

**Expert Group Meeting on Effective Data Generation for  
the Incheon Strategy Indicators  
Bangkok, 6-7 November 2013**

**COUNTRY BRIEF**

Country name: **Indonesia**

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1. On the availability of national baseline data for the Incheon Strategy Indicators as reported in the ESCAP survey

BPS-Statistics Indonesia is one of institutions that provides data source for the Incheon Strategy Indicators. Disability data is available every three years from Socio-cultural and Education Survey Module of National Socio-economic Survey (Susenas MSBP). *Only nine from 62 Incheon Strategy Indicators can be counted from Susenas MSBP, such as:*

Goal	Target	Indicator
1	1	1.1 , 1.2, 1.4
4	4	4.1, 4.6, 4.7
5	5	5.2, 5.3
8	8	8.1

However, from those nine indicators above only indicator 8.1, “*Disability prevalence based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) by age, sex, race and socio-economic status*”, had been counted and published. Actually, there is another data from National Labor Force Survey–Sakernas—that support for indicator 1.2 Ratio of persons with disabilities in employment to the general population in employment, but there is no disability variable in Sakernas, so that the data is not available for that indicator.

The main data gaps were happened when Incheon Strategy Indicators related to sectoral data and not related with household data. Sectoral data related to disability can be procured from other governmental institutions or NGO/DPO. The fact is that governmental institutions did not report the data.

To reduce the gaps, we need convention and regulation which arrange : what main data disability is should be reported, how to make the data, whose institution have to produce the data, when the institution have to report it, and who will compile the data wich is related to disability. However, it has been clear, more coordination and knowledge-sharing on disability issues are needed among the government agencies and all of the stakeholders.

## 2. Country practices of data collection

Disability data collection in Indonesia is conducted by BPS and several institutions, such as ministries of social and health. The concept of disability as follows:

### **Ministry of Social Affairs**

Disabled people are people who have physical abnormalities and / or mental that can interfere / hinder him properly to perform activities (Law no. 4 of 1997). At the Law No.19 of 2011 concerning the Ratification of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities term used is "Disability".

### **Ministry of Health**

Disability is the loss or abnormality of function or structure of the anatomy, psychology and physiology.

**WHO:** The 1980 WHO / ICIDH (International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handycap) any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in a manner or within the range Considered normal for a human being.

The last disability data source is from National Socio Economic Survey (Education and Social-Culture Module ) **in 2012;**

- By type of difficulty
- Female/Male numbers
- By age group
- Educational Attainment
- Numbers employed/unemployed

Among studies and surveys related to disability in Indonesia, only BPS that uses

probability sampling in collecting data and the result can be presented in national level.

Since 1980, disability data had been collected by BPS through census and survey. The survey covers only general household not including particular household such as orphanage, nursing home, army barracks, etc. BPS never held an institutional survey related to disability. Census and survey conducted by BPS related to disability are:

- Population census (1980 and 2010)
- National Socio Economic Survey – Core (1998 and 2000)
- Potential Village Survey : 2002 (including disability persons in institution)
- After 2003 : BPS always collect disability every 3 years through National Socio Economic Survey – Social Culture and Education Module (Susenas MSBP)

There are different operational concepts of disability applied in each survey or census. The concept of disability person definition had been changed following the progress of disability person definition in the world.

☐ **In period 1980-2003 :**

The question was not use **disability but impairment**. A person with impairment person means the abnormality of function, anatomy structure, psychology, and physiology person.

**Implemented in Questionnaire Susenas :**

Are [Name] Capable? If Yes, What kind of Capable [Name] has? In addition, What is the caution?

☐ **In 2006 and 2012 : BPS applied WHO/ICIDH concept**

The question was **both disable and impairment word**. Impairment person means the abnormality of function, anatomy structure, psychology, and physiology person. People with disability mean any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in a manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.

**Implemented in Questionnaire Susenas :**

Are [Name] has disability in daily activity, communication, moving around house, or seeing object in 30cm range? If yes, what is the main caution of disabilities?

❑ **2012:BPS** applied WHO/ICIDH concept and only **disability word Implemented in questionnaire. Person with disability means** any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in a manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.

**Implemented in Questionnaire Susenas:**

Although using tools, Are [Name] has disability in seeing, communication, moving, or self care?

**Methodology of Susenas:**

The National Socio-economic Survey (Susenas–Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional) is nationally representative household survey, which has two main components. The first is Core Susenas, which collects basic socio-demographic information on households and individuals household members covering persons aged 5 years and older. The second component, Module Susenas, gathers information on households in detail. There are three different modules – consumption, health, and socio-cultural & education – which are conducted alternately every year. Therefore, the Sub directorate of Social Welfare conducts each module every three years. *The disability data are available in Susenas Socio-cultural and Education Modules.* Susenas covered both rural and urban populations. It uses Two Stage Sampling Design and collecting through interview with person-to-person format. Susenas Modules provides estimation for national level and province level, while Susenas Core can be presented in regency level.

### 3. Achievements and lessons learnt

Based on our experience in household survey, some lessons:

1. We should carefully analyze the trend of disability data, because different concept for person with disability among period surveys, causing carefully analyze the trend of disability data. When the concept of disability person was changed, the instrument should be included the last definition of disability so that the data trend can be made.
2. We cannot get disability data only in one question “Are you disable or not?” For some region in Indonesia, having disability person is something embarrassing for family. Therefore, they will hide the information. Instrument, which is made by Washington Group, is a good example.
3. Indonesia has many ethnic groups with different language. Instrument always prepare in Indonesian language. It is probably bias when the enumerator translated from the Indonesian language into their own language.
4. In interview, it is probably happened that there is a bias from respondent’s answer because having disability person in a family is something embarrassing. Therefore, Indonesia should conduct a particular survey for disability.
5. There is a difficulty to interview deaf respondent because enumerator cannot speak with the respondent. For this case, enumerator needs to be accompanied with assistant who is able to communicate with disability person or able to speak in sign language.
6. Susenas covers only general households. Meanwhile there are disability persons who have not home or live in institutional building. If this methodology is not including them, it means there is a discrimination among disability person.
7. When identifying disability for children and adult, it should use different questionnaire. Nevertheless, Susenas mixed it in one

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