

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

NAYHCAM

PEACE-WORK-FATHERLAND

SURVEY
« H A N D I C A P A N D C I V I C D U T Y »

The present survey has been conducted by the National Association of Young Handicapped of Cameroon (NAYHCAM)

EXPLOITATION REPORT

MARCH 2010

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1. Brief methodical recall and presentation of our sample

1.1. Context

The present survey has been conducted in all over the national territory between December 2009 and March 2010 by National Association of Young Handicapped of Cameroon (NAYHCAM). They have received the financial assistance of PASOC. The aim of this survey was to make interviews to a sample sufficiently important of handicapped people in Cameroon in order to get a representative result in a statistical sense which can permit to get a relevant conclusion in conformity or in accordance with the principal aim of this survey namely: **get reliable statistics concerning handicapped people in order to define a better management policy.**

Geographically all the ten administrative regions of the country were concerned. This means that we have taken in consideration exactly 45 divisions and 120 subdivisions. The members of National Association of Young Handicapped of Cameroon (NAYHCAM) have decided in the preparatory stage to inform the administrative authorities. It was not easy to locate the handicapped people that are why the mass Medias and churches have been chose in order to invite all the handicapped people to go toward the interview places.

The first problem the team faces was the fact that the handicapped people were not movable. Finally 4560 handicapped persons had made interview.

However after the work concerning data, the team had registered 4471 questionnaires that means 98% of the initial sample.

1.2. The space sample division

Table.1: Regional sample repartition

	Inscriptions	Percentage
Adamaoua region	236	5,3%
Centre region	445	10,0%
East region	51	1,1%
Far North region	682	15,3%
Coastal region	721	16,1%
North region	341	7,6%
Nord-West	255	5,7%
West region	1566	35,0%
South region	63	1,4%
South-West region	111	2,5%
Sum	4471	100,0%

The above table show the under representation of sample in some regions, precisely East and south regions .The report make appear two problems: The problems of communication and distance of handicapped people from the interview places.

The follow analysis shall use a division which shall consider the administrative regions, in order to detect eventual regional peculiarity in the perspective of the soon decentralization.

2. The geography and handicap type

This part of our work shall approach the handicap type that have been met or discover in consideration with the link with the region of the handicapped person.

The team has done the difference between **a make known handicap and the notice handicap**. In this last case the person has many handicaps. Here the team has decided to consider the main handicap according to the handicapped person.

2.1 Handicap type per region or district

2.2 Table 2.1 : Types of handicap per region (percentage in line)

	Type of handicap per region						
	Visual handicap	Speech handicap	Auditory handicap	Mental handicap	Motive handicap	Others	All together
Adamaoua region	22,3%	3,4%	5,6%	1,7%	67,0%	0,0%	100,0%
Centre region	27,4%	4,8%	2,7%	2,9%	50,5%	11,8%	100,0%
East region	14,3%	2,0%	4,1%	0,0%	79,6%	0,0%	100,0%
Far North region	32,5%	4,4%	5,3%	3,7%	53,6%	0,6%	100,0%
Coastal region	18,2%	8,8%	3,1%	5,2%	64,0%	0,7%	100,0%
North region	17,5%	7,7%	33,1%	4,1%	37,6%	0,0%	100,0%
Nord-West	21,1%	6,4%	12,7%	46,2%	13,5%	0,0%	100,0%
West region	19,6%	5,0%	12,4%	2,8%	59,8%	0,5%	100,0%
South region	40,3%	6,5%	1,6%	0,0%	51,6%	0,0%	100,0%
South West region	11,8%	7,3%	3,6%	76,4%	0,9%	0,0%	100,0%
All together or sum	22,2%	5,7%	9,6%	7,6%	53,3%	1,5%	100,0%

The above table gives the handicapped people's distribution sample according to the type of handicap and according to the region of handicapped people. The table place in a prominent position or show up the importance of motive handicap (infirmity, paralysis...) in the whole country and precisely in East region (80% of handicapped persons) Adamaoua region (67% of handicapped person) and Coastal region 64 % of handicapped person.

The visual handicap come in second position at national level with 22, 2% with a preoccupied cases in the South region (more than 40%).

The below table 2.2 lay stress on the handicapped person's distribution concerning by the survey, according to the region and according to the type of handicap. The main thing is that the motive handicapped

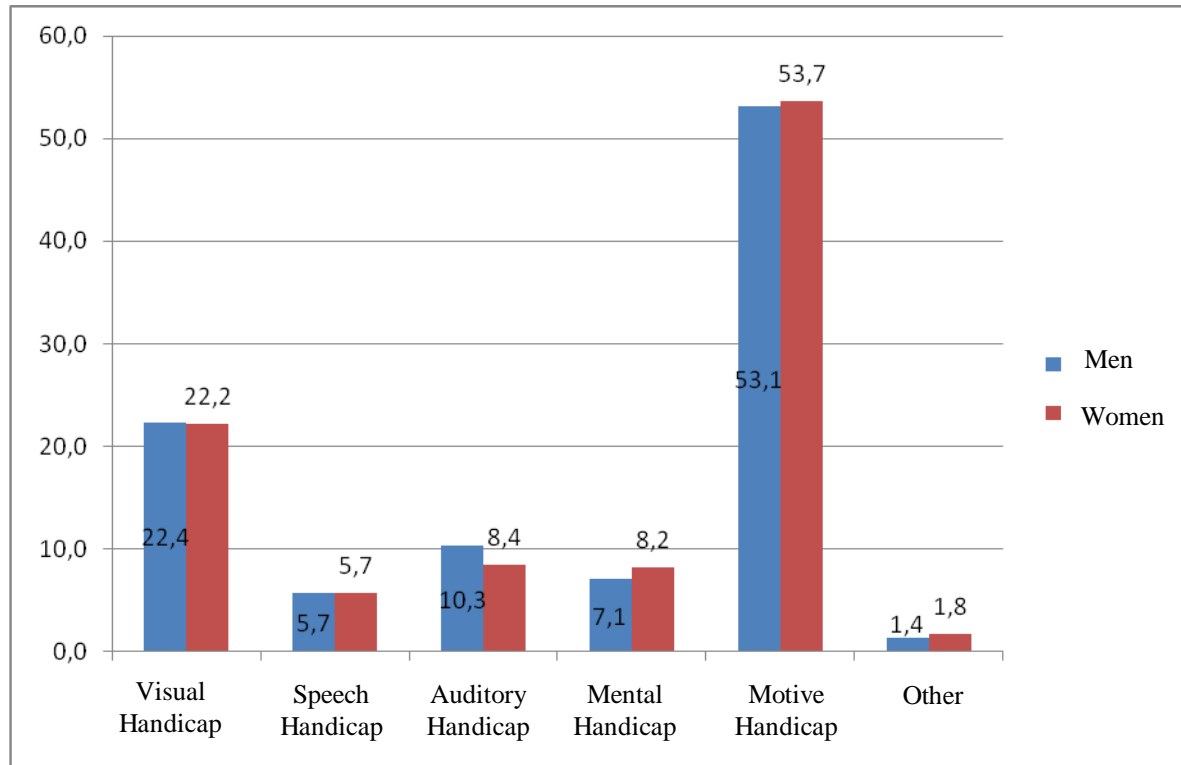
persons live in the West region (more than 39%) in the Coastal region (Near 1 in 5) and also in the Far North region (15,4%).

2.3 Table 2-2: Types of handicapped people per region, (percentage in column).

	Type of handicap per region						
	Visual handicap	Speech handicap	Auditory handicap	Mental handicap	Motive handicap	Others	All Together
Adamaoua region	5,3%	3,1%	3,0%	1,2%	6,6%	0,0%	5,3%
Centre region	12,3%	8,3%	2,8%	3,9%	9,4%	76,5%	10,0%
East region	0,7%	0,4%	0,5%	0,0%	1,7%	0,0%	1,1%
Far North region	22,4%	11,8%	8,4%	7,4%	15,4%	5,9%	15,4%
Littoral region	13,2%	24,8%	5,2%	11,0%	19,3%	7,4%	16,1%
North region	6,0%	10,2%	26,2%	4,2%	5,4%	0,0%	7,6%
Nord-West	5,4%	6,3%	7,5%	34,4%	1,4%	0,0%	5,7%
West region	30,9%	30,3%	45,2%	13,1%	39,3%	10,3%	35,0%
South region	2,5%	1,6%	0,2%	0,0%	1,4%	0,0%	1,4%
South-West region	1,3%	3,1%	0,9%	24,9%	0,0%	0,0%	2,5%
All together	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

2.2 Type of handicap per sex

Graph2-1 : Types of handicap per sex (in percentage)

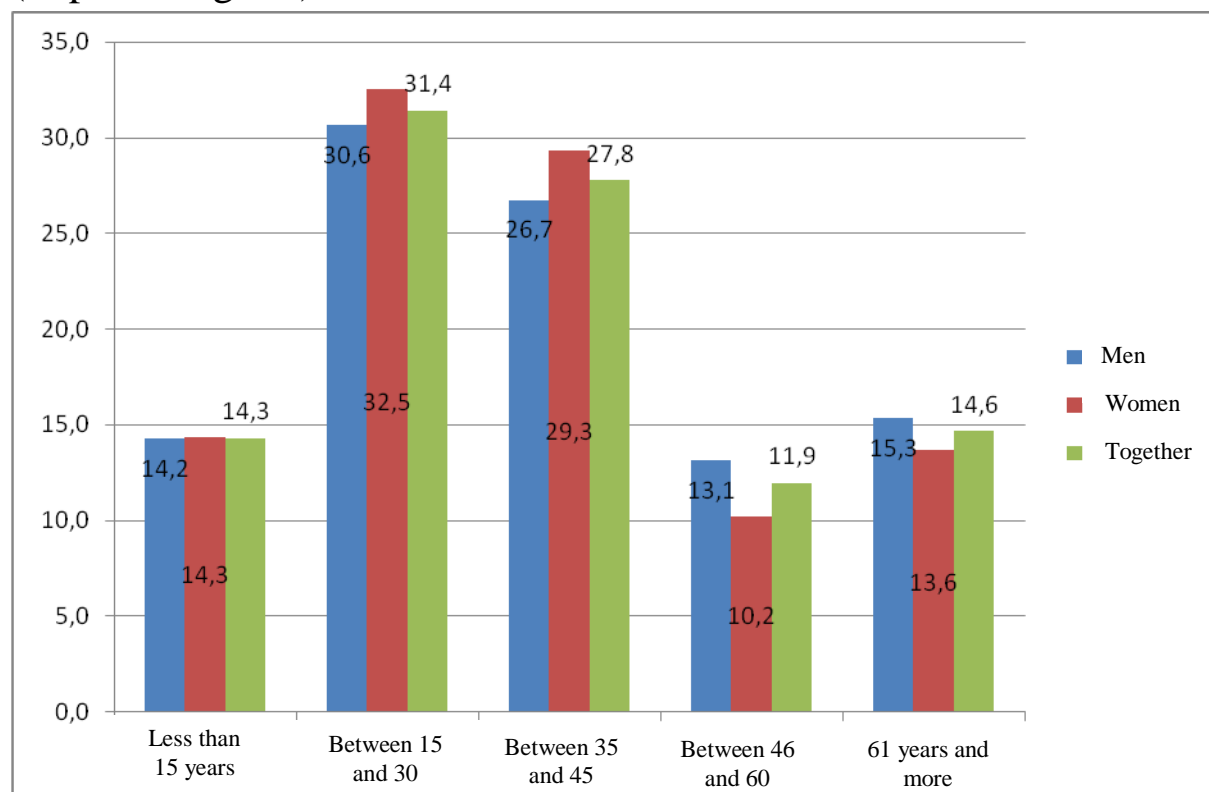


The above graph shows that the two distributions of handicap's types according to the kind are equal or equivalent. Although the fact that the sample has the greater part of the men (59, 7%) against women (40, 3%)

The motive handicap is dominating extensively this population of handicapped person, follow by visual handicap and the others in the same hierarchy. It is the same thing without consideration of sex.

The same or do likewise the distribution of handicapped person concerning the study show only a disparity according to the kind. On the whole near 60% of handicapped are between 15 and 45 years. This means 57, 3% of men and 61, 8% of women)

Graph 2-2: The Handicap's distribution according to age and sex (in percentage %)

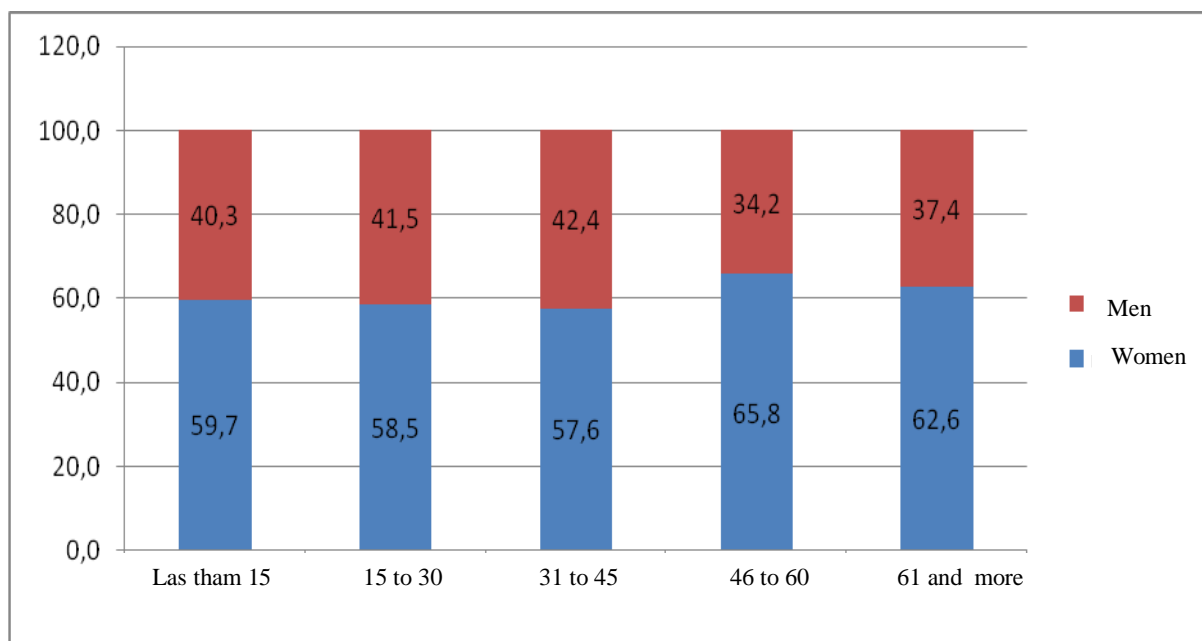


The study or survey concerning the age of handicapped people had considered the age in term of completed one's year.

But according to presentation's reasons they have to cut into slice of 15 years in order to make distinction between adolescent and those who are in activity and aged person.

The representation or performance into each slice is respected. (Graph 2.3)

Graph 2-3 :The handicapped people’s distribution according to sex, inside slice of age (in percentage).



2.3 Handicap: National identity card and disability card

The question of ownership of national identity card has been asked to all aged person who have 18 and more.

Table 2-3: Ownership of national identity card, per region and per sex

	Sex.					
	Men		Women		All together	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Adamaoua region	58,3%	41,7%	55,7%	44,3%	57,4%	42,6%
Centre region	46,4%	53,6%	43,6%	56,4%	45,3%	54,7%
East region	66,7%	33,3%	100,0%	0,0%	69,2%	30,8%
Far North region	31,4%	68,6%	15,4%	84,6%	25,2%	74,8%
Littoral region	59,8%	40,2%	60,8%	39,2%	60,1%	39,9%
North region	46,1%	53,9%	14,7%	85,3%	36,4%	63,6%
Nord-West	28,6%	71,4%	20,6%	79,4%	25,0%	75,0%
West region	28,3%	71,7%	18,0%	82,0%	23,4%	76,6%
South region	43,5%	56,5%	66,7%	33,3%	48,3%	51,7%
South-West region	62,3%	37,7%	41,4%	58,6%	56,1%	43,9%
All together	41,1%	58,9%	28,6%	71,4%	36,0%	64,0%

On the whole, only 36% of handicapped people are ownership of national identity card. This rate is weaker when we take in consideration only women, we can obtain 29%.

Geographically the record of ownership of national identity card is in the East region with 69, 2%, follow immediately by Coastal region.

Concerning women, the North region has the worst rate with (15%) follow by West region (18%). The analysis per type of handicap shows that the lack of national identity card is not more important concerning auditory handicapped persons.

2.4 Table 2-4 : Ownership of national identity card per type of handicap and per sex

	Sex					
	Men		Women		All together	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Viisual handicap	36,3%	63,7%	28,1%	71,9%	32,9%	67,1%
Speech handicap	40,4%	59,6%	12,7%	87,3%	28,9%	71,1%
Auditory handicap	19,4%	80,6%	19,7%	80,3%	19,5%	80,5%
Mental handicap	41,4%	58,6%	24,1%	75,9%	34,1%	65,9%
Motive handicap	45,3%	54,7%	31,1%	68,9%	39,6%	60,4%
Others	47,8%	52,2%	31,6%	68,4%	40,5%	59,5%
All together	41,2%	58,8%	28,5%	71,5%	36,1%	63,9%

The main reasons of lack of national identity card are: No time to go and establish this national identity card; at (53, 5%) and the loss of national identity card at (27, 4%).

Concerning disability card his ownership rate is low. At the national level, only 21% of our samples get it. This rate is also low among handicapped women and seems to be the typical of Far North region (less than 11%) and West region (near 12%)

2.5 Table 2-5: National disability ownership card per region and per sex.

	Sex					
	Men		Women		All together	
	Oui	Non	Oui	Non	Oui	Non
Adamaoua region	41,5%	58,5%	31,0%	69,0%	37,6%	62,4%
Centre region	31,9%	68,1%	24,1%	75,9%	28,8%	71,2%
East region	35,7%	64,3%	0,0%	100,0%	31,3%	68,8%
Far north region	12,3%	87,7%	8,0%	92,0%	10,6%	89,4%
Coastal region	32,7%	67,3%	21,9%	78,1%	28,8%	71,2%
North region	26,1%	73,9%	21,9%	78,1%	24,7%	75,3%
North-West	28,5%	71,5%	14,7%	85,3%	22,0%	78,0%
West region	15,0%	85,0%	8,3%	91,7%	11,9%	88,1%
South region	51,1%	48,9%	63,6%	36,4%	53,4%	46,6%
South-West	76,4%	23,6%	58,8%	41,2%	70,8%	29,2%
All together	24,9%	75,1%	15,3%	84,7%	21,0%	79,0%

The team has done the same remark in the case of ownership of disability card. It is the auditory handicap and the speech handicap which are low.

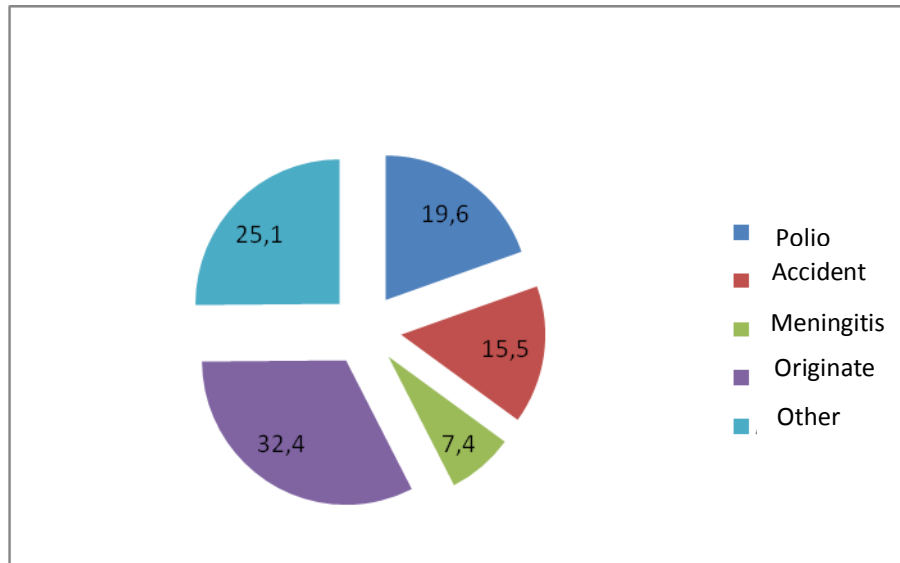
Table 2-6: National disability ownership card's per handicap and per sex

	Sex.					
	Men		Women		All together	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Visual handicap	29,6%	70,4%	17,2%	82,8%	24,5%	75,5%
Speech handicap	13,1%	86,9%	9,3%	90,7%	11,5%	88,5%
Auditory handicap	12,5%	87,5%	6,4%	93,6%	10,3%	89,7%
Mental handicap	32,4%	67,6%	19,9%	80,1%	26,9%	73,1%
Motive handicap	25,6%	74,4%	16,3%	83,7%	21,8%	78,2%
Others	14,3%	85,7%	3,4%	96,6%	8,8%	91,2%
All together	24,9%	75,1%	15,3%	84,7%	21,0%	79,0%

The fact that there was no time and uselessness according to the handicapped can explain the fact that (63,8%) of handicapped persons do not have disability card.

2.4 The handicap and his reasons

Graph 2-4: The main make known reasons of handicap (in percentage)



The team has had some difficulties concerning these data on the field. It is the reasons why we have the higher rate of the data or unit « others » (So far we do not have a precision in order to complete or to have a supplement)

The graphic 2.4 Show the importance of unavoidable reasons (32,4%).

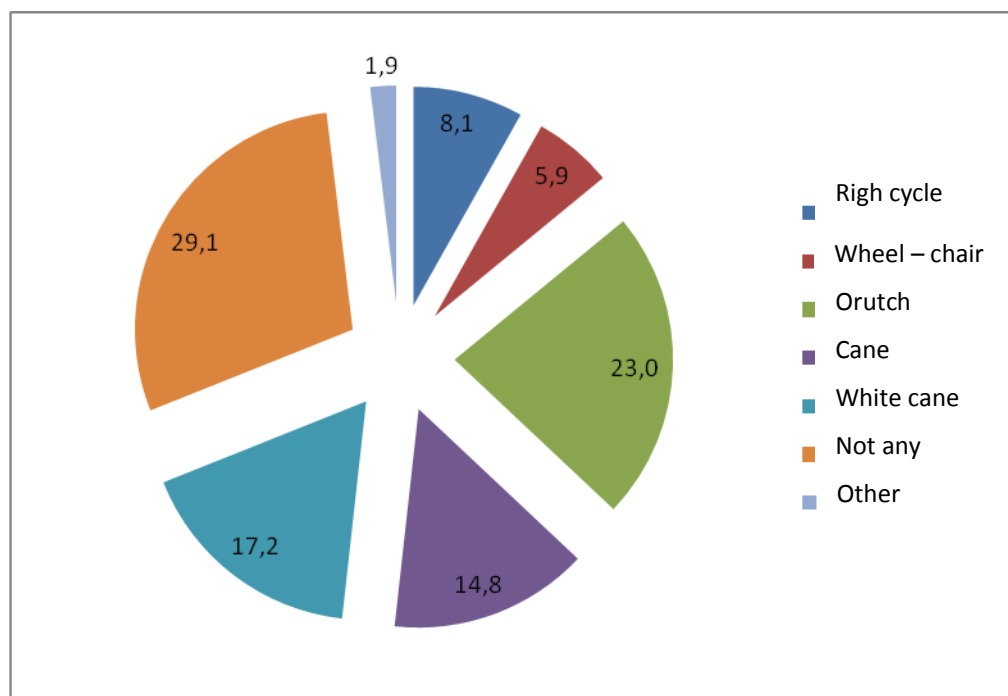
As soon as the handicap is already present at the originate. The above tables 2.7 show the data according to each region.

Table 2-7: Mains known handicap, per region

	Handicap's causes					All together
	Polio	Accident	Méningitis	Originate	Other	
Adamaoua region	21,4%	15,6%	5,8%	13,8%	43,3%	100,0%
Centre region	39,6%	10,5%	4,4%	31,0%	14,5%	100,0%
East region	23,5%	17,6%	11,8%	17,6%	29,4%	100,0%
Far North	11,7%	10,6%	4,1%	20,9%	52,7%	100,0%
Coastal region	29,6%	23,6%	5,8%	18,4%	22,6%	100,0%
North region	6,5%	10,7%	23,1%	13,9%	45,9%	100,0%
North—West	15,1%	26,6%	15,9%	21,4%	21,0%	100,0%
West region	15,3%	14,4%	5,6%	52,8%	11,9%	100,0%
South region	20,0%	20,0%	15,0%	36,7%	8,3%	100,0%
South-West	28,2%	11,8%	7,3%	36,4%	16,4%	100,0%
All together	19,6%	15,5%	7,4%	32,4%	25,1%	100,0%

2.4 The handicap and technical assistance used

Graph 2-5 : The technical assistance used by the handicapped people (In percentage)



The above graph realizes that the rate of handicapped people who do not use or receive technical assistance is (29, 1%).

The finding is too important that is why a profound or deep analysis show that the incapacity rate declared within this population is 65, 4%.

The regional analysis (board 2.8) reveal that a higher use rate of technical assistance in three regions: North West, South, and East.

2.6 Table2-8 : Technical assistance used per handicapped people per region

	Technical assistance							
	Right cycle	Wheel-chair	Crutch	Cane	White cane	Not any	Others	All together
Adamaoua region	17,1%	1,1%	22,1%	22,1%	12,2%	25,4%	0,0%	100,0%
Centre region	8,9%	15,6%	15,6%	10,5%	31,1%	15,9%	2,5%	100,0%
East region	10,0%	0,0%	50,0%	30,0%	0,0%	10,0%	0,0%	100,0%
Far-North region	6,7%	0,3%	8,4%	25,5%	3,4%	52,1%	3,5%	100,0%
Coastal region	10,4%	6,0%	18,2%	18,2%	12,1%	30,0%	5,0%	100,0%
North region	6,9%	0,8%	22,3%	20,0%	12,3%	37,7%	0,0%	100,0%
North West region	15,3%	8,1%	20,3%	11,9%	42,8%	1,7%	0,0%	100,0%
West region	5,0%	7,0%	34,1%	8,7%	17,1%	27,6%	0,5%	100,0%
South region	5,7%	5,7%	34,0%	0,0%	45,3%	9,4%	0,0%	100,0%
South-West region	9,1%	5,2%	26,0%	7,8%	33,8%	18,2%	0,0%	100,0%
All together	8,1%	5,9%	23,0%	14,8%	17,2%	29,1%	1,9%	100,0%

The incapacity rate declared by the handicapped people is preponderant in all the regions and the national level is 78% (table 2.9) for the more than 50% of incapacity.

The incapacity of less than 50% represents 4 % of handicapped people.

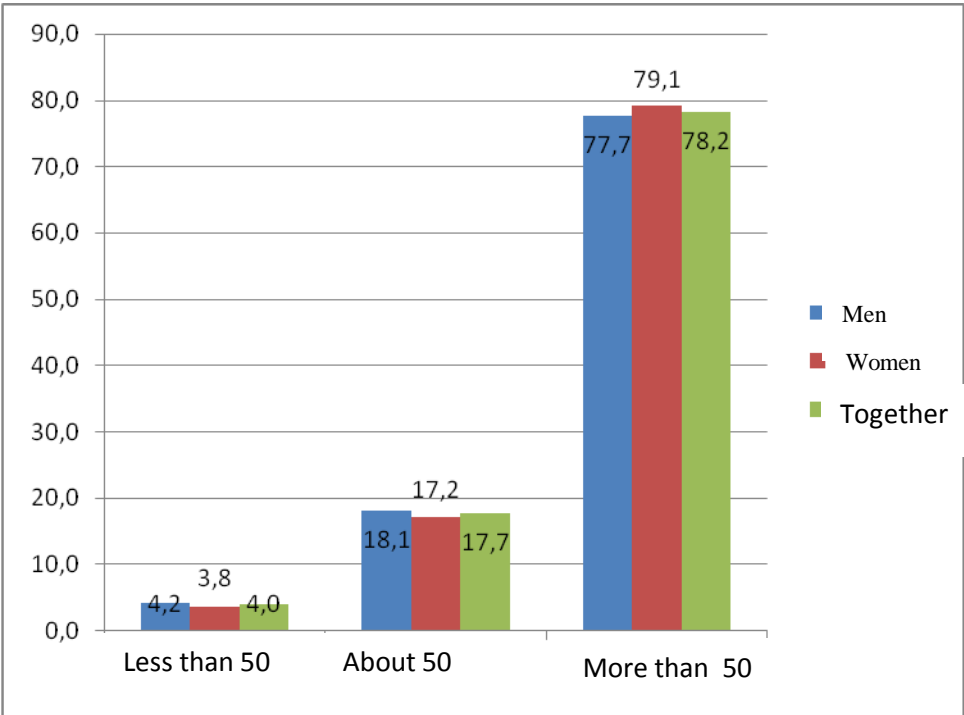
2.7 Table 2-9 : Incapacity rate declared by the handicapped people per region

	Incapacity rate			All together
	Less than 50%	About 50%	More than 50%	
Adamaoua region	3,6%	13,3%	83,1%	100,0%
Centre region	3,3%	20,3%	76,3%	100,0%
East region	0,0%	21,4%	78,6%	100,0%
Far-North	4,4%	23,4%	72,2%	100,0%
Littoral region	4,6%	10,4%	85,0%	100,0%
North region	4,7%	25,0%	70,3%	100,0%
North-West	1,3%	19,6%	79,2%	100,0%
West region	3,9%	15,0%	81,1%	100,0%
South region	3,4%	31,0%	65,5%	100,0%
South -West region	7,3%	9,2%	83,5%	100,0%
All together	4,0%	17,8%	78,2%	100,0%

The 2.6 graph show that the fluctuation according to the sex of our sample is low.

While 21 to 35 years handicapped people have an incapacity rate which is generally higher than others (graphics 2.7).

Graph 2-6: Incapacity declared by the handicapped people per sex (in percentage)



Graph 2-7 : Incapacity rate declared by handicapped people per age (in percentage)

3. Handicap and social environment

3.1. Handicap and family environment

The follow table shows that near of 62% of handicapped people are single. It is clear that the unmarried rate will decrease swiftly when the age will increase. In this way the rate of those whose are married is above 31% and it can increase swiftly with age.

Table 3-1: Statutes distribution according to slice (per age).

	Statutes						
	Unmarried	Married	Concubina ge	Get divorce	Separate	Widow	Together
Less than 15 years	98,9%	0,8%	0,2%	0,0%	0,2%	0,0%	100,0%
Between 15 and 30 Years	89,1%	8,3%	1,3%	0,9%	0,4%	0,0%	100,0%
Between 31 and 45 Years	54,0%	36,0%	6,2%	2,2%	1,5%	0,1%	100,0%
Between 46 and 60 Years	25,1%	62,1%	2,6%	3,2%	6,8%	0,2%	100,0%
61 Years and more	14,8%	72,6%	0,7%	3,8%	8,1%	0,0%	100,0%
Together	61,7%	31,2%	2,6%	1,9%	2,6%	0,0%	100,0%

The follow table shows that near 62% of handicapped people of this survey are single or unmarried. It is clear that unmarried rate will decrease swiftly with the increase of age. In this way, the rate of those who are married is above 31% and its increase with age.

Table 3-2 : Handicapped people’s statutes situation according to residential region

	Statutes						
	Unmarried	Married	Concubina ge	Get divorce	Separate	Widow	All together
Adamaoua region	4,0%	8,4%	0,9%	10,1%	3,7%	0,0%	5,4%
Centre region	12,7%	1,9%	21,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	9,1%
East region	0,7%	1,1%	3,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,9%
Far-North region	9,5%	22,8%	5,6%	44,3%	62,0%	50,0%	15,5%
Littoral region	17,5%	13,1%	38,3%	5,1%	10,2%	50,0%	16,3%
North region	7,9%	8,2%	4,7%	2,5%	9,3%	0,0%	7,8%
North West region	5,6%	6,2%	2,8%	12,7%	3,7%	0,0%	5,8%
West region	37,5%	36,0%	6,5%	20,3%	11,1%	0,0%	35,3%
South region	1,6%	0,5%	11,2%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1,4%
South- West region	3,0%	1,6%	4,7%	5,1%	0,0%	0,0%	2,6%
All together or sum	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

The most people of handicapped people (80%) live with their parents at 43, 5% or at home with 36, 5%.

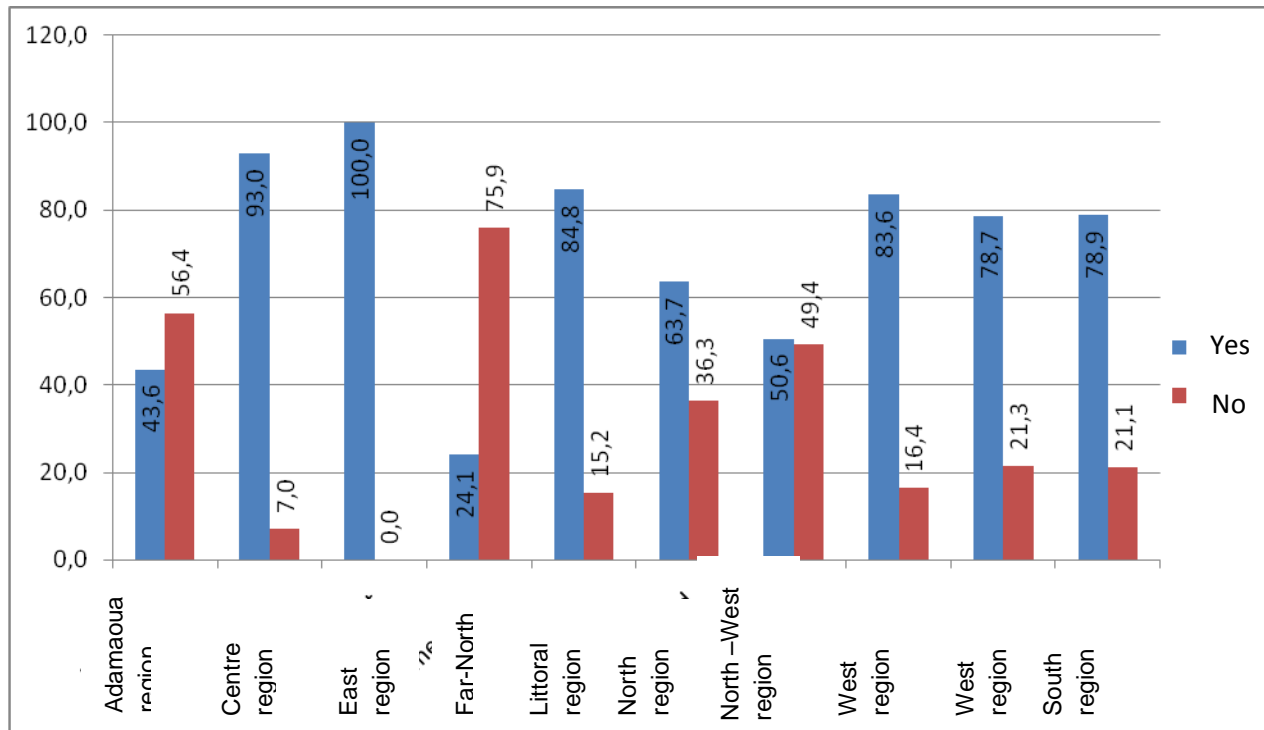
The table 3 shows that this tendency is entirely remark in all the regions of the country.

Table 3-3 : Handicapped people's repartition residence (according to the residential region)

	Where do you live?						
	In my house	In my parents house	In the family's member house	With a third person	In a social centre	Others	All together
Adamaoua region	41,2%	36,0%	10,5%	2,2%	0,0%	10,1%	100,0%
Centre region	18,0%	49,2%	14,1%	3,2%	14,8%	0,7%	100,0%
East region	11,8%	41,2%	5,9%	5,9%	0,0%	35,3%	100,0%
Far-North	55,6%	27,5%	11,5%	3,3%	0,4%	1,6%	100,0%
Littoral region	34,2%	45,4%	10,6%	7,5%	0,1%	2,3%	100,0%
North region	28,2%	58,3%	7,8%	4,8%	0,0%	0,9%	100,0%
North -West region	41,7%	43,6%	5,5%	7,8%	0,9%	0,5%	100,0%
West region	35,2%	45,9%	5,5%	1,1%	11,8%	0,5%	100,0%
South region	49,2%	39,3%	6,6%	3,3%	1,6%	0,0%	100,0%
South region	25,2%	46,7%	11,2%	9,3%	4,7%	2,8%	100,0%
All together	36,5%	43,5%	8,8%	3,7%	5,9%	1,7%	100,0%

3.2. Handicap and cultural capital

Graph 3-1 : Distribution of handicapped people according to school attendance per region (in percentage).



When the survey team put a question to sample to know if they have already go to school 69, 7% of the answer was yes.

The graph 3.1 show the regional disparity above all in Far North region and Adamaoua region where this rate is respectively at 24,1% and 43,6%.

The reason why the 30, 3% of our sample who had never go to school was not due to their handicap. Financial difficulties, illness, or lack of proximity school explain that fact.

It is better to make a point here. All these reasons are more or less a link with handicap (table 3.4)

Table 3-4: Justification of school attendance, (according to residential region).

	Justification of never been at school						
	Handicap	Illness	Financial difficulties	Lack of school's proximity	Discrimination	Others	All together
Adamaoua region	10,0%	11,7%	26,7%	18,3%	5,0%	28,3%	100,0%
Centre region	24,1%	44,8%	20,7%	3,4%	3,4%	3,4%	100,0%
East region	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Far-North region	20,5%	7,0%	29,8%	20,1%	0,8%	21,7%	100,0%
Littoral region	48,5%	10,7%	14,6%	12,6%	6,8%	6,8%	100,0%
North region	23,4%	24,7%	27,3%	13,0%	6,5%	5,2%	100,0%
North-West	28,1%	24,8%	28,9%	9,1%	2,5%	6,6%	100,0%
West region	31,8%	20,2%	23,3%	6,3%	3,6%	14,8%	100,0%
South region	9,1%	9,1%	18,2%	0,0%	63,6%	0,0%	100,0%
South-West region	27,3%	13,6%	45,5%	4,5%	0,0%	9,1%	100,0%
All together	25,0%	14,2%	26,7%	14,3%	3,4%	16,4%	100,0%

Concerning the highest certificate of the sample, the survey show that near of 75% of handicapped concerned by the survey had more than First Living Certificate (Table 3.5) which show that the lack of this certificate take a pick up speed in Far North region and North region where the rate of person who are not graduated reach 48,1% and 45,5 %.

Table 3-5: Highest certificate (according to residential region)

	Highest certificate								
	Without certificate	FLSC	O LEVEL	GCEOL	GCEAL	All GCEAL + 2 Years success	Bachelor	Master degree and doctorate	All together ou sum
Adamaoua region	35,4%	48,1%	10,1%	0,0%	3,8%	2,5%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%
Centre region	31,0%	26,7%	15,3%	4,5%	8,5%	1,4%	8,2%	4,3%	100,0%
East region	18,8%	50,0%	12,5%	12,5%	6,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%
Far north region	48,1%	27,2%	10,1%	3,2%	6,3%	1,3%	2,5%	1,3%	100,0%
Littoral region	26,1%	38,5%	15,5%	6,5%	6,6%	3,4%	2,4%	1,0%	100,0%
North region	45,5%	38,4%	10,1%	2,5%	3,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%
North West region	22,1%	63,9%	9,8%	0,0%	1,6%	1,6%	0,0%	0,8%	100,0%
West region	24,8%	59,8%	9,9%	3,5%	1,2%	0,3%	0,3%	0,1%	100,0%
South region	18,0%	20,0%	28,0%	20,0%	10,0%	0,0%	4,0%	0,0%	100,0%
Sud-Ouest	18,1%	32,5%	19,3%	0,0%	21,7%	0,0%	7,2%	1,2%	100,0%
Sum	28,4%	46,4%	12,4%	4,1%	4,6%	1,2%	2,1%	0,9%	100,0%

The analysis according to the schooling level can make soft the previous remark. Largely, the person whose have any certificate have done at least primary school.

Table3-6 :_Schooling level per sex, (according to the residential region).

		Schooling level			
		Primary school	Secondary school	Higher education	Sum
Adamaoua region	Men	59,2%	38,0%	2,8%	100,0%
	Women	54,5%	36,4%	9,1%	100,0%
	Together	58,1%	37,6%	4,3%	100,0%
Centre region	Men	41,0%	38,2%	20,7%	100,0%
	Women	45,6%	34,6%	19,9%	100,0%
	Together	42,8%	36,8%	20,4%	100,0%
East region	Men	28,6%	71,4%	0,0%	100,0%
	Women	50,0%	50,0%	0,0%	100,0%
	Together	31,3%	68,8%	0,0%	100,0%
Far north region	Men	62,6%	24,3%	13,0%	100,0%

	Women	54,3%	39,1%	6,5%	100,0%
	Together	60,2%	28,6%	11,2%	100,0%
Coastal region	Men	40,2%	46,3%	13,6%	100,0%
	Women	42,6%	49,5%	7,9%	100,0%
	Together	41,0%	47,4%	11,6%	100,0%
North region	Men	51,0%	46,5%	2,5%	100,0%
	Women	57,1%	42,9%	0,0%	100,0%
	Together	52,6%	45,5%	1,9%	100,0%
North West region	Men	58,2%	32,8%	9,0%	100,0%
	Women	71,4%	26,5%	2,0%	100,0%
	Together	63,8%	30,2%	6,0%	100,0%
West region	Men	50,4%	46,1%	3,6%	100,0%
	Women	59,4%	38,3%	2,3%	100,0%
	Together	54,4%	42,6%	3,0%	100,0%
South region	Men	33,3%	55,6%	11,1%	100,0%
	Women	45,5%	54,5%	0,0%	100,0%
	Together	36,2%	55,3%	8,5%	100,0%
South West region	Men	40,0%	28,3%	31,7%	100,0%
	Women	28,0%	40,0%	32,0%	100,0%
	Together	36,5%	31,8%	31,8%	100,0%
Sum	Men	47,7%	42,8%	9,5%	100,0%
	Women	53,8%	39,8%	6,3%	100,0%
	Together	50,1%	41,7%	8,3%	100,0%

Concerning professional training include apprenticeship of a job by learning by doing 25,7% of handicapped people say that they have done that kind of training while 54,7% say that they need it.

Table 3-7: Professional training per sex according to residential region

		Have you follow a professional training? (finished or not)		
		Yes	No	Together
Adamaoua region	Men	45,7%	54,3%	100,0%
	Women	21,4%	78,6%	100,0%
	Together	38,2%	61,8%	100,0%
Centre region	Men	35,5%	64,5%	100,0%
	Women	42,3%	57,7%	100,0%
	Together	38,1%	61,9%	100,0%
East region	Men	28,6%	71,4%	100,0%
	Women	50,0%	50,0%	100,0%

	Together	31,3%	68,8%	100,0%
Far North region	Men	9,4%	90,6%	100,0%
	Women	5,3%	94,7%	100,0%
	Together	7,8%	92,2%	100,0%
Littoral region	Men	34,8%	65,2%	100,0%
	Women	32,0%	68,0%	100,0%
	Together	33,8%	66,2%	100,0%
North region	Men	26,7%	73,3%	100,0%
	Women	11,3%	88,7%	100,0%
	Together	21,8%	78,2%	100,0%
North West region	Men	35,6%	64,4%	100,0%
	Wimen	28,9%	71,1%	100,0%
	Together	32,7%	67,3%	100,0%
West region	Men	29,7%	70,3%	100,0%
	Women	19,7%	80,3%	100,0%
	Together	25,1%	74,9%	100,0%
South region	Men	21,6%	78,4%	100,0%
	Women	36,4%	63,6%	100,0%
	Together	25,0%	75,0%	100,0%
South-West	Men	30,6%	69,4%	100,0%
	Women	30,3%	69,7%	100,0%
	Together	30,5%	69,5%	100,0%
Together	Men	28,2%	71,8%	100,0%
	Women	21,7%	78,3%	100,0%
	Together	25,7%	74,3%	100,0%

Table 3-8 : Need of professional training per sex, (according to residential region).

		Do you wanted to follow a professional training?		
		Yes	No	Together
Adamaoua region	Men	83,5%	16,5%	100,0%
	Women	84,6%	15,4%	100,0%
	Together	83,8%	16,2%	100,0%
Centre region	Men	85,0%	15,0%	100,0%
	Women	78,0%	22,0%	100,0%
	Together	82,4%	17,6%	100,0%
East region	Men	92,9%	7,1%	100,0%
	Women	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%
	Together	93,8%	6,3%	100,0%
Far-North	Men	39,0%	61,0%	100,0%
	Women	36,4%	63,6%	100,0%
	Together	38,0%	62,0%	100,0%
Littoral region	Men	60,1%	39,9%	100,0%
	Women	59,1%	40,9%	100,0%

	Together	59,8%	40,2%	100,0%
North region	Men	57,5%	42,5%	100,0%
	Women	48,0%	52,0%	100,0%
	Together	54,4%	45,6%	100,0%
North West region	Men	51,2%	48,8%	100,0%
	Women	54,5%	45,5%	100,0%
	Les deux	52,7%	47,3%	100,0%
West region	Men	45,2%	54,8%	100,0%
	Women	52,3%	47,7%	100,0%
	Together	48,5%	51,5%	100,0%
South region	Men	82,9%	17,1%	100,0%
	Women	75,0%	25,0%	100,0%
	Together	80,9%	19,1%	100,0%
South-West region	Men	58,3%	41,7%	100,0%
	Women	64,7%	35,3%	100,0%
	Together	60,4%	39,6%	100,0%
Together	Men	55,1%	44,9%	100,0%
	Women	54,1%	45,9%	100,0%
	Together	54,7%	45,3%	100,0%

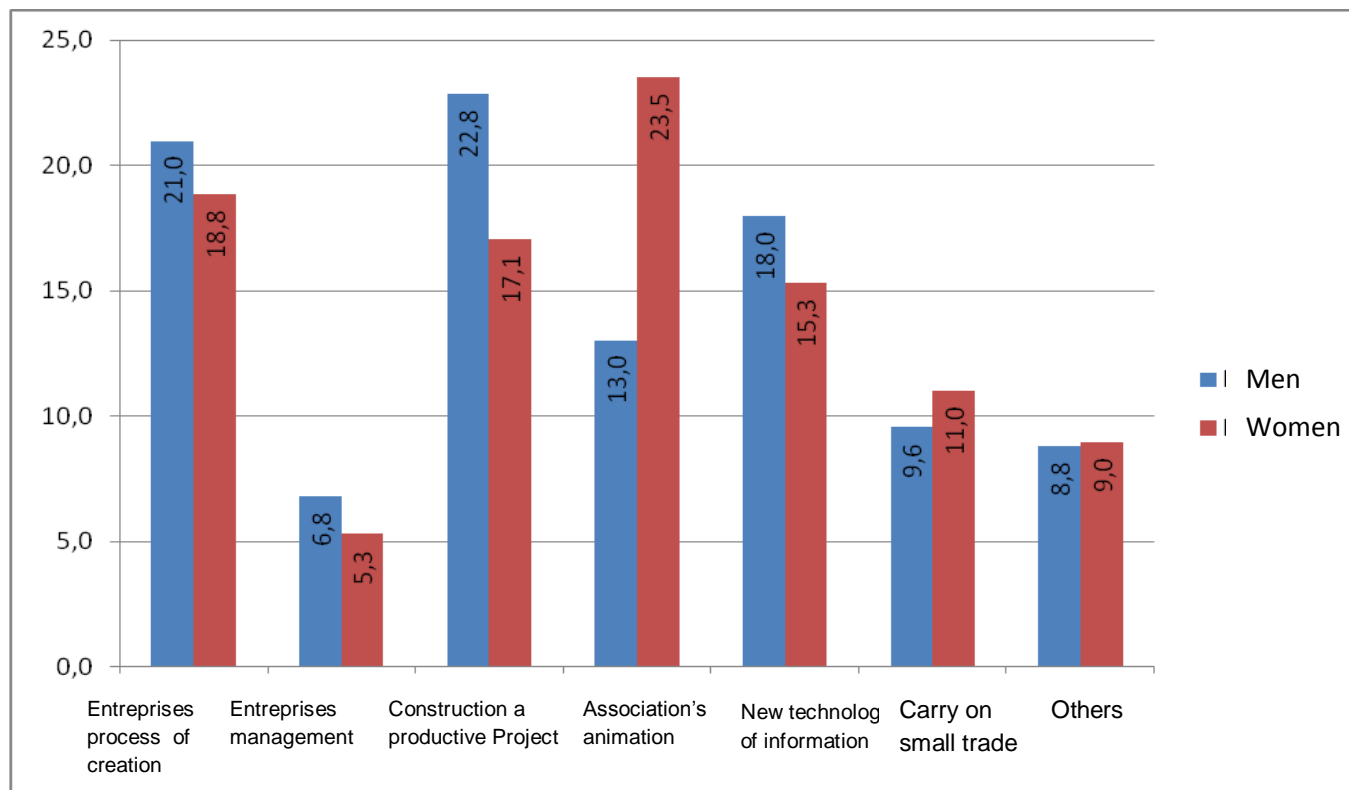
On the whole handicapped people who wish to follow a professional training wanted to follow it in two domains: Building or construction of productive projects, and company creation , and in some measure in the domain of association's animation and new technologies of information (Board 3.9)

However we can make a point to say that a kind of diversification of the motivation according to the kind. While the men wish first a training in construction of productive projects, handicapped women want in priority to learn to animate the associations (Graph 3.2)

Table 3-9 : Types of professional training wanted (according to residential region).

	Professional training needed							
	Entreprises process of creation	Entreprises management	Construction a productive Project	Association's animation	New technology of information	Carry on small trade	Others	Together
Adamaoua region	33,9%	4,6%	10,1%	10,1%	16,5%	17,4%	7,3%	100,0%
Centre region	39,1%	13,8%	7,6%	3,8%	19,4%	3,5%	12,8%	100,0%
East region	20,0%	6,7%	33,3%	6,7%	13,3%	20,0%	0,0%	100,0%
Far-North region	9,3%	4,2%	24,7%	2,8%	10,7%	29,3%	19,1%	100,0%
Littoral region	12,3%	5,0%	19,4%	4,2%	36,9%	14,1%	8,1%	100,0%
North region	39,9%	3,6%	38,7%	3,6%	8,3%	3,0%	3,0%	100,0%
North-West region	24,8%	5,8%	36,4%	0,0%	21,5%	5,8%	5,8%	100,0%
West region	12,4%	4,5%	20,5%	46,5%	2,7%	5,6%	7,8%	100,0%
South region	5,3%	10,5%	2,6%	2,6%	57,9%	13,2%	7,9%	100,0%
South-West region	22,7%	10,6%	19,7%	4,5%	36,4%	6,1%	0,0%	100,0%
Together	20,3%	6,2%	20,5%	17,1%	16,9%	10,1%	8,9%	100,0%

Graph 3-2 : Professional training's structure needed according to the sex (in percentage)



3.3. Handicap and social capital

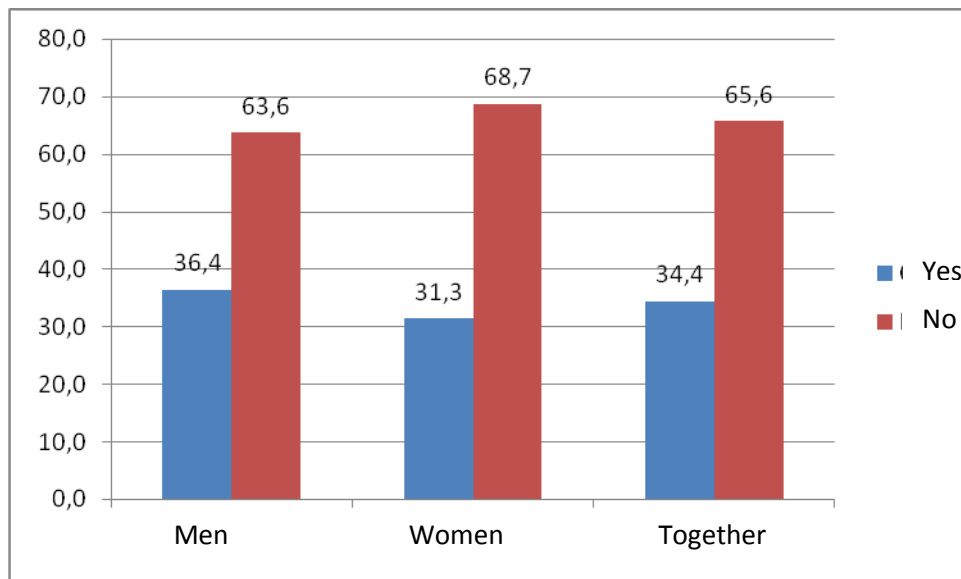
Barely one in three handicapped person of the survey has admitted to be member of one or several associations.

However table 3.10 shows an infatuation in association domain in South West region and in some measure in North West region, Centre, and Adamaoua regions.

Table 3-10 : Affiliation to an association according to the region

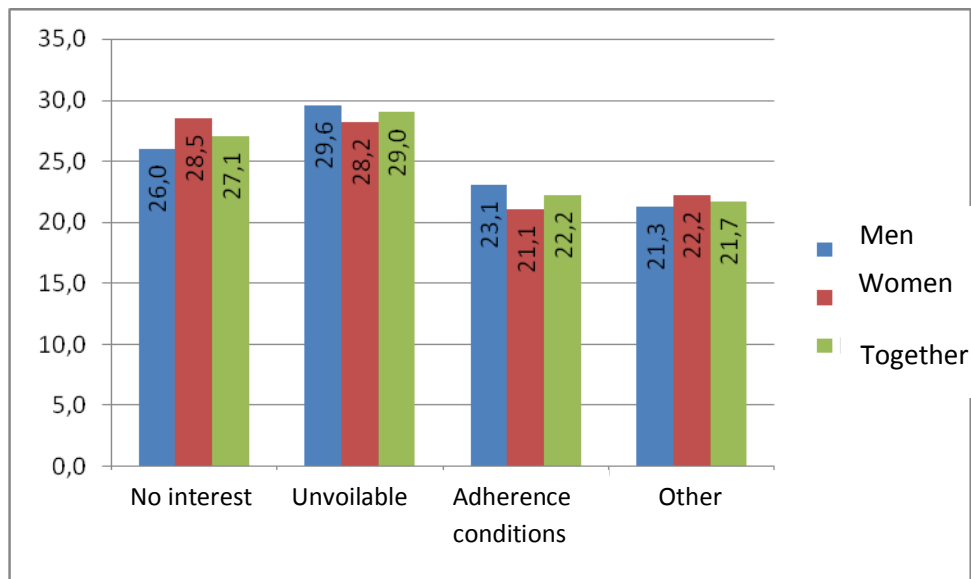
	Are you member of one or many associations?		
	Yes	No	Together
Adamaoua region	57,9%	42,1%	100,0%
Centre region	58,2%	41,8%	100,0%
East region	50,0%	50,0%	100,0%
Far –North region	11,4%	88,6%	100,0%
Littoral region	54,2%	45,8%	100,0%
North region	13,9%	86,1%	100,0%
North-West region	64,8%	35,2%	100,0%
West region	22,1%	77,9%	100,0%
South region	70,8%	29,2%	100,0%
South-West region	77,1%	22,9%	100,0%
Together	34,4%	65,6%	100,0%

Graph 3-3 : Affiliation to an association according to sex (in percentage



The lack of affiliation in association domain concerning men or women can be explain firstly by the fact that to be unavailable, secondly by the lack of interest, and thirdly by the adherence circumstances or condition.

Graph 3-4: Justification of the absence of affiliation in an association, according to sex (in percentage).



The surveys demonstrate that less than 32% of handicapped people know the associations which can protect their interest.

But the analysis per region show a great disparity; this rate is more than twice in South West with near 77%, North West with 65 % and South with 64,7 %.

Table 3-11 :_Knowledge about the protection of handicapped people’s associations interest. (Per region)

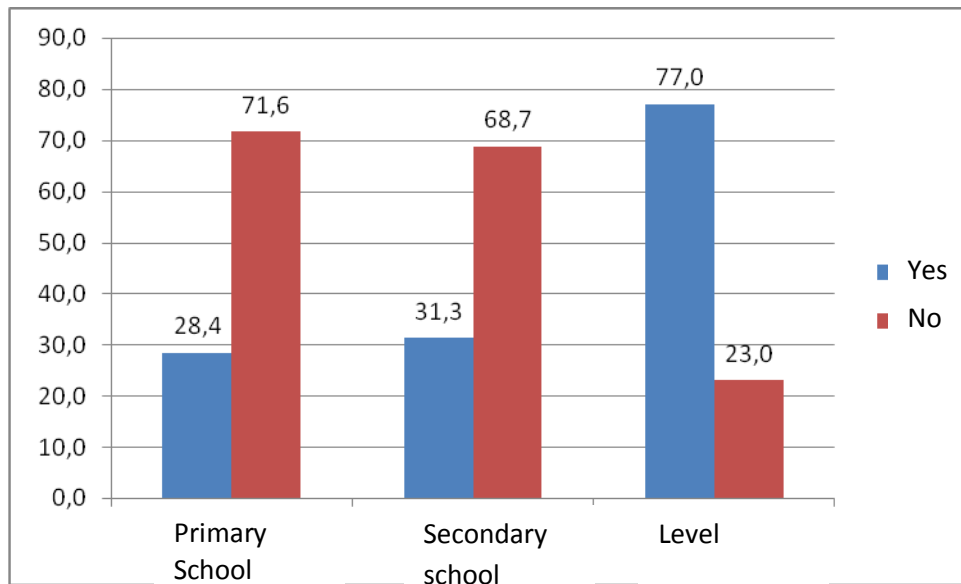
Knowledge about the protection of handicapped people’s associations interest. (per region)

	Yes	No	Together
Adamaoua region	59,8%	40,2%	100,0%
Centre region	41,3%	58,7%	100,0%
East region	25,0%	75,0%	100,0%
Far-North region	7,3%	92,7%	100,0%
Littoral region	56,1%	43,9%	100,0%
North region	15,2%	84,8%	100,0%
North-West region	64,9%	35,1%	100,0%
West region	18,4%	81,6%	100,0%
South region	64,7%	35,3%	100,0%
South-West region	76,6%	23,4%	100,0%
Together	31,5%	68,5%	100,0%

The analysis according to the schooling level demonstrate also that the fact of misunderstand of association which protect he rights of handicapped people is above all the fact of person whose schooling level is low.

If near of 72 % of handicapped of primary level do not know this association,77% of handicapped who have at least the GCE AL know about the association.

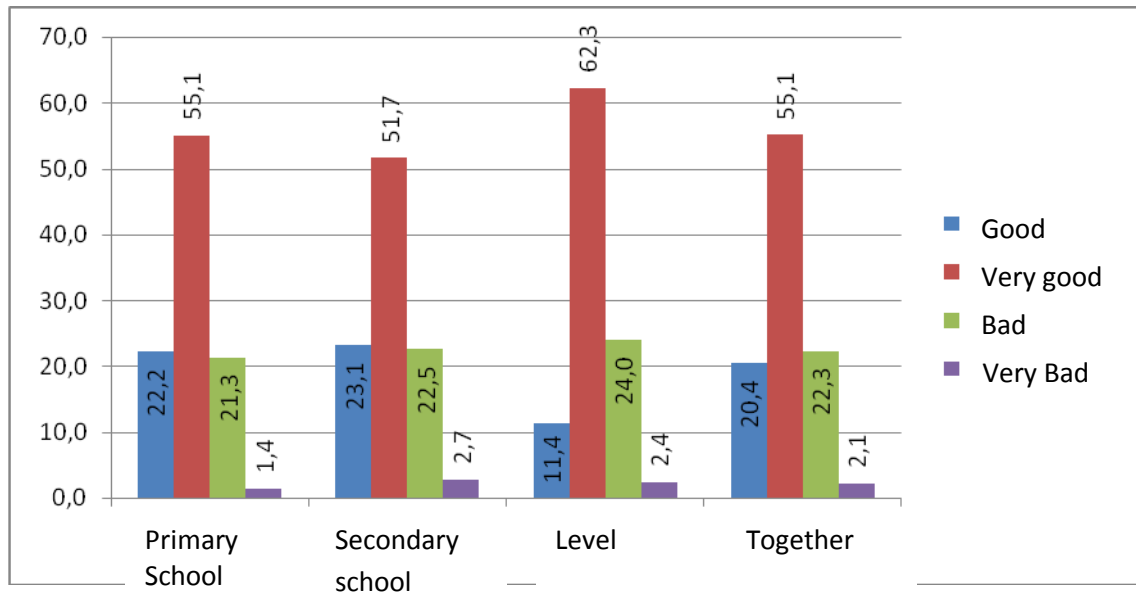
Graph 3-5 :_Knowledge about the protection of handicapped people’s associations interest. (According to schooling level)



All those who know an association of protection of the handicapped interest have generally a good idea of his performance. The above graph 3.6 show in fact that less than three handicapped person think that their action are good or even very good.

The unanimity of such a decision is established according to the schooling level. This remark cannot however hide the fact that near of 25% of informed persons find that the performance of these associations are bad or even very bad.

Graph 3-6 : General estimation about the performance of handicapped person’s associations protecting their interests (according to the schooling level in percentage).



It was afterwards asked to the sample to give by order of importance the three main aspects in which the associations of protection of their interest should improve: there are several hope.

Table 3-12 : Aspects to improve in the associations, (according to sex)

	Aspects to improve in the associations		
	Men	Women	Together
Transparency in the management	15,8%	19,0%	16,8%
Creation of activities generator of incomes	12,5%	15,0%	13,3%
Protection of the handicapped rights	14,9%	11,3%	13,7%
Authorities orientation	1,8%	0,9%	1,5%
Gifts to the members	8,6%	6,8%	8,1%
Creation of union	8,2%	8,8%	8,4%
Others	38,2%	38,2%	38,2%
Together	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Firstly the transparency in management, which means economical good management of the associations money, secondly the creation of generator income activities, and thirdly the protection of the handicapped rights.

Theses three complaints represent near of 44% of answers of men and 45, 3% within women (Board 3.12).

Concerning the active participation or contribution at the political live four on five handicapped say that there are not militant of any political party.

Table 3-13 :Affiliation at a political party (according to the region).

	Militant of a political party'		
	Yes	No	Together
Adamaoua region	36,1%	63,9%	100,0%
Centre region	11,6%	88,4%	100,0%
East region	13,3%	86,7%	100,0%
Far-North region	17,6%	82,4%	100,0%
Littoral region	24,2%	75,8%	100,0%
North region	18,0%	82,0%	100,0%
North –West region	22,1%	77,9%	100,0%
West region	18,4%	81,6%	100,0%
South region	14,3%	85,7%	100,0%
South-West region	32,1%	67,9%	100,0%
Together	20,0%	80,0%	100,0%

This lack of interest is accentuated in the centre region, East and South regions within women with 14, 1% and within men 23, 9%.

It is the question of answer to a succession of three questions. Theses questions had been analyse and treat twice in order to consider all the suggestions.

The sections “others” is important here owing to multitude of short number of suggestions.

Concerning the contribution at the election, the result is better. More than 32% had already voted. The rate of participation at the elections is least in the East region with near of 44%, Adamaoua with 53,3% and almost 60% in the Far North region.

Table 3-14 : Participation at an election (according to the region)

	Yes	No	Together
Adamaoua region	52,3%	47,7%	100,0%
Centre region	16,8%	83,2%	100,0%
East region	43,8%	56,3%	100,0%
Far-North region	58,0%	42,0%	100,0%
Littoral region	34,5%	65,5%	100,0%
North region	29,0%	71,0%	100,0%
North-West region	16,7%	83,3%	100,0%
West region	24,0%	76,0%	100,0%
South region	8,1%	91,9%	100,0%
South-West region	36,1%	63,9%	100,0%
Together	32,2%	67,8%	100,0%

The justifications of the lack of participation at the elections are several, but the most important are:

- The absence of national identity card (near of 40%);
- The lack of inscription in the electoral list (near one of four) and the little interest that they concede to the elections.

Table 3-15: Justification of the lack of participation to an election (according to the region).

	Justification for no participation to an election					Together
	Absence of national identity card	The distance from the polling-station	Absence of registration in the electoral list	Absence of interest	others	
Adamaoua region	61,2%	8,2%	17,6%	10,6%	2,4%	100,0%
Centre region	12,4%	1,4%	33,9%	45,9%	6,4%	100,0%
East region	66,7%	0,0%	22,2%	0,0%	11,1%	100,0%
Far-North	20,6%	2,2%	35,5%	7,9%	33,8%	100,0%
Littoral region	17,5%	4,0%	37,8%	27,1%	13,5%	100,0%
North region	33,2%	2,7%	38,1%	14,8%	11,2%	100,0%
North West region	44,7%	3,7%	27,1%	24,5%	0,0%	100,0%
West region	59,9%	1,5%	9,8%	9,6%	19,2%	100,0%
South region	15,2%	0,0%	63,6%	12,1%	9,1%	100,0%
South-West region	26,6%	4,7%	39,1%	29,7%	0,0%	100,0%
Together	39,7%	2,5%	24,6%	18,3%	14,9%	100,0%

The analysis per region show that the absence or lack of national identity card is important in the East region (with near of 67 %), Adamaoua with 61,2 %, and West region with 60%. While in the South region it is the lack of registration in the electoral list. We can see the link with the lack of interest. It explains the absence of participation at the elections.

It is true that most handicapped people have never voted, but the most handicapped people wanted to vote in the whole country (table 3.16)

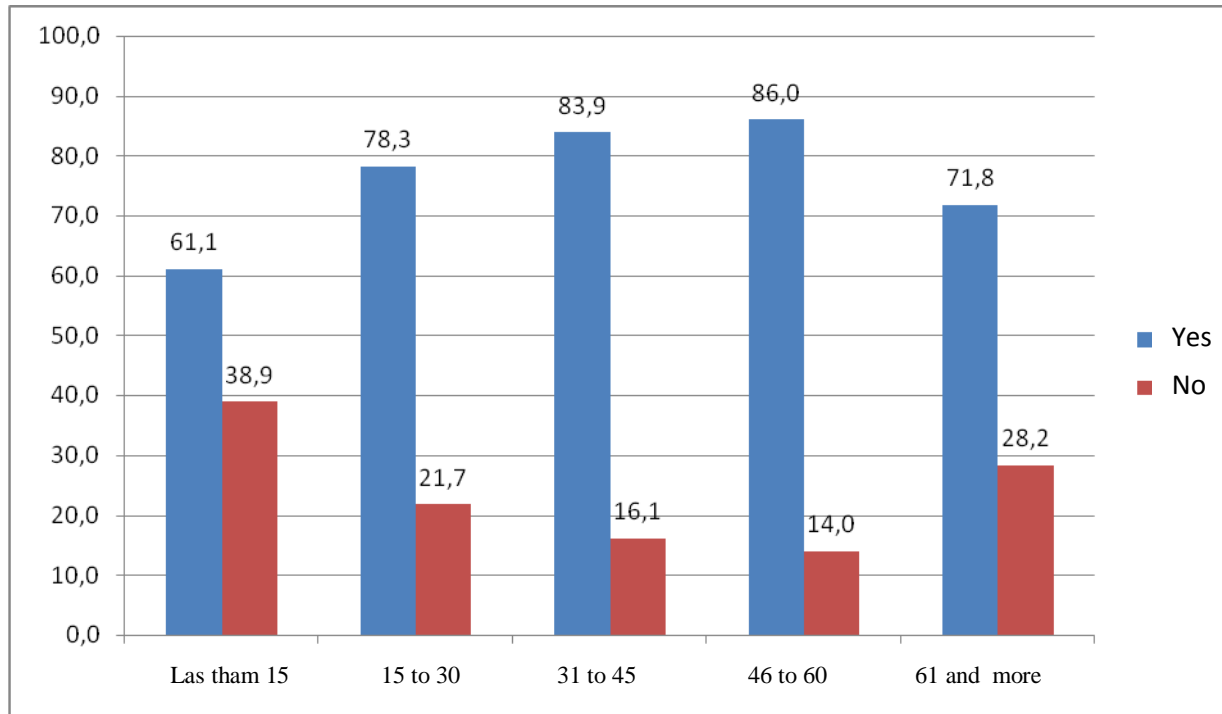
Table 3-16: Have a fancy for voted, (according to the region)

	Voting intention		
	Yes	No	Together
Adamaoua region	94,1%	5,9%	100,0%
Centre region	70,1%	29,9%	100,0%
East region	86,7%	13,3%	100,0%
Far-North region	66,1%	33,9%	100,0%
Littoral region	83,5%	16,5%	100,0%
North region	71,1%	28,9%	100,0%
Nord-Ouest	74,5%	25,5%	100,0%
West region	84,7%	15,3%	100,0%
South region	75,0%	25,0%	100,0%
South-West region	70,1%	29,9%	100,0%
Together	78,2%	21,8%	100,0%

This fancy for vote is particularly higher in the Adamaoua region (more than 94%), in the East (near of 87%), West region (near of 83,5%). In these regions the tendency is too much higher within men (80,9%) than within women 74,3 %.

Finally the voting intention is higher within adult than young handicapped people. (Graph 3.7)

Graph3-7: Voting intention according to the age (in percentage)



This means social exclusion, 48% of handicapped people of our sample say that they have been victim of social exclusion.

The aim of the below board is to demonstrate that the stigma is particularly accentuated in the North West regions at 81%, East region at 80%, and in some measure Centre region with (72, 6%), and the Coastal region (72, 3%).

The question was to know the handicapped people perception and not the stigma cases.

Table3-17: Feeling of being victim of social exclusion per region.

	Feeling of being victim of social exclusion		
	Yes	No	Together
Adamaoua region	48,0%	52,0%	100,0%
Centre region	72,6%	27,4%	100,0%
East region	80,0%	20,0%	100,0%
Far-North region	50,4%	49,6%	100,0%
Littoral region	72,3%	27,7%	100,0%
North region	47,9%	52,1%	100,0%
North-West region	81,4%	18,6%	100,0%
West region	21,6%	78,4%	100,0%
South region	68,9%	31,1%	100,0%
South-West region	43,4%	56,6%	100,0%
Together	48,0%	52,0%	100,0%

The analysis of social exclusion according to the sex and age of our sample show that men are relatively more affected (58%) than women (43,8%). While the aged people are globally more victim of exclusion than young.

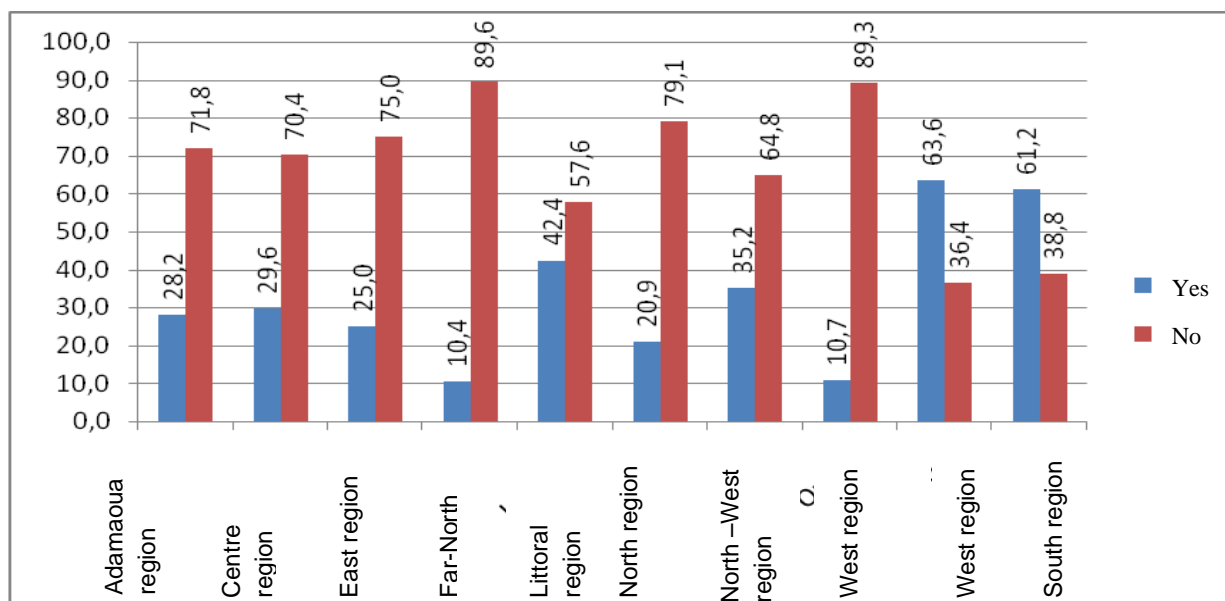
The benefits or advantages of handicapped people are not well known by them.

Concerning this question less than 23% of handicapped people of our sample say that they know it.

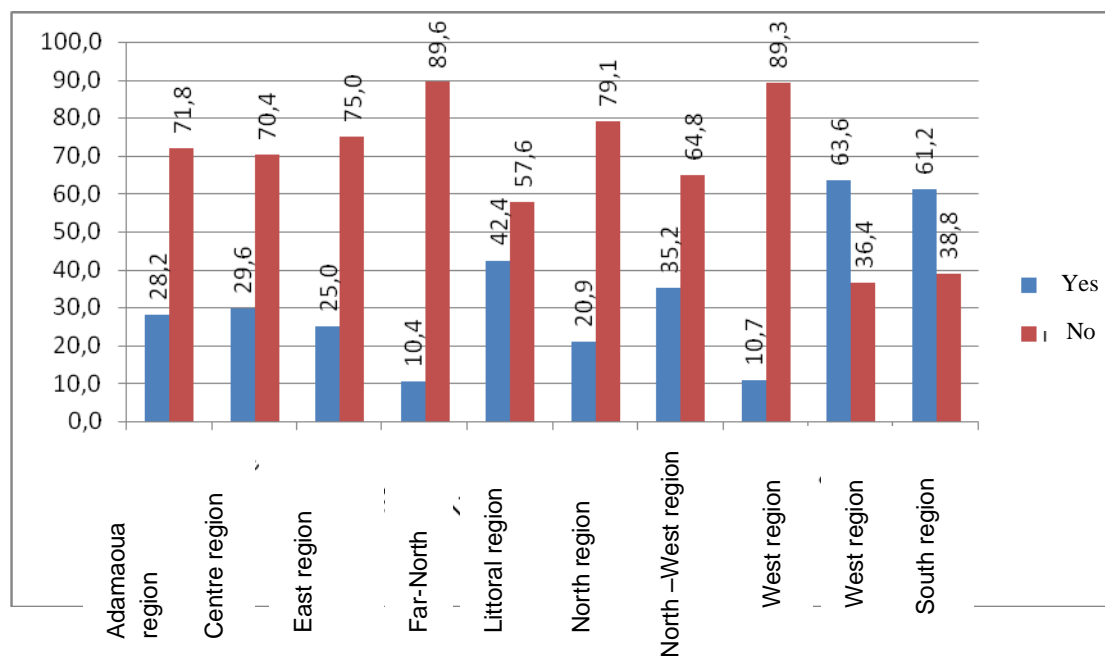
The unknowledge is almost general I the North region and West region where scarcely one on ten say that they know their advantages (Graphic 3.8).

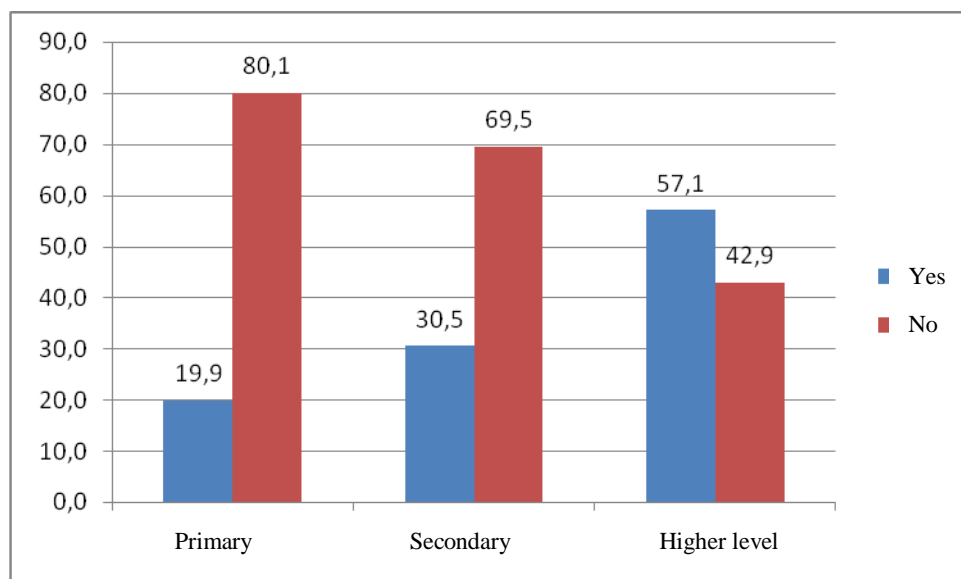
It is also the fact of intellectual comfort of our sample, more than 80% of handicapped people of primary schooling level, against less than 43% of higher level (Graph3.9).

Graph 3-8 : Do you know the handicapped people’s advantages in Cameroon ?



Graph3-9 : Do you know the handicapped people’s advantages in Cameroon ? (Per schooling level and in percentage)





Those who know the handicapped advantages say in majority cases that they have had the benefits. It was the case precisely in the East region, South West region, and Adamaoua region (Table 3.18)

Table 3-18 : Have you already get a benefit or profit conceded to handicapped people's living in Cameroon? (Per region)

	Yes	No	Together
Adamaoua region	71,7%	28,3%	100,0%
Centre region	41,5%	58,5%	100,0%
East region	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%
Far-North region	50,7%	49,3%	100,0%
Littoral region	44,6%	55,4%	100,0%
North region	55,2%	44,8%	100,0%
North West	59,7%	40,3%	100,0%
West region	59,6%	40,4%	100,0%
South region	21,4%	78,6%	100,0%
South-West region	74,6%	25,4%	100,0%
Together	52,6%	47,4%	100,0%

These benefits or profits with regard to the importance, and the sex of the handicapped person who get it largely concern grant of scholarship (30,5%) and grant of technical assistance (14,3%).

Table 3-19 : benefits received (per region)

	Men	Women	Together
Grant of scholarship	28,3%	35,9%	30,5%
Technical's assistance	12,8%	17,7%	14,3%
medical charge	5,5%	5,9%	5,6%
alimentary assistance	5,8%	4,5%	5,5%
Others	47,5%	35,9%	44,1%
Together	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Concerning the political party role, handicapped people largely think that they must put more effort on:

- Employment promotion;
- Financial assistance;
- Training access in their schedules or agenda.

Table 3-20: Main aspects to write in the political party's schedules in order to promote handicapped people (according to their sex):

	Men	Women	Together
Education Access	12,4%	12,4%	12,4%
Professional training	6,8%	8,0%	7,3%
Employment	16,2%	16,5%	16,3%
Heath (treatment facilities)	7,8%	9,2%	8,3%
respect on handicapped people legislation	6,4%	3,5%	5,3%
Technical assistance Subvention and equipment	9,8%	10,9%	10,2%
consideration's Feeling	9,2%	6,4%	8,1%
Financial assistance	12,9%	14,7%	13,6%
Others	18,5%	18,4%	18,5%
Together	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Table 3-21: Main aspects to write in the schedules of political party in order to promote handicapped people according to the schooling level:

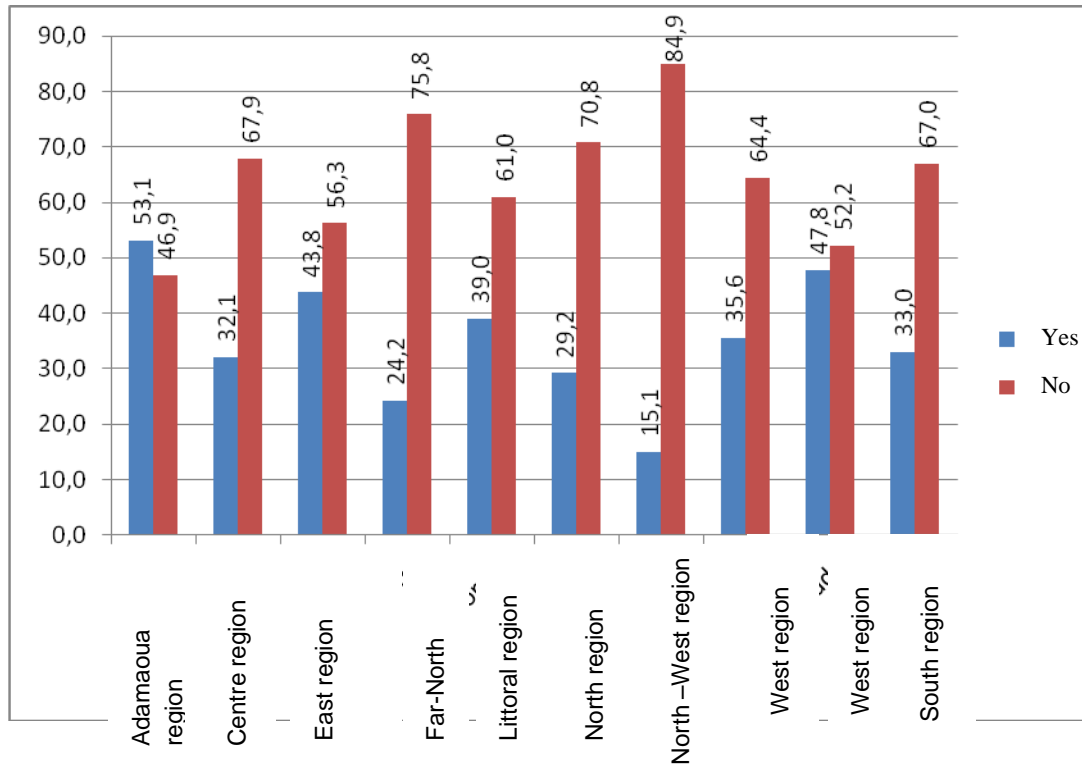
	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher level	Together
Education Access	11,8%	16,2%	13,1%	13,8%
Professional training	6,8%	9,1%	8,0%	7,9%
Employment	15,5%	19,4%	20,4%	17,7%
Health (treatment facilities)	8,9%	6,5%	4,1%	7,4%
respect on handicapped people legislation	5,6%	6,4%	6,7%	6,0%
Technical assistance Subvention and equipment	11,4%	8,9%	3,1%	9,5%
consideration's Feeling	6,2%	8,6%	14,7%	8,1%
Financial assistance	15,5%	8,9%	6,2%	11,7%
Others	18,3%	16,0%	23,7%	17,9%
Together	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

4.Handicap: economical activities and incomes

4.1 Handicap and recent economical activities

One of the three handicapped person say that he had recently do an economical activity. This rate is over 50% in the Adamaoua region and reaches scarcely 15% in the North West region (Graph 4.1)

Graph 4-1: Have you recently do an economical activity? (Per region in percentage)



This shy behaviour in the exercise of the economical activity is largely explain by the incapacity causes by the handicap (25%), by schooling company (21,5%) by the illness (13,6) and by the absence of qualification (13,6%).

Table 4-1: Justification of lack of exercise of recent economical activity, according to the residential region:

	Handicap	Illness	Waiting the result of a competitive entrance examination or application	Student	Absence of qualification	Do not know how and where to find a job	Others	Together
Adamaoua region	31,6%	13,3%	2,0%	14,3%	14,3%	8,2%	16,3%	100,0%
Centre region	7,0%	11,8%	7,5%	35,1%	29,8%	7,9%	0,9%	100,0%
East region	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	44,4%	22,2%	22,2%	11,1%	100,0%
Far-North region	49,3%	16,1%	0,2%	6,8%	2,0%	0,6%	25,0%	100,0%
Littoral region	32,1%	7,8%	2,5%	21,9%	9,7%	16,1%	10,0%	100,0%
North region	19,0%	29,7%	0,6%	26,6%	1,9%	10,8%	11,4%	100,0%
North West region	37,9%	41,0%	0,0%	7,2%	9,7%	3,6%	0,5%	100,0%
West region	11,0%	7,2%	2,0%	27,5%	19,3%	10,1%	22,8%	100,0%
South region	21,7%	0,0%	13,0%	30,4%	26,1%	8,7%	0,0%	100,0%
South-West region	16,9%	5,1%	5,1%	42,4%	23,7%	5,1%	1,7%	100,0%
Together	24,9%	13,6%	2,1%	21,5%	13,6%	8,3%	16,0%	100,0%

Generally, handicapped people who had a generator activity in the various case they are autonomous.

The above graphic show indeed that in the national territory near of 67% are in full swing but there are autonomous workers. Seven on ten of them had their activities in the small private enterprises which are not in the agricultural sector. We can see it in the below graph (Graph 4.2)

Graph4-2 : Classification type in occupied employment (In percentage):

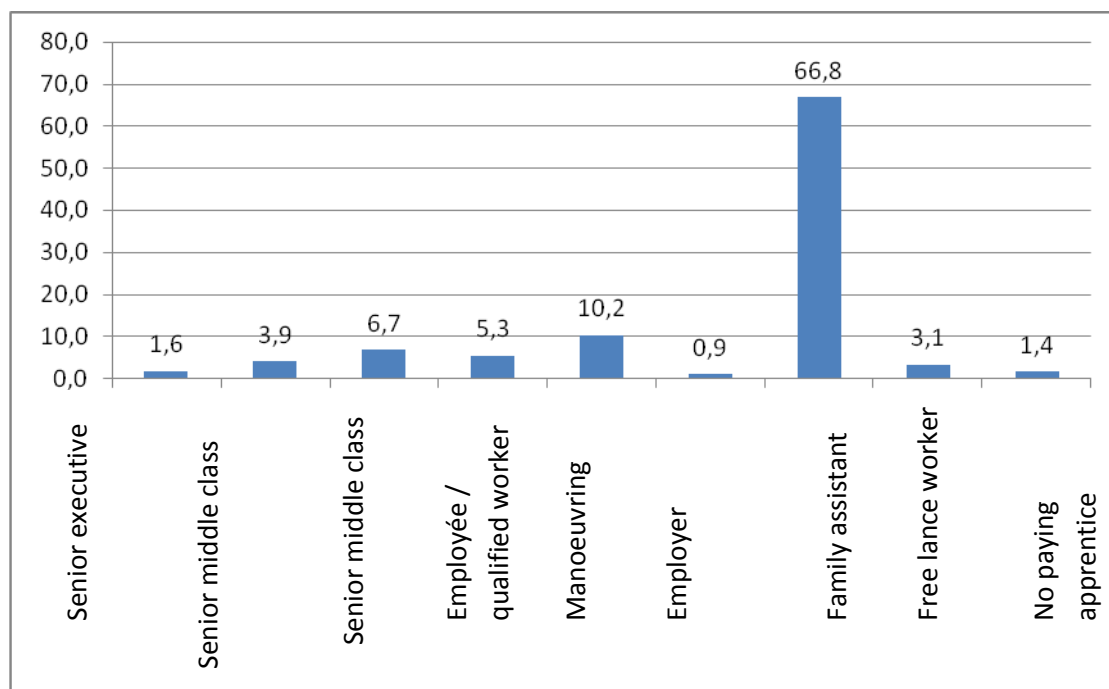


Table 4-2 : Type of enterprise concerning those who are in activity and occupied:

	Public administration	Public and parapublic compagnies	Private company which are not agricultural	Agricultural exploitation	International organisation	Associate enterprise	housework	Together
Adamaoua region	5,5%	7,3%	72,7%	14,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%
Centre region	21,4%	1,2%	61,9%	2,4%	1,2%	8,3%	3,6%	100,0%
East region	0,0%	0,0%	50,0%	33,3%	0,0%	0,0%	16,7%	100,0%
Far-North region	4,4%	0,7%	54,7%	27,7%	0,0%	0,7%	11,7%	100,0%
Littoral region	4,9%	2,7%	72,4%	8,9%	0,4%	4,9%	5,8%	100,0%
North region	13,1%	8,2%	39,3%	31,1%	0,0%	0,0%	8,2%	100,0%
North-West region	0,0%	8,3%	70,8%	20,8%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%
West region	2,8%	1,1%	78,9%	10,6%	0,0%	2,8%	3,9%	100,0%
South region	7,1%	0,0%	71,4%	7,1%	0,0%	14,3%	0,0%	100,0%
South-West region	12,0%	4,0%	64,0%	12,0%	8,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%
Together	5,8%	2,3%	70,0%	13,4%	0,4%	3,1%	5,1%	100,0%

4.2. Handicap and incomes

In activity, occupied or not the handicapped people get the essential of their subsistence from the family or another person (near of 64%) this means 70,8% within women and 59% within men.

The employment incomes represent only 28,4% which is 30,9% within men and 24,8 % within women.

Table 4-3 : The main origin of income in order to provide or cater their requirement , (according to the residential region).

	Be chargeable to the family or third person	Wage-earner	Beggar	Receive a Scholarship	Receive a retirement pension	Others	Together
Adamaoua region	47,0%	45,2%	2,6%	0,0%	0,4%	4,8%	100,0%
Centre region	58,6%	28,6%	8,7%	0,9%	0,0%	3,2%	100,0%
East region	37,5%	31,3%	6,3%	0,0%	0,0%	25,0%	100,0%
Far-North region	67,1%	18,3%	5,3%	0,0%	1,3%	8,0%	100,0%
Coastal region	60,9%	28,4%	6,4%	0,1%	1,0%	3,0%	100,0%
North region	71,6%	19,0%	1,5%	0,0%	1,8%	6,1%	100,0%
North West region	77,0%	15,0%	5,6%	0,0%	2,3%	0,0%	100,0%
West region	65,1%	34,1%	0,1%	0,0%	0,3%	0,3%	100,0%
South region	36,2%	42,6%	14,9%	0,0%	0,0%	6,4%	100,0%
South-West region	63,1%	26,2%	3,6%	2,4%	4,8%	0,0%	100,0%
Together	63,8%	28,4%	3,5%	0,1%	0,9%	3,1%	100,0%