The National Sample Survey on Disability

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July 2016
Outline

1. The First National Sample Survey on Disability
2. The Second National Sample Survey on Disability
3. National Follow-up Monitoring Surveys
4. Challenges of adding question items about disability in census questionnaire
The National Sample Survey on Disability

China carried out two National Sample Surveys on Disability which were conducted by the China Disabled Persons’ Federation.
The First National Sample Survey on Disability was conducted in 1987. The reference time of the survey was April 1.
1. The First National Sample Survey on Disability

Sampling Method is as following:

- The whole country was regarded as the population and the 29 provinces were regarded as the sub-population.

- In each province, the method of stratified, 3-stage clustered sampling (County, Township and Enumeration District) with the probability proportionate to estimated size was applied.
The sample size was 1.58 million persons, with the sampling fraction of 1.5‰.
1. The First National Sample Survey on Disability

Method of Enumeration

• The survey adopted face-to-face interview as the primary method of data collection.

• First, the enumerators conducted a household survey for screening, Doctors would then visit household for further identification, through medical assessments for those who were suspected persons with disabilities.
1. The First National Sample Survey on Disability

Results of the first sample survey show that the persons with disabilities amounted to 60 million, accounting for 4.89 percent of the total population.
1. The First National Sample Survey on Disability

Through the survey, data of persons with all types of disabilities in China were obtained for the first time, including their regional distribution (by province, urban/rural), reason of disabilities and medical care, rehabilitation, education, employment, marriage, family status, and participation in social life etc.
2. The Second National Sample Survey on Disability

The Second National Sample Survey on Disability was conducted in 2006. The reference time of the survey was April 1.
2. The Second National Sample Survey on Disability

Sampling Method:
The sampling method was the same as the first survey. Nationally, the sample included at the first stage 734 counties, the second stage 2980 townships, and the third stage 5964 enumeration districts. Each enumeration district consisted of about 420 people.
2. The 2nd National Sample Survey on Disability

Sample Size:

The sample size was 2.53 million persons, with the sampling fraction of 1.93‰.
2. The 2nd National Sample Survey on Disability

Method of Enumeration

- The method of enumeration was the same as the first survey. Face-to-face interview still adopted as the primary method of data collection.
- This survey hired more than 20 thousand enumerators and nearly 6 thousand doctors.
The survey used the “Criteria of disabilities for the Second National Sample Survey on Disability” which were designed on the basis of the World Health Organization’s international Classification of Diseases (ICD) and the international Criteria of Function, Disabilities and Health (ICF DH). Disabilities were accordingly divided into seven categories: visual, hearing, speech, physical, intellectual, mental, and multiple.
2. The 2nd National Sample Survey on Disability

- Results of the survey show that the persons with disabilities amounted up to 82.96 million, accounting for 6.34 percent of the total population.

- Compared with the first survey in 1987, the number of persons with disabilities increased by 22.96 million. The proportion of persons with disabilities rose by 1.45 percentage points.
3. National Follow-up Monitoring Surveys

To better monitor the situation of persons with disabilities after the 2006 National Sample Survey on Disability, The China Disabled Persons’ Federation conducted national follow-up monitoring surveys on the situation of persons with disabilities annually since 2007.
4. Challenges of adding question items about disability in census questionnaire

- **Lower Cooperation from Respondents**

The census takes an approach of household-based survey. With increased awareness of protecting personal privacy, the cooperation degree of interviewees decreases, and the difficulty of face-to-face interview in household increases. Adding sensitive questions about disability is a challenge, maybe the quality of the entire census data will be affected.
Challenges of adding question items about disability in census questionnaire

- Difficulty in recruiting enumerators

A huge amount of work is involved in the population census, as China has the largest population in the world. 2010 China Population Census recruited more than 6 million enumerators. It's difficult to hire enumerators in developed areas because it's a low paying and short-term job which lasts for 60 days.

Meanwhile the qualified enumerators in developing areas is also hard to hire, especially in rural areas, because young people with Junior high school and above education prefers to go urban or developed areas.

However, the standards of disability are type-complex and highly professional. As a result, disability has never been a census indicator before.
4. Challenges of adding question items about disability in census questionnaire

- Many items in census questionnaire

The questionnaires comprise two forms - a short form and a long form.

Short form: 6 household items and 12 individual items (10 minutes/hh)

Long form: 17 household items and 28 individual items (25-30 minutes/hh)
## Additional Items on Health Status for Respondents Aged 60 and above

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R28. Heath status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Healthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Basically healthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Unhealthy, with self-care ability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Without self-care ability</td>
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</tbody>
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Thank You