

Vietnam Disability Survey 2016

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1. Rationals

- ✓ VDS is specified in the National Survey Program (NSP) which is decided by the Prime Minister in 2012.
- ✓ According to NSP,
 - VDS is a sample survey which is conducted every 10 years.
 - General Statistics Office (GSO) is the organization to be responsible to conduct the survey.
- ✓ The first survey was planned to be in 2015 but delayed to the end of 2016 because of waiting for the finalization of WG/UNICEF Child Functioning Module.

2. Objectives

- ✓ Collect data on disability and other indicators belonging NSIS for making evidence-based plans/policies/strategies, monitor and evaluation in disability sectors, especially M&E on implementing of the Law and Strategies on PWD as well as VNM commitments on CRPD, Regional Incheon Strategy on PWD, etc...

3. Scop and Coverage:

- ✓ The scope of VDS 2016 was persons aged 2 years and over of 63 provinces,
- ✓ living in both households and care-for PWD institutions.

Not including:

- ✓ Not include children under 2 years.
- ✓ Street peoples.
- ✓ People living in prisons.
- ✓ People in army camps

➔ Trying to cover migration households when listing households of Eas.

4. Sample design:

Household:

- ✓ Sample size about 35.442 HHs; selected from 1.074 Eas (33HHs per Eas, without HH reservation) of 1.074 communes/wards of all 63 provinces/cities.
- ✓ VDS2016 sample is a probability, stratification. EA is defined as Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) selected from IPS2014 sampling frame updated from the sampling frame of 20% EAs of population census 2009. Urban and rural areas in each of the six regions were defined as the sampling strata. The sample is selected by two stages and by clusters.

Institutions:


- ✓ There are 600 institutions screening for PWD. This list provided by Ministry of Labour and Social Affaire.

5. Content & Questionnaire - HH questionnaire

Household Roster:	Gender, age, ethnics, marital status, family environment of children, birth registration
Education and Training:	Literacy, School attendance, Special education, School fees, Education levels
Health Care:	Illness/injuries in last 12 months; Type of services; Health Insurances and Early disability detect ...
Labor and employment:	Employment status; reasons not working; Working-place condition needs at for PWD
Accessing to ITC and participating the social life	Internet, mobile phone using; Computer or internet Subscribers
Social Protection:	Monthly or non - regular Subsidize, benefit from Social assistance programs ; legal support...
Stigma/attitude to PWD	Attitude to PWD
HH members certified as PWD:	Types, levels, reasons, daily assistance needs, carers.
Socio-economics Conditions of HHs	Housing; Safe water; sanitation...
CFM (Children 2-15yrs) and AFM (Adults 16 and over)	

HH questionnaire

THANG ĐO PHÂN LOẠI THỰC HIỆN CHỨC NĂNG



Không thể [...]
Rất khó khăn
Khó khăn một chút
Không khó khăn

5. Content & Questionnaire – Other questionnaires

Questionnaire for the PWD institutions	600 Institutions
Questionnaire for communes/wards.	All 1074 communes
Questionnaire for Primary and Lower Secondary Schools	Primary and lower Secondary located in 1074 communes
Questionnaire for CHC	All 1074 communes

6. Methods of data collection

- ✓ **Household questionnaire:**

The face-to-face or direct interviews. Interviewers will visit each household to interview eligible respondents, and observe to fill information on questionnaires.

- ✓ **Commune/Ward questionnaire; Institution care-for PWD questionnaire; Schools; CHC questionnaires**

Interviewers visits People Committee or PWD institutions to interview and to collect information

7. Training and fieldwork

- **Training:**

- ✓ **TOT training:** Centrals training for PSO staff from 63 provinces
- ✓ **Interviewer training:** PSO staff training for DSO staff

- **Fieldwork and supervising activities:**

- ✓ **Concent letter** to selected households
- ✓ **Setting up** survey teams
- ✓ **Supervising:** Three levels of supervising.
 - **Central supervising:** Including GSO staff and independent supervisors from Ministries (MOLISA, MOH, MOET).
 - **Province supervising:** Including PSO staff.
 - **Supervising by team leaders.**

8. Data processing

Data entry: Double data entry

Calculate weight and Sampling error

8. Data processing

Tabulation:

Bảng/ Table

6

Tỷ lệ nhập học đúng tuổi cấp tiểu học

Net Enrolment Ratio, Primary Education

Đơn vị tính/ Units: %

Chung/
Total

Khuyết tật/
disability

Không khuyết tật/
Without disability

Cả nước/Total

Khu vực/ Urban-Rural

Vùng/ *Regions (6)*

Giới tính/ Gender

Dân tộc/ *Ethnicity (2)*

Nhóm mức sống/Wealth index quintiles

Qui mô hộ/ *Household size (5)*

Trình độ học vấn/Education level (Mother...)

Age groups

9. Dissemination

- ➔ As plan, the report will be finalized and disseminated in December 2017, hardcopy and electronic files which sharing in GSO website.
- ➔ The main objectives of the dissemination workshop are to provide information on the situation of PWD as well as to change the social attitudes on rights of PWD.
- ➔ Another target is to start to mobilize the Census 2019 with WG disability question set. This is very important for providing information to the district level for making policies

10. Results and Comments

- (1) Some problems and issues with fieldwork:
 - ➔ Some interviewers were found to ask question for group of household members on Functioning. This will be reduced if using tablets for data collection.
 - ➔ AFM allows proxy-respondents, but always suggest to interview directly if possible. There are 48.9% of interviewing proxy-respondents (table at next slide).
 - ➔ Household non-response rate: 98.8%.
 - ➔ It is only office language, it doesn't know really problems with minority ethnic group?

9. Results and comments

Respondents for Adult Functioning Module by types of providing information (%)

	Respondents		Total
	Self - Respondents	Proxy respondents	
16-20	23.8	76.2	100.0
21-30	36.8	63.2	100.0
31-40	53.9	46.1	100.0
41-50	60.3	39.7	100.0
51-60	62.2	37.8	100.0
61-70	64.9	35.1	100.0
70+	54.3	45.7	100.0
Total	51.5	48.5	100.0

9. Results and the comments

9.1 Questions in Child Functioning Module (responding by care-taker):

- (1) When using his/her hearing aid, does [NAME] have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?

For proxy respondents, it is difficult to say how difficult in hearing music

Suggestion: **Remove word: “or music”**

- (2) Compared with children of the same age, does [NAME] have difficulty learning thing?

This question is usually asked by people when training and respondents. Perhaps translation do not convey all meaning /implication of “**learning thing**”.

3. Results and the comments

(3) Does [NAME] have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing him/herself?

This question is frequent asked by interviewers and misunderstood by respondents

Peoples are usually misunderstanding between ability to do something by him/her self VS depending on others.

Suggestion: Because of health problems, Does [NAME] have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing him/herself?

9. Results and the comments

9.2 Question in Adult Functioning Module:

- (1) When wearing his/her glasses, does [NAME] have difficulty seeing the National emblem on money note?

WG was using **Coin**.

Vietnam: We have **no coin**, We use “**National emblem on money note**”.
But it is smaller than normal coins in general.

9. Results and the comments

(2) When using his/her **hearing aid**, does [NAME] have difficulty hearing others talking with him/her in a silent room?

When using his/her **hearing aid**, does [NAME] have difficulty hearing others talking with him/her in a noisy room?

- ? Since testing WG question set in 2006, we found that hearing aid might make users **feel uncomfortable**. Many children are usually not wearing if they are not supervised by parents. **Hearing aid only identify for an “average sound”, not for “a specific sound”? → Many children don't like to use hearing aids?**
- ? What is a standard level of “noisy”? Many respondents said that “**if it is noisy, I cannot hear, of course!**”. In Viet Nam, the percent of people who using hearing aids in “**a silent room**” with “very difficulty” and “cannot hear at all” is 5.2% and it jumps up to 29.9% if using hearing aids in “**a noisy room**” → **need to consider when tabulate and analyze .**

9. Results and the comments

- (5) Still ask the question: **“Does [NAME] have difficulty stepping up or down 12 steps of a stair?”** even if a person said that they are using wheel chair.

It is an issue related to technology. Most interviewers and respondents did not know that there are a kind of wheel chairs which support for moving up/down on steps stair. → In Vietnam, we should skip this question when a person using wheel chair.

11. Challenges...

- Lack of experiences .
- ICF approach and methodology for disability are new with many users
- Eas of VDS2016 covered almost districts of Vietnam (670/713), including the high mountain or remote areas → difficulty for fieldwork management.
- Time constraint: Waiting the finalize of Child functioning module.

and Recommendations

- We do expect to receive the continuous technical support from WG.
- Compiling users manual specific for the disability survey and more example.
- Reviewing overall the survey: survey design, training, fieldwork, assessing questionnaires, sample-related issues and data quality to recommend for the later sample surveys.
- Preparing for the next Census 2019.
- Conduct training courses for ministries as kind of dissemination which concentrate on interpreting and analyzing VDS data and using for planning and making policies on disability.