

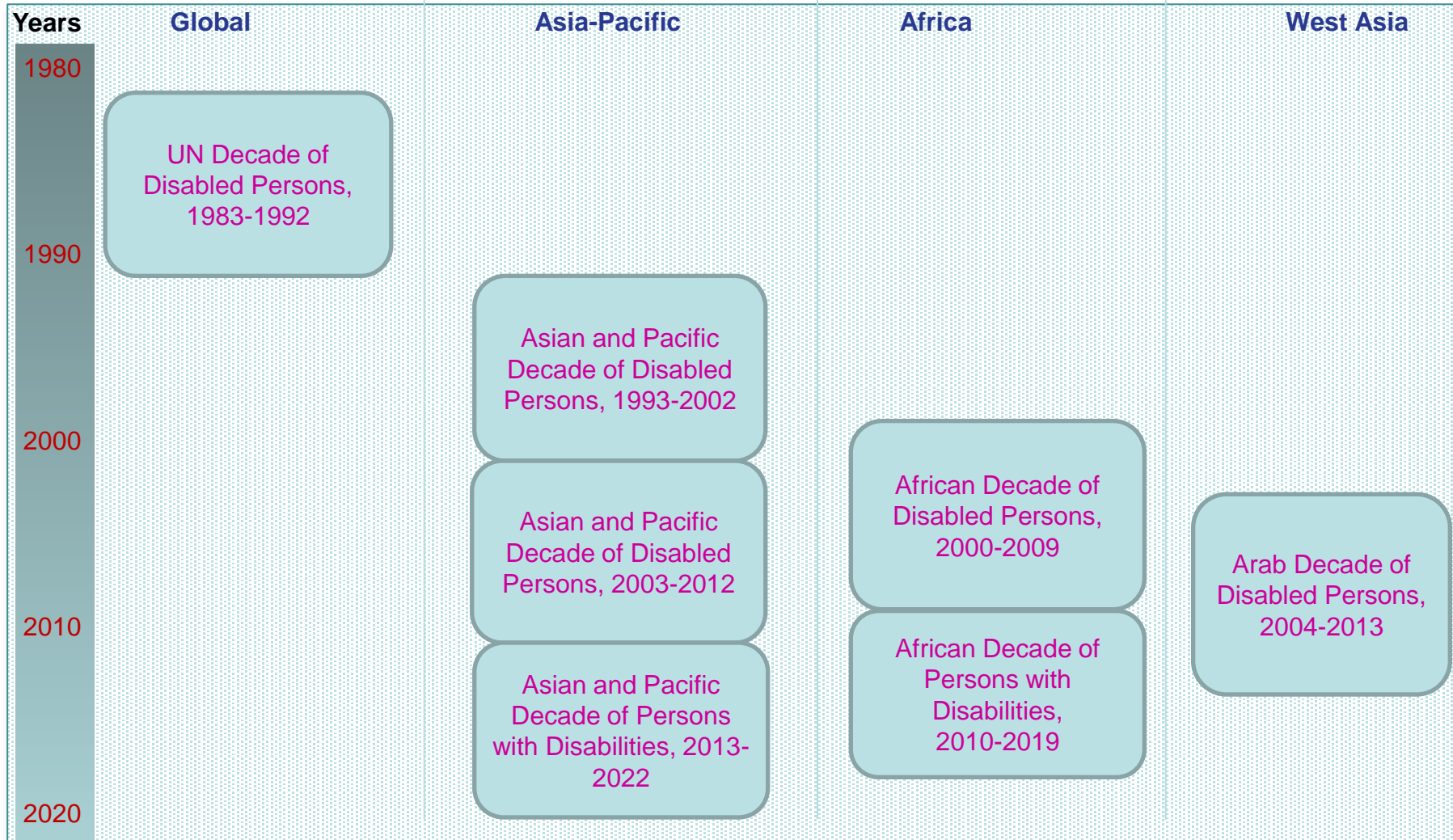


Improving Disability Statistics in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

ESCAP Statistics Division



Asia-Pacific mandate and commitment

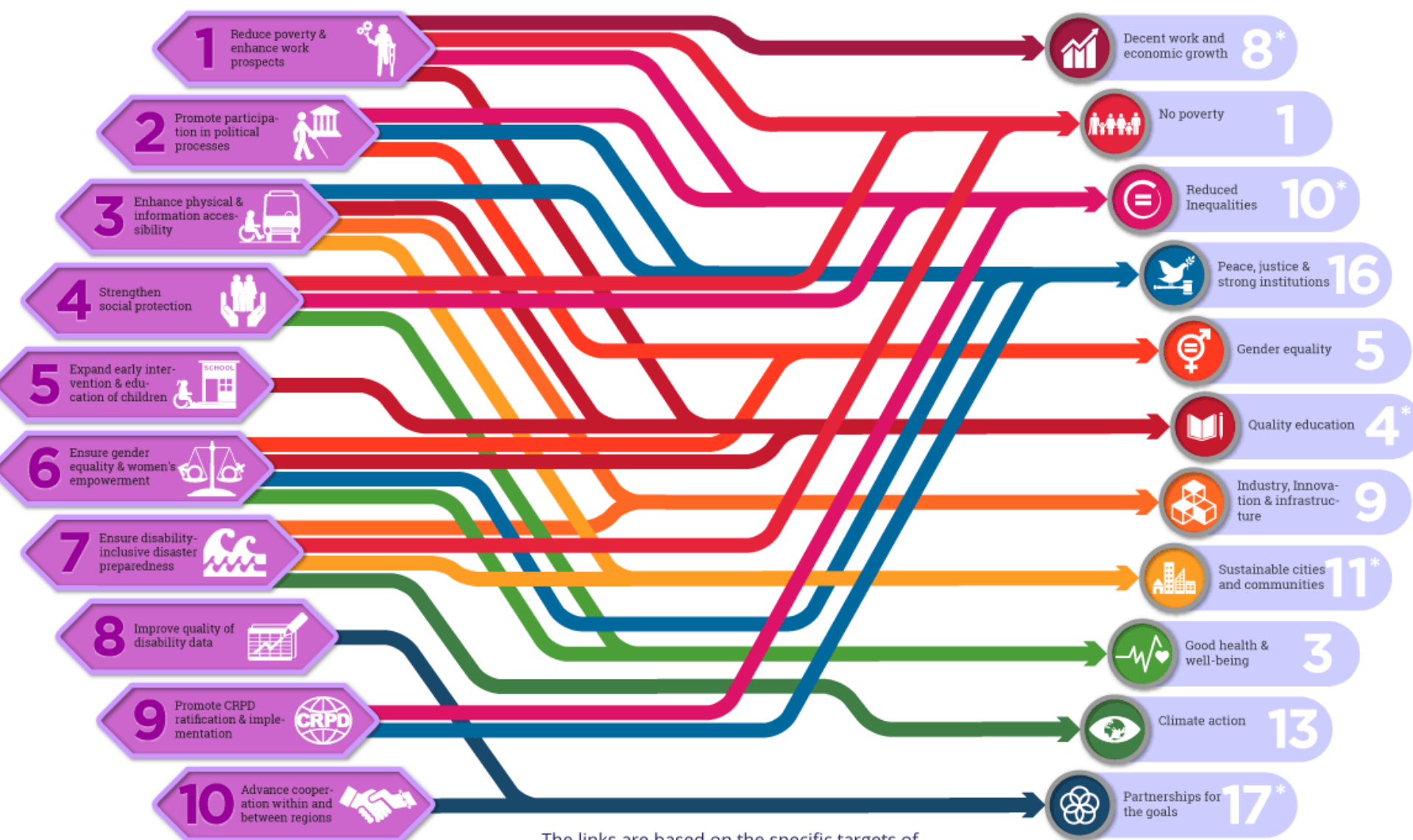




Incheon Strategy in A-P: first set of regionally agreed disability-inclusive development goals



- Similar structure as SDGs
- Mix of statistical indicators and indicators on norms



The links are based on the specific targets of the Incheon Strategy and Sustainable Development Goals



Data gaps across ESCAP sub-regions

Sub-region	Number of PWDs		Disability prevalence		Disability prevalence by age group		Persons with disabilities by type of disability		Sex-disaggregation	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
ESCAP, Total (58)	50	57	48	56	30	36	38	44	39	46
ESEA (7)	6	7	6	7	5	5	6	7	5	6
SEA (11)	11	11	11	11	9	10	10	10	8	9
SSWA (10)	10	10	10	10	7	8	10	10	9	8
NCA (9)	8	9	8	8	1	1	0	1	3	3
Pacific (21)	15	20	13	20	8	12	12	16	14	20

Unit: Number of countries

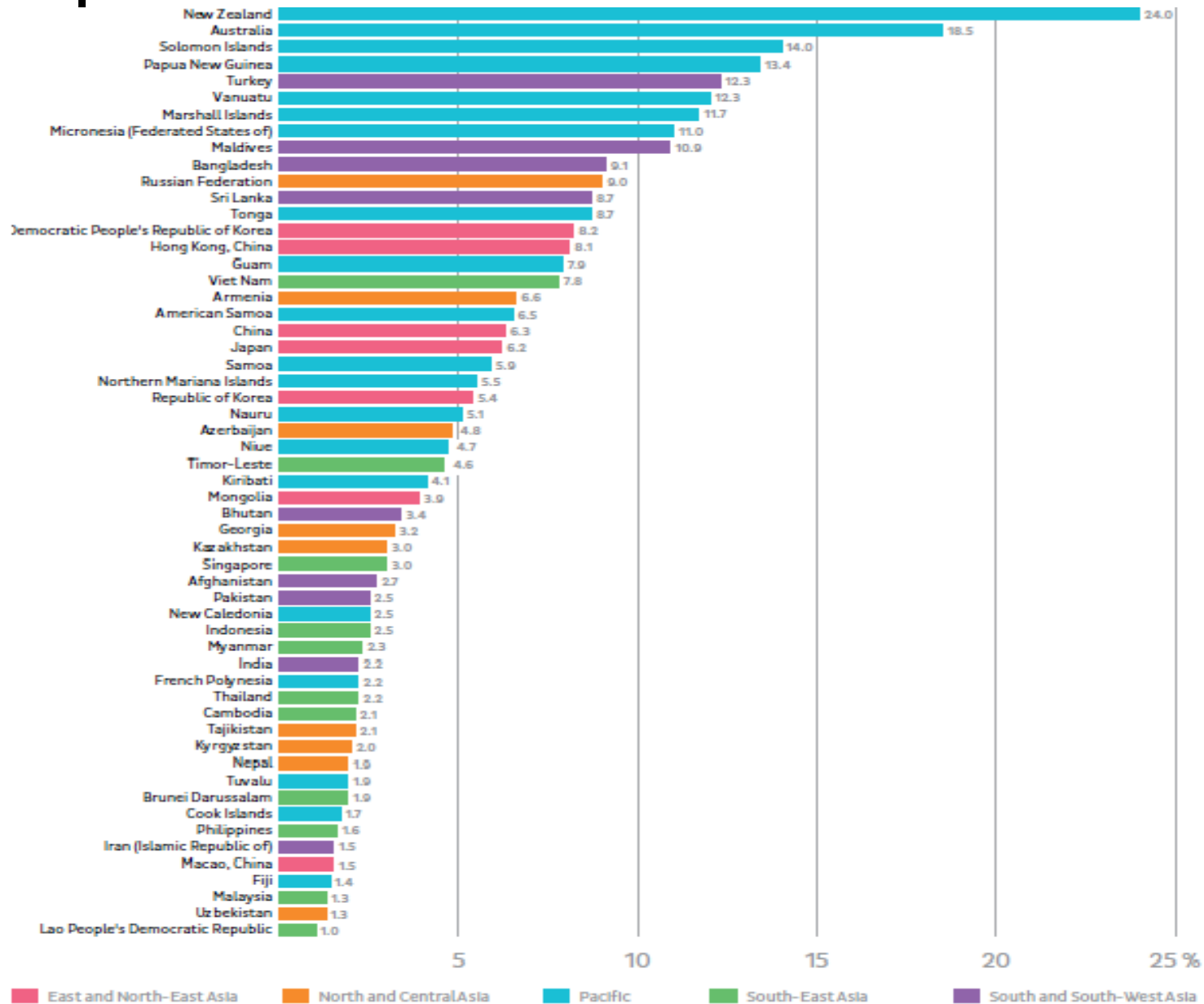


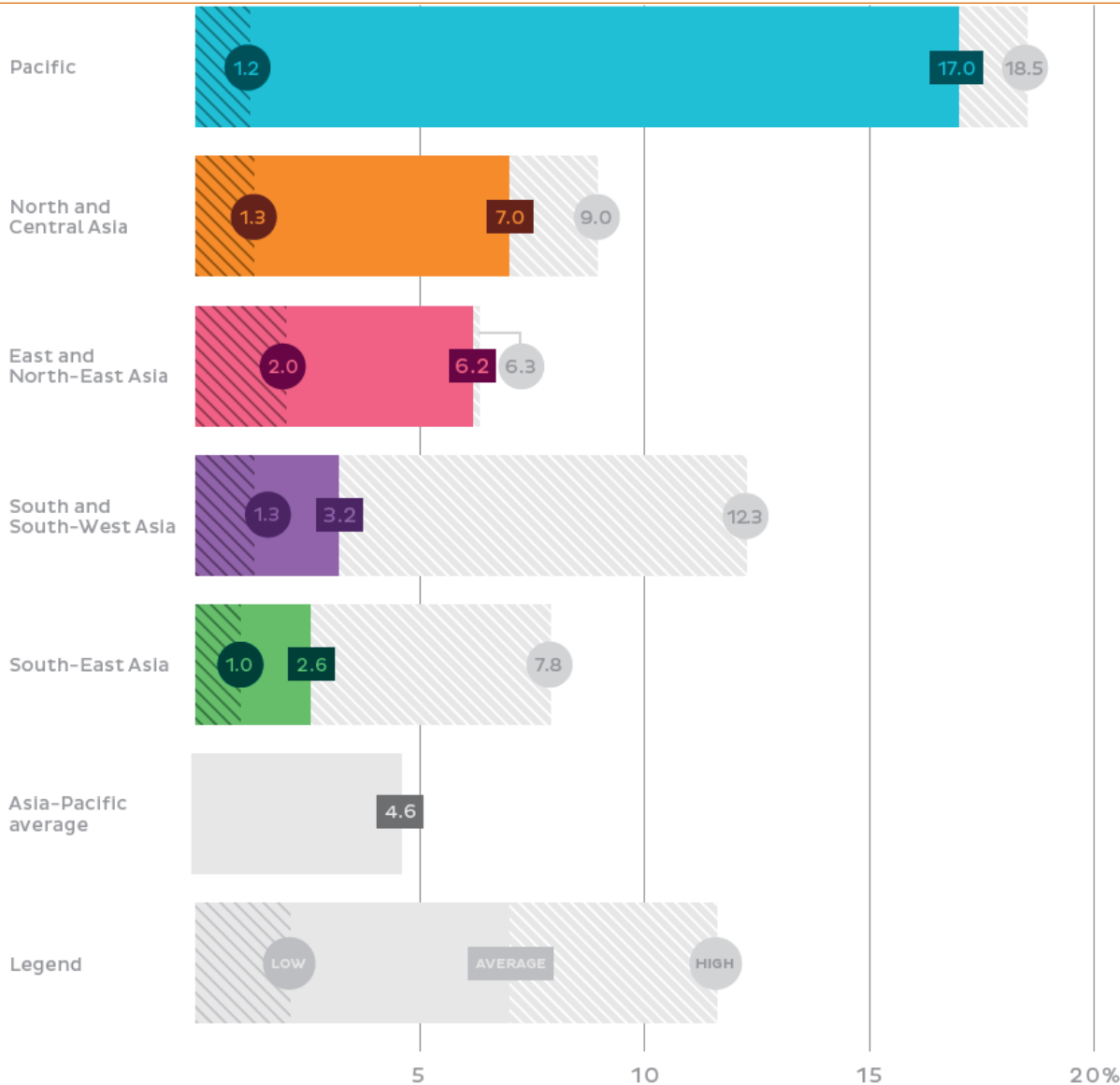
Data gaps across sub-regions: labour statistics for PWDs

Sub-region	Employment-to-population ratios	Unemployment rates	LF participation rates	Employment by main sector	Sex-disaggregation
ESCAP, Total (58)	20	19	16	12	19
ENEA (7)	4	3	2	4	3
SEA (11)	3	4	3	2	4
SSWA (10)	5	4	4	0	5
NCA (9)	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific (21)	8	8	7	6	7

Unit: Number of countries

Need for comparability: wide ranging disability prevalence estimates across A-P countries

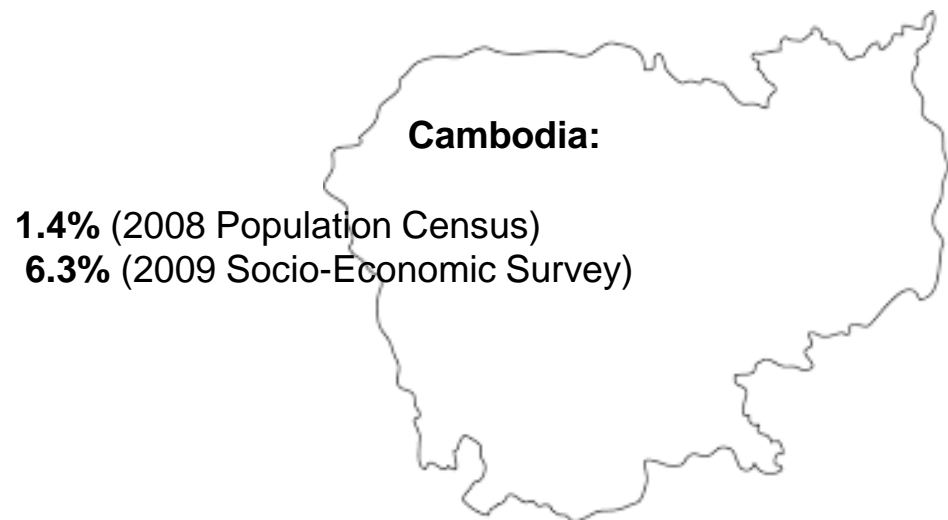
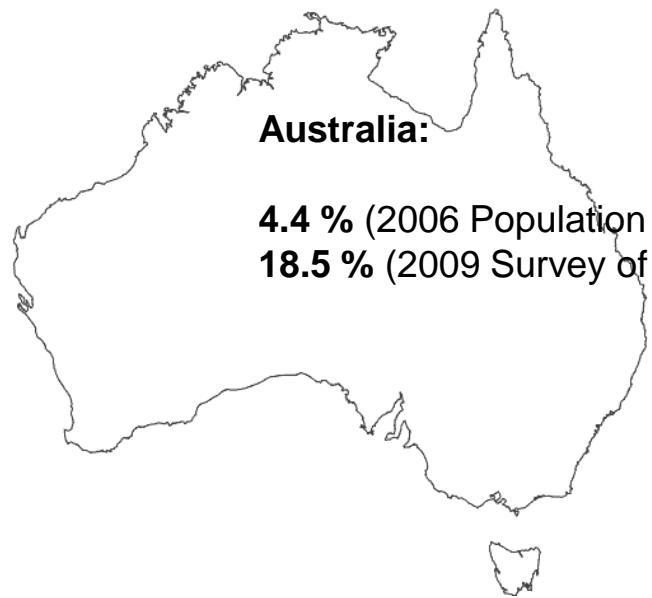




Need for comparability: wide variation in prevalence estimates within A-P sub-regions

- A total of 48 of the 58 ESCAP regional members and associate members reported prevalence data.
- Each bar represents the average disability prevalence in the respective sub-region.
- The rectangle shows the average disability prevalence for the sub-region. The circles show the lowest and highest estimate of national prevalence within the same sub-region.

Need for comparability: Within-country disparities in disability prevalence estimates, e.g...





Variation in:

- Conceptualization and definition of disability
 - medical vs. social model
- Purposes of data collection
 - Counting: PWDs; persons eligible for disability-related support; persons discriminated on grounds of disability...
- Methods of data collection
 - Instrument, questions, response scale
- Periodicity of data collection
- Interplay of these factors

	Australia	Lao PDR
Purpose of collecting disability data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To measure the prevalence of disability. •To provide a demographic and socioeconomic profile of persons with disabilities. •To identify support needs for persons with disabilities and older persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To provide information on the population and their living conditions. •To identify development plans, including education, employment, housing and construction, water and electricity supply.
Underlying approach for disability	Focusing on interaction between individuals and external environment	Impairment
Number of disability questions	75	3
Types of questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •A set of screening questions using ICF domains from the body functions, body structure, activities and participation components used. •Personal interviews with people identified or proxy interviews followed to ask about assistance needs and received in carrying out core activities, internet use, participation in community, schooling and employment restrictions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is there any disabled person in this household? (Yes/No) 2. What type of disability does he/she have? (Visual, deaf/dumb, arm/leg, multiple, other) 3. What is the cause of disability? (since birth, war accident, drug addiction, diseases, others)
Degree of severity of impairment identified	Mild-moderate-severe-profound	Does not address severity directly, only “Yes” or “No”.
Data collection instrument	Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers	Population and Housing Census
Recorded disability prevalence	<p>18.5 per cent (total) of which</p> <p>Mild: 5.6 % : Moderate: 3.0 % Severe: 2.9 % : Profound: 2.9 % Other restrictions: 4.1 %</p>	1.0 per cent

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS USED BY GOVERNMENTS IN ASIA-PACIFIC

		SURVEY			
		CENSUS	AS A MODULE TO EXISTING SURVEYS	DEDICATED SURVEY	REGISTER
EAST AND NORTH-EAST ASIA	China			✓	✓
	Hong Kong, CHINA			✓	✓
	Japan	✓		✓	✓
	Macao, CHINA	✓			✓
	Mongolia	✓	✓		✓
	Republic of Korea	✓	✓	✓	✓
NORTH AND CENTRAL ASIA	Armenia				✓
	Azerbaijan				✓
	Georgia				✓
	Kazakhstan				✓
	Kyrgyzstan				✓
	Russian Federation				✓
	Tajikistan	✓			✓
	Turkmenistan				
	Uzbekistan				
PACIFIC	American Samoa				
	Australia	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Cook Islands	✓	✓		✓
	Fiji	✓		✓	
	French Polynesia				
	Guam				
	Kiribati	✓		✓	✓
	Marshall Islands				✓
	Micronesia, FEDERATED STATES OF	✓			
	Nauru		✓		✓
	New Caledonia				✓
	New Zealand	✓		✓	
	Niue	✓			✓
	Northern Mariana Islands				
	Palau		✓		✓
	Papua New Guinea				
	Samoa	✓	✓		✓
	Solomon Islands	✓		✓	✓
	Tonga	✓		✓	
	Tuvalu	✓	✓		✓
Vanuatu	✓			✓	
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST ASIA	Afghanistan			✓	✓
	Bangladesh	✓			✓
	Bhutan	✓			✓
	India	✓		✓	
	Iran, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF	✓			✓
	Maldives	✓		✓	
	Nepal	✓	✓		
	Pakistan	✓		✓	✓
	Sri Lanka	✓			
	Turkey	✓		✓	✓
	SOUTH-EAST ASIA	Brunei Darussalam	✓		
Cambodia		✓	✓		
Indonesia		✓	✓		✓
LaO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC		✓		✓	
Malaysia		✓	✓		✓
Myanmar				✓	
Philippines		✓	✓		✓
Singapore					✓
Thailand		✓		✓	✓
Timor-Leste		✓			
Viet Nam		✓	✓		✓
TOTAL	35	14	18	38	

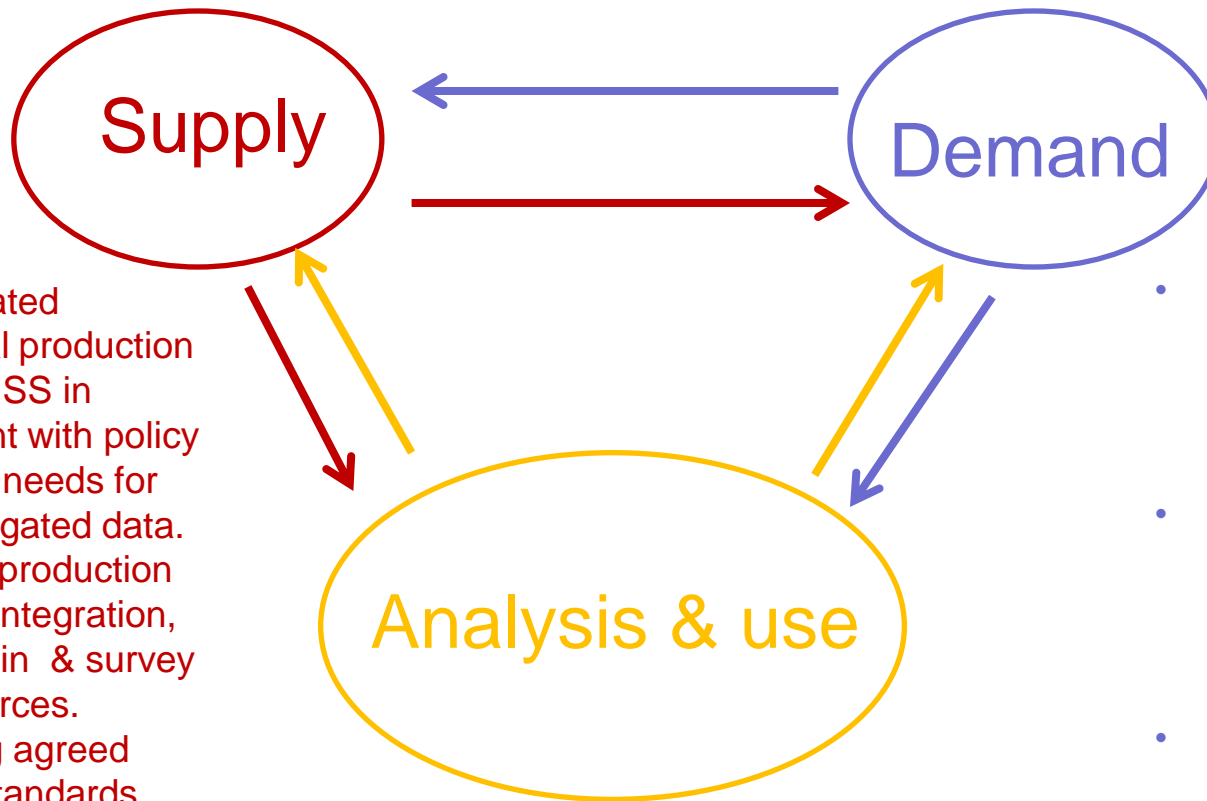
Source: ESCAP (2012):
Disability at a Glance



Dedicated surveys can provide high-quality disability statistics

	Census	Module	Dedicated Survey	Register
Periodicity				√
Geographical coverage	√			
Cost		√		
Estimate better disability prevalence			√	
Identify persons who need special services				√
Link disability with non-disability characteristics e.g. income, education			√	

What is needed?



- Coordinated statistical production across NSS in alignment with policy needs & needs for disaggregated data.
- Efficient production through integration, e.g. admin & survey data sources.
- Adopting agreed quality standards, procedures and good practices.

- Enhanced analysis of existing data on disability.
- Data accessibility to wide user community, including relevant government agencies, academia, business sector, for SDG monitoring & analysis.
- Confidentiality & responsible use of data essential.

- Identify national disability policy needs and priority population groups & their issues.
- Policy monitoring frameworks reflect above priority issues/population groups.
- Statistical needs for monitoring are addressed in NSS work programmes.



A. Establishing demand (1)

- Integrate “leave no one behind” focus in national legal & policy frameworks
 - Review national development plans/strategies for SDGs to identify priority policy issues /issues of vulnerability for PWDs
 - Align with national, regional & international development priorities, e.g. SDGs, Incheon Strategy, CRPD, SFDRR etc.
 - Incorporate priority population groups & issues in national policy/strategy monitoring frameworks & indicators



A. Establishing demand (2)

- Regular user-producer dialogues to agree on & communicate data requirements to support policy priorities
- Establish statistical mandates and processes to sustain production & dissemination of required disaggregated & gender-responsive statistics on PWDs:
 - National statistical master plans or national strategies for statistical development, strategic priority
 - Work programmes of NSSs, resource allocation



B. Strengthening statistical production

- Support production & dissemination
 - Coordinated data collection across NSS
 - Adopt agreed quality standards, procedures and good practices including:
 - Engendering disability statistics for enhanced relevance & quality
 - Selected & focused areas e.g. employment statistics on PWDs
 - Linking with other ongoing work, ...e.g. gender statistics, administrative data etc.
- Innovate to expand production
 - Join data from different sources for efficiency
 - Population registers, pop & housing censuses, sample surveys
 - Multiple analytical possibilities, led by indicator & research priorities



C. Enhancing analysis & use

- Tap into potential of existing data
- Enhance data accessibility, analysis & use
- Compile, develop & disseminate analytic & communication tools to support national SDG monitoring



Regional support

- Joint UNESCO-Trinity College-ESCAP project “Promoting social inclusion in public policies for Cambodia” (2016-17)
- Technical assistance to the development of a national action plan to strengthen availability and quality of disability-related data and statistics in support of Cambodian National Disability Strategic Plan (NDSP) 2014-2018, in alignment with national SDG indicator framework.
- In-country workshops in support of:
 - Monitoring framework and national action plan including sectoral policy evaluation for identification of priorities issues and population groups
 - Opportunities/options for filling gaps in availability and quality of disability-related data and statistics
 - Opportunities/options for enhanced analysis and use of existing data to inform the implementation of NDSP
 - Identification of possible roles of various national stakeholders in the process



Regional support

- 2017 marks midpoint review of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022
- Working Group on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022
- Strengthening the evidence base (baseline data, technical guidebook on data for Incheon indicators..)
- ESCAP publication “Disability at a Glance” (2012, 2015)