

The **NDPS/MFS FORM 1** was administered to all sample households and was used to collect information on the following:

- Household membership
- Background characteristics of household members
- Financial, physical and emotional needs
- Household assets

The **NDPS/MFS FORM 2** was administered to one randomly selected individual among household members age 15 and older for each household and was used to gather information on the following:

- Socio-demographic characteristics (Module 1000)
- Work history and benefits (Module 2000)
- Environmental factors (Module 3000A)
- Functioning (Module 4000)
- Health condition (Module 5000)
- Personal assistance, assistive devices and facilitators (Module 3000B)
- Health care utilization (Module 6000)
- Well-being (Module 7000)
- Empowerment (Module 8000)

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), with funding from the Department of Health (DOH) and technical assistance from the World Health Organization (WHO) conducted the National Disability Prevalence Survey (NDPS) also called the Model Functioning Survey (MFS) on 21 November to 31 December 2016. The National Council Disability Affairs (NCDA) and the University of the Philippines - Philippine General Hospital (UP-PGH) also collaborated in the undertaking by providing resource persons. The NDPS/MFS adapted the Model Disability Survey (MDS) developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank (WB).

Additional information about the **NDPS/MFS 2016** may be obtained from:



PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
PSA Complex, East Avenue,
Diliman, Quezon City



+63 (02) 462-6600



info@psa.gov.ph



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Information about the **MDS** may be obtained from:



World Health Organization
Avenue Appia 20,
1211 Geneva, Switzerland



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2016 NATIONAL DISABILITY PREVALENCE SURVEY

PRIMER



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

2016 National Disability Prevalence Survey

Model Functioning Survey

The NDPS/MFS 2016 is a general population survey that allows for a direct comparison of the needs and barriers faced by groups with differing levels of disability, including people without a disability. It adopts the Model Disability Survey (MDS) grounded in the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), and defines disability as the outcome of the interaction between a person's health related status and the physical, human-built, attitudinal and socio-political environment in which the person lives. Disability is, therefore, not solely the result of an internal attribute of the person due to impairments (e.g., lack of a limb) or specific health conditions (e.g., down syndrome). In the MDS, disability is also defined as a continuum, ranging from no disability to very high levels of disability. Disability is therefore a matter of degree, and the experience of disability is diverse and universal.

Objectives

- to estimate the prevalence of disability
- to determine the current disability distribution of the population
- to identify the needs, barriers and inequalities faced by persons with different level of disability and;
- to provide the information necessary for the development of future policy priorities to improve the lives of the population with disability

Sampling Design and Coverage

The NDPS/MFS 2016 utilized the 2013 Master Sample (2013 MS) for household-based surveys of the PSA. The 2013 MS is a two-stage stratified sample design from the constructed using the results of the 2010 Census of Population and Housing (2010 CPH) and updated based on the 2015 Census of Population (2015 POPCEN).

The first stage involved a systematic selection of 1,250 primary sampling units (PSUs) distributed by province or highly urbanized cities (HUC).

A PSU can be a barangay, a portion of a large barangay, or two or more adjacent small barangays.

In the second stage, an equal take of either 20 or 26 sample housing units was selected from each sampled PSU using systematic random sampling. In situations where a housing unit contained one to three households, all households were interviewed. In the rare situation where a housing unit contained more than three households, no more than three households were interviewed.

The NDPS/MFS 2016 covered around 11,000 housing units or one replicate of the 2013 MS, deemed sufficient to provide reliable estimates at the national level only. For each sample household, one household member age 15 and older was randomly selected using the Kish method as an eligible respondent. The process of selection yielded about 10,240 sample individuals.

Questionnaire

The NDPS/MFS 2016 questionnaire adopts the MDS questionnaire developed by the WHO and the World Bank (WB). The MDS questionnaires were modified to suit the Philippine setting and conform with the questionnaire design being used for household-based surveys of the PSA.

There were two types of questionnaires used in the survey, the Household Questionnaire (NDPS/MFS FORM 1) and, the Individual Questionnaire (NDPS/MFS FORM 2).