



Disability in Djibouti

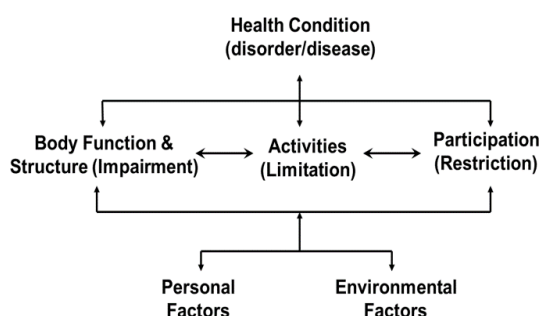
The Importance of Disability

Disability is both a multidimensional concept and experience. Disability can affect anyone at any time – from birth through childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age. Worldwide, many people with disabilities do not have equal access to education, employment, and health care. In addition, those with disability may experience barriers to participating in civic and social life activities.

Defining Disability

No single definition of disability exists. Definitions vary depending on the purpose for measurement. Moreover, the nature and severity of disabilities can vary greatly depending on cultural contexts¹. Yet, data on the size and characteristics of the population with disability, which also allow for cross-cultural comparisons, require standardization in both the conceptualization and the measurement of disability.

The ICF Model of Disability



The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), developed by the World Health Organization², provides the necessary and consistent definition of disability. According to the ICF model, disability arises from the interaction between an individual and

that individual's contextual (personal and environmental) circumstances. Thus, the degree to which participation in life activities is restricted depends on the interaction between the individual's functioning (ability to perform basic functional activities) and the environment.

The Washington Group

The Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG), a city group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission, was formed to address the need for population-based measures of disability by promoting and coordinating international co-operation in the area of health statistics, focusing on disability data collection tools suitable for censuses and national surveys.

The WG has developed, tested and adopted the Short Set on Functioning (WG-SS) to collect such data. The questions use the ICF as a conceptual framework. The WG-SS is comprised of 6 questions measuring difficulty functioning in basic actions, with response categories that capture the full spectrum of difficulty functioning, from mild to severe. Disability is defined as having “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” to at least one WG-SS question.

The WG Short Set on Functioning

1. Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?
2. Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?
3. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?
4. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
5. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?
6. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?

Response categories: No difficulty / Some difficulty / A lot of difficulty / Cannot do at all

Djibouti Data on Disability and Methods

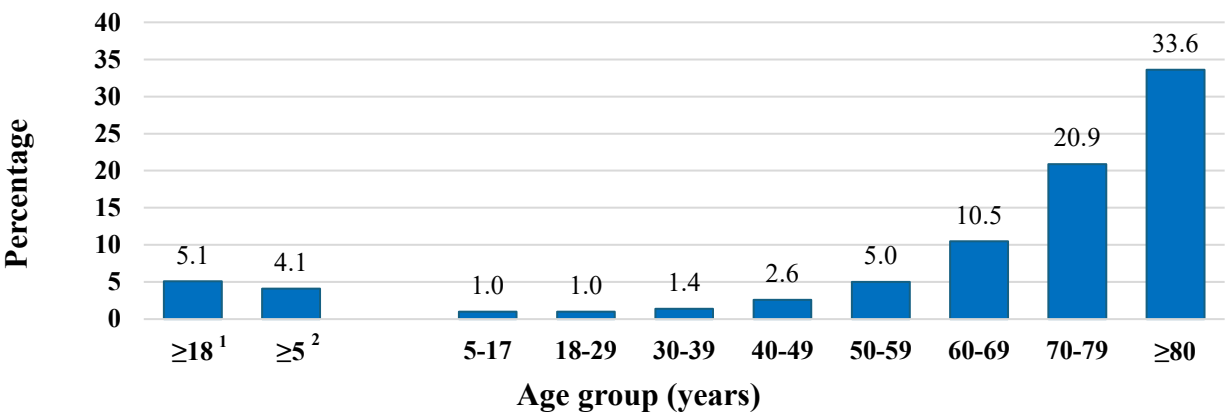
The data used to produce this report is taken from the 3rd General Population and Housing Census (RGPH-3). Data collection for the main census took place between April and May 2024. According to the final results of the RGPH-3 census,³ the population of Djibouti stands at a total of 1,066,809, including 536,447 females and 530,362 males. Djibouti has 174,658 households. The analysis of data on disability concerns the resident population of ordinary households aged 5 and over whose answers to the six (6) questions of the WG-SS were effectively completed. This population amounts to 760,404 inhabitants, 373,906 of whom are males and 386,498 females.

Some of the estimates reported in this report are age-adjusted using the 2020 world population⁴ to facilitate cross-country comparisons.

Prevalence of Disability

- The age-adjusted prevalence of disability in the population aged 18 and over is 5.1%.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age, from 1.0% among adults aged 18–29 to 33.6% among those aged 80 and over, a difference of 32.6 percentage points.

Figure 1. Prevalence of disability: age-adjusted and age-specific percentage of the population 18 years and over and by age group, Djibouti, 2024



¹Total for ≥18 is age-adjusted using the 2020 world population (available at: [World Population Prospects - Population Division - United Nations](#)) using the following age groups: 18–29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70-79, and ≥80 years.

²Total for 5 years and over is age-adjusted using the 2020 world population (available at: [World Population Prospects - Population Division - United Nations](#)) using the following age groups: 5-17, 18–29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70-79, and ≥80 years.

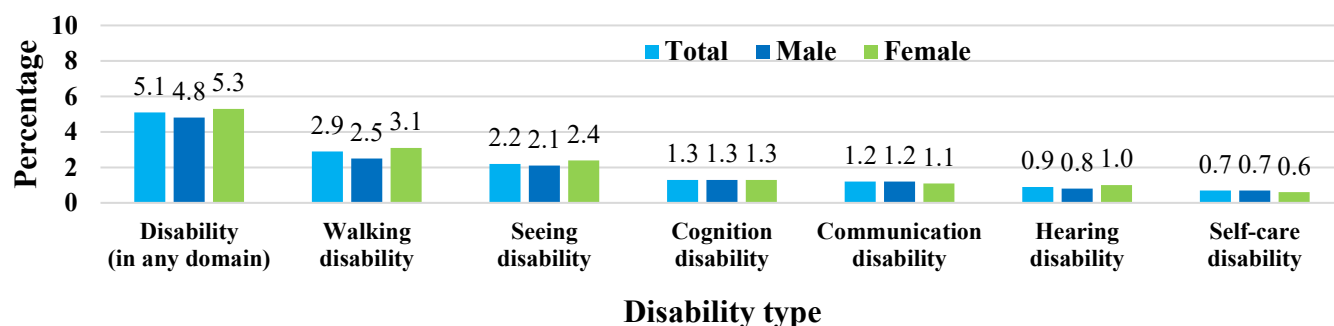
Disability is defined using the WG Short Set on Functioning, which asks about difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, communicating, remembering or concentrating, and self-care, such as washing all over or dressing. Respondents who indicated “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” to at least one of the six functioning domains were classified as with disabilities.

Data source: Djibouti Institute of Statistics, 3rd General Population and Housing Census, 2024.

- The age-adjusted prevalence of disability (in any domain) is higher among females aged 18 and over (5.3%) than among males in the same age group (4.8%).
- More females than males have seeing and walking disabilities (2.4% versus 2.1% and 3.1% versus 2.5%, respectively).

- More males than females have communication disabilities (1.2% versus 1.1%).
- There is no difference between females and males in cognition difficulty.

Figure 2. Prevalence of disability in any domain and disability in each domain: age-adjusted percentage of the population 18 years and over, by sex, Djibouti, 2024



Age-adjusted percentages are based on the 2020 world population (available at: [World Population Prospects - Population Division - United Nations](https://www.un.org/en/publications/world-population-prospects-2024)) using the following age groups: 18–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–59, 60–69, 70–79, and ≥80 years.

Disability is defined using the WG Short Set on Functioning, which asks about difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, communicating, remembering or concentrating, and self-care, such as washing all over or dressing. Respondents who indicated “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” to at least one of the six functioning domains were classified as having disability (in any domain). Disability in each domain is defined by a response of “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” in that domain.

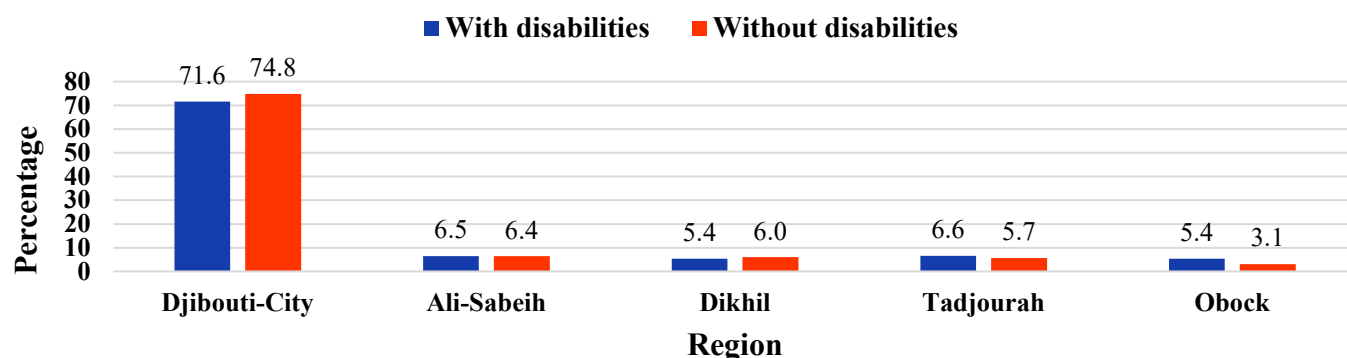
Data source: Djibouti Institute of Statistics, 3rd General Population and Housing Census, 2024.

Distribution of the Population with Disabilities

Region

- The majority of people with disabilities live in Djibouti-City (71.6%).
- People with disabilities are less likely to live in other regions of Djibouti.

Figure 3. Region by disability status: percentage of the population 18 years and over, Djibouti, 2024



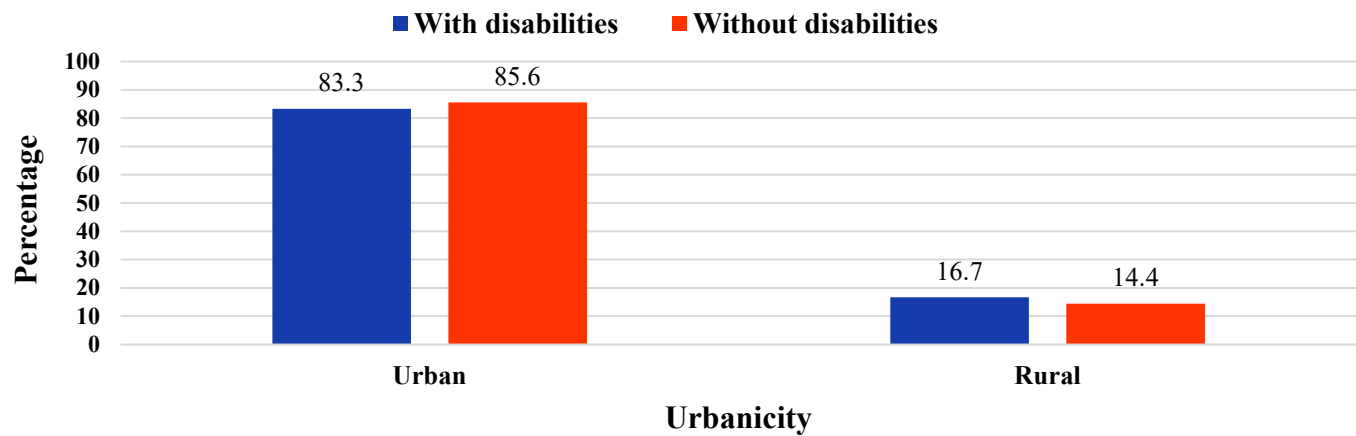
Disability is defined using the WG Short Set on Functioning, which asks about difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, communicating, remembering or concentrating, and self-care, such as washing all over or dressing. Respondents who indicated “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” to at least one of the six functioning domains were classified as with disabilities.

Data source: Djibouti Institute of Statistics, 3rd General Population and Housing Census, 2024.

Urbanicity

- 83.3% of people with disabilities live in urban areas, while 16.7% live in rural areas.
- People without disabilities are also more likely to live in urban areas (85.6%), compared to rural areas (14.4%).

Figure 4. Urbanicity by disability status: percentage of the population 18 years and over, Djibouti, 2024



Disability is defined using the WG Short Set on Functioning, which asks about difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, communicating, remembering or concentrating, and self-care, such as washing all over or dressing. Respondents who indicated “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” to at least one of the six functioning domains were classified as with disabilities.

Data source: Djibouti Institute of Statistics, 3rd General Population and Housing Census, 2024.

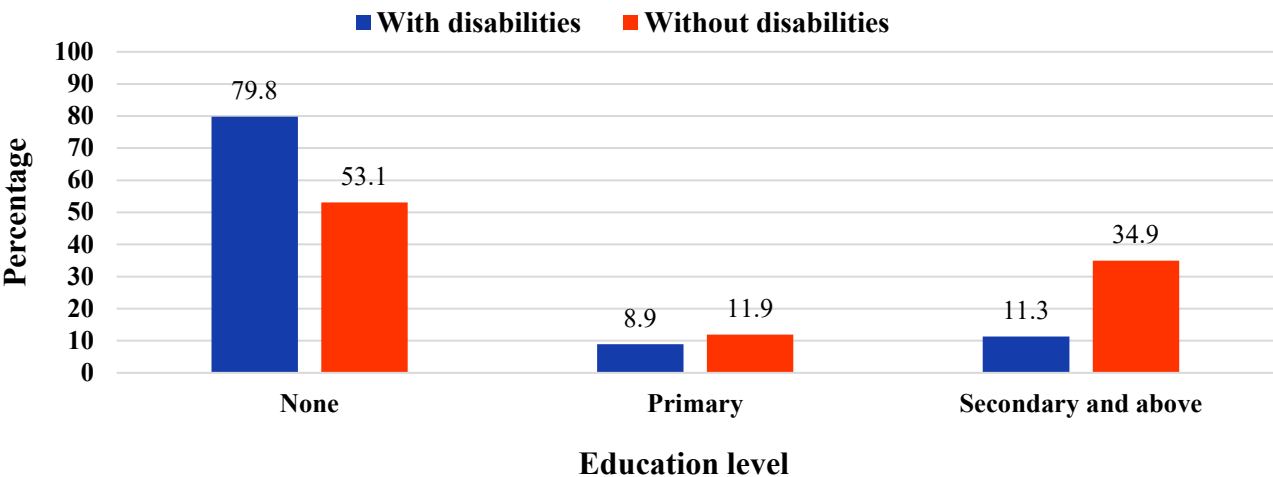
Outcomes Disaggregated by Disability

Disaggregating data by disability status allows for the comparison of outcomes for people with and without disabilities and is a necessary first step towards addressing disparities. Outcome indicators, such as educational attainment and employment, any of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals⁵, or specific programmatic objectives, can be monitored over time to determine if gaps exist between those with and without disabilities and whether those gaps are increasing or decreasing across time. In this section, data on educational attainment, economic well-being, and employment status are disaggregated by disability status.

Educational Attainment

- Just over 79% of adults aged 18 or over with disabilities have no formal education, compared to 53.1% of adults without disabilities.
- Among adults without disabilities, 34.9% have secondary education or higher, whereas among adults with disabilities this proportion is only 11.3%.

Figure 5. Education level by disability status: percentage of the population 18 years and over, Djibouti, 2024



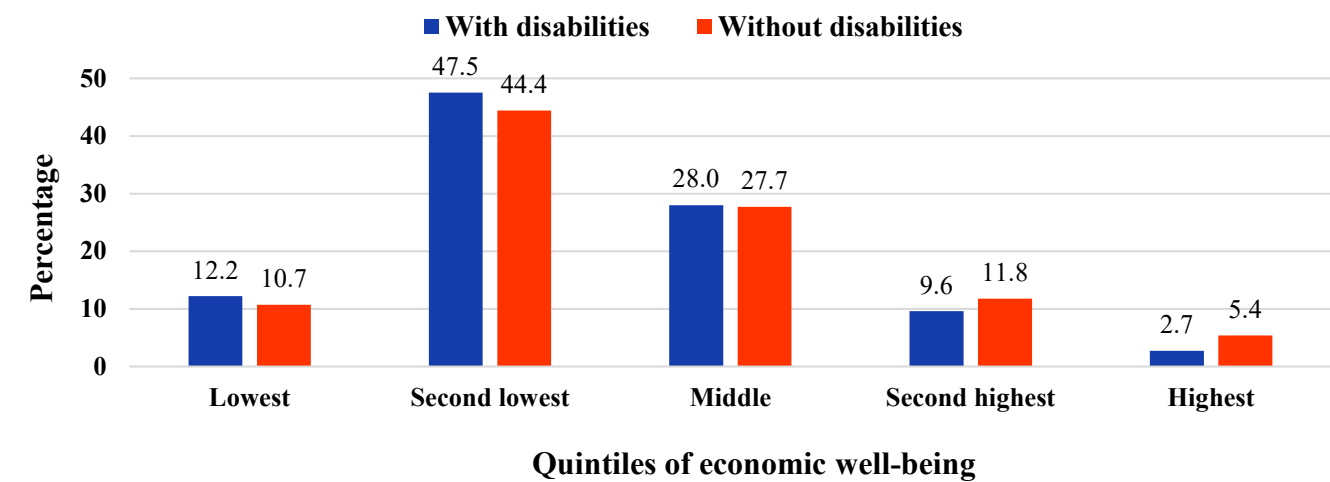
Disability is defined using the WG Short Set on Functioning, which asks about difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, communicating, remembering or concentrating, and self-care, such as washing all over or dressing. Respondents who indicated “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” to at least one of the six functioning domains were classified as with disabilities.

Data source: Djibouti Institute of Statistics, 3rd General Population and Housing Census, 2024.

Quintiles of Economic Well-being

- Among people with disabilities, 47.5% are in the second lowest quintile of economic well-being, compared to 44.4% of people without disabilities.
- Among the population without disabilities, 5.4% belong to the highest quintile of economic well-being, while only 2.7% of people with disabilities belong to this quintile.

Figure 6. Economic well-being quintiles by disability status: percentage of the population 18 years and over, Djibouti, 2024



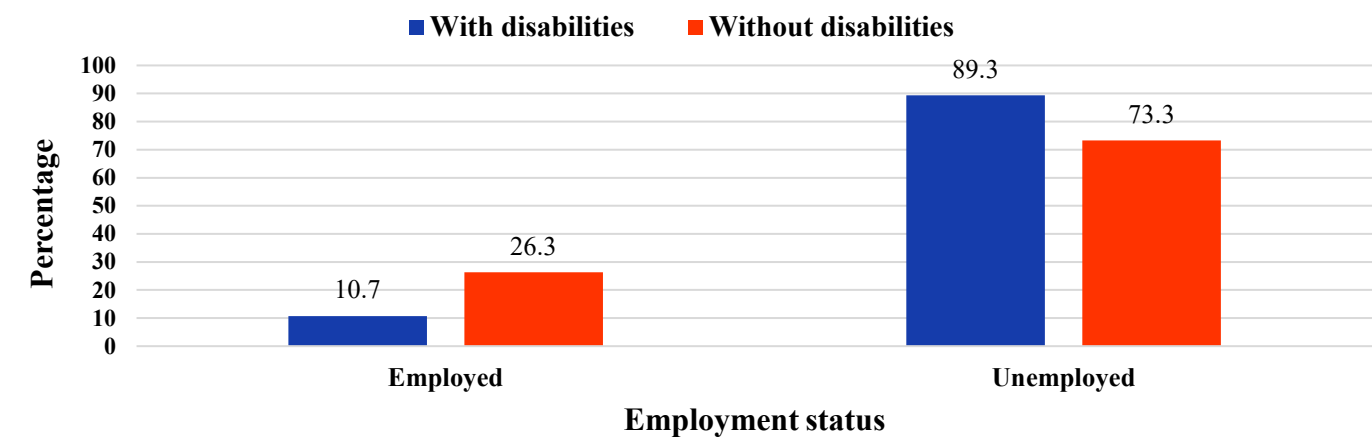
Disability is defined using the WG Short Set on Functioning, which asks about difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, communicating, remembering or concentrating, and self-care, such as washing all over or dressing. Respondents who indicated “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” to at least one of the six functioning domains were classified as with disabilities. Economic well-being is measured using a consumption-based indicator derived from total household consumption, including food and non-food expenditures, adjusted for household size and differences in the cost of living. Households are classified into five categories based on their relative position in the distribution of this measure, ranging from 1 (“Lowest”) to 5 (“Highest”).

Data source: Djibouti Institute of Statistics, 3rd General Population and Housing Census, 2024.

Employment Status

- Overall, 89.3% of people with disabilities are unemployed, compared to 73.3% of people without disabilities.
- 10.7% of people with disabilities are employed, compared to 26.3% of people without disabilities.

Figure 7. Employment status by disability status: percentage of the population 18 years and over, Djibouti, 2024



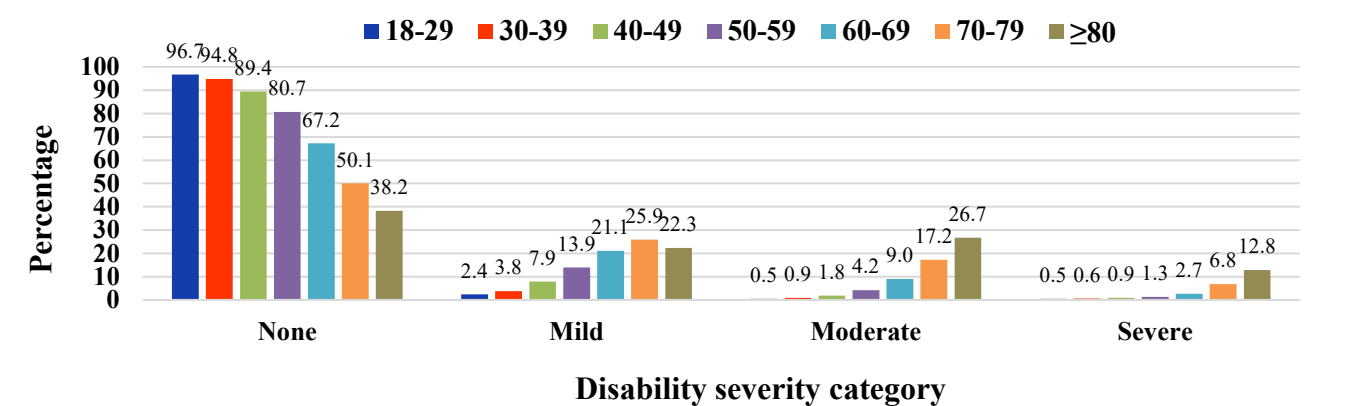
Disability is defined using the WG Short Set on Functioning, which asks about difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, communicating, remembering or concentrating, and self-care, such as washing all over or dressing. Respondents who indicated “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” to at least one of the six functioning domains were classified as with disabilities.

Data source: Djibouti Institute of Statistics, 3rd General Population and Housing Census, 2024.

Severity of Disability

- Older people (aged 70-79 and 80 or over) are more likely to have severe disabilities. In fact, 12.8% of people aged 80 or over and 6.8% of people aged 70-79 reported more severe difficulties, compared to 2.7% of adults aged 60-69 and less than 2% of adults aged 18-59.
- The percentage of adults aged 70-79 and 80 and over experiencing moderate difficulties was 17.2% and 26.7%, respectively.

Figure 8: Severity of disability, by age: percentage of the population 18 years and over, Djibouti, 2024



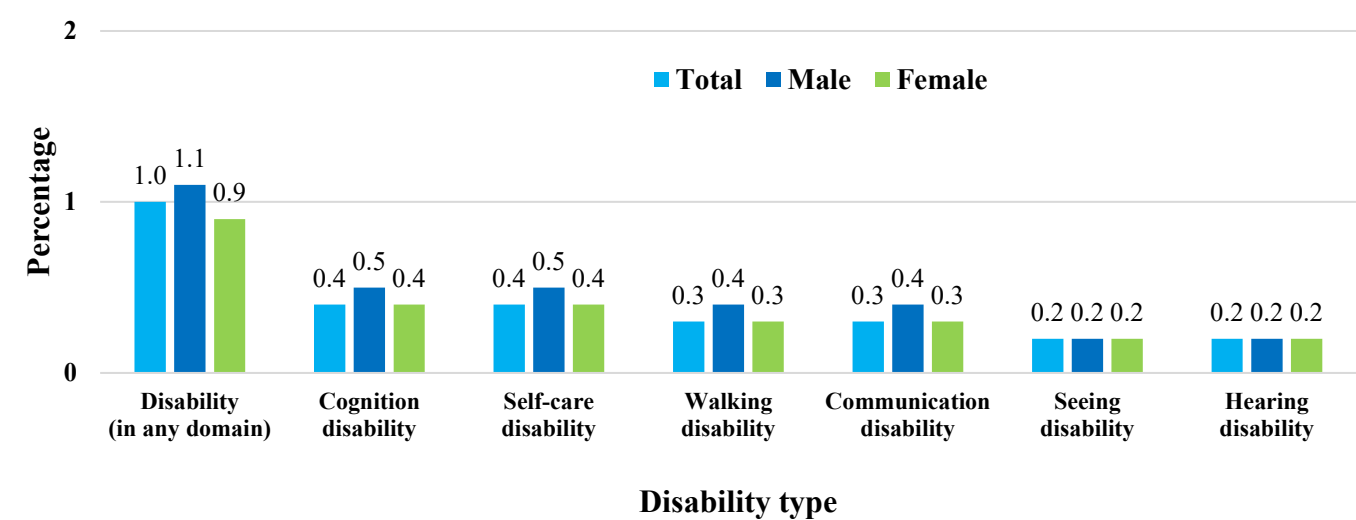
Disability is defined using the WG Short Set on Functioning, which asks about difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, communicating, remembering or concentrating, and self-care, such as washing all over or dressing. The disability severity indicator expands the two disability indicator categories (“with disabilities” and “without disabilities”) into four categories based on the highest level of difficulty reported in all six domains. The measure better reflects the full range of functioning in the population. A continuous disability severity score (SS-Sco) is calculated by assigning values to the responses to each of the six domain questions, then summing the values across the domains. The values assigned to the responses to each domain are: No difficulty = 0; Some difficulty = 1; A lot of difficulty = 6 and Cannot do at all = 36. After summing across all domains, thresholds are set at different levels of the disability spectrum to create severity categories. The resulting disability severity indicator is based on the following categories: SS-Sco = 0 corresponds to "No difficulties"; SS-Sco = 1 - 4 corresponds to "Mild difficulties"; SS-Sco = 5 - 23 corresponds to "Moderate difficulties" and SS-Sco = 24 - 216 corresponds to "More severe difficulties".

Data source: Djibouti Institute of Statistics, 3rd General Population and Housing Census, 2024.

Prevalence of Disability in the 5-17 Age Group

- 1.0% of the population aged 5-17 has disabilities (in any domain), with male children (1.1%) more likely to have disabilities (in any domain) than female children (0.9%).
- The most common types of disability are cognition and self-care.
- For the domains of cognition, self-care, walking, and communication, male children are more likely to experience disability than female children.

Figure 9. Prevalence of disability in any domain and disability in each domain: age-adjusted percentage of the population aged 5-17 years, by sex, Djibouti, 2024



Age-adjusted percentages are based on the 2020 world population (available at: [World Population Prospects - Population Division - United Nations](#)) using the following age groups: 5-9, 10-14, 15-17 years.

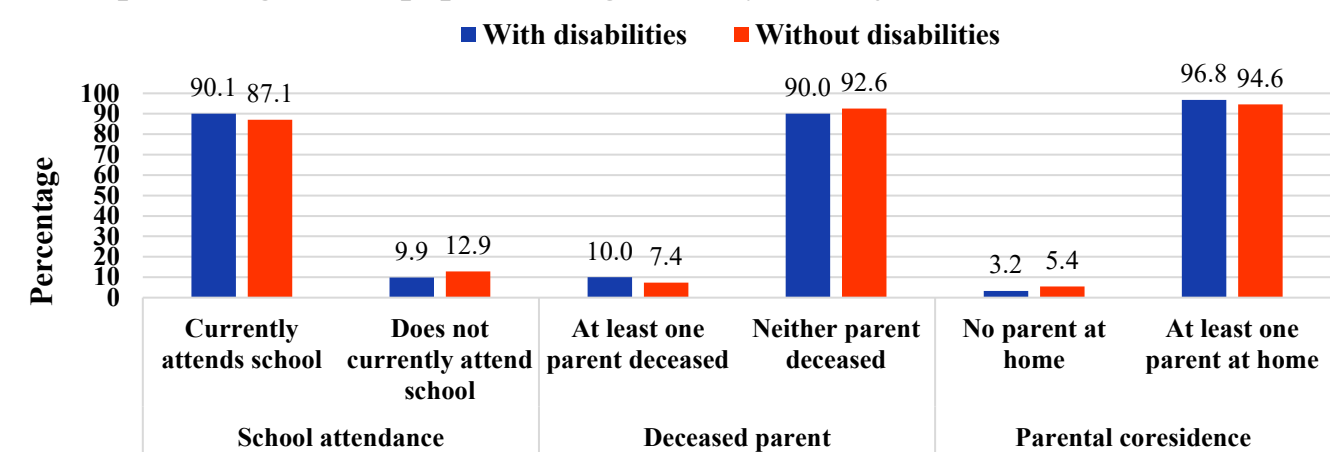
Disability is defined using the WG Short Set on Functioning, which asks about difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, communicating, remembering or concentrating, and self-care, such as washing all over or dressing. Respondents who indicated “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” to at least one of the six functioning domains were classified as having disability (in any domain). Disability in each domain is defined by a response of “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” in that domain.

Data source: Djibouti Institute of Statistics, 3rd General Population and Housing Census, 2024.

Outcomes Disaggregated by Disability in the 5-17 Age Group

- Overall, 90.1% of children with disabilities and 87.1% of children without disabilities currently attend school.
- Among children with disabilities, 10.0% have at least one deceased parent, compared to 7.4% of children without disabilities.
- Only 3.2% of children aged 5-17 with disabilities live in a household without either parent, compared with 5.4% of children without disabilities.

Figure 10. School attendance, loss of parent, and parental coresidence by disability status: percentage of the population aged 5-17 years, Djibouti, 2024



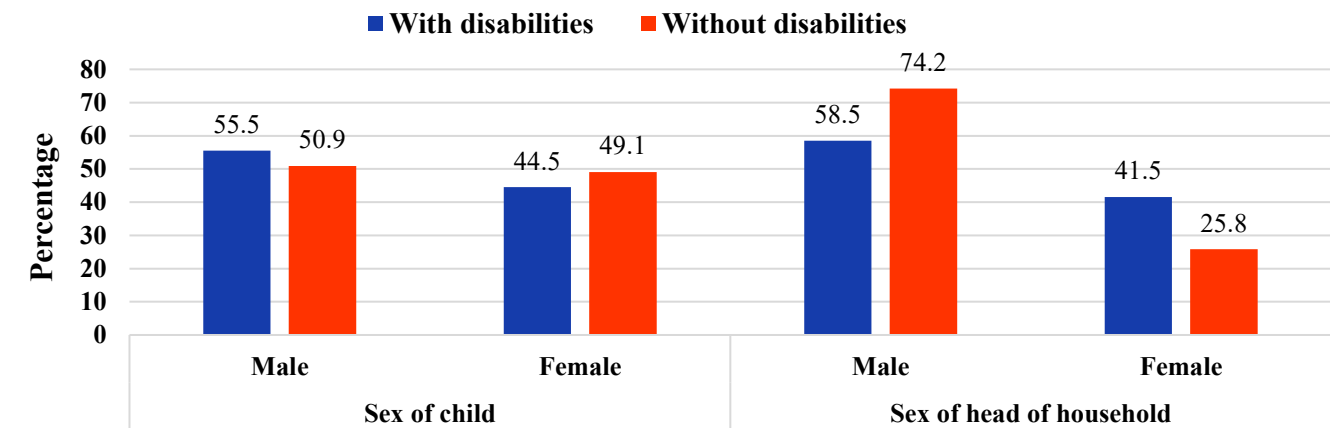
Disability is defined using the WG Short Set on Functioning, which asks about difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, communicating, remembering or concentrating, and self-care, such as washing all over or dressing. Respondents who indicated “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” to at least one of the six functioning domains were classified as with disabilities.

Data source: Djibouti Institute of Statistics, 3rd General Population and Housing Census, 2024.

Sex of Child and Sex of Head of Household

- 55.5% of children aged 5-17 with disabilities are male, compared to 50.9% of children without disabilities.
- Among children with disabilities, 58.5% live in households with a male head of household, compared to 74.2% of children without disabilities. In other words, children with disabilities are more likely than children without disabilities to live in households with a female head of household.

Figure 11. Sex of child and sex of head of household by disability status: percentage of the population aged 5-17 years, Djibouti, 2024



Disability is defined using the WG Short Set on Functioning, which asks about difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, communicating, remembering or concentrating, and self-care, such as washing all over or dressing. Respondents who indicated “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” to at least one of the six functioning domains were classified as with disabilities.

Data source: Djibouti Institute of Statistics, 3rd General Population and Housing Census, 2024.

References

1. Altman, B. (2001). "Definitions of Disability and their Operationalization, and Measurement in Survey Data: An Update." In Barnartt, S. and Altman, B. (Eds.) *Exploring Theories and Expanding Methodologies: Where We Are and Where We Need To Go* (Research in Social Science and Disability, Vol. 2, pp. 77-100). Emerald Group Publishing Limited.
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3. Djibouti Institute of Statistics (INSTAD). (2025). *Report: Final Results of the Third General Population and Housing Census (RPGH-3)*, June 2025. Available at: <https://instad.dj/rgph>
4. United Nations. *2019 Revision of World Population Prospects*. Available at: <https://population.un.org/wpp/>).
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Djibouti Institute of Statistics



National Agency for Disabled People



Appendix 2: Analysis tables

Table DS.1: Prevalence of disability in any domain and disability in each domain by socio-demographic characteristics: population aged 18 and over, Djibouti, 2021

Socio-demographic characteristics	Percentage of the population aged 18 or over with disabilities in each domain ¹						Percentage of individuals with disability (in any domain) ²	Population size
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Communication	Cognition	Self-care		
Age-adjusted prevalence based on the 2020 world population								
Sex								
Male	2.1	0.8	2.5	1.2	1.3	0.7	4.8	--
Female	2.4	1.0	3.1	1.1	1.3	0.6	5.3	--
Total	2.2	0.9	2.9	1.2	1.3	0.7	5.1	--
Unadjusted prevalences								
Sex								
Male	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	3.0	236,680
Female	1.4	0.6	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	3.4	253,588
Region								
Djibouti-City	1.2	0.5	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	3.1	365,091
Ali-Sabeih	1.3	0.7	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	3.2	31,866
Dikhil	1.2	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	2.9	29,310
Tadjourah	1.8	0.8	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.4	3.7	28,437
Obock	2.9	1.0	3.1	1.4	1.4	0.6	5.5	15,799
Arta	1.6	0.6	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.3	3.5	19,765
Urbanicity								
Urban	1.2	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	3.1	418,783
Rural	1.9	0.9	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.5	3.7	71,485
Age								
18-29 years	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	189,859
30-39 years	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.4	115,255
40-49 years	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	2.6	83,729
50-59 years	2.0	0.5	2.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	5.0	52,819
60-69 years	4.9	1.5	6.1	1.8	2.1	1.0	10.5	29,850
70-79 years	10.7	4.1	13.5	4.9	5.6	2.0	20.9	12,807
80 years and over	17.4	9.5	24.0	10.3	12.1	5.4	33.6	4,525
Level of education								
None	2.0	0.8	2.6	1.2	1.2	0.7	4.7	263,038
Primary	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	2.4	57,678
Secondary and above	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	166,355
Quintiles of economic well-being								
Lowest	1.4	0.6	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	3.5	45,601
Second lowest	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	3.3	189,284
Middle	1.1	0.5	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.4	3.1	118,244
Second highest	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	2.5	50,132
Highest	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.5	22,655
Employment								
Yes	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.3	125,709

No	1.5	0.7	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	3.9	361,362
Total	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	3.2	490,268

¹Difficulties include "Many difficulties" or "Cannot at all".

²The prevalence of disability and the prevalence by domain at national level and by gender have been adjusted using the age structure of the world population in 2020 for reasons of comparison between countries.

Table DS.2: Percentage distribution of socio-demographic characteristics by disability status and severity of disability by socio-demographic characteristics: population aged 18 and over, Djibouti, 2021.

Socio-demographic characteristics	Percentage distribution by disability status ¹		Severity of disability					Population size
	Without disability	With disability	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Total	
Sex								
Male	48.3	45.7	90.6	6.1	2.1	1.1	100.0	236,680
Female	51.7	54.3	88.8	7.5	2.7	1.0	100.0	253,588
Region of residence								
Djibouti-City	74.8	71.6	89.8	6.8	2.3	1.0	100.0	365,091
Ali-Sabeih	6.4	6.5	89.9	6.4	2.7	1.0	100.0	31,866
Dikhil	6.0	5.4	89.7	7.1	2.4	0.9	100.0	29,310
Tadjourah	5.7	6.6	88.3	7.4	3.1	1.2	100.0	28,437
Obock	3.1	5.4	86.9	7.1	3.9	2.1	100.0	15,799
Arta	4.0	4.4	90.8	5.5	2.8	1.0	100.0	19,765
Urbanicity								
Urban	85.6	83.3	89.7	6.9	2.3	1.0	100.0	418,783
Rural	14.4	16.7	89.4	6.4	2.9	1.3	100.0	71,485
Age group								
18-29 years	39.7	11.6	96.7	2.4	0.5	0.5	100.0	189,859
30-39 years	24.0	10.4	94.8	3.8	0.9	0.6	100.0	115,255
40-49 years	17.2	13.9	89.4	7.9	1.8	0.9	100.0	83,729
50-59 years	10.6	17.1	80.7	13.9	4.2	1.3	100.0	52,819
60-69 years	5.7	20.1	67.2	21.1	9.0	2.7	100.0	29,850
70-79 years	2.1	17.2	50.1	25.9	17.2	6.8	100.0	12,807
80 years and over	0.6	9.8	38.2	22.3	26.7	12.8	100.0	4,525
Level of education								
None	53.1	79.8	86.5	8.2	3.7	1.6	100.0	263,038
Primary	11.9	8.9	91.3	6.2	1.7	0.9	100.0	57,678
Secondary and over	34.9	11.3	94.0	4.9	0.7	0.4	100.0	166,355
Quintiles of economic well-being								
Lowest	10.7	12.2	90.3	6.0	2.7	1.0	100.0	45,601
Second lowest	44.4	47.5	90.4	6.0	2.5	1.0	100.0	189,284
Middle	27.7	28.0	89.2	7.5	2.3	1.0	100.0	118,244
Second highest	11.8	9.6	88.8	8.6	1.8	0.9	100.0	50,132
Highest	5.4	2.7	89.3	8.9	1.4	0.4	100.0	22,655
Employment status								
Employed	26.3	10.7	91.6	7.0	1.1	0.3	100.0	125,709
Unemployed	73.7	89.3	88.9	6.8	2.9	1.3	100.0	361,362
Total	100.0	100.0	89.7	6.8	2.4	1.1	100.0	490,268

¹Having at least one area coded as "A lot of difficulty" or "Can't at all".

Table DS.3: Prevalence of disability in any domain and disability in each domain by socio-demographic characteristics and percentage distribution of socio-demographic characteristics by disability status: population aged 5 – 17, Djibouti, 2021

Socio-demographic characteristics	Percentage of the population aged 5 – 17 with disabilities ¹ in each domain						Percentage of individuals with disability (in any domain) ²	Percentage distribution by disability status ²		Population Size
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Communication	Cognition	Self-care		Without disability	With disability	
Age-adjusted prevalence based on the 2020 world population										
Total	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	--	--	--
Unadjusted prevalence rates										
Sex										
Male	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	50.9	55.5	118,349
Female	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	49.1	44.5	114,087
Region										
Djibouti City	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.1	68.8	76.3	159,609
Ali-Sabieh	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	8.7	7.2	20,455
Dikhil	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	7.8	6.3	18,286
Tadjourah	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	6.3	4.0	14,564
Obock	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	3.4	2.5	7,968
Arta	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	5.0	3.6	11,554
Urbanicity										
Urban	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	81.4	85.8	2,920
Rural	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	18.6	14.2	16,254
Age										
5-9 years	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.9	41.9	39.1	97,280
10-14 years	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	36.8	37.4	85,563
15-17 years	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	21.3	23.4	49,593
School enrollment status										
Currently attends school	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.4	87.1	90.1	50,469
Does not currently attend school	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.8	12.9	9.9	7,449
Quintiles of economic well-being										
Lowest	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	14.2	16.4	27,845
Second lowest	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	47.3	44.9	92,557
Middle	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	25.3	27.7	49,631
Second highest	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	9.1	9.6	17,946

Highest	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	4.0	1.4	7,881
Gender of head of household										
Male	1.6	0.5	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.4	3.6	74.2	58.5	111,257
Female	3.4	1.1	4.2	1.1	1.2	0.6	7.1	25.8	41.5	40,099
Deceased parent										
At least one parent deceased	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.3	7.4	10.0	17,342
Neither parent deceased	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	92.6	90.0	215,094
Parental coresidence										
No parent at home	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	5.4	3.2	12,340
At least one parent at home	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	94.6	96.8	217,494
Total	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	100.0	100.0	232,436

¹ Difficulties include "Many difficulties" or "Cannot at all".

² Have at least one area coded "Many difficulties" or "Cannot at all".