

# Overview of Guide to Incheon Strategy: Make the Right Real

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Daniel Mont

UNESCAP Expert Group Meeting on Incheon Strategy Indicators

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# Incheon Strategy: Make the Right Real

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- Based on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Ten goals that together will help realize the CRPD
- Targets and indicators to help guide and monitor the implementation of the strategy



# Nature of Indicators

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- Indicators are actually a mix of policy goals and indicators
- Some are SMART but some are not
  - Specific
  - Measurable
  - Attainable
  - Relevant
  - Time-bound
- Decided upon in a political process, not by indicator specialists

# Issues with Manual

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- The Goal of the manual is: **Given the agreed upon indicators, to provide guidance on how to operationalize them**
- Some concepts in the indicators are not sharply defined.
  - For example, “availability” and “public buildings”
- Some, if strictly followed, are very resource intensive
- But all relate to important and fundamental components of Incheon Strategy and the CRPD



# Purpose of Manual

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Given how the indicators appear in the Incheon Strategy, to give guidance on feasible indicators that are as close to the desired result as possible

# Data sources

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- Some indicators can be taken from existing sources
- Some indicators can be obtained with small additions or modifications to existing surveys or administrative data
- Some indicators will require a national disability survey.



# Definition of Disability

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- Very important that there is a consistent definition of disability
  - Across ministries and data sources within a country
  - Across countries, for international comparability
- Definition should be consistent with CRPD

# CRPD Definition of Disability

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Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others



# Some previous questions:

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- Do you have a disability?
- Do you have one of the following conditions: Diabetes, Hypertension, Paralysis, etc.
- Due to a health condition that has lasted at least 6 months, are you limited in the amount or type of work you can do?

All of these are problematic and lead to a large underreporting of disability

# Approach to Measuring Disability

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A functional approach, linked to the ICF

Focus is on what people can do. Not what they have or what they are



# Where to begin?

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- What is the **PURPOSE** of measurement?
- What is the tool available? They each have different strengths and limitations
  - Census
  - Survey module
  - Disability Survey
  - Administrative Data
- Then, how can we write high quality questions that yield clear answers

# Case Study: Washington Group Census Questions

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- Census
  - Very few questions allowed
  - Limited training of enumerators
- Data for providing services or monitoring the functioning of the population not possible
- Can collect data to see extent of exclusion of people with disabilities in society
  - identify population “at risk” of having a disability in CRPD (social model) sense by looking at ability to do basic activities
  - Other data on Census can then look at differences in outcomes (e.g., education) to measure exclusion



# Washington Group Questions

- **Introductory phrase:** The next questions ask about difficulties you may have doing certain activities because of a HEALTH PROBLEM.
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- Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?
  - Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?
  - Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?
  - Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating
  - Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?
  - Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?
- Response categories: No – no difficulty, Yes – some difficulty, Yes – a lot of difficulty, Cannot do at all

# Disability Prevalence

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- Using this approach global estimates of disability are:
  - WHO/World Bank report (2011) – 15%
  - Mitra and Sambamoorthi (2013) - 14% (12% for working age adults)
    - Based on World Health Surveys from 54 countries



# From you...

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What problems or issues do you see in how the current draft of the guide suggests operationalizing the indicators?

What practical suggestions do you have for improving the guide?

Keeping in mind that the indicators have been agreed upon by the participating countries, so we have to get as close to the desired concept as possible in a way that is feasible and sustainable.

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