



Section M: Disability

Introduction

The 2019 KPHC used the Washington Group Short Set of questions (WG_SS), which has six questions, on functioning for use in national censuses and surveys. The WG_SS questions were designed to provide comparable data cross-nationally for populations living in a variety of cultures with varying economic resources. People were asked whether they have no difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in the following six domains: seeing, walking, hearing, remembering, communication and self-care. Disability status among respondents was computed using the threshold of those with 'A lot of difficulty' or 'Cannot do at all' in at least one of the six domains of disability.



Definitions of Key Terms and Concepts

Person with Disability: refers to someone with a lot of difficulty in seeing, walking, hearing, remembering, communication or self-care or one who cannot do any of the six activities at all.

Disability Prevalence: Proportion of the population with disability in general irrespective of the type of disability.

Seeing Difficulty: describes various degrees of vision loss. A person is considered to have an eyesight or vision disability if he/she has difficulty seeing even if he/she wears eyeglasses or contact lenses.

Hearing Difficulty: refers to complete deafness or partial hearing in one or both ears, hard of hearing with or without a hearing aid.

Physical or Mobility Difficulty: refers to difficulties in moving, i.e. walking, climbing stairs, using hands, sitting upright, or standing.

Self-Care Difficulty: refers to difficulties in dressing, bathing, eating, grooming and hygiene, toileting or getting around the home or inside the home.

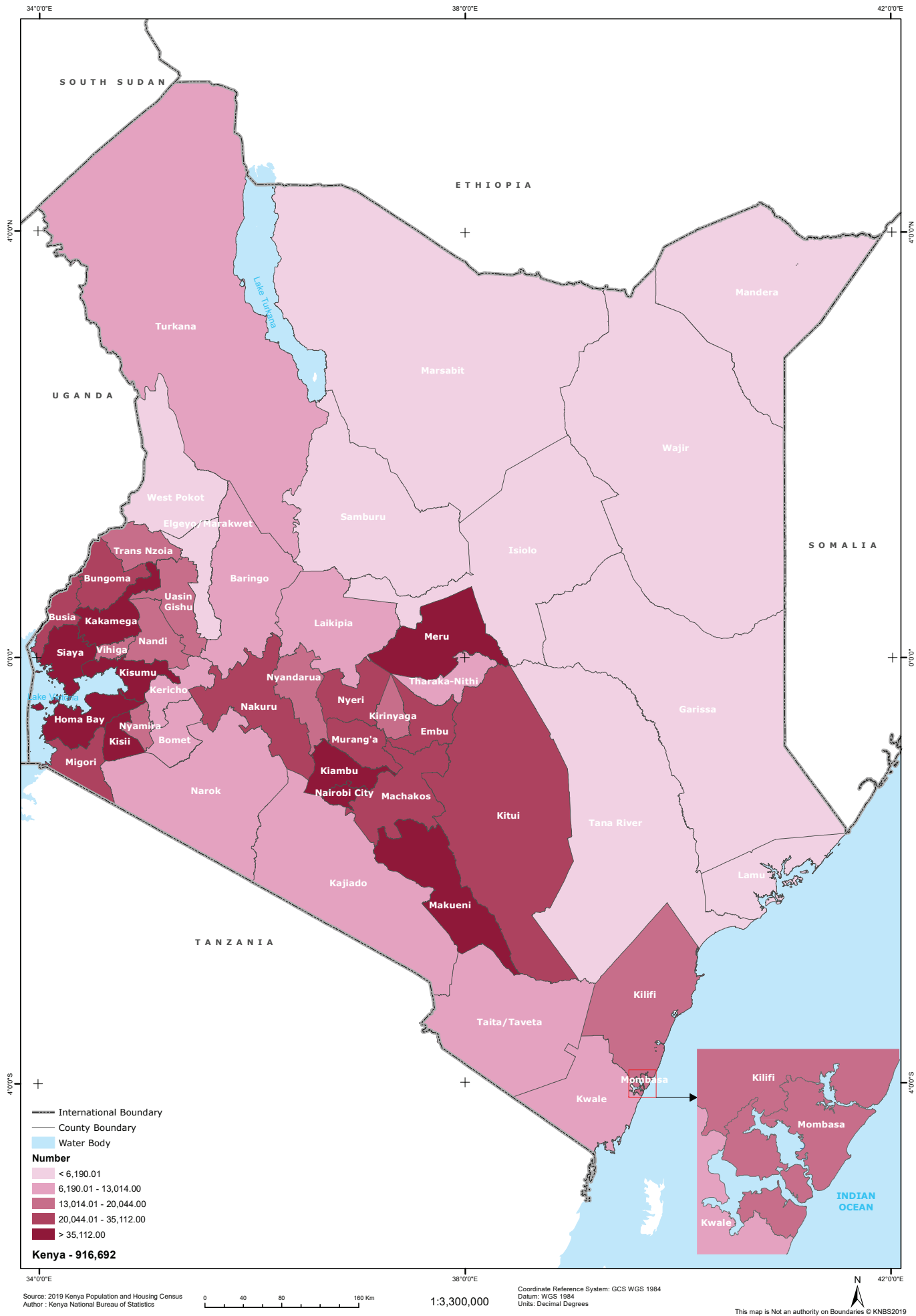
Cognitive difficulty: affects people's ability to perform activities like other people of similar age groups. They may have difficulty remembering things or concentrating on what he/she is performing.

Communication Difficulty: refers to difficulties in producing oral speech sounds or problems with voice quality. They might be characterised by an interruption in the flow or rhythm of speech, such as stammering. Persons with speech disabilities are often not able to communicate well with others.

M.1: Distribution of Population of Persons with Disabilities by County

Map M.1 shows the distribution of persons with disabilities across Kenya’s 47 counties. Meru County accounted for the highest number of PWDs in the country at 49,738 while Lamu had the lowest number of PWDs at 2,402.

Map M.1: Distribution of Persons with Disability by County





Proportion of population with any Disability by County

Map M.2 presents the proportion of the population with any disability. Embu County had the highest prevalence of disability at 4.4 per cent, followed by Homa Bay (4.3%), Siaya (4.1%) and Makueni (4.1%) counties. Wajir (0.6%) County had the least disability prevalence followed by Mandera (0.7%) and Garissa (0.8%) counties.

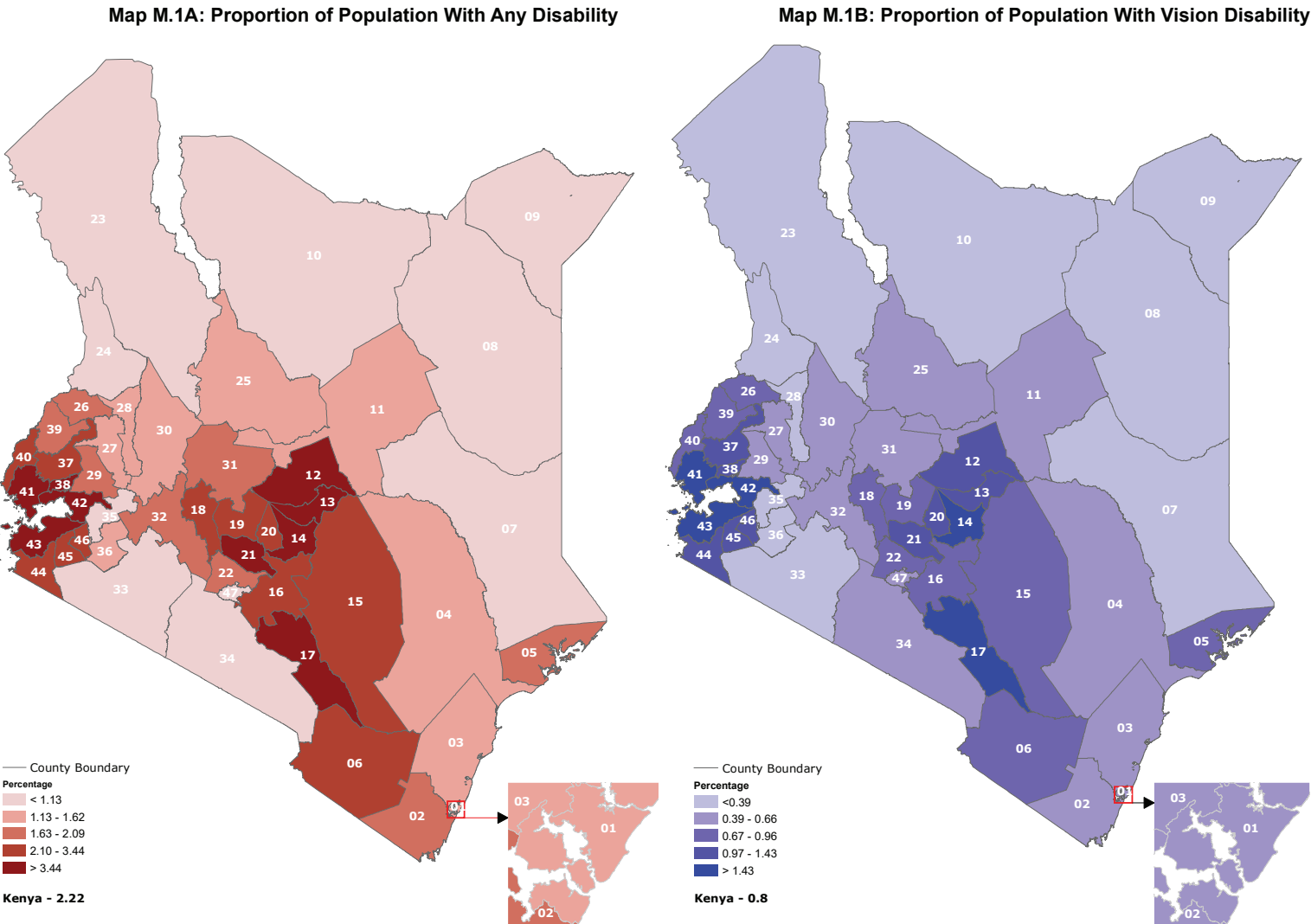
Proportion of Population with Disability in Vision by County

Map M.3 presents the proportion of the population with disability in seeing. Kisumu county had the highest proportion of population with disability in seeing at 1.8 per cent followed by Homa Bay County at 1.7 per cent. Wajir county had the least disability in seeing at 0.1 per cent.

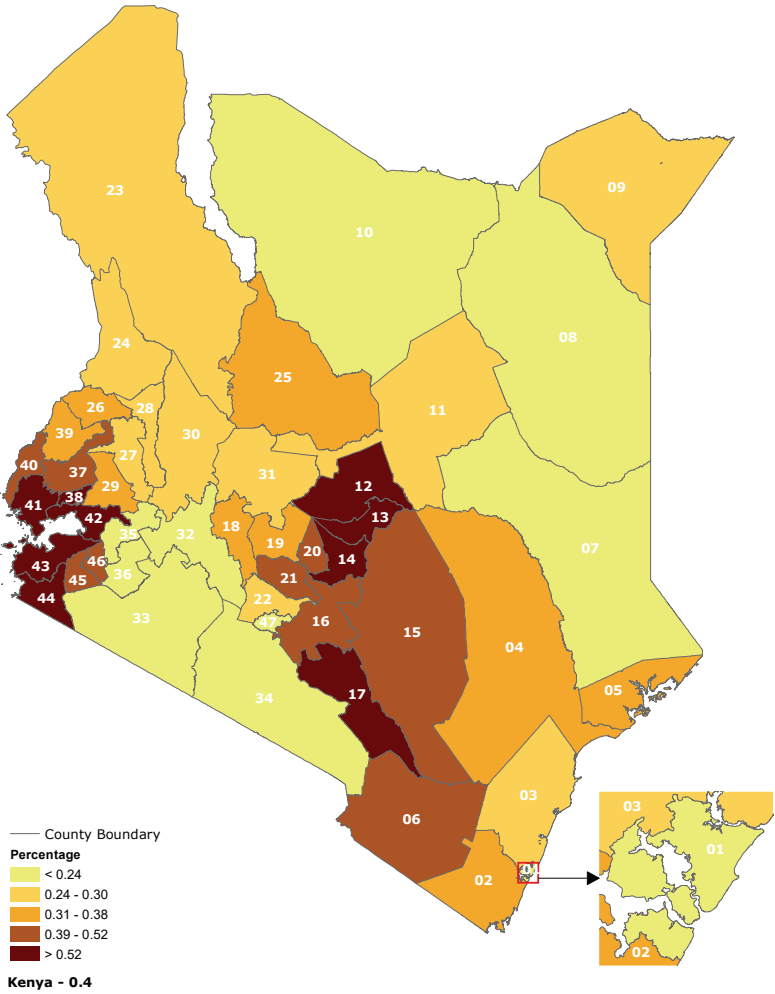
Proportion of Population with Disability in Hearing by County

The proportion of population with disability in hearing by county is shown in Map M.4. Homa Bay County had the highest proportion of population with disability in hearing at 0.9 per cent, while Nairobi City County had the least at 0.14 per cent.

Map M.1A: Proportion of Population with Any Disability; M.1B: Proportion of Population with Vision Disability; M.1C: Proportion of Population with Hearing Disability



Map M.1C: Proportion of Population With Hearing Disability



Proportion of Population with disability in Mobility by County

The proportion of population with disability in mobility by county is shown in Map M.5. Murang'a county had the highest proportion of population with disability in mobility at 2.0 per cent, while Wajir county had the least at 0.25 per cent.

Proportion of Population with Disability in Self-Care by County

Map M.6 presents the proportion of the population with disability in self-care by county. Embu County had the highest proportion of population with disability in self-care at 0.6 per cent, while Nairobi City County had the least at 0.1 per cent.

Proportion of Population with Disability in Cognition by County

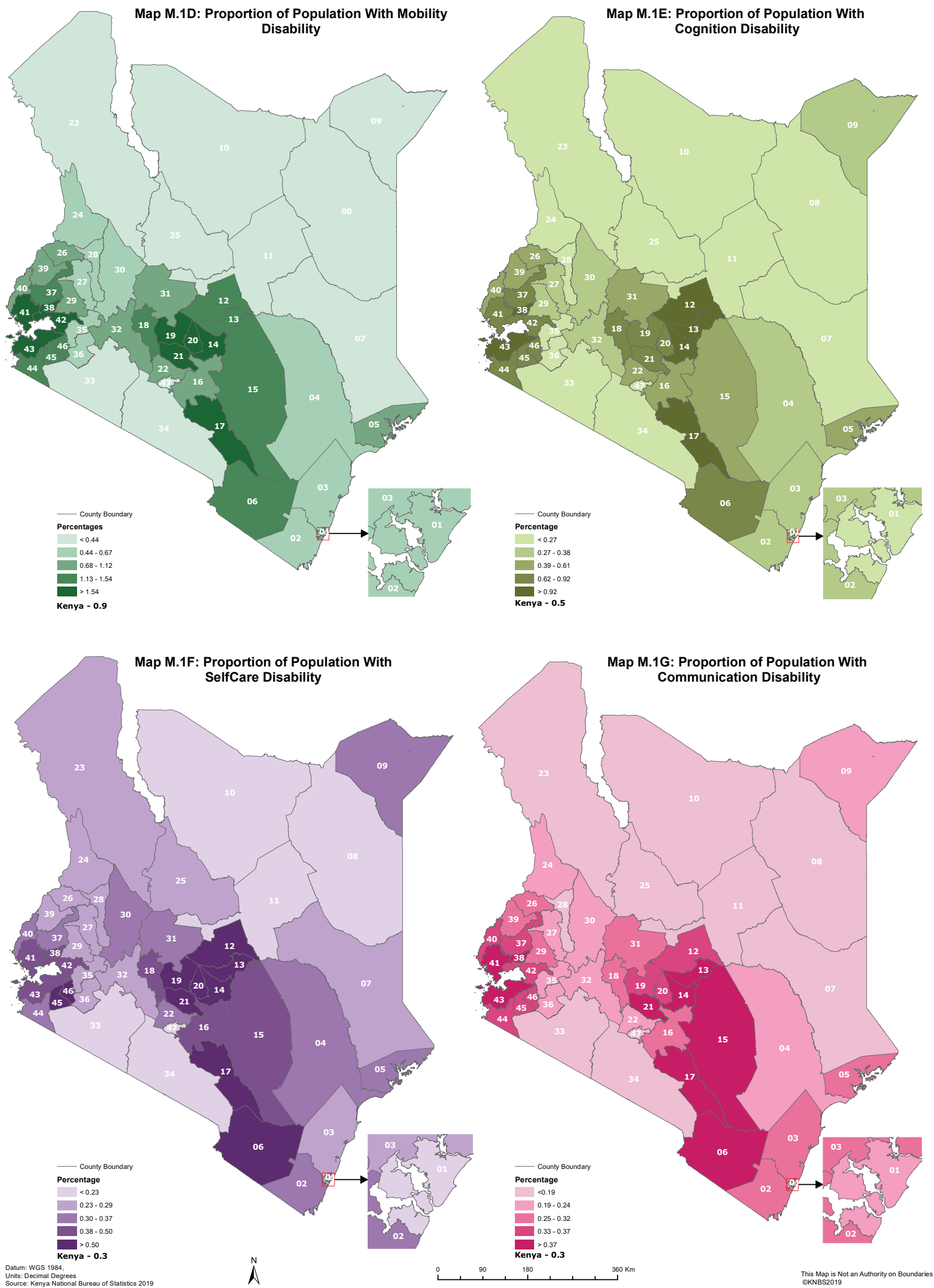
The proportion of the population with disability in cognition is presented in Map M.7. Embu County had the highest proportion of population with disability in cognition at 1.3 per cent while Narok County had the least at 0.2 per cent.

Proportion of Population with Disability in Communication by County

Makueni County had the highest proportion of population with disability in communication at 0.5 per cent, as shown in Map M.8. Wajir County had the least proportion at 0.1 per cent.



Map M.1D: Proportion of Population with Mobility Disability; Map M.1E: Proportion of Population with Self-care Disability; Map M.1F: Proportion of Population with Cognition Disability; Map M.1G: Proportion of Population with Communication Disability





M.2 Severity in Disability

The levels of severity in disability have been grouped based on the highest level of difficulty experienced by a respondent in any of the six domains. The levels of severity were 'None' for those who had 'No Difficulty' in all the six domains and 'Mild' for those who had at most 'Some Difficulty' in any of the six domains.

Distribution of Population with Mild Disability by County

Map M.9 presents the distribution of population with mild disability by county. Siaya County had the highest proportion of population with mild disabilities at 14.5 per cent.

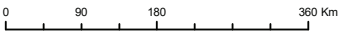
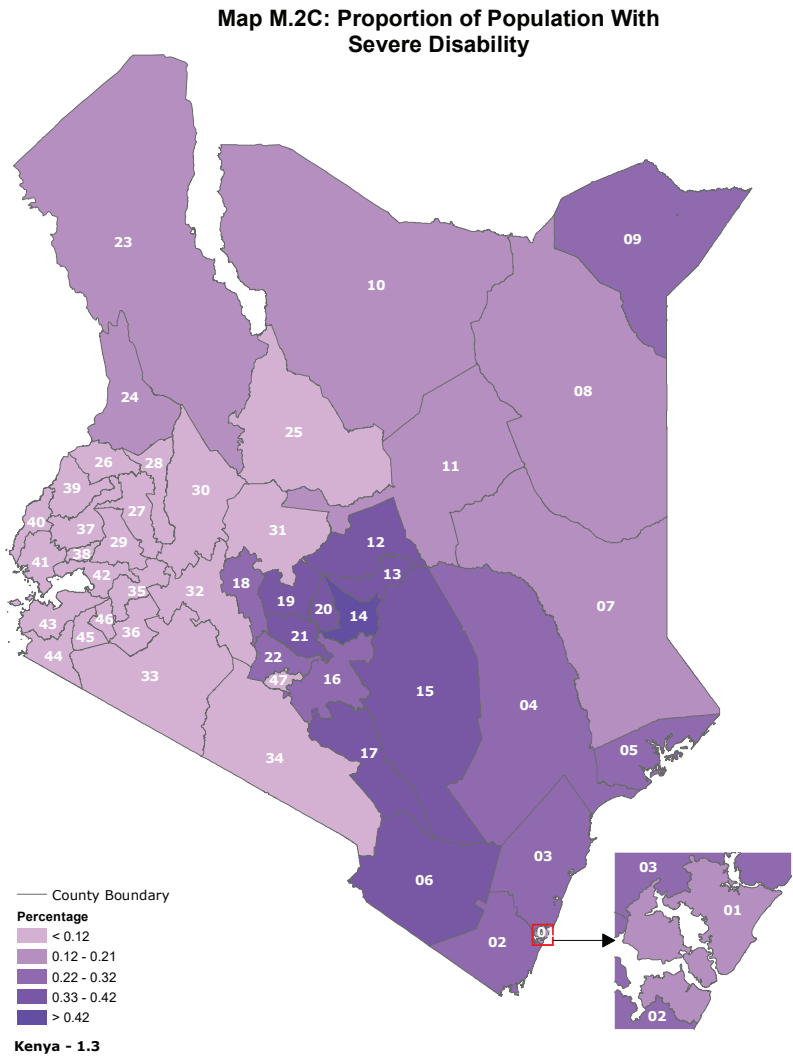
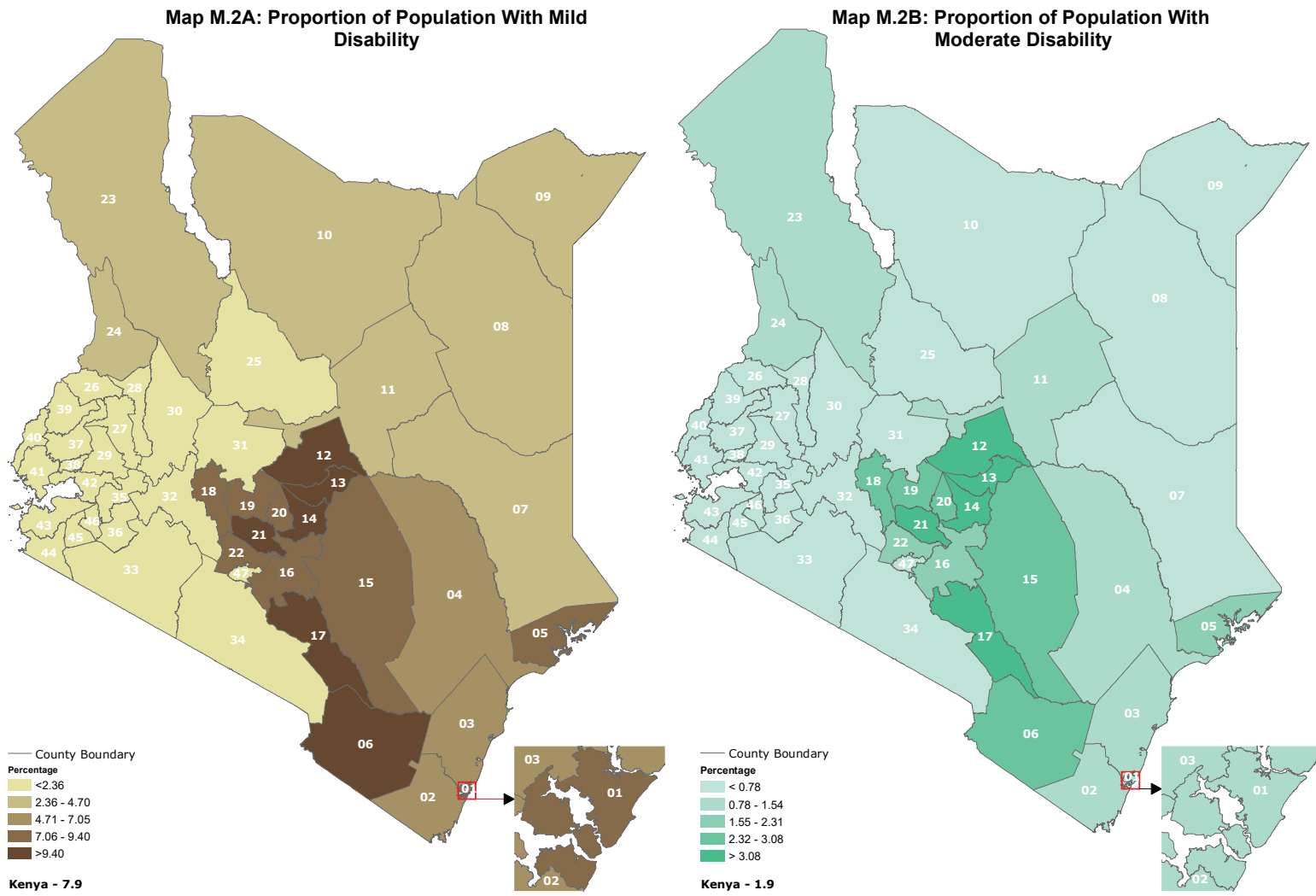
Distribution of Population with Moderate Disability by County

The population that had at most a lot of difficulty in any of the six domains was considered to have moderate disability. Homa Bay County had the highest percentage of people with moderate disabilities at 4.0 per cent as shown in Map M.10 below. Wajir, Garissa and Marsabit counties had the lowest proportion of population with moderate disabilities.

Distribution of Population with Severe Disability by County

Persons who at most 'Cannot do at all' in any of the six domains were considered to have severe disability. Severe cases were highest in Embu county at 0.5 per cent as shown in map M.11.

Map M.2A: Proportion of Population with Mild Disability; Map M.2B: Proportion of Population with Moderate Disability; Map M.2C: Proportion of Population with Severe Disability



M.3: Distribution of persons with Albinism by County

Albinism is a disorder (Hong, Zeeb & Repacholi, 2006) that has an impact on individuals and their families socially, psychologically and in terms of medication. People with Albinism (PWA) are affected by photophobia, decreased visual acuity, extreme sun sensitivity and skin cancer. They are more often likely to face

social discrimination as a result of their differences in appearance. The number of persons with albinism by county are shown in Map M.12. Kakamega County had the highest number of PWAs at 568 followed by Meru County at 563 while Lamu County had the least at 17.

Map M.3: Distribution of Persons with Albinism by County

