

表4-1-6 国立身体障害者リハビリテーションセンター生活訓練課で使用している評価法と担当者

	評価法	担当者
1	障害程度区分調査表	ケースワーカー
2	健康診断	医師
3	1次アセスメント表	利用者本人
4	アセスメント調査表	ケースワーカー、生活訓練士
5	S-M社会生活能力検査	ケースワーカー
6	バーセルインデックス	ケースワーカー
7	老研式社会生活能力検査	ケースワーカー
8	運動の実施にかかる自己式スクリーニング	体育教官
9	体育評価・運動負荷テスト	体育教官
10	訓練支援評価	生活訓練課訓練士
11	心理評価	心理担当

#### 表4-1-7 1次アセスメント票

##### 1 身体状況と健康に関すること

- 自分の障害名(疾病名)を言えますか。
- 障害を2つ以上お持ちですか。(肢体と聴覚など)
- 現在、治療中の病気がありますか。
- 定期的に通院している病院がありますか。
- 糖尿病と指摘されたことがありますか。
- 現在人工透析を行っていますか。
- 過去にてんかん発作を起こしたことがありますか。
- 現在、薬を飲んでいますか。
- 夜は、よく眠れます。
- 体調面で心配なことがあります。
- 睡眠時間は十分に取れていますか。
- たばこを吸いますか。
- お酒は飲みますか。
- 薬品のアレルギーはありますか。

##### 2 身辺管理と社会生活技術に関すること。

- 自分で食事ができますか。
- 食物アレルギーがあります。
- 食事の制限がありますか。
- 車椅子からベッドに移る、戻ることができますか。
- 整容(洗顔、髭剃り、歯磨き、髪の毛の櫛入れ)ができますか。
- 自分一人で入浴ができますか。
- 自分で移動(歩く、車椅子)ができますか。
- 階段の上り下りができます。
- 衣類の着脱ができますか。(紐結び、ファスナー操作を含む)
- 排尿は自分でできますか。
- 排便のコントロールはできますか。
- 調理の経験がありますか。
- 自分で掃除をしていますか。
- ベッドメイキングは自分でできますか。
- 自分で買い物ができますか。
- お金は自分で管理できますか。
- 戸締まり、火の始末ができますか。
- 公共交通機関(電車、バス)の経験はありますか。

##### 3 コミュニケーションと対人関係に関すること

- 文字が見えますか

普通に聞こえますか  
しゃべることができますか。  
手話ができますか。  
読み書きはできますか。  
パソコンはできますか。  
電話(携帯電話も含む)はできますか。  
『△又はできますか。  
自分から他人に話しかけることができますか。  
緊張や不安が強い方ですか。  
家族とは良く話をしますか。  
悩んだり落ち込んだりすることが良くありますか。  
他人と仲良くできますか。  
寮生活(集団生活)の経験がありますか。  
神経質な方ですか。  
相談相手はいますか。

#### 4 生活基盤と家族支援に関すること

年金をもらっていますか。  
年金以外に収入がありますか。  
自分の家がありますか。  
家族、親、兄弟がいますか。  
緊急時の連絡先はありますか。  
緊急の場合、身元引受人がいますか。  
生活や訓練)に対して家族の協力は得られますか。

#### 5 就労に関すること

働いた経験はありますか。  
アルバイトの経験はありますか。  
体力に自信がありますか。  
立位作業はできますか。  
時間を守ることはできますか。  
指導を理解して従うことができますか。  
働く意欲はあります。  
地元での就職を希望していますか。  
一人で生活した経験はありますか。  
健康管理には自信がありますか。  
車の免許は持っていますか。

表4-1-8 心理評価

標準学力テスト 国語

標準学力テスト 算数

MMS記憶検査

TRAIL MARKING TEST

ベルテスト(末梢検査)

ベントン視覚記憶検査

線分2等分検査

花の描画

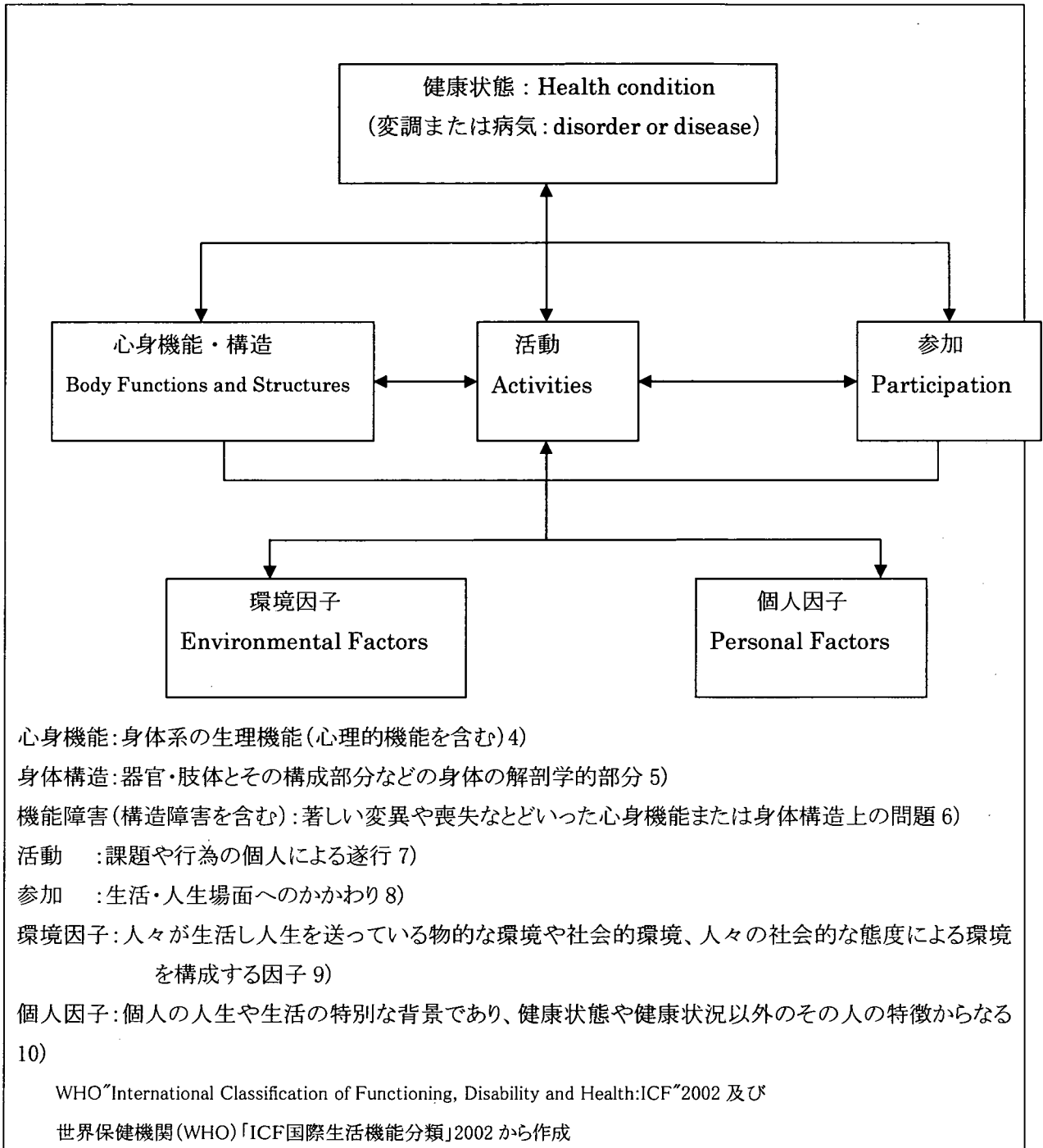
HDS-R

リバーミード

BADS

(ただし視覚障害の場合は用いられていない)

図4-1-1 国際生活機能分類(International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health:ICF 2002 年)



## 資料4-1-1 第7回障害統計に関するワシントングループ会議出席報告

江藤文夫(国立身体障害者リハビリテーションセンター)

会議名 第7回障害統計に関するWG会議  
開催地 アイルランド、ダブリン、ダブリン城内会議室  
日時 2007年9月19-21日

### 議事メモ(詳細プログラムに沿って)

主催は国連ワシントングループ

運営協力(会場提供と設営、昼食と休憩サービス提供、会食会)は、アイルランド中央統計事務局

参加は36カ国50名

\* 運営の印象:参加国のうちUSAから6名で、国立保健統計センターからの3名(Barbara Altman, Julie Weeks, Jennifer Madans)と国連統計事務局からのJerry BandaがWGを仕切っている様子だった。

2007年9月19日

8:00-8:45 参加登録

### 第1部:開会セッション

目的:参加者歓迎;実際の情報提供、前回ウガンダ、カンパラでの会議以降のWGの作業に関する最新情報と発展;今回の会議の目的と議題の総括

座長:Gerry Brady(アイルランド)

報告者:Cordell Gorden(米国)

文書:1)第6回WG年次会議の幹事会要約;2)国連統計委員会への報告;3)その他リクエスト報告

9:00-9:30

1) 歓迎と開会あいさつ

演者:Gerry Brady;はじめに

公式開会:Jimmy Devins(国務大臣、障害問題とメンタルヘルス担当の保健小児部)

9:30-9:50

2) 第6回会議以降の発展総括;目的総括/第7回会議議題

演者:Jennifer Madans(USA)

3) 統計委員会報告/国連の障害に関する条約

演者:Jerry Banda(国連統計事務局)

### 第2部:拡大セット(Extended Sets)の開発

目的:拡大計測セットの開発に焦点を当てる。拡大計測法セットに関するWGの作業グループは拡大セットの提案/セットの正当性の特異化/判断点の同定について提示する。ユーロスタットの作業及びブダペスト主導の作業、この領域でのその他の作業の提示もある。

座長:Jennifer Madans(USA)

報告者:Cordell Golden(USA)とNorita Murphy(Ireland)

文書:1) Extended Set 提案;2) ユーロスタット(ヨーロッパ統計局);3)ブダペスト主導;4)UNESCAP プロジェクトサマリー;5)世界銀行提言

9:50-10:00

1) Extended Sets のセッションの概要

演者:Jennifer Madans(USA)

10:00-10:35

2) ユーロスタット・プロジェクト

演者:Howard Meltzer (英国)  
拡大セット(Extended Sets)の認知質問紙 20 問の概要説明あり。

10:35-10:50 休憩

10:50-11:05

3) ブダペスト主導作業の概要  
演者:Jennifer Madans (USA)

11:05-11:20

4) UNESCAP プロジェクト  
演者:Wei Liu (UNESCAP、タイ)  
BMF(琵琶湖ミレニアムフレームワーク)の原則「障害統計に関するデータ収集と分析における各国の能力を強化する」に沿った活動で、ICF アプローチによる障害計測をパイロット調査として 6 カ国において実施した。

11:20-11:35

5) 世界銀行プロジェクト  
演者:Dan Mont (世界銀行)

11:35-12:30

6) 拡大質問紙セット  
演者:Margie Schneider (南ア)

12:30-1:30

昼食

### 第 3 部:拡大セットの成分に関する公開討議と決定

このセッションはユーロスタット・グループの作業、ブダペスト主導、そして丁度始まろうとしている UNESCAP の作業を含めて現在進行中のその他の作業の背景で、拡大セットの提案を討議する機会を提供する。WG によって開発されるべき拡大セットの数やタイプについて、および WG はいかにしてその他のグループの作業と関連付けるかについて決定がなされる。

座長:Anne Good (アイルランド)

報告者:Cordell Gorden (米国)と Julie weeks (USA)

文書:

1:30-2:30

拡大セットの提案;

数;構造/拡大セットとの関連

- a) 決定を必要とする問題の概要:Margie Schneider (南ア)
- b) 各問題への提案の提示:Margie Schneider (南ア)
- c) 問題の討議と次のステップ:ファシリテータ:Howard Meltzer (英国)

2:30-3:15

拡大セットの全般的な内容;

セット内での、および他の主導と short set との整合性

- d) 決定を必要とする問題の概要:Margie Schneider (南ア)
- e) 各問題への提案の提示:Margie Schneider (南ア)
- f) 問題の討議と次のステップ:ファシリテータ:Howard Meltzer (英国)

3:15-3:30 休憩

3:30-4:15 つづき

拡大セットの全般的な内容;

セット内での、および他の主導と short set との整合性

- d) 決定を必要とする問題の概要: Margie Schneider (南ア)
- e) 各問題への提案の提示: Margie Schneider (南ア)
- f) 問題の討議と次のステップ: ファシリテータ: Howard Meltzer (英国)

4:15-5:15

作業構造の同定; 情報と作業者の源泉;

組織/作業負荷の分布; 時間予定

- g) 決定を必要とする問題の概要: Margie Schneider (南ア)
- h) 各問題への提案の提示: Margie Schneider (南ア)
- i) 問題の討議と次のステップ: ファシリテータ: Howard Meltzer (英国)

5:30-7:30

Chester Beatty Library でレセプション(国立障害局の好意による)

2007年9月20日

第4部: 小セット(Short Set)の予備テスト成績と改良のさらなる分析

分析と方法論課題の作業班(グループ)がウガンダでの第6回 WG 会議で必要とされた追加分析の結果を提示する。加えて、予備テスト結果の出版計画について討議する。

座長: Pamela Babukhonzo Kakande (ウガンダ)

報告者: Cordell Golden (USA)と Gillian Roche (アイルランド)

文書:

8:30-8:40

- 1) 第6回会議で必要とされた分析の概要  
提示者: Dan Mont

8:40-10:45

- 2) さらなる分析法と目的の記載  
提示者: Dan Mont (世界銀行、Kristen Miller 代、USA)
- 3) マクロ視点での記載  
提示者: Dan Mont (世界銀行)
- 4) 応答過誤の検証  
提示者: Dan Mont (世界銀行、Kristen Miller 代、USA)

WGによる計測法の分析の目的は、障害者数に関して広く障害者を同定するのにWG質問紙がいかに役立つかを評価すること; 各質問がその特異的なドメインにおいて期の敵困難をいかに捕らえているかを評価すること。質問紙の構成、各項目の正当性、妥当性、信頼性などパイロット調査データに基づく統計学的な解説。ぎょうせい、議員性の生じる理由と比率の算出など、多面的に分析し、小セットの有用性を実証した。

- 5) 第6回会議でベトナムより挙げられた課題の検証  
提示者: Barbara Altman (USA)

10:45-11:00 休憩

第5部: 小セットの最新アクティビティ

小セットに関する作業班は質問セットの改訂を提示する; 上半身機能に関する代わりの(任意)質問の開発に関する作業; ふるい分けとしての小セットの利用に向けて

座長: Alicia Bercovich (ブラジル)

報告者: Cordell Golden (USA)と Margie Schneider (南ア)



文書: 1)上半身質問の提案

1) 改善と小セットへの追加

提示者: Barbara Altman (USA)

上半身質問への提案の討議

「1 ガロンの水の入ったボトルを棚の上に持ち上げる」という活動を提案し(前回以来、押したり引いたり、いくつかの上肢動作が議論されたい)、討議した。普遍性を有する質問としての結論には至らなかった。

2) ふるい分けとしての小セットの可能性

提示者: Susan Stobert (カナダ)

ふるい分けとしての小セットの討議

12:00-1:00

昼食

第6部:各国経験

ここでは会員国(加盟国)での国勢調査における WG 質問紙の最新開発と履行に関する提示を行う。予定としては、アイルランド国勢調査;いくつかのパイロット調査、ブラジル、アルゼンチン、パラグアイの3カ国調査の結果所見の討議;ウガンダとタンザニアでのパイロット調査。別のセッションでは予定される国勢調査周期に向けて履行支援の必要性について討議する。

座長: Dan Mont (世界銀行)

報告者: Cordell Golden (USA)と Mitch Loeb (ノルウェー)

文書:

1:00-2:30

1) アイルランド国勢調査

提示者: Gillian Roche (アイルランド)

ICF 概念に基づく独自の障害計測法 (MAP)と WHODAS(Disability Assessment Schedule) IIを用いた全国調査の報告と考察。

2) 3カ国パイロット調査報告

提示者: Alicia Bercovich (ブラジル)

3) ウガンダパイロット調査の報告

提示者: Pamela Kakande (ウガンダ)

4) タンザニアからの報告

提示者: Albina Chuwa (タンザニア) \* 取り消し?

\* 追加 中国からの報告: Xiaoying Zheng

追加質問紙: オーストラリアを含む6カ国調査から: Wei Liu (UNESCAP)

2:30-3:00

5) 履行課題

提示者: Alicia Bercovich (ブラジル)

6) 国連国勢調査周期

提示者: Jerry Banda (国連統計事務局)

3:00-3:15 休憩

\* MHADIE(Measuring Health and Disability in Europe)欧州会議について案内

報告者: Matilde Leonardi (イタリア)

\* 上記セッション時間延長のため、イタリアからの案内に次いで、5)、6)

第7部:運営事項

あり方委員会の議長が WD 執行課題の現状を提供する討議を司会する:あり方委員会の順番;第8回会議の日時と場所の告示とこの会議の目的決定;第9回会議の主催国の立候補要請;第7回会議の成果のまとめ;次のス

トップの概略;

座長: Barbara Altman (USA)

報告者: Cordell Golden (USA) と Margie Schneider (南ア)

文書:

3:15 (4:35) -5:00

1) 作業の総括と次のステップ

提示者: Jennifer Madans (USA)

今回はフィリピン、マニラで 2008 年 10 月 21 日からまたは 29 日から。WG の活動は当初 5 年がめどで、昨年からの世界銀行からの援助は今後未定、活動継続のための資金のめど不明のまま。第 9 回は未定(晩餐会の席で、日本か中国が立候補すれば同じテーブルのみんな(スウェーデン、ベルギー、ノルウェー、デンマーク、オランダなど)で応援すると)。

今回の合意事項としては、①小セットの改訂版の確認、②拡大セットの目的、③複数のドメインが必要で、環境因子により活動制限も参加の制約も影響される、④拡大セットは今後さらに検討、⑤小セットの捕捉で上半身機能(持ち上げ)を議論したが合意には至らず、など。

謝辞: 会議準備の調達のための組織運営と会議場、ランチとコーヒー休憩、さらに晩餐会の提供に対してアイルランド中央党圭事務局に深謝したい。我々は、Gerry Brady と彼のスタッフである Bernie Ryan、Norita Murphy、Gillian Roche、Teresa McMenamin、Carol Judge にお世話いただき、すべてわたる献身と会議の成功に重要な貢献したことにお礼を申し上げる。

6:45-11:00 晩餐会

2007 年 9 月 21 日

第 8 部: 各国報告と国連調査

ここでは各国報告のまとめ; 他の WG および協力活動の最新情報について紹介する。

座長: Norita Murphy (アイルランド)

報告者: Mitch Loeb (ノルウェー)

文書: 1) 各国報告のまとめ

9:00-9:30

1) 各国報告のまとめ

提示者: Cordell Golden (USA)

報告国数は 33(アフリカ 3、アジア/太平洋 5、欧州 12、中央と南アメリカ 5、中東 3、北米 4)。2007 年に向けての新たな情報は 11 カ国(オーストリア、コロンビア、キューバ、ギリシア、アイルランド、日本、メキシコ、スロヴェニア、スウェーデン、ウガンダ、ヴェネズエラ)、昨年の更新は 18 カ国、前回同様は 4 カ国。調査に WG の小セットを使用するか問いに対して No が 21 カ国(63.6%)。これに対して何故かの議論があり、マニュアル作成や、活動の周知などが提案された。データ収集の間隔では、1 度きりが 3 カ国、毎年が 2 カ国、2-4 年が 2 カ国、5-10 年が 13 カ国(基本的には 5 年が多い)、不明が 13 カ国。その他。

9:30-10:30

2) 国連調査の報告

提示者: Jerry Banda (国連統計事務局)

次回の国勢調査に WG の障害モジュール/質問を含めるか(Yes, 38/65)、国連の国勢調査勧告に従うか(Yes, 25/38)、WG の障害調査質問紙を知っているか(31/65)、質問紙を使用する意思があるか(15/38)、などを送付し 65 カ国の回答があった。日本からの回答はなし(次回は小生宛に送ると)。

議事終了

10:30-10:45 休憩

\*休憩後に 10:45-12:00 1)拡大セット作業班会議(公開)が予定されていたが、欠席した。しかし、Trinity Collegeを散策中に、12時前に多くのWG会議参加メンバーに出会ったので、実質的討議は行われていないと推測。

# Seventh Meeting of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics

September 19–21, 2007

Dublin, Ireland

## United Nations Development Account Project in Asia and the Pacific

### IMPROVEMENT OF DISABILITY MEASUREMENT AND STATISTICS IN SUPPORT OF THE BIWAKO MILLENNIUM FRAMEWORK AND REGIONAL CENSUS PROGRAMME

(Session 2(4) of the provisional agenda)

#### SUMMARY

This document contains the project document on improvement of disability measurement and statistics. ESCAP has received funding for the project from the United Nations Development Account for implementation during 2007–2009. The collaborating partners include the Statistics Division and the Division for Social Policy and Development of the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, the World Health Organization (WHO), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Budapest Initiative on Measurement of Health Status, and selected National Statistical Offices in the region. The project will facilitate the use of international statistical standards on disability measurement in censuses and surveys. It will take into account regional circumstances and promote political commitment and create technical capacity at national level. The meeting participants are invited to provide views, and support on the ESCAP's initiative for improving disability statistics in support of the Biwako Millennium Framework and Regional Census Programme.

\*This project document has been submitted without formal editing.

Development Account: 5<sup>th</sup> Tranche

Project AB

Improvement of Disability Measurement and Statistics in Support of the  
Biwako Millennium Framework and Regional Census Programme

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Statistics Division  
United Nations Economic and Social Commission  
for Asia and the Pacific

August 2007

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<u>Project Title:</u>	Improvement of Disability Measurement and Statistics in Support of the Biwako Millennium Framework and Regional Census Programme
<u>Duration:</u>	Two years (2007–2009)
<u>Location:</u>	Developing countries and countries in transition in ESCAP region.
<u>Executing Agency:</u>	Statistics Division, ESCAP
<u>Co-operating Agencies:</u>	DESA, the Washington Group, WHO, ECE, and SIAP
<u>National Counterpart Institutions:</u>	National Statistical Offices (NSOs)
<u>Approved by the General Assembly:</u>	Sixtieth Session, A/60/6 (Sect. 34)

Despite recent efforts and progress, disability statistics in most countries in Asia and the Pacific remain severely underdeveloped. The Biwako Millennium Framework for Action (BMF) calls for significant improvements in the availability, quality, comparability and policy relevance of disability statistics in the region. It is imperative to develop a unifying international approach for data collection through censuses and surveys, and to increase national political commitment and technical capacity to collect and disseminate better disability statistics.

Built upon the outcome of the previous ESCAP/WHO disability project conducted in 2004–06, this project aims to contribute directly to the improvement of disability statistics for formulating and evaluating national disability policies and programmes in support of the BMF in the region. It will combine development of standard measurements for disability data collection through pilot studies and analyses, with in-country advocacy workshops to raise awareness and commitment among a wide range of stakeholders, targeted training of statistical experts and health professionals to improve their technical capacity, country advisory services to support national data collection efforts, and the promotion of country-to-country cooperation and knowledge sharing.

The project activities will be executed over the years 2007–2009. The project will be implemented by the Statistics Division of ESCAP in close collaboration with the UN Statistics Division (UNSD) and Division for Social Policy and Development of DESA, the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, World Health Organization (WHO), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Budapest Initiative on Measurement of Health Status, and selected National Statistical Offices (NSOs) in the region. The internal project partners within ESCAP are the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), the Emerging Social Issues Division (ESID) and the Pacific Operation Centre. A Steering Committee will be set up to oversee the project design and implementation.

## 2. BACKGROUND, LINK TO MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MDGS

### 2.1 Background

The Second Asia and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons (2003–2012) will have its critical mid-point assessment in 2007. ESCAP member and associate member states will meet and assess the region's progress on implementation of the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action towards an Inclusive, Barrier-Free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific (BMF), and formulate strategies for the second half of the decade. The BMF rightfully recognizes that its goals cannot be achieved without better disability statistics. It acknowledges that a persistent lack of adequate information on the prevalence and needs of people with disabilities is the cause for the neglect of disability issues and inadequate development of national public policies.

Despite recent efforts and progress, disability statistics in most countries in the region remain severely underdeveloped. A small number of countries collect information on disability regularly through censuses or surveys. The limited disability data that currently exist often refer only to the most visible and severe forms of physical and mental impairment, thus grossly underestimate the prevalence of persons with disability. The international comparability of disability statistics in the region suffers from a wide variance of definitions, standards, and methodologies applied. In many countries, the technical capacity to collect, disseminate and analyze disability statistics is limited.

The BMF urges governments in the region to develop systems for disability data collection using the same standard for defining and classifying disability to allow inter-country comparison in the region (Strategy 8 and 9). The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (the Convention),<sup>1</sup> the first human rights treaty of the 21st century adopted by the General Assembly in December 2006, mandates collection of disability data to enable States Parties to formulate and implement policies to give effect to the Convention (Article 31). It also requires States Parties to comply with internationally accepted norms to protect human rights and ethical principles in the collection and use of statistics.

To improve the availability, quality, comparability and policy relevance of disability statistics in the region, it is imperative to develop a unifying approach that guides the data collection and technical capacity building initiatives. The WHO's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), accepted globally as part of the United Nations family of social and economic classifications, provides such unifying framework. The ICF-based approach recognizes disability as a function of the interaction between personal attributes and the physical and social environments one lives in. It allows the collection of data on both the prevalence and the needs of persons with disabilities, and thus provides a common ground for organizing all information related to disability into a national disability information system.

In response to the direct call of BMF and the specific needs in the region, ESCAP, together with WHO and the support from the Government of the Republic of Korea, successfully developed and implemented a two-year (2004–2006) project on disability measurement and statistics. The project targeted a small group of interested countries and focused on raising awareness of the ICF approach in the region, contributing to developing standard data collection instruments for census and survey through pilot testing proposed disability question sets, establishing regional forums for training and knowledge sharing through workshops, and producing the first Training Manual on Disability Statistics for use in wider technical capacity building activities.

ESCAP's work on disability measurement and statistics is part of its efforts to implement the action required to achieve the BMF targets, and to strengthen national capacity to produce better statistics. It is built

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<sup>1</sup> The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, <http://www.un.org/disabilities/convention/>.



on a clear mandate and unique role of ESCAP Statistics Division as a regional statistical office in facilitating the development and implementation of international statistical standards, particularly in strategic areas where there is urgent policy demand for better data while international standards are yet to be fully developed. This regional effort is therefore strongly linked to the current international initiatives in improving disability measurements and statistics.

The 2004–06 project succeeded in creating interest and momentum among target countries to incorporate the ICF approach into regular disability data collection. Statisticians and health professionals from around 20 countries in the region were exposed to the ICF approach, and a small group of national experts became important local resources for its wider implementation. Pilot tests provided a valuable pool of empirical evidence based on which further tests and analyses may be carried out to facilitate the formulation of regional recommendations and international standards. A training manual was produced and used in regional training course offered by SIAP<sup>2</sup>. A number of core countries are currently preparing to include disability in the next census or disability surveys.

However, project participants expressed strong national needs for further promotion of the ICF approach, in particular among a wider range of national stakeholders including policy makers, and for building national technical capacity for its implementation. They stressed the urgency to fully develop regional guidelines and international standards for census and survey-based disability data collection, and requested targeted training, technical assistance and advisory services in designing and implementing ICF-based data collection as well as in analyzing and disseminating data on disability. They also recognized the importance of the upcoming 2010 census round as a critical source of better information on disability prevalence and as the basis for developing disability surveys to collect more detailed statistics on basic care needs, environmental constraints and participation in society of persons with disabilities, and urged ESCAP to promote and support national disability data collection through them.

Built on the momentum, and by addressing the continuing regional challenges, this project is designed to further promote the improvement of disability measurement and statistics by intensifying efforts to linking up to the ongoing global initiatives on promoting disability data collection through the upcoming censuses, and on developing standard survey-based data collection instrument.<sup>3</sup> It will pursue, in close partnership with key international agencies and national statistical offices, a combination of activities to maximize its impact. These activities range from country pilot tests of standard question set, in-country advocacy workshops, targeted advisory services, to developing knowledge management tools and establishing regional network of national experts to facilitate country-to-country cooperation.

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<sup>2</sup> First SIAP regional course on Disability and Health Statistics, Iran 2 - 6 December 2006.  
[http://www.unsiap.or.jp/completed\\_prog/complete\\_outreach.htm](http://www.unsiap.or.jp/completed_prog/complete_outreach.htm)

<sup>3</sup> The current work plan of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, reviewed and approved by the UN Statistical Commission in March 2007 – integrates some of ESCAP's proposed project activities, especially in the area of pilot study of survey-based extended question set and subsequent analyses.

## 2.2 Relationship to the Medium Term Plan and the MDGs

This project is linked directly to the Medium Term Plans of ESCAP Sub programme 2: Statistics, with particular reference to its national statistical capacity building component in the work programme. The expected achievements of the project will contribute towards ESCAP Sub programme 8: Social Development including persistent and emerging issues, especially its work programme on promoting the achievements towards the BMF targets.

The project is also linked to DESA Sub programme 3: Social policy and development. Its activities can be integrated directly into the work plan of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, as proposed at this year's UN Statistical Commission (E/CN.3/2007/4). It also supports WHO's long-standing efforts to promote understanding and application of the ICF framework in collecting and disseminating better statistics on disability for developing and monitoring national disability policies and programmes.

The project is closely linked to ESCAP's work on promoting the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the region, particularly in poverty reduction and gender equality. According to a WHO's estimate, approximately 400 out of the world's 650 million persons with disability live in Asia and the Pacific. People with disabilities are often among the poorest, and poor women with disabilities often have to endure multiple burdens and severe discrimination. Better disability data helps increase the understanding of the relationship between disability, poverty and gender inequality, and promotes formulation and evaluation of appropriate public policies and programmes. The project also contributes directly to develop a unifying international approach for data collection through censuses and surveys, and to increase national political commitment and technical capacity to collect and disseminate better disability statistics. In this connection, this project will contribute to assist member States to give effect to the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities which requires States Parties to comply with internationally accepted norms to protect human rights and ethical principles in the collection and use of statistics.

Through this project, ESCAP, as the lead agency, aims to fulfil the following regional and global mandates and action plans, including those related to the MDGs:

1) General Assembly (GA) 60/1, 2005 World Summit Outcome recognized "the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed full enjoyment of their rights" (para.129) and encourages "South-South cooperation" initiatives (para.40-42), reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the MDGs.

2) General Assembly (GA) 61/106, 2006, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Article 31: collection of disability data to enable States Parties to formulate and implement policies to give effect to the Convention.

3) Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution 2005/13 on the 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme, recognized the increasing importance of the 2010 round of population and housing census for meeting data needs for the follow-up activities to the Millennium Summit.

4) ESCAP Resolution 58/4 of 22 May 2002 on promoting an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society for people with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific region in the 21<sup>st</sup> century (BMF), and ESCAP Resolution 61/8 of 18 May 2005 entitled "Mid-point review of the implementation of the BMF," in which governments in this region emphasized the need to "strengthen national capacity in data collection and analysis concerning disability statistics to support policy formulation and programme implementation."

5) ESCAP Resolution 62/10 of April 2006, Strengthening Statistical Capacity in Asia and the Pacific, in which governments in the region requested that the Commission assist member and associate member states to develop their statistical systems, strengthen their capacity to collect, compile, process, analyze, disseminate and use official statistics, and to facilitate the development and implementation of international statistical standards in the region.

### 3. PROBLEM ANALYSIS

#### 3.1 User Analysis

The primary beneficiaries of the project are National Statistical Office staff, health professionals involved in disability data collection and policy makers. These stakeholders will be both beneficiaries and partners of the project.

The project will also benefit a wider range of national and international users of data on disability, both within project countries and partner agencies and beyond. This broader influence will result from the wide applicability of the standards, methodologies and best practices promoted by the project, and from the usefulness of the resulting disability data collected according to international standards and disseminated for both national and international disability policy analyses, formulation and evaluation.

#### User groups connected to or influenced by the project

User groups of the project include

- National Statisticians and health professionals of the participating countries, who are responsible for collecting, analyzing and disseminating data on disability. Through participation in the project, their understanding of the ICF-based approach for disability data collection will be increased and technical capacity for collecting, disseminating and analyzing disability data improved. National statisticians in project countries will also have the opportunity to contribute directly to the development of international standards and guidelines. Some of them may become members of a regional network of national experts, to be established under this project, to provide country-to-country technical support and contribute to knowledge sharing among countries in the region. They are the direct beneficiaries of all project activities.
- Policy makers, who need to rely on better data to formulate appropriate disability policies and programmes, assess impact and monitor change. They are both direct and indirect beneficiaries, involved in some of the project activities such as in-country advocacy workshops and in the use of the resulting data and analyses. Policy makers will benefit from new data that better reflect the daily life experience and needs of persons with disabilities. Inclusion of policy makers in census and survey planning will enhance their ownership of the data and increase their interests. Consequently, strengthened political will to address policy issues related to disability will lead policy makers to allocate more resources for the sustainable statistical development and data collections in this area.
- National, regional and international researchers, academics who use the resulting data for analyses and advocacy to promote proper policies and programmes. Organisations, such as Handicap International and Self Help Organizations, will also be project partners, playing a role in helping develop better standard measurements and in advocating for better disability statistics. Successful implementation of the project will be mutually beneficial for all.

- International agencies that promote the development and adoption of international standards and methodologies, and produce internationally comparable data series based on national data. Through pilot study, continued research and knowledge sharing, a common understanding and an international measurement standard for disability data collection will be attained. Increased availability and comparable data on persons with disability will ensure inclusion of disability data in global and regional databases established and maintained by these agencies. Thus, they are both partners and indirect beneficiaries of the project.

### Meeting the needs of users

Each group of users has distinct needs, which require that the project adopt an integrated approach to meet their needs.

- Policy makers, in general, need to better understand the importance of information on disability and use the data for evaluating situations, assessing needs, monitoring the changes and developing national plans and policies on disabilities. Their understanding will lead to increased government support for disability data collection and dissemination. This need has been repeatedly expressed by national statistical experts and health professional from countries in the region. To meet this need, this project will conduct in-country advocacy workshops in project countries on the ICF-based approach for national data collection, dissemination and use. Such in-country workshop will allow the project to reach a wider range of national stakeholders than through the usual type of regional workshops. The project will also seek opportunities through other regional forums, such as meetings organized under ESID's BMF project, to advocate for the importance of ICF-based data collection and dissemination among policy makers.
- National statistical experts require international guidelines and technical assistance in applying ICF-based approach in national data collection, dissemination and use. To improve national technical capacity in these areas, the project will devote resources on developing standard instrument for survey-based data collection on disability through pilot studies, promoting national data collection through the upcoming population censuses, providing technical guidelines and self-learning training materials, documenting best practices, and offering regional workshops for knowledge sharing and country advisory services.
- Researchers, academics, civil society, NGOs such as Disabled People Organizations and other public users are in need of timely and comparable statistics on disability and should have proper understanding of the data and its potential use. To meet their needs, the project will develop a web-based knowledge management tool for promoting the understanding and implementation of the ICF approach to disability data collection, dissemination and analysis. This web-based tool will compliment the training manual with additional instructive references, examples of best practices, and other advocacy and technical background materials. Moreover, an on-line forum on disability statistics and study will be revitalized and expanded through this project to include both national statisticians and health professionals.

### Sustainability as a result of the project implementation

The outcome of the project for the participating countries will be an improved national disability information system, which will provide the necessary disability statistics for formulating and evaluating evidence-based national disability policies and programmes to integrate persons with disabilities into society. With improved national technical capacity, participating countries will be able to produce relevant and comparable disability data more regularly, which in turn will increase the ability of governments to monitor