

Session 7: Strategies for promoting national production and their utilization for policy purposes

# KEY CONSIDERATIONS IN DEVELOPING A NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION TO IMPROVE DISABILITY STATISTICS

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# Outline

- I. Establishing of a well-coordinated policy environment at national level to ensure effective demand for disability data
- II. Strengthening national data production
- III. Enhancing accessibility, analysis and use of existing disability data at the national level

# Translating disability-related information needs and related challenges into a concrete national plan of action to improve disability statistics...

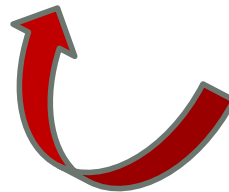
## *Supply*

### Data...

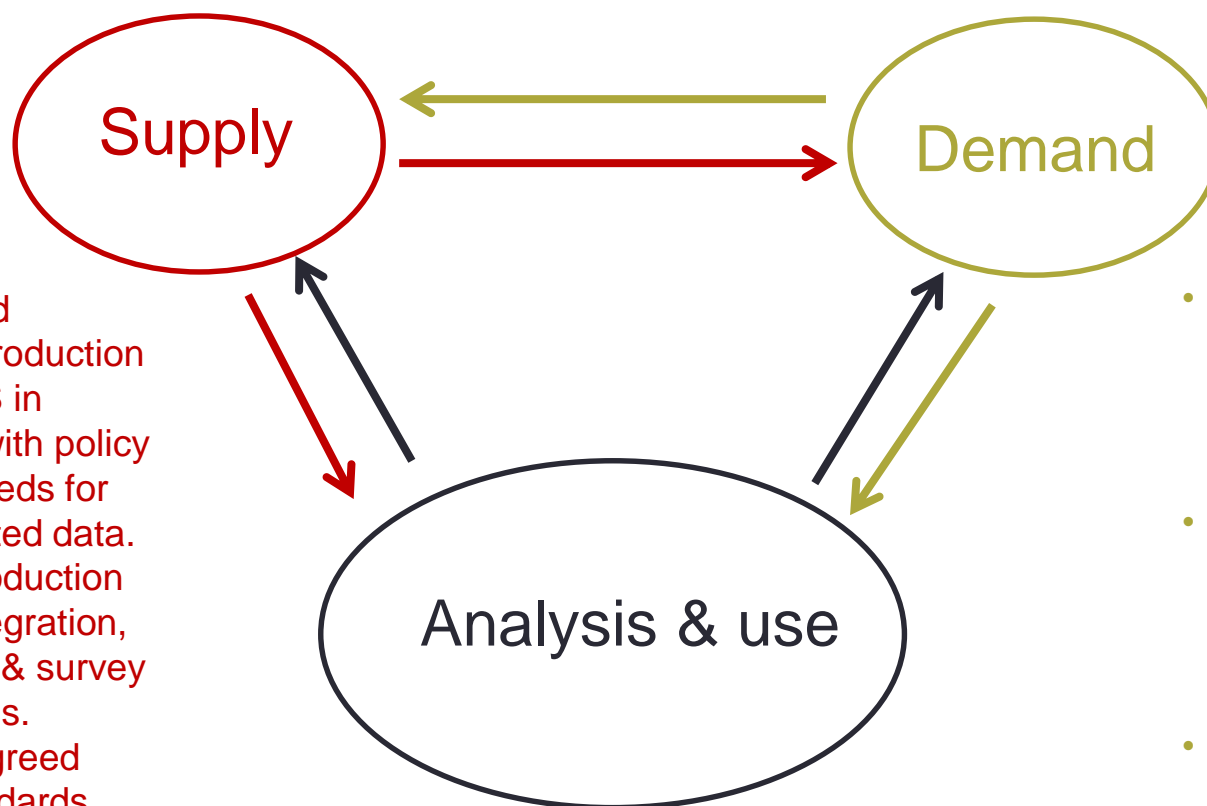
- Collection
- Compilation
- Dissemination
- Accessibility
- Use
- Quality standards
- .....

## *Demand*

- National policy priorities
- Priority population groups
- Policy assessment
- National monitoring/  
indicator frameworks
- Intl. conventions, goals, targets
- .....



# ESCAP region: Implementation plan for the Regional Strategy on Population and Social Statistics

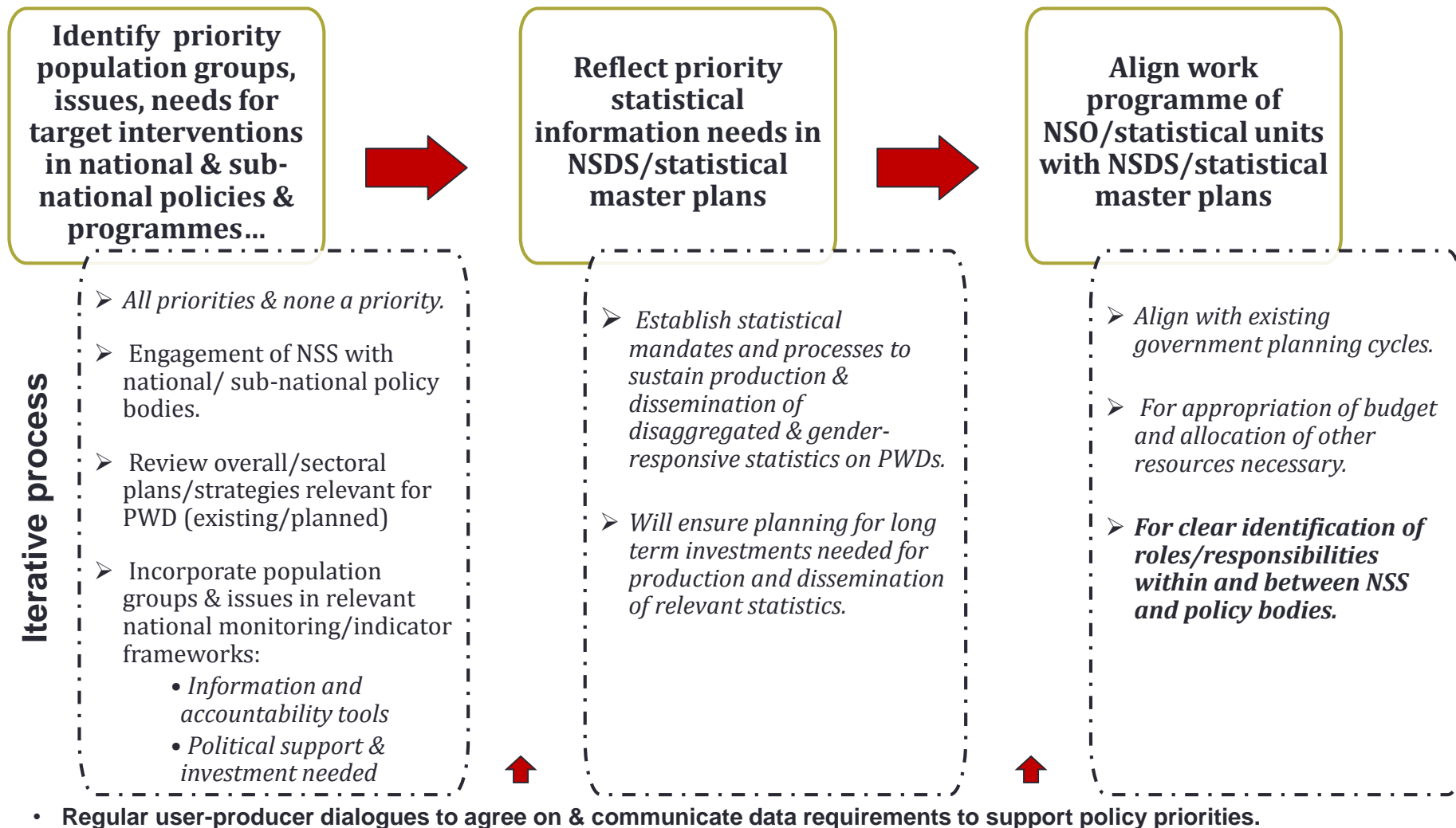


- Coordinated statistical production across NSS in alignment with policy needs & needs for disaggregated data.
- Efficient production through integration, e.g. admin & survey data sources.
- Adopting agreed quality standards, procedures and good practices.

- 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.

- 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.

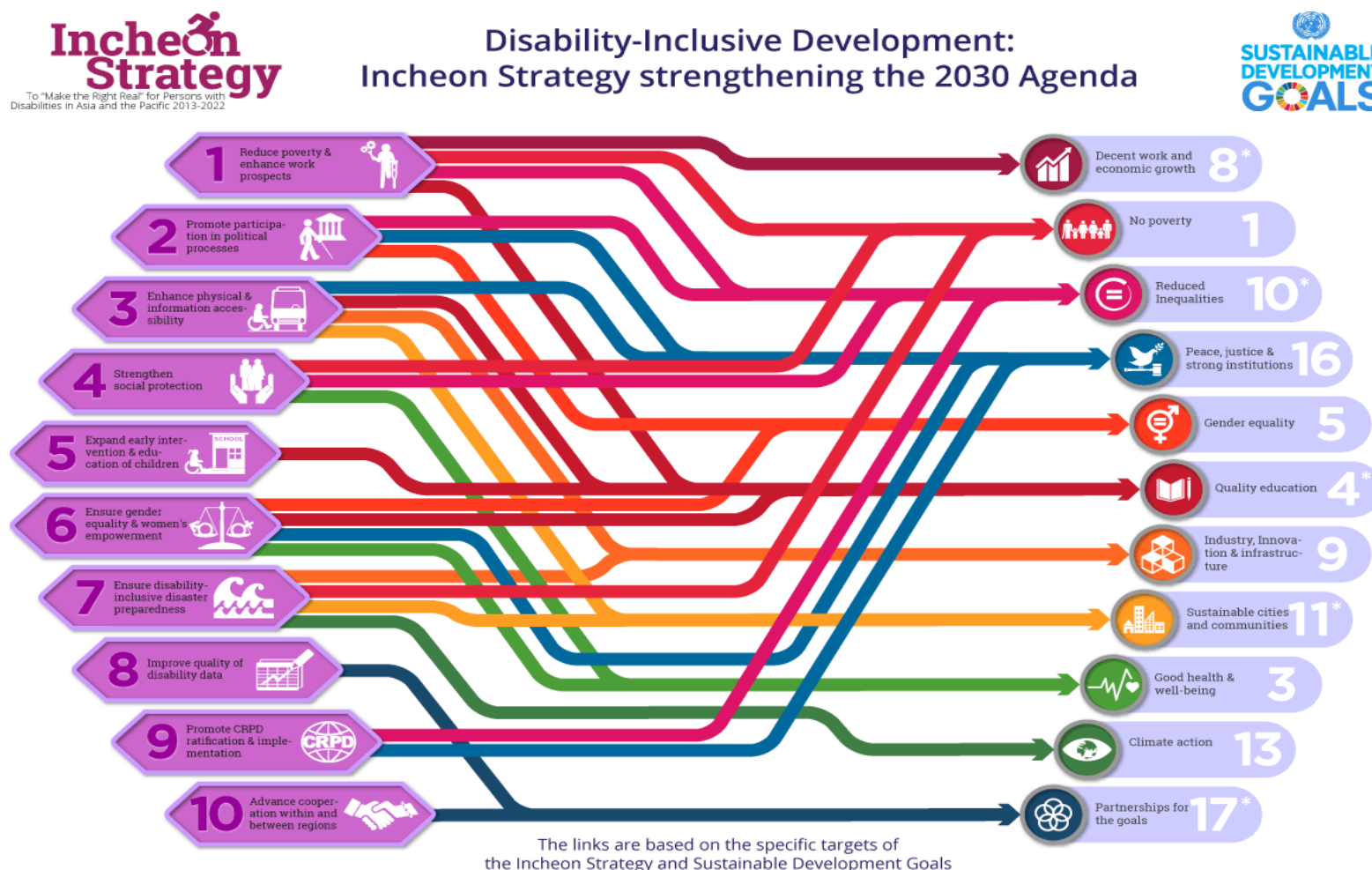
# I. Establish well-coordinated policy environment at national level to ensure effective demand for data (1)



- Guided by and aligned with national, regional & international development priorities, e.g. SDGs, Incheon Strategy, CRPD, etc.

# I. Establish well-coordinated policy environment at national level to ensure effective demand for data (2)

Incheon Strategy underpins many of the themes/indicators related to disability of the global monitoring framework for the SDGs



# I. Establish well-coordinated policy environment at national level to ensure effective demand for data (3)

- What are the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders?
  - Is there a national agency responsible for overall coordination of a disability policy framework/strategy formulation/ implementation/ mainstreaming/ progress monitoring and reporting?
  - What is the role of the national statistical office in the process of policy discussion and developing related monitoring/indicator framework?
  - Which agency can/should take lead in initiating discussions on the development of a national action plan for disability statistics?
  - How can the International statistical community/ dev partners assist – type of regional/global support needed?
    - Development of new measurement standards & guidelines
    - Enhancement of skills to apply standards
    - Review of institutional set-up, mandates etc.

## II. Strengthening national data production (1)

- **Should follow policy review process** and development of national monitoring/indicator frameworks for overall/sectoral development plans/strategies
- **Data mapping process:** what data exists & where? potential sources?

<b>Population and housing census</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Idea of prevalence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data can be tabulated for small/local areas</li> <li>• But limited scope of questions; infrequent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are definitions/concepts used by various agencies consistent in the country?</li> <li>• Are intl. measurement standards/guidelines being followed?</li> </ul>
<b>Household surveys</b> Dedicated survey ; Module in surveys on national health, labor force, living conditions, socio-economic etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence rates</li> <li>• Causes / types of disability, underlying health conditions, severity and duration of disability</li> <li>• Use of/ need for assistive devices</li> <li>• Changes in environment</li> <li>• Policies /public awareness on disability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flexibility in depth/range of topics; special probes; increased possibility to locate persons with disability</li> <li>• Limited sample size; limited possibility to analyze prevalence for smaller geographical/local areas; limited coverage of persons living in institutions; limited possibilities for time-series analysis of ad-hoc surveys; need for specialized training.</li> </ul>	
<b>Admin sources:</b> Population registers, vital registration systems, social security systems, program records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trend data on prevalence of impairments or disabilities</li> <li>• Numbers &amp; characteristics of service users , type, quantity &amp; cost of services provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possibility for on-going/regular/annual data; few additional resource needs; possibility for tabulating for smaller geographical areas; short and long-term series; provides sampling frame for in-depth research</li> <li>• Reporting based on when disability was diagnosed rather than onset; inflexible / inefficient registration systems ; double-counting;</li> </ul>	
<b>Non-conventional data sources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Big data: e.g beneficiaries who use/do not use benefits etc.; quality / impact of services</li> <li>• Geo-spatial info: e.g. actual / potential beneficiaries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monetary/material indicators – e.g. cannot measure intra-household dynamics</li> <li>• Emerging – more guidance needed</li> </ul>	



## II. Strengthening national data production (2)

### ➤ Availability of disaggregated data

- ❖ SDG indicators: income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, **disability** and geographic location, or other characteristics....
  
- ❖ **Disaggregating outcomes** by disability status (education, employment, etc.)
  
- ❖ Significant **variations may be seen by adding multiple characteristics** simultaneously:
  - E.g. PWD by sex by age by location and more...
  - Identify vulnerable population subgroups falling farthest behind
  
- ❖ Surveys data:
  - May be relatively easy to disaggregate with inclusion of appropriate questions
  - However, limited frequency, time lag in data processing, data collection at say national level & inadequate sample size to cover population groups of interest at sub-national levels
  
- ❖ Monitor progress at **sub-national, local levels and more frequently**:
  - **Estimates for smaller geographical areas or sub-population groups** (small area estimation techniques)
  - **Interim surveys** on core issues, particularly those that are subject to frequent change

## II. Strengthening national data production (3)

### ➤ Assessing quality of existing data

A framework for considering the quality of statistics

#### Relevance

The degree to which statistical information meets user needs

- Concepts, definitions and classifications correspond to user needs
- Data are disaggregated to levels needed for policy design and monitoring

#### Accuracy

Statistics accurately and reliably portray reality

- Information on the extent of sampling and non-sampling errors is available
- Mechanisms exist for providing feedback      ■ Handling errors and revision

#### Timeliness and punctuality

How fast after the reference date data are released; data delivered when promised

- Time taken before release is reasonable and within any agreed timeframes
- Release calendar outline expected publication dates

#### Accessibility and clarity

Can be found/obtained without difficulty, is presented clearly and can be understood

- Available and accessible on an impartial basis      ■ Data are clearly explained
- Various convenient formats      ■ Free of charge or affordable

#### Comparability

Data are internally consistent and comparable over time

- Based on common standards
- Any breaks in series are explained (e.g. due to changes in methods or definitions)

#### Coherence

Possible to combine with related data from different sources

- Concepts, definitions and methods are aligned across different collections
- Differences between related sources are explained

Source: Adaptation of the United Nations Generic National Quality Assurance Framework

## II. Strengthening national data production (4)

### ➤ Expanding data collection/production

#### ❖ **Integrate** information on disability in existing surveys/censuses:

- Allows for disaggregation of existing indicators that are well-understood
- PWD issues as core policy issues
- Cost effective

#### ❖ Conduct **dedicated disability surveys** or add **modules on disability issues** in other relevant sample surveys using common/consistent approach:

- Obtain info beyond what existing instruments are designed for
- Need different sample to disaggregate results by e.g. type of disability / other sub-population characteristics
- Use of harmonized concepts & definitions in the country
- Selection of appropriate/relevant intl. measurement standards/ guidelines

#### ❖ Improve admin sources by working with relevant Ministries: health, education, labour etc.

## II. Strengthening national data production (5)

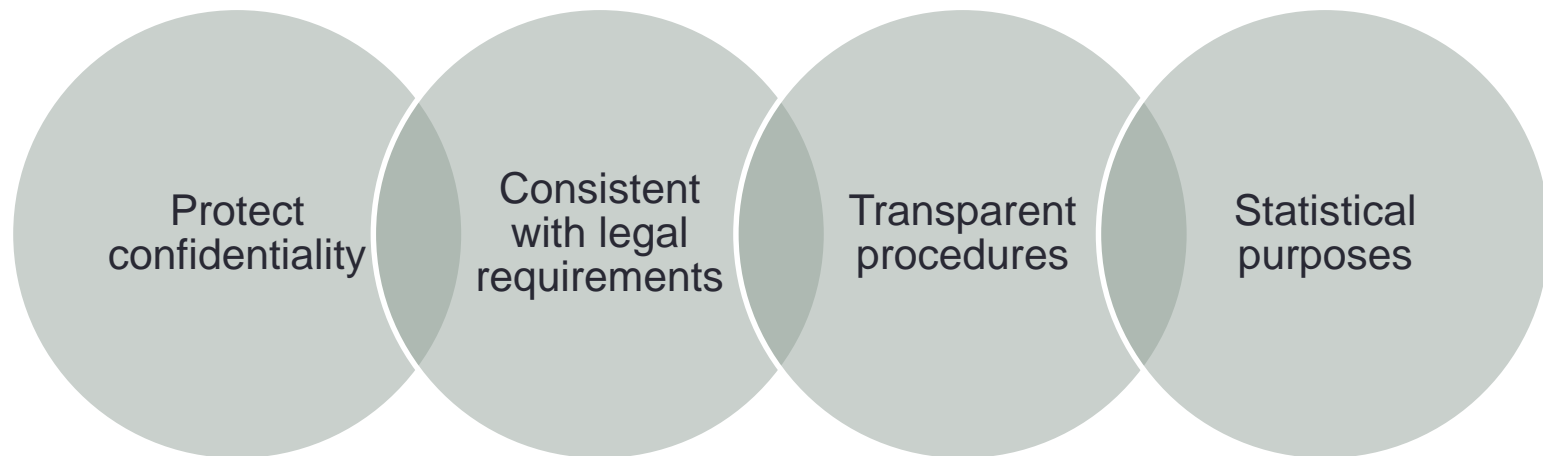
### ➤ Expanding data collection/production

- ❖ Innovate to expand production - joining up data from different sources:
  - More production with existing data: combining data from pop registers, pop & housing censuses, sample surveys
  - Efficiency & cost-effectiveness
  - Issues: legal/institutional issues related to data sharing; technical expertise; adequate sample size for reliable estimates? how to protect confidentiality? how should NSS prepare for data linking?
  
- ❖ Adopt agreed quality standards, procedures and good practices including:
  - Consistent approach – meet needs of users within each line ministry as well as cross-cutting issues
  - Coordinated data collection across NSS
  - Common repository for disability data
  - Selected & focused areas e.g. labour statistics on PWDs
  - Engendering disability statistics for enhanced relevance & quality

# III. Enhancing accessibility, analysis and use of existing data at the national level (1)

## ➤ Micro-data access for indepth policy analysis

Factors: National context, legislation, public attitudes etc.



“Individual data collected by statistical agencies are to be **strictly confidential** and used **exclusively** for **statistical purposes**”

## III. Enhancing accessibility, analysis and use of existing data at the national level (2)

- Data accessibility to wide user community, including govt agencies, civil society, academia, business sector:
  - Regular publication of key relevant indicators at national/local levels
  - Standardized metadata for principal data sources to allow for comparison
  - Use of web-based platforms, data dissemination/visualization tools
  
- Thematic analysis and interpretation of indicator data/ micro-data  
-> understand drivers of disability policy issues/evidence-base for policy formulation
  
- Statistical literacy - understand/interpret statistical information
  
- National user-producer dialogues/ partnerships

Addressing data gaps and challenges: need for action across entire range of building blocks of NSS depending on individual country strengths, challenges, priorities etc....

<i>Institutional capacity component</i>	<i>Desired State</i>
1. Legal framework	Existence and implementation of a modern statistical law that applies the FPOS
2. Strategic planning	Strategic planning is not solely output-based but incorporates policies and resource requirements and is linked with national development plans
3. Advocacy for the improvement of national statistical systems	Advocacy is intended to galvanize political and financial support to implement a national statistical plan comprising all statistical domains and all producers of official statistics
4. Coordination among agencies of the NSS	Coordination among national agencies involved in the production and dissemination of official statistics is assured through the development and implementation of national plans as well as regional coordination in provision of tools and support
5. Engagement between data users and data producers	Mechanisms to engage users and producers, such as user-producer dialogues are in place
6. Modernization of statistical organizations	Organizations of the NSS use international tools and standards for mapping and rationalizing business processes and building modern IT and metadata infrastructures
7. Quality assurance and dissemination policies	Quality assurance and dissemination policies are put in place
8. Human resources and skills	Subject-matter expertise and technical skills, human resources policies, managerial/leadership, and communication related skills
9. Statistical infrastructure	Statistical infrastructure, including methods and practices, IT, metadata repositories
10. Data sources	Ability to draw on many data sources, from statistical collections, administrative registers and new (non-traditional) sources; data sources are chosen based on quality including timeliness, and cost

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