SOMALI NATIONAL DISABILITY

DATA, EXPERIENCES & LESSONS LEARNED

Muscat, Oman 16-18th

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Overview

- People with disabilities in Somalia are marginalized in all aspects of humanitarian response, including economic, social, and cultural rights.
- They are among the most vulnerable members of communities due to social stigma, inaccessibility, marginalization, and discrimination, and they have poorer health, lower educational attainment, fewer economic opportunities than physically abled or fully mobile people due to a lack of access to a variety of services.
- Similarly, families of persons with disabilities frequently face barriers because of stigma and a lack of services and opportunities for their family members with disabilities. Many children with disabilities do not attend schools and are kept at home, out of sight.
- Children and adults with disabilities are stigmatized, segregated, and given derogatory and collective names i.e (Iley, Lugey, Gacmey etc).
- The conflict exacerbates the barriers that children with disabilities face, girls and IDPs with disabilities are disproportionately affected. (Who)



Objectives of the National Disability Report

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Provide evidence-based information that can be used to develop or monitor laws, policies, strategies and programmes for empowering people with disabilities



To assess socio-economic conditions of people with disabilities including literacy, educational attainment labour force participation, employment, etc



Provide evidence to inform and guide policies, national development plan, national strategies for empowering people with disabilities.



To support evidence-based policy making towards improved working opportunities for people with disabilities

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Somali Context

- In Somalia, persons with disabilities face challenges, such as physical and communication barriers, disability in Somalia is often associated with only physical impairments. For example, a hearing impairment is not considered a disability and consequently, a hearing-impaired person does not enjoy benefits that are available to persons with disabilities.
- The long period of conflict and insecurity, poverty, violence, and lack of access to healthcare have disproportionately impacted on persons with disabilities and have increased the incidence of disabilities in Somalia—a number of reports have placed the estimate number of persons with disabilities in Somalia to be higher than the global estimate of 15 per cent.
- However, In response to the demand for accurate and reliable disability statistics, the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics prepared the first national disability report which was published and lunched in 14th March 2024.



Data collection & Findings

- The national disability report relies on data collected from the Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS), conducted by the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics in 2022 and disseminated in 2023.
- SIHBS was designed to provide a representative sample of 7,212 households to estimate various indicators representative at the national level, regionally, and place of residence (rural, urban, and nomadic areas). The Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS) notably featured the six questions from the Washington Group Short Set.

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Disability Questions

B21 Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?

B22 Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using hearing aid?

B23 Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?

B24 Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?

B25 Do you have difficulty (with self-care as) washing all over or dressing?

B26 using your usual customary language, do you have difficulty communicating, for

example understanding or being understood?

CODES FOR QUESTIONS B21 to B26

- a. No no difficulty
- b. Yes some difficulty
- c. Yes a lot of difficulty
- d. Cannot do at all

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Percentage of the population (18+)years Prevalence of disability by background characteristics

Background Characteristics	With disability	Without disability	Total			
Age-group						
18-29	4.0	96.0	100.0			
30-39	6.3	93.7	100.0			
40-49	13.3	86.7	100.0			
50-59	21.7	78.3	100.0			
60-69	35.0	65.0	100.0			
70-79	57.3	42.7	100.0			
80+	65.5	34.5	100.0			
Sex						
Women	12.6	87.4	100.0			
Men	10.5	89.5	100.0			
Place of residence						
Urban	11.3	88.7	100.0			
Rural	13.5	86.5	100.0			
Nomadic	9.8	90.2	100.0			
Total	11.7	88.4	100.0			

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Proportion of persons with disabilities, by type of disability, sex and location (%)

Type of Disability	Female	Male	Total	Urban	Rural	Nomadic
Seeing	6.9	5.1	6.1	5.8	7.0	5.5
Hearing	4.1	2.7	3.5	3.1	4.4	3.5
Walking	6.8	5.0	6.0	5.6	7.5	5.4
Focusing	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.1	1.6
Self-caring	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.9	1.5
Communicating	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	1.3
Total	12.6	10.5	11.6	11.3	13.5	9.8

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Percentage of the distribution of Educational Attainment population (18+) years by background characteristics

Background Characteristics		With Disability			Without Disability					
	No Education	Primary	Secondary	Higher Education	Total	No Education	Primary	Secondary	Higher Education	Total
Age-group										
18-29	62.5	14.1	14.2	9.2	100.0	48.9	18.8	21.3	11.1	100.0
30-39	78.5	11.7	5.4	4.4	100.0	70.4	14.6	9.4	5.6	100.0
40-49	79.1	12.1	7.9	0.9	100.0	77.1	13.4	6.7	2.8	100.0
50-59	76.3	11.8	7.0	5.0	100.0	78.8	8.7	9.8	2.7	100.0
60-69	87.8	6.5	3.8	1.9	100.0	79.2	10.8	6.4	3.6	100.0
70-79	93.3	4.2	1.4	1.1	100.0	85.1	6.3	5.7	2.9	100.0
80+	91.2	5.4	3.4	0.0	100.0	89.0	7.4	1.0	2.7	100.0
Sex										
Women	86.4	7.5	5.1	1.0	100.0	70.5	14.6	9.9	5.0	100.0
Men	72.4	12.8	8.2	6.6	100.0	53.6	16.7	19.5	10.2	100.0
Type of residence										
Urban	75.6	10.7	8.9	4.9	100.0	55.1	16.9	18.0	10.0	100.0
Rural	87.3	10.0	1.8	0.9	100.0	69.4	17.1	10.2	3.3	100.0
Nomadic	96.0	1.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	92.7	5.6	1.4	0.3	100.0
Total	80.6	9.7	6.4	3.3	100.0	62.6	15.6	12.5	9.3	100.0

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Proportion of active population, by sex, location, employment status and disability (%)

Background Characteristics	With Disability (Labour Force Participation Rate)	Without Disability (Labour Force Participation Rate)	With Disability (Unemployment Rate)	Without Disability (Unemployment Rate)
Age-group				
18-29	22.0	20.1	28.5	24.7
30-39	30.7	42.0	18.7	11.9
40-49	36.4	45.8	27.2	10.3
50-59	23.6	44.3	12.3	9.0
60-69	13.5	33.4	9.6	10.4
70-79	8.0	20.5	17.6	3.7
80+	3.1	14.1	0.0	0.0
Sex				
Women	15.4	18.1	21.3	19.1
Men	28.1	47.4	19.4	13.0
Type of Residence				
Urban	21.5	33.6	23.2	17.6
Rural	20.5	34.4	14.2	9.3
Nomadic	15.3	15.5	14.6	3.6
Total	20.7	31.7	20.3	14.8

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Percentage of the population (18+ years) with bank accounts and mobile phones by background characteristics

Background Characteristics	With Disability (Bank Account)	Without Disability (Bank Account)	With Disability (Mobile Phone)	Without Disability (Mobile Phone)
Age-group				
18-29	9.8	8.5	82.2	89.1
30-39	11.7	10.5	87.2	96.0
40-49	9.3	13.5	92.3	96.5
50-59	9.9	10.4	86.6	94.4
60-69	5.0	9.6	84.4	89.5
70-79	2.9	6.5	62.4	82.0
80+	5.5	5.4	45.1	64.6
Sex				
Women	6.1	7.1	77.8	91.6
Men	10.3	13.1	81.2	92.6
Type of Residence`				
Urban	9.6	11.7	79.1	92.7
Rural	5.0	8.5	78.9	92.6
Nomadic	4.0	2.1	80.8	87.4
Total	7.9	9.8	79.2	92.1

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Conclusion

- The overall prevalence of disability in the population aged 18 years and above is 11.7percent.
- Women have a slightly higher prevalence of disability at 12.6 percent compared to men at 10.5 percent.
- Place of residence have an influence on disability prevalence, with rural areas reporting a higher prevalence of 13.5 percent, compared to urban areas at 11.3 percent and nomadic areas at 9.8 percent.
- The literacy rate of individuals with disabilities are lower compared to their those without disabilities at 34.1 percent and 56.0 percent, respectively. There is also a striking difference of educational attainment between individuals with and without disability with 80.6 percent of adults with disabilities have had no formal education compared to 62.6 percent of those without disability.
- Overall mobile phone ownership rate is lower for individuals with disabilities compared to those without disabilities, at 79.2 percent and 92.1 percent, respectively. Regarding mobile banking, 74.3 percent of individuals with disabilities and 88.6 percent of individuals without disabilities use mobile banking services.





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