

# WORLD POPULATION DAY 2024



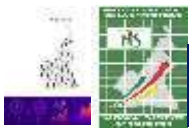
## Theme :

Harnessing the power of inclusive data for a resilient and equitable future for

## Sub-theme :

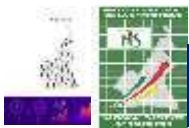
All persons with disabilities and the labour market in Cameroon: highlights





## CONTENTS

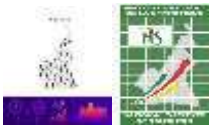
<b>CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>I</b>
<b>FOREWORD</b> .....	<b>II</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>I: SIGNIFICANCE OF INCLUSIVE AND QUALITY DATA</b> .....	<b>4</b>
I.1. FOUNDATION FOR INFORMED DECISION MAKING .....	4
I.2. REDUCING INEQUALITIES .....	4
I.3. MONITORING AND EVALUATING POLICIES .....	4
I.4. RAISING AWARENESS AND UNDERTAKING ADVOCACY .....	4
I.5. OPTIMISING RESOURCES .....	4
I.6. PROMOTING INNOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT .....	5
I.7. STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY.....	5
<b>II: STATE OF PLAY OF DISABILITY IN CAMEROON</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>III: HIGHLIGHTS ON EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES</b> .....	<b>10</b>
III.1. LABOUR MARKET PARTICIPATION RATE.....	10
III.2. SHARE OF THE LABOUR SHARE.....	10
III.3. SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES .....	12
<b>CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>APPENDICES</b> .....	<b>III</b>



**FOREWORD**

On the occasion of the 2024 edition of World Population Day (WPD), the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) is pleased to share with you this brochure entitled “***Persons with disabilities and the labour market: highlights***”. This theme is inspired by that adopted by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), namely: ***harnessing the power of inclusive data for a resilient and equitable future for all***.

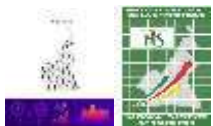
The WPD is an ideal opportunity to reflect on the demographic and social challenges facing our society. For this year, we have chosen to highlight the situation of persons with disabilities, a population often neglected and facing significant hurdles in their access to the labour market. By focusing on this theme, we wish to highlight the importance of the advent of an inclusive labour market that values the skills and talents of every individual, regardless of their physical or mental abilities. The objective of highlighting this theme is, *inter alia*, to show that the concept of “***inclusive data***” is real at the National Institute of Statistics within which “***no one is left behind during data collections***”.



**INTRODUCTION**

In Cameroon, persons with disabilities constitute a significant part of the population. However, they face major obstacles, including discrimination, inaccessible workplaces and lack of training and employment opportunities. In 2021, the Government, through the National Institute of Statistics, conducted the 3rd Employment and Informal Sector Survey (EESI3) to collect precise and updated data on population living and working conditions, specifically including persons with disabilities.

These EESI3 results highlight not only the challenges encountered, but also the opportunities to improve the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labour market. This brochure aims to provide clear and relevant information to policy makers, employers, and the general public on the employment situation of persons with disabilities. We hope that it will serve as a catalyst for concrete actions towards greater inclusion and greater fairness in the labour market.



## **I: SIGNIFICANCE OF INCLUSIVE AND QUALITY DATA**

*For a future where every individual, regardless of their abilities, can realize their potential and contribute fully to society, it is imperative that we continue to collect, analyze and use data that reflects the diversity and complexity of our communities.*

Inclusive and quality data are an essential pillar for building a more equitable and inclusive society. They play a key role in developing well informed policies, reducing inequalities, maximizing resources, and promoting innovation and transparency.

### **I.1. Foundation for informed decision making**

Inclusive and quality data are essential to inform policy and strategic decisions. They make it possible to identify the specific needs of vulnerable populations, such as persons with disabilities, and to develop policies that respond effectively to these needs. Decision-making based on robust data contributes to more targeted and effective interventions.

### **I.2. Reducing inequalities**

Inclusive data play a critical role in reducing inequalities. By highlighting existing disparities in access to employment, health, education and social services, they enable the development of programmes and policies that are aimed at balancing opportunities and promoting equity. Persons with disabilities, who are often marginalized, directly benefit from this inclusive approach.

### **I.3. Monitoring and evaluating policies**

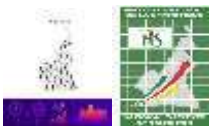
Quality data are essential for monitoring and evaluating policies and programmes. They make it possible to measure the impact of current initiatives and identify areas requiring adjustments. For example, to improve the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labour market, reliable data are critical to evaluate the effectiveness of measures taken and to propose improvements based on concrete evidence.

### **I.4. Raising awareness and undertaking advocacy**

Inclusive and quality data are also essential to raise awareness among the public and decision-makers about the challenges faced by vulnerable people. They provide compelling facts and figures that can be used in advocacy campaigns to promote political and societal change. This helps demystify biases and create a more supportive environment for inclusion.

### **I.5. Optimising resources**

Since resources are often limited, it is critical to allocate them efficiently and equitably. Quality data help identify areas and populations that need the most attention and resources. This ensures that



interventions are directed where they will have the greatest impact, thereby maximising the effectiveness of public spending and investments.

### **I.6. Promoting innovation and development**

Inclusive data drive innovation and development by providing valuable insights into the needs and challenges of marginalised populations. For example, they can encourage the creation of new products, services or technologies that meet the specific needs of persons with disabilities, thus contributing to their economic and social integration.

### **I.7. Strengthening accountability and transparency**

Quality data promote transparency and accountability in public affairs management. They make it possible to monitor progress made and hold political and administrative leaders accountable. By making the results and impacts of policies visible, they strengthen public trust in institutions and governments.

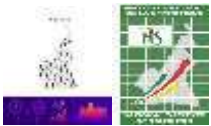
The Cameroon National Statistical Information System (NSIS) spares no effort to produce quality and inclusive data. Cameroon is among the first African countries to have materialised its adherence to the quality approach through the development in 2018 of a National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF)<sup>1</sup> as adopted in 2012 by the United Nations Statistics Division. Development of this NQAF, as well as guidelines for data production, aims to make reliable, useful and timely statistics available to public authorities, the private sector and other users.

In its approach to producing quality statistics, Cameroon has also aligned with international statistical frameworks, in particular the adoption of the resolution on the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (FPOS), taken up by the African Charter on Statistics (ACS) which Cameroon adopted in 2009 and whose ratification was materialised by Decree No. 2016/209 to adhere to the said charter signed by the President of the Republic on 25 April 2016. These Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (FPOS) are also included in the Law to regulate statistical activity in Cameroon adopted by Parliament and enacted by the President of the Republic on 20 July 2020.

Operationally, production of inclusive and quality data is real for the National Institute of Statistics. All social and demographic surveys conducted by the NIS systematically include the sex variable in the data, allowing to better understand gender inequalities and seek equitable and inclusive solutions. In addition,

---

<sup>1</sup> The NQAF is a set of tools and documents describing the measures implemented (or to be implemented) by the National Statistical Systems to manage the quality of the data produced.



SIGNIFICANCE OF INCLUSIVE AND QUALITY DATA

.....  
this approach promotes analysis of disparities between men and women, thus contributing to a fairer society.

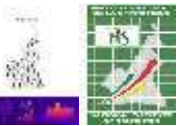
Furthermore, the survival status of the children's parents is a datum that is also present in most surveys conducted by the NIS. Orphanage, in particular, can have significant consequences on children's education, health and social relationships. It is therefore essential to identify and help these children from an early age to prevent these negative impacts.

Furthermore, accurate data on persons with disabilities is essential to eliminate discrimination in areas such as education, health and the labour market. Several survey operations conducted by the NIS provide detailed information on disability, which makes it possible to design policies and initiatives adapted for the social inclusion of this vulnerable group. This information is critical to ensuring an inclusive and equitable society.

For detailed information on inclusive data relating to gender, orphanage and disability, it is recommended to consult the reports of DHS, EESI, ECAM, MICS and EIPC survey reports. These reports provide a comprehensive overview of the issues and progress made in these areas.

Since 2024, the programme for surveys into forced displacement has started in Cameroon, in partnership between the NIS and the High Commission for Refugees. These surveys aim to collect data on the living conditions of refugees, asylum seekers, returnees and other forcibly displaced populations, as well as the population hosting them. These data are essential for understanding the challenges these groups face and for developing policies tailored to their needs.

Thus, surveys conducted by the NIS allow public authorities and development partners to better understand the situation and needs of multiple vulnerable groups. This knowledge is critical to providing effective support to promote inclusion and social equity.



## II: STATE OF PLAY OF DISABILITY IN CAMEROON

### ➤ Description of the population with a disability

*Disability, although relatively uncommon in Cameroon, has significant regional variations and also affects young children, especially in some regions where rates are higher.*

Law No. 2010/02 of 13 April 2010 to protect and promote persons with disabilities defines a disabled person as any person unable to provide for themselves all or part of the necessities of a normal individual or social life, due to a physical or mental deficiency, whether congenital or not.

Results presented in the table below show that disability, whether visual, hearing, mobility, concentration, behavioural or communication impairments, is relatively uncommon in Cameroon. In fact, 2.5% of the population aged 2 years or more is affected by at least one form of disability. This condition affects 2.1% of men and 2.8% of women equally.

The Centre (5.0%), East (3.2%), Littoral (3.2%) and South (3.0%) survey regions have the highest disability rates in persons aged 2 years or more. A similar trend is obvious for the 5 years or more age group, with a national rate of 2.8%. Among children aged 2 to 4 years, prevalence of disability reaches 5.4%, with particularly high rates in the West (10.9%), Littoral (excluding Douala) (7.9%), Far-North (6.1%), Centre (excluding Yaounde) (5.8%) and North (5.5%) regions. This increased prevalence in this age group is mainly due to behavioural disabilities, such as caring for oneself.



Table 1: Characteristics of persons with disabilities

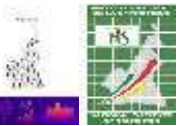
	Percentage of the population aged 5 years or more with difficulties with:						Percentage of persons aged 5 years or more with at least one disability	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years suffering from at least one disability	Percentage of the population aged 2 years or more with a disability
	sight	hearing	walking	concentration	taking care of oneself	communication			
<b>Survey region</b>									
<b>Douala</b>	1.7	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.8	4.2	2.6
<b>Yaounde</b>	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	2.1	2.4	1.9
<b>Adamawa</b>	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.4	3.7	1.2
<b>Centre (excluding Yaounde)</b>	1.8	0.6	2.5	1.7	0.6	0.8	5.6	5.8	5.0
<b>East</b>	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	3.6	4.7	3.2
<b>Far-North</b>	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.4	6.1	2.1
<b>Littoral (excluding Douala)</b>	1.5	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	3.4	7.9	3.2
<b>North</b>	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.3	5.5	2.0
<b>North-West</b>	0.6	0.4	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	2.8	3.8	2.5
<b>West</b>	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.6	10.9	2.4
<b>South</b>	1.7	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.6	3.3	0.9	3.0
<b>South-West</b>	0.6	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.6	1.1	2.5
<b>Sex</b>									
<b>Male</b>	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.4	5.8	2.1
<b>Female</b>	1.4	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	3.1	4.9	2.8
<b>Age group</b>									
<b>Under 14 years</b>	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2		0.8
<b>14-34 years</b>	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.5		1.5
<b>35-64 years</b>	1.7	0.5	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	4.2		4.2
<b>65 years or more</b>	9.5	3.0	14.2	3.6	3.4	2.2	20.4		20.4
<b>Area of residence</b>									
<b>Urban</b>	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.6	4.8	2.3
<b>Rural</b>	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	3.0	5.9	2.7
<b>Total</b>	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.8	5.4	2.5

Source: NIS/EESI3, 2021

### Cameroonian laws and policies relating to the employment of persons with disabilities.

*Legal provisions have been instituted in Cameroon by the public authorities to promote access for persons with disabilities to education, vocational training and employment.*

Given the social exclusion and poverty faced by persons with disabilities, multiple strategies and policies have been developed and implemented to promote their full fulfilment. Several legal instruments are enacted by public authorities to regulate the situation of these vulnerable persons, particularly to promote



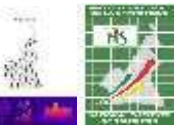
their economic integration. These include Law No. 2010/02 of 13 April 2010 to protect and promote persons with disabilities. To promote access to education and vocational training for persons with disabilities, this law stipulates in Section 28 that “the State shall take special measures to guarantee access for persons with disabilities to education and vocational training. These measures include: (i) material and financial support; (ii) educational support”. Section 29 provides that: “(1) The State shall contribute to covering educational and initial professional training expenses for indigent disabled pupils and students. (2) This support shall consist in total or partial exemption from school or university fees and the granting of scholarships. (3) Support provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 above shall extend to children born to indigent disabled parents”.

The Sections below of this law No. 2010/02 of 13 April 2010 to protect and promote persons with disabilities, promote access to employment for this population segment:

Section 38: (1) Persons with disabilities with vocational or educational training shall benefit from preferential measures, in particular age exemption when recruiting for public and private jobs compared to able-bodied persons, should the position be incompatible with their condition. (2) For equal qualifications, recruitment priority shall be given to the person with disability. However, they may only be subjected to tests compatible with their condition. (3) Under no circumstances shall disability constitute a reason for rejection of their application or discrimination.

Section 39: (1) Persons with disabilities who, due to the severity of their disability, cannot cope with normal working conditions in a natural environment, shall benefit from protected employment. (2) A workstation designed to take into account the functional possibilities and performance capabilities of the person with disability shall be deemed to be protected employment.

Section 40: (1) The State, Regional and Local Authorities and civil society shall encourage persons with disabilities to create individual businesses and cooperatives. (2) Persons with disabilities shall be encouraged through: - tax and customs incentives granted, as the case may be and on the proposal of the Minister responsible for Social Affairs; - granting installation aid; - provision of technical supervisors; - loan guarantees and technical support from public development organizations, particularly in the context of studies and project monitoring.



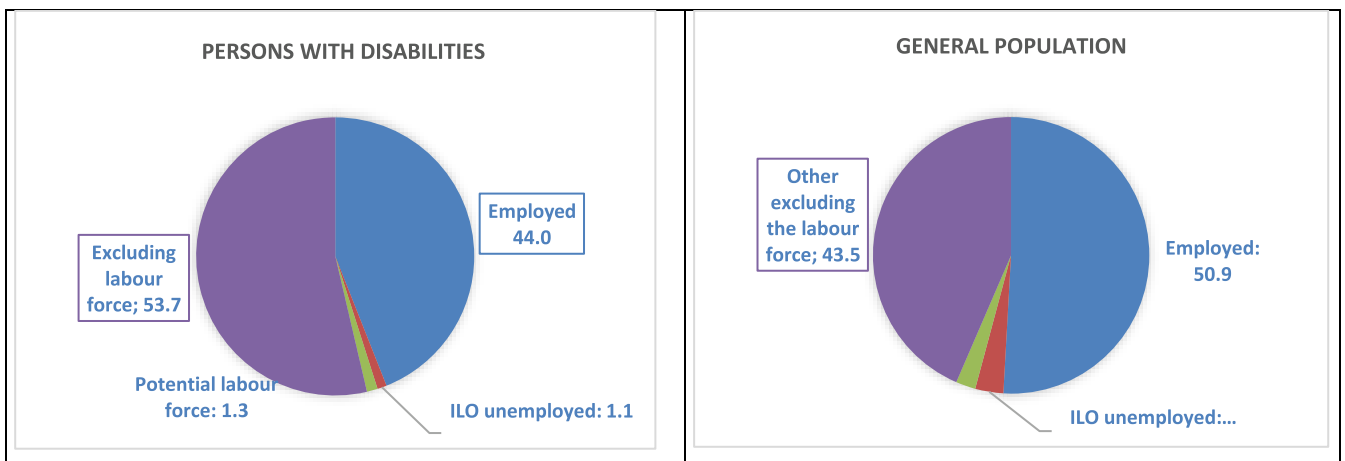
### III: HIGHLIGHTS ON EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

#### III.1. Labour Market Participation Rate

*Despite progress in inclusion, persons with disabilities in Cameroon still experience significant disparities in the labour market, highlighting the urgent need to strengthen policies for equal opportunities.*

Notwithstanding progress in inclusion, persons with disabilities in Cameroon continue to face significant disparities in the labour market, with an employment rate of 44% as against 60% for the general population aged 14 years or more. This 16 percentage point difference highlights the urgent need to strengthen policies and practices aimed at promoting equal opportunities for all.

**Figure 1: Distribution (%) of persons aged 14 years or more, disabled or not, in relation to their labour force situation**



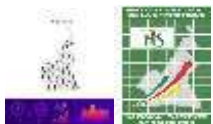
Source: EESI3 - Phase 1, Cameroon, 2021

#### III.2. Share of the labour share

*Labour market participation in Cameroon is relatively low among persons with disabilities compared to the general population, with marked disparities between urban and rural areas.*

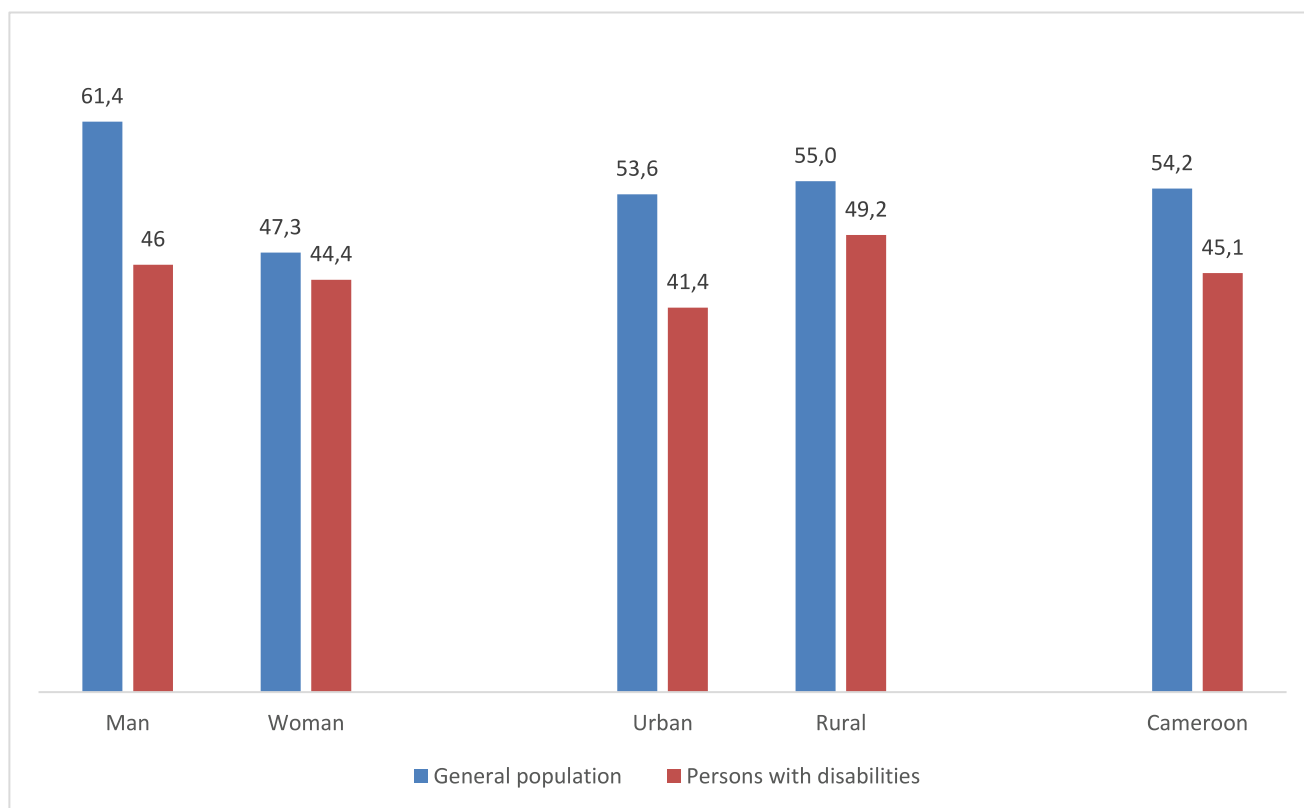
The share of labour force, also called the labour force participation rate or even labour force/working-age population ratio, is the ratio of the population with an employment or who has actually taken steps in employment search and available to the working-age population.

It appears from the figure below that the labour force represents a little more than half of the working-age population (54%). This percentage is 45% among persons with disabilities, i.e. A 9-point difference. By area of residence, this percentage is 53% in the general population in urban areas and 55% in rural areas as against 41% and 49% respectively among persons with disabilities.



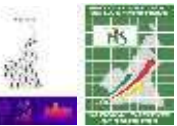
HIGHLIGHTS ON EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

**Figure 2: Share of labour force (%) among persons aged 14 years or more by area of residence and sex**



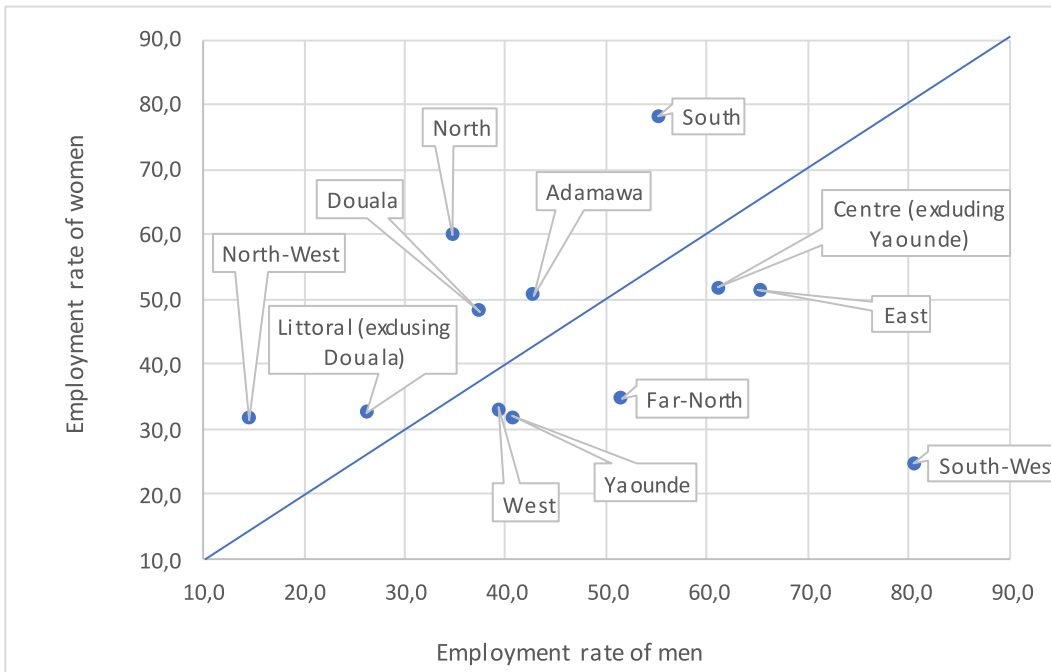
Source: EESI3 - Phase 1, Cameroon, 2021

The figure below shows that in 6 survey regions out of 12, the employment rate among women with disabilities is higher than that of men, namely in the South (78% as against 55%), North (60 % as against 35%), Adamawa (51% as against 43%), Douala (48% as against 37%), North-West (32% as against 15%) and Littoral (33% as against 26%). This situation could reflect the commitment and determination of women to enter the labour market, especially for activities in the informal sector.



HIGHLIGHTS ON EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

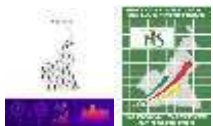
**Figure 3: Employment rate (%), among persons with a disability aged 14 years or more by survey region and by sex, EESI3 - Phase 1, Cameroon, 2021**



### III.3. Sectors of employment and socio-professional category of persons with disabilities

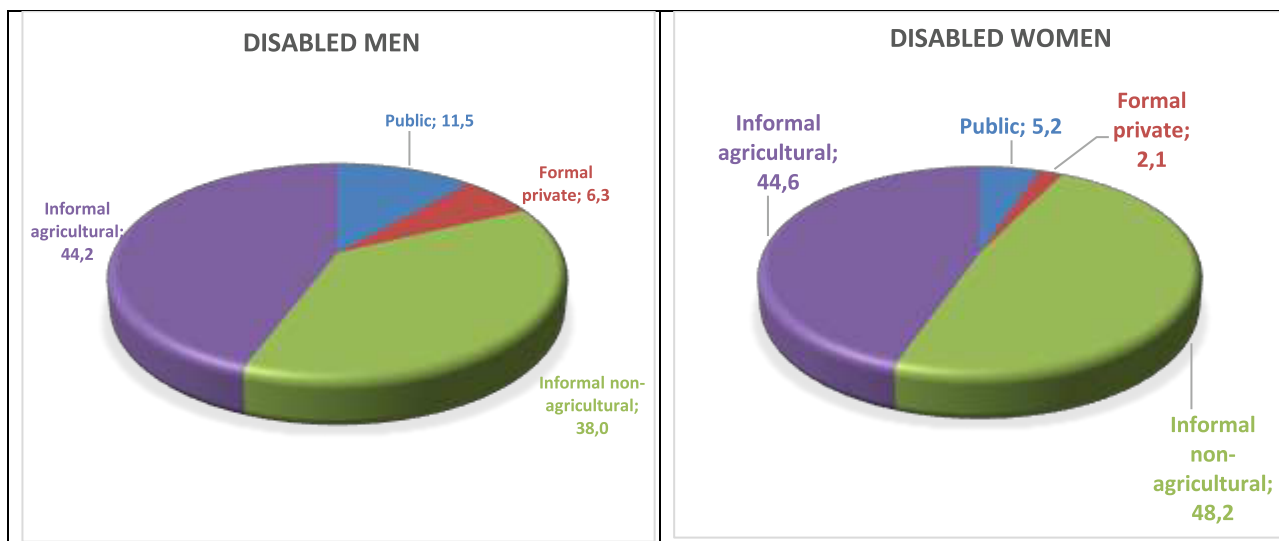
*Most persons with disabilities work in the informal sector, with very low representation in the formal sector, especially among women.*

Like the general population, most employed persons with disabilities work in the informal sector. Approximately 38% of men and 48% of women with disabilities have a job in the informal non-agricultural sector, and a similar proportion of men and women, i.e. 44% work in the informal agricultural sector. In contrast, only approximately 18% of men with disabilities are employed in the formal sector, split between around 12% in the public sector and 6% in the formal private sector. This rate is even lower among women with disabilities, with around 7% employed in the formal sector, including 5% in the public sector and 2% in the formal private sector.



HIGHLIGHTS ON EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

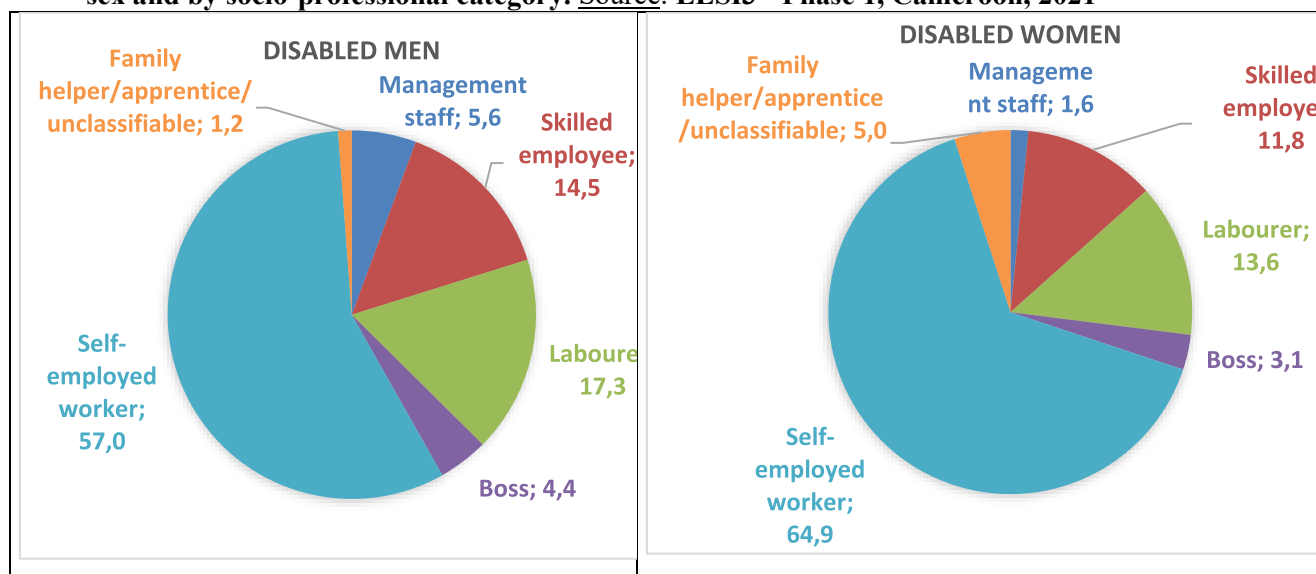
**Figure 4: Distribution (%) of persons with disabilities and in employment aged 14 years or more, by institutional sector by sex. Source: EESI3 - Phase 1, Cameroon, 2021**

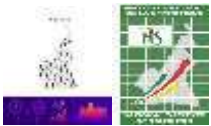


Most persons with disabilities in Cameroon are self-employed, while very few of them, particularly women, access management or skilled employee positions.

Nearly two thirds of women and 57% of men with disabilities and employed are self-employed. Approximately 15% of men and 12% of women with disabilities are employed as skilled workers. Furthermore, very few persons with disabilities hold management positions, with only 5.6% of men and 1.6% of women in these positions.

**Figure 5: Distribution (%) of persons with disabilities aged 14 years or more, in employment, by sex and by socio-professional category. Source: EESI3 - Phase 1, Cameroon, 2021**





**CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

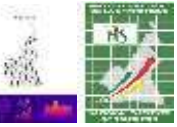
The general observation is that, notwithstanding the efforts made in the area of social inclusion and protection by the Government and its partners, persons with disabilities continue to encounter difficulties that significantly limit their access to the labour market.

In particular, it is noted that a large proportion of this population, when they have been able to enter the labour market, work in the informal sector, with employment rates significantly lower than those of the general population.

To substantially improve the inclusion of persons with disabilities, as reflected in Cameroon's National Development Strategy 2020-2030 (NDS30) under implementation, it is imperative to strengthen and better target policies and initiatives aimed at promoting equitable access to employment opportunities, reducing inequalities and enhancing the skills of each individual.

With regard to the timely production and publication of quality statistics, ongoing efforts are required through the implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2021-2030 (NSDS30). Easy access to data for users, in particular the Government and its partners involved in socio-economic inclusion and social protection policies and programmes, helps to clarify the decisions to be taken, improve management and assess the progress made.

This should not only to ensure better economic integration of persons with disabilities, but also to build a more resilient and equitable society for all.



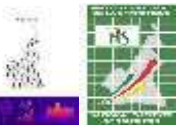
.....  
**BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES**

EESI3 - Phase 1, Cameroon, 2021

Law No. 2010/02 of 13 April 2010 to protect and promote persons with disabilities

NQAF document, NIS, 2018

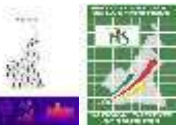




## Appendices

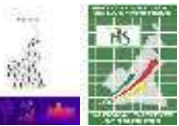
**Table 2: Distribution (%) of persons with disabilities aged 14 years or more in relation to their labour force situation by selected background characteristics** *Source: EESI3 - Phase 1, Cameroon, 2021*

		Labour force situation - detailed				
		Employed	ILO unemployed	Potential labour force	Other excluding labour force	Total
<b>Survey region</b>	Douala	44.5	2.1	0.4	53.0	100.0
	Yaounde	34.7	4.8	2.2	58.3	100.0
	Adamawa	45.9	0.0	0.0	54.1	100.0
	Centre (excluding Yaounde)	56.3	0.0	1.4	42.3	100.0
	East	56.2	0.0	0.0	43.8	100.0
	Far-North	42.6	0.0	1.1	56.2	100.0
	Littoral (excluding Douala)	29.9	0.0	7.1	63.0	100.0
	North	49.9	0.9	2.1	47.1	100.0
	North-West	23.6	0.0	0.0	76.4	100.0
	West	35.4	1.3	1.1	62.2	100.0
	South	66.6	1.3	0.0	32.1	100.0
	South-West	46.8	4.2	0.0	49.0	100.0
	<b>Sex</b>	Male	45.7	0.2	1.5	52.5
Female		42.8	1.7	1.1	54.5	100.0
<b>Age group</b>	14-34 years	32.1	3.5	3.0	61.5	100.0
	35-64 years	61.1	0.3	0.9	37.7	100.0
	65 years or more	28.9	0.1	0.3	70.6	100.0
<b>Individual's educational level</b>	Uneducated	32.0	0.0	1.4	66.7	100.0
	Primary	48.6	0.7	1.8	48.9	100.0
	Secondary 1 <sup>st</sup> cycle	57.0	2.0	1.0	40.0	100.0
	Secondary 2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle	50.0	3.2	0.0	46.8	100.0
	Higher	44.1	2.8	1.5	51.6	100.0
<b>Area of residence</b>	Urban	39.8	1.6	1.6	57.0	100.0
	Rural	48.7	0.5	0.9	49.9	100.0
	Total	44.0	1.1	1.3	53.7	100.0



**Table 3: Share (%) of labour force among persons with disabilities aged 14 years or more by survey region, age group by area of residence and sex** *Source: EESI3 - Phase 1, Cameroon, 2021*

		Urban			Rural			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Survey region</b>	Douala	38.6	50.9	46.6				38.6	50.9	46.6
	Yaounde	40.6	38.9	39.4				40.6	38.9	39.4
	Adamawa	48.0	47.0	47.7	29.8	55.4	42.5	42.8	50.8	45.9
	Centre (excluding Yaounde)	42.3	34.1	37.0	66.5	63.1	64.9	61.1	51.8	56.3
	East	42.0	58.6	54.2	76.7	45.7	57.6	65.4	51.6	56.2
	Far-North	50.5	31.2	40.5	52.1	36.6	43.7	51.5	34.8	42.6
	Littoral (excluding Douala)	36.5	33.3	34.6	12.9	31.5	23.2	26.2	32.6	29.9
	North	29.0	57.0	44.4	41.7	65.3	56.9	34.8	61.6	50.8
	North-West	27.0	13.1	20.9	0.0	43.9	25.8	14.6	31.9	23.6
	West	38.8	45.2	42.2	42.9	28.1	32.5	40.7	34.4	36.7
	South	34.1	84.4	56.1	69.4	79.2	74.6	55.1	80.9	67.9
	South-West	40.4	26.6	31.9	100.0	34.3	60.6	80.5	31.7	51.0
	<b>Age group</b>	14-34 years	36.5	27.1	31.4	49.2	27.4	41.5	42.7	27.2
35-64 years		52.4	60.8	57.3	70.4	63.0	65.8	60.7	61.9	61.4
65 years or more		16.6	31.8	26.9	32.4	30.4	31.1	25.2	31.1	29.1
Total		39.2	42.8	41.4	52.9	46.3	49.2	46.0	44.4	45.1

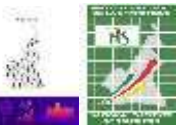


**Table 4: Employment rate among 14 years olds or more, by selected background characteristics**

		Male	Female	Total
<b>Survey region</b>	Douala	37.3	48.3	44.5
	Yaounde	40.6	31.9	34.7
	Adamawa	42.8	50.8	45.9
	Centre (excluding Yaounde)	61.1	51.8	56.3
	East	65.4	51.6	56.2
	Far-North	51.5	34.8	42.6
	Littoral (excluding Douala)	26.2	32.6	29.9
	North	34.8	60.1	49.9
	North-West	14.6	31.9	23.6
	West	39.3	33.2	35.4
	South	55.1	78.2	66.6
	South-West	80.5	24.7	46.8
<b>Area of residence</b>	Urban	38.7	40.5	39.8
	Rural	52.9	45.4	48.7
	Total	45.7	42.8	44.0
<b>Age group</b>	14-34 years	42.3	20.2	32.1
	35-64 years	60.7	61.4	61.1
	65 years or more	24.8	31.1	28.9
	Total	45.7	42.8	44.0

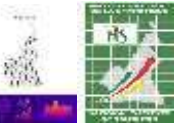
**Table 5: Distribution (%) of employed persons with disabilities aged 14 years or more by institutional sector, sector of activity by area of residence, sex**

		Area of residence		Sex		Age group			Total
		Urban	Rural	Male	Female	14-34 years	35-64 years	65 years or more	
<b>Institutional sector</b>	Public	10.2	5.9	11.5	5.2	0.5	12.6	0.3	7.9
	Formal private	5.8	2.2	6.3	2.1	8.2	3.8	0.0	3.9
	Informal non-agricultural	64.5	24.8	38.0	48.2	54.6	42.5	37.3	43.8
	Informal agricultural	19.6	67.2	44.2	44.6	36.7	41.1	62.4	44.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Sector of activity</b>	Primary	20.4	71.4	49.9	44.7	42.8	43.4	62.4	47.0
	Industry	17.6	12.9	15.1	15.1	15.9	16.7	9.6	15.1
	Trade	25.6	7.1	11.9	19.1	14.4	17.5	12.6	16.0
	Services	36.5	8.6	23.1	21.1	26.9	22.5	15.4	21.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



**Table 6: Distribution (%) of employed persons with disabilities aged 14 years or more by socio-economic group and socio-professional category, by area of residence, sex**

		<i>Area of residence</i>		<i>Sex</i>		
		<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b><i>Individual's socio-economic group</i></b>	Public sector management staff	5.3	0.0	4.3	1.1	2.5
	Other public salary-earners	4.9	5.9	7.2	4.0	5.4
	Formal private management staff/boss	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.6
	Other formal private salary-earners	4.6	2.2	5.6	1.6	3.3
	Informal agricultural farmer	15.0	50.3	37.7	30.1	33.4
	Living on informal agriculture	4.6	16.8	6.5	14.5	11.0
	Informal non-agricultural boss	3.5	0.9	2.7	1.7	2.1
	Informal agricultural self-employed worker	38.9	21.0	20.9	36.3	29.6
	Informal non-agricultural salary-earner	22.1	2.8	14.4	10.2	12.0
	<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b><i>Socio-professional category</i></b>	<i>Management staff</i>	7.0	0.0	5.6	1.6	3.3
	<i>Skilled employee</i>	18.7	7.7	14.5	11.8	13.0
	<i>Labourer</i>	14.9	15.5	17.3	13.6	15.2
	<i>Boss</i>	5.4	2.1	4.4	3.1	3.7
	<i>Self-employed worker</i>	52.0	70.1	57.0	64.9	61.4
	<i>Family helper/apprentice/unclassifiable</i>	2.1	4.5	1.2	5.0	3.3
	<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>



.....  
Editorial team:

<b>TEDOU Joseph</b>	Director General
<b>DZOSSA Analet Désiré</b>	Head of Demographic Statistics Division
<b>NGONO Marguerite Ghislaine</b>	Research Officer No. 1 at the Demographic Statistics Division
<b>SOUAIBOU Moussa</b>	Research Officer No. 2 at the Demographic Statistics Division
<b>KONLACK LONLACK Giscard</b>	Assistant Research Officer No. 2 at the Demographic Statistics Division

