

CENTRE FOR  
DISABILITY RESEARCH  
AND POLICY

FACULTY OF HEALTH  
SCIENCES



**THE WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN WITH  
DISABILITIES IN THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION:  
AN ANALYSIS OF UNICEF MICS 3 SURVEY  
DATA FROM BANGLADESH, LAO PDR,  
MONGOLIA AND THAILAND**

Professor Gwynnyth Llewellyn  
Professor Eric Emerson  
Ros Madden  
Dr Anne Honey

**Faculty of Health Sciences  
University of Sydney**

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## SUMMARY

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In this report we have used data from the third round of UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) conducted 2005-8 to describe the relative well-being of disabled and non-disabled children in four South Asian/Pacific countries: Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Mongolia and Thailand. Indicators of well-being were extracted to address issues such as the child's right to education, health and a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

Our main findings were:

1. In all four countries children with disabilities were markedly more disadvantaged than their non-disabled peers on the *majority* of the indicators available.
2. In all four countries children with disabilities were markedly more disadvantaged than their non-disabled peers on indicators relating to the child's right to education, health and an adequate standard of living.
3. In all four countries there were notable differences *between* disabled children regarding the extent of disadvantage they faced. In both Bangladesh and Lao PDR, for example, children with sensory impairments fared particularly poorly. In Thailand, by contrast, children with cognitive delay fared particularly poorly.

These data are important on three counts.

- First, they demonstrate the viability of using simple items in population surveys to identify and characterize the well-being of disabled children.<sup>1 2</sup>
- Second, they add to the limited evidence base on the well-being of children with disabilities in low and middle income countries.<sup>3</sup>
- Third, they illustrate the importance of disaggregating disability information by type of impairment.<sup>3</sup>

UNICEF is working to establish a rigorous and systematic process for collecting data about children with disabilities, preferably as part of all ongoing data collections about children and young people locally, at national level and globally. This is critical to ensuring disabled children are *not invisible* in attempts to monitor global progress in improving the lives of children. The MICS module despite some limitations was an excellent first step in collecting data on children with disabilities as: (1) MICS is one of the main vehicles for monitoring progress toward achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;<sup>4</sup> and (2) there is a growing consensus that achieving the Millennium Development Goals and reducing global inequalities in health and well-being will not be possible unless attention is paid to the specific situation of children with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.<sup>5 6</sup>

## BACKGROUND

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Since the development of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and its ratification by a majority of countries, increased attention internationally has been paid to monitoring the well-being of children.<sup>7-10</sup> Following the UNICEF report into the state of children's well-being in OECD countries,<sup>11</sup> many countries have produced 'State of the Nation's Children' style reports.<sup>12-14</sup> However to date knowledge about children's well-being internationally primarily relates to children living in high income countries. Further, many reports fail to disaggregate data to monitor inequalities in the well-being of specific groups of children who are at risk of marginalisation and social exclusion. Where data have been disaggregated it has been in relation to factors such as ethnicity, age and wealth.<sup>8 15 16</sup> For example, in Australia the 2008 ARACY Report Card identified the ways in which distinct disadvantages in well-being are experienced in indigenous communities, thus identifying a necessary direction for policy focus.<sup>13</sup> One group of children at great risk for marginalisation and exclusion, but who are very rarely the focus of well-being research, are children with disabilities.

Disability, according to the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), refers to impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions that result from the interaction between a health condition and the affected person's environment.<sup>3 17</sup> While there are difficulties in measuring the prevalence of disability globally due to differences in definition and assessment, the recent WHO/World Bank *World Report on Disability* reports data from the Global Burden of Disease 2004 study, that 5.1% of children worldwide experience "moderate or severe disability".<sup>3</sup> This equates to around 93 million children. UNICEF have estimated that around 150 million children (under age 18) have a disability.<sup>18</sup>

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989: CRC) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006: CRPD) both contain explicit provisions regarding the rights of children with disabilities. These impose obligations on governments to act to ensure that children with disabilities enjoy the same rights and opportunities as other children. However, as reported to the United Nations General Assembly in 2011,<sup>19</sup> this is not currently the case. Children with disabilities internationally experience entrenched social exclusion, the impact of which is that they are often denied "access to education and health care, opportunities for play and culture, family life, protection from violence, an adequate standard of living and the right to be heard" (p.5).<sup>19</sup> The magnitude and scope of the problems identified constitute, according to the report, a "hidden emergency" (p.15).<sup>19</sup>

In order to promote the visibility of children with disabilities, enable better policy, and monitor countries' progress toward achieving their human rights, disaggregation of data related to children's well-being on the basis of disability is needed.<sup>3 19</sup>

Traditionally, however, most well-being frameworks have used childhood disability as a marker of poor health status (and consequently poor well-being) or have omitted altogether considerations of disability, rather than considering children with disability as a group for whom a distinct consideration of well-being is merited.

In a recent attempt to address the lack of information about the relative well-being of children with disabilities, especially in low and middle income countries, UNICEF included an optional Child Disability Module in the second and third rounds of its

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)<sup>a</sup>. Twenty six out of the 50 participating countries in round three (conducted 2005-8) completed this module, which consisted of the Ten Questions (TQ) screen to identify children at increased risk of disability. Results from 20 of these countries have been reported to date.<sup>1 2</sup> For most countries, between 14% and 35% of children screened positive for disability on the Disability Module. There was considerable variation in prevalence rates between countries, however, some of which is likely due to differences in administration and cultural understandings, making comparison across countries difficult. Within countries there was variation in the prevalence of child disability by ethnic group, regional area and household wealth.<sup>1 2</sup>

The current report is an outcome of the Health and Wellbeing Indicators for Disabled Children and Youth (HWI-DCY) Program, funded by the University of Sydney International Program Development Fund. The program brings together international collaborators to develop indicators to advance policy and measure progress toward improving the health and wellbeing of disabled children and youth. This report aims to use the data collected in the MICS 3 survey to take a closer look at the well-being of disabled children (overall and separately for different types of impairments) in low-middle income countries in the Asia Pacific Region. While there are many commonalities in the life experiences of disabled children, it is clear that in some contexts different impairments associated with child disability elicit quite distinct disabling social responses. For example, school enrolment rates differ according to impairment type, with children with physical impairment generally faring better than those with intellectual or sensory impairments.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>a</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/statistics/index\\_24302.html](http://www.unicef.org/statistics/index_24302.html)

## METHOD

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The MICS is a household survey focusing on the health and wellbeing of women and children in low and middle income countries in accordance with Millennium Development Goals and other international goals for maternal and child health. It is carried out periodically with the support of UNICEF by the government statistical institution within each country. The third round of data collection (MICS3) took place in 2005–2008. MICS consists of a household questionnaire, a questionnaire for women between 15 and 49 years old and a primary caregiver questionnaire relating to children under 5 years of age. The survey covers many areas of well-being including education, sanitation, child labour, child discipline, mortality and health. The TQ screen (see Table 1) is an optional module in the Household Questionnaire. It is a parent report survey designed to be suitable for children from 2-9 years old in any cultural setting. It is rapid and low cost, thus suitable for use in low and middle income countries.<sup>20-22</sup> If a parent reports that a child has an impairment in response to one or more of the ten questions, they are defined as screening positive and thus having a heightened risk of disability. Although it was recommended that this module, which assesses risk of disability, be carried out in conjunction with clinical evaluations, none of the 26 countries that completed this module conducted clinical evaluations due to lack of available resources.

In this report we focus on countries in the Asia Pacific region; that is, those countries situated in the WHO South East Asia and Western Pacific regions and the UNICEF regions of South Asia and East Asia and the Pacific. Of seven countries in this region to participate in MICS3, child disability data are available from four: Bangladesh (n=50,928), Lao PDR (n=6,437), Mongolia (n=4,204) and Thailand (n=14,702). Although the TQ screen is designed for children between 2 and 9 years old, we have restricted the age range of our sample to between 3 and 9 due to differences in Question 9 for two year olds and markedly higher prevalence rates on some items at age 2. We identified TQ screen questions indicating four impairment groups: sensory impairment (Questions 2 and 3); mobility impairment (Questions 1 and 5); cognitive impairment (Questions 4, 7, and 10); and epilepsy (Question 6). A fifth impairment group, communication impairment (Questions 8 and 9) was not included in the analysis due to wide inter-country variation and very high prevalence rates in one country (Mongolia). We have found acceptable levels of internal consistency for the 'cognitive' impairment scale (0.59 (Lao), 0.60 (Bangladesh), 0.56 (Mongolia), 0.60 (Thailand)).

Building on our earlier work we used a human rights framework to guide indicator selection.<sup>23 24</sup> Items from CRC and CRPD were matched, where possible, to items within the MICS data set that plausibly related to low well-being in that specific domain. This rights based approach to measuring well-being is being increasingly used worldwide.<sup>8 11 23 24</sup> A list of the indicators and information on their derivation is presented in Table 2.

## THE FINDINGS

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The results of our analyses are presented in Tables 3-6 (one for each country) at the end of this report. In these tables we present for each indicator:

- (1) the percentage of non-disabled children who score positively on that indicator (e.g., the percentage of non-disabled children whose birth is registered);
- (2) the percentage of disabled children (separately for any disability, a cognitive impairment, a mobility impairment, a sensory impairment, and epilepsy) who score positively on that indicator;
- (3) a measure (called an odds ratio) of the *social significance* of the extent to which disabled children are **disadvantaged** on that indicator when compared to non-disabled children. An odds ratio of 1 indicates that the two groups are identical. An odds ratio of less than 1 indicates that disabled children are *less disadvantaged* than non-disabled children. An odds ratio of more than 1 indicates that disabled children are *more disadvantaged* than non-disabled children. For example, an odds ratio of 2 indicates that the odds (risk) of disabled children being disadvantaged on that indicator have been doubled, an odds ratio of 1.5 indicates that the odds (risk) of disabled children being disadvantaged on that indicator have been increased by 50%. To aid interpretation of these tables we have used a ‘traffic lights’ approach to highlighting those indicators for which disabled children appear to be at marked disadvantage.
  - a. We have highlighted in **orange** instances in which the risk of disadvantage for disabled children is more than 25% greater than that of non-disabled children.
  - b. We have highlighted in **red** instances in which the risk of disadvantage for disabled children is more than 50% greater than that of non-disabled children.
- (4) An indicator of the *statistical significance* of the difference between the observed percentages for disabled and non-disabled children. *Statistical significance* is an estimate of the degree of confidence we have that the differences we have found reflect ‘true’ differences in the population (rather than chance fluctuations). The calculation of statistical significance is strongly influenced by the number of people who participated in the study (sample size). For very large samples, differences may be statistically significant even though the *magnitude* (social significance) of the difference between the two groups is very small. Conversely, in small samples differences may not be statistically significant even though the *magnitude* (social significance) of the difference between the two groups is very great. Statistical significance is indicated at three levels:  $p < 0.05$  (this level of difference would occur by chance alone on less than 5%, or 1 in 20, of occasions);  $p < 0.01$  (this level of difference would occur by chance alone on less than 1%, or 1 in 100, of occasions); and  $p < 0.001$  (this level of difference would occur by chance alone on less than 0.1%, or 1 in 1000, of occasions).

Our primary interest lies with the **social significance** of these findings. The indicators of *statistical* significance assist in indicating how confident we can be that the socially significant differences we see are likely to reflect real differences in the population. Socially significant differences that are not statistically significant should not be ignored (as they are in most social research), rather they should be treated with caution.

In all four countries, children with disabilities were markedly disadvantaged (amber or red) on over 50% of the indicators used. Figures 1-4 summarise this information for disabled children overall and for type of impairment. They show, for each impairment group and disability overall, the proportion of indicators of wellbeing in the ‘amber’ and ‘red’ categories of increased risk

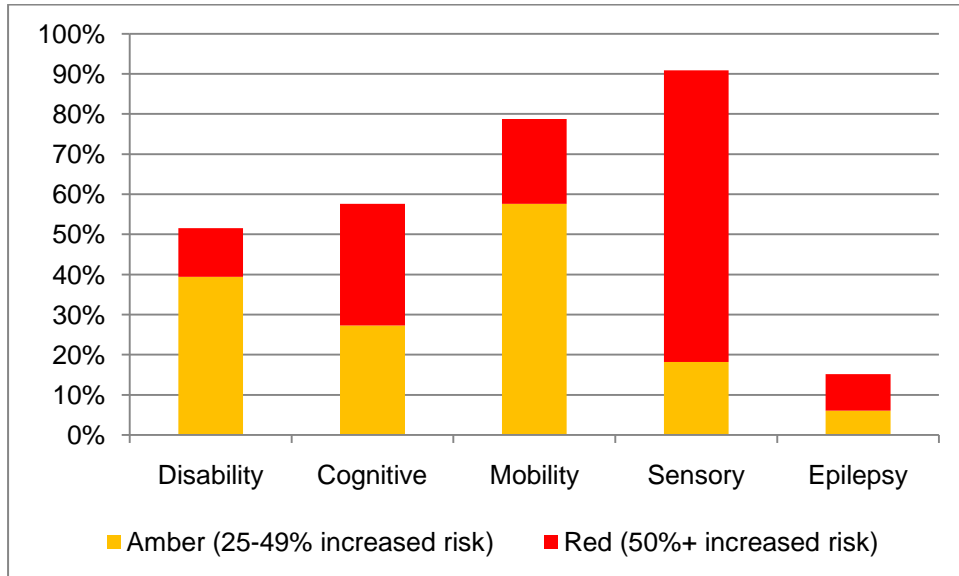


Figure 1: Risk for Disadvantage for Disabled Children in Bangladesh

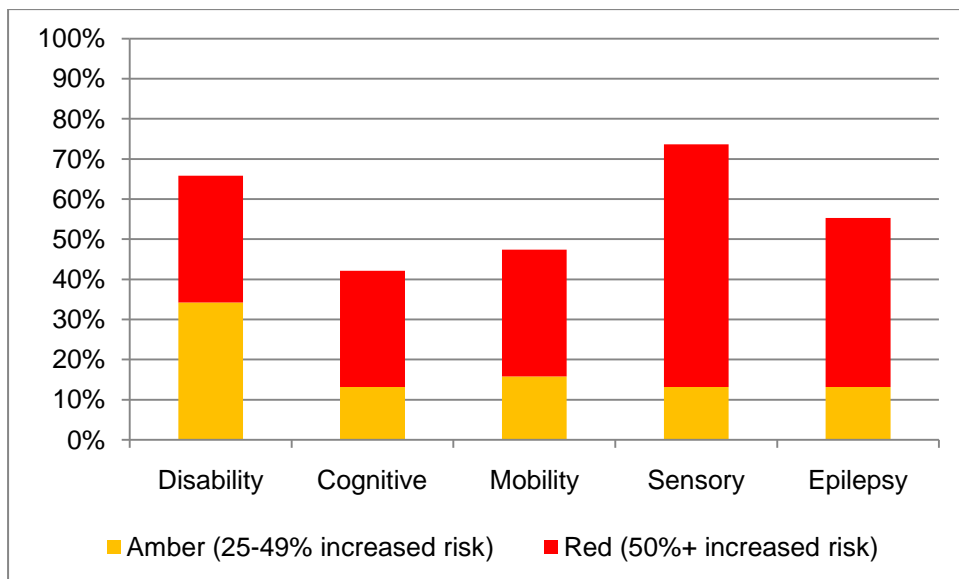
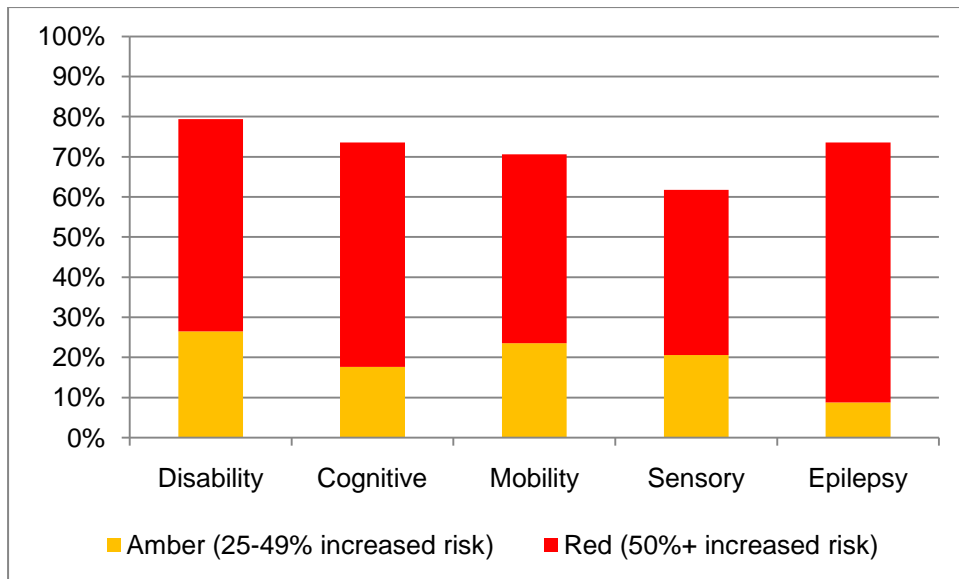
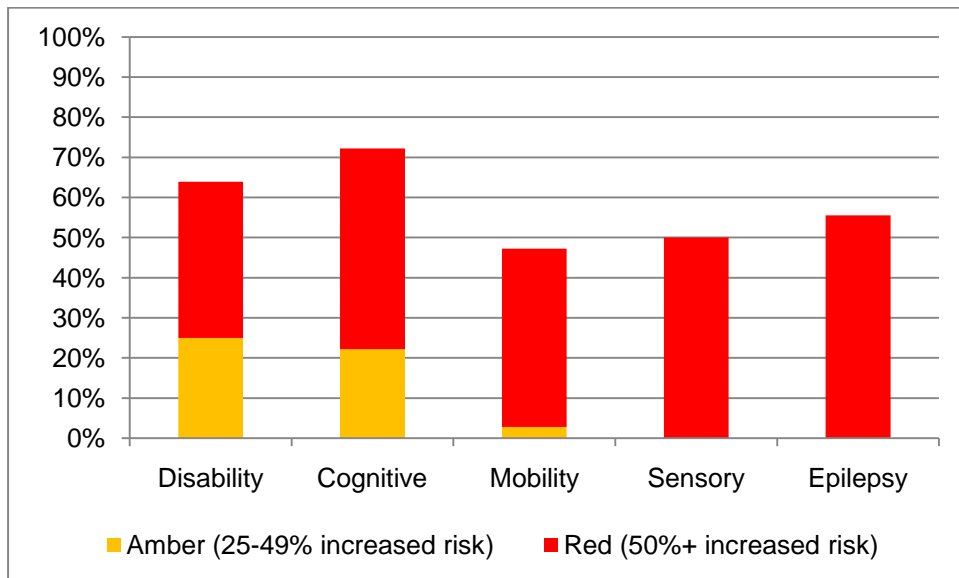


Figure 2: Risk for Disadvantage for Disabled Children in Lao PDR





**Figure 3: Risk for Disadvantage for Disabled Children in Mongolia**



**Figure 4: Risk for Disadvantage for Disabled Children in Thailand**

As can be seen, there is considerable variation within and across countries in the wellbeing of children with specific impairments associated with disability. For example, in both Bangladesh and Lao PDR children with sensory impairments fare particularly poorly on these indicators of wellbeing. In Thailand, by contrast children with cognitive delay fare particularly poorly.

## DISCUSSION

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In this report we have used data from the third round of UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) conducted 2005-8 to describe the relative well-being of disabled and non-disabled children in four South Asian/Pacific countries: Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Mongolia and Thailand. Indicators of well-being were extracted to address issues such as the child's right to education, health and a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

Our main findings were:

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These data are important on three counts.

- First, they demonstrate the viability of using simple items in population surveys to identify and characterize the well-being of disabled children.<sup>1,2</sup>
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### Table 1: Ten Question Screen questions

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1. Compared with other children, did (name) have any serious delay in sitting, standing, or walking?
  2. Compared with other children does (name) have difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night?
  3. Does (name) appear to have difficulty hearing?
  4. When you tell (name) to do something, does he/she seem to understand what you are saying?
  5. Does (name) have difficulty in walking or moving his/her arms or does he/she have weakness and/or stiffness in the arms or legs?
  6. Does (name) sometimes have fits, become rigid, or lose consciousness?
  7. Does (name) learn to do things like other children his/her age?
  8. Does (name) speak at all (can he/she make himself/herself understood in words; can he/she say any recognizable words)?
  9. a. Ages 3–9: Is (name)'s speech in any way different from normal?  
b. Age 2: Can he/she name at least one object (animal, toy, cup, spoon)?
  10. Compared with other children of his/her age, does (name) appear in any way mentally backward, dull or slow?
-

**Table 2: Indicators from CRC and CRPD**

CRC	CRPD	MICS Survey Question
Article 7 : The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality		Child has been registered with civil authorities (Children under 5)
Article 7: the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents.	Article 23 - Respect for home and the family - (children with disabilities have equal rights with respect to family life)	Mother alive Father alive
Article 24: enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health.	Article 25 – Health	Ever breastfed Diarrhoea in last two weeks Ill with cough in last two weeks Vaccination for BCG, Polio and DPT, Measles/MMR Obese (Children under 5)
Article 27: Right to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development; access to adequate food, clothing and housing	Article 28 - Adequate standard of living and social protection	Protected or piped drinking water Access to flush toilet Flooring other than earth or dung Access to various items: Electricity, Radio/Cassette, TV, Telephone, Fridge. Wealth Index Quintile Access to transport - Motorcycle/scooter, Car/truck.

CRC	CRPD	MICS Survey Question
Article 28: Right to education	Article 24 – Education Article 19 - Living independently and being included in the community (Community services and facilities for the general population are available on an equal basis to persons with disabilities and are responsive to their needs.)	Ever attended school Currently attending school Attends early childhood development programme (u5 only)
Article 31: Right to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child	Article 30 - Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport	In the past 3 days, someone in the household over 15 engaged in any of the following activities with child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Read books/looked at picture books</li> <li>• Told stories to child</li> <li>• Sung songs with child</li> <li>• Take child outside home, compound, yard or enclosure</li> <li>• Played with child</li> <li>• Spent time with child naming, counting or drawing</li> </ul> (under 5 only)

Table 3: Bangladesh

Indicator	No Disability (N=42,235 ; 82.9%)	Any Disability (N=8,693; 17.1%)	OR/p	Cognitive (N=2,332; 4.6%)	OR/p	Mobility (N=4,508; 8.9%)	OR/p	Sensory (N=1,565; 3.1%)	OR/p	Epilepsy (N=2,520; 4.9%)	OR/p
<b>Family Life</b>											
Mother alive	99%	99%	1.11	99%	1.37	99%	0.81	99%	1.38	99%	0.88
Father alive	98%	98%	1.02	97%	1.12	97%	1.09	98%	0.97	98%	0.92
<b>Education</b>											
Ever attended school	78%	73%	1.29***	67%	1.72***	71%	1.41***	72%	1.31***	74%	1.20**
Currently attending school	77%	72%	1.28***	66%	1.70***	70%	1.39***	71%	1.29***	73%	1.21*
<b>Early Childhood Developmental Activities (Children Under 5)</b>											
Attends early childhood development programme	15%	16%	0.88*	14%	1.13	15%	1.00	12%	1.32	18%	0.77**
In the past 3 days, someone in the household over 15 has engaged with the child in ..											
Reading	67%	62%	1.26***	60%	1.32***	57%	1.49***	46%	2.29***	63%	1.13
Telling stories	65%	60%	1.22***	54%	1.58***	59%	1.28***	52%	1.68***	65%	0.98
Singing	45%	39%	1.26***	36%	1.40***	38%	1.32***	34%	1.66***	43%	1.03
Outside activities	89%	83%	1.61***	79%	1.99***	83%	1.48***	75%	2.36***	83%	1.48***
Playing	77%	70%	1.41***	68%	1.50***	69%	1.44***	63%	1.89***	73%	1.19*
Naming things	70%	64%	1.31***	61%	1.41***	61%	1.46***	54%	1.88***	66%	1.14
<b>Drinking Water &amp; Sanitation</b>											
Protected or piped water	98%	98%	0.74***	98%	0.82	98%	0.89	97%	1.10	99%	0.41***
Flush toilet	19%	16%	1.20***	17%	1.09	15%	1.33***	12%	1.76***	18%	1.04
<b>Housing</b>											
Flooring not earth or dung	19%	17%	1.15***	17%	1.11	15%	1.31***	12%	1.68***	20%	0.91
Food cooked on stove	<1%	<1%	1.15	<1%	0.86	<1%	1.23	<1%	1.25	<1%	2.72
Electricity	48%	44%	1.19***	42%	1.27***	42%	1.27***	35%	1.71***	49%	0.94
Radio/Cassette	27%	23%	1.19***	24%	1.12*	22%	1.25***	19%	1.50***	26%	1.00
TV	31%	27%	1.26***	26%	1.27***	25%	1.35***	19%	1.94***	30%	1.05

Indicator	No Disability (N=42,235 ; 82.9%)	Any Disability (N=8,693; 17.1%)	OR/p	Cognitive (N=2,332; 4.6%)	OR/p	Mobility (N=4,508; 8.9%)	OR/p	Sensory (N=1,565; 3.1%)	OR/p	Epilepsy (N=2,520; 4.9%)	OR/p
Fridge	7%	6%	1.26***	7%	0.97	4%	1.72***	4%	1.78***	8%	0.86
Telephone	22%	18%	1.34***	18%	1.24***	15%	1.64***	11%	2.19***	22%	0.95
<b>Transport</b>											
Motorcycle/scooter	3%	2%	1.25**	2%	1.24	2%	1.27*	1%	2.29***	2%	1.27
Car/truck	1%	1%	1.12	1%	1.10	<1%	1.58	<1%	1.70	1%	0.95
<b>Wealth Index Quintile</b>											
Poorest	25%	29%	1.32***	29%	1.24**	30%	1.53***	38%	2.64***	25%	0.91
2	21%	22%	1.25***	23%	1.19*	23%	1.41***	24%	2.04***	22%	0.99
3	19%	20%	1.22***	20%	1.12	20%	1.36***	17%	1.54***	20%	0.98
4	18%	15%	0.99	14%	0.85	14%	1.04	13%	1.32*	18%	0.98
Richest	16%	14%	1.00	14%	1.00	12%	1.00	9%	1.00	16%	1.00
<b>Social Protection (u5 only)</b>											
Birth registered	8%	8%	1.03	7%	1.04	7%	1.06	5%	1.60	9%	0.89
<b>Health (u5 only)</b>											
Ever breastfed	99%	98%	1.84*	97%	3.47***	98%	1.55	99%	1.00	99%	0.84
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	5%	8%	1.67***	10%	2.08***	9%	1.85***	8%	1.45	8%	1.52**
Ill with cough in last 2 weeks	14%	22%	1.67***	22%	1.61***	24%	1.82***	24%	1.79***	23%	1.69***
<b>Vaccinations</b>											
BCG	96%	95%	1.23*	94%	1.49*	95%	1.30*	89%	2.94***	97%	0.65*
Polio	99%	98%	1.16	97%	2.33**	98%	1.18	93%	5.26***	99%	0.46
DPT	95%	94%	1.20	92%	1.59**	93%	1.37*	88%	2.44***	97%	0.56**
Measles or MMR	90%	89%	1.12	87%	1.45**	88%	1.32**	80%	2.38***	92%	0.77*



Indicator	No Disability (N=42,235 ; 82.9%)	Any Disability (N=8,693; 17.1%)	OR/p	Cognitive (N=2,332; 4.6%)	OR/p	Mobility (N=4,508; 8.9%)	OR/p	Sensory (N=1,565; 3.1%)	OR/p	Epilepsy (N=2,520; 4.9%)	OR/p
<b>Other</b>											
Maternal education											
None	45%	47%	1.15***	49%	1.26***	48%	1.25***	56%	2.10***	42%	0.80***
Primary	28%	29%	1.13***	28%	1.14*	29%	1.22***	28%	1.67***	28%	0.84**
Secondary	27%	24%	1.00	23%	1.00	23%	1.00	16%	1.00	30%	1.00
Paternal education											
None	45%	48%	1.25***	50%	1.24***	50%	1.37***	58%	2.04***	42%	0.91*
Primary	24%	24%	1.17***	23%	1.08	25%	1.25***	23%	1.51***	26%	1.06
Secondary	32%	27%	1.00	28%	1.00	26%	1.00	20%	1.00	32%	1.00

Table 4: Lao PDR

Indicator	No Disability (N=5,928; 92.1%)	Any Disability (N=509; 7.9%)	OR/p	Cognitive (N=265; 4.1%)	OR/p	Mobility (N=156; 2.4%)	OR/p	Sensory (N=159; 2.5%)	OR/p	Epilepsy (N=89; 1.4%)	OR/p
<b>Family Life</b>											
Mother alive	99%	97%	2.87***	97%	2.23*	98%	1.67	97%	2.28	92%	7.07***
Father alive	97%	95%	1.58*	97%	0.81	97%	0.85	96%	1.32	88%	4.19***
<b>Education</b>											
Ever attended school	57%	50%	1.28*	51%	1.24	51%	1.24	45%	1.58*	51%	1.24
Currently attending school	56%	50%	1.28*	50%	1.25	51%	1.20	44%	1.58*	51%	1.20
<b>Early Childhood Developmental Activities (Children Under 5)</b>											
Attends early childhood development programme	8%	8%	1.00	9%	0.86	9%	0.81	0%		8%	0.92
In the past 3 days, someone in the household over 15 has engaged with the child in ..											
Reading	28%	21%	1.40	18%	1.73	33%	0.74	13%	2.45	44%	0.48
Telling stories	23%	27%	0.80	27%	0.82	22%	1.04	10%	2.71	40%	0.44
Singing	33%	41%	0.73	41%	0.73	39%	0.79	23%	1.68	47%	0.58
Outside activities	75%	75%	1.03	73%	1.16	64%	2.61	70%	1.32	67%	1.54
Playing	76%	70%	1.33	66%	1.58	61%	1.95	80%	0.75	67%	1.51
Naming things	72%	53%	2.26***	56%	1.95**	51%	2.30*	43%	3.20**	73%	0.87
Books in house	35%	23%	1.79**	25%	1.56	25%	1.56	23%	1.69	20%	2.08
Children's books in house	13%	9%	1.54	12%	1.05	6%	2.38	3%	4.17	7%	2.00
No playthings in house	5%	6%	1.04	6%	1.14	8%	1.63	7%	1.27	20%	4.54*
<b>Drinking Water &amp; Sanitation</b>											
Protected or piped	53%	47%	1.27*	50%	1.11	50%	1.14	46%	1.31	34%	2.21**
Flush toilet	34%	29%	1.27*	34%	0.99	27%	1.41	25%	1.52*	31%	1.15
<b>Housing</b>											
Flooring other than earth or dung	86%	82%	1.29*	84%	1.13	91%	0.59	82%	1.27	78%	1.63
Food cooked on stove	76%	70%	1.40**	66%	1.63***	72%	1.25	67%	1.58*	87%	0.48*
Electricity	46%	41%	1.20	42%	1.15	48%	0.91	31%	1.85**	43%	1.11

Indicator	No Disability (N=5,928; 92.1%)	Any Disability (N=509; 7.9%)	OR/p	Cognitive (N=265; 4.1%)	OR/p	Mobility (N=156; 2.4%)	OR/p	Sensory (N=159; 2.5%)	OR/p	Epilepsy (N=89; 1.4%)	OR/p
Radio/Cassette	44%	45%	0.95	47%	0.87	40%	1.17	44%	1.01	48%	0.85
TV	34%	30%	1.20	37%	0.87	36%	0.92	16%	2.65***	27%	1.37
Telephone	88%	85%	1.32*	86%	1.15	92%	0.66	76%	2.34***	88%	1.00
Fridge	18%	11%	1.83***	13%	1.41	11%	1.76*	8%	2.49**	9%	2.03
<b>Transport</b>											
Motorcycle/scooter	28%	22%	1.38**	24%	1.24	22%	1.38	14%	2.49***	20%	1.51
Car/truck	4%	2%	1.65	2%	1.63	1%	5.38	1%	2.69	3%	1.38
<b>Wealth Index Quintile</b>											
Poorest	26%	31%	1.79**	28%	1.20	20%	1.31	47%	4.28***	24%	1.39
2	25%	25%	1.53*	24%	1.10	32%	2.29*	23%	2.27	30%	1.98
3	21%	21%	1.48*	20%	1.26	28%	2.33*	16%	1.73	25%	1.84
4	17%	15%	1.38	18%	1.29	15%	1.59	9%	1.30	13%	1.21
Richest	12%	8%	1.00	10%	1.00	6%	1.00	5%	1.00	8%	1.00
<b>Social Protection (u5 only)</b>											
Birth registered	74%	77%	0.85	79%	0.75	81%	0.68	62%	1.82	92%	0.24
<b>Health (u5 only)</b>											
Ever breastfed	96%	96%	1.04	98%	0.60	94%	1.46	97%	0.84	93%	1.77
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	8%	10%	0.85	12%	0.66	14%	0.56	20%	0.35*	7%	1.28
Ill with cough in last two weeks	19%	25%	0.72	28%	0.62	26%	0.69	23%	0.80	27%	0.67
Slept under bed net last night	87%	84%	1.22	83%	1.30	86%	1.07	80%	1.62	87%	0.99
<b>Vaccinations</b>											
BCG	54%	42%	1.61*	37%	2.00**	47%	1.26	57%	0.85	40%	1.69
Polio	58%	52%	1.31	45%	1.75*	51%	1.29	60%	0.91	47%	1.56
DPT	53%	47%	1.30	39%	1.75*	47%	1.23	63%	0.63	47%	1.25
Measles/MMR	40%	32%	1.37	25%	1.75**	39%	1.01	47%	0.72	33%	1.28
Obese	1%	1%	1.59	0%	0.98	0%	0.39	3%	7.40*	0%	0.17

Indicator	No Disability (N=5,928; 92.1%)	Any Disability (N=509; 7.9%)	OR/p	Cognitive (N=265; 4.1%)	OR/p	Mobility (N=156; 2.4%)	OR/p	Sensory (N=159; 2.5%)	OR/p	Epilepsy (N=89; 1.4%)	OR/p
<b>Other</b>											
Maternal education											
None	43%	48%	1.85***	49%	1.38	44%	1.77	53%	5.73***	46%	2.21
Primary	42%	43%	1.75**	39%	1.12	48%	2.03*	43%	4.84**	47%	2.36
Secondary	16%	9%	1.00	13%	1.00	9%	1.00	4%	1.00	7%	1.00
Paternal education											
None	21%	23%	1.52**	21%	1.23	14%	0.90	29%	2.43**	12%	0.88
Primary	48%	55%	1.58***	53%	1.29	62%	1.69*	53%	1.90**	66%	1.98*
Secondary	32%	23%	1.00	26%	1.00	23%	1.00	18%	1.00	21%	1.00

Table 5: Mongolia

Indicator	No Disability (N=3,550; 84.4%)	Any Disability (N=654; 15.6%)	OR/p	Cognitive (N=343; 8.2%)	OR/p	Mobility (N=200; 4.8%)	OR/p	Sensory (N=219; 5.2%)	OR/p	Epilepsy (N=109; 2.6%)	OR/p
<b>Family Life</b>											
Mother alive	99%	99%	1.53	99%	2.11	99%	1.33	99%	1.22	99%	1.21
Father alive	96%	94%	1.42*	94%	1.39	95%	1.03	92%	1.89	96%	0.81
<b>Education</b>											
Ever attended school	79%	77%	1.10	74%	1.32	69%	1.75**	82%	0.79	65%	2.06**
Currently attending school	77%	75%	1.12	72%	1.38*	67%	1.72**	79%	0.86	61%	2.18**
<b>Early Childhood Developmental Activities (Children Under 5)</b>											
Attends early childhood development programme	39%	30%	1.50*	26%	1.87**	27%	1.70	40%	0.94	25%	1.87
In the past 3 days, someone in the household over 15 has engaged with the child in ..											
Reading	72%	60%	1.72**	59%	1.74**	62%	1.46	61%	1.57	59%	1.64
Telling stories	47%	35%	1.68**	36%	1.52*	38%	1.38	28%	2.19*	31%	1.84
Singing	85%	81%	1.32	83%	1.15	76%	1.85	77%	1.71	75%	1.88
Outside activities	87%	87%	0.96	87%	0.99	79%	1.81	84%	1.33	91%	0.69
Playing	91%	88%	1.25	88%	1.28	85%	1.68	81%	2.18*	81%	2.18
Books in house	62%	56%	1.32	57%	1.20	56%	1.27	54%	1.39	50%	1.61
Children's books in house	57%	52%	1.27	47%	1.51*	52%	1.20	54%	1.12	53%	1.15
No playthings in house	<1%	3%	5.74**	4%	10.68***	8%	17.13***	7%	13.59***	9%	18.90***
<b>Drinking Water &amp; Sanitation</b>											
Protected or piped	71%	67%	1.31**	67%	1.23	68%	1.16	71%	1.04	54%	2.16**
Flush toilet	19%	14%	1.45**	12%	1.68**	13%	1.53*	17%	1.06	14%	1.36
<b>Housing</b>											
Flooring other than earth or dung	79%	75%	1.22*	76%	1.18	77%	1.09	78%	1.06	63%	2.16**
Food cooked on stove	99%	99%	0.63	98%	0.31**	99%	1.52	100%	3.46	99%	0.81
Electricity	84%	80%	1.33**	77%	1.52**	82%	1.10	81%	1.19	76%	1.57*

Indicator	No Disability (N=3,550; 84.4%)	Any Disability (N=654; 15.6%)	OR/p	Cognitive (N=343; 8.2%)	OR/p	Mobility (N=200; 4.8%)	OR/p	Sensory (N=219; 5.2%)	OR/p	Epilepsy (N=109; 2.6%)	OR/p
Radio/Cassette	46%	46%	1.00	44%	1.11	47%	0.96	48%	0.93	40%	1.27
TV	80%	72%	1.52***	72%	1.52**	75%	1.28	73%	1.36*	63%	2.19***
Telephone	36%	25%	1.65***	20%	2.16***	29%	1.29	27%	1.43*	23%	1.77*
Fridge	39%	29%	1.58***	26%	1.44***	31%	1.20	31%	1.32	18%	2.05***
<b>Transport</b>											
Motorcycle/scooter	18%	19%	0.97	17%	1.10	15%	1.33	15%	1.27	19%	0.93
<b>Wealth Index Quintile</b>											
Poorest	24%	29%	1.63**	31%	1.98**	26%	1.39	26%	1.16	37%	2.23*
2	24%	27%	1.51**	27%	1.74**	28%	1.49	25%	1.13	27%	1.63
3	20%	19%	1.30	21%	1.70*	20%	1.31	20%	1.12	18%	1.40
4	18%	13%	0.93	11%	0.90	15%	1.13	15%	0.91	8%	0.71
Richest	15%	12%	1.00	10%	1.00	12%	1.00	14%	1.00	10%	1.00
<b>Social Protection (u5 only)</b>											
Birth registered	99%	96%	5.74	92%	13.10	100%	0.25	100%	0.25	100%	0.15
<b>Health (u5 only)</b>											
Ever breastfed	97%	95%	1.98	93%	2.77**	94%	2.08	93%	2.45	94%	2.23
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	4%	8%	2.04*	9%	2.22*	8%	1.85	12%	3.12*	6%	1.45
Ill with cough in last two weeks	31%	39%	1.43*	37%	1.23	37%	1.20	50%	2.13*	44%	1.64
<b>Vaccinations</b>											
BCG	97%	92%	2.94**	94%	1.92	92%	2.43	86%	5.00***	97%	0.90
Polio	97%	93%	2.38*	96%	1.30	94%	1.75	86%	5.00***	94%	1.92
DPT	94%	88%	2.00**	90%	1.61	87%	2.17	81%	3.22**	88%	1.96
Measles/MMR	93%	87%	1.85**	88%	1.56	87%	1.75	79%	3.12**	91%	1.14
<b>Other (All)</b>											

Indicator	No Disability (N=3,550; 84.4%)	Any Disability (N=654; 15.6%)	OR/p	Cognitive (N=343; 8.2%)	OR/p	Mobility (N=200; 4.8%)	OR/p	Sensory (N=219; 5.2%)	OR/p	Epilepsy (N=109; 2.6%)	OR/p
Maternal education											
None	3%	5%	1.63*	6%	1.95**	5%	1.51	1%	0.38	8%	2.76**
Primary	7%	11%	1.69***	11%	1.50*	12%	1.58*	11%	1.43	15%	2.18**
Secondary	90%	84%	1.00	83%	1.00	83%	1.00	88%	1.00	77%	1.00
Paternal education											
None	5%	7%	1.55*	7%	1.60	6%	1.18	3%	0.57	7%	1.73
Primary	10%	12%	1.28	15%	1.64**	8%	0.72	11%	0.98	22%	2.47**
Secondary	85%	81%	1.00	78%	1.00	86%	1.00	86%	1.00	71%	1.00

Table 6: Thailand

Indicator	No Disability (N=13,166; 89.6%)	Any Disability (N=1,536; 10.4%)	OR/p	Cognitive (N=1,350; 9.2%)	OR/p	Mobility (N=180; 1.2%)	OR/p	Sensory (N=142; 1.0%)	OR/p	Epilepsy (N=137; 0.9%)	OR/p
<b>Family Life</b>											
Mother alive	99%	99%	1.75*	99%	1.83*	98%	2.14	99%	0.79	99%	0.70
Father alive	97%	96%	1.56**	96%	1.63***	99%	0.39	99%	0.44	98%	0.59
<b>Education</b>											
Ever attended school	95%	91%	2.17***	90%	2.31***	76%	6.06***	75%	6.25***	73%	6.82***
Currently attending school	95%	90%	2.24***	90%	2.39***	75%	6.19***	75%	6.12***	74%	6.70***
<b>Early Childhood Developmental Activities (Children Under 5)</b>											
Attends early childhood development programme	62%	54%	1.40**	53%	1.43**	51%	1.51	35%	2.98**	47%	1.83*
In the past 3 days, someone in the household over 15 has engaged with the child in ..											
Reading	84%	77%	1.59***	76%	1.68***	85%	0.86	65%	2.69*	76%	1.62
Telling stories	73%	65%	1.51***	64%	1.51***	63%	1.51	52%	2.40*	61%	1.70*
Singing	80%	73%	1.48***	71%	1.66***	68%	1.76	52%	3.49**	75%	1.24
Outside activities	97%	95%	1.93**	94%	2.28***	97%	0.82	96%	1.50	99%	0.45
Playing	99%	95%	3.78***	94%	4.48***	88%	7.70***	78%	15.59***	93%	4.02**
Naming things	92%	89%	1.41*	88%	1.57**	85%	1.86	65%	5.84***	85%	1.93*
Books in house	83%	77%	1.49**	75%	1.69***	85%	0.81	74%	1.67	74%	1.64
Children's books in house	81%	73%	1.56***	72%	1.62***	78%	1.11	39%	6.25***	62%	2.50***
No playthings in house	1%	2%	2.46*	2%	2.89**	12%	22.35***	22%	44.88***	7%	11.57***
<b>Drinking Water &amp; Sanitation</b>											
Protected or piped water	95%	94%	1.01	94%	1.36**	95%	1.06	96%	0.94	90%	2.29**
Flush toilet	99%	99%	0.99	99%	1.15	99%	0.99	99%	0.56	99%	1.00
<b>Housing</b>											
Flooring other than earth or dung	98%	98%	1.22	98%	1.08	96%	2.45*	92%	5.51***	98%	1.02
Food cooked on stove	99%	93%	7.53***	93%	8.79***	100%	0.37	100%	0.40	100%	0.37



Indicator	No Disability (N=13,166; 89.6%)	Any Disability (N=1,536; 10.4%)	OR/p	Cognitive (N=1,350; 9.2%)	OR/p	Mobility (N=180; 1.2%)	OR/p	Sensory (N=142; 1.0%)	OR/p	Epilepsy (N=137; 0.9%)	OR/p
Electricity	99%	99%	0.86	100%	0.68	99%	1.76	100%	0.49	99%	1.80
Radio/Cassette	72%	66%	1.28***	65%	1.34***	71%	0.99	74%	0.87	72%	0.97
TV	97%	95%	1.88***	95%	1.94***	95%	1.71	94%	2.21*	96%	1.52
Phone	79%	73%	1.41***	72%	1.50***	78%	0.98	68%	1.71**	72%	1.44*
<b>Transport</b>											
Motorcycle/scooter	82%	78%	1.34***	78%	1.29***	71%	1.83***	69%	2.07***	81%	1.04
Car/truck	31%	27%	1.26***	26%	1.27***	24%	1.44*	27%	1.18	14%	2.71***
<b>Wealth Index Quintile</b>											
Poorest	23%	25%	1.55***	26%	1.73***	31%	1.52	33%	1.54	33%	3.12***
2	21%	25%	1.64***	26%	1.83***	16%	0.83	17%	0.86	23%	2.28**
3	20%	20%	1.38***	20%	1.48***	21%	1.14	18%	0.94	20%	2.12*
4	19%	17%	1.26*	18%	1.42***	18%	1.08	16%	0.90	15%	1.72
Richest	17%	12%	1.00	11%	1.00	15%	1.00	15%	1.00	8%	1.00
<b>Social Protection (u5 only)</b>											
Birth registered	99%	99%	0.57	99%	0.64	100%	.99	100%	0.15	100%	0.36
<b>Health (u5 only)</b>											
Ever breastfed	95%	93%	1.49*	92%	1.59*	95%	0.92	100%	0.37	90%	1.89
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	5%	7%	1.45	6%	1.31	5%	0.97	4%	0.85	6%	1.10
Ill with cough in last two weeks	35%	37%	1.11	36%	1.03	46%	1.59	30%	0.81	35%	1.00
<b>Vaccinations</b>											
BCG	96%	97%	0.83	96%	0.98	98%	0.66	91%	2.56	100%	0.17
Polio	98%	98%	1.00	97%	1.08	98%	1.02	100%	0.86	100%	0.27
DPT	96%	97%	0.78	96%	0.91	98%	0.57	100%	0.49	100%	0.15
Measles/MMR	94%	94%	1.09	93%	1.23	98%	0.39	91%	1.67	100%	0.10
Obese	6%	7%	1.13	8%	1.29	0%	0.19	0%	0.32	6%	0.92

Indicator	No Disability (N=13,166; 89.6%)	Any Disability (N=1,536; 10.4%)	OR/p	Cognitive (N=1,350; 9.2%)	OR/p	Mobility (N=180; 1.2%)	OR/p	Sensory (N=142; 1.0%)	OR/p	Epilepsy (N=137; 0.9%)	OR/p
<b>Other (All)</b>											
Maternal education											
None	5%	6%	1.39**	6%	1.46**	5%	1.09	4%	0.74	6%	1.88
Primary	62%	65%	1.19**	65%	1.19**	67%	1.23	64%	1.06	74%	1.90**
Secondary	33%	29%	1.00	29%	1.00	29%	1.00	32%	1.00	21%	1.00
Paternal education											
None	2%	5%	2.79***	6%	3.12***	3%	1.68	1%	0.31	1%	0.40
Primary	54%	58%	1.24**	58%	1.24**	61%	1.32	55%	0.97	58%	1.09
Secondary	44%	37%	1.00	37%	1.00	36%	1.00	44%	1.00	42%	1.00