



Part Two:
**Operationalizing the
Incheon Strategy
Indicators**

Goal 1: Reduce poverty and enhance work and employment prospects

Targets

- 1.A Eliminate extreme poverty among persons with disabilities
- 1.B Increase work and employment for persons of working age with disabilities who can and want to work
- 1.C Increase the participation of persons with disabilities in vocational training and other employment-support programmes funded by governments

Indicators for tracking progress

Core indicators

- 1.1 Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the US\$1.25 (PPP) per day international poverty line, as updated by the World Bank and compared to the overall population
- 1.2 Ratio of persons with disabilities in employment to the general population in employment
- 1.3 Proportion of persons with disabilities who participate in government-funded vocational training and other employment-support programmes as a proportion of all people trained

Supplementary indicator

- 1.4 Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the national poverty line

1.1 Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the US\$1.25 (PPP) per day international poverty line, as updated by the World Bank and compared to the overall population

Definition

The proportion of persons with disabilities whose income or consumption is below the international poverty line of US\$1.25 a day at 2005 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP).

The poverty line, a cut-off point separating the poor from the non-poor, is based on the estimated cost of a minimum acceptable diet plus by the estimated cost of the amount of non-food consumption considered essential for a given country. Purchasing power parity (PPP) is a conversion factor that adjusts for the relative value of currencies across countries. It expresses the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as a U.S. dollar would buy in the United States.

Consumption is the preferred poverty measure for international comparability. However, countries might also want to report Indicator 1.1 in terms of income in order to make comparisons with national data.

Method of computation

$$\frac{D_{<PL}}{D} \times 100(\%)$$

$D_{<PL}$ is the number of persons with disabilities living below the US\$1.25 a day poverty line and D is the total number of persons with disabilities.

Data collection methodology

Household surveys designed to collect data on income or consumption, such as Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) or Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS), should incorporate the disability module developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG).¹² As disability was not embedded in the traditional framework of such surveys, a thorough review of the existing survey instruments should be done. In countries where such surveys do not exist, there is a need to explore other opportunities, including small-scaled studies on income levels of households with persons with disabilities.

12 http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/washington_group/wg_questions.htm

When developing a framework for income and disability surveys, specific attention should be given to the following issues:

- Consumption is likely to be preferred to income for measuring poverty in developing countries where many are involved in home production for their own consumption or are remunerated in kind.
- Benefits, in cash or in kind, received by persons with disabilities should be captured.

The World Bank publishes PPP rates for each country on an annual basis.¹³

1.2 Ratio of persons with disabilities in employment to the general population in employment

Definition

The proportion of a country's working-age population in employment that has any form of disability. Working-age population is defined on the basis of national circumstances, but in most countries, the working-age population is defined as persons aged between 15 and 64 years.

Employment consists of formal and informal employment. Informal employment, as defined by the International Labour Organization (ILO), comprises own-account workers, contributing family workers, employees holding jobs not covered by labour legislation, members of informal producers' cooperatives, and workers engaged in production of goods exclusively for their own household's use.¹⁴

Method of computation

$$\frac{D_{EM}}{P_{EM}} \times 100(\%)$$

D_{EM} is the number of persons with disabilities aged between 15 and 64 in employment and P_{EM} is the total number of persons of working-age in employment, comprising those with disabilities and those without disabilities.

13 PPP rates can be accessed at: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.PRVT.PP>

14 For more details see <http://ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/papers/def.pdf>.

Data collection methodology

A national labour force survey (LFS) is the best source of employment data for persons with disabilities if a disability module as recommended by the WG is included. In countries where an LFS does not exist, an alternative way is to use an HIES. This requires adding two more modules, on disability and on employment, in the current HIES questionnaire. The employment module in the HIES should be designed to accurately describe the type of employment.

1.3 Proportion of persons with disabilities who participate in government-funded vocational training and other employment-support programmes as a proportion of all people trained

Definition

The proportion of participants with disabilities in government-funded vocational training and other employment-support programmes. This includes both special programmes targeted at persons with disabilities and programmes for the general population .

Method of computation

$$\frac{D_{TP}}{P_{TP}} \times 100(\%)$$

D_{TP} is the number of programme participants with disabilities and P_{TP} is the total number of programme participants comprising those with and without disabilities.

Participants should be summed across all nationally available programmes pertaining to vocational rehabilitation, training and other employment-support programmes. This includes programmes for the general population as well as disability-specific programmes.

Data collection methodology

Data should be collected from administrative records, which will require all programmes to have an administrative data system that includes questions on disability. These data need to be aggregated at a central location, for example the Ministry of Labour.

Supplementary

1.4 Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the national poverty line

This indicator is similar to Indicator 1.1, but there are no PPP adjustments. Rather, it uses the national poverty line, which is usually expressed in terms of local currencies.

See the discussion for Indicator 1.1.

Goal 2: Promote participation in political processes and in decision-making

Targets

- 2.A Ensure that persons with disabilities are represented in government decision-making bodies
- 2.B Provide reasonable accommodation to enhance the participation of persons with disabilities in the political process

Indicators for tracking progress

Core indicators

- 2.1 Proportion of seats held by persons with disabilities in the parliament or equivalent national legislative body
- 2.2 Proportion of members of the national coordination mechanism on disability who represent diverse disability groups
- 2.3 Proportion of those represented in the national machinery for gender equality and women's empowerment who are persons with disabilities
- 2.4 Proportion of polling stations in the national capital that are accessible with processes in place that ensure confidentiality of voters with disabilities