

ICT access and use by Persons with Disabilities (PWD) in Nepal

Rohan Samarajiva, for AfterAccess Team 03.11.2018





International Development Research Centre Centre de recherches pour le développement international









Canada





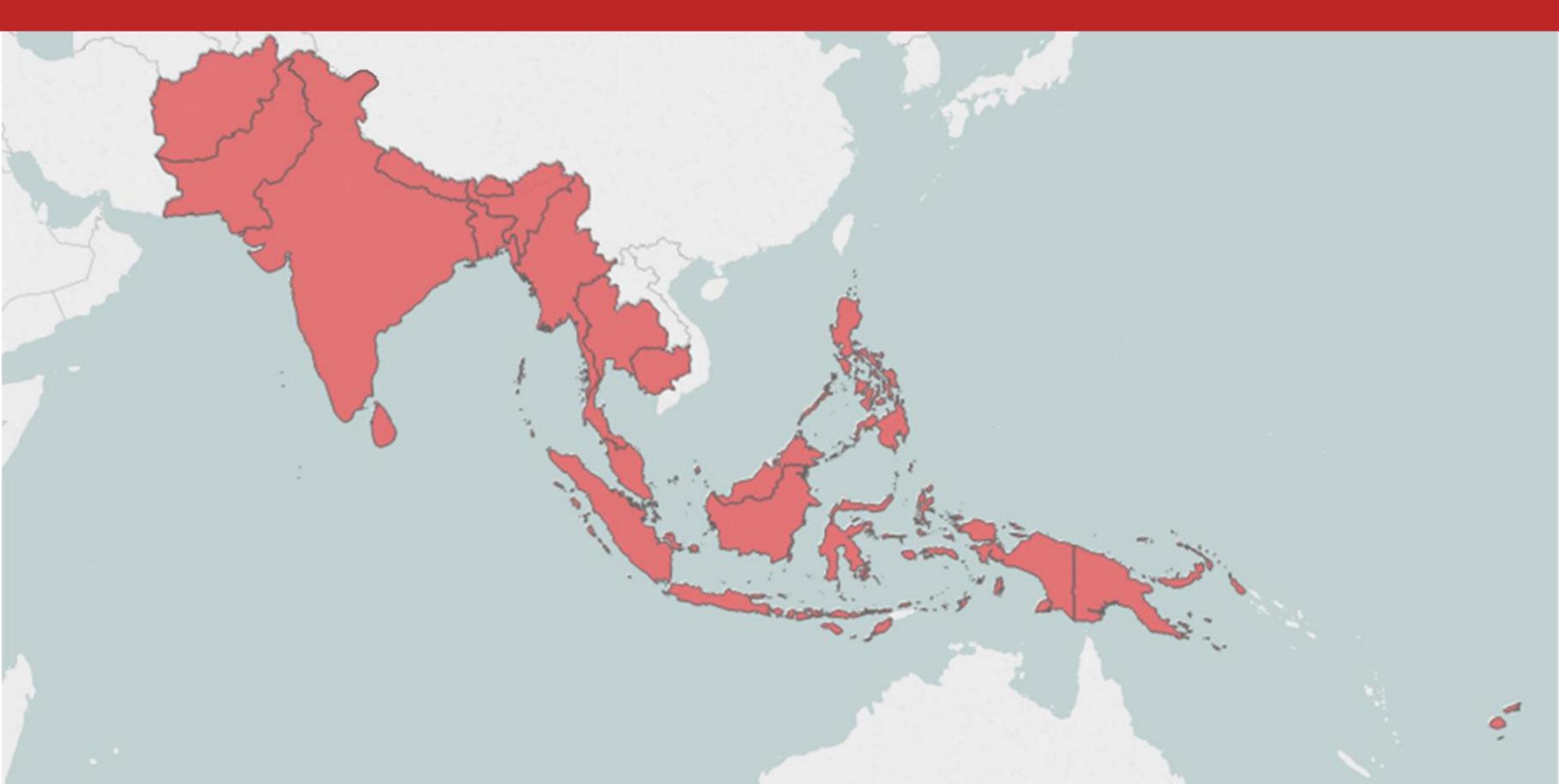


LIRNE*asia*: A pro-poor, pro-market Asia Pacific think tank with a focus on infrastructure policy and regulation

- Mission
 - Catalyzing policy change through research to improve people's lives in the emerging Asia Pacific by facilitating their use of hard and soft infrastructures through the use of knowledge, information and technology
- In Nepal we have carried out research, made regulatory and policy recommendations, built capacity, and implemented solutions. Some examples:
 - Research on Nepal's Universal Service actions (in 2005-06)
 - Assessment of Nepal's emergency communication system (published 2016)
 - Training programs for govt, civil society, private sector, and media on broadband regulation and policy. In Nagarkot (2015) and in Dhulikel (2017). One more in 2019.
 - Workshop on disabled-friendly policies and ICT solutions (2017)
 - Hackathons to develop apps to help disabled persons in Nepal (2017-18)
 - Research on how disabled persons in Nepal could use ICTs towards independent living (field work underway)



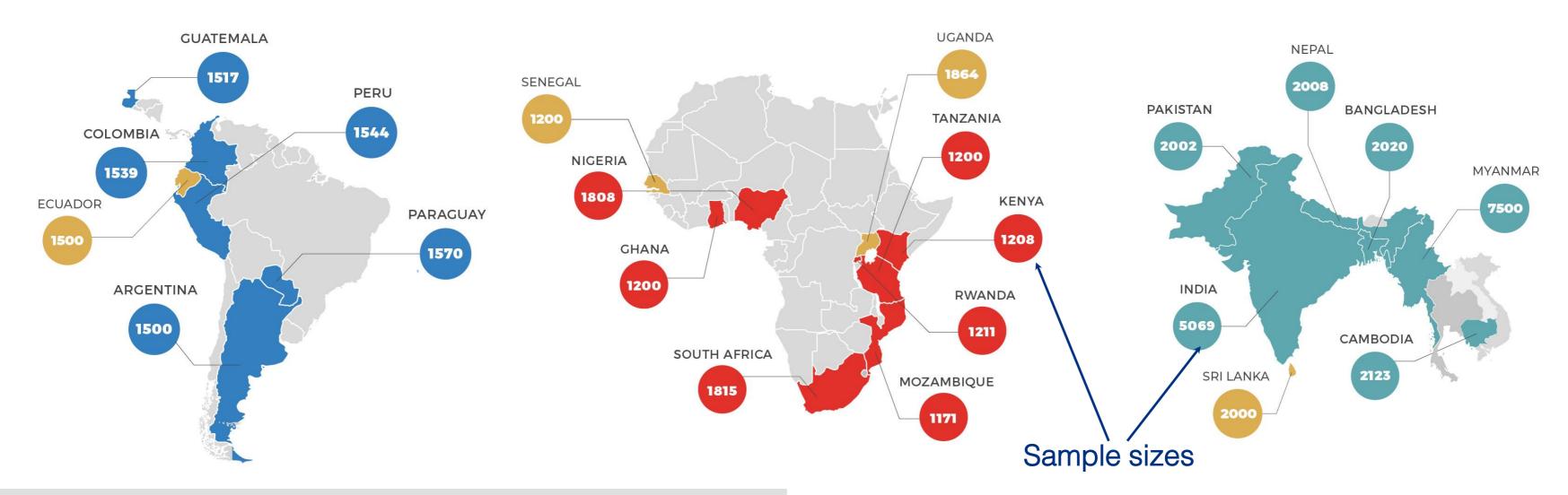
Countries we engage with



AfterAccess: Nationally representative surveys of ICT access and use by households & individuals aged 15-65 across Global South

- Rigorous sampling method, comparable across countries
- Common questionnaire with local customization
 - Structured, closed-ended responses administered face-to-face using mobile devices
 - User-based (rather than subscription-based) data allowing for disaggregation by urban-rural, gender, SEC, age, etc.
- Asian countries by LIRNE asia. Africa by Research ICT Africa. Latin America by DIRSI
- Funded by IDRC (Canada), SIDA (Sweden) & Ford Foundation (Nepal)
- Nepal partners: fieldwork Nielsen Nepal; dissemination, back-check calls, translation checking -Center for Law and Technology and Internet Society

To date 18 countries (covering >30% global population); 38,005 faceto-face interviews; +/-3 margin of error; 22 countries by Dec 2018



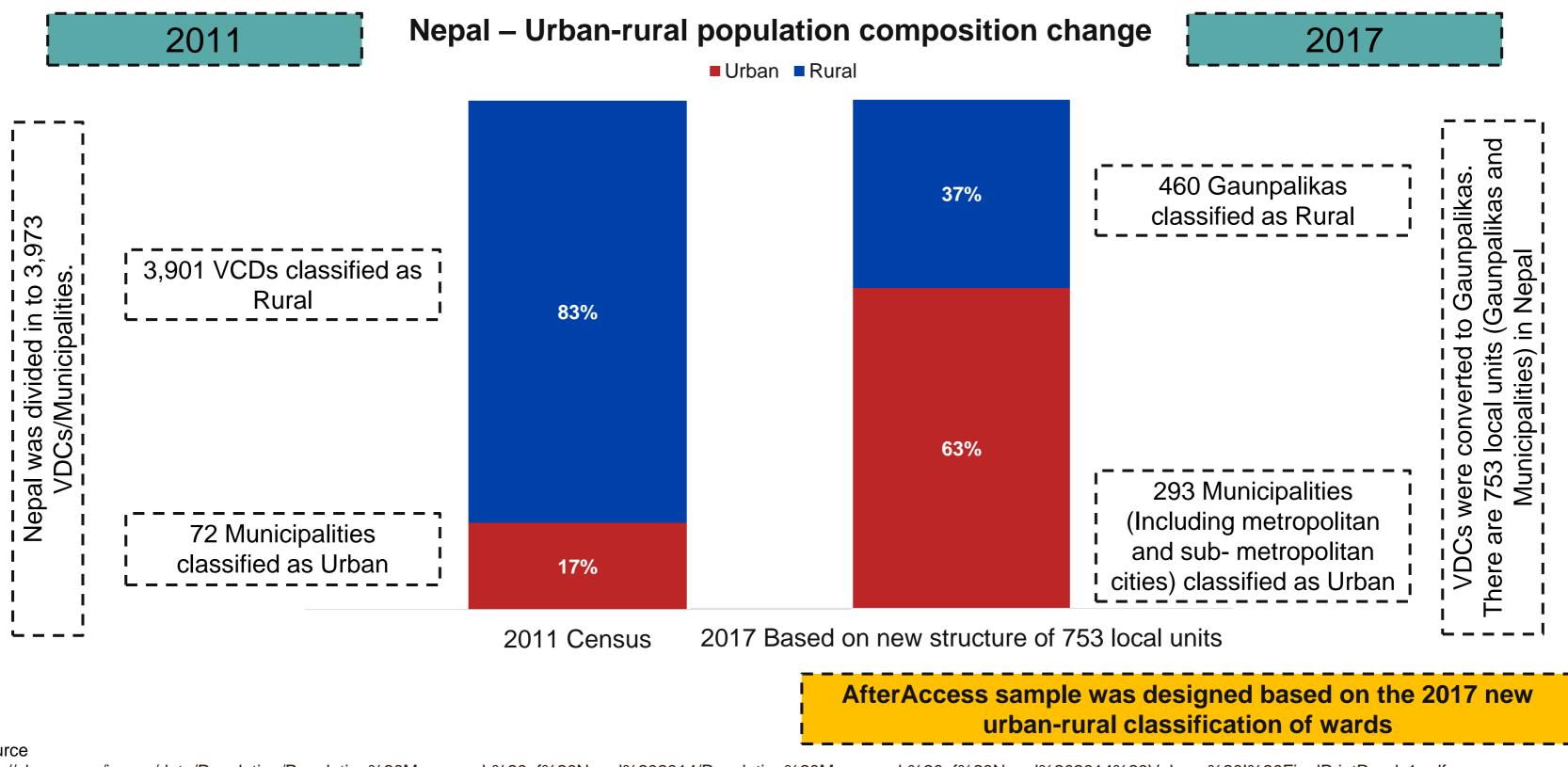
Not shown in slides today:

- Sri Lanka, Senegal, Uganda & Ecuador
- Surveys just completed/surveys about to start/data being analyzed
- Watch www.afteraccess.net or www.lirneasia.net



Notes: Pakistan excludes AJK, FATA, Gilgit-Baltistan (~2% of population) Sri Lanka data expected by December 2018

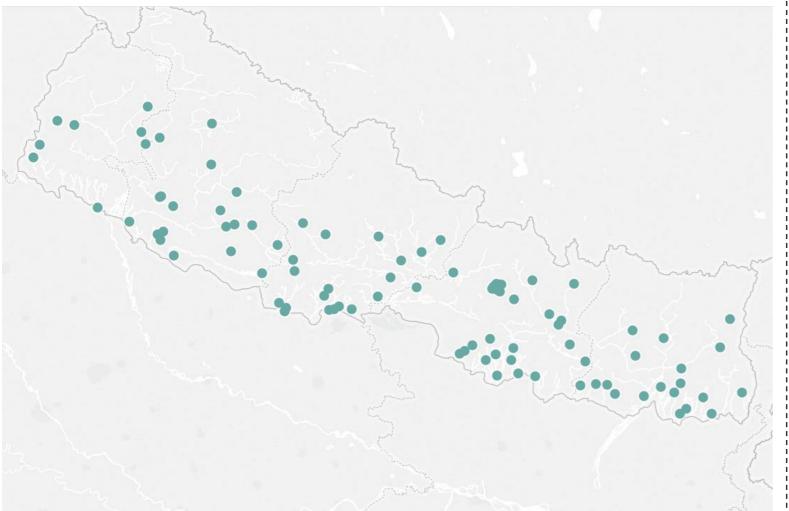
This survey in Nepal uses the recent re-classification of urban-rural by the CBS. Makes triangulation/comparison with past data difficult, even at national level



Source

http://cbs.gov.np/image/data/Population/Population%20Monograph%20of%20Nepal%202014/Population%20Monograph%20of%20Nepal%202014%20Volume%20I%20FinalPrintReady1.pdf http://cbs.gov.np/image/data/2017/Population Ward Level 753 Local Unit.pdf

Nationally representative survey among age 15-65 population and age 15-65 PWD population



Nepal main survey sample designed to be representative of 15-65 population at:

- National level
- Urban-rural level
- Men vs Women
- income)

With 95% Confidence Interval; +/-3.3 margin of error

2,000 individuals from 2,000 households for the main survey **400** PWDs from 400 households for the PWD survey in 100 wards

Sample GPS locations recorded by CAPI device at time of survey



Nepal PWD survey sample designed to be representative of age15-65 PWD population at national level

SEC (Socio-economic classification : a proxy for

With 95% Confidence Interval; +/-9.8 margin of error

Nepal weights (detailed)

Nepal

Household weight:

 $HH_{W} = DW \frac{1}{P_{WARD} * P_{SEG} * P_{HH}}$

Individual weight:

 $IND_{W} = \frac{DW}{P_{WARD} * P_{SEG} * P_{HH} * P_{I}}$

Disabled individual weight:

$$1$$
DIS_IND_W = ^{DW} $P_{WARD} * P_{SEG} * P_{DIS_HH_SEG} * P_{DIS_HH} * P_{DIS_IND}$

Ward Selection Probability:

$$\mathbf{P}_{WARD} = m \frac{\mathbf{HH}_{WARD}}{\mathbf{HH}_{STRATA}}$$

Segment selection Probability:

$$PSEG = \frac{HH_{SEG}}{HH_{WARD}}$$

Household Selection Probability:

$$\mathbf{P}_{HH} = \frac{n}{HH_{SEG}}$$

Probability of Household with Disabled individual in a selected segment:

$$\mathbf{P}_{DIS_HH_SEG} = \frac{\mathbf{HH}_{DIS}}{\mathbf{HH}_{SEG}}$$

Household with Disabled individuals Selection Probability:



$$\mathbf{P}_{DIS_HH} = \frac{q}{HH_{DIS}}$$

Individual selection Probability:

 $P_{I} =$

Disabled Individual selection Probability:

When $HH_{WARD} \le 250$, $HH_{WARD} = HH_{SEG}$. Thus, $P_{SEG} = 1$. (i.e., if a ward has less than 250 households, it will be treated as an EA)

DW = design weight compensation for over-sampling of urban PSUs and under-sampling of rural PSUs;

HH_{WARD}= number of households in selected ward based on information of last census or updated listing by field team;

HH_{STRATA} = number of households in strata (urban, rural);

HH_{DIS} = number of households with disabled individuals in a segment;

HH_{m15+}=number of household members or visitors aged 15 -65 years;

m = target number of wards for each strata, (urban, rural);

n = target number of households in a segment;

q = target number of households with disabled individuals in a segment

The target number of households in each PSU (ward/segment) for the national sample will be 20 and for the booster sample will be 4.

$$\frac{1}{HH_{m15+}}$$

 $\mathbf{P}_{DIS_IND} = \frac{1}{HH_{m1F}}$

Sample designed to represent Nepal as a whole; random selection at every stage of sampling

S. P.	250 Villages and Wards covering	
EIndia	19 States 108 Districts Fieldwork time period : October 5 – November 30 (2017)	Ne
Pakistan	100 Enumerator Areas of the 2017 National census 5 Provinces excluding FATA 28 Divisions Fieldwork time period : October 21 – December 26 (2017)	Split the ward level urban and r
	100 Villages and Wards 40 Zilas	
Bangladesh	92 Upazillas Fieldwork time period : October 8 – December 1 (2017)	Random selection of
K	100 Villages covering 20 Provinces	wards 60 urban wa wards us
Cambodia	70 Districts Fieldwork time period :September 23 – October 12 (2017)	
	100 wards covering All Provinces 48 Districts Fieldwork time period : April 23 – June 18 (2018)	PSUs with > 25 segmented, and 1 s selected f
	9	

pal

sample frame into rural PSUs

required number of ards and 40 rural sing PPS

50 households segment randomly for listing

Stage 1:

Stratified random sampling of the primary sample units (PSUs) with probability proportionate to size (PPS) sampling Obtaining PSU information (boundaries, households, etc.) from key informants



KI Interview in India

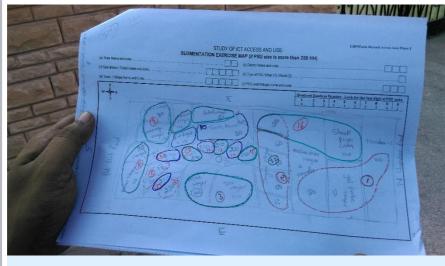


KI Interview in Cambodia

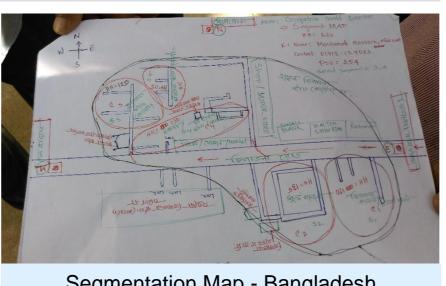
Mapping & segmentation

Stage 2:

Mapping and listing of selected PSUs



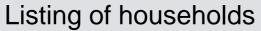
Segmentation Map - India



Segmentation Map - Bangladesh



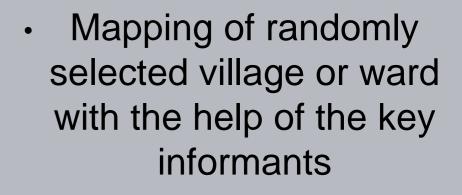
Listing - Nepal





Listing - Pakistan





Segmentation of wards and villages where the number of households exceeding 250

- List of structures of the entire segment identifying the eligible households
- In Nepal; all households • with disabled people were identified during the listing

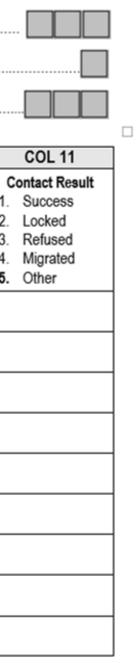
Information collected during the listing stage

÷	STUDY OF ICT ACCESS AND USE: LISTING FORMAT		
	(a) State Name and code:	(b) District Name and code:	
	(c) Sub-district / Tehsil Name and code:	(d) Type of PSU Urban (1) / Rural (2):	
	(e) Block / Town Name and Code	(f) PSU (ward/village) name and code:	

COL 1	COL 2	COL 3	COL 4	COL 5	COL 6	COL 7	COL 8	COL 9	COL 10	
Segment Number, Put "0" if no segment	Structure Number	Address (Description of structure)	Landmark	Is residential? Yes1 No2	Serial Number of HH	Name of the head of household	Any person of age 15 to 65 years Y1 N2	If "yes" in "COL 8" ask Total Number person of age 15 to 65 years	Total number of members in HH	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.



LIRNEssia Beyond Access Asia Phase I

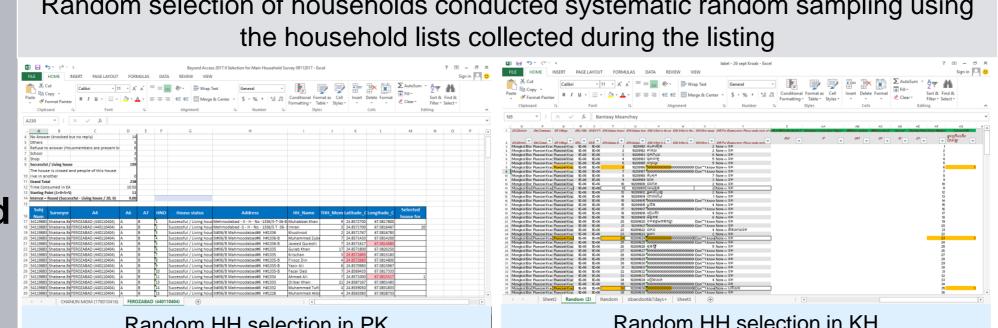


- GPS coordinates also captured on CAPI device (mobile/tab) for every structure listed during listing
- households with disabled people were identified during the listing

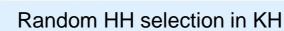
Stage 3:

Random selection of listed households

Random selection of households conducted systematic random sampling using the household lists collected during the listing



Random HH selection in PK



Interviews conducted on mobile devices

Stage 4:

Household interview (with household representative) and individual interview (with randomly selected individual after listing eligible members in household roster)









Random selection of 20-25 households for the main survey Random selection of 4 • households for the PWD survey

- Listing all the household members in the household roster
- Randomly selecting one member from age 15-65 from the list for the main survey (from 20 households)
- Randomly selecting one member from age 15-65 from the list for the PWD survey (from 4 households)

Apples vs oranges: A note on comparison of AfterAccess data with supply-side

Supply side data as reported via operators/NTA	Demand side (household and individual survey we report)	
Counts active SIMs	Counts USERs with one or more SIM cards	Demand side reflection of the second
Includes individual AND		who have a
corporate users	Does not count corporate connections	owners as
Includes SIMs inside		Avoids inac
devices (e.g. POS)	Does not count SIMs in other devices	registration
		Demand si
Includes SIMs used by all users, without age restriction	Our survey only targeted those aged 15 -65 (66% of the population in Nepal)	Below 14 o not counted Demand sid

Implication

ide data more accurate of individuals and households access (Counts multi-SIM ONE user)

ccuracies with problematic SIM

ide result WILL be lower

or Over 66 years persons are ed.

ide estimate WILL be lower.

AfterAccess % of PWD population is aligned with the Nepal 2011 census

PWD population % from 2011 Nepal	
census	

513,321 persons with disabilities

1.94% of total population

• Consist of all age groups

PWD population numbers for the age 15-65 group is not available to the public

* As per the 2011 census aged 15-65 population in Nepal is 61%.



•

PWD population % from AfterAccess survey

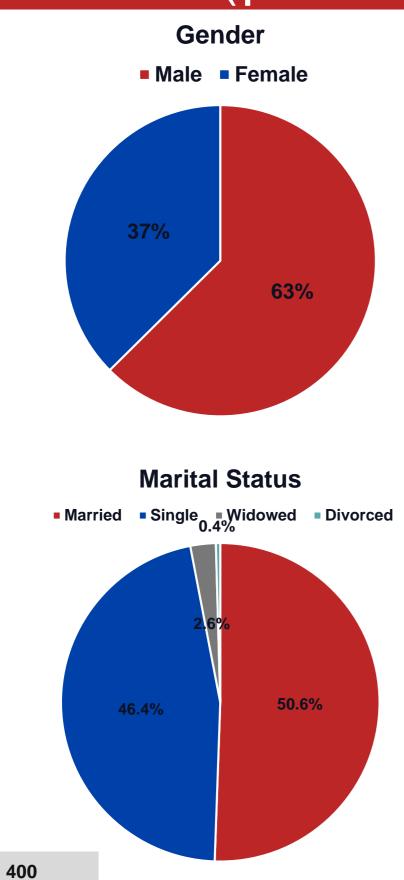
291,481 persons with disabilities **1.6%** of aged 15-65 population

AfterAccess survey only consist with age 15-65 population*

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) in Nepal Traits of the selected sample



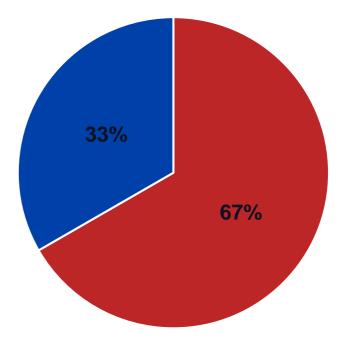
Demography of the Respondents (persons with disabilities – PWD)



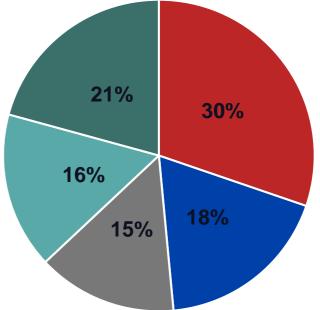
All respondents

Location

Urban Rural





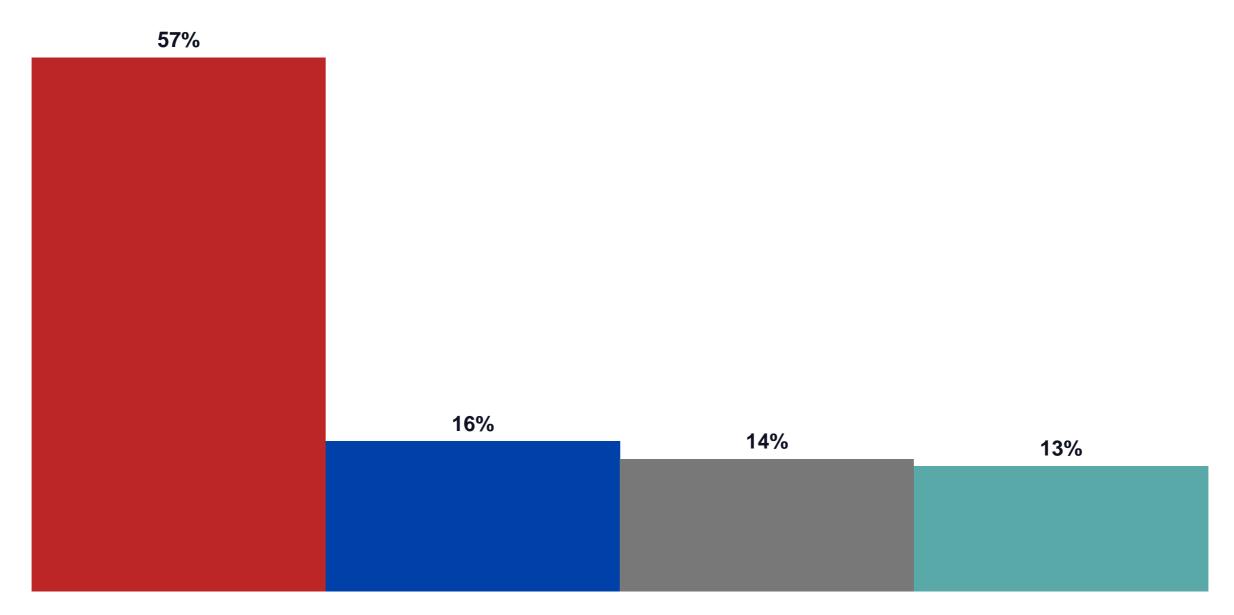


Most respondents were interviewed directly

Enumerator observations on the respondents (%of aged 15-65 PWD population)

Interview directly with the person with disability

Another person (Interpreter) is reporting for the person with disability (language)



Q: Is this face to face interview with the person with disability interview directly with the person with disability/ someone else is reporting together with the person with disability/ another person (interpreter) is reporting for the person with disability (language)/ someone les [proxy] is reporting on behalf of the person with disability [mark by observation)?

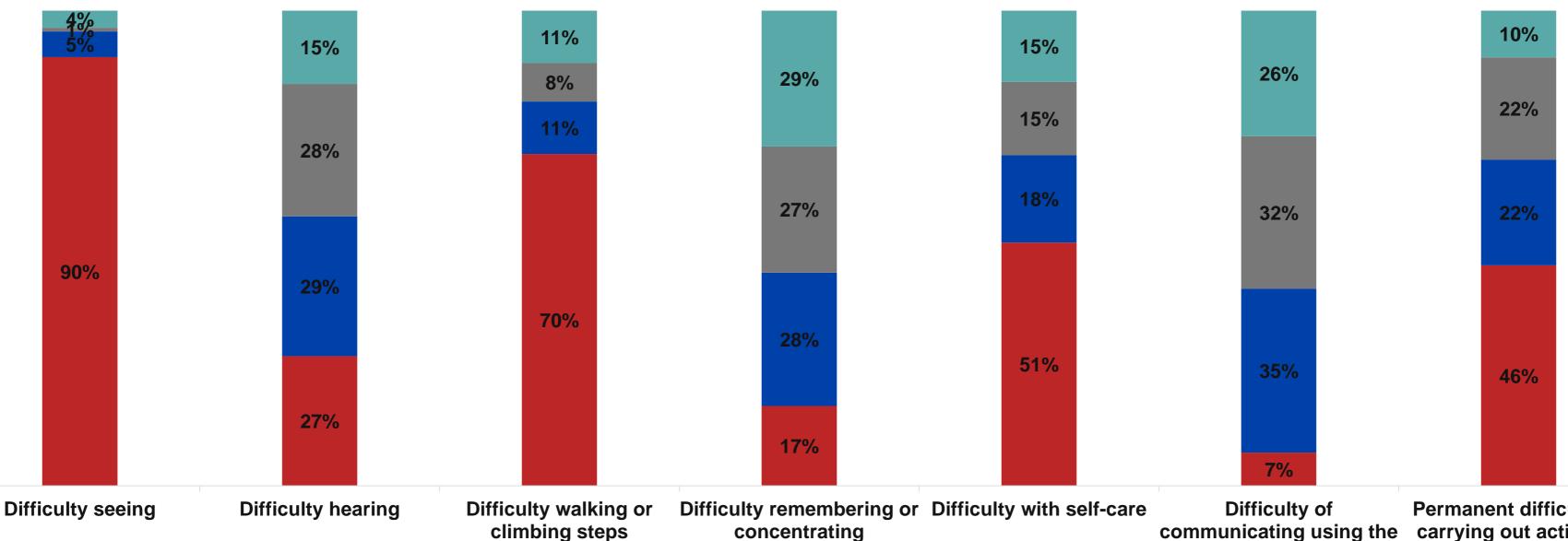
Someone else is reporting together with the person with disability Someone else [proxy] is reporting on behalf of the person with disability

Respondents with difficulty remembering and communicating needed assistance

Data enumerator observations and the disability type of the respondents (% of aged 15-65 PWD population)

- Someone else [proxy] is reporting on behalf of the person with disability
- Someone else is reporting together with the person with disability

- Interview directly with the person with disability



Q: Do you have difficulty seeing/hearing/walking or climbing steps/remembering or concentrating/with self-care/in communicating using usual language/ in carrying out activities?

All respondents 400

Another person (Interpreter) is reporting for the person with disability (language)

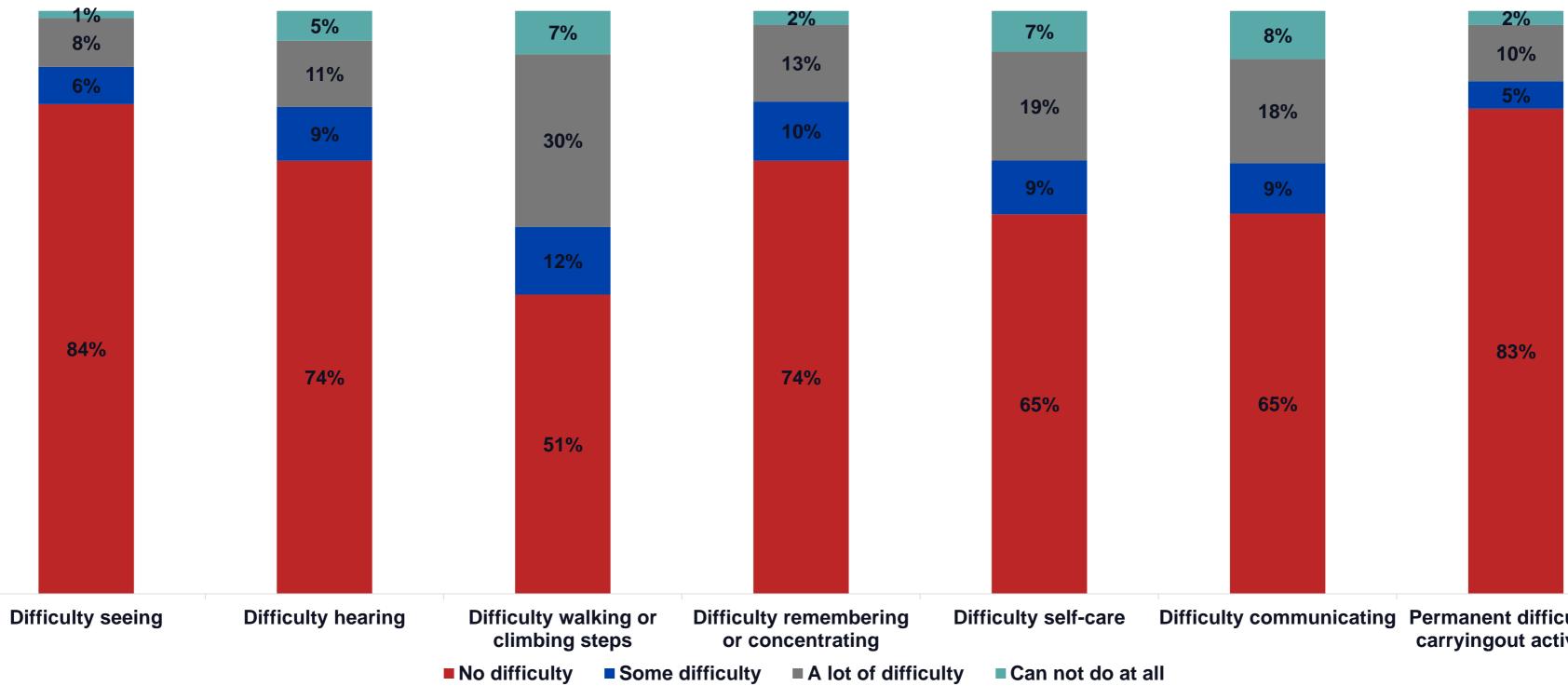
Permanent difficulty in carrying out activities with hands usual language

Use of, and demand for, assistive devices



Difficulties of communicating, moving & self-care significant among respondents

Type of disabilities and level of difficulties of the respondents (% of aged 15-65 PWD population)

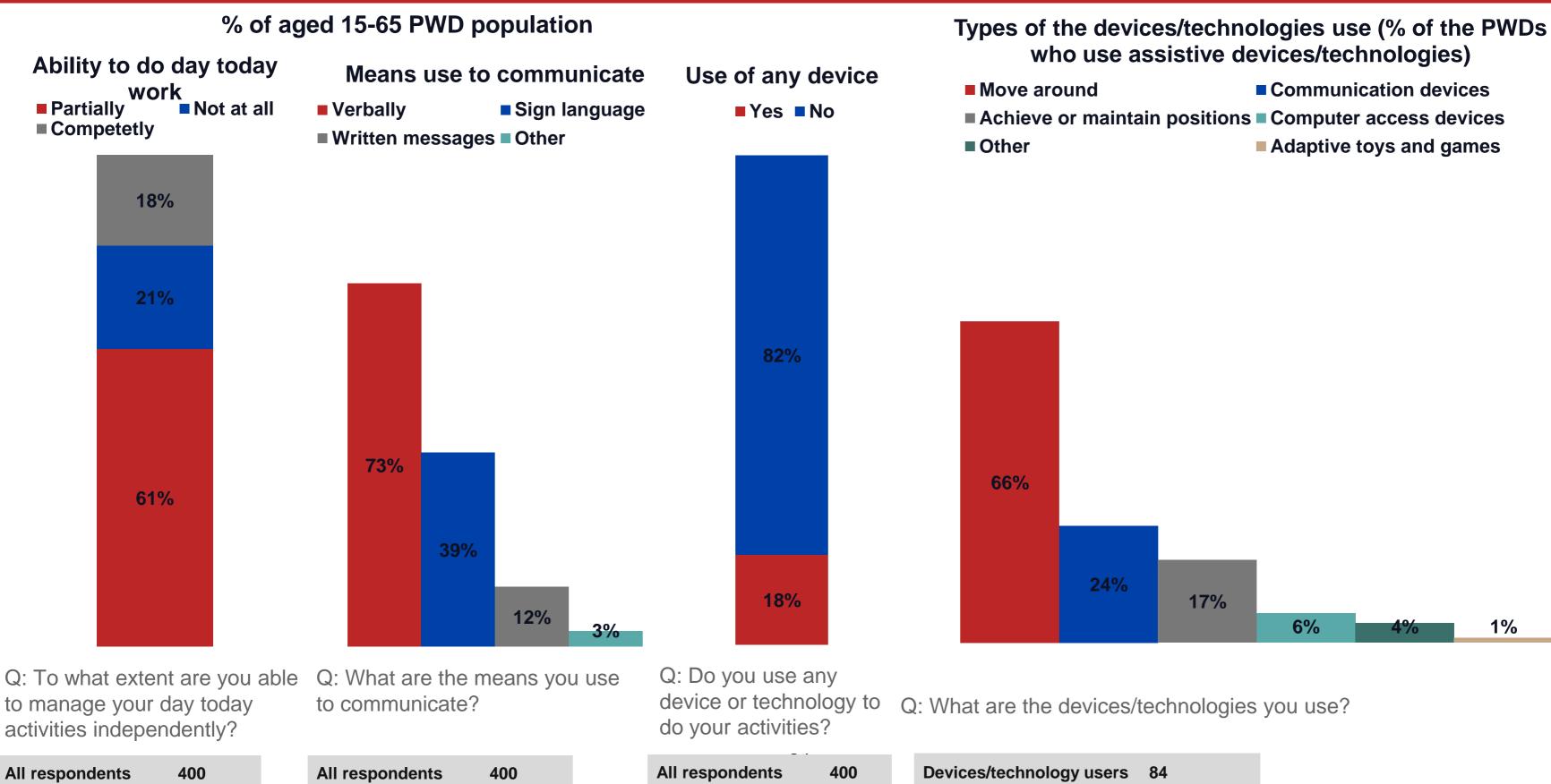


Q: Do you have difficulty seeing/hearing/walking or climbing steps/remembering or concentrating/self-care/communicating/carrying out activities?

All respondents	400
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Permanent difficulty in carryingout activities

Mobility assistive devices/technologies most common

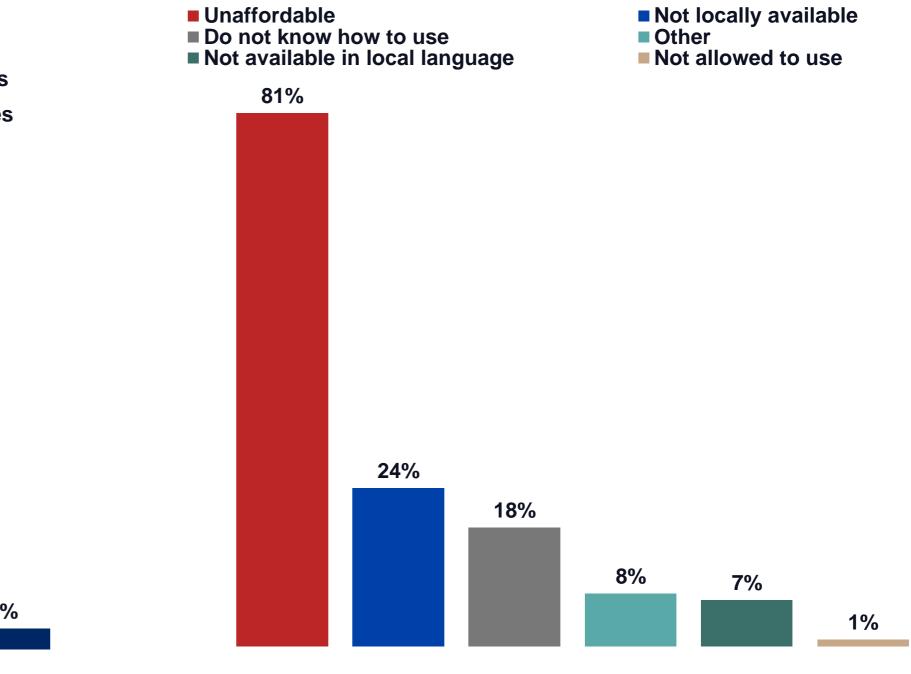


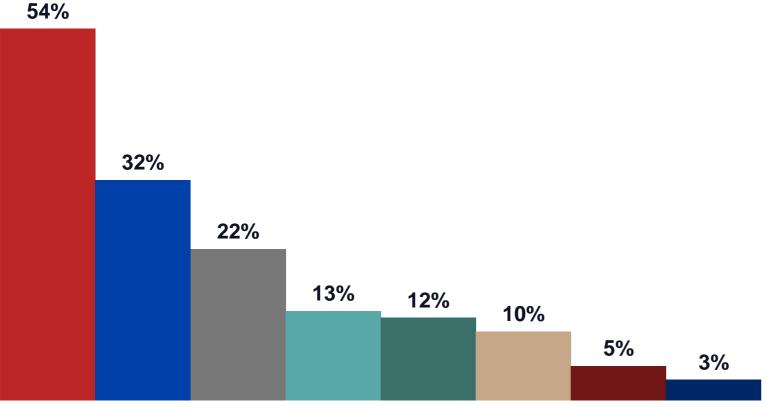
Mobility-assistive devices are desired; Main reason for lack is affordability

Assistive devices/technologies that would like to have (% of age 15-65 PWD population who would like to have devices/technologies)

- Move around
- Achieve or maintain positions
- Adaptive environment
- Other

- Communication devices
- Adaptive toys and games
- Computer access devices
- Instructional aids





Q: What devices and technologies do you need, but do not have?

Number of respondents who required assistive devices/technologies

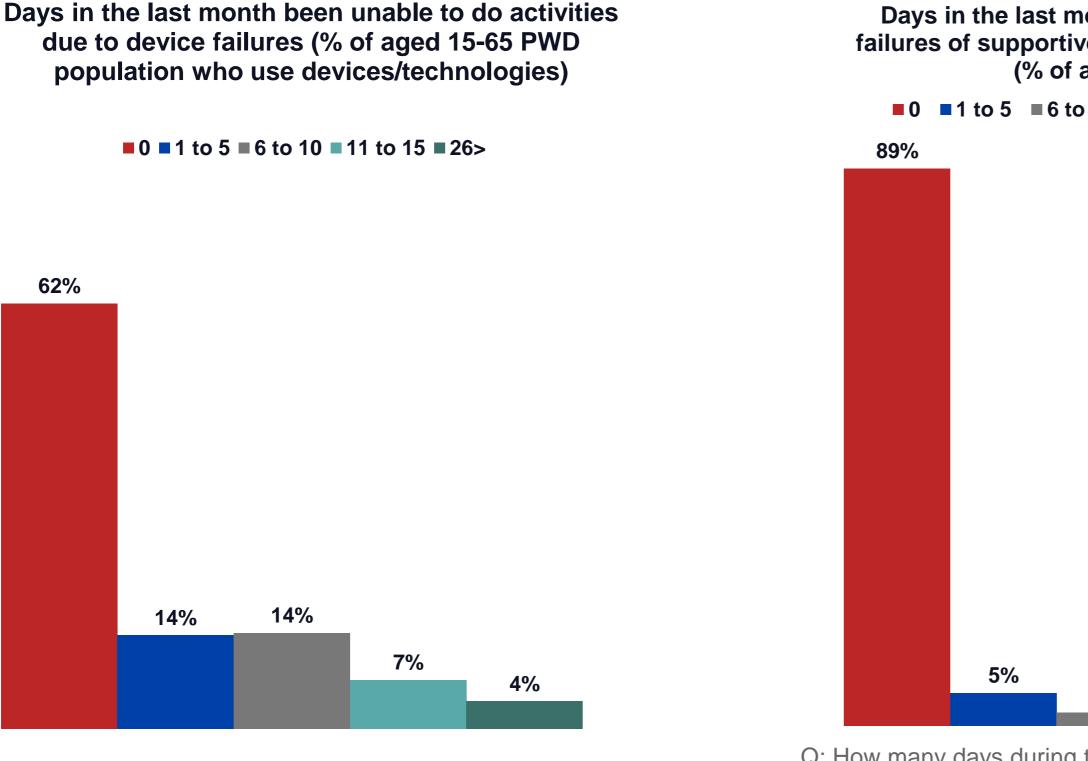
Number of respondents who re

Reason for not having assistive devices/technologies (% of age 15-65 PWD population who would like to have devices/technologies)

Q: What is the reason for not having the device/technology?

equired assistive dev	vices/technologies	132

Less impact due to device and supportive service failures since the usage is low



Q: How many days during the past month have you been unable to do your day today activities due to failures in devices?

Device/technology users 84

Q: How many days during the past month have you been unable to do your day to day activities due to failures in supportive environment such as internet and electricity?

All respondents 400

Days in the last month been unable to do activities due to failures of supportive services such as internet and electricity (% of aged 15-65 PWD population)

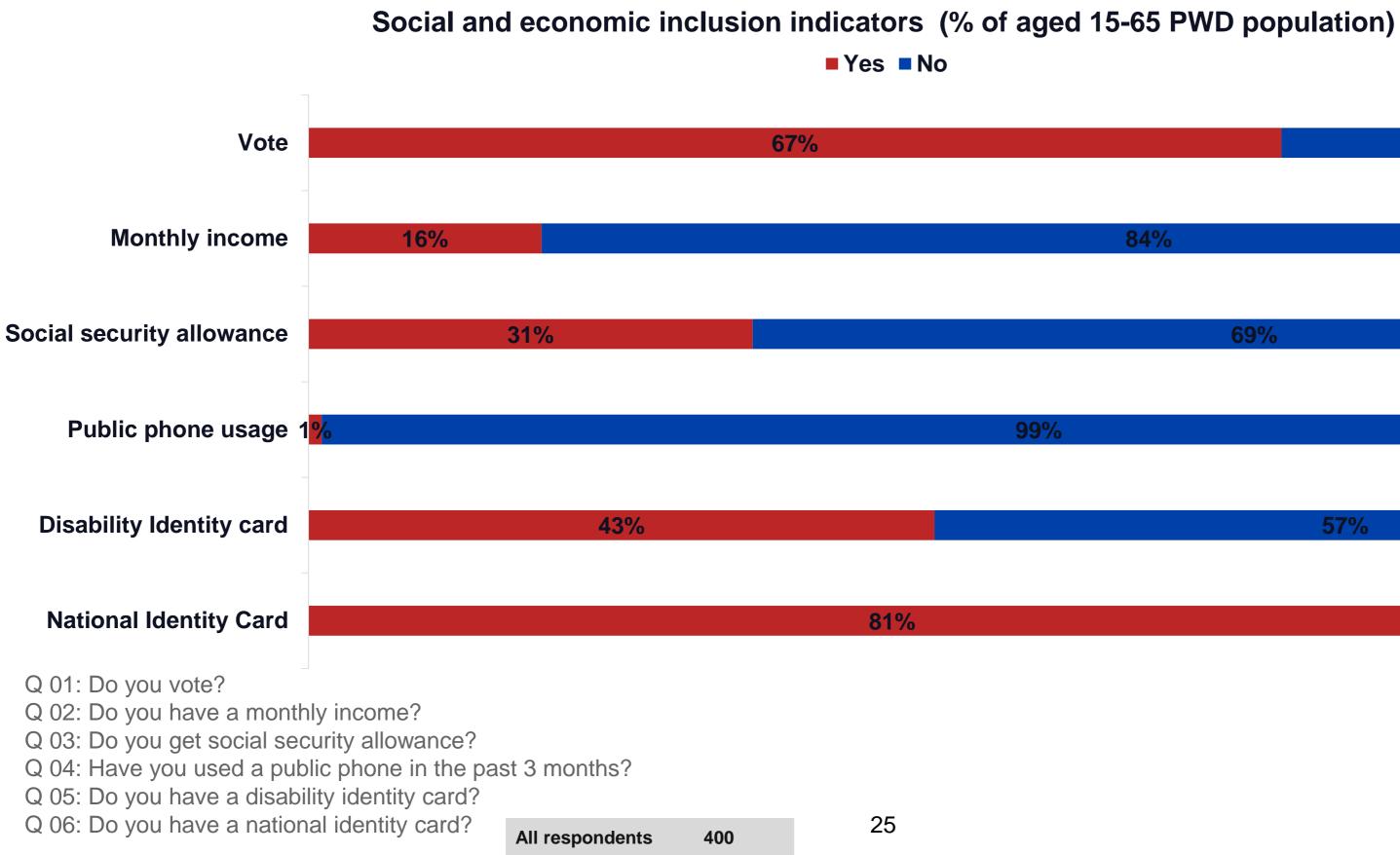
■ 0 ■ 1 to 5 ■ 6 to 10 ■ 11 to 15 ■ 16 to 20 ■ 21 to 25 ■ 26>

2%	1%	1%	0%	2%

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INCLUSION

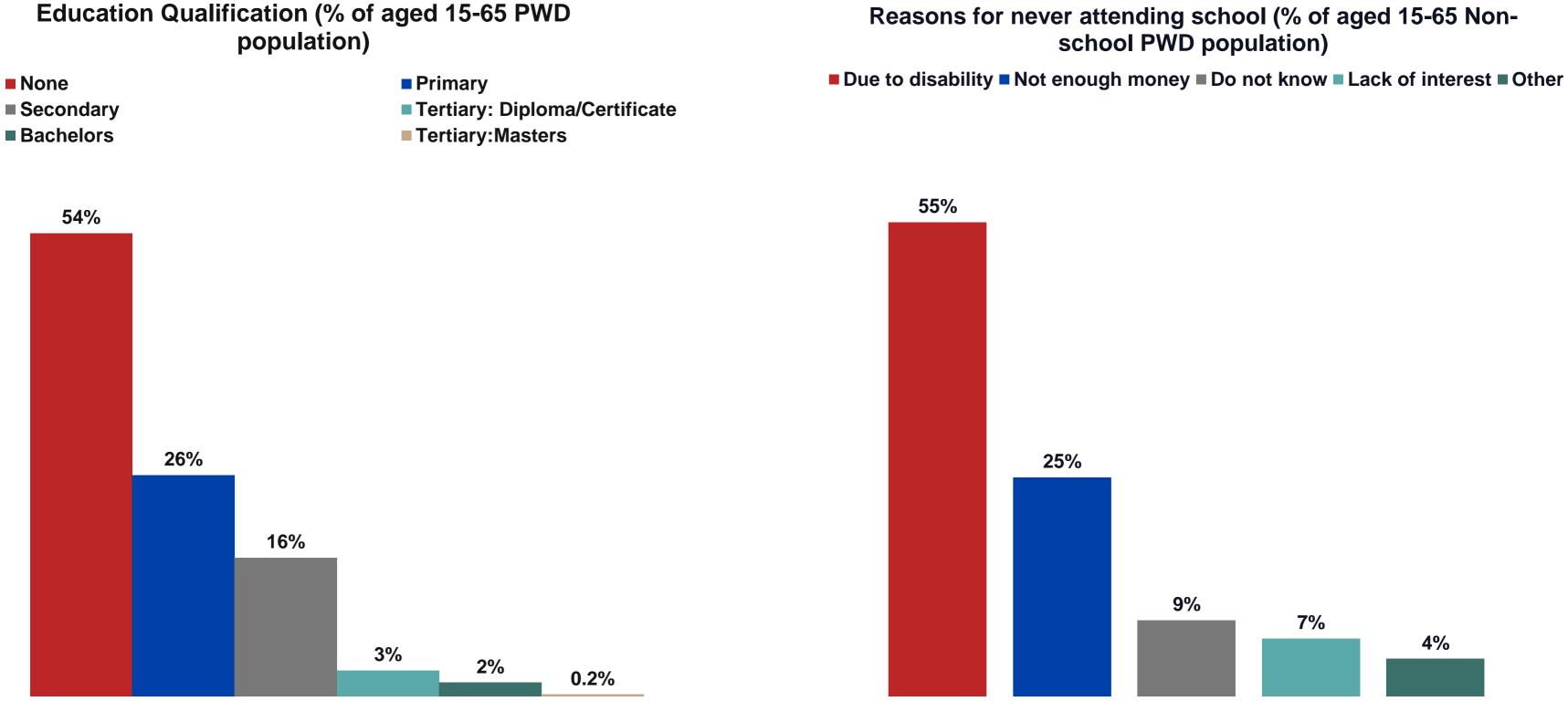


Social and economic inclusion yet to be achieved



		33%		
/o				
69	%			
	57%			
			19%	

The majority lacks formal education



Q: What is your highest level of schooling completed?

400

All respondents

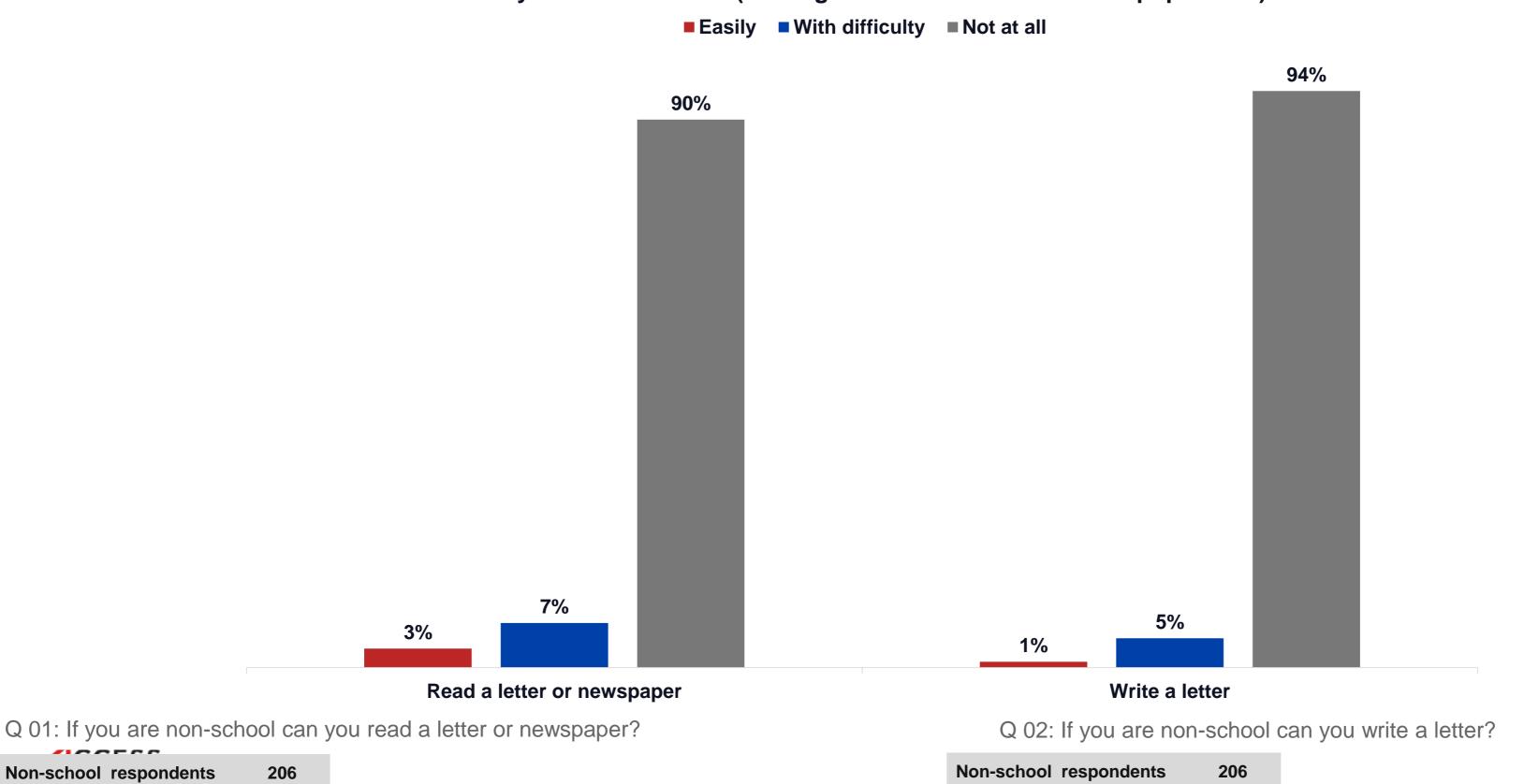
26

Non-school respondents

Q: What was the reason that you never attended school?

Limited opportunities to learn how to read or write for those who did not attend school

Ability to read and write (% of aged 15-65 non- school PWD population)



Unpaid house/family work as main activity

Main activity during the last 6 months (% of aged 15-65 PWD population)

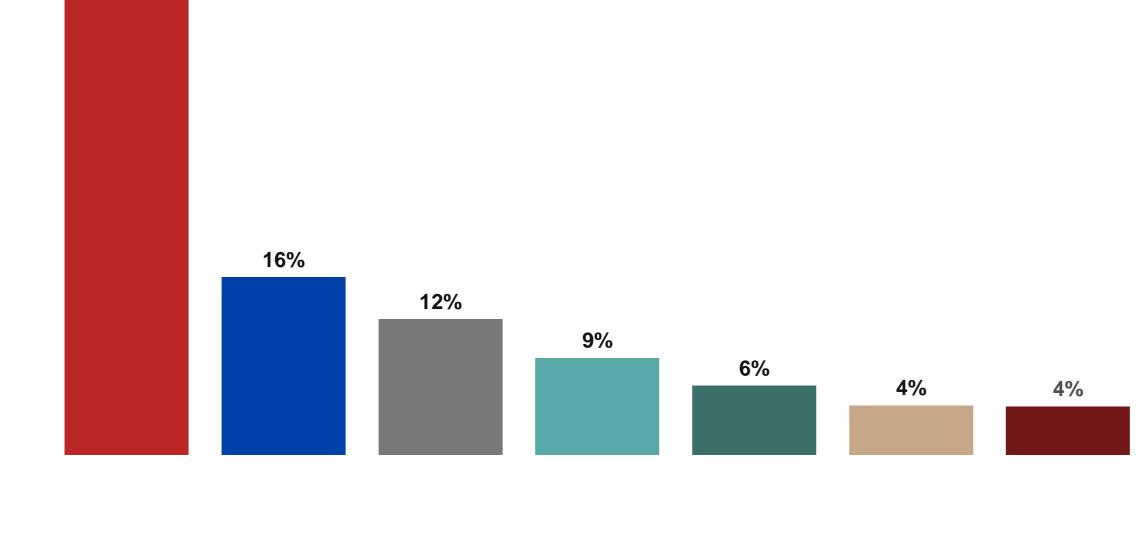
Disabled and Unable to work

45%

- Self employeed without employees
- Retired

- Unpaid House Work
- Self employed with employees
- Unemployed seeking a job

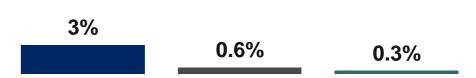
- Unpaid Family Work
- Unemployed not looking for a job



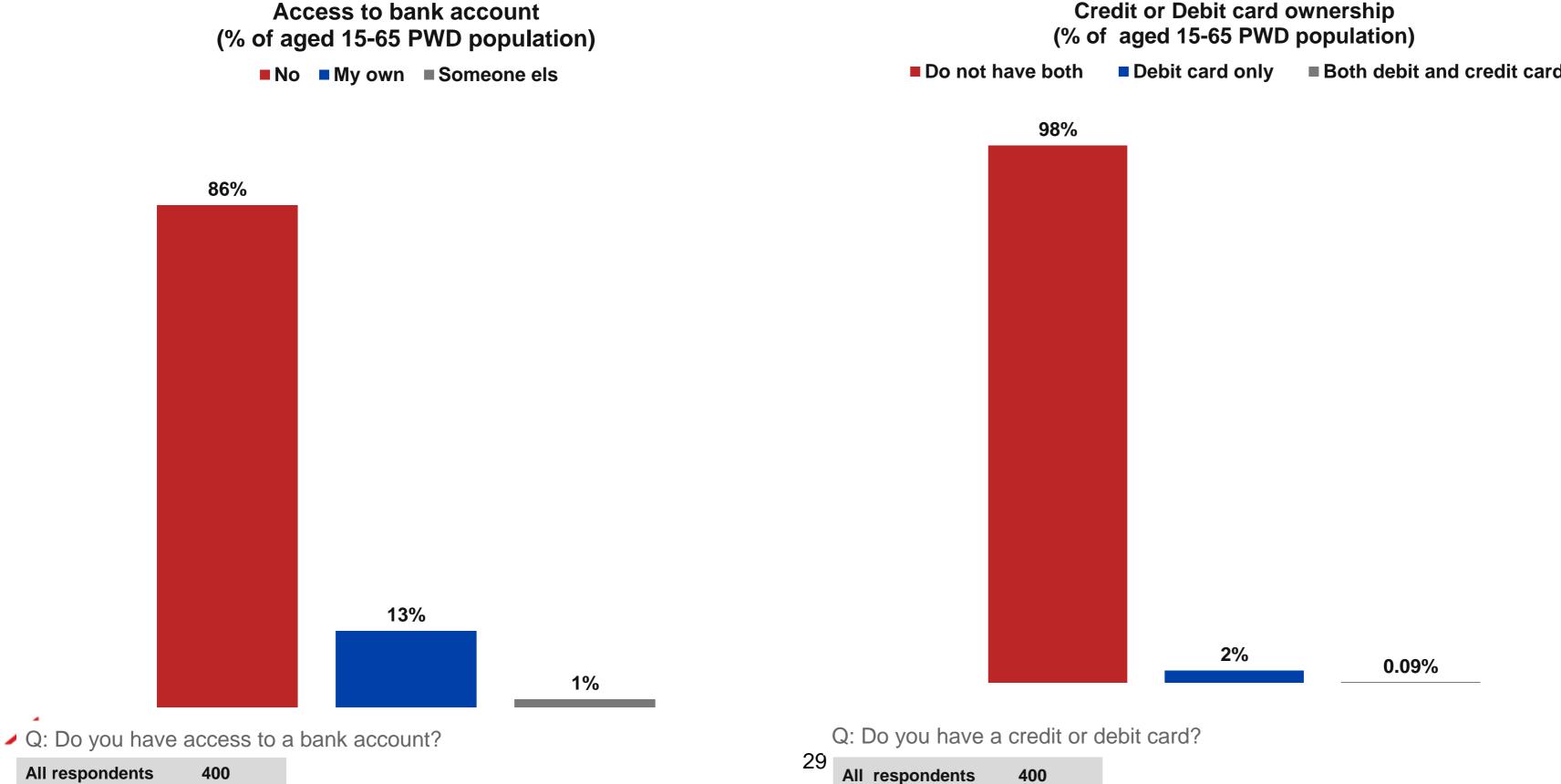
Q: What was your main activity during the last 06 months?

All respondents 400 Student/Pupil

Employed



Unpaid work does not create financial inclusion



All respondents

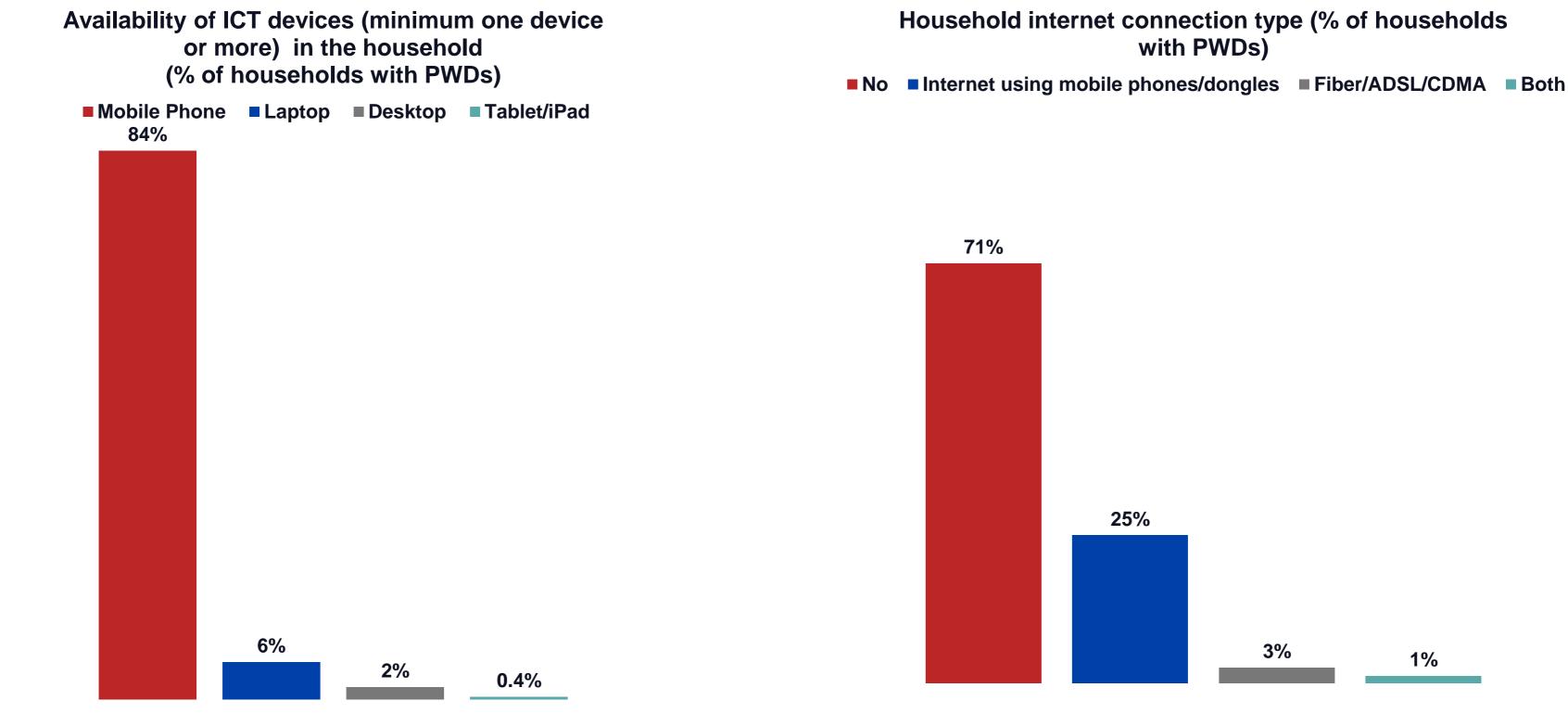
Credit or Debit card ownership

Both debit and credit card

HOUSEHOLD ICT DEVICES



One out of four households access internet through mobile phones/dongles which is the main access method



31

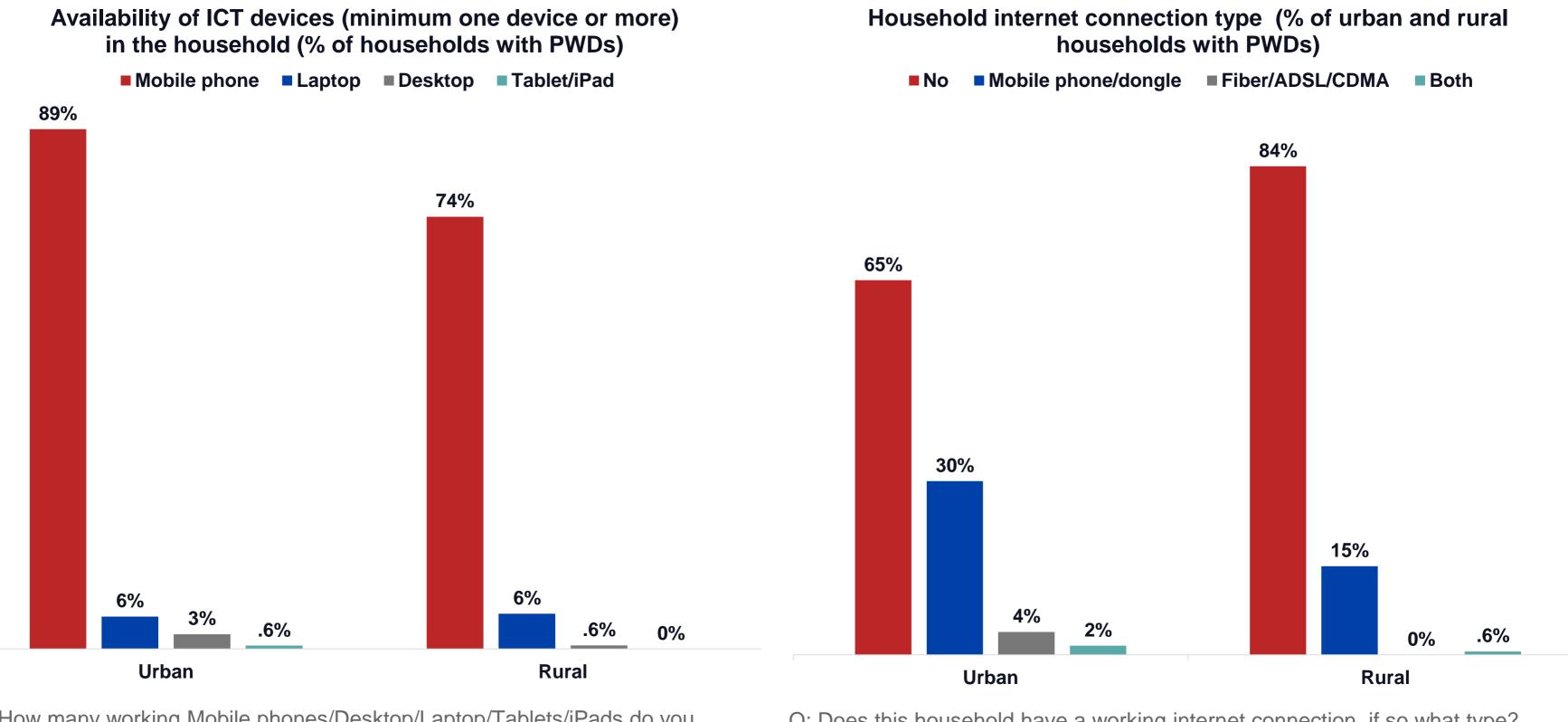
Q: How many working Mobile phones/Desktop/Laptop/Tablets/iPads do you have in your household?

Q: Does this household have a working internet connection, if so what type?

All households

400

Urban-rural gap is evident in mobile phone and Internet penetration



Q: How many working Mobile phones/Desktop/Laptop/Tablets/iPads do you have in your household?

Q: Does this household have a working internet connection, if so what type?

All households 400 Low bases high margin of error (+/- 12% to 17%)

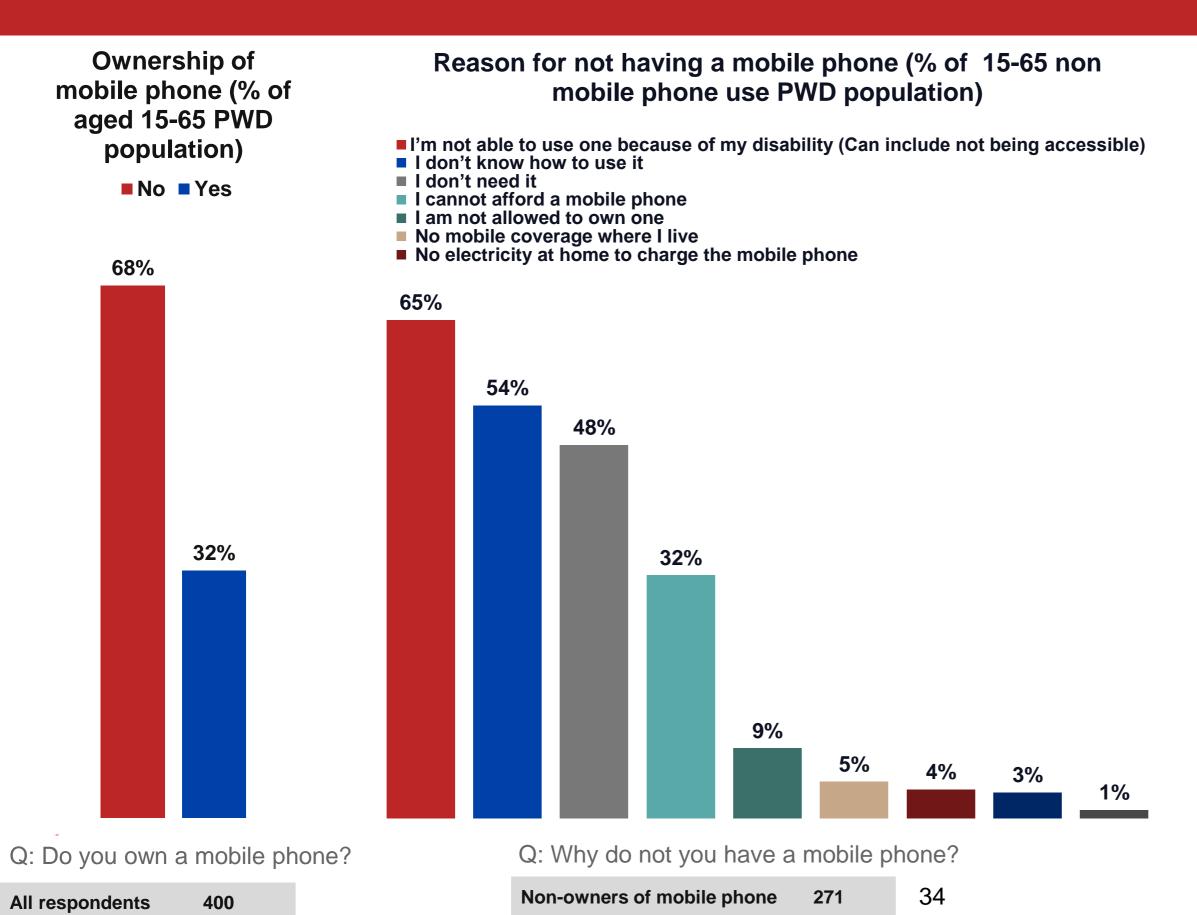
All households

400

MOBILE PHONE USE



Do not use phones due to disability and lack of knowledge



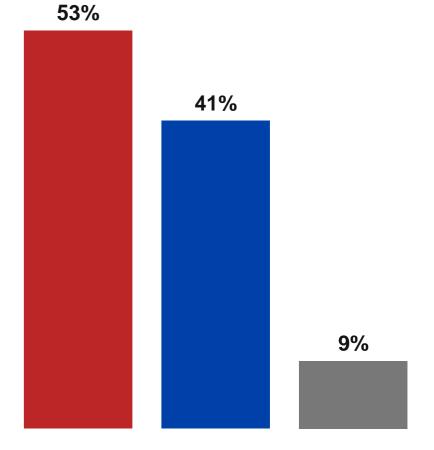
Type of mobile phone ownership (% of mobile phone owners aged 15-65 PWD population)

- Basic phone
- Smart phone
- Feature phone





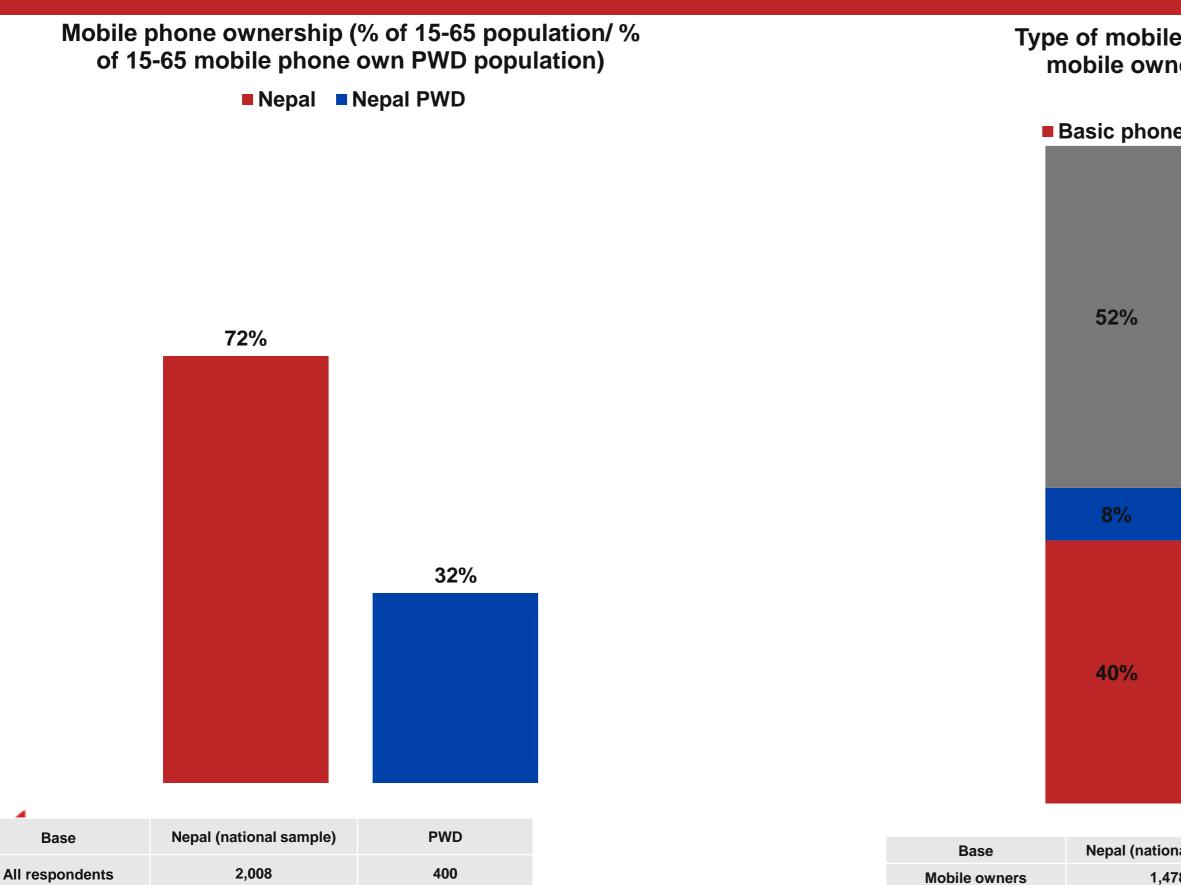




Q What type of mobile phone do you have?

Mobile phone owners	129
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Nepal PWDs lag on connectivity

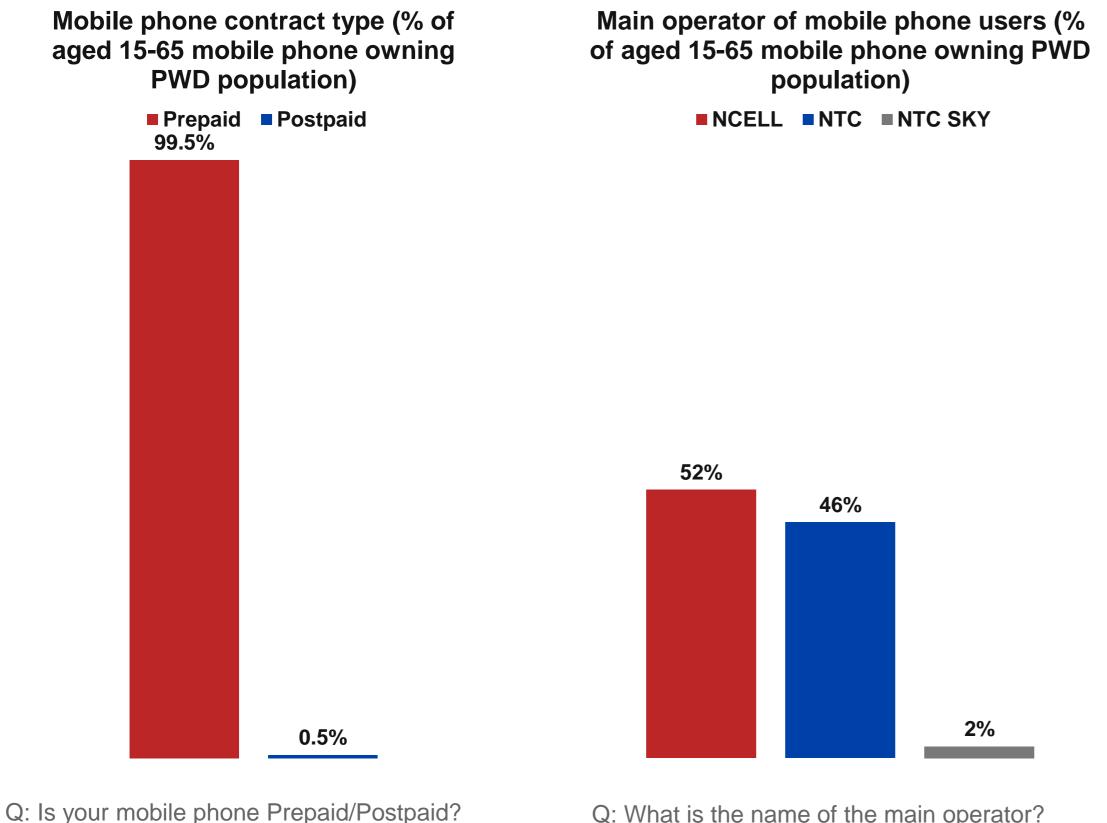


Type of mobile phone owned (% of all aged 15-65 mobile owners/% of 15-65 mobile own PWD population)

ne	■ Feat	ure pho	one	Smart phone
l				41%
l				9%
				53%

onal sample)	PWD
,478	129

Almost everyone uses prepaid connections



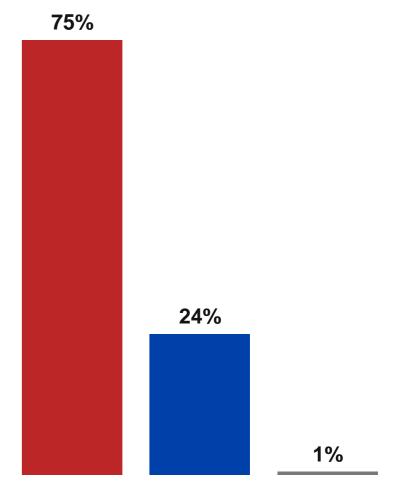
Mobile phone owners 129

Q: What is the name of the main operator?

Mobile phone owners	129	36
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Number of sim cards owned by mobile phone users (% of aged 15-65 mobile phone owning PWD population)

■1 Sim ■2 Sim ■3 Sim

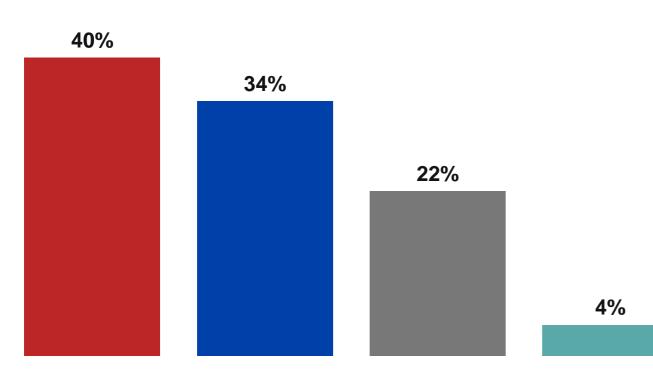


Q How many active sim cards do you have?

Mobile phone owners 129

Other phone type users think smart phones are not needed and not affordable

Reason for not having smart/touch phone (% of aged 15-65 Smart phone o Basic and feature phone owned PWD population) pho Do not need one Can not afford 97%



Complicated

Other

Q: Primary reason for not having a smart or touch phone?

Basic and feature phone owners 70*

Q Which operating system does your smart phone have?

37

Smart phone operating system (% of aged 15-65 smart phone owning PWD population)

■ Android ■ IOS ■ Other

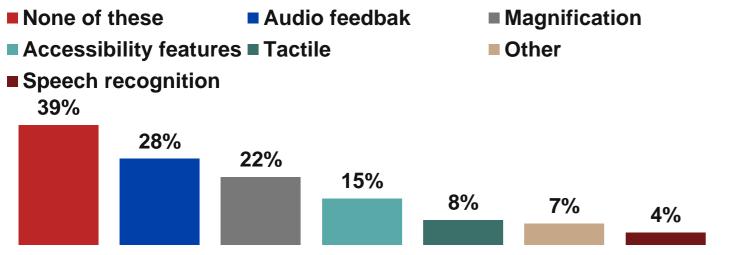


Smart phone users 59*

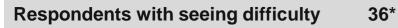


Low use of disability specific assistive features









Features used by respondents with self caring and carrying out activities with hand (% of aged 15-65 d PWD population who has difficulty of caring out activities with hand)

Handsfree

15%

Any key answering

44%

Other

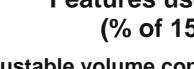
■ Voice recognition

12%

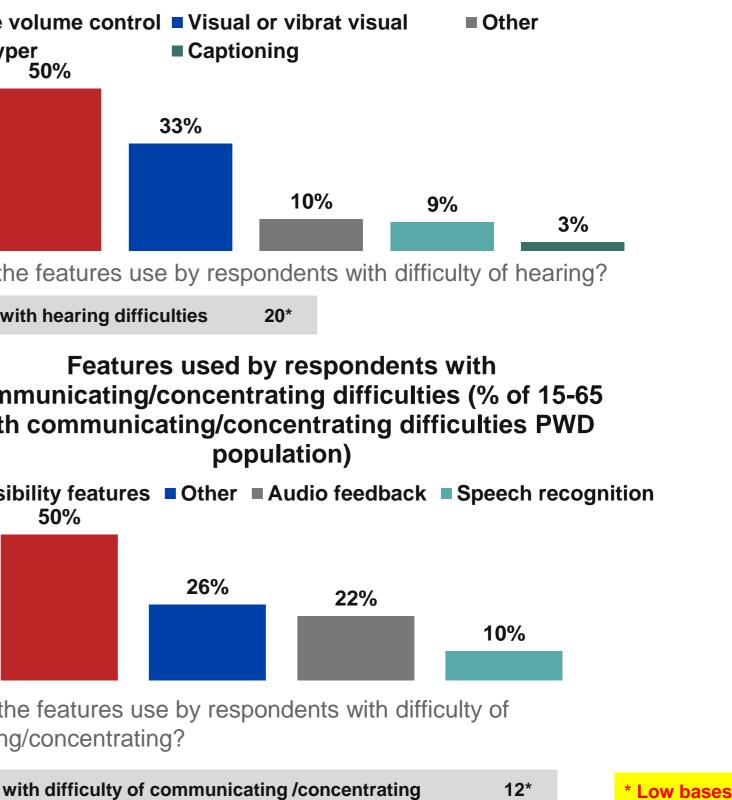
Sensitive touch screen Auto text

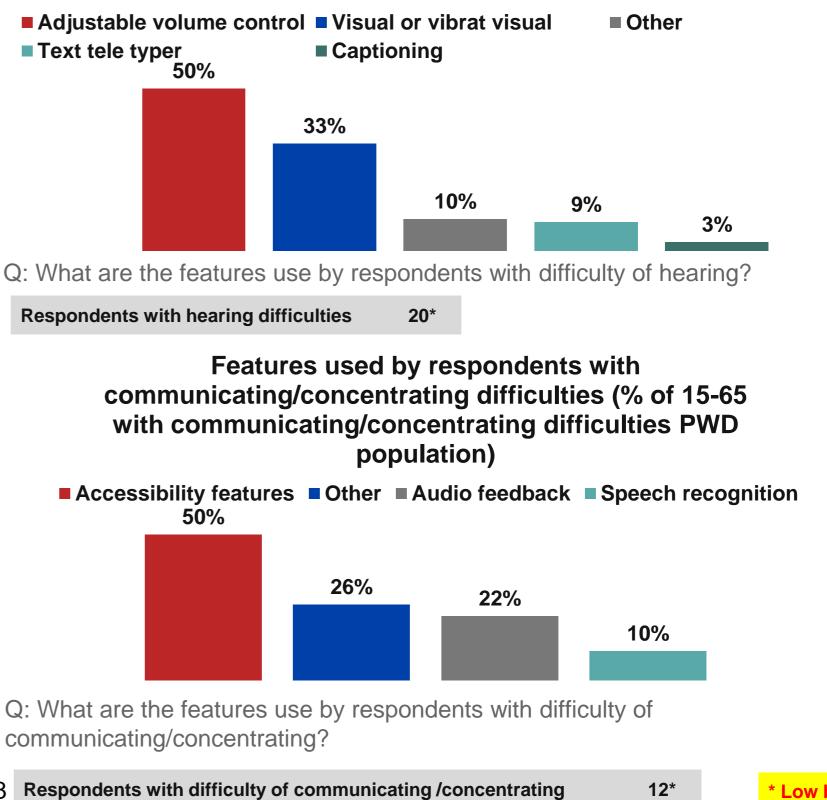
10%

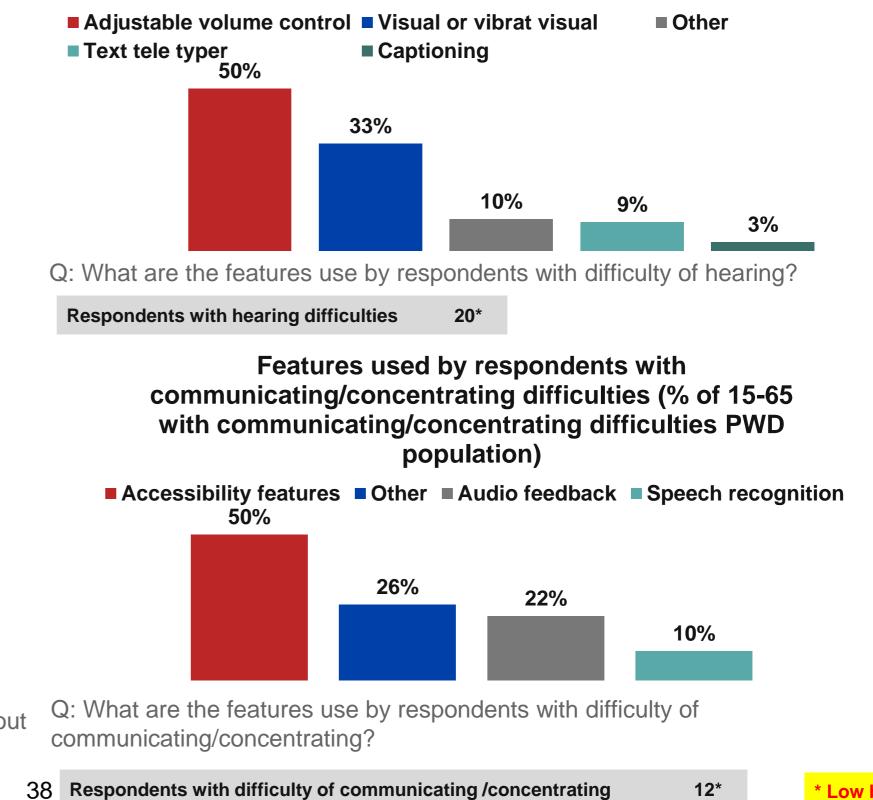
9%











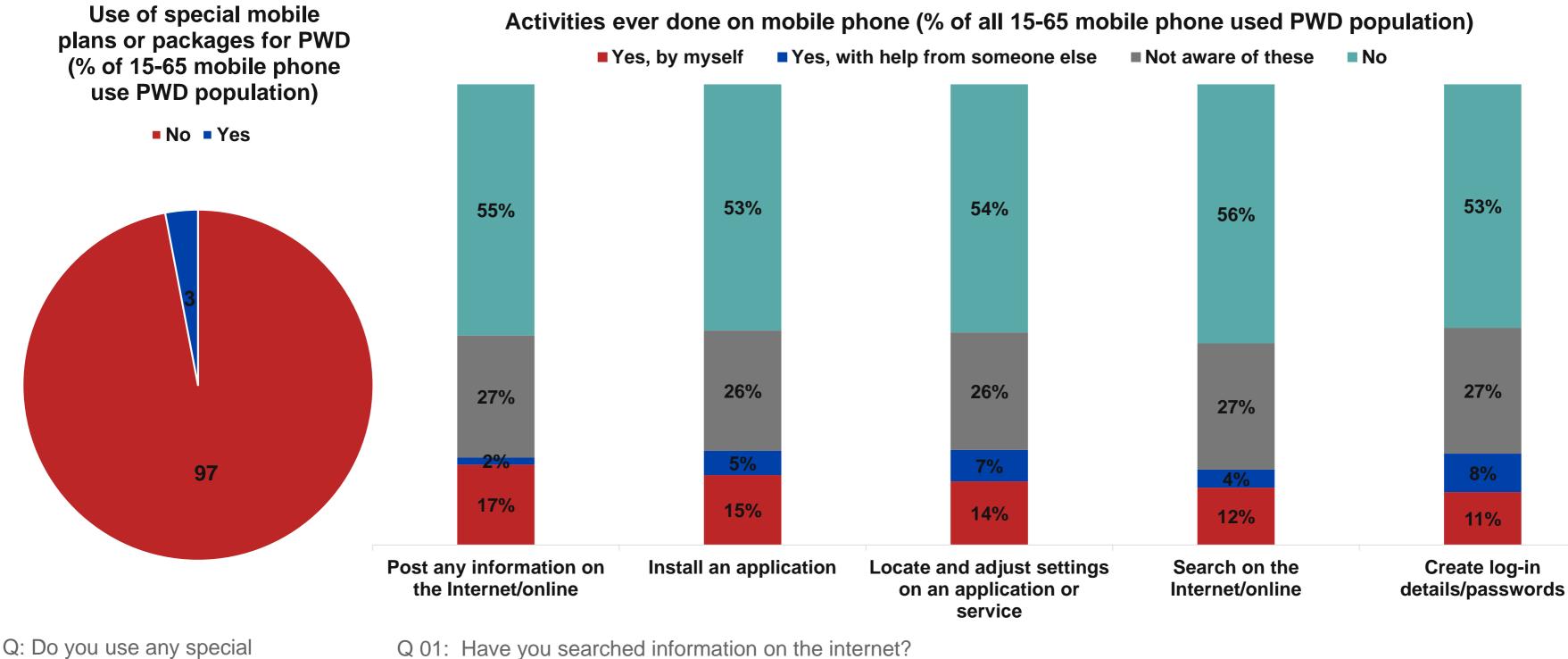
Q: What are the features use by respondents with difficulty of self caring/carrying out activities?

Respondents with difficulty with caring out activities with hand 46*

16%

Features used by respondents with hearing difficulties (% of 15-65 hearing difficulty PWD population)

Need others' help for all functions



Q: Do you use any special mobile plans/packages available for disabled?

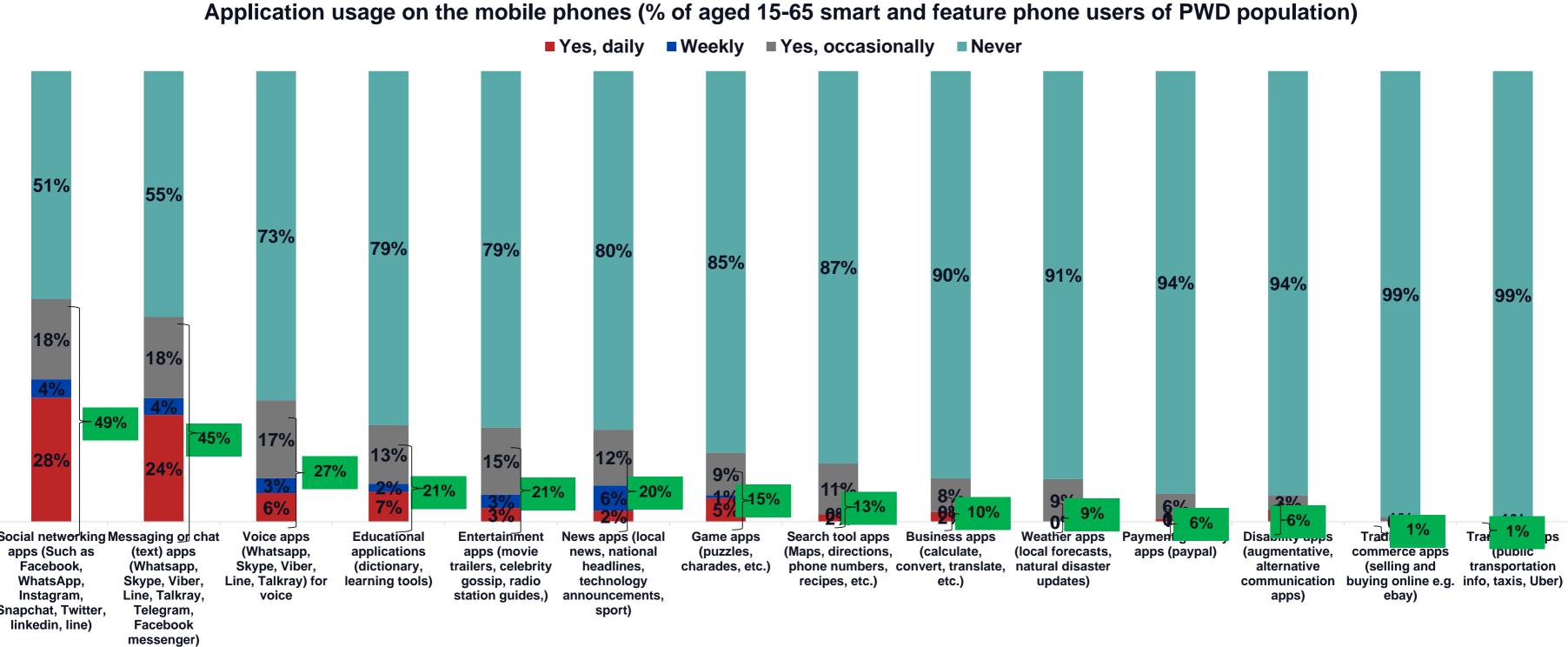
Mobile phone owners 129

Q 02: Have you installed an application? Q 03: Have you created log-in details and a password to use a particular service or a website?

Q 04: Have you located and adjusted settings on an application or service

Q 05: Have you posted any information on 39 internet/online?

Messaging, Chat and Social Networking Apps are most used



Q: Do you use these mobile apps on your phone (eg: disability apps/social networking? What is the frequency of using those apps?

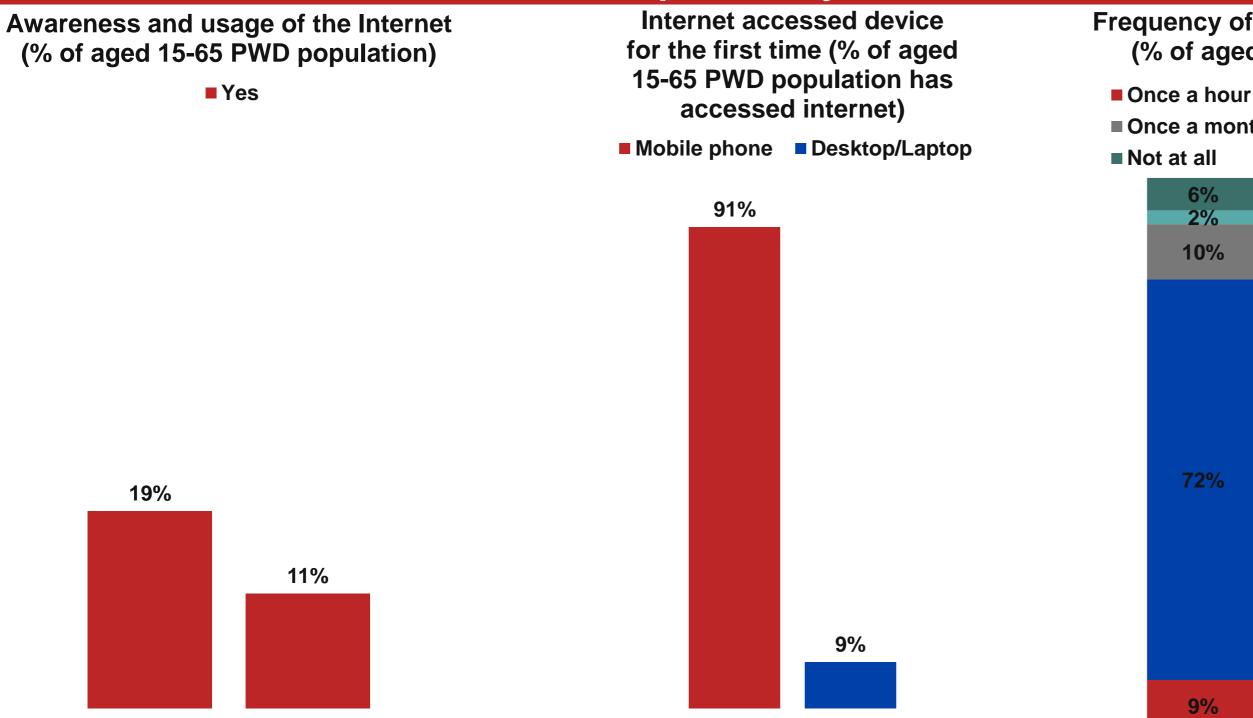
Smart and feature phone users 68*

* Low base

INTERNET USE



Most accessed Internet first on mobile phone; it still is the most frequently used interface



Q1: Do you know what the internet is?

Q2: Have you ever used internet (gmail/google/facebook) ?

All respondents 4	00
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10	of	persons	accessed	internet	52*
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Q On which device you accessed

internet for the first time?

No of

Frequency of accessing Internet on devices (% of aged 15-65 PWD Internet users)

Once a day

Less than once a month Once a month ■ Not at all 6% 2% 10% 76% 72% 3% 7% 12% 9%

Mobile phone/Tablet

Desktop/Laptop

Q How often do you access internet on mobile phone/Computer

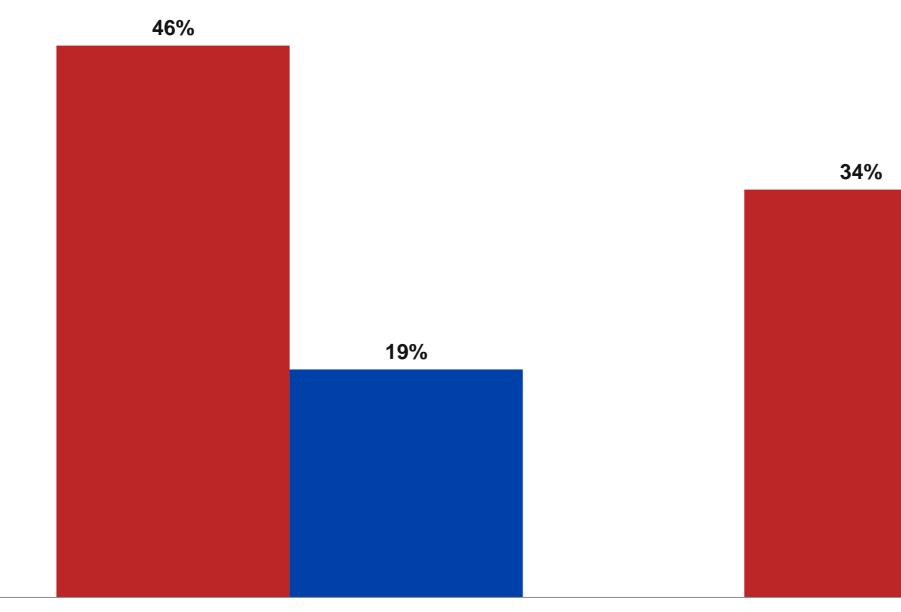
No of persons accessed internet 52*

* Low base

PWD in Nepal lag far behind in Internet awareness and use

Internet awareness and use (% of aged 15-65 population/% of aged 15-65 PWD population internet users)

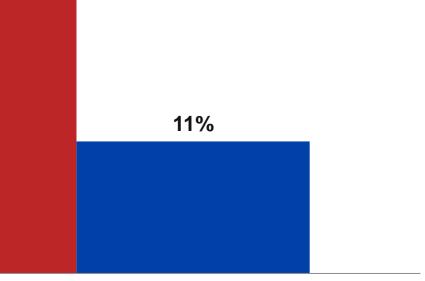
■ Nepal ■ Nepal PWD



Internet awareness

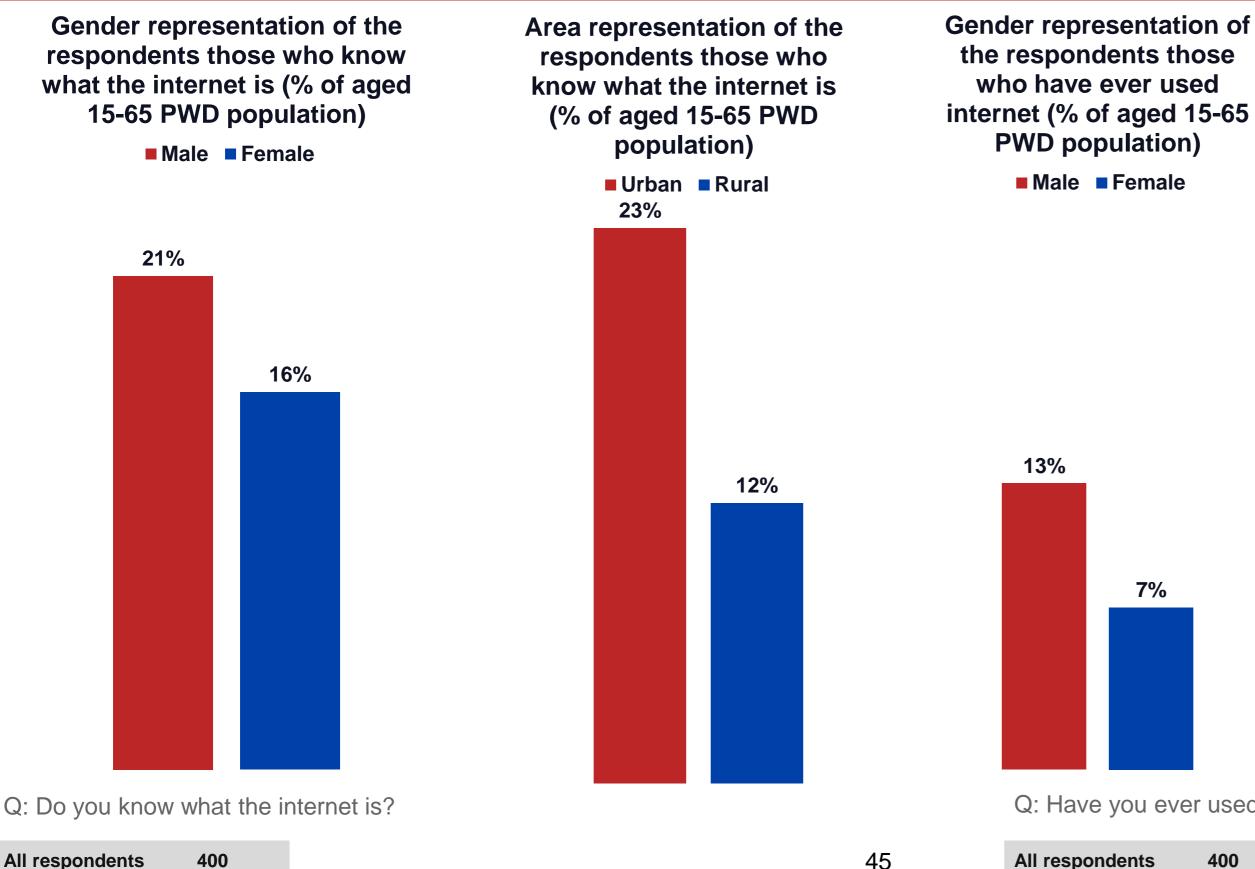


Base	Nepal (national sample)	PWD
All respondents	2,008	400



Internet use

Being urban and male provides more opportunity to engage with the Internet

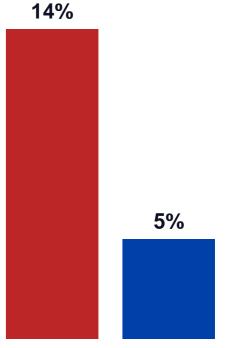


All respondents 400

45

Area representation of the respondents those who know what the internet is (% of aged 15-65 PWD population)

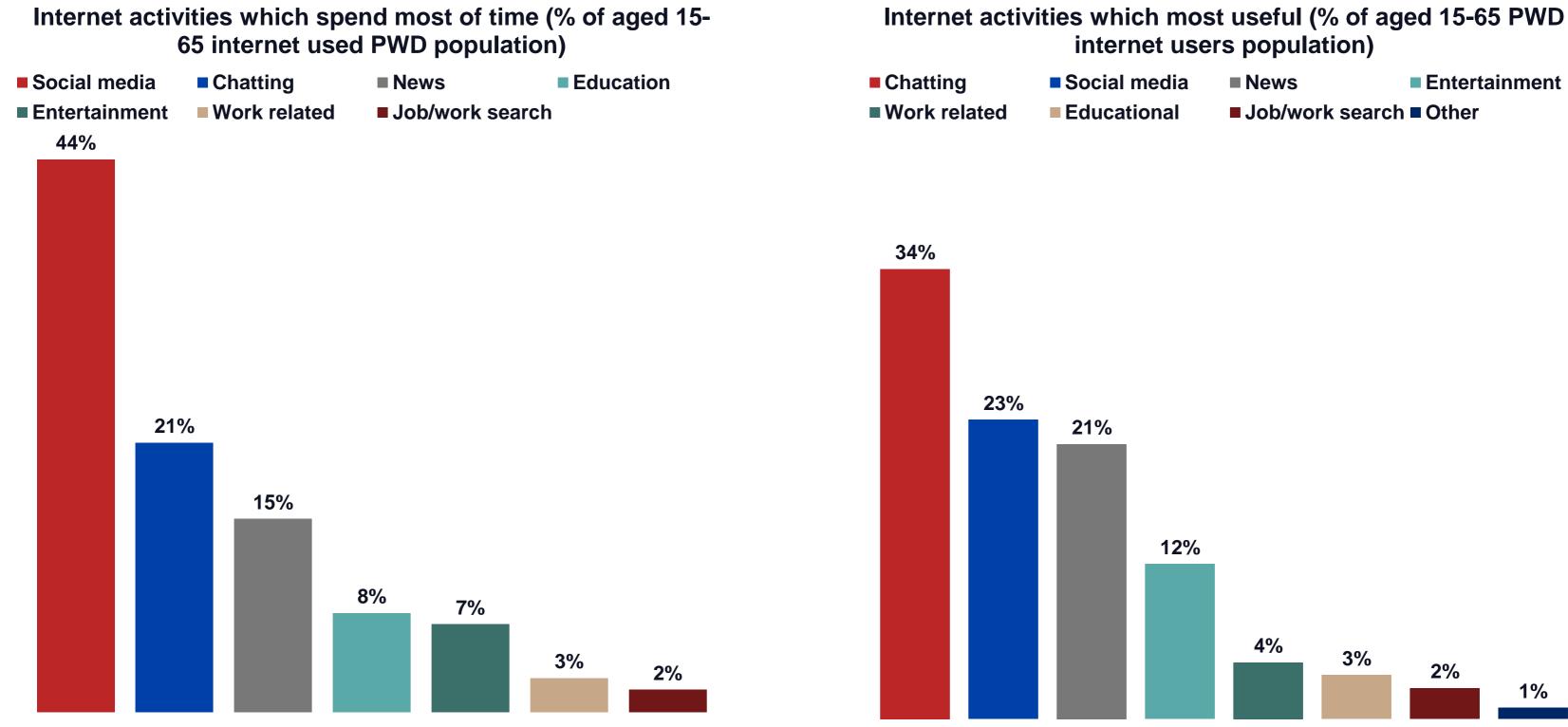
■Urban ■Rural



Q: Have you ever used internet (gmail/google/facebook) ?

400

Chatting on social media is the most attractive Internet activity

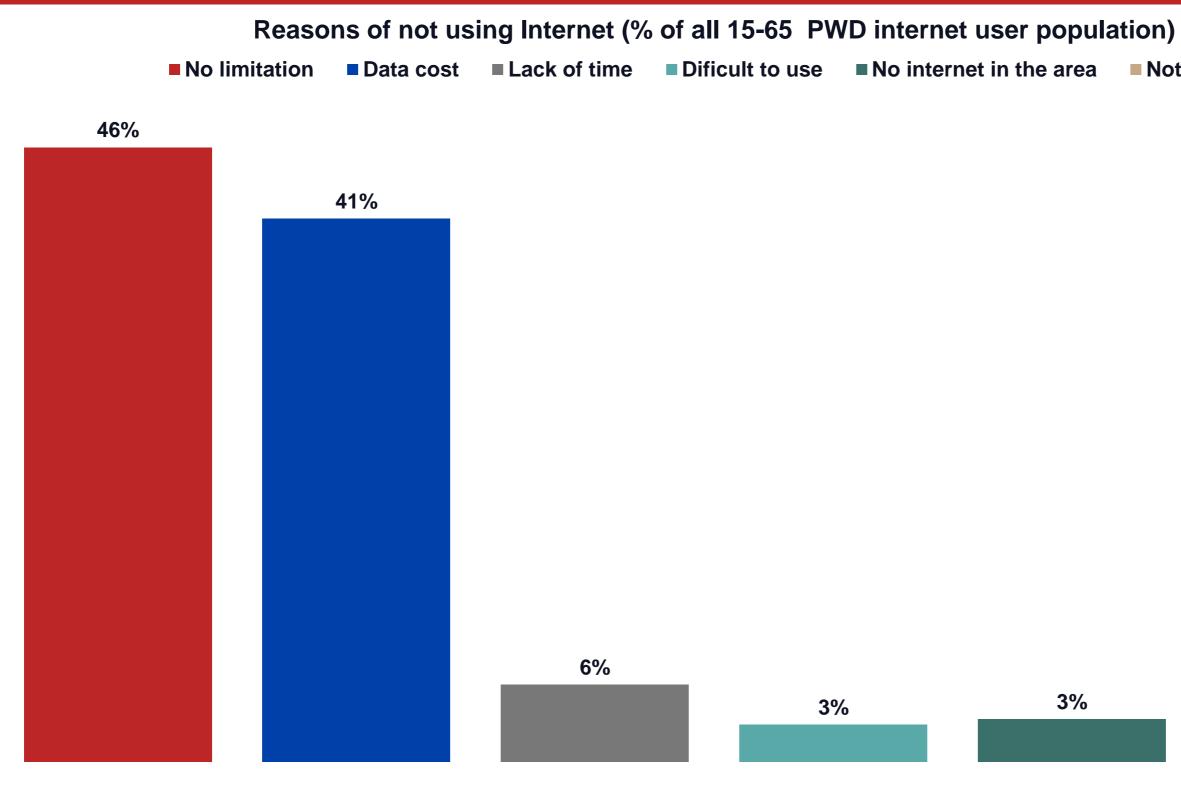


Q: When you use the internet, what do you spend most time on?

No. of respondents 52*

Q: When you use the internet what do you find most useful?

Data cost main reason for not using Internet



Q: What is the main limitation of using internet?

No. of respondents 52

Not allowed

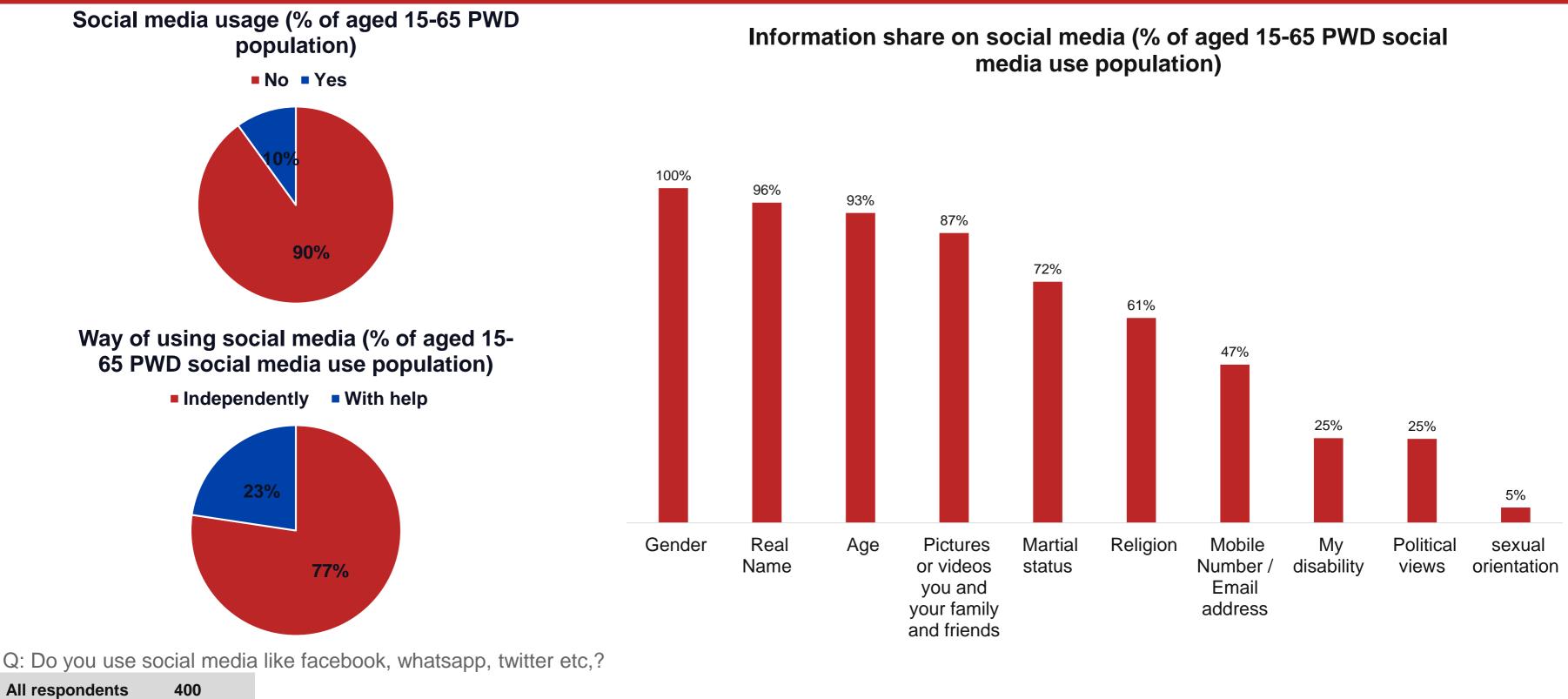




SOCIAL MEDIA



Age, gender and real name shared by many



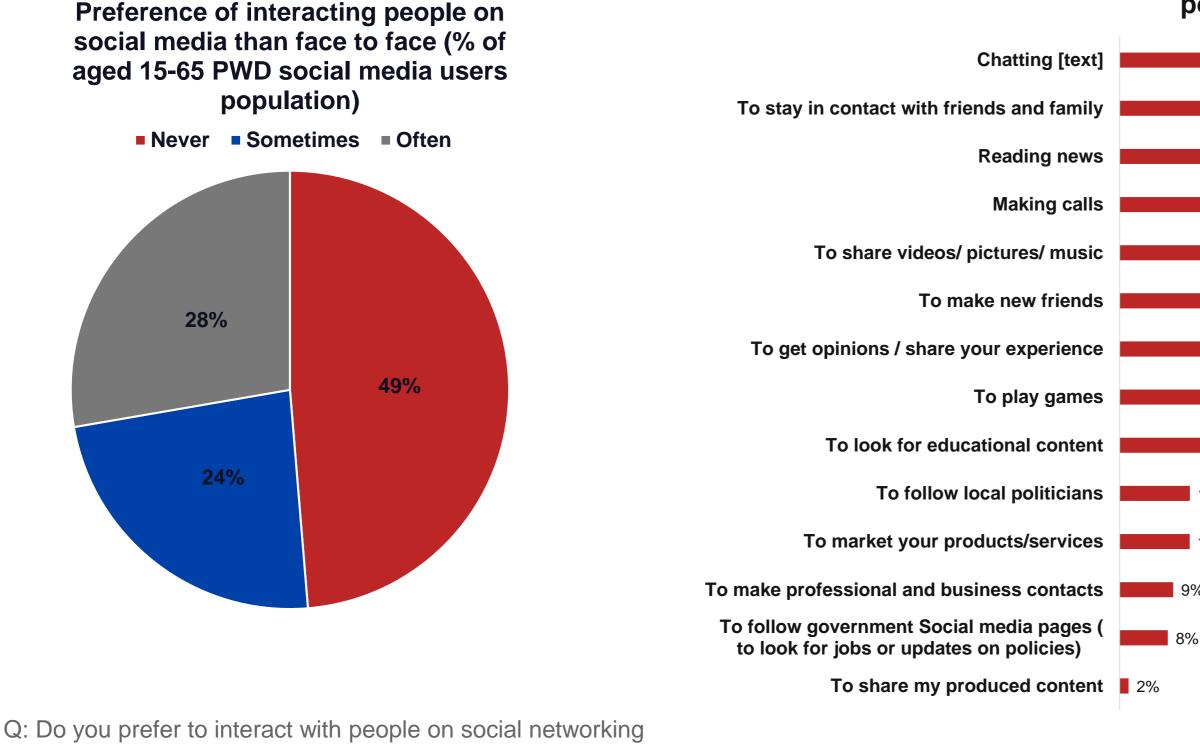
Q: How do you use social media?

Social media users 48*

Q: What information do you share on social media? Social media users 48*

Social media used for texting and calling

Use of social media (% of aged 15-65 PWD social media use population)



sites rather than face to face?

Social media users 48*

Q: What do you use social media for? Social media users 48*

			100%
			95%
			93%
			91%
			87%
			81%
		54%	
		46%	
	30%		
12%			
12%			
%			
0			

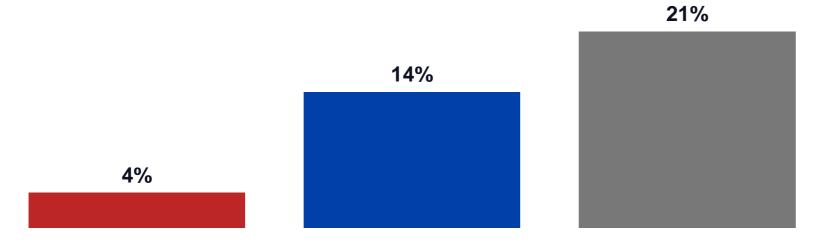


Social media news considered trustworthy

Trust on social media news (% of aged 15-65 social media users PWD population)

Strongly do not trust Do not trust Do not know Trust Strongly trust

57% 4%



Q: Can you trust news you read on social media?

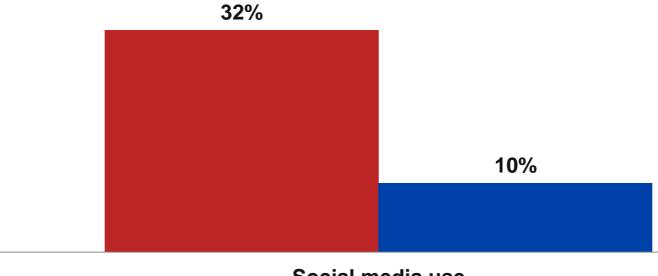
Social media users **48***



PWD social media use less than national use levels

Social media use (% of aged 15-65 population/% of aged 15-65 PWD population)

■ Nepal ■ Nepal PWD



	Social	media	use
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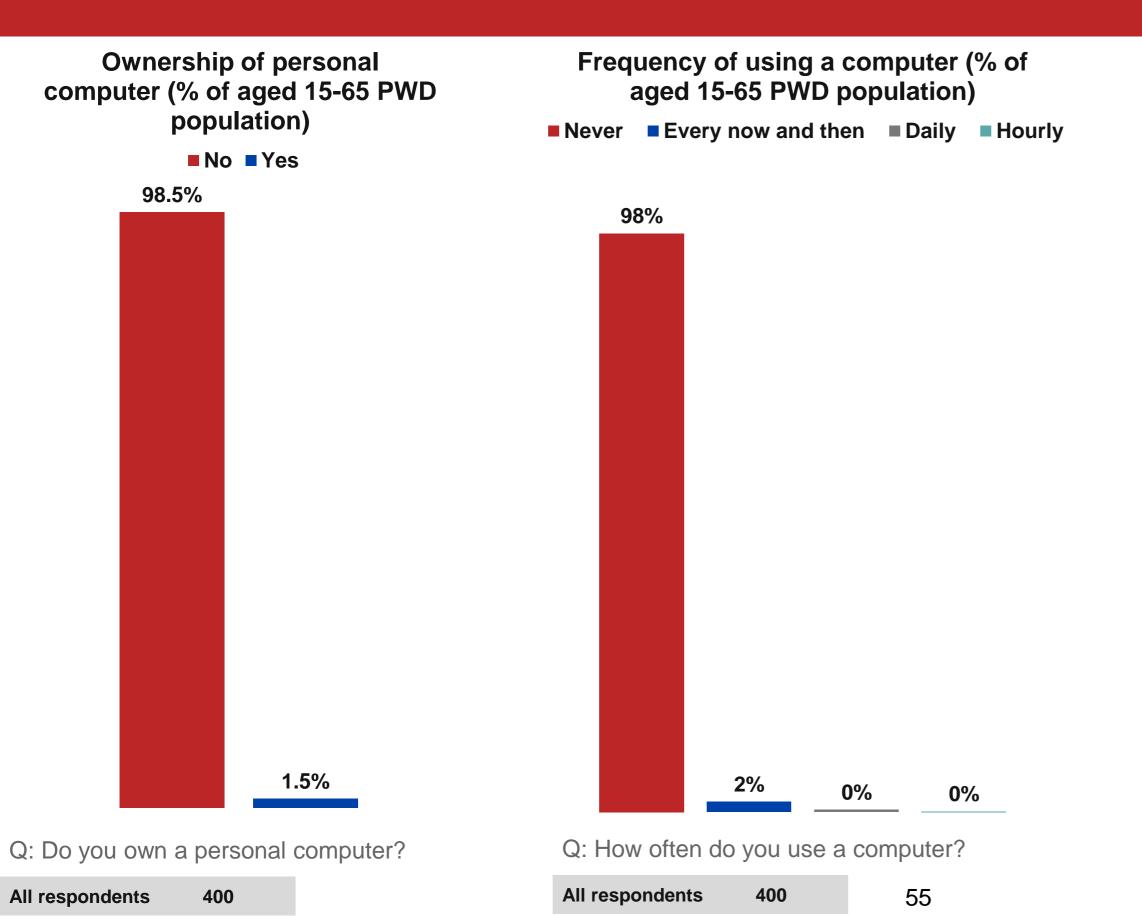
FTER		

Base	Nepal (national sample)	PWD
All respondents	2,008	400

COMPUTER USE

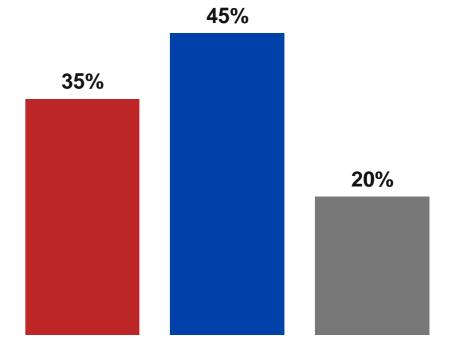


Majority of computer users need assistance



Level of comfort using a computer (% of aged 15-65 computer used PWD population)

- Can use independently
- Can use with a little bit of assistance
- Can use with moderate level of assistance



Q What is your level of comfort when using computers?

Computer users 14*

* Base is critically low

ONLINE PLATFORMS



Low awareness of online platforms

Awareness of online platforms (% of aged 15-65 internet use **PWD** population)

> No Yes 98%

Q: Have you heard of these opportunities to buy/sell goods or services over the internet or apps?

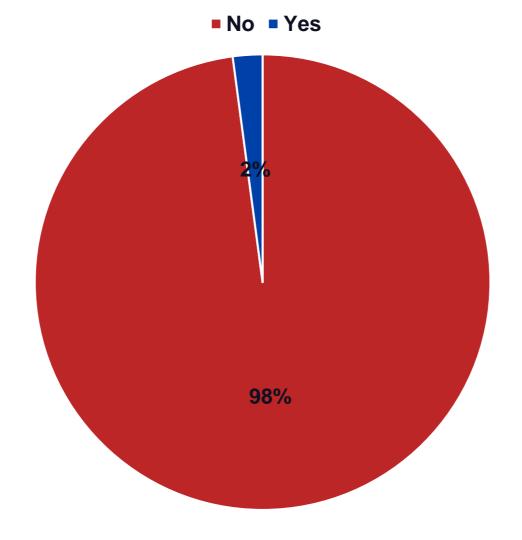
* Low base

e-GOVERNMENT

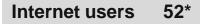


Government website access is low

Access to government websites (% of aged 15-65 internet used PWD population)



Q: Do you use the internet to access government websites?



* Low base

ONLINE HARASSMENT



Minimum exposure to online harassment



Q: Have you witnessed or personally experienced Cyber-stalked/ being sexually harassed/ being physically threatened/ being purposefully embarrassed or criticized in another way/ being called offensive names?

Internet users 52*

Witnessed or experienced online harassment (% of all aged 15-65 internet used PWD population)

* Low base

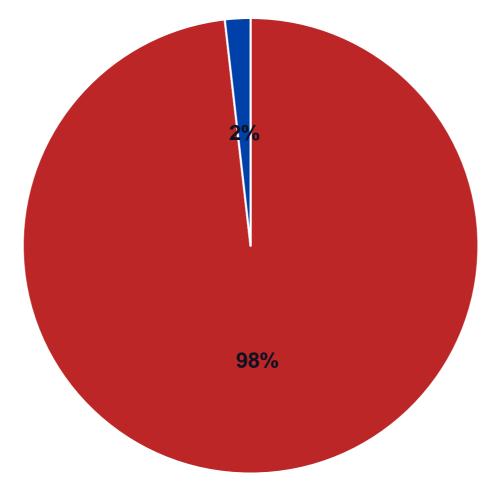
CYBER SECURITY



Minimum incidents of devices or accounts ever been taken over by someone else, either through the Internet or in person

Experiences of internet hacking (% of aged 15-65 internet used PWD population)

No Yes



Q: To your knowledge have any of your devices or accounts ever been taken over by someone else, either through the internet or in person?

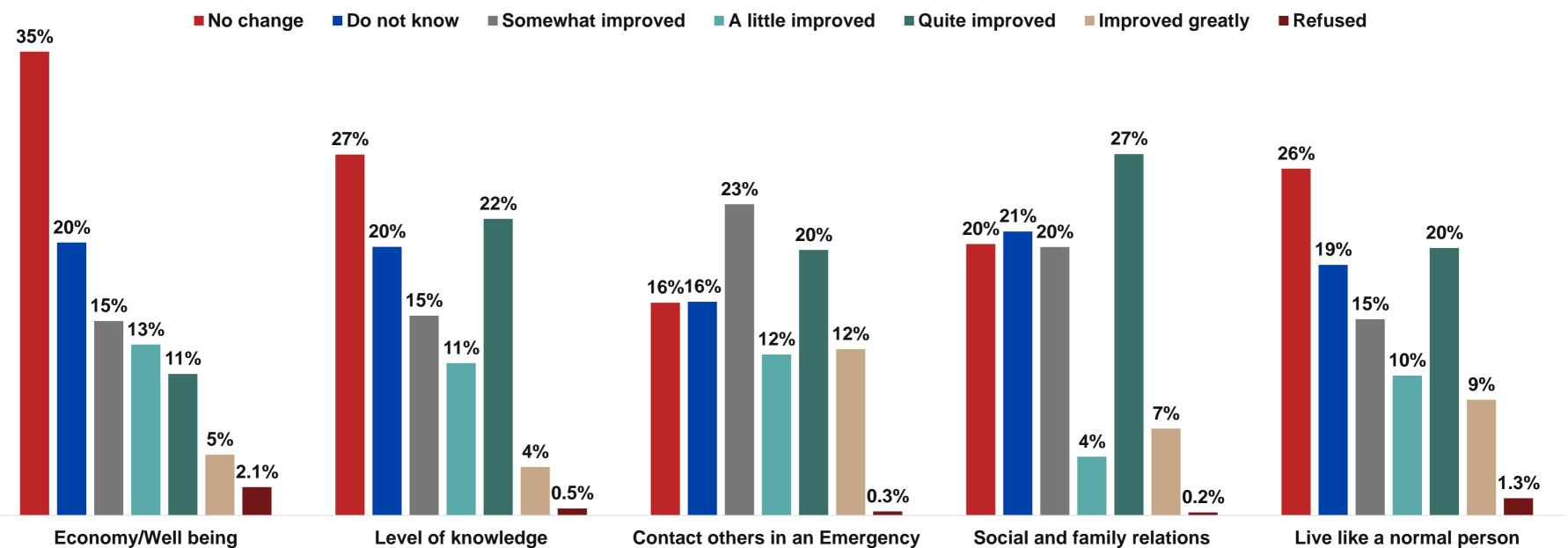


PERCEIVED IMPACT OF ICT



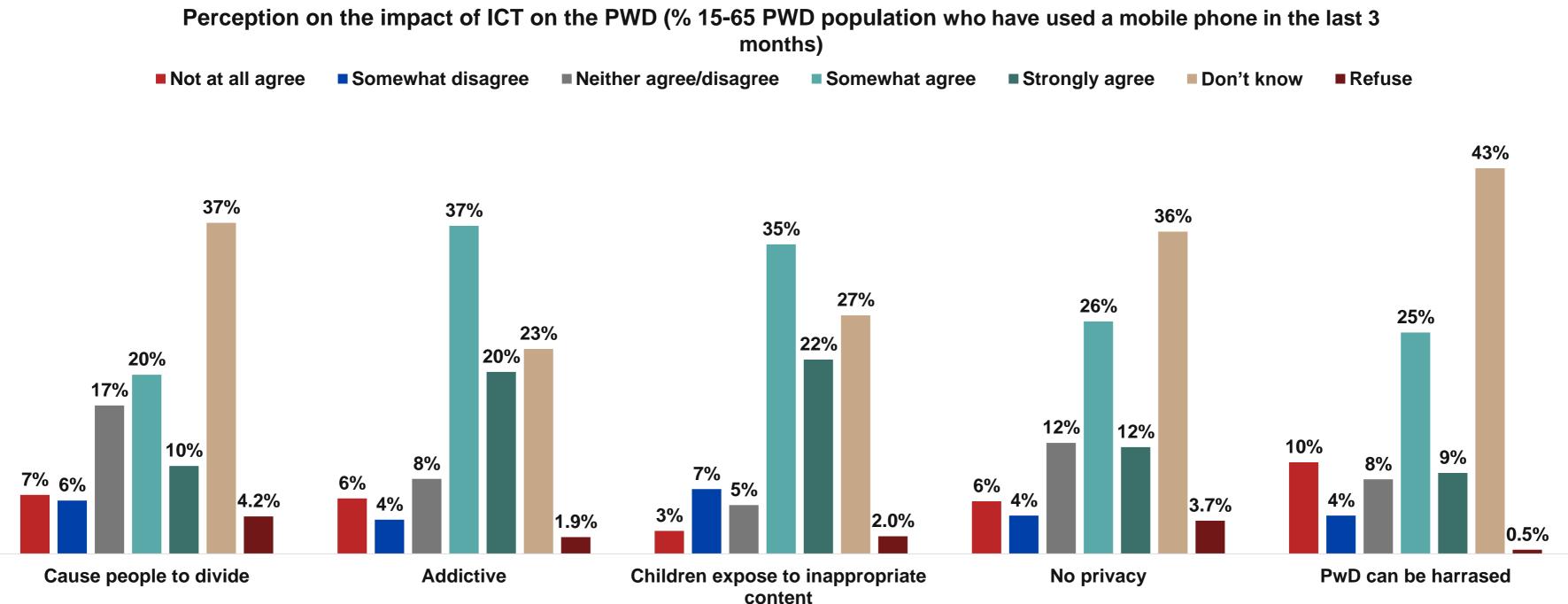
The greatest impact is ability to manage social & family relations & contact others in an emergency

Perception on the impact of ICT to the lives of PWD (% of aged 15-65 PWD population who have used a mobile phone in the last 3 months)



Q 01: To what extend the usage of mobile phone has improved your finance/economy or wellbeing? Q 02: To what extend the usage of mobile phone has improved your level of knowledge? Q 03: To what extend the usage of mobile phone has improved your ability to contact others in an emergency? Q 04: To what extend the usage of mobile phone has improved your social and family relations? Q 05: To what extend the usage of mobile phone has improved your life to live like a normal person?

Addiction and negative effects on children are concerns



Q 01: To what extend the usage of mobile phone/internet has divided people socially, politically etc.? Q 02: To what extend the usage of mobile phone/internet is addictive?

Q 03: To what extend the usage of mobile phone can expose children to inappropriate content?

Q 04: To what extend the usage of mobile phone/internet expose private information to others?

Q 05: To what extend the usage of mobile phone/internet makes PwD harassed or discriminated by others?

THANK YOU FTER ICCESS





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