



SPRING 2020 REPORT SERIES

DISABILITY OVERVIEW

Background and Methodology

This factsheet provides an overview of disability rates for all individuals (aged 12 and over) across the Syrian Arab Republic. Data was collected in January 2020 through HNAP's nationwide demographic household assessment, which interviewed a cluster sample of 24,661 households – representative at the sub-district level - across all 14 Syrian governorates with a 95 percent confidence interval and 10 percent margin of error.

This fact-sheet is released with the support of Humanity and Inclusion, who provided technical support related to disability monitoring. With

their support, this study utilized the Washington Group Methodology on disability reporting which, for data disaggregation purposes only considers a person to have a 'disability' when an individual reports a "lot of difficulty" or "not able to do at all" in one or more of the six functional domains detailed in the box below. Responses to disability questions were answered either directly by each household member over the age of 12; or, when necessary, by the head of household on behalf of another household member.

Disability is defined as reporting a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in any of the below listed categories:

 Mobility Difficulty walking or climbing stairs	 Vision Difficulties seeing, even with glasses	 Self-Care Difficulties with things like washing all over or dressing	 Hearing Difficulties hearing, even with hearing aid	 Cognition Difficulties remembering or concentrating	 Communication Difficulties communicating, i.e. understanding or being understood, in usual language
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Rates and Type of Reported Disability

30%

of persons above the age of 12 have a disability

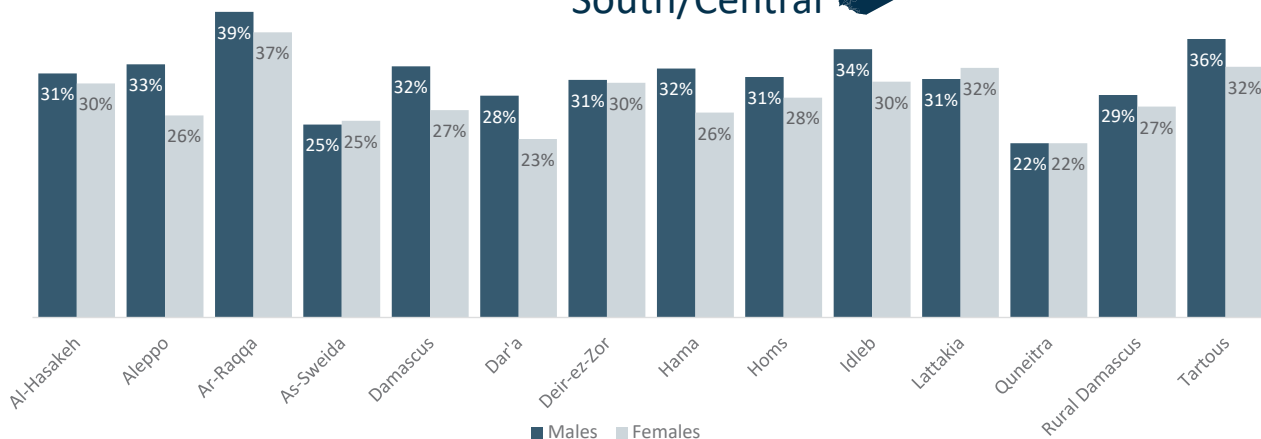
Northwestern¹



Northeastern

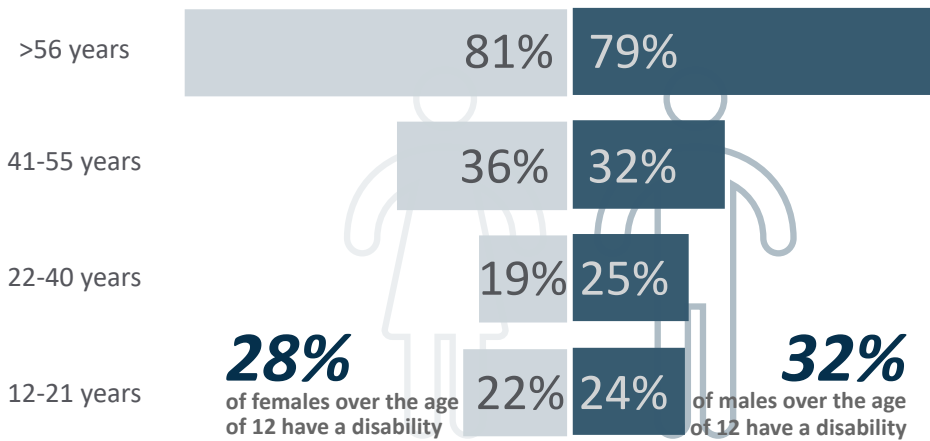


South/Central



¹The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this report do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by HNAP.

Age and Sex of Persons with Disabilities (% Individuals)



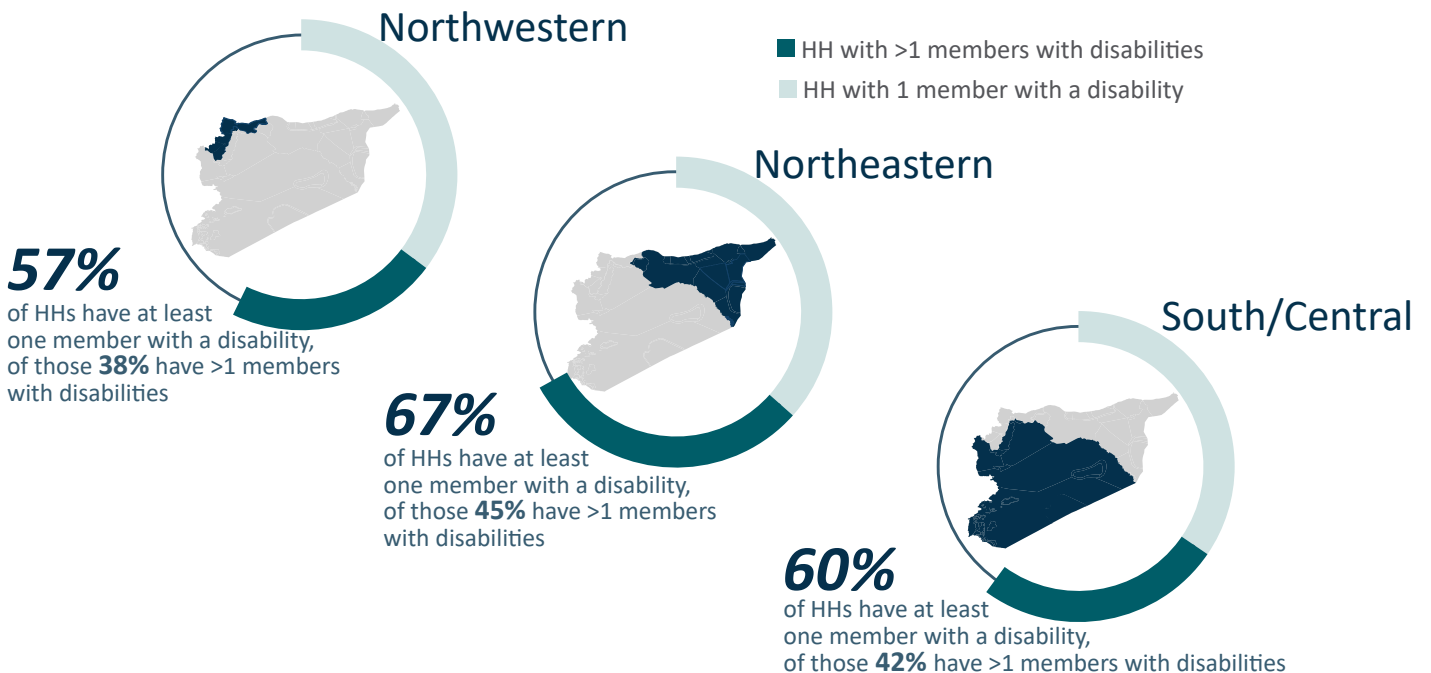
Type of Reported Difficulty (Individual Level)

	Mobility	Vision	Hearing	Self-Care	Cognition	Communication
Females	17%	14%	6%	4%	1%	1%
Males	19%	15%	7%	6%	1%	1%
Total	18%	15%	7%	5%	1%	1%

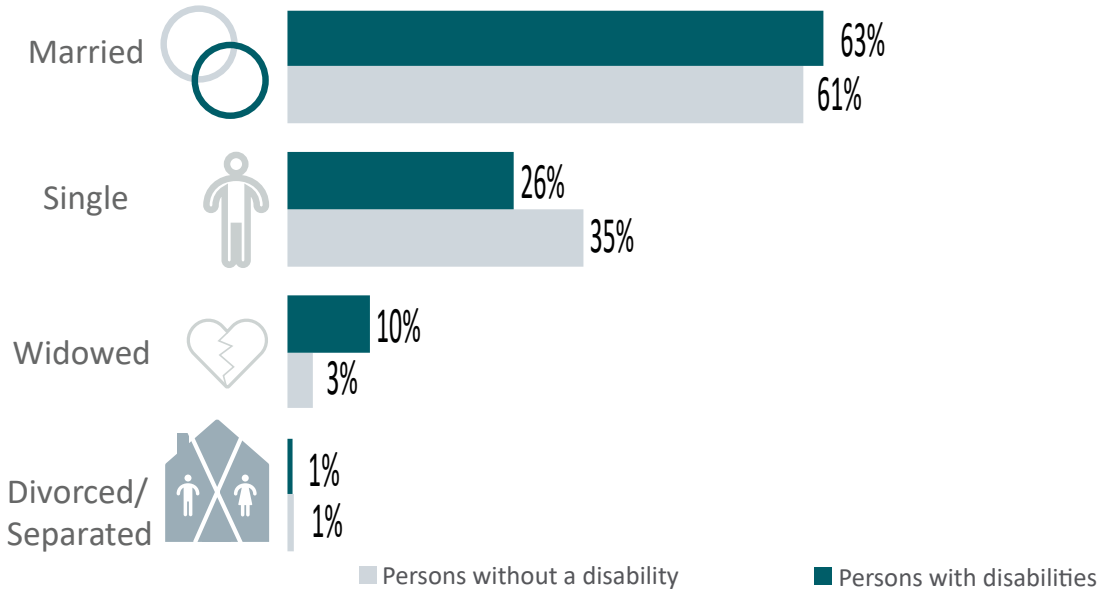
Household Demographics



Regional Prevalence of Disability (% of HHs)



Marital Status



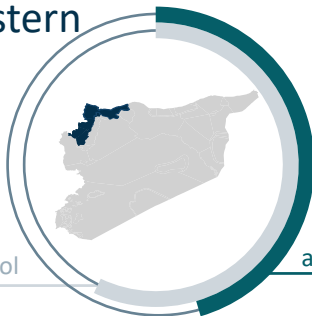
Education

Education Attendance Rates (12-17 years)

64% of those aged 12-17 with a disability are attending school, compared to **81%** of those without a disability

Northwestern

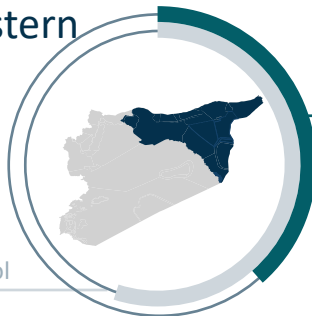
57% of 12-17 year olds without a disability are attending school



45% of 12-17 year olds with a disability are attending school

Northeastern

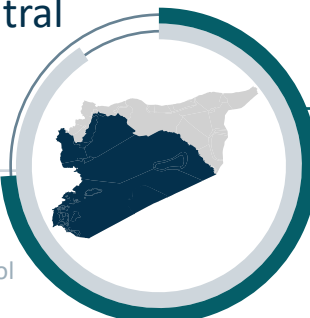
55% of 12-17 year olds without a disability are attending school



38% of 12-17 year olds with a disability are attending school

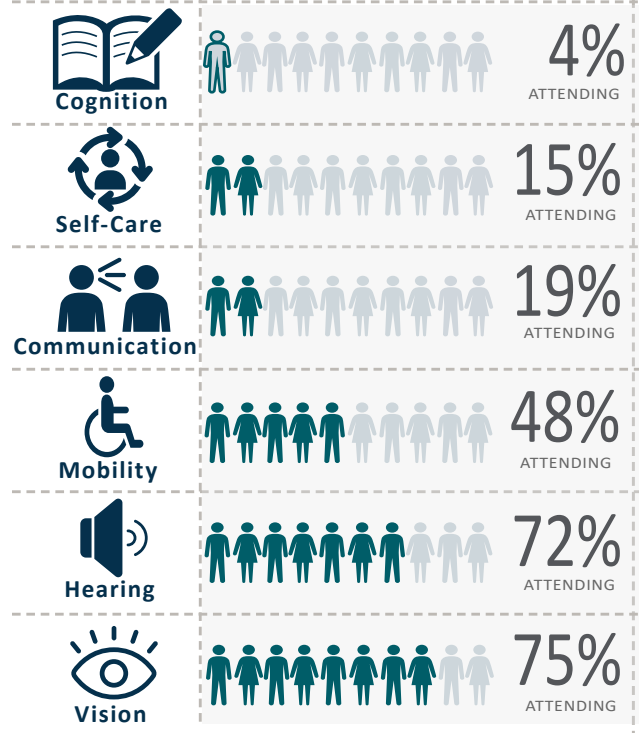
South/Central

91% of 12-17 year olds without a disability are attending school



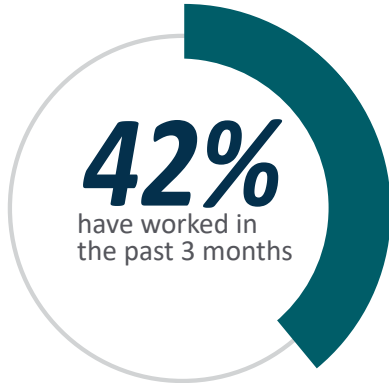
74% of 12-17 year olds with a disability are attending school

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE (12-17 YEAR OLDS) BY DIFFICULTY DOMAIN



Employment

Work Rate for Individuals with Disabilities (18 +)

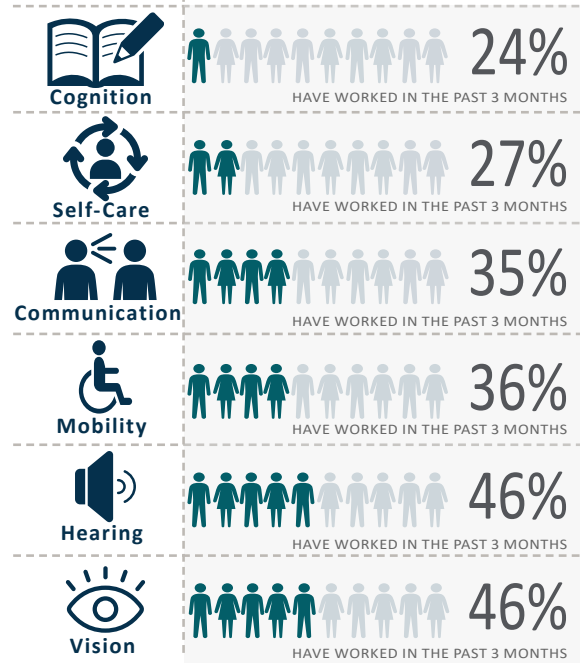


(compared to 52 percent of individuals without a disability)

Forms of Employment (of Those Who have Worked in the Past 3 Months) for Individuals with Disabilities



WORK RATES (18+ YEAR OLDS) BY DIFFICULTY DOMAIN



Income

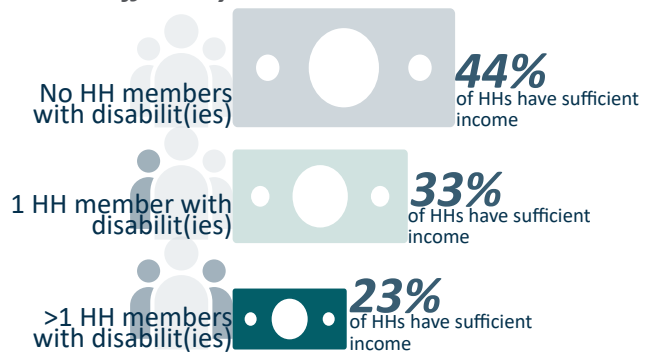
Average Monthly Income from all sources in HHs with >1 Members with Disabilities ²



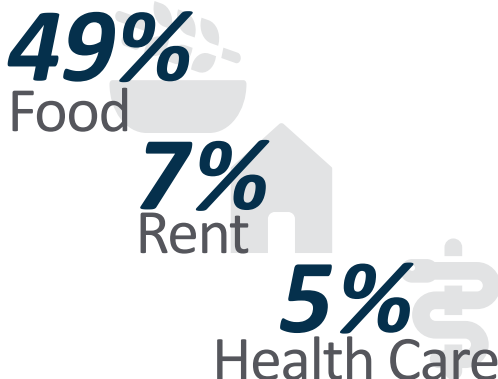
127,463 SYP

(Compared to HHs with one member with disabilities: 109,877 SYP; and HHs with no member with disabilities: 107,743 SYP)

Income Sufficiency

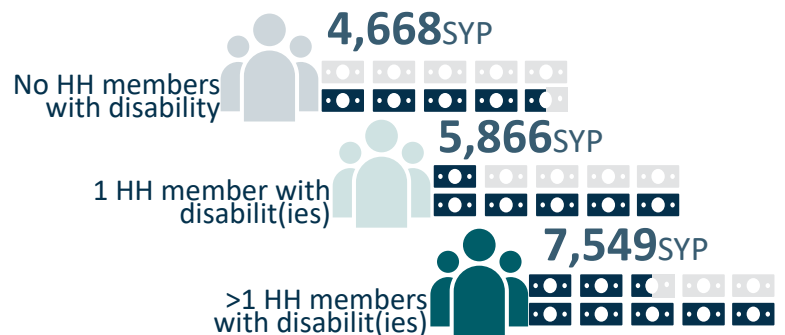


Top 3 Expenditures of HHs with >1 Members with Disabilities (% of total expenditure) ³



(Compared to HHs without a member with disabilities: 52% food; 6% rent; 5% transportation)

HH Health Care/Medical Expenditure by Presence of Member(s) with Disabilities (SYP)



²Please note that this figure takes into account **income from all sources**; therefore, higher than average income rates of HHs with member(s) with disabilities might be explained by higher rates of remittances (see next page- under 'assistance received' section). Furthermore, this figure does not consider potential increased cost burdens

³Amount based on the average monthly reported expenditure based on the last three months prior to data collection.

! Vulnerability ⁴

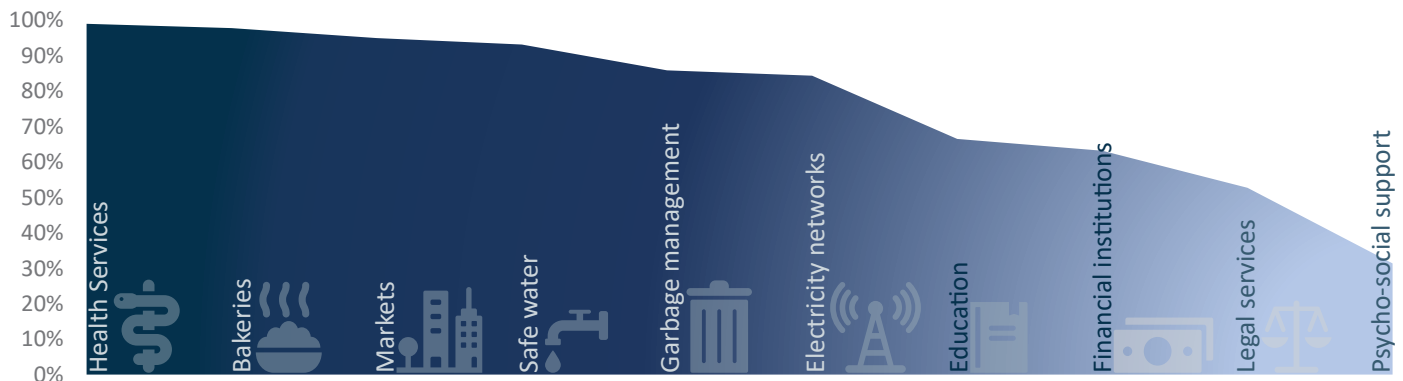
Vulnerability of HHs with 1 or More Members with Disabilities (% of HHs)

	HHs with no member with disabilities	HHs with 1 member with disabilities	HHs with >1 member with disabilities	HHs with HoH with disabilities
Not vulnerable	72%	16%	-	-
Vulnerable	16%	26%	20%	-
Very Vulnerable	12%	58%	80%	100%

Vulnerable HHs are less likely to obtain secure income or housing. Only 65% of very vulnerable households have an income > USD \$140 (the equivalent of the NWS Survival Minimum Food Expenditure Basket as of January 2020), compared to 75% of non-vulnerable households. 82% of very vulnerable HHs reside in undamaged shelters, compared to 88% of non-vulnerable HHs.

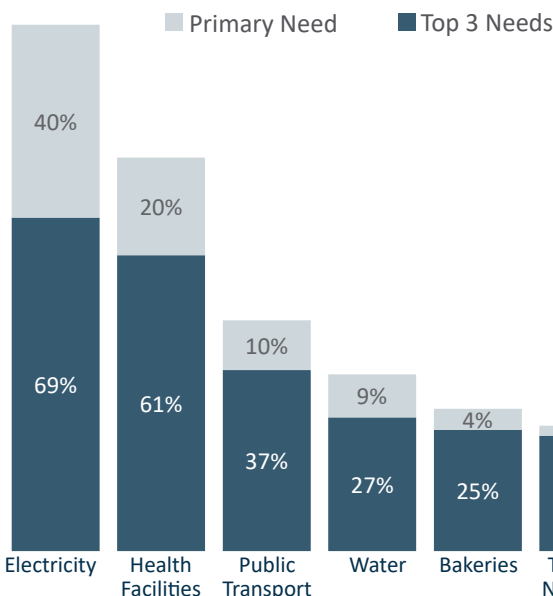
Access to Services

Access to Services for HHs with Member(s) with Disabilities (% of HHs with Access)

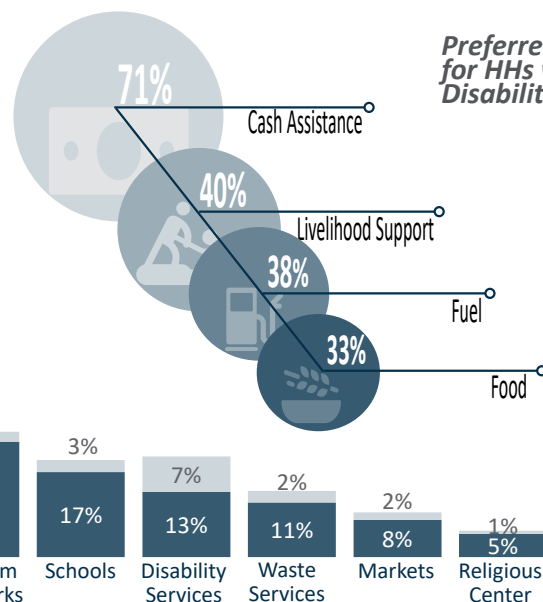


Priority Needs

Infrastructure Needs for HHs with Member(s) with Disabilities



Top 4 Priority Humanitarian Needs for HHs with Member(s) with Disabilities



Preferred Modality of Assistance for HHs with Member(s) with Disabilities



⁴Vulnerability has been calculated as a composite indicator, taking into account indicators attributed with increasing HH risk to external factors. The indicators are presented in the table, 'Criteria Breakdown of Vulnerable Households' in HNAP's Spring 2020 Demographic Report, which cumulatively make up the eligibility criteria. Of note, the presence of persons with disabilities does contribute to overall vulnerability scores, however other factors such as displacement and HH composition further contribute to aggregated scores. HHs were scored as vulnerable based on the level to which they reflected the indicators in the eligibility criteria. Scores were weighted, summed and ranked accordingly. For more information on the weights and the process by which weights were assigned, please contact HNAP at hnep-syria@un.org

HNAP

The Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) for Syria is a joint UN assessment initiative which tracks displacement and return movements, conducts sector and multi-sectoral assessments, and monitors humanitarian needs inside Syria. HNAP is implemented through local Syrian NGOs, with technical support from UN Agencies.

DISCLAIMER

The contents of this report are based on data collected by field staff using a questionnaire. HNAP endeavours to make sure that the information provided is accurate and up to date, but it is important to keep in mind that the reported findings and conclusions represent the views and opinions of the surveyed households, for which HNAP cannot be held responsible. Challenges to bear in mind include standard forms of survey bias, as well as data collection obstacles in a challenging environment.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In order to respond to support the humanitarian community to respond to the needs of the mobile Syrian population, HNAP produces regular updates and thematic reports. None of which would be possible without the hard work of our implementing partners, who collect data - often in very difficult circumstances. Their efforts are deeply appreciated.

HNAP would also like to thank Humanity & Inclusion for continued technical support and guidance.