



Persons with Disability Statistics

Report 2023

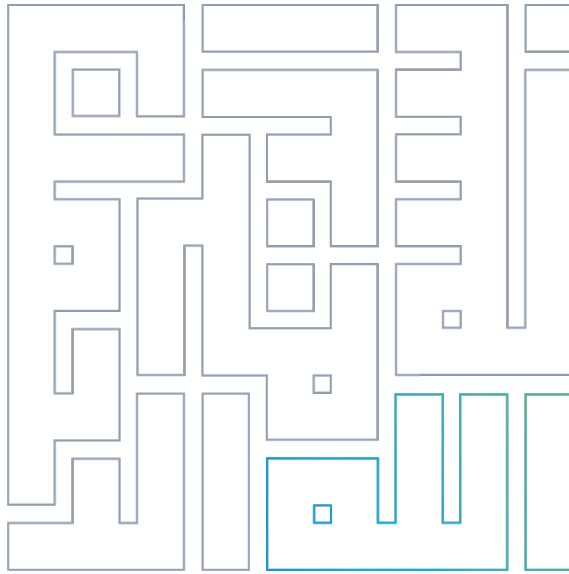


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Introduction

The survey of persons with disabilities is one of the important sample-based household surveys. Every three years, the General Authority for Statistics, represented by the Population, Gender and Diversity Statistics Department implements this survey. This survey covers the year 1444/1445H (2023).

Therefore, the Authority is pleased to present the report of Persons with disabilities for the year 2023. The data presented in this report relied on two sources: the first source is the Saudi Census 2022, which provides insights into the prevalence of disabilities in the Kingdom, whereas the second source of data is the survey of persons with disabilities, which was conducted in the field on a directed sample from September 18, 2023, to October 5, 2023. This sample was based on the framework provided by the results of the Saudi Census 2022 and covered all 13 administrative regions of the Kingdom. The report also includes survey methodology, data collection method and analytical results.

The General Authority for Statistics also extends its thanks to all partners and clients from the concerned authorities with disabilities and to the heads of the families under study, whose cooperation had the greatest impact, after God's grace, in issuing this report.

General Authority for Statistics

Wishing everyone all the best and success.

Allah is the Arbiter of Success.

Objectives of the Survey of Persons with Disabilities

- Provide data on the population with disabilities in the Kingdom in terms of social and demographic characteristics and geographical distribution, In addition to providing data on the types of disabilities and their levels of severity.
- Provide data according to difficulties for individuals with one and multiple disabilities.
- Identify the services provided to persons with disabilities and their nature to enable interested parties to prioritize and formulate its policies related to this area.
- Provide data and indicators related to persons with disabilities periodically to measure change over time.
- Conducting local, regional and international comparisons regarding the field of services and care provided to persons with disabilities.

Survey methodology

- 1- The (WG/UNICEF) Child Functioning Module (CFM) model has been used, focusing on children aged 2-17 years old. It includes measuring difficulties in the following areas:

s	Measuring difficulty for age group (2-4)	Measuring difficulty for age group (5-17)
1	Vision	Vision
2	Hearing	Hearing
3	Mobility (Walking)	Walking and moving
4	Fine movement (finger movement)	Personal care
5	Communication	Communication
6	Learning	Learning
7	Playing	Memorizing
8	Behavior control	Concentration
9		Change adaptability
10		Behavior control
11		Making friendships
12		Anxiety
13		Depression

- 2- The Washington Group on Disability Statistics-Extended Questions (WG) model, used for individuals aged 18 years and over, is employed in specialized surveys for persons with disabilities, following the recommendations of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). It includes measuring difficulties in the following areas:

According to the Washington Group classification relevant to persons with disability statistics, measuring difficulties is done based on the severity of the difficulty. Data on disability surveys have been collected based on the severity of difficulty (Grade 1: Mild, second degree: Severe, third degree: Very severe or unable), where the first degree indicates mild physical difficulties, and the second and third degrees indicate disability.

S	Difficulty measurement for age group (18 years and over)
1	Vision
2	Hearing
3	Mobility (Walking or taking stairs)
4	Mobility (the performance of the upper part of the body)
5	Communication
6	Personal care
7	Memorizing
8	Concentration
9	Anxiety
10	Depression

Scope and coverage of the survey sample

The sample for the survey of persons with disabilities includes Saudi and non-Saudi households with residents aged 2 years and over in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The survey sample covered 29,920 households across all administrative regions.

Mechanism of data collection

Disability survey data are collected in the field through personal interviews with households that contain one or more persons with disabilities. These interviews are conducted using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) technology. CAPI relies on laptops or smart devices to enter data directly during the interview, facilitating more accurate data collection and saving time in processing field data.

Sample distribution by administrative regions for households with persons with disabilities:

Region	Sample size
Riyadh	4,180
Makkah	4,220
Qassim	1,900
Eastern Region	4,120
Tabuk	1,840
Hail	1,420
Jazan	1,960
Najran	1,440
Madinah	2,960
Al-Jawf	1,180
Northern Borders	1,040
Al Baha	1,260
Asir	2,400

The approved classifications used in the survey

- **National Code of Countries and Nationalities**

It is an internationally standardized classification system that encompasses countries and their subdivisions. The classification is based on the international standard ISO 3166, assigning codes to countries and their subdivisions. Using these codes and numbers instead of country names is beneficial for statistical purposes, saving time and avoiding errors. The purpose of using this system is to classify individuals by nationality into Saudis and non-Saudis.

- **The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)**

Is a global framework developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) to classify different types of disability. This classification is used to determine the types of disabilities, the severity of the disability, and the impact of disability on individuals' lives in terms of their daily functions and their participation in social and economic activities.

- **International Standard for Determining Disability Status for Statistical Offices:**

1. Washington Group Questions Extended Set on Functioning (WG-ES) for the age group 18 years and over, which is the international standard for determining disability status developed by the Washington Group and is based on a set of questions that aim to measure the severity of disability and the difficulty that individuals may face in performing daily activities. These questions are used internationally to collect accurate data on disability.
2. UNICEF Child Disability Scale for the age group 2-17 years.

Survey questionnaire

The survey questionnaire was prepared and designed by experts at the General Authority for Statistics, considering all local and international recommendations, standards, and definitions. The survey questionnaire included a set of questions categorized into several main sections as follows:

Section one: Questions on the data and characteristics of persons with disabilities include:

1. Demographic characteristics
2. Social characteristics
3. Economic characteristics

Section two: Questions regarding disability/functional difficulties according to the extended Washington Group questionnaire for the age group 18 years and over, and the (WG/UNICEF Child Functioning Module (CFM) for the age group 2-17 years:

involve a set of main and sub-questions that provide information relevant to disability stakeholders, such as: Use of glasses or medical lenses, use of hearing aids, types of aids used in movement, use of sign language).

Key questions include measuring difficulties in the following functional areas:

- Vision
- Hearing
- Mobility (walking and moving)
- Mobility (the performance of the upper part of the body)
- Personal care
- Communication
- Learning
- Playing
- Memorizing
- Concentration
- Change adaptability
- Behaviour control
- Making friendships
- Anxiety
- Depression

Section three: Important questions to understand the circumstances and causes of disability, include the following:

- Disability reasons
- Usual place of residence
- Household characteristics
- Types of disability
- One and multiple disabilities
- Identifying the diagnosis of individuals with (autism -attention deficit hyperactivity disorder - down syndrome - bipolar - learning disabilities)

Concepts and Terminology

Survey sample	The sample selected from the statistical frame for conducting the disability survey includes individuals aged 2 years and over in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (both Saudis and non-Saudis) residing in the country.
Administrative region	It is part of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia overseen by a government entity directly affiliated with the Ministry of Interior, such as Riyadh Region and Makkah Region. Each administrative region has a capital city.
Governorate	It is a part of the administrative region and is considered the first administrative level within its components, and it is administratively subordinate to it, such as the Al-Kharj Governorate, which is part of the Riyadh region.
Center	It is the administrative unit subordinate to the province, such as Al-Dalam Center, which is subordinate to the Al-Kharj Province, and some are directly subordinate to the Emirate's headquarters, such as the Arqa Center, which is directly subordinate to the Emirate of the Riyadh region. Additionally, there are centers subordinate to other centers, such as the Aynah Center, which is subordinate to the Halat Ammar Center in the Tabuk region.
City	For statistical purposes, a city is considered any populated area with a municipality, or with a population exceeding 5,000 inhabitants.
Household	It is an individual or a group of individuals, whether related or unrelated by kinship, who share accommodation and meals, and reside in the dwelling during the survey period.
Head of the household	He is the person considered by the family as its head among the family members residing with them, and he is usually responsible for the family's livelihood. He is typically at least 15 years old. If the family consists of children and their mother, and a relative who is responsible for their affairs but does not live with them, then this relative is not considered the head of the family. In this case, the mother is considered the head of the family.
Age	Is the estimated or calculated period of time between the date of birth and the date of contact expressed in full years with the neglect of months and days no matter how many.

Nationality	It is the legal dependence of an individual to a particular country he represents and is named after and is usually determined by the passport held by the individual or to which he is entitled, and the nationality is written in detail.
Enumeration area	It is the smallest statistical division used in the general census of population and housing 2022 and consists of a geographical area containing several buildings, houses and families with an average of (150) families.
Person with Disability	Any person who has a long-term disorder or impairment in physical, mental, intellectual, sensory or psychological functions, which may prevent him - when dealing with various challenges - from participating fully and effectively in society on an equal basis with others. *Definition of the system of rights of persons with disabilities
Disability	Any individual who has a deficiency in any of the functions or physical structures that lead to a limitation in his ability to participate as a result of environmental and personal factors. *Definition of the World Health Organization WHO
Persons with disabilities	People who are more likely than other populations to experience limitations in performing specific tasks or participating in an activity due to inadequate performance of basic activities such as walking, seeing, or hearing, even if conditions are improved using assistive devices, a supportive environment, or available resources. According to the Washington Group's difficulty rating, difficulties are measured in three degrees (mild - moderate- severe (unable)). *The Washington Group definition of disability.
Medical glasses	It is the medical aid that a person uses to help them overcome a vision problem (it can be glasses or medical lenses).
Hearing aids	A medical aid used by a person to help them overcome a hearing problem (i.e. mild, moderate, or severe hearing impairment). The hearing aid can be an external visible earpiece, or a very small, discreet earpiece placed inside the ear. It can also be sound amplifiers used in classrooms for the hearing impaired or in auditoriums.
Mobility aids	A medical aid that a person uses to help them move around (such as: Crutches, manual or electric wheelchairs, standing devices, upper or lower prosthetic limbs, or even assistance from another person).

Difficulty in vision	An individual who suffers from difficulty in seeing even if he uses medical glasses, are people who have a vision problem that limits their abilities to perform their daily duties.
Difficulty hearing	An individual who suffers from difficulty in hearing even if he uses medical hearing aids, are people who have a hearing problem that limits their ability to perform daily tasks which are difficulty hearing and understanding speech.
Difficulty communicating	Inability to communicate with others, such as inability to understand what others are saying, and inability of others to understand what they are saying.
Difficulty of movement	An individual who has a disability or difficulty in moving the lower parts of the body in whole or in part, or an individual who has difficulty walking or climbing using the stairs.
Difficulty in remembering or concentrating	An individual who has difficulty remembering events or activities during two days of attendance and is unable to focus while talking to others.
Difficulty taking care of yourself	Inability to take care of oneself, such as washing completely or getting dressed.
Sign language	Sign language is a collection of hand gestures and symbols used by the deaf and hard of hearing. They are also used by the normal hearing individuals to speak with the deaf. Sign language relies more on ideas than words, and each gesture expresses a specific idea or concept. But some words and names are not synonymous in sign language. Deaf people use the manual alphabet, or the finger alphabet, for such words*. *Saudi Ministry of Health
Anxiety	A feeling of discomfort, such as stress or fear, that can be mild or severe. Anyone can object*. *Saudi Ministry of Health
Depression	It is a mood disorder that causes a continuous feeling of sadness, loss of pleasure and attention to the usual things and lack of concentration, and may be accompanied by feelings of guilt, worthlessness and low self-esteem, and the disease affects feelings, thinking and actions*. *Saudi Ministry of Health

Diagnosis	A description issued in a certified report to determine the type and severity of the condition or disease (mild, moderate, severe) and in many cases including a treatment method.
Special Education Centre (Care and rehabilitation)	The entity that provides training, rehabilitation, and educational services to children with disabilities in the public or private sector or in the voluntary sector.
Autism	It is a developmental disorder, occurring in early childhood, that affects how we communicate and interact socially, and includes specific and repetitive patterns of behavior, the term "autism spectrum" has been added to refer to a multiple set of symptoms and signs at different levels of severity.* *Saudi Ministry of Health
Down syndrome	Genetic disorder varies from child to child in severity, causing intellectual disability, lifelong developmental delays and learning difficulties in affected children.* *Saudi Ministry of Health
Hyperactivity and distraction	It is a neurodevelopmental disorder that occurs in childhood and continues into adulthood with different forms and symptoms*. *Saudi Ministry of Health
Holding type	It is the property ownership of the dwellings occupied by families who reside in them during the field researcher's visit during the reference period, and it is classified as (owned – rented – provided by the employer, family, or charitable organizations – etc.).

Disability and difficulty indicators from the 2022 Saudi Census

First: The prevalence of disability and difficulty by nationality:

The results of the Saudi census 2022 showed that the prevalence of disability and difficulty among the population was 4.2%, among Saudis it was 5.9% while among non-Saudis it was 1.8%.

Indicator 1.1: Prevalence rate of disability by nationality

Indicator	Saudi	Non-Saudi
The prevalence rate of disability by nationality	2.7%	0.6%

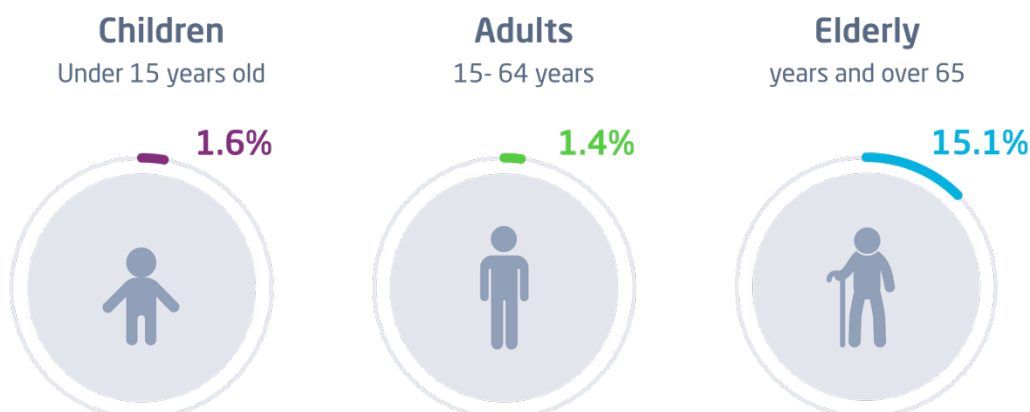
Indicator 1.2: Prevalence rate of disability by sex

Indicator	Saudi	Non-Saudi
The prevalence rate of disability by sex	1.6%	2.1%

Indicator 1.3: Prevalence rate of disability by age group

The prevalence of disability increases significantly with age, according to the analysis of the three broad age groups: Children (under 15 years old), adults (aged 15 to 64 years), and elderly individuals (aged 65 years and over).

Prevalence rate of disability by age group



Second: The prevalence of difficulties:

The results of the 2022 census showed that the prevalence of difficulties reached (2.8%) of the total population in the Kingdom.

Indicator 2.1: Prevalence rate of difficulties by nationality

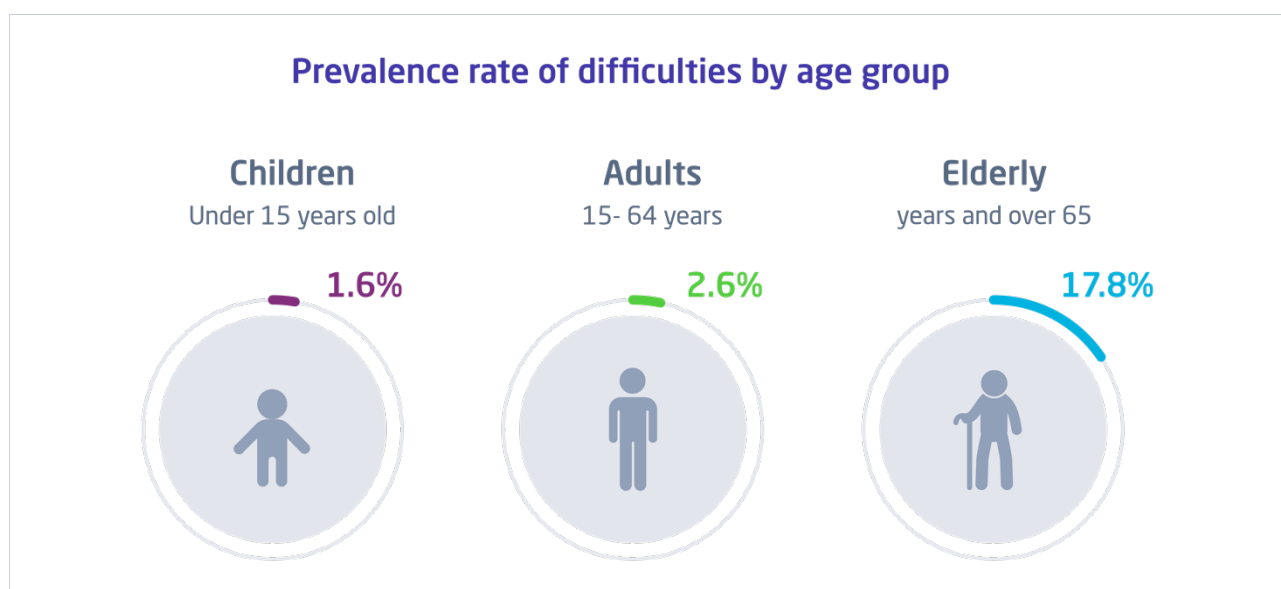
Indicator	Saudi	Non-Saudi
The prevalence rate of difficulties by nationality	3.8%	1.3%

Indicator 2.2: Prevalence rate of difficulties by sex

Indicator	Male	Female
The prevalence rate of difficulties by sex	2.6%	3.0%

Indicator 2.3: Prevalence rate of difficulties by age group

The three broad age groups: Children (under 15 years old), adults (aged 15 to 64 years), and elderly individuals (aged 65 years and over).



Disability and difficulty indicators from the 2023 survey of persons with disabilities

Preamble:

The target sample was drawn from the 2022 census and the total sample was 29,920 families. By applying the methodology of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, the difficulty was divided into three degrees, the first degree: Mild (some difficulty), Second degree (severe), Third degree: Very severe or unable), where the first degree indicates mild physical difficulties, and the second and third degrees indicate disability.

The results of the 2023 survey of persons with disabilities according to the classification of difficulty scores showed that the proportion of individuals with mild difficulty was 31.8%, while the proportion of individuals with severe or severe disability was 68.2% of the total individuals in the target sample .

All indicators in the disability survey are based on sample data that was carefully selected to represent the target population in terms of demographic characteristics such as age, sex, and administrative region.

First: Demographic indicators:

Indicator 1: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities by One or multiple disability and by sex

Type of disabilities	Sex	
	Males	Females
One disability	45.0%	40.6%
Multiple disabilities	55.0%	59.4%

*Data does not include mild difficulty

Indicator 1.2: Percentage distribution of persons with One or multiple difficulties by sex

Type of disabilities	sex	
	Males	Females
One disability	50.8%	49.0%
Multiple disabilities	49.2%	51.0%

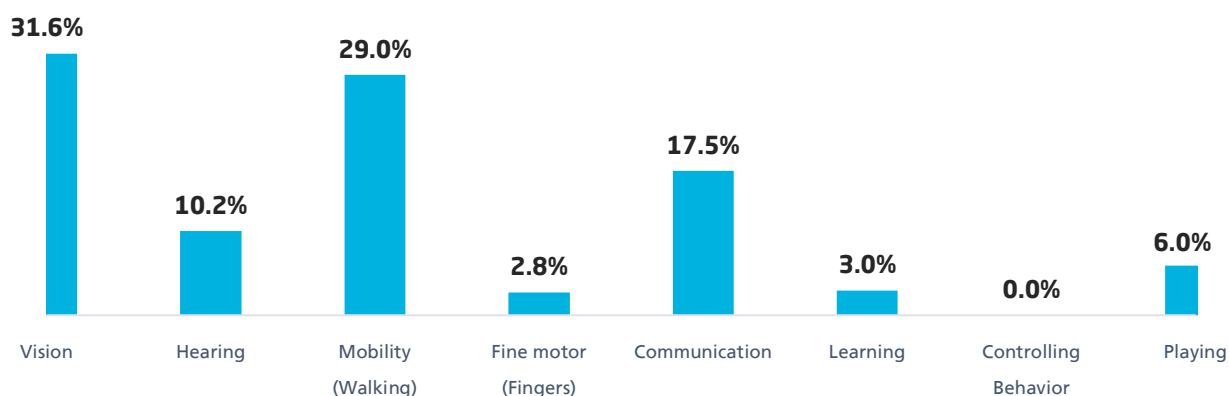
*Data include mild difficulty

Indicator 1.3: Percentage distribution of persons with One or multiple disabilities by age group:

Age groups	One disability	Multiple disabilities
2 - 4	31.8%	68.2%
5 - 17	40.0%	60.0%
18 years and over	42.0%	58.0%

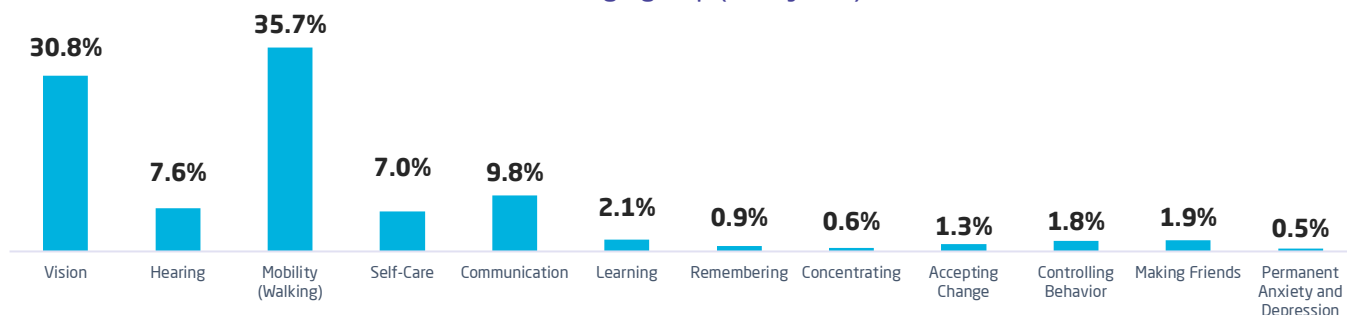
*Data does not include mild difficulty

Figure1:Percentage distribution of individuals with one disability and the type of disability for the age group (2-4years)



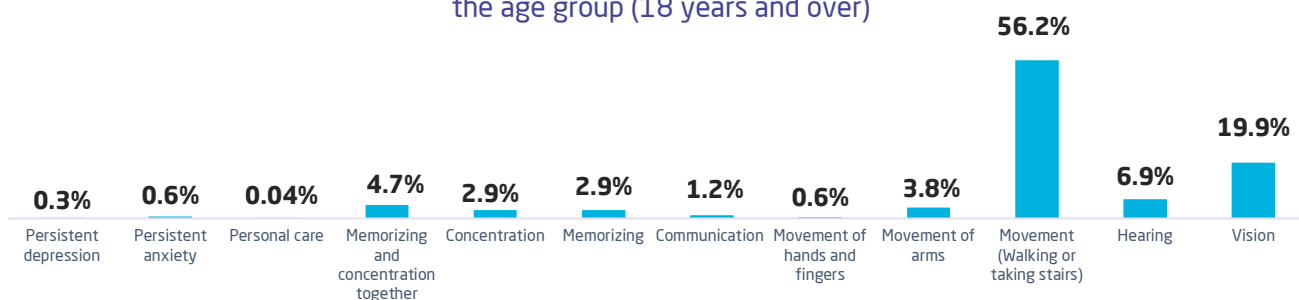
*Data does not include mild difficulty

Figure2: Percentage distribution of individuals with one disability and type of disability for the age group (5-17years)



*Data does not include mild difficulty

Figure3: Percentage distribution of individuals with one disability and type of disability for the age group (18 years and over)



*Concentration has no degree.

*Data does not include mild difficulty.

Indicator 1.4: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities by cause of disability and age group

Age group	Congenital causes	Causes during pregnancy	Factors during delivery	Traffic accidents	Due to old age	Due to old illness	Medical errors	Other
2-4	52.4%	7.0%	30.6%	0.2%	-	8.6%	0.5%	0.8%
5-17	50.4%	3.8%	21.3%	1.4%	-	20.1%	0.9%	1.9%
18 and over	21.0%	0.9%	5.5%	5.5%	20.2%	44.2%	0.9%	1.8%
Total	26.9%	1.5%	8.8%	4.7%	16.1%	39.2%	0.9%	1.8%

*Data include mild difficulty.

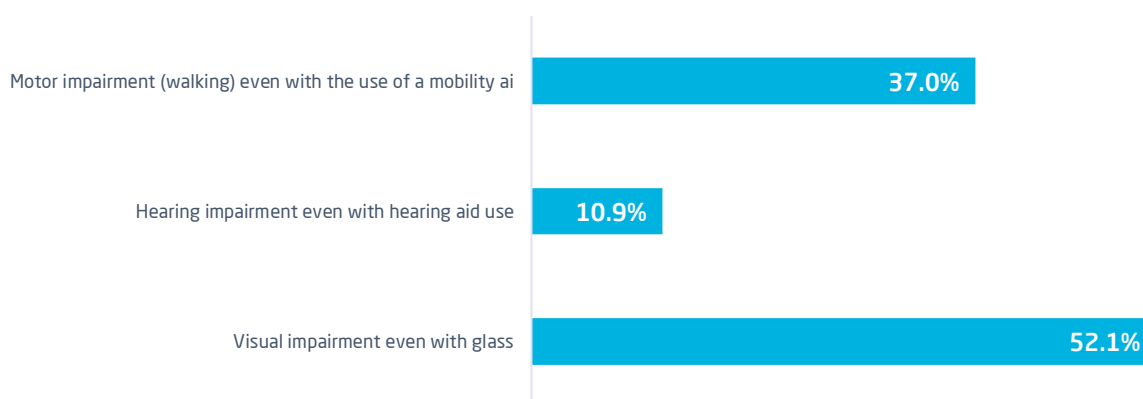
Indicator 1.5 Percentage distribution of people with one disability for the age group (2 years old and over) by the use of aids

Percentage distribution of people with one disability for the age group (2 years old and over) by the use of aids	
Using medical glasses or lenses	63.4%
Using hearing aids	10.3%
Using a motor assistant or receiving mobility assistance	26.3%

*Data does not include mild difficulty.

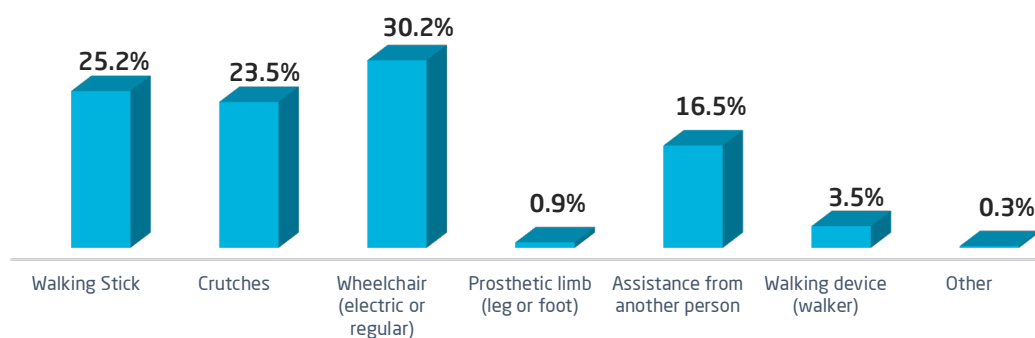
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Figure4: Percentage distribution of people with one disability for the age group (2 years old and over) by the use of aids



*Data does not include mild difficulty.

Figure5: Percentage distribution of motor aids used by individuals with one disability (18 years and over) who have a mobility disability even with the use of the motor aid



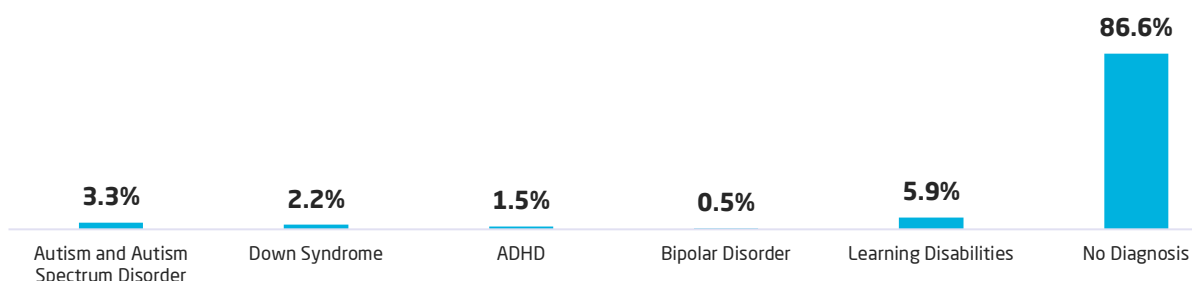
*Data does not include mild difficulty.

Figure6: Percentage distribution of individuals with one disability (18 years and over) who have a communication disability and use sign language.



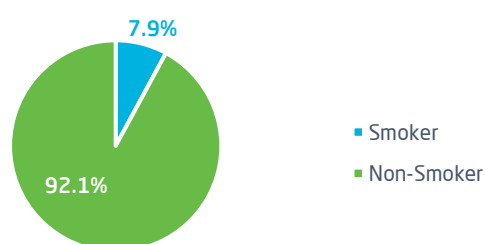
*Data does not include mild difficulty.

Figure7: Percentage distribution of individuals with disabilities by diagnosis of one case (Autism and Autism Spectrum Disorder - down syndrome - ADHD - bipolar syndrome - learning disabilities - not diagnosed) for the age group (two years and over)



*Data include mild difficulty.

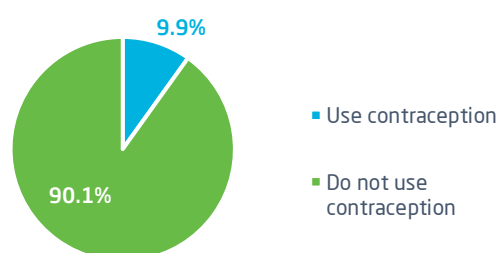
Indicator 1.6 Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (15 years and over) who use tobacco.



*Data include mild difficulties

*Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator

Indicator 1.7 Percentage distribution of married women with disabilities (15 years and over) who used contraception.



*Data include mild difficulties

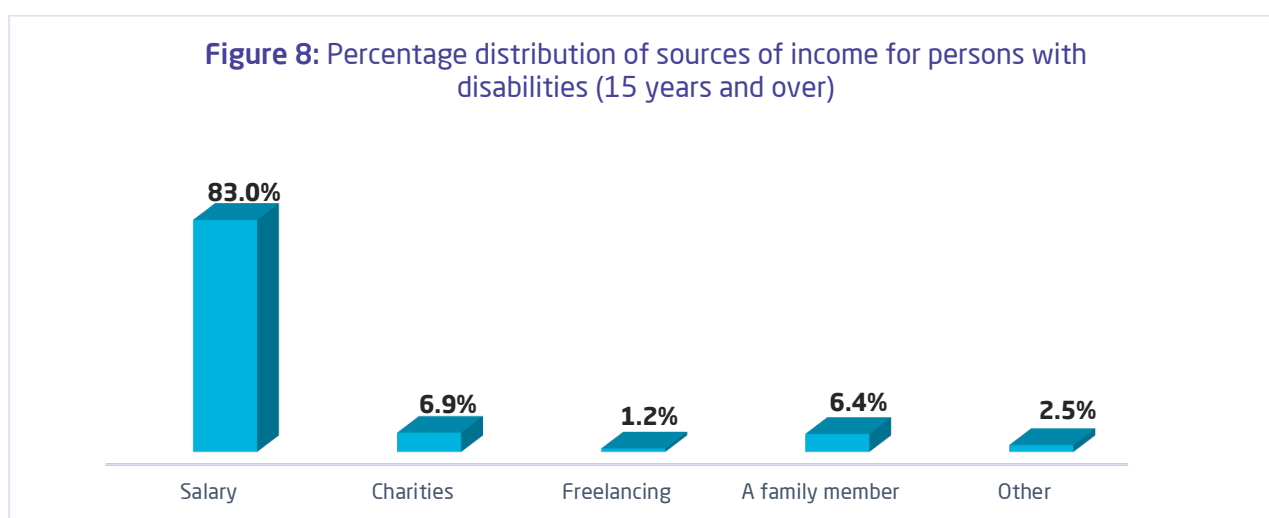
*Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator

Second: Occupational and Social Indicators:

Indicator 2.1 Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (15 years and over) by ability to read and write.

Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (15 years and over) by ability to read and write	
Can read and write	68.8%
Can not read and write	31.2%

*Data includes mild difficulties



*Data includes mild difficulties

*The option includes more than one choice and covers individuals who responded in the employment status for all cases (the salary answer includes any monthly income for the individual, such as being unemployed but having a monthly source of income).

Indicator 2.2. Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (15 years and over) by marital status.

- (56.6%) of persons with disabilities (15 years and over) are married.
- (28.5%) of persons with disabilities (15 years and over) are not married.

*Data include mild difficulties

Indicator 2.2.1: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (15 years and over) by sex and marital status

Marital status	Males	Females	Total
Never been married before	29.7%	26.9%	28.5%
Married	66.0%	45.3%	56.6%
Divorced	2.2%	4.6%	3.3%
Widowed	2.1%	23.2%	11.6%

*Data include mild difficulties

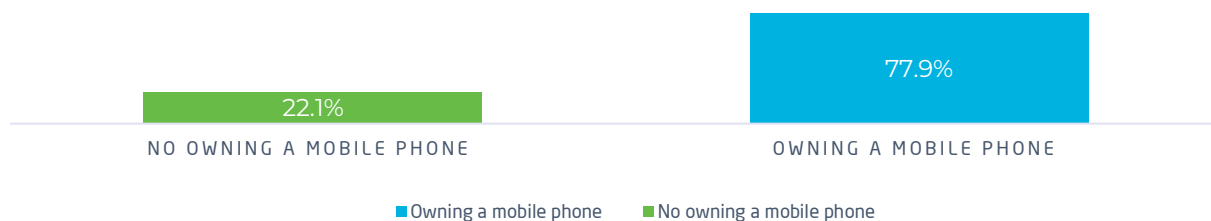
Indicator 2.3 Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (15 years and over) by marital and occupational status.

Occupational status	Marital status			
	Never been married before	Married	Divorced	Widowed
Unemployed and not looking for work	28.2%	54.4%	2.9%	14.5%
Employed	17.4%	78.5%	3.4%	0.7%
Looking for work and unemployed	43.6%	43.0%	5.6%	8.1%

*Data include mild difficulties.

Third: Developmental indicators

Figure9: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (5 years and over) by mobile phone ownership



*Data include mild difficulties.

*Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator

Indicator 3.1 Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (5 years and over) by use of internet

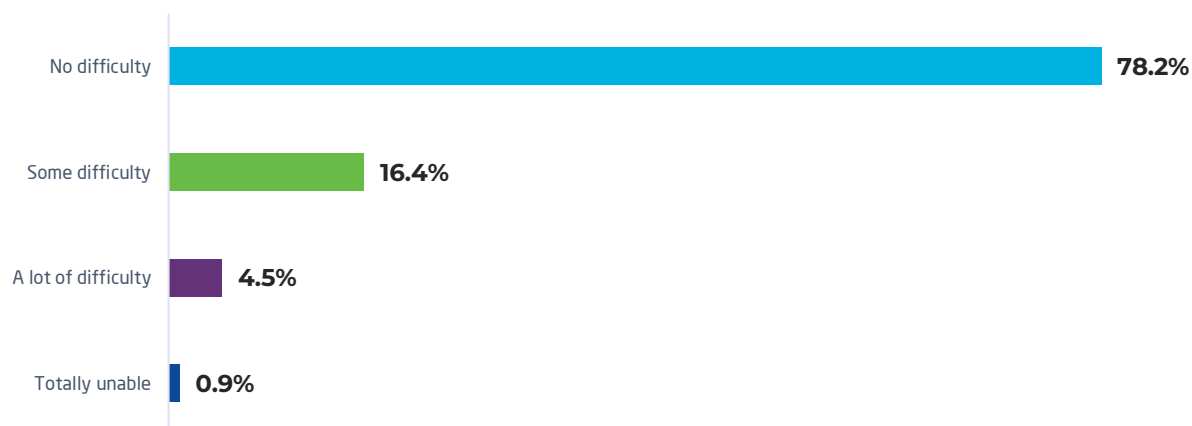
Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (5 years and over) by use of internet

Using Internet	58.8%
Not using Internet	41.2%

*Data include mild difficulties.

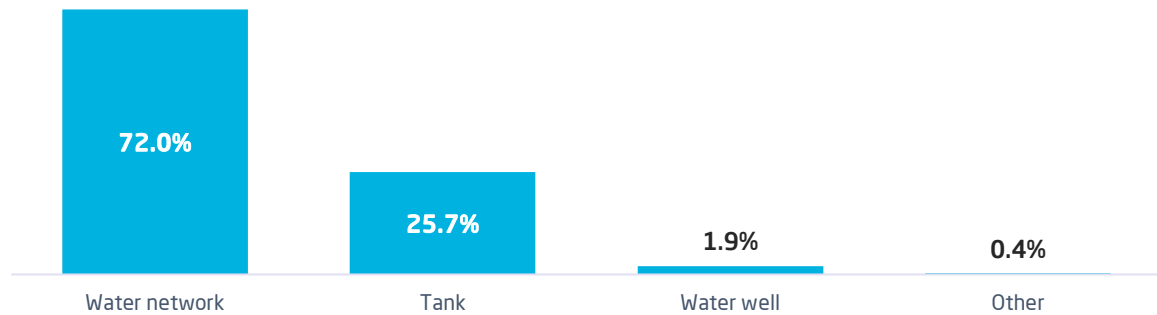
*Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator

Figure10: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (5 years and over) who use the Internet and find it difficult to use electronic applications.



*Data includes mild difficulties

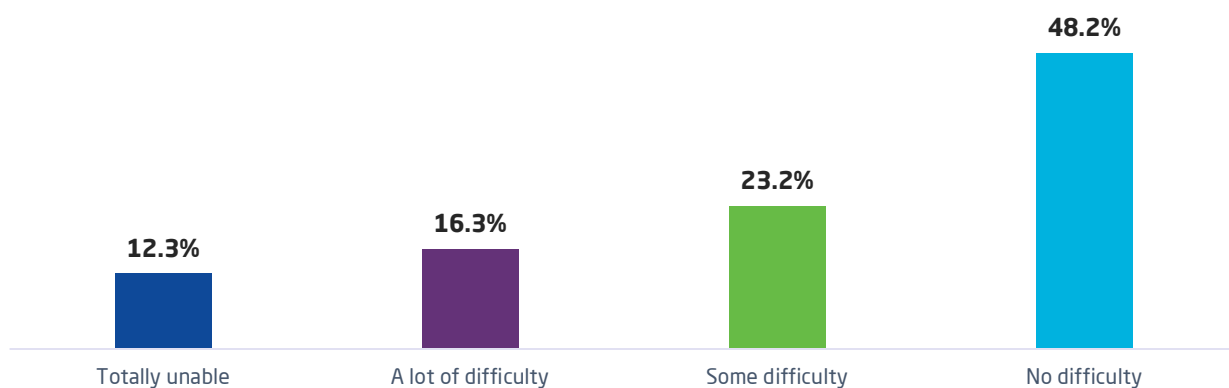
Figure11: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities by use of safe drinking water



*Data include mild difficulties.

*Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator

Figure12: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (5 years and over) by difficulty in accessing public transportation and navigation in public places



*Data include mild difficulties.

*Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator

Indicator 3.2 Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (5 years and over) by status of enrollment in rehabilitation centers

- (20.3%) enrolled in rehabilitation centers.
- (79.7%) not enrolled in rehabilitation centers.

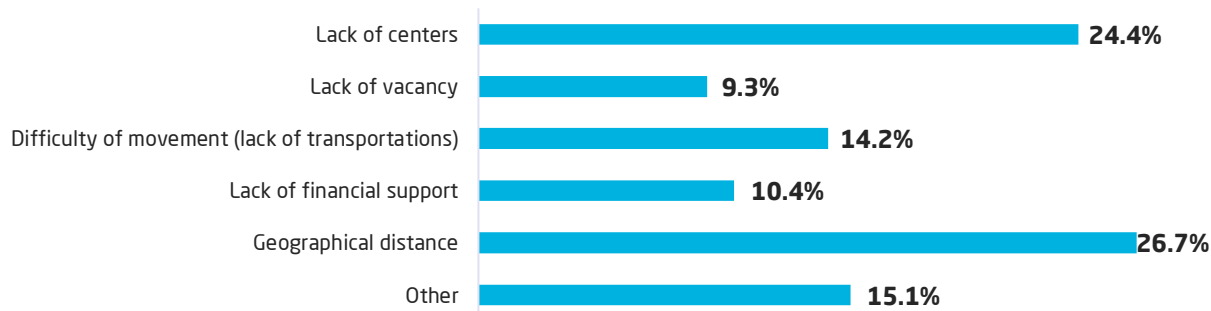
*Data include mild difficulties.

Indicator 3.2.1 Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (5 years and over) by status of enrollment in rehabilitation centers and sex

Status of enrollment in rehabilitation centers	Males	Females
Enrolled in rehabilitation centers	20.7%	19.8%
Not enrolled in rehabilitation centers	79.3%	80.2%

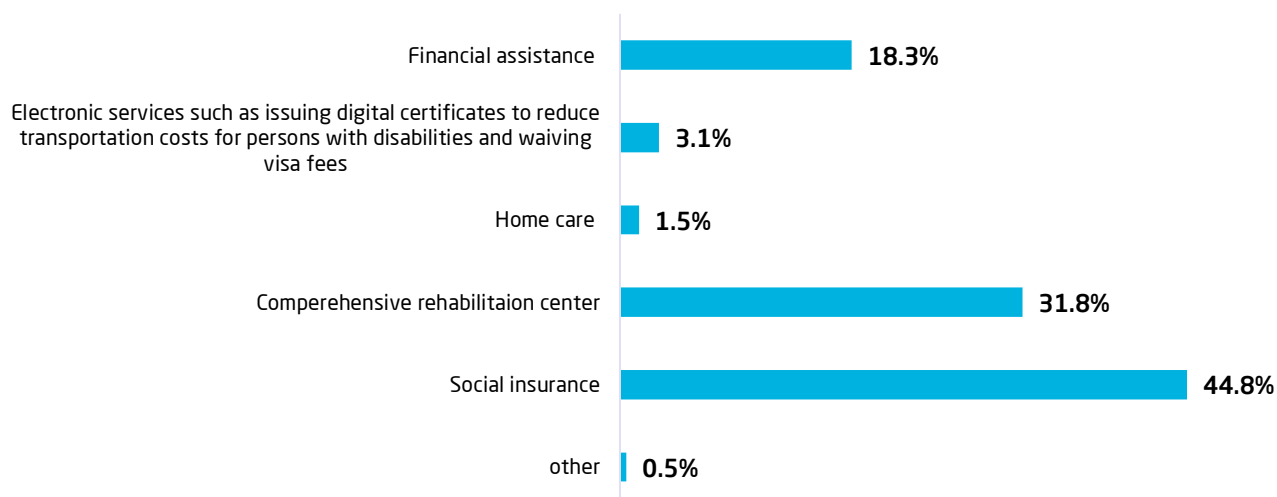
*Data include mild difficulties

Figure13: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (5 years and over) by reasons of non-enrollment in rehabilitation centers



*Data include mild difficulties

Figure14: Percentage distribution of the type of services provided by the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development to persons with disabilities



*Data include mild difficulties

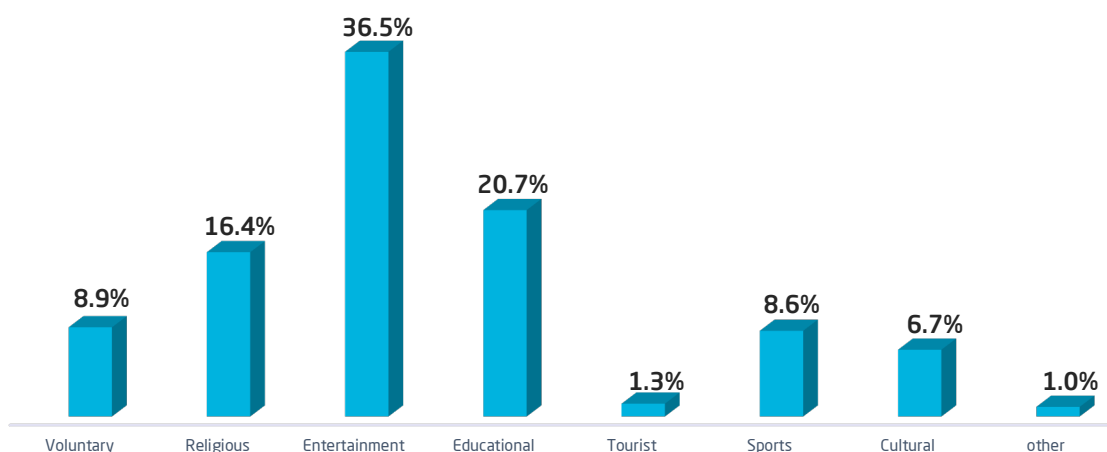
*The option includes more than one choice.

Indicator 3.3 Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (5 years and over) by participation in social activities

participation in social activities	
Yes (participate in social activities.)	26.0%
No (do not participate in social activities.)	74.0%

*Data include mild difficulties

Figure15: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (5 years and over) by type of social activities



*Data include mild difficulties

Fourth: Household indicators:

Indicator 4.1 Percentage distribution of households having at least one person with disability by administrative region.

Percentage of households having at least one person with a disability by administrative region

Administrative region	Percentage
Al-Riyadh	14.7%
Makkah Al-Mukarramah	15.0%
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	10.2%
Al-Qaseem	5.4%
Eastern Region	11.7%
Aseer	7.8%
Tabuk	6.0%
Hail	4.2%
Northern Borders	3.8%
Jazan	7.5%
Najran	5.8%
Al-Baha	4.4%
Al-Jouf	3.6%

- *Data include mild difficulties

Percentage of households having at least one person with a disability by administrative region

Administrative region	Percentage
Al-Riyadh	16.8%
Makkah Al-Mukarramah	17.2%
Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah	7.1%
Al-Qaseem	3.8%
Eastern Region	13.2%
Aseer	7.4%
Tabuk	4.7%
Hail	3.7%
Northern Borders	3.0%
Jazan	8.8%
Najran	6.7%
Al-Baha	4.5%
Al-Jouf	3.1%

- *Data include mild difficulties

Indicator 4.2: Percentage of households having at least one person with disability by level of knowledge in dealing with persons with disabilities.

- (87.5%) of households have full knowledge.
- (10.1%) of households have average knowledge.
- (2.0%) of households have little knowledge.
- (0.5%) of households have no knowledge.

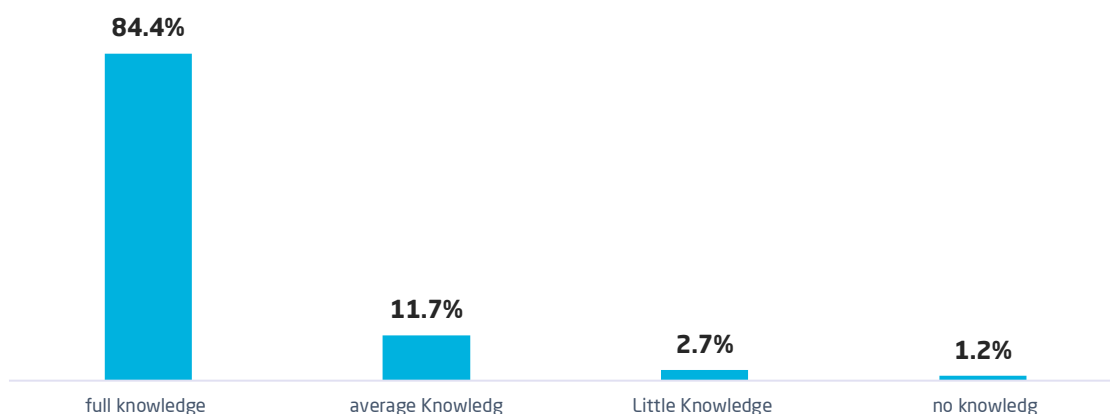
- *Data include mild difficulties

Indicator 4.3: Percentage distribution of households having at least one person with disability by level of knowledge in dealing with persons with disabilities and sources of education

Sources of education	Level of households' knowledge in dealing with persons with disabilities		
	full knowledge	average knowledge	Little knowledge
Rehabilitation centers	9.3%	7.5%	8.6%
Charity associations	0.4%	2.8%	1.9%
Self-knowledge	26.0%	33.6%	30.9%
Hospitals	64.3%	56.2%	58.6%
Other (Specify)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

- *Data include mild difficulties

Figure16: Percentage distribution of households having at least one person with disability by level of knowledge of the rights of persons with disabilities.



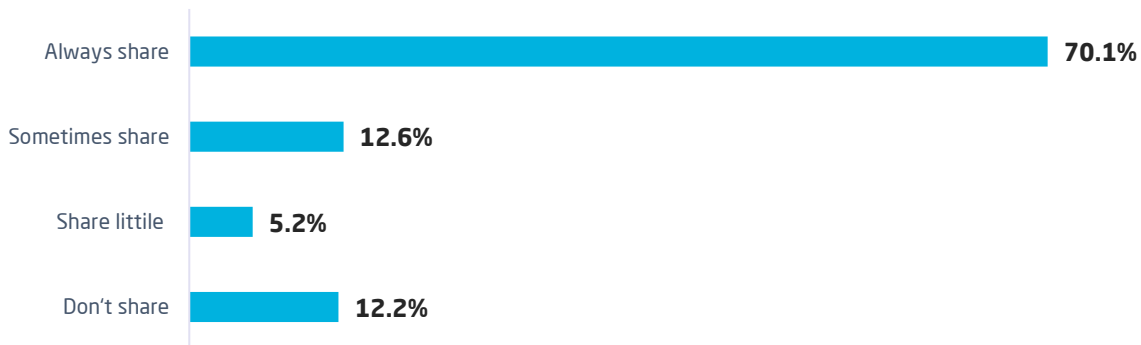
- *Data include mild difficulties

Indicator 4.4 Percentage distribution of households having at least one person with disability by level of knowledge with the health condition of persons with disabilities.

- (94.1%) of households have sufficient information about the health condition of persons with disabilities.
- (5.9 %) of households have no sufficient information about the health condition of persons with disabilities.

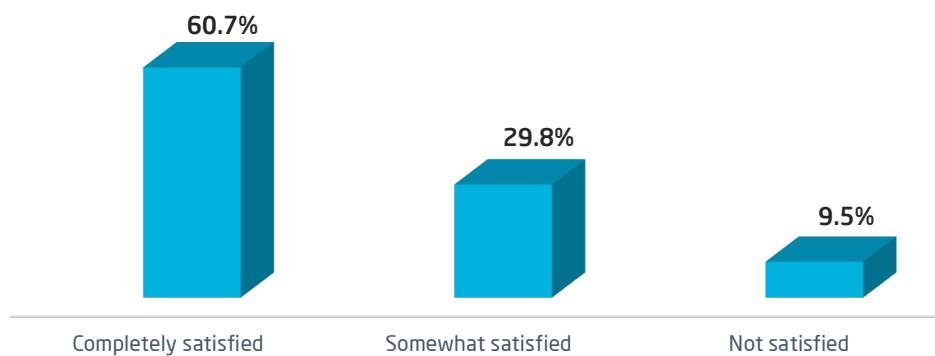
- *Data include mild difficulties

Figure17: Percentage distribution of households having at least one person with disability by participation in the educational and rehabilitation process of persons with disabilities.



- *Data include mild difficulties

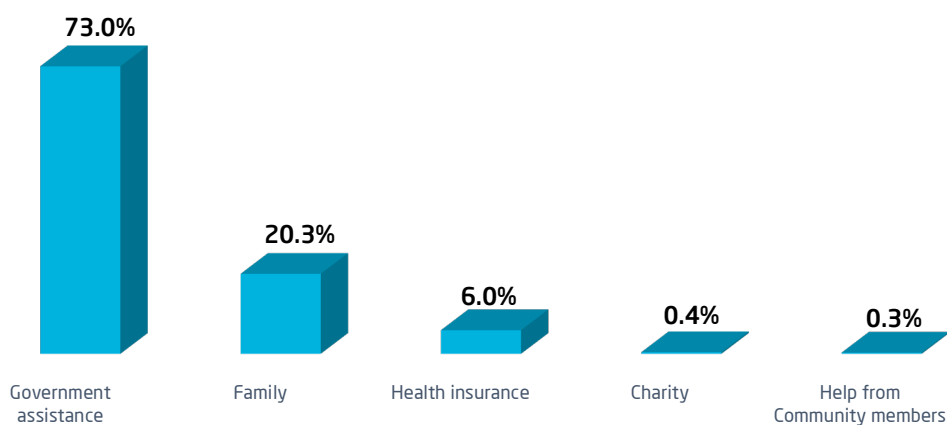
Figure18: Percentage distribution of households with at least one person with a disability by level of satisfaction with financial or in-kind assistance provided.



(90.5%) the total of households completely and somewhat satisfied with the financial or in-kind assistance provided

- *Data include mild difficulties

Figure19: Percentage distribution of those who bear the costs of treating people with disabilities

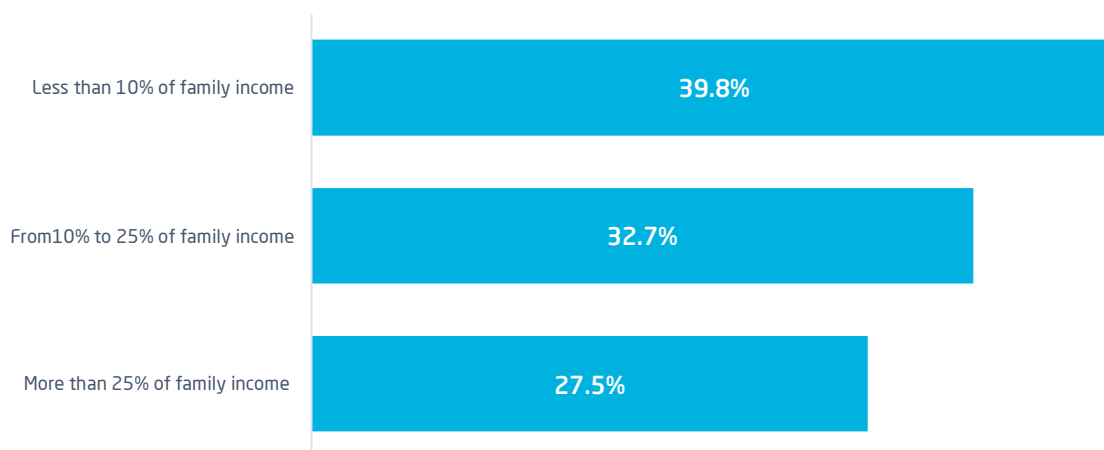


*Data include mild difficulties

*The option includes more than one choice.

*Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator

Figure20: Percentage distribution of the household's bearing of the living costs for treating the individual with a disability.

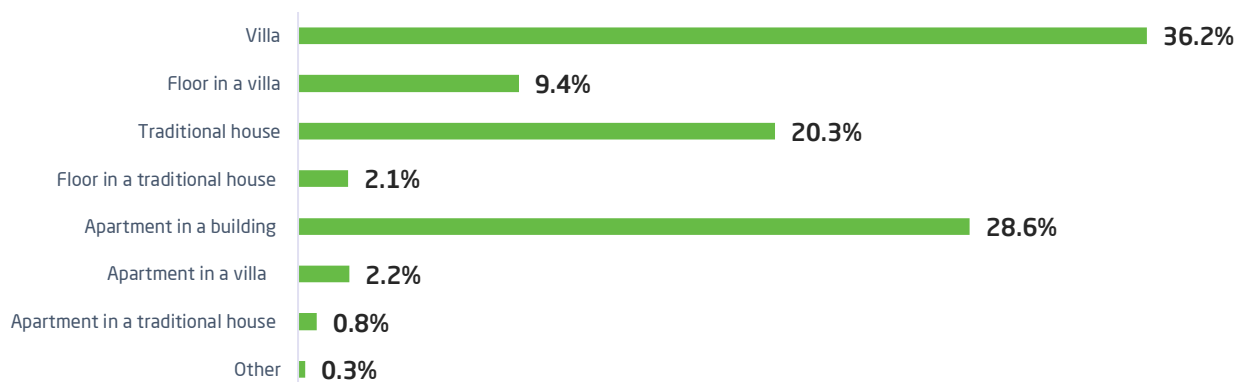


*Data include mild difficulties

*Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator

Fifth: Housing indicators:

Figure21 :Percentage distribution of households having at least one person with disability by type of dwelling.



*Data include mild difficulties

Indicator 5.1: Percentage distribution of households having at least one person with disability by type of holding.

Holding Type	Indicator value
Ownership without mortgage or loan	51.0%
Ownership with mortgage or loan	21.6%
Rented	23.2%
Provided by Government job	0.7%
Provided by Private job	0.3%
Provided by a donor	0.4%
Provided by Charities	0.3%
Provided by a family member	2.4%
Other	0.1%

*Data include mild difficulties

Indicator5.2: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities by permanent place of residence

Place of residence	Percentage
Household	95.5%
A family member	1.7%
Social care centers*	0.0%
An independent individual	2.4%
Hospitals	0.4%

**Social care centers for the ages of 60 and over -

* independent individual for the ages of 18 and over.

*Data includes mild difficulties.

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