

# Country Analytical Reports



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Nov 2014.

# Objective of Country Analytics Reports (CAR)

Prepared each year by the UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS based on NSO self-reporting (CARs), analysis across countries is undertaken to:

- Understand how valid, reliable and comparable different types of child focused data are ensure appropriate interpretation/analysis, and
- Help identify areas in which data gathering and analytical tools, methods and approaches could be strengthened.

For 2013, the CARs focused on describing how countries in the region collect information on child disability.

**Definition: “persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others”.**

### CRPD Article 31 - Statistics and data collection

1. States Parties undertake to collect appropriate information, including statistical and research data, to enable them to formulate and implement policies to give effect to the present Convention. The process of collecting and maintaining this information shall:

(a) Comply with legally established safeguards, including legislation on data protection, to ensure confidentiality and respect for the privacy of persons with disabilities;

(b) Comply with internationally accepted norms to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and ethical principles in the collection and use of statistics.

2. The information collected in accordance with this article shall be disaggregated, as appropriate, and used to help assess the implementation of States Parties’ obligations under the present Convention and to identify and address the barriers faced by persons with disabilities in exercising their rights.

3. States Parties shall assume responsibility for the dissemination of these statistics and ensure their accessibility to persons with disabilities and others.



- TransMonEE consolidates NSO data on child disability:
  - Number of registered children with disabilities
  - Children receiving disability benefits
  - Children with disabilities with access to education
  - Children with disabilities deprived of parental care, in residential or family-type care
  - Children with disabilities adopted and eligible for adoption

## CAR 2013

- 19 NSOs from the region submitted CARs this year.
- The UNICEF Regional Disability Focal Point reviewed a) the status of all countries vis a vis their signature and ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and b) the extent to which the data being gathered in each country conforms to the UNCRPD definition and guidance.

# CRPD signature/ ratification summary and definition of disability

	CRPD Signed (yr)	CRPD Ratified (yr)	Definition in use		
			In line w/ CRPD	Medical	In Flux or multiple
Armenia	2007	2010			flux
Azerbaijan	2008	2009		yes	
Belarus	-	-		yes	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2009	2010			multiple
Bulgaria	2007	2012		yes	
Croatia	2007	2007	yes		
Czech Republic	2007	2009		yes	
Georgia	2009	2014		yes	
Hungary	2007	2007		yes	
Kazakhstan	2008	-		yes	
Kyrgyzstan	2011	-		yes	
Latvia	2008	2010		yes	
Moldova	2007	2010			flux
Montenegro	2007	2009	yes		
Romania	2007	2011			multiple
Serbia	2007	2009			multiple
Slovakia	2007	2010		yes	
Tajikistan	-	-		yes	

# Review Findings - challenges

- Non-alignment of definition with CRPD and non-uniform terminology used. Eleven (11) of the nineteen (19) reviewed CARs report the use of a definition of disability that is purely health-based.
- The classification of disability as categorical (Y/N)
- Confusion with respect to the difference between impairment with disability.
- Different definitions of disability used by different agencies collecting data on child disability within the same country.
- Where definition is aligned with CRPD, in practice disability-eligibility procedures may still be based on purely health-related methodologies.
- Lack of adequate laws/legislation to strengthen regulation.
- Lack of modernization: no centralized data gathering mechanism and data-collection is still done in paper/pencil format, manual multiple entry data rosters common.

## Emerging Good Practice

- In Armenia and Moldova, inter-ministerial working groups and disability-eligibility agencies working together.
- Romania: eligibility criteria requires both a medical and environmental assessments.
- Croatia and Montenegro data appears reliable, providing prevalence rates that are consistent with global prevalence estimates for child disability.
- Most countries report data disaggregated by age group and gender.
- Efforts to collect regionally comparable data (i.e. using EuroStat, WG, EASNIE criteria/guidelines) reported for Croatia, Romania, Latvia and Serbia.
- Kyrgyzstan and Moldova report plans for rolling out real time disability data monitoring systems.

## The way forward?

- How can NSOs better support national strategies by coordinating and harmonizing data collection tools and methodologies for the collection of data on disability across the statistical system?
- How can Partners better support States and NSOs to be able to collect rigorous and productive data that can lead to informed decision-making to improve access to services for children with disabilities?
- How can UNICEF better support States in aligning legislative frameworks, policies and implementation strategies with the Convention?