



# SIERRA LEONE 2015 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

## THEMATIC REPORT ON **DISABILITY**



**STATISTICS SIERRA LEONE (SSL)  
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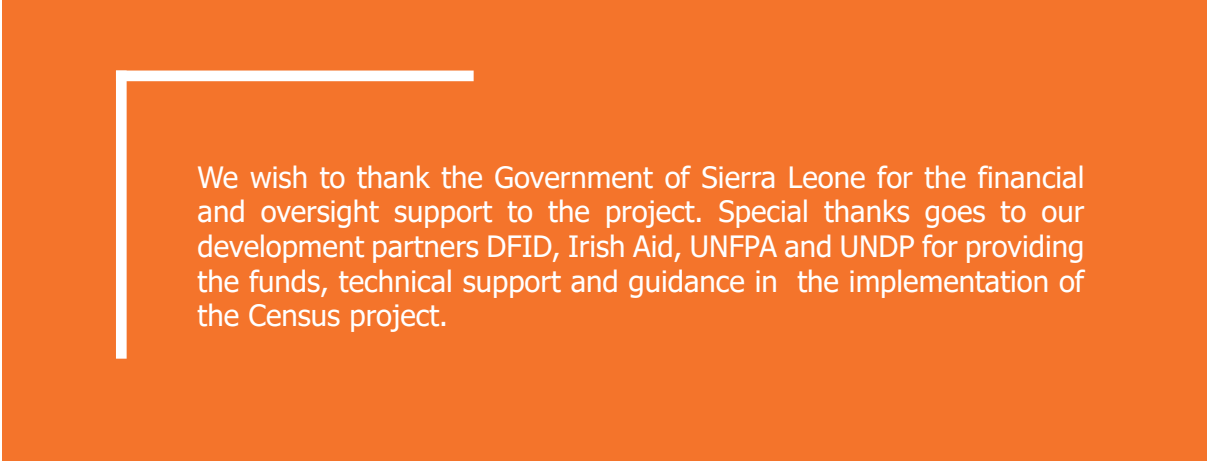




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## THEMATIC REPORT ON **DISABILITY**

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We wish to thank the Government of Sierra Leone for the financial and oversight support to the project. Special thanks goes to our development partners DFID, Irish Aid, UNFPA and UNDP for providing the funds, technical support and guidance in the implementation of the Census project.

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The need to mainstream disability in society has been well articulated at global, regional and national levels. It is widely recognized that such efforts can only be realized if statistics on disability prevalence, patterns and levels are made available at all levels of society. Disability statistics provide the basis for measuring progress in realizing the rights of persons with disabilities. In Sierra Leone, the current Disability Act needs to ensure that persons with disabilities have equal access to education, employment and basic services. This report provides statistical evidence relating to the prevalence of disability and characteristics of persons with disabilities at household levels, based on data from the 2015 census. The reference night for the census was the night of 4 December 2015. Previous post-independence censuses in the country were conducted in 1963, 1974, 1979, 1985 and 2004. Data on disability were collected, compiled and analysed to inform decision-making and planning to address the plight of persons with all categories of disabilities in the country.

**93,129** PEOPLE HAVE A  
DISABILITY IN THE COUNTRY.



**67%** of persons with  
disabilities are in rural areas

**21%** of persons have  
a physical disability (polio).

The report provides an analysis of the prevalence of disability in Sierra Leone. Out of a total population of 7,076,119 people in the country, 93,129 have a disability. This represents 1.3 per cent of the country's total population.

At the regional level, the Northern region has the highest number of persons with disabilities (32,849), which represents 35.3 per cent of all persons with disabilities in the country. The Eastern region has 25,577 persons with disabilities (27.5 per cent of the total), and the Southern region has 22,770 (24.4 per cent of the total). At district level, the majority of persons with disabilities are from Kailahun (9,666, or 10.4 per cent of the total), Bo (9,335, or 10 per cent), Port Loko (9,050, or 9.7 per cent) and Bombali (8,797, or 9.8 per cent). The remaining districts represent less than 9 per cent of the total. There are more males than females with disabilities: 50,319 (or 54 per cent of the total) are male, and 42,810 (46 per cent) are female.

The residential analysis reveals that there are more persons with disabilities in the rural areas of the country: 62,380 (or 67 per cent of the total) live in rural areas, and 30,749 (33 per cent) live in urban areas.

A look at the different types of disability shows that the highest number of persons with disabilities (21.8 per cent) have a physical disability (polio). Persons who are partially sighted account for 15.2 per cent of the total, while those who are blind or visually impaired account for 12.5 per cent. Albinism (0.5 per cent) is the least common type of disability in the country. Disease or illness is the major cause of disability among the country's disabled population, accounting for 40.5 per cent of cases. This is followed by congenital disability (16.2 per cent), other non-specified causes (10.5 per cent), accidents (8.8 per cent) and natural ageing (8.1 per cent). Other causes of disability, including traffic accidents, occupational injuries, injury sustained in the war, and injuries that were not specified in the questionnaire, each accounted for less than 5 per cent of the total number of persons with disabilities.

In terms of marital status, the report shows that 38.8 per cent of persons with disabilities are in polygamous marriages. This is followed by those who are single (22.4 per cent). Those in monogamous marriages constitute 13.5 per cent, and those who are widowed account for 16 per cent. The other types of union not mentioned above (engagement, cohabitation for less than five years, cohabitation for more than five years, separated, divorced and those who responded as 'don't know') each accounted for less than 5 per cent of the total.

Regarding education, the survey findings reveal that out of a total of 92,076 persons with disabilities above the age of 3 years, 57,794 (63 per cent) never went to school, while 34,282 (37 per cent) did attend school. There are more males (24.1 per cent) than their female counterparts (13.2 per cent) who attended formal schooling. For those who have never gone to school, the research shows that 29.9 per cent are males and 32.8 per cent are females.

In terms of employment, the report reveals that only 1.8 per cent of persons with disabilities are employed. The proportion of those employed is slightly higher among males with disabilities than females: whereas 54 per cent of persons with disabilities are males, they represent 58.6 per cent of those who are employed. In terms of occupations, most persons with disabilities are engaged in agricultural and fishing activities

(70.3 per cent of females and 66.8 per cent of males who work); 37.8 per cent of males with disabilities and 28.4 per cent of females with disabilities are engaged in crop farming.

# CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

A population census is the procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population. It involves the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country (United Nations 1998). A population census is the most detailed information source on the population at the level of small localities, neighbourhoods in cities and small groups in the population. The 2015 Population and Housing Census (PHC), conducted on the night of 4 December 2015, was the fifth census undertaken since independence in 1961.

The aim of the 2015 PHC was to provide vital information on the residents of Sierra Leone for the purposes of planning, development and improving the residents' quality of life. It collects the demographic and socioeconomic data required to inform policymakers and other relevant authorities working on the nation's development roadmap such as the Agenda for Prosperity and the Post-Ebola Recovery Plan, otherwise called the President's Recovery Priorities. The data collected forms the basis of information that is made available to public and private actors, at the national and local level, for purposes of decision-making in a variety of areas affecting the life of the country's population.

It is evident that although disability was captured in the 2004 census, the 2015 PHC can be considered undeniably the first comprehensive, nationwide survey conducted to collect data on the population of persons with disabilities in the country, because it enables analysis to be performed at all administrative levels.

## 1.2 Overview of disability in Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone, like other developing countries, has experienced a plethora of difficulties in addressing the needs, welfare and dignity of persons with

disabilities. The lack of evidence-based data on the nature and extent of disabilities is the most significant reason that makes it impossible to plan for persons with disabilities. The existing data from Disabled Persons Organizations, other research institutions and the 2004 census have failed to portray a clear, comprehensive picture of disability in the country.

There is an acute need to improve the lives of persons with all categories of disabilities in Sierra Leone based on critical assessment of several variables affecting their lives, mainly in the areas of education, employment, health and the provision of welfare. This information, collected in the 2015 PHC, plays a significant role in providing the necessary data to guide policymakers and other stakeholders to devise policies that will improve the livelihood of persons with disabilities in Sierra Leone.

This report will highlight the key findings on disability emanating from the analysis of the 2015 PHC data.

## 1.3 General disability trends in Sierra Leone

The 2015 PHC recorded 93,129 persons with disabilities in Sierra Leone, representing a prevalence of 1.3 per cent in the general population. This indicates a decline compared to the data from the 2004 census, which indicated a disability prevalence of 2.4 per cent. The difference may be attributed to several factors, including: the high number of amputations that occurred during the civil war shortly before the 2004 census; the increase in the number of campaigns on disability reduction; the intensification of the road safety awareness campaign by the Sierra Leone Road Safety Authority; and the increased awareness and coverage of the Expanded Programme of Immunization across the country.

In terms of regional distribution, 27.5 per cent of persons with disabilities live in the Eastern region, 35.3 per cent in the Northern region, 24.4 per cent in the Southern region, and 12.8 per cent in the Western region.

At district level, Kailahun in the Eastern region recorded 9,666 persons with disabilities, which is the highest number, followed by Bo (9,355 persons) in the Southern region. Kenema, which is also in the Eastern region, recorded the third highest number of persons with disabilities in the country (9,155). Bonthe recorded the lowest number of persons with disabilities in the country (2,726). In the Western region, the 7,807 persons with disabilities in urban areas was almost double that of the 4,126 persons in rural areas. Pujehun in the Southern region and Kambia in the Northern accounted for 4,843 and 4,489 persons, respectively.

According to the 2015 PHC, 20,345 persons have physical disability/polio, which represents 21.8 per cent of the 93,129 persons with disabilities in Sierra Leone. This could be largely attributed to the failure of most mothers to immunize their children, frequent road accidents and war-related accidents. Blindness accounts for 12.5 per cent of persons with disabilities (11,650 persons), while albinism is the least common disability, accounting for just 0.5 per cent (501 persons).

## 1.4 Source of data

The data for this thematic report were primarily obtained from the 2015 PHC. Five key questions on disability were developed and included in the main household questionnaire to investigate the status of disability in Sierra Leone. Key questions included types and causes of disability and types of treatment or rehabilitation received. Data from the 2004 PHC were used for comparison. The data generated were analysed using the descriptive method of data analysis via Microsoft Excel to generate tables and graphs. The report examines key demographic characteristics such as sex, age group, region, district, residence, employment, education, health and orphanhood.

## 1.5 Definition of terms

The 2015 PHC collected data on disability using various domains to categorize them. Some of

these domains are defined below:

**Disability** is an impairment that may be physical, cognitive, sensory, developmental or some combination of these that results in the restriction of an individual's ability to participate in what is considered normal everyday life.

**Hearing impairment** means that a person is completely deaf or has partial hearing in one or both ears.

**Physical disability** refers to difficulties in mobility (i.e. walking, climbing stairs, using hands, sitting upright, standing or moving body parts).

**Mental disability** affects people's ability to perform activities in the same way as other people of similar age. They may have difficulty remembering things or concentrating on what they are doing. It includes many different functions, such as the ability to pay attention, learn and retain information, solve problems, and use language to express thoughts. This disability hampers clear thoughts and provides reluctance to conceptualize. It also exhibits as problems comprehending any new ideas or opinions or finding solutions and, therefore, restrains a person from learning or even coordinating functions/activities. Even if a person understands or learns something, this disability will prevent them from retaining the information for a long time.

**Visual impairment** describes the various degrees of vision loss ranging from low vision to total blindness. Low vision is generally defined as an uncorrectable visual impairment that interferes with a person's ability to perform everyday activities even with the aid of glasses or contact lenses.

**Total blindness** is the complete absence of vision and light perception.

**Other forms of disabilities** include any other disability not mentioned or covered above. These include cerebral palsy, autism, learning difficulties etc.

**Orphans:** An orphan is defined as a child under age 18 who has lost at least one or both of their biological parents.

# CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

## 2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents an overview of the key sources of data on disability, and information on the survey instrument and data collection procedure use in this study.

## 2.2 Data collection

The data for this thematic report were primarily obtained from the 2015 PHC. Five key questions on disability were developed and included in the main household questionnaire to investigate the status of disability in Sierra Leone. Key questions included types and causes of disability and types of treatment or rehabilitation received. Data from the 2004 PHC were used for comparison. Relevant tables and graphs were generated from the raw data and analysed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and the Census and Survey Processing System (CsPro). The report examines key demographic characteristics of persons with disabilities, such as sex, age group, region, district, residence, employment, education, health and orphanhood.

## 2.3 Estimation of disability indicators

This report takes into consideration five key indicators that were captured in the 2015 PHC:

**Disability status:** The proportion of persons with disabilities in the country, region, district

**Employment status:** The proportion of persons with disabilities who are gainfully employed in the country

**Education:** The proportion of persons with disabilities with adult or basic education

**Access to health services:** The number of children with disabilities accessing immunization, and the fertility rate of persons with disabilities

**Disability status or proportion of persons with disabilities:** This is calculated by dividing the total number of persons with disabilities in the country by the total population of the

country and multiplying by 100.

**Population of persons with disabilities in the region:** This is calculated by dividing the total number of persons with disabilities in the region by the total population of the region and multiplying by 100.

**Employment status of persons with disabilities:** This is calculated by dividing the number of persons with disabilities employed by the total population of working age in the country. For example, if 5,000 persons with disabilities are employed in a country of 4,000,000 people of working age, the employment ratio of persons with disabilities is calculated by dividing 5,000 by 4,000,000, which gives 0.0025.

**Literacy rates of persons with disabilities in the country:** Divide the number of literate persons with disabilities by the total population of literate people and multiply by 100.

**Immunization percentage:** The percentage of a target population that has been vaccinated. Coverage is usually calculated for each vaccine and for the number of doses received. For example, polio vaccine coverage is calculated by dividing the number of children receiving the prescribed number of doses of the polio vaccine by the number who survive to their first birthday. Please note that the target population varies depending on national policies and the dose for which coverage is being calculated. For vaccines given at birth or soon after—for example, Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG)—the denominator, the target population, is usually the number of live births; for other infant vaccines, it is children who survive their first year of life.

**Fertility rate** is calculated using age-specific birth rates. The age-specific birth rate is the number of babies born within a five-year increment during reproductive years. It is the calculation of adding up all the age-specific birth rates for a population and multiplying the sum by five (because the age-specific birth rates are in five-year increments).

# CHAPTER 3: DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

## 3.1 Demographic characteristics

This chapter presents the distribution of persons with disability by age and sex; by region; district; place of residence and sex, by type of disability, area of residence and sex, by cause of disability, region, district area of residence and sex, and other demographic characteristics.

Table 3.1 presents percentage distribution of persons with disability by age group and sex. It shows that there are 93,129 persons with disabilities in the country. Males account for 54 per cent of the disabled population, while females account for 46 per cent. There are more persons with disabilities within the age group 15–19 years (7,161) than any other age group. The numbers of persons with disabilities are low at the initial stage of life (0–4 years) and the later stages of life (80+). The low figures in the later stages of life (80+) could not be disconnected from the fact that there are fewer people in the general population within these age groups.



Table 3.1: Distribution of disability prevalence by age group and sex

	Both sexes	Male (%)	Female (%)
Total country	93 129	54.0	46.0
0–4	3 133	1.9	1.5
5–9	6 704	4.1	3.1
10–14	6 271	3.7	3.0
15–19	7 161	4.2	3.5
20–24	5 866	3.4	2.9
25–29	6 596	3.7	3.4
30–34	5 728	3.1	3.0
35–39	6 680	3.8	3.4
40–44	5 774	3.5	2.7
45–49	5 595	3.7	2.3
50–54	5 466	3.4	2.5
55–59	3 816	2.4	1.7
60–64	5 000	2.8	2.6
65–69	3 909	2.2	2.0
70–74	4 606	2.4	2.5
75–79	3 271	1.9	1.6
80–84	3 058	1.5	1.8
85–89	1 680	0.9	0.9
90–94	1 295	0.6	0.7
95+	1 520	0.8	0.8

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015  
Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.1 shows that the Northern region, which has the most districts in the country (five), has the highest number of persons with disabilities (35.3 per cent of the total population of persons with disabilities), followed by the Eastern region (27.5 per cent) and the Southern region (24.4 per cent). The Western region has the fewest persons with disabilities (12.8 per cent). relevant results of Extensive Economic and Sector Work (EESW) carried out by the Government, World Bank and other development partners, while taking a participatory approach in seeking inputs from diverse stakeholders.

**Figure 3.1: Percentage distribution of disability prevalence by region**

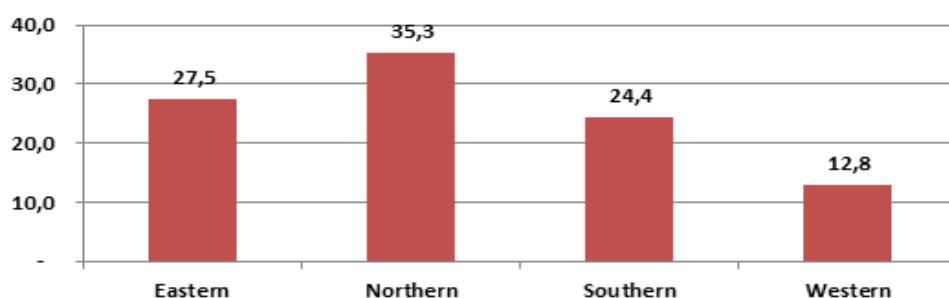


Figure 3.2 shows the distribution of persons with disabilities by district. Kailahun district has the highest proportion of the total (10.4 per cent), followed by Bo (10 per cent). Kenema, Port Loko and Bombali districts accounted for 9.8, 9.7 and 9.4 per cent, respectively. Bonthe district has the fewest persons with disabilities (2.9 per cent of the total population of persons with disabilities). The Western region and Kono registered 8.4 and 7.3 per cent, respectively.

**Figure 3.2: Percentage distribution of disability prevalence by district**

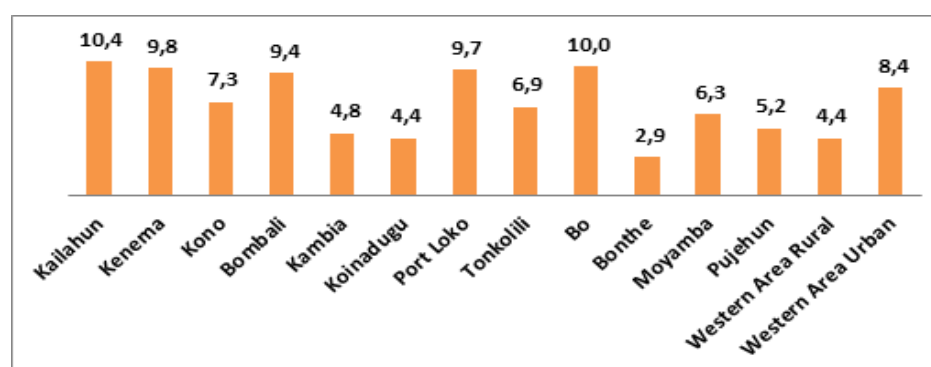
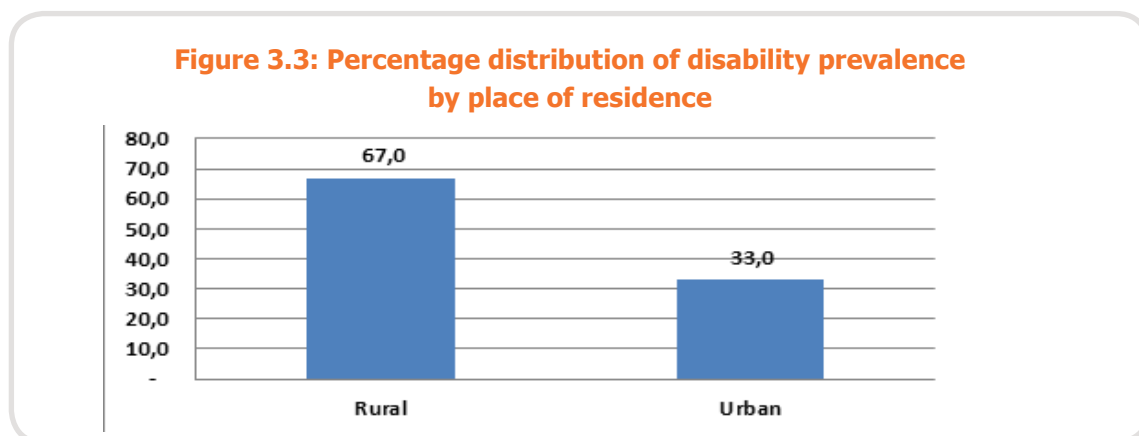


Figure 3.3 shows the distribution of persons with disabilities by place of residence. Two thirds (67 per cent) of persons with disabilities live in rural areas, and 33 per cent live in urban areas. Among the general population of Sierra Leone there are more people in rural areas than those in urban areas, and this is the case for persons with disabilities in the country. A count and percentage distribution of disability by region, district and sex is presented in Table 3.2.



**Table 3.2: Count and percentage distribution of disability prevalence by region, district and sex**

Region/district	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SIERRA LEONE	93 129	100	50 319	54.0	42 810	46.0
EASTERN	25 577	27.5	14 150	15.2	11 427	12.3
Kailahun	9 666	10.4	5 194	5.6	4 472	4.8
Kenema	9 155	9.8	5 163	5.5	3 992	4.3
Kono	6 756	7.3	3 793	4.1	2 963	3.2
NORTHERN	32 849	35.3	17 337	18.6	15 512	16.7
Bombali	8 797	9.4	4 669	5.0	4 128	4.4
Kambia	4 489	4.8	2 322	2.5	2 167	2.3
Koinadugu	4 125	4.4	2 233	2.4	1 892	2.0
Port Loko	9 050	9.7	4 725	5.1	4 325	4.6
Tonkolili	6 388	6.9	3 388	3.6	3 000	3.2
SOUTHERN	22 770	24.4	12 207	13.1	10 563	11.3
Bo-South	9 335	10.0	5 021	5.4	4 314	4.6
Bonthe	2 726	2.9	1 461	1.6	1 265	1.4
Moyamba	5 866	6.3	3 099	3.3	2 767	3.0
Pujehun	4 843	5.2	2 626	2.8	2 217	2.4
WESTERN	11 933	12.8	6 625	7.1	5 308	5.7
Western rural	4 126	4.4	2 361	2.5	1 765	1.9
Western urban	7 807	8.4	4 264	4.6	3 543	3.8

Table 3.3 shows the count and percentage distribution of disability by domain and sex. The most common type of disability is physical disability caused by polio (20,345 persons, or 21.8 per cent of the total), followed by persons who are partially sighted (15.2 per cent). Albinism, which is at some point viewed as a health condition rather than a disability, is the least common (501 persons, or 0.5 per cent of the total). With the exception of deafness, partial deafness and rheumatism, all types of disability are more prevalent among males than among females .

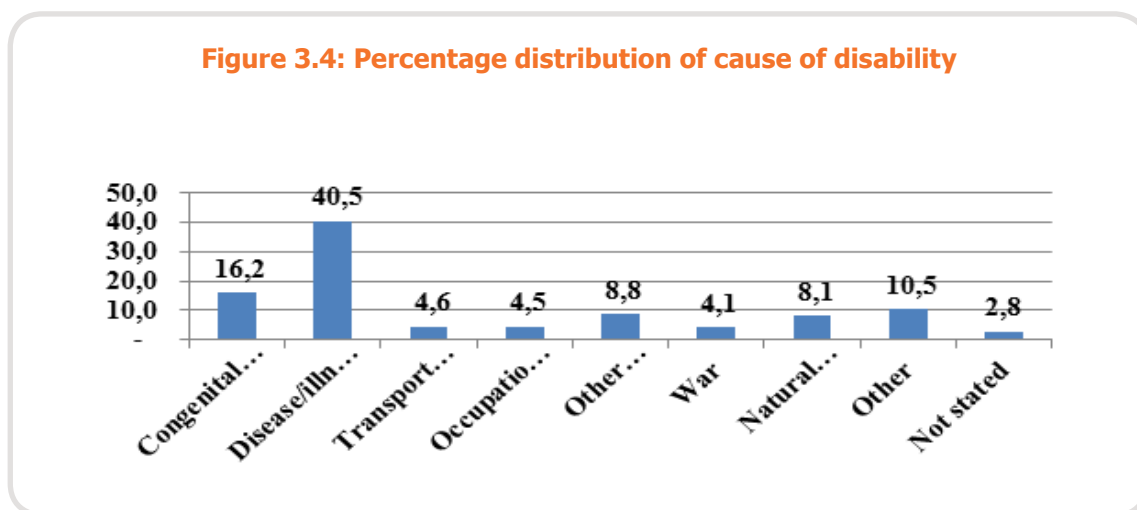


**Table 3.3: Count and percentage distribution of type of disability prevalence by domain and sex**

	Both sexes	%	Male	%	Female	%
Physical disability (polio)	20 345	21.8	11 255	12.1	9 090	9.8
Physical disability (amputee)	8 305	8.9	4 890	5.3	3 415	3.7
Blind or visually impaired	11 650	12.5	6 799	7.3	4 851	5.2
Partially sighted	14 184	15.2	7 517	8.1	6 667	7.2
Deaf	6 313	6.8	3 089	3.3	3 224	3.5
Partially deaf	4 734	5.1	2 279	2.4	2 455	2.6
Speech difficulties	3 604	3.9	2 010	2.2	1 594	1.7
Mute	3 264	3.5	1 708	1.8	1 556	1.7
Mental difficulties	4 376	4.7	2 393	2.6	1 983	2.1
Spinal injury/disability	2 869	3.1	1 609	1.7	1 260	1.4
Psychiatric disability	1 285	1.4	646	0.7	639	0.7
Epileptic	2 261	2.4	1 168	1.3	1 093	1.2
Rheumatism	1 556	1.7	637	0.7	919	1.0
Albinism	501	0.5	267	0.3	234	0.3
Kyphoscoliosis (Hunch Back)	669	0.7	347	0.4	322	0.3
Other	7 213	7.7	3 705	4.0	3 508	3.8

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015  
Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.4 shows the distribution of cause of disability. It is clear that diseases or illnesses account for by far the highest proportion of cases of disability (40.5 per cent) among the population. The second most common cause of disability is congenital (inherited from birth), representing 16.2 per cent of all cases, followed by other unspecified causes (10.5 per cent), accidents (8.8 per cent) and natural ageing (8.1 per cent).



**Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of cause of disability by domain**

	Congenital (from birth)	Disease/ illness	Transport Accident	Occupational injury	Other accident	War	Natural ageing	Other	Not stated
Total	16.2	40.5	4.6	4.5	8.8	4.1	8.1	10.5	2.8
Physical disability (polio)	4.7	9.4	1.5	0.7	2.2	0.6	0.5	1.9	0.4
Physical disability (amputee)	0.8	2.4	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.5	1.2
Blind or visually impaired	0.8	6.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.6	1.0	0.2
Partially sighted	1.2	5.9	0.4	1.3	1.5	0.3	3.2	1.2	0.2
Deaf	1.2	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1
Partially deaf	0.8	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1
Speech difficulties	1.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1
Mute	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1
Mental difficulties	1.1	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1
Spinal injury/ disability	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Psychiatric disability	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Epileptic	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Rheumatism	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
Albinism	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kyphoscoliosis (Hunch Back)	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.8	2.6	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.2

## 3.2 Domestic conditions of persons with disabilities

This section presents information on the domestic condition of persons with disabilities in the country using household data generated in the 2015 PHC.



**Table 3.5: Count and percentage distribution of household headship among disables by sex**

Region	Total		Male Headed		Female Headed	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	34 373	100.0	24 800	72.1	9 573	27.9
Eastern	9 368	27.3	7 046	20.5	2 322	6.8
Northern	11 636	33.9	8 163	23.7	3 473	10.1
Southern	8 874	25.8	6 376	18.5	2 498	7.3
Western	4 495	13.1	3 215	9.4	1 280	3.7

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015  
Population and Housing Census

The household is regarded as the fundamental social and/or economic unit of society. The headship of the household is usually identified with the person who has the greatest authority in the family or household. Power and authority in turn may be vested in the member who has control over the general affairs of the family unit, including decision-making concerning its economic, social and political interactions (Sanni, 2006).

Table 3.5 shows that out of 1,265,468 households in the country, 34,373 (2.7 per cent) are headed by persons with disabilities. Male-headed households constitute 72.1 per cent of these, whereas 27.9 per cent are female-headed households. The increase in the number of female-headed households in the country also affects women with disabilities. This increase is most commonly a result of economic changes, economic downturns and social pressures, rather than as a product of cultural patterns. This is critically important when considering the fact that some of these households are headed by single mothers.

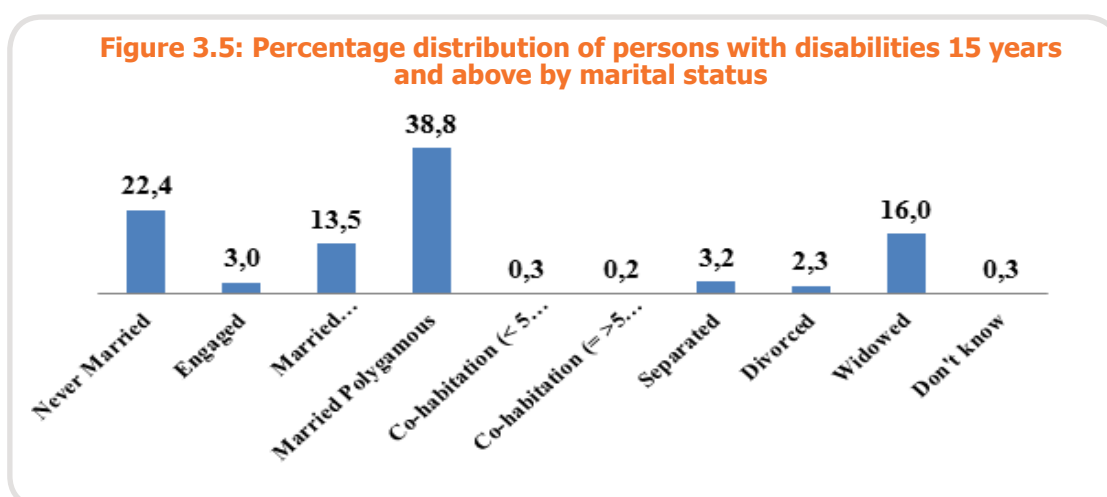


Figure 3.5 shows the proportion of persons with disabilities by marital status. Over one third (38.8 per cent) of persons with disabilities are in polygamous marriages. Various reasons have been advanced as to why men marry more than one wife. This is followed by persons with disabilities who have never married (22.4 per cent), those in a monogamous marriage (13.5 per cent) and those who are widowed (16 per cent), separated (3.2 per cent), engaged (3 per cent) and divorced (2.3 per cent). Cohabitation for more than five years was the least common, accounting for only 0.2 per cent of persons with disabilities. The recent government policy on cohabitation for more than five years is a possible reason why it is decreasing.

**Figure 3.6: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities 15 years and above by marital status and by sex**

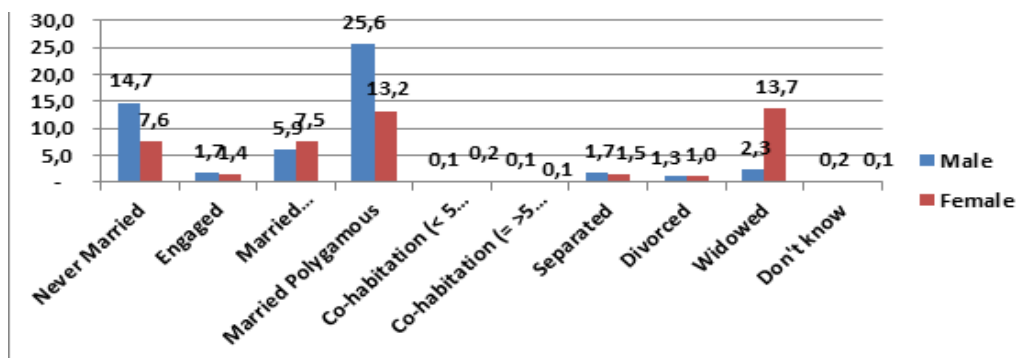


Figure 3.6 also shows the distribution of persons with disabilities aged 15 years and over by marital status and sex. A quarter (25.6 per cent) of males are in polygamous marriages, compared to 13.2 per cent of their female counterparts. About 14.7 per cent of males have never married, compared to 7.6 per cent of females. More females (7.5 per cent) than males (5.9 per cent) are in monogamous marriages. Also, more females than males are widowed (13.7 per cent compared to 2.3 per cent).

Polygamy has been justified for various reasons, especially by those who practise it. These justifications include, but are not limited to, economic empowerment, an alternative to childlessness and preventing someone from committing adultery. The fact that most persons with disabilities in Sierra Leone are poor makes their involvement in polygamous marriages a severe burden on them. Polygamous marriages not only affect the husband and wife but also cause problems for children who are the products of such marriages. Children become victims of circumstances over which they have no control. This problematic and conflicting family issue instils trauma in children which affects their studies and their social skills.

**Figure 3.7 Percentage distribution of children with disabilities aged 0–17 years by parental status**

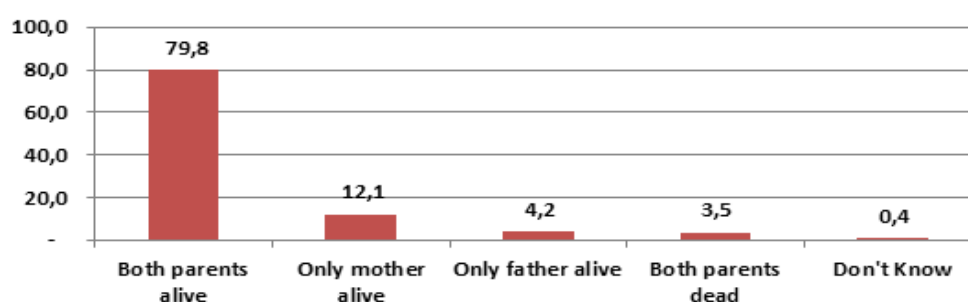


Figure 3.7 shows the distribution of children with disabilities below 18 years of age by biological parental status in Sierra Leone. Almost 80 per cent of children with disabilities have two living parents. Of those who have lost one or both parents, 12.1 per cent have lost their father, 4.2 per cent have lost their mother, and 3.2 per cent of children with disabilities have lost both biological parents.

### 3.3 Disability and education

Education plays an important role in development by empowering people, improving their well-being and strengthening their ability to meet their basic needs and those of their families. Education inculcates knowledge and empowers a person to participate in the development process. It is one of the most important investments a country can make in its people and its future. Sustainable Development Goal 4 aims to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”.

Questions on education were asked about all persons in households aged 3 years and above; they enquired about school attendance, enrolment rate and level attained. Given the requisite education, persons with disabilities can improve themselves socially and financially and can contribute fully to the socioeconomic development and growth of the society in which they live. Education “... contributes to human capital formation and is thus a key determinant of personal well-being and welfare” (WHO, 2011).

Only 34,282 (37 per cent) of the total 92,076 persons with disabilities aged 3 years and above in Sierra Leone have ever attended school, while the other 57,794 (63 per cent) never have.

Figure 3.8 shows the percentage distribution of persons with disabilities by school attendance and sex. There are more males with disabilities who ever attended school (24.1 per cent) than their female counterparts (13.2 per cent). For those who have never attended school, the majority are female (32.8 per cent), while males constitute 29.9 per cent.

**Figure 3.8: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities by school attendance and sex**

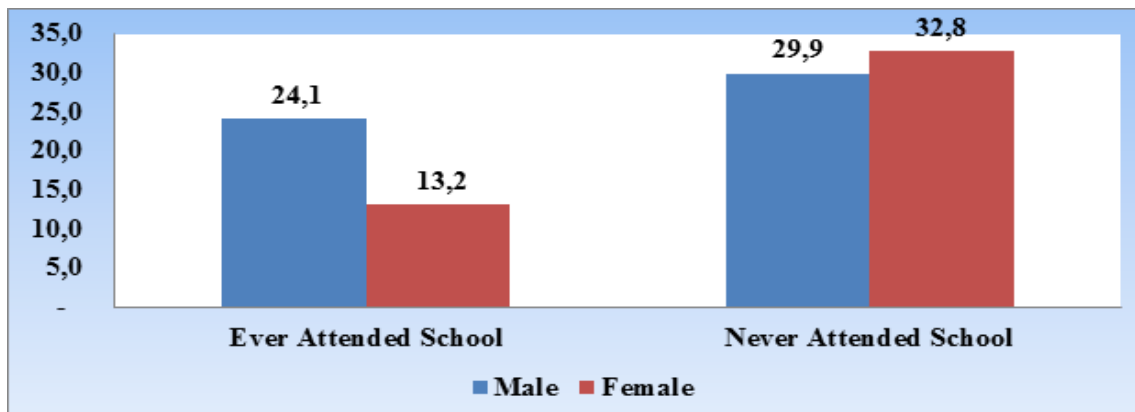


Figure 3.9 shows the percentage distribution of persons with disabilities by educational attainment. While 63 per cent of persons with disabilities have never attended school, 24 per cent have attained basic education (16 per cent primary and 8 per cent junior secondary school), 6.4 per cent have attained senior secondary school, 1.9 per cent have attained technical or vocational education, including in nursing or teaching, and 1.6 per cent have attained Koranic education. All the other educational levels represent less than 1 per cent of persons with disabilities. For 2 per cent of persons with disabilities, it was unknown whether they went to school or not. The trend shows that it is very difficult for persons with disabilities to continue their education after primary level. Enrolment declines drastically as they move from senior secondary to the tertiary level of education.

**Figure 3.9: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities by educational attainment**

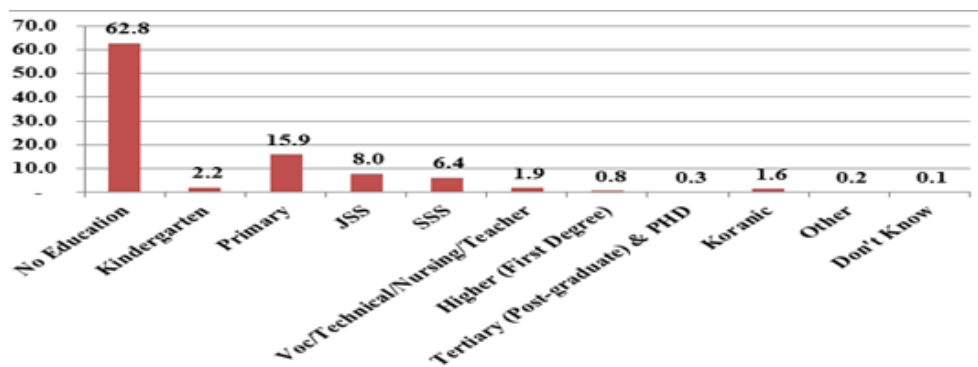


Table 3.6 shows that physical disability caused by polio, which accounts for the highest number of persons with disabilities also accounts for the highest proportion of persons who have never attended school for both sexes (10.5 per cent for males and 13.3 per cent of females). A similar trend is seen in the other domains of disabilities, as physical disability caused by polio is followed by blind or visually impaired persons. There is a sharp decline in education for all domains after senior secondary school.



**Table 3.6: Percentage of persons aged 3 and over by disability domain, educational attainment and sex**

Age Group	Male						Female					
	Total count	No education (never attended)	Basic school (primary/JSS)	Senior secondary	Post-secondary	Other	Total count	No education (never attended)	Basic school (primary/JSS)	Senior secondary	Post-secondary	Other
Total	48 552	56.7	27.1	8.8	4.3	3.1	41 513	72.9	21.4	3.8	1.6	0.4
Physical disability (polio)	10 757	10.5	7.1	2.7	6.1	0.5	8 692	13.3	5.9	1.1	0.5	0.1
Physical disability (amputee)	4 630	4.7	2.9	1.1	5.4	0.3	3 246	5.0	2.1	0.4	0.2	-
Blind or visually impaired	6 646	9.4	2.3	0.9	4.1	0.5	4 762	9.7	1.2	0.3	0.2	-
Partially sighted	7 366	9.2	3.5	1.2	3.8	0.8	6 553	12.3	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.1
Deaf	2 961	3.7	1.9	0.3	2.5	0.1	3 127	5.8	1.5	0.1	0.1	-
Partially deaf	2 217	2.4	1.6	0.3	2.2	0.1	2 396	4.0	1.6	0.2	-	-
Speech difficulties	1 942	2.4	1.1	0.2	2.9	0.1	1 536	2.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	-
Mute	1 635	2.6	0.6	0.1	1.4	-	1 501	2.9	0.6	0.1	-	-
Mental difficulties	2 314	3.0	1.1	0.5	3.0	0.1	1 926	3.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	-
Spinal injury/disability	1 555	1.7	0.9	0.3	5.0	0.1	1 227	2.2	0.6	0.1	-	-
Psychiatric disability	624	0.7	0.4	0.1	4.6	0.1	624	1.1	0.3	0.1	-	-
Epileptic	1 122	1.4	0.7	0.1	1.8	0.1	1 068	1.8	0.7	0.1	-	-
Rheumatism	625	0.8	0.3	0.1	3.0	0.1	905	1.8	0.3	-	-	-
Albinism	244	0.3	0.2	0.0	5.3	-	216	0.3	0.2	-	-	-
Kyphoscoliosis (hunchback)	332	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.0	-	300	0.4	0.2	0.1	-	-
Other	3 582	3.7	2.2	0.8	4.7	0.3	3 434	5.9	1.9	0.4	0.1	15

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015 Population and Housing Census

### 3.4 Disability and employment

Article 27 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recognizes: “the right of persons with disabilities to work on an equal basis with others. This includes the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labour market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities”. The Convention also mentions that any form of discrimination in the workplace is prohibited; vocational training should be readily accessible and opportunities for self-employment promoted; and reasonable accommodations should be made in the workplace; as well as other provisions. Given the right environment, persons with disabilities can be productive and can fill most work positions (WHO, 2011). Legislation has been enacted to promote the rights of persons with disabilities in the workplace, yet there are still challenges in this area. It is, therefore, not surprising that unemployment is one of the major causes of poverty among persons with disabilities (ibid.).

Figure 3.10 shows the percentage distribution of persons with disabilities aged 10 years or older by employment status and sex. It is clear that more males are employed (58.6 per cent of all those who are) than their female counterparts (41.4 per cent). This may be because men are more active in terms of searching for jobs. In the unemployed category also, males are in the majority with a reported rate of 67.4 per cent as against 32.6 per cent for females.

**Figure 3.10: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities 10 years or older by employment status and sex**

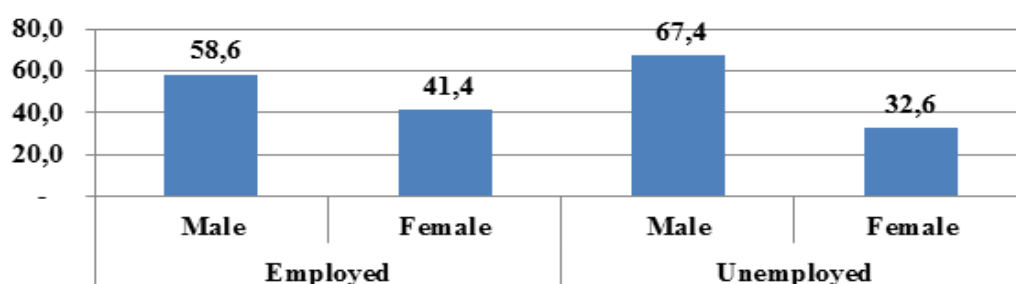


Table 3.7 shows the huge gap in employment between persons with disabilities and those without. Just 1.8 per cent of persons with disabilities (aged 15 and above) in the country are working. Most of the persons with disabilities engaged in the labour force are self-employed. What they earn when they are self-employed is critical if they are to live a better and productive life in their communities.



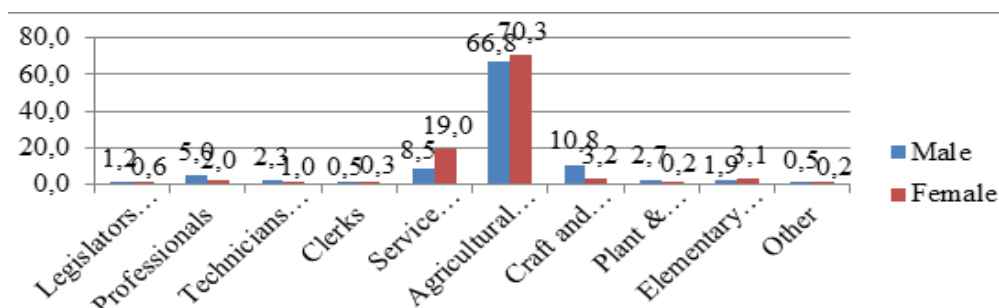
Table 3.7: Percentage distribution of persons 15 years or older by disability and employment status

	Persons with disabilities	Persons without disabilities
Sierra Leone	1.8	98.2
Paid employee	0.1	6.4
Self-employed without employees	0.9	47.6
Self-employed with employees (employer)	0.1	2.7
Unpaid family worker	0.1	3.0
Paid apprentice	-	0.4
Unpaid apprentice	-	0.8
Worked before but currently looking for work	-	0.5
Looking for work for the first time	-	2.1
Household work	0.2	7.1
Not working and not looking for work	0.3	4.2
Full-time student	0.1	21.1
Retired/pensioner	0.1	0.5
Other (specify)	0.1	1.2
Don't know	-	0.4

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015  
Population and Housing Census

Figure 3.11 shows that the majority of persons with disabilities who work are engaged in agriculture and forestry (70.3 per cent of females and 66.8 per cent of males). The next most common occupation is working in the service sector (19 per cent of females and 8.5 per cent of males). A further 10.8 per cent of males and 3.2 per cent of females with disabilities who work are engaged in craft and related trade work.

**Figure 3.11: Percentage distribution of male and female population with disabilities aged 10 years or older by occupation**



There are more males with disabilities (58.7 per cent of the total) engaged in industrial work than their female counterparts (41.3 per cent). Crop farming is the most common activity (37.8 per cent of males and 28.4 per cent of females).



**Table 3.8: Percentage distribution of male and female population with disabilities 10 years or older by type of industry**

Region	Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%
Sierra Leone	27 196	58.7	19 106	41.3
Crop farming	17 506	37.8	13 138	28.4
Animal production	297	0.6	182	0.4
Forestry, logging and hunting	223	0.5	80	0.2
Fishing and aquaculture	538	1.2	259	0.6
Mining and quarrying	887	1.9	165	0.4
Manufacturing	969	2.1	523	1.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	200	0.4	38	0.1
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	106	0.2	14	0.0
Construction	550	1.2	33	0.1



Table 3.8: Percentage distribution of male and female population with disabilities 10 years or older by type of industry (continued)

Region	Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%
Wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2 027	4.4	3 269	7.1
Transport and storage	612	1.3	33	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	97	0.2	161	0.3
Information and communication	63	0.1	7	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	39	0.1	16	0.0
Real estate activities	44	0.1	28	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	767	1.7	139	0.3
Administration and support service activities	216	0.5	35	0.1
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	323	0.7	73	0.2
Education	519	1.1	126	0.3
Human health and social work activities	208	0.4	178	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	226	0.5	34	0.1
Other service activities	475	1.0	224	0.5
Activities of household as employers	265	0.6	341	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	39	0.1	10	0.0

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015  
Population and Housing Census

### 3.5 Disability and immunization

Immunization is an important topic investigated in Sierra Leone's 2015 PHC. Immunization of children prevents them from contracting diseases such as tetanus, measles, polio etc. The census findings show that physical disability (polio) accounted for the highest number of cases of disability in the country. Thus, an investigation of children's immunization records is crucial to combat further disability in the country.

Table 3.9 shows the immunization status of children with disabilities aged 0–5 years. Out of a total of 4,432 children, 131 (3 per cent) have never been immunized. More than half (56.6 per cent or 2,505 children aged 0–5 years) have been fully immunized, while 1,326 (29.9 per cent) were reported as partially immunized. Households that were unsure about their child's immunization status accounted for 470 children (10.6 per cent).

However, an examination of the specific ages shows that more children are likely to be immunized as they attain higher ages. For example, 29.3 per cent of the total of 1,299 children aged 5 years have been immunized, whereas 38 (0.9%) in the same age bracket 38%) were reported as never immunized. The five year group were followed by the age four years with a total count of 1,111 children and accounting for a quarter (25.1%). Children that have been partially immunized, for the four year olds, constituted 8.2 percent. With 13.7 percent of them fully immunized. Those who reported as don't know accounted for 2.5 percent.



**Table 3.9: Count and percentage distribution of immunization status of children with disabilities 0–5 years**

Region/ district	Total count	Total %	Never		Yes partially		Yes fully		Don't know	
Both sexes	Count	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
AGE	4 432	100	131	3.0	1 326	29.9	2 505	56.5	470	10.6
0	228	5.1	5	0.1	139	3.1	55	1.2	29	0.7
1	237	5.3	9	0.2	100	2.3	97	2.2	31	0.7
2	588	13.3	17	0.4	216	4.9	302	6.8	53	1.2
3	969	21.9	30	0.7	299	6.7	560	12.6	80	1.8
4	1 111	25.1	32	0.7	362	8.2	606	13.7	111	2.5
5	1 299	29.3	38	0.9	210	4.7	885	20.0	166	3.7

Source: Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015  
Population and Housing Census

# CHAPTER 4: POLICY IMPLICATIONS

## 4.1 Introduction

The declaration of 1985 as the International Year of the Disabled by the United Nations was an attempt to raise public awareness on the issue of disability and to address the numerous challenges that persons with disabilities face in their daily lives. Some of those challenges included high levels of discrimination against them and negative societal perceptions. As a member of the international community and a signatory to this document, the Government of Sierra Leone has made a commitment to institute regulations and policies to optimize the status of people with disabilities in the country.

This chapter looks at key findings from the 2015 census and their implication in terms of the development of policies that will address the issues of persons with disabilities in the key areas of accessibility, participation, education, employment, accommodation and health. Based on the information collected from the 2015 census, the policy implications for achieving the overall objective of the Sustainable Development Goals, to leave no one behind, by ensuring the full participation of persons with disabilities in the country include but are not limited to the following:

## 4.2 Proportion of persons with disabilities

According to the 2015 PHC, 1.3 per cent of the population of Sierra Leone have some form of disability, including physical, mental, visual, hearing, etc. Physical disability as a result of polio is the most common disability, accounting for 21.8 per cent of cases, followed by partial-sightedness (15.2 per cent). Albinism is the least common form of disability, accounting for just 0.5 per cent of cases. The Northern region recorded the highest number of persons with disabilities in the country, while the Western region recorded the lowest. At district level, Kailahun district, which recorded 9,666 persons with disabilities, has the highest number, followed by Bo district with 9,335; with 2,726 persons with disabilities, Bonthe district recorded the fewest.

## Policy implication

The 2015 census shows that there are a considerable number of persons with disabilities in the country: 93,129, or 1.3 per cent of the total population. In terms of policy, this simply implies that national development plans and programmes should prioritize persons with disabilities. As the census found polio to be the most common cause of disability, the government and its partners, through the Ministry of Health and Sanitation, should design a robust and sustainable nationwide Expanded Programme on Immunization with effective, results-based monitoring that will target all children under 5 years in the country.

The findings further show that there are a considerable number of females in the country with polio-related disability or who are visually impaired. This also has policy implications, as the needs of each of these categories ought to be considered in planning programmes for persons with disabilities. Similarly, there is a need for specific programmes for persons with disabilities. Such programmes could include the adoption and promotion of inclusive policies that include the removal of architectural design barriers; the adoption of affirmative action strategies that include persons with disabilities in the mainstream of education, political and recreational activities; and support for and constructive engagement with Disabled Persons Organizations in the provision of cost-effective assistive support devices and assistive technology at all levels.

## 4.3 Distribution of persons with disabilities

According to the result of the 2015 census, the Northern region recorded the highest number of persons with disabilities (32,849, or 35.3 per cent of the total number), followed by the Eastern region with 25,577 (27.5 per cent). The Western region had the fewest persons with disabilities (11,933, or 12.8 per cent). In the districts, Kailahun recorded the highest number of persons with disabilities, and Bonthe the lowest.

## **Policy implication**

These results reveal that the regions and districts with the highest numbers of persons with disabilities should receive special attention from the government, partners and stakeholders in terms of funding for programmes that can address their specific needs. Thus, all policies and programmes developed by the government and other relevant authorities should reflect the geographical distribution of persons with disabilities. For example, in terms of funding for disability-related programmes, it is realistic for the government to remit more funds to the Northern region than the Southern region; at the district level, more funds should be given to Kailahun than Bonthe in this respect. This mode of evidence-based resource distribution is in tandem with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It encourages equality, equity and fairness in resource allocation. By allocating resources based on the geographical distribution of persons with disabilities, it is expected that they would use those resources effectively and efficiently to change their situation and so make themselves productive members of their respective societies.

## **4.4 Participation in economic activities**

The 2015 census did not compile and collate data specifically on the participation of persons with disabilities in economic activities. However, according to the employment data from the PHC, there are more male (58.6%) of persons with disability employed than their female counterpart (41.4%). Based on the 2015 PHC census findings, the number of PWDs employed is slightly below 2 percent (1.8%) as compared to persons without disability (98.2%). This clearly shows that there is a very huge gap in terms of gainful employment.

## **Policy implication**

The government, in its commitment to adhere to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, should increase its efforts to promote equal access to employment

for persons with disabilities. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security should adopt and enforce laws and policies that will promote their employment in regular jobs, including anti-discrimination and positive employment measures etc. This in essence will help to recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work on an equal basis with others and to safeguard and promote the realization of the right to work. This will also include those who acquire a disability during the course of employment/work, by taking appropriate steps to ensure that they are not discriminated against.

The government, through the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, must ensure it designs regulations with rigorous monitoring mechanisms that will help to sustainably emphasize the employment of females with disabilities in the country. They must also pursue the promotion of opportunities for self-employment, entrepreneurship, the development of cooperatives and starting one's own business, vocational and professional rehabilitation, job retention and return-to-work programmes for persons with disabilities.

Additionally, private employers that employ or modify their physical facilities or provide special services to offer reasonable accommodation for employees with disabilities may apply to the National Revenue Authority for additional deductions from their net taxable income of an amount equivalent to 50 per cent of the direct cost of the improvements, modifications or special services. In these policies the need to emphasize the employment of females with disabilities cannot be overstated. This is because more men than women with disabilities work for pay.

## **4.5 Education and disability**

Education is one of the most important socio-demographic characteristics that the 2015 census attempted to analyse for persons in all categories. The census findings show the huge disparity in access to formal education between persons with disabilities and those without.

## **Policy implication**

The right to education for persons with disabilities can be best addressed using the United Nations Convention on the Right of Persons with Disabilities as the global instrument and the Disability Act as the national framework. Policies on free and compulsory education, the availability of special needs learning and teaching materials, protection from discrimination in educational institutions, accessibility to learning institutions, the availability of special needs teachers etc. should be developed and implemented.

Efforts should be made to raise awareness across society about Article 14 (1, 2 and 3) of the Disability Act, which addresses the education of persons with disabilities. Emphasis should also be placed on Articles 7 and 24 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which state that all necessary measures concerning human rights and fundamental freedoms, on an equal basis with other children, should be availed to the full enjoyment of children with different disabilities. Awareness-raising programmes at all levels must be supported to address the sad situation in the country.

The imbalance of more males with disabilities attending school compared to females also needs to be addressed. This should be done by the government placing a high priority on ensuring that all persons with disabilities go to school and providing a proper disability-friendly physical environment in schools and special teaching materials.

The government, through the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, should enforce the National Plan for Higher Education, which identifies students (including those with disabilities) as a target group for inclusion in the higher education system.

# CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## 5.1 Conclusions

The 2015 Sierra Leone PHC was the second to consider disability as a critical component of national development. It expanded the concept of disability from that used in the 2004 census.

The 2015 census shows that 1.3 per cent of the population have some form of disability, including physical, mental, visual and hearing impairments. The Northern region recorded the highest number of persons with disabilities in the country, while the Western region recorded the lowest. At district level, Kailahun district recorded the most, while Bonthe district recorded the fewest persons with disabilities.

Furthermore, out of 1,265,468 households in the country, 34,373 (2.7 per cent) are households headed by persons with disabilities, of which 72.1 per cent are males and 27.9 per cent females. The census findings show a huge disparity in access to formal education, health and employment between persons with disabilities and those without. The number of persons with disabilities employed is slightly below 2 per cent (1.8 per cent), as compared to persons without disability (98.2 per cent). This clearly shows that there is a huge gap in terms of gainful employment.

Although the census results do not show a precise picture of how the socio-demographic characteristics of education, health, employment, accommodation and the provision of social services affect persons with disabilities compared to their able-bodied counterparts, the global assertion that persons with disabilities face enormous challenges to access these services remains indisputable. In most cases they rely on able-bodied persons to access these services. These underlying inequalities between persons with disabilities and those without can be surmounted with by formulating, implementing and enforcing

disability-friendly policies and programmes that address the concerns of persons with disabilities. The inclusion of persons with disabilities in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of these processes is key to their success. It is in so doing that the international community will recognize the country's commitment to addressing the issues of disability and making Sierra Leone a disability-friendly country.

## 5.2 Recommendations

Having taken a critical look at the results of the 2015 census, it is necessary for key recommendations to be made to guide policymakers such as the government, its partners and other relevant stakeholders to incorporate in their development plans policies and programmes that promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities. These recommendations will be based on, but not limited to, the principal socio-demographic characteristics affecting persons with disabilities such as education, health, employment, accessibility, disability-friendly environment, awareness-raising and advocacy. Multiple issues have delineated the full potential of persons with different categories of disabilities; these range from socioeconomic to political and cultural demographics. Even with the domestication of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the subsequent enactment of the Disability Act, there are still challenges inhibiting the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities. The following recommendations are intended to inform any policy framework or discussion.

### 5.2.1 Policy level

At the policy level the following recommendations are made so that government, decision-makers and other relevant stakeholders can take appropriate actions.

- Include recommendations/position papers from Disabled Persons Organizations in the updated Constitution.
- Review the Disability Act of 2011 to fill the existing gaps.
- Develop a disability policy to facilitate and enhance the implementation of the Disability Act.
- Establish a disability desk in all MDAs which should be guided by clear-cut strategic policy direction.
- Establish a national development fund for persons with disabilities.
- Set up a forum on the Sustainable Development Goals to address specific goals related to disability.
- Commemorate the UN Day of Persons with Disabilities, which is celebrated annually on 3 December, to create awareness and recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities to participate fully in all sectors of the economy and at all levels of decision-making.

### 5.2.2 Education

- Adopt compulsory free education for persons with disabilities at all stages of learning (primary, secondary, tertiary and technical/vocational).
- Provide specialized teaching and learning materials for persons with disabilities.
- Support the training of special needs teachers.
- Enforce the provision of adaptable infrastructure for persons with disabilities in all learning institutions.

### 5.2.3 Health and sanitation

- Enforce the provision of free medical services for persons with disabilities.
- Expedite the process of integrating critical components of inclusion such as detection and certification of persons with disabilities by selecting a focal person to sit on the Medical Board.
- The government, through the National Commission for Persons with Disabilities, should develop a clear-cut strategy to ensure that persons with disabilities have easy access to water.
- Mainstream disability in all PHU across the board.
- Tailor public health messages to specifically target persons with disabilities.
- Include disability in all socioeconomic training curricula.

### 5.2.4 Employment

- Allocate specific positions for persons with disabilities in public institutions (affirmative action).
- Ensure through enforcement that public structures are adaptable, taking into consideration the safety of persons with disabilities in the workplace.
- Enforce tax deductions for all private companies hiring the services of persons with disabilities, as enshrined in the Sierra Leone Disability Act of 2011.

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1 The Sierra Leone Disability Act made provision for free tertiary education but omitted secondary level; this oversight has negatively impacted the access of children with disabilities to secondary education.

2 Part V of the Disability Act made provision for structural adaptations to enhance accessibility in learning institutions, but this provision has not been enforced and has posed a challenge for persons with disabilities.

3 The Sierra Leone Disability Act made provision for free tertiary education but omitted secondary level; this oversight has negatively impacted the access of children with disabilities to secondary education.

4 Part V of the Disability Act made provision for structural adaptations to enhance accessibility in learning institutions, but this provision has not been enforced and has posed a challenge for persons with disabilities.

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# APPENDICES



## Appendix 1: Disability questions

Disability				
Does [NAME] suffer from any form of disability? ..... 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know ..... If 2 or 3 >> P21	Main type of disability	Second type of disability Cause of MAIN disability	Cause of MAIN disability	Kind of treatment or rehabilitation received or still receiving
P.17	P.18	P.19	p.20	P.21



## Appendix 2: Distribution of persons with disabilities by sex

Sex	Total	Persons with disability	Persons without
Male	3 479 633	50 319	3 429 314
Female	3 596 486	42 810	3 553 676



## Appendix 3: Distribution of persons with disability by region

Region	Total	Persons with disability	Persons without
Eastern	1 640 592	25 577	1 615 015
Northern	2 502 583	32 849	2 469 734
Southern	1 439 165	22 770	1 416 395
Western	1 493 779	11 933	1 481 846



#### Appendix 4: Distribution of persons with disabilities by district

District	Total	Persons with disability	Persons without
Kailahun	525 674	9 666	516 008
Kenema	609 427	9 155	600 272
Kono	505 491	6 756	498 735
Bombali	605 741	8 797	596 944
Kambia	344 095	4 489	339 606
Koinadugu	408 687	4 125	404 562
Port Loko	612 920	9 050	603 870
Tonkolili	531 140	6 388	524 752
Bo	574 026	9 335	564 691
Bonthe	200 771	2 726	198 045
Moyamba	318 002	5 866	312 136
Pujehun	346 366	4 843	341 523
Western region rural	443 068	4 126	438 942
Western area urban	1 050 711	7 807	1 042 904



#### Appendix 5: Distribution of persons with disabilities by place of residence

Residence	Total	Persons with disability	Persons without
Rural	4 182 612	62 380	4 120 232
Urban	2 893 507	30 749	2 862 758



## Appendix 6: Distribution of persons with disabilities by age group

Age Group	Total	Persons with disability	Persons without Disability
0–4	937 973	3 133	934 840
5–9	1 108 130	6 704	1 101 426
10–14	846 137	6 271	839 866
15–19	871 348	7 161	864 187
20–24	660 438	5 866	654 572
25–29	605 621	6 596	599 025
30–34	432 373	5 728	426 645
35–39	419 485	6 680	412 805
40–44	297 997	5 774	292 223
45–49	241 362	5 595	235 767
50–54	186 285	5 466	180 819
55–59	110 200	3 816	106 384
60–64	112 486	5 000	107 486
65–69	73 617	3 909	69 708
70–74	65 495	4 606	60 889
75–79	39 691	3 271	36 420
80–84	31 344	3 058	28 286
85–89	15 881	1 680	14 201
90–94	9 981	1 295	8 686
95+	10 275	1 520	8 755



## Appendix 7: Distribution of persons with disabilities by age and sex

Age Group	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	93 129	50 319	42 810
0–4	3 133	1 765	1 368
5–9	6 704	3 795	2 909
10–14	6 271	3 488	2 783
15–19	7 161	3 911	3 250
20–24	5 866	3 175	2 691
25–29	6 596	3 467	3 129
30–34	5 728	2 929	2 799
35–39	6 680	3 538	3 142
40–44	5 774	3 221	2 553
45–49	5 595	3 419	2 176
50–54	5 466	3 128	2 338
55–59	3 816	2 196	1 620
60–64	5 000	2 564	2 436
65–69	3 909	2 082	1 827
70–74	4 606	2 276	2 330
75–79	3 271	1 765	1 506
80–84	3 058	1 419	1 639
85–89	1 680	828	852
90–94	1 295	602	693
95+	1 520	751	769



## Appendix 8: Distribution of persons with disabilities by type and age group

Age Group	Total	Physical disability (polio)	Physical disability (amputee)	Blind or visually impaired	Partially sighted	Deaf	Partially deaf	Speech difficulties
Total	93 129	20 345	8 305	11 650	14 184	6 313	4 734	3 604
0–4	3 133	993	445	166	220	217	117	170
5–9	6 704	1 845	631	328	522	555	446	492
10–14	6 271	1 574	555	277	459	606	503	459
15–19	7 161	1 855	690	352	551	611	421	459
20–24	5 866	1 676	575	346	480	414	283	326
25–29	6 596	1 885	676	466	585	472	298	256
30–34	5 728	1 526	562	406	609	416	257	252
35–39	6 680	1 766	697	582	861	405	300	226
40–44	5 774	1 306	630	631	879	368	251	164
45–49	5 595	1 223	566	744	952	334	241	122
50–54	5 466	1 114	474	799	1 036	327	229	123
55–59	3 816	674	319	658	799	211	177	81
60–64	5 000	773	400	976	1 100	300	232	106
65–69	3 909	492	263	868	1 006	193	185	74
70–74	4 606	540	285	1 066	1 199	271	250	89
75–79	3 271	333	178	810	906	171	152	70
80–84	3 058	312	141	847	799	171	159	46
85–89	1 680	195	85	488	431	85	82	30
90–94	1 295	114	68	400	357	82	73	27
95+	1 520	149	65	440	433	104	78	32



## Appendix 8: Distribution of persons with disabilities by type and age group (continued)

Age Group	Mute	Mental difficulties	Spinal injury/ disability	Psychiatric disability	Epileptic	Rheumatism	Albinism	Kyphoscoliosis (hunchback)	Other
Total	3 264	4 376	2 869	1 285	2 261	1 556	501	669	7 213
0-4	194	83	61	30	99	18	47	32	241
5-9	517	291	134	68	281	47	48	57	442
10-14	387	374	120	82	320	52	58	61	384
15-19	489	508	151	100	381	65	49	80	399
20-24	358	496	131	59	253	42	30	57	340
25-29	317	529	173	90	227	57	30	59	476
30-34	204	475	191	81	147	65	21	55	461
35-39	210	405	250	119	108	80	31	44	596
40-44	131	307	228	91	81	85	31	39	552
45-49	140	197	222	82	78	100	30	27	537
50-54	82	192	211	94	48	120	20	31	566
55-59	46	98	156	67	40	103	16	28	343
60-64	60	105	177	72	49	141	28	14	467
65-69	36	73	138	47	29	110	16	11	368
70-74	29	80	162	67	45	141	22	21	339
75-79	28	54	120	41	26	106	7	17	252
80-84	15	63	100	44	23	115	10	12	201
85-89	11	19	56	15	9	46	7	10	111
90-94	5	11	43	18	6	24	-	5	62
95+	5	16	45	18	11	39	-	9	76



## Appendix 9: Distribution of persons with disabilities by type and cause of disability

Age Group	Total	Congenital (from birth)	Disease/illness	Transport accident	Occupational injury	Other accident	War	Natural ageing process	Other	Not stated
Total	93 129	15 044	37 683	4 296	4 146	8 164	3 829	7 589	9 751	2 627
Physical disability (polio)	20 345	4 387	8 740	1 405	615	2 068	578	440	1 726	386
Physical disability (amputee)	8 305	769	2 252	857	373	1 008	1 347	174	454	1 071
Blind or visually impaired	11 650	756	5 934	386	734	948	323	1 483	890	196
Partially sighted	14 184	1 123	5 539	342	1 171	1 443	285	2 972	1 136	173
Deaf	6 313	1 134	3 253	96	111	384	261	312	633	129
Partially deaf	4 734	758	2 252	76	104	310	250	499	408	77
Speech difficulties	3 604	1 464	1 138	55	30	87	37	176	512	105
Mute	3 264	1 418	1 017	17	23	51	26	39	563	110
Mental difficulties	4 376	1 021	1 803	79	65	161	120	134	920	73
Spinal injury/disability	2 869	229	675	411	376	456	190	256	229	47
Psychiatric disability	1 285	179	503	70	65	108	49	105	179	27
Epileptic	2 261	525	1 160	14	30	70	25	45	356	36
Rheumatism	1 556	132	621	44	79	86	27	382	162	23
Albinism	501	220	122	7	19	13	9	11	90	10
Kyphoscoliosis (hunchback)	669	164	265	21	15	69	8	33	90	4
Other	7 213	765	2 409	416	336	902	294	528	1 403	160



## Appendix 10: Distribution of persons with disabilities by type of disability, place of residence and sex

Region/ district	Both sexes			Rural			Urban		
Both sexes	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	93 129	50 319	42 810	62 380	33 779	28 601	30 749	16 540	14 209
Physical disability (polio)	20 345	11 255	9 090	12 558	6 844	5 714	7 787	4 411	3 376
Physical disability (amputee)	8 305	4 890	3 415	5 228	3 086	2 142	3 077	1 804	1 273
Blind or visually impaired	11 650	6 799	4 851	8 386	4 917	3 469	3 264	1 882	1 382
Partially sighted	14 184	7 517	6 667	9 822	5 356	4 466	4 362	2 161	2 201
Deaf	6 313	3 089	3 224	4 590	2 242	2 348	1 723	847	876
Partially deaf	4 734	2 279	2 455	3 339	1 639	1 700	1 395	640	755
Speech difficulties	3 604	2 010	1 594	2 220	1 254	966	1 384	756	628
Mute	3 264	1 708	1 556	2 130	1 152	978	1 134	556	578
Mental difficulties	4 376	2 393	1 983	2 944	1 544	1 400	1 432	849	583
Spinal injury/disability	2 869	1 609	1 260	1 974	1 104	870	895	505	390
Psychiatric disability	1 285	646	639	872	431	441	413	215	198
Epileptic	2 261	1 168	1 093	1 597	842	755	664	326	338
Rheumatism	1 556	637	919	1 107	450	657	449	187	262
Albinism	501	267	234	320	189	131	181	78	103
Kyphoscoliosis (hunchback)	669	347	322	447	234	213	222	113	109
Other	7 213	3 705	3 508	4 846	2 495	2 351	2 367	1 210	1 157



## Appendix 11: Distribution of persons with disabilities 10 years or older by economic activity, age group and sex

Age group	Total			Employed			Unemployed		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	83 292	44 759	38 533	45 927	26 906	19 021	1 483	999	484
10–14	6 271	3 488	2 783	1 252	729	523	42	22	20
15–19	7 161	3 911	3 250	2 322	1 254	1 068	99	56	43
20–24	5 866	3 175	2 691	2 886	1 519	1 367	190	128	62
25–29	6 596	3 467	3 129	4 235	2 245	1 990	220	152	68
30–34	5 728	2 929	2 799	4 136	2 160	1 976	160	121	39
35–39	6 680	3 538	3 142	5 077	2 833	2 244	148	98	50
40–44	5 774	3 221	2 553	4 393	2 590	1 803	130	94	36
45–49	5 595	3 419	2 176	4 271	2 808	1 463	104	73	31
50–54	5 466	3 128	2 338	3 962	2 458	1 504	77	53	24
55–59	3 816	2 196	1 620	2 585	1 621	964	57	44	13
60–64	5 000	2 564	2 436	2 888	1 688	1 200	66	47	19
65–69	3 909	2 082	1 827	2 016	1 274	742	37	24	13
70–74	4 606	2 276	2 330	2 149	1 295	854	48	32	16
75 +	10 824	5 365	5 459	3 755	2 432	1 323	105	55	50



## Appendix 12: Distribution of persons with disabilities 10 years or older by employment status and age group (both sexes)

Age Group	Total	Paid employee	Self-employed without employees	Self-employed with employees (employer)	Unpaid family worker	Paid apprentice	Unpaid apprentice	Worked before but currently looking for work	Looking for work for the first time
Total	83 292	3 257	36 736	2 181	2 877	290	586	375	1 108
0–14	6 271	33	934	48	190	4	43	1	41
15–19	7 161	55	1 774	107	257	24	105	7	92
20–24	5 866	114	2 281	126	239	36	90	17	173
25–29	6 596	301	3 361	188	255	52	78	29	191
30–34	5 728	332	3 329	179	214	39	43	39	121
35–39	6 680	407	4 093	237	265	32	43	41	107
40–44	5 774	383	3 480	235	232	32	31	55	75
45–49	5 595	431	3 409	199	190	15	27	45	59
50–54	5 466	417	3 109	173	221	13	29	38	39
55–59	3 816	289	2 010	135	119	10	22	27	30
60–64	5 000	189	2 368	141	155	15	20	22	44
65–69	3 909	113	1 654	91	145	5	8	17	20
70–74	4 606	66	1 802	116	141	7	17	17	31
75 +	10 824	127	3 132	206	254	6	30	20	85



## Appendix 12: Distribution of persons with disabilities 10 years or older by employment status and age group (both sexes) (continued)

Age Group	Household work	Not working and not looking for work	Full-time student	Retired/pensioner	Other	Don't know
Total	7 025	13 516	9 130	2 441	2 961	809
0–14	508	604	3 648	-	171	46
15–19	651	748	3 108	-	172	61
20–24	545	643	1 386	-	156	60
25–29	617	665	606	-	205	48
0–34	507	550	172	-	153	50
5–39	541	602	83	-	182	47
0–44	438	548	40	-	182	43
5–49	362	595	20	-	207	36
0–54	380	723	19	116	157	32
5–59	276	607	9	127	125	30
0–64	438	1 035	11	301	205	56
5–69	370	945	7	331	159	44
0–74	445	1 281	4	393	223	63
75 +	947	3 970	17	1 173	664	193



## Appendix 13: Distribution of persons with disabilities 15 years or older by disability status, employment and sex

Employment status	All status			Persons with disabilities		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	4 183 879	2 024 944	2 158 935	77 021	41 271	35 750
Paid employee	271 779	198 783	72 996	3 224	2 553	671
Self-employed without employees	2 028 958	953 888	1 075 070	35 802	20 360	15 442
Self-employed with employees (employer)	115 781	63 801	51 980	2 133	1 340	793
Unpaid family worker	127 357	52 700	74 657	2 687	1 330	1 357
Paid apprentice	15 999	12 552	3 447	286	217	69
Unpaid apprentice	34 613	23 911	10 702	543	377	166
Worked before but currently looking for work	21 591	15 480	6 111	374	290	84
Looking for work for the first time	90 677	55 393	35 284	1 067	687	380
Household work	305 583	41 707	263 876	6 517	1 247	5 270
Not working and not looking for work	188 138	74 772	113 366	12 912	6 203	6 709
Full-time student	889 546	486 354	403 192	5 482	3 487	1 995
Retired/pensioner	25 203	14 062	11 141	2 441	1 450	991
Other (specify)	51 401	24 058	27 343	2 790	1 371	1 419
Don't know	17 253	7 483	9 770	763	359	404
Kyphoscoliosis (hunchback)	669	347	322	447	234	213
Other	7 213	3 705	3 508	4 846	2 495	2 351



## Appendix 14: Distribution of persons with disabilities 10 years or older with by type of disability and occupation

	Total	Physical disability (polio)	Physical disability (amputee)	Blind or visually impaired	Partially sighted	Deaf	Partially deaf	Speech difficulties	Mute
Total	19 106	3 898	1 503	1 840	3 148	1 678	1 137	589	672
Legislators, senior officials and managers	120	33	11	9	24	6	9	4	3
Professionals	379	114	44	43	56	21	11	8	3
Technicians and associate professionals	184	43	22	18	39	8	3	4	2
Clerks	59	19	8	8	8	-	1	2	-
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	3 628	968	337	265	661	231	183	121	104
Agricultural and fishery workers (farmers, fisherfolk, animal rearers, hunters, palm wine tappers, poultry workers etc.)	13 440	2 384	975	1 401	2 149	1 332	840	395	513
Craft and related trade workers	614	193	46	33	82	40	47	27	28
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	41	10	2	4	2	3	3	-	1
Elementary occupations	596	127	52	52	122	35	38	25	17
Other	45	7	6	7	5	2	2	3	1



## Appendix 14: Distribution of persons with disabilities 10 years or older with by type of disability and occupation (continued)

	Total	Mental difficulties	Spinal injury/ disability	Psychiatric disability	Epileptic	Rheumatism	Albinism	Kyphoscoliosis (hunchback)	Other
Total	19 106	780	662	292	420	423	85	134	1 845
Legislators, senior officials and managers	120	2	4	1	1	4	-	1	8
Professionals	379	10	12	2	5	5	4	2	39
Technicians and associate professionals	184	2	4	5	2	5	-	5	22
Clerks	59	2	4	-	1	1	-	2	3
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	3 628	95	111	42	51	67	15	30	347
Agricultural and fishery workers (farmers, fisherfolk, animal rearers, hunters, palm wine tappers, poultry workers etc.)	13 440	633	490	232	330	323	52	86	1 305
Craft and related trade workers	614	14	14	5	12	9	6	3	55
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	41	-	6	1	2	-	3	-	4
Elementary occupations	596	21	13	3	15	8	5	5	58
Other	45	1	4	1	1	1	-	-	4



## Appendix 15: Distribution of persons with disabilities 10 years or older by type of disability and industry

	Total	Physical disability (polio)	Physical disability (amputee)	Blind or visually impaired	Partially sighted	Deaf	Partially deaf	Speech difficulties	Mute
Total	19 106	3 898	1 503	1 840	3 148	1 678	1 137	589	672
Crop farming	13 138	2 337	958	1 355	2 092	1 315	837	382	502
Animal production	182	36	14	16	36	17	6	6	3
Forestry, logging and hunting	80	13	7	11	12	4	4	2	4
Fishing and aquaculture	259	38	18	38	38	20	13	10	8
Mining and quarrying	165	33	19	14	20	14	15	6	9
Manufacturing	523	138	63	49	75	35	21	19	20
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	38	9	5	2	5	2	2	1	-
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	14	4	2	-	1	1	1	1	1
Construction	33	8	-	4	5	2	1	3	1
Wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3 269	859	281	244	641	191	172	113	80
Transport and storage	33	12	3	1	5	1	1	-	1
Accommodation and food service activities	161	39	26	6	22	15	11	5	7
Information and communication	7	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-



## Appendix 15: Distribution of persons with disabilities 10 years or older by type of disability and industry (continued)

	Total	Mental difficulties	Spinal injury/ disability	Psychiatric disability	Epileptic	Rheumatism	Albinism	Kyphoscoliosis (hunchback)	Other
Total	780	662	292	420	423	85	134	1 845	672
Crop farming	617	476	228	305	309	50	80	1 295	502
Animal production	10	4	3	8	4	-	2	17	3
Forestry, logging and hunting	4	6	-	2	2	-	2	7	4
Fishing and aqua- culture	11	23	2	7	5	1	4	23	8
Mining and quar- rying	6	1	3	3	3	1	-	18	9
Manufacturing	7	16	8	13	12	3	3	41	20
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	3	1	1	1	-	3	3	-
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Construction	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	5	1
Wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	82	99	29	55	64	17	30	312	80
Transport and storage	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	4	1
Accommodation and food service activities	2	2	3	1	7	-	-	15	7
Information and communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-



## Appendix 16: Distribution of persons with disabilities 10 years or older by type of disability and industry

	Total	Physical disability (polio)	Physical disability (amputee)	Blind or visually impaired	Partially sighted	Deaf	Partially deaf	Speech difficulties	Mute
Financial and insurance activities	16	7	2	-	2	1	-	1	-
Real estate activities	28	13	3	1	4	2	-	1	-
Professional scientific and technical activities	139	46	15	16	24	10	4	2	2
Administration and support service activities	35	12	5	3	6	-	-	2	-
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	73	19	7	8	8	5	3	4	1
Education	126	45	15	12	23	6	2	6	-
Human health and social work activities	178	46	13	14	38	10	10	1	2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	34	19	3	1	4	-	-	1	1
Other service activities	224	99	14	13	19	7	6	10	14
Activities of household as employers	341	64	26	30	65	18	28	13	16
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	10	-	2	2	1	2	-	-	-



## Appendix 16: Distribution of persons with disabilities 10 years or older by type of disability and industry (continued)

	Total	Mental difficulties	Spinal injury/ disability	Psychiatric disability	Epileptic	Rheumatism	Albinism	Kyphoscoliosis (hunchback)	Other
Financial and insurance activities	16	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Real estate activities	28	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1
Professional scientific and technical activities	139	3	4	-	1	1	1	1	9
Administration and support service activities	35	1	2	-	1	-	-	2	1
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	73	2	4	3	2	1	-	1	5
Education	126	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	10
Human health and social work activities	178	3	6	4	2	4	-	1	24
Arts, entertainment and recreation	34	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Other service activities	224	10	2	1	3	1	1	2	22
Activities of household as employers	341	18	8	6	12	7	3	2	25
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1



## Appendix 17: Distribution of persons with disabilities by type of disability, marital status and sex

Both sexes	Total	Physical disability (polio)	Physical disability (amputee)	Blind or visually impaired	Partially sighted	Deaf	Partially deaf	Speech difficulties	Mute
Total	77 021	15 933	6 674	10 879	12 983	4 935	3 668	2 483	2 166
Never married	17 216	4 596	1 607	1 213	1 166	1 173	728	960	1 074
Engaged	2 346	649	233	236	369	149	103	78	82
Married monogamous	10 375	2 268	957	1 477	1 657	734	472	311	295
Married polygamous	29 864	5 834	2 800	4 463	6 112	1 722	1 442	733	479
Cohabitation (< 5 years)	245	70	28	11	31	17	13	5	10
Cohabitation (= >5 years)	170	44	18	15	14	14	11	12	7
Separated	2 467	440	213	422	427	158	117	66	48
Divorced	1 747	340	115	343	265	122	80	51	24
Widowed	12 349	1 655	681	2 659	2 911	826	694	255	139
Don't know	242	37	22	40	31	20	8	12	8

Both sexes	Mental difficulties	Spinal injury/disability	Psychiatric	Epileptic	Rheumatism	Albinism	Kyphoscoliosis (hunchback)	Other
Total	3 628	2 554	1 105	1 561	1 439	348	519	6 146
Never married	2 010	350	263	816	116	95	187	862
Engaged	68	78	39	42	26	10	6	178
Married monogamous	378	361	156	157	192	22	63	875
Married polygamous	529	1 205	409	336	605	139	171	2 885
Cohabitation (< 5 years)	16	5	4	2	2	1	7	23
Cohabitation (= >5 years)	3	3	2	5	1	2	-	19
Separated	149	102	49	43	34	4	16	179
Divorced	111	54	24	30	32	21	11	124
Widowed	339	393	156	121	425	53	57	985
Don't know	25	3	3	9	6	1	1	16



## Appendix 18: Distribution of persons with disabilities 10 years or older by type of disability, employment status and sex

Employment status	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Persons with disabilities	Persons without disabilities	Total	Persons with disabilities	Persons without disabilities	Total	Persons with disabilities	Persons without disabilities
Total	5 030 016	83 292	4 946 724	2 455 827	44 759	2 411 068	2 574 189	38 533	2 535 656
Paid employee	275 454	3 257	272 197	200 679	2 574	198 105	74 775	683	74 092
Self-employed without employees	2 137 791	36 736	2 101 055	1 013 718	20 900	992 818	1 124 073	15 836	1 108 237
Self-employed with employees (employer)	121 740	2 181	119 559	67 085	1 369	65 716	54 655	812	53 843
Unpaid family worker	146 775	2 877	143 898	63 471	1 434	62 037	83 304	1 443	81 861
Paid apprentice	16 553	290	16 263	12 972	219	12 753	3 581	71	3 510
Unpaid apprentice	38 650	586	38 064	26 786	410	26 376	11 864	176	11 688
Worked before but currently looking for work	21 909	375	21 534	15 650	290	15 360	6 259	85	6 174
Looking for work for the first time	96 556	1 108	95 448	58 562	709	57 853	37 994	399	37 595
Household work	343 695	7 025	336 670	59 508	1 489	58 019	284 187	5 536	278 651
Not working and not looking for work	218 486	13 516	204 970	90 775	6 531	84 244	127 711	6 985	120 726
Full-time student	1 508 814	9 130	1 499 684	795 850	5 530	790 320	712 964	3 600	709 364
Retired/pensioner	25 203	2 441	22 762	14 062	1 450	12 612	11 141	991	10 150
Other	57 568	2 961	54 607	27 493	1 464	26 029	30 075	1 497	28 578



## Appendix 19: Distribution of persons with disabilities 3 years or older by type of disability and school attendance

Type of disability	Total	Ever attended school	Never attended school
Both sexes			
Total	92 076	34 282	57 794
Physical disability (polio)	19 985	9 362	10 623
Physical disability (amputee)	8 114	3 745	4 369
Blind or visually impaired	11 599	2 976	8 623
Partially sighted	14 115	4 531	9 584
Deaf	6 240	2 066	4 174
Partially deaf	4 706	1 889	2 817
Speech difficulties	3 572	1 304	2 268
Mute	3 221	755	2 466
Mental difficulties	4 354	1 356	2 998
Spinal injury/disability	2 845	1 109	1 736
Psychiatric disability	1 268	490	778
Epileptic	2 240	828	1 412
Rheumatism	1 552	421	1 131
Albinism	476	222	254
Kyphoscoliosis (hunchback)	660	337	323
Other	7 129	2 891	4 238



## Appendix 20: Distribution of persons with disabilities 3 years or older by type of disability and educational attainment

Type of disability	Total	No education (never attended)	Basic school (primary and junior secondary)	Senior secondary	Post- secondary	Other
Both sexes						
Total	90 065	57 794	22 026	5 855	2 725	1 665
Physical disability (polio)	19 449	10 623	5 908	1 770	861	287
Physical disability (amputee)	7 876	4 369	2 318	723	323	143
Blind or visually im- paired	11 408	8 623	1 601	595	346	243
Partially sighted	13 919	9 584	2 744	811	381	399
Deaf	6 088	4 174	1 545	205	99	65
Partially deaf	4 613	2 817	1 449	211	58	78
Speech difficulties	3 478	2 268	930	159	83	38
Mute	3 136	2 466	553	72	33	12
Mental difficulties	4 240	2 998	823	285	90	44
Spinal injury/disability	2 782	1 736	710	174	95	67
Psychiatric disability	1 248	778	317	86	36	31
Epileptic	2 190	1 412	623	91	28	36
Rheumatism	1 530	1 131	262	61	32	44
Albinism	460	254	150	30	20	6
Kyphoscoliosis (hunchback)	632	323	214	71	17	7
Other	7 016	4 238	1 879	511	223	165



## Appendix 21: Distribution of persons with disabilities 3 years or older by type of disability and educational attainment

Highest educational level	Total	Physical disability (polio)	Physical disability (amputee)	Blind or visually impaired	Partially sighted	Deaf	Partially deaf	Speech difficulties	Mute
Both sexes									
Total	92 076	19 985	8 114	11 599	14 115	6 240	4 706	3 572	3 221
No education	57 794	10 623	4 369	8 623	9 584	4 174	2 817	2 268	2 466
Kindergarten	2 011	536	238	191	196	152	93	94	85
Primary	14 684	3 792	1 463	1 015	1 795	1 115	1 083	683	440
Junior secondary school	7 342	2 116	855	586	949	430	366	247	113
Senior secondary school	5 855	1 770	723	595	811	205	211	159	72
Vocational/technical/nursing/teaching	1 739	557	191	217	257	67	40	47	29
Higher (first degree)	694	214	99	80	90	23	17	26	2
Tertiary (post-graduate) and PhD	292	90	33	49	34	9	1	10	2
Koranic	1 455	242	128	219	363	55	74	30	4
Other	155	34	13	20	28	7	3	2	6
Don't know	55	11	2	4	8	3	1	6	2



## Appendix 21: Distribution of persons with disabilities 3 years or older by type of disability and educational attainment (continued)

Highest educational level	Total	Mental difficulties	Spinal injury /disability	Psychiatric disability	Epileptic	Rheumatism	Albinism	Kyphoscoliosis (hunchback)	Other
Both sexes									
Total	4 354	2 845	1 268	2 240	1 552	476	660	7 129	3 221
No education	2 998	1 736	778	1 412	1 131	254	323	4 238	2 466
Kindergarten	114	63	20	50	22	16	28	113	85
Primary	518	423	220	473	163	107	138	1 256	440
Junior secondary school	305	287	97	150	99	43	76	623	113
Senior secondary school	285	174	86	91	61	30	71	511	72
Vocational/ technical/nursing/ teaching	49	62	19	24	23	14	7	136	29
Higher (first degree)	30	24	14	3	5	5	10	52	2
Tertiary (post-graduate) and PhD	11	9	3	1	4	1	-	35	2
Koranic	36	59	23	32	37	5	7	141	4
Other	3	5	4	3	5	1	-	21	6
Don't know	5	3	4	1	2	-	-	3	2



