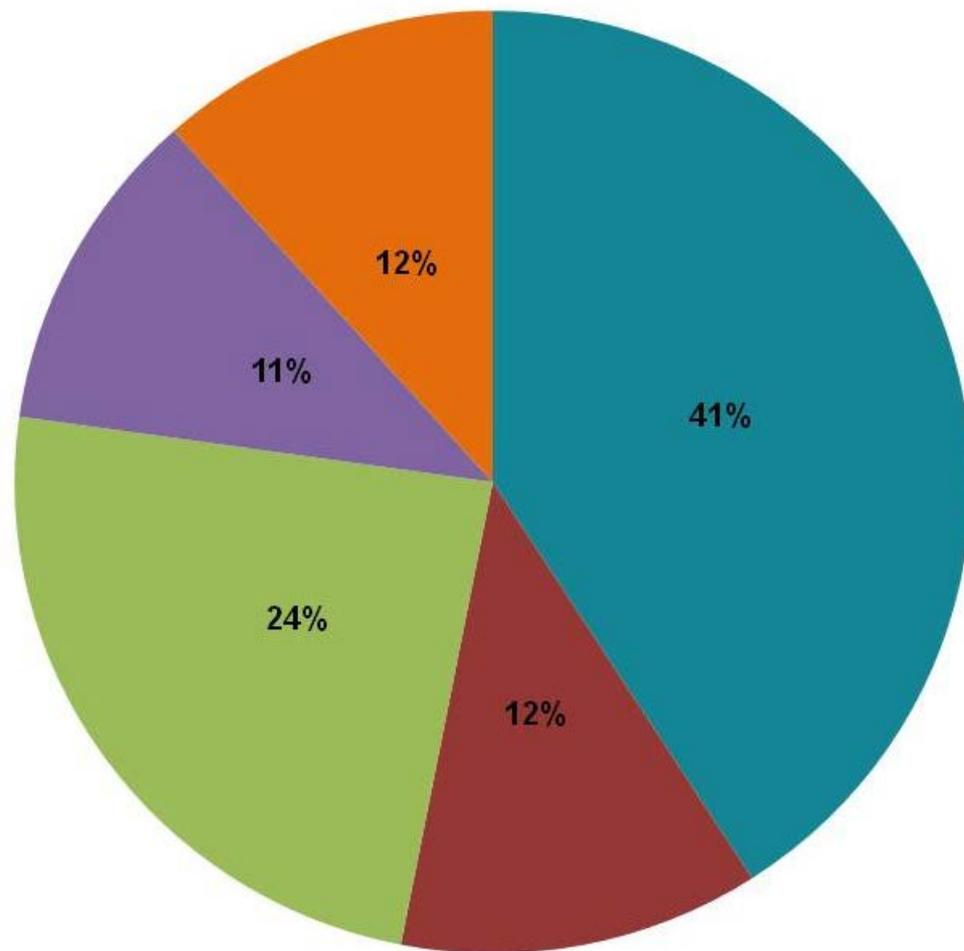


# Prevalence of people with disabilities Census 2010 Total country 13,0%



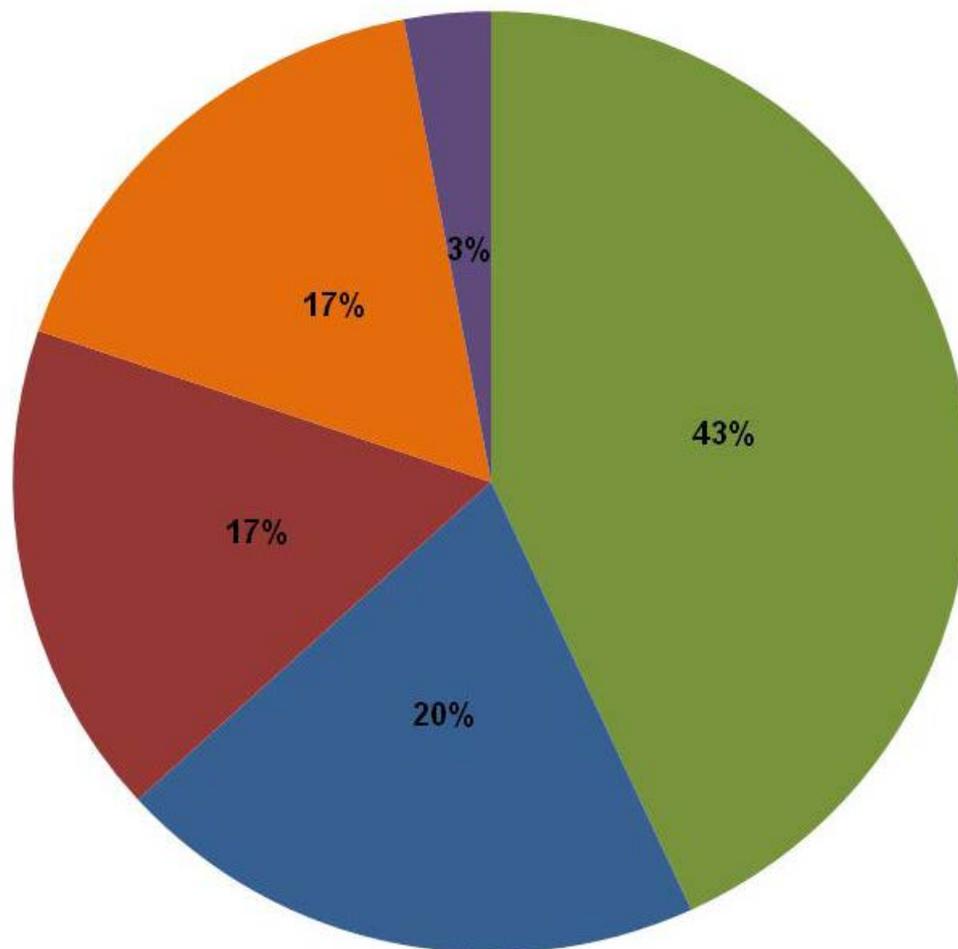
■ Sin discapacidad ■ Visual ■ Auditiva ■ Motora Inferior ■ Motora superior ■ Cognitiva

# Disabilities by domains (just one domain by person) Census 2010



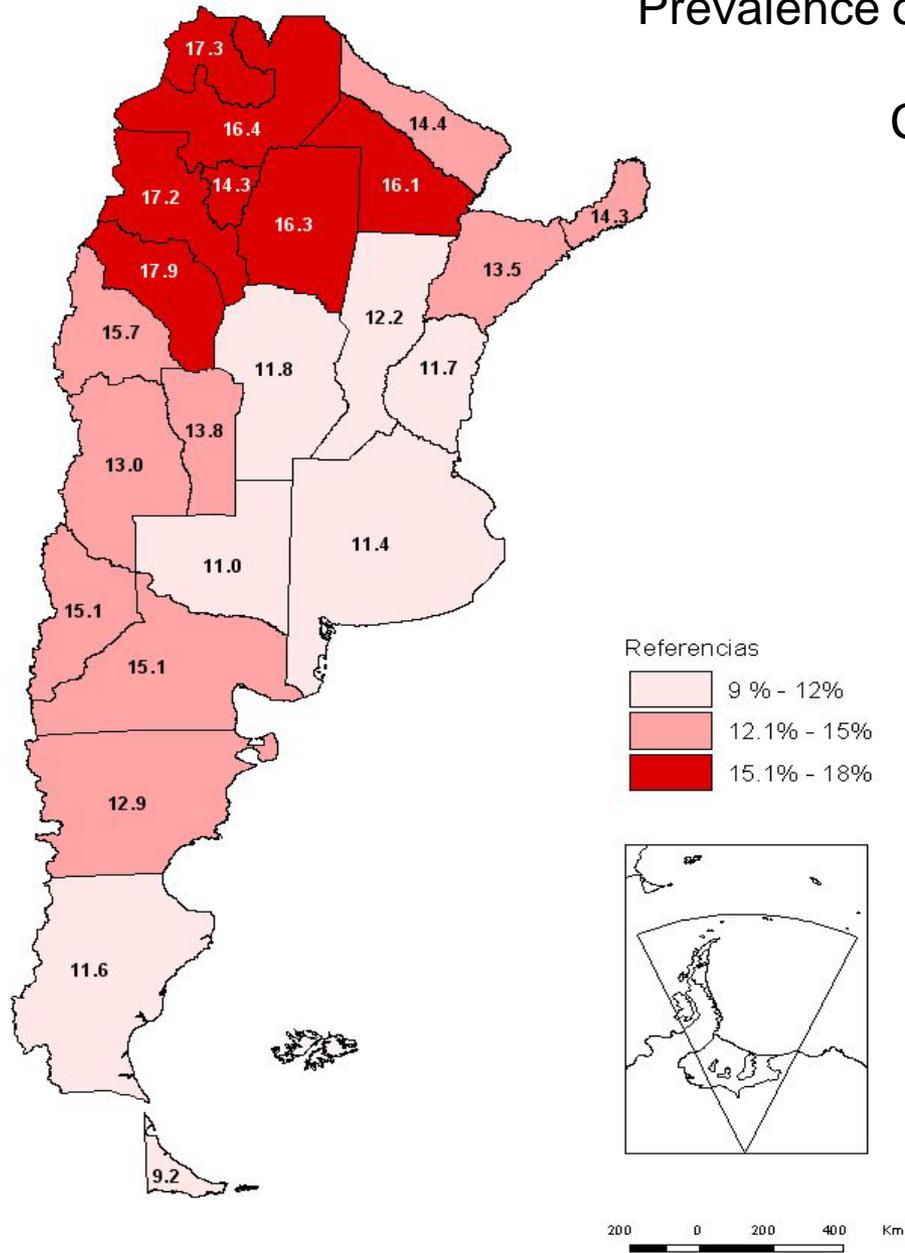
■ Visual ■ Auditiva ■ Motora Inferior ■ Motora superior ■ Cognitiva

## Disabilities by domains Survey ENDI 2003 - 2003



■ Sólo motora ■ Sólo visual ■ Sólo auditiva ■ Sólo mental ■ Sólo del habla

# Prevalence of people with disabilities by province Census 2010



Argentina was host of the conference to monitor the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities UN, highlighted the positive impact of actions such as Non-contributory Pensions, the Universal Child Allowance and the Equal Connect Program that provides the necessary equipment for all students with disabilities.

In 2008, Argentina passed Law 26,378 through which adhere to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, from there, the statistics regarding the most important issues that loomed so far. The only way we know how we are, where we go and we need to do, is to have an overview of each topic in society.

In this context, SQWG are suitable for this purpose in a census questionnaire, bearing in mind that disability deserves a specific survey.

In this input we believe that in addition to applying the WG questions, should investigate the specific needs of each country and combining them to obtain more accurate measurement for decision making and social policies.

**Probably still have several difficult disabilities to measure, they are like an iceberg ... only we can see the tip of them.**

**Maybe this is a challenging thinking questions that achieve full show, but what is being done so far I think it shows a glass almost full!**

**THANK YOU!**