Vanuatu Pilot Survey on Persons with Disabilities











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Vanuatu Pilot Survey on Persons with Disabilities

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Disability Desk Ministry of Justice & Community Services









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FOREWORD

ersons with disabilities face many barriers to full participation and access to services in society. These is becoming clearer in almost all areas and levels of the development process in our nation simply because they have been numerous awareness raising following treatments, ignorance discrimination toward people with disabilities. It is time now that we re-assess our values and look beyond just the physical signs and recognize the whole person as God intended for us to do. We can do this by encompassing the whole of our population as our responsibility and not just those who can walk, talk, hear, think properly and who can see.

I welcome this report on Vanuatu's first pilot survey on persons with disabilities. This report makes a major contribution to our understanding on disability and its impact on the lives of individuals, family members and society. It highlights the level of education that people with disabilities can reach and the different barriers they face in society – physical barriers, negative attitudes and discriminatory behaviour.

The Vanuatu's 2009 Census estimated that 12 per cent of Vanuatu's population live with some form of disability. In addition, the report explores the situation of children, women and men with disabilities with respect to education, employment, poverty, and other crucial issues affecting them.

The report points to the presence of significant inequalities based on disability. For example, children with disabilities are much less likely to attend school than their non-disabled peers. Adults with disabilities are less likely to be employed outside the home and more likely to be either self-employed or working in a family business. Furthermore, the report also highlights the issues of access to and quality of different services; for instance, the quality of health services in rural areas is very low compared to services in urban settings.

Overall, persons with disabilities are more likely to be among the poorest members of the population. This confirms the need to ensure that strategies and interventions to combat educational disadvantage, poverty and other forms of social exclusion recognize them as an explicit target group.

The report makes recommendations to improve the quality of future data collection efforts on disability in line with international standards and best practices. It highlights the set of questions for measuring disability in adults endorsed by the UN Washington Group on Disability. There are also recommendations for action by the Government, civil society organizations and development partners at the community, provincial and national levels to ensure further investment in education. This would enable persons with disabilities to participate actively in decision-making and to engage in income-generating activities to support the country's economic growth.

This report will serve as an invaluable tool for policy-makers, researchers, development partners, advocates and volunteers working in disability. It is our hope that the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), the National Disability Policy, and now the "Vanuatu Pilot Survey on Persons with Disabilities" will mark a turning point for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in their societies. We also hope that this publication may inspire other Pacific Island countries to undertake similar surveys on persons with disabilities.

Mark P. Bebe

Director General

Ministry of Justice & Community Services

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GLOSSARY

Access by persons with disabilities: In this report, access refers to effective access to education, training, health care services, rehabilitation services, preparation for employment and recreation opportunities in a manner conductive to the individual's achieving the fullest possible social integration and individual development.

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD): The CRPD enshrines the rights of people with disabilities to equal access and treatment, including equitable access to quality health services. Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2006, the CRPD entered into force in May 2008 and is currently ratified by 147 State Parties. Vanuatu signed the Convention in 2007 and ratified it in 2008, becoming the first Pacific Island Country to do so. States that have acceded to the CRPD have committed to ensuring new legislation that promotes and protects the rights of persons with disabilities, and to reporting regularly on progress to an international review body. Ratifying nations are committed to developing and implementing policies, services and programmes that are based on the principles contained within the CRPD.

International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF): The ICF is the World Health Organization's (WHO) framework for measuring health and disability at both the individual and population level. Rather than viewing disability merely as a result of impairment, it conceptualizes functioning as a "dynamic interaction between a person's health condition, environmental factors and personal factors." This is a biopsychosocial model, which holistically addresses the functioning, disability and health of the individual.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CSO Civil Society Organization

DPO Disabled People's Organization

DWA Department of Women's Affairs

ICF International Classification of Functioning

NGO Non-government Organization

UNCRD United Nation Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

UNICEF United Nations Children's FundWHO World Health Organization

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND



Introduction to disability data

ersons with disabilities are some of the poorest, most vulnerable and marginalized members of society. In many parts of the world, persons with disabilities experience discrimination and do not have the same access to health care, education and employment opportunities as those without disabilities. They are more likely to experience social exclusion, economic vulnerability and poverty.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which entered into force in 2008, is a key international instrument on disability. It promotes the rights of persons with disabilities to inclusion and equal participation. The CRPD promotes a shift in people's attitudes towards persons with disabilities as rights-holders who are active members of society, rather than objects of charity or protection.

The CRPD contains several articles that outline the commitments and provide guidance on how persons with disabilities can be included across many sectors. Article 32 of the CRPD states that all international development programmes should be inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities. Article 31 of the CRPD requires States parties to collect appropriate information, including statistical and research data, which enables the formulation and implementation of disability-inclusive policies and programmes, and measurement of their impact.

Reliable national-level disability data enable policy formation, evidence-based decision making and the efficient and effective direction of resources. Reliable disability data can play a pivotal role in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of disability-inclusive development programmes. Quantitative data can illuminate key issues such as prevalence of disability, the number of persons with disabilities participating in particular programmes, and programme impact at the population level. Qualitative data can highlight evidence about the types of interventions or support that are most effective in bringing about change at the individual level.

The way that disability is defined guides the way in which it is measured. For example, in the past, disability has been defined as an "impairment" of the mind or body that is potentially "fixable" by medical intervention. When disability is measured using this definition, information about the prevalence of disability reflects only impairment, that is, the percentage of persons who have impairments. But disability is a much more complex issue than this.

The CRPD describes persons with disabilities as people who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments, which, together with barriers such as discriminatory attitudes or inaccessible buildings, may prevent participation or involvement in society in the

same way other people do. This understanding recognizes that the challenges faced by persons with disabilities are due to both the impairment and the barriers created by attitudes and physical and policy environments.

The World Health Organization (WHO) understands disability as an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions (i.e. exclusion). The International Classification of Disability, Functioning and Health, developed by WHO in 2001, views disability as "the negative aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that individual's contextual (environmental and personal) factors. The ICF provides a standard language and framework that can be used to guide disability measurement.

Recognizing the complexity of measuring disability, in 2001, the United Nations Statistical Commission established a group to focus on the development of a disability measure. With participation from national statistical offices in 123 countries and other key stakeholders, this group, known as the "Washington Group", developed a short set of questions (see Annex 1) to be used in censuses and population surveys, and an extended set of questions to be used in specialized surveys.

The short set of questions uses the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health as a conceptual framework. They do not ask respondents about their disability, but rather about what they can and cannot do. What they can and cannot do. The questions identify limitations in functioning that are found universally, which are most closely associated with social exclusion, and which occur most frequently. The questions are designed for adults and cannot be reliably used to identify children with disabilities; disability questions that can be reliably used to identify children with disabilities are currently under development by the Washington Group together with UNICEF.

The Washington Group questions are recommended for use by governments in censuses and other national surveys. When these questions are used, data can be utilized to compare levels of participation in employment, education and family life of persons with disabilities against persons without. The data can also be used to monitor prevalence trends for persons with disabilities.

Disability in Vanuatu

he Vanuatu National Disability Policy and Plan of Action 2008-2015 states: "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." This definition is in line with that contained within the CRPD, which the Government of Vanuatu ratified in May 2008.

According to the 2009 National Population and Housing Census (2009 census), approximately 12 per cent of the population reported having a disability. This census based its disability questions on the Washington Group short set of questions, which are recognized internationally

as best practice for disability measurement in censuses and population surveys (see Annex 2). However, the questions differed from the Washington Group questions in that three response categories were used instead of four. The questions identified difficulties with function (seeing, hearing, walking and/or remembering or concentrating), and the data revealed the prevalence of types of disability as follows:

- vision impairment (7.5%);
- difficulty with walking (5.4%);
- problems with memory or concentration (4%);
- hearing impairment (3.3%).

The 2009 census found that less than 1 per cent of the population had a severe disability. It is possible that using four response categories instead of three may have resulted in a higher prevalence rate of persons with severe disabilities.

The census revealed that prevalence of disability increased with age: 6 per cent of children under five had a disability compared to more than 50 percent of persons aged 60 and over. The rate of disability was slightly higher for females than males. Data from this census have not been further disaggregated to allow for better understanding of the health, education, livelihood or other status of persons with disabilities.

There is little available evidence regarding the barriers experienced by persons with disabilities in Vanuatu beyond anecdotal findings. Available information suggests that there are negative attitudes towards persons with disabilities in terms of their capacities, as well as a persistent stigma associated with them. In addition, many families of persons with disabilities are extremely protective. These attitudes can be a key barrier to health, education and employment opportunities. Other barriers identified in a 2013 study included knowledge, transport, community leadership, physical environment, school fees and access to health and rehabilitation services.

Both the Government and civil society have taken steps towards addressing the exclusion of persons with disabilities. Government efforts include:

- the launch of the National Disability Policy and Action Plan 2008-2015, which identifies a set
 of key actions to be taken and indicators to be met, including the subsequent establishment
 of a Disability Desk within the Ministry of Justice and Community Services, and of national
 and provincial Disability Coordinating Committees, as well as the appointment of Disability
 Desk Officers in some provinces.
- the finalization of the Inclusive Education Policy and Strategic Plan of Action 2010-2020, comprising the formation of an Inclusive Education Advisory Group, the appointment of an Inclusive Education Officer, inclusion of disability subjects within teacher training curricula, efforts to improve access to schools and kindergartens for children with disabilities, and implementation of a strategy to include persons with disabilities in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) opportunities;
- the development of an inclusive policy and a set of social safeguards, both of which address disability inclusion, within the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities;
- provision of physiotherapy services through the National Hospital in Port Vila;
- the establishment of a community-based rehabilitation network by the Ministry of Justice and Community Services;

implementation of the Australian-Aid-funded Nabunga programme through the Ministry
of Youth and Sports Development, which has supported implementation of disabilityinclusive sports activities across Vanuatu. This programme aims to improve the health of
all, raise awareness of disability rights and promote positive attitudes towards persons with
disabilities.

Non-government efforts include:

- the establishment in 1999 of the national organization of persons with disabilities, Disability Promotion and Advocacy Association (DPA), whose mandate is to advocate for rights and promote the empowerment of persons with disabilities in Vanuatu;
- the establishment of the Vanuatu Society for Disabled People (VSDP) in 1986 in Port Vila, which conducts community-based rehabilitation and early intervention services;
- the establishment of the Sanma Frangipani Association, located in Luganville, which offers limited early intervention services to children with disabilities living in Sanma Province and supports their access to mainstream schooling;
- the establishment in 2013 by Oxfam of Vanuatu Civil Society Disability Network, which is comprised of civil society organizations that seek to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and advocate for their inclusion in Vanuatu policies and communities.

CHAPTER 2: THE DISABILITY PILOT SURVEY



Purpose of the survey

he Vanuatu National Disability Policy & Plan of Action recognizes that there is a lack of information on the location, prevalence and needs of persons with disabilities, and calls for increased disability data collection. Service delivery for persons with disabilities is limited due to inadequate understanding of their location and needs. In order for disability to be addressed at the policy level, the number of persons with disabilities needs to be understood. Data are also required to:

- inform and evaluate interventions that aim to prevent or reduce the impact of disability;
- inform the adaptation of mainstream services and programmes to enable them to become more inclusive; and
- inform the development of specific disability support services targeted at people with disabilities, such as prosthetic devices and sign language services.

The Government of Vanuatu Priorities and Action Agenda 2006-2015 includes a reference to key strategies that aim to improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities. These include strategy 3.4, which seeks to "support the creation and strengthening of formal social welfare systems especially issues affecting the protection of women, children, old and disabled people, and strengthen linkages with traditional social protection".

Strategy 6.13 seeks to "improve equal access to all levels of education for children with special needs." Measuring the effectiveness of these strategies requires establishing data collection mechanisms regarding access to welfare and education services for persons with disabilities.

In order to address gaps in disability data, a Vanuatu Disability Pilot Survey was implemented in early 2014. The primary goals of the Disability Pilot Survey was to establish a centralized Disability Database within the Government. The objective of the survey was to gather information for policy-makers, planners and programme managers on:

- the number of persons with disabilities;
- the types of disabilities;
- the status of persons with disabilities (e.g. health, education);
- the needs of persons with disabilities;
- the skills of persons with disabilities;
- access to services by persons with disabilities;
- access to the daily environment by persons with disabilities.

A key goal of the pilot survey was to test a tool and methodology, and develop recommendations for further disability data collection.

Methodology

The Pilot Survey on Persons with Disabilities was coordinated by the Disability Desk Officer. An officer from the National Statistics Office was seconded to the Ministry of Justice and Community Services to work with the Disability Desk Officer on the development of the survey tool and the administration of the survey.

Feedback was sought from key stakeholders in Vanuatu and the region. The National Disability Committee, which consists of representatives from government ministries, disabled people's organizations and non-government organizations (NGO), was invited to comment on aspects of the study including the draft questionnaire and proposed methodology.

A draft quantitative survey tool was developed by the National Statistics Office. Based on the Washington Group questions and the 2009 census, the survey tool consisted of two forms that collected household and demographic information, and four modules that sought in-depth information on the experiences of persons with disabilities (see Annex 3):

- Form 1: Enumerators listed the households that had been identified in the survey area. Households were listed by a description of their location and then assigned a number. The name of the householder was identified, and the householder was asked if there was a known person with disability present in the household. Form 1 was completed by the enumerator with the Area Secretary.
- Form 2: This was completed by enumerators with heads of households. Questions determined the number of people living in a household and the persons with disabilities living in the household. All household members were asked to provide information on their year of birth, age, sex, level of education and main daily activity. If there were no persons with disabilities living in a household, the enumerator ended the interview. If a person or persons with disabilities were living in the household, they were asked for their contact details, whether they would like their information to be stored in a national database, and whether they have a carer. If a person with disability had a carer, the carer was asked for demographic information and for information about their caring role.
- Module 1: Health. Enumerators asked persons with disabilities or their carer about the
 type and cause of their disability and their access to assistive devices, medical supplies
 and health services. Satisfaction with health services was also explored.
- Module 2: Education and Training. Enumerators explored the level of education attained by participants with disabilities, access to transport, whether participants attended a special school or had special help in the classroom, and the difficulties experienced by persons with disabilities when attending school. Questions that focused on training asked persons with disabilities which kind of skills development courses they had attended, about the difficulties they experienced in accessing skills development training, and their level of satisfaction with the skills development courses. This module also asked participants about non-school activities they may have participated in, and the reason that they did not attend/had not attended school.

- Module 3: Activities. Enumerators asked participants about the kind of activities they had been participating in, their access to transport, and their level of difficulty experienced in traveling around. This explored barriers to getting around day-to-day, and the types and severity of barriers that prevent participation in school, work, social and custom activities, and transport.
- Module 4: Activity and inactivity for persons aged 10 years and over. Enumerators spoke only to participants with disabilities aged ten years and older in order to explore the types of household and income-generating activities that participants engage in, as well as their duration. This survey explored attitudes towards participants who work, and the extent to which such attitudes have been problematic. The survey also explored how policies impact on the participants, difficulties they faced when working, and the impact of work on their lives. This module explored reasons for which participants with disabilities are not currently engaged in income-generating activities, and sought information on previous paid employment and training that they received to support future employment.

The questionnaires were field-tested with several individuals in both urban and rural locations, and modifications to the questionnaires were made accordingly. The questionnaire was finalized in English, and enumerators translated into Bislama or local languages as needed during the course of interviewing.

In early 2014, these questionnaires were used to collect data from households (n=431) and individuals (n=2583) within four survey sites: three (Epule, Eton and Ifira) on Efate Island, Shefa



Figure 1. Sites of the Pilot Survey on Persons with Disabilities

Province and one survey site (Futuna Island) in Tafea Province and one survey site (Futuna Island) in Tavea Province. The survey developers reviewed data from the 2009 population survey and chose urban (Ifira), peri-urban (Eton and Epule) and rural (Futuna) locations in which disability prevalence was found to be higher. All individuals answered questions contained in Forms 1 and 2. Persons with disabilities of all ages responded to questions in Forms 1 and 2, and Modules 1 to 4 (n = 92).

Enumerators consisted of individuals deemed to have good experience in working with persons with disabilities. They included an outreach worker from the Vanuatu Society of Disabled People, four volunteers from the Department of Women's Affairs, Area Council Secretaries from Eton, Epule and Futuna, and one person with a disability with experience in undertaking surveys. Five days of training were provided to enumerators on how to administer the survey. Representatives from the Eye Clinic and the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic at Vila Central Hospital were engaged to train enumerators in eye and ear testing. Enumerators tested vision and hearing if the survey indicated that the respondent had hearing or vision problems. Enumerators were supervised by representatives of the Disability Desk and the National Statistics Office, who collected completed questionnaires and checked them before returning them to the National Statistics Office for data entry and storage.

Limitations relating to the design of the survey questionnaire include:

- Disability is determined through a two-stage process. In Form 1, the head of household is asked if anyone with a disability is living within the home. If so, the head of household is then asked an adapted version of the Washington Group questions in Form 2, to determine disability type. This approach has been shown to significantly under-identify persons with disabilities by excluding people with minor or mild disability and people who considered themselves to be just "old" and not "disabled". Under-identification also occurs because people are sometimes unwilling or embarrassed to report that they have a disability, or do not know what a disability is. The Washington Group questions are designed to determine disability in a way that avoids these problems. In this survey, an adapted version of the Washington Group questions were used only with people who answered "yes" to the first question about whether anyone in the household had a disability. This is likely to have resulted in a much lower disability prevalence rate than the actual rate.
- Generally, it is recommended that the Washington Group questions (both sets) be used unaltered. In this survey, the Washington Group questions have been modified. As a result, in several cases, the questions are repetitive, and the response categories do not match the questions.
- The Washington Group questions are to be used for adult respondents, but do not adequately capture disability among children. Children develop at different rates in different places, and measurement requires an approach that allows comparison with peers. The Washington Group, together with UNICEF, is in the process of developing a separate set of questions that can better capture child disability. The pilot survey utilized the existing Washington Group questions and adapted it for children. As such, the findings of this study regarding children with disabilities are likely to be inaccurate.
- Response categories did not always match questions, which made it difficult for enumerators to code responses and to compare data.
- Questionnaires did not establish the age of disability onset. These data are important in establishing whether children with disabilities have limited access to school and other opportunities.

Limitations related to the implementation of the survey include:

- Questionnaires were not translated formally into Bislama or any of the indigenous languages of Vanuatu; however, the enumerators did so whenever required. This approach can result in differing interpretations of questions, and therefore data that are challenging to compare.
- Questions in Modules 1 to 4 were only asked to households with persons with disabilities
 who had been identified through the Form 1 questionnaire. Since comparative data
 were not collected from persons without disabilities in the same villages, access to and
 satisfaction with social services among persons with and without disabilities cannot be
 compared.
- Assistance from carers was at times required, particularly if the respondent was a person
 with intellectual or psychosocial disability. The survey team made efforts to enable persons
 with disabilities to answer questions themselves, relying on the support of carers if
 required.
- Respondents to disability surveys sometimes did not feel comfortable talking about the
 impact of their disability, particularly if family or community members were present. This
 could lead to false positive or false negative results. At times, respondents and their carers
 did not agree on the response to sensitive questions.

Limitations related to data analysis include:

• The number of survey respondents that were living with disabilities was low. Hence, the analysis of access to services and needs of persons with disabilities according to small age ranges was challenging, since there were few persons with disabilities found in each age range. Accordingly, cases of disability were grouped into two age groups, 0 to 44 years, and 45 and over, and the analysis of data was limited to examining access to education, health and economic empowerment opportunities.

CHAPTER 3: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



Findings

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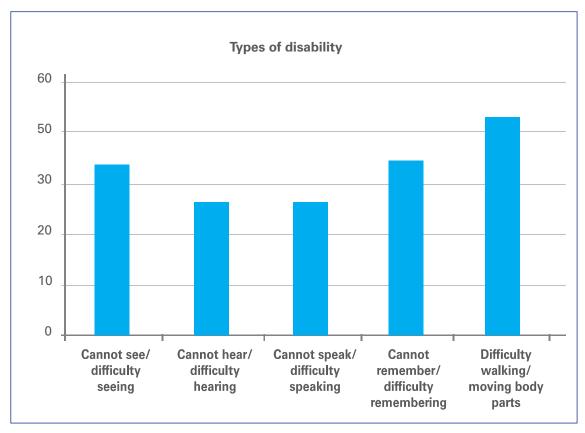
embers of 431 households throughout the four survey sites completed the questionnaires; the average household size was six members (2,583 individuals). Overall in each site, the highest proportion of respondents were in the 0-14 and 15-29 age category.

Prevalence

This survey found that of 2,583 respondents interviewed, 92 were identified as having a disability, or 3.6 per cent of the population studied. This is considerably less than the 2009 census, in which approximately 12 per cent of the population reported having a disability. The reason is likely that persons with disabilities were identified first by asking heads of households whether anyone with a disability lived in the household, instead of asking every person in the sample sites.

The Washington Group questions, together with several questions that ascertained types of impairment and were developed specifically for this survey, were used to establish the presence of disability. A severity scale was used, and any respondent who answered "some difficulty", "a lot of difficulty", or "cannot do at all" to any question was considered a person with a disability.





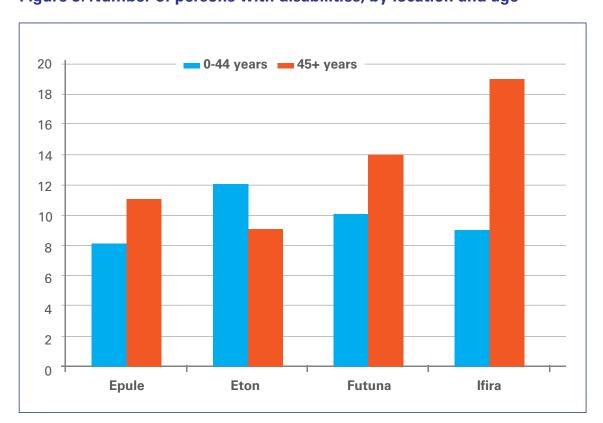


Figure 3. Number of persons with disabilities, by location and age

This survey found physical disability to be the most common, followed by intellectual disability, and vision impairment (Figure 2). This contrasts slightly with findings from the 2009 census, which found the greatest prevalence of disability among those with vision impairment, followed by difficulty walking, intellectual disability and hearing impairment. The difference may be explained by the fact that this survey used 11 separate questions, each of which focused on specific types of impairment, compared to the four questions used in the census, which focused on broader impairment groups.

There are some issues associated with questions that identify persons with disabilities. For example, people with cerebral palsy or muscular dystrophy do not fit easily into the categories presented. A question that combines being able to move all or part of a person's body with the ability to walk could be confusing to a person who has no problems walking but has problems moving a different part of his or her body such as the neck or fingers. This can result in the underidentification of persons with disabilities.

Some of the questions are redundant such as the question about the ability to see and the question about blindness.

The Washington Group found that testing memory separately from other cognitive functioning such as concentrating was problematic. Some people who had been identified as having a disability were in fact only experiencing a minor problem. As a result of the testing, the Washington Group determined that it was important to put both memory and concentration into the same question. However, the Vanuatu Disability Pilot Survey considered these functions in separate questions, which potentially led to an over-identification of disability.

30 25 0-14 years 20 **■ 15-29 years 30-44** years 15 **45-59** years **60+** years 10 5 Never Vocational Kindy **Primary** Secondary attended Training

Figure 4. Access to education by persons with disabilities

Disability by sex

The survey found that exactly equal numbers of men and women reported having a disability. This differs to some extent from the 2009 census, which found that slightly more women than men had disabilities.

The data did vary across some of the survey sites. In the urban setting (Ifira), more women with disabilities were identified (n=16) than men (n=12). In a peri-urban setting (Epule), fewer females with disability were identified, and those who were located were more likely to be aged 45 and over (Figure 3).

Disability by age

More persons with disabilities were generally found among people 45 years of age and over in all but one community; in Eton, more persons with disabilities were found among persons 0–44 years of age (Figure 3).

Disability by geographical location

This study found that more persons with disabilities were located in the rural (Futuna) and urban (Ifira) locations in which the survey took place; slightly fewer persons with disabilities were located in the peri-urban communities of Eton and Epule (Figure 3).

60 Satisfied Not satisfied Neither satisfied 50 nor dissatisfied Don't know 40 30 20 10 0 Ifira **Epule** Eton **Futuna** Total

Figure 5. Persons with disabilities' satisfaction with health services

Level of education

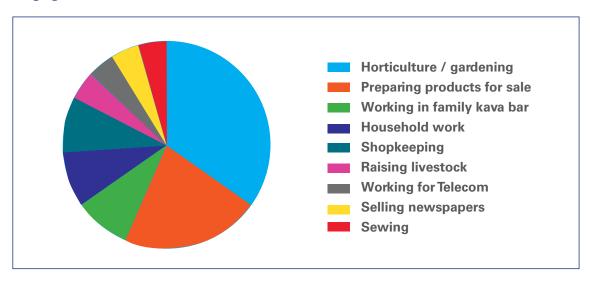
Of the persons with disabilities who were surveyed, 58 (63%) had attended primary school, while 11 respondents with disabilities had attended secondary school (11.9%); 18 respondents (19.6%) had never attended school. Four respondents with disabilities had attended early childhood care and education such as a kindergarten, and one respondent with a disability had attended vocational training (Figure 4).

In all survey sites, a large proportion of persons with disabilities in the sites surveyed reported that they had not had access to any form of formal education or training. Persons with disabilities in the urban survey site were more likely to have attended school, whereas persons with disabilities in one of the peri-urban sites were less likely to have attended school (Eton).

In the urban and rural sites, boys with disabilities were more likely to have attended primary school than girls with disabilities. In both peri-urban sites, girls with disabilities were slightly more likely to have attended primary school than boys. In the rural and peri-urban sites, boys with disabilities were more likely to have attended secondary school than girls with disabilities; however, in urban sites, no boys with disabilities reported having attended secondary school, whereas some girls with disabilities attended.

Data that would allow comparison with people without disabilities was not collected, and therefore not available for analysis.

Figure 6. Types of economic activities in which people with disabilities are engaged



Health services

For the purposes of this survey, health services include sites, practitioners and services, such as aid posts/dispensaries, health centres, hospitals, private doctors, physiotherapists and pharmacists, traditional medicine and massage.

Most survey participants with disabilities (82.6%) reported that they had accessed health services. Those who had not accessed health services were evenly distributed throughout the four survey sites.

Of those respondents with disabilities who had accessed health services, the majority reported a degree of satisfaction with them (65.2%), while 10.9 per cent reported a degree of dissatisfaction. A total of 20.6 per cent of respondents reported that they did not know, which may indicate a degree of uncertainty regarding the meaning of the question.

With regard to the above, data that would allow a comparison with persons without disabilities were not collected, and therefore an analysis could not be conducted.

Economic activity

Participants were asked about their participation in income-generating activities. Among persons with disabilities, this survey found that of respondents aged ten years and over, 21 (25%) participated in economic activities, while 62 (75%) did not. Participation in economic activities was distributed evenly across all age groups, while slightly more females with disabilities than males reported that they did not participate in income-generating activities. Figure 6 provides information about the types of paid of work in which persons with disabilities are engaged in the four survey sites.

With regard to the above, data that would allow a comparison with persons without disabilities were not collected, and therefore an analysis could not be conducted.

Recommendations

Ithough this pilot survey provided some important information on persons with disabilities in the four survey sites that would allow follow-up and service provision at the individual level, there are several recommendations regarding how the survey tool and methodology could be improved for future use:

For the Government:

- Undertake a follow-up study in order to understand why the prevalence rate identified by the pilot survey was so much lower than that identified in the 2009 census and compare with findings in similar countries before proceeding with a full national survey.
- Carry out a thorough review of the survey tool in order to address and/or remove redundant and confusing items. This would decrease the time and resources needed to administer the survey, and would enhance the usefulness of the data collected.
- Review the disability identification questions in Form Two and their alignment with the
 Washington Group questions to enable a greater comparison of data. The use of response
 categories and cut-off for determining disability should also be aligned with that used in
 the censuses and household surveys. This would allow tracking of the progress of the
 situation of persons with disabilities over time.
- Utilize the children's version of the Washington Group questions with children under the age of 18, once available.
- Administer the questionnaire with a control group in order to compare between persons with and without disabilities.
- Test and standardize versions of the questionnaire in Bislama and relevant local languages.
- Take into account all limitations identified within this report.

Recommendations for the Government and civil society based on the findings from this survey include:

- Consider further investment in education that is inclusive of persons with disabilities at all levels, paying particular attention to the transition of students with disabilities from primary to secondary education.
- Strengthen services that meet the needs of people with a range of disabilities in all locations urban, peri-urban and rural contexts.
- Develop greater opportunities for participation of people with disabilities in incomegenerating activities at all geographic levels – urban, rural and peri-urban. For example, strengthen technical and vocational education and training (TVET), cooperatives and other services so that economic empowerment programmes are inclusive of persons with disabilities.
- Ensure that stigma and discrimination are addressed for greater disability inclusion so that positive attitudes towards persons with disabilities prevail. Any investment in inclusive education, service provision or economic activities should be accompanied by awareness raising of the rights of persons with disabilities according to the National Disability Policy and Plan of Action and the CRPD, in conjunction with persons with disabilities themselves.

ANNEX



Annex 1: Washington Group Short Set of Questions on Disability

The following questions ask about difficulties you may have doing certain activities because of a HEALTH PROBLEM:

- 1) Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?
 - a. No no difficulty
 - b. Yes some difficulty
 - c. Yes a lot of difficulty
 - d. Yes cannot do at all
- 2) Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?
 - e. No no difficulty
 - f. Yes some difficulty
 - g. Yes a lot of difficulty
 - h. Yes cannot do at all
- 3) Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?
 - i. No no difficulty
 - j. Yes some difficulty
 - k. Yes a lot of difficulty
 - I. Yes cannot do at all
- 4) Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
 - m. No no difficulty
 - n. Yes some difficulty
 - o. Yes a lot of difficulty
 - p. Yes cannot do at all
- 5) Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?
 - a. No no difficulty
 - r. Yes some difficulty
 - s. Yes a lot of difficulty
 - t. Yes cannot do at all
- 6) Using your language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?
 - u. No no difficulty
 - v. Yes some difficulty
 - w. Yes a lot of difficulty
 - x. Yes cannot do at all

Annex 2: Washington Group Short Set of Questions on Disability – Adapted for the 2009 Vanuatu Census

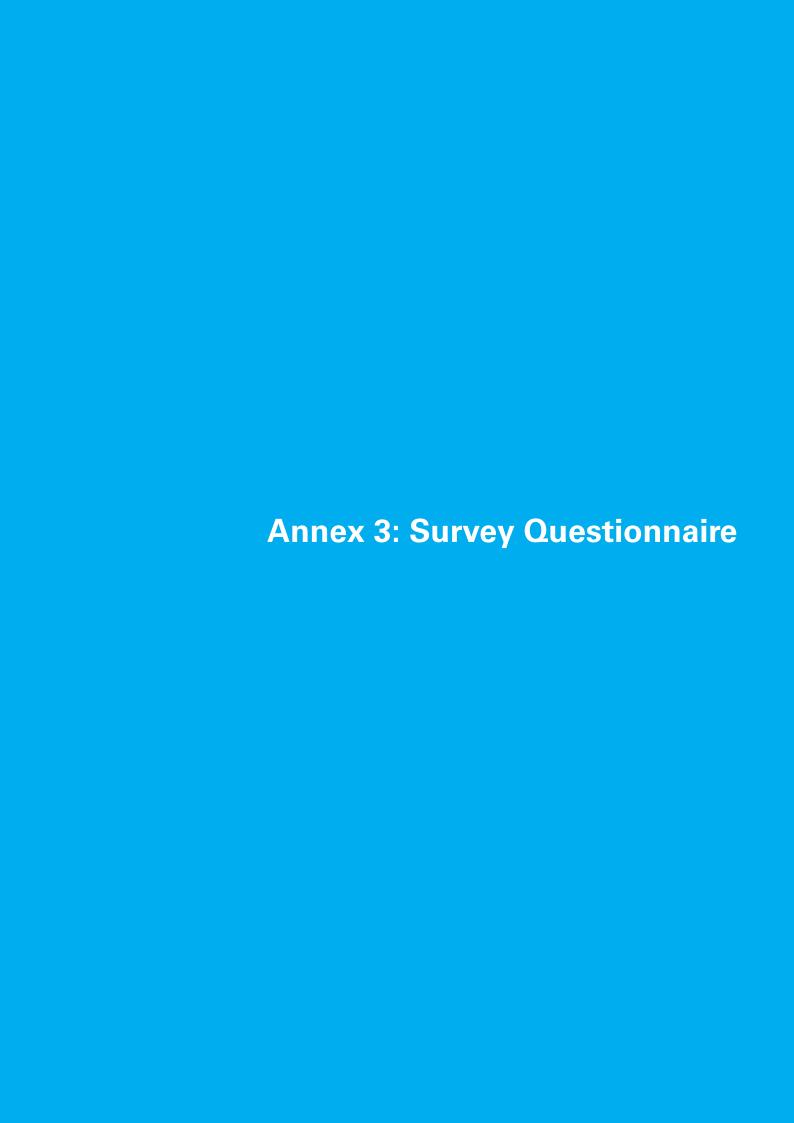
P15. This question asks about *difficulties* this person may have, doing certain activities because of a health problem. Does this person have difficulty in:

- a. Seeing, even wearing glasses?
- b. Hearing, even if using a hearing aids?
- c. Walking, or climbing steps?
- d. Remembering or concentrating?

ND = No difficulty at all

SD = Some difficulties

CD = Cannot do at all



VANUATU DISABILITY PILOT SURVEY

CONFIDENTIAL

	Write in details before interview	VNSO USE ONLY
Island		
Area Council		
Village		
EA – Split		
Enumerator ID		
Date	d d m m y y	

FORM 1: VILLAGE LISTING

1. List the households which are occupied at the time of the listing. Do not list households where there is no one who usually lives there aged 15 years and over or where the usual head of the household is absent.

LOCALITY (general description of household in village to locate for interview)	Household Number	Name of Householder	DISABLED (known person with disability – Yes or No)
	001		
	002		
	003		
	004		
	005		
	006		
	007		
	008		
	009		
	010		
	011		
	012		
	013		
	014		
	015		
	016		
	017		
	018		
	019		
	020		
	021		

	 VNSO USE ONLY
Island	
Area Council	
Village	
EA – Split	

LOCALITY (general description of household in village to locate for interview)	Household Number	Name of Householder	DISABLED (known person with disability – Yes or No)
	022		,
	023		
	024		
	025		
	026		
	027		
	028		
	029		
	030		
	031		
	032		
	033		
	034		
	035		
	036		
	037		
	038		
	039		
	040		
	041		
	042		
	043		
	044		
	045		
	046		
	047		
	048		
	049		
	050		
	051		
	052		
	053		
	054		
	055		
	056		

		VN	SO U	JSE	ONL	Y
Island						
Area Council						
Village						
EA – Split						

Locality (general description of household in village to locate for interview)	Household Number	Name of Householder	DISABLED (known person with disability – Yes or No)
	057		
	058		
	059		
	060		
	061		
	062		
	063		
	064		
	065		
	066		
	067		
	068		
	069		
	070		
	071		
	072		
	073		
	074		
	075		
	076		
	077		
	078		
	079		
	080		
	081		
	082		
	083		
	084		
	085		
	086		
	087		
	088		
	089		
	090		
	090		

	 VNSO USE ONLY
Island	
Area Council	
Village	
EA – Split	

LOCALITY (general description of household in village to locate for interview)	Household Number	Name of Householder	DISABLED (known person with disability – Yes or No)
	092		
	093		
	094		
	095		
	096		
	097		
	098		
	099		
	100		

Contii	nuation of	Form 1	used for	more	than 1	100	households:	II `	YES		ΝO
--------------------------	------------	--------	----------	------	--------	-----	-------------	------	-----	--	----

3. Total households in village or enumeration area: |__|_|_|

VANUATU DISABILITY PILOT SURVEY CONFIDENTIAL

All information collected by the Disability Survey is strictly confidential and information

by individual respondents will not be disclosed. This survey is being conducted under

the Statistics Act. Failure to provide the information requested in this survey is an offence under the Statistics Act.

	Write in details before interview	VNSO USE ONLY
Island		
Area Council		
Village		
EA – Split		
Household number		
	From village listing	
Enumerator ID		
Date	d d m m y y	

	VNSO USE ONLY
Island	
Area Council	
Village	
EA – Split	

FORM 2: HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

- 2.1. How many people usually live in this household? $|_|_{-}|$
- 2.2. How many visitors were there at the time of the survey? $|_|_-|$
- 2.3 Complete one line for every person who resides full time in this household Put * against respondent person number.

PERSO N		_			
NUMBE R	YEAR OF BIRTH	AG E	SEX (M/F)	MAIN DAILY ACTIVITY (MARK ALL THAT APPLY) HIGHEST LEVEL O EDUCATION	F
01	_ _ _	I		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8
02	_ _ _	l		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8
03	_ _ _	l		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8
04	_ _ _	- -		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8
05		I		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
06	_ _ _	I		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
07		I		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
08		I		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
09		I		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
10		Ī		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
11		I		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
12	- - - -	Ī		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
13	- - - -	Ī		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
14	- - - -	Ī		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
15	- - - -	 		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
		ı	Sex Codes	Main Daily Activity Codes 1 Farming or gardening – do not sell produce Level of Education Codes 1 Never attended	<u> </u>
			Male	2 Farming or gardening — sell school	

	İ	VI	NSO 1	USE	ONL	Y
Island						
Area Council						
Village						
EA – Split						

PERSO N NUMBE R	YEAR OF BIRTH	AG E	SEX (M/F)	MAIN DAILY ACTIVITY (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)	HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION
			Pemale	some produce 3 Work for pay 4 Business (self employed or employer) 5 Unpaid family work (store, business) 6 Custom Chief 7 Church pastor 8 Volunteer (other) 9 Attending school or training 10 Housework (cooking, cleaning, looking after dependents) 11 Retired/elderly 12 Disabled 13 Looking for work 14 Stap long haos/stap nomo	2 ECE/Kindy 3 Primary Class 1 - 8 4 Secondary Class 8 and above 5 University Certificate/Diploma/ Degree 6 Vocational / Trade Certificate 7 Other vocational training 8 Other

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Village	
EA – Split	

2.3 I would now like to ask you a series of questions about the people who usually live in this household regarding

their physical and mental ability. More than one response is allowed for each person. Use the codes to show the severity

of the disability. For children if the respondent is uncertain the prompt is "compared with children of the same age".

		Person number from 2.3													
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	80	09	10	11	12	13	14	15
Lacking part of one or more limbs?															
Partially or totally paralysed?															
Unable to move part or all of his/her body or has problems walking?															
Having difficulty seeing (even when wearing glasses)?															
Cannot see at all (is blind)?															
Having difficulty hearing?															
Cannot hear at all (is deaf)?															
Having difficulty speaking?															
Cannot speak at all (is dumb)?															
Having an intellectual difficulty (difficulty understanding, learning)?															
Having difficulty remembering?															
OTHER disability Please state															

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Island		
Area Council	_	·-
Village		
EA – Split		

		Person number from 2.3													
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	80	09	10	11	12	13	14	15
OTHER disability Please state															
	2. So 3. A 4. Ca	o difficuome diffictorial difficultion diffi	ficulty lifficul o at a	ty				1	•	1		I			ı

	Island				
	Area Council				
	Village				
	EA – Split				
	If the person(s) with mplete the interview	h the disabilit	y is below 18 years of a	ge (17 years and under) please	
wit	h the education, hea	Ith and activi	ties questionnaires. Sur	nmary of household status:	
	Children aged 17 years ar	nd under disability	_ Number A	dults aged 18 years and over with disability	
	IF THERE ARE NO DISA HIS OR HER TIME	BLED PEOPLE F	ROM THE SCREENING QUEST	TION 2.3 THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR	ł
	AND END OF INTERVIEW	V.			
	5 I would now like to ople in this	ask you if you	u would be willing to hav	ve the information about disable	t
	usehold included in a uld we please	a national reg	ister to help provide ass	sistance to people with disability	
er	nter the information i	n the databas	e?		
	_ YES _ NO >> 0	GO TO Q 2.7			
	Sa Could we please h usehold so that we c	•	one number(s) for the di	sabled person(s) in this	
	ntact them in the futurabled persons	ıre about assi	stance? The telephone	number will be entered into the	
da	tabase.				
	_ YES _ NO >> C	GO TO Q 2.7			
2.6	6b Enter the details b	elow:			
Pe	rson Number	Name	Telephone contact	Own telephone or relationship to owner (eg son, mother)	
<u> </u>	.				
	_				

2.7 I would like to ask you some questions about the carer(s) for the disabled people in this household.

	 VNSO USE ONLY
Island	
Area Council	
Village	
EA – Split	

Dο	any	of	the	disabled	people	in	this	household	have	difficulty	with	self	are	such	as	wash	ing
all	over	or	dre	essing?													

__| YES __ | NO >> GO TO MODULE 1

2.8 Are all of the disabled people in this household able to complete an interview about activities, education and

training, assistance and so on?

__| NO >> GO TO 2.9 __| YES

2.9 Can you please tell me who will complete the interview on behalf of the person(s) who cannot complete the

questionnaire?

PERNO of person with disability	Name of respondent	Relationship to disabled person	PERNO of respondent

2.10 I would like to ask you some questions about the carer(s) for the disabled people in this household.

Do any of the disabled people in this household have difficulty with self are such as washing all over or

dressing and receive help to do things?

__| NO >> GO TO MODULE 1

2.11 Can you please give me some information about the carer(s) of the disabled person(s) in this household and the type of care they give?

PERNO of person with disability	Name of carer	Relationship to disabled person	PERNO of carer	Care provided (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)	Approximately how many hours a day is care provided for all types of care?
				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	
_			_	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	

			VNSO USE ONLY
Island			
Area Council			
Village			
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LL			
		13 14	
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	!
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	?
<u> </u>		13 14	<u> </u>
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	
<u> </u>		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	!
		13 14 1. Bathing	
2.12 Has the carer(s) received any s	nacial train	2. Dressing 3. Walking 4. Toilet use 5. Moving around (moving from bed to chair) 6. Meal preparation 7. Eating/drinking 8. Give medicine(s) 9. Gardening 10. Traditional Massage, medicine 11. Entertaining (playing, reading etc) 12. Learning (teaching) 13. Washing clothes 14. Protective supervision for mentally impaired	to the disabled
person?			
YES NO >> GO TO CHILD	OR ADULT	QUESTIONNAIRE AS APPRO	PRIATE
2.13 Can you give me information ab	out the tra	ining received?	
Type of carer training		Name of training provi	der
2			
3			
4			
5			

GO TO MODULE 1

				VNSO USE ONLY
Island				
Area Council				
Village				
EA – Split				
	l			
			ITY PILOT SURV ENTIAL	VEY
	Write in details befor	re intervi	ew	VNSO USE ONLY
Island				
Area Council				
Village				
EA – Split				1 -
Household Number				
	FROM HOUSEHOL	D FORM	1	
Person Number	EDOM WOVE	D FOR	-	
Enumerator ID	FROM HOUSEHOL	D FORM	<u> </u>	
Date	d d m m	уу	1	-
			and under	
ORM 3: Child with	•	•	•	e most severe ("Cannot do at
	· ·			lity the questions are to be
wered for the one whic				int, the questions are to be
		•	ities been affected?	,
Less than 6 months Between 6 & 12 mo 12 months or more	!!	1 2 3		
What caused < <nan< td=""><td>ne's>> main disab</td><td>ility? w</td><td>'hat caused <<name's>></name's></td><td>main condition?</td></nan<>	ne's>> main disab	ility? w	'hat caused < <name's>></name's>	main condition?
Since birth or durin Disease/illness/her Accident/injury	editary	_ 1 _ 2 _ 3 _ 12	Stress/Severe trau	j uma l
Medication/medical			Don't know	

Crutches

Walking stick

Braces / belts / corsets

|_| 1

|_| 2

Tick all that are used by the disabled person.

Cane/stick (for **blind**)

Walking frame

Wheelchair

|_| 11

|_| 12

|_| 13

		VNSO USE ON	LY
Island			
Area Council			
Village			
EA – Split			
Special shoes (built-up shoes)	4	Walking frame	14
Walking stick	_ _ 5	Callipers/splints	_ 15
Hearing aid	_ 6	Feeding chair	_ 16
Artificial limb	_ 7	Nebulisers	_ 17
Oxygen cylinder	_ 8	Ventilators	_ 18
Medical dressings	_ 9	Prescription medicine for disability	_ 19
Pain medicine (eg panadol)	_ 10	Other - specify	_ 20

				VNSO USE ONLY
Island				
Area Council				
Village				
EA – Split				
All children ag 5. Has < <name></name>	ged 5 year > ever attend	rs or more led ECE or kindy	(or is currently atte	nding)?
YES	NO			
6. Has < <name></name>	> ever attend	led primary schoo	I from Year 1 - 8 (c	or is currently attending)?
YES	NO >> IF NO	GO TO QUESTION	17	
7. ls < <name>> 0</name>	currently atte	ending primary sch	nool?	
YES	NO			
8. What Year is	< <name>> cu</name>	irrently attending	(or the highest Yea	r completed)?
Year 1 Year 2 Year 3 Year 4	_ 1 _ 2 _ 3 _ 4	Year 5 Year 6 Year 7 Year 8 Don't know	_ 5 _ 6 _ 7 _ 8	
9. What kind of s	chool is < <n< td=""><td>ame>> currently a</td><td>attended (or for high</td><td>nest Year completed)?</td></n<>	ame>> currently a	attended (or for high	nest Year completed)?
Government Church/Missi Community s	on school	_ 1 _ 2 _ 3	Private school Other – specify Don't know	_ _
10. Has or did <<	<name>> eve</name>	er had to repeat a	year at primary sch	nool?
YES	NO >> IF NO	GO TO QUESTION	12	
11. How many ye	ars has or d	id < <name>> repe</name>	eated a year? Enter	number: _
12. How old was child entered formal			st started ECE/Kind	y/Year 1? This is the age the
Age: _		Don't know _		
13. Compared wi school?	th other child	dren < <name's>></name's>	age, how well does	or did he or she do in
Excellent Very good Good	_ 1 _ 2 _ 3	Slow Very slow Don't know		_ 4 _ 5 _ 9
14. At primary so because of his/h			itend special classe	es or have an assistant
YES	NO			
15. What is the n	nain means c	of transport < <nan< td=""><td>ne>> uses or used t</td><td>to get to primary school?</td></nan<>	ne>> uses or used t	to get to primary school?

		VNSO USE ONI	LY
Island			
Area Council			
Village			
EA – Split			
Paid transport (bus, truck, taxi etc) Walk (help from carer) Wheelchair (help from carer)	_ 1 _ 2 3	Private vehicle (car, truck, van etc) Walk (no help from carer) Wheelchair (no help from carer)	_ 6 _ 7 8
Walk using crutches (help from carer) Walking frame/stick	_ 3 _ 4 _ 5	Walk using crutches (no help from carer) Other – specify Don't know	1—1

	Island						٦
	Area Council						Ī
	Village						Ħ
	EA – Split						Ī
16. app		ulties does	or did < <name< th=""><th>e>> experience at pr</th><th>rimary</th><th>school? Tick all t</th><th>— hat</th></name<>	e>> experience at pr	rimary	school? Tick all t	— hat
	Access difficulties No special teacher No teacher aide Financial difficultie Difficulty sitting Hearing problems Sight problems	_ 3	Learnin Intellec Fitting i Sports	nication difficulties g difficulties tual difficulties in socially participation specify		_ 8 _ 9 _ 10 _ 11 _ 12 _ 13 _ 99	
17.	Can < <name>> rea</name>	ad and write	e?				
	YES NO						
Fo	r those currently a	ttending o	r who have ev	ver attended secon	dary s	chool:	
	Has < <name>> ever rently attending)?</name>	er attended	secondary sc	hool from Year 9 - 1	12, 13	or 14 (or is	
	YES NO >:	> IF NO GO	TO QUESTION	31			
19.	Is < <name>> curre</name>	ently attend	ing secondary	school?			
	YES NO						
20.	What Year is < <na< td=""><td>me>> curre</td><td>ently attending</td><td>(or the highest Yea</td><td>rcomp</td><td>pleted)?</td><td></td></na<>	me>> curre	ently attending	(or the highest Yea	rcomp	pleted)?	
	Year 9 _ 1 Year 10 _ 2 Year 11 _ 3		Year 12 Year 13 Year 14 Don't know	_ 4 _ 5 _ 6 _ 9			
21.	What kind of school	olis < <nam< td=""><td>e>> currently</td><td>attended (or for high</td><td>nest Y</td><td>ear completed)?</td><td></td></nam<>	e>> currently	attended (or for high	nest Y	ear completed)?	
	Government schoo Church/Mission sch Community school		_ 1 _ 2 _ 3	Private school Other – specify Don't know			_ 4 _ 5
22.	Has or did < <name< td=""><td>e>> ever ha</td><td>id to repeat a</td><td>year at secondary so</td><td>chool?</td><td></td><td></td></name<>	e>> ever ha	id to repeat a	year at secondary so	chool?		
	YES NO >:	> IF NO GO	TO QUESTION	24			
23.	How many years h	as or did <	<name>> repe</name>	ated a year? Enter nu	ımber:	_	
	Compared with oth condary school?	ner children	< <name's>> a</name's>	age, how well does o	or did	he or she do in	
	Excellent _ Very good _ Good _	1 2 3	Slow Very slow Don't know		_ 4 _ 5		

	Island]
	Area Council]
	Village]
	EA – Split]
	. At secondary school cause of his/her cond		id < <name>> at</name>	tend special (classes or ha	ive an assistan	ıt
	_ YES _ NO						
	. What is the main me e answer only.	ans of trar	nsport < <name></name>	·> uses or use	ed to get to s	econdary scho	ol?
	Paid transport (bus, to Walk (help from carer) Wheelchair (help from Walk using crutches Walking frame/stick) n carer)	_ 2 _ 3	Walk (no help Wheelchair (r Walk using cr	le (car, truck, v from carer) no help from ca rutches (no he ify	rer) Ip from carer)	_ 6 _ 7 _ 8 _ 9 _ 10 _ 99
	. What kind of difficul t apply.	ties does c	or did < <name></name>	> experience	at secondary	school? Tick a	II
	Access difficulties No special teacher No teacher aide Financial difficulties Difficulty sitting Hearing problems Sight problems	_ 1 _ 2 _ 3 _ 4 _ 5 _ 6 _ 7	Learning of Intellectua Fitting in s Sports par	al difficulties socially rticipation pecify		_ 8 _ 9 _ 10 _ 11 _ 12 _ 13 _ 99	
	r those currently att ining:	ending or	who have eve	attended po	st-secondar	y education a	<u>nd</u>
28.	. Has < <name>> ever</name>	attended a	a training cours	e with a forma	al qualificatio	on (certificate)	?
	YES NO >>	F NO GO T	O QUESTION XX	(
29.	. What training course	e(s) did <<	name>> attend	or is currently	y attending?		
	me of course		Provider	Year completed	Duration (years, months)	Currently attending (Y/N)	
1. 2.							
2. 3. 4.							
<u>5.</u> 6						- 	
6. 7.							
	. What kind of difficul	ties does c	or did < <name></name>	> experience	at the trainin	g? Tick all that	
	Access difficulties No special teacher No teacher aide Financial difficulties Difficulty sitting Hearing problems	_ 1 _ 2 _ 3 _ 4 _ 5 _ 6	Learning of Intellectua Fitting in s Sports par	al difficulties socially		_ 8 _ 9 _ 10 _ 11 _ 12 _ 13	

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Island			
Area Council			
Village			
EA – Split			
Sight problems	_ 7 Don	't know	_ 99
31.a For those who have n	ever attended:	Would < <name>> like t</name>	to attend school or some
other kind of training?			
_ YES _ NO >> IF N			
32.b <i>For those who are cu</i> or continue on to some othe	-		ce to keep going to schoo
_ YES _ NO			
For the highest level of ed	lucation comple	eted (or last training o	ourse attended)
33. How satisfied are you th	nat < <name>> wa</name>	as treated with dignity	and respect?
Very satisfied	_ 1	Quite dissatisfied	_ 4
Quite satisfied	2	Very dissatisfied	_ 5
Neither satisfied or dissa	atisfied _ 3	Don't know	_ 9
34. How satisfied are you th understanding?	at the teachers	or trainers were friendl	y, helpful and
Very satisfied	_ 1	Quite dissatisfied	_ 4
Quite satisfied	_ 2	Very dissatisfied	5
Neither satisfied or dissa	itisfied _ 3	Don't know	_ 9
35. How satisfied are you th	nat < <name>> be</name>	enefitted from the traini	ng?
Very satisfied	_ 1	Quite dissatisfied	_ 4
Quite satisfied Neither satisfied or dissa	_ 2 atisfied 3	Very dissatisfied Don't know	_ 5
Weither Satisfied of disse		Don't know	1_1 9
36. Has < <name>> ever par and youth?</name>	ticipated in activ	rities especially organi	sed for disabled children
YES NO >> IF N	O GO TO QUESTI	ON 38	
37. What kind of activities h	ıas < <name>> pa</name>	articipated in?	
Sports	I.	_ 1 Learning sign lar	nguage (deaf only) _
Athletics / running	ļ.	_ 2 Dancing	-
Painting / drawing Handicrafts	- -	_ 3 Acting / drama 4 Singing	- -
Special literacy classes	İ.	_ 5 Other specify	
		Don't know	l_
38. What kind of health serv	/ices are availab	le to < <name>> in the</name>	local community or within
Health clinic	1	_ 1 Physiotherapist	1
Dispensary	i.	_ 2 Traditional mass	
Private doctor	ĺ.	_ 3 Traditional medic	cine

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	Island				
4	Area Council				
,	Village			1 -	
]	EA – Split				
	Hospital / mini hospital	_ 4 _ 5	Other specify Other specify Don't know		_ 9 _ 10
39.	When was the last time < <nam< td=""><td>e>> visited a h</td><td>nealth service prov</td><td>vider?</td><td></td></nam<>	e>> visited a h	nealth service prov	vider?	
	Last week	1	Last three month	S	3
	Last month	_ 2	Longer than three Don't know	e months ago	_ 4 _ 99
40.	Which service provider did < <n< td=""><td>ame>> visit?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></n<>	ame>> visit?			
	Health clinic Dispensary Private doctor/clinic Hospital / mini hospital	_ 1 _ 2 _ 3 _ 4 _ 5	Physiotherapist Traditional massa Traditional medic Pharmacy/chemis Other specify Don't know	cine	_ 6 _ 7 _ 8 _ 9
Num 42.	How long did it take to get to the loser of minutes _ _ For < <name's>> last visit to a</name's>	health clinic, c	dispensary, doctor		
you	rate how < <name>> was treate</name>	ed with dignity	and respect?		
	Very satisfied Quite satisfied Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	_ 2 V	uite dissatisfied ery dissatisfied on't know	_ 4 _ 5 _ 9	
43.	How satisfied are you that the	staff were frie	ndly, helpful and u	understanding?	
	Very satisfied Quite satisfied Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	_ 2 V	uite dissatisfied ery dissatisfied on't know	_ 4 _ 5 9	
44.	How satisfied are you that the	1_1		1_1 ·	
				1.1.	
	Very satisfied Quite satisfied	I—I	uite dissatisfied ery dissatisfied	_ 4 5	
	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied		on't know	_ 9	

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Island		
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Village		
EA – Split		

45. There are many reasons why people cannot take part in different activities as much as they would like to. Is <<name>> prevented from taking part in the following areas of life as much as he or she would like to? Circle code which applies. Not applicable is for if the child is too young, additional comments can be entered.

	Rating	Comments
Education and learning opportunities	1 2 3 4 5	
Getting paid work	1 2 3 4 5	
Transport	1 2 3 4 5	
Social activities like visiting with family and friends	1 2 3 4 5	
Community events like meetings, celebrations	1 2 3 4 5	
Church service/groups	1 2 3 4 5	
Sports events	1 2 3 4 5	
Accessing public services like health	1 2 3 4 5	
Participating in public events like concerts	1 2 3 4 5	
Custom ceremonies	1 2 3 4 5	
Workshops	1 2 3 4 5	
Other specify	1 2 3 4 5	
Other specify	1 2 3 4 5	

- 1. Not at all
- 2. Yes, a little
- 3. Yes, a lot
- 4. Don't know
- 5. Not applicable

VANUATU DISABILITY PILOT SURVEY CONFIDENTIAL

	Write in details before interview	VNSO USE ONLY
Island		
Area Council		
Village		
EA – Split		
Household Number		
	FROM HOUSEHOLD FORM	
Person Number		
	FROM HOUSEHOLD FORM	
Enumerator ID		
Date	d d m m y y	

VNICO LICE ONLY

Island		VNSO USE 0	ONLY
Area Council			
Village			
EA – Split			
MODULE 1: HEALTH			
If the person has more than one disability	he questions ar	e to be answered for the most severe ("Car	not do at
		than one severe disability the questions ar	
answered for the one which most restricts			
1. How long have < <name's>> day-</name's>	to-day activit	ies been affected?	
Less than 6 months	l l 1		
Between 6 & 12 months 12 months or more	_ 2 _ 3		
2. What caused < <name's>> main d</name's>	isability? Wh	at caused < <name's>> main condition?</name's>	
Since birth or during first year	_ 1	Personal/family problems/death	_ 10
Disease/illness/hereditary	_ 2	Allergy	_ 11
Accident/injury	_ 3	Medication/medical procedure	_ 12
Mothers bad health during pregna Just came on	:-:	Smoking Own pregnancy/childbirth	_ 13 14
Working conditions/work/overwor	_ 5 k 6	Overweight	_ 14
Old age/Aging	_ 7	Stroke	16
Stress/Severe trauma	_ 8	Alcohol/Drug dependency	_ _ 17
War/peacekeeping service	_ 9	Other - specify	_ 18
		Don't know	_ 19
3. What is the name of < <name's>></name's>	disability? F	or the most severe disability.	
4. Does < <name>> have any of the Tick all that are used by the disabled pers</name>		s or medical supplies to help him or	her?
		Constalla	1.1
Cane/stick (for <u>blind</u>) Walking frame	1—1	Crutches Walking stick	_ 11
Wheelchair		Braces / belts / corsets	_ 12 13
Special shoes (built-up shoes)	1—1	Walking frame	
Walking stick	1—1	Callipers/splints	15
Hearing aid		Feeding chair	16
Artificial limb	_ 7	Nebulisers	_ 17
Oxygen cylinder	1—1	Ventilators	_ 18
Medical dressings		Prescription medicine for disability	_ 19
Pain medicine (eg panadol)	_ 10	Other – specify	_ 20
4. What kind of health services are one hour travel?	available to	< <name>> in the local community or</name>	within
Health clinic	1	Physiotherapist	1 1 6
Dispensary	_ 2	Traditional massage	_ 7
Private doctor	_ 3	Traditional medicine	8
Hospital / mini hospital	_ 4	Other specify	_ 9
	_ 5	Other specify	_ 10
		Don't know	_ 99

5. When was the last time <<name>> visited a health service provider?

				VNSO USE ONLY
	Island			
	Area Council			
	Village			
	EA – Split			
	Last week	1	1 Last three month	S
	Last month	-	2 Longer than thre	I—I
			Don't know	_ 99
6.	Which service provider did < <na< td=""><td>me>> visi</td><td>t?</td><td></td></na<>	me>> visi	t?	
	Health clinic	1	1 Physiotherapist	6
	Dispensary	i-	2 Traditional mass	·—·
	Private doctor/clinic	i_	3 Traditional medic	· — ·
	Hospital / mini hospital	i_	4 Pharmacy/chemi	st _ 9
		_	5 Other specify	_ 10
			Don't know	_ 99
8.	How long did it take to get to the he	alth servic	e provider on the last v	isit?
Nu	mber of minutes			
	For < <name's>> last visit to a he te how <<name>> was treated wi</name></name's>		•	or hospital, how would you
	Very satisfied	_ 1	Quite dissatisfied	_ 4
	Quite satisfied	_ 2	Very dissatisfied	_ 5
	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	_ 3	Don't know	_ 9
10	. How satisfied are you that the s	staff were	friendly, helpful and	understanding?
	Very satisfied	I I 1	Quite dissatisfied	4
	Quite satisfied		Very dissatisfied	
	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	_ 3	Don't know	_ 9
11	. How satisfied are you that the s	staff were	knowledgeable?	
	Very satisfied	1	Quite dissatisfied	4
	Quite satisfied		Very dissatisfied	
	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	j_ 3	Don't know	_ 9

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	VANUATU	DISABILI CONFIDE		SURV	EY			
	Write in deta	ils before intervi	ew		V	NSO US	SE ONLY	
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Household Number								_
Dongon Nameh	FROM HOUS	SEHOLD FORM	[
Person Number	FROM HOU	_ SEHOLD FORM	Ī					
Enumerator ID	ROMINOC	SEITO ED TORIO	•					
Date	d d m	n m y y						
ODIH 5 4 555	TARRED NI AI	NID TID A INII	NC					
ODULE 2: EDU(fer to the responses for the househor those currently and the househor those currently and those currently are those currently and those currently are those currently and those currently are those currently and those currently are t	Main Daily Act old questionna	ivity (attending ire for each disa	school or train bled person.	ning) and H	lighest Lev	el of Ed	ucation	
er to the responses for mpleted on the househ	Main Daily Act old questionna attending sc or training pr	ivity (attending ire for each disand or train content or train content is content in the content is content in the content is content in the content in the content is content in the co	school or train bled person. <u>ing:</u> ame>> curre	ently att	ending? <i>i</i>	Post-se	condary	
er to the responses for mpleted on the househ r those currently a What School Year	Main Daily Act old questionna attending sc or training pr registered train Y Y Y	ivity (attending ire for each disand or train content or train content is content in the content is content in the content is content in the content in the content is content in the co	school or train bled person. ing: ame>> currend run for more Year Year Year Year	ently att e than one r 9 r 10 r 11	ending? F e week. On _ 5	Post-se	condary	
r to the responses for mpleted on the householder those currently and the secondary of the secondary uspectives. The secondary uspection of the secondary of th	Main Daily Act old questionna attending sc or training pr registered train Y Y Y Y Y I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	civity (attending ire for each disaction or train cogram is < number of the company of the compa	school or train bled person. ing: ame>> currend run for more Year Year Year Year Year Year Year Ye	ently att e than one r 9 r 10 r 11 r 12 r 13/14 Privat Nursir	ending? For week. On the week.	Post-se e answ	condary	
r to the responses for mpleted on the householder those currently at the second of the	Main Daily Act old questionna attending sc or training pr registered train Y Y Y Y erce _ eld of study _ _	civity (attending ire for each disaction or train rogram is < n ining provider and ear 5 5 ear 6 6 ear 7 7 ear 8 8	school or train bled person. ing: ame>> currend run for morent Year Year Year Year Year Year Year Year	ently att e than one r 9 r 10 r 11 r 12 r 13/14 Privat Nursir Disabl	ending? A week. On _ 5 _ 6 _ 7 _ 8 _ 9 e (eg CNS) g ed Assn. NGO	Post-se e answ 	condary	
r to the responses for mpleted on the householder those currently: What School Year was are provided by a reses ch provided by a research provided by a r	Main Daily Act old questionna attending sc or training pr registered train Y Y Y Y Y erce _ eld of study _ ment _	civity (attending ire for each disaction or train rogram is <number contraction="" of="" of<="" td="" the=""><td>school or train bled person. ing: ame>> currend run for morend Year Year Year Year Year Year Year Year</td><td>ently att e than one f 9 f 10 f 11 f 12 f 13/14 Privat Nursir Disab Other Fores Trade Other</td><td>ending? For week. On the week.</td><td>Post-se e answ </td><td>condary</td><td></td></number>	school or train bled person. ing: ame>> currend run for morend Year Year Year Year Year Year Year Year	ently att e than one f 9 f 10 f 11 f 12 f 13/14 Privat Nursir Disab Other Fores Trade Other	ending? For week. On the week.	Post-se e answ 	condary	

Island				VNSO USE ONL	Y
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•		·	year? Enter number:	_ Year 1? This is the ag	io tho
ild entered formal			started EOE/Killdy	Treat is this is the ag	ie ine
ge: _	С	Oon't know _			
3. Compared with	th other children	n < <name's>> a</name's>	ge, how well does o	or did he or she do ir	ו
Excellent Very good Good	_ 1 _ 2 _ 3	Slow Very slow Don't know		_ 4 _ 5 _ 9	
4. At school or t ecause of his/he	~	did < <name>> a</name>	attend special class	ses or have an assis	tant
YES i	NO				
5. What is the m	ain means of tr	ansport < <name< td=""><td>e>> uses or used to</td><td>get to school or trai</td><td>ining?</td></name<>	e>> uses or used to	get to school or trai	ining?
Walk (help fro Wheelchair (h	nelp from carer) rutches (help from	_ 2 _ 3	Bicycle	carer)	_ 8 _ 9 _ 6 _ 6
6. What kind of at apply.	difficulties does	s or did < <name< td=""><td>>> experience at so</td><td>chool or training? Tic</td><td>k all</td></name<>	>> experience at so	chool or training? Tic	k all
Access diffict No special ter No teacher ai Financial diffi Difficulty sitti Hearing probl Sight problem	acher	Learning Intellecture Fitting in Sports pother - s	articipation specify	_ 8 _ 9 _ 10 _ 11 _ 12 _ 13 _ 99	
7. Can < <name></name>	>> read and writ	te?			
YES i	NO				

For those who are not currently attending but have attended post-secondary education and training:

18. What training course(s) did <<name>> attend?

Name of course	Provider	Year completed	Duration (years, months)	Paid a fee for course (Y/N)
8.				
9.				
10.				

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	Area Council								
	Village								
	EA – Split								
11.					1 1			T	
12									
13									
14									
30	. What kind of diffic	ulties did <<	name>> ex	cperier	nce? Tick all ti	hat apply.			
	Access difficulties	1—1			tion difficultie	S		_ 8	
	No special teacher	_ 2		_	fficulties			_ 9	
	No teacher aide	_ 3			difficulties			_ 10	
	Financial difficultie	!-! '		g in so	•			_ 11	
	Difficulty sitting Hearing problems	_ 5 6			cipation cify			_ 12 13	
	Sight problems	_ ⁶ 7		t know	City			99	
	5.3 p	1_1 '						1_1 00	
Fo	r the highest level	of education	n complet	ed (or	· last trainin	g course	atte	nded)	
33	. How satisfied are	you that < <n< td=""><td>ame>> was</td><td>s treat</td><td>ed with digni</td><td>ty and re</td><td>spec</td><td>t?</td><td></td></n<>	ame>> was	s treat	ed with digni	ty and re	spec	t?	
	Very satisfied		_ 1		e dissatisfied	l_	. 4		
	Quite satisfied		_ 2		dissatisfied	<u> </u> _	5		
	Neither satisfied o	r dissatisfied	_ 3	Don	t know		9		
	. How satisfied are derstanding?	you that the	teachers o	r train	ers were frie	ndly, hel	pful a	and	
	Very satisfied		1	Quit	e dissatisfied	1	4		
	Quite satisfied		2	Very	dissatisfied	i-	5		
	Neither satisfied o	r dissatisfied	j_ 3	Don'	t know		9		
35	. How satisfied are	you that < <n< td=""><td>ame>> ber</td><td>nefitte</td><td>d from the tra</td><td>aining?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></n<>	ame>> ber	nefitte	d from the tra	aining?			
	Very satisfied		I I 1	Quit	e dissatisfied	1	I 4		
	Quite satisfied		2		dissatisfied	i ⁻	5		
	Neither satisfied o	r dissatisfied	<u> </u> 3	Don'	t know		9		
	. Has < <name>> ev d youth?</name>	er participat	ed in activi	ties es	specially org	anised fo	r disa	abled chil	dren
	YES NO >	> IF NO GO T	O QUESTIC	N 38					
37	. What kind of activ	ities has < <r< td=""><td>name>> pai</td><td>rticipa</td><td>ted in?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></r<>	name>> pai	rticipa	ted in?				
	Sports		1	1	Learning sign	language	(dea	f only)	_ 6
	Athletics / running		i_	2	Dancing				<u> </u>
	Painting / drawing		i_		Acting / drama	a			j_ 8
	Handicrafts		I_		Singing				_ 9
	Special literacy cla	asses	I_		Other specify				_ 10
					Don't know				_ 99

For those who have never attended school:

What was the reason(s) for <<name>> not attending school?

T 1 1						VNSO USE ONI	LY
Island							
Area Council							
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EA – Split							
ealth problems/is not ccess problems to so eed someone to go we annot get to or use the eed help with transport of access to transport of teacher aid of special teacher. Would < <name>> YES NO ></name>	hool ith him/her ansport ort like to attend > IF NO GO TO	QUESTI	Financ Bad we Family He/she Other sp Other sp Don't k	doesn't like h needed at ho ecify ecify now other kind c	im/her to I me f training	eave house	_ 9 _ 10 _ 11 _ 12 _ 13 _ 14 _ 15 _ 99
	VANUATU	DISAB			RVEY		
Γ	Write in details	before int	erview			VNSO USE ON	LY
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Household Number							
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Person Number							7
Enumerator ID	FROM HOUSE	CHOLD FO)RM				
Date	d d m	m y	У				
IODULE 3: Informathe person has more that if from household quest swered for the one which the series are sweet as sweet	in one disability t ionnaire). If the p ch most restricts r participated	the questionerson has their day-	ons are t more th to-day a ties es	an one severe ctivities.	disability th	e questions are t	o be
What kind of activit	ies has < <nan< td=""><td>ne>> paı</td><td>ticipate</td><td>ed in?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></nan<>	ne>> paı	ticipate	ed in?			
Sports Athletics / running Painting / drawing Handicrafts Special literacy cla	asses	 	_	Learning sign Dancing Acting / dram Singing Other specify	a		_ _ _ _

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·			Don't know		<u> </u>	
			Don t know			
sport has < <r< td=""><td>ıame>> u</td><td>sed ov</td><td>er the last month</td><td>? Tick all types</td><td>s of trans</td><td>sport</td></r<>	ıame>> u	sed ov	er the last month	? Tick all types	s of trans	sport
er) om carer) es (help from ca	İ	_ 1 _ 2 _ 3 _ 4 _ 5 _ 6 _ 7	Walk (no help from Wheelchair (no hel Walk using crutch Bicycle	carer) p from carer) es (no help fro		_ _ _ _ _
did < <name></name>	>> make	over th	ne last month? Tick	all types of tr	ips made	
nity event ractitioner It is it for < </td <td> _ 1</td> <td>Bank Airpo Wha Chur Take Leisi Colle Colle Othe Othe Don'</td> <td>ort rf/landing rch/church group e children to school/ ure activity (swim, sect firewood ect water/washing er specify t know el day to day? One Quite difficult Very difficult</td> <td>answer only.</td> <td> _ 13 _ 14 _ 15 _ 16 _ 17 _ 18 _ 19 _ 20 _ 21 _ 22 _ 23 _ 99</td> <td> _ _ </td>	_ 1	Bank Airpo Wha Chur Take Leisi Colle Colle Othe Othe Don'	ort rf/landing rch/church group e children to school/ ure activity (swim, sect firewood ect water/washing er specify t know el day to day? One Quite difficult Very difficult	answer only.	_ 13 _ 14 _ 15 _ 16 _ 17 _ 18 _ 19 _ 20 _ 21 _ 22 _ 23 _ 99	_ _
ifficult	İ	_ 3	Does not travel ab	=	-	_ TO Q.
oving from or well enough with him/her ansport	le place 1	Do n Canr Bad Fami	ther? Tick all that ap not feel safe not afford transport weather ily doesn't like him/	at are the module. fare her to leave h	ain bar	
	s, truck, taxi etc er) rom carer) es (help from cack did < <name> op nity event ractitioner It is it for <<</name>	s, truck, taxi etc) fer) from carer) es (help from carer) ek did < <name>> make op</name>	s, truck, taxi etc)	s, truck, taxi etc)	sport has < <name>> used over the last month? Tick all types s, truck, taxi etc)</name>	sport has < <name>> used over the last month? Tick all types of trans s, truck, taxi etc)</name>

	Rating	Comments
a. Education and learning opportunities	1 2 3 4 5	

young, additional comments can be entered.

	i	VI	NSO	USE	ONL	Υ
Island						
Area Council						
Village						
EA – Split						

	Rating	Comments
b. Getting paid work	1 2 3 4 5	
c. Transport	1 2 3 4 5	
d. Social activities like visiting with family and friends	1 2 3 4 5	
e. Community events like meeting, celebrations	1 2 3 4 5	
f. Church service/groups	1 2 3 4 5	
g. Sports events	1 2 3 4 5	
h. Accessing public services like health	1 2 3 4 5	
i. Participating in public events like concerts	1 2 3 4 5	
j. Custom ceremonies	1 2 3 4 5	
k. Workshops	1 2 3 4 5	
I. Other specify	1 2 3 4 5	
m. Other specify	1 2 3 4 5	

1. Not at all

- 2. Yes, a little
- 3. Yes, a lot
- 4. Don't know
- 5. Not applicable (child)

8. What prevents <<name>> from taking part in these activities? Circle code which applies. Not applicable is for if the child is too young, additional comments can be entered.

events
2 3 4 5
2 3 4 5
2 3 4 5
2 3 4 5
2 3 4 5
2 3 4 5
2 3 4 5
2 3 4 5
2 3 4 5
2 3 4 5
2 3 4 5
2 3 4 5
2 3 4 5

- 1. Does not prevent
- 2. A little
- **3.** A lot
- 4. Don't know
- 5. Not applicable

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		NFIDE	Y PILOT SURVEY NTIAL VNSO USE ONLY	7
Island				
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Person Number	FROM HOUSEHOLD	FODM		
Enumerator ID	FROM HOUSEHOLD	FORM		
Date	d d m m	уу		
MODIILE 4. Activ	ity and Inactivity 1	or ners	ons aged 10 years and over	
These questions are aske	•	-	.	
1. Does < <name>> d _ YES _ NO : 2. What kind of activity</name>	>> IF NO GO TO QUES	STION 4		
Gardening Sweeping/raking Cleaning Fetching water Take care of child	dren/elderly	_ 1 _ 2 _ 3 _ 4 _ 5	Washing clothes Shopping Collecting / chopping firewood Other specify None of these >> GO TO Q.5 Don't know	_ 6 _ 7 _ 8 _ 9 _ 10 _ 99
3. How many hours d for all activities.	oes < <name>> spen</name>	d per da	y on these tasks? Specify the number of ho	urs
_ hours				
			ay on any income generating activities? , selling produce at a market and so on.	,
YES NO :	>> IF NO GO TO QUES	STION 14		
5. What is the main e than one activity ask abo		-	name>> to generate this income? If more)
Paid work — full ti Paid work — part t Market — selling p Market — selling c etc	time	_ 1 _ 2 _ 3 _ 4	Selling TVL Refil Kad Selling Digicel Flex Kad Selling benzene/mazout from home Working in family kava bar	_ 8 _ 9 _ 10 _ 11
Preparing product peanuts, baking b	ts for sale (eg drying oread)	_ 5	Other specify	_ 12
Working in other		_ 6	None of these >> GO TO Q.6	_ 13

(transport, forestry, fisheries)

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Island					
Area Council					
Village					
EA – Split					
Selling cigarette	es		_ 7 Don't kno	W	_ 9
6. For the work don activities done such as					uties? List the main
7. For the work don < <name's>> place of each</name's>	•				•
Horticulture (ga Livestock Fisheries Forestry Store (retail or Market vendor Security Telecom Newspaper Bakery Sewing (clothes 8. How many hours 9. a) In the past 12	wholesale) s etc) did < <name>></name>	·	Don't know ast week in this w	enterprise	_ 1 _ 2 e number of hours.
Always Often Sometimes	_ 2 N e	rely ever GO T on't know	O Q. 10 GO TO Q. 10	_ 4 _ 5 _ 9	
b) When this pro	blem occurs h	as it bee	n a big problem o	r a little proble	em?
Big problem _	Li	ttle prob	lem		
10. a) In the past 1 work?	2 months, how	often di	d you experience	prejudice or d	iscrimination at
Always _ Often _ Sometimes _	_ 2 N e	rely ever GO T on't know	O Q. 11 GO TO Q. 11	_ 4 _ 5 _ 9	
b) When this pro	blem occurs h	as it bee	n a big problem o	r a little proble	em?
Big problem _	Li	ttle prob	lem		

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ا م	-) In the meet 10 m		مالا المناسب	!: . ! .				
	a) In the past 12 m sinesses, market et				s and rules	s at plac	es of work	
(50	iomococo, markot o	to, make proble	mo for yo	ч.				
	Always _ 1	Rarely	00.70.0	40	_ 4			
	Often _ 2 Sometimes _ 3		GO TO Q. now GO T		_ 5 _ 9			
	b) When this proble	m occurs has it	been a b	ig prob	lem or a lit	tle prob	lem?	
	Big problem	Little	problem	I				
12.	What are the three	main difficultie	s you fac	e in yo	ur work?			
Di	fficult to get to work		1.1	1 H:	aven't had e	nough tr	aining	13
	e work is too tiring		-		on't get paid	-	-	1_1 13
	e work is too difficult		<u>i_i</u>	3				15
	e work is dangerous		_	4				_ 16
	lon't get along with m im ill-treated by my e		_ 	5 6				_ 17 18
	ım paid less than othe		iob	7				
	ages are too low	•	, i_i	8				
	id weather		<u> _</u>	9				_ 21
	e work hours are diff		_		ther specify HAVE NO D			_ 22
Don't have enough physical aides Customers are rude					on't know	IIIIOOL		_ 23 99
	How does having a ask him or her to rate	-	-	ur life?	Read the fol	lowing sta	atements to < <n< td=""><td>ame>></td></n<>	ame>>
w	ork						Code	
	Work keeps or would						1 2 3 4 5	
b)	Work gives or would Work enables me or	give me financia	to meet o	lence ther ne	nnle		1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5	
	Work makes or would					у	1 2 3 4 5	
							1. Strongly Agr	ree
							 Agree Undecided 	
							4. Disagree	
							5. Strongly Dis	agree
Th	ose not currently g	generating inco	om e					
14.	What are the three	main reason(s) < <name< td=""><td>>> is n</td><td>ot working</td><td>or has n</td><td>never worked?</td><td>? That is</td></name<>	>> is n	ot working	or has n	never worked?	? That is
< <n< td=""><td>ame>> is not currently</td><td>working (no in Q.</td><td>4) but has v</td><td>worked b</td><td>efore.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></n<>	ame>> is not currently	working (no in Q.	4) but has v	worked b	efore.			
	nable to work because	=	<u> _ </u> 1		of confidenc			_ 13
	hool/training full time)	_ 2		ork conditio	ns were	too bad	_ 14
	etired/elderly ork in home (care give	er. housework)	_ 3 4		ot paid n accident			_ 15 16
	suitable work	5., 110000 WOTK)	_ 4 _ 5		ne disabled			_ 17
	treated by employer		_ 6		by employer			_ _ 18
	treated by co-worker	S	_ 7			-	e of disability	_ 19
	stomers were rude	work	_ 8	-	orary/seasor			_ 20
	o difficult to travel to eed physical aides at		_ 9 10		ig for work f specify			_ 21 22
	, ,		1-1					1-1

,					VNSO USE ONLY	
	Island					
	Area Council					Ī
	Village					Ī
	EA – Split					
	ad weather annot read or write	_ _		NO REASONS Don't know]_	_ 23 _ 99
act	Has < <name>> ever ivities even though < king (no in Q. 4) but has</name>	<name>> is not cu</name>		•	· ·	ng
	YES _ NO >> I	F NO GO TO QUES	TION 22	2		
16	In what year did < <n< td=""><td>ame>> last work</td><td>or gene</td><td>rate income?</td><td></td><td></td></n<>	ame>> last work	or gene	rate income?		
	Year					
	How long did < <nam number="" of="" renter="" td="" the="" yea<=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>ne</td></nam>					ne
	_ Years _	_ Months				
	What was the main e	•	-	< <name>>? If more</name>	than one activity ask ab	out
	Paid work – full time Paid work – part time Market – selling prod Market – selling cook etc	uce ced food, bread	_ 1 _ 2 _ 3 _ 4	Selling TVL Refil K Selling Digicel Fle Selling benzene/m Working in family k	x Kad azout from home kava bar	_ 8 _ 9 _ 10 _ 11
Preparing products for sale (eg drying peanuts, baking bread) Working in other family business (transport, forestry, fisheries)			_ 5			_ 12
			_ 6	None of these >> (30 TO Q.6	_ 13
	Selling cigarettes		_ 7	Don't know		_ 99
	For the work done by ivities done such as selling				s and duties? List the I	main
	For the work done by	-			•	about
	Horticulture (gardeni Livestock Fisheries Forestry Store (retail or whole Market vendor Security Telecom Newspaper	esale)	Wash I Constr Airline Kava b Work f Other	transport bus/truck uction oar or private household Household enterprise cify		_ 12 _ 13 _ 14 _ 15 _ 16 _ 17 _ 18
	Bakery	_ 10	Don't k	cnow		_ 20

Island				VNSO USE ONLY	7
Area Council					
Village					
EA – Split					
Sewing (clothes etc)	_ 11				
1. What is the main reason tha <name>> stop work?</name>	it < <name< td=""><td>>> is no</td><td>longer working? What h</td><td>nappened to make</td><td></td></name<>	>> is no	longer working? What h	nappened to make	
Became disabled Disability got worse Went to school/training Retired/elderly Had child (women only) III treatment at work Business closed I was not productive enough People too rude Too difficult to travel to work Bad work conditions	_ 9	Became Busines Did not Access Transp Moved Tempor	t enough e disabled ss was re-organised get along with co-worke ibility problems ort too difficult/expensive to another place rary/seasonal work contra- cify	e act ended	_ 1 _ 1 _ 1 _ 1 _ 1 _ 1
2. If a suitable job or income g <name>> be available to work</name>	_	-		t week, would	
_ YES _ NO >> IF NO G	O TO QUES	STION 25			
3. What kind of work would <<	name>> lil	ke to do	?		
Paid work – full time Paid work – part time Market – selling produce Market – selling cooked food, bread etc Preparing products for sale (eg dryi peanuts, baking bread)		_ 1 _ 2 _ 3 _ 4 _ 5	Selling TVL Refil Kad Selling Digicel Flex Kad Selling benzene/mazou Working in family kava	t from home	_ 8 _ 9 _ 1 _ 1
Working in other family busin		_ 6	Other specify		_ 1
(transport, forestry, fisheries) Selling cigarettes		_ 7	Don't know		_ 9
4. How long has < <name>> be ears, if less than one year enter the</name>	-		k? If more than one year e	nter the number of	
_ Years _ Months					
5. In the last 12 months has <- im or her get a paid job or star			a training course(s) o	r workshop(s) to	help
YES NO >> IF NO EN	ND INTERV	IEW			
6. What kind of work related tr rganised them?	aining cou	irses or	workshops did < <name< td=""><td>e>> attend and w</td><td>ho</td></name<>	e>> attend and w	ho
Type of work training			Name of training prov	vider	

Endnotes

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