

# ICF - based approach for disability data collection in Viet Nam

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9 April 2008

## I. Background (1)

1) Before 2005

- Line ministries (MOLISA, MOET, MOH) collected disability data to meet their own need. NSO had not any official disability survey/Census.
- Different methodologies: different definition, approach, scope, methods, tools, sampling
- Disability statistics from different sources are different: Rates of PWD are 6,3% (MOLISA administrative data collection 1996), 2,9% (National Health survey 2002)
- All the surveys based on medical model of disability

=> Missing the persons who have real needs of support

=> Data is incomparable

=> No harmonization in collection, sharing and management of disability data

## **I. Background (2)**

2) Since 2005:

- NSO conducted a workshop supported by UNESCAP, WB/WG, MCNV to introduce the ICF approach in data collection.
- NSO developed a framework on disability data collection from 2005-2010 in which ICF approach is applied:
  - + 2005-2006: Pilot questionnaire
  - + 2006: A disability module intergated firstly in VHLSS.
  - + 2009: Population and Housing Census will include disability questions

## **III. Pilot (1)**

- 1) Cognitive test for 6 core questions (WG) with sample of 150 cases
- 2) Field test for 6 core questions (WG) in one province with sample of 1020 households

### **III. Pilot (2)**

The tested questions for cognitive and field test:

- 1) Do you have difficulty seeing even if wearing glasses?
- 2) Do you have difficulty hearing even if using a hearing aid?
- 3) Do you have difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
- 4) Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
- 5) Do you have difficulty with (self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?
- 6) Because of a physical, mental, or emotional health condition, do you have difficulty communicating (for example understanding others or others understanding you)?
  0. No - no difficulty
  1. Yes - some difficulty
  2. Yes - a lot of difficulty
  3. Cannot do at all

### **General comments on questionnaire (resulting from pilot)**

- In general, 6 core questions are understandable to respondents. However, some questions are a bit confused (because of translational or cultural matters):
  - Q4: Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?. The word “concentrating” is not enough clear.
  - Q5: Do you have difficulty with (self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?. The children in the rich families are often over taken care, thus they not good at caring themselves.
  - Q6: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional health condition, do you have difficulty communicating (for example understanding others or others understanding you)?
- If the questions are adapted following the language and culture of localities, it is applicable for an official survey
- The manuals need to be more specific and detail instructed by examples.

## IV. Disability Module in VHLSS2006

- National household living standard survey conducted every two years (02, 04, 06, 08)
- Sample size: 46,000 households
- Disability is an extended module in 2006
- Adapted WG questions are used
- Disability and living standards/poverty

## Results of VHLSS2006

### 1. Prevalence by cut of point “some difficulty”

	Total	Vision	Hearing	Cog- nition	Mobility	Self- care	Com- muni- cation
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.3</b>	11.2	3.3	4.6	5.9	2.1	2.7
<b>Urban</b>	17.8	13.8	3.1	4.6	6.1	2.0	2.4
<b>Rural</b>	14.4	10.2	3.3	4.5	5.8	2.1	2.8
<b>Quintile 1</b>	15.4	9.7	4.2	6.0	7.0	2.9	4.3
<b>Quintile 2</b>	14.4	10.1	3.6	4.7	5.8	2.0	3.0
<b>Quintile 3</b>	14.7	10.9	3.3	4.4	5.9	2.0	2.5
<b>Quintile 4</b>	15.6	12.0	2.9	4.1	5.6	1.7	2.1
<b>Quintile 5</b>	16.4	13.1	2.3	3.6	5.2	1.7	1.7
<b>Male</b>	13.9	9.9	2.9	3.8	4.5	1.8	2.3
<b>Female</b>	16.6	12.4	3.7	5.3	7.2	2.3	3.1

	Cut of point: Some difficulty	Cut of point: A lot of difficulty
Total	<b>15.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Urban-rural</b>		
Urban	<b>17.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Rural	<b>14.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	<b>13.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Female	<b>16.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Age groups</b>		
5 - 10	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
11- 15	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
16- 17	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
18- 30	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
31 -49	<b>10.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
50- 60	<b>33.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>
61+	<b>64.1</b>	<b>20.6</b>
<b>Income quintile</b>		
Group 1	<b>15.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Group 2	<b>14.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Group 3	<b>14.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Group 4	<b>15.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Group 5	<b>16.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>

## Concerns and discussion

- (1) When apply ICF approach, prevalence of disability is much increasing with cut of point “some difficulty”: 15.3% vs 6.3% and 2.9% ==> difficulty to convince the policy makers to use this data.

However, if cut of point “a lot of difficulty” is applied, the prevalence 3.7% seem to be familiar to existing figures. Therefore policy maker more easier to accept, but a huge PWD will be missing from the programs of support.

- (2) Disability and poverty. For the cut of point “a lot of difficulty”, disability rate of the poor is higher than the rich’s. But it is opposite trend if cut of point “some difficulty” is applied. Why???

## **Concern and discussion (2)**

- (3) When apply ICF approach, disability of elderly is more visional. It means ICF approach can help procedure have a better capture of disability due to aging.
- (4) When apply ICF approach, there is a significant difference between disability prevalence of male and female.

## **Disability data in Census 2009: Future plan**

- NSO has done the third pre-test for the Census questionnaire including disability questions.
- There are still some arguments on:
  - How many disability questions should be used? and for how many domains?
  - Long form (62 questions) or short form (...)?

## Disability data in Census 2009: Future plan

Does [NAME] have any difficulty that lasting for 6 months in doing any of the following activities:

	Yes	No
Seeing (even if wearing glasses)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearing (even if wearing hearing aids)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Walking/Lifting/Carrying etc?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remembering/Learning etc?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Thank You!