

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

Country Brief

Country name: | **China** |

Drafted by: | **You Liang** |

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

Please provide a summary of key findings from country-level work on the ESCAP survey (max. 500 words):

I. China is home to around 85 million persons with disabilities based on the 2nd sampling survey, which was conducted in 2006 (the 1st sampling survey was done in 1987), including persons with visual disabilities, persons with hearing disabilities, persons with physical disabilities, persons with intellectual disabilities, persons with psychosocial disabilities and persons with multiple disabilities.

The China Disabled Persons' Federation(CDPF) issues annually (1) China Statistical Yearbook on the Work for Persons with Disabilities, which mainly focuses on yearly achievements on disability work, and (2) Monitoring Report on the Conditions of Persons with Disabilities, which measures the indicators related to show how the living conditions of persons with disabilities has been improved through comparison with last year's status. Additionally, the CDPF has been building up (3)National Basic Information Database of Persons with Disabilities, which includes each disabled person's basic information.

To take the above-mentioned Yearbook as an example, in July 2013, the Yearbook for 2013 was issued, it covers the data on rehabilitation (including community-based rehabilitation and early intervention), education, employment, social security, poverty elimination, publicity and cultural activities, sports, rights protection (including participation in political process and decision-making), disabled persons's organizations, service facilities, accessibilities (including information and communications), and blind massage.

II. We noticed that the disability data collected by gender is not enough to satisfy our needs. At the beginning, much attention was failed to be given to the collection of data by gender while designing. And also some of the Incheon Strategy indicators cannot be reflected in our designed survey items, for instance, exact percentage indicators are required, while in our survey items there are no clearly targeted one.

Additionally, most of functional government departments neglected to collect disability data. The disability data was mixed in the whole with no clear picture of it.

III. Within CDPF, there are staff dedicated to be responsible for the collection of disability data, and also at provincial, municipality, city, county-level disabled persons' federation, the staff related are available for the data generation. The CDPF has its institutional task to request a national data collection to be carried out annually.

IV. In the next 5 years, CDPF in cooperation with functional government departments concerned will conduct the 3rd national sampling survey to update the number of persons with disabilities, we will design the survey items at the beginning with much attention to

what should be measured.

The CDPF departments dedicated to the annually conducted survey (as Statistical Yearbook to be issued) will be suggested to add the items such as data by gender, and also they will be requested to study the Incheon Strategy indicators, and design the annual survey in reference to the indicators.

The State Council Working Committee on Disability will play its negotiation role to request functional government departments concerned to collect disability data while carrying out survey.

2. Country practices of data collection

Please select 1 to 3 indicators for which data are being collected and describe briefly key aspects of your country's good practices (max. 500 words):

I. Headquartered in Beijing, the CDPF has a nationwide umbrella network reaching villages of China with about 90 thousand full-time staff. Every province, municipality, city, county has government working committee on disability and disabled persons' federation. In villages, disabled persons are employed to do disability work. Through the network, data collection on disability is carried out across the country in order to offer scientific basis for policy decision on disability.

II. Generally, we design data questionnaires based on our work module, mainly focusing on rehabilitation, education, employment, poverty elimination, rights protection, etc. Each year, we conduct surveys in China and deliver the findings to the public by issuing (1) China Statistical Yearbook on the Work for Persons with Disabilities, and (2) Monitoring Report on the Conditions of Persons with Disabilities as I mentioned above.

III. Each year, 2 meetings are held to assign tasks related to 2 surveys, one is to collect data on yearly achievements on disability work, and the other is to measure the indicators related to show how the living conditions of persons with disabilities has been improved through comparison with last year's status. Following the tasks, disabled persons' federations at all levels are mobilized to collect data. The CDPF then handles the data submitted locally and compile the findings into formal reports. The reports will be delivered to the public by press conference and internet.

3. Achievements and lessons learnt

Please describe briefly major achievements in disability data collection in recent years, and the lessons learnt (max. 500 words):

I. The China Disabled Persons' Federation(CDPF) issues annually (1) China Statistical Yearbook on the Work for Persons with Disabilities, which mainly focuses on yearly achievements on disability work, and (2) Monitoring Report on the Conditions of Persons with Disabilities, which measures the indicators related to show how the living conditions of persons with disabilities has been improved through comparison with last year's status. Additionally, the CDPF has been building up (3)National Basic Information Database of Persons with Disabilities, which includes each disabled person's basic information. For instance, China Statistical Yearbook on the Work for Persons with Disabilities covers the statistics in areas as rehabilitation, education, employment, social security, poverty alleviation, publicity and cultural activities, sports, rights protection, disabled persons'

organizations, accessibility (including ICT), etc.

II. (1) at the early stage, the data items should be designed scientifically with no omission of key targets such as data by gender, age, etc. It is comparatively hard to add new items into questionnaires afterwards. (2) the design of indicators should be reasonable and operable, otherwise inactual data will be produced, for the staff will be forced to submit their own estimated figures. (3) fixed and trained staffs dedicated to data collection is of importance to have a sustainable development on data survey. (4) functional government departments should raise awareness on the significance of disability data collection. (5) necessary support of finance and human resources should be given to the survey.

4. Major challenges to improve the availability and quality of data

Please highlight the institutional, financial and technical constraints in collecting data for the Incheon Strategy Indicators (max. 500 words):

China is home to around 85 million persons with disabilities. This figure is even larger than the population of some countries. And also China is still a developing country. It means that there are a lot of challenges facing us. These challenges are also reflected in data collection.

(1) while conducting survey, we noticed that persons with intellectual disabilities and psycho-social disabilities are not willing to be recognized as persons with a disability. It makes hard to collect the data concerned and provide services for them. (2) while monitoring the conditions of persons with disabilities, some samples selected became familiar with the survey after several years of being tracked, and some even felt bored with being surveyed, therefore they began to offer their responses carelessly. (3) at rural and mountainous areas, the facilities for making data collection are not enough to accomplish the assigned work. (4) frequent change of trained staff dedicated to survey in some disabled persons' federation made the data survey hard to be sustainable. (5) some functional government departments are reluctant to collect disability data.

5. National capacity-building needs

Please identify critical capacity-building needs in your office (max. 500 words):

(1) to raise awareness of the significance of data collection. (2) to increase the capability of indentifying reliable data. (3) to follow-up the international and domestic development on disability and update the questionnaires by adding new survey items while preparing for annual data survey. (4) to provide the staff dedicated to data survey with professtional training.

6. Action plans to improve the availability and quality of disability data

If an action plan exists, please provide a summary of the plan. Othewise, please describe the modalities you envisage in the development of a national action plan (max. 500 words):

In september 2013, the CDPF held its 6th National Congress and new leadership was elected. In the next 5 years, we will conduct the 3rd national sampling survey to update the number of persons with disabilities so as to offer scientific basis for national policy decision.

And also, in the speech delivered by CDPF chairperson, one of the main task in the future is to enhance the the availability and quality of disability data. The State Council Working Committee on Disability will play its role to mainstream disability issues into national actions, and ensuring functional government departments to indicate disability data in their data collection is one of the main tasks to be done.

Date of submission:
(dd-mm-yyyy)

1/November/2013

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_6460

