

Approaches used to
measure disability through
censuses, surveys and
administrative sources

Rationale for the Study

- The study was commissioned by the Social Investment Fund on behalf of the National Society of Persons with Disabilities (NSOPD)
- The NSOPD is attaching greater importance to and more comprehensive documentation of persons with disabilities
- They felt that historically documentation of persons with disabilities focused mainly on identifying characteristics of the disabled persons for the purpose of medical diagnosis and treatment - that these persons are more than a description of characteristics
- They felt that the 2001 census which reported 5% of persons with disabilities was understated because WHO estimates that 10% of any given population has some form of disability.

Objectives of the survey

- To study all the persons with disability and their bio-psycho-social peculiarities
- to characterize the population with disability
- to identify the main needs of this population group
- to develop evidence based strategies that improve the attention of these population group

The Task

- the development of a register of persons with disabilities on behalf of the NSOPD
- create a more structured and systematic record of the number of persons with disabilities.
- gather data to ascertain the number of persons living with disabilities and their living conditions, including access to services provided by the state and organizations representing the vulnerable
- establish a formal national directory or register of persons with disabilities

The Task Continued

- provide a formal mechanism to have continuous registration at a central location
- determine the nature of the disabilities with a view of having formal diagnosis by a team of professionals in the appropriate field of special education
- identify children who are at risk at the level of the schools, clinics and hospitals so that early intervention programs can be developed to minimize the chances of failure of this special cohort of special children

Tables

- Number of persons with disabilities by social and demographic characteristics
- Nature of disability by social and demographic characteristics - persons requiring aid
- Suspected disabilities by social and demographic characteristics - persons showing symptoms of problems with gross motor skills; persons showing cognitive deficiency symptoms; persons experiencing communication difficulties
- Living Conditions by social and demographic characteristics

SECTION A: Number of Persons with disAbilities by Social and Demographic Characteristics

Table A.1: Number of Disabled Persons by Age

Table A.2: Number of Disabled Persons by Gender

Table A.3: Number of Disabled Persons by Schooling Status

Table A.4: Number of Disabled Persons by Level of Schooling
Attained

Table A.5: Number of Disabled Persons by Skill Training
Programme Completed

Table A.6: Number of Disabled Persons by Level of Skills
Competence

SECTION B: Nature of Disability by Social and Demographic Characteristics

Table B.1: Persons with Loss of One Arm by Community

Table B.2: Persons with Loss of Both Arms by Community

Table B.3: Persons with Loss of One Leg by Community

Table B.4: Persons with Loss of Both Legs by Community

Table B.5: Persons who are Paraplegic by Community

Table B.6: Persons who are Quadriplegic by Community

Table B.7: Diagnosis of Disability by Medical Doctor by Community

Table B.8: Causes of Disability by Community

Table B.9: Age when Disability Began by Community

Persons Requiring the Use of Aids by Social and Demographic Characteristics

Table B.10: Persons Using Wheel Chair

Table B.11: Persons Using Walker

Table B.12: Persons Using Wheel Chair

Table B.13: Persons Using Crutches

Table B.14: Persons Using Braille

Table B.15: Persons Using Adapted Car

Table B.16: Persons Using Cane

Table B.17: Persons Using Artificial Body Parts

Table B.18: Persons Using Orthopaedic Shoes

IMPAIRMENT: Any loss or abnormality of psychological, anatomical structure function.

DISABILITY: Any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.

HANDICAP: A disadvantage for a given individual, resulting from an impairment or disability, that limits or prevents the fulfilment of a role that is normal, depending on age, sex, social and cultural factors, for that individual. It describes the encounter between a person with a disability and the environment.

PREVENTION: Measures aimed at preventing the onset of physical, intellectual, psychiatric and sensory impairments (primary prevention) or at preventing impairment, when it has occurred, from causing permanent functional limitation or disability (secondary prevention).

REHABILITATION: A goal-oriented and time-limited process aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain an optimum physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric and/or social functional level, thus providing them with the tools to change their lives towards a higher level of independence.

EQUALIZATION OF

OPPORTUNITIES: The process through which the general systems of society, such as the physical and cultural environment, housing and transportation, social and health services, educational and work opportunities, cultural and social life, including sports and recreational facilities, are made accessible to all.