

# DISABILITY ATLAS NEPAL

**Disability Research Center - 2016**  
School of Arts | Kathmandu University



# **DISABILITY ATLAS OF NEPAL 2016**

**Prepared by**  
Disability Research Center  
Kathmandu University, School of Arts  
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# Executive Summary

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In 21st century Nepal, huge amount of information is being generated, collected and documented by both the government and non-governmental organizations. Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) has been the most important source of population data in Nepal. Disability is one important area where CBS has been keen in gathering information through Census and Nepal Living Standard Survey.

The visualization of gathered information is an important step towards understanding various problems faced by the society. Maps and bar diagrams can show many policy relevant edges in the data. The main aim of the Disability Atlas 2016 is to promote data visualization so that it can potentially enhance the understanding of the cross-cutting issues of disability in Nepal across policy forums and organizations working in this area.

CBS estimates that the prevalence of disability is around 1.94%, which is well below international average. However, simple statistics like this cannot give an in-depth view of the problem hidden inside the heap of data. When the averages like this is decomposed, a completely different picture emerges. Just looking at the prevalence of male and female, the difference is striking (2.18% and 1.71% respectively).

When the distribution of disability types is looked into Nepal as a whole, physical disability obviously tops the list followed by blindness/low vision and deaf/hard of hearing. But this average picture is very different from the scenario gathered in western Mountain region of the country where deaf/hard of hearing tops the list followed by speech problem and mental disability. This clearly indicates that a national panacea might not be appropriate for every population subgroups in the country.

Distribution of various types of disability is also highly uneven across districts. For example: most of the persons with physical disability are living in Kathmandu district and Terai region of the country. Mountain districts have the lowest number of persons with physical disability evenly distributed from east to west. But when percentage of physically disabled persons are computed for each district, the picture changes completely. Highest percentage of physically disabled persons are reported in western Hilly and Mountain districts.

In this Disability Atlas 2016, there are three sections. In section I, prevalence of various types of disability is shown for 75 districts on the district map of Nepal. This section has separate districts maps for children with disability. In section II, different types of disability are mapped in radar diagram for various population groups across Nepal. In section III, prevalence of different types of disability are shown across several age groups and gender.



## Acknowledgements

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The disability research centre (DRC) would like to thank central bureau of statistics (CBS) for publishing data on important social issue like disability. This data is motivation for publishing the Disability Atlas for DRC. This project would not have been successful without UNICEF support.



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# Disability Maps

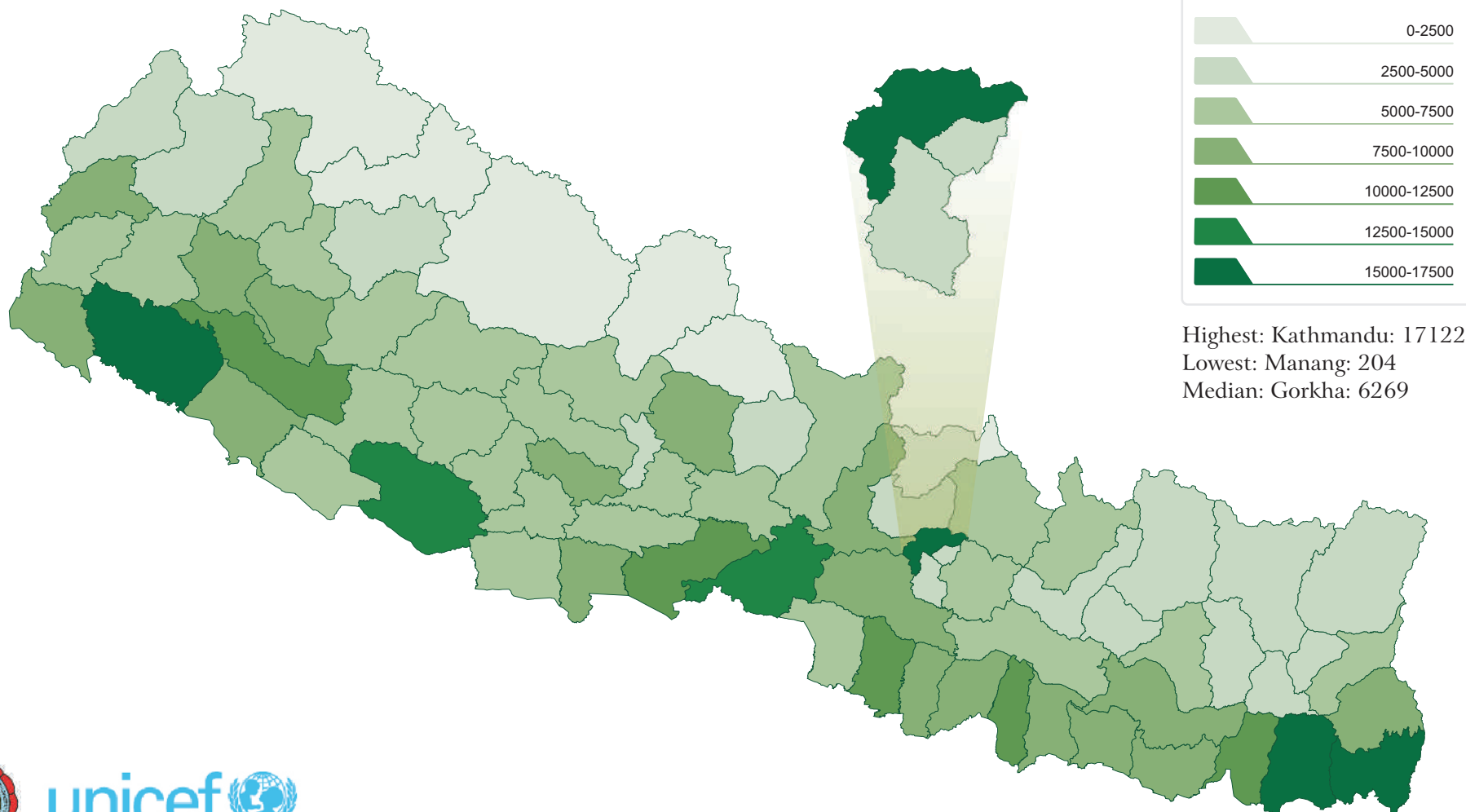
The map shows the number of persons with disability in each district with different shades of color representing different number of persons with disability. Jhapa, Morang, Kathmandu, Kailai, Dang and Chitwan are the top districts in terms of total number of persons with disability in Nepal. Apart from Kathmandu, all these districts are from Terai region. Kathmandu, Jhapa, Morang and Kailai have at least 15000 persons with disability. Western Mountain districts such as Humla, Mugu, Dolpa, Mustang, Manag and Rasuwa have less than 2500 persons with disability. Mountain districts on the eastern part of the country have slightly more persons with disability, though they have far fewer persons with disability as compared to other Terai and Hill districts. Among Mountain districts, Gorkha, Sindhupalchok and Dolakha have the highest number of persons with disability. Development region wise, there is not much variation across the country in terms of total number of persons with disability.

Achham	8602	Ilam	7636	Panchthar	5049
Arghakhanchi	5165	Jajarkot	6848	Parbat	3653
Baglung	6179	Jhapa*	15376	Parsa	6215
Baitadi	7788	Jumla**	3248	Pyuthan	5930
Bajhang	4976	Kailali*	15378	Ramechhap	4418
Bajura	5895	Kalikot	5262	Rasuwa**	1016
Banke	7468	Kanchanpur	9072	Rautahat	8698
Bara*	11649	Kapilbastu	7333	Rolpa	7458
Bardiya	8197	Kaski	9219	Rukum	5922
Bhaktapur**	3204	Kathmandu*	17122	Rupandehi	9890
Bhojpur	4618	Kavrepalanchok	6670	Salyan	6233
Chitawan*	12937	Khotang	5328	Sankhuwasabha	4054
Dadeldhura	5150	Lalitpur	4934	Saptari	8044
Dailekh	7607	Lamjung	4745	Sarlahi	9585
Dang*	12881	Mahottari	10166	Sindhuli	6466
Darchula	3669	Makwanpur	8467	Sindhupalchok	6608
Dhading	7827	Manang**	204	Siraha	8665
Dhankuta	4881	Morang*	17053	Solukhumbu**	2609
Dhanusa	8412	Mugu	1917	Sunsari*	10409
Dolakha	5587	Mustang**	452	Surkhet*	10291
Dolpa**	1602	Myagdi**	6122	Syangja	5714
Doti	7302	Nawalparasi*	10873	Tanahu	6168
Gorkha	6269	Nuwakot	4690	Taplejung	3730
Gulmi	7671	Okhaldhunga	3490	Terhathum**	2626
Humla**	2411	Palpa	6537	Udayapur	7781

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of persons with disability by districts



unicef 

Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

The map shows the percentage of persons with disability in a district computed out of total population of the district. When the percentage of persons with disability population in a district is compared with each other, the variation across development regions becomes obvious. Eastern and central regions have far fewer percentage of persons with disability as compared to districts in the western region of the country. Within the western part of the country, Mountain districts such as Myagdi, Dolpa, Humla and Bajura have more than 5% of the population with disability. The national average percentage of persons with disability in Nepal is 1.96%. Hill districts such as Kalikot, Jajarkot, Doti and Achham have more than 4% of their population as persons with disability. Terai region has the lowest percentage of persons with disability. Due to the significantly higher size of the population in Kathmandu district, less than 1% of population are reported to be disabled in the Census. Bhaktapur and Lalitpur have higher percentage of disabled population despite higher density of population.

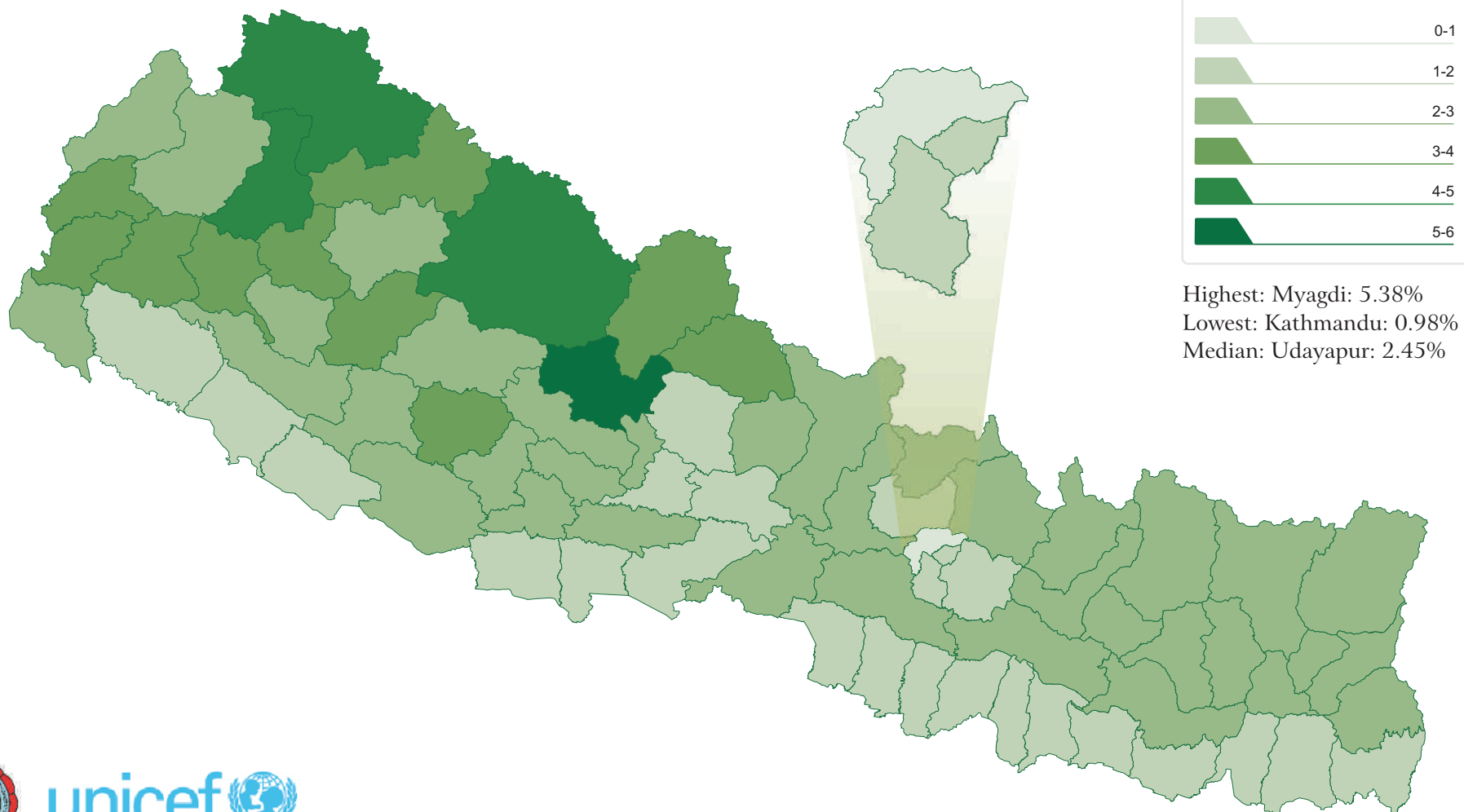
Achham	3.34	Ilam	2.63	Panchthar	2.63
Arghakhanchi	2.61	Jajarkot*	4.00	Parbat	2.49
Baglung	2.30	Jhapa	1.89	Parsa**	1.03
Baitadi	3.10	Jumla	2.98	Pyuthan	2.60
Bajhang	2.55	Kailali	1.98	Ramechhap	2.18
Bajura*	4.37	Kalikot*	3.84	Rasuwa	2.35
Banke	1.52	Kanchanpur	2.01	Rautahat**	1.27
Bara	1.69	Kapilbastu**	1.28	Rolpa	3.32
Bardiya	1.92	Kaski	1.87	Rukum	2.84
Bhaktapur**	1.05	Kathmandu**	0.98	Rupandehi**	1.12
Bhojpur	2.53	Kavrepalanchok	1.75	Salyan	2.57
Chitawan	2.23	Khotang	2.58	Sankhuwasabha	2.55
Dadeldhura*	3.62	Lalitpur**	1.05	Saptari**	1.26
Dailekh	2.91	Lamjung	2.83	Sarlahi**	1.25
Dang	2.33	Mahottari	1.62	Sindhuli	2.18
Darchula	2.75	Makwanpur	2.01	Sindhupalchok	2.30
Dhading	2.33	Manang	3.12	Siraha	1.36
Dhankuta	2.99	Morang	1.77	Solukhumbu	2.46
Dhanusa**	1.11	Mugu*	3.47	Sunsari	1.36
Dolakha	2.99	Mustang*	3.36	Surkhet	2.93
Dolpa*	4.37	Myagdi*	5.39	Syangja	1.98
Doti*	3.45	Nawalparasi	1.69	Tanahu	1.91
Gorkha	2.31	Nuwakot	1.69	Taplejung	2.93
Gulmi	2.74	Okhaldhunga	2.36	Terhathum	2.59
Humla*	4.74	Palpa	2.50	Udayapur	2.45

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts





## Percentage of persons with disability by district



Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

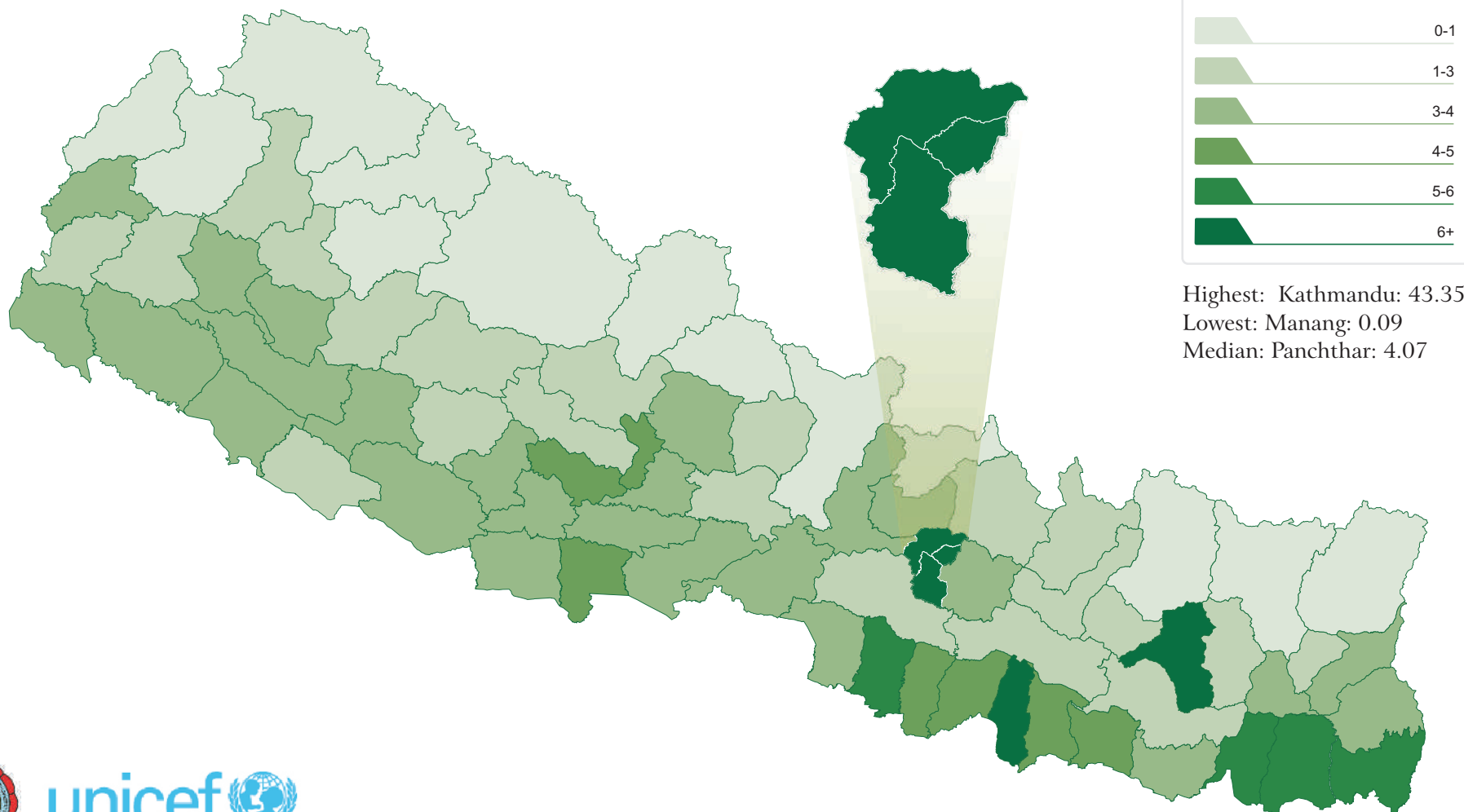
This map shows the density of persons with disability in each district of the country. The density of persons with disability is computed as the ratio of total number of persons with disability to total area of the district in kilometers squared. Districts in Kathmandu valley and Mahottari have the highest density of persons with disability in the country. There are more than 10 persons with disability per square kilometers in these five districts. All the districts with 6-10 persons with disability per square kilometers are in Terai region. Districts in western and far western Mountains such as Darchula, Humla and Dolpa have the lowest Density of persons with disability in Nepal. The density of persons with disability is lower in Mountain districts than Terai districts. Despite being a district in Terai, Banke has less than 3 persons with disability per square kilometers.

Achham	5.12	Ilam	4.48	Panchthar	4.07
Arghakhanchi	4.33	Jajarkot	3.07	Parbat	7.39
Baglung	3.46	Jhapa*	9.57	Parsa	4.59
Baitadi	5.13	Jumla**	1.28	Pyuthan	4.53
Bajhang	1.45	Kailali	4.75	Ramechhap	2.86
Bajura	2.69	Kalikot	3.02	Rasuwa**	0.66
Banke	3.20	Kanchanpur	5.63	Rautahat*	7.72
Bara*	9.79	Kapilbastu	4.22	Rolpa	3.97
Bardiya	4.05	Kaski	4.57	Rukum	2.06
Bhaktapur*	26.92	Kathmandu*	43.35	Rupandehi	7.27
Bhojpur	3.06	Kavrepalanchok	4.78	Salyan	4.26
Chitawan	5.83	Khotang	3.35	Sankhuwasabha**	1.16
Dadeldhura	3.35	Lalitpur*	12.82	Saptari	5.90
Dailekh	5.06	Lamjung	2.80	Sarlahi*	7.61
Dang	4.36	Mahottari*	10.15	Sindhuli	2.60
Darchula	1.58	Makwanpur	3.49	Sindhupalchok	2.60
Dhading	4.06	Manang**	0.09	Siraha	7.29
Dhankuta	5.48	Morang*	9.19	Solukhumbu**	0.79
Dhanusa	7.13	Mugu**	0.54	Sunsari*	8.28
Dolakha	2.55	Mustang**	0.13	Surkhet	4.20
Dolpa**	0.20	Myagdi	2.67	Syangja	4.91
Doti	3.61	Nawalparasi	5.03	Tanahu	3.99
Gorkha	1.74	Nuwakot	4.18	Taplejung**	1.02
Gulmi	6.68	Okhaldhunga	3.25	Terhathum	3.87
Humla**	0.43	Palpa	4.76	Udayapur	3.77

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of disabled persons per square kilometer



Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

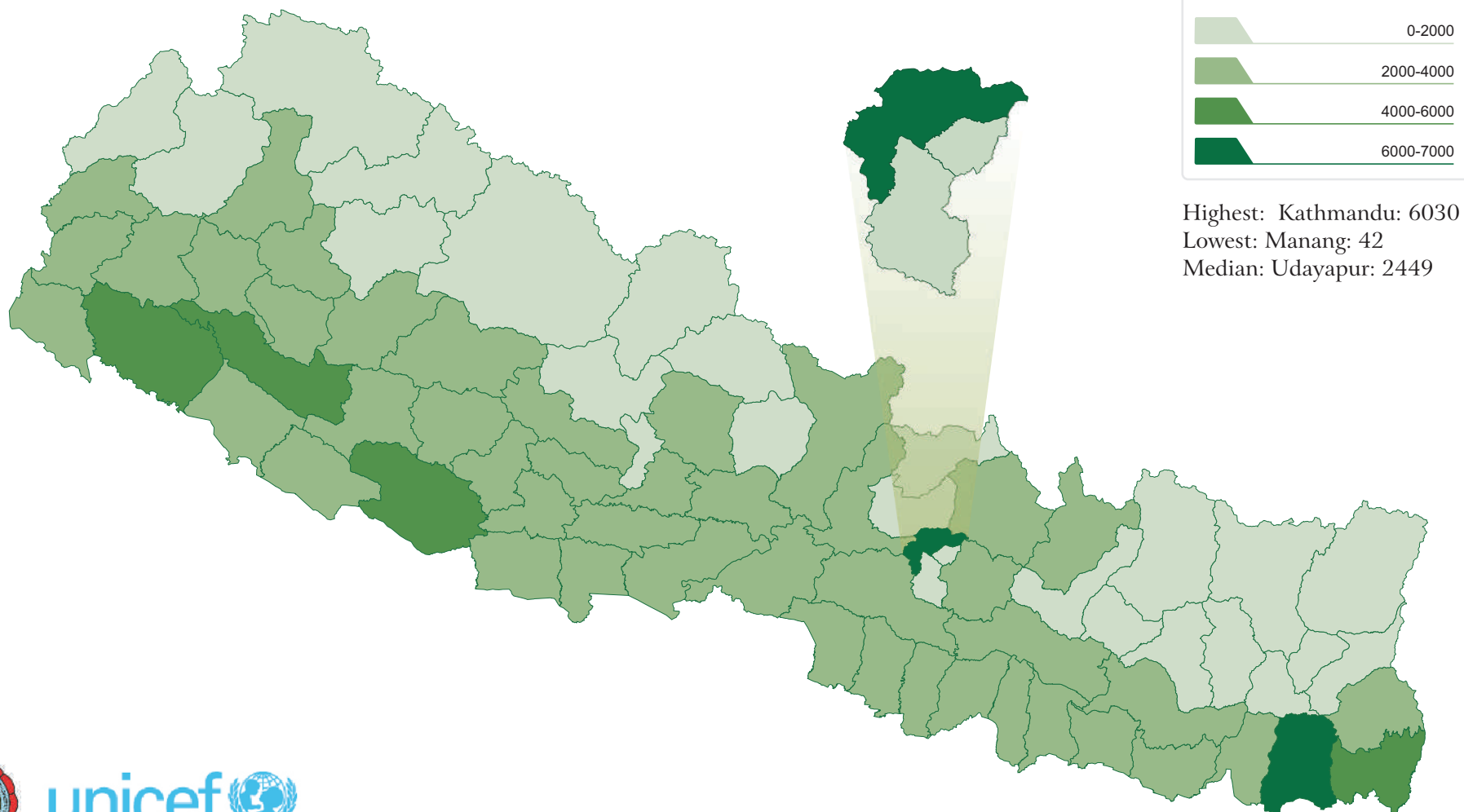
Kathmandu, Jhapa, Morang, Surkhet, Banke and Kailali have highest number of persons with physical disability. Kathmandu and Jhapa have more than 6000 people with physical disability. Many districts in central and eastern Terai has more than 3000 persons with disability. Mountain districts such as Manang, Mustang, Dolpa and Humla have lowest number of people with physical disability. These districts have less than 1000 people with physical disability. Lalitpur and Bhagalpur have reported lower number of people with physical disability as compared to its neighboring districts with similar geographical location. The distribution of physical disability does not vary much across development regions.

Achham*	3726	Ilam	2669	Panchthar	1929
Arghakhanchi	2001	Jajarkot	3176	Parbat	1394
Baglung	2456	Jhapa*	5524	Parsa	2165
Baitadi	3409	Jumla**	1043	Pyuthan	2474
Bajhang	1842	Kailali*	5631	Ramechhap	1719
Bajura	2368	Kalikot	2427	Rasuwa**	343
Banke	2606	Kanchanpur	3438	Rautahat	3131
Bara	3556	Kapilbastu	2692	Rolpa	2773
Bardiya	2698	Kaski	3210	Rukum	2243
Bhaktapur**	1142	Kathmandu*	6030	Rupandehi*	3717
Bhojpur	1698	Kavrepalanchok	2284	Salyan	2459
Chitawan*	3906	Khotang	1912	Sankhuwasabha	1431
Dadeldhura	2085	Lalitpur	1669	Saptari	3063
Dailekh	3348	Lamjung	1336	Sarlahi	3540
Dang*	4229	Mahottari	3225	Sindhuli	2525
Darchula	1473	Makwanpur	2996	Sindhupalchok	2560
Dhading	2562	Manang**	42	Siraha	2943
Dhankuta	1485	Morang*	6029	Solukhumbu**	913
Dhanusa	3139	Mugu**	621	Sunsari*	3727
Dolakha	2273	Mustang**	100	Surkhet*	4627
Dolpa**	547	Myagdi	1592	Syangja	2090
Doti	2642	Nawalparasi	3692	Tanahu	2104
Gorkha	2066	Nuwakot	1700	Taplejung	1546
Gulmi	2693	Okhaldhunga	1343	Terhathum**	976
Humla**	910	Palpa	2375	Udayapur	2449

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of persons with physical disability



Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

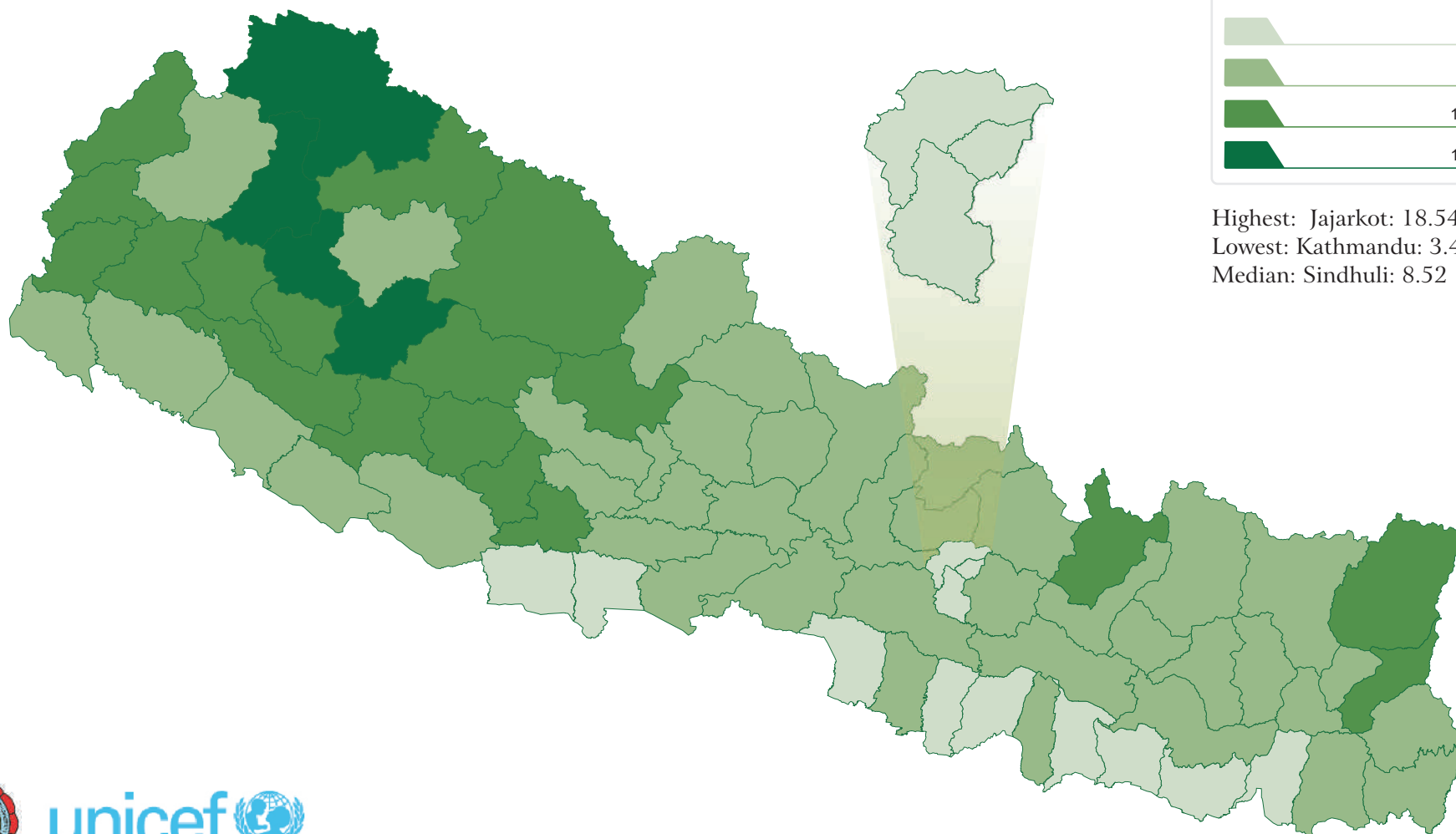
This map shows the number of persons with physical disability per 1000 persons. The homogeneous distribution of number of people with physical disability across development regions disappears when percentage of people with physical disability is computed out of total district population. Almost all the districts with more than 10 out of 1000 persons with physical disability are from western, mid-western and far western development regions. Districts such as Humla, Bajura, Kalikot and Jajarkot have the highest percentage of people with physical disability. These districts have more than 15 out of 1000 people with physical disability. Eastern Mountain districts such as Dhankuta and Taplejung and Panchthar also have more than 10 out of 1000 persons with physical disability. Terai districts such as Parsa, Rautahat and districts in Kathmandu valley have the lowest percentage of people with physical disability.

Achham*	14.47	Ilam	9.20	Panchthar	10.06
Arghakhanchi	10.12	Jajarkot*	18.54	Parbat	9.51
Baglung	9.14	Jhapa	6.80	Parsa**	3.60
Baitadi*	13.59	Jumla	9.58	Pyuthan	10.85
Bajhang	9.44	Kailali	7.26	Ramechhap	8.48
Bajura*	17.55	Kalikot*	17.72	Rasuwa	7.92
Banke	5.30	Kanchanpur	7.62	Rautahat**	4.56
Bara	5.17	Kapilbastu**	4.71	Rolpa	12.35
Bardiya	6.32	Kaski	6.52	Rukum	10.75
Bhaktapur**	3.75	Kathmandu**	3.46	Rupandehi**	4.22
Bhojpur	9.31	Kavrepalanchok	5.98	Salyan	10.14
Chitawan	6.73	Khotang	9.27	Sankhuwasabha	9.01
Dadeldhura*	14.67	Lalitpur**	3.57	Saptari	4.79
Dailekh	12.79	Lamjung	7.97	Sarlahi**	4.60
Dang	7.65	Mahottari	5.14	Sindhuli	8.52
Darchula	11.05	Makwanpur	7.13	Sindhupalchok	8.90
Dhading	7.62	Manang	6.42	Siraha**	4.62
Dhankuta	9.09	Morang	6.25	Solukhumbu	8.62
Dhanusa**	4.16	Mugu	11.23	Sunsari	4.88
Dolakha	12.18	Mustang	7.43	Surkhet*	13.19
Dolpa*	14.90	Myagdi*	14.01	Syangja	7.23
Doti	12.48	Nawalparasi	5.74	Tanahu	6.51
Gorkha	7.62	Nuwakot	6.13	Taplejung	12.13
Gulmi	9.61	Okhaldhunga	9.08	Terhathum	9.61
Humla*	17.89	Palpa	9.09	Udayapur	7.71

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of physically disabled person per 1000



Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)



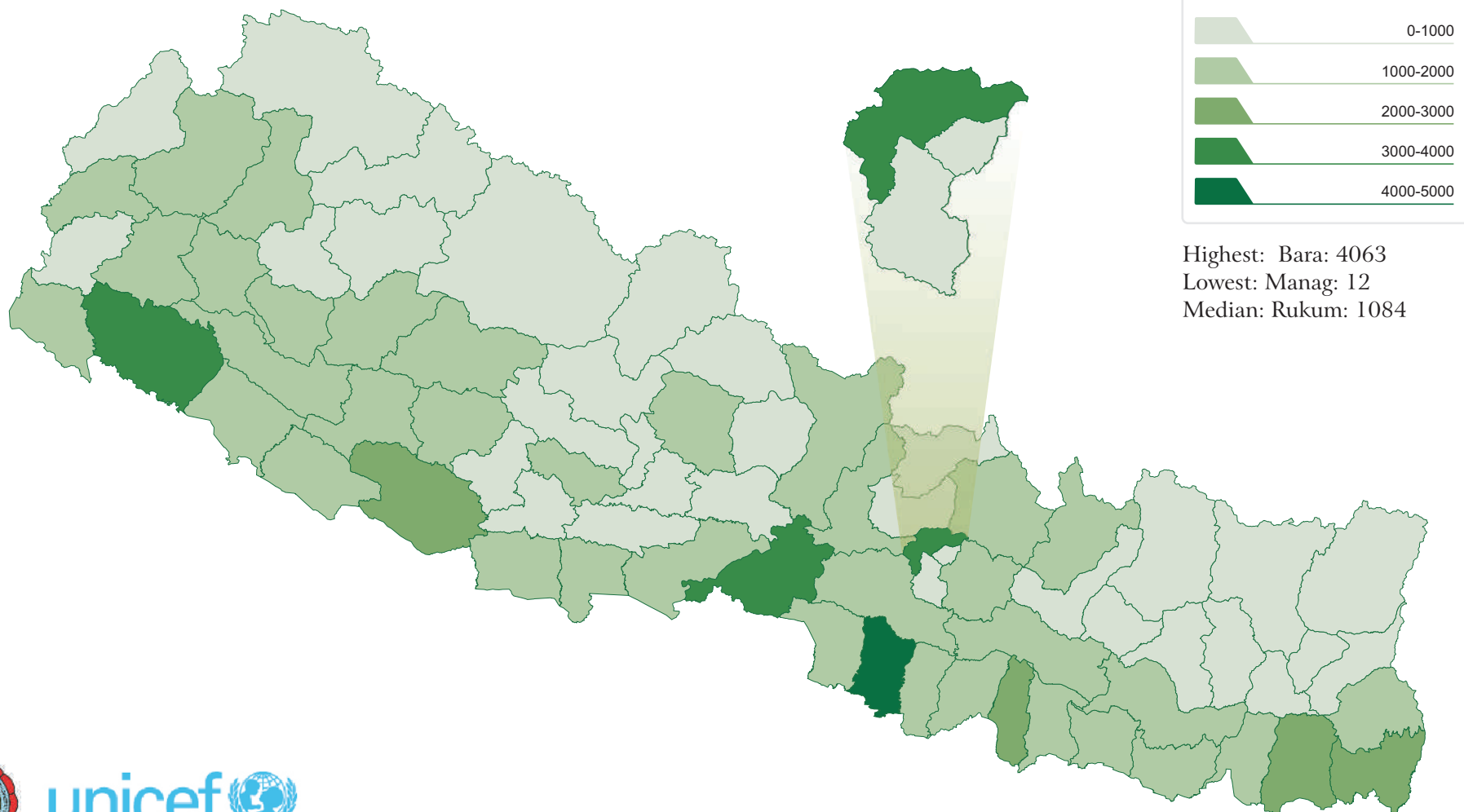
Number of people with blindness/low vision problem is higher for central, far western and mid-western development region compared to eastern and western development region. Kailali, Chitwan, Kathmandu and Bara are the districts with highest number of people with blindness/low vision problem. Compared with other districts in Terai, Bara has exceptionally higher number of people with blindness/low vision problem. Bara is the only district that has more than 4000 people with blindness/low vision problem. None of the other districts have more than 3000 people with blindness/low vision problem. Mountain districts have very low number of people with blindness/low vision problem. Manang and Mustang respectively have only 12 and 64 people with blindness/low vision problem. Number of people with blindness/low vision problem in Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts are significantly lower than that in Kathmandu district.

Achham*	1891	Ilam	1198	Panchthar	816
Arghakhanchi	758	Jajarkot	1344	Parbat**	530
Baglung	897	Jhapa*	2092	Parsa	1720
Baitadi	1424	Jumla	593	Pyuthan	676
Bajhang	1165	Kailali*	3311	Ramechhap	840
Bajura	1210	Kalikot	958	Rasuwa**	174
Banke	1391	Kanchanpur	1890	Rautahat*	1981
Bara*	4063	Kapilbastu	1472	Rolpa	1329
Bardiya	1871	Kaski	1530	Rukum	1084
Bhaktapur**	425	Kathmandu*	3703	Rupandehi	1768
Bhojpur	662	Kavrepalanchok	1105	Salyan	1000
Chitawan*	3118	Khotang	724	Sankhuwasabha	664
Dadeldhura	994	Lalitpur	818	Saptari	1536
Dailekh	1441	Lamjung	623	Sarlahi	1819
Dang*	2513	Mahottari	2527	Sindhuli	1028
Darchula	720	Makwanpur	1553	Sindhupalchok	1021
Dhading	1440	Manang**	12	Siraha	1831
Dhankuta	570	Morang*	2676	Solukhumbu**	351
Dhanusa	1652	Mugu**	372	Sunsari	1645
Dolakha	1018	Mustang**	64	Surkhet	1628
Dolpa**	293	Myagdi	824	Syangja	952
Doti	1722	Nawalparasi	1645	Tanahu	920
Gorkha	1125	Nuwakot	980	Taplejung	637
Gulmi	1173	Okhaldhunga	645	Terhathum**	518
Humla**	279	Palpa	817	Udayapur	1006

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of persons with blindness/low vision problem



Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

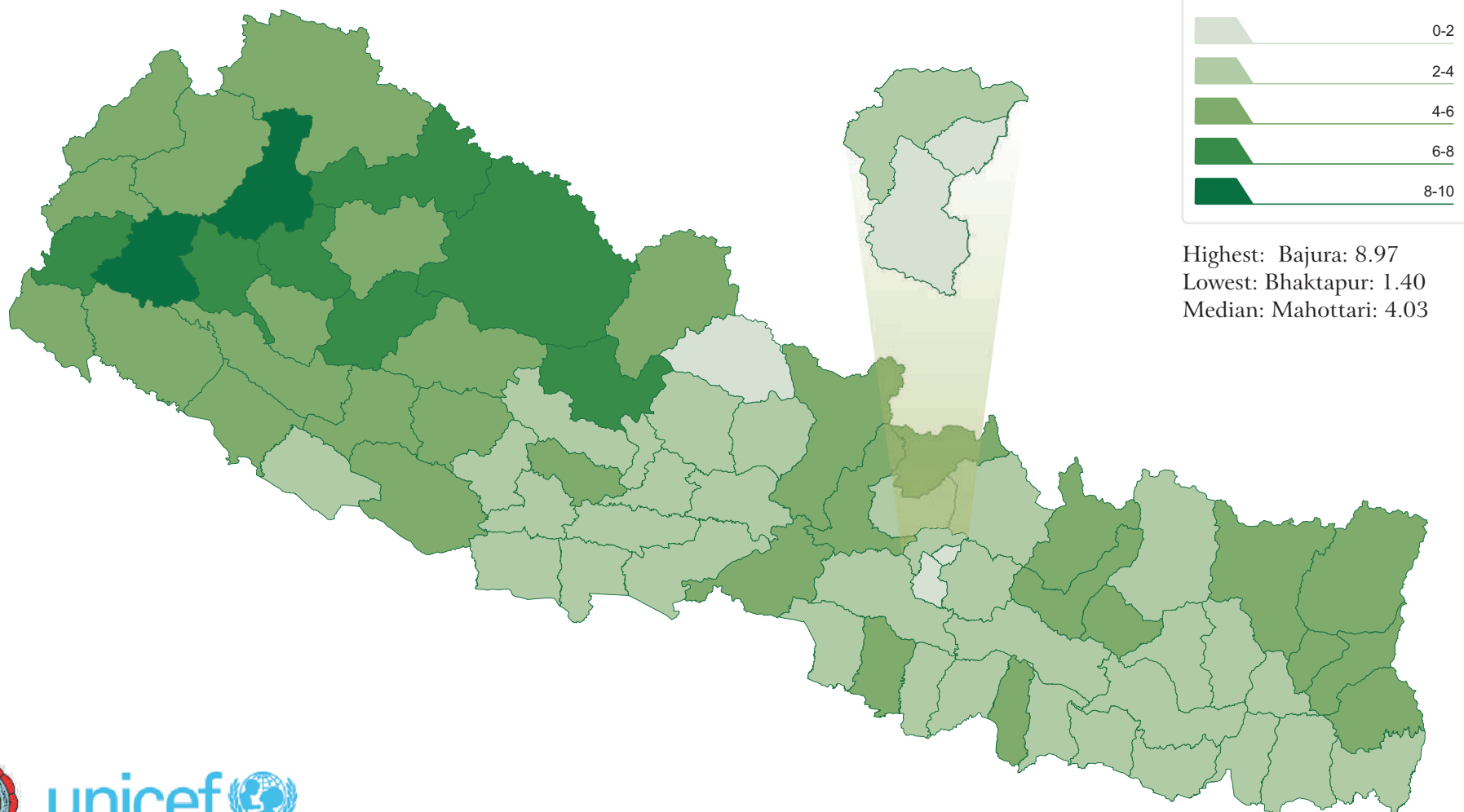
The map shows number of persons with blindness/low vision problem out of 1000 people in each district. The map indicates that the most severe problem of visual impairment lies in mid-western and far-western districts. None of the districts in eastern and central development region have more than 6 out of 1000 people with blindness/low vision. Doti and Bajura are two districts where there are more than 8 out of 1000 persons with blindness/low vision problem. Bhaktapur, Lalitpur and Manang has less than 2 out of 1000 persons (less than 0.2%) with blindness/low vision problem. Eastern Terai districts have lower percentage of persons with blindness/low vision problem compared with western Terai districts.

Achham*	7.34	Ilam	4.13	Panchthar	4.25
Arghakhanchi	3.84	Jajarkot*	7.85	Parbat	3.62
Baglung	3.34	Jhapa	2.57	Parsa	2.86
Baitadi	5.68	Jumla	5.44	Pyuthan	2.96
Bajhang*	5.97	Kailali	4.27	Ramechhap	4.15
Bajura*	8.97	Kalikot*	7.00	Rasuwa	4.02
Banke	2.83	Kanchanpur	4.19	Rautahat	2.88
Bara	5.91	Kapilbastu	2.57	Rolpa	5.92
Bardiya	4.39	Kaski	3.11	Rukum	5.20
Bhaktapur**	1.40	Kathmandu**	2.12	Rupandehi**	2.01
Bhojpur	3.63	Kavrepalanchok	2.89	Salyan	4.12
Chitawan	5.38	Khotang	3.51	Sankhuwasabha	4.18
Dadeldhura*	7.00	Lalitpur**	1.75	Saptari**	2.40
Dailekh	5.50	Lamjung	3.71	Sarlahi**	2.36
Dang	4.55	Mahottari	4.03	Sindhuli	3.47
Darchula	5.40	Makwanpur	3.69	Sindhupalchok	3.55
Dhading	4.28	Manang**	1.84	Siraha	2.87
Dhankuta	3.49	Morang	2.77	Solukhumbu	3.31
Dhanusa**	2.19	Mugu*	6.73	Sunsari**	2.15
Dolakha	5.46	Mustang	4.76	Surkhet	4.64
Dolpa*	7.98	Myagdi*	7.25	Syangja	3.29
Doti*	8.13	Nawalparasi	2.56	Tanahu	2.85
Gorkha	4.15	Nuwakot	3.53	Taplejung	5.00
Gulmi	4.19	Okhaldhunga	4.36	Terhathum	5.10
Humla	5.49	Palpa	3.13	Udayapur	3.17

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of persons with blindness/low vision problem per 1000



Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

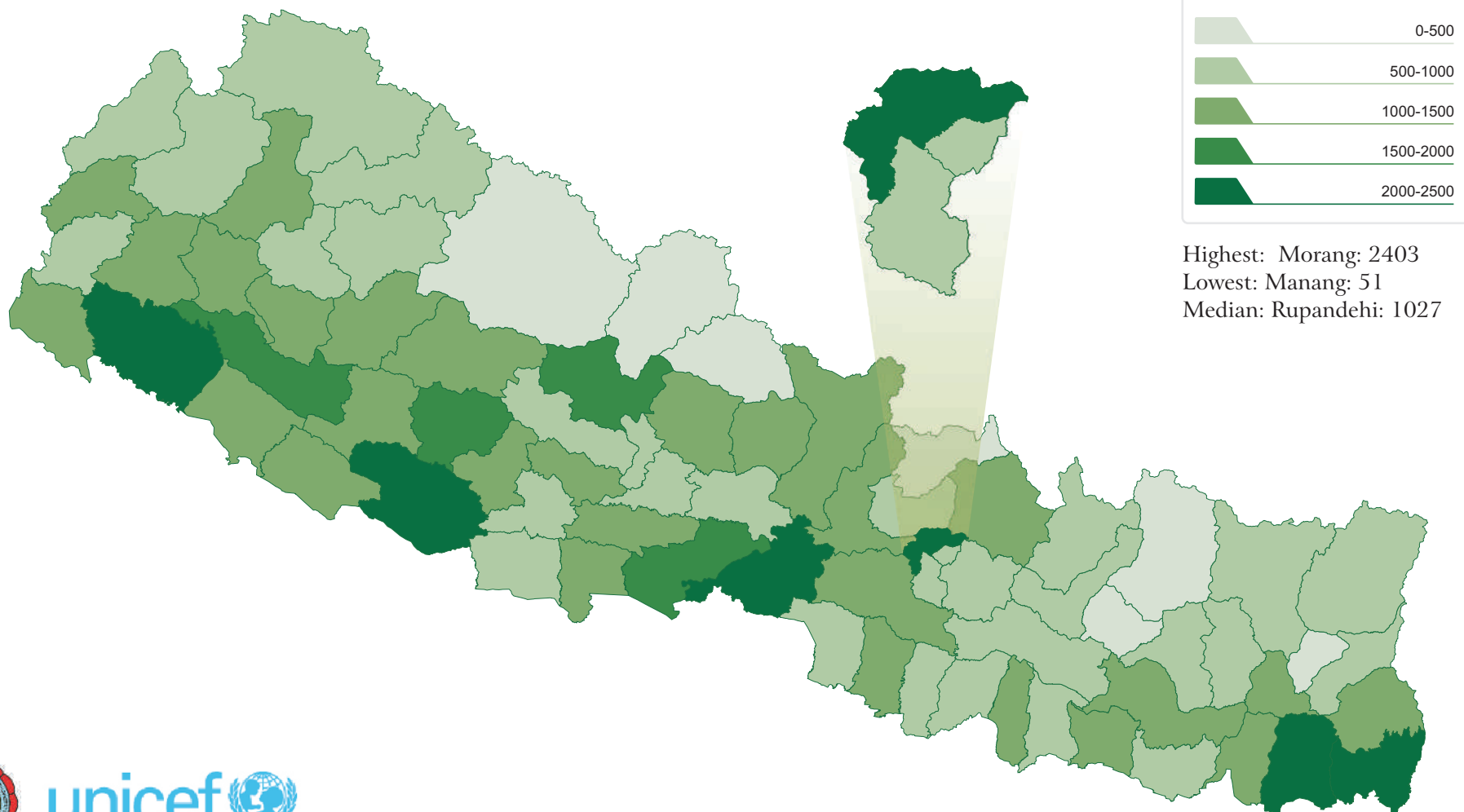
This map shows the number of persons with deaf/hard of hearing problems. Apart from Morang and Jhapa, districts in eastern development region have higher number of persons with deaf/hard of hearing problems. Compared to other parts of the country, western Hill and Terai districts have higher number of persons with deaf/hard of hearing problems. Terai districts such as Kailali, Dang from western region, Chitwan from central region and Morang and Jhapa from eastern region have the highest number of persons with deaf/hard of hearing problem. Only Kathmandu district in the valley has more than 2000 persons with deaf/hard of hearing problems. Mustang, Manang and Rasuwa have less than 200 people with deaf/hard of hearing problems.

Achham	1257	Ilam	1270	Panchthar	755
Arghakhanchi	727	Jajarkot	1121	Parbat	596
Baglung	944	Jhapa*	2307	Parsa	600
Baitadi	1245	Jumla	867	Pyuthan	1063
Bajhang	933	Kailali*	2243	Ramechhap	661
Bajura	1241	Kalikot	924	Rasuwa**	178
Banke	1260	Kanchanpur	1285	Rautahat	904
Bara	1047	Kapilbastu	702	Rolpa*	1541
Bardiya	1337	Kaski	1480	Rukum	1306
Bhaktapur**	562	Kathmandu*	2368	Rupandehi	1027
Bhojpur	778	Kavrepalanchok	967	Salyan	1198
Chitawan*	2009	Khotang	940	Sankhuwasabha	700
Dadeldhura	778	Lalitpur	814	Saptari	951
Dailekh	1189	Lamjung	1045	Sarlahi	989
Dang*	2236	Mahottari	1180	Sindhuli	931
Darchula	598	Makwanpur	1340	Sindhupalchok	1049
Dhading	1208	Manang**	51	Siraha	1039
Dhankuta	1073	Morang*	2403	Solukhumbu**	469
Dhanusa	865	Mugu**	504	Sunsari	1215
Dolakha	818	Mustang**	105	Surkhet*	1661
Dolpa**	345	Myagdi*	1736	Syangja	735
Doti	1396	Nawalparasi*	1831	Tanahu	989
Gorkha	1176	Nuwakot	590	Taplejung**	505
Gulmi	1118	Okhaldhunga**	469	Terhathum**	393
Humla	615	Palpa	1216	Udayapur	1339

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of persons with deaf/hard of hearing problem



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Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

This map shows number of persons with deaf/hard of hearing problems per 1000 in each district. It indicates that the concentration of persons with deaf/hard of hearing disability are few in western Mountain districts. Humla and Myagdi have more than 12 out of 1000 persons with deaf/hard of hearing problems. Bajura, Mugu and Dolpa also have more than 9 out of 1000 persons with deaf/hard of hearing problems. It is important to note that almost all the Terai districts have less than 3 out of 1000 persons with deaf/hard of hearing disability. Only Bardia and Dang have more than 3 (but less than 6) out of 1000 persons with deaf/hard of hearing problems. Almost all the Hill and Mountain districts in eastern and central development region have 3 – 6 out of 1000 persons with this type of impairment. Districts in Kathmandu valley have less than 3 out of 1000 persons with this type of disability.

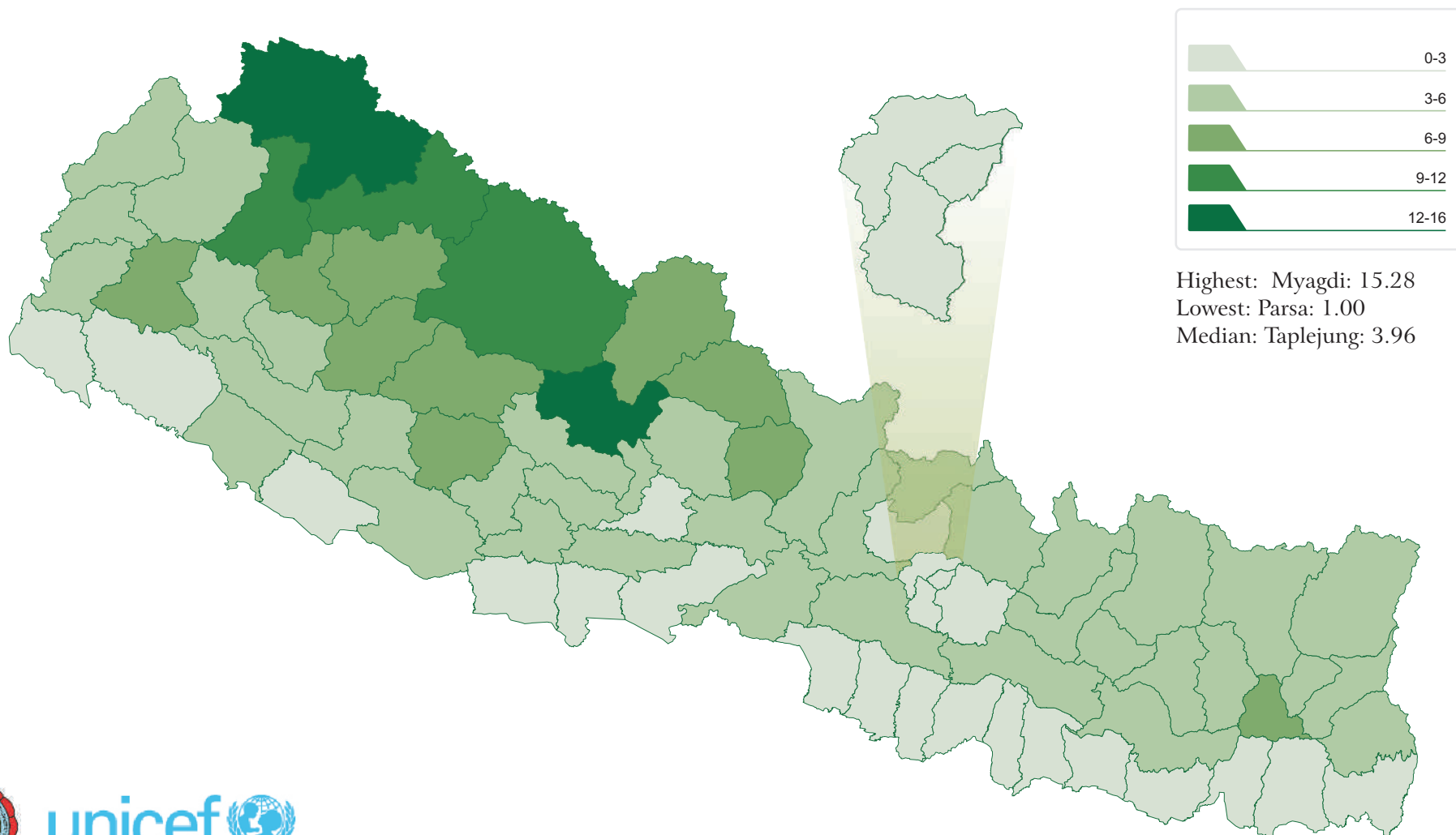
Achham	4.88	Ilam	4.38	Panchthar	3.94
Arghakhanchi	3.68	Jajarkot	6.54	Parbat	4.07
Baglung	3.51	Jhapa	2.84	Parsa**	1.00
Baitadi	4.96	Jumla*	7.96	Pyuthan	4.66
Bajhang	4.78	Kailali	2.89	Ramechhap	3.26
Bajura*	9.20	Kalikot*	6.75	Rasuwa	4.11
Banke	2.56	Kanchanpur	2.85	Rautahat**	1.32
Bara**	1.52	Kapilbastu**	1.23	Rolpa*	6.86
Bardiya	3.13	Kaski	3.01	Rukum	6.26
Bhaktapur	1.84	Kathmandu**	1.36	Rupandehi**	1.17
Bhojpur	4.26	Kavrepalanchok	2.53	Salyan	4.94
Chitawan	3.46	Khotang	4.56	Sankhuwasabha	4.41
Dadeldhura	5.48	Lalitpur	1.74	Saptari**	1.49
Dailekh	4.54	Lamjung	6.23	Sarlahi**	1.28
Dang	4.05	Mahottari	1.88	Sindhuli	3.14
Darchula	4.49	Makwanpur	3.19	Sindhupalchok	3.64
Dhading	3.59	Manang*	7.80	Siraha	1.63
Dhankuta	6.57	Morang	2.49	Solukhumbu	4.43
Dhanusa**	1.15	Mugu*	9.12	Sunsari**	1.59
Dolakha	4.38	Mustang*	7.81	Surkhet	4.73
Dolpa*	9.40	Myagdi*	15.28	Syangja	2.54
Doti	6.59	Nawalparasi	2.85	Tanahu	3.06
Gorkha	4.34	Nuwakot	2.13	Taplejung	3.96
Gulmi	3.99	Okhaldhunga	3.17	Terhathum	3.87
Humla*	12.09	Palpa	4.66	Udayapur	4.22

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts





## Number of persons with deaf/hard of hearing problem per 1000



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Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

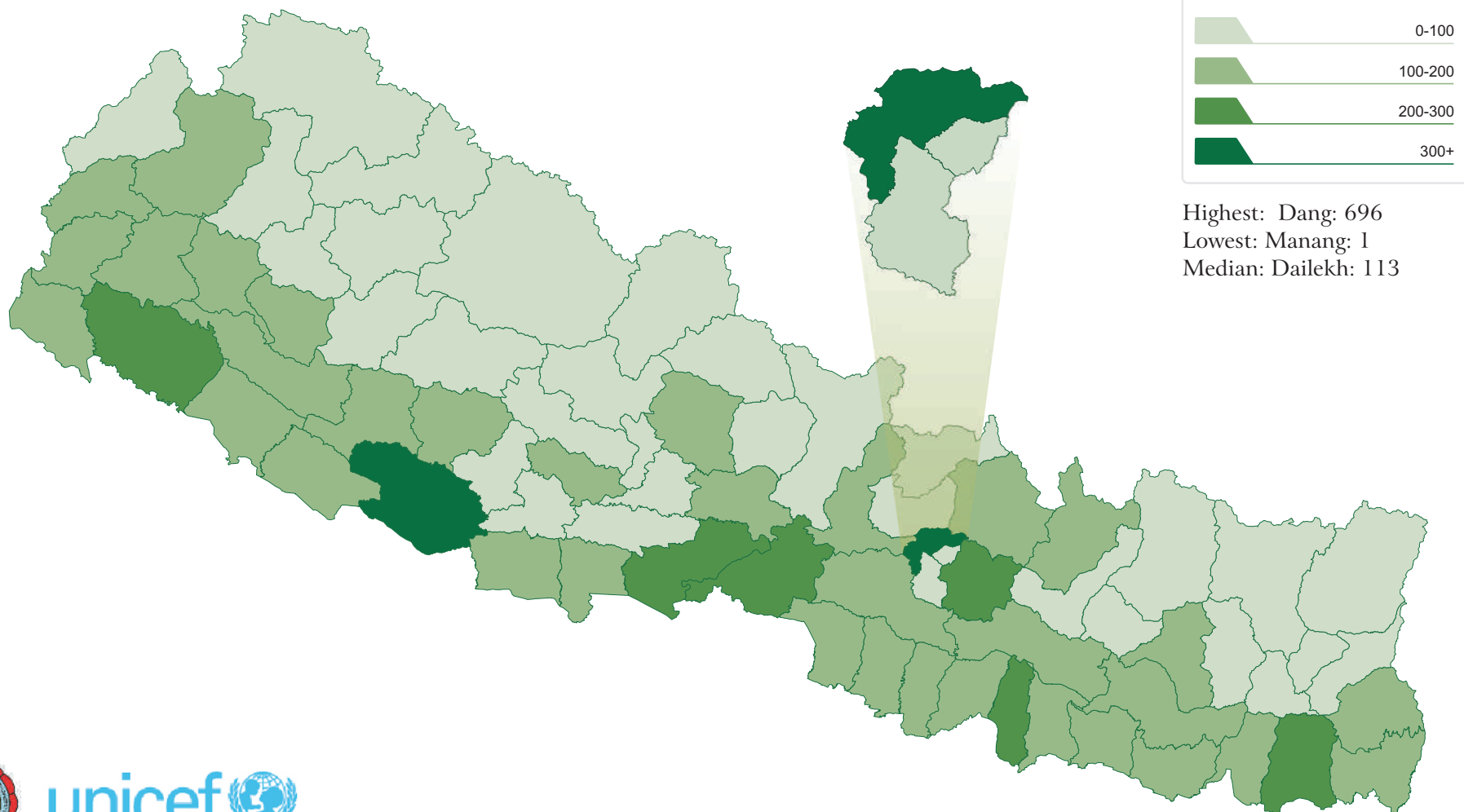
This category of disability has the lowest number of people. There is no apparent differences in the distribution of persons who are deaf-blind across development regions. But the number of persons with deaf-blind problem increase substantially from Mountain districts to Hill districts and from Hill districts to Terai districts. Dang and Kathmandu have the highest number of persons with this type of impairment. Kailali, Nawalparasi, Chitwan, Mahottari and Morang have more than 200 persons with deaf-blind problem. All the Terai district has at least 100 persons with deaf-blind disability. Almost all the Mountain districts have less than 100 persons with this type of disability. Only 1, 5 and 17 persons have reported having deaf-blind problem in Manang, Mustang, Rasuwa districts respectively.

Achham	167	Ilam	117	Panchthar	83
Arghakhanchi	81	Jajarkot	93	Parbat	59
Baglung	79	Jhapa	182	Parsa	104
Baitadi	168	Jumla**	51	Pyuthan	69
Bajhang	107	Kailali*	225	Ramechhap	95
Bajura	78	Kalikot	75	Rasuwa**	17
Banke	122	Kanchanpur	181	Rautahat	164
Bara*	189	Kapilbastu	135	Rolpa	122
Bardiya	174	Kaski	165	Rukum	83
Bhaktapur	77	Kathmandu*	309	Rupandehi	181
Bhojpur	83	Kavrepalanchok*	246	Salyan	118
Chitawan*	277	Khotang	132	Sankhuwasabha	64
Dadeldhura	135	Lalitpur	64	Saptari	178
Dailekh	113	Lamjung	88	Sarlahi*	187
Dang*	696	Mahottari*	207	Sindhuli	106
Darchula	66	Makwanpur	120	Sindhupalchok	133
Dhading	144	Manang**	1	Siraha	175
Dhankuta	70	Morang*	254	Solukhumbu**	56
Dhanusa	152	Mugu**	45	Sunsari	171
Dolakha	142	Mustang**	5	Surkhet	138
Dolpa**	38	Myagdi	95	Syangja	72
Doti	124	Nawalparasi*	203	Tanahu	100
Gorkha	92	Nuwakot	89	Taplejung**	51
Gulmi	125	Okhaldhunga	86	Terhathum**	37
Humla**	16	Palpa	72	Udayapur	118

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of persons with deaf-blind problem



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Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

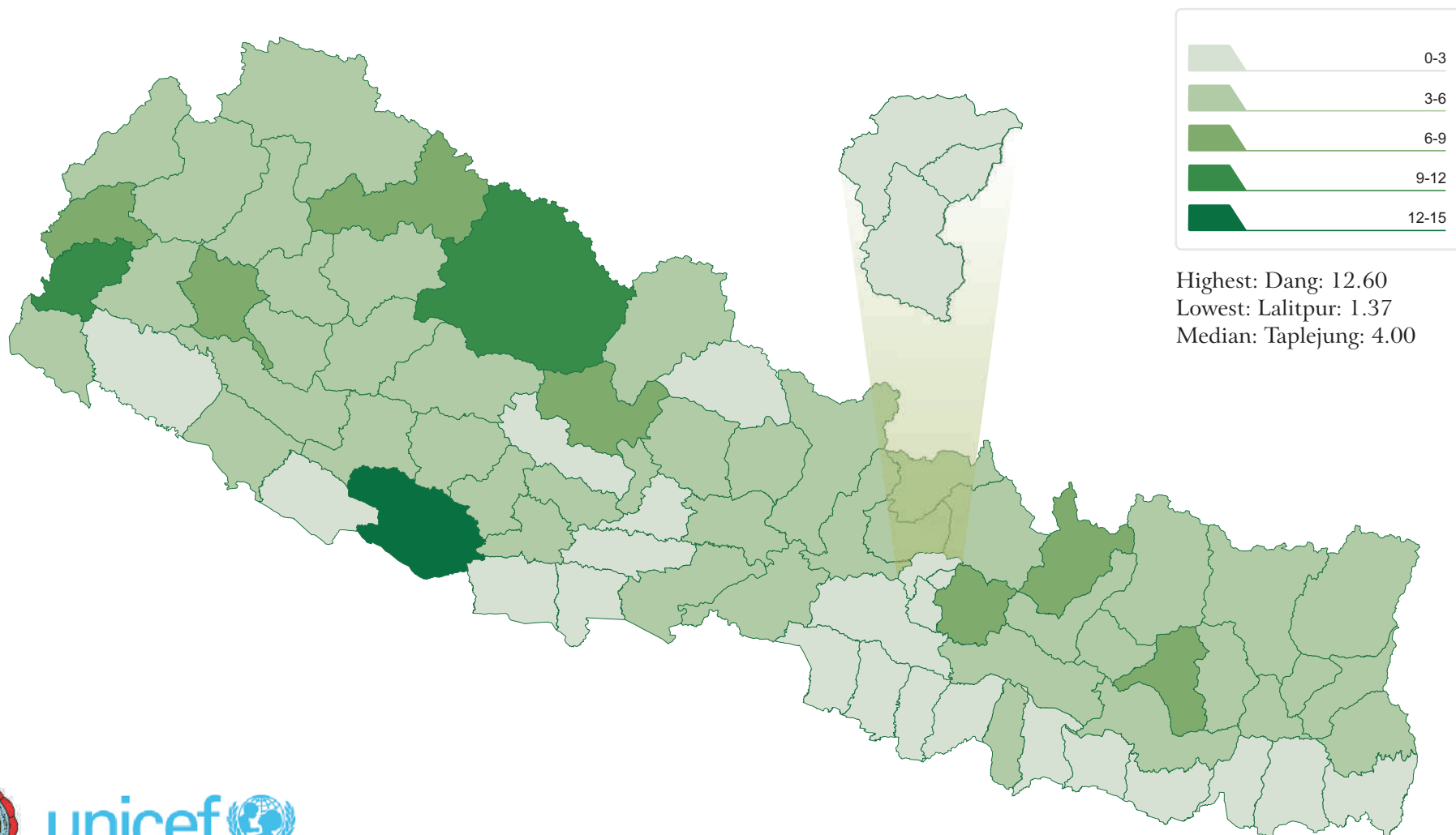
This map shows number of persons with deaf-blind problem out of 1000 persons in a district. Compared to Terai districts, districts in Hill and Mountain regions have higher percentage of persons with deaf-blind problem. Western part of the country comparatively has higher percentage of persons with this type of disability. Dolpa, Dang and Dadeldhura have the highest percentage of persons with deaf-blind disability. Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Manang and Parsa have one of the lowest percentage of persons with deaf-blind problem. Only Mahottari district in the eastern Terai has more than 3 out of 1000 persons with deaf-blind problem.

Achham*	6.49	Ilam	4.03	Panchthar	4.33
Arghakhanchi	4.10	Jajarkot	5.43	Parbat	4.02
Baglung	2.94	Jhapa**	2.24	Parsa**	1.73
Baitadi*	6.70	Jumla	4.68	Pyuthan	3.02
Bajhang	5.48	Kailali	2.90	Ramechhap	4.69
Bajura	5.78	Kalikot	5.48	Rasuwa	3.93
Banke	2.48	Kanchanpur	4.01	Rautahat**	2.39
Bara	2.75	Kapilbastu**	2.36	Rolpa	5.43
Bardiya	4.08	Kaski	3.35	Rukum	3.98
Bhaktapur	2.53	Kathmandu**	1.77	Rupandehi**	2.06
Bhojpur	4.55	Kavrepalanchok*	6.44	Salyan	4.87
Chitawan	4.78	Khotang*	6.40	Sankhuwasabha	4.03
Dadeldhura*	9.50	Lalitpur**	1.37	Saptari	2.78
Dailekh	4.32	Lamjung	5.25	Sarlahi	2.43
Dang*	12.60	Mahottari	3.30	Sindhuli	3.58
Darchula	4.95	Makwanpur	2.85	Sindhupalchok	4.62
Dhading	4.28	Manang**	1.53	Siraha	2.75
Dhankuta	4.28	Morang	2.63	Solukhumbu	5.29
Dhanusa**	2.01	Mugu*	8.14	Sunsari**	2.24
Dolakha*	7.61	Mustang	3.72	Surkhet	3.93
Dolpa*	10.35	Myagdi*	8.36	Syangja	2.49
Doti	5.86	Nawalparasi	3.15	Tanahu	3.09
Gorkha	3.39	Nuwakot	3.21	Taplejung	4.00
Gulmi	4.46	Okhaldhunga	5.81	Terhathum	3.64
Humla	3.15	Palpa	2.76	Udayapur	3.72

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of persons with deaf-blind problem per 1000



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Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

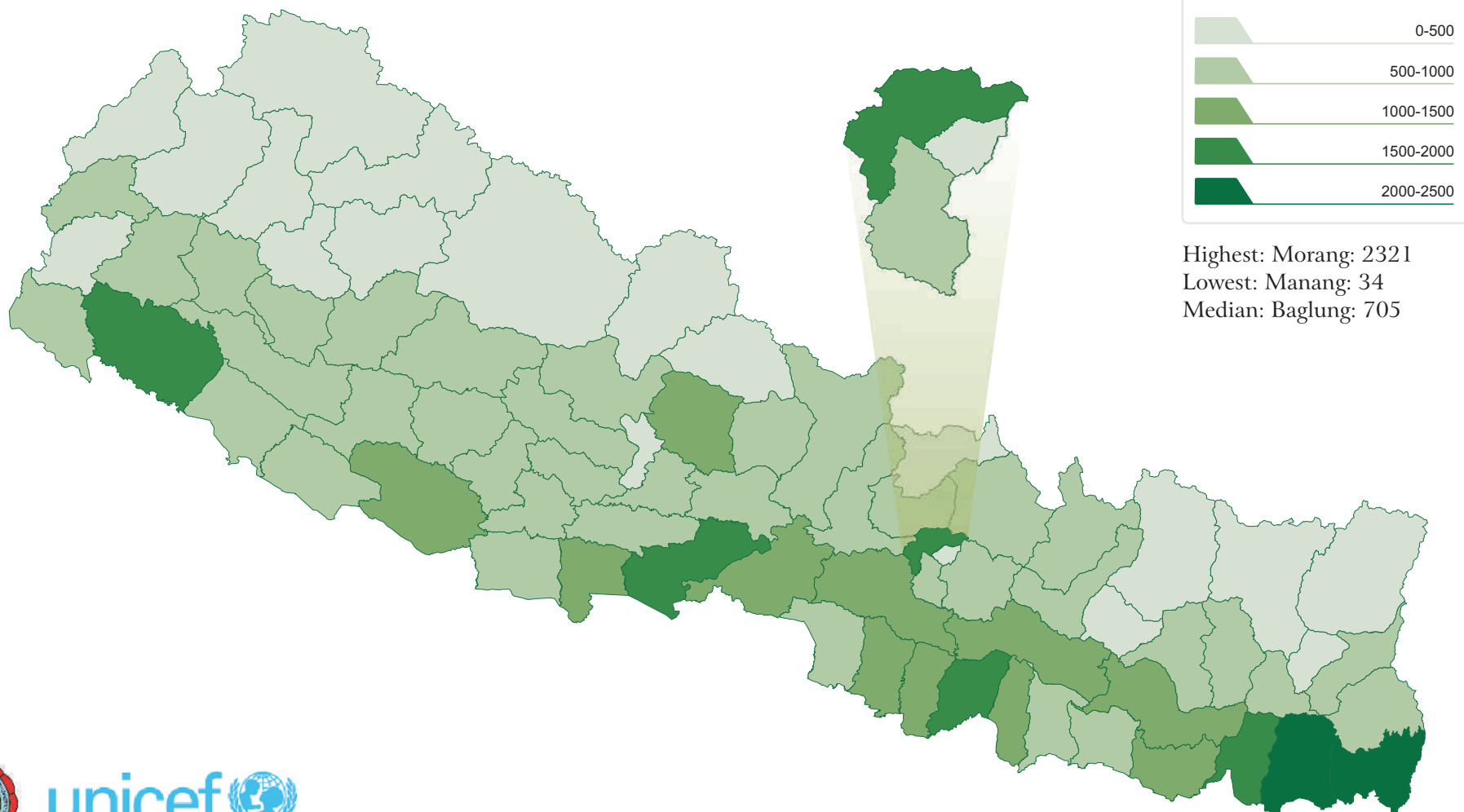
This map shows the number of persons with speech problem in each district. Number of persons with speech problem are higher in Hill and Terai districts than in Mountain districts. Compared to Terai districts in the western region, higher number of persons with speech problem reside in eastern and central region of the country. The highest number of persons with speech problem live in districts such as Jhapa, Morang, Kathmandu and Kailali. Only Manang and Jhapa have more than 2000 persons with speech problem. Manang and Mustang have less than 100 persons with speech problem. Compared with its neighboring districts, Kathmandu has the highest number of persons with speech problem.

Achham	529	Ilam	794	Panchthar	535
Arghakhanchi	590	Jajarkot	517	Parbat	457
Baglung	705	Jhapa*	2089	Parsa	657
Baitadi	568	Jumla	375	Pyuthan	625
Bajhang	384	Kailali*	1509	Ramechhap	510
Bajura	396	Kalikot	387	Rasuwa**	130
Banke	691	Kanchanpur	950	Rautahat	1200
Bara*	1216	Kapilbastu	856	Rolpa	658
Bardiya	839	Kaski	1100	Rukum	570
Bhaktapur**	331	Kathmandu*	1815	Rupandehi	1177
Bhojpur	598	Kavrepalanchok	873	Salyan	631
Chitawan*	1381	Khotang	809	Sankhuwasabha	461
Dadeldhura	471	Lalitpur	609	Saptari	1037
Dailekh	695	Lamjung	785	Sarlahi*	1524
Dang*	1328	Mahottari*	1343	Sindhuli	1042
Darchula**	332	Makwanpur	1077	Sindhupalchok	914
Dhading	974	Manang**	34	Siraha	922
Dhankuta	706	Morang*	2321	Solukhumbu	385
Dhanusa	902	Mugu**	160	Sunsari*	1612
Dolakha	553	Mustang**	78	Surkhet	802
Dolpa**	178	Myagdi	747	Syangja	740
Doti	621	Nawalparasi*	1552	Tanahu	907
Gorkha	783	Nuwakot	525	Taplejung**	351
Gulmi	980	Okhaldhunga	400	Terhathum**	261
Humla**	244	Palpa	881	Udayapur	1166

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of persons with speech problem



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Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

This map shows the number of persons with speech problem out of 1000 people in each district. Compared to other parts of the country, western Mountain districts have higher percentage of persons with speech problem. Humla, Dolpa, Manang, Mustang, Lamjung and Dhankuta have the highest percentage of persons with speech problem. Kathmandu and Parsa have one of the lowest percentage of people with speech problem. Apart from Dhankuta, none of the districts in eastern and central development region have more than 4 individuals out of 1000 with speech problem.

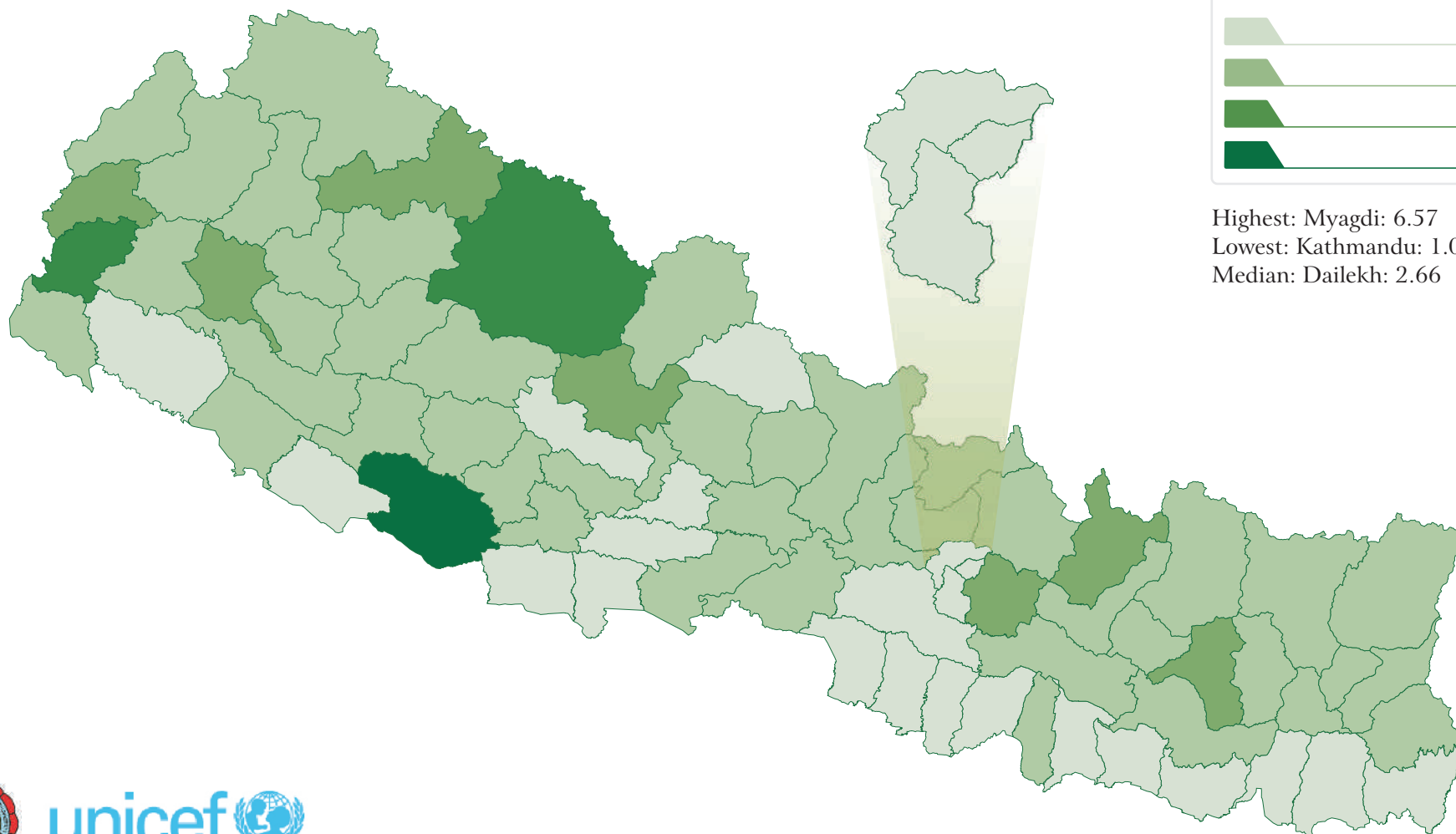
Achham	0.90%	Ilam	1.35%	Panchthar	0.91%
Arghakhanchi	1.00%	Jajarkot	0.88%	Parbat	0.78%
Baglung	1.20%	Jhapa*	3.55%	Parsa	1.12%
Baitadi	0.97%	Jumla	0.64%	Pyuthan	1.06%
Bajhang	0.65%	Kailali*	2.56%	Ramechhap	0.87%
Bajura	0.67%	Kalikot	0.66%	Rasuwa**	0.22%
Banke	1.17%	Kanchanpur	1.61%	Rautahat	2.04%
Bara	2.07%	Kapilbastu	1.45%	Rolpa	1.12%
Bardiya	1.43%	Kaski	1.87%	Rukum	0.97%
Bhaktapur**	0.56%	Kathmandu*	3.08%	Rupandehi	2.00%
Bhojpur	1.02%	Kavrepalanchok	1.48%	Salyan	1.07%
Chitawan*	2.35%	Khotang	1.37%	Sankhuwasabha	0.78%
Dadeldhura	0.80%	Lalitpur	1.03%	Saptari	1.76%
Dailekh	1.18%	Lamjung	1.33%	Sarlahi*	2.59%
Dang*	2.26%	Mahottari*	2.28%	Sindhuli	1.77%
Darchula**	0.56%	Makwanpur	1.83%	Sindhupalchok	1.55%
Dhading	1.65%	Manang**	0.06%	Siraha	1.57%
Dhankuta	1.20%	Morang*	3.94%	Solukhumbu	0.65%
Dhanusa	1.53%	Mugu**	0.27%	Sunsari*	2.74%
Dolakha	0.94%	Mustang**	0.13%	Surkhet	1.36%
Dolpa**	0.30%	Myagdi	1.27%	Syangja	1.26%
Doti	1.06%	Nawalparasi*	2.64%	Tanahu	1.54%
Gorkha	1.33%	Nuwakot	0.89%	Taplejung**	0.60%
Gulmi	1.67%	Okhaldhunga	0.68%	Terhathum**	0.44%
Humla**	0.41%	Palpa	1.50%	Udayapur	1.98%

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts





## Number of persons with speech problem per 1000



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Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

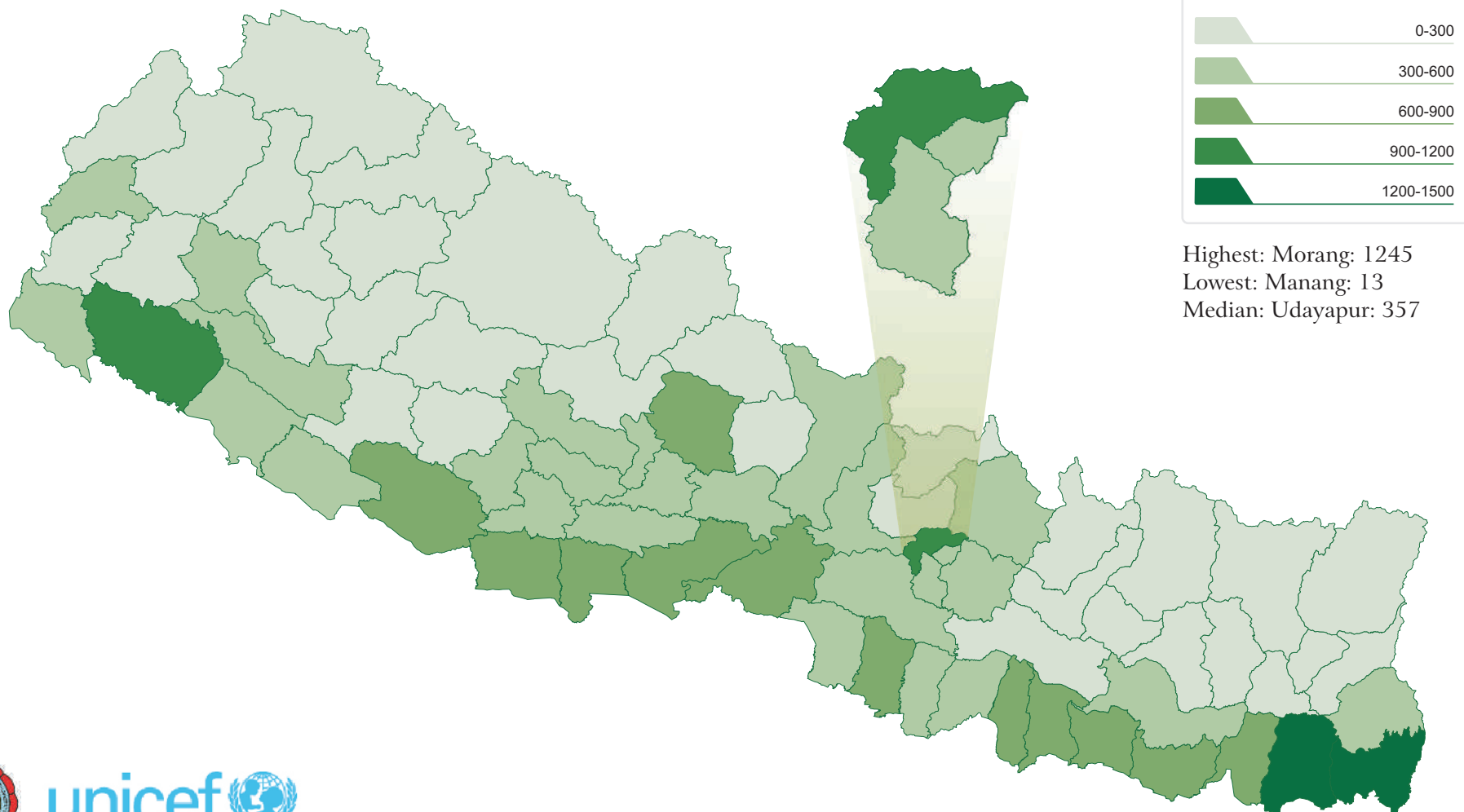
This map shows the total number of mentally disabled persons in each district. The districts in Terai region have comparatively higher number of mentally disabled persons than Hill or Mountain districts. Kailali, Kathmandu, Jhapa and Morang are the districts with highest number of mental disability. Morang and Jhapa each have more than 1200 persons with mental disability. The population distribution does not vary much across development regions as it does vary between Terai, hills and Mountains. Dolpa, Humla, Manang, Mustang and Rasuwa have less than 100 persons with mental disability. Compared to its neighboring districts, Kathmandu has the highest number of mentally disabled persons. More than 50 percent of the districts have more than 300 persons with mental disability.

Achham	329	Ilam	593	Panchthar	294
Arghakhanchi	395	Jajarkot	185	Parbat	309
Baglung	467	Jhapa*	1242	Parsa	442
Baitadi	367	Jumla**	111	Pyuthan	431
Bajhang	197	Kailali*	942	Ramechhap	177
Bajura**	168	Kalikot	180	Rasuwa**	55
Banke	523	Kanchanpur	506	Rautahat	552
Bara	632	Kapilbastu	623	Rolpa	252
Bardiya	504	Kaski	652	Rukum	179
Bhaktapur	303	Kathmandu*	1137	Rupandehi*	865
Bhojpur	263	Kavrepalanchok	491	Salyan	258
Chitawan*	819	Khotang	263	Sankhuwasabha	237
Dadeldhura	286	Lalitpur	420	Saptari	612
Dailekh	248	Lamjung	221	Sarlahi	575
Dang	601	Mahottari*	752	Sindhuli	287
Darchula**	160	Makwanpur	501	Sindhupalchok	313
Dhading	440	Manang**	13	Siraha	662
Dhankuta	265	Morang*	1245	Solukhumbu**	124
Dhanusa*	761	Mugu**	57	Sunsari*	846
Dolakha	298	Mustang**	33	Surkhet	534
Dolpa**	32	Myagdi	247	Syangja	469
Doti	229	Nawalparasi*	769	Tanahu	436
Gorkha	379	Nuwakot	259	Taplejung	172
Gulmi	597	Okhaldhunga	177	Terhathum	180
Humla**	51	Palpa	446	Udayapur	357

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of persons with mental disability



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Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

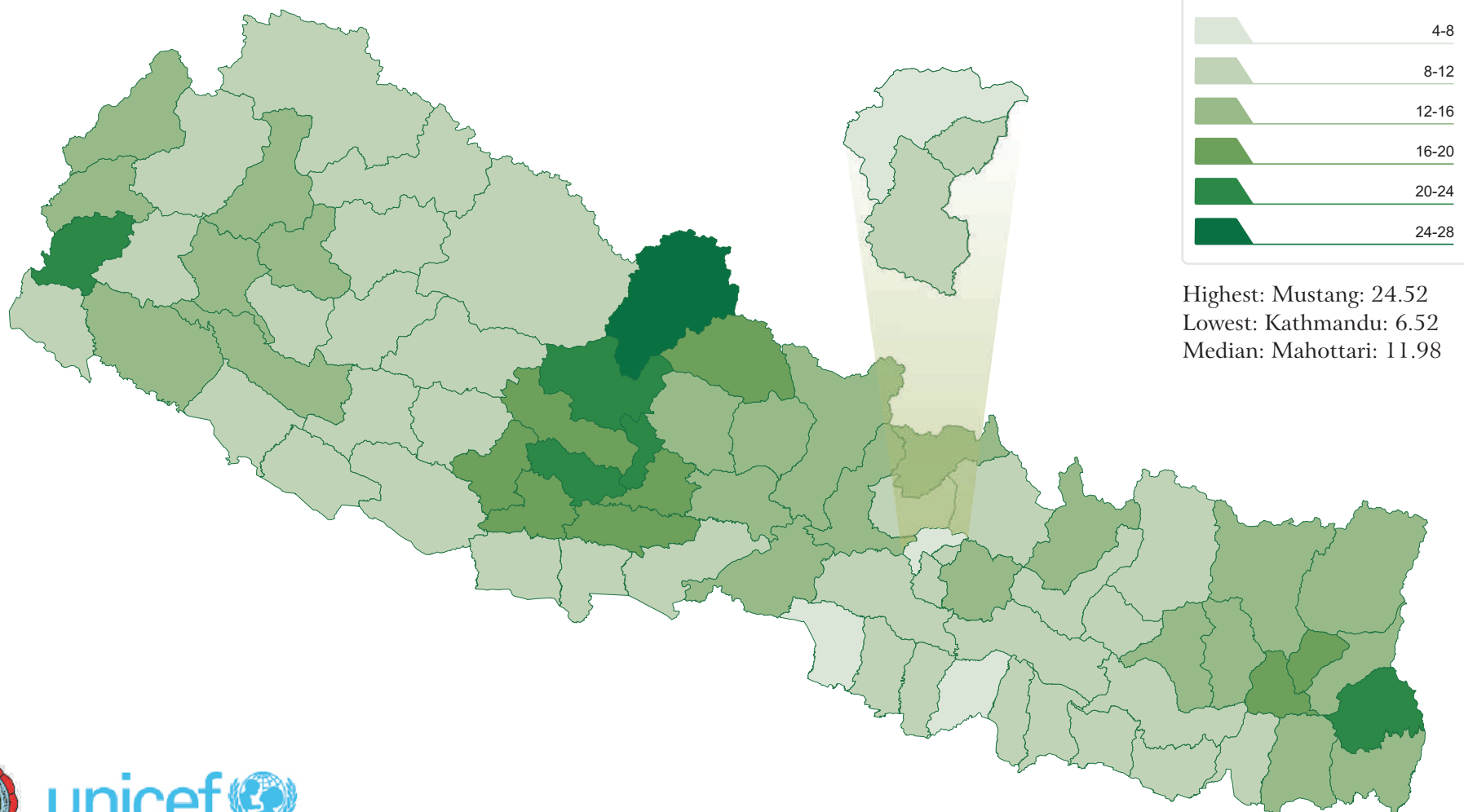
This map shows the number of mentally disabled persons out of 10000 people in each district. Compared with other development regions, the western development region has the highest percentage of mental disabled persons. Mustang, Myagdi, Parbat, Dadeldhura, Gulmi and Illam have the highest percentage of people with mental disability. These districts have more than 20 individuals with mental disability out of 10000 persons. Central Terai districts Parsa and Sarlahi and Kathmandu have the lowest percentage of persons with mental disability. Unlike other types of disability there is no clear variation between Terai, hill and Mountain districts. Almost 50 percent of the districts have more than 12 individuals with mental disability out of 10000 persons.

Achham	12.78	Ilam*	20.43	Panchthar	15.33
Arghakhanchi*	19.99	Jajarkot	10.80	Parbat*	21.08
Baglung	17.39	Jhapa	15.28	Parsa**	7.35
Baitadi	14.63	Jumla	10.19	Pyuthan*	18.90
Bajhang	10.09	Kailali	12.14	Ramechhap**	8.73
Bajura	12.45	Kalikot	13.14	Rasuwa	12.70
Banke	10.64	Kanchanpur	11.21	Rautahat**	8.04
Bara**	9.19	Kapilbastu	10.89	Rolpa	11.22
Bardiya	11.82	Kaski	13.25	Rukum**	8.58
Bhaktapur	9.95	Kathmandu**	6.52	Rupandehi	9.83
Bhojpur	14.41	Kavrepalanchok	12.86	Salyan	10.64
Chitawan	14.12	Khotang	12.75	Sankhuwasabha	14.93
Dadeldhura*	20.13	Lalitpur**	8.97	Saptari	9.57
Dailekh	9.47	Lamjung	13.18	Sarlahi**	7.47
Dang	10.88	Mahottari	11.98	Sindhuli	9.69
Darchula	12.01	Makwanpur	11.92	Sindhupalchok	10.88
Dhading	13.09	Manang*	19.88	Siraha	10.39
Dhankuta	16.22	Morang	12.90	Solukhumbu	11.71
Dhanusa	10.08	Mugu	10.31	Sunsari	11.08
Dolakha	15.97	Mustang*	24.53	Surkhet	15.22
Dolpa**	8.72	Myagdi*	21.74	Syangja	16.22
Doti	10.81	Nawalparasi	11.95	Tanahu	13.49
Gorkha	13.98	Nuwakot**	9.33	Taplejung	13.49
Gulmi*	21.31	Okhaldhunga	11.96	Terhathum*	17.72
Humla	10.03	Palpa	17.08	Udayapur	11.24

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of persons with mental disability per 10000



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Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

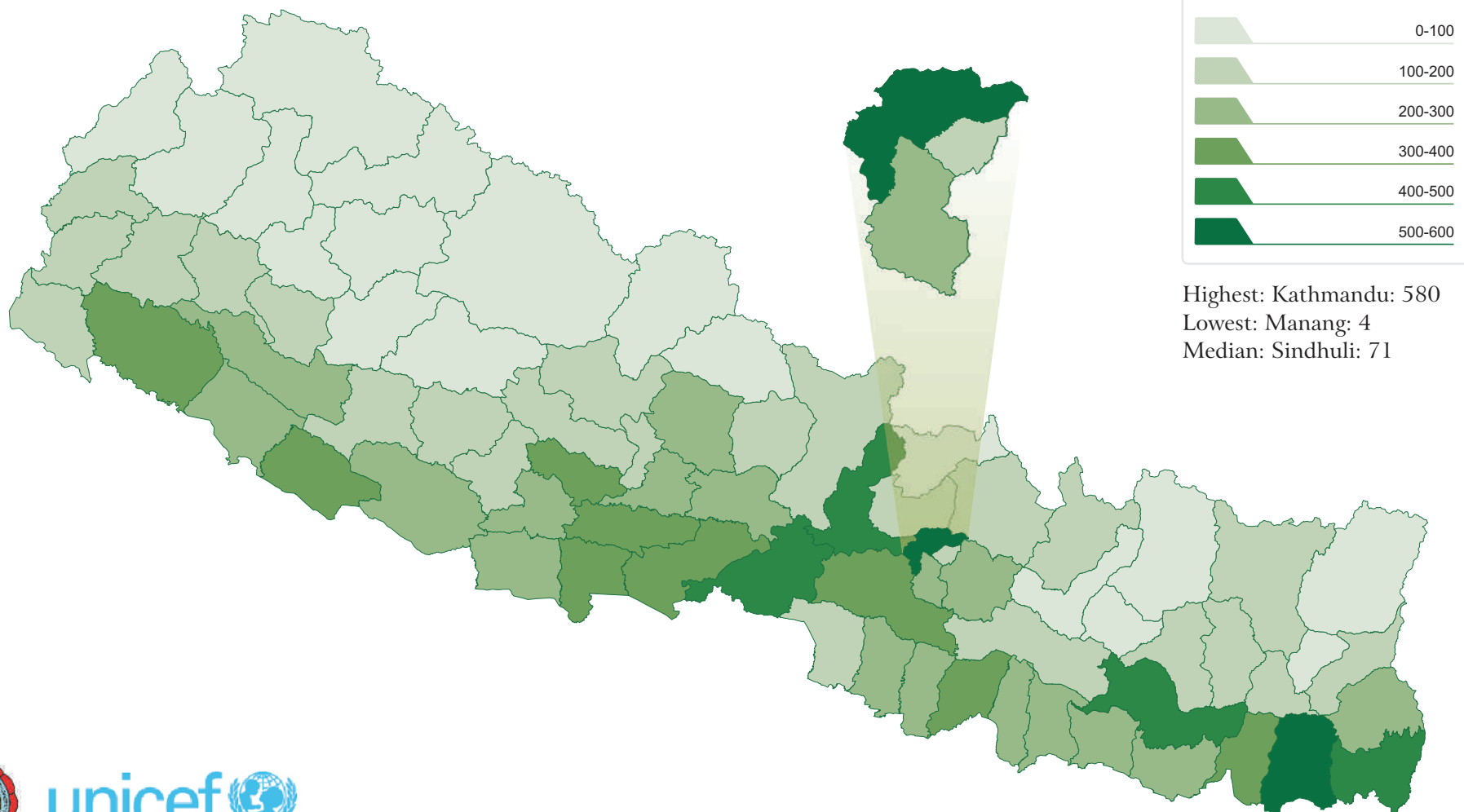
This map shows the number of intellectual disability in each of the districts in Nepal. More than 500 persons with intellectual disability are reported in Kathmandu and Morang. Compared to other regions, central development region have higher number of persons with intellectual disability. Mountain districts have far fewer number of intellectually disable people than Terai or Hill districts. Udayapur, Chitawan, Jhapa and Dhading also have more than 400 persons with intellectual disability. Manang, Mustang and Dolpa have less than 25 persons with intellectual disability. More than 50% of the districts have less than 75 persons with intellectual disability reported. 18 districts have less than 100 persons with disability with intellectual disability.

Achham	135	Ilam	212	Panchthar	162
Arghakhanchi	271	Jajarkot	89	Parbat	113
Baglung	191	Jhapa*	479	Parsa	150
Baitadi	168	Jumla**	44	Pyuthan	183
Bajhang	93	Kailali	322	Ramechhap	81
Bajura	99	Kalikot	86	Rasuwa**	28
Banke*	364	Kanchanpur	152	Rautahat	207
Bara	272	Kapilbastu	259	Rolpa	184
Bardiya	224	Kaski	290	Rukum	83
Bhaktapur	137	Kathmandu*	580	Rupandehi*	351
Bhojpur	107	Kavrepalanchok	206	Salyan	123
Chitawan*	408	Khotang	147	Sankhuwasabha	108
Dadeldhura	164	Lalitpur	236	Saptari	212
Dailekh	140	Lamjung	157	Sarlahi	317
Dang	284	Mahottari	257	Sindhuli	171
Darchula**	60	Makwanpur	330	Sindhupalchok	161
Dhading*	419	Manang**	4	Siraha	237
Dhankuta	122	Morang*	563	Solukhumbu**	68
Dhanusa	266	Mugu**	40	Sunsari	325
Dolakha	104	Mustang**	23	Surkhet	201
Dolpa**	19	Myagdi	197	Syangja	208
Doti	136	Nawalparasi*	387	Tanahu	221
Gorkha	188	Nuwakot	149	Taplejung	70
Gulmi	306	Okhaldhunga	89	Terhathum**	52
Humla**	64	Palpa*	342	Udayapur*	491

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of persons with intellectual disability



Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

This map shows the number of intellectually disabled persons out of 10000 persons in a district. Excluding districts like Dhading and Udayapur, central and mid-western part of the country have lower percentage of intellectual disability the other parts of the country. Compared to Hill and Mountain districts, Terai districts have lower percentage of individuals with intellectual disability. Humla, Mustang and Myagdi have the highest percentage of intellectually disabled population (more than 15 out of 10000 persons). Gulmi and Dadeldhura also have more than 10 persons with intellectual disability out of 10000 people. More than 50 of the districts have more than 5 out of 10000 (0.05%) intellectually disabled population.

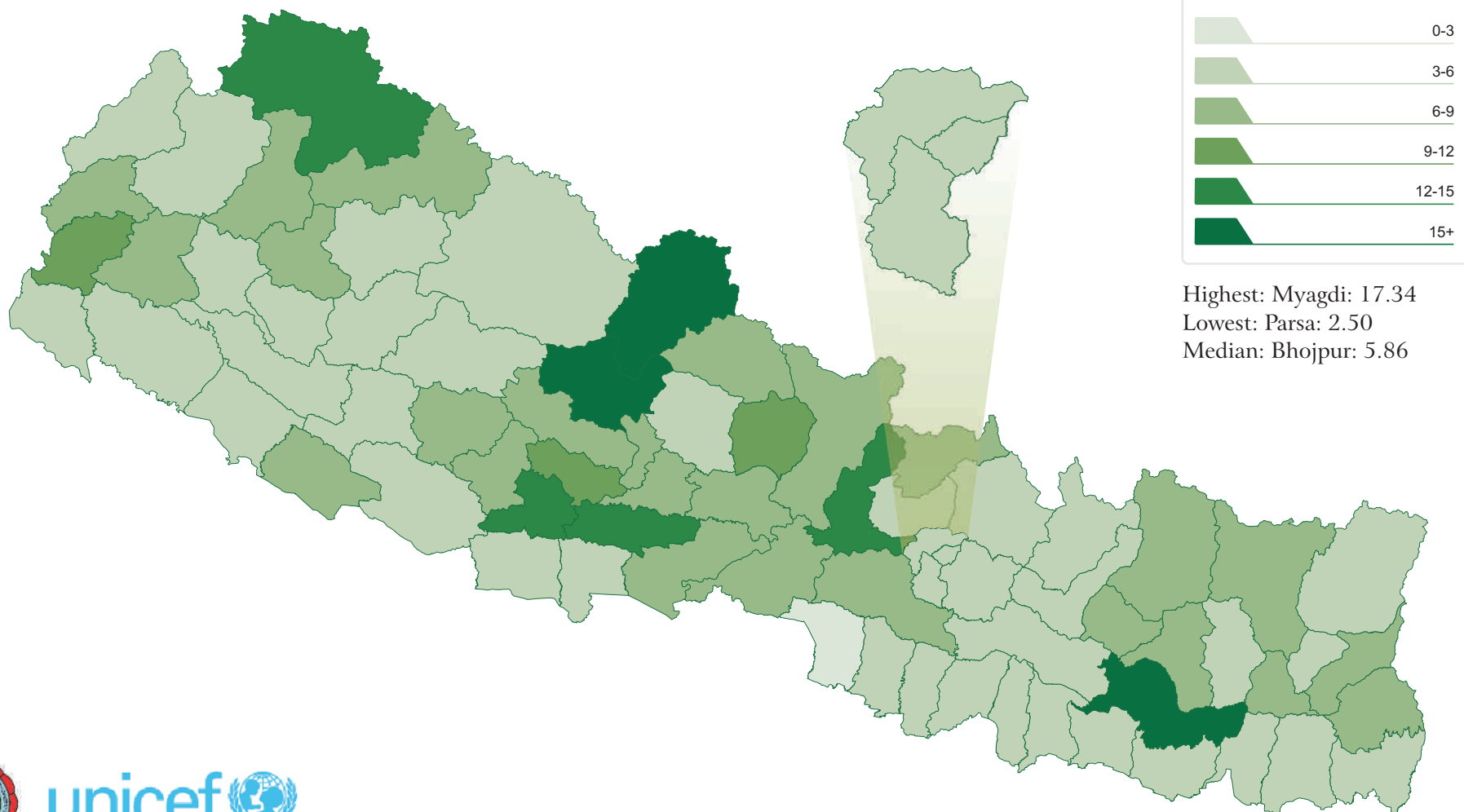
Achham	5.24	Ilam	7.30	Panchthar	8.45
Arghakhanchi*	13.71	Jajarkot	5.20	Parbat	7.71
Baglung	7.11	Jhapa	5.89	Parsa**	2.50
Baitadi	6.70	Jumla	4.04	Pyuthan	8.02
Bajhang	4.77	Kailali	4.15	Ramechhap	4.00
Bajura	7.34	Kalikot	6.28	Rasuwa	6.47
Banke	7.41	Kanchanpur**	3.37	Rautahat**	3.01
Bara**	3.96	Kapilbastu	4.53	Rolpa	8.20
Bardiya	5.25	Kaski	5.89	Rukum**	3.98
Bhaktapur	4.50	Kathmandu**	3.33	Rupandehi**	3.99
Bhojpur	5.86	Kavrepalanchok	5.39	Salyan	5.07
Chitawan	7.03	Khotang	7.13	Sankhuwasabha	6.80
Dadeldhura*	11.54	Lalitpur	5.04	Saptari**	3.32
Dailekh	5.35	Lamjung*	9.36	Sarlahi	4.12
Dang	5.14	Mahottari	4.10	Sindhuli	5.77
Darchula	4.50	Makwanpur	7.85	Sindhupalchok	5.59
Dhading*	12.47	Manang	6.12	Siraha**	3.72
Dhankuta	7.47	Morang	5.83	Solukhumbu	6.42
Dhanusa**	3.52	Mugu	7.24	Sunsari	4.26
Dolakha	5.57	Mustang*	17.10	Surkhet	5.73
Dolpa	5.18	Myagdi*	17.34	Syangja	7.19
Doti	6.42	Nawalparasi	6.01	Tanahu	6.84
Gorkha	6.94	Nuwakot	5.37	Taplejung	5.49
Gulmi*	10.92	Okhaldhunga	6.01	Terhathum	5.12
Humla*	12.58	Palpa*	13.09	Udayapur*	15.46

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts





## Number of persons with intellectual disability per 10000



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Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

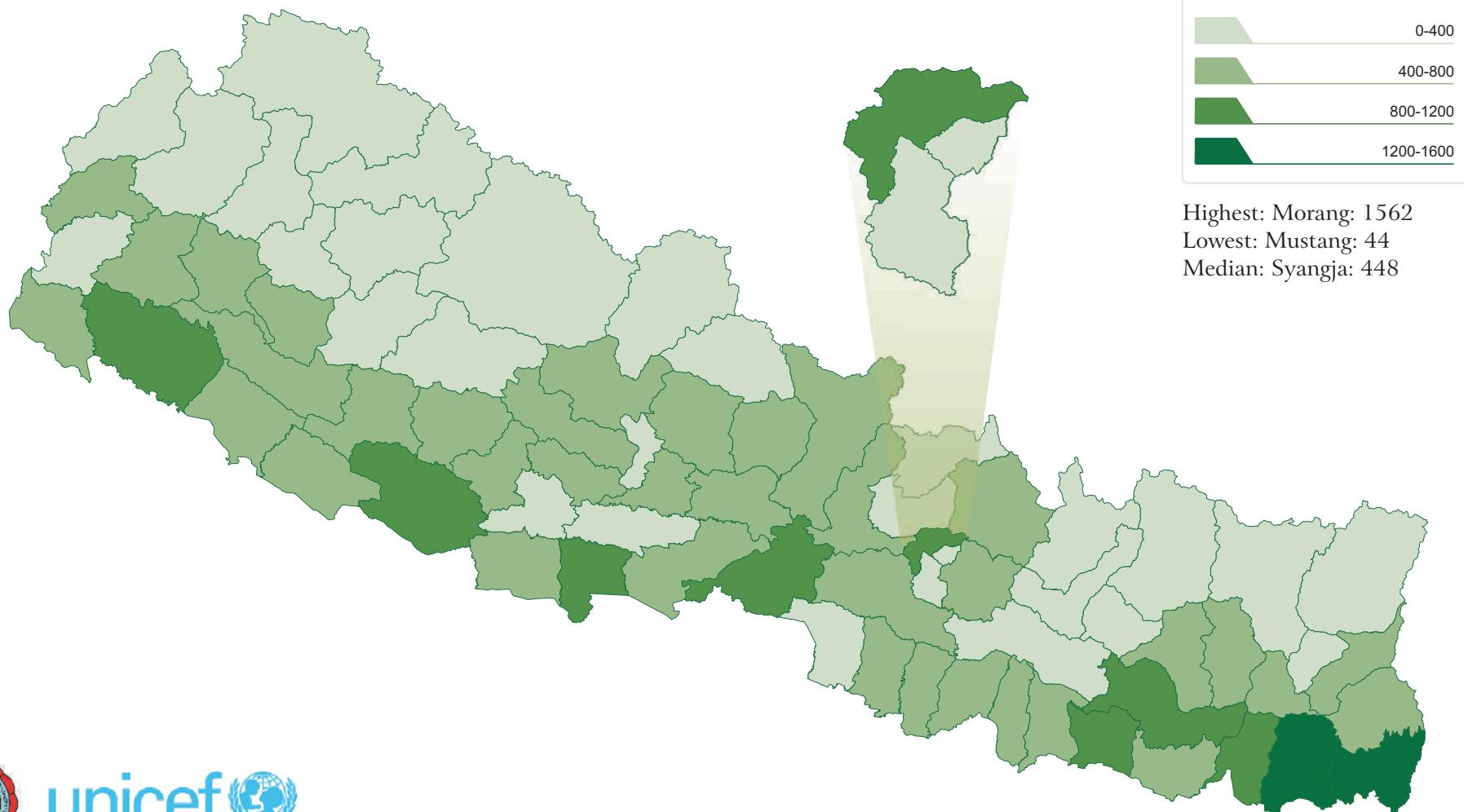
This map shows the number of persons with multiple disability for each district. Kathmandu and Dang has more than 300 people with multiple disability. Terai districts have the highest number of disabled individuals followed by Hill districts and Mountain districts. Jhapa and Morang have more than 1200 persons with multiple disability. None of the Mountain districts have more than 800 individuals with multiple disability. Manang, Mustang and Rasuwa have less than 100 individuals with multiple disability. On the western Terai, Kailali and Dang have higher number of persons with multiple disability. In the central region, Kathmandu and Chitwan have higher number of persons with multiple disability. 27 districts have less than 100 individuals with multiple disability.

Achham	568	Ilam	783	Panchthar	475
Arghakhanchi	342	Jajarkot	323	Parbat**	195
Baglung	440	Jhapa*	1461	Parsa	377
Baitadi	439	Jumla**	164	Pyuthan	409
Bajhang	255	Kailali*	1195	Ramechhap	335
Bajura	335	Kalikot**	225	Rasuwa**	91
Banke	511	Kanchanpur	670	Rautahat	559
Bara	674	Kapilbastu	594	Rolpa	599
Bardiya	550	Kaski	792	Rukum	374
Bhaktapur**	227	Kathmandu*	1180	Rupandehi*	804
Bhojpur	429	Kavrepalanchok	498	Salyan	446
Chitawan*	1019	Khotang	401	Sankhuwasabha	389
Dadeldhura	237	Lalitpur	304	Saptari	455
Dailekh	433	Lamjung	490	Sarlahi	634
Dang*	994	Mahottari	675	Sindhuli	376
Darchula	260	Makwanpur	550	Sindhupalchok	457
Dhading	640	Manang**	47	Siraha*	856
Dhankuta	590	Morang*	1562	Solukhumbu	243
Dhanusa	675	Mugu**	118	Sunsari*	868
Dolakha	381	Mustang**	44	Surkhet	700
Dolpa**	150	Myagdi	684	Syangja	448
Doti	432	Nawalparasi	794	Tanahu	491
Gorkha	460	Nuwakot	398	Taplejung	398
Gulmi	679	Okhaldhunga	281	Terhathum**	209
Humla	232	Palpa	388	Udayapur*	855

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of persons with multiple disability



Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

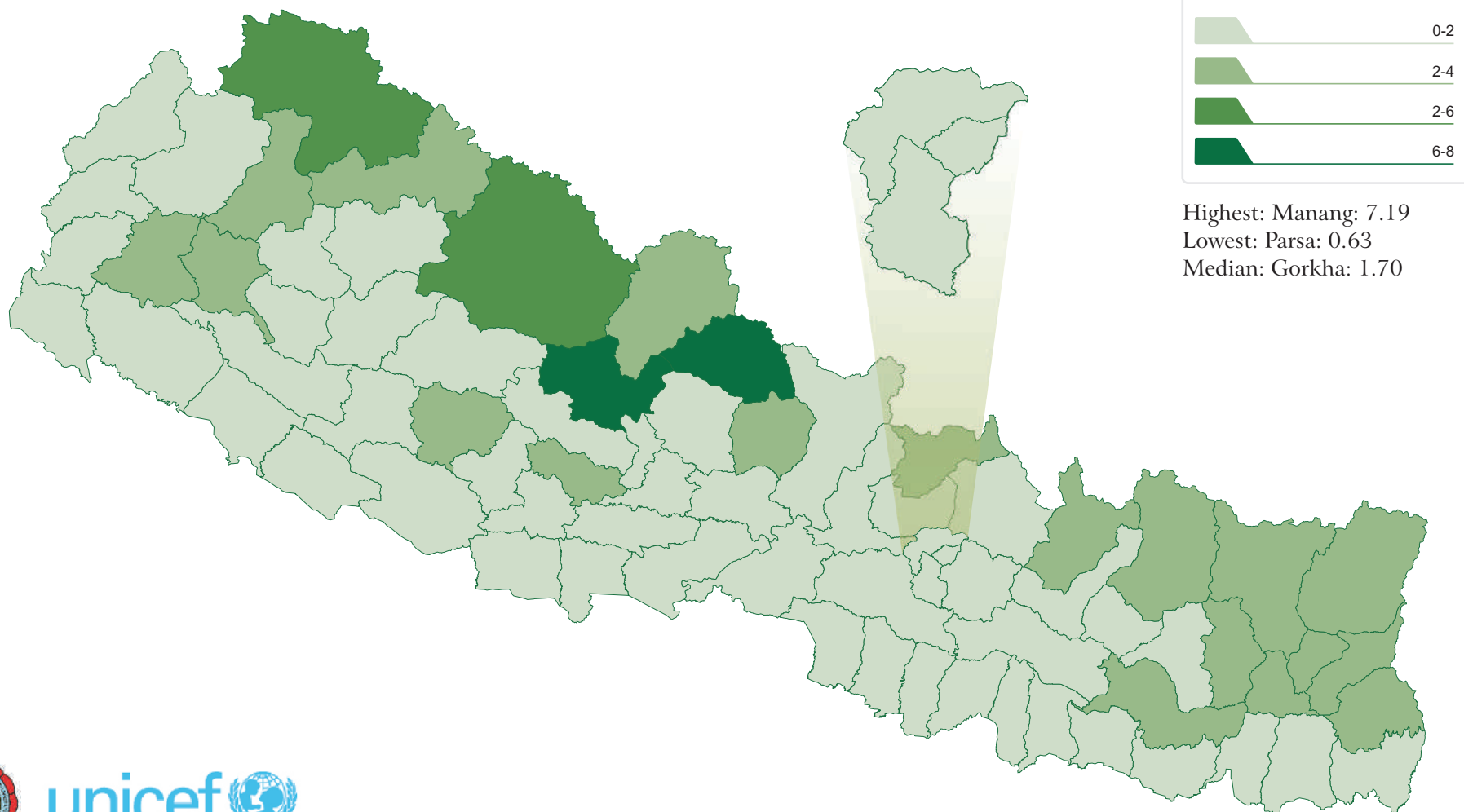
This map shows the number of persons with multiple disability for each district out of 1000 individuals. Western Mountain districts have the highest percentage of individuals with multiple disability followed by eastern Mountain districts and Hill and Terai districts. Myagdi and Manang have highest percentage of individuals with multiple disability followed by districts like Dolpa and Humla. These four districts have at least 4 out of 1000 persons with multiple disability. It is to be noted that none of the Terai districts, Kathmandu valley and almost all the districts from central development region have less than 2 out of 1000 persons with multiple disability. 52 districts have less than 2 persons with multiple disability.

Achham	2.21	Ilam*	2.70	Panchthar	2.48
Arghakhanchi	1.73	Jajarkot	1.89	Parbat	1.33
Baglung	1.64	Jhapa	1.80	Parsa**	0.63
Baitadi	1.75	Jumla	1.51	Pyuthan	1.79
Bajhang	1.31	Kailali	1.54	Ramechhap	1.65
Bajura	2.48	Kalikot	1.64	Rasuwa	2.10
Banke	1.04	Kanchanpur	1.48	Rautahat**	0.81
Bara**	0.98	Kapilbastu	1.04	Rolpa	2.67
Bardiya	1.29	Kaski	1.61	Rukum	1.79
Bhaktapur**	0.75	Kathmandu**	0.68	Rupandehi**	0.91
Bhojpur	2.35	Kavrepalanchok	1.30	Salyan	1.84
Chitawan	1.76	Khotang	1.94	Sankhuwasabha	2.45
Dadeldhura	1.67	Lalitpur**	0.65	Saptari**	0.71
Dailekh	1.65	Lamjung*	2.92	Sarlahi**	0.82
Dang	1.80	Mahottari	1.08	Sindhuli	1.27
Darchula	1.95	Makwanpur	1.31	Sindhupalchok	1.59
Dhading	1.90	Manang*	7.19	Siraha	1.34
Dhankuta*	3.61	Morang	1.62	Solukhumbu	2.29
Dhanusa**	0.89	Mugu	2.13	Sunsari	1.14
Dolakha	2.04	Mustang*	3.27	Surkhet	2.00
Dolpa*	4.09	Myagdi*	6.02	Syangja	1.55
Doti	2.04	Nawalparasi	1.23	Tanahu	1.52
Gorkha	1.70	Nuwakot	1.43	Taplejung*	3.12
Gulmi	2.42	Okhaldhunga	1.90	Terhathum	2.06
Humla*	4.56	Palpa	1.49	Udayapur*	2.69

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of persons with multiple disability per 1000



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Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)



# Children with Disability

(0-14 years)

The map shows the number of children with disability in each district with different shades of color representing different number of children with disability. Morang, Kailai and Dang are the top districts in terms of total number of children with disability in Nepal. Terai region has the highest number of children with disability followed by Hill region and Mountain region. Far western development region has slightly higher number of children with disability than eastern and central region of the country. Manang and Mustang have 8 and 27 children with disability respectively. Compared to Kathmandu and Lalitpur, Bhaktapur has very few number of children with disability. More than 50 percent of the districts have more than 1200 children with disability.

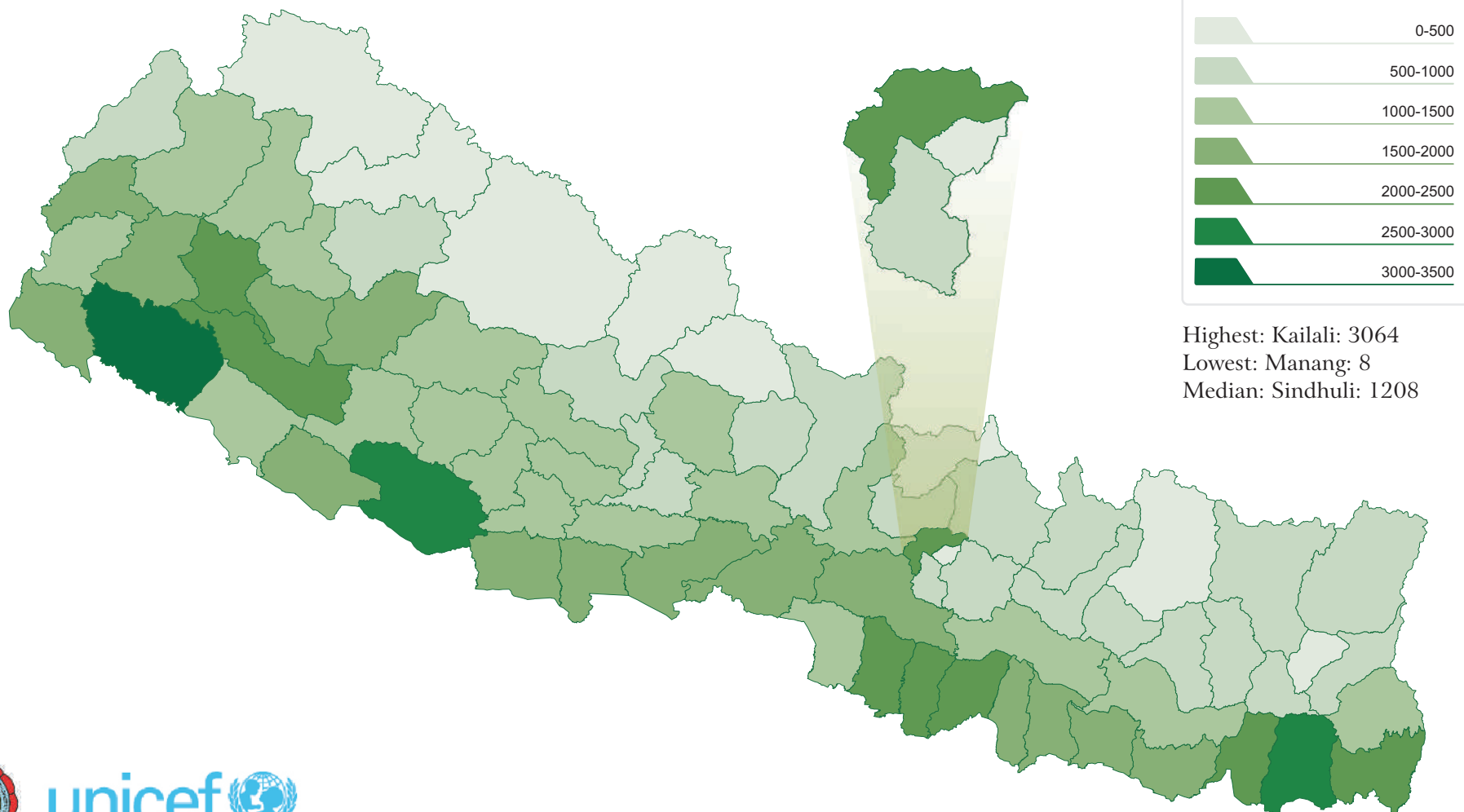
Achham*	2065	Illam	1127	Panchthar	870
Arghakhanchi	1066	Jajarkot	1647	Parbat**	511
Baglung	1241	Jhapa*	2200	Parsa	1299
Baitadi	1529	Jumla	674	Pyuthan	1399
Bajhang	1077	Kailali*	3064	Ramechhap	601
Bajura	1427	Kalikot	1373	Rasuwa**	171
Banke	1674	Kanchanpur	1831	Rautahat*	2102
Bara*	2241	Kapilbastu	1588	Rolpa	1372
Bardiya	1460	Kaski	1129	Rukum	1054
Bhaktapur**	384	Kathmandu*	2296	Rupandehi	1634
Bhojpur	652	Kavrepalanchok	908	Salyan	1456
Chitawan	1626	Khotang	784	Sankhuwashava	616
Dadeldhura	1146	Lalitpur	668	Saptari	1760
Dailekh	1580	Lamjung	517	Sarlahi	2061
Dang*	2525	Mahottari	1625	Sindhuli	1208
Darchula	674	Makwanpur	1577	Sindhupalchok	873
Dhading	1456	Manang**	8	Siraha	1709
Dhankuta	579	Morang*	2737	Solukhumbu**	312
Dhanusa	1613	Mugu**	423	Sunsari*	2065
Dolakha	772	Mustang**	27	Surkhet*	2495
Dolpa**	281	Myagdi	756	Syanja	878
Doti	1647	Nawalparasi	1577	Tanahu	1116
Gorkha	881	Nuwakot	649	Taplejung	618
Gulmi	1374	Okhuldhunga	512	Terhathum**	392
Humla**	459	Palpa	1047	Udayapur	1267

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts





## Number of children with disability



Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

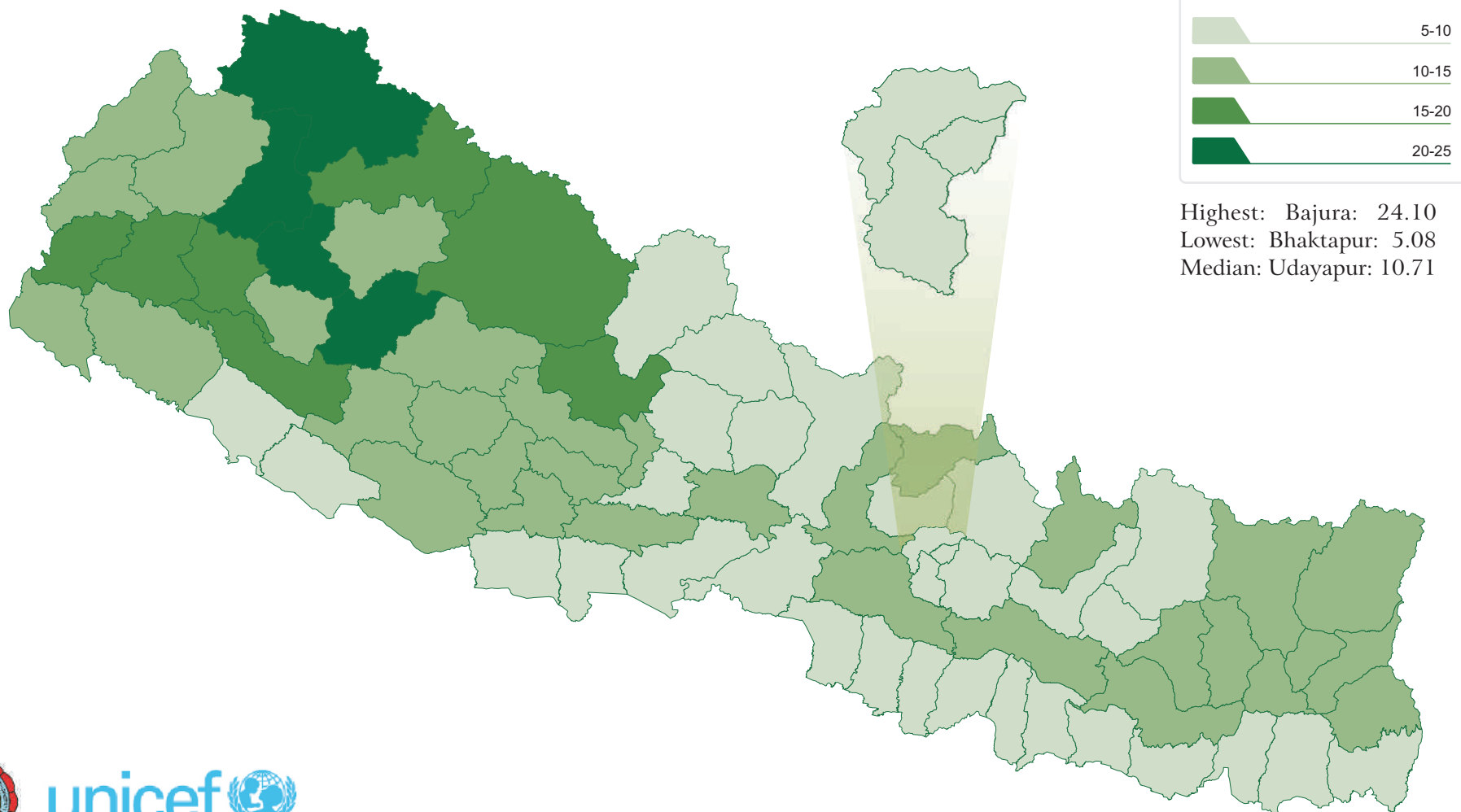
The map shows the number of children with disability out of 1000 people in a district. Comparing percentage of persons with disability population in a district with each other, the variation across development regions becomes apparent. Eastern and central regions have far fewer percentage of children with disability as compared to districts in the western Mountain region of the country. Within the western part of the country, Mountain districts such as Humla, Bajura, Kalikot and Jajarkot have more than 2% of children with disability. The national average percentage of children with disability in Nepal is 0.99%. Terai region and some Mountain districts like Manang and Mustang have the lowest percentage of children with disability. All the districts in the valley have less than 6 out of 1000 children with disability.

Achham*	17.99	Illam	13.12	Panchthar	13.03
Arghakhanchi	14.40	Jajarkot*	21.44	Parbat	10.44
Baglung	12.82	Jhapa	8.93	Parsa**	5.68
Baitadi	14.97	Jumla	14.95	Pyuthan	14.19
Bajhang	12.41	Kailali	11.00	Ramechhap	8.67
Bajura*	24.10	Kalikot*	22.18	Rasuwa	11.61
Banke	9.44	Kanchanpur	11.10	Rautahat	7.55
Bara	8.30	Kapilbastu	7.26	Rolpa	14.68
Bardiya	9.95	Kaski	7.94	Rukum	12.24
Bhaktapur**	5.08	Kathmandu**	5.54	Rupandehi**	5.46
Bhojpur	10.29	Kavrepalanchok	7.71	Salyan	14.84
Chitawan	9.51	Khotang	10.18	Sankhuwashava	10.87
Dadeldhura*	19.79	Lalitpur**	5.96	Saptari	7.56
Dailekh	14.10	Lamjung	9.70	Sarlahi**	6.84
Dang	12.66	Mahottari**	6.55	Sindhuli	10.41
Darchula	12.77	Makwanpur	10.92	Sindhupalchok	9.27
Dhading	12.59	Manang**	5.67	Siraha**	6.97
Dhankuta	11.09	Morang	9.01	Solukhumbu	8.50
Dhanusa**	5.77	Mugu	17.88	Sunsari	8.25
Dolakha	12.30	Mustang	8.95	Surkhet*	18.48
Dolpa*	19.11	Myagdi*	19.02	Syanja	9.30
Doti*	17.92	Nawalparasi	7.35	Tanahu	10.27
Gorkha	9.88	Nuwakot	7.31	Taplejung	13.21
Gulmi	13.26	Okhuldhunga	9.73	Terhathum	11.55
Humla*	22.21	Palpa	11.64	Udayapur	10.71

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of children with disability per 1000



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Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

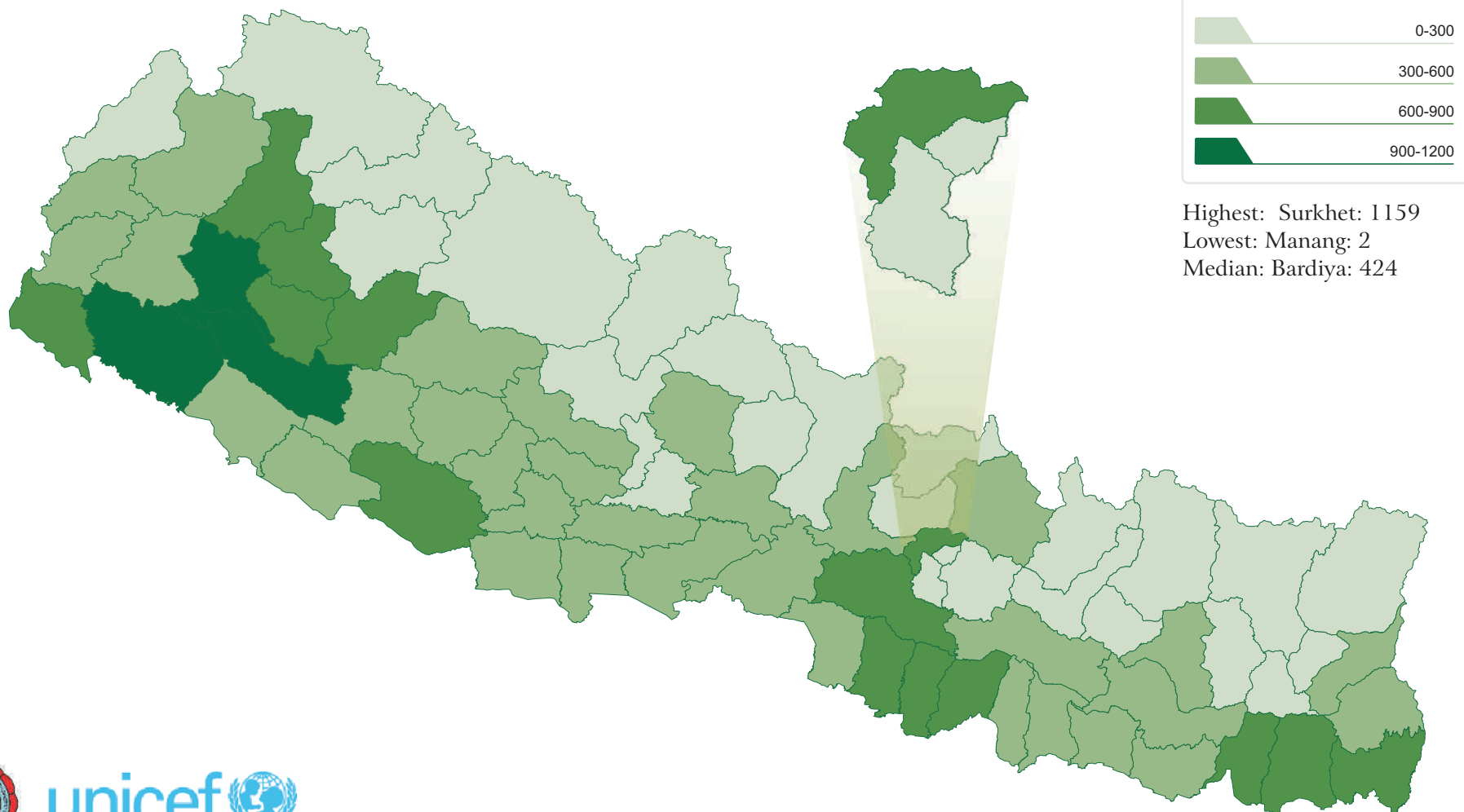
Achham, Surkhet and Kailali have the highest number of children with physical disability. Only Surkhet and Kailali have more than 1000 children with physical disability. Mountain districts such as Manang, Mustang, Dolpa and Humla have the lowest number of people with physical disability. Manang and Mustang have less than 10 children with physical disability. Lalitpur and Bhaktapur have reported lower number of children with physical disability as compared to Kathmandu. Districts such as Sunsari, Morang and Jhapa in eastern Terai, Bara, Rautahat, Sarlahi in central Terai, Dang in western Terai have more than 600 children with physical disability. Remote Hill districts such as Bajura, Kalikot, Dailekh and Jajarkot in western part of the country also have more than 600 children with physical disability.

Achham*	975	Illam	448	Panchthar	331
Arghakhanchi	335	Jajarkot*	802	Parbat**	171
Baglung	373	Jhapa	697	Parsa	415
Baitadi	581	Jumla	268	Pyuthan	564
Bajhang	374	Kailali*	1064	Ramechhap	262
Bajura	634	Kalikot	618	Rasuwa**	54
Banke	501	Kanchanpur	624	Rautahat*	734
Bara*	838	Kapilbastu	536	Rolpa	547
Bardiya	424	Kaski	362	Rukum	447
Bhaktapur**	131	Kathmandu*	731	Rupandehi	513
Bhojpur	253	Kavrepalanchok	293	Salyan	590
Chitawan	469	Khotang	343	Sankhuwashava	254
Dadeldhura	449	Lalitpur	205	Saptari	598
Dailekh*	765	Lamjung**	178	Sarlahi	715
Dang*	817	Mahottari	558	Sindhuli	478
Darchula	247	Makwanpur	609	Sindhupalchok	323
Dhading	439	Manang**	2	Siraha	551
Dhankuta	202	Morang*	847	Solukhumbu**	136
Dhanusa	567	Mugu**	151	Sunsari	677
Dolakha	291	Mustang**	7	Surkhet*	1159
Dolpa**	119	Myagdi	265	Syanja	251
Doti	586	Nawalparasi	474	Tanahu	345
Gorkha	277	Nuwakot	223	Taplejung	251
Gulmi	413	Okhuldhunga	205	Terhathum**	165
Humla	211	Palpa	361	Udayapur	476

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of children with physical disability



Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

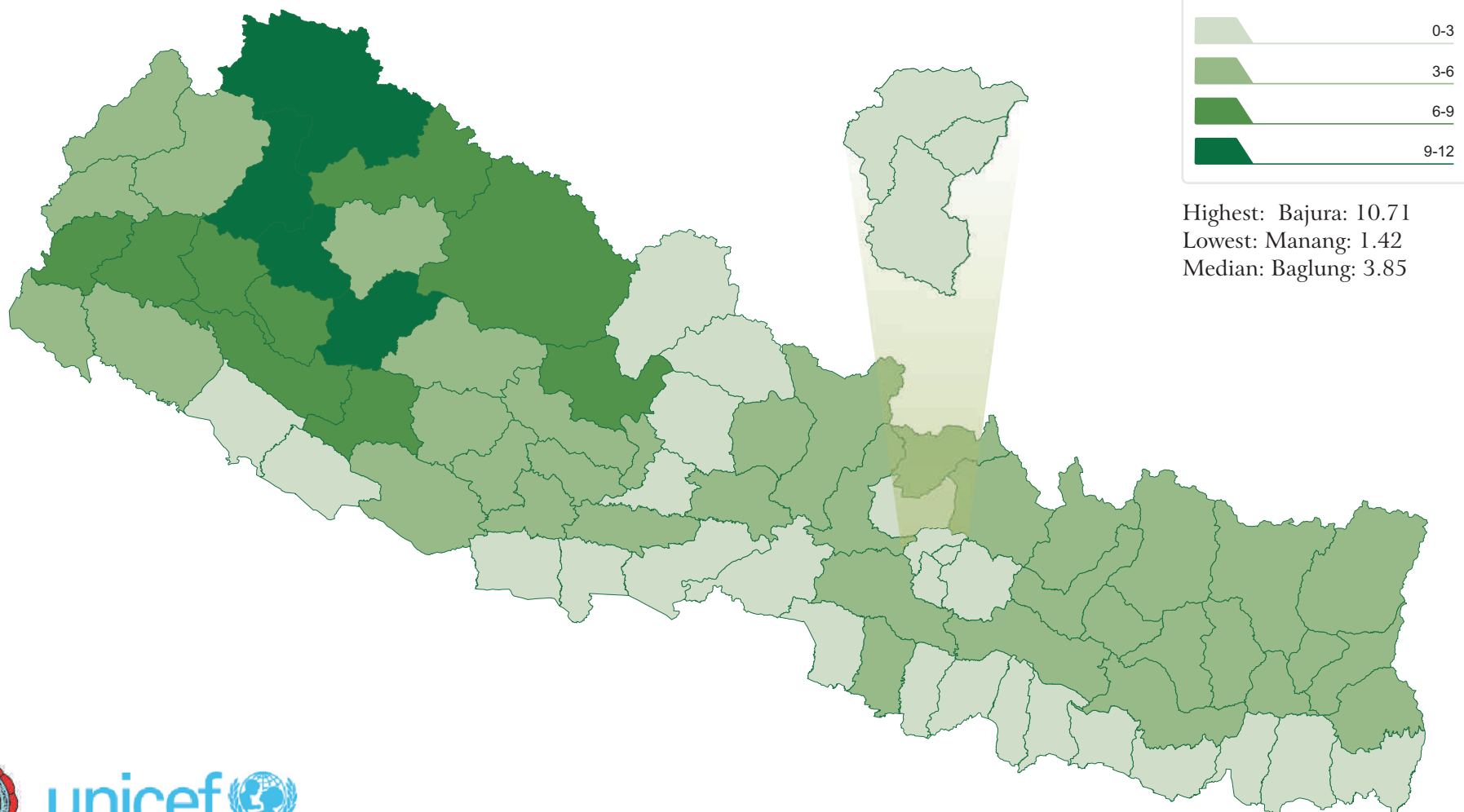
This map shows the number of children with physical disability per 1000 children. All the districts with more than 6 out of 1000 children with physical disability are from Hill and Mountain districts of western, mid-western and far western development regions. Districts such as Humla, Bajura, Kalikot and Jajarkot have the highest percentage of children with physical disability. These districts have more than 9 out of 1000 children with physical disability. Districts in Kathmandu valley and Terai districts such as Parsa, Rautahat and districts in Kathmandu valley and eastern Terai districts have the lowest percentage of people with physical disability. Among Terai districts, Kanchanpur, Kailali, Dang and Bara have the highest percentage of children with physical disability.

Achham*	8.49	Illam	5.22	Panchthar	4.96
Arghakhanchi	4.52	Jajarkot*	10.44	Parbat	3.49
Baglung	3.85	Jhapa	2.83	Parsa**	1.81
Baitadi	5.69	Jumla	5.94	Pyuthan	5.72
Bajhang	4.31	Kailali	3.82	Ramechhap	3.78
Bajura*	10.71	Kalikot*	9.98	Rasuwa	3.67
Banke	2.83	Kanchanpur	3.78	Rautahat	2.64
Bara	3.10	Kapilbastu	2.45	Rolpa	5.85
Bardiya	2.89	Kaski	2.55	Rukum	5.19
Bhaktapur**	1.73	Kathmandu**	1.76	Rupandehi**	1.71
Bhojpur	3.99	Kavrepalancok	2.49	Salyan	6.02
Chitawan	2.74	Khotang	4.45	Sankhuwashava	4.48
Dadeldhura*	7.75	Lalitpur**	1.83	Saptari	2.57
Dailekh*	6.83	Lamjung	3.34	Sarlahi	2.37
Dang	4.10	Mahottari**	2.25	Sindhuli	4.12
Darchula	4.68	Makwanpur	4.22	Sindhupalchok	3.43
Dhading	3.80	Manang**	1.42	Siraha**	2.25
Dhankuta	3.87	Morang	2.79	Solukhumbu	3.70
Dhanusa**	2.03	Mugu	6.38	Sunsari	2.70
Dolakha	4.64	Mustang	2.32	Surkhet*	8.58
Dolpa*	8.09	Myagdi*	6.67	Syanja	2.66
Doti	6.38	Nawalparasi**	2.21	Tanahu	3.17
Gorkha	3.11	Nuwakot	2.51	Taplejung	5.36
Gulmi	3.99	Okhuldhunga	3.90	Terhathum	4.86
Humla*	10.21	Palpa	4.01	Udayapur	4.02

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of children with physical disability per 1000



Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

Number of children with blindness/low vision problem is distributed evenly across development regions. But the number of children with blindness/low vision problem is the highest in Terai followed by hills and Mountains. Districts such as Kailali, Kathmandu, Sarlahi and Morang have the highest number of children with blindness/low vision problem. Compared with other districts in Terai, Kailali has exceptionally higher number of people with blindness/low vision problem. Mountain districts have very low number of people with blindness/low vision problem. Manang and Mustang respectively have only 1 and 4 people with blindness/low vision problem. Number of children with blindness/low vision problem in Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts are significantly lower than in Kathmandu district.

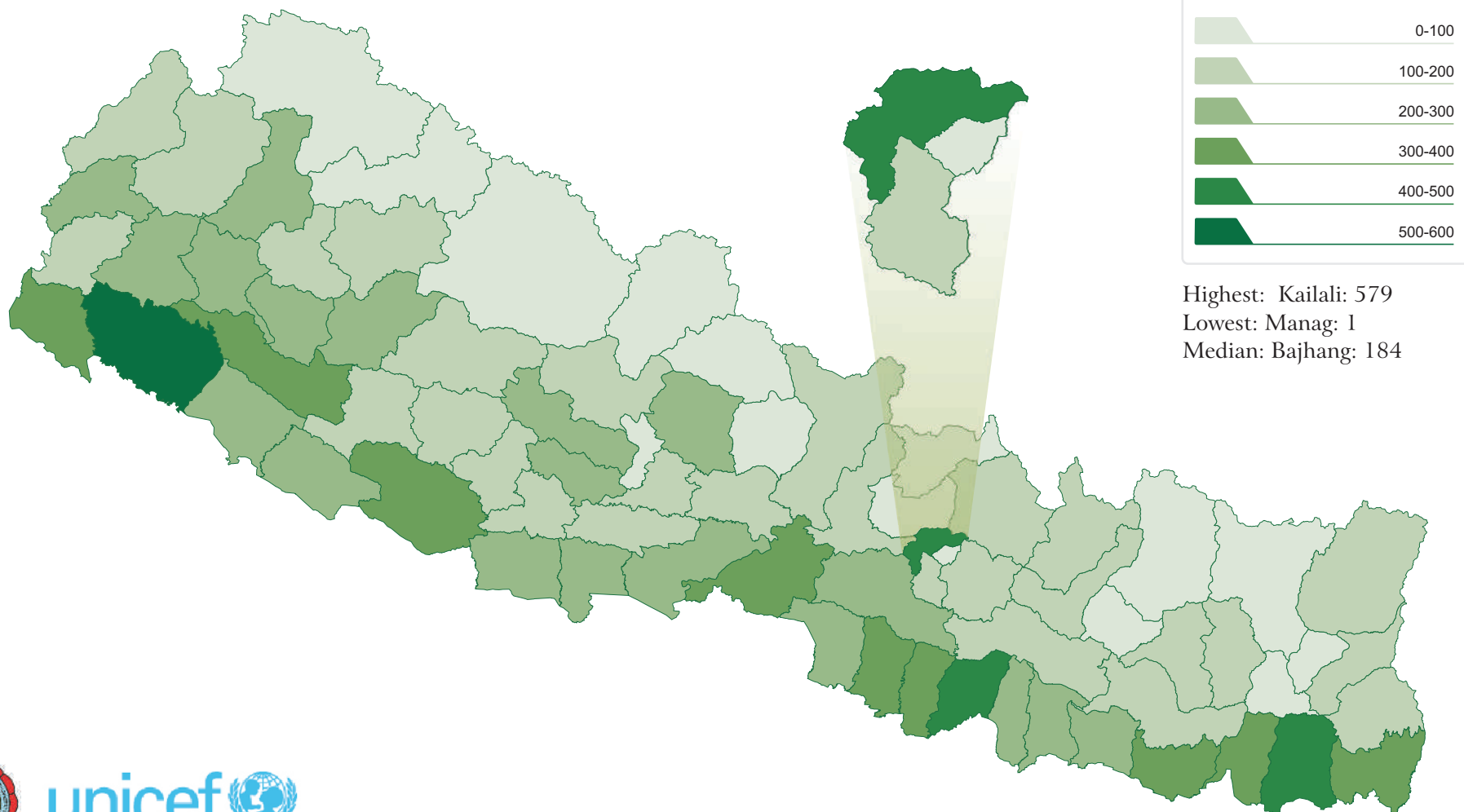
Achham	295	Illam	185	Panchthar	179
Arghakhanchi	173	Jajarkot	238	Parbat	91
Baglung	231	Jhapa*	347	Parsa	249
Baitadi	218	Jumla	106	Pyuthan	171
Bajhang	184	Kailali*	579	Ramechhap	101
Bajura	201	Kalikot	186	Rasuwa**	35
Banke	248	Kanchanpur	331	Rautahat*	371
Bara*	391	Kapilbastu	263	Rolpa	188
Bardiya	215	Kaski	213	Rukum	139
Bhaktapur**	49	Kathmandu*	464	Rupandehi	273
Bhojpur	104	Kavrepalanchok	145	Salyan	190
Chitawan*	356	Khotang	115	Sankhuwashava	99
Dadeldhura	188	Lalitpur	136	Saptari	310
Dailekh	213	Lamjung	79	Sarlahi*	409
Dang*	363	Mahottari	272	Sindhuli	149
Darchula	121	Makwanpur	213	Sindhupalchok	175
Dhading	173	Manang**	1	Siraha	273
Dhankuta**	75	Morang*	439	Solukhumbu**	33
Dhanusa	258	Mugu**	62	Sunsari*	360
Dolakha	157	Mustang**	4	Surkhet	323
Dolpa**	56	Myagdi	116	Syanja	156
Doti	254	Nawalparasi	227	Tanahu	173
Gorkha	144	Nuwakot	88	Taplejung	114
Gulmi	232	Okhuldhunga	77	Terhathum**	52
Humla**	52	Palpa	163	Udayapur	160

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts





## Number of children with blindness/low vision problem



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Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

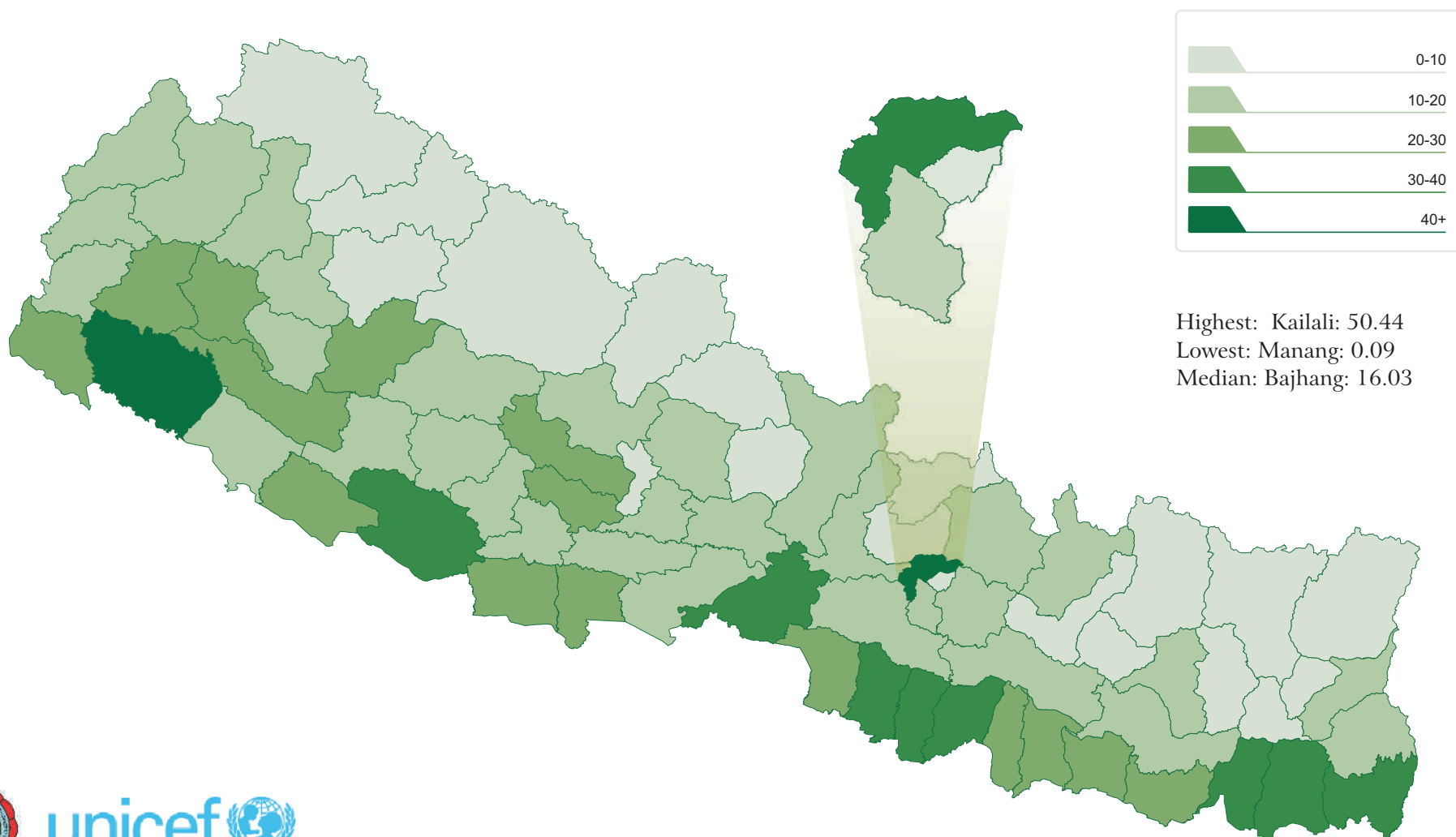
The map shows number of children with blindness/low vision problem out of 10000 children in each district. Only Kathmandu and Kailali have more than 40 out of 10000 children with blindness and low vision problem. Similarly, Manang and Mustang only have 0.09 and 0.35 children out of 10000 with blindness/low vision problem. The Terai districts have at least 0.2 percent of children with blindness/low vision problem. The percentage of children with blindness/low vision problem is evenly distributed across east-west direction of the country.

Achham	25.70	Illam	16.11	Panchthar	15.59
Arghakhanchi	15.07	Jajarkot	20.73	Parbat	7.93
Baglung	20.12	Jhapa*	30.23	Parsa	21.69
Baitadi	18.99	Jumla	9.23	Pyuthan	14.90
Bajhang	16.03	Kailali*	50.44	Ramechhap	8.80
Bajura	17.51	Kalikot	16.20	Rasuwa**	3.05
Banke	21.60	Kanchanpur	28.83	Rautahat*	32.32
Bara*	34.06	Kapilbastu	22.91	Rolpa	16.38
Bardiya	18.73	Kaski	18.55	Rukum	12.11
Bhaktapur**	4.27	Kathmandu*	40.42	Rupandehi	23.78
Bhojpur	9.06	Kavrepalancok	12.63	Salyan	16.55
Chitawan*	31.01	Khotang	10.02	Sankhuwashava	8.62
Dadeldhura	16.38	Lalitpur	11.85	Saptari	27.00
Dailekh	18.55	Lamjung	6.88	Sarlahi*	35.63
Dang*	31.62	Mahottari	23.69	Sindhuli	12.98
Darchula	10.54	Makwanpur	18.55	Sindhupalchok	15.24
Dhading	15.07	Manang**	0.09	Siraha	23.78
Dhankuta**	6.53	Morang*	38.24	Solukhumbu**	2.87
Dhanusa	22.47	Mugu**	5.40	Sunsari*	31.36
Dolakha	13.68	Mustang**	0.35	Surkhet	28.14
Dolpa**	4.88	Myagdi	10.10	Syanja	13.59
Doti	22.13	Nawalparasi	19.77	Tanahu	15.07
Gorkha	12.54	Nuwakot	7.67	Taplejung	9.93
Gulmi	20.21	Okhuldhunga	6.71	Terhathum**	4.53
Humla**	4.53	Palpa	14.20	Udayapur	13.94

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of children with blindness/low vision problem per 10000



Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

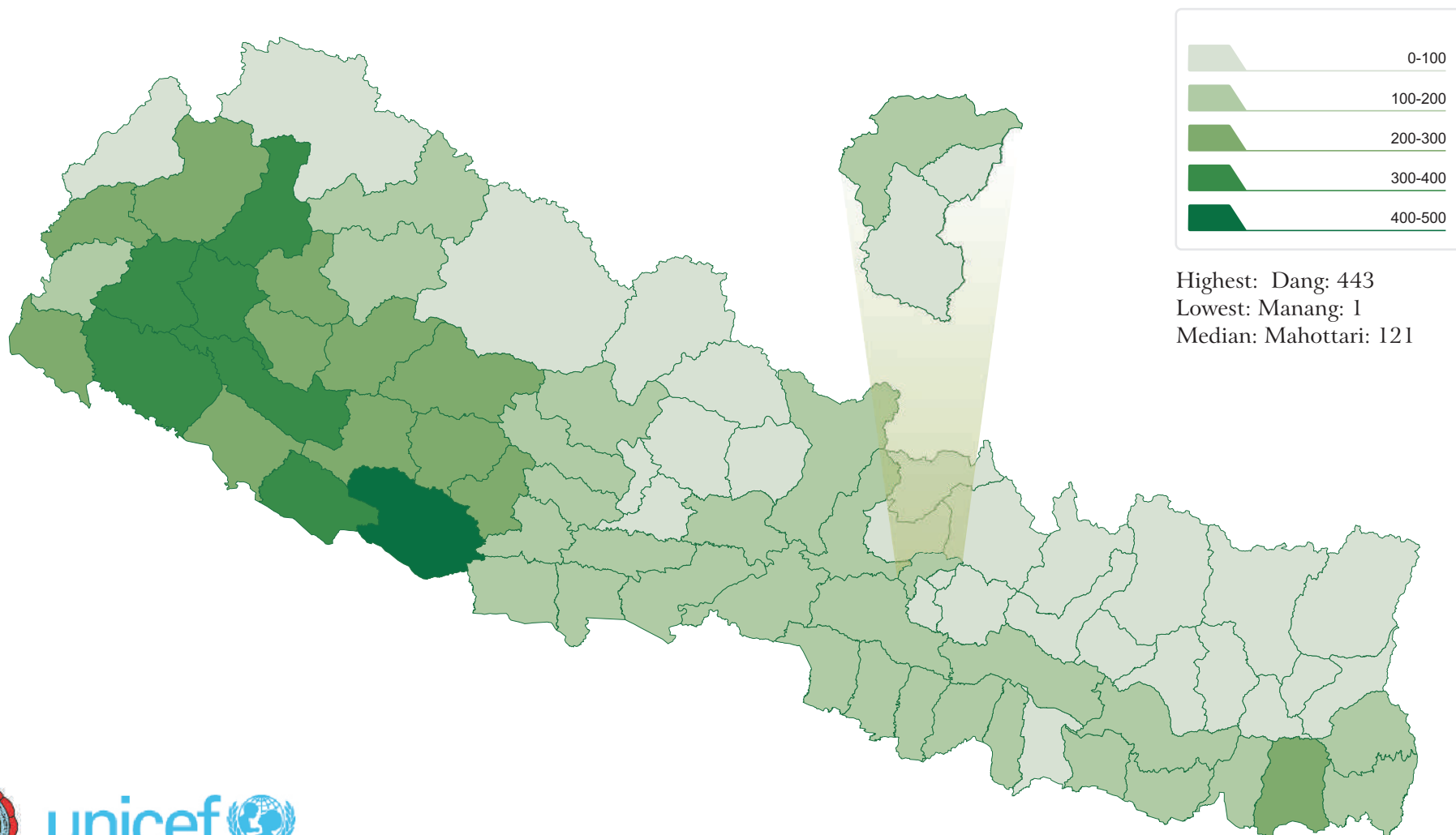
This map shows the number of children with deaf/hard of hearing problems in each of the districts. Districts in the eastern and central development region have significantly lower number of children with deaf/hard of hearing problems. Compared to other parts of the country, western Hill and Terai districts have higher number of persons with deaf/hard of hearing problems. Terai districts such as Kailali, Banke and Dang from far western Terai and districts such as Bajhang, Doti and Achham have the highest number of children with deaf/hard of hearing problem. Dang, Bajura and Banke have more than 300 children with deaf/hard of hearing problems. Manang and Mustang have also reported a single child with such impairment.

Achham*	319	Illam	100	Panchthar	54
Arghakhanchi	131	Jajarkot*	265	Parbat**	41
Baglung	192	Jhapa	176	Parsa	107
Baitadi	249	Jumla	150	Pyuthan	229
Bajhang	229	Kailali*	347	Ramechhap	47
Bajura*	309	Kalikot*	265	Rasuwa**	31
Banke*	306	Kanchanpur	255	Rautahat	185
Bara	152	Kapilbastu	119	Rolpa	248
Bardiya	239	Kaski	87	Rukum	204
Bhaktapur**	20	Kathmandu	165	Rupandehi	100
Bhojpur	54	Kavrepalancok	77	Salyan*	288
Chitawan	150	Khotang**	42	Sankhuwashava**	41
Dadeldhura	133	Lalitpur	59	Saptari	127
Dailekh	200	Lamjung	48	Sarlahi	114
Dang*	443	Mahottari	121	Sindhuli	109
Darchula	86	Makwanpur	180	Sindhupalchok	90
Dhading	183	Manang**	1	Siraha	142
Dhankuta	56	Morang	257	Solukhumbu**	17
Dhanusa	93	Mugu	106	Sunsari	125
Dolakha	70	Mustang**	1	Surkhet*	376
Dolpa**	34	Myagdi	115	Syanja	53
Doti*	357	Nawalparasi	141	Tanahu	108
Gorkha	129	Nuwakot	73	Taplejung	45
Gulmi	150	Okhuldhunga	43	Terhathum**	33
Humla	82	Palpa	107	Udayapur	131

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of children with deaf/hard of hearing problem



Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

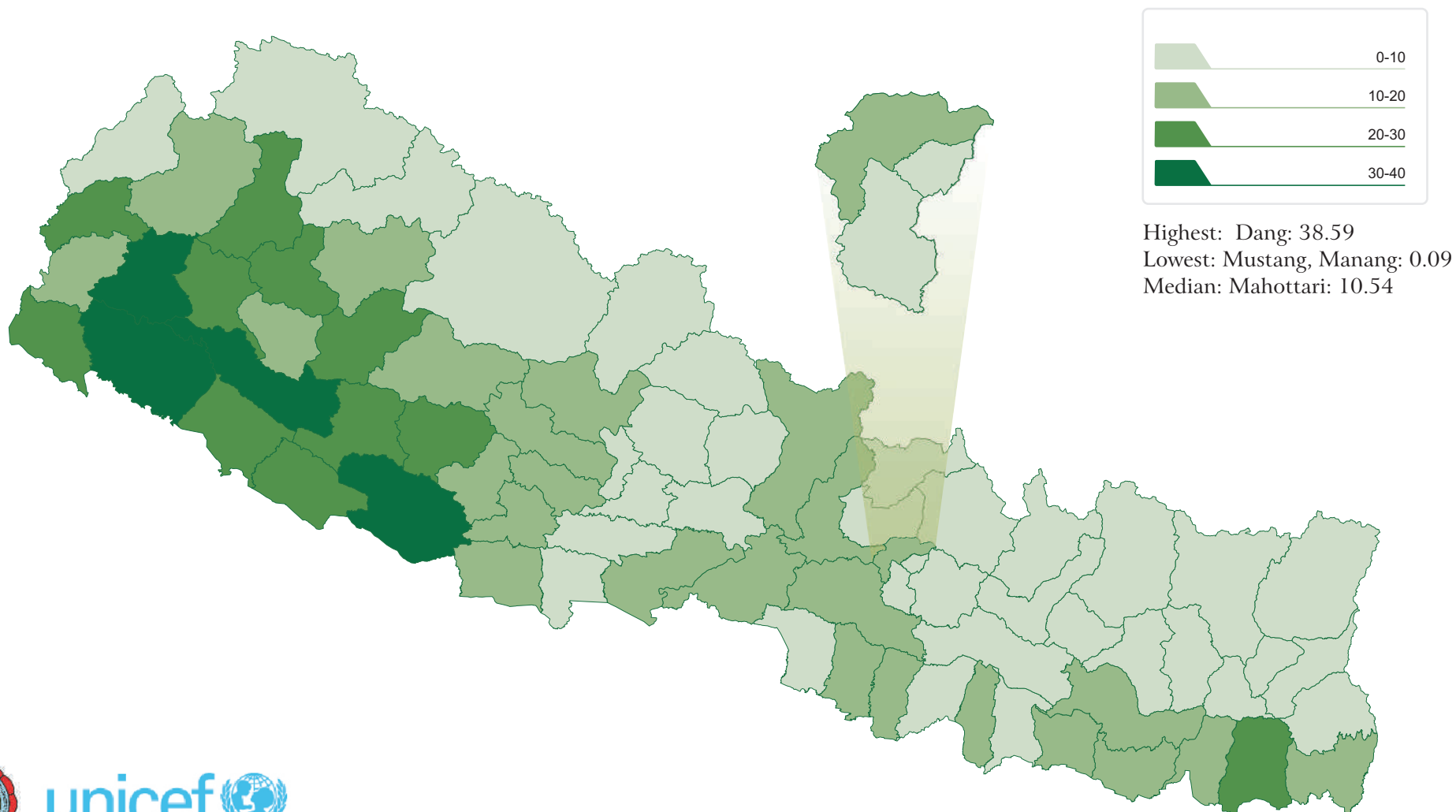
This map shows the number of children with deaf/hard of hearing problems per 10000 children in each district. It indicates that the concentration of children with deaf/hard of hearing problem is in few western Terai and Hill districts. Kailali, Doti, Surkhet and Dang have more than 30 children out of 10000 children with deaf/hard of hearing problems. Out of all the districts in eastern, central and western development regions, only Morang district has more than 20 out of 10000 children with this type of impairment. Eastern Hill and Mountain districts and western Mountain districts have the lowest percentage of children with deaf/hard of hearing problems. Western Hill districts also have higher percentage of children with deaf/hard of hearing problems.

Achham*	27.79	Illam	8.71	Panchthar	4.70
Arghakhanchi	11.41	Jajarkot*	23.08	Parbat**	3.57
Baglung	16.72	Jhapa	15.33	Parsa	9.32
Baitadi	21.69	Jumla	13.07	Pyuthan	19.95
Bajhang	19.95	Kailali*	30.23	Ramechhap	4.09
Bajura*	26.92	Kalikot*	23.08	Rasuwa**	2.70
Banke*	26.66	Kanchanpur	22.21	Rautahat	16.11
Bara	13.24	Kapilbastu	10.37	Rolpa	21.60
Bardiya	20.82	Kaski	7.58	Rukum	17.77
Bhaktapur**	1.74	Kathmandu	14.37	Rupandehi	8.71
Bhojpur	4.70	Kavrepalanckok	6.71	Salyan*	25.09
Chitawan	13.07	Khotang**	3.66	Sankhuwashava**	3.57
Dadeldhura	11.59	Lalitpur	5.14	Saptari	11.06
Dailekh	17.42	Lamjung	4.18	Sarlahi	9.93
Dang*	38.59	Mahottari	10.54	Sindhuli	9.49
Darchula	7.49	Makwanpur	15.68	Sindhupalchok	7.84
Dhading	15.94	Manang**	0.09	Siraha	12.37
Dhankuta	4.88	Morang	22.39	Solukhumbu**	1.48
Dhanusa	8.10	Mugu	9.23	Sunsari	10.89
Dolakha	6.10	Mustang**	0.09	Surkhet*	32.75
Dolpa**	2.96	Myagdi	10.02	Syanja	4.62
Doti*	31.10	Nawalparasi	12.28	Tanahu	9.41
Gorkha	11.24	Nuwakot	6.36	Taplejung	3.92
Gulmi	13.07	Okhuldhunga	3.75	Terhathum**	2.87
Humla	7.14	Palpa	9.32	Udayapur	11.41

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of children with deaf/hard of hearing problem per 10000



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Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

This category of disability has lowest number of children. But, the number of children with deaf-blind problem increase substantially from Mountain districts to Hill districts and from Hill districts to Terai districts. Dang has 182 children with deaf-blind problem. None of the other districts have more than 50 deaf-blind children. There are 11 districts with less than 5 deaf-blind children. Manang and Mustang do not report any deaf-blind children. Kathmandu has the highest number of deaf-blind children compared to Bhaktapur and Lalitpur.

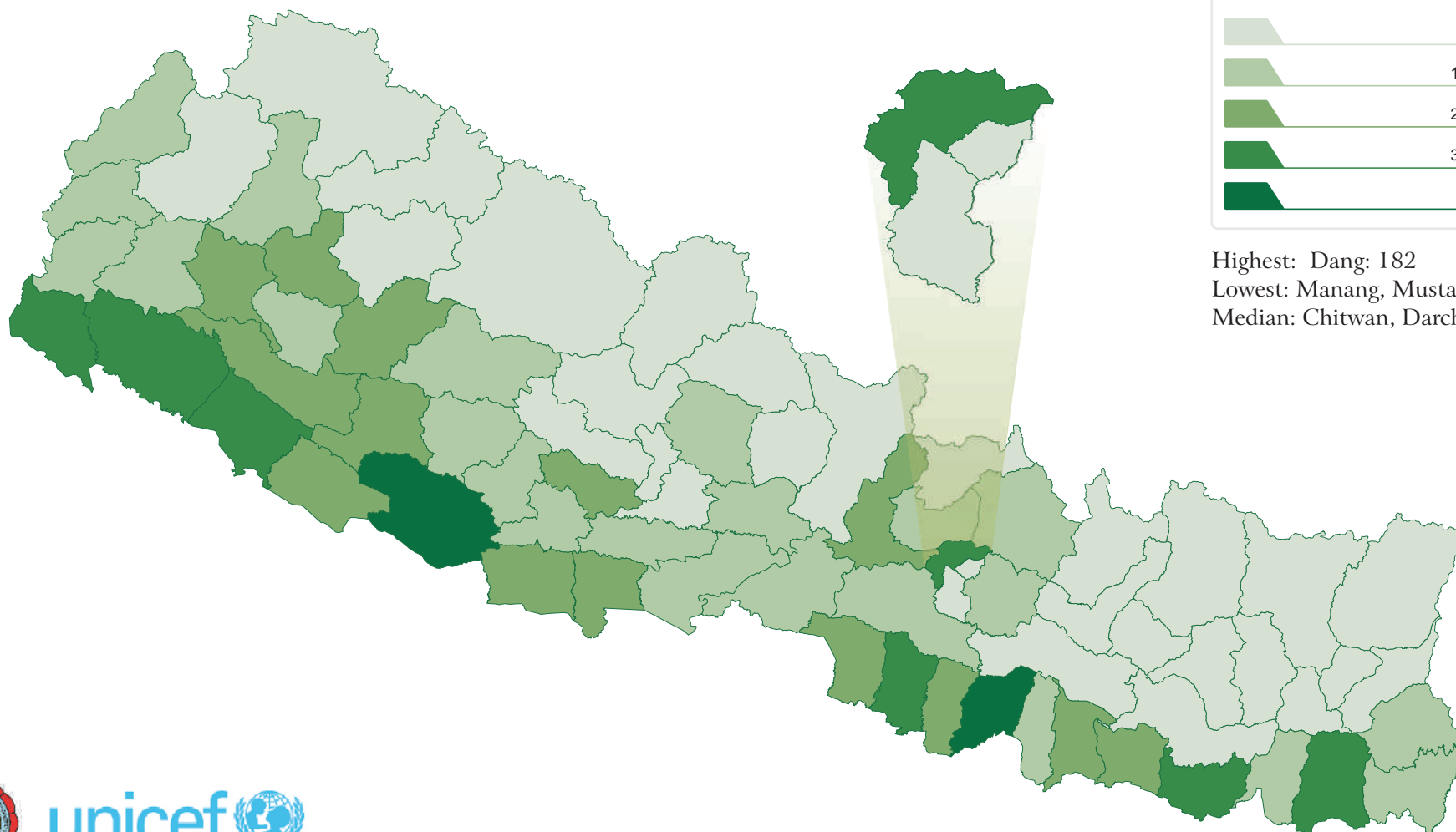
Achham*	25	Illam	10	Panchthar	7
Arghakhanchi	14	Jajarkot	21	Parbat	6
Baglung	8	Jhapa	14	Parsa	20
Baitadi	18	Jumla	7	Pyuthan	17
Bajhang	9	Kailali*	33	Ramechhap**	2
Bajura	14	Kalikot	21	Rasuwa**	1
Banke	21	Kanchanpur*	32	Rautahat*	25
Bara*	34	Kapilbastu	20	Rolpa	15
Bardiya*	34	Kaski	12	Rukum	17
Bhaktapur	5	Kathmandu*	31	Rupandehi	22
Bhojpur	6	Kavrepalancok	10	Salyan*	25
Chitawan	12	Khotang**	3	Sankhuwashava**	3
Dadeldhura	13	Lalitpur**	2	Saptari*	36
Dailekh	19	Lamjung	5	Sarlahi*	40
Dang*	182	Mahottari	17	Sindhuli	8
Darchula	12	Makwanpur	12	Sindhupalchok	12
Dhading	20	Manang**	0	Siraha	24
Dhankuta**	4	Morang	31	Solukhumbu**	4
Dhanusa	24	Mugu	5	Sunsari	18
Dolakha	7	Mustang**	0	Surkhet	20
Dolpa**	4	Myagdi	6	Syanja	9
Doti	16	Nawalparasi	12	Tanahu	13
Gorkha	5	Nuwakot	10	Taplejung	8
Gulmi	22	Okhuldhunga	5	Terhathum	8
Humla**	3	Palpa	11	Udayapur	6

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts





## Number of children with deaf-blind problem



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Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

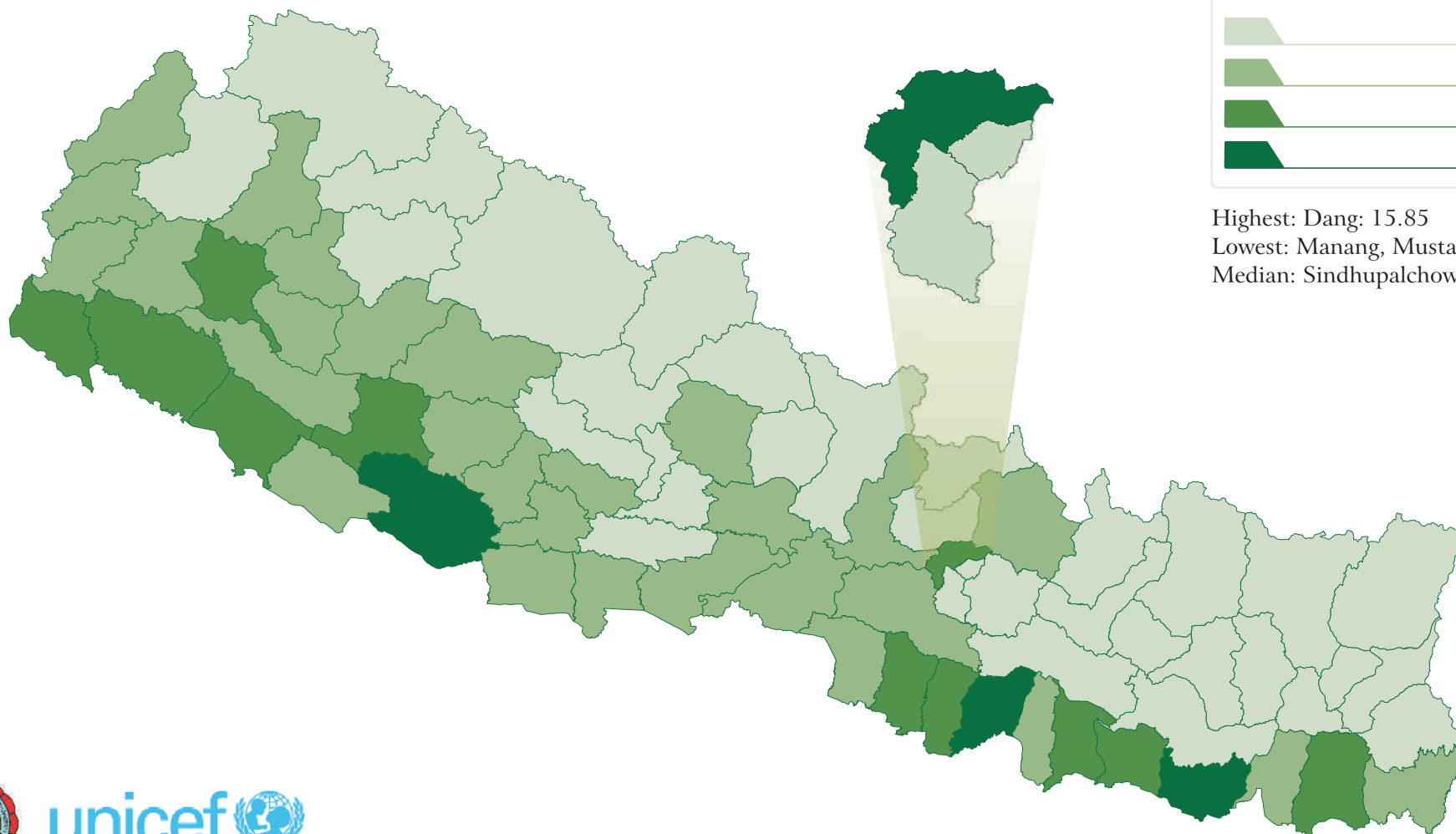
This map shows number of children with deaf-blind disability out of 10000 children in a district. Compared to Mountain and Hill districts, districts in Terai regions have higher percentage of deaf-blind children. With 15.85 per 10000 children, Dang has highest number of deaf-blind children. Almost 50 percent of districts have less than 1 deaf-blind children out of 10000 children. Sarlahi and Saptari have more than 3 deaf-blind children out of 10000 children. The number for Manang and Mustang is 0.

Achham*	2.18	Illam	0.87	Panchthar	0.61
Arghakhanchi	1.22	Jajarkot	1.83	Parbat	0.52
Baglung	0.70	Jhapa	1.22	Parsa	1.74
Baitadi	1.57	Jumla	0.61	Pyuthan	1.48
Bajhang	0.78	Kailali*	2.87	Ramechhap**	0.17
Bajura	1.22	Kalikot	1.83	Rasuwa**	0.09
Banke	1.83	Kanchanpur*	2.79	Rautahat*	2.18
Bara*	2.96	Kapilbastu	1.74	Rolpa	1.31
Bardiya*	2.96	Kaski	1.05	Rukum	1.48
Bhaktapur	0.44	Kathmandu*	2.70	Rupandehi	1.92
Bhojpur	0.52	Kavrepalancok	0.87	Salyan*	2.18
Chitawan	1.05	Khotang**	0.26	Sankhuwashava**	0.26
Dadeldhura	1.13	Lalitpur**	0.17	Saptari*	3.14
Dailekh	1.66	Lamjung	0.44	Sarlahi*	3.48
Dang*	15.85	Mahottari	1.48	Sindhuli	0.70
Darchula	1.05	Makwanpur	1.05	Sindhupalchok	1.05
Dhading	1.74	Manang**	0.00	Siraha	2.09
Dhankuta**	0.35	Morang*	2.70	Solukhumbu**	0.35
Dhanusa	2.09	Mugu	0.44	Sunsari	1.57
Dolakha	0.61	Mustang**	0.00	Surkhet	1.74
Dolpa**	0.35	Myagdi	0.52	Syanja	0.78
Doti	1.39	Nawalparasi	1.05	Tanahu	1.13
Gorkha	0.44	Nuwakot	0.87	Taplejung	0.70
Gulmi	1.92	Okhuldhunga	0.44	Terhathum	0.70
Humla**	0.26	Palpa	0.96	Udayapur	0.52

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of children with deaf-blind problem per 10000



Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

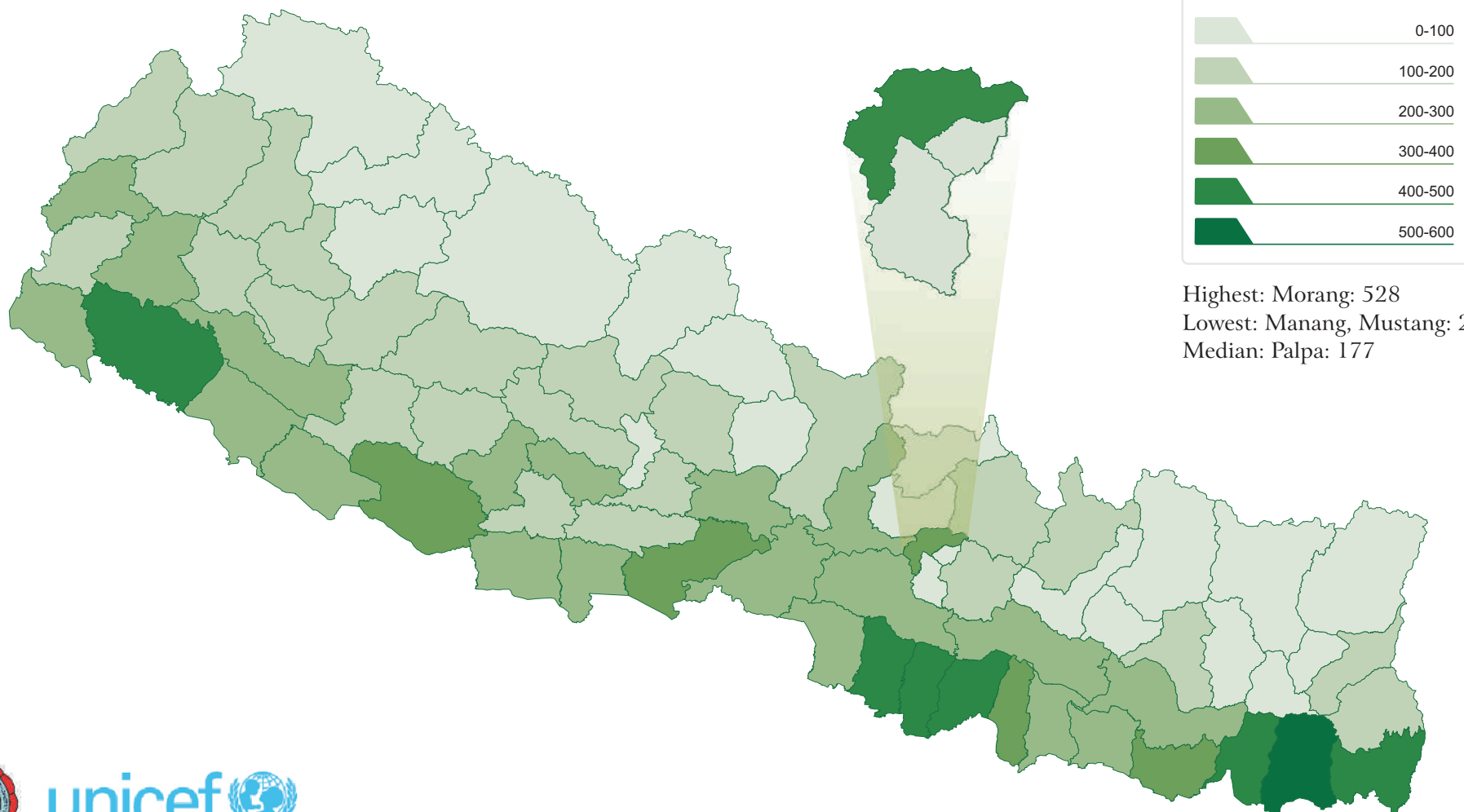
This map shows the number of children with speech problem in each district. Number of individuals with speech problem are higher in Hill and Terai districts than in Mountain districts. Contrary to other types of impairment, higher number of children with speech problem are reported in eastern and central Terai districts. Only Kailali from the western region has more than 450 children with speech impairment. Bara, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Jhapa, Sunsari have more than 400 children with speech problem. Manang and Mustang have only 2 children with speech problem. 19 districts have less than 100 children with speech impairment.

Achham	191	Illam	145	Panchthar	122
Arghakhanchi	190	Jajarkot	153	Parbat	90
Baglung	196	Jhapa*	411	Parsa	224
Baitadi	274	Jumla**	60	Pyuthan	204
Bajhang	155	Kailali*	487	Ramechhap	95
Bajura	127	Kalikot	143	Rasuwa**	16
Banke	222	Kanchanpur	299	Rautahat*	412
Bara*	425	Kapilbastu	297	Rolpa	154
Bardiya	237	Kaski	189	Rukum	115
Bhaktapur**	65	Kathmandu	311	Rupandehi	284
Bhojpur	97	Kavrepalancok	155	Salyan	171
Chitawan	256	Khotang	156	Sankhuwashava	99
Dadeldhura	194	Lalitpur	89	Saptari*	368
Dailekh	173	Lamjung	85	Sarlahi*	419
Dang	325	Mahottari*	342	Sindhuli	279
Darchula	105	Makwanpur	235	Sindhupalchok	122
Dhading	267	Manang**	2	Siraha	283
Dhankuta	96	Morang*	528	Solukhumbu**	62
Dhanusa	250	Mugu**	45	Sunsari*	440
Dolakha	125	Mustang**	2	Surkhet	236
Dolpa**	45	Myagdi	103	Syanja	186
Doti	225	Nawalparasi*	340	Tanahu	215
Gorkha	147	Nuwakot	99	Taplejung	83
Gulmi	246	Okhuldhunga	79	Terhathum**	59
Humla**	47	Palpa	177	Udayapur	205

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of children with speech problem



Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

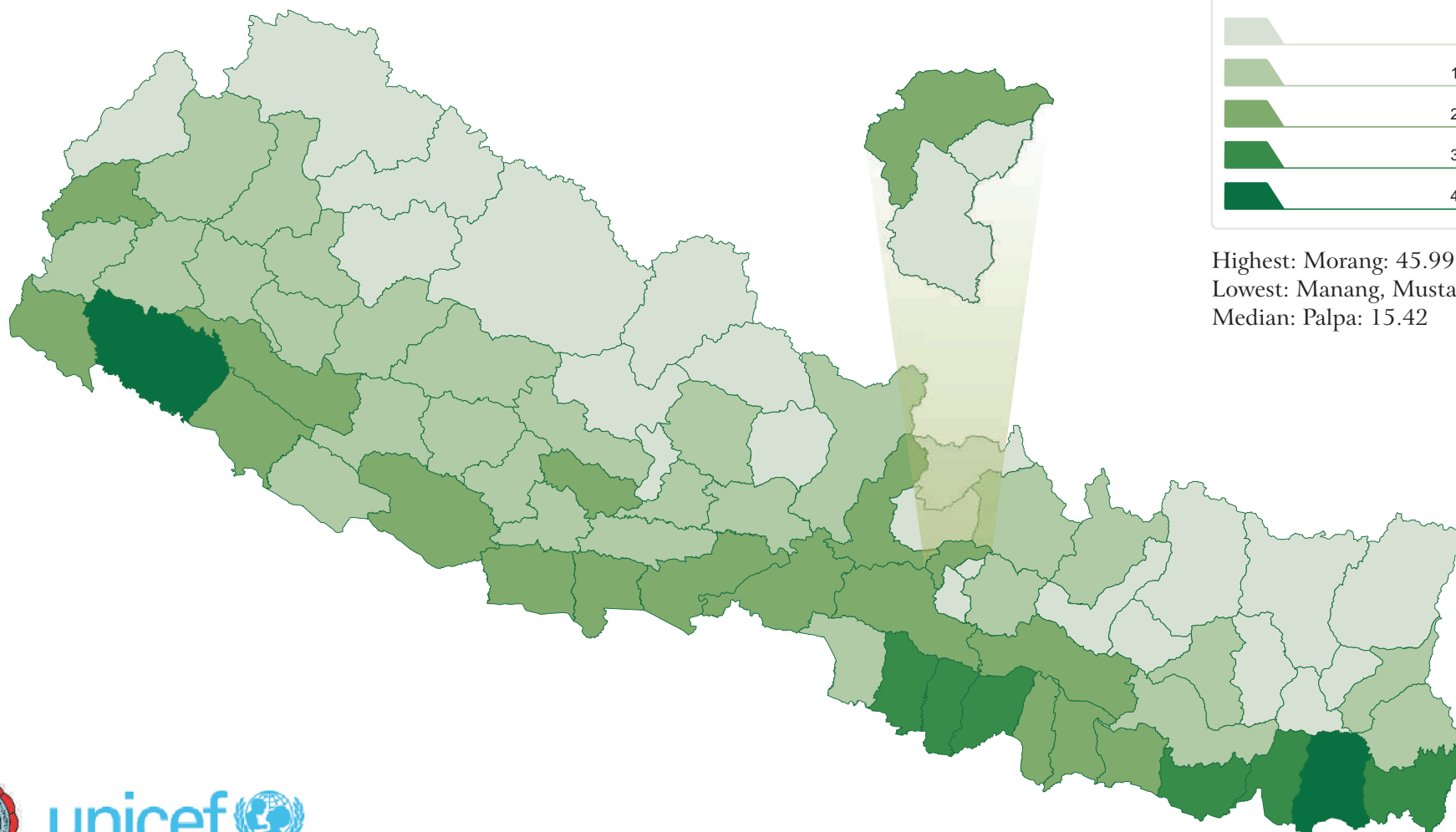
This map shows the number of children with speech problem out of 10000 children in each district. Terai region has the highest percentage of speech disability among children followed by Hill region and Mountain region. Kailali and Morang has highest percentage of speech problem among children (0.46% and 0.42%). 20 districts (all of them are Hill and Mountain districts) have less than 10 out of 10000 children with speech problem. 8 districts have more than 30 out of 10000 children with speech problem. Manang and Mustang have less than 1 out of 10000 children with speech problem while the same is slightly more than 1 in Rasuwa. Among Hill districts, Baitadi in the far western region has the highest percentage of children with speech problem.

Achham	16.64	Illam	12.63	Panchthar	10.63
Arghakhanchi	16.55	Jajarkot	13.33	Parbat	7.84
Baglung	17.07	Jhapa*	35.80	Parsa	19.51
Baitadi	23.87	Jumla**	5.23	Pyuthan	17.77
Bajhang	13.50	Kailali*	42.42	Ramechhap	8.28
Bajura	11.06	Kalikot	12.46	Rasuwa**	1.39
Banke	19.34	Kanchanpur	26.05	Rautahat*	35.89
Bara*	37.02	Kapilbastu	25.87	Rolpa	13.41
Bardiya	20.64	Kaski	16.46	Rukum	10.02
Bhaktapur**	5.66	Kathmandu	27.09	Rupandehi	24.74
Bhojpur	8.45	Kavrepalanchok	13.50	Salyan	14.90
Chitawan	22.30	Khotang	13.59	Sankhuwashava	8.62
Dadeldhura	16.90	Lalitpur	7.75	Saptari*	32.06
Dailekh	15.07	Lamjung	7.40	Sarlahi*	36.50
Dang	28.31	Mahottari*	29.79	Sindhuli	24.30
Darchula	9.15	Makwanpur	20.47	Sindhupalchok	10.63
Dhading	23.26	Manang**	0.17	Siraha	24.65
Dhankuta	8.36	Morang*	45.99	Solukhumbu**	5.40
Dhanusa	21.78	Mugu**	3.92	Sunsari*	38.33
Dolakha	10.89	Mustang**	0.17	Surkhet	20.56
Dolpa**	3.92	Myagdi	8.97	Syanja	16.20
Doti	19.60	Nawalparasi	29.62	Tanahu	18.73
Gorkha	12.80	Nuwakot	8.62	Taplejung	7.23
Gulmi	21.43	Okhuldhunga	6.88	Terhathum**	5.14
Humla**	4.09	Palpa	15.42	Udayapur	17.86

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of children with speech problem per 10000



Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

This map shows the total number of mentally disabled children in each district. The districts in Terai region have comparatively higher number of children with mental disability than in Hill or Mountain districts. Kailali, Kathmandu and Terai districts in eastern and central region such as Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, Kapilvastu, Rupandehi and Nawalparasi are the districts with the highest number of mental disability among children. Kathmandu and Kailali each have more than 150 children with mental disability. Almost all the non-Terai districts in the eastern region and the districts in Karnali region have less than 50 children with mental disability. Dolpa, Humla, Manang and Mustang have less than 10 children with mental disability.

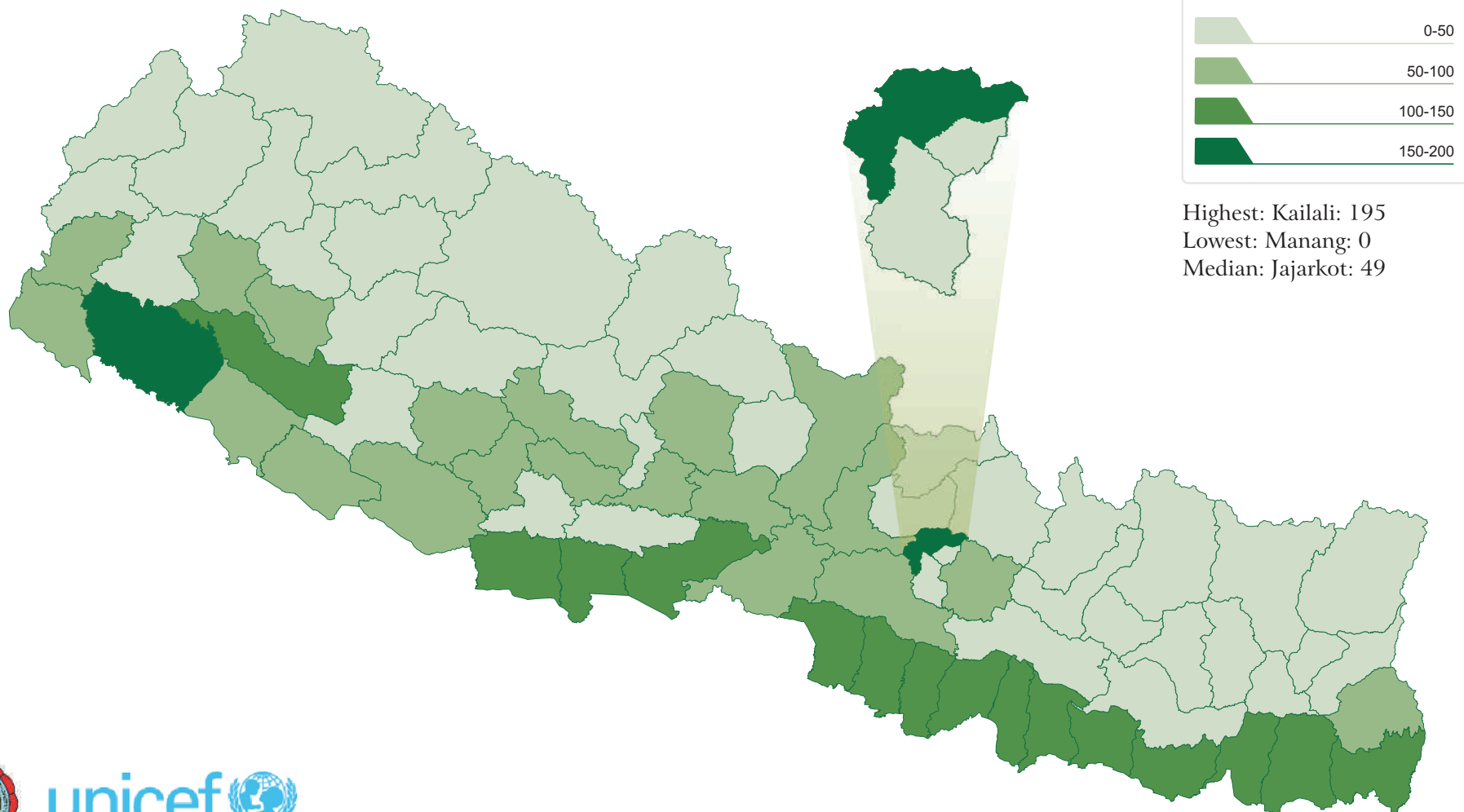
Achham	84	Illam	51	Panchthar	33
Arghakhanchi	45	Jajarkot	49	Parbat	30
Baglung	82	Jhapa	115	Parsa	109
Baitadi	36	Jumla**	17	Pyuthan	67
Bajhang	36	Kailali*	195	Ramechhap**	21
Bajura	43	Kalikot	38	Rasuwa**	16
Banke	98	Kanchanpur	82	Rautahat*	125
Bara*	137	Kapilbastu	124	Rolpa	52
Bardiya	95	Kaski	79	Rukum	29
Bhaktapur	28	Kathmandu*	157	Rupandehi*	137
Bhojpur	36	Kavrepalanckok	56	Salyan	45
Chitawan	89	Khotang	38	Sankhuwashava	28
Dadeldhura	54	Lalitpur	48	Saptari*	125
Dailekh	57	Lamjung	26	Sarlahi	101
Dang	96	Mahottari	120	Sindhuli	42
Darchula**	24	Makwanpur	94	Sindhupalchok	42
Dhading	73	Manang**	0	Siraha*	135
Dhankuta**	24	Morang*	147	Solukhumbu**	16
Dhanusa*	132	Mugu**	17	Sunsari*	130
Dolakha	37	Mustang**	2	Surkhet*	131
Dolpa**	9	Myagdi	42	Syanja	52
Doti	46	Nawalparasi	124	Tanahu	81
Gorkha	50	Nuwakot	32	Taplejung	25
Gulmi	71	Okhuldhunga	26	Terhathum	25
Humla**	4	Palpa	45	Udayapur	40

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts





## Number of children with mental disability



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Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

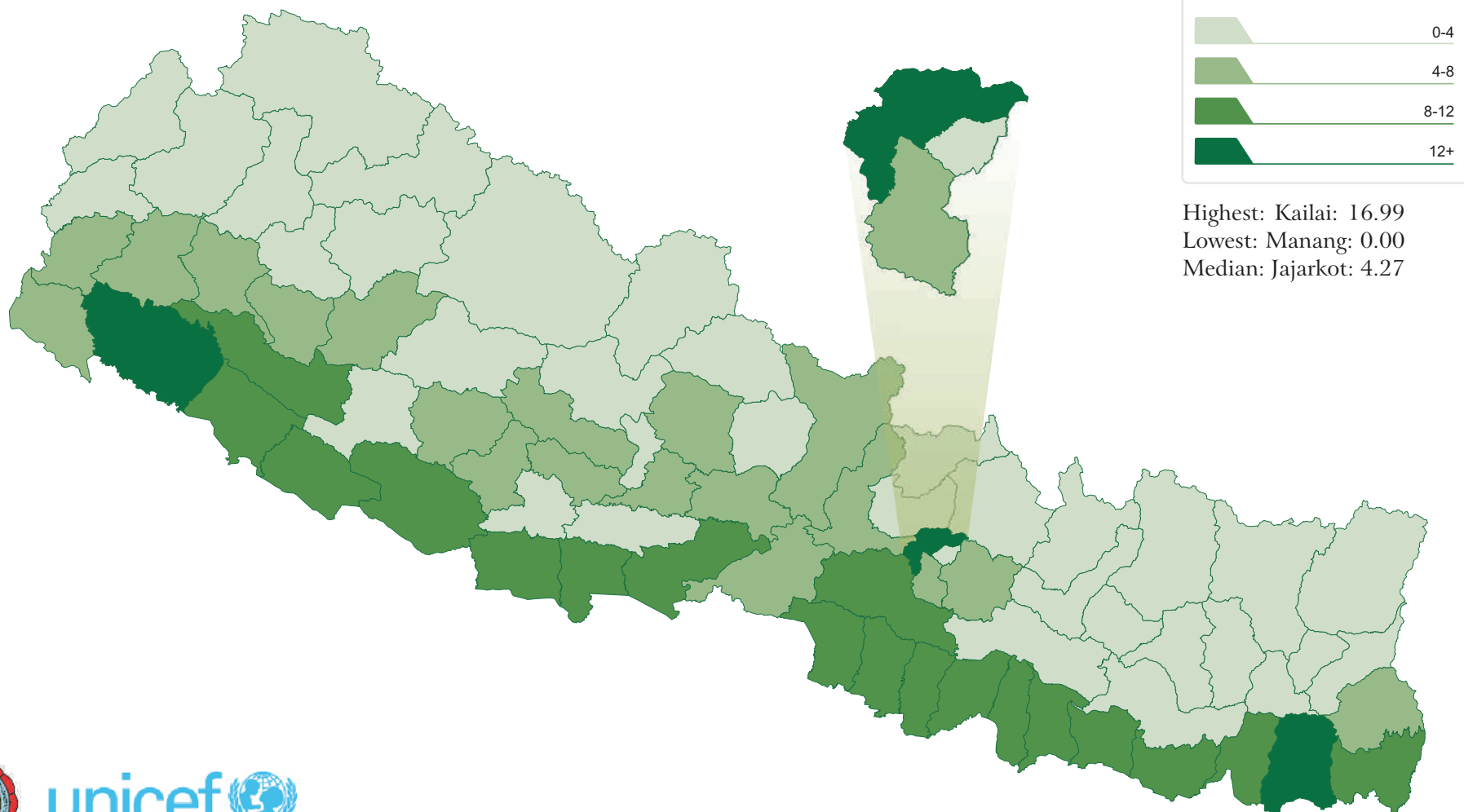
This map shows the number of children with mental disability out of 10000 children in each district. The highest percentage of children with mental disability is reported in Terai districts followed by Hill and Mountain districts. Kailali, Kathmandu and Morang have more than 12 out of 10000 children with mental disability. In total, 14 districts have more than 10 out of 10000 children with mental disability. Apart from Kathmandu and Surkhet, all of these districts are Terai districts. 9 districts have less than 2 out of 10000 children with mental disability. Bhaktapur reported far less percentage of mentally disable children compared to Kathmandu and Lalitpur.

Achham	7.32	Illam	4.44	Panchthar	2.87
Arghakhanchi	3.92	Jajarkot	4.27	Parbat	2.61
Baglung	7.14	Jhapa	10.02	Parsa	9.49
Baitadi	3.14	Jumla**	1.48	Pyuthan	5.84
Bajhang	3.14	Kailali*	16.99	Ramechhap**	1.83
Bajura	3.75	Kalikot	3.31	Rasuwa**	1.39
Banke	8.54	Kanchanpur	7.14	Rautahat*	10.89
Bara*	11.93	Kapilbastu	10.80	Rolpa	4.53
Bardiya	8.28	Kaski	6.88	Rukum	2.53
Bhaktapur	2.44	Kathmandu*	13.68	Rupandehi*	11.93
Bhojpur	3.14	Kavrepalanchok	4.88	Salyan	3.92
Chitawan	7.75	Khotang	3.31	Sankhuwashava	2.44
Dadeldhura	4.70	Lalitpur	4.18	Saptari*	10.89
Dailekh	4.97	Lamjung	2.26	Sarlahi	8.80
Dang	8.36	Mahottari	10.45	Sindhuli	3.66
Darchula**	2.09	Makwanpur	8.19	Sindhupalchok	3.66
Dhading	6.36	Manang**	0.00	Siraha*	11.76
Dhankuta**	2.09	Morang*	12.80	Solukhumbu**	1.39
Dhanusa*	11.50	Mugu**	1.48	Sunsari*	11.32
Dolakha	3.22	Mustang**	0.17	Surkhet*	11.41
Dolpa**	0.78	Myagdi	3.66	Syanja	4.53
Doti	4.01	Nawalparasi	10.80	Tanahu	7.06
Gorkha	4.36	Nuwakot	2.79	Taplejung	2.18
Gulmi	6.18	Okhuldhunga	2.26	Terhathum	2.18
Humla**	0.35	Palpa	3.92	Udayapur	3.48

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of children with mental disability per 10000



Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

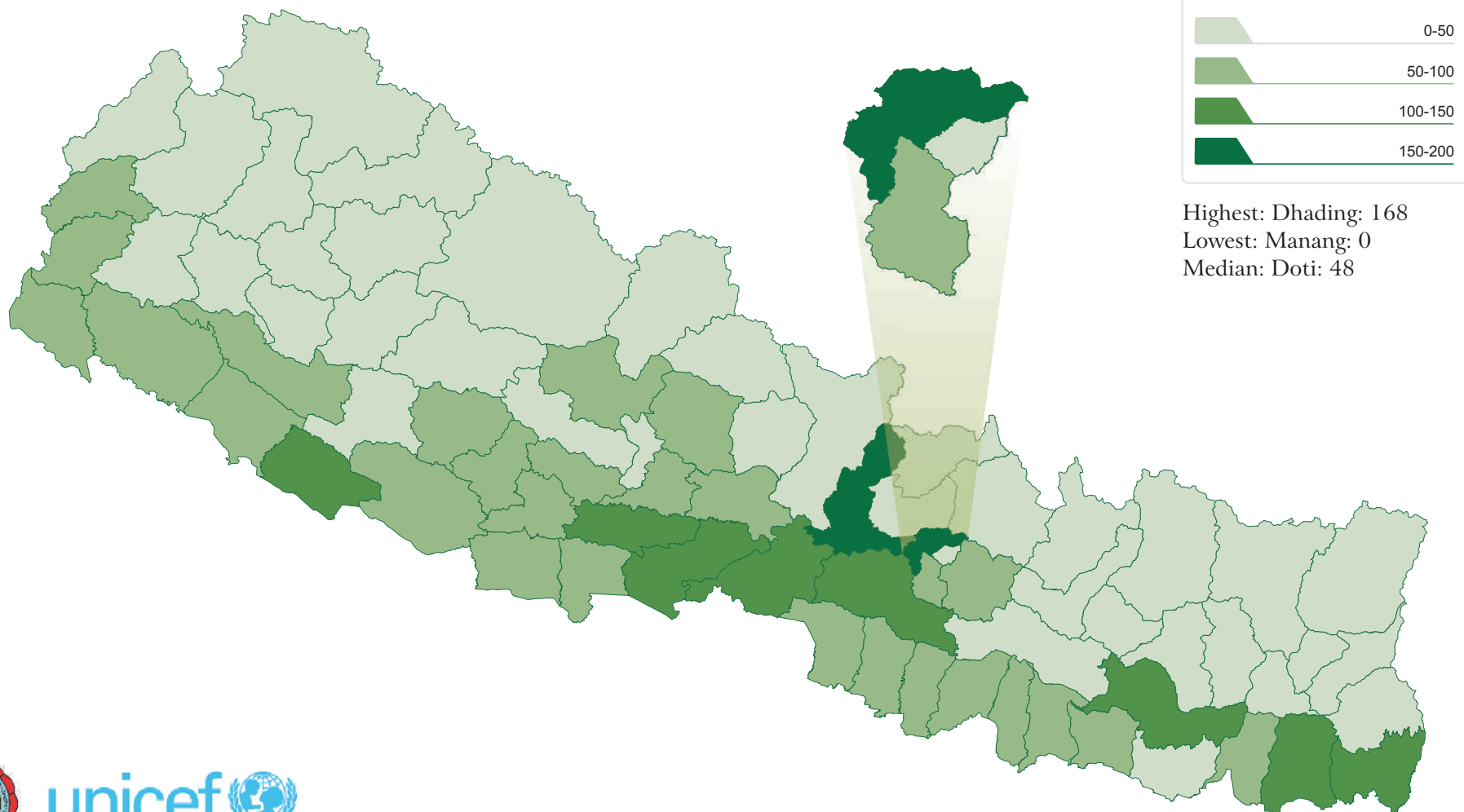
This is the category with second lowest number of children (4233 children). This map shows the number of intellectual disability among children in each districts of Nepal. More than 100 children with intellectual disability are reported in Banke, Chitwan, Dhading, Kathmandu, Jhapa, Makawanpur, Morang, Nawalparasi, Palpa and Udayapur. The highest number of children with intellectual disability are reported in Terai districts followed by Hill districts and Mountain districts. Dolpa, Manang, Mustang, Rasuwa and Taplejung have less than 10 children reporting intellectual disability.

Achham	42	Illam	37	Panchthar	36
Arghakhanchi	88	Jajarkot	32	Parbat	39
Baglung	47	Jhapa*	112	Parsa	52
Baitadi	50	Jumla**	17	Pyuthan	54
Bajhang	31	Kailali	90	Ramechhap**	17
Bajura	40	Kalikot	36	Rasuwa**	4
Banke*	124	Kanchanpur	50	Rautahat	73
Bara	87	Kapilbastu	67	Rolpa	54
Bardiya	79	Kaski	62	Rukum	23
Bhaktapur	27	Kathmandu*	150	Rupandehi	93
Bhojpur	19	Kavrepalanchok	60	Salyan	38
Chitawan*	121	Khotang	27	Sankhuwashava**	17
Dadeldhura	75	Lalitpur	73	Saptari	48
Dailekh	46	Lamjung	46	Sarlahi	74
Dang	86	Mahottari	62	Sindhuli	44
Darchula	20	Makwanpur*	103	Sindhupalchok	36
Dhading*	168	Manang**	0	Siraha	58
Dhankuta	31	Morang*	123	Solukhumbu**	14
Dhanusa	84	Mugu**	10	Sunsari	89
Dolakha	19	Mustang**	9	Surkhet	73
Dolpa**	3	Myagdi	55	Syanja	60
Doti	48	Nawalparasi*	105	Tanahu	69
Gorkha	46	Nuwakot	44	Taplejung**	8
Gulmi	98	Okhuldhunga	23	Terhathum**	15
Humla	29	Palpa*	108	Udayapur*	136

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of children with intellectual disability



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Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

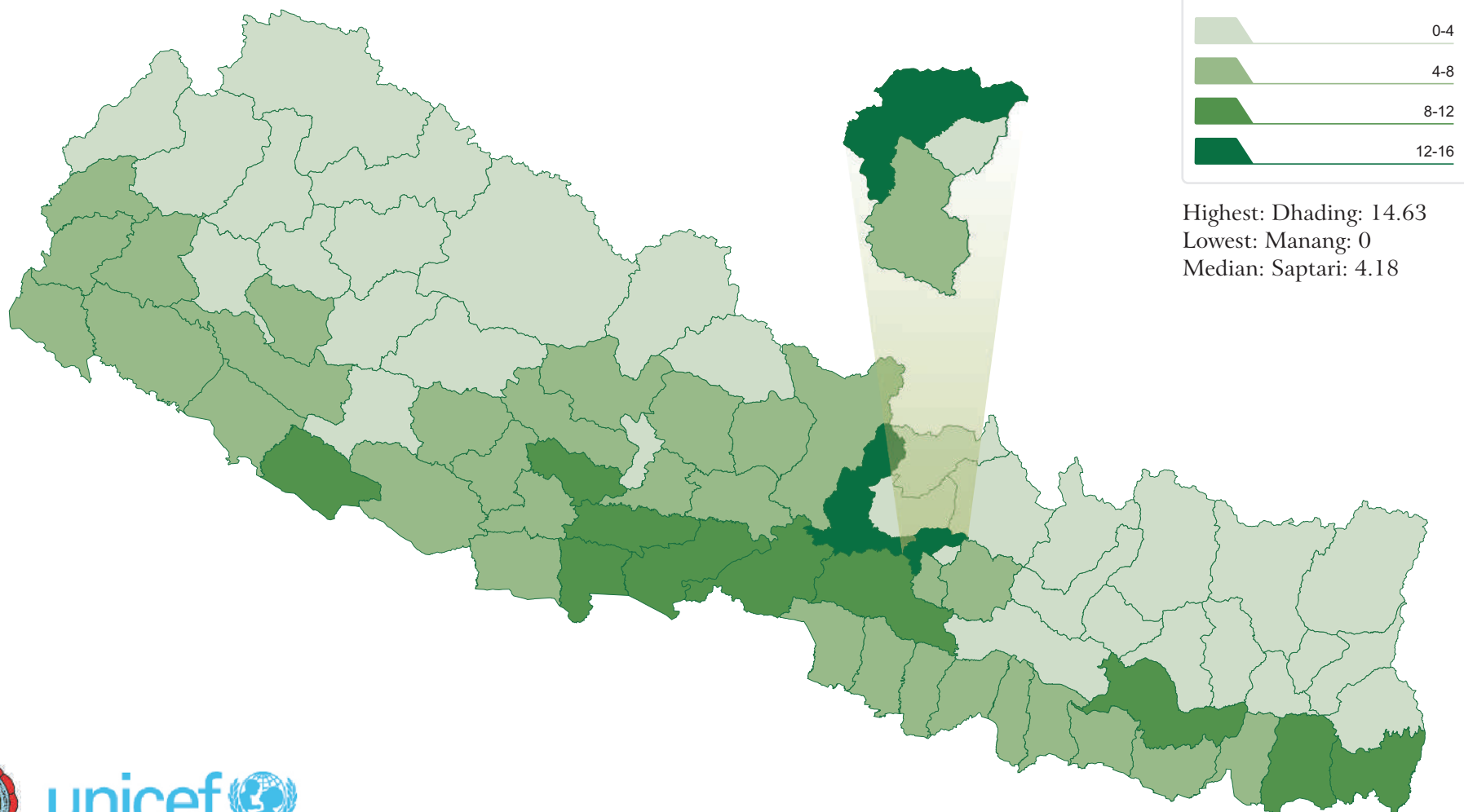
This map shows the number of children with intellectual disability out of 10000 children in a district. Dhading has the highest percentage of children with intellectual disability (14.63 out of 10000 children). Districts in Terai region has the highest percentage of children with intellectual disability followed by Hill and Mountain districts. Udayapur, Morang, Kathmandu, Banke, Chitwan and Dhading have more 10 out of 10000 children with intellectual disability. Bhojpur, Darchula, Dolakha, Dolpa, Jumla, Manang, Mugu, Mustang, Ramechhap, Rasuwa, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Taplejung and Terhathum have less than 2 out of 10000 children with intellectual disability.

Achham	3.66	Illam	3.22	Panchthar	3.14
Arghakhanchi	7.67	Jajarkot	2.79	Parbat	3.40
Baglung	4.09	Jhapa*	9.76	Parsa	4.53
Baitadi	4.36	Jumla**	1.48	Pyuthan	4.70
Bajhang	2.70	Kailali	7.84	Ramechhap**	1.48
Bajura	3.48	Kalikot	3.14	Rasuwa**	0.35
Banke*	10.80	Kanchanpur	4.36	Rautahat	6.36
Bara	7.58	Kapilbastu	5.84	Rolpa	4.70
Bardiya	6.88	Kaski	5.40	Rukum	2.00
Bhaktapur	2.35	Kathmandu*	13.07	Rupandehi	8.10
Bhojpur	1.66	Kavrepalanchok	5.23	Salyan	3.31
Chitawan*	10.54	Khotang	2.35	Sankhuwashava**	1.48
Dadeldhura	6.53	Lalitpur	6.36	Saptari	4.18
Dailekh	4.01	Lamjung	4.01	Sarlahi	6.45
Dang	7.49	Mahottari	5.40	Sindhuli	3.83
Darchula	1.74	Makwanpur*	8.97	Sindhupalchok	3.14
Dhading*	14.63	Manang**	0.00	Siraha	5.05
Dhankuta	2.70	Morang*	10.71	Solukhumbu**	1.22
Dhanusa	7.32	Mugu**	0.87	Sunsari	7.75
Dolakha	1.66	Mustang**	0.78	Surkhet	6.36
Dolpa**	0.26	Myagdi	4.79	Syanja	5.23
Doti	4.18	Nawalparasi*	9.15	Tanahu	6.01
Gorkha	4.01	Nuwakot	3.83	Taplejung**	0.70
Gulmi	8.54	Okhuldhunga	2.00	Terhathum**	1.31
Humla	2.53	Palpa*	9.41	Udayapur*	11.85

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of children with intellectual disability per 10000



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Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

This map shows the number of children with multiple disability for each district. Highest number of this multiple disability among children is found in Terai districts. The only Hill district with more than 200 children with multiple disability is Kathmandu. Manang and Mustang have only 2 children with multiple disability. All Mountain districts have less than 100 children with multiple disability. Morang and Jhapa have more than 300 children with multiple disability. Other Terai districts such as Kailali, Dang, Dhanusa and Siraha have more than 200 children with multiple disability.

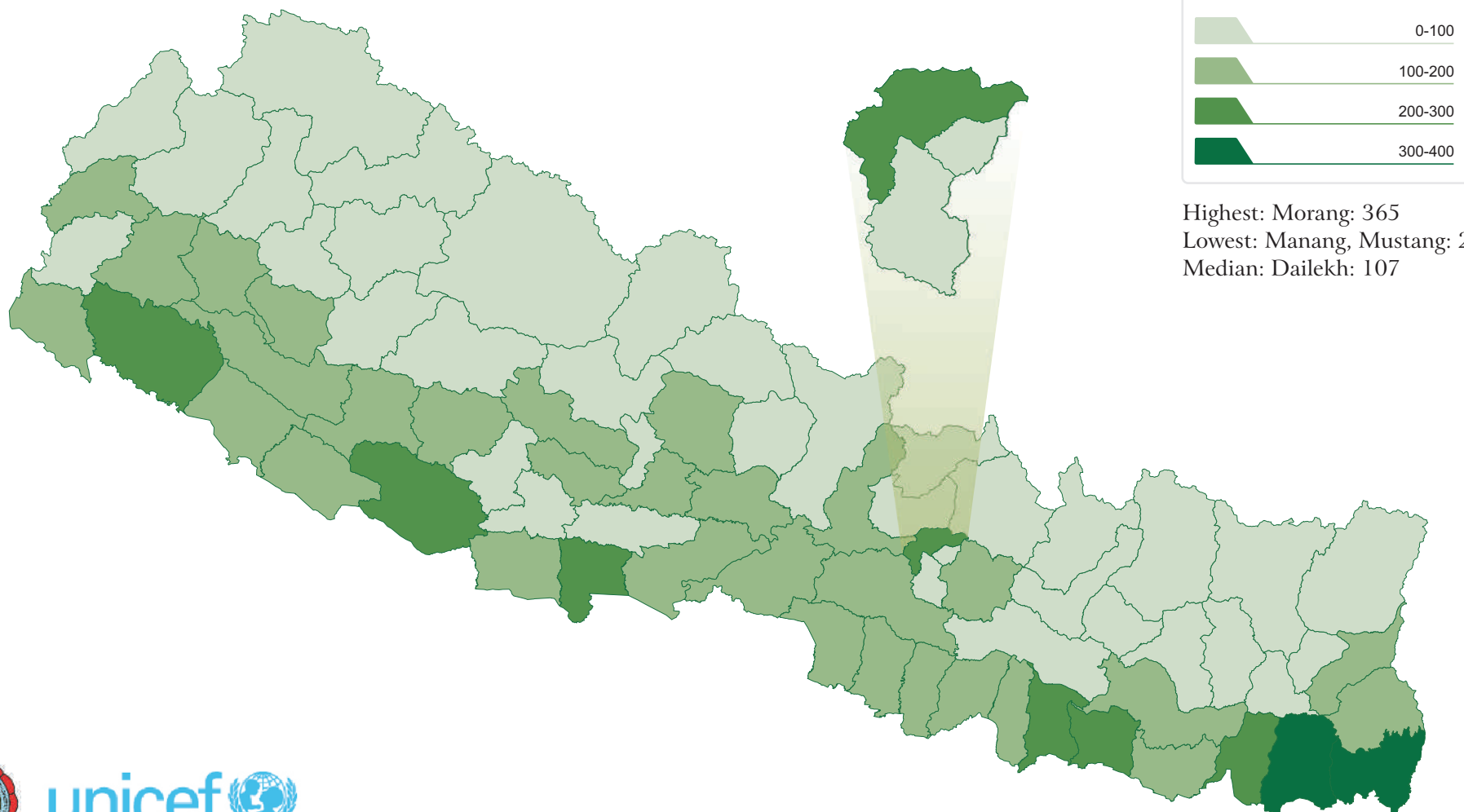
Achham	134	Illam	151	Panchthar	108
Arghakhanchi	90	Jajarkot	87	Parbat**	43
Baglung	112	Jhapa*	328	Parsa	123
Baitadi	103	Jumla	49	Pyuthan	93
Bajhang	59	Kailali*	269	Ramechhap	56
Bajura	59	Kalikot	66	Rasuwa**	14
Banke	154	Kanchanpur	158	Rautahat	177
Bara	177	Kapilbastu	162	Rolpa	114
Bardiya	137	Kaski	125	Rukum	80
Bhaktapur	59	Kathmandu*	287	Rupandehi*	212
Bhojpur	83	Kavrepalanchok	112	Salyan	109
Chitawan	173	Khotang	60	Sankhuwashava	75
Dadeldhura**	40	Lalitpur	56	Saptari	148
Dailekh	107	Lamjung	50	Sarlahi*	189
Dang*	213	Mahottari	133	Sindhuli	99
Darchula	59	Makwanpur	131	Sindhupalchok	73
Dhading	133	Manang**	2	Siraha*	243
Dhankuta	91	Morang*	365	Solukhumbu**	30
Dhanusa*	205	Mugu**	27	Sunsari*	226
Dolakha	66	Mustang**	2	Surkhet	177
Dolpa**	11	Myagdi	54	Syanja	111
Doti	115	Nawalparasi	154	Tanahu	112
Gorkha	83	Nuwakot	80	Taplejung	84
Gulmi	142	Okhuldhunga	54	Terhathum**	35
Humla**	31	Palpa	75	Udayapur	113

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts





## Number of children with multiple disability



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Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)

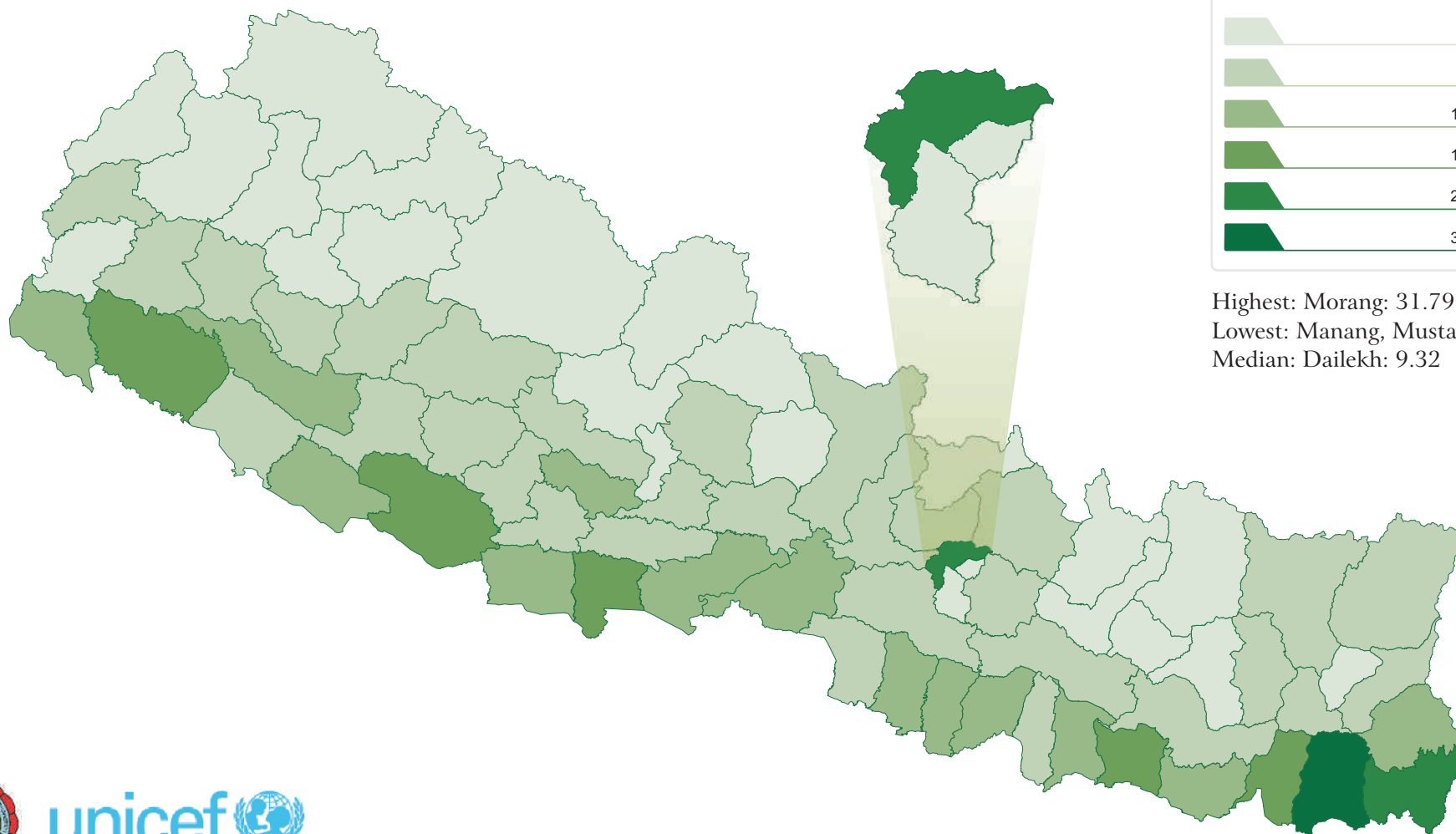
This map shows the number of children with multiple disability for each district out of 10000 children. The highest concentration of multiple disability is found in districts such as Morang, Jhapa Kathmandu and Dang. They have more than 18 out of 10000 children with multiple disability. Mountain districts have very low concentration of multiple disability. Doti, Manang and Mustang have less than 1 children out of 10000 with multiple disability. Terai districts such as Kailali, Dang and Siraha have more than 12 children out of 10000 with multiple disability.

Achham	11.67	Illam	13.15	Panchthar	9.41
Arghakhanchi	7.84	Jajarkot	7.58	Parbat**	3.75
Baglung	9.76	Jhapa*	28.57	Parsa	10.71
Baitadi	8.97	Jumla	4.27	Pyuthan	8.10
Bajhang	5.14	Kailali*	23.43	Ramechhap	4.88
Bajura	5.14	Kalikot	5.75	Rasuwa**	1.22
Banke	13.41	Kanchanpur	13.76	Rautahat	15.42
Bara	15.42	Kapilbastu	14.11	Rolpa	9.93
Bardiya	11.93	Kaski	10.89	Rukum	6.97
Bhaktapur	5.14	Kathmandu*	25.00	Rupandehi*	18.47
Bhojpur	7.23	Kavrepalanchok	9.76	Salyan	9.49
Chitawan	15.07	Khotang	5.23	Sankhuwashava	6.53
Dadeldhura**	3.48	Lalitpur	4.88	Saptari	12.89
Dailekh	9.32	Lamjung	4.36	Sarlahi*	16.46
Dang*	18.55	Mahottari	11.59	Sindhuli	8.62
Darchula	5.14	Makwanpur	11.41	Sindhupalchok	6.36
Dhading	11.59	Manang**	0.17	Siraha*	21.17
Dhankuta	7.93	Morang*	31.79	Solukhumbu**	2.61
Dhanusa*	17.86	Mugu**	2.35	Sunsari*	19.69
Dolakha	5.75	Mustang**	0.17	Surkhet	15.42
Dolpa**	0.96	Myagdi	4.70	Syanja	9.67
Doti	10.02	Nawalparasi	13.41	Tanahu	9.76
Gorkha	7.23	Nuwakot	6.97	Taplejung	7.32
Gulmi	12.37	Okhuldhunga	4.70	Terhathum**	3.05
Humla**	2.70	Palpa	6.53	Udayapur	9.84

\*Top ten districts \*\*Bottom ten districts



## Number of children with multiple disability per 10000



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Base Map: Global Administrative Areas (GADM) [www.gadm.org](http://www.gadm.org)  
Data Source: National Population and Housing Census 2011 (CBS Nepal)



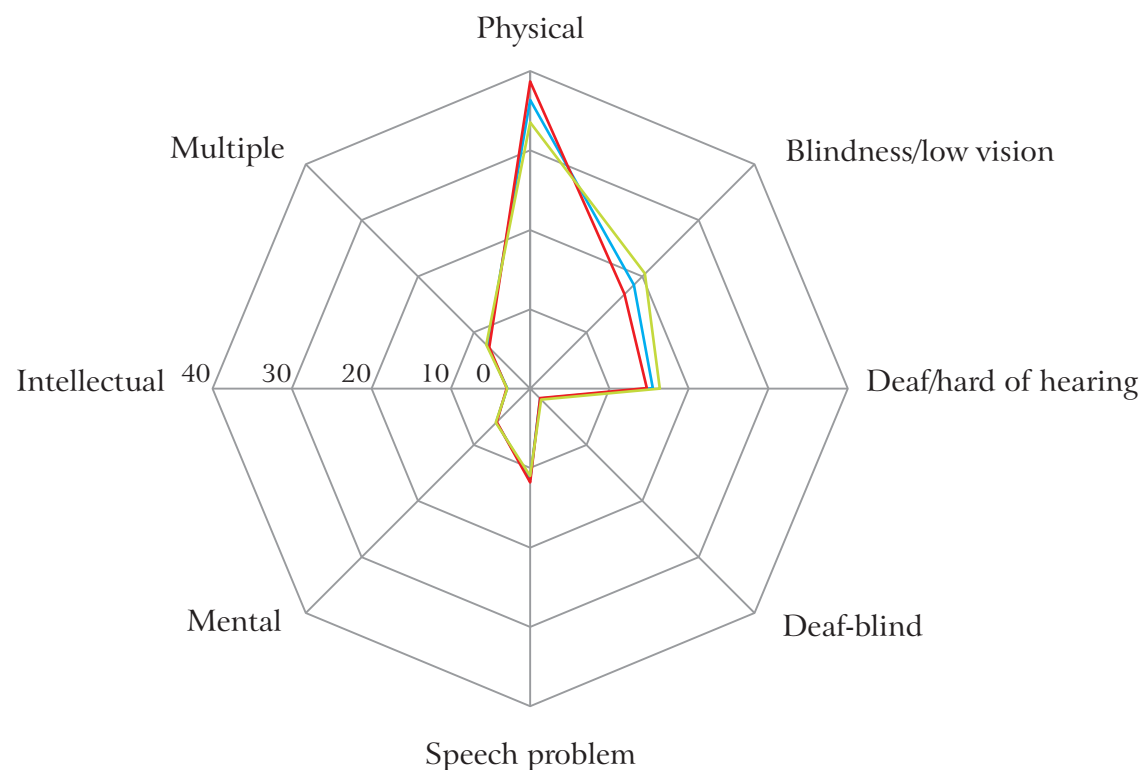
# Disability Types



Out of total persons with disability, physically disabled people are highest in numbers. Persons with deaf-blind problem are in lowest numbers. Persons with physical disability and blindness/low vision problem combined comprises of almost 55% of persons with disability in Nepal. If deaf/hard to hear and speech problem are added the proportion exceeds 81%. The gender difference is clearly visible when it comes to physical disability and blindness/low vision. 39% of male persons with disability are physically disabled whereas only 34% of female persons with disability are physically disabled. But when it comes to blindness/low vision, the percentages are respectively 17% and 21% for male and female persons with disability.

Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Physical	186457	108279	78178	36.32	38.66	33.52
Blindness/low vision	94765	47041	47724	18.46	16.80	20.46
Deaf/hard of hearing	79307	41204	38103	15.45	14.71	16.34
Deaf-blind	9436	4803	4633	1.84	1.71	1.99
Speech problem	58855	33190	25665	11.47	11.85	11.00
Mental	30997	16787	14210	6.04	5.99	6.09
Intellectual	14888	8280	6608	2.90	2.96	2.83
Multiple	38616	20502	18114	7.52	7.32	7.77
Total	513321	280086	233235	100	100	100

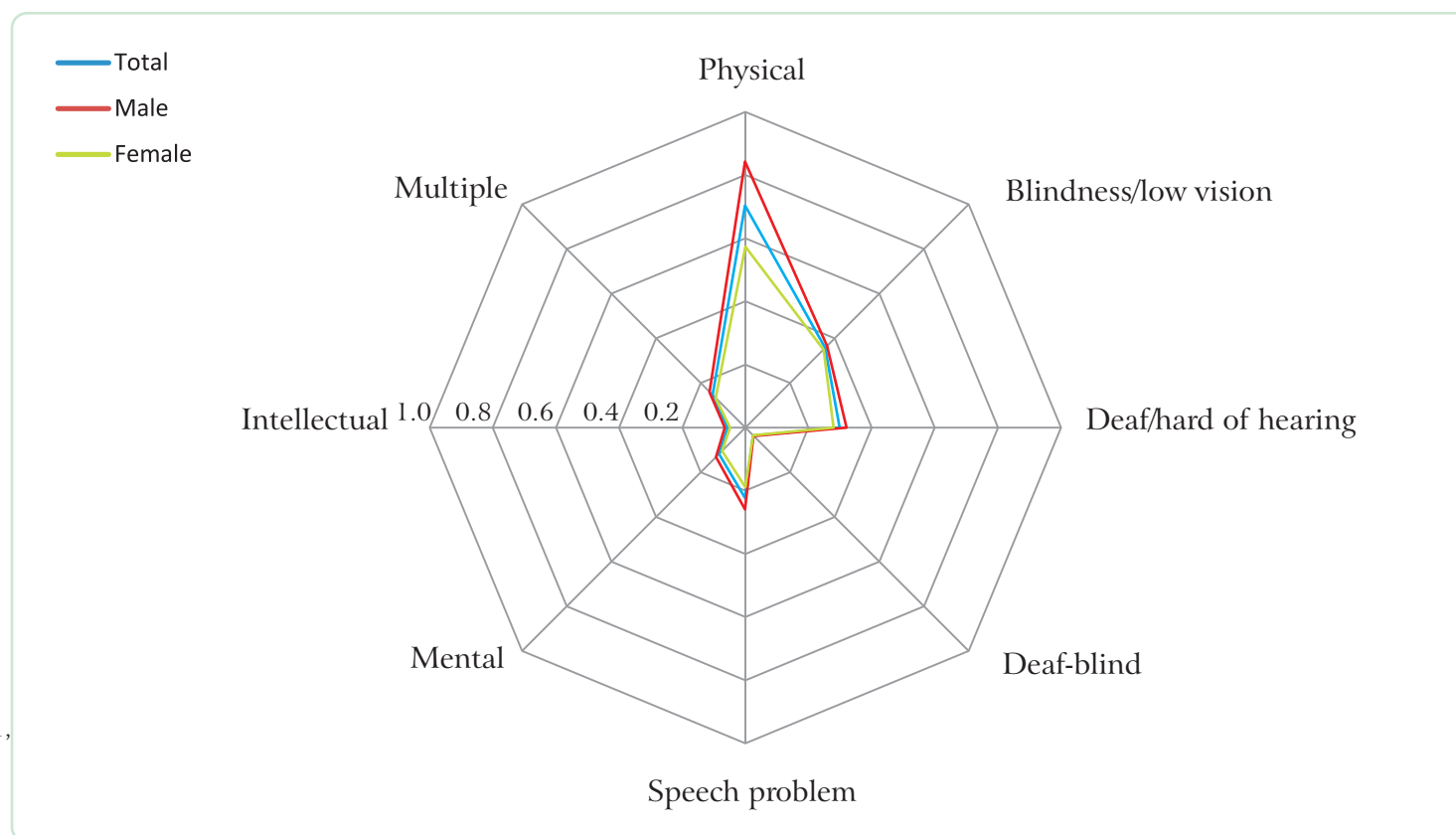
— Total  
— Male  
— Female



**Source:**  
 National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
 Central Bureau of Statistics and  
 Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

In total, 1.94% of population in Nepal are disabled. But the number varies significantly across gender. For male the figure is 2.18% while for female the figure is 1.71%. Percentage of male with physical disability out of total male population is 0.84%. The same number is 0.57% for female. Only for blindness/low vision, the odds are even between male and female. For every other category, males are disproportionately more disabled in number and percentage compared to female population.

Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Physical	186457	108279	78178	0.70	0.84	0.57
Blindness/low vision	94765	47041	47724	0.36	0.37	0.35
Deaf/hard of hearing	79307	41204	38103	0.30	0.32	0.28
Deaf-blind	9436	4803	4633	0.04	0.04	0.03
Speech problem	58855	33190	25665	0.22	0.26	0.19
Mental	30997	16787	14210	0.12	0.13	0.10
Intellectual	14888	8280	6608	0.06	0.06	0.05
Multiple	38616	20502	18114	0.15	0.16	0.13
Total	513321	280086	233235	1.94	2.18	1.71

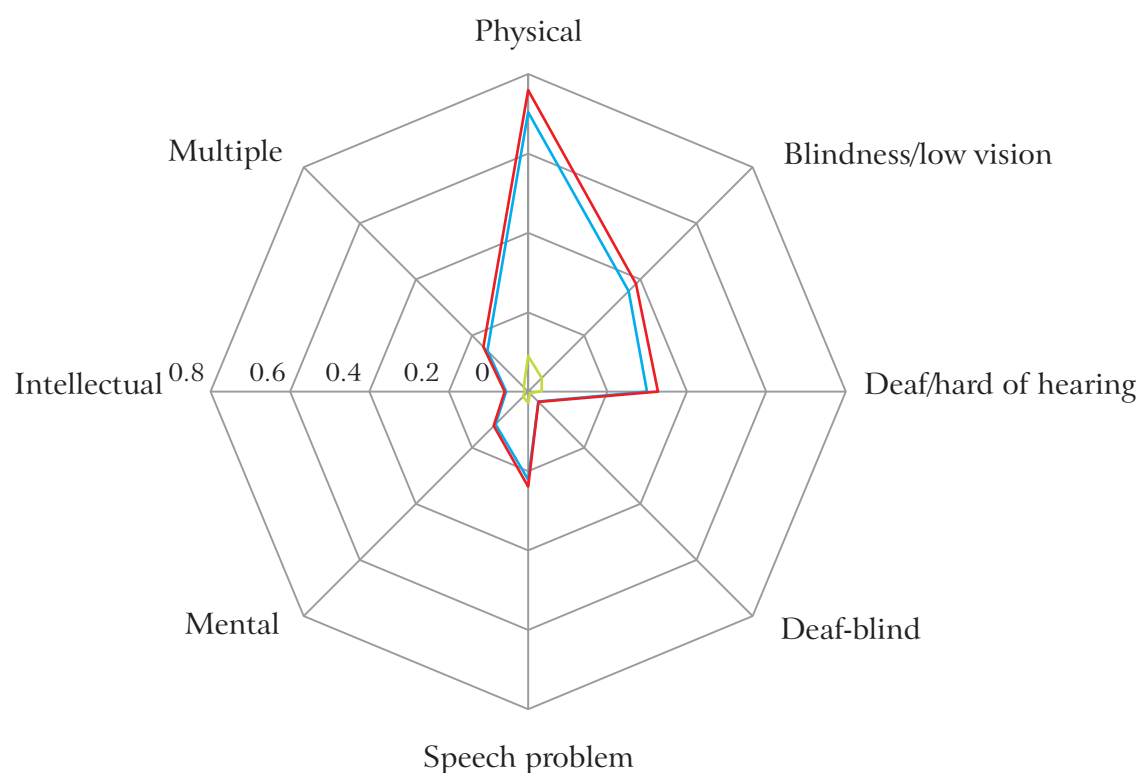


**Source:**  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.



There is a big difference in prevalence of rural and urban disability. Urban areas have very low density of persons with disability as compared to rural areas. While as 2.1% of rural population is disabled, mere 0.25% of the urban population is disabled. The highest difference between rural and urban persons with disability is for deaf/hard of hearing (11 times more in rural area) and the lowest difference is for deaf-blind (4 times more for rural area).

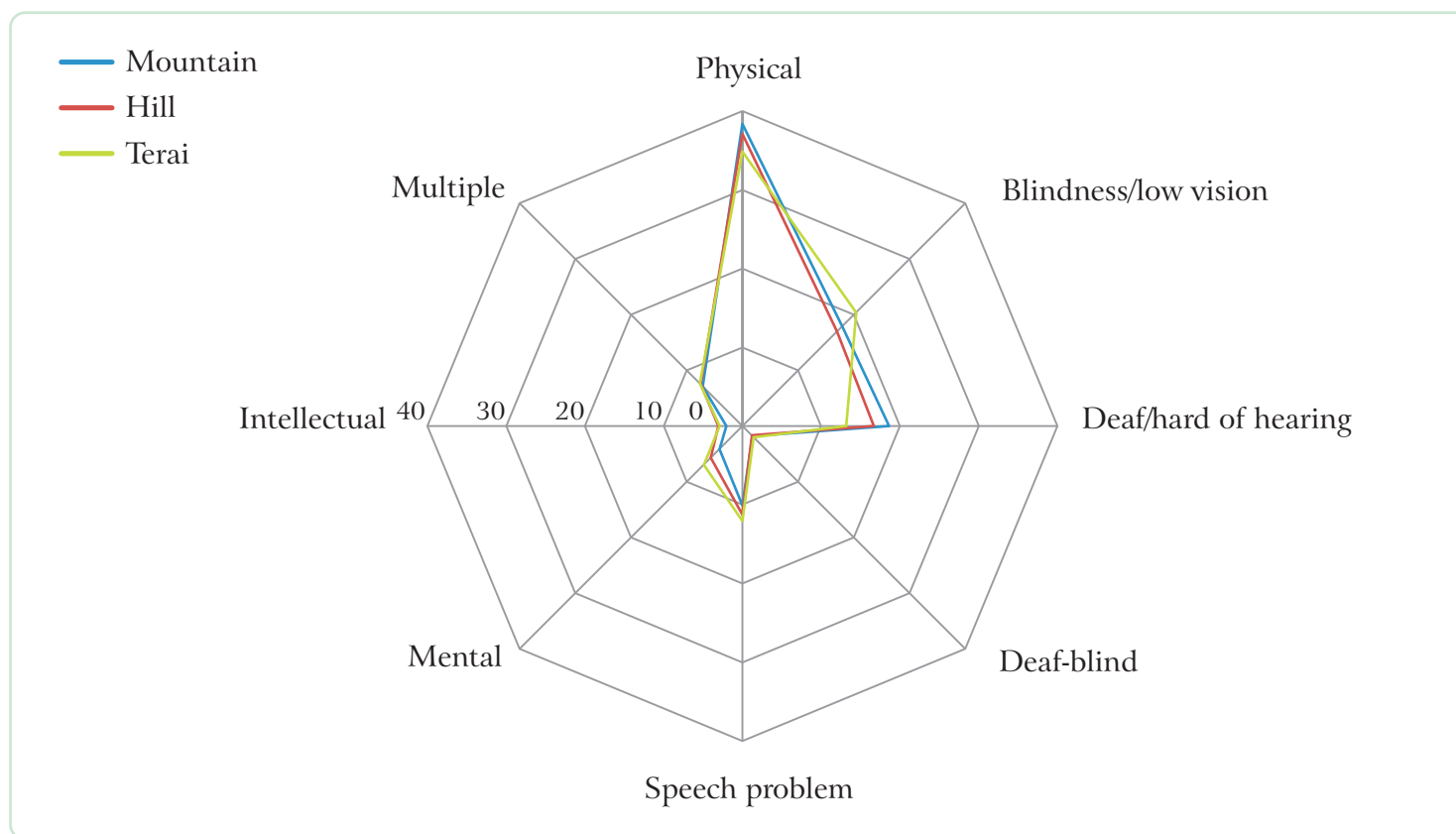
Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Physical	186457	166816	19641	0.70	0.76	0.09
Blindness/low vision	94765	84288	10477	0.36	0.38	0.05
Deaf/hard of hearing	79307	71813	7494	0.30	0.33	0.03
Deaf-blind	9436	8073	1363	0.04	0.04	0.01
Speech problem	58855	52636	6219	0.22	0.24	0.03
Mental	30997	26836	4161	0.12	0.12	0.02
Intellectual	14888	13062	1826	0.06	0.06	0.01
Multiple	38616	34993	3623	0.15	0.16	0.02
Total	513321	458517	54804	1.94	2.09	0.25



**Source:**  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

Compared to Hill and Mountain region, higher percentage of people with blindness/low vision and speech problem are in Terai (20% and 12%). On mental disability also, Terai has much severe problem than Mountain and Hill region. On the other hand, Hill and Mountain region has much higher percentage of persons with deaf/hard of hearing problem. Like most of the cases, Mountain region has highest percentage of persons with physical disability.

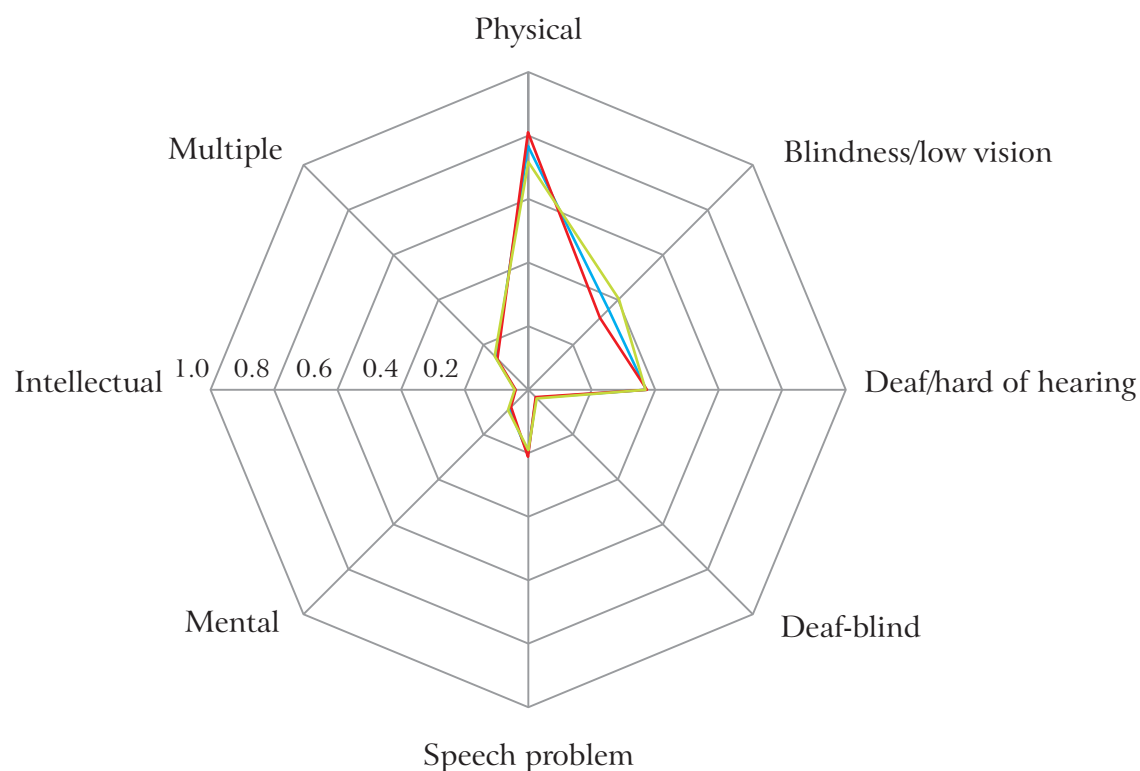
Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Mountain	Hill	Terai	Mountain	Hill	Terai
Physical	20439	93367	72651	38.39	37.08	34.88
Blindness/low vision	9531	42713	42521	17.90	16.96	20.41
Deaf/hard of hearing	9902	41975	27430	18.60	16.67	13.17
Deaf-blind	945	4334	4157	1.77	1.72	2.00
Speech problem	5362	28387	25106	10.07	11.27	12.05
Mental	2201	14323	14473	4.13	5.69	6.95
Intellectual	1071	7781	6036	2.01	3.09	2.90
Multiple	3789	18900	15927	7.12	7.51	7.65
Total	53240	251780	208301	100.00	100.00	100.00



Source:  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

Distribution of different types of persons with disability in Mountain region does not differ much from the national average. But the percentage of persons with physical disability is higher than Terai or Hill. In Mountain region, problem of blindness/low vision is unevenly distributed among male and female. Female with blindness/low vision problem are almost 4% more in numbers than males.

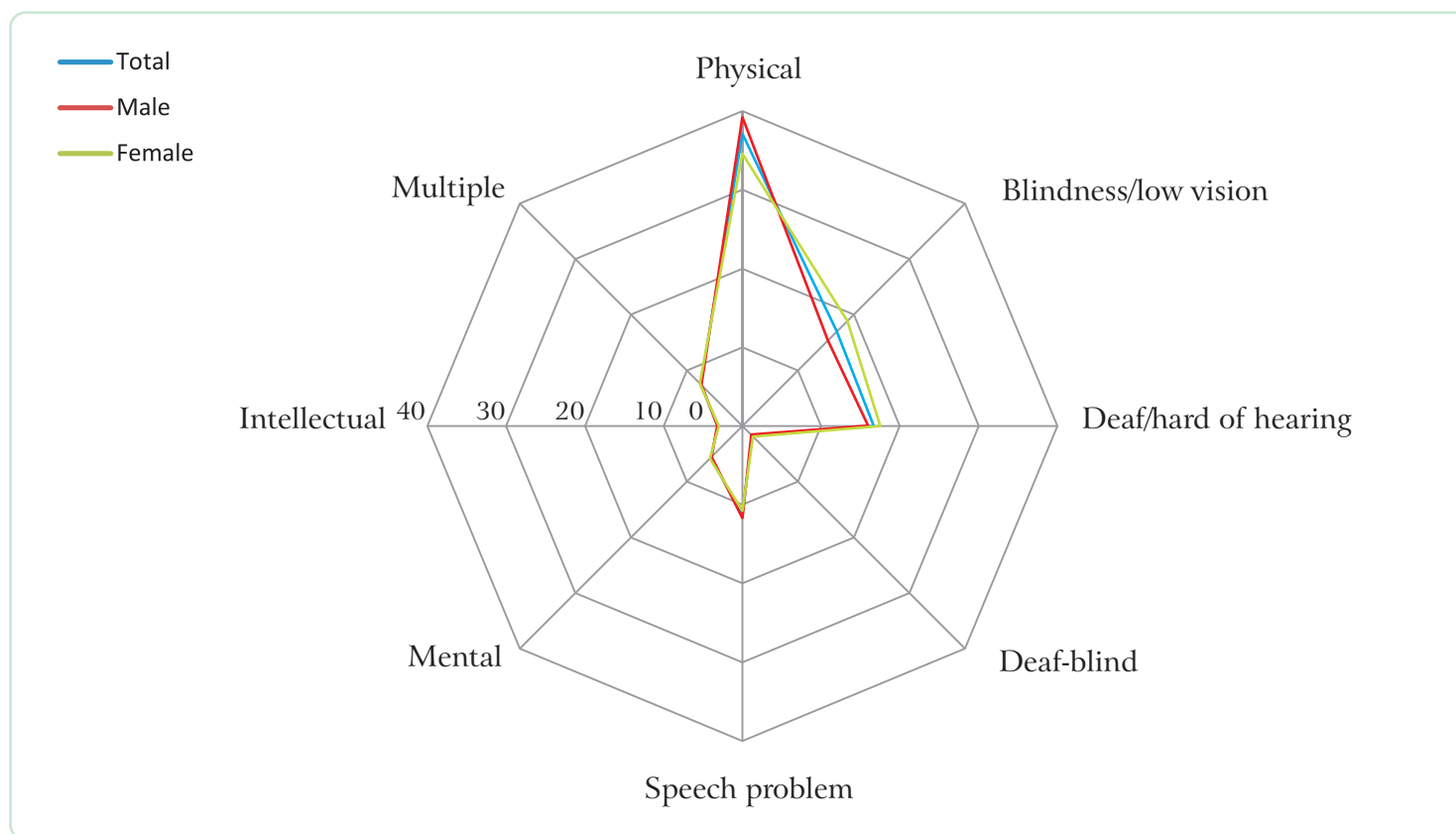
Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Physical	20439	11723	8716	38.39	40.51	35.87
Blindness/low vision	9531	4630	4901	17.90	16.00	20.17
Deaf/hard of hearing	9902	5411	4491	18.60	18.70	18.48
Deaf-blind	945	486	459	1.77	1.68	1.89
Speech problem	5362	3057	2305	10.07	10.56	9.49
Mental	2201	1103	1098	4.13	3.81	4.52
Intellectual	1071	557	514	2.01	1.92	2.12
Multiple	3789	1972	1817	7.12	6.81	7.48
Total	53240	28939	24301	100.00	100.00	100.00



**Source:**  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

In Hill region, significant gender difference appears only in the category of physical and blindness/low vision. On physical disability the difference is almost 5%. Percentage of female blindness/low vision problem exceeds that of male by more than 3%.

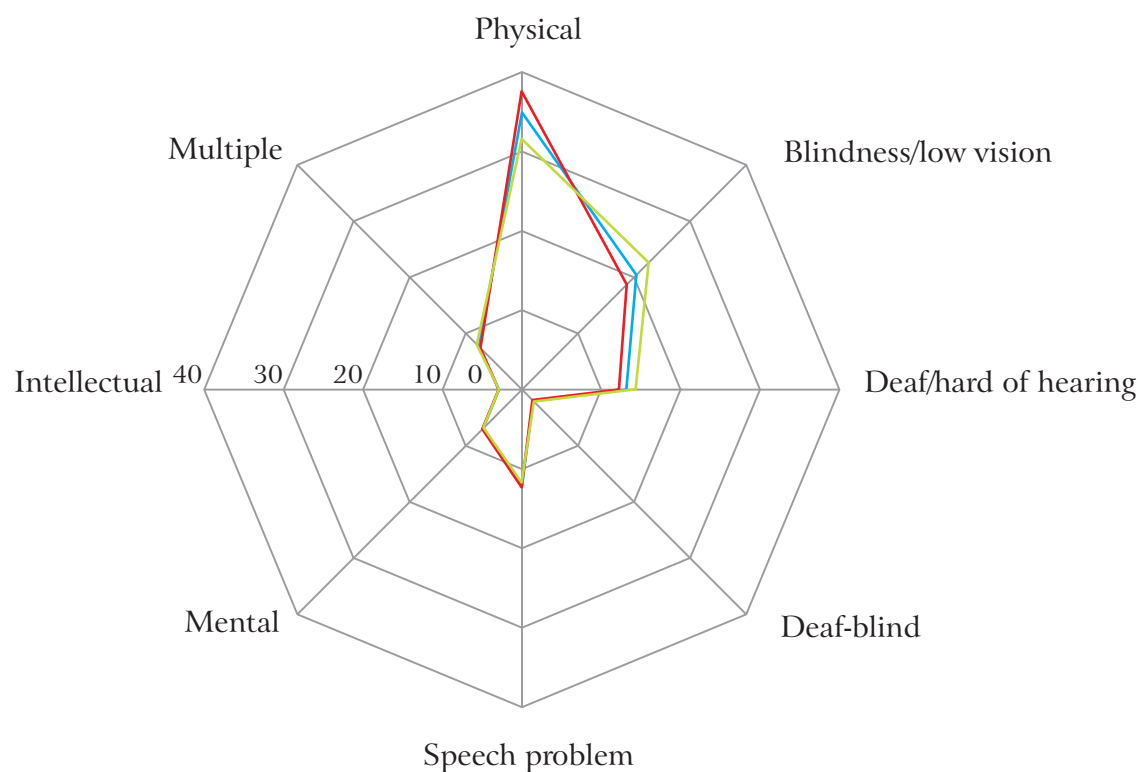
Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Physical	93367	53047	40320	37.08	39.23	34.60
Blindness/low vision	42713	20765	21948	16.96	15.36	18.83
Deaf/hard of hearing	41975	21603	20372	16.67	15.97	17.48
Deaf-blind	4334	2151	2183	1.72	1.59	1.87
Speech problem	28387	15851	12536	11.27	11.72	10.76
Mental	14323	7504	6819	5.69	5.55	5.85
Intellectual	7781	4317	3464	3.09	3.19	2.97
Multiple	18900	9994	8906	7.51	7.39	7.64
Total	251780	135232	116548	100.00	100.00	100.00



Source:  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

As compared to Hill and Mountain region, gender disparity in terms of percentage of persons with physical disability, blindness/low vision and deaf/hard of hearing problem is much more severe in Terai. Female with disability are more likely to suffer from blindness/low vision and deaf/hard of hearing problem than male with disability. Males are more likely to be physically disabled. Problem of multiple disability, blindness/low vision is more severe in Terai than Hill and Mountain.

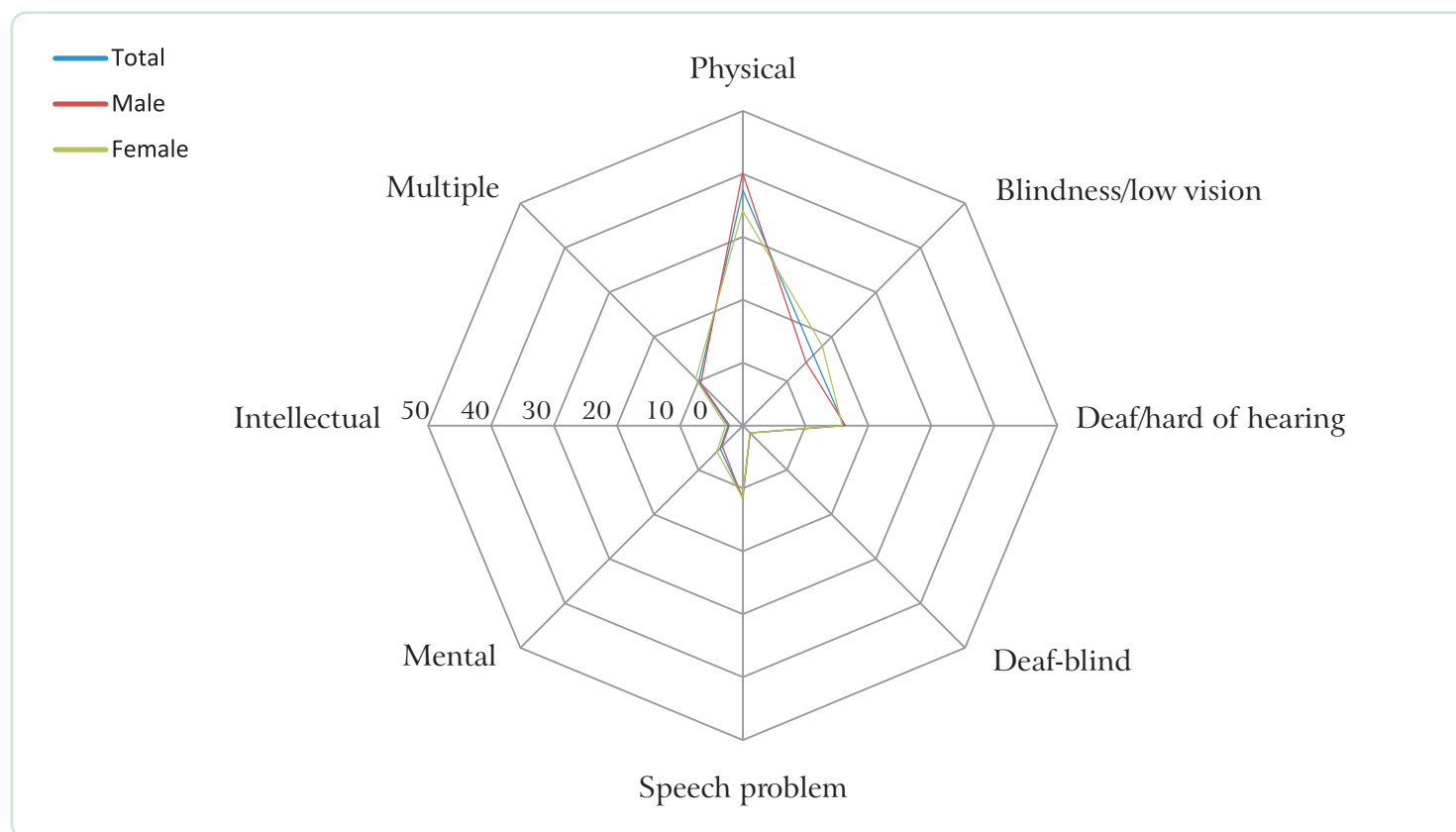
Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Physical	72651	43509	29142	34.88	37.54	31.54
Blindness/low vision	42521	21646	20875	20.41	18.67	22.60
Deaf/hard of hearing	27430	14190	13240	13.17	12.24	14.33
Deaf-blind	4157	2166	1991	2.00	1.87	2.16
Speech problem	25106	14282	10824	12.05	12.32	11.72
Mental	14473	8180	6293	6.95	7.06	6.81
Intellectual	6036	3406	2630	2.90	2.94	2.85
Multiple	15927	8536	7391	7.65	7.36	8.00
Total	208301	115915	92386	100.00	100.00	100.00



**Source:**  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

In eastern Mountain, 40% of male with disability are physically disabled while 34% of female with disability are physically disabled. Almost same percentage of male and female with disability are deaf-blind. The difference is insignificant for other categories such as mental and speech problem. For blindness/low vision, female with disability are 3% more in percentage than male with disability.

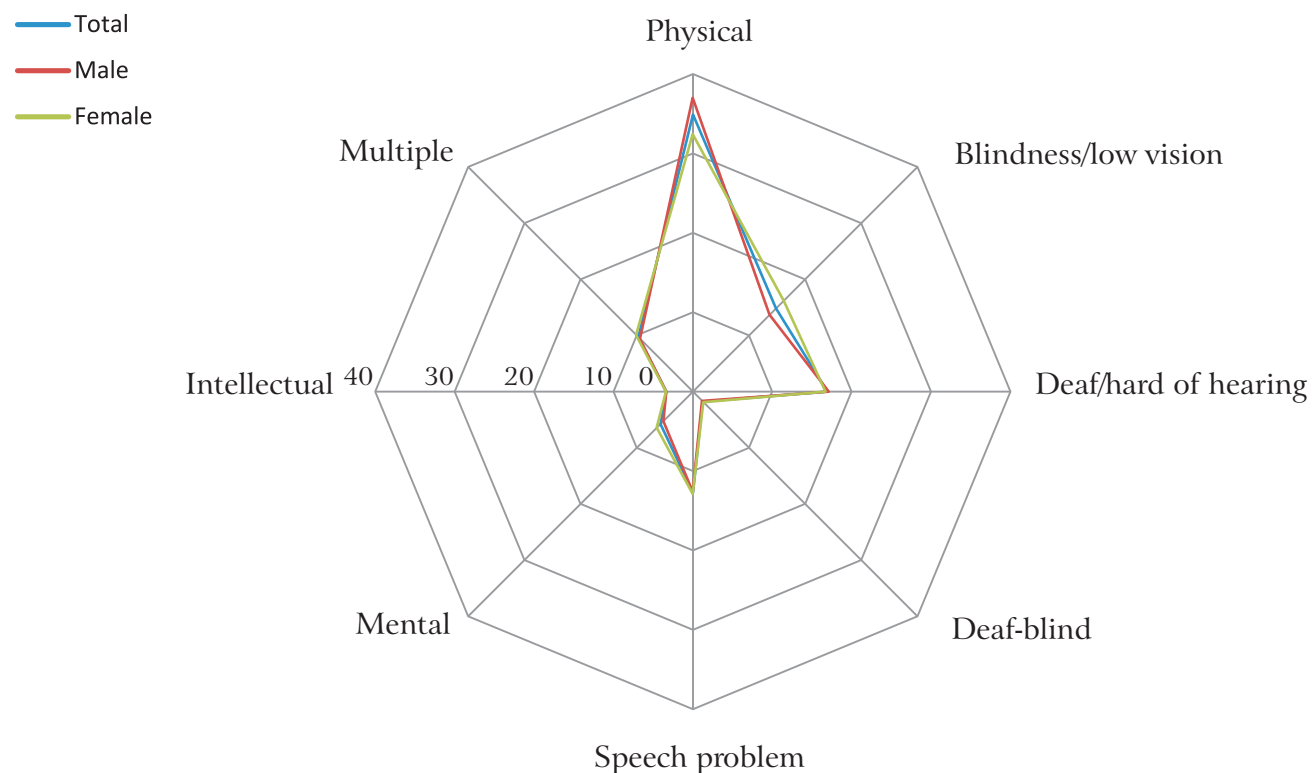
Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Physical	3890	2275	1615	37.43	40.14	34.17
Blindness/low vision	1652	806	846	15.90	14.22	17.90
Deaf/hard of hearing	1674	925	749	16.11	16.32	15.85
Deaf-blind	171	95	76	1.65	1.68	1.61
Speech problem	1197	655	542	11.52	11.56	11.47
Mental	533	259	274	5.13	4.57	5.80
Intellectual	246	119	127	2.37	2.10	2.69
Multiple	1030	533	497	9.91	9.41	10.52
Total	10393	5667	4726	100.00	100.00	100.00



**Source:**  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

In eastern Hill, 37% of male with disability are physically disabled while 32% of female with disability are physically disabled. Almost same percentage of male and female persons with disability are deaf-blind. The difference is insignificant for other categories such as mental and speech problem. For blindness/low vision, female with disability are 3% more in percentage than male persons with disability.

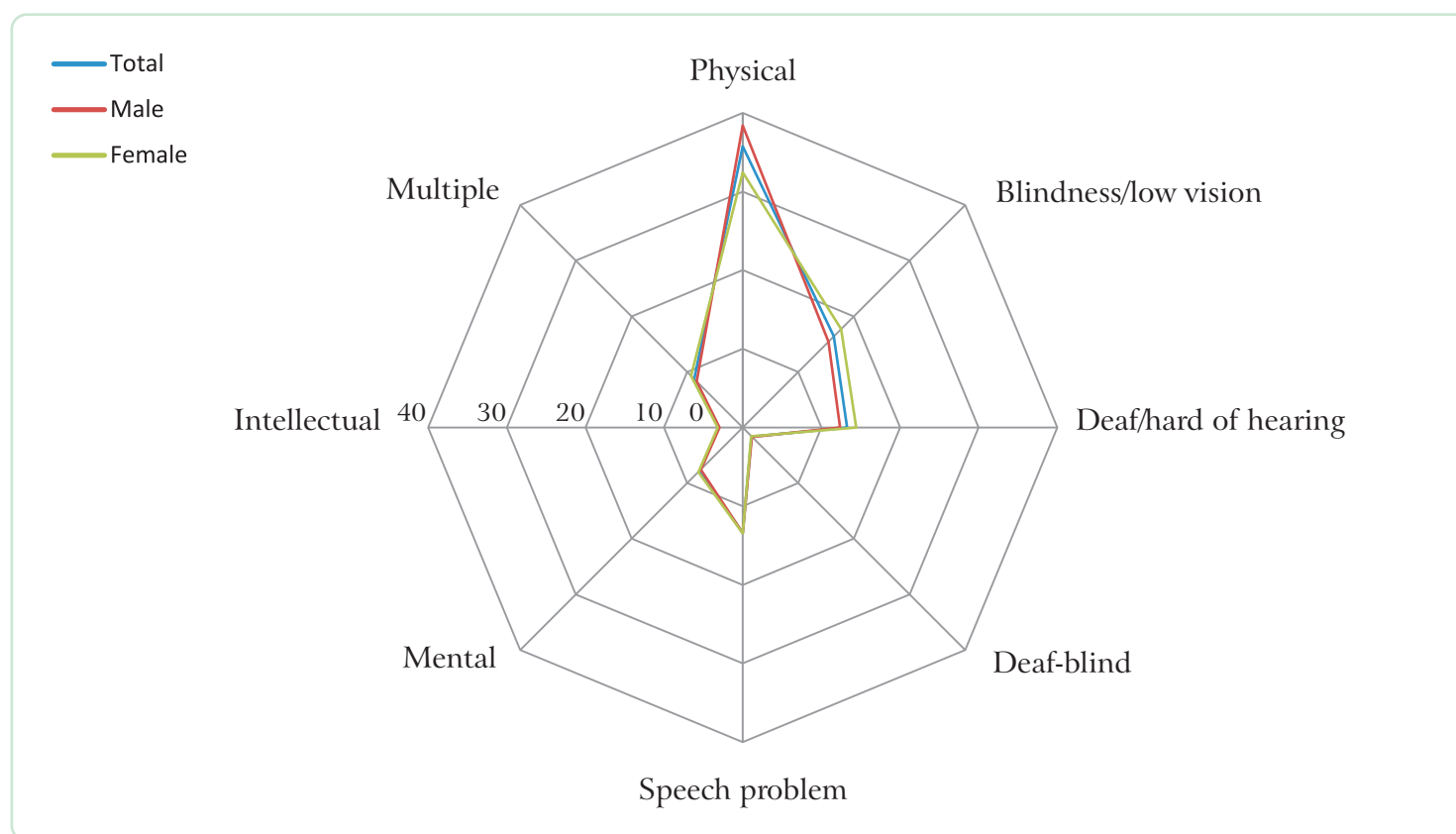
Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Physical	14461	8338	6123	34.92	37.01	32.44
Blindness/low vision	6139	3079	3060	14.83	13.67	16.21
Deaf/hard of hearing	7017	3859	3158	16.95	17.13	16.73
Deaf-blind	726	371	355	1.75	1.65	1.88
Speech problem	5269	2837	2432	12.72	12.59	12.88
Mental	2392	1182	1210	5.78	5.25	6.41
Intellectual	1382	747	635	3.34	3.32	3.36
Multiple	4023	2119	1904	9.72	9.40	10.09
Total	41409	22532	18877	100.00	100.00	100.00



**Source:**  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

In eastern Terai, 38% of male with disability are physically disabled while 32% of female with disability are physically disabled. Almost same percentage of male and female with disability are deaf-blind. The difference is insignificant for other categories such as mental and speech problem. For female with blindness/low vision problem are 2% more than male.

Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Physical	21286	12755	8531	35.75	38.38	32.42
Blindness/low vision	9780	5122	4658	16.42	15.41	17.70
Deaf/hard of hearing	7915	4113	3802	13.29	12.38	14.45
Deaf-blind	960	552	408	1.61	1.66	1.55
Speech problem	7981	4447	3534	13.40	13.38	13.43
Mental	4607	2505	2102	7.74	7.54	7.99
Intellectual	1816	985	831	3.05	2.96	3.16
Multiple	5202	2757	2445	8.74	8.30	9.29
Total	59547	33236	26311	100.00	100.00	100.00

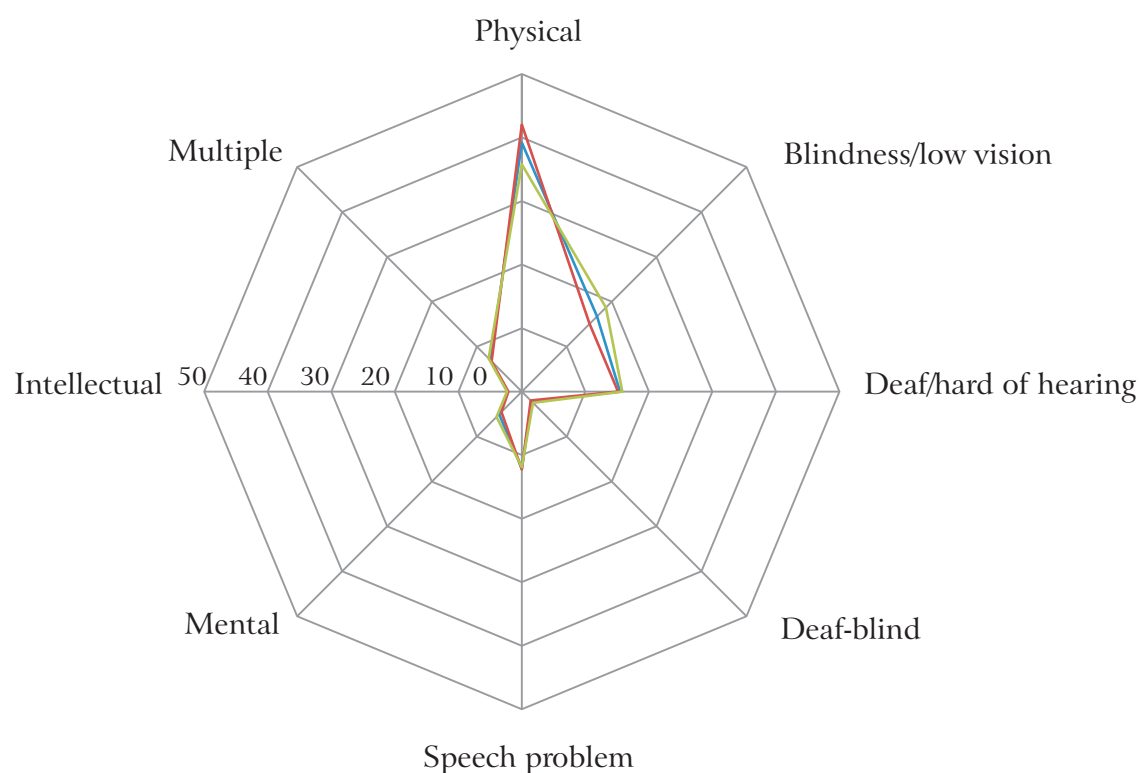


Source:  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.



In central Mountain region, 38% of male with disability are physically disabled while 32% of female with disability are physically disabled. Almost same percentage of male and female with disability are intellectually disabled. The difference is insignificant for other categories such as mental and speech problem. For blindness/low vision, female are 3% more than male.

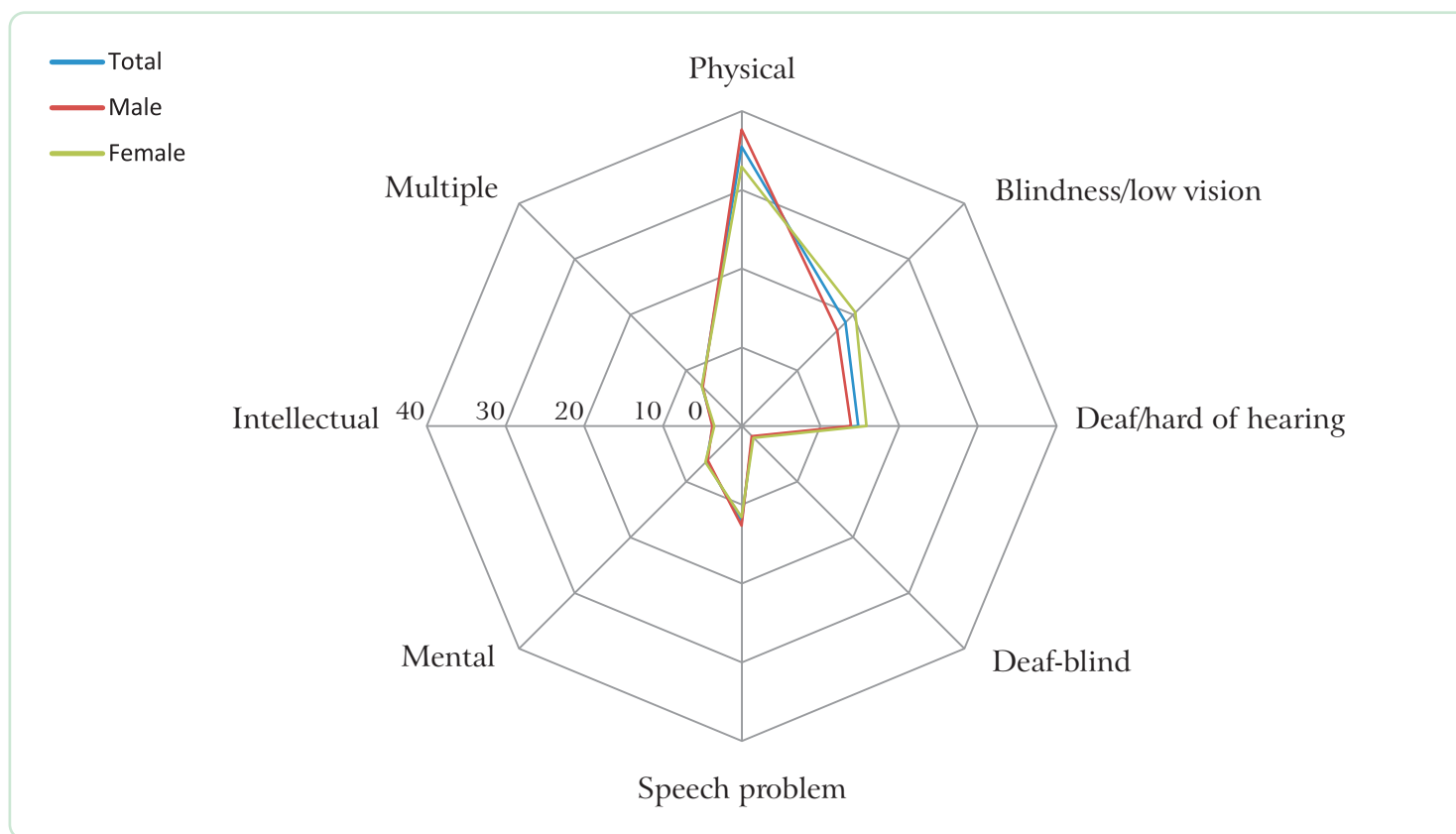
Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Physical	5176	3030	2146	39.18	42.04	35.75
Blindness/low vision	2213	1088	1125	16.75	15.09	18.74
Deaf/hard of hearing	2045	1094	951	15.48	15.18	15.84
Deaf-blind	292	144	148	2.21	2.00	2.47
Speech problem	1597	884	713	12.09	12.26	11.88
Mental	666	329	337	5.04	4.56	5.61
Intellectual	293	153	140	2.22	2.12	2.33
Multiple	929	486	443	7.03	6.74	7.38
Total	13211	7208	6003	100.00	100.00	100.00



**Source:**  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

In central Hill region, 37% of male with disability are physically disabled while 33% of female with disability are physically disabled. Almost same percentage of male and female with disability are intellectually disabled. The difference is insignificant for other categories such as mental and speech problem. For blindness/low vision, female are 3% more than male. In central Hill region, percentage of female with deaf/hard of hearing problems are more than male by 2%.

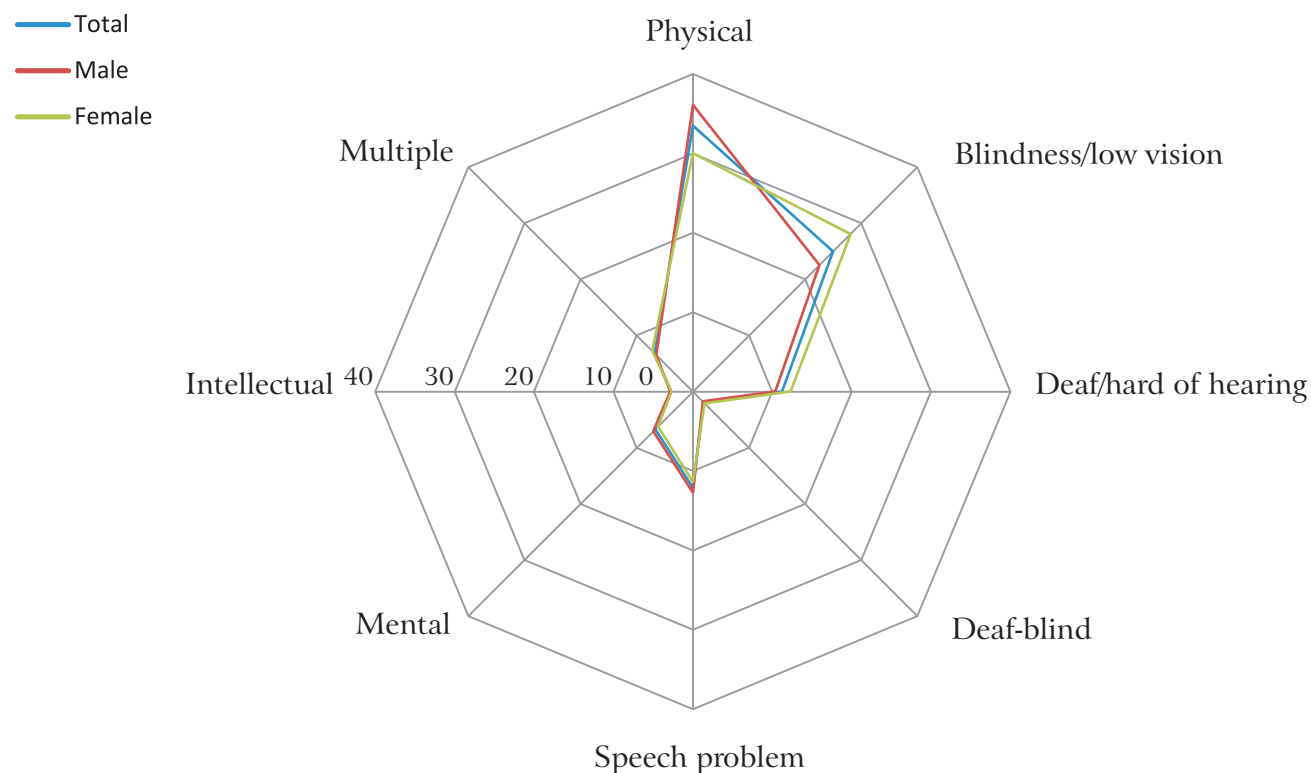
Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Physical	22627	12942	9685	35.47	37.65	32.92
Blindness/low vision	11892	5889	6003	18.64	17.13	20.40
Deaf/hard of hearing	9441	4773	4668	14.80	13.89	15.87
Deaf-blind	1250	624	626	1.96	1.82	2.13
Speech problem	7756	4352	3404	12.16	12.66	11.57
Mental	4015	2106	1909	6.29	6.13	6.49
Intellectual	2309	1286	1023	3.62	3.74	3.48
Multiple	4508	2403	2105	7.07	6.99	7.15
Total	63798	34375	29423	100.00	100.00	100.00



Source:  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

In central Terai region, 36% of male with disability are physically disabled while only 30% of female with disability are physically disabled. Almost same percentage of male and female with disability are intellectually disabled. The difference is insignificant for other categories such as mental and speech problem. For blindness/low vision, female are 5.5% more than male. In central Terai region, percentage of female with deaf/hard of hearing problems are more than male by 2%.

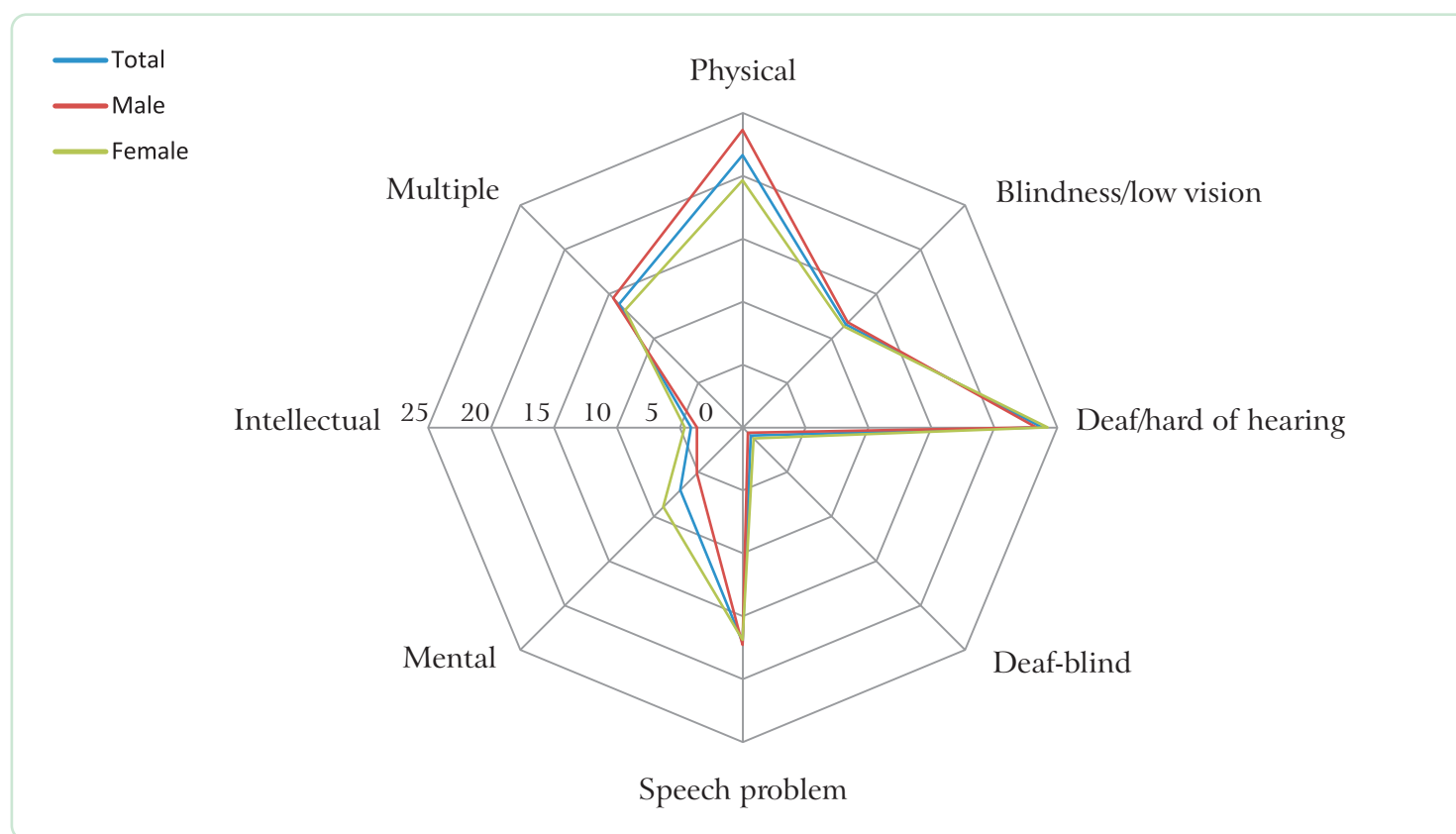
Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Physical	22662	13896	8766	33.49	36.12	30.03
Blindness/low vision	16880	8681	8199	24.95	22.56	28.09
Deaf/hard of hearing	7594	4004	3590	11.22	10.41	12.30
Deaf-blind	1280	675	605	1.89	1.75	2.07
Speech problem	8223	4904	3319	12.15	12.75	11.37
Mental	4533	2717	1816	6.70	7.06	6.22
Intellectual	1877	1095	782	2.77	2.85	2.68
Multiple	4613	2503	2110	6.82	6.51	7.23
Total	67662	38475	29187	100.00	100.00	100.00



**Source:**  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

Percentage of physical disability among persons with disability is almost half than that of other regions (22%). The difference between the male and female percentage of persons with physical disability is also the lowest in this population sub group. Almost same percentage of male and female with disability have blindness/low vision. The percentage of male and female with deaf/hard of hearing problem is respectively 23% and 24%. This is almost double that of other population subgroups. The difference between male and female for mental disability is also comparatively higher in this region.

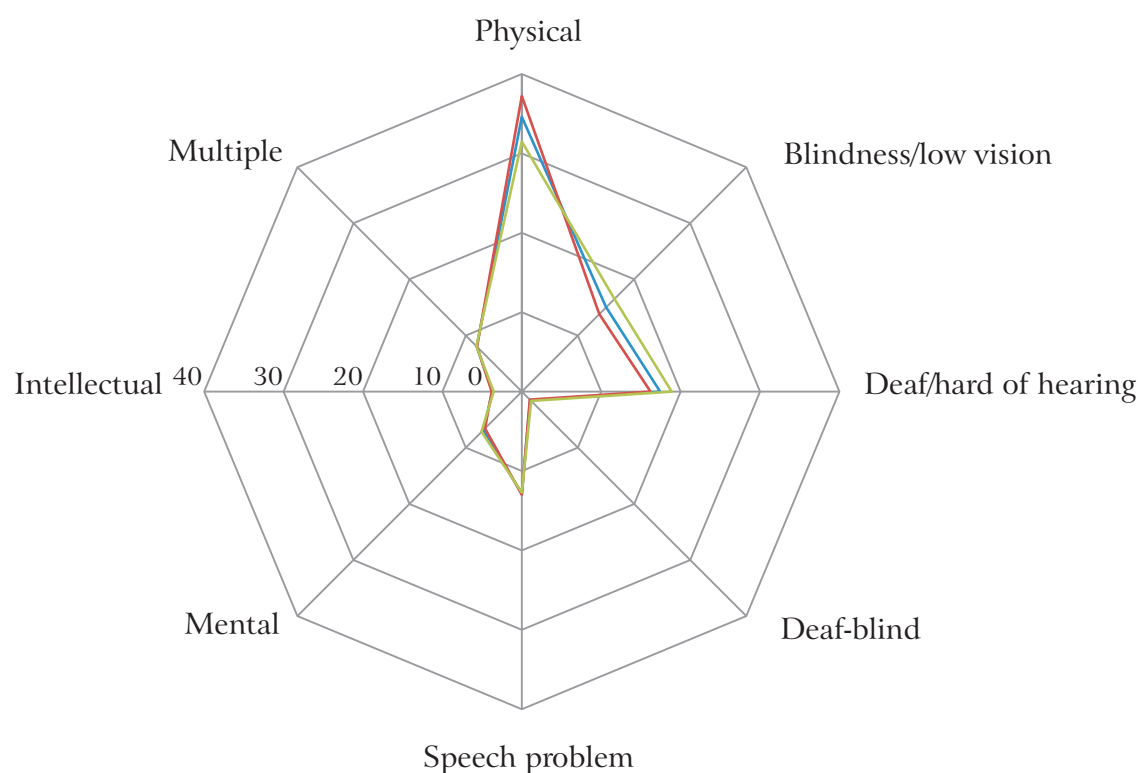
Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Physical	142	78	64	21.65	23.64	19.63
Blindness/low vision	76	39	37	11.59	11.82	11.35
Deaf/hard of hearing	156	77	79	23.78	23.33	24.23
Deaf-blind	6	2	4	0.91	0.61	1.23
Speech problem	112	57	55	17.07	17.27	16.87
Mental	46	17	29	7.01	5.15	8.90
Intellectual	27	12	15	4.12	3.64	4.60
Multiple	91	48	43	13.87	14.55	13.19
Total	656	330	326	100.00	100.00	100.00



**Source:**  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

In western Hill region, 37% of male with disability are physically disabled while 31% of female with disability are physically disabled. Almost same percentage of male and female with disability are intellectually disabled. The difference is insignificant for other categories such as deaf-blind, multiple, mental and speech problem. For blindness/low vision and deaf/hard of hearing, female are respectively 3% and 2% more than male with disability.

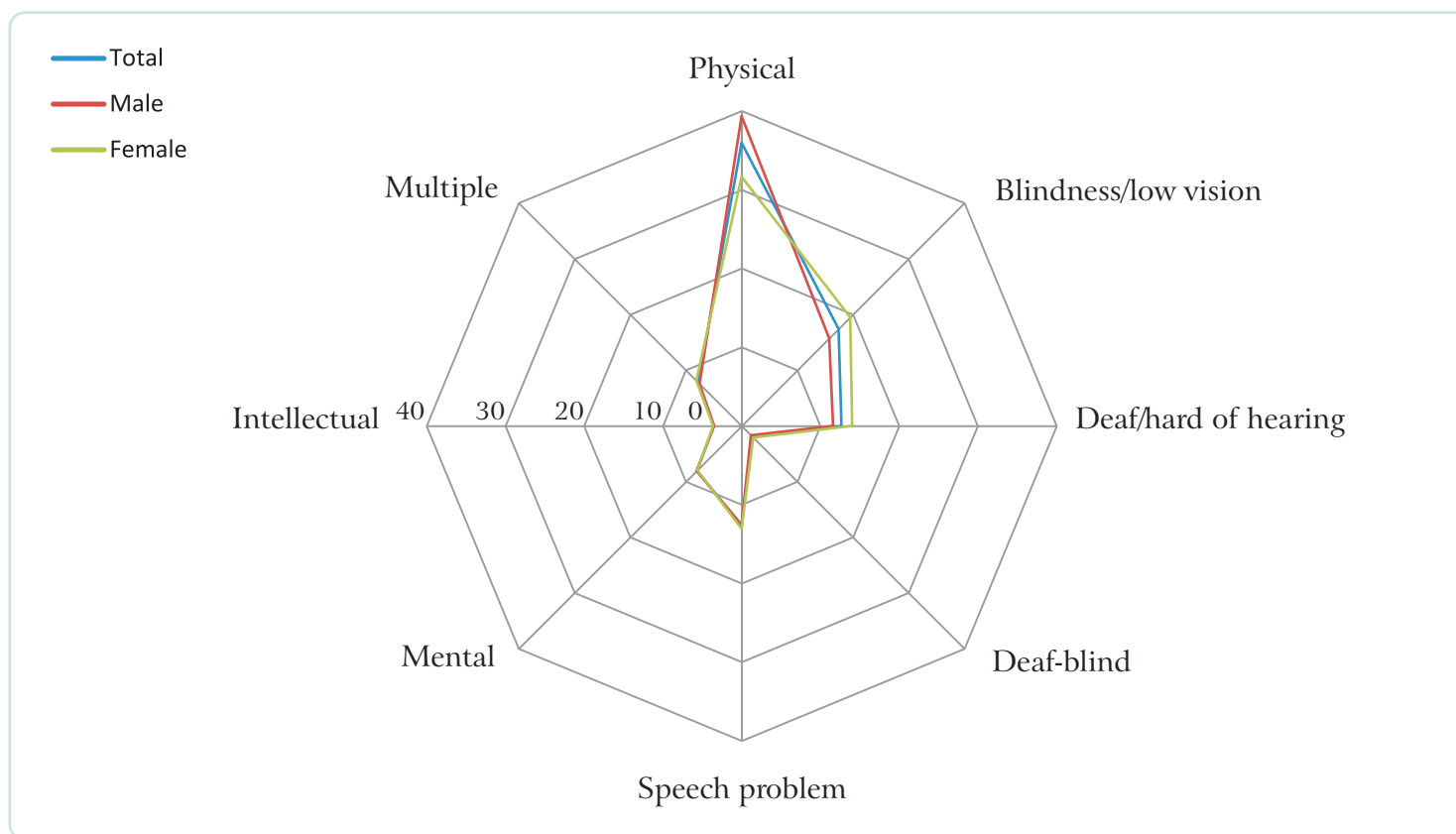
Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Physical	23317	13530	9787	34.57	37.23	31.47
Blindness/low vision	10149	5019	5130	15.05	13.81	16.50
Deaf/hard of hearing	11762	5890	5872	17.44	16.21	18.88
Deaf-blind	1028	513	515	1.52	1.41	1.66
Speech problem	8675	4722	3953	12.86	12.99	12.71
Mental	4618	2389	2229	6.85	6.57	7.17
Intellectual	2484	1381	1103	3.68	3.80	3.55
Multiple	5409	2900	2509	8.02	7.98	8.07
Total	67442	36344	31098	100.00	100.00	100.00



**Source:**  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

In western Terai region, 39% of male with disability are physically disabled while 31% of female with disability are physically disabled. Almost same percentage of male and female with disability are intellectually disabled. The difference is insignificant for other categories such as deaf-blind, multiple, mental and speech problem. For blindness/low vision and deaf/hard of hearing, female are respectively 4% and 2.5% more than male with disability.

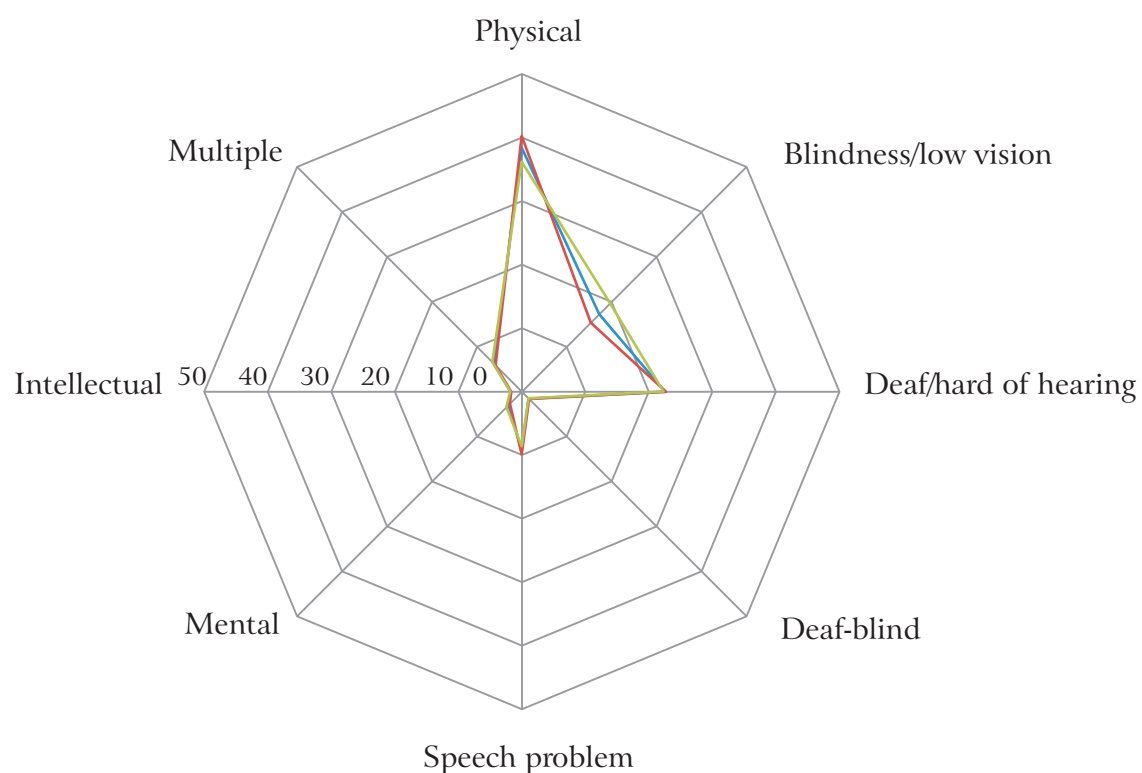
Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Physical	10101	6200	3901	35.95	39.32	31.64
Blindness/low vision	4885	2480	2405	17.39	15.73	19.51
Deaf/hard of hearing	3560	1831	1729	12.67	11.61	14.02
Deaf-blind	519	262	257	1.85	1.66	2.08
Speech problem	3585	1978	1607	12.76	12.54	13.04
Mental	2257	1276	981	8.03	8.09	7.96
Intellectual	997	552	445	3.55	3.50	3.61
Multiple	2192	1189	1003	7.80	7.54	8.14
Total	28096	15768	12328	100.00	100.00	100.00



Source:  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

In mid-western Mountain region, 40% of male with disability are physically disabled while 36% of female with disability are physically disabled. Almost same percentage of male and female with disability are intellectually disabled. The difference is insignificant for other categories such as deaf/hard of hearing, deaf-blind, multiple, mental and speech problem. For blindness/low vision, female with disability are 4% more than male with disability.

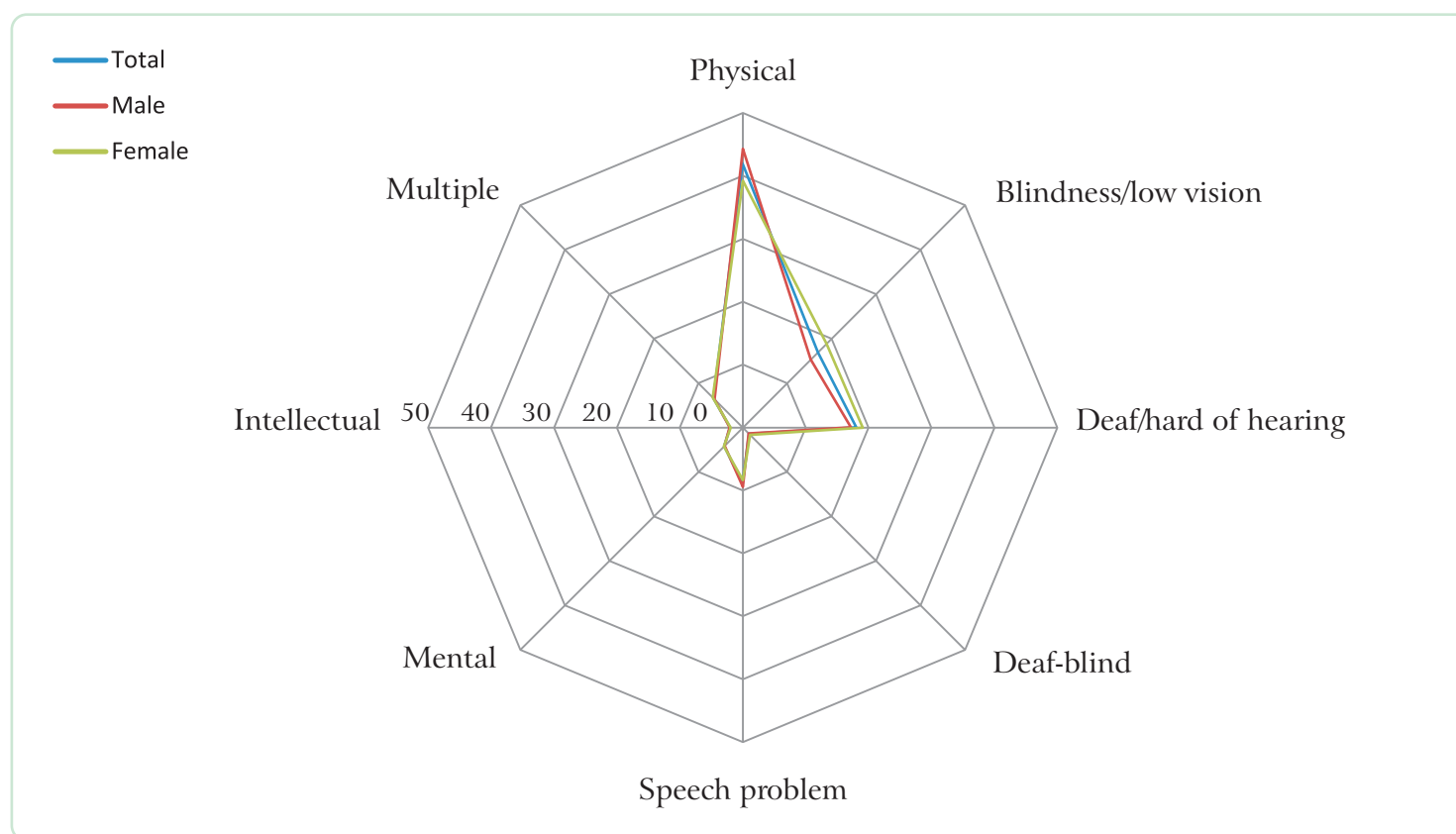
Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Physical	5548	3209	2339	38.42	40.25	36.17
Blindness/low vision	2495	1225	1270	17.28	15.36	19.64
Deaf/hard of hearing	3255	1812	1443	22.54	22.73	22.31
Deaf-blind	225	128	97	1.56	1.61	1.50
Speech problem	1344	787	557	9.31	9.87	8.61
Mental	431	211	220	2.98	2.65	3.40
Intellectual	253	135	118	1.75	1.69	1.82
Multiple	889	466	423	6.16	5.84	6.54
Total	14440	7973	6467	100.00	100.00	100.00



**Source:**  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

In mid-western Hill region, 44% of male with disability are physically disabled while 39% of female with disability are physically disabled. Almost same percentage of male and female with disability are intellectually disabled. The difference is insignificant for other categories such as deaf/hard of hearing, deaf-blind, multiple, mental and speech problem. For blindness/low vision and deaf/hard of hearing, female are 4% and 2% more than male respectively.

Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Physical	21100	11985	9115	41.96	44.30	39.23
Blindness/low vision	8502	4127	4375	16.91	15.26	18.83
Deaf/hard of hearing	9079	4648	4431	18.05	17.18	19.07
Deaf-blind	736	355	381	1.46	1.31	1.64
Speech problem	4498	2557	1941	8.94	9.45	8.35
Mental	2087	1104	983	4.15	4.08	4.23
Intellectual	1003	559	444	1.99	2.07	1.91
Multiple	3284	1717	1567	6.53	6.35	6.74
Total	50289	27052	23237	100.00	100.00	100.00

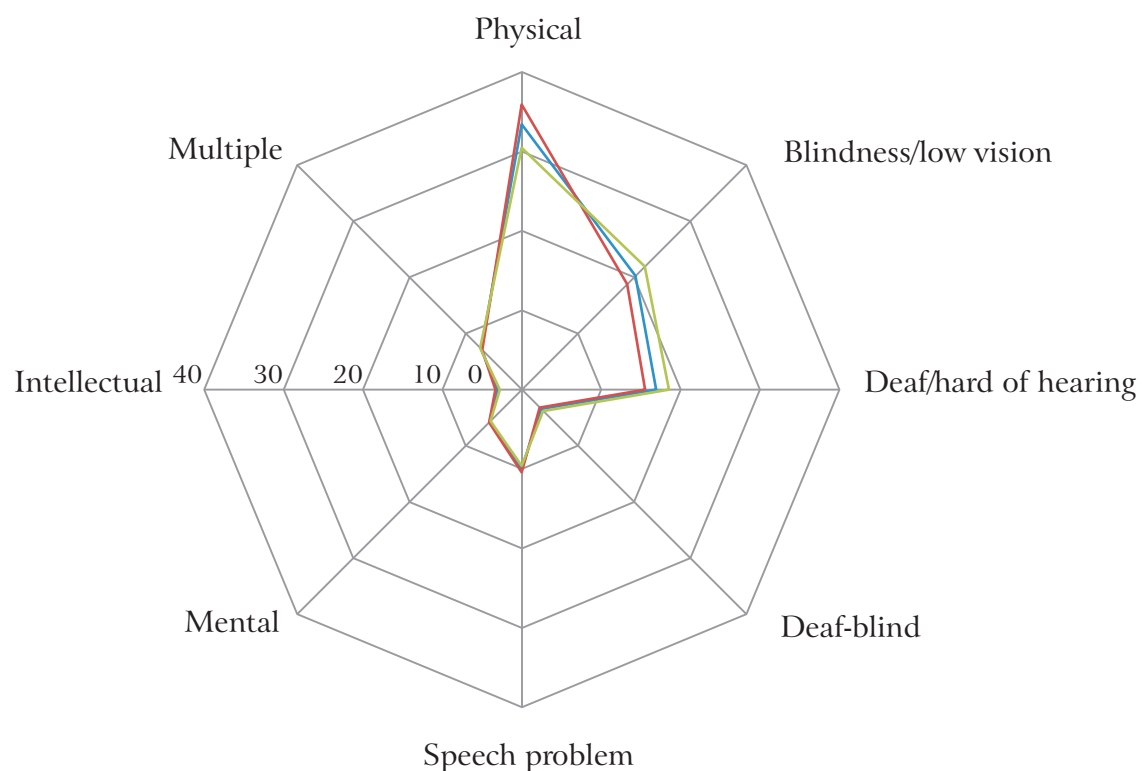


**Source:**  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.



In mid-western Terai region, 35% of male with disability are physically disabled while 30% of female with disability are physically disabled. Almost same percentage of male and female with disability are intellectually disabled. The difference is insignificant for other categories such as deaf/hard of hearing, deaf-blind, multiple, mental and speech problem. For blindness/low vision and deaf/hard of hearing, female are 3% more than male.

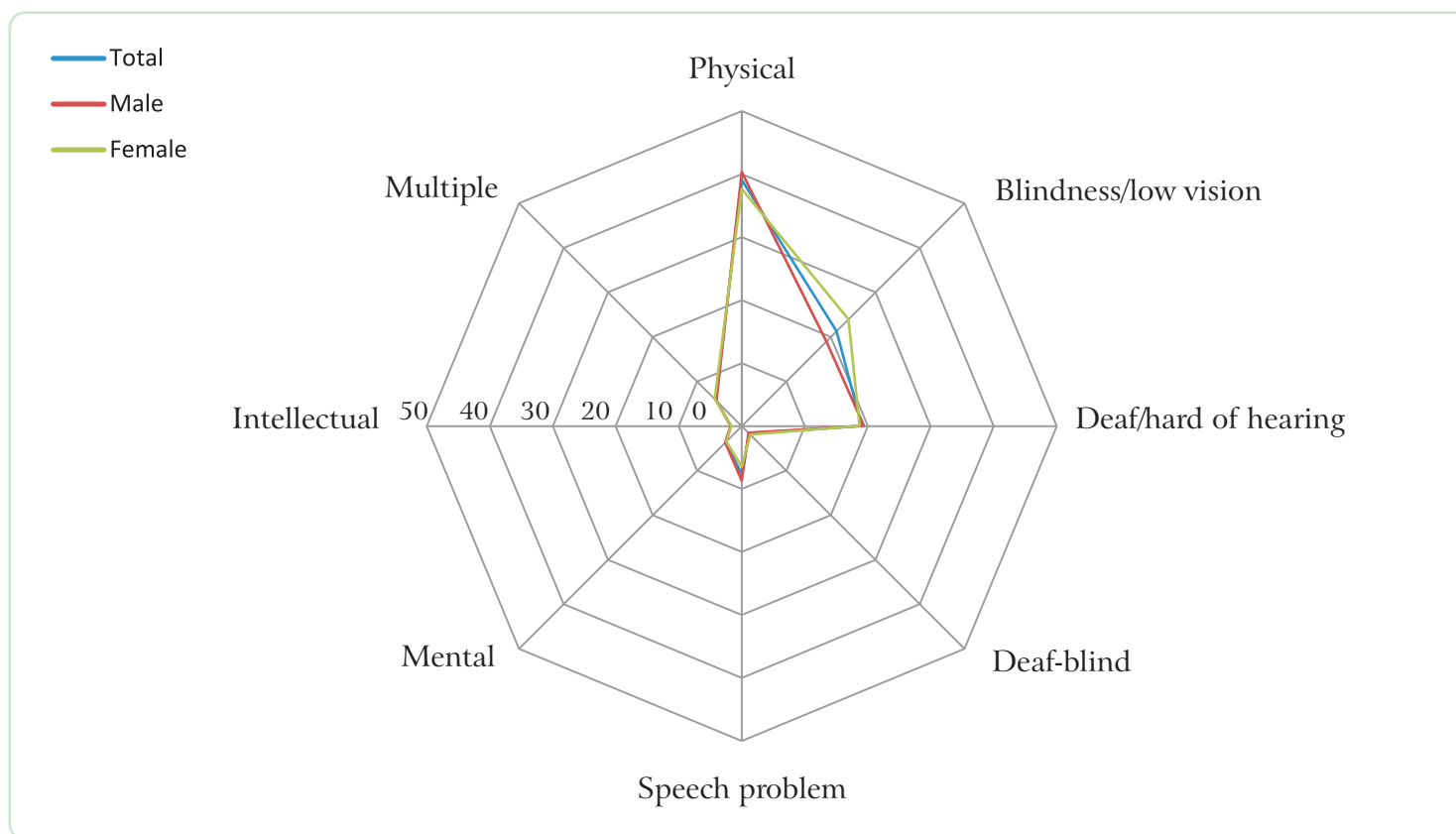
Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Physical	9533	5549	3984	33.40	35.89	30.45
Blindness/low vision	5775	2904	2871	20.23	18.78	21.94
Deaf/hard of hearing	4833	2405	2428	16.93	15.55	18.56
Deaf-blind	992	496	496	3.48	3.21	3.79
Speech problem	2858	1607	1251	10.01	10.39	9.56
Mental	1628	902	726	5.70	5.83	5.55
Intellectual	872	512	360	3.05	3.31	2.75
Multiple	2055	1088	967	7.20	7.04	7.39
Total	28546	15463	13083	100.00	100.00	100.00



Source:  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

In far-western Mountain region, 40% of male with disability are physically disabled while 37% of female with disability are physically disabled. Almost same percentage of male and female with disability are intellectually disabled. The difference is insignificant for other categories such as deaf/hard of hearing, deaf-blind, multiple, mental and speech problem. For blindness/low vision, female with disability are 5% more than male. In this region, percentage of male with deaf/hard of hearing problem is greater than that of female.

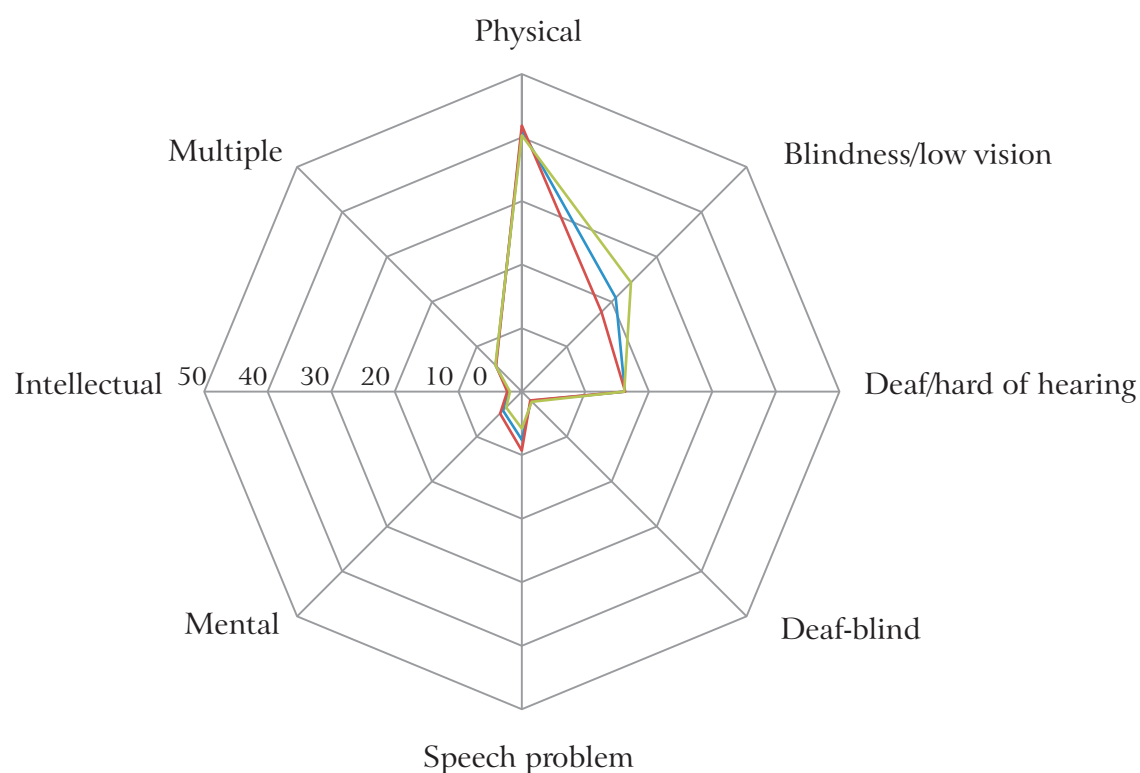
Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Physical	5683	3131	2552	39.09	40.34	37.65
Blindness/low vision	3095	1472	1623	21.29	18.97	23.94
Deaf/hard of hearing	2772	1503	1269	19.06	19.37	18.72
Deaf-blind	251	117	134	1.73	1.51	1.98
Speech problem	1112	674	438	7.65	8.68	6.46
Mental	525	287	238	3.61	3.70	3.51
Intellectual	252	138	114	1.73	1.78	1.68
Multiple	850	439	411	5.85	5.66	6.06
Total	14540	7761	6779	100.00	100.00	100.00



Source:  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

In far-western Hill region, 41% of male with disability are physically disabled while 40% of female with disability are physically disabled. Almost same percentage of male and female with disability are intellectually disabled. The difference is insignificant for other categories such as deaf/hard of hearing, deaf-blind, multiple and mental. For blindness/low vision, female with disability are 7% more than male. In this region, percentage of male with speech problem is greater than that of female by almost 4%.

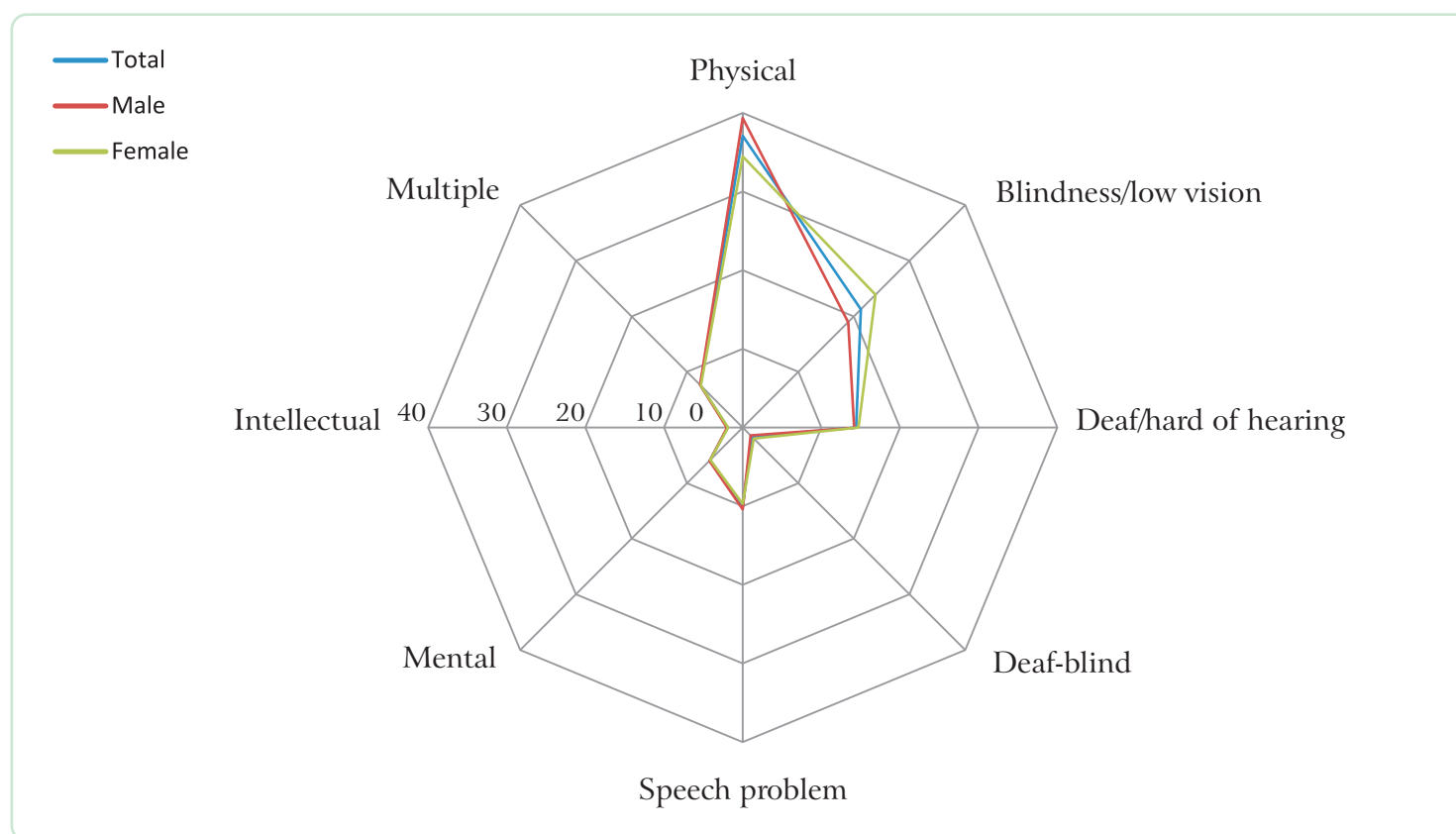
Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Physical	11862	6252	5610	41.13	41.88	40.32
Blindness/low vision	6031	2651	3380	20.91	17.76	24.29
Deaf/hard of hearing	4676	2433	2243	16.21	16.30	16.12
Deaf-blind	594	288	306	2.06	1.93	2.20
Speech problem	2189	1383	806	7.59	9.26	5.79
Mental	1211	723	488	4.20	4.84	3.51
Intellectual	603	344	259	2.09	2.30	1.86
Multiple	1676	855	821	5.81	5.73	5.90
Total	28842	14929	13913	100.00	100.00	100.00



**Source:**  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

In far-western Hill region, 39% of male with disability are physically disabled while 34% of female with disability are physically disabled. Almost same percentage of male and female with disability are intellectually disabled. The difference is insignificant for other categories such as deaf/hard of hearing, deaf-blind, multiple and mental. For blindness/low vision, female are 5% more than male.

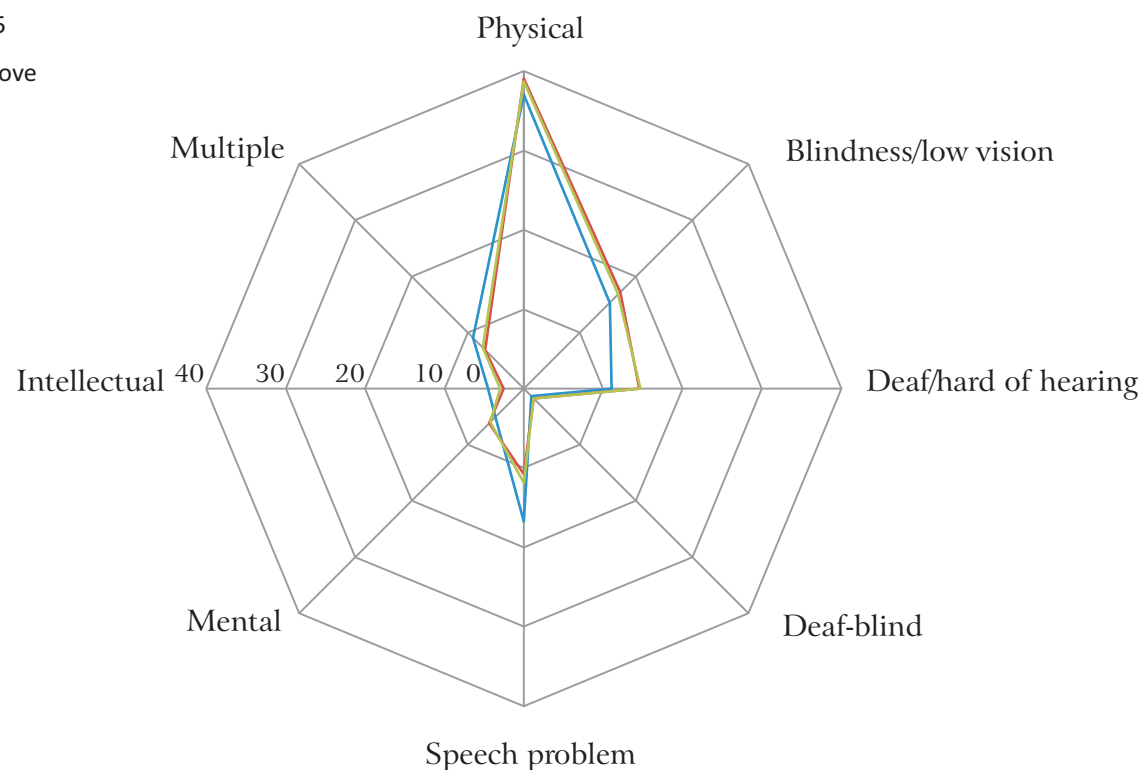
Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Physical	9069	5109	3960	37.09	39.38	34.50
Blindness/low vision	5201	2459	2742	21.27	18.95	23.89
Deaf/hard of hearing	3528	1837	1691	14.43	14.16	14.73
Deaf-blind	406	181	225	1.66	1.40	1.96
Speech problem	2459	1346	1113	10.06	10.38	9.70
Mental	1448	780	668	5.92	6.01	5.82
Intellectual	474	262	212	1.94	2.02	1.85
Multiple	1865	999	866	7.63	7.70	7.55
Total	24450	12973	11477	100.00	100.00	100.00



Source:  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

Percentage of physical disability among male disability is higher for adults (age 15 and above) than for children (age below 15) by 2%. Similarly, the percentage of male with blindness/low vision, deaf/hard of hearing, deaf-blind and mental disability is higher for adults. But percentage of male with speech problem is higher for children by almost 6%. The percentage of intellectual disability is also almost double for male children.

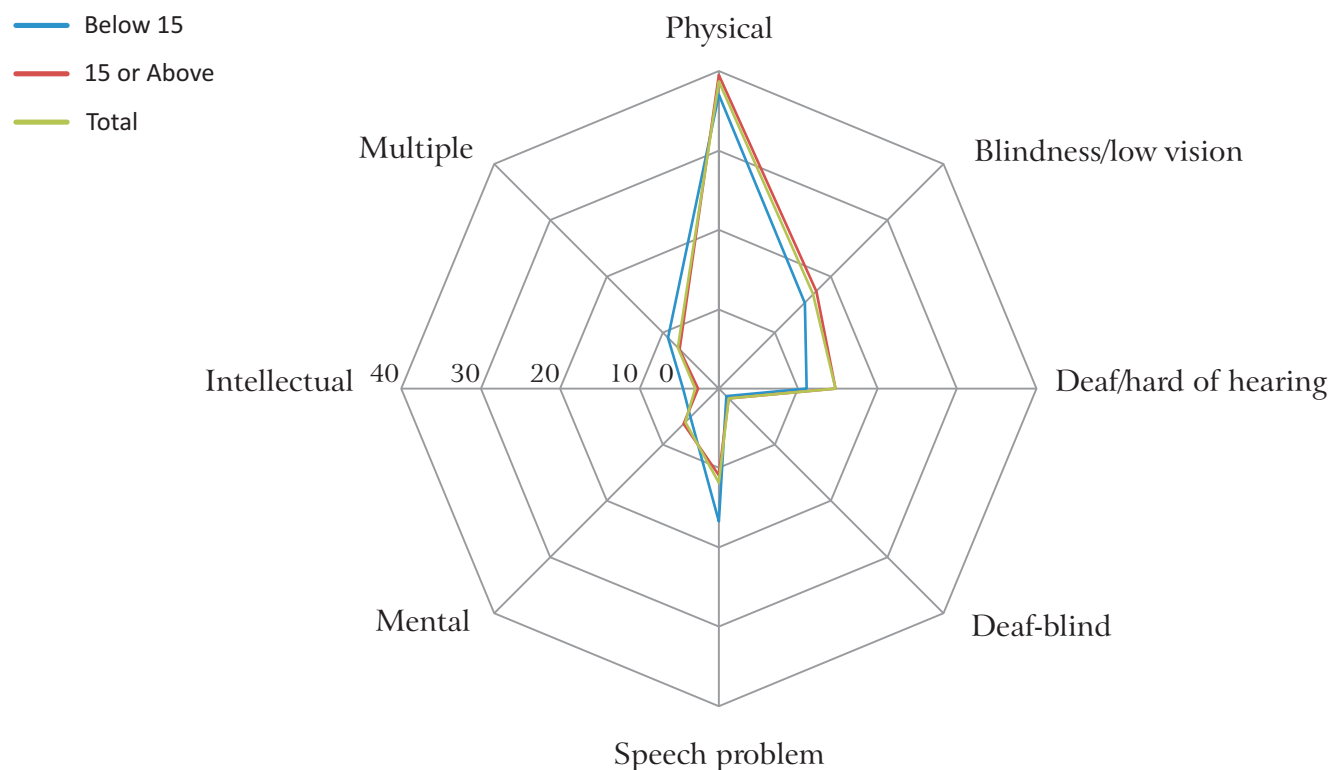
Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Below 15	15 or Above	Total	Below 15	15 or Above
Physical	108279	19117	89162	38.66	37.02	39.03
Blindness/low vision	47041	7885	39156	16.80	15.27	17.14
Deaf/hard of hearing	41204	5698	33138	14.71	11.03	14.51
Deaf-blind	4803	678	3876	1.71	1.31	1.70
Speech problem	33190	8623	24567	11.85	16.70	10.75
Mental	16787	2630	14157	5.99	5.09	6.20
Intellectual	8280	2331	5949	2.96	4.51	2.60
Multiple	20502	4678	15824	7.32	9.06	6.93
Total	280086	51640	225829	100.00	100.00	100.00



**Source:**  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

Percentage of male with physical disability is higher for adults (age 15 and above) than for children (age below 15) by 2%. Similarly, the percentage of male with blindness/low vision, deaf/hard of hearing, deaf-blind and mental disability is higher for adults. But percentage of male with speech problem is higher for children by almost 6%. The percentage of intellectual disability is also almost double for male children.

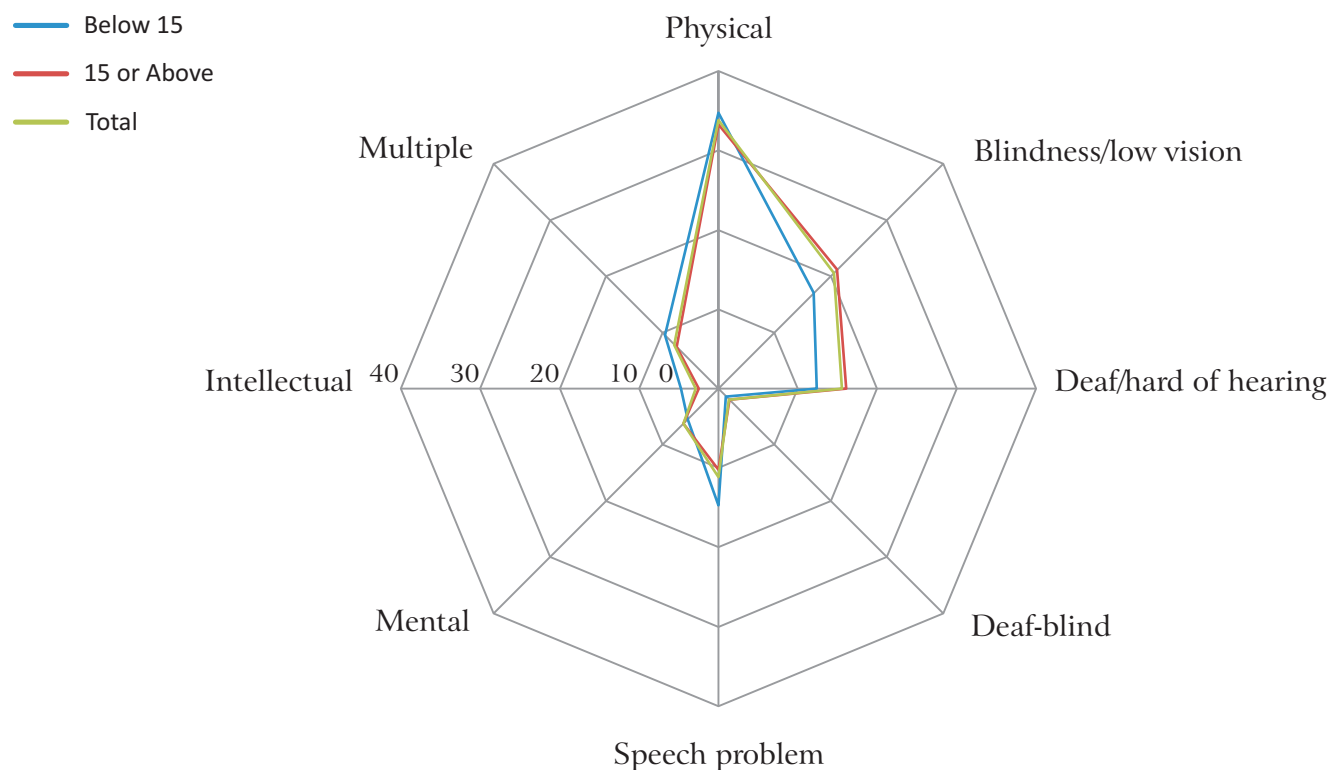
Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Below 15	15 or Above	Total	Below15	15 or Above
Physical	108279	19117	89162	38.66	37.02	39.48
Blindness/low vision	47041	7885	39156	16.8	15.27	17.34
Deaf/hard of hearing	41204	5698	33138	14.71	11.03	14.67
Deaf-blind	4803	678	3876	1.71	1.31	1.72
Speech problem	33190	8623	24567	11.85	16.70	10.88
Mental	16787	2630	14157	5.99	5.09	6.27
Intellectual	8280	2331	5949	2.96	4.51	2.63
Multiple	20502	4678	15824	7.32	9.06	7.01
Total	280086	51640	225829	100.00	100.00	100.00



Source:  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

Percentage of physical disability among female disability is higher for adults (age 15 and above) than for children (age below 15) by 1.5%. Similarly, the percentage of female with blindness/low vision, deaf/hard of hearing, deaf-blind and mental disability is higher for adults. But percentage of female with speech problem is higher for female children by almost 4%. The percentage of intellectual disability is also almost double for female children.

Types of Disability	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Below 15	15 or Above	Total	Below15	15 or Above
Physical	78178	14032	64146	33.84	34.76	33.26
Blindness/low vision	47724	6888	40836	20.66	17.06	21.17
Deaf/hard of hearing	36087	5013	31074	15.62	12.42	16.11
Deaf-blind	4427	549	3878	1.92	1.36	2.01
Speech problem	25665	5932	19733	11.11	14.69	10.23
Mental	14210	2217	11993	6.15	5.49	6.22
Intellectual	6608	1902	4706	2.86	4.71	2.44
Multiple	18114	3839	14275	7.84	9.51	7.40
Total	231013	40372	190641	100.00	100.00	100.00



**Source:**  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.





# Disability and Age



## NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

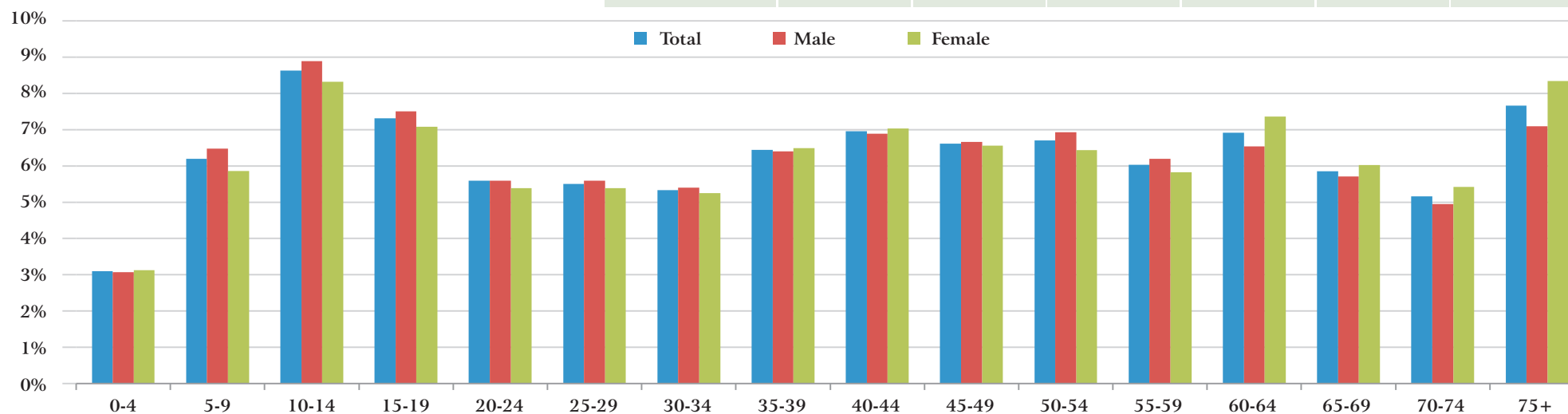
B-1

Total number and percentage of disability also varies across different age cohorts. The percentage is higher for the age groups 10 – 14, 40 – 44 and 75+. The percentage of persons with disability is lowest for the age group 0 – 4 for both sexes. For the age above 60, the percentage for female exceeds that of male. For the age group 5 – 34, the percentage is higher for male individuals.

### Source:

National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

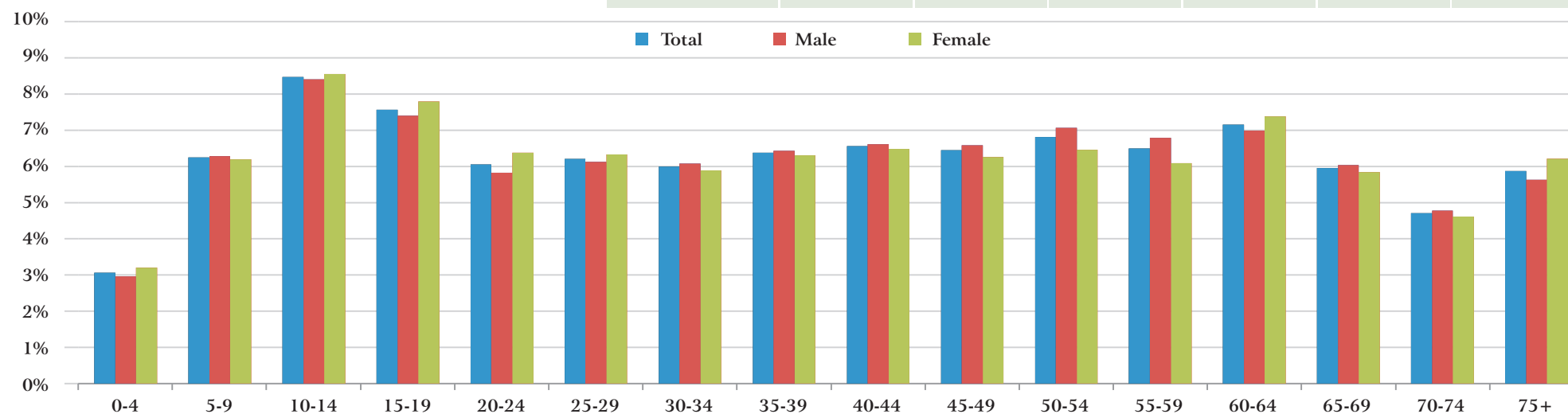
Age Group (Years)	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
00 - 04	15887	8596	7291	3.09	3.07	3.13
05 - 09	31816	18144	13672	6.20	6.48	5.86
10 - 14	44309	24900	19409	8.63	8.89	8.32
15 - 19	37539	21019	16520	7.31	7.50	7.08
20 - 24	28711	15671	12572	5.59	5.60	5.39
25 - 29	28243	15671	12572	5.50	5.60	5.39
30 - 34	27380	15127	12253	5.33	5.40	5.25
35 - 39	33057	17922	15135	6.44	6.40	6.49
40 - 44	35696	19301	16395	6.95	6.89	7.03
45 - 49	33959	18658	15301	6.62	6.66	6.56
50 - 54	34404	19400	15004	6.70	6.93	6.43
55 - 59	30950	17358	13592	6.03	6.20	5.83
60 - 64	35484	18312	17172	6.91	6.54	7.36
65 - 69	30056	15998	14058	5.86	5.71	6.03
70 - 74	26494	13857	12637	5.16	4.95	5.42
75+	39336	19874	19462	7.66	7.10	8.34
Total	513321	280086	233235	100.00	100.00	100.00



For most of the age groups for each gender, the percentage of persons with physical disability is around 6%. But only around 3% of the persons with physical disability are in the age group 0-4 years. In the table, another distinct age group is 10-14 years. Almost 8.5% of the persons with physical disability belong to this age group for both sexes. There is no trend in the percentage of persons with physical disability.

Age Group (Years)	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
00 - 04	5710	3206	2504	3.06	2.96	3.20
05 - 09	11648	6806	4842	6.25	6.29	6.19
10 - 14	15791	9105	6686	8.47	8.41	8.55
15 - 19	14105	8011	6094	7.56	7.40	7.80
20 - 24	11291	6306	4985	6.06	5.82	6.38
25 - 29	11580	6631	4949	6.21	6.12	6.33
30 - 34	11184	6581	4603	6.00	6.08	5.89
35 - 39	11895	6962	4933	6.38	6.43	6.31
40 - 44	12229	7159	5070	6.56	6.61	6.49
45 - 49	12026	7130	4896	6.45	6.58	6.26
50 - 54	12699	7648	5051	6.81	7.06	6.46
55 - 59	12116	7353	4763	6.50	6.79	6.09
60 - 64	13340	7570	5770	7.15	6.99	7.38
65 - 69	11103	6537	4566	5.95	6.04	5.84
70 - 74	8785	5176	3609	4.71	4.78	4.62
75+	10955	6098	4857	5.88	5.63	6.21
Total	186457	108279	78178	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Source:**  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

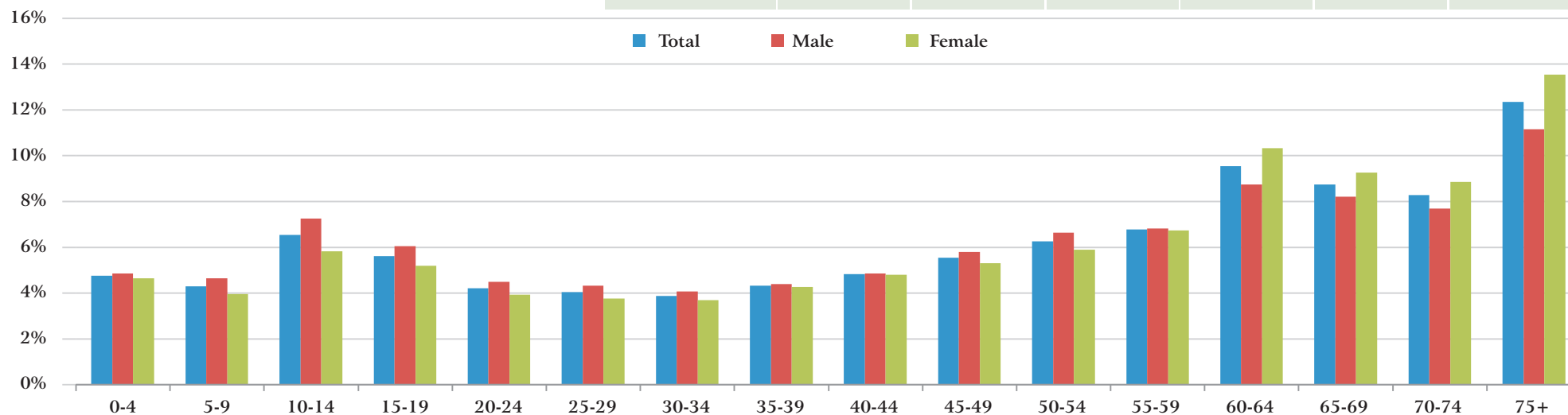


In this category, more than 12% of the persons with blindness/low vision problem belong to 75 + years age group. The age group with lowest percentage of persons with blindness/low vision problem is 30 -34 years. The impact of ageing can be clearly seen in the chart on the blindness/low vision of the population. From age 10 to 34 years, percentage of persons with blindness and low vision problem decreases continuously. From 34 years onward, the percentage of persons with blindness/low vision problem increases almost uninterruptedly. For the age of 60 years and above, percentage of female cases of blindness/low vision is significantly higher than for males.

**Source:**

National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

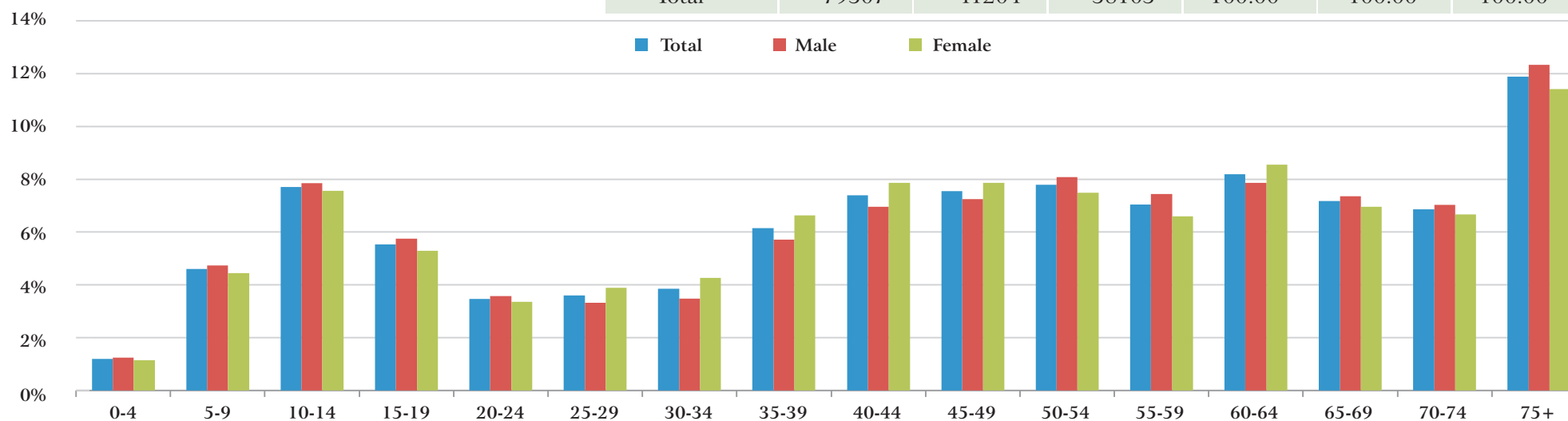
Age Group (Years)	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
00 - 04	4506	2286	2220	4.75	4.86	4.65
05 - 09	4070	2183	1887	4.29	4.64	3.95
10 - 14	6197	3416	2781	6.54	7.26	5.83
15 - 19	5320	2845	2475	5.61	6.05	5.19
20 - 24	3991	2116	1875	4.21	4.50	3.93
25 - 29	3827	2031	1796	4.04	4.32	3.76
30 - 34	3677	1913	1764	3.88	4.07	3.70
35 - 39	4100	2064	2036	4.33	4.39	4.27
40 - 44	4579	2285	2294	4.83	4.86	4.81
45 - 49	5254	2725	2529	5.54	5.79	5.30
50 - 54	5934	3124	2810	6.26	6.64	5.89
55 - 59	6423	3211	3212	6.78	6.83	6.73
60 - 64	9046	4113	4933	9.55	8.74	10.34
65 - 69	8282	3862	4420	8.74	8.21	9.26
70 - 74	7849	3621	4228	8.28	7.70	8.86
75+	11710	5246	6464	12.36	11.15	13.54
Total	94765	47041	47724	100.00	100.00	100.00



The impact of age on deaf/hard of hearing looks highly non-linear. There are three main peaks in the percentage of persons with deaf/hard of hearing problem. The peaks occur at the age groups of 10-14, 60-64 and 75+ years. The age group 75+ has the highest percentage of deaf/hard of hearing problem. The problem is observed lowest in the age group 0-4. The percentage is higher for female in age groups of 25 – 49 and 60 – 64. For all other age groups, the percentage is higher for male with deaf/hard of hearing problems.

**Source:**  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

Age Group (Years)	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
00 - 04	949	512	437	1.20	1.24	1.15
05 - 09	3649	1953	1696	4.60	4.74	4.45
10 - 14	6113	3233	2880	7.71	7.85	7.56
15 - 19	4384	2368	2016	5.53	5.75	5.29
20 - 24	2753	1474	1279	3.47	3.58	3.36
25 - 29	2852	1370	1482	3.60	3.32	3.89
30 - 34	3060	1435	1625	3.86	3.48	4.26
35 - 39	4880	2354	2526	6.15	5.71	6.63
40 - 44	5863	2866	2997	7.39	6.96	7.87
45 - 49	5983	2988	2995	7.54	7.25	7.86
50 - 54	6183	3331	2852	7.80	8.08	7.48
55 - 59	5582	3067	2515	7.04	7.44	6.60
60 - 64	6499	3239	3260	8.19	7.86	8.56
65 - 69	5686	3033	2653	7.17	7.36	6.96
70 - 74	5440	2899	2541	6.86	7.04	6.67
75+	9431	5082	4349	11.89	12.33	11.41
Total	79307	41204	38103	100.00	100.00	100.00

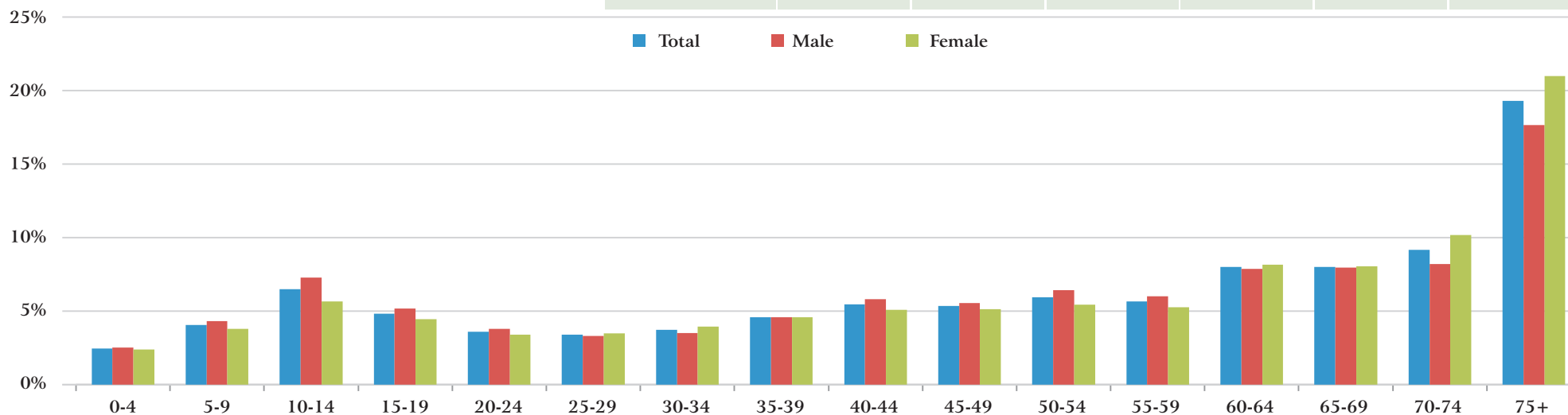


Number of persons with deaf-blind problem has two main peaks across age groups. The lower peak occur at 10-14 years of age and the highest peak occurs at the age group of 75+ years, where more than 20% of female have deaf-blind problem. Apart from the age group 10 – 14, the percentage of deaf-blind persons does not exceed 5% for up to the age of 39. After the age of 39, the percentage grows exponentially. The percentage is higher for male for up to the age of 24 and in age groups 40-59. For age group 25 – 39 and 60 and above, the percentage of female individuals with deaf-blind problem exceeds that of male.

**Source:**

National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

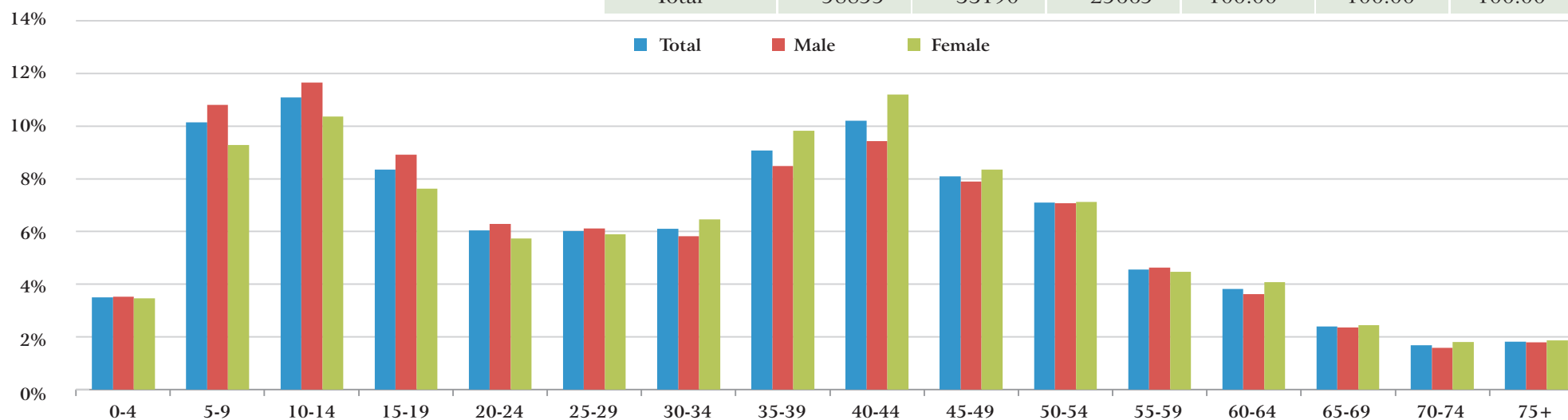
Age Group (Years)	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
00 - 04	232	121	111	2.46	2.52	2.40
05 - 09	383	207	176	4.06	4.31	3.80
10 - 14	612	350	262	6.49	7.29	5.66
15 - 19	455	249	206	4.82	5.18	4.45
20 - 24	339	182	157	3.59	3.79	3.39
25 - 29	321	159	162	3.40	3.31	3.50
30 - 34	352	169	183	3.73	3.52	3.95
35 - 39	432	220	212	4.58	4.58	4.58
40 - 44	515	279	236	5.46	5.81	5.09
45 - 49	505	267	238	5.35	5.56	5.14
50 - 54	561	309	252	5.95	6.43	5.44
55 - 59	533	289	244	5.65	6.02	5.27
60 - 64	756	378	378	8.01	7.87	8.16
65 - 69	755	382	373	8.00	7.95	8.05
70 - 74	865	394	471	9.17	8.20	10.17
75+	1820	848	972	19.29	17.66	20.98
Total	9436	4803	4633	100.00	100.00	100.00



Unlike, blindness/low vision and deaf/hard of hearing, the speech problem seems to get better with age. Although there are two main peaks of percentage of persons with speech problem, falls sharply and continuously after the age of 40-44. There is a difference in the pattern for male and female. For the age below 29, percentage of male is greater than that of female. After that, almost in each group, percentage of female individuals with speech problem is greater than that of male.

**Source:**  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

Age Group (Years)	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
00 - 04	2059	1169	890	3.50	3.52	3.47
05 - 09	5970	3587	2383	10.14	10.81	9.29
10 - 14	6526	3867	2659	11.09	11.65	10.36
15 - 19	4916	2959	1957	8.35	8.92	7.63
20 - 24	3559	2086	1473	6.05	6.29	5.74
25 - 29	3544	2030	1514	6.02	6.12	5.90
30 - 34	3589	1932	1657	6.10	5.82	6.46
35 - 39	5339	2817	2522	9.07	8.49	9.83
40 - 44	6007	3131	2876	10.21	9.43	11.21
45 - 49	4765	2622	2143	8.10	7.90	8.35
50 - 54	4176	2349	1827	7.10	7.08	7.12
55 - 59	2683	1535	1148	4.56	4.62	4.47
60 - 64	2251	1204	1047	3.82	3.63	4.08
65 - 69	1409	782	627	2.39	2.36	2.44
70 - 74	990	526	464	1.68	1.58	1.81
75+	1072	594	478	1.82	1.79	1.86
Total	58855	33190	25665	100.00	100.00	100.00



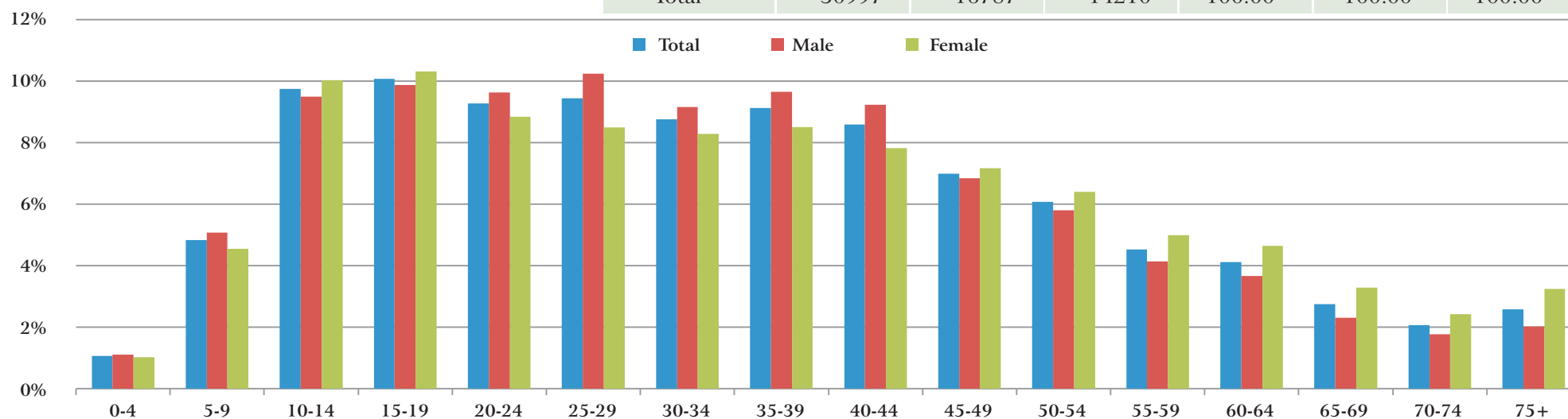


Percentage of persons with mental problems rise up to the age group 15-19. After that for each successive age groups and gender the percentage declines continuously. For the age groups below 44, the percentage is higher for male than female. For the age group 45 and above, the percentage of persons with mental disability is higher for female. The highest percentage of mental disability is reported in age group 25 – 29 for male and 35- 39 for female. Lowest percentage of the same is reported for age group 0 – 4 for both male and female.

**Source:**

National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

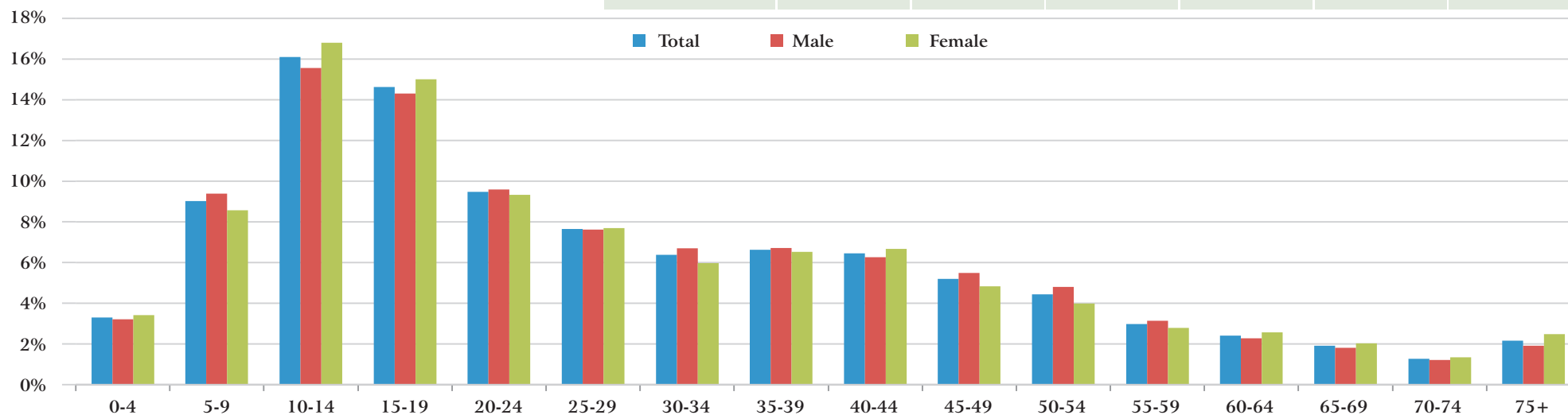
Age Group (Years)	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
00 - 04	330	185	145	1.06	1.10	1.02
05 - 09	1497	851	646	4.83	5.07	4.55
10 - 14	3020	1594	1426	9.74	9.50	10.04
15 - 19	3124	1658	1466	10.08	9.88	10.32
20 - 24	2874	1617	1257	9.27	9.63	8.85
25 - 29	2927	1720	1207	9.44	10.25	8.49
30 - 34	2715	1538	1177	8.76	9.16	8.28
35 - 39	2829	1621	1208	9.13	9.66	8.50
40 - 44	2661	1550	1111	8.58	9.23	7.82
45 - 49	2167	1148	1019	6.99	6.84	7.17
50 - 54	1882	973	909	6.07	5.80	6.40
55 - 59	1404	695	709	4.53	4.14	4.99
60 - 64	1275	615	660	4.11	3.66	4.64
65 - 69	853	387	466	2.75	2.31	3.28
70 - 74	640	296	344	2.06	1.76	2.42
75+	799	339	460	2.58	2.02	3.24
Total	30997	16787	14210	100.00	100.00	100.00



Intellectual disability changes with age just like mental disability. The percentage of persons with intellectual disability is highest for the age group of 10-14 years and lowest for age group 70-74 years. It also declines sharply after the age of 14 years for both sexes. For up to the age of 14, it increases rapidly. After that it continuously declines for both male and female. The highest percentage of intellectual disability is reported for age group 10-14 for both sexes. The lowest percentage for the same is reported for age group 70-74 for both sexes.

**Source:**  
National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

Age Group (Years)	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
00 - 04	492	266	226	3.30	3.21	3.42
05 - 09	1343	777	566	9.02	9.38	8.57
10 - 14	2398	1288	1110	16.11	15.56	16.80
15 - 19	2177	1185	992	14.62	14.31	15.01
20 - 24	1410	794	616	9.47	9.59	9.32
25 - 29	1139	631	508	7.65	7.62	7.69
30 - 34	950	555	395	6.38	6.70	5.98
35 - 39	987	556	431	6.63	6.71	6.52
40 - 44	960	519	441	6.45	6.27	6.67
45 - 49	773	454	319	5.19	5.48	4.83
50 - 54	661	398	263	4.44	4.81	3.98
55 - 59	444	260	184	2.98	3.14	2.78
60 - 64	359	189	170	2.41	2.28	2.57
65 - 69	284	150	134	1.91	1.81	2.03
70 - 74	189	100	89	1.27	1.21	1.35
75+	322	158	164	2.16	1.91	2.48
Total	14888	8280	6608	100.00	100.00	100.00

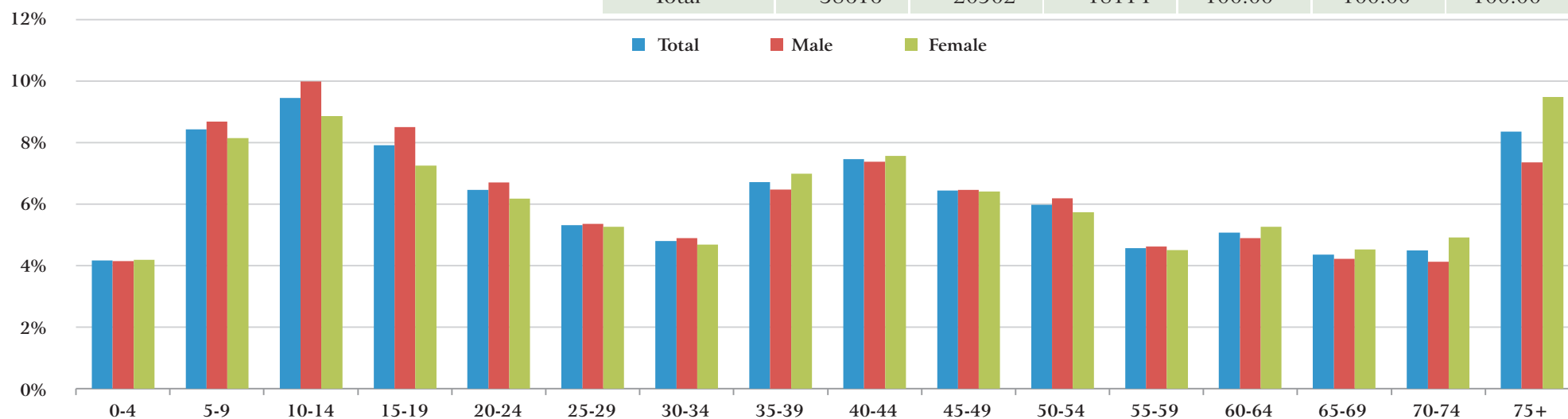


Percentage of multiple disability has three main peaks when viewed with respect to age. Most of the persons with multiple disability belong to the age group of 5-20 years (25%) and 35-50 years (20%). The highest percentage of persons with multiple disability are from male of age group 10-14 (9.98%) while the lowest percentage of persons with multiple disability are from male of age group 70-74 (4.12%). This percentage of persons with multiple disability reaches maximum level at the age groups 10-14, 40-44 and 75 + for both sexes.

**Source:**

National Population and Housing Census 2011,  
Central Bureau of Statistics and  
Survey Department, Government of Nepal.

Age Group (Years)	Number of persons with disability			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
00 - 04	1609	851	758	4.17	4.15	4.18
05 - 09	3256	1780	1476	8.43	8.68	8.15
10 - 14	3652	2047	1605	9.46	9.98	8.86
15 - 19	3058	1744	1314	7.92	8.51	7.25
20 - 24	2494	1374	1120	6.46	6.70	6.18
25 - 29	2053	1099	954	5.32	5.36	5.27
30 - 34	1853	1004	849	4.80	4.90	4.69
35 - 39	2595	1328	1267	6.72	6.48	6.99
40 - 44	2882	1512	1370	7.46	7.37	7.56
45 - 49	2486	1324	1162	6.44	6.46	6.41
50 - 54	2308	1268	1040	5.98	6.18	5.74
55 - 59	1765	948	817	4.57	4.62	4.51
60 - 64	1958	1004	954	5.07	4.90	5.27
65 - 69	1684	865	819	4.36	4.22	4.52
70 - 74	1736	845	891	4.50	4.12	4.92
75+	3227	1509	1718	8.36	7.36	9.48
Total	38616	20502	18114	100.00	100.00	100.00



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