

THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA  
REHABILITATION AGENCY  
AND  
CENTRAL STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

REPORT ON  
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY  
OF DISABLED POPULATION

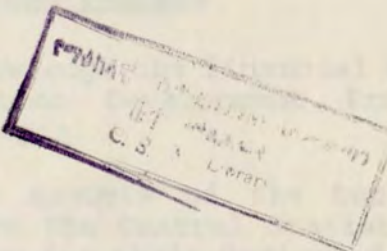
FEBRUARY 1996 (1988 E.C.)

PART III - SOUTHERN NATIONS, NATIONALITIES  
AND PEOPLES REGION (5 WEREDAS)

12

ADDIS ABABA  
JUNE 1996

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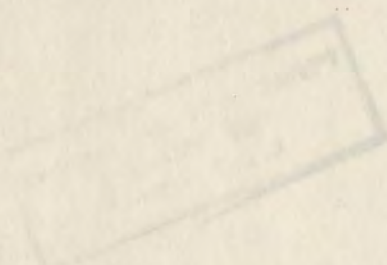
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PREPARED AND PRINTED BY  
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Tel. 22-22-11

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We owe thanks to the members of the technical experts committee jointly drawn from the Central Statistical Authority and the Rehabilitation Agency for their dedicated performance in undertaking the survey.

1. Data Processing

2. Results

A. Bahara Wolana

B. Gola Ezila

C. Kucha

D. Masha-Abetse

E. Yeki

Annex I Estimation Procedures of Total Ratio and Sampling Error

Annex II Estimation of Sampling Error for Selected Variables

Annex III Questionnaire

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  - 1.2. Distribution of Conventional Households and Household Heads
  - 1.3. Educational Characteristics
  - 1.4. Marital Status
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## 1. INTRODUCTION

It is envisaged that the combination of poverty, ignorance, war, famine and drought with the absence of adequate preventive and rehabilitation services could produce high prevalence of disability in Ethiopia.

Ethiopia is one of the developing countries where information and knowledge about the disabled segment of the total population is minimal. There is lack of accurate information about the magnitude and types of disabilities as well as their causes and consequences. Due to this fact, it has been found difficult to prepare meaningful and practical plans and programs of rehabilitation development including medical, social, psychological, educational, vocational training as well as employment services.

Although data on disability are provided from population censuses and social surveys undertaken by the Central Statistical Authority they could not fully satisfy the needs of the Rehabilitation Agency. For the purpose of an integrated intervention program a comprehensive survey of disability is required. A quantitative survey specifically aimed at the disabled is of crucial importance for the planning and implementation of community based rehabilitation (CBR) service delivery.

In order to improve the quality of life of the disabled population in Ethiopia and to assist their acceptance and integration into the social and economic life of their communities, the Rehabilitation Agency of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MLSA) designed a comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) program. The MLSA entered an agreement in September 1995 with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MOPED) to implement a National Program of Capacity Building for Sustained Human Resource Development and Utilization (HRDU) to be financed by the five year country program of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The designed Package consists of independent projects, one of which is the disability survey.

The survey is intended to provide the necessary data framework for the establishment, expansion and spreading of rehabilitation services to cover broad areas of the country. Furthermore it is aimed for the provision of information to penetrate into the remote areas where the majority of the disabled and the most deprived in the country live without access to basic rehabilitation services.

Hence the Rehabilitation Agency initiated and developed the disability survey project jointly with the Central Statistical Authority. This baseline socio-economic survey of disabled population was planned and undertaken in fourteen selected Weredas located in three Regions, namely, in Amhara, Oromiya and Southern Nations Nationalities and peoples. The survey was conducted with financial assistance from UNDP, Netherlands Embassy and the Rehabilitation Agency. The C.S.A. also covered

part of the survey cost by paying salaries of its staff who participated in the survey.

Development of the survey documents and training of the field staff were accomplished jointly by the Central Statistical Authority and the Rehabilitation Agency. Preparation of the survey methodology, data collection, data processing and report writing were implemented by the Central Statistical Authority.

## 2. OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The general objective of the survey was to collect demographic and social information from disabled residents of the survey weredas. In particular the survey aimed at collecting quantitative and qualitative information to:

- estimate the level and distribution of disability.
- enable a realistic and practical planning and programming for the provision of basic and comprehensive rehabilitation services, including, medical, social, psychological, educational, paramedical and vocational to the disabled.
- establish a comprehensive national rehabilitation structure covering the whole country phase by phase. Identification of areas in each phase is to be dictated according to priorities based on the survey findings on the degree of prevalence and severity of the problem.

## 3. BASIC CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The followings were the major concepts and definitions used in data collection of the survey.

HOUSEHOLD: A household may be either;

- a) A one person household, that is, a person who makes provision for his own food or/and other essentials for living without combining with any other persons to form part of a multi-person household or;
- b) A multi-person household, that is, a group of two or more persons who live together and make common provision for food or/and other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and have budget to greater or lesser extent. They may be blood-related or unrelated persons, or a combination of both. These persons are taken as members of the household.

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD: A member of the household who is regarded as leader of the household by other fellow members is a head of the household. A head can be either male or female.

**DISABILITY:** Any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for human being.

**IMPAIRMENT:** Any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological or anatomical structure or function.

**HANDICAP:** A disadvantage for a given individual, resulting from a disability, that limits or prevents the fulfillment of a role that is normal (depending on age, sex and social and cultural factors) for that individual.

#### 4. COVERAGE

The 1996 (1988 E.C.) socio-economic survey of disabled persons was designed to cover fourteen Weredas in three regions. The areal coverage of the survey in the S.N.N.P. Region was as shown in the following table.

##### Areal coverage of the survey and sample distribution

Zone	Wereda	Number of sample Farmers' Ass./Kebeles		
		Rural	Urban	Total
Gurage	Ezhana Welene	7	1	8
N.Omo	Gofa Zuria	7	1	8
	Kucha	7	1	8
Shekicho	Masha Anderacha	7	1	8
	Yeki	7	1	8
Total		35	5	40

#### 5. SAMPLE DESIGN

Stratified cluster sampling was used for the survey. Each wereda was domain of the survey for which the results were reported. Weredas were stratified into rural and urban areas. Farmers Associations in the rural and kebeles in the Urban areas were treated as clusters. From each of the survey weredas seven Farmers Associations (FAs) were systematically selected using probability proportional to size; size being estimated household population residing in the FAs. From each wereda urban kebeles were selected using the same design as in the rural part. But the number of sample kebeles varied from one to six based on size of the urban population. All households within the sample clusters were covered by the survey.

#### 6. FIELD ORGANIZATION

The field work was organized by involving ten branch offices of the C.S.A. located in the survey area. A total of 45

enumerators, 8 field supervisors and 3 coordinators participated in data collection of the survey. The enumerators and supervisors were recruited among the field staff from the ten branch offices. The coordinators were professionals selected from the main office of C.S.A. To facilitate deployment of the field staff to their respective survey sites and to support supervision of the field work 5 vehicles (one for a wereda) were assigned.

**6.1. TRAINING**

Training on the survey documents was carried out in two stages. The first stage training was given for 10 professionals at C.S.A.'s head office by members of the survey's technical committee. The trained staff then offered the second stage training to the enumerators and supervisors at the concerned branch offices. The training sessions lasted three and four days respectively.

**6.2. FIELD WORK**

Deployment to the survey sites, data collection and retrieval of completed survey documents under all branch offices took up to 16 days. Each enumerator started his work by identifying boundaries of the FA/kebele of his assignment with

Woreda	Kebele	Area (ha)	Population	Sex Ratio	Age Structure	Education	Health	Other
1	1							
1	2							
1	3							
1	4							
1	5							
1	6							
1	7							
1	8							
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1	99							
1	100							

the assistance of a local guide. Using a prescribed instruction each enumerator prepared list of all households residing in the FA/kebele by going from door to door. While doing the listing each household was screened whether it had a minimum of one disabled member or not. Subsequently the survey questionnaire was administered only to members of the households with disabled member/s.

## 7. DATA PROCESSING

Prior to data entry to the computer, manual editing and coding were undertaken on selected items of the questionnaires. The exercise was accomplished by 14 editors and took three days. The data entry was done by nine encoders. The entered data was verified by way of hundred percent reentry and the overall entry took 10 working days. After the data entry was completed machine editing, data weighting and tabulation on cleaned data were carried out.

## 8. RESULTS

In order to quantify level of disability and assess whether there were disparities in socio-economic status between the disabled and the not-disabled members of households the survey questionnaire included a number of variables on demographic, social and economic issues. The questionnaire was administered to all members in the households with disabled members irrespective of disability status. However, there were some questions specific to the disabled that were duly designed to meet the major goals of the survey. The resulting data are presented and discussed in three different parts. That is, the results of weredas in each region are presented in independent parts. Hence, this part (part III) presents the findings for five weredas in Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region. As reported earlier in section 4, the survey covered five weredas in this region and the results of each wereda are presented in the following order; i.e., Ezhana Welene, Gofa Zuria, Kucha, Masha Anderacha and Yeki.

Population of Disabled and

Summary

The population of disabled persons in the werda is estimated to be 1,100. The distribution of the population is presented in the following table. The population is estimated to be 1,100. The distribution of the population is presented in the following table. The population is estimated to be 1,100. The distribution of the population is presented in the following table.

Table 1: Population of Disabled Persons

The population of disabled persons is estimated to be 1,100. The distribution of the population is presented in the following table. The population is estimated to be 1,100. The distribution of the population is presented in the following table.

The average number of disabled persons per household is estimated to be 1.1. The distribution of the population is presented in the following table. The population is estimated to be 1,100. The distribution of the population is presented in the following table.

# A. EZHANA WELENE

Summary

The population of disabled persons in the werda is estimated to be 1,100. The distribution of the population is presented in the following table. The population is estimated to be 1,100. The distribution of the population is presented in the following table.

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## A. EZHANA WELENE WEREDA

### 1. Demographic and Social Characteristics of Disabled and Not-Disabled Population

#### 1.1 Age and Sex Distribution

Every member of the households with disabled member(s) in the selected Farmers' Association/Kebeles was asked to state his/her age and sex. The distribution of the population classified by age, sex and disability status is presented in Table 1. The table shows that 3.4 percent of the population in Ezhana Welene Wereda were found to be disabled. The distribution by sex shows higher disability rate for males (4.1 percent) than for females (2.8 percent). This pattern was true in all age groups. The table further reveals that disability rate increased as age advanced. The rate varied between 1.1 percent, for age 0-14 and 10.5 percent, for age 60 years and above.

#### 1.2 Distribution of Conventional Households and Household Heads

Table 2 depicts that among heads of households in Ezhana Welene Wereda, 9 percent of them were disabled. In this wereda it was observed that disability was more prevalent among female heads (9.7 percent) than among male heads (8.9 percent).

Table 3 shows that among the households which consisted disabled member(s), nearly 90 percent reported that they had only one disabled member. About one-tenth (10.6 percent) of the households which had disabled member(s) indicated that they consisted 2 disabled persons. The average number of disabled persons per household was estimated to be 1.1.

#### 1.3 Educational Characteristics

Data on educational characteristics of the population collected in this survey refer to literacy status and highest grade completed. Each person aged 5 years and above was asked whether he/she was literate or illiterate, and if literate; highest grade completed. For simplicity of presentation, the highest completed grades are compiled by highest level attained. In Highest Level Attained, 'Level not Definable' stands for literate persons whose level of education is not definable, representing those who achieved literacy by attending religious schools (Church schools, or Quranic school), by self effort and study, ...etc. The results are given in Table 4 .

The compiled data indicate that 21.9 percent of the wereda population aged 10 years and above were literate whereas 78.1 percent were illiterate. Of the disabled population aged 10 years and over 9 percent were literate. This rate for the not-disabled was observed to be 22.5 percent. The data also indicate that literacy was substantially high for males than for females for each disability status. The distribution of the literate population by educational level shows that the highest proportion (67.6 percent) had primary level of education. This was true for both the disabled (51.6 percent) and not-disabled (67.9 percent)

population. Disabled population who had secondary and above secondary level of education constituted 26.6 percent while the not-disabled in this educational category formed about 21 percent of the respective population.

#### 1.4 Marital Status

Marital status was one of the social variables included in the questionnaire. Each person aged 10 years and over was asked if he/she was single or ever married. The data in Table 5 show that the highest proportion (46 percent) of the disabled were married, followed by single (31.7 percent). Conversely, nearly half (49.9 percent) of the not-disabled were single and 42.9 percent were married. The same pattern was true for each sex.

**TABLE 1 Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Disability Status and Sex**

		EZHANA WOLENE WEREDA					
		Disability Status				Total	
Age Group Sex	Disabled		Not Disabled		Total		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
0 - 14 Years							
Both Sexes	731	1.13	64,180	98.87	64,911	100.00	
Male	376	1.15	32,380	98.85	32,756	100.00	
Female	355	1.10	31,800	98.90	32,155	100.00	
15 - 29 Years							
Both Sexes	988	2.54	37,852	97.46	38,840	100.00	
Male	453	2.62	16,831	97.38	17,284	100.00	
Female	535	2.48	21,021	97.52	21,556	100.00	
30 - 44 Years							
Both Sexes	1,394	6.16	21,248	93.84	22,642	100.00	
Male	764	11.45	5,911	88.55	6,675	100.00	
Female	630	3.95	15,337	96.05	15,967	100.00	
45 - 59 Years							
Both Sexes	1,131	6.34	16,706	93.66	17,837	100.00	
Male	539	8.37	5,898	91.63	6,437	100.00	
Female	592	5.19	10,808	94.81	11,400	100.00	
60 + Years							
Both Sexes	961	10.45	8,233	89.55	9,194	100.00	
Male	720	12.15	5,205	87.85	5,925	100.00	
Female	241	7.37	3,028	92.63	3,269	100.00	
Total							
Both Sexes	5,205	3.39	148,219	96.61	153,424	100.00	
Male	2,852	4.13	66,225	95.87	69,077	100.00	
Female	2,353	2.79	81,994	97.21	84,347	100.00	

**TABLE 2 Distribution of Conventional Household Heads by Age Group, Disability Status and Sex**

		EZHANA WOLENE WEREDA					
		Disability Status				Total	
Age Group Sex	Disabled		Not Disabled		Total		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
10 - 24 Years							
Both Sexes	10	1.04	953	98.96	963	100.00	
Male	10	1.04	953	98.96	963	100.00	
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25 - 39 Years							
Both Sexes	489	8.36	5,361	91.64	5,850	100.00	
Male	402	8.79	4,173	91.21	4,575	100.00	
Female	87	6.82	1,188	93.18	1,275	100.00	
40 - 54 Years							
Both Sexes	678	7.90	7,906	92.10	8,584	100.00	
Male	434	6.69	6,057	93.31	6,491	100.00	
Female	244	11.66	1,849	88.34	2,093	100.00	
55 + Years							
Both Sexes	1,016	11.48	7,838	88.52	8,854	100.00	
Male	903	11.82	6,734	88.18	7,637	100.00	
Female	113	9.29	1,104	90.71	1,217	100.00	
Total							
Both Sexes	2,193	9.04	22,058	90.96	24,251	100.00	
Male	1,749	8.89	17,917	91.11	19,666	100.00	
Female	444	9.68	4,141	90.32	4,585	100.00	

**TABLE 3 Distribution of Households with Disabled Members by Number of Disabled Persons per Household**

Disabled Persons per Household	Households	
	Number	%
1 Person	4,139	88.86
2 Persons	492	10.56
3 Persons	27	.58
4 Personss	-	-
5 Persons	-	-
6 Persons	-	-
7 Personss	-	-
8 Persons	-	-
9 Persons	-	-
10 + Personss	-	-
Total Hoosehols	4,658	100.00
Number of Disabled Persons	5,205	
Ave. Disabled Persons/HH	1.1	

**TABLE 4 Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Highest Educational Level Attained, Disability Status and Sex**

Literacy Status/ Level Attained/ Sex	EZHANA WOLENE MEREDA					
	Disability Status				Total	
	Disabled		Not Disabled			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>TOTAL</b>						
Both Sexes	4,796	100.00	105,827	100.00	110,623	100.00
Male	2,624	54.71	45,073	42.59	47,697	43.12
Female	2,172	45.29	60,754	57.41	62,926	56.88
<b>ILLITERATE</b>						
Both Sexes	4,364	90.99	82,014	77.50	86,378	78.08
Male	2,245	46.81	27,924	26.39	30,169	27.27
Female	2,119	44.18	54,090	51.11	56,209	50.81
<b>LITERATE</b>						
Both Sexes	432	9.01	23,813	22.50	24,245	21.92
Male	379	7.90	17,149	16.20	17,528	15.84
Female	53	1.11	6,664	6.30	6,717	6.07
Level not Definable						
Both Sexes	94	21.76	2,316	9.73	2,410	9.94
Male	89	20.60	2,272	9.54	2,361	9.74
Female	5	1.16	44	.18	49	.20
Primary /Grade 1-6/						
Both Sexes	223	51.62	16,163	67.87	16,386	67.59
Male	175	40.51	11,576	48.61	11,751	48.47
Female	48	11.11	4,587	19.26	4,635	19.12
Secondary /Grade 7-12/						
Both Sexes	115	26.62	4,980	20.91	5,095	21.01
Male	115	26.62	2,999	12.59	3,114	12.84
Female	-	-	1,981	8.32	1,981	8.17
Above Secondary						
Both Sexes	-	-	354	1.49	354	1.46
Male	-	-	302	1.27	302	1.25
Female	-	-	52	.22	52	.21

**TABLE 5** Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Marital Status, Sex and Disability Status

**EZHANA WOLENE MEREDA**

Age Group Sex	Disability Status				Total	
	Disabled		Not Disabled		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%		
Single						
Both Sexes	1,522	31.73	52,762	49.86	54,284	49.07
Male	752	28.65	27,336	60.65	28,088	58.89
Female	770	35.45	25,426	41.85	26,196	41.63
Married						
Both Sexes	2,206	45.99	45,357	42.86	47,563	42.99
Male	1,610	61.33	17,002	37.72	18,612	39.02
Female	596	27.44	28,355	46.67	28,951	46.01
Divorced						
Both Sexes	444	9.26	1,705	1.61	2,149	1.94
Male	176	6.70	256	.57	432	.91
Female	268	12.34	1,449	2.39	1,717	2.73
Widowed						
Both Sexes	601	12.53	5,894	5.57	6,495	5.87
Male	63	2.40	480	1.06	543	1.14
Female	538	24.77	5,414	8.91	5,952	9.46
Not Stated						
Both Sexes	24	.50	110	.10	134	.12
Male	24	.91	-	-	24	.05
Female	-	-	110	.18	110	.17
Total						
Both Sexes	4,797	100.00	105,828	100.00	110,625	100.00
Male	2,625	100.00	45,074	100.00	47,699	100.00
Female	2,172	100.00	60,754	100.00	62,926	100.00

## 2. Economic Characteristics of Disabled and Not-Disabled population.

Enquiries about economic characteristics of the population were forwarded to population aged 10 years and over. Every eligible person was asked to state whether he/she was engaged in any productive activities during the reference period (12 months prior to the survey time). Those who did not work were further asked to state the reason why they did not work and their means of livelihood. As regard to those who had ever been engaged in productive activity (during and some time before the reference period), data on major industrial groups, and employment status were collected. Each of these issues is discussed below.

### 2.1 Activity Status

Table 6 shows that of the disabled population 25.2 percent were active and 74.8 percent were inactive. It was observed that there were more male disabled who were economically active than their female counterparts. However, the reverse was true for the inactive-disabled population. This pattern was true for the not-disabled population.

### 2.2 Reason for not Working

The majority (76 percent) of the inactive-disabled population reported that they did not work in the reference period because of their disability, followed by those who were homemakers (15 percent). The remaining insignificant proportion of the inactive-disabled population accounted for the rest of the reasons. The highest proportion (55 percent) of the inactive-not-disabled population stated that their reason for not working was because they were homemakers. Those who asserted that it is due to schooling that they did not work during the reference period accounted for (18 percent). About 14 percent of the inactive-not-disabled population forwarded that they did not work because they were too young (see Table 7).

### 2.3 Means of Livelihood

The overwhelming majority (about 95 percent) of the inactive population in Ezhana Welene Wereda were dependent on either their family members or persons from other households. The former means of livelihood accounted for a very significant proportion, 77.5 percent for disabled, and 88.1 percent for not-disabled (see Table 8).

### 2.4 Major Industrial Groups

The economically active population who had ever been engaged in productive activities were classified in major industrial groups. The major groups in this category included Agriculture, Industry (Electricity, Mining, Construction, and Manufacturing) and service (wholesale, retail, banking, transport and related). Table 9 shows that 89.2 percent of the disabled and 87.6 percent of the economically active not-disabled population were engaged in agricultural activities.

## 2.5 Employment Status and Unemployment Rate

Table 10 shows that about three-quarter (74.9 percent) of the economically active disabled population were self-employed, while the corresponding proportion for the not-disabled was only 49.6 percent. Unpaid family workers constituted 20.8 percent of the disabled while the corresponding rate was 45.4 percent for the not-disabled population.

The data in Table 11 reveal that unemployment rate in this wereda seems high (1.7 percent). Among the economically active not-disabled population, 1.7 percent were unemployed, while no economically active disabled person was found to be unemployed.

Category	Total		Economically Active		Unemployment Rate (%)
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	0.0
Male	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	0.0
Female	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	0.0
Unemployed	1,700	0	1,700	0	1.7
Employed	98,300	100,000	98,300	100,000	0.0
Self-employed	49,600	74,900	49,600	74,900	49.6
Unpaid family workers	20,800	20,800	20,800	20,800	20.8
Wage and salary workers	27,900	4,300	27,900	4,300	27.9

**TABLE 6 Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Disability Status, Activity Status, Age Group and Sex**

**EZHANA WOLENE MEREDA**

Disability	Activity	Age Group				Total
		10 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	
<b>DISABLED</b>						
	Active					
	Both Sexes	114	532	261	302	1,209
	%	12.46	39.58	21.36	22.95	25.20
	Male	83	345	180	280	888
	%	19.86	47.13	37.50	28.17	33.84
	Female	31	187	81	22	321
	%	6.24	30.56	10.92	6.83	14.77
	Inactive					
	Both Sexes	801	812	961	1,014	3,588
	%	87.54	60.42	78.64	77.05	74.80
	Male	335	387	300	714	1,736
	%	80.14	52.87	62.50	71.83	66.16
	Female	466	425	661	300	1,852
	%	93.76	69.44	89.08	93.17	85.23
	Total					
	Both Sexes	915	1,344	1,222	1,316	4,797
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Male	418	732	480	994	2,624
	%	45.68	54.46	39.28	75.53	54.70
	Female	497	612	742	322	2,173
	%	54.32	45.54	60.72	24.47	45.30
<b>NOT DISABLED</b>						
	Active					
	Both Sexes	17,386	14,209	10,831	7,464	49,890
	%	34.27	61.09	53.79	63.80	47.14
	Male	10,599	7,339	6,146	5,963	30,047
	%	43.63	97.15	95.63	87.69	66.66
	Female	6,787	6,870	4,685	1,501	19,843
	%	25.67	43.74	34.18	30.64	32.66
	Inactive					
	Both Sexes	33,348	9,051	9,303	4,235	55,937
	%	65.73	38.91	46.21	36.20	52.86
	Male	13,693	215	281	837	15,026
	%	56.37	2.85	4.37	12.31	33.34
	Female	19,655	8,836	9,022	3,398	40,911
	%	74.33	56.26	65.82	69.36	67.34
	Total					
	Both Sexes	50,734	23,260	20,134	11,699	105,827
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Male	24,292	7,554	6,427	6,800	45,073
	%	47.88	32.48	31.92	58.12	42.59
	Female	26,442	15,706	13,707	4,899	60,754
	%	52.12	67.52	68.08	41.88	57.41

**TABLE 7 Distribution of Persons Who did not Work During the Last 12 Months by Reason for not Working and Disability Status**

**EZHANA WOLENE WEREDA**

Reason for not Working	Disability Status					
	Disabled		Not Disabled		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Job seekers	-	-	847	1.48	847	1.40
Had job but Did not Work	-	-	1,262	2.21	1,262	2.08
Students	64	1.78	10,273	18.00	10,337	17.04
Homemakers	538	14.99	31,399	55.02	31,937	52.66
Disabled	2,728	76.03	-	-	2,728	4.50
Too young	50	1.39	8,192	14.36	8,242	13.59
Pensioners	99	2.76	3,516	6.16	3,615	5.96
Others	109	3.04	1,575	2.76	1,684	2.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>57,064</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>60,652</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 8 Distribution of Persons Who did not Work During the Last 12 Months by Means of Livelihood, Disability Status and Sex**

**EZHANA WOLENE WEREDA**

Means of Livelihood Sex	Disability Status		Total
	Disabled	Not Disabled	
<b>Dependent on Family Members</b>			
Both Sexes	2,778	50,255	53,033
%	77.47	88.07	87.45
Male	1,312	13,889	15,201
%	75.58	89.04	87.69
Female	1,466	36,366	37,832
%	79.24	87.71	87.35
<b>Pension, House Allowance, House Rent</b>			
Both Sexes	23	460	483
%	.64	.81	.80
Male	14	102	116
%	.81	.65	.67
Female	9	358	367
%	.49	.86	.85
<b>Support from non Household Members</b>			
Both Sexes	508	3,845	4,353
%	14.17	6.74	7.18
Male	266	911	1,177
%	15.32	5.84	6.79
Female	242	2,934	3,176
%	13.08	7.08	7.33
<b>From Govt. and Other Organizations</b>			
Both Sexes	-	-	-
%	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-
%	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-
%	-	-	-
<b>Others</b>			
Both Sexes	277	2,501	2,778
%	7.72	4.38	4.58
Male	144	696	840
%	8.29	4.46	4.85
Female	133	1,805	1,938
%	7.19	4.35	4.47
<b>Total</b>			
Both Sexes	3,586	57,061	60,647
%	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	1,736	15,598	17,334
%	48.41	27.34	28.58
Female	1,850	41,463	43,313
%	51.59	72.66	71.42

**TABLE 9 Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Group, Disability Status and Sex**

**EZHANA WOLENE WEREDA**

Industrial Group	Disability Status		Total
	Disabled	Not Disabled	
<b>Agriculture</b>			
Both Sexes	1,078	43,694	44,772
%	89.16	87.58	87.62
Male	857	28,326	29,183
%	96.51	94.27	94.34
Female	221	15,368	15,589
%	68.85	77.45	77.31
<b>Industry</b>			
Both Sexes	46	1,049	1,095
%	3.80	2.10	2.14
Male	6	287	293
%	.68	.96	.95
Female	40	762	802
%	12.46	3.84	3.98
<b>Services</b>			
Both Sexes	68	3,217	3,285
%	5.62	6.45	6.43
Male	18	606	624
%	2.03	2.02	2.02
Female	50	2,611	2,661
%	15.58	13.16	13.20
<b>Others</b>			
Both Sexes	17	1,930	1,947
%	1.41	3.87	3.81
Male	7	828	835
%	.79	2.76	2.70
Female	10	1,102	1,112
%	3.12	5.55	5.51
<b>Total</b>			
Both Sexes	1,209	49,890	51,099
%	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	888	30,047	30,935
%	73.45	60.23	60.54
Female	321	19,843	20,164
%	26.55	39.77	39.46

**TABLE 10** Distribution of Economically Active Population by Disability Status, Employment Status and Sex

Employment Status	EZHANA WOLENE WEREDA					
	Disability Status				Total	%
	Disabled	%	Not Disabled	%		
Employer	-	-	204	.41	204	.40
Self Employed	905	74.86	24,753	49.61	25,658	50.21
Government Employee	2	.17	385	.77	387	.76
Private Employee	26	2.15	437	.88	463	.91
Producer or Service Co-operative Employee	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaid Family Workers	252	20.84	22,642	45.38	22,894	44.80
Others	24	1.99	1,470	2.95	1,494	2.92
Total	1,209	100.00	49,891	100.00	51,100	100.00

**TABLE 11** Distribution of Economically Active Population by Disability Status, Whether Employed During the Reference Period and Unemployment Rate ('000)

Disability Status	EZHANA WOLENE WEREDA						
	Employed	Unemployed			Total	Unemployment Rate	Total Economically Active
		Without Work Experience	With Work Experience	Total			
Disabled	1,210	-	-	-	-	1,210	
Not Disabled	49,043	505	342	847	1.70	49,890	
Total	50,253	505	342	847	1.66	51,100	

3.3 Causes of Disability

The highest proportion (38.5 percent) of the disabled population stated that their cause of disabilities accounted for different diseases that occurred after birth. The second specified cause of disability was disabilities that took place in the womb of the mother and at delivery (i.e., before and at birth) constituting 15.1 percent. Disabilities that happened by accident formed 11.5 percent. The least cause of disability indicated was Arterial (0.9 percent). Causes different from those mentioned above accounted for about 36.2 percent. This pattern was exactly true for each sex. (see Table 11)

3.3.1 Onset Age of Disability

The highest proportion (31.3 percent) of the disabled population reported that the onset age of their disabilities was 0-4 years, i.e., between their infancy and early childhood ages, followed by 15.5 percent and 11.6 percent who indicated ages 5-24 years and 25-34 years, respectively. Those who reported that

### 3. Type, Severity and Causes of Disability and Medical Treatment.

Every disabled person was requested to indicate the type of disability he/she was suffering from. Moreover, these persons were further asked to state the severity and cause of their disabilities. The age on which the disability commenced and whether the disabled had ever attended medical treatment, and if yes, the type of institution visited were also considered in the survey.

#### 3.1 Type and Severity of Disability

OF the disabled population in the wereda, 29.1 percent were Visually disabled followed by Locomotor and Mentally disabled, 25.7 percent and 12.6 percent; respectively. Leprosy was found to be the least (2.4 percent) type of disability among the disabled population of the wereda. This pattern was true for females. For males; however, almost equal size of the disabled reported that they were Locomotor (23.3 percent) and Visually (22.7 percent) disabled. The remaining pattern was similar for the females. Blindness, among other types of impairment was observed to be relatively more prevalent in the wereda, (see Table 12(a)).

The distribution of the disabled population by sex and disability and impairment type, as presented in Table 12(b), shows that 54.8 percent were males and 45.2 percent were females. Some disability types were found to be more prevalent for males. For instance, Leprosy, Aural, Mental and 'Visual & Aural or Speech' were dominant for males than for females. These disability types for males accounted for 79.4 percent, 78.4 percent, 77.6 percent and 72.5 percent, in the order mentioned above.

#### 3.2 Causes of Disability

The highest proportion (36.6 percent) of the disabled population stated that their causes of disabilities accounted for different diseases that occurred after birth. The second specified cause of disability was disabilities that took place in the womb of the mother and at delivery (i.e., before and at birth) constituting 15.1 percent. Disabilities that happened by Accident formed 11.2 percent. The least cause of disability indicated was Armament (0.9 percent). Causes different from those mentioned above accounted for about 36.2 percent. This pattern was exactly true for each sex. (see Table 13).

#### 3.3 Onset Age of Disability

The highest proportion (31.3 percent) of the disabled population reported that the onset age of their disabilities was 0-4 years, i.e., between their infancy and early childhood ages, followed by 19.5 percent and 11.4 percent who indicated age 15-24 years and 25-34 years; respectively. Those who reported that

their onset age of disabilities was between 35 and 44 years, 45 and 54 years, and 55 and above years each accounted for about 8 percent of the disabled population (see Table 14).

### 3.4 Medical Treatment

Slightly more than one-third (35 percent) of the disabled population had attended modern medical treatment of which 18.1 percent had completed and the remaining 17 percent terminated before completing the treatment. 16.8 percent had completed/terminated traditional treatment. Only 0.8 percent of the disabled stated that their disabilities did not require any type of treatment and hence had not visited any medical institution. On the other hand, significant proportion (47 percent) of the disabled visited neither modern nor traditional institution. This pattern was true for each sex (see Table 15).

Category	Completed	Terminated	Completed/Terminated	Not Visited	Other
Total	18.1	17.0	16.8	47.0	0.8
Male	18.5	17.5	17.0	46.5	0.5
Female	17.7	16.5	16.6	47.5	0.7
Modern Medical Treatment	18.1	17.0	16.8	47.0	0.8
Traditional Treatment	16.8	16.8	16.8	47.0	0.8
Not Visited	0.8	0.8	0.8	47.0	0.8

TABLE 12(a) Distribution of Disabled Population by Type and Severity of Disability and Sex

Disability Type/ Severity	EZHANA WOLENE WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
VISUAL DISABILITY	647	22.69	865	36.81	1,512	29.07
Total Blindness	276	9.68	262	11.15	538	10.34
Partial Blindness /one/two eyes/	371	13.01	603	25.66	974	18.73
AURAL DISABILITY	214	7.51	59	2.51	273	5.25
Total Deafness	39	1.37	15	.64	54	1.04
Partial Deafness /one/two ears/	175	6.14	44	1.87	219	4.21
VISUAL & AURAL or SPEECH	227	7.96	86	3.66	313	6.02
LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY	665	23.33	669	28.47	1,334	25.65
One or Both Legs Amputation	37	1.30	10	.43	47	.90
One or Both Legs Paralysis	253	8.87	218	9.28	471	9.06
Short Leg	52	1.82	36	1.53	88	1.69
Leg Deformity	122	4.28	127	5.40	249	4.79
Elephantiasis	127	4.45	161	6.85	288	5.54
Other Related Impairments	74	2.60	117	4.98	191	3.67
HAND DISABILITY	98	3.44	81	3.45	179	3.44
One or Both Arms Amputation	21	.74	9	.38	30	.58
One or Both Arms Paralysis	19	.67	42	1.79	61	1.17
Other Related Impairments	58	2.03	30	1.28	88	1.69
MENTAL DISABILITY	507	17.78	146	6.21	653	12.56
Insanity or Mental Retardation	252	8.84	23	.98	275	5.29
Epilepsy	120	4.21	88	3.74	208	4.00
Other Related Impairments	135	4.74	35	1.49	170	3.27
LEPROSY	100	3.51	26	1.11	126	2.42
OTHER DISABILITIES	204	7.16	198	8.43	402	7.73
MULTI DISABILITY	189	6.63	220	9.36	409	7.86
TOTAL	2,851	100.00	2,350	100.00	5,201	100.00

**TABLE 12(b) Distribution of Disabled Population by Type and Severity of Disability and Sex**

**EZHANA WOLENE WEREDA**

Disability Type/ Severity	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>VISUAL DISABILITY</b>	647	42.79	865	57.21	1,512	100.00
Total Blindness	276	51.30	262	48.70	538	100.00
Partial Blindness /one/two eyes/	371	38.09	603	61.91	974	100.00
<b>AURAL DISABILITY</b>	214	78.39	59	21.61	273	100.00
Total Deafness	39	72.22	15	27.78	54	100.00
Partial Deafness /one/two ears/	175	79.91	44	20.09	219	100.00
<b>VISUAL &amp; AURAL or SPEECH</b>	227	72.52	86	27.48	313	100.00
<b>LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY</b>	665	49.85	669	50.15	1,334	100.00
One or Both Legs Amputation	37	78.72	10	21.28	47	100.00
One or Both Legs Paralysis	253	53.72	218	46.28	471	100.00
Short Leg	52	59.09	36	40.91	88	100.00
Leg Deformity	122	49.00	127	51.00	249	100.00
Elephantiasis	127	44.10	161	55.90	288	100.00
Other Related Impairments	74	38.74	117	61.26	191	100.00
<b>HAND DISABILITY</b>	98	54.75	81	45.25	179	100.00
One or Both Arms Amputation	21	70.00	9	30.00	30	100.00
One or Both Arms Paralysis	19	31.15	42	68.85	61	100.00
Other Related Impairments	58	65.91	30	34.09	88	100.00
<b>MENTAL DISABILITY</b>	507	77.64	146	22.36	653	100.00
Insanity or Mental Retardation	252	91.64	23	8.36	275	100.00
Epilepsy	120	57.69	88	42.31	208	100.00
Other Related Impairments	135	79.41	35	20.59	170	100.00
<b>LEPROSY</b>	100	79.37	26	20.63	126	100.00
<b>OTHER DISABILITIES</b>	204	50.75	198	49.25	402	100.00
<b>MULTI DISABILITY</b>	189	46.21	220	53.79	409	100.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,851	54.82	2,350	45.18	5,201	100.00

**TABLE 13 Distribution of Disabled Population by Cause of Disability and Sex**

**EZHANA WOLENE WEREDA**

Cause of Disability	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
	Accident	342	11.99	239	10.16	581
Before/at Birth	391	13.71	393	16.70	784	15.06
After Birth/Diff. Diseases/	1,059	37.13	848	36.04	1,907	36.64
Armament	39	1.37	10	.42	49	.94
Others	1,021	35.80	863	36.68	1,884	36.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,852</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,205</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 14 Distribution of Disabled Population by Onset Age of Disability and Sex**

**EZHANA WOLENE WEREDA**

Onset Age	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
	0 - 4 Years	796	27.92	834	35.44	1,630
5 - 9 Years	196	6.87	165	7.01	361	6.94
10 - 14 Years	199	6.98	157	6.67	356	6.84
15 - 24 Years	639	22.41	377	16.02	1,016	19.52
25 - 34 Years	345	12.10	250	10.62	595	11.43
35 - 44 Years	197	6.91	233	9.90	430	8.26
45 - 54 Years	172	6.03	248	10.54	420	8.07
55 + Years	307	10.77	89	3.78	396	7.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,851</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,204</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 15 Distribution of Disabled Population by Status of Attending Medical Treatment, Type of Institution and Sex**

**EZHANA WOLENE WEREDA**

Attendance/ Institution	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
	Never Attended	1,183	41.49	1,264	53.72	2,447
Not Required	24	.84	15	.64	39	.75
Terminated Modern Treatment	531	18.63	410	17.42	941	18.08
Completed Modern Treatment	620	21.75	262	11.13	882	16.95
Terminated Traditional Treatment	208	7.30	256	10.88	464	8.92
Completed Traditional Treatment	275	9.65	136	5.78	411	7.90
Not Stated	10	.35	10	.42	20	.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,851</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,204</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### 4. Appliance

Every disabled person was solicited to state whether he/she uses appliance to overcome or mitigate the problems encountered as a result of disability. Those who reported that they did not use appliance were further asked to reason out why they didn't do so. Similarly the disabled that were using appliance were also requested to respond whether they visited an institution for follow up, and if yes, its type.

##### 4.1 Status of Using Appliance

According to Table 16, the majority (81.2 percent) were using any appliance during the survey period for their disabilities while their compliment (18.8 percent) were using. Similarly, the highest proportion of each of the sexes also reported that they did not use any appliance. The incidence of using appliance was slightly higher among females (19.4 percent) compared to males (18.2 percent).

##### 4.2 Reason for not Using Appliance

The highest proportion (43.2 percent ) indicated that they did not use appliance due to financial constraint. Slightly over one-fifth (23.2 percent) of the disabled who did not use appliance reasoned out that they did not do so because either they didn't know any type of appliance that would be helpful for their disabilities or no appliance was available any where for use. Quite insignificant proportion (0.1 percent) of the disabled mentioned that environmental inconvenience hindered them from using appliance. Similar pattern was observed for both males and females (see Table 17).

Table 18 shows that among disabled who did not use appliance, those who were disabled for 5-9 and 15-24 years each accounted for about one-fifth. This pattern was also true for each of the sexes.

##### 4.3 Type of Institution for Appliance Follow up

One-third of the disabled population who were using appliance reported that they neither visited modern nor traditional institution in search of more appropriate appliance. Table 19 also shows that close to half (48.9 percent) of the disabled who were using appliance indicated that they visited modern institutions while those who attended traditional institutions, for follow up, constituted 16.1 percent.

**TABLE 16 Distribution of Disabled Population by Status of Using Appliance and Sex**

Status of Using Appliance	EZHANA WOLENE WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Using	520	18.23	457	19.42	977	18.77
Not Using	2,332	81.77	1,896	80.58	4,228	81.23
Total	2,852	100.00	2,353	100.00	5,205	100.00

**TABLE 17 Distribution of Disabled Population Who do not Use Appliance by Reason for not Using and Sex**

Reason	EZHANA WOLENE WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Do not Know the Use	175	7.50	148	7.81	323	7.64
Financial Constraint	910	39.02	917	48.39	1,827	43.22
Service not Available	161	6.90	58	3.06	219	5.18
Don't Want	93	3.99	61	3.22	154	3.64
Environmental Inconvenience	6	.26	-	-	6	.14
Don't Know Any/No Appliance	606	25.99	375	19.79	981	23.21
Others	381	16.34	336	17.73	717	16.96
Total	2,332	100.00	1,895	100.00	4,227	100.00

**TABLE 18 Distribution of Disabled Population Who do not Use Appliance by Duration of Disability and Sex**

Duration of Disability (in years)	EZHANA WOLENE WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 4	275	11.80	275	14.50	550	13.01
5 - 9	555	23.81	341	17.98	896	21.19
10 - 14	270	11.58	331	17.45	601	14.21
15 - 24	517	22.18	369	19.45	886	20.96
25 - 34	254	10.90	362	19.08	616	14.57
35 - 44	222	9.52	106	5.59	328	7.76
45 - 54	89	3.82	70	3.69	159	3.76
55 +	149	6.39	43	2.27	192	4.54
Total	2,331	100.00	1,897	100.00	4,228	100.00

**TABLE 19 Distribution of Disabled Population Who Use Appliance by Type of Institution for Follow Up**

Type of Institution	EZHANA WOLENE WEREDA	
	Number	%
None	327	33.47
Modern	157	16.07
Traditional	478	48.93
Not Stated	15	1.54
Total	977	100.00

## 5. Attitude of Household Members Towards the Disabled.

Attitude of different persons towards the disabled would be different. As a result of proximity, not-disabled members of the households that consist the disabled are expected to be taking well care of the victims. So as to assess the attitude of household members towards the disabled, the questionnaire included a question. The data classified by relationship of the disabled and type of disability are presented, below.

### 5.1 Attitude by Relationship

According to Table 20, the highest proportion (88.9 percent) of the disabled population reported that their members of households did not hide /isolated and kept alone/ them from the society, while 2.5 percent stated that their members did so. Disabled persons who couldn't specify the attitude of their household members towards them accounted for 5 percent. About 3 percent of the disabled population happened to live alone and hence the enquiry was not relevant to them.

### 5.2 Attitude by Type of Disability

The distribution of disabled population by attitude of members of the household towards the disabled and type of disability is presented in Table 21. The table shows that Visual disability accounted for the highest proportion (28.5 percent) of the total disabled persons that were not isolated. Locomotor and Mentally disabled population constituted 26.6 percent and 11.3 percent; respectively. As far as disabled population who were living alone as a single membered household are concerned, 41.3 percent of them were hampered from carrying out activities by Visual disability, followed by Mental (24 percent), and Locomotor (15 percent) disabilities.

### 5.3 Attitude by Causes of Disability

Table 22 shows that about 36.6 percent of the disabled population who were not hided by family members reported that their disabilities occurred after birth due to different diseases, followed by disabilities that took place before/delivery (16 percent). About one-tenth (11 percent) of the disabled persons indicated that their disabilities were caused by Accident. Similarly, among those who were hided by their household members, 32.3 percent reported that their disabilities were caused by different diseases that experienced after birth. Those who reported that Accidents and complication before/at birth caused their disabilities formed 20 percent, each.

**TABLE 20** Distribution of Disabled Population by Attitude of Members of Households Towards the Disabled by Relationship to Head of Household

**EZHANA WOLENE MEREDA**

Attitude	Relationship									
	Head	%	Spouse	%	Child of Head/Spouse	%	Others	%	Total	%
Do not Hide	1,880	85.73	480	91.78	1,410	89.52	857	93.76	4,627	88.90
Hide	42	1.92	34	6.50	36	2.29	18	1.97	130	2.50
Can't Specify	85	3.88	9	1.72	129	8.19	39	4.27	262	5.03
Not Applicable	167	7.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	3.21
Not Stated	19	.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,193</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,205</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 21** Distribution of Disabled Population by Attitude of Members of Households Towards the Disabled and Type of Disability

**EZHANA WOLENE MEREDA**

Type of Disability	Attitude									
	Do not Hide	%	Hide	%	Can't Specify	%	Not Applicable	%	Total	%
VISUAL	1,318	28.48	54	41.86	71	25.36	69	41.32	1,512	29.06
AURAL	247	5.34	10	7.75	7	2.50	10	5.99	274	5.27
VISUAL & AURAL or SPEECH	286	6.18	8	6.20	19	6.79	-	-	313	6.02
LOCOMOTOR	1,232	26.63	28	21.71	50	17.86	25	14.97	1,335	25.66
HAND	168	3.63	-	-	10	3.57	-	-	178	3.42
MENTAL	525	11.35	20	15.50	69	24.64	40	23.95	654	12.57
LEPROSY	112	2.42	-	-	9	3.21	5	2.99	126	2.42
OTHERS	373	8.06	-	-	19	6.79	10	5.99	402	7.73
MULTI DISABILITY	366	7.91	9	6.98	26	9.29	8	4.79	409	7.86
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,627</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,203</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 22** Distribution of Disabled Population by Attitude of Members of Households Towards the Disabled and Cause of Disability

**EZHANA WOLENE MEREDA**

Attitude	Cause of Disability					Total
	Accident	Before/at Birth	After Birth /Diff. Diseases/	Armanent	Others	
Do not Hide	507	741	1,694	49	1,635	4,626
%	10.96	16.02	36.62	1.06	35.34	100.00
Hide	26	26	42	-	36	130
%	20.00	20.00	32.31	-	27.69	100.00
Can't Specify	28	17	79	-	138	262
%	10.69	6.49	30.15	-	52.67	100.00
Not Applicable	19	-	83	-	65	167
%	11.38	-	49.70	-	38.92	100.00
Not Stated	-	-	9	-	9	18
%	-	-	50.00	-	50.00	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>5,203</b>
%	<b>11.15</b>	<b>15.07</b>	<b>36.65</b>	<b>.94</b>	<b>36.19</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## 6. Migration

All disabled persons were requested to state the number of years they were living continuously in the wereda after they became disabled. Those who mentioned that they were not living in the wereda since being disabled were considered as migrants to the wereda. Migrants were also asked to indicate whether their previous place of residence was urban or rural. Data regarding these variables are presented below.

### 6.1 Status and Length of Migration

Among the disabled population 92.7 percent reported that they had not been leaving their previous place of residence after being disabled while the remaining 7.3 percent were migrants. Out of the migrants 45 percent and 24.6 percent left their place of origin for 1 to 4 years and 5 to 9 years; respectively. Those who left their previous residence before 1985 accounted for slightly higher than one-fifth (21.2 percent). The same trend was observed for males. The majority (49.3 percent) of female migrants left their place of origin for 1 to 4 years, followed by 39.7 percent who left for 10 years and above. Those who left for 5 to 9 years accounted for the least proportion (4.1 percent) (see Table 23).

### 6.2 Previous and Current Residence

Regarding the previous place of residence of disabled migrants, more than three-quarter of them migrated from urban areas. Among the disabled migrants who were living in urban areas during the survey period, 57.1 percent migrated from rural areas and the rest (42.9 percent) from other urban areas. However, quite significant proportion (82.1 percent) of the migrant-disabled who were living in rural areas had migrated from urban areas (see Table 24).

### 6.3 Reason for Migration

The major reasons that resulted to migration of disabled persons in this wereda were looking for food/shelter (29.3 percent) and job (21.6 percent). Migrants who left their previous residence in search of medical treatment and appliance accounted for 14.5 percent and 11.9 percent; respectively. Significantly higher proportion of disabled males (34.4 percent and 24.9 percent) migrated in search of food/shelter and job; respectively, than disabled females (8.1 percent, each) (see Table 25).

**TABLE 23** Distribution of Disabled Population by Status and Length of Migration Since the onset of Disability and Sex

Status and Length of Migration	EZHANAWOLENE WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	2,852	100.00	2,352	100.00	5,204	100.00
Non Migrants	2,547	89.31	2,279	96.90	4,826	92.74
Migrants	305	10.69	73	3.10	378	7.26
< 1 Year	30	9.84	5	6.85	35	9.26
1-4 Years	134	43.93	36	49.32	170	44.97
5-9 Years	90	29.51	3	4.11	93	24.60
10+ Years	51	16.72	29	39.73	80	21.16

**TABLE 24** Distribution of Disabled Population who are Migrants by Place of Previous Residence and Current Residence

Previous Residence	EZHANAWOLENE WEREDA					
	Current Residence				Total	
	Urban		Rural		No	%
	No	%	No	%		
Urban	12	42.86	288	82.05	300	79.16
Rural	16	57.14	36	10.26	52	13.72
Not Stated	-	-	27	7.69	27	7.12
Total	28	100.00	351	100.00	379	100.00

**TABLE 25** Distribution of Disabled Population who are Migrants by Reason for Migration and Sex

Reason for Migration	EZHANAWOLENE WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
In Search of Food/Shelter	105	34.43	6	8.11	111	29.29
In Search of Job	76	24.92	6	8.11	82	21.64
In Search of Medical Treatment	44	14.43	11	14.86	55	14.51
In Search of Appliance	40	13.11	5	6.76	45	11.87
Others	13	4.26	46	62.16	59	15.57
Not Stated	27	8.85	-	-	27	7.12
Total	305	100.00	74	100.00	379	100.00

## 7. Vocational Training

In order to assess whether the disabled persons had attended vocational training, the survey included a question for those aged 15 years and over. Those who responded affirmatively to this enquiry were further asked to indicate the type of training they had attended; and those who reported that they had not attended were asked if they had any interest to attend, and if yes, to indicate the type of training they prefer. The resulting data are presented below.

### 7.1 Status and Type of Training Attended

About a quarter (24.5 percent) of the disabled persons aged 15 years and over stated that they had never attended any vocational training. Half (50.3 percent) of the disabled aged 15 years and over reported that they had attended Agricultural training. Those who had had Handicraft and Technical training accounted for 16.8 percent. The Table also shows that most of the not-disabled aged 15 years and over had had vocational training irrespective of activity status (see Table 26).

### 7.2 Status and Type of Training Preferred

Table 27 indicates that 32.5 percent of the disabled population aged 15 years and above who had never attended vocational training stated that they do not want to attend any training in the future. On the other hand, those who had the desire to attend Handicraft, Agricultural and Technical training accounted for 14.4 percent, 1.9 percent and 1 percent; respectively. 10.1 percent preferred training of different kinds other than stated above. Significant proportion (40.1 percent) of the disabled aged 15 years and over and had no vocational training stated that they like to be trained but could not cite a specific field of training which they should pursue. This

pattern was true for each sex, except that no female disabled of aged 15 years and above reported that she prefers Agricultural or Technical training.

**TABLE 26 Distribution of Disabled Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Attendance of Vocational Training and Activity Status**

**EZHANA WOLENE WEREDA**

Attendance	Activity Status					
	Active		Inactive		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Never Attended	93	7.69	1,005	30.79	1,098	24.54
Agricultural	948	78.35	1,301	39.86	2,249	50.27
Handicraft and Technical	129	10.66	622	19.06	751	16.79
Others	40	3.31	336	10.29	376	8.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4,474</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 27 Disabled Population Aged 15 Years and Over who have not Attended Vocational Training by Status and Type of Training Preferred and Sex**

**EZHANA WOLENE WEREDA**

Status/ Training Preferred	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
	Do not Want	160	30.89	196	33.85	356
Agricultural	21	4.05	-	-	21	1.91
Handicraft	67	12.93	91	15.72	158	14.40
Technical	11	2.12	-	-	11	1.00
Other Trainings	41	7.92	70	12.09	111	10.12
Don't Know	218	42.08	222	38.34	440	40.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## 8. Handicap

Each disability type does not necessarily lead to handicap. Handicap, as disability, is one of the major social problems to be given due attention. An attempt was made to assess the extent and type of handicap prevailed in the wereda. Every disabled person was asked to state whether he/she was disadvantaged to some opportunities due to his/her disability. Those who responded 'yes' were considered as handicapped and were further asked to indicate types of opportunity they were handicapped to. Five specific types of handicap were listed. This section discusses this variable in relation to sex and type of disability.

### 8.1 Status and Type of Handicap

Of the total disabled population aged 5 years and over, 94.6 percent were handicapped to different advantages. Only 5.4 percent were found to be not handicapped. 42.6 percent, 25.7 percent and 10.5 percent of the disabled aged 5 years and above reported that they were handicapped to Occupation, Social Integration and Environmental Convenience; respectively. Similar pattern was observed for males, whereas for females; almost equal proportion of them were found to be handicapped to Training and Environmental Convenience (see Table 28).

### 8.2 Type of Handicap by Type of Disability

Table 29 shows that most of the specified disability types contribute to the highest proportion of Occupational handicap than other types of handicap. This included:- Visual, Hand, Mental disabilities and Leprosy. On the contrary, Aural and 'Visual & Aural or Speech' disabilities primarily led to Social Integration handicap. Most of the disabled Population who had Multiple disabilities and Other types of disability reported that they were disadvantaged to occupation. The data also indicate that among the total Aurally disabled population, 16.6 percent were not handicapped.

**TABLE 28** Distribution of Disabled Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Type of Handicap and Sex

EZHANA WOLENE WEREDA						
Type of Handicap	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Not Handicap	178	6.35	98	4.27	276	5.42
Training	267	9.53	226	9.86	493	9.68
Occupation	1,123	40.09	1,047	45.66	2,170	42.60
Social Integration	697	24.88	610	26.60	1,307	25.66
Environmental Convenience	329	11.75	208	9.07	537	10.54
Self Care	54	1.93	49	2.14	103	2.02
Other	153	5.46	55	2.40	208	4.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,801</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,094</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 29** Distribution of Disabled Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Type of Handicap and Disability

EZHANA WOLENE WEREDA								
Type of Disability	Type of Handicap							Total
	Not Handicap	Training	Occupation	Social Integ.	Environmental Convenience	Self Care	Others	
VISUAL	88	101	817	239	122	56	70	1,493
%	5.89	6.76	54.72	16.01	8.17	3.75	4.69	100.00
AURAL	45	49	36	121	-	10	10	271
%	16.61	18.08	13.28	44.65	-	3.69	3.69	100.00
VISUAL & AURAL or SPEECH	40	47	43	184	-	-	-	314
%	12.74	14.97	13.69	58.60	-	-	-	100.00
LOCOMOTOR	15	110	489	280	353	21	10	1,278
%	1.17	8.61	38.26	21.91	27.62	1.64	.78	100.00
HAND	-	26	114	29	-	-	-	169
%	-	15.38	67.46	17.16	-	-	-	100.00
MENTAL	42	72	249	198	6	1	80	648
%	6.48	11.11	38.43	30.56	.93	.15	12.35	100.00
LEPROSY	5	16	55	20	20	10	-	126
%	3.97	12.70	43.65	15.87	15.87	7.94	-	100.00
OTHERS	32	16	179	129	20	-	10	386
%	8.29	4.15	46.37	33.42	5.18	-	2.59	100.00
MULTI DISABILITY	8	57	187	107	17	6	28	410
%	1.95	13.90	45.61	26.10	4.15	1.46	6.83	100.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>2,169</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>5,095</b>
%	5.40	9.70	42.57	25.65	10.56	2.04	4.08	100.00

Demographic and Social Characteristics of Disabled and Non-Disabled Population

1.1 Age and Sex Distribution

Every member of the household with disabled members... Every member of the household with disabled members... The distribution of the population... The rate varied between 1.2 percent for age 0-14 and 10.2 percent for age 65 years and above.

1.2 Distribution of Disabled Households and Household Head

Table 2 depicts the number of households in Gofa Zuria... 7.7 percent were disabled... 17.1 percent household heads were disabled.

B. GOFA ZURIA

Table 3 shows that the households which consisted of disabled members... 1.3 percent of the households which had disabled members indicated that they consisted of disabled persons. The average number of disabled persons per household was estimated to be 1.3.

1.3 Educational Characteristics

Data on educational characteristics of the population... collected in this survey refer to literacy status and highest grade completed... whether he/she was literate or illiterate, and if literate, highest grade completed.

The compiled data indicate that 10.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and above were literate... 21 percent were literate. This rate for the non-disabled was observed to be 21 percent.



## B. GOFA ZURIA WEREDA

### 1. Demographic and Social Characteristics of Disabled and Not-Disabled Population

#### 1.1 Age and Sex Distribution

Every member of the households with disabled member(s) in the selected Farmers' Association/Kebeles was asked to state his/her age and sex. The distribution of the population classified by age, sex and disability status is presented in Table 1. The table shows that 2.8 percent of the population in Gofa Zuria Wereda were found to be disabled. The distribution by sex shows higher disability rate for males (3.3 percent) than for females (2.5 percent). This pattern was true in all age-groups except in 15-29 years. The table further reveals that disability rate increased as age advanced. The rate varied between 1.2 percent, for age 0-14 and 10.7 percent, for age 60 years and above.

#### 1.2 Distribution of Conventional Households and Household Heads

Table 2 depicts that among heads of households in Gofa Zuria Wereda, 9.7 percent were disabled. In this wereda it was observed that disability was more prevalent among female heads (13.1 percent) than among male heads (8.8 percent).

Table 3 shows that among the households which consisted disabled members, nearly 90 percent reported that they had only one disabled member. About one-tenth (9.5 percent) of the households which had disabled member(s) indicated that they consisted 2 disabled persons. The average number of disabled persons per household was estimated to be 1.1.

#### 1.3 Educational Characteristics

Data on educational characteristics of the population collected in this survey refer to literacy status and highest grade completed. Each person aged 5 years and above was asked whether he/she was literate or illiterate, and if literate; highest grade completed. For simplicity of presentation the highest completed grades are compiled by highest level attained. In Highest Level Attained, 'Level not Definable' stands for literate persons whose level of education is not definable, representing those who achieved literacy by attending religious schools (Church schools; or Quranic schools), by self effort and study, ...etc. The results are given in Table 4, below.

The compiled data indicate that 20.7 percent of the wereda population aged 10 years and above were literate whereas 79.3 percent were illiterate. Of the disabled population aged 10 years and over about 11 percent were literate. This rate for the not-disabled was observed to be about 21 percent. The data also indicate that literacy was substantially high for males than for

females for each disability status. The distribution of the literate population by educational level shows that the majority (over three-quarter) had primary level of education. This was true for both the disabled (84.6 percent) and not-disabled (77.5 percent) population. Disabled population who had secondary and above secondary level of education constituted about 12 percent while the not-disabled in this educational category formed 21.4 percent of the respective population.

#### 1.4 Marital Status

Marital status was one of the social variables included in the questionnaire. Each person aged 10 years and over was asked if he/she was single or ever married. The data in Table 5 show that the majority (47.1 percent) of the disabled were married, followed by single (30.1 percent). Conversely, 54.7 percent of the not-disabled were single and 36.3 percent were married.

**TABLE 1** Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Disability Status and Sex

GOFA ZURIA WEREDA						
Age Group Sex	Disability Status				Total	
	Disabled		Not Disabled			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 - 14 Years						
Both Sexes	1,054	1.21	85,768	98.79	86,822	100.00
Male	536	1.30	40,689	98.70	41,225	100.00
Female	518	1.14	45,079	98.86	45,597	100.00
15 - 29 Years						
Both Sexes	1,081	2.33	45,371	97.67	46,452	100.00
Male	545	2.31	23,033	97.69	23,578	100.00
Female	536	2.34	22,338	97.66	22,874	100.00
30 - 44 Years						
Both Sexes	1,396	4.84	27,423	95.16	28,819	100.00
Male	761	8.84	7,843	91.16	8,604	100.00
Female	635	3.14	19,580	96.86	20,215	100.00
45 - 59 Years						
Both Sexes	928	8.05	10,594	91.95	11,522	100.00
Male	482	8.64	5,094	91.36	5,576	100.00
Female	446	7.50	5,500	92.50	5,946	100.00
60 + Years						
Both Sexes	632	10.72	5,266	89.28	5,898	100.00
Male	375	12.10	2,725	87.90	3,100	100.00
Female	257	9.19	2,541	90.81	2,798	100.00
Total						
Both Sexes	5,091	2.84	174,422	97.16	179,513	100.00
Male	2,699	3.29	79,384	96.71	82,083	100.00
Female	2,392	2.46	95,038	97.54	97,430	100.00

**TABLE 2** Distribution of Conventional Household Heads by Age Group, Disability Status and Sex

GOFA ZURIA WEREDA						
Age Group Sex	Disability Status				Total	
	Disabled		Not Disabled			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
10 - 24 Years						
Both Sexes	51	2.39	2,080	97.61	2,131	100.00
Male	51	2.43	2,047	97.57	2,098	100.00
Female	-	-	33	100.00	33	100.00
25 - 39 Years						
Both Sexes	776	9.55	7,351	90.45	8,127	100.00
Male	623	9.68	5,810	90.32	6,433	100.00
Female	153	9.03	1,541	90.97	1,694	100.00
40 - 54 Years						
Both Sexes	828	9.37	8,006	90.63	8,834	100.00
Male	502	6.31	7,455	93.69	7,957	100.00
Female	326	37.17	551	62.83	877	100.00
55 + Years						
Both Sexes	819	12.80	5,580	87.20	6,399	100.00
Male	612	16.20	3,166	83.80	3,778	100.00
Female	207	7.90	2,414	92.10	2,621	100.00
Total						
Both Sexes	2,474	9.71	23,017	90.29	25,491	100.00
Male	1,788	8.82	18,478	91.18	20,266	100.00
Female	686	13.13	4,539	86.87	5,225	100.00

**TABLE 3** Distribution of Households with Disabled Members by Number of Disabled Persons per Household

**GOFA ZURIA MEREDA**

Disabled Persons per Household	Households	
	Number	%
1 Person	4,000	88.95
2 Persons	428	9.52
3 Persons	60	1.33
4 Persons	-	-
5 Persons	-	-
6 Persons	9	.20
7 Persons	-	-
8 Persons	-	-
9 Persons	-	-
10 + Persons	-	-
Total Households	4,497	100.00
Number of Disabled Persons	5,090	
Ave. Disabled Persons/HH	1.1	

**TABLE 4** Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Highest Educational Level Attained, Disability Status and Sex

**GOFA ZURIA MEREDA**

Literacy Status/ Level Attained/ Sex	Disability Status				Total	
	Disabled		Not Disabled			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>TOTAL</b>						
Both Sexes	4,530	100.00	118,569	100.00	123,099	100.00
Male	2,441	53.89	51,490	43.43	53,931	43.81
Female	2,089	46.11	67,079	56.57	69,168	56.19
<b>ILLITERATE</b>						
Both Sexes	4,012	88.57	93,554	78.90	97,566	79.26
Male	1,980	43.71	33,617	28.35	35,597	28.92
Female	2,032	44.86	59,937	50.55	61,969	50.34
<b>LITERATE</b>						
Both Sexes	518	11.43	25,015	21.10	25,533	20.74
Male	461	10.18	17,873	15.07	18,334	14.89
Female	57	1.26	7,142	6.02	7,199	5.85
Level not Definable						
Both Sexes	17	3.28	242	.97	259	1.01
Male	17	3.28	226	.90	243	.95
Female	-	-	16	.06	16	.06
Primary /Grade 1-6/						
Both Sexes	438	84.56	19,380	77.47	19,818	77.62
Male	389	75.10	13,928	55.68	14,317	56.07
Female	49	9.46	5,452	21.79	5,501	21.54
Secondary /Grade 7-12/						
Both Sexes	41	7.92	4,805	19.21	4,846	18.98
Male	34	6.56	3,180	12.71	3,214	12.59
Female	7	1.35	1,625	6.50	1,632	6.39
Above Secondary						
Both Sexes	22	4.25	588	2.35	610	2.39
Male	21	4.05	539	2.15	560	2.19
Female	1	.19	49	.20	50	.20

TABLE 5 Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Marital Status, Sex and Disability Status

GOFA ZURIA MEREDA

Age Group Sex	Disability Status				Total	
	Disabled		Not Disabled		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%		
Single					66,188	53.77
Both Sexes	1,364	30.10	64,824	54.67	33,212	61.58
Male	736	30.15	32,476	63.07	32,976	47.67
Female	628	30.05	32,348	48.22		
Married					45,122	36.65
Both Sexes	2,135	47.12	42,987	36.25	19,114	35.44
Male	1,414	57.93	17,700	34.37	26,008	37.60
Female	721	34.50	25,287	37.70		
Divorced					5,196	4.22
Both Sexes	315	6.95	4,881	4.12	993	1.84
Male	151	6.19	842	1.64	4,203	6.08
Female	164	7.85	4,039	6.02		
Widowed					6,546	5.32
Both Sexes	717	15.82	5,829	4.92	580	1.08
Male	140	5.74	440	.85	5,966	8.63
Female	577	27.61	5,389	8.03		
Not Stated					49	.04
Both Sexes	-	-	49	.04	33	.06
Male	-	-	33	.06	16	.02
Female	-	-	16	.02		
Total					123,101	100.00
Both Sexes	4,531	100.00	118,570	100.00	53,932	100.00
Male	2,441	100.00	51,491	100.00	69,169	100.00
Female	2,090	100.00	67,079	100.00		

2.3 Means of Livelihood

The overwhelming majority (more than 95 percent) of the inactive population in Gofa Zuria Mereda were dependent on either their family members or persons from other households. The former means of livelihood accounted for a very significant proportion, 55.1 percent for disabled, and 87.2 percent for not-disabled (see Table 5).

2.4 Major Industrial Group

The economically active population who had ever been engaged in productive activities were classified by major industrial groups. The major groups in this category included Agriculture, Industry (Electricity, Mining, Construction, and Manufacturing) and services (wholesale, retail, banking, transport and related). Table 9 shows that slightly higher than three-quarter (77.2 percent) of the disabled and about 83 percent of the

## 2. Economic Characteristics of Disabled and Not-Disabled Population.

Enquiries about economic characteristics of the population were forwarded to population aged 10 years and over. Every eligible person was asked to state whether he/she was engaged in any productive activities during the reference period. Those who did not work were further asked to state the reason why they did not work and their means of livelihood. As regard to those who had ever been engaged in productive activity (during and some time before the reference period), data on major industrial group, and employment status were collected. Each of these issues is discussed below.

### 2.1 Activity Status

Table 6 shows that of the disabled population 38.4 percent were active and 61.6 percent were inactive. It was observed that there were more male disabled who were economically active than their counterpart females. However, the reverse was true for the inactive-disabled population. The activity rate increased with age up to age 54 years where it declined thereafter. This pattern was true for the not-disabled population.

### 2.2 Reason for not Working

The majority (60.6 percent) of the inactive-disabled population reported that they did not work in the reference period because of their disability, followed by those who were homemakers (27.6 percent). The remaining insignificant proportion of the inactive-disabled population accounted for the rest of the reasons. The highest proportion (57 percent) of the inactive-not-disabled population stated that their reason for not working was because they were homemakers. Those who asserted that it is due to schooling that they did not work during the reference period accounted for one-fifth. 16.4 percent of the inactive-not-disabled population forwarded that they did not work because they were too young (see Table 7).

### 2.3 Means of Livelihood

The overwhelming majority (more than 95 percent) of the inactive population in Gofa Zuria Wereda were dependent on either their family members or persons from other households. The former means of livelihood accounted for a very significant proportion, 65.3 percent for disabled, and 87.8 percent for not-disabled (see Table 8).

### 2.4 Major Industrial Group

The economically active population who had ever been engaged in productive activities were classified by major industrial groups. The major groups in this category included Agriculture, Industry (Electricity, Mining, Construction, and Manufacturing) and service (wholesale, retail, banking, transport and related). Table 9 shows that slightly higher than three-quarter (77.2 percent) of the disabled and about 83 percent of the

economically active not-disabled population were engaged in agricultural activities.

### 2.5 Employment Status and Unemployment Rate

Table 10 shows that 82.1 percent of the economically active-disabled population were self-employed, while the corresponding proportion for the not-disabled was only 50.1 percent. Unpaid family workers constituted 15.1 percent of the disabled while the corresponding rate was 46.3 percent for the not-disabled population.

The data in Table 11 reveal that among the economically active not-disabled population 0.4 percent were unemployed, while 0.1 percent of the economically active disabled population were found to be unemployed.

Category	Self-employed	Unpaid family workers	Wage and salary workers	Unemployed
Economically active not-disabled population	50.1	46.3	0.4	0.2
Economically active disabled population	82.1	15.1	0.1	0.1

TABLE 6 Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Disability Status, Activity Status, Age Group and Sex

GOFIA ZURIA MEREDA

Disability	Activity	Age Group				Total
		10 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	
<b>DISABLED</b>						
	Active					
	Both Sexes	338	606	523	271	1,738
	%	30.15	44.66	46.99	28.89	38.37
	Male	304	469	337	235	1,345
	%	49.35	66.15	67.13	38.34	55.12
	Female	34	137	186	36	393
	%	6.73	21.14	30.44	11.08	18.81
	Inactive					
	Both Sexes	783	751	590	667	2,791
	%	69.85	55.34	53.01	71.11	61.63
	Male	312	240	165	378	1,095
	%	50.65	33.85	32.87	61.66	44.88
	Female	471	511	425	289	1,696
	%	93.27	78.86	69.56	88.92	81.19
	Total					
	Both Sexes	1,121	1,357	1,113	938	4,529
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Male	616	709	502	613	2,440
	%	54.95	52.25	45.10	65.35	53.88
	Female	505	648	611	325	2,089
	%	45.05	47.75	54.90	34.65	46.12
<b>NOT DISABLED</b>						
	Active					
	Both Sexes	28,324	14,648	10,904	2,788	56,664
	%	41.47	53.83	72.41	34.88	47.79
	Male	20,448	7,209	7,894	2,309	37,860
	%	61.91	99.54	98.90	71.31	73.53
	Female	7,876	7,439	3,010	479	18,804
	%	22.33	37.25	42.53	10.07	28.03
	Inactive					
	Both Sexes	39,982	12,562	4,155	5,206	61,905
	%	58.53	46.17	27.59	65.12	52.21
	Male	12,580	33	88	929	13,630
	%	38.09	.46	1.10	28.69	26.47
	Female	27,402	12,529	4,067	4,277	48,275
	%	77.67	62.75	57.47	89.93	71.97
	Total					
	Both Sexes	68,306	27,210	15,059	7,994	118,569
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Male	33,028	7,242	7,982	3,238	51,490
	%	48.35	26.62	53.00	40.51	43.43
	Female	35,278	19,968	7,077	4,756	67,079
	%	51.65	73.38	47.00	59.49	56.57

TABLE 7 Distribution of Persons Who did not Work During the Last 12 Months by Reason for not Working and Disability Status

GOFA ZURIA WEREDA

Reason for not Working	Disability Status					
	Disabled		Not Disabled		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Job seekers	1	.04	198	.32	199	.31
Had Job but Did not Work	17	.60	708	1.14	725	1.12
Students	117	4.16	12,444	20.01	12,561	19.33
Homemakers	782	27.82	35,460	57.03	36,242	55.77
Disabled	1,702	60.55	-	-	1,702	2.62
Too young	93	3.31	10,171	16.36	10,264	15.79
Pensioners	36	1.28	1,173	1.89	1,209	1.86
Others	63	2.24	2,021	3.25	2,084	3.21
Total	2,811	100.00	62,175	100.00	64,986	100.00

TABLE 8 Distribution of Persons Who did not Work During the Last 12 Months by Means of Livelihood, Disability Status and Sex

GOFA ZURIA WEREDA

Means of Livelihood Sex	Disability Status		Total
	Disabled	Not Disabled	
Dependent on Family Members	1,835	54,597	56,432
Both Sexes	65.30	87.81	86.84
%	662	12,084	12,746
Male	59.48	87.35	85.27
%	1,173	42,513	43,686
Female	69.12	87.94	87.30
%			
Pension, House Allowance, House Rent	67	577	644
Both Sexes	2.38	.93	.99
%	33	138	171
Male	2.96	1.00	1.14
%	34	439	473
Female	2.00	.91	.95
%			
Support from non Household Members	773	6,165	6,938
Both Sexes	27.51	9.92	10.68
%	344	1,521	1,865
Male	30.91	10.99	12.48
%	429	4,644	5,073
Female	25.28	9.61	10.14
%			
From Govt. and Other Organizations	106	622	728
Both Sexes	3.77	1.00	1.12
%	49	-	49
Male	4.40	-	.33
%	57	622	679
Female	3.36	1.29	1.36
%			
Others	29	215	244
Both Sexes	1.03	.35	.38
%	25	91	116
Male	2.25	.66	.78
%	4	124	128
Female	.24	.26	.26
%			
Total	2,810	62,176	64,986
Both Sexes	100.00	100.00	100.00
%	1,113	13,834	14,947
Male	39.61	22.25	23.00
%	1,697	48,342	50,039
Female	60.39	77.75	77.00
%			

**TABLE 9** Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Group, Disability Status and Sex

GOFA ZURIA MEREDA

Industrial Group	Disability Status		Total
	Disabled	Not Disabled	
Agriculture			
Both Sexes	1,343	46,770	48,113
%	77.23	82.54	82.38
Male	1,263	36,029	37,292
%	93.83	95.16	95.12
Female	80	10,741	10,821
%	20.36	57.12	56.37
Industry			
Both Sexes	248	2,924	3,172
%	14.26	5.16	5.43
Male	29	373	402
%	2.15	.99	1.03
Female	219	2,551	2,770
%	55.73	13.57	14.43
Services			
Both Sexes	126	6,445	6,571
%	7.25	11.37	11.25
Male	32	1,048	1,080
%	2.38	2.77	2.75
Female	94	5,397	5,491
%	23.92	28.70	28.60
Others			
Both Sexes	22	525	547
%	1.27	.93	.94
Male	22	410	432
%	1.63	1.08	1.10
Female	-	115	115
%	-	.61	.60
Total			
Both Sexes	1,739	56,664	58,403
%	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	1,346	37,860	39,206
%	77.40	66.81	67.13
Female	393	18,804	19,197
%	22.60	33.19	32.87

**TABLE 10** Distribution of Economically Active Population by Disability Status, Employment Status and Sex

**GOFA ZURIA WEREDA**

Employment Status	Disability Status				Total	%
	Disabled	%	Not Disabled	%		
Employer	1	.06	33	.06	34	.06
Self Employed	1,426	82.05	28,402	50.12	29,828	51.07
Government Employee	26	1.50	844	1.49	870	1.49
Private Employee	3	.17	148	.26	151	.26
Producer or Service Co-operative Employee	1	.06	582	1.03	583	1.00
Unpaid Family Workers	263	15.13	26,246	46.32	26,509	45.39
Others	18	1.04	410	.72	428	.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>56,665</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>58,403</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 11** Distribution of Economically Active Population by Disability Status, Whether Employed During the Reference Period and Unemployment Rate ('00)

**GOFA ZURIA WEREDA**

Disability Status	Employed	Unemployed		Total	Unemployment Rate	Total Economically Active
		Without Work Experience	With Work Experience			
Disabled	1,737	1	-	1	.06	1,738
Not Disabled	56,467	148	49	197	.35	56,665
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,204</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>.34</b>	<b>58,403</b>

**3.2 Cause of Disability**

Close to 70 percent of the disabled population stated that their cause of disability occurred for different diseases that occurred after birth. Accident, the second specified cause of disability, formed 8.3 percent. Disabilities that took place in the womb of the mother (i.e., before and at birth) constituted 1.5 percent. The least cause of disability indicated was Arteriosclerosis (1.4 percent). Causes of disability indicated were Arteriosclerosis accounted for about 18 percent. This pattern was exactly true for each sex, except that no female respondent indicated that her disability was caused by Arteriosclerosis (see Table 13).

**3.3 Great Age of Disability**

The highest proportion (30.3 percent) of the disabled population reported that the great age of their disabilities was between 15 and 24 years, followed by 17.7 percent and 16.3

### 3. Type, Severity and Causes of Disability and Medical Treatment.

Every disabled person was requested to indicate the type of disability he/she was suffering from. These persons were further asked to state the severity and cause of their disabilities. The age on which the disability commenced and whether the disabled had ever attended medical treatment, and if yes, the type of institution visited were also considered in the survey.

#### 3.1 Type and Severity of Disability

Half of the disabled population in the wereda were Locomotor disabled, followed by Visually and Aurally disabled, 19.7 percent and 10.6 percent; respectively. Leprosy was found to be the least (0.2 percent) type of disability among the disabled population of the wereda. This pattern was true for males. For females; however, the distribution depicted a slightly different pattern on Hand and Mental disability types for which the former (3.8 percent) was relatively less prevalent than the later (4.6 percent). The data also show that Elephantiasis was relatively the most prevalent (34.3 percent) impairment type observed in the wereda. This was followed by Partial Blindness and Partial Deafness which accounted for about 15 percent and 10 percent; respectively (see Table 12(a)).

The distribution of the disabled population by sex and disability and impairment type, as presented in Table 12(b), shows that 53 percent were males and 47 percent were females. Some disability types were found to be more prevalent for males. For instance, Hand, Aural, 'Visual & Aural or Speech' and Locomotor were dominant for males than for females. These disability types for males accounted for 69.9 percent, 63.4 percent, 60.9 percent and 54.3 percent in the order mentioned above. On the other hand, Mental disability was common for females (62.1 percent). Other and Multi-disabilities were also found to be more frequent for females (86.9 percent and 67.9 percent; respectively) than for males (13.1 percent and 32.1 percent; respectively).

#### 3.2 Causes of Disability

Close to 70 percent of the disabled population stated that their causes of disabilities accounted for different diseases that occurred after birth. Accident, the second specified cause of disability, formed 8.3 percent. Disabilities that took place in the womb of the mother (i.e., before and at birth) constituted 3.5 percent. The least cause of disability indicated was Armament (1.4 percent). Causes different from those mentioned above accounted for about 18 percent. This pattern was exactly true for each sex, except that no female respondent indicated that her disability was caused by Armament (see Table 13).

#### 3.3 Onset Age of Disability

The highest proportion (20.5 percent) of the disabled population reported that the onset age of their disabilities was between 15 and 24 years, followed by 17.2 percent and 16.3

percent who indicated age 0-4 years and 25-34 years; respectively. Those who reported that their onset age of disabilities was between 5 and 9 years, 10 and 14 years, and 35 and 44 years each accounted for about one-tenth of the disabled population. Table 14 further reveals that age 45 years and above was observed to be the least onset age of disability, for about 13 percent of the disabled population. This pattern was true for each sex.

### 3.4 Medical Treatment

Half of the disabled population had attended modern medical treatment of which half had completed and the remaining half terminated attendance before completing the treatment. About 11 percent had completed/terminated traditional treatment. Only 0.04 percent of the disabled stated that their disabilities did not require any type of treatment and hence had not visited any medical institution. On the other hand, significant proportion (37.6 percent) of the disabled visited neither modern nor traditional institution. This was true for both male and female populations (see Table 15).

Category	Male	Female	Total
Completed modern treatment	10.5	11.2	10.85
Terminated modern treatment	10.5	11.2	10.85
Completed traditional treatment	1.5	1.5	1.5
Terminated traditional treatment	1.5	1.5	1.5
Visited neither modern nor traditional institution	37.6	37.6	37.6
Did not require any type of treatment	0.04	0.04	0.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.07</b>	<b>60.07</b>	<b>120.14</b>

TABLE 12(a) Distribution of Disabled Population by Type and Severity of Disability and Sex

Disability Type/ Severity	GOFA ZURIA MEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
VISUAL DISABILITY	501	18.55	505	21.12	1,006	19.76
Total Blindness	85	3.15	158	6.61	243	4.77
Partial Blindness / one/two eyes /	416	15.40	347	14.51	763	14.98
AURAL DISABILITY	343	12.70	198	8.28	541	10.62
Total Deafness	29	1.07	-	-	29	.57
Partial Deafness / one/two ears /	314	11.63	198	8.28	512	10.05
VISUAL & AURAL or SPEECH	112	4.15	72	3.01	184	3.61
LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY	1,397	51.72	1,177	49.23	2,574	50.55
One or Both Legs Amputation	26	.96	-	-	26	.51
One or Both Legs Paralysis	259	9.59	84	3.51	343	6.74
Short Leg	54	2.00	1	.04	55	1.08
Leg Deformity	100	3.70	18	.75	118	2.32
Elephantiasis	803	29.73	941	39.36	1,744	34.25
Other Related Impairments	155	5.74	133	5.56	288	5.66
HAND DISABILITY	211	7.81	91	3.81	302	5.93
One or Both Arms Amputation	1	.04	-	-	1	.02
One or Both Arms Paralysis	94	3.48	17	.71	111	2.18
Other Related Impairments	116	4.29	74	3.09	190	3.73
MENTAL DISABILITY	66	2.44	108	4.52	174	3.42
Insanity or Mental Retardation	18	.67	51	2.13	69	1.36
Epilepsy	30	1.11	56	2.34	86	1.69
Other Related Impairments	18	.67	1	.04	19	.37
LEPROSY	-	-	9	.38	9	.18
OTHER DISABILITIES	18	.67	119	4.98	137	2.69
MULTI DISABILITY	53	1.96	112	4.68	165	3.24
TOTAL	2,701	100.00	2,391	100.00	5,092	100.00

TABLE 12(b) Distribution of Disabled Population by Type and Severity of Disability and Sex

GOFIA ZURIA MEREDA

Disability Type/ Severity	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
VISUAL DISABILITY	501	49.80	505	50.20	1,006	100.00
Total Blindness	85	34.98	158	65.02	243	100.00
Partial Blindness / one/two eyes /	416	54.52	347	45.48	763	100.00
AURAL DISABILITY	343	63.40	198	36.60	541	100.00
Total Deafness	29	100.00	-	-	29	100.00
Partial Deafness / one/two ears /	314	61.33	198	38.67	512	100.00
VISUAL & AURAL or SPEECH	112	60.87	72	39.13	184	100.00
LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY	1,397	54.27	1,177	45.73	2,574	100.00
One or Both Legs Amputation	26	100.00	-	-	26	100.00
One or Both Legs Paralysis	259	75.51	84	24.49	343	100.00
Short Leg	54	98.18	1	1.82	55	100.00
Leg Deformity	100	84.75	18	15.25	118	100.00
Elephantiasis	803	46.04	941	53.96	1,744	100.00
Other Related Impairments	155	53.82	133	46.18	288	100.00
HAND DISABILITY	211	69.87	91	30.13	302	100.00
One or Both Arms Amputation	1	100.00	-	-	1	100.00
One or Both Arms Paralysis	94	84.68	17	15.32	111	100.00
Other Related Impairments	116	61.05	74	38.95	190	100.00
MENTAL DISABILITY	66	37.93	108	62.07	174	100.00
Insanity or Mental Retardation	18	26.09	51	73.91	69	100.00
Epilepsy	30	34.88	56	65.12	86	100.00
Other Related Impairments	18	94.74	1	5.26	19	100.00
LEPROSY	-	-	9	100.00	9	100.00
OTHER DISABILITIES	18	13.14	119	86.86	137	100.00
MULTI DISABILITY	53	32.12	112	67.88	165	100.00
TOTAL	2,701	53.04	2,391	46.96	5,092	100.00

**TABLE 13 Distribution of Disabled Population by Cause of Disability and Sex**

**GOFA ZURIA WEREDA**

Cause of Disability	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Accident	253	9.37	170	7.11	423	8.31
Before/at Birth	86	3.19	93	3.89	179	3.52
After Birth/Diff. Diseases/	1,763	65.32	1,741	72.78	3,504	68.83
Armanent	73	2.70	-	-	73	1.43
Others	524	19.41	388	16.22	912	17.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,699</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,091</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 14 Distribution of Disabled Population by Onset Age of Disability and Sex**

**GOFA ZURIA WEREDA**

Onset Age	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 4 Years	466	17.27	411	17.18	877	17.23
5 - 9 Years	327	12.12	274	11.45	601	11.81
10 - 14 Years	254	9.41	257	10.74	511	10.04
15 - 24 Years	514	19.04	530	22.16	1,044	20.51
25 - 34 Years	408	15.12	420	17.56	828	16.26
35 - 44 Years	319	11.82	269	11.25	588	11.55
45 - 54 Years	179	6.63	87	3.64	266	5.22
55 + Years	232	8.60	144	6.02	376	7.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,699</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,091</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 15 Distribution of Disabled Population by Status of Attending Medical Treatment, Type of Institution and Sex**

**GOFA ZURIA WEREDA**

Attendance/ Institution	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Never Attended	872	32.31	1,040	43.50	1,912	37.56
Not Required	1	.04	1	.04	2	.04
Terminated Modern Treatment	705	26.12	522	21.83	1,227	24.11
Completed Modern Treatment	880	32.60	463	19.36	1,343	26.39
Terminated Traditional Treatment	99	3.67	163	6.82	262	5.15
Completed Traditional Treatment	141	5.22	179	7.49	320	6.29
Not Stated	1	.04	23	.96	24	.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,699</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,391</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### 4. Appliance

Every disabled person was solicited to state whether he/she was using appliance to overcome or mitigate the problems encountered by disability. Those who reported that they did not use appliance were further asked to reason out why they didn't do so. Similarly, the disabled that were using appliance were also requested to respond whether they visited an institution for follow up, and if yes, its type.

##### 4.1 Status of Using Appliance

According to Table 16, the overwhelming majority (93.4 percent) of the disabled were not using any appliance during the survey period for their disabilities while their compliment (6.2 percent) were using. Similarly, the highest proportion of each of the sexes also reported that they did not use any appliance. However, the incidence of not using was more glaring among females (97.5 percent) compared to males (89.7 percent).

##### 4.2 Reason for not Using Appliance

The highest proportion (40.5 percent) indicated that the reason for not using appliance was financial constraint. Slightly over one-fifth (23.5 percent) of the disabled who did not use appliance reasoned out that they did not do so because either they didn't know any type of appliance that would be helpful for their disabilities or no appliance was available any where for use. Those who said that service was not available in their vicinity constituted 19 percent. Quite insignificant proportion (0.02 percent) of the disabled mentioned that environmental inconvenience hindered them from using appliance. Similar pattern was observed for both males and females (see Table 17).

Table 18 shows that among the disabled who did not use appliance, those who were disabled for 0-4, 5-9 and 15-24 years each accounted for close to a quarter. Those who were disabled for a very long period (55 years and above) and did not use appliance constituted insignificant proportion (0.3 percent). This pattern is also true for each of the sexes.

##### 4.3 Type of Institution for Appliance Follow up

One-third of the disabled population who used appliance reported that they neither visited modern nor traditional institution in search of more appropriate appliance. Table 19 also shows that slightly higher than one-third (33.8 percent) and about a quarter (28 percent) of the disabled who were using appliance indicated that they visited modern and traditional institutions; respectively, for follow up.

**TABLE 16** Distribution of Disabled Population by Status of Using Appliance and Sex

Status of Using Appliance	GOFA ZURIA WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Using	277	10.26	36	1.51	313	6.15
Not Using	2,422	89.74	2,333	97.53	4,755	93.40
Not Stated	-	-	23	.96	23	.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,699</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,091</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 17** Distribution of Disabled Population Who do not Use Appliance by Reason for not Using and Sex

Reason	GOFA ZURIA WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Do not Know the Use	247	10.19	173	7.41	420	8.83
Financial Constraint	911	37.60	1,017	43.57	1,928	40.53
Service not Available	498	20.55	411	17.61	909	19.11
Don't Want	153	6.31	100	4.28	253	5.32
Environmental Inconvenience	-	-	1	.04	1	.02
Don't Know Any/No Appliance	548	22.62	570	24.42	1,118	23.50
Others	66	2.72	62	2.66	128	2.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4,757</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 18** Distribution of Disabled Population Who do not Use Appliance by Duration of Disability and Sex

Duration of Disability (in years)	GOFA ZURIA WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 4	546	22.54	589	25.24	1,135	23.86
5 - 9	553	22.83	603	25.84	1,156	24.31
10 - 14	348	14.37	307	13.15	655	13.77
15 - 24	646	26.67	553	23.69	1,199	25.21
25 - 34	220	9.08	182	7.80	402	8.45
35 - 44	54	2.23	66	2.83	120	2.52
45 - 54	44	1.82	33	1.41	77	1.62
55 +	11	.45	1	.04	12	.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,422</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4,756</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 19** Distribution of Disabled Population Who Use Appliance by Type of Institution for Follow Up

Type of Institution	GOFA ZURIA WEREDA	
	Number	%
None	104	33.12
Modern	106	33.76
Traditional	88	28.03
Not Stated	16	5.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## 5. Attitude of Household Members Towards the Disabled.

Attitude of different persons towards the disabled would be different. As a result of proximity, not-disabled members of the households that consist the disabled are expected to be taking well care of the disabled. To assess the attitude of household members towards the disabled, the questionnaire included a question. The data classified by relationship of the disabled and type of disability are presented, below.

### 5.1 Attitude by Relationship

According to Table 20 the highest proportion (88.2 percent) of the disabled population reported that their members of households did not hide /isolated and kept alone/ them from the society, while 1.6 percent stated that their members did so. Disabled persons who couldn't specify the attitude of their household members towards them accounted for 3.6 percent. About 6 percent of the disabled population happened to live alone and hence the enquiry was not relevant to them.

### 5.2 Attitude by Type of Disability

The distribution of disabled population by attitude of members of the household towards the disabled and type of disability is presented in Table 21. The table shows that Locomotor disability accounted for the highest proportion (50.6 percent) of the total that isolated disabled persons that were not isolated. Visually and Aurally disabled population constituted 19.8 percent and 10.6 percent; respectively. As far as disabled population who were living alone as a single membered household are concerned, about 41 percent of them were hampered from carrying out activities by Locomotor disability, followed by Multiple (24 percent), Hand (17.3 percent) and Visual (13.4 percent) disabilities.

### 5.3 Attitude by Causes of Disability

Table 22 shows that 70 percent of the disabled population who were not hided by family members reported that their disabilities occurred after birth due to different diseases, followed by Accident (6.8 percent). 3.6 percent of the disabled persons who stated that their household members did not isolate them indicated that their disabilities were induced by complications occurred before/at birth. Similarly, among those who were hided by their household members, 61.7 percent reported that their disabilities were caused by different diseases that experienced after birth. Those who reported that Accidents caused their disabilities formed 17.3 percent.

TABLE 20 Distribution of Disabled Population by Attitude of Members of Households Towards the Disabled by Relationship to Head of Household

GOFA ZURIA MEREDA

Attitude	Relationship								Total	%
	Head	%	Spouse	%	Child of Head/Spouse	%	Others	%		
Do not Hide	2,029	82.01	619	92.66	1,325	92.85	519	99.24	4,492	88.22
Hide	4	.16	16	2.40	60	4.20	1	.19	81	1.59
Can't Specify	128	5.17	33	4.94	19	1.33	3	.57	183	3.59
Not Applicable	313	12.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	6.15
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	23	1.61	-	-	23	.45
Total	2,474	100.00	668	100.00	1,427	100.00	523	100.00	5,092	100.00

TABLE 21 Distribution of Disabled Population by Attitude of Members of Households Towards the Disabled and Type of Disability

GOFA ZURIA MEREDA

Type of Disability	Attitude								Total	%
	Do not Hide	%	Hide	%	Can't Specify	%	Not Applicable	%		
VISUAL	915	20.37	-	-	49	23.90	42	13.42	1,006	19.76
AURAL	531	11.82	1	1.23	-	-	9	2.88	541	10.63
VISUAL & AURAL or SPEECH	182	4.05	-	-	-	-	1	.32	183	3.60
LOCOMOTOR	2,291	51.01	62	76.54	93	45.37	128	40.89	2,574	50.57
HAND	207	4.61	-	-	41	20.00	54	17.25	302	5.93
MENTAL	134	2.98	17	20.99	22	10.73	2	.64	175	3.44
LEPROSY	9	.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	.18
OTHERS	135	3.01	-	-	-	-	1	.32	136	2.67
MULTI DISABILITY	87	1.94	1	1.23	-	-	76	24.28	164	3.22
TOTAL	4,491	100.00	81	100.00	205	100.00	313	100.00	5,090	100.00

TABLE 22 Distribution of Disabled Population by Attitude of Members of Households Towards the Disabled and Cause of Disability

GOFA ZURIA MEREDA

Attitude	Cause of Disability					Total
	Accident	Before/at Birth	After Birth /Diff. Diseases/	Armament	Others	
Do not Hide	307	161	3,143	65	815	4,491
%	6.84	3.58	69.98	1.45	18.15	100.00
Hide	14	-	50	1	16	81
%	17.28	-	61.73	1.23	19.75	100.00
Can't Specify	41	17	60	5	59	182
%	22.53	9.34	32.97	2.75	32.42	100.00
Not Applicable	38	1	250	2	22	313
%	12.14	.32	79.87	.64	7.03	100.00
Not Stated	23	-	-	-	-	23
%	100.00	-	-	-	-	100.00
Total	423	179	3,503	73	912	5,090
%	8.31	3.52	68.82	1.43	17.92	100.00

## 6. Migration

All disabled persons were requested to state the number of years they were living continuously in the wereda after they became disabled. Those who mentioned that they were not living in the wereda since being disabled were considered as migrants to the wereda. Migrants were also asked to indicate whether the previous place of residence was urban or rural. Data regarding these variables are presented below.

### 6.1 Status and Length of Migration

Among the disabled population 96.3 percent reported that they did not leave their previous place of residence after being disabled while the remaining 3.7 percent were migrants. Out of the migrants 43.9 percent and 35.8 percent left their place of origin for more than 10 years and 5 to 9 years; respectively. The same trend was observed for each sex separately (see Table 23).

### 6.2 Previous and Current Residence

Regarding the previous place of residence of disabled migrants, about three-quarter of them migrated from rural areas. Among the disabled migrants who were living in urban areas during the survey period, 60.4 percent migrated from rural areas and the rest from other urban areas. Similarly, quite significant proportion (82.8 percent) of the migrant-disabled who were living in rural areas had also migrated from rural areas out of the wereda (see Table 24).

### 6.3 Reason for Migration

The major reasons that resulted to migration of disabled persons in this wereda were looking for job (45.5 percent), and food/shelter (22.5 percent). Significantly higher proportion of disabled males (35.7 percent) migrated in search of food/shelter than disabled females (2.7 percent). On the contrary; relatively more disabled females (52 percent) than disabled males (41.1 percent) left their former place of residence looking for job (see Table 25).

**TABLE 23** Distribution of Disabled Population by Status and Length of Migration Since the onset of Disability and Sex

Status and Length of Migration	GOFA ZURIA WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	2,699	100.00	2,391	100.00	5,090	100.00
Non Migrants	2,587	95.85	2,316	96.86	4,903	96.33
Migrants	112	4.15	75	3.14	187	3.67
< 1 Year	27	24.11	2	2.67	29	15.51
1-4 Years	7	6.25	2	2.67	9	4.81
5-9 Years	32	28.57	35	46.67	67	35.83
10+ Years	46	41.07	36	48.00	82	43.85

**TABLE 24** Distribution of Disabled Population who are Migrants by Place of Previous Residence and Current Residence

Previous Residence	GOFA ZURIA WEREDA					
	Current Residence				Total	
	Urban		Rural		No	%
	No	%	No	%		
Urban	21	39.62	23	17.16	44	23.53
Rural	32	60.38	111	82.84	143	76.47
Total	53	100.00	134	100.00	187	100.00

**TABLE 25** Distribution of Disabled Population who are Migrants by Reason for Migration and Sex

Reason for Migration	GOFA ZURIA WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
In Search of Food/Shelter	40	35.71	2	2.67	42	22.46
In Search of Job	46	41.07	39	52.00	85	45.45
In Search of Medical Treatment	2	1.79	-	-	2	1.07
In Search of Appliance	3	2.68	1	1.33	4	2.14
Others	21	18.75	33	44.00	54	28.88
Total	112	100.00	75	100.00	187	100.00

## 7. Vocational Training

In order to assess whether the disabled persons had attended vocational training, the survey included a question for those aged 15 years and over. Those who responded affirmatively to this enquiry were further asked to indicate the type of training they had attended; and those who reported that they had not attended were asked if they had any interest to attend, and if yes, to indicate the type of training they prefer. The resulting data are presented below.

### 7.1 Status and Type of Training Attended

About 9 out of 10 disabled persons aged 15 years and over stated that they had never attended any vocational training. Nearly one-tenth of the disabled aged 15 years and over reported that they had attended Agricultural training. The pattern was almost similar by activity status (see Table 26).

### 7.2 Status and Type of Training Preferred

Table 27 indicates that 13.1 percent of the disabled population aged 15 years and above who had never attended vocational training stated that they do not want to attend any training in the future. On the other hand, those who had the desire to attend Handicraft, Agricultural and Technical training accounted for 20.1 percent, 15.9 percent and 2.6 percent; respectively. 37.3 percent preferred training of different kinds other than stated above.

Among the disabled males aged 15 years and above that had not attended but had the interest to attend vocational training, 30.5 percent, 19.1 percent and 4.9 percent reported that they prefer to attend Agricultural, Handicraft and Technical training; respectively. On the other hand, the majority (52.8 percent) of the females stated that they would like to attend other trainings such as typing, home-economics, ...etc., followed by 21.1 percent who mentioned that they prefer Handicraft training.

TABLE 26 Distribution of Disabled Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Attendance of Vocational Training and Activity Status

GOFA ZURIA MEREDA

Attendance	Activity Status				Total	
	Active		Inactive		No	%
	No	%	No	%		
Never Attended	1,309	81.81	2,303	94.54	3,612	89.49
Agricultural	269	16.81	107	4.39	376	9.32
Handicraft and Technical	1	.06	25	1.03	26	.64
Others	21	1.31	1	.04	22	.55
Total	1,600	100.00	2,436	100.00	4,036	100.00

TABLE 27 Disabled Population Aged 15 Years and Over who have not Attended Vocational Training by Status and Type of Training Preferred and Sex

GOFA ZURIA MEREDA

Status/ Training Preferred	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Do not Want	217	11.73	255	14.46	472	13.06
Agricultural	564	30.49	12	.68	576	15.94
Handicraft	354	19.14	372	21.09	726	20.09
Technical	91	4.92	4	.23	95	2.63
Other Trainings	416	22.49	931	52.78	1,347	37.27
Don't Know	206	11.14	190	10.77	396	10.96
Not Stated	2	.11	-	-	2	.06
Total	1,850	100.00	1,764	100.00	3,614	100.00

## 8. Handicap

Each disability type does not necessarily lead to handicap. Handicap, as disability, is one of the major social problems to be given due attention. An attempt was made to assess the extent and type of handicap. Every disabled person was asked to state whether he/she was disadvantaged to some opportunities due to his/her disability. Those who responded that they were handicapped were further asked to indicate types of opportunity they were handicapped to. Five specific types of handicap were listed. This section discusses this variable in relation to sex and type of disability.

### 8.1 Status and Type of Handicap

Of the total disabled population aged 5 years and over, 93.7 percent were handicapped to different advantages. Only 6.3 percent were found to be not handicapped. 42.8 percent, 23.7 percent and 11 percent of the disabled aged 5 years and above reported that they were Occupational, Social Integration and Self Care handicapped; respectively. Exactly similar pattern was observed for each sex (see Table 28).

### 8.2 Type of Handicap by Type of Disability

Table 29 shows that most of the specified disability types primarily led to Occupational handicap. This included:- Visual, Locomotor, Hand and Mental disabilities. On the contrary, Aural and 'Aural & Visual or Speech' disabilities mainly led to Social Integration handicap. Population who had Multiple s and Other types of disability reported that they were primarily handicapped to Social Integration and Occupation. The data also indicate that of the total Visually disabled population, 18.1 percent were not handicapped.

TABLE 28 Distribution of Disabled Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Type of Handicap and Sex

Type of Handicap	GOFA ZURIA MEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Not Handicap	260	9.64	56	2.43	316	6.32
Training	124	4.60	113	4.91	237	4.74
Occupation	1,154	42.80	987	42.88	2,141	42.84
Social Integration	585	21.70	597	25.93	1,182	23.65
Environmental Convenience	64	2.37	93	4.04	157	3.14
Self Care	309	11.46	239	10.38	548	10.96
Other	200	7.42	217	9.43	417	8.34
Total	2,696	100.00	2,302	100.00	4,998	100.00

TABLE 29 Distribution of Disabled Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Type of Handicap and Disability

Type of Disability	GOFA ZURIA MEREDA							Total
	Type of Handicap							
	Not Handicap	Training	Occupation	Social Integ.	Environmental Convenience	Self Care	Others	
VISUAL %	177 18.06	24 2.45	371 37.86	157 16.02	18 1.84	40 4.08	193 19.69	980 100.00
AURAL %	46 8.52	118 21.85	76 14.07	265 49.07	-	35 6.48	-	540 100.00
VISUAL & AURAL or SPEECH %	14 8.43	46 27.71	2 1.20	69 41.57	9 5.42	1 .60	25 15.06	166 100.00
LOCOMOTOR %	56 2.21	42 1.66	1,264 49.88	503 19.85	129 5.09	393 15.51	147 5.80	2,534 100.00
HAND %	19 6.27	2 .66	227 74.92	-	-	39 12.87	16 5.28	303 100.00
MENTAL %	3 1.71	4 2.29	65 37.14	34 19.43	-	35 20.00	34 19.43	175 100.00
LEPROSY %	-	-	-	9 100.00	-	-	-	9 100.00
OTHERS %	-	1 .79	60 47.24	60 47.24	-	3 2.36	3 2.36	127 100.00
MULTI DISABILITY %	1 .61	-	76 46.34	85 51.83	1 .61	1 .61	-	164 100.00
TOTAL %	316 6.32	237 4.74	2,141 42.84	1,182 23.65	157 3.14	547 10.94	418 8.36	4,998 100.00

Demographic and Social Characteristics of Disabled and Non-Disabled Persons

1.1 Age and Sex Distribution

Every member of the households with disabled members in the selected Farmers' Association, Labeled was asked to state their age and sex. The distribution of the population is classified by age, sex and disability status is presented in Table 1. The table shows that 2.2 percent of the population in the Wereda were found to be disabled. The distribution by sex shows higher disability rate for males (3.4 percent) than for females (2.2 percent). The highest rates were only for the age groups 0-14 years and 15-24 years, where the occurrence was 1.9 percent for the rest of the age-groups. The table further reveals that disability rate increased as age advanced. The rate varied between 1 percent for age 0-14 and 2 percent for age 65 years and above.

1.2 Distribution of Disabled Household Heads and Household Heads

Table 2 depicts that among heads of households in the Wereda, 3.2 percent of them were disabled. In this regard it was observed that disability was more prevalent among female heads (6.4 percent) than among male heads (2 percent).

Table 3 shows that 7.1 percent of households which contained disabled member(s), also indicated that they had only one disabled member. Households which had 2 disabled members constituted 4.8 percent, while only 1.4 percent indicated that they consisted 3 disabled persons. An average number of disabled persons per household was estimated to be 1.1.

**C. KUCHA**

1.3 Educational Characteristics

Data on educational characteristics of the population collected in this survey refer to literacy status and highest grade completed. Each person age 5 years and above was asked whether he/she was literate or illiterate, and if literate, highest grade completed. For simplicity of presentation, the highest completed grades are compiled by highest level attained. In highest level attained, level not attainable stands for literate persons whose level of education is not determinable, representing those who attended secondary by attending religious schools (Church schools, or Dargat schools), by self effort and study, ... etc. The results are given in Table 4, below.

The compiled data indicate that 100 percent of the wereda population aged 10 years and above were literate while 84.5 percent were illiterate. Of the disabled population aged 10 years and over 2.4 percent were literate. The rate for the non-disabled was 15.4 percent. The data also indicates that literacy was substantially high for males than for females for each disability status. The distribution of the literate population



## C. KUCHA WEREDA

### 1. Demographic and Social Characteristics of Disabled and Not-Disabled Population

#### 1.1 Age and Sex Distribution

Every member of the households with disabled member(s) in the selected Farmers' Association/Kebeles was asked to state his/her age and sex. The distribution of the population classified by age, sex and disability status is presented in Table 1. The table shows that 2.3 percent of the population in Kucha Wereda were found to be disabled. The distribution by sex shows higher disability rate for males (2.4 percent) than for females (2.2 percent). This pattern was true only for the age-groups 0-14 years and 30-34 year; where the converse was true for the rest of the age-groups. The table further reveals that disability rate increased as age advanced. The rate varied between 1 percent, for age 0-14 and 7.7 percent, for age 60 years and above.

#### 1.2 Distribution of Conventional Households and Household Heads

Table 2 depicts that among heads of households in Kucha Wereda, 5.2 percent of them were disabled. In this wereda it was observed that disability was more prevalent among female heads (6.4 percent) than among male heads (5 percent).

Table 3 shows that among the households which consisted disabled member(s), about 90 percent reported that they had only one disabled member. Households which had 2 disabled members constituted 8.8 percent. While only 0.5 percent indicated that they consisted 3 disabled persons. The average number of disabled persons per household was estimated to be 1.1.

#### 1.3 Educational Characteristics

Data on educational characteristics of the population collected in this survey refer to literacy status and highest grade completed. Each person aged 5 years and above was asked whether he/she was literate or illiterate, and if literate; highest grade completed. For simplicity of presentation, the highest completed grades are compiled by highest level attained. In Highest level attained, 'Level not Definable' stands for literate persons whose level of education is not definable, representing those who achieved literacy by attending religious schools (Church schools; or Quranic schools), by self effort and study, ...etc. The results are given in Table 4, below.

The compiled data indicate that 15.2 percent of the wereda population aged 10 years and above were literate whereas 84.8 percent were illiterate. Of the disabled population aged 10 years and over 8.3 percent were literate. This rate for the not-disabled was 15.4 percent. The data also indicate that literacy was substantially high for males than for females for each disability status. The distribution of the literate population

by educational level shows that the overwhelming majority /94 percent/ had primary level of education. This was true for both the disabled (94.2 percent) and not-disabled (94 percent) population. Population who had secondary level of education constituted about 6 percent irrespective of their disability status. No person reported that his/her level of education was above secondary.

#### 1.4 Marital Status

Marital status was one of the social variables included in the questionnaire. Each person aged 10 years and over was asked if he/she was single or ever married. The data in Table 5 show that the majority (45.1 percent) of the disabled were married, followed by single (30.8 percent). Conversely, half (50 percent) of the not-disabled were single and 43.5 percent were married.

**TABLE 1 Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Disability Status and Sex**

		KUCHA WEREDA					
		Disability Status				Total	
Age Group Sex	Disabled		Not Disabled		Total		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
0 - 14 Years							
Both Sexes	389	.95	40,690	99.05	41,079	100.00	
Male	254	1.20	20,862	98.80	21,116	100.00	
Female	135	.68	19,828	99.32	19,963	100.00	
15 - 29 Years							
Both Sexes	459	2.16	20,750	97.84	21,209	100.00	
Male	217	2.10	10,104	97.90	10,321	100.00	
Female	242	2.22	10,646	97.78	10,888	100.00	
30 - 44 Years							
Both Sexes	455	3.47	12,642	96.53	13,097	100.00	
Male	223	3.95	5,421	96.05	5,644	100.00	
Female	232	3.11	7,221	96.89	7,453	100.00	
45 - 59 Years							
Both Sexes	405	6.31	6,018	93.69	6,423	100.00	
Male	185	5.79	3,010	94.21	3,195	100.00	
Female	220	6.82	3,008	93.18	3,228	100.00	
60 + Years							
Both Sexes	229	7.66	2,760	92.34	2,989	100.00	
Male	113	7.32	1,431	92.68	1,544	100.00	
Female	116	8.03	1,329	91.97	1,445	100.00	
Total							
Both Sexes	1,937	2.28	82,860	97.72	84,797	100.00	
Male	992	2.37	40,828	97.63	41,820	100.00	
Female	945	2.20	42,032	97.80	42,977	100.00	

**TABLE 2 Distribution of Conventional Household Heads by Age Group, Disability Status and Sex**

		KUCHA WEREDA					
		Disability Status				Total	
Age Group Sex	Disabled		Not Disabled		Total		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
10 - 24 Years							
Both Sexes	20	2.69	723	97.31	743	100.00	
Male	19	2.56	723	97.44	742	100.00	
Female	1	100.00	-	-	1	100.00	
25 - 39 Years							
Both Sexes	180	3.80	4,558	96.20	4,738	100.00	
Male	170	4.15	3,925	95.85	4,095	100.00	
Female	10	1.56	633	98.44	643	100.00	
40 - 54 Years							
Both Sexes	257	4.89	4,995	95.11	5,252	100.00	
Male	207	4.55	4,345	95.45	4,552	100.00	
Female	50	7.14	650	92.86	700	100.00	
55 + Years							
Both Sexes	231	8.85	2,379	91.15	2,610	100.00	
Male	176	8.25	1,958	91.75	2,134	100.00	
Female	55	11.55	421	88.45	476	100.00	
Total							
Both Sexes	688	5.16	12,655	94.84	13,343	100.00	
Male	572	4.96	10,951	95.04	11,523	100.00	
Female	116	6.37	1,704	93.63	1,820	100.00	

**TABLE 3** Distribution of Households with Disabled Members  
by Number of Disabled Persons per Household

Disabled Persons per Household	Households	
	Number	%
1 Person	1,602	90.71
2 Persons	156	8.83
3 Persons	8	.45
4 Personss	-	-
5 Persons	-	-
6 Persons	-	-
7 Personss	-	-
8 Persons	-	-
9 Persons	-	-
10 + Personss	-	-
Total Hoosehols	1,766	100.00
Number of Disabled Persons	1,938	
Ave. Disabled Persons/HH	1.1	

**TABLE 4** Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Highest  
Educational Level Attained, Disability Status and Sex

Literacy Status/ Level Attained/ Sex	KUCHA MEREDA					
	Disability Status				Total	
	Disabled		Not Disabled			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>TOTAL</b>						
Both Sexes	1,678	100.00	54,427	100.00	56,105	100.00
Male	810	48.27	26,767	49.18	27,577	49.15
Female	868	51.73	27,660	50.82	28,528	50.85
<b>ILLITERATE</b>						
Both Sexes	1,539	91.72	46,024	84.56	47,563	84.77
Male	700	41.72	20,157	37.03	20,857	37.17
Female	839	50.00	25,867	47.53	26,706	47.60
<b>LITERATE</b>						
Both Sexes	139	8.28	8,403	15.44	8,542	15.23
Male	110	6.56	6,610	12.14	6,720	11.98
Female	29	1.73	1,793	3.29	1,822	3.25
Level not Definable						
Both Sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary /Grade 1-6/						
Both Sexes	131	94.24	7,906	94.09	8,037	94.09
Male	105	75.54	6,232	74.16	6,337	74.19
Female	26	18.71	1,674	19.92	1,700	19.90
Secondary /Grade 7-12/						
Both Sexes	8	5.76	497	5.91	505	5.91
Male	5	3.60	378	4.50	383	4.48
Female	3	2.16	119	1.42	122	1.43
Above Secondary						
Both Sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-

**TABLE 5** Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Marital Status, Sex and Disability Status

KUCHA WEREDA						
Age Group Sex	Disability Status					
	Disabled		Not Disabled		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Single						
Both Sexes	516	30.77	27,175	49.93	27,691	49.36
Male	275	33.95	15,511	57.95	15,786	57.24
Female	241	27.80	11,664	42.17	11,905	41.73
Married						
Both Sexes	756	45.08	23,682	43.51	24,438	43.56
Male	389	48.02	10,782	40.28	11,171	40.51
Female	367	42.33	12,900	46.64	13,267	46.51
Divorced						
Both Sexes	114	6.80	875	1.61	989	1.76
Male	77	9.51	265	.99	342	1.24
Female	37	4.27	610	2.21	647	2.27
Widowed						
Both Sexes	291	17.35	2,629	4.83	2,920	5.20
Male	69	8.52	184	.69	253	.92
Female	222	25.61	2,445	8.84	2,667	9.35
Not Stated						
Both Sexes	-	-	65	.12	65	.12
Male	-	-	25	.09	25	.09
Female	-	-	40	.14	40	.14
Total						
Both Sexes	1,677	100.00	54,426	100.00	56,103	100.00
Male	810	100.00	26,767	100.00	27,577	100.00
Female	867	100.00	27,659	100.00	28,526	100.00

## 2. Economic Characteristics of Disabled and Not-Disabled population.

Enquiries about economic characteristics of the population were forwarded to population aged 10 years and over. Every eligible person was asked to state whether he/she was engaged in any productive activities during the reference period (12 months prior to the survey time). Those who did not work were further asked to state the reason why they did not work and their means of livelihood. As regard to those who had ever been engaged in productive activity (during and some time before the reference period), data on major industrial groups, and employment status were collected. Each of these issues is discussed below.

### 2.1 Activity Status

Table 6 shows that of the disabled population 40.8 percent were active and 59.2 percent were inactive. It was observed that there were more male disabled who were economically active than their female counterparts. However, the reverse was true for the inactive-disabled population. The activity rate increased with age up to age 54 years where it declined thereafter. This pattern was also true for the not-disabled population.

### 2.2 Reason for not Working

About half (49.5 percent) of the inactive-disabled population reported that they did not work in the reference period because of their disability, followed by those who were homemakers (17 percent). Close to a quarter (24.3 percent) of the disabled who were inactive during the reference period stated other reasons than listed in the table. The remaining insignificant proportion of the inactive-disabled population accounted for the rest of the reasons. The highest proportion (59 percent) of the inactive-not-disabled population stated that their reason for not working was because they were homemakers. Those who forwarded that they did not work because they were too young and students accounted for 15.6 percent and 14.6 percent, respectively (see Table 7).

### 2.3 Means of Livelihood

The overwhelming majority (more than 95 percent) of the inactive population in Kucha Wereda were dependent on either their family members or persons from other households. The former means of livelihood accounted for a very significant proportion, 62.3 percent for disabled, and 86.2 percent for not-disabled (see Table 8).

### 2.4 Major Industrial Groups

The economically active population who had ever been engaged in productive activities were classified by major industrial groups. The major groups in this category included Agriculture, Industry (Electricity, Mining, Construction, and Manufacturing) and service (wholesale, retail, banking, transport and related). Table 9 shows that 88.6 percent of the disabled and 92 percent

of the economically active not-disabled population were engaged in agricultural activities.

## 2.5 Employment Status and Unemployment Rate

Table 10 shows that 44.3 percent of the economically active-disabled population were self-employed, while the corresponding proportion for the not-disabled was 38.5 percent. Unpaid family workers constituted 34.9 percent of the disabled and 53.7 percent of the not-disabled population. Relatively more employers among economically active disabled (18.6 percent) population were observed than among economically active not-disabled (6.8 percent).

The data in Table 11 reveal that among the economically active not-disabled population 0.2 percent were unemployed. The unemployment rate for the disabled Population (0.15 percent) was found to be relatively smaller than for not-disabled population.

Category	Not-Disabled	Disabled
Total	100.0	100.0
Employed	99.8	99.85
Unemployed	0.2	0.15
Self-employed	38.5	44.3
Unpaid family workers	53.7	34.9
Employers	6.8	18.6

**TABLE 6 Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Disability Status, Activity Status, Age Group and Sex**

**KUCHA MEREDA**

Disability	Activity	Age Group				Total
		10 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	
<b>DISABLED</b>						
	Active					
	Both Sexes	107	180	220	178	685
	%	24.71	40.36	51.64	47.72	40.82
	Male	56	104	138	100	398
	%	24.78	52.53	65.71	56.50	49.08
	Female	51	76	82	78	287
	%	24.64	30.65	37.96	39.80	33.10
	Inactive					
	Both Sexes	326	266	206	195	993
	%	75.29	59.64	48.36	52.28	59.18
	Male	170	94	72	77	413
	%	75.22	47.47	34.29	43.50	50.92
	Female	156	172	134	118	580
	%	75.36	69.35	62.04	60.20	66.90
	Total					
	Both Sexes	433	446	426	373	1,678
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Male	226	198	210	177	811
	%	52.19	44.39	49.30	47.45	48.33
	Female	207	248	216	196	867
	%	47.81	55.61	50.70	52.55	51.67
<b>NOT DISABLED</b>						
	Active					
	Both Sexes	14,048	8,462	5,757	2,367	30,634
	%	49.44	61.78	70.22	57.47	56.28
	Male	8,167	5,202	4,301	1,530	19,200
	%	54.28	98.11	98.42	74.63	71.73
	Female	5,881	3,260	1,456	837	11,434
	%	43.99	38.83	38.04	40.45	41.34
	Inactive					
	Both Sexes	14,367	5,235	2,441	1,752	23,795
	%	50.56	38.22	29.78	42.53	43.72
	Male	6,879	100	69	520	7,568
	%	45.72	1.89	1.58	25.37	28.27
	Female	7,488	5,135	2,372	1,232	16,227
	%	56.01	61.17	61.96	59.55	58.66
	Total					
	Both Sexes	28,415	13,697	8,198	4,119	54,429
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Male	15,046	5,302	4,370	2,050	26,768
	%	52.95	38.71	53.31	49.77	49.18
	Female	13,369	8,395	3,828	2,069	27,661
	%	47.05	61.29	46.69	50.23	50.82

TABLE 7 Distribution of Persons Who did not Work During the Last 12 Months by Reason for not Working and Disability Status

KUCHA MEREDA

Reason for not Working	Disability Status					
	Disabled		Not Disabled		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Job seekers	1	.10	57	.24	58	.24
Had job but Did not Work	3	.30	80	.34	83	.34
Students	13	1.32	3,486	14.75	3,499	14.21
Homemakers	168	17.04	13,947	59.00	14,115	57.32
Disabled	488	49.49	-	-	488	1.98
Too young	23	2.33	3,673	15.54	3,696	15.01
Pensioners	50	5.07	1,273	5.39	1,323	5.37
Others	240	24.34	1,122	4.75	1,362	5.53
Total	986	100.00	23,638	100.00	24,624	100.00

TABLE 8 Distribution of Persons Who did not Work During the Last 12 Months by Means of Livelihood, Disability Status and Sex

KUCHA MEREDA

Means of Livelihood Sex	Disability Status		
	Disabled	Not Disabled	Total
Dependent on Family Members			
Both Sexes	614	20,417	21,031
%	62.27	86.37	85.41
Male	188	6,434	6,622
%	46.19	85.12	83.13
Female	426	13,983	14,409
%	73.58	86.96	86.50
Pension, House Allowance, House Rent			
Both Sexes	3	91	94
%	.30	.38	.38
Male	3	25	28
%	.74	.33	.35
Female	-	66	66
%	-	.41	.40
Support from non Household Members			
Both Sexes	124	2,594	2,718
%	12.58	10.97	11.04
Male	63	761	824
%	15.48	10.07	10.34
Female	61	1,833	1,894
%	10.54	11.40	11.37
From Govt. and Other Organizations			
Both Sexes	-	-	-
%	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-
%	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-
%	-	-	-
Others			
Both Sexes	245	536	781
%	24.85	2.27	3.17
Male	153	339	492
%	37.59	4.48	6.18
Female	92	197	289
%	15.89	1.23	1.73
Total			
Both Sexes	986	23,638	24,624
%	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	407	7,559	7,966
%	41.28	31.98	32.35
Female	579	16,079	16,658
%	58.72	68.02	67.65

**TABLE 9 Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Group, Disability Status and Sex**

KUCHA MEREDA			
Industrial Group	Disability Status		
	Disabled	Not Disabled	Total
<b>Agriculture</b>			
Both Sexes	606	28,194	28,800
%	88.60	92.04	91.96
Male	379	18,721	19,100
%	95.47	97.51	97.47
Female	227	9,473	9,700
%	79.09	82.85	82.76
<b>Industry</b>			
Both Sexes	66	2,017	2,083
%	9.65	6.58	6.65
Male	14	285	299
%	3.53	1.48	1.53
Female	52	1,732	1,784
%	18.12	15.15	15.22
<b>Services</b>			
Both Sexes	6	297	303
%	.88	.97	.97
Male	1	102	103
%	.25	.53	.53
Female	5	195	200
%	1.74	1.71	1.71
<b>Others</b>			
Both Sexes	6	125	131
%	.88	.41	.42
Male	3	91	94
%	.76	.47	.48
Female	3	34	37
%	1.05	.30	.32
<b>Total</b>			
Both Sexes	684	30,633	31,317
%	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	397	19,199	19,596
%	58.04	62.67	62.57
Female	287	11,434	11,721
%	41.96	37.33	37.43

**TABLE 10** Distribution of Economically Active Population by Disability Status, Employment Status and Sex

Employment Status	KUCHA MEREDA					
	Disability Status				Total	%
	Disabled	%	Not Disabled	%		
Employer	127	18.57	2,082	6.80	2,209	7.05
Self Employed	303	44.30	11,803	38.53	12,106	38.66
Government Employee	1	.15	170	.55	171	.55
Private Employee	-	-	-	-	-	-
Producer or Service Co-operative Employee	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaid Family Workers	239	34.94	16,445	53.69	16,684	53.28
Others	14	2.05	132	.43	146	.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30,632</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>31,316</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 11** Distribution of Economically Active Population by Disability Status, Whether Employed During the Reference Period and Unemployment Rate ('00)

Disability Status	KUCHA MEREDA					
	Employed	Unemployed			Unemployment Rate	Total Economically Active
		Without Work Experience	With Work Experience	Total		
Disabled	684	-	1	1	.15	685
Not Disabled	30,576	57	-	57	.19	30,633
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,260</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>.19</b>	<b>31,318</b>

### 3. Type, Severity and Causes of Disability and Medical Treatment.

Every disabled person was requested to indicate the type of disability he/she was suffering from. These persons were further asked to state the severity and cause of their disabilities. The age on which the disability commenced and whether the disabled had ever attended medical treatment, and if yes, the type of institution visited were also considered in the survey.

#### 3.1 Type and Severity of Disability

Nearly half (49.8 percent) of the disabled population in the wereda were Locomotor disabled, followed by Visually disabled, (17 percent). Leprosy was found to be the least (0.6 percent) type of disability among the disabled population of the wereda. The distribution by sex depicted a slightly different pattern from the total. For instance, relatively more 'Visually & Aurally or Speech' and Hand disabled male were found than disabled females with similar impairment. On the other hand, more females compared to males were suffering from Visual disability. The data also show that Elephantiasis was relatively the most prevalent (30.8 percent) impairment type observed in the wereda. This was followed by Partial Blindness which accounted for about 12 percent (see Table 12(a)).

The distribution of the disabled population by sex and disability and impairment type, as presented in Table 12(b), shows that 51.1 percent were males and 48.9 percent were females. Some disability types were found to be more prevalent for males. For instance, 'Visual & Aural or Speech' and Hand disabilities were dominant for males than for females. These disability types for males accounted for 85.4 percent and 58.2 percent in the order mentioned above. On the other hand, Leprosy was common for females (72.7 percent).

#### 3.2 Causes of Disability

Close to three-quarter (72.5 percent) of the disabled population stated that their causes of disabilities accounted for different diseases that occurred after birth. Accident, the second specified cause of disability, formed 9.9 percent. Disabilities that took place in the womb of the mother (i.e., before/at birth) constituted 3.9 percent. The indicated least cause of disability was Armament (1.7 percent). Causes different from those mentioned above accounted for about 12 percent. This pattern was exactly true for each sex, except that no female respondent indicated that her disability was caused by Armament (see Table 13).

#### 3.3 Onset Age of Disability

More than a quarter (26.2 percent) of the disabled population reported that the onset age of their disabilities was during their infancy and early childhood; 0-4 years. This was followed by 17.6 percent, 13.2 percent and 13.1 percent who indicated age 15-24 years, 10-14 years and 25-34 years;

respectively. Those who reported that their onset age of disabilities was between 35 and 44 years, and 5 and 9 years accounted for 9 percent and 8.5 percent; respectively. Table 14 further reveals that disabilities that occurred at old age, i.e., age 45 years and above accounted for about 13 percent of the disabled population.

### 3.4 Medical Treatment

It was only slightly higher than one-third (36.2 percent) of the disabled population had attended medical treatment. More than a quarter (27.3 percent) of the disabled reported that they had attended modern medical treatment. Those who terminated accounted for 21.4 percent while those completed constituted 5.9 percent. About 8 percent had completed/terminated traditional treatment. Only 0.2 percent of the disabled stated that their disabilities did not require any type of treatment and hence had not visited any medical institution. On the other hand, a very high proportion (63.7 percent) of the disabled visited neither modern nor traditional institution. This was true for both male and female population (see Table 15).

**TABLE 12(a) Distribution of Disabled Population by Type and Severity of Disability and Sex**

KUCHA WEREDA						
Disability Type/ Severity	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
VISUAL DISABILITY	153	15.47	176	18.59	329	16.99
Total Blindness	31	3.13	65	6.86	96	4.96
Partial Blindness /one/two eyes/	122	12.34	111	11.72	233	12.04
AURAL DISABILITY	64	6.47	62	6.55	126	6.51
Total Deafness	6	.61	5	.53	11	.57
Partial Deafness /one/two ears/		5.86	57	6.02	115	5.94
VISUAL & AURAL or SPEECH	117	11.83	20	2.11	137	7.08
LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY	458	46.31	506	53.43	964	49.79
One or Both Legs Amputation	26	2.63	6	.63	32	1.65
One or Both Legs Paralysis	107	10.82	65	6.86	172	8.88
Short Leg	28	2.83	16	1.69	44	2.27
Leg Deformity	31	3.13	28	2.96	59	3.05
Elephantiasis	237	23.96	359	37.91	596	30.79
Other Related Impairments	29	2.93	32	3.38	61	3.15
HAND DISABILITY	89	9.00	64	6.76	153	7.90
One or Both Arms Amputation	7	.71	6	.63	13	.67
One or Both Arms Paralysis	34	3.44	32	3.38	66	3.41
Other Related Impairments	48	4.85	26	2.75	74	3.82
MENTAL DISABILITY	64	6.47	66	6.97	130	6.71
Insanity or Mental Retardation	27	2.73	53	5.60	80	4.13
Epilepsy	24	2.43	13	1.37	37	1.91
Other Related Impairments	13	1.31	-	-	13	.67
LEPROSY	3	.30	8	.84	11	.57
OTHER DISABILITIES	12	1.21	13	1.37	25	1.29
MULTI DISABILITY	29	2.93	32	3.38	61	3.15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>100.00</b>

TABLE 12(b) Distribution of Disabled Population by Type and Severity of Disability and Sex

KUCHA WEREDA						
Disability Type/ Severity	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
VISUAL DISABILITY	153	46.50	176	53.50	329	100.00
Total Blindness	31	32.29	65	67.71	96	100.00
Partial Blindness /one/two eyes/	122	52.36	111	47.64	233	100.00
AURAL DISABILITY	64	50.79	62	49.21	126	100.00
Total Deafness	6	54.55	5	45.45	11	100.00
Partial Deafness /one/two ears/	58	50.43	57	49.57	115	100.00
VISUAL & AURAL or SPEECH	117	85.40	20	14.60	137	100.00
LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY	458	47.51	506	52.49	964	100.00
One or Both Legs Amputation	26	81.25	6	18.75	32	100.00
One or Both Legs Paralysis	107	62.21	65	37.79	172	100.00
Short Leg	28	63.64	16	36.36	44	100.00
Leg Deformity	31	52.54	28	47.46	59	100.00
Elephantiasis	237	39.77	359	60.23	596	100.00
Other Related Impairments	29	47.54	32	52.46	61	100.00
HAND DISABILITY	89	58.17	64	41.83	153	100.00
One or Both Arms Amputation	7	53.85	6	46.15	13	100.00
One or Both Arms Paralysis	34	51.52	32	48.48	66	100.00
Other Related Impairments	48	64.86	26	35.14	74	100.00
MENTAL DISABILITY	64	49.23	66	50.77	130	100.00
Insanity or Mental Retardation	27	33.75	53	66.25	80	100.00
Epilepsy	24	64.86	13	35.14	37	100.00
Other Related Impairments	13	100.00	-	-	13	100.00
LEPROSY	3	27.27	8	72.73	11	100.00
OTHER DISABILITIES	12	48.00	13	52.00	25	100.00
MULTI DISABILITY	29	47.54	32	52.46	61	100.00
TOTAL	989	51.08	947	48.92	1,936	100.00

TABLE 13 Distribution of Disabled Population by Cause of Disability and Sex

KUCHA WEREDA						
Cause of Disability	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Accident	109	11.00	82	8.66	191	9.86
Before/at Birth	54	5.45	21	2.22	75	3.87
After Birth/Diff. Diseases/	675	68.11	729	76.98	1,404	72.45
Armament	32	3.23	-	-	32	1.65
Others	121	12.21	115	12.14	236	12.18
Total	991	100.00	947	100.00	1,938	100.00

TABLE 14 Distribution of Disabled Population by Onset Age of Disability and Sex

KUCHA WEREDA						
Onset Age	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 4 Years	329	33.23	179	18.90	508	26.23
5 - 9 Years	116	11.72	49	5.17	165	8.52
10 - 14 Years	114	11.52	141	14.89	255	13.16
15 - 24 Years	143	14.44	197	20.80	340	17.55
25 - 34 Years	114	11.52	139	14.68	253	13.06
35 - 44 Years	73	7.37	102	10.77	175	9.03
45 - 54 Years	37	3.74	73	7.71	110	5.68
55 + Years	64	6.46	67	7.07	131	6.76
Total	990	100.00	947	100.00	1,937	100.00

TABLE 15 Distribution of Disabled Population by Status of Attending Medical Treatment, Type of Institution and Sex

KUCHA WEREDA						
Attendance/ Institution	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Never Attended	621	62.66	613	64.73	1,234	63.67
Not Required	-	-	3	.32	3	.15
Terminated Modern Treatment	205	20.69	210	22.18	415	21.41
Completed Modern Treatment	86	8.68	29	3.06	115	5.93
Terminated Traditional Treatment	45	4.54	50	5.28	95	4.90
Completed Traditional Treatment	28	2.83	39	4.12	67	3.46
Not Stated	6	.61	3	.32	9	.46
Total	991	100.00	947	100.00	1,938	100.00

#### 4. Appliance

Every disabled person was solicited to state whether he/she was using appliance to overcome or mitigate the problems encountered by disability. Those who reported that they did not use appliance were further asked to reason out why they didn't do so. Similarly the disabled that were using appliance were also requested to respond whether they visited an institution for follow up, and if yes, its type.

##### 4.1 Status of Using Appliance

According to Table 16, the majority (84.6 percent) of the disabled were not using any appliance during the survey period for their disabilities while their compliment (15.4 percent) were using. Similarly, the highest proportion of each of the sexes also reported that they did not use any appliance.

##### 4.2 Reason for not Using Appliance

The highest proportion (54.8 percent) indicated that the reason for not using appliance was either they didn't know any type of appliance that would be helpful for their disabilities or no appliance was available any where for use. Those disabled who did not use appliance due to financial constraint and lack of knowledge about the use of appliance accounted for 15 percent and 12.9 percent; respectively. Those who said that they didn't want to use it and service was not available in their vicinity constituted 8.6 percent and 4.6 percent; respectively. No disabled mentioned that environmental inconvenience hindered them from using appliance. Similar pattern was observed for both males and females (see Table 17).

Table 18 shows that among the disabled who were not using appliance, those who were disabled for 5-9 years accounted for 29.6 percent, followed by those disabled for 0-4 years (19.3 percent), 15-24 years (17 percent), 10-14 years (13.8 percent) and 25-34 years (11.1 percent). Those who were disabled for a very long period (55 years and above) and were not using appliance constituted a very small proportion (1.3 percent). This pattern was also true for each of the sexes.

##### 4.3 Type of Institution for Appliance Follow up

Close to one-third (30.4 percent) of the disabled population who used appliance reported that they neither visited modern nor traditional institution in search of more appropriate appliance. Table 19 also shows that relatively a very high proportion (56.5 percent) of the disabled were using to visit traditional institution compared to those who visited modern institutions (7 percent) for follow up.

**TABLE 16** Distribution of Disabled Population by Status of Using Appliance and Sex

Status of Using Appliance	KUCHA WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Using	139	14.03	160	16.90	299	15.43
Not Using	852	85.97	787	83.10	1,639	84.57
Total	991	100.00	947	100.00	1,938	100.00

**TABLE 17** Distribution of Disabled Population Who do not Use Appliance by Reason for not Using and Sex

Reason	KUCHA WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Do not Know the Use	128	15.01	84	10.67	212	12.93
Financial Constraint	147	17.23	99	12.58	246	15.00
Service not Available	62	7.27	14	1.78	76	4.63
Don't Want	53	6.21	88	11.18	141	8.60
Environmental Inconvenience	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't Know Any/No Appliance	441	51.70	457	58.07	898	54.76
Others	22	2.58	45	5.72	67	4.09
Total	853	100.00	787	100.00	1,640	100.00

**TABLE 18** Distribution of Disabled Population Who do not Use Appliance by Duration of Disability and Sex

Duration of Disability (in years)	KUCHA WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 4	168	19.70	148	18.81	316	19.27
5 - 9	241	28.25	244	31.00	485	29.57
10 - 14	116	13.60	111	14.10	227	13.84
15 - 24	141	16.53	137	17.41	278	16.95
25 - 34	108	12.66	74	9.40	182	11.10
35 - 44	53	6.21	32	4.07	85	5.18
45 - 54	14	1.64	31	3.94	45	2.74
55 +	12	1.41	10	1.27	22	1.34
Total	853	100.00	787	100.00	1,640	100.00

**TABLE 19** Distribution of Disabled Population Who Use Appliance by Type of Institution for Follow Up

Type of Institution	KUCHA WEREDA	
	Number	%
None	91	30.43
Modern	21	7.02
Traditional	169	56.52
Not Stated	18	6.02
Total	299	100.00

## 5. Attitude of Household Members Towards the Disabled.

Attitude of different persons towards the disabled would be different. As a result of proximity, not-disabled members of the households that consist the disabled are expected to be taking well care of the disabled. To assess the attitude of household members towards the disabled, the questionnaire included a question. The data classified by relationship of the disabled and type of disability are presented, below.

### 5.1 Attitude by Relationship

According to Table 20 the highest proportion (88.1 percent) of the disabled population reported that their members of households did not hide /isolated and kept alone/ them from the society, while 3.6 percent stated that their members did so. Disabled persons who couldn't specify the attitude of their household members towards them accounted for 2.8 percent. About 5 percent of the disabled population happened to live alone and hence the enquiry was not relevant to them.

### 5.2 Attitude by Type of Disability

The distribution of disabled population by attitude of members of the household towards the disabled and type of disability is presented in Table 21. The table shows that Locomotor disability accounted for the highest proportion (50.1 percent) of the total disabled persons that were not isolated. Visually disabled population constituted 18 percent. As far as disabled population who were living alone as a single membered household are concerned, 57.4 percent of them were hampered from carrying out activities by Locomotor disability, followed by 'Visual & Aural or Speech' disability (13.9 percent).

### 5.3 Attitude by Causes of Disability

Table 22 shows 72.4 percent of the disabled population reported that their disabilities occurred after birth due to different diseases, followed by Accident (9.9 percent). 3.9 percent of the disabled persons indicated that their disabilities were induced by complications occurred before/at birth. Similarly, among those who were hided by their household members, 73.5 percent reported that their disabilities were caused by different diseases that experienced after birth. Those who reported that Accidents caused their disabilities formed 10 percent.

TABLE 20 Distribution of Disabled Population by Attitude of Members of Households Towards the Disabled by Relationship to Head of Household

**KUCHA MEREDA**

Attitude	Relationship								Total	%
	Head	%	Spouse	%	Child of Head/Spouse	%	Others	%		
Do not Hide	559	81.01	322	98.47	529	90.58	299	88.46	1,709	88.14
Hide	6	.87	5	1.53	26	4.45	32	9.47	69	3.56
Can't Specify	25	3.62	-	-	26	4.45	4	1.18	55	2.84
Not Applicable	100	14.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	5.16
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	3	.51	3	.89	6	.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>100.00</b>

TABLE 21 Distribution of Disabled Population by Attitude of Members of Households Towards the Disabled and Type of Disability

**KUCHA MEREDA**

Type of Disability	Attitude								Total	%
	Do not Hide	%	Hide	%	Can't Specify	%	Not Applicable	%		
VISUAL	307	17.95	1	1.45	13	21.31	7	6.93	328	16.90
AURAL	127	7.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	6.54
VISUAL & AURAL or SPEECH	102	5.96	5	7.25	17	27.87	14	13.86	138	7.11
LOCOMOTOR	856	50.06	30	43.48	23	37.70	58	57.43	967	49.82
HAND	130	7.60	6	8.70	1	1.64	16	15.84	153	7.88
MENTAL	117	6.84	14	20.29	-	-	-	-	131	6.75
LEPROSY	8	.47	-	-	-	-	3	2.97	11	.57
OTHERS	19	1.11	-	-	3	4.92	3	2.97	25	1.29
MULTI DISABILITY	44	2.57	13	18.84	4	6.56	-	-	61	3.14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>100.00</b>

TABLE 22 Distribution of Disabled Population by Attitude of Members of Households Towards the Disabled and Cause of Disability

**KUCHA MEREDA**

Attitude	Cause of Disability					Total
	Accident	Before/at Birth	After Birth /Diff. Diseases/	Armament	Others	
Do not Hide	170	52	1,256	18	213	1,709
%	9.95	3.04	73.49	1.05	12.46	100.00
Hide	2	14	37	1	15	69
%	2.90	20.29	53.62	1.45	21.74	100.00
Can't Specify	5	-	38	11	-	54
%	9.26	-	70.37	20.37	-	100.00
Not Applicable	14	9	69	2	5	99
%	14.14	9.09	69.70	2.02	5.05	100.00
Not Stated	-	-	3	-	3	6
%	-	-	50.00	-	50.00	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,403</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1,937</b>
%	<b>9.86</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>72.43</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>12.18</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## 6. Migration

All disabled persons were requested to state the number of years they were living continuously in the wereda after they became disabled. Those who mentioned that they were not living in the wereda since being disabled were considered as migrants to the wereda. Migrants were also asked to indicate whether the previous place of residence was urban or rural. Data regarding these variables are presented below.

### 6.1 Status and Length of Migration

Among the disabled population 96.2 percent reported that they did not leave their previous place of residence after being disabled while the remaining 3.8 percent were migrants. Out of the migrants 34.3 percent and 28.8 percent left their place of origin for more than 10 years and 1 to 4 years; respectively. The Distribution by sex showed different pattern. The highest proportion (45.2 percent) of females had left their previous place of residence for 5 to 9 years, followed by 32.3 percent who stated that they left just for less than a year. However, most of male migrants left their previous place residence for 1 to 4 years (47.6 percent) and for more than 10 years (45.2 percent) (see Table 23).

### 6.2 Previous and Current Residence

Regarding the previous place of residence of disabled migrants, 87.3 percent of them migrated from rural areas. Among the disabled migrants who were living in urban areas during the survey period, exactly (50 percent) half of them migrated from rural areas and the rest (41.7 percent) from other urban areas. Similarly, quite significant proportion (94.9 percent) of the migrant-disabled who were living in rural areas had also migrated from rural areas out of the wereda (see Table 24).

### 6.3 Reason for Migration

Migrants who left their previous residence in search of job, food/shelter and appliance, each accounted for slightly more than one-fifth. Disabled males who were migrated in search of job and food/shelter, each accounted for about 40 percent, while the corresponding rate for the females was nil. On the contrary, slightly more disabled females (43.3 percent) than males (only 7.1 percent) left their former place of residence looking for medical treatment (see Table 25).

TABLE 23 Distribution of Disabled Population by Status and Length of Migration Since the onset of Disability and Sex

Status and Length of Migration	KUCHA WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	992	100.00	948	100.00	1,940	100.00
Non Migrants	950	95.77	917	96.73	1,867	96.24
Migrants	42	4.23	31	3.27	73	3.76
< 1 Year	3	7.14	10	32.26	13	17.81
1-4 Years	20	47.62	1	3.23	21	28.77
5-9 Years	-	-	14	45.16	14	19.18
10+ Years	19	45.24	6	19.35	25	34.25

TABLE 24 Distribution of Disabled Population who are Migrants by Place of Previous Residence and Current Residence

Previous Residence	KUCHA WEREDA					
	Current Residence					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Urban	5	41.67	3	5.08	8	11.27
Rural	6	50.00	56	94.92	62	87.32
Not Stated	1	8.33	-	-	1	1.41
Total	12	100.00	59	100.00	71	100.00

TABLE 25 Distribution of Disabled Population who are Migrants by Reason for Migration and Sex

Reason for Migration	KUCHA WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
In Search of Food/Shelter	16	38.10	-	-	16	22.22
In Search of Job	17	40.48	-	-	17	23.61
In Search of Medical Treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-
In Search of Appliance	3	7.14	13	43.33	16	22.22
Others	6	14.29	15	50.00	21	29.17
Not Stated	-	-	2	6.67	2	2.78
Total	42	100.00	30	100.00	72	100.00

## 7. Vocational Training

In order to assess whether the disabled persons had attended vocational training, the survey included a question for those aged 15 years and over. Those who responded affirmatively to this enquiry were further asked to indicate the type of training they had attended; and those who reported that they had not attended were asked if they had any interest to attend, and if yes, to indicate the type of training they prefer. The resulting data are presented below.

### 7.1 Status and Type of Training Attended

About 9 out of 10 disabled persons aged 15 years and over stated that they had never attended any vocational training. Of the disabled aged 15 years and over, 5.9 percent reported that they had attended Agricultural training and 4.2 percent did Handicraft and Technical training. The pattern was similar for active disabled population only. Among the inactive disabled population relatively more (4.9 percent) of them had attended Handicraft and Technical than Agricultural training (2.1 percent) (see Table 26).

### 7.2 Status and Type of Training Preferred

Table 27 indicates that 7.3 percent of the disabled population aged 15 years and above who had never attended vocational training stated that they do not want to attend any training in the future. On the other hand, those who had the desire to attend Agricultural, Handicraft and Technical training accounted for 29.9 percent, 9.6 percent and 2.7 percent; respectively. About a quarter (24.6 percent) preferred training of different kinds other than stated above. Disabled persons who stated that they like to undertake vocational training but could not distinguish any of the different kinds accounted for 25.4 percent.

Among the disabled males aged 15 years and above that had not attended but had the interest to attend vocational training, 43.2 percent, 5.6 percent and 5.3 percent reported that they prefer to attend Agricultural, Handicraft and Technical training; respectively. On the other hand, about a quarter (24.6 percent) of the females stated that they would like to attend other trainings such as typing, home-economics, ...etc., followed by 18.4 percent and 13 percent who mentioned that they prefer Agricultural and Handicraft training; respectively.

TABLE 26 Distribution of Disabled Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Attendance of Vocational Training and Activity Status

KUCHA WEREDA						
Attendance	Activity Status				Total	
	Active		Inactive			
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Never Attended	580	85.80	808	92.66	1,388	89.66
Agricultural	73	10.80	18	2.06	91	5.88
Handicraft and Technical	22	3.25	43	4.93	65	4.20
Others	1	.15	3	.34	4	.26
Total	676	100.00	872	100.00	1,548	100.00

TABLE 27 Disabled Population Aged 15 Years and Over who have not Attended Vocational Training by Status and Type of Training Preferred and Sex

KUCHA WEREDA						
Status/ Training Preferred	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
	Do not Want	42	6.52	59	7.93	101
Agricultural	278	43.17	137	18.41	415	29.90
Handicraft	36	5.59	97	13.04	133	9.58
Technical	34	5.28	3	.40	37	2.67
Other Trainings	159	24.69	183	24.60	342	24.64
Don't Know	91	14.13	261	35.08	352	25.36
Not Stated	4	.62	4	.54	8	.58
Total	644	100.00	744	100.00	1,388	100.00

## 8. Handicap

Each disability type does not necessarily lead to handicap. Handicap, as disability, is one of the major social problems to be given due attention. An attempt was made to assess the extent and type of handicap. Every disabled person was asked to state whether he/she was disadvantaged to some opportunities due to his/her disability. Those who responded that they were handicapped were further asked to indicate types of opportunity they were handicapped to. Five specific types of handicap were listed. This section discusses this variable in relation to sex and type of disability.

### 8.8.1 Status and Type of Handicap

Of the total disabled population aged 5 years and over, 94 percent were handicapped to different advantages. Only 6 percent were found to be not handicapped. About one-third (32.4 percent) of the disabled disclosed that they were handicapped to Social Integration. This was followed by 26.7 percent, 15.3 percent and 10.6 percent of the disabled aged 5 years and above who reported that they were Occupational, Environmental Convenience and Training handicapped; respectively. Almost similar pattern was observed for females. For males; however, the highest proportion (28 percent) of them were handicapped to occupation, followed by Social Integration (25.7 percent), Training (14.8 percent) and Environmental Convenience (13.2 percent) (see Table 28).

### 8.2 Type of Handicap by Type of Disability

Table 29 shows that most of the specified disability types primarily led to Social Integrational handicap. This included:- Aural, 'Visual & Aural or Speech' and Mental disabilities. On the contrary, Visual & Hand disabilities mainly led to Occupational handicap. Population who had other types of disability reported that they were primarily handicapped to Occupation. The data

also indicate that among the total persons with Leprosy, Hand and Visual disability, 54.6 percent, 19.1 percent and 10.5 percent; respectively, were not handicapped.

**TABLE 28** Distribution of Disabled Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Type of Handicap and Sex

Type of Handicap	KUCHA MEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Not Handicap	86	8.93	26	2.91	112	6.04
Training	142	14.75	55	6.17	197	10.62
Occupation	270	28.04	225	25.22	495	26.68
Social Integration	247	25.65	354	39.69	601	32.40
Environmental Convenience	127	13.19	157	17.60	284	15.31
Self Care	79	8.20	74	8.30	153	8.25
Other	12	1.25	1	.11	13	.70
Total	963	100.00	892	100.00	1,855	100.00

**TABLE 29** Distribution of Disabled Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Type of Handicap and Disability

Type of Disability	KUCHA MEREDA							Total
	Type of Handicap							
	Not Handicap	Training	Occupation	Social Integ.	Environmental Convenience	Self Care	Others	
VISUAL	33	21	111	73	25	40	10	313
%	10.54	6.71	35.46	23.32	7.99	12.78	3.19	100.00
AURAL	6	10	29	67	-	5	-	117
%	5.13	8.55	24.79	57.26	-	4.27	-	100.00
VISUAL & AURAL or SPEECH	-	55	11	58	-	15	-	139
%	-	39.57	7.91	41.73	-	10.79	-	100.00
LOCOMOTOR	42	81	225	320	245	25	2	940
%	4.47	8.62	23.94	34.04	26.06	2.66	.21	100.00
HAND	25	3	61	23	-	18	1	131
%	19.08	2.29	46.56	17.56	-	13.74	.76	100.00
MENTAL	-	22	33	40	-	33	-	128
%	-	17.19	25.78	31.25	-	25.78	-	100.00
LEPROSY	6	-	-	5	-	-	-	11
%	54.55	-	-	45.45	-	-	-	100.00
OTHERS	-	-	15	3	4	-	-	22
%	-	-	68.18	13.64	18.18	-	-	100.00
MULTI DISABILITY	-	6	10	12	11	16	-	55
%	-	10.91	18.18	21.82	20.00	29.09	-	100.00
TOTAL	112	198	495	601	285	152	13	1,856
%	6.03	10.67	26.67	32.38	15.36	8.19	.70	100.00

Geographic and Social Characteristics of Disabled and Non-Disabled Population

1.1 Age and Sex Distribution

Every member of the population with disabled members in selected Masha-Andera Weredas was asked to provide data on age and sex. The distribution of the population is given by age, sex and disability status as presented in Table 1. The table shows that 2.1 percent of the population in Masha-Andera Weredas were found to be disabled. The distribution by sex shows higher disability rate (2.5 percent) than for females (1.5 percent). This pattern was true for all age-groups. The table further reveals that disability rate increased as age advanced, except in the age-group 15-44 years. The rate varied between 0.5 percent, for age 15 and 19 years, to 1.9 percent, for age 65 years and above.

1.2 Distribution of Disabled Persons by Household Type

Table 2 depicts that among heads of households in Masha-Andera Weredas, 5.3 percent were disabled. In this wereda, it was observed that disability was more prevalent among females (6.4 percent) than among males (4.2 percent).

## D. MASHA-ANDERACHA

1.3 Educational Characteristics

Data on educational characteristics of the population collected in this survey refer to literacy status and highest grade completed. Each person aged 5 years and above was asked whether he/she was literate or illiterate, and if literate, what grade completed. For simplicity of presentation, the highest level attained, as indicated by highest level reached, is reported. Higher Level Attained, Level not definable, stands for persons whose level of education is not definable. Persons who achieved literacy by attending religious schools, Church schools, or Quranic schools, by self effort and by...etc. The results are given in Table 4, below.

The compiled data indicate that about half (50.4 percent) of the wereda population aged 15 years and above were literate. The disabled population aged 15 years and above had a lower literacy rate (37.1 percent). This rate for the non-disabled population was about 50 percent. The data also indicate that literacy was higher for males than for females for all age groups. However, the difference was not significant among the



## D. MASHA ANDERACHA WEREDA

### 1. Demographic and Social Characteristics of Disabled and Not-Disabled Population

#### 1.1 Age and Sex Distribution

Every member of the households with disabled member(s) in the selected Farmers' Association/Kebeles was asked to state his/her age and sex. The distribution of the population classified by age, sex and disability status is presented in Table 1. The table shows that 2.1 percent of the population in Masha Anderacha Wereda were found to be disabled. The distribution by sex shows higher disability rate for males (2.5 percent) than for females (1.8 percent). This pattern was true in majority of the age-groups. The table further reveals that disability rate increased as age advanced, except in the age-group 30-44 years. The rate varied between 0.5 percent, for age 0-14 and 6.9 percent, for age 60 years and above.

#### 1.2 Distribution of Conventional Households and Household Heads

Table 2 depicts that among heads of households in Masha Anderacha Wereda, 6.3 percent were disabled. In this wereda it was observed that disability was more prevalent among female heads (8.4 percent) than among male heads (5.8 percent).

Table 3 shows that among the households which consisted disabled member(s), over 90 percent reported that they had only one disabled member. About 7 percent of the households which had disabled member(s) indicated that they consisted 2 disabled persons. The average number of disabled persons per household was estimated to be 1.1.

#### 1.3 Educational Characteristics

Data on educational characteristics of the population collected in this survey refer to literacy status and highest grade completed. Each person aged 5 years and above was asked whether he/she was literate or illiterate, and if literate; highest grade completed. For simplicity of presentation, the highest completed grades are compiled by highest level attained. In Highest Level Attained, 'Level not Definable' stands for literate persons whose level of education is not definable, representing those who achieved literacy by attending religious schools (Church schools; or Quranic schools), by self effort and study,...etc. The results are given in Table 4, below.

The compiled data indicate that about half (46.4 percent) of the wereda population aged 10 years and above were literate. Of the disabled population aged 10 years and over about 22 percent were literate. This rate for the not-disabled was observed to be about 47 percent. The data also indicate that literacy was high for males than for females for each disability status. However, the difference was more substantial among the

disabled, i.e., 17.8 percent literate males compared to 4.4 percent literate females. The distribution of the literate population by educational level shows that the majority (slightly over three-fifth) had primary level of education. This was true for both the disabled (46.1 percent) and not-disabled (68.3 percent) population. Disabled population who had secondary and above secondary level of education constituted about 34.3 percent while the not-disabled in this educational category formed 26.1 percent of the respective population.

#### 1.4 Marital Status

Marital status was one of the social variables included in the questionnaire. Each person aged 10 years and over was asked if he/she was single or ever married. The data in Table 5 show that the highest proportion (48.4 percent) of the disabled were married, followed by single (28.4 percent). On the other hand the proportion of single and married for the not disabled was 45.2 percent each. The same pattern was true for each sex, except that for the not-disabled females the proportion of married (48.3 percent) was higher than that of single (36.6 percent).

TABLE 1 Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Disability Status and Sex

MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA

Age Group Sex	Disability Status					
	Disabled		Not Disabled		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 - 14 Years						
Both Sexes	110	.53	20,589	99.47	20,699	100.00
Male	52	.48	10,868	99.52	10,920	100.00
Female	58	.59	9,721	99.41	9,779	100.00
15 - 29 Years						
Both Sexes	223	2.66	8,162	97.34	8,385	100.00
Male	141	3.37	4,042	96.63	4,183	100.00
Female	82	1.95	4,120	98.05	4,202	100.00
30 - 44 Years						
Both Sexes	146	2.59	5,492	97.41	5,638	100.00
Male	91	6.06	1,410	93.94	1,501	100.00
Female	55	1.33	4,082	98.67	4,137	100.00
45 - 59 Years						
Both Sexes	150	4.72	3,026	95.28	3,176	100.00
Male	56	4.48	1,193	95.52	1,249	100.00
Female	94	4.88	1,833	95.12	1,927	100.00
60 + Years						
Both Sexes	227	6.90	3,064	93.10	3,291	100.00
Male	128	9.96	1,157	90.04	1,285	100.00
Female	99	4.94	1,907	95.06	2,006	100.00
Total						
Both Sexes	856	2.08	40,333	97.92	41,189	100.00
Male	468	2.45	18,670	97.55	19,138	100.00
Female	388	1.76	21,663	98.24	22,051	100.00

TABLE 2 Distribution of Conventional Household Heads by Age Group, Disability Status and Sex

MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA

Age Group Sex	Disability Status					
	Disabled		Not Disabled		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
10 - 24 Years						
Both Sexes	26	4.91	503	95.09	529	100.00
Male	18	3.58	485	96.42	503	100.00
Female	8	30.77	18	69.23	26	100.00
25 - 39 Years						
Both Sexes	104	5.81	1,685	94.19	1,789	100.00
Male	82	5.20	1,496	94.80	1,578	100.00
Female	22	10.43	189	89.57	211	100.00
40 - 54 Years						
Both Sexes	76	4.04	1,803	95.96	1,879	100.00
Male	56	4.41	1,213	95.59	1,269	100.00
Female	20	3.28	590	96.72	610	100.00
55 + Years						
Both Sexes	161	9.73	1,494	90.27	1,655	100.00
Male	126	8.48	1,359	91.52	1,485	100.00
Female	35	20.59	135	79.41	170	100.00
Total						
Both Sexes	367	6.27	5,485	93.73	5,852	100.00
Male	282	5.83	4,553	94.17	4,835	100.00
Female	85	8.36	932	91.64	1,017	100.00

**TABLE 3** Distribution of Households with Disabled Members by Number of Disabled Persons per Household

**MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA**

Disabled Persons per Household	Households	
	Number	%
1 Person	740	92.62
2 Persons	58	7.26
3 Persons	1	.13
4 Persons	-	-
5 Persons	-	-
6 Persons	-	-
7 Persons	-	-
8 Persons	-	-
9 Persons	-	-
10 + Persons	-	-
Total Households	799	100.00
Number of Disabled Persons	858	
Ave. Disabled Persons/HH	1.1	

**TABLE 4** Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Highest Educational Level Attained, Disability Status and Sex

**MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA**

Literacy Status/ Level Attained/ Sex	Disability Status				Total	
	Disabled		Not Disabled			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>TOTAL</b>						
Both Sexes	803	100.00	25,303	100.00	26,106	100.00
Male	438	54.55	10,310	40.75	10,748	41.17
Female	365	45.45	14,993	59.25	15,358	58.83
<b>ILLITERATE</b>						
Both Sexes	625	77.83	13,362	52.81	13,987	53.58
Male	295	36.74	3,632	14.35	3,927	15.04
Female	330	41.10	9,730	38.45	10,060	38.54
<b>LITERATE</b>						
Both Sexes	178	22.17	11,941	47.19	12,119	46.42
Male	143	17.81	6,678	26.39	6,821	26.13
Female	35	4.36	5,263	20.80	5,298	20.29
Level not Definable						
Both Sexes	35	19.66	678	5.68	713	5.88
Male	28	15.73	252	2.11	280	2.31
Female	7	3.93	426	3.57	433	3.57
Primary /Grade 1-6/						
Both Sexes	82	46.07	8,150	68.25	8,232	67.93
Male	66	37.08	4,535	37.98	4,601	37.97
Female	16	8.99	3,615	30.27	3,631	29.96
Secondary /Grade 7-12/						
Both Sexes	53	29.78	2,947	24.68	3,000	24.75
Male	42	23.60	1,743	14.60	1,785	14.73
Female	11	6.18	1,204	10.08	1,215	10.03
Above Secondary						
Both Sexes	8	4.49	166	1.39	174	1.44
Male	7	3.93	148	1.24	155	1.28
Female	1	.56	18	.15	19	.16

TABLE 5 Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Marital Status, Sex and Disability Status

MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA						
Age Group Sex	Disability Status				Total	
	Disabled		Not Disabled			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Single						
Both Sexes	228	28.39	11,447	45.24	11,675	44.72
Male	144	32.88	5,958	57.79	6,102	56.77
Female	84	23.01	5,489	36.61	5,573	36.28
Married						
Both Sexes	389	48.44	11,435	45.19	11,824	45.29
Male	264	60.27	4,187	40.61	4,451	41.41
Female	125	34.25	7,248	48.34	7,373	48.00
Divorced						
Both Sexes	59	7.35	666	2.63	725	2.78
Male	29	6.62	49	.48	78	.73
Female	30	8.22	617	4.11	647	4.21
Widowed						
Both Sexes	127	15.82	1,756	6.94	1,883	7.21
Male	1	.23	116	1.13	117	1.09
Female	126	34.52	1,640	10.94	1,766	11.50
Not Stated						
Total						
Both Sexes	803	100.00	25,304	100.00	26,107	100.00
Male	438	100.00	10,310	100.00	10,748	100.00
Female	365	100.00	14,994	100.00	15,359	100.00

## 2. Economic Characteristics of Disabled and Not-Disabled population.

Enquiries about economic characteristics of the population were forwarded to population aged 10 years and over. Every eligible person was asked to state whether he/she was engaged in any productive activities during the reference period (12 months prior to the survey time). Those who did not work were further asked to state the reason why they did not work and their means of livelihood. As regard to those who had ever been engaged in productive activity (during and some time before the reference period), data on major industrial groups, and employment status were collected. Each of these issues is discussed below.

### 2.1 Activity Status

Table 6 shows that about half of the disabled population were active. It was observed that there were more male disabled (63.2 percent) who were economically active than their female counterparts (34.9 percent). However, the reverse was true for the inactive-disabled population. This pattern was also true for the not-disabled population. The activity rates for the disabled population increased with age up to age 54 years where it declined thereafter.

### 2.2 Reason for not Working

Slightly over three-quarter (76.2 percent) of the inactive-disabled population reported that they did not work in the reference period because of their disability, followed by those who were homemakers (12.2 percent). The remaining insignificant proportion of the inactive-disabled population accounted for the rest of the reasons. The highest proportion (59.6 percent) of the inactive-not-disabled population stated that their reason for not working was because they were students. Those who asserted that they did not work during the reference period because they were homemakers accounted for about a quarter (see Table 7).

### 2.3 Means of Livelihood

The overwhelming majority (99 percent) of the inactive population in Masha Anderacha wereda were dependent on their family members. This means of livelihood accounted for 99.2 percent for disabled, and 98.6 percent for not-disabled (see Table 8).

### 2.4 Major Industrial Groups

The economically active population who had ever been engaged in productive activities were classified in major industrial groups. The major groups in this category included Agriculture, Industry (Electricity, Mining, Construction, and Manufacturing) and service (wholesale, retail, banking, transport and related). Table 9 shows 97.3 percent of the disabled and about 93 percent of the economically active not-disabled population were engaged in agricultural activities.

2.5 Employment Status and Unemployment Rate

Table 10 shows that 68.4 percent of the economically active-disabled population were self employed, while the corresponding proportion for the not-disabled was 40.7 percent. Unpaid family workers constituted 27.5 percent of the disabled while the corresponding rate was 53.2 percent for the not-disabled population.

The data in Table 11 reveal that no disabled economically active persons reported that he/she was unemployed, while 1.6 percent of the economically active not-disabled population were found to be unemployed.

Age Group	Disabled		Not-Disabled		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
15-19	100	100.0	100	100.0	200
20-24	100	100.0	100	100.0	200
25-29	100	100.0	100	100.0	200
30-34	100	100.0	100	100.0	200
35-39	100	100.0	100	100.0	200
40-44	100	100.0	100	100.0	200
45-49	100	100.0	100	100.0	200
50-54	100	100.0	100	100.0	200
55-59	100	100.0	100	100.0	200
60-64	100	100.0	100	100.0	200
65-69	100	100.0	100	100.0	200
70-74	100	100.0	100	100.0	200
75-79	100	100.0	100	100.0	200
80-84	100	100.0	100	100.0	200
85-89	100	100.0	100	100.0	200
90-94	100	100.0	100	100.0	200
95-99	100	100.0	100	100.0	200
Total	1000	100.0	1000	100.0	2000

TABLE 6 Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Disability Status,  
Activity Status, Age Group and Sex

MASHA-ANDERACHA MEREDA

Disability	Activity	Age Group				Total
		10 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	
<b>DISABLED</b>						
	Active					
	Both Sexes	82	114	100	113	409
	%	37.44	72.61	67.11	40.79	51.00
	Male	66	77	47	87	277
	%	52.80	74.76	83.93	56.49	63.24
	Female	16	37	53	26	132
	%	17.02	68.52	56.99	21.14	36.26
	Inactive					
	Both Sexes	137	43	49	164	393
	%	62.56	27.39	32.89	59.21	49.00
	Male	59	26	9	67	161
	%	47.20	25.24	16.07	43.51	36.76
	Female	78	17	40	97	232
	%	82.98	31.48	43.01	78.86	63.74
	Total					
	Both Sexes	219	157	149	277	802
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Male	125	103	56	154	438
	%	57.08	65.61	37.58	55.60	54.61
	Female	94	54	93	123	364
	%	42.92	34.39	62.42	44.40	45.39
<b>NOT DISABLED</b>						
	Active					
	Both Sexes	4,474	4,350	3,188	2,439	14,451
	%	35.74	82.46	81.45	67.79	57.11
	Male	2,499	1,795	1,281	1,292	6,867
	%	43.03	98.30	98.61	93.76	66.60
	Female	1,975	2,555	1,907	1,147	7,584
	%	29.43	74.08	72.93	51.67	50.58
	Inactive					
	Both Sexes	8,044	925	726	1,159	10,854
	%	64.26	17.54	18.55	32.21	42.89
	Male	3,309	31	18	86	3,444
	%	56.97	1.70	1.39	6.24	33.40
	Female	4,735	894	708	1,073	7,410
	%	70.57	25.92	27.07	48.33	49.42
	Total					
	Both Sexes	12,518	5,275	3,914	3,598	25,305
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Male	5,808	1,826	1,299	1,378	10,311
	%	46.40	34.62	33.19	38.30	40.75
	Female	6,710	3,449	2,615	2,220	14,994
	%	53.60	65.38	66.81	61.70	59.25

TABLE 7 Distribution of Persons Who did not Work During the Last 12 Months by Reason for not Working and Disability Status

MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA

Reason for not Working	Disability Status					
	Disabled		Not Disabled		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Job seekers	-	-	227	2.03	227	1.96
Had Job but Did not Work	-	-	107	.96	107	.93
Students	21	5.32	6,658	59.61	6,679	57.75
Homemakers	48	12.15	2,774	24.83	2,822	24.40
Disabled	301	76.20	-	-	301	2.60
Too young	17	4.30	715	6.40	732	6.33
Pensioners	5	1.27	364	3.26	369	3.19
Others	3	.76	325	2.91	328	2.84
Total	395	100.00	11,170	100.00	11,565	100.00

TABLE 8 Distribution of Persons Who did not Work During the Last 12 Months by Means of Livelihood, Disability Status and Sex

MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA

Means of Livelihood Sex	Disability Status		Total
	Disabled	Not Disabled	
Dependent on Family Members	390	11,011	11,401
Both Sexes	99.24	98.58	98.60
%	159	3,371	3,530
Male	98.76	97.88	97.92
%	231	7,640	7,871
Female	99.57	98.89	98.91
%			
Pension, House Allowance, House Rent	-	36	36
Both Sexes	-	.32	.31
%	-	18	18
Male	-	.52	.50
%	-	18	18
Female	-	.23	.23
%			
Support from non Household Members	-	31	31
Both Sexes	-	.28	.27
%	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-
%	-	31	31
Female	-	.40	.39
%			
From Govt. and Other Organizations	1	74	75
Both Sexes	.25	.66	.65
%	-	37	37
Male	-	1.07	1.03
%	1	37	38
Female	.43	.48	.48
%			
Others	2	18	20
Both Sexes	.51	.16	.17
%	2	18	20
Male	1.24	.52	.55
%	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-
%			
Total	393	11,170	11,563
Both Sexes	100.00	100.00	100.00
%	161	3,444	3,605
Male	40.97	30.83	31.18
%	232	7,726	7,958
Female	59.03	69.17	68.82
%			

TABLE 9 Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Group, Disability Status and Sex

MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA

Industrial Group	Disability Status		Total
	Disabled	Not Disabled	
Agriculture			
Both Sexes	399	13,399	13,798
%	97.32	92.74	92.87
Male	271	6,442	6,713
%	97.83	93.82	93.98
Female	128	6,957	7,085
%	96.24	91.76	91.83
Industry			
Both Sexes	1	73	74
%	.24	.51	.50
Male	1	55	56
%	.36	.80	.78
Female	-	18	18
%	-	.24	.23
Services			
Both Sexes	7	719	726
%	1.71	4.98	4.89
Male	4	369	373
%	1.44	5.37	5.22
Female	3	350	353
%	2.26	4.62	4.58
Others			
Both Sexes	3	257	260
%	.73	1.78	1.75
Male	1	-	1
%	.36	-	.01
Female	2	257	259
%	1.50	3.39	3.36
Total			
Both Sexes	410	14,448	14,858
%	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	277	6,866	7,143
%	67.56	47.52	48.08
Female	133	7,582	7,715
%	32.44	52.48	51.92

**TABLE 10 Distribution of Economically Active Population by Disability Status, Employment Status and Sex**

**MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA**

Employment Status	Disability Status				Total	%
	Disabled	%	Not Disabled	%		
Employer	5	1.22	-	-	5	.03
Self Employed	281	68.37	5,878	40.68	6,159	41.45
Government Employee	7	1.70	498	3.45	505	3.40
Private Employee	2	.49	18	.12	20	.13
Producer or Service Co-operative Employee	3	.73	110	.76	113	.76
Unpaid Family Workers	113	27.49	7,687	53.20	7,800	52.49
Others	-	-	257	1.78	257	1.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>14,448</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>14,859</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 11 Distribution of Economically Active Population by Disability Status, Whether Employed During the Reference Period and Unemployment Rate ('00)**

**MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA**

Disability Status	Employed	Unemployed			Unemployment Rate	Total Economically Active
		Without Work Experience	With Work Experience	Total		
Disabled	410	-	-	-	-	410
Not Disabled	14,223	208	18	226	1.56	14,450
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,633</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>14,860</b>

3.2 Causes of Disability

Disability over to 50 percent of the disabled population stated that their cause of disabilities accounted for different diseases that occurred after birth. Accident, the second specified cause of disability formed 10 percent. Disabilities that took place in the womb of the mother (i.e., before and at birth) constituted 2.6 percent. The least cause of disability indicated was Arteriosclerosis (8.2 percent). Causes different from those mentioned above accounted for about 11 percent. Different diseases were the major causes disabilities for each sex. Arteriosclerosis was the second important cause of disability for males (15.2 percent), while disabilities that occurred before/at birth occupied the second position for females (8.2 percent). Accident was the third major cause of disability for both sexes and females (12.2 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively).

3.3 Cause Age of Disability

The highest proportion (21.3 percent) of the disabled population reported that the cause age of their disabilities was

### 3. Type, Severity and Causes of Disability and Medical Treatment.

Every disabled person was requested to indicate the type of disability he/she was suffering from. These persons were further asked to state the severity and cause of their disabilities. The age on which the disability commenced and whether the disabled had ever attended medical treatment, and if yes, the type of institution visited were also considered in the survey.

#### 3.1 Type and Severity of Disability

Nearly 40 percent of the disabled population in the wereda were Locomotor disabled, followed by Visually and Aurally disabled, about a quarter and 7.6 percent; respectively. Leprosy was found to be the least (3 percent) type of disability among the wereda population. This pattern was true for females. For males; however, the distribution of disabilities other than Locomotor and Visual depicted a slightly different pattern. The data also show that Partial Blindness was relatively the most prevalent (17.9 percent) impairment type observed in the wereda. This was followed by Elephantiasis and Paralysis of Leg(s) which accounted for about 13 percent and 9 percent; respectively (see Table 12(a)).

The distribution of the disabled population by sex and disability and impairment type, as presented in Table 12(b), shows that 54.7 percent were males and 45.3 percent were females. Some disability types were found to be more prevalent for males and some for females. For instance, Hand (69.4 percent), Multi (59.5 percent), Locomotor (59.4 percent) and Visual (57.8 percent) were dominant for males than for females. On the other hand, disability types like, Aural (75.4 percent), Mental (58.8 percent) and Leprosy (53.9 percent) were common for females.

#### 3.2 Causes of Disability

Slightly over to 60 percent of the disabled population stated that their causes of disabilities accounted for different diseases that occurred after birth. Accident, the second specified cause of disability, formed 10 percent. Disabilities that took place in the womb of the mother (i.e., before and at birth) constituted 9.6 percent. The least cause of disability indicated was Armament (8.2 percent). Causes different from those mentioned above accounted for about 11 percent. Different diseases were the major causes disabilities for each sex. Armament was the second important cause of disability for males (13.2 percent), while disabilities that occurred before/at birth occupied the second position for females (8.2 percent). Accident was the third major cause of disability for both males and females (12.2 percent and 7.4 percent; respectively).

#### 3.3 Onset Age of Disability

The highest proportion (21.3 percent) of the disabled population reported that the onset age of their disabilities was

the age of infancy and early childhood (i.e., 0-4 years) followed by ages 25-34, and 55 and over, each constituting about 15 percent. Those who reported that their onset age of disabilities was between 15 and 24 years, and 10 and 14 years accounted for 13 percent and 12 percent; respectively. Table 14 further reveals that age 5-9 years was observed to be the least onset age of disability (4.2 percent).

### 3.4 Medical Treatment

About 18 percent of the disabled population had completed modern medical treatment and about one-tenth had terminated attendance before completing the treatment. About 5 percent had completed/terminated traditional treatment. Only 2.8 percent of the disabled stated that their disabilities did not require any type of treatment and hence had not visited any medical institution. On the other hand, more than three-fifth (64.8 percent) of the disabled visited neither modern nor traditional institution, which followed that about half of the disabled males and slightly over four-fifth of the disabled females reported that they had never attended any medical treatment (see Table 15).

Category	Never attended	Completed	Terminated	Total
Male	50.0	15.0	3.0	68.0
Female	45.0	12.0	2.0	59.0
Total	47.5	13.5	2.5	63.5

TABLE 12(a) Distribution of Disabled Population by Type and Severity of Disability and Sex

Disability Type/ Severity	MASHA-ANDERACHA MEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
VISUAL DISABILITY	123	26.17	90	23.14	213	24.80
Total Blindness	19	4.04	40	10.28	59	6.87
Partial Blindness / one/two eyes /	104	22.13	50	12.85	154	17.93
AURAL DISABILITY	16	3.40	49	12.60	65	7.57
Total Deafness	-	-	16	4.11	16	1.86
Partial Deafness / one/two ears /	16	3.40	33	8.48	49	5.70
VISUAL & AURAL or SPEECH	28	5.96	24	6.17	52	6.05
LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY	200	42.55	137	35.22	337	39.23
One or Both Legs Amputation	26	5.53	5	1.29	31	3.61
One or Both Legs Paralysis	50	10.64	23	5.91	73	8.50
Short Leg	17	3.62	5	1.29	22	2.56
Leg Deformity	38	8.09	3	.77	41	4.77
Elephantiasis	44	9.36	63	16.20	107	12.46
Other Related Impairments	25	5.32	38	9.77	63	7.33
HAND DISABILITY	34	7.23	15	3.86	49	5.70
One or Both Arms Amputation	-	-	-	-	-	-
One or Both Arms Paralysis	18	3.83	5	1.29	23	2.68
Other Related Impairments	16	3.40	10	2.57	26	3.03
MENTAL DISABILITY	21	4.47	30	7.71	51	5.94
Insanity or Mental Retardation	10	2.13	10	2.57	20	2.33
Epilepsy	11	2.34	20	5.14	31	3.61
Other Related Impairments	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEPROSY	12	2.55	14	3.60	26	3.03
OTHER DISABILITIES	11	2.34	13	3.34	24	2.79
MULTI DISABILITY	25	5.32	17	4.37	42	4.89
TOTAL	470	100.00	389	100.00	859	100.00

TABLE 12(b) Distribution of Disabled Population by Type and Severity of Disability and Sex

MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA

Disability Type/ Severity	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
VISUAL DISABILITY	123	57.75	90	42.25	213	100.00
Total Blindness	19	32.20	40	67.80	59	100.00
Partial Blindness / one/two eyes /	104	67.53	50	32.47	154	100.00
AURAL DISABILITY	16	24.62	49	75.38	65	100.00
Total Deafness	-	-	16	100.00	16	100.00
Partial Deafness / one/two ears /	16	32.65	33	67.35	49	100.00
VISUAL & AURAL or SPEECH	28	53.85	24	46.15	52	100.00
LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY	200	59.35	137	40.65	337	100.00
One or Both Legs Amputation	26	83.87	5	16.13	31	100.00
One or Both Legs Paralysis	50	68.49	23	31.51	73	100.00
Short Leg	17	77.27	5	22.73	22	100.00
Leg Deformity	38	92.68	3	7.32	41	100.00
Elephantiasis	44	41.12	63	58.88	107	100.00
Other Related Impairments	25	39.68	38	60.32	63	100.00
HAND DISABILITY	34	69.39	15	30.61	49	100.00
One or Both Arms Amputation	-	-	-	-	-	-
One or Both Arms Paralysis	18	78.26	5	21.74	23	100.00
Other Related Impairments	16	61.54	10	38.46	26	100.00
MENTAL DISABILITY	21	41.18	30	58.82	51	100.00
Insanity or Mental Retardation	10	50.00	10	50.00	20	100.00
Epilepsy	11	35.48	20	64.52	31	100.00
Other Related Impairments	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEPROSY	12	46.15	14	53.85	26	100.00
OTHER DISABILITIES	11	45.83	13	54.17	24	100.00
MULTI DISABILITY	25	59.52	17	40.48	42	100.00
TOTAL	470	54.71	389	45.29	859	100.00

**TABLE 13 Distribution of Disabled Population by Cause of Disability and Sex**

MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA						
Cause of Disability	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Accident	57	12.18	29	7.44	86	10.02
Before/at Birth	50	10.68	32	8.21	82	9.56
After Birth/Diff. Diseases/	247	52.78	277	71.03	524	61.07
Armament	62	13.25	8	2.05	70	8.16
Others	52	11.11	44	11.28	96	11.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 14 Distribution of Disabled Population by Onset Age of Disability and Sex**

MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA						
Onset Age	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 4 Years	97	20.73	86	21.99	183	21.30
5 - 9 Years	17	3.63	19	4.86	36	4.19
10 - 14 Years	74	15.81	27	6.91	101	11.76
15 - 24 Years	60	12.82	52	13.30	112	13.04
25 - 34 Years	69	14.74	62	15.86	131	15.25
35 - 44 Years	40	8.55	32	8.18	72	8.38
45 - 54 Years	30	6.41	58	14.83	88	10.24
55 + Years	81	17.31	55	14.07	136	15.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 15 Distribution of Disabled Population by Status of Attending Medical Treatment, Type of Institution and Sex**

MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA						
Attendance/ Institution	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Never Attended	239	50.96	318	81.54	557	64.84
Not Required	14	2.99	10	2.56	24	2.79
Terminated Modern Treatment	59	12.58	24	6.15	83	9.66
Completed Modern Treatment	127	27.08	25	6.41	152	17.69
Terminated Traditional Treatment	7	1.49	12	3.08	19	2.21
Completed Traditional Treatment	23	4.90	1	.26	24	2.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### 4. Appliance

Every disabled person was solicited to state whether he/she uses appliance to overcome or mitigate the problems encountered by disability. Those who reported that they did not use appliance were further asked to reason out why they didn't do so. Similarly, the disabled that were using appliance were also requested to respond whether they visited an institution for follow up, and if yes, its type.

##### 4.1 Status of Using Appliance

According to Table 16, the overwhelming majority (88.8 percent) had not been using any appliance during the survey period for their disabilities while their compliment (10.8 percent) were using. Similarly, the highest proportion of each of the sexes also reported that they did not use any appliance. However, the incidence of not using was more glaring among females (97.4 percent) compared to males (81.7 percent).

##### 4.2 Reason for not Using Appliance

The highest proportion (63.7 percent) of the disabled who did not use appliance reasoned out that they did not do so because either they didn't know any type of appliance that would be helpful for their disabilities or no appliance was available any where for use. About a quarter indicated that they did not use appliance due to financial constraint. Those who did not want to use and those who said that service was not available in their vicinity constituted 5.1 percent and 4.1 percent; respectively. Quite insignificant proportion (1.2 percent) of the disabled mentioned that they did not use appliance because they were ignorant to its use. Almost Similar pattern was observed for both males and females (see Table 17).

Table 18 shows that among disabled who did not use appliance, those who were disabled for 5-9, 10-14, 0-4 and 15-24 years accounted for 27.1 percent, 23.3 percent, 20.8 percent and 19.1 percent; respectively. Those who were disabled for a very long period (35 years and above) and did not use appliance constituted only 4.3 percent.

##### 4.3 Type of Institution for Appliance Follow up

Slightly more than half (52.2 percent) of the disabled population who used appliance reported that they neither visited modern nor traditional institution in search of more appropriate appliance. Table 19 also shows that slightly over one-third (35.9 percent) and about one-tenth (10.9 percent) of the disabled who used appliance indicated that they visited modern and traditional institutions; respectively, for follow up.

**TABLE 16** Distribution of Disabled Population by Status of Using Appliance and Sex

Status of Using Appliance	MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Using	83	17.70	10	2.56	93	10.83
Not Using	383	81.66	380	97.44	763	88.82
Not Stated	3	.64	-	-	3	.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 17** Distribution of Disabled Population Who do not Use Appliance by Reason for not Using and Sex

Reason	MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Do not Know the Use	6	1.56	3	.79	9	1.17
Financial Constraint	113	29.35	73	19.16	186	24.28
Service not Available	7	1.82	24	6.30	31	4.05
Don't Want	33	8.57	6	1.57	39	5.09
Environmental Inconvenience	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't Know Any/No Appliance	223	57.92	265	69.55	488	63.71
Others	3	.78	10	2.62	13	1.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 18** Distribution of Disabled Population Who do not Use Appliance by Duration of Disability and Sex

Duration of Disability (in years)	MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 4	90	23.44	69	18.16	159	20.81
5 - 9	103	26.82	104	27.37	207	27.09
10 - 14	69	17.97	109	28.68	178	23.30
15 - 24	93	24.22	53	13.95	146	19.11
25 - 34	13	3.39	28	7.37	41	5.37
35 - 44	4	1.04	5	1.32	9	1.18
45 - 54	5	1.30	7	1.84	12	1.57
55 +	7	1.82	5	1.32	12	1.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 19** Distribution of Disabled Population Who Use Appliance by Type of Institution for Follow Up

MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA			
Type of Institution	Number	%	
None	48	52.17	
Modern	33	35.87	
Traditional	10	10.87	
Not Stated	1	1.09	
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

## 5. Attitude of Household Members Towards the Disabled.

Attitude of different persons towards the disabled would be different. As a result of proximity, not-disabled members of the households that consist the disabled are expected to be taking well care of the disabled. To assess the attitude of household members towards the disabled, the questionnaire included a question. The data classified by relationship of the disabled and type of disability are presented, below.

### 5.1 Attitude by Relationship

According to Table 20 the highest proportion (93 percent) of the disabled population reported that their members of households did not hide /isolated and kept alone/ them from the society, while 1.8 percent stated that their members did so. Disabled persons who couldn't specify the attitude of their household members towards them accounted for 3.5 percent. Only about 1 percent of the disabled population happened to live alone and hence the enquiry was not relevant to them.

### 5.2 Attitude by Type of Disability

The distribution of disabled population by attitude of members of households towards the disabled and type of disability is presented in Table 21. The table shows that Locomotor disability accounted for the highest proportion (41.2 percent) of the total persons that were not isolated. Visually and Aurally disabled population constituted 25.7 percent and 7 percent; respectively. As far as disabled population who were living alone as a single membered household are concerned, Visual and Aural disabilities hampered them from carrying out activities; each constituting 38.5 percent, followed by Locomotor disability (15.4 percent).

### 5.3 Attitude by Causes of Disability

Table 22 shows that about 61 percent of the disabled population who were not hided by family members reported that their disabilities occurred after birth due to different diseases, followed by Accident (10.2 percent). 8.7 percent and 8 of the disabled persons who stated that their household members did not isolate them indicated that their disabilities were induced by Armament and complications occurred before/at birth; respectively. Similarly, about three-quarter (73.3 percent) of those who were hided by their household members reported that their disabilities were caused by different diseases that experienced after birth. Those who reported that Accidents and complications occurred before/at birth caused their disabilities formed 20 percent and 6.7 percent ; respectively.

**TABLE 20** Distribution of Disabled Population by Attitude of Members of Households Towards the Disabled by Relationship to Head of Household

**MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA**

Attitude	Relationship									
	Head	%	Spouse	%	Child of Head/Spouse	%	Others	%	Total	%
Do not Hide	354	96.46	96	100.00	175	85.37	173	91.05	798	93.01
Hide	-	-	-	-	12	5.85	3	1.58	15	1.75
Can't Specify	1	.27	-	-	15	7.32	14	7.37	30	3.50
Not Applicable	12	3.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1.40
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	3	1.46	-	-	3	.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 21** Distribution of Disabled Population by Attitude of Members of Households Towards the Disabled and Type of Disability

**MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA**

Type of Disability	Attitude									
	Do not Hide	%	Hide	%	Can't Specify	%	Not Applicable	%	Total	%
VISUAL	205	25.69	-	-	3	9.09	5	38.46	213	24.77
AURAL	56	7.02	3	18.75	1	3.03	5	38.46	65	7.56
VISUAL & AURAL or SPEECH	31	3.88	-	-	21	63.64	-	-	52	6.05
LOCOMOTOR	329	41.23	-	-	5	15.15	2	15.38	336	39.07
HAND	49	6.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	5.70
MENTAL	45	5.64	4	25.00	3	9.09	-	-	52	6.05
LEPROSY	26	3.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	3.02
OTHERS	15	1.88	9	56.25	-	-	-	-	24	2.79
MULTI DISABILITY	42	5.26	-	-	-	-	1	7.69	43	5.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 22** Distribution of Disabled Population by Attitude of Members of Households Towards the Disabled and Cause of Disability

**MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA**

Attitude	Cause of Disability					Total
	Accident	Before/at Birth	After Birth /Diff. Diseases/	Armament	Others	
Do not Hide	81	64	491	69	92	797
%	10.16	8.03	61.61	8.66	11.54	100.00
Hide	3	1	11	-	-	15
%	20.00	6.67	73.33	-	-	100.00
Can't Specify	3	13	12	-	3	31
%	9.68	41.94	38.71	-	9.68	100.00
Not Applicable	-	1	10	-	1	12
%	-	8.33	83.33	-	8.33	100.00
Not Stated	-	3	-	-	-	3
%	-	100.00	-	-	-	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>858</b>
%	10.14	9.56	61.07	8.04	11.19	100.00

## 6. Migration

All disabled persons were requested to state the number of years they were living continuously in the wereda after they became disabled. Those who mentioned that they were not living in the wereda since being disabled were considered as migrants to the wereda. Migrants were also asked to indicate whether the previous place of residence was urban or rural. Data regarding these variables are presented below.

### 6.1 Status and Length of Migration

Among the disabled population 85.8 percent reported that they did not leave their previous place of residence after being disabled while the remaining 14.2 percent were migrants. Out of the migrants 32 percent left their place of origin for more than 10 years. Those who left their place of origin for 1-4 and 5-9 years, each accounted for slightly more than three-quarter. Slightly more than half of the male migrants left their place of origin for utmost 4 years, while slightly more than three-quarter of the female migrants used to live out of their place of origin for at least 5 years (see Table 23).

### 6.2 Previous and Current Residence

Regarding the previous place of residence for disabled migrants, about three-quarter (73.8 percent) of them migrated from rural areas. Similarly, among the disabled migrants who were living in urban as well as in rural areas during the survey period, about three-quarter, of each, migrated from rural areas (see Table 24).

### 6.3 Reason for Migration

The major reasons that resulted to migration of disabled persons in this wereda were looking for food/shelter (29.8 percent), job (22.6 percent) and appliance (12.9 percent). Migrants who left their previous residence in search of medical treatment accounted for 6.5 percent. Significantly more disabled males (35.3 percent) migrated in search of job than disabled females (7.1 percent). On the contrary, relatively more disabled females (35.7 percent) than disabled males (25 percent) left their former place of residence looking for food/shelter ( see Table 25).

**TABLE 23** Distribution of Disabled Population by Status and Length of Migration Since the onset of Disability and Sex

Status and Length of Migration	MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	469	100.00	388	100.00	857	100.00
Non Migrants	402	85.71	333	85.82	735	85.76
Migrants	67	14.29	55	14.18	122	14.24
< 1 Year	9	13.43	9	16.36	18	14.75
1-4 Years	29	43.28	3	5.45	32	26.23
5-9 Years	18	26.87	15	27.27	33	27.05
10+ Years	11	16.42	28	50.91	39	31.97

**TABLE 24** Distribution of Disabled Population who are Migrants by Place of Previous Residence and Current Residence

Previous Residence	MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA					
	Current Residence					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Urban	5	26.32	27	26.21	32	26.23
Rural	14	73.68	76	73.79	90	73.77
Total	19	100.00	103	100.00	122	100.00

**TABLE 25** Distribution of Disabled Population who are Migrants by Reason for Migration and Sex

Reason for Migration	MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
In Search of Food/Shelter	17	25.00	20	35.71	37	29.84
In Search of Job	24	35.29	4	7.14	28	22.58
In Search of Medical Treatment	8	11.76	-	-	8	6.45
In Search of Appliance	9	13.24	7	12.50	16	12.90
Others	10	14.71	25	44.64	35	28.23
Total	68	100.00	56	100.00	124	100.00

## 7. Vocational Training

In order to assess whether the disabled persons had attended vocational training, the survey included a question for those aged 15 years and over. Those who responded affirmatively to this enquiry were further asked to indicate the type of training they had attended; and those who reported that they had not attended were asked if they had any interest to attend, and if yes, to indicate the type of training they prefer. The resulting data are presented below.

### 7.1 Status and Type of Training Attended

Table 26 shows that about 95 percent of the disabled population aged 15 years and over stated that they had never attended any vocational training. Those who reported that they had attended either Agricultural or Handicraft/Technical training accounted for only about 3 percent. The pattern was similar by activity status.

### 7.2 Status and Type of Training Preferred

Table 27 indicates that about half of the disabled population aged 15 years and above who had never attended vocational training stated that they do not want to attend any training in the future. On the other hand, those who had the desire to attend Agricultural, Handicraft and Technical training accounted for 23.7 percent, 8.8 percent and 2 percent; respectively. 8.1 percent preferred training of different kinds other than stated above.

Among the disabled males aged 15 years and above that had not attended but had the interest to attend vocational training, 31.1 percent, 3.4 percent and 3.2 percent reported that they prefer to attend Agricultural, Technical and Handicraft training; respectively. On the other hand, those females who preferred Agricultural and Handicraft training accounted for about 15 percent each; followed by those who stated that they would like to attend other trainings such as typing, home-economics, ...etc. (4 percent).

**TABLE 26 Distribution of Disabled Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Attendance of Vocational Training and Activity Status**

MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA						
Attendance	Activity Status				Total	
	Active		Inactive			
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Never Attended	389	94.65	319	94.66	708	94.65
Agricultural	9	2.19	9	2.67	18	2.41
Handicraft and Technical	5	1.22	1	.30	6	.80
Others	8	1.95	8	2.37	16	2.14
Total	411	100.00	337	100.00	748	100.00

**TABLE 27 Disabled Population Aged 15 Years and Over who have not Attended Vocational Training by Status and Type of Training Preferred and Sex**

MASHA-ANDERACHA WEREDA							
Status/ Training Preferred	Male		Female		Both Sexes		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	
	Do not Want	188	49.60	172	52.28	360	50.85
Agricultural	118	31.13	50	15.20	168	23.73	
Handicraft	12	3.17	50	15.20	62	8.76	
Technical	13	3.43	1	.30	14	1.98	
Other Trainings	44	11.61	13	3.95	57	8.05	
Don't Know	4	1.06	43	13.07	47	6.64	
Total	379	100.00	329	100.00	708	100.00	

## 8. Handicap

Each disability type does not necessarily lead to handicap. Handicap, as disability, is one of the major social problems to be given due attention. An attempt was made to assess the extent and type of handicap. Every disabled person was asked to state whether he/she was disadvantaged to some opportunities due to his/her disability. Those who responded that they were handicapped were further asked to indicate types of opportunity they were handicapped to. Five specific types of handicap were listed. This section discusses this variable in relation to sex and type of disability.

### 8.1 Status and Type of Handicap

Of the total disabled population aged 5 years and over, 72.2 percent were handicapped to different advantages. The highest proportion (23.5 percent) that they were handicapped to Occupation, followed by those who were found to be handicapped to Training (21.6 percent) (see Table 28).

### 8.2 Type of Handicap by Type of Disability

Table 29 shows that most of the specified disability types primarily led to Training handicap. This included :- Aural, 'Visual & Aural or Speech' and Mental disabilities. On the other hand, Visual, Hand and Other disabilities mainly led to Occupational handicap. The data also indicate that 69.2 percent of the Lepers, 37 percent of the Locomotor and 31.8 percent of the Multi-disabled were not handicapped.

Disability Type	Not Handicapped (%)	Occupation (%)	Training (%)	Education (%)	Other (%)
Aural	11.2	13.8	72.1	14.4	17.5
'Visual & Aural or Speech'	6.0	10.1	87.2	17.8	11.8
Mental	2.1	17.2	54.9	17.7	16.4
Visual	0.0	72.1	0.0	0.0	27.9
Hand	0.0	72.1	0.0	0.0	27.9
Other	0.0	72.1	0.0	0.0	27.9
Lepers	69.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8
Locomotor	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.0
Multi-disabled	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.2

**TABLE 28** Distribution of Disabled Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Type of Handicap and Sex

Type of Handicap	MASHA-ANDERACHA MEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Not Handicap	116	25.38	116	30.69	232	27.78
Training	105	22.98	75	19.84	180	21.56
Occupation	100	21.88	96	25.40	196	23.47
Social Integration	7	1.53	12	3.17	19	2.28
Environmental Convenience	44	9.63	32	8.47	76	9.10
Self Care	47	10.28	27	7.14	74	8.86
Other	38	8.32	20	5.29	58	6.95
Total	457	100.00	378	100.00	835	100.00

**TABLE 29** Distribution of Disabled Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Type of Handicap and Disability

Type of Disability	MASHA-ANDERACHA MEREDA							Total
	Type of Handicap							
	Not Handicap	Training	Occupation	Social Integ.	Environmental Convenience	Self Care	Others	
VISUAL	48	31	48	-	43	10	32	212
%	22.64	14.62	22.64	-	20.28	4.72	15.09	100.00
AURAL	11	34	7	8	-	5	-	65
%	16.92	52.31	10.77	12.31	-	7.69	-	100.00
VISUAL & AURAL or SPEECH	-	37	-	3	-	13	-	53
%	-	69.81	-	5.66	-	24.53	-	100.00
LOCOMOTOR	118	37	91	5	33	21	14	319
%	36.99	11.60	28.53	1.57	10.34	6.58	4.39	100.00
HAND	9	12	18	-	-	8	-	47
%	19.15	25.53	38.30	-	-	17.02	-	100.00
MENTAL	9	18	1	5	-	13	6	52
%	17.31	34.62	1.92	9.62	-	25.00	11.54	100.00
LEPROSY	18	-	5	-	-	3	-	26
%	69.23	-	19.23	-	-	11.54	-	100.00
OTHERS	5	-	18	-	-	-	-	23
%	21.74	-	78.26	-	-	-	-	100.00
MULTI DISABILITY	14	11	9	-	-	4	6	44
%	31.82	25.00	20.45	-	-	9.09	13.64	100.00
TOTAL	232	180	197	21	76	77	58	841
%	27.59	21.40	23.42	2.50	9.04	9.16	6.90	100.00

## Demographic and Social Characteristics of Disabled and Not-Disabled Population

### 1.1 Age and Sex Distribution

Every member of the households with disabled member(s) in the selected Farmers' Association/Villages was asked to state his/her age and sex. The distribution of total population classified by age, sex and disability status is presented in Table 1. The table shows that 2.1 percent of the population in Yeki Wereda were found to be disabled. The distribution by sex showed slightly higher disability rate for males (2.3 percent) than for females (1.9 percent). This pattern was true up to age 44 years, and it reverses thereafter. The table further reveals that disability rate increased as age advanced. The rate varied between 0.6 percent, for age 0-14 and 9.4 percent, for age 55 years and above.

### 1.2 Distribution of Conventional Households and Household Heads

Table 2 depicts that among heads of households in Yeki Wereda, (7 percent) were disabled. In this wereda it was observed that disability was more prevalent among female heads (12.1 percent) than among male heads (6.2 percent).

Table 3 shows that among the households which have no disabled member(s), about 9 percent reported that they had only one disabled member, 12.1 percent of the households which had disabled member(s) indicated that they consisted 2 disabled persons. The average number of disabled persons per household was estimated to be 1.1.

## **E. YEKI**

### 1.3 Educational Characteristics

Data on educational characteristics of the population collected in this survey refer to literacy status and highest grade completed. Each person aged 5 years and above was asked whether he/she was literate or illiterate, and if literate, the highest grade completed. For simplicity of presentation, the highest completed grades are compiled by highest level attained. In Highest Level Attained, 'Level not specified' refers to illiterate persons whose level of education is not specified, representing those who achieved literacy by attending village schools (Church schools or Quranic schools), by self-study and study, ...etc. The results are given in Table 4.

The compiled data indicate that 11.3 percent of the wereda population aged 10 years and above were illiterate. About 17.3 percent were illiterate. About 17.3 percent of the disabled population aged 10 years and above were illiterate. This rate for the not-disabled was observed to be 11.3 percent. The data also indicate that literacy was substantially higher for males than for females for each disability status. The distribution of the



## E. YEKI WEREDA

### 1. Demographic and Social Characteristics of Disabled and Not-Disabled Population

#### 1.1 Age and Sex Distribution

Every member of the households with disabled member(s) in the selected Farmers' Association/Kebeles was asked to state his/her age and sex. The distribution of the population classified by age, sex and disability status is presented in Table 1. The table shows that 2.1 percent of the population in Yeki Wereda were found to be disabled. The distribution by sex showed slightly higher disability rate for males (2.3 percent) than for females (1.9 percent). This pattern was true up to age 44 years, and it reverses thereafter. The table further reveals that disability rate increased as age advanced. The rate varied between 0.6 percent, for age 0-14 and 8.4 percent, for age 60 years and above.

#### 1.2 Distribution of Conventional Households and Household Heads

Table 2 depicts that among heads of households in Yeki Wereda, (7 percent) were disabled. In this wereda it was observed that disability was more prevalent among female heads (12.1 percent) than among male heads (6.2 percent).

Table 3 shows that among the households which consisted disabled member(s), about 90 percent reported that they had only one disabled member. Over one-tenth (12.1 percent) of the households which had disabled member(s) indicated that they consisted 2 disabled persons. The average number of disabled persons per household was estimated to be 1.1.

#### 1.3 Educational Characteristics

Data on educational characteristics of the population collected in this survey refer to literacy status and highest grade completed. Each person aged 5 years and above was asked whether he/she was literate or illiterate, and if literate; highest grade completed. For simplicity of presentation, the highest completed grades are compiled by highest level attained. In Highest Level Attained, 'Level not Definable' stands for literate persons whose level of education is not definable, representing those who achieved literacy by attending religious schools (Church schools; or Quranic schools), by self effort and study,...etc. The results are given in Table 4, below.

The compiled data indicate that 42.9 percent of the wereda population aged 10 years and over were literate whereas 57.2 percent were illiterate. About a quarter of the disabled population aged 10 years and over were literate. This rate for the not-disabled was observed to be about 43.4 percent. The data also indicate that literacy was substantially high for males than for females for each disability status. The distribution of the

literate population by educational level shows that the majority (67.3 percent) had primary level of education. This was true for both the disabled (67.3 percent) and not-disabled (67.3 percent) population. Disabled population who had secondary level of education constituted about 30 percent while the not-disabled in this educational category formed 26.2 percent of the respective population. The table further reveals that no one in the wereda had attained beyond secondary level of education.

#### 1.4 Marital Status

Marital status was one of the social variables included in the questionnaire. Each person aged 10 years and over was asked if he/she was single or ever married. The data in Table 5 show that the highest proportion (48.4 percent) of the disabled were married, followed by single (29.9 percent). Conversely, over half (53.2 percent) of the not-disabled were single and 38.8 percent were married. The same pattern was true for each sex.

**TABLE 1** Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Disability Status and Sex

YEKI WEREDA

Age Group Sex	Disability Status				Total	
	Disabled		Not Disabled		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%		
0 - 14 Years	214	.57	37,507	99.43	37,721	100.00
Both Sexes	120	.62	19,117	99.38	19,237	100.00
Male	94	.51	18,390	99.49	18,484	100.00
Female						
15 - 29 Years	495	2.53	19,073	97.47	19,568	100.00
Both Sexes	264	2.67	9,618	97.33	9,882	100.00
Male	231	2.38	9,455	97.62	9,686	100.00
Female						
30 - 44 Years	414	4.16	9,529	95.84	9,943	100.00
Both Sexes	245	5.33	4,350	94.67	4,595	100.00
Male	169	3.16	5,179	96.84	5,348	100.00
Female						
45 - 59 Years	252	4.78	5,025	95.22	5,277	100.00
Both Sexes	138	4.58	2,875	95.42	3,013	100.00
Male	114	5.04	2,150	94.96	2,264	100.00
Female						
60 + Years	178	8.36	1,952	91.64	2,130	100.00
Both Sexes	93	6.54	1,329	93.46	1,422	100.00
Male	85	12.01	623	87.99	708	100.00
Female						
Total	1,553	2.08	73,086	97.92	74,639	100.00
Both Sexes	860	2.25	37,289	97.75	38,149	100.00
Male	693	1.90	35,797	98.10	36,490	100.00
Female						

**TABLE 2** Distribution of Conventional Household Heads by Age Group, Disability Status and Sex

YEKI WEREDA

Age Group Sex	Disability Status				Total	
	Disabled		Not Disabled		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%		
10 - 24 Years	27	5.66	450	94.34	477	100.00
Both Sexes	24	5.06	450	94.94	474	100.00
Male	3	100.00	-	-	3	100.00
Female						
25 - 39 Years	250	9.68	2,333	90.32	2,583	100.00
Both Sexes	214	9.26	2,097	90.74	2,311	100.00
Male	36	13.24	236	86.76	272	100.00
Female						
40 - 54 Years	255	5.00	4,850	95.00	5,105	100.00
Both Sexes	191	4.34	4,212	95.66	4,403	100.00
Male	64	9.12	638	90.88	702	100.00
Female						
55 + Years	178	8.91	1,819	91.09	1,997	100.00
Both Sexes	113	7.12	1,474	92.88	1,587	100.00
Male	65	15.85	345	84.15	410	100.00
Female						
Total	710	6.99	9,452	93.01	10,162	100.00
Both Sexes	542	6.18	8,233	93.82	8,775	100.00
Male	168	12.11	1,219	87.89	1,387	100.00
Female						

**TABLE 3** Distribution of Households with Disabled Members by Number of Disabled Persons per Household

**YEKI WEREDA**

Disabled Persons per Household	Households	
	Number	%
1 Person	1,175	86.91
2 Persons	164	12.13
3 Persons	7	.52
4 Personss	-	-
5 Persons	6	.44
6 Persons	-	-
7 Personss	-	-
8 Persons	-	-
9 Persons	-	-
10 + Personss	-	-
Total Hosehols	1,352	100.00
Number of Disabled Persons	1,553	
Ave. Disabled Persons/HH	1.1	

**TABLE 4** Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Highest Educational Level Attained, Disability Status and Sex

**YEKI WEREDA**

Literacy Status/ Level Attained/ Sex	Disability Status				Total	
	Disabled		Not Disabled			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>TOTAL</b>						
Both Sexes	1,417	100.00	47,852	100.00	49,269	100.00
Male	780	55.05	24,786	51.80	25,566	51.89
Female	637	44.95	23,066	48.20	23,703	48.11
<b>ILLITERATE</b>						
Both Sexes	1,068	75.37	27,087	56.61	28,155	57.15
Male	511	36.06	10,970	22.92	11,481	23.30
Female	557	39.31	16,117	33.68	16,674	33.84
<b>LITERATE</b>						
Both Sexes	349	24.63	20,765	43.39	21,114	42.85
Male	269	18.98	13,816	28.87	14,085	28.59
Female	80	5.65	6,949	14.52	7,029	14.27
Level not Definable						
Both Sexes	13	3.72	1,355	6.53	1,368	6.48
Male	5	1.43	824	3.97	829	3.93
Female	8	2.29	531	2.56	539	2.55
Primary /Grade 1-6/						
Both Sexes	232	66.48	13,972	67.29	14,204	67.27
Male	180	51.58	9,289	44.73	9,469	44.85
Female	52	14.90	4,683	22.55	4,735	22.43
Secondary /Grade 7-12/						
Both Sexes	104	29.80	5,438	26.19	5,542	26.25
Male	84	24.07	3,703	17.83	3,787	17.94
Female	20	5.73	1,735	8.36	1,755	8.31
Above Secondary						
Both Sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-

**TABLE 5** Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Marital Status, Sex and Disability Status

Age Group Sex	YEKI WEREDA					
	Disability Status				Total	
	Disabled		Not Disabled			
Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Single						
Both Sexes	423	29.87	25,464	53.21	25,887	52.54
Male	267	34.23	15,700	63.34	15,967	62.45
Female	156	24.53	9,764	42.33	9,920	41.85
Married						
Both Sexes	685	48.38	18,559	38.78	19,244	39.06
Male	426	54.62	7,726	31.17	8,152	31.88
Female	259	40.72	10,833	46.97	11,092	46.80
Divorced						
Both Sexes	171	12.08	2,112	4.41	2,283	4.63
Male	63	8.08	736	2.97	799	3.13
Female	108	16.98	1,376	5.97	1,484	6.26
Widowed						
Both Sexes	132	9.32	1,611	3.37	1,743	3.54
Male	24	3.08	572	2.31	596	2.33
Female	108	16.98	1,039	4.50	1,147	4.84
Not Stated						
Both Sexes	5	.35	106	.22	111	.23
Male	-	-	53	.21	53	.21
Female	5	.79	53	.23	58	.24
Total						
Both Sexes	1,416	100.00	47,852	100.00	49,268	100.00
Male	780	100.00	24,787	100.00	25,567	100.00
Female	636	100.00	23,065	100.00	23,701	100.00

## 2. Economic Characteristics of Disabled and Not-Disabled population.

Enquiries about economic characteristics of the population were forwarded to population aged 10 years and over. Every eligible person was asked to state whether he/she was engaged in any productive activities during the reference period (12 months prior to the survey time). Those who did not work were further asked to state the reason why they did not work and their means of livelihood. As regard to those who had ever been engaged in productive activity (during and some time before the reference period), data on major industrial groups, and employment status were collected. Each of these issues are discussed below.

### 2.1 Activity Status

Table 6 shows that of the disabled population 57.3 percent were active and 42.7 percent were inactive. It was observed that there were more male disabled who were economically active than their female counterparts. However, the reverse was true for the inactive-disabled population. The activity rate increased with age up to age 54 years where it declined thereafter. This pattern was true for the not-disabled population.

### 2.2 Reason for not Working

The majority (63.8 percent) of the inactive-disabled population reported that they did not work in the reference period because of their disability, followed by those who were homemakers (20.4 percent). The remaining insignificant proportion of the inactive-disabled population accounted for the rest of the reasons. The highest proportion (47.5 percent) of the inactive-not-disabled population stated that their reason for not working was because they were students, followed by homemakers (33.9 percent). Those who asserted that they did not work during the reference period because they were too young accounted for about one-tenth (see Table 7).

### 2.3 Means of Livelihood

The overwhelming majority (slightly more than 95 percent) of the inactive population in Yeki wereda were dependent on either their family members or persons from other households. The former means of livelihood accounted for a very significant proportion, (80.7 percent) for disabled, and 94.3 percent for not-disabled (see Table 8).

### 2.4 Major Industrial Groups

The economically active population who had ever been engaged in productive activities were classified in major industrial groups. The major groups in this category included Agriculture, Industry (Electricity, Mining, Construction, and Manufacturing) and service (wholesale, retail, banking, transport and related). Table 9 shows that 87.9 percent of the disabled and 86.5 percent of the not-disabled economically active population were engaged in agricultural activities.

2.5 Employment Status and Unemployment Rate

Table 10 shows that 64.7 percent of the economically active-disabled population were self employed, while the corresponding proportion for the not-disabled was 39.7 percent. Unpaid family workers constituted 30.3 percent of the disabled while the corresponding rate was 54.2 percent for the not-disabled population.

The data in Table 11 reveal that among the economically active disabled population about half a percent were unemployed, while 0.8 percent of the economically active not-disabled population were found to be unemployed.

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Self-employed	39.7	64.7	30.3	54.2	30.3	64.7	30.3	54.2	30.3	64.7	30.3	54.2	30.3	64.7	30.3	54.2	30.3	54.2	30.3	64.7	
Unpaid family workers	54.2	30.3	64.7	30.3	54.2	30.3	64.7	30.3	54.2	30.3	64.7	30.3	54.2	30.3	64.7	30.3	54.2	30.3	54.2	30.3	64.7
Other workers	6.1	4.0	5.0	15.5	15.5	4.0	5.0	15.5	15.5	4.0	5.0	15.5	15.5	4.0	5.0	15.5	15.5	15.5	4.0	5.0	15.5
Unemployed	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8

**TABLE 6 Population Aged 10 Years and Over by Disability Status, Activity Status, Age Group and Sex**

YEKI MEREDA

Disability	Activity	Age Group				Total
		10 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	
<b>DISABLED</b>						
	Active					
	Both Sexes	156	303	242	111	812
	%	41.05	64.06	71.39	49.12	57.26
	Male	76	222	167	77	542
	%	41.53	76.82	84.77	68.14	69.31
	Female	80	81	75	34	270
	%	40.61	44.02	52.82	30.09	42.45
	Inactive					
	Both Sexes	224	170	97	115	606
	%	58.95	35.94	28.61	50.88	42.74
	Male	107	67	30	36	240
	%	58.47	23.18	15.23	31.86	30.69
	Female	117	103	67	79	366
	%	59.39	55.98	47.18	69.91	57.55
	Total					
	Both Sexes	380	473	339	226	1,418
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Male	183	289	197	113	782
	%	48.16	61.10	58.11	50.00	55.15
	Female	197	184	142	113	636
	%	51.84	38.90	41.89	50.00	44.85
<b>NOT DISABLED</b>						
	Active					
	Both Sexes	9,708	8,244	5,750	1,970	25,672
	%	37.21	72.45	79.07	63.34	53.65
	Male	5,732	3,983	4,367	1,474	15,556
	%	40.50	91.99	96.42	83.14	62.76
	Female	3,976	4,261	1,383	496	10,116
	%	33.31	60.45	50.42	37.10	43.86
	Inactive					
	Both Sexes	16,383	3,135	1,522	1,140	22,180
	%	62.79	27.55	20.93	36.66	46.35
	Male	8,422	347	162	299	9,230
	%	59.50	8.01	3.58	16.86	37.24
	Female	7,961	2,788	1,360	841	12,950
	%	66.69	39.55	49.58	62.90	56.14
	Total					
	Both Sexes	26,091	11,379	7,272	3,110	47,852
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Male	14,154	4,330	4,529	1,773	24,786
	%	54.25	38.05	62.28	57.01	51.80
	Female	11,937	7,049	2,743	1,337	23,066
	%	45.75	61.95	37.72	42.99	48.20

**TABLE 7** Distribution of Persons Who did not Work During the Last 12 Months by Reason for not Working and Disability Status

YEKI MEREDA

Reason for not Working	Disability Status					
	Disabled		Not Disabled		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Job seekers	5	.79	212	.95	217	.95
Had job but Did not Work	21	3.32	290	1.30	311	1.36
Students	49	7.74	10,587	47.49	10,636	46.39
Homemakers	129	20.38	7,554	33.89	7,683	33.51
Disabled	404	63.82	-	-	404	1.76
Too young	6	.95	2,613	11.72	2,619	11.42
Pensioners	16	2.53	805	3.61	821	3.58
Others	3	.47	232	1.04	235	1.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>22,293</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>22,926</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 8** Distribution of Persons Who did not Work During the Last 12 Months by Means of Livelihood, Disability Status and Sex

YEKI MEREDA

Means of Livelihood Sex	Disability Status		
	Disabled	Not Disabled	Total
<b>Dependent on Family Members</b>			
Both Sexes	510	21,012	21,522
%	80.70	94.25	93.88
Male	197	8,688	8,885
%	75.48	93.40	92.91
Female	313	12,324	12,637
%	84.37	94.86	94.57
<b>Pension, House Allowance, House Rent</b>			
Both Sexes	20	405	425
%	3.16	1.82	1.85
Male	17	190	207
%	6.51	2.04	2.16
Female	3	215	218
%	.81	1.65	1.63
<b>Support from non Household Members</b>			
Both Sexes	66	509	575
%	10.44	2.28	2.51
Male	31	189	220
%	11.88	2.03	2.30
Female	35	320	355
%	9.43	2.46	2.66
<b>From Govt. and Other Organizations</b>			
Both Sexes	3	44	47
%	.47	.20	.21
Male	-	-	-
%	-	-	-
Female	3	44	47
%	.81	.34	.35
<b>Others</b>			
Both Sexes	33	324	357
%	5.22	1.45	1.56
Male	16	235	251
%	6.13	2.53	2.62
Female	17	89	106
%	4.58	.69	.79
<b>Total</b>			
Both Sexes	632	22,294	22,926
%	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	261	9,302	9,563
%	41.30	41.72	41.71
Female	371	12,992	13,363
%	58.70	58.28	58.29

**TABLE 9 Distribution of Economically Active Population by Major Industrial Group, Disability Status and Sex**

YEKI MEREDA

Industrial Group	Disability Status		Total
	Disabled	Not Disabled	
<b>Agriculture</b>			
Both Sexes	714	22,219	22,933
%	87.93	86.55	86.59
Male	491	13,421	13,912
%	90.76	86.27	86.42
Female	223	8,798	9,021
%	82.29	86.97	86.85
<b>Industry</b>			
Both Sexes	17	321	338
%	2.09	1.25	1.28
Male	11	185	196
%	2.03	1.19	1.22
Female	6	136	142
%	2.21	1.34	1.37
<b>Services</b>			
Both Sexes	56	2,596	2,652
%	6.90	10.11	10.01
Male	22	1,636	1,658
%	4.07	10.52	10.30
Female	34	960	994
%	12.55	9.49	9.57
<b>Others</b>			
Both Sexes	25	537	562
%	3.08	2.09	2.12
Male	17	315	332
%	3.14	2.02	2.06
Female	8	222	230
%	2.95	2.19	2.21
<b>Total</b>			
Both Sexes	812	25,673	26,485
%	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	541	15,557	16,098
%	66.63	60.60	60.78
Female	271	10,116	10,387
%	33.37	39.40	39.22

**TABLE 10** Distribution of Economically Active Population by Disability Status, Employment Status and Sex

YEKI WEREDA

Employment Status	Disability Status				Total	%
	Disabled	%	Not Disabled	%		
Employer	19	2.34	199	.78	218	.82
Self Employed	525	64.66	10,198	39.72	10,723	40.49
Government Employee	8	.99	621	2.42	629	2.37
Private Employee	8	.99	371	1.45	379	1.43
Producer or Service Co-operative Employee	6	.74	-	-	6	.02
Unpaid Family Workers	246	30.30	13,924	54.24	14,170	53.50
Others	-	-	360	1.40	360	1.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>25,673</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>26,485</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 11** Distribution of Economically Active Population by Disability Status, Whether Employed During the Reference Period and Unemployment Rate ('00)

YEKI WEREDA

Disability Status	Employed	Unemployed			Unemployment Rate	Total Economically Active
		Without Work Experience	With Work Experience	Total		
Disabled	806	-	5	5	.62	811
Not Disabled	25,460	212	-	212	.83	25,673
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,266</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>.82</b>	<b>26,484</b>

### 3. Type, Severity and Causes of Disability and Medical Treatment.

Every disabled person was requested to indicate the type of disability he/she was suffering from. These persons were further asked to state the severity and cause of their disabilities. The age on which the disability commenced and whether the disabled had ever attended medical treatment, and if yes, the type of institution visited were also considered in the survey.

#### 3.1 Type and Severity of Disability

About 45 percent of the disabled population in the wereda were Locomotor disabled, followed by Visually and Aurally disabled, 18 percent and 7 percent; respectively. Leprosy was found to be the least (2 percent) type of disability among the disabled population of the wereda. This pattern was true for females. For males; however, the distribution depicted a slightly different pattern on Aural and 'Visual & Aural or Speech' disability types for which the former (7.7 percent) was relatively more prevalent than the later (6.5 percent). The data also show that Elephantiasis was relatively the most prevalent (26.5 percent) impairment type observed in the wereda. This was followed by Partial Blindness and Paralysis of Leg(s) which accounted for about 16 percent and 8 percent, respectively (see Table 12(a)).

The distribution of the disabled population by sex and disability and impairment type, as presented in Table 12(b), shows that 55.4 percent were males and 44.6 percent were females. Almost all disability types were found to be more prevalent for males. Locomotor and Other disabilities were; however, found to be more frequent for females (51.3 percent and 68.6 percent; respectively).

#### 3.2 Causes of Disability

About 67 percent of the disabled population stated that their causes of disabilities accounted for different diseases that occurred after birth. Accident, the second specified cause of disability, formed 10 percent. Armament constituted 7 percent. Disabilities that took place in the womb of the mother (i.e., before and at birth) were the least causes of disability (6 percent). Causes different from those mentioned above accounted for about 10 percent. This pattern was true for males. For females; however, the distribution depicted a slightly different pattern on disabilities that occurred before/at birth, and that were caused by Armament for which the former constituted 5.1 percent and the later accounted for 1.5 percent ( see table 13)

#### 3.3 Onset Age of Disability

The highest proportion (23.9 percent) of the disabled population reported that the onset age of their disabilities was 15-24 years, followed by 22.6 percent and 16.3 percent who indicated age 0-4 years and 25-34 years; respectively. Those who

reported that their onset ages of disabilities were 5-9 years, 10-14 years, and 35-44 years each accounted for about one-tenth of the disabled population. Table 14 further reveals that age 45 years and above was observed to be the least onset age of disability, for about 7 percent of the disabled population. This pattern was almost true for each sex.

### 3.4 Medical Treatment

About 15 percent of the disabled population had completed modern medical treatment and about a quarter had terminated attendance before completing the treatment. About 12 percent had completed/terminated traditional treatment. 3.3 percent of the disabled stated that their disabilities did not require any type of treatment and hence had not visited any medical institution. On the other hand, quite significant proportion (42.1 percent) of the disabled visited neither modern nor traditional institution. This was true for both male and female populations (see Table 15).

Category	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Completed Modern Medical Treatment	15.2	14.8	15.0
Terminated Modern Medical Treatment	10.5	11.2	10.8
Completed/ Terminated Traditional Treatment	12.1	11.9	12.0
Disabilities did not require any type of treatment	3.3	3.4	3.3
Visited neither modern nor traditional institution	42.1	42.1	42.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

TABLE 12(a) Distribution of Disabled Population by Type and Severity of Disability and Sex

Disability Type/ Severity	YEKI MEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
VISUAL DISABILITY	172	19.98	107	15.44	279	17.95
Total Blindness	16	1.86	12	1.73	28	1.80
Partial Blindness /one/two eyes/	156	18.12	95	13.71	251	16.15
AURAL DISABILITY	55	6.39	53	7.65	108	6.95
Total Deafness	22	2.56	15	2.16	37	2.38
Partial Deafness /one/two ears/	33	3.83	38	5.48	71	4.57
VISUAL & AURAL or SPEECH	58	6.74	45	6.49	103	6.63
LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY	341	39.61	359	51.80	700	45.05
One or Both Legs Amputation	3	.35	4	.58	7	.45
One or Both Legs Paralysis	93	10.80	25	3.61	118	7.59
Short Leg	19	2.21	12	1.73	31	1.99
Leg Deformity	41	4.76	34	4.91	75	4.83
Elephantiasis	153	17.77	258	37.23	411	26.45
Other Related Impairments	32	3.72	26	3.75	58	3.73
HAND DISABILITY	108	12.54	24	3.46	132	8.49
One or Both Arms Amputation	6	.70	10	1.44	16	1.03
One or Both Arms Paralysis	46	5.34	9	1.30	55	3.54
Other Related Impairments	56	6.50	5	.72	61	3.93
MENTAL DISABILITY	39	4.53	37	5.34	76	4.89
Insanity or Mental Retardation	10	1.16	24	3.46	34	2.19
Epilepsy	29	3.37	13	1.88	42	2.70
Other Related Impairments	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEPROSY	22	2.56	9	1.30	31	1.99
OTHER DISABILITIES	16	1.86	35	5.05	51	3.28
MULTI DISABILITY	50	5.81	24	3.46	74	4.76
TOTAL	861	100.00	693	100.00	1,554	100.00

**TABLE 12(b) Distribution of Disabled Population by Type and Severity of Disability and Sex**

Disability Type/ Severity	YEKI WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>VISUAL DISABILITY</b>	172	61.65	107	38.35	279	100.00
Total Blindness	16	57.14	12	42.86	28	100.00
Partial Blindness /one/two eyes/	156	62.15	95	37.85	251	100.00
<b>AURAL DISABILITY</b>	55	50.93	53	49.07	108	100.00
Total Deafness	22	59.46	15	40.54	37	100.00
Partial Deafness /one/two ears/	33	46.48	38	53.52	71	100.00
<b>VISUAL &amp; AURAL or SPEECH</b>	58	56.31	45	43.69	103	100.00
<b>LOCOMOTOR DISABILITY</b>	341	48.71	359	51.29	700	100.00
One or Both Legs Amputation	3	42.86	4	57.14	7	100.00
One or Both Legs Paralysis	93	78.81	25	21.19	118	100.00
Short Leg	19	61.29	12	38.71	31	100.00
Leg Deformity	41	54.67	34	45.33	75	100.00
Elephantiasis	153	37.23	258	62.77	411	100.00
Other Related Impairments	32	55.17	26	44.83	58	100.00
<b>HAND DISABILITY</b>	108	81.82	24	18.18	132	100.00
One or Both Arms Amputation	6	37.50	10	62.50	16	100.00
One or Both Arms Paralysis	46	83.64	9	16.36	55	100.00
Other Related Impairments	56	91.80	5	8.20	61	100.00
<b>MENTAL DISABILITY</b>	39	51.32	37	48.68	76	100.00
Insanity or Mental Retardation	10	29.41	24	70.59	34	100.00
Epilepsy	29	69.05	13	30.95	42	100.00
Other Related Impairments	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>LEPROSY</b>	22	70.97	9	29.03	31	100.00
<b>OTHER DISABILITIES</b>	16	31.37	35	68.63	51	100.00
<b>MULTI DISABILITY</b>	50	67.57	24	32.43	74	100.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	861	55.41	693	44.59	1,554	100.00

**TABLE 13 Distribution of Disabled Population by Cause of Disability and Sex**

Cause of Disability	YEKI WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Accident	102	11.85	53	7.66	155	9.98
Before/at Birth	59	6.85	35	5.06	94	6.05
After Birth/Diff. Diseases/	509	59.12	525	75.87	1,034	66.58
Armament	98	11.38	10	1.45	108	6.95
Others	93	10.80	69	9.97	162	10.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 14 Distribution of Disabled Population by Onset Age of Disability and Sex**

Onset Age	YEKI WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 4 Years	218	25.29	133	19.22	351	22.59
5 - 9 Years	91	10.56	86	12.43	177	11.39
10 - 14 Years	60	6.96	83	11.99	143	9.20
15 - 24 Years	230	26.68	141	20.38	371	23.87
25 - 34 Years	131	15.20	123	17.77	254	16.34
35 - 44 Years	83	9.63	60	8.67	143	9.20
45 - 54 Years	25	2.90	30	4.34	55	3.54
55 + Years	24	2.78	36	5.20	60	3.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 15 Distribution of Disabled Population by Status of Attending Medical Treatment, Type of Institution and Sex**

Attendance/ Institution	YEKI WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Never Attended	329	38.21	325	47.03	654	42.14
Not Required	35	4.07	16	2.32	51	3.29
Terminated Modern Treatment	286	33.22	137	19.83	423	27.26
Completed Modern Treatment	131	15.21	103	14.91	234	15.08
Terminated Traditional Treatment	50	5.81	67	9.70	117	7.54
Completed Traditional Treatment	30	3.48	38	5.50	68	4.38
Not Stated	-	-	5	.72	5	.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### 4. Appliance

Every disabled person was solicited to state whether he/she was using appliance to overcome or mitigate the problems encountered by disability. Those who reported that they did not use appliance were further asked to reason out why they didn't do so. Similarly, the disabled that were using appliance were also requested to respond whether they visited an institution for follow up, and if yes, its type.

##### 4.1 Status of Using Appliance

According to Table 16, the overwhelming majority (93.9 percent) had not been using any appliance during the survey period for their disabilities while their compliment (only 6.1 percent) were using. Similarly, the highest proportion of each of the sexes also reported that they did not use any appliance. However, the incidence of not using was more glaring among females (97.5 percent) compared to males (91.1 percent).

##### 4.2 Reason for not Using Appliance

The highest proportion (slightly over half ) of the disabled who did not use appliance reasoned out that they did not do so because either they didn't know any type of appliance that would be helpful for their disabilities or no appliance was available any where for use. Slightly over a quarter indicated that they did not use appliance due to financial constraint. Those who reported that service was not available in their vicinity constituted 9.1 percent. Those who said that they did not know the use of appliance and those who did not want to use it accounted for about 5 percent and 3 percent; respectively. Similar pattern was observed for both males and females (see Table 17).

Table 18 shows that among disabled who did not use appliance, those who were disabled for 0-4,5-9,10-14 and 15-24 years each accounted for close to one-fifth, followed by those who were disabled for 25-34 years (close to one-tenth). Those who were disabled for a very long period (55 years and above) and did not use appliance constituted 2.2 percent).

##### 4.3 Type of Institution for Appliance Follow up

About 30 percent of the disabled population who used appliance reported that they neither visited modern nor traditional institution in search of more appropriate appliance. Table 19 also shows that 45.3 percent and about a quarter (24.2 percent) of the disabled who were using appliance indicated that they visited traditional and modern institutions; respectively, for follow up.

**TABLE 16 Distribution of Disabled Population by Status of Using Appliance and Sex**

Status of Using Appliance	YEKI WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Using	77	8.95	17	2.46	94	6.06
Not Using	783	91.05	675	97.54	1,458	93.94
Total	860	100.00	692	100.00	1,552	100.00

**TABLE 17 Distribution of Disabled Population Who do not Use Appliance by Reason for not Using and Sex**

Reason	YEKI WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Do not Know the Use	49	6.25	23	3.41	72	4.93
Financial Constraint	220	28.06	176	26.07	396	27.14
Service not Available	81	10.33	51	7.56	132	9.05
Don't Want	17	2.17	20	2.96	37	2.54
Environmental Inconvenience	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't Know Any/No Appliance	373	47.58	392	58.07	765	52.43
Others	44	5.61	13	1.93	57	3.91
Total	784	100.00	675	100.00	1,459	100.00

**TABLE 18 Distribution of Disabled Population Who do not Use Appliance by Duration of Disability and Sex**

Duration of Disability (in years)	YEKI WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 - 4	129	16.50	149	22.11	278	19.09
5 - 9	148	18.93	148	21.96	296	20.33
10 - 14	167	21.36	120	17.80	287	19.71
15 - 24	162	20.72	153	22.70	315	21.63
25 - 34	106	13.55	57	8.46	163	11.20
35 - 44	31	3.96	15	2.23	46	3.16
45 - 54	18	2.30	21	3.12	39	2.68
55 +	21	2.69	11	1.63	32	2.20
Total	782	100.00	674	100.00	1,456	100.00

**TABLE 19 Distribution of Disabled Population Who Use Appliance by Type of Institution for Follow Up**

Type of Institution	YEKI WEREDA	
	Number	%
None	29	30.53
Modern	23	24.21
Traditional	43	45.26
Total	95	100.00

## 5. Attitude of Household Members Towards the Disabled.

Attitude of different persons towards the disabled would be different. As a result of proximity, not-disabled members of the households that consist the disabled are expected to be taking well care of the disabled. To assess the attitude of household members towards the disabled, the questionnaire included a question. The data classified by relationship of the disabled and type of disability are presented below.

### 5.1 Attitude by Relationship

According to Table 20 the highest proportion (84.2 percent) of the disabled population reported that their members of households did not hide /isolated and kept alone/ them from the society, while only about half a percent stated that their members did so. Disabled persons who couldn't specify the attitude of their household members towards them accounted for 6.2 percent. About 8 percent of the disabled population happened to live alone and hence the enquiry was not relevant to them.

### 5.2 Attitude by Type of Disability

The distribution of disabled population by attitude of members of the household towards the disabled and type of disability is presented in Table 21. The table shows that Locomotor disability accounted for the highest proportion (45.6 percent) of the total disabled persons that were not isolated, followed by Visual disability (17.2 percent). Hand and Aural disabilities constituted 8.9 percent and 7.2 percent; respectively. As far as disabled population who were living alone as a single membered household are concerned, about 44.5 percent of them were hampered from carrying out activities by Locomotor disability, followed by Visual (22.7 percent) and 'Visual and Aural or Speech' (10.2 percent) disabilities.

### 5.3 Attitude by Causes of Disability

Table 22 shows that about 67 percent of the disabled population who were not hided by family members reported that their disabilities occurred after birth due to different diseases, followed by Accident (10.8 percent). 6.4 percent of the disabled persons who stated that their household members did not isolate them indicated that their disabilities were induced by complications occurred before/at birth. Similarly, among those who were hided by their household members, 66.7 percent reported that their disabilities were caused by different diseases that experienced after birth. Those who reported that their disabilities were occurred before /at birth accounted for one-third.

**TABLE 20 Distribution of Disabled Population by Attitude of Members of Households Towards the Disabled by Relationship to Head of Household**

**YEKI MEREDA**

Attitude	Relationship									
	Head		Spouse		Child of Head/Spouse		Others		Total	%
		%		%		%		%		
Do not Hide	514	72.50	222	96.10	394	92.92	177	93.65	1,307	84.16
Hide	-	-	-	-	3	.71	6	3.17	9	.58
Can't Specify	59	8.32	9	3.90	22	5.19	6	3.17	96	6.18
Not Applicable	128	18.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	8.24
Not Stated	8	1.13	-	-	5	1.18	-	-	13	.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 21 Distribution of Disabled Population by Attitude of Members of Households Towards the Disabled and Type of Disability**

**YEKI MEREDA**

Type of Disability	Attitude								Total	%
	Do not Hide	%	Hide	%	Can't Specify	%	Not Applicable	%		
VISUAL	225	17.23	-	-	25	22.94	29	22.66	279	17.98
AURAL	94	7.20	-	-	11	10.09	3	2.34	108	6.96
VISUAL & AURAL or SPEECH	81	6.20	3	33.33	6	5.50	13	10.16	103	6.64
LOCOMOTOR	596	45.64	6	66.67	40	36.70	57	44.53	699	45.04
HAND	116	8.88	-	-	13	11.93	3	2.34	132	8.51
MENTAL	65	4.98	-	-	3	2.75	8	6.25	76	4.90
LEPROSY	27	2.07	-	-	-	-	3	2.34	30	1.93
OTHERS	40	3.06	-	-	5	4.59	6	4.69	51	3.29
MULTI DISABILITY	62	4.75	-	-	6	5.50	6	4.69	74	4.77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 22 Distribution of Disabled Population by Attitude of Members of Households Towards the Disabled and Cause of Disability**

**YEKI MEREDA**

Attitude	Cause of Disability						Total
	Accident	Before/at Birth	After Birth /Diff. Diseases/	Armament	Others		
Do not Hide	141	83	873	82	128	1,307	
%	10.79	6.35	66.79	6.27	9.79	100.00	
Hide	-	3	6	-	-	9	
%	-	33.33	66.67	-	-	100.00	
Can't Specify	6	-	72	12	6	96	
%	6.25	-	75.00	12.50	6.25	100.00	
Not Applicable	8	7	79	10	24	128	
%	6.25	5.47	61.72	7.81	18.75	100.00	
Not Stated	-	-	4	4	5	13	
%	-	-	30.77	30.77	38.46	100.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>1,553</b>	
%	<b>9.98</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>66.58</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

## 6. Migration

All disabled persons were requested to state the number of years they were living continuously in the wereda after they became disabled. Those who mentioned that they were not living in the wereda since being disabled were considered as migrants to the wereda. Migrants were also asked to indicate whether the previous place of residence was urban or rural. Data regarding these variables are presented below.

### 6.1 Status and Length of Migration

Among the disabled population About 70 percent reported that they did not leave their previous place of residence after being disabled while the remaining 30 percent were migrants. Out of the migrants 45.5 percent, 25.4 percent and 23.5 percent left their place of origin for more than 10 years, 1-4 and 5-9 years; respectively. The same trend was observed for each sex separately (see Table 23).

### 6.2 Previous and Current Residence

Regarding the previous place of residence of disabled migrants, about three-quarter of them migrated from rural areas. Among the disabled migrants who were living in urban areas during the survey period, 61.3 percent migrated from rural areas and the rest from other urban areas. Similarly, quite significant proportion (76.6 percent) of the migrant-disabled who were living in rural areas had also migrated from rural areas out of the wereda (see Table 24).

### 6.3 Reason for Migration

The major reasons that resulted to migration of disabled persons in this wereda were looking for job (52.4 percent), and food/shelter (20.7 percent). Migrants who left their previous residence in search of medical treatment accounted for 4.2 percent. Relatively more disabled males (60.3 percent) migrated in search of job than disabled females (41.3 percent) (see Table 25)

**TABLE 23 Distribution of Disabled Population by Status and Length of Migration Since the onset of Disability and Sex**

Status and Length of Migration	YEKI MEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	861	100.00	691	100.00	1,552	100.00
Non Migrants	583	67.71	496	71.78	1,079	69.52
Migrants	278	32.29	195	28.22	473	30.48
< 1 Year	14	5.04	13	6.67	27	5.71
1-4 Years	72	25.90	48	24.62	120	25.37
5-9 Years	67	24.10	44	22.56	111	23.47
10+ Years	125	44.96	90	46.15	215	45.45

**TABLE 24 Distribution of Disabled Population who are Migrants by Place of Previous Residence and Current Residence**

Previous Residence	YEKI MEREDA					
	Current Residence					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Urban	26	34.67	93	23.37	119	25.16
Rural	46	61.33	305	76.63	351	74.21
Not Stated	3	4.00	-	-	3	.63
Total	75	100.00	398	100.00	473	100.00

**TABLE 25 Distribution of Disabled Population who are Migrants by Reason for Migration and Sex**

Reason for Migration	YEKI MEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
In Search of Food/Shelter	58	20.94	40	20.41	98	20.72
In Search of Job	167	60.29	81	41.33	248	52.43
In Search of Medical Treatment	6	2.17	14	7.14	20	4.23
In Search of Appliance	4	1.44	-	-	4	.85
Others	39	14.08	61	31.12	100	21.14
Not Stated	3	1.08	-	-	3	.63
Total	277	100.00	196	100.00	473	100.00

## 7. Vocational Training

In order to assess whether the disabled persons had attended vocational training, the survey included a question for those aged 15 years and over. Those who responded affirmatively to this enquiry were further asked to indicate the type of training they had attended; and those who reported that they had not attended were asked if they had any interest to attend, and if yes, to indicate the type of training they prefer. The resulting data are presented below.

### 7.1 Status and Type of Training Attended

About 45 percent of the disabled population aged 15 years and over stated that they had never attended any vocational training. Half of the disabled aged 15 years and over reported that they had attended Agricultural training. Table 26 also reveals that about a quarter of the active and about three-quarter of the inactive disabled population aged 15 years and over reported that they had never attained vocational training of any kind. It followed that about 70 percent of the active-disabled population had attended agricultural training while the corresponding proportion for the inactive-disabled population was only about one-fifth. The remaining proportion (not more than 5 percent, each) of both the active and inactive-disabled population of the same age-group had attended Handicraft, Technical and Other Trainings.

### 7.2 Status and Type of Training Preferred

Table 27 indicates that 30 percent of the disabled population aged 15 years and above who had never attended vocational training stated that they do not want to attend any training in the future. On the other hand, those who had the desire to attend Handicraft, Agricultural and Technical training accounted for 22.7 percent, 25.4 percent and 7 percent; respectively. 8.5 percent preferred training of different kinds other than stated above.

Among the disabled males aged 15 years and above that had not attended but had the interest to attend vocational training, 29 percent, 21.9 percent and 10.4 percent reported that they prefer to attend Agricultural, Handicraft and Technical training; respectively. On the other hand, the highest proportion (28.3 percent) of the females stated that they would like to attend Handicraft training, followed by 17.6 percent who mentioned that they prefer Agricultural training. The table further reveals that one-tenth of the disabled females of the same age-group reported that they had the interest to attend other trainings such as typing, home-economics, ...etc.

**TABLE 26** Distribution of Disabled Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Attendance of Vocational Training and Activity Status

YEKI WEREDA						
Attendance	Activity Status					
	Active		Inactive		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Never Attended	192	24.12	408	75.14	600	44.81
Agricultural	559	70.23	114	20.99	673	50.26
Handicraft and Technical	32	4.02	12	2.21	44	3.29
Others	13	1.63	9	1.66	22	1.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 27** Disabled Population Aged 15 Years and Over who have not Attended Vocational Training by Status and Type of Training Preferred and Sex

YEKI WEREDA						
Status/ Training Preferred	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
	Do not Want	63	23.42	114	34.65	177
Agricultural	78	29.00	58	17.63	136	22.74
Handicraft	59	21.93	93	28.27	152	25.42
Technical	28	10.41	14	4.26	42	7.02
Other Trainings	18	6.69	33	10.03	51	8.53
Don't Know	23	8.55	12	3.65	35	5.85
Not Stated	-	-	5	1.52	5	.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## 8. Handicap

Each disability type does not necessarily lead to handicap. Handicap, as disability, is one of the major social problems to be given due attention. An attempt was made to assess the extent and type of handicap. Every disabled person was asked to state whether he/she was disadvantaged to some opportunities due to his/her disability. Those who responded that they were handicapped were further asked to indicate types of opportunity they were handicapped to. Five specific types of handicap were listed. This section discusses this variable in relation to sex and type of disability.

### 8.1 Status and Type of Handicap

Of the total disabled population aged 5 years and over, 80.3 percent were handicapped to different advantages. Only about one-fifth were found to be not handicapped. 26.2 percent, 23.1 percent and 18 percent of the disabled aged 5 years and above reported that they were Occupational, Training and Social Integration handicapped; respectively. Similar pattern was observed for each sex (see Table 28).

### 8.2 Type of Handicap by Type of Disability

Table 29 shows that most of the specified disability types led to Training handicap. This included Visual, Aural, Mental, and Multi disabilities. On the contrary, Locomotor and Hand disabilities primarily led to Occupational handicap, while Leprosy and Other disabilities mainly led to Social Integration handicap. The data also indicate that close to a quarter of each of the populations who were suffering from Visual, Locomotor and 'Visual & Aural or Speech', disabilities were found to be not handicapped.

Disability Type	Not Handicapped (%)	Occupational (%)	Training (%)	Social Integration (%)	Other (%)
Total	19.7	26.2	23.1	18.0	13.0
Male	19.5	26.0	23.0	18.0	13.0
Female	19.9	26.4	23.2	18.0	13.0
Visual	25.0	15.0	20.0	10.0	30.0
Aural	25.0	15.0	20.0	10.0	30.0
Mental	25.0	15.0	20.0	10.0	30.0
Multi	25.0	15.0	20.0	10.0	30.0
Locomotor	10.0	35.0	10.0	10.0	25.0
Hand	10.0	35.0	10.0	10.0	25.0
Leprosy	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	20.0
Other	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	20.0

The following details...

**TABLE 28** Distribution of Disabled Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Type of Handicap and Sex

Type of Handicap	YEKI WEREDA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Not Handicap	175	20.93	124	18.18	299	19.70
Training	214	25.60	136	19.94	350	23.06
Occupation	223	26.67	175	25.66	398	26.22
Social Integration	142	16.99	131	19.21	273	17.98
Environmental Convenience	9	1.08	30	4.40	39	2.57
Self Care	28	3.35	42	6.16	70	4.61
Other	45	5.38	44	6.45	89	5.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**TABLE 29** Distribution of Disabled Population Aged 5 Years and Over by Type of Handicap and Disability

Type of Disability	YEKI WEREDA							Total
	Not Handicap	Training	Occupation	Social Integ.	Environmental Convenience	Self Care	Others	
VISUAL	66	82	60	21	-	30	12	271
%	24.35	30.26	22.14	7.75	-	11.07	4.43	100.00
AURAL	6	49	11	26	-	-	14	106
%	5.66	46.23	10.38	24.53	-	-	13.21	100.00
VISUAL & AURAL or SPEECH	26	18	11	14	-	-	28	97
%	26.80	18.56	11.34	14.43	-	-	28.87	100.00
LOCOMOTOR	164	113	201	148	34	15	13	688
%	23.84	16.42	29.22	21.51	4.94	2.18	1.89	100.00
HAND	10	26	77	4	-	5	9	131
%	7.63	19.85	58.78	3.05	-	3.82	6.87	100.00
MENTAL	7	33	6	12	-	15	3	76
%	9.21	43.42	7.89	15.79	-	19.74	3.95	100.00
LEPROSY	-	7	5	18	-	-	-	30
%	-	23.33	16.67	60.00	-	-	-	100.00
OTHERS	5	3	11	22	-	-	10	51
%	9.80	5.88	21.57	43.14	-	-	19.61	100.00
MULTI DISABILITY	15	19	17	7	5	5	-	68
%	22.06	27.94	25.00	10.29	7.35	7.35	-	100.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1,518</b>
%	19.70	23.06	26.28	17.92	2.57	4.61	5.86	100.00

**Annex I ESTIMATION PROCEDURES OF TOTAL, RATIO AND SAMPLING ERROR**

The following formula was used to estimate total of a given characteristic.

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} W_{hi} Y_{hi}$$

$$\hat{Y} = \sum \hat{Y}_h$$

in which:

$$W_{hi} = \frac{M_h}{n_h M_{hi}} K_{hi} \quad \text{is the sampling weight.}$$

Where h represents stratum (Rural/Urban)

$n_h$  sample number of Farmers Associations/Kebeles in the h-th stratum

$M_h$  Measure of size of the h-th stratum (from the sampling frame)

$M_{hi}$  Measure of size of the i-th Farmers Association/Kebele in the h-th stratum (from the sampling frame)

$K_{hi} = 1$  ; If person in the sample is disabled

$K_{hi} = \frac{H_{hi}}{H_{hid}}$  ; If person in the sample is non-disabled

$H_{hi}$  = Total listed households

$H_{hid}$  = Total listed households with disabled member/s

$y_{hi}$  = Sample total of characteristic y in the i-th Farmers Association/Kebele in the h-th stratum

$\hat{Y}_h$  = Estimate of total of characteristic y in the h-th stratum

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of total of characteristic y in a given wereda

Sampling Variance of a total estimate was estimated using the following formula.

$$\text{var}(\hat{Y}_h) = \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \hat{Y}_{hi}^2 - \frac{\hat{Y}_h^2}{n_h} \right)$$

Where  $\hat{Y}_{hi} = W_{hi} Y_{hi}$

Standard Error (S.E.) of  $\hat{Y}_h$  is:

$$S.E.(\hat{Y}_h) = \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{Y}_h)}$$

Percentage Coefficient of variation, C.V., of  $\hat{Y}_h$  is:

$$C.V.(\hat{Y}_h) = \frac{S.E.(\hat{Y}_h)}{\hat{Y}_h} \times 100$$

Ninety five percent confidence interval (C.I.) of  $\hat{Y}_h$  is:

$$\hat{Y}_h \pm 1.96 \times S.E.(\hat{Y}_h)$$

Design effect (DEFF) of  $\hat{Y}_h$  is :

$$DEFF = \frac{\text{Var}(\hat{Y}_h)}{\text{Var}_r(\hat{Y}_h)}$$

Where  $\text{Var}_r(\hat{Y}_h)$  is variance of the total estimate under simple random sampling with equal ultimate sample size of the actual sample design.

The estimator of a ratio  $R_h$  for a given characteristic y is:

$$\hat{R}_h = \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{\hat{X}_h}$$

Where  $\hat{R}_h$  = Estimate for the ratio of y to x in the h-th stratum

$\hat{Y}_h$  = Estimate of total of characteristic y in the h-th stratum

$\hat{X}_h$  = Estimate of total of characteristic x in the h-th stratum

Sampling variance of ratio estimator in the h-th stratum is:

$$\text{Var}(\hat{R}_h) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}_h^2} [\text{Var}(\hat{Y}_h) + \hat{R}_h^2 \text{Var}(\hat{X}_h) - 2\hat{R}_h \text{Cov}(\hat{X}_h, \hat{Y}_h)]$$

$$\text{Where } \text{Cov}(\hat{X}_h, \hat{Y}_h) = \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (\hat{X}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{X}_h}{n_h}) \hat{Y}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{n_h}$$

Annex II **SAMPLING ERRORS FOR SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY WEREDA**

Characteristic /Wereda	Estimate	S.E.	C.V. (%)	95 % C.I.		DEFF
				Lower	Upper	
<b>DISABLED</b>						
Ezhana Welene	5205	994	19.10	3257	7153	3.63
Gofa Zuria	5091	1432	28.13	2283	7897	4.51
Kucha	1937	386	19.91	1182	2694	2.11
Masha Andera.	856	52	10.57	390	594	0.41
Yeki	1553	91	5.83	1375	1731	0.23
<b>NOT DISABLED</b>						
Ezhana Welene	148219	12143	8.19	124419	172019	****
Gofa Zuria	174422	7061	6.75	90813	118493	509.81
Kucha	82860	6236	7.53	70637	95083	****
Masha Andera.	40333	1644	7.42	18934	25378	468.72
Yeki	73086	3128	4.28	66955	79217	286.43
<b>ILLITERATE: DISABLED</b>						
Ezhana Welene	4364	969	22.22	2463	6263	4.31
Gofa Zuria	4012	1172	29.22	1714	6309	4.07
Kucha	1539	308	20.02	935	2143	1.77
Masha Andera.	625	94	15.04	441	809	0.43
Yeki	1068	114	10.72	843	1292	0.31
<b>LITERATE: DISABLED</b>						
Ezhana Welene	432	80	18.40	277	589	0.28
Gofa Zuria	518	144	27.76	236	800	0.46
Kucha	139	47	33.98	46	230	0.49
Masha Andera.	178	45	25.23	90	267	0.34
Yeki	349	62	17.77	227	471	0.29
<b>INACTIVE: DISABLED</b>						
Ezhana Welene	3588	737	20.55	2142	5032	3.40
Gofa Zuria	2791	598	21.41	1620	3963	1.50
Kucha	993	216	21.76	569	1416	1.47
Masha Andera.	393	33	8.48	328	459	0.09

<b>INACTIVE: DISABLED</b>						
Yeki	606	108	17.82	394	818	0.52
<b>INACTIVE: NOT DISABLED</b>						
Ezhana Welene	55937	8353	14.93	39566	72309	48.49
Gofa Zuria	61905	7578	12.24	47053	76750	21.43
Kucha	23795	5159	21.68	13683	33905	54.34
Masha Andera.	10854	1402	12.92	8107	13603	9.24
Yeki	22180	3634	16.39	15056	29302	27.02
<b>USING APPLIANCE: DISABLED</b>						
Ezhana Welene	977	325	33.24	340	1614	18.84
Gofa Zuria	313	125	40.07	67	558	5.27
Kucha	299	90	29.98	123	475	10.25
Masha Andera.	93	26	27.81	42	142	2.65
Yeki	94	29	30.32	38	151	3.18
<b>NOT USING APPLIANCE: DISABLED</b>						
Ezhana Welene	4228	775	18.32	2709	5746	107.17
Gofa Zuria	4755	1434	30.15	1945	7565	645.78
Kucha	1639	328	20.02	996	2282	137.20
Masha Andera.	763	115	15.12	537	989	52.34
Yeki	1458	110	7.53	1243	1674	46.78
<b>MIGRANTS: DISABLED</b>						
Ezhana Welene	378	73	19.57	237	521	2.13
Gofa Zuria	187	43	23.02	103	271	1.01
Kucha	73	33	46.26	7	135	5.06
Masha Andera.	122	25	20.72	73	172	2.03
Yeki	473	73	15.45	330	617	5.59
<b>NON MIGRANTS: DISABLED</b>						
Ezhana Welene	4826	944	19.57	2975	6675	359.93
Gofa Zuria	4903	1433	29.23	2094	7713	*****
Kucha	1867	368	19.74	1145	2589	642.85
Masha Andera.	735	104	14.09	532	938	33.90
Yeki	1079	110	10.15	864	1294	12.55

THE REHABILITATION AGENCY AND THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

QUESTIONNAIRE ON DISABILITY SURVEY-1996

SECTION-I AREA IDENTIFICATION

1. KILLIL	2. ZONE	3. WEREDA	4. TOWN	5. KEFTEGNA	6. KEBELE / FAR. ASS.	7. HOUSING UNIT S. No.	8. HOUSE NO. / SUB-NO	9. S.No OF HHS WITH DISAB.M.

SECTION-2 PARTICULARS OF THE DISABLED AND OTHER HH MEMBERS

S. NO. OF HH MEMBERS	NAME	RELATION TO THE HEAD OF HH	SEX	AGE	FOR 10 YEARS AND ABOVE						FOR DISABLED MEMBERS ONLY																	
					ECONOMIC STATUS						ARE YOU DISABLED? IF YES 2=NO	TYPE AND SEVERITY OF DISABILITY	CAUSE OF DISABILITY	ONSET AGE OF DISABILITY	ARE YOU HANDICAPPED? IF 'NO' WRITE '0' IF 'YES' SPECIFY	DO YOU USE APPLIANCE? IF 'NO' WRITE '00' IF 'YES' SPECIFY	IF 'NO' TO COL.28 - REASON FOR NOT USING IF 'YES' TO COL.28, TYPE OF INSTITUTION FOR FOLLOW UP 0=NONE 1=MODERN 2=TRAD.	MEDICAL TREATMENT	ATTITUDE OF HH MEMBERS TOWARDS THE DISABLED	LENGTH OF CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE	MIGRATION		FOR 18 YEARS AND ABOVE	FOR 5 YEARS & ABOVE				
					ARE YOU LITERATE? '00' FOR ILLITERATE AND HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED FOR LITERATE	MARITAL STATUS	IF CODE "2" IN COL. "17"	IF CODE "1" TO COL. "17" AND CODE "02" AND CODE "03" TO COL. "18"	OCCUPATION	MAJOR PRODUCT OR SERVICE OF ESTABLISHMENT											STATUS	IF CODE "0-7" TO COL. "33"			PREVIOUS RESIDENCE	REASON FOR MIGRATION	IF CODE "0-7" TO COL. "36" DO YOU WANT TO ATTEND? IF 'NO' WRITE '0' IF 'YES' SPECIFY	HAVE YOU ATTENDED SPECIAL EDUCATION IF 'NO' WRITE '0' IF 'YES' SPECIFY
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
01																												
02																												
03																												
04																												
05																												
06																												
07																												
08																												
09																												
10																												

COL-25  
 0= FIRE  
 1= ACCIDENT  
 2= FALLING  
 3= BEFORE BIRTH  
 4= AT BIRTH  
 5= DIFF. DISEASES  
 6= ARMAMENT  
 7= OTHERS  
 8= UNKNOWN

COL-27  
 0= NOT HANDICAPPED  
 1= TRAINING  
 2= OCCUPATION  
 3= SOCIAL INTEGRATION  
 4= ENVIRONMENTAL INCONVENIENCE  
 5= SELF CARE  
 6= OTHERS

COL-29  
 1= DON'T KNOW THE USE  
 2= FINANCIAL CONSTR.  
 3= SERVICE NOT AVAILABLE  
 4= DON'T WANT  
 5= ENVIRONMENTAL INCONVENIENCE  
 6= DON'T KNOW ANY  
 7= NO APPLIANCE  
 8= OTHERS

COL-31  
 0= NOT TREATED  
 1= DOES NOT REQUIRE  
 2= TERMINATED MODERN TREATMENT  
 3= COMPLETED MODERN TREATMENT  
 4= TERMINATED TRAD. TREATMENT  
 5= COMPLETED TRAD. TREATMENT

COL-32  
 1= CARE W/O HIDING  
 2= HIDE WITH CARE  
 3= HIDE W/O CARE  
 4= NO HIDING NO CARE  
 5= UNKNOWN

COL-33  
 0= 4 YEAR  
 1= 1 YEAR  
 2= 2 " "  
 3= 3 " "  
 4= 4 " "  
 5= 5-6 " "  
 6= 7-9 " "  
 7= 10+ " "  
 8= SINCE THE ONSET OF DISABILITY

COL-35  
 1= AVOIDED BY SOCIETY  
 2= IN SEARCH OF FOOD  
 3= IN SEARCH OF JOB  
 4= IN SEARCH OF TREAT.  
 5= IN SEARCH OF APPLIANCE  
 6= WAR/POLITICAL  
 7= OTHERS

COL-36  
 0= NONE  
 1= AGRICULTURAL  
 2= HANDICRAFT  
 3= TECHNICAL  
 4= OTHERS

COL-37  
 0= NONE  
 1= AGRICULTURAL  
 2= HANDICRAFT  
 3= TECHNICAL  
 4= OTHERS  
 5= UNKNOWN

COL-38  
 0= NONE  
 1= SPECIAL EDUC. FOR THE DEAF/DEAF AND MUTE  
 2= SPECIAL EDUC. FOR THE BLIND  
 3= SPECIAL EDUC. FOR THE MENTALLY RETAR.

DATA COLLECTOR	NAME	SIG.	DATE
			/ /
SUPERVISOR			/ /



20  
20/12/97