



REPUBLIC OF NAURU
GOVERNMENT BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DISABILITY MONOGRAPH

ANALYSIS OF THE 2011 NAURU
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS



United Nations Population Fund
Pacific Sub-Regional Office



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Preface



The 2011 Nauru Population and Housing Census was conducted in October 2011 by the Statistics Nauru. Financial and technical assistance was provided by the Australian Aid Agency (AusAID), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) Statistics and Development Programme.

Nauru has a long history of conducting population and housing censuses and generally conducts them every five years. The main findings from the 2011 census were published in a national report on population and housing in 2013.¹ The primary objective of the census is to collect, analyze and provide demographic and socio-economic information. It is an essential input into policymaking, planning, research, program development, monitoring, and evaluation.

For the first time, thematic analytical reports have been produced to accompany the main report, the aim being to provide more in-depth analysis on key issues for Nauru: fertility, youth and disability. This report on disability was a collaborative effort between the Government of Nauru and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), involving inputs from local and international experts. It adds to the growing number of statistical products published by Statistics Nauru, which supports achievement of a well informed and empowered population. The Nauruan people deserve special praise for their patience and willingness to provide the census information that forms the basis of this and other census reports.

Ipia Gadabu

Government Statistician

March 2015

¹ National Report on Population and Housing Census 2011; Nauru Bureau of Statistics. Yaren, Nauru, 2013.



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Executive Summary



The smallest republic in the world, Nauru's population was estimated to be just over 10,000 people at the time of the 2011 census. The census is the main source of data on the prevalence of disability, measuring different forms using carefully designed questions (see Annex 1). The types of disability measured include mobility, movement, speech, recognition (sight), learning, hearing and grasping objects.²

In total, 510 people reported having some kind of disability, being 5 per cent of the population. Of these, 78 persons (0.8% of the population) were severely disabled. Disability is evident at all age levels, but, not surprisingly, it is more widespread amongst the elderly as ageing affects physical and mental ability.

Without effective policies and programs, persons with a disability may have limited access to education and employment and could be economically and socially marginalized. Many people with a disability can function fully in society and enjoy the same opportunities as others. However, they may need particular tools or support to be able to do so. This report provides much needed evidence for government and partners to develop effective policies and programs for people with a disability.

KEY FINDINGS

- Just over five per cent of the population have some form of disability.
- Half of persons with disabilities are aged over 40 years, illustrating that while overall Nauru has many young people and fewer older ones, the age profile of the disabled population is quite different.
- The largest concentration of people with a disability are aged between 40 and 60 years old.
- There are 78 people who are considered to be severely disabled: 44 are male (56%) and 34 female (44%). Severely disabled people cannot do one or more of the functions measured in the census.
- Difficulty with mobility, movement (lameness) and sight are the most common types of disabilities.
- Just under two per cent of current school students are disabled; a total of 46 students with a disability.
- People with a disability are more likely than the general population to have never been to school.
- Of those who have had some schooling, there is no large difference in the education level attained between the total adult population and the disabled population.
- The unemployment rate for people with a disability (21%) is similar to the overall unemployment rate of 23 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate was 47 per cent for people with a disability, much lower than that of the total adult population (64%).
- Protective services workers is the most common occupation group for employed disabled persons, as it is for the total employed population.
- All of the main industries employ people with a disability to varying degrees.

² For each of these areas, respondents were asked if they have no difficulty, some difficulty or if they cannot do them at all. Those who responded that they have some difficulty or cannot do at all are included in the population with a disability. Those who could not do one or more of the activities at all, were considered severely disabled.



- Less than five per cent of people with a disability live in an institution (hospital); virtually all persons with a disability live in private households.
- Two thirds of both males and females with a disability are living independently (with or without spouse). This is a significantly higher proportion than for all Nauruans where only around 40% are living independently.
- As a reflection of the age profile, persons with a disability are more likely to be currently married or living in a de facto relationship than those without a disability.
- While women are more likely than men to be widowed overall, widowhood is much higher among disabled women than those without a disability.



Disability in an International and Regional Context



Exploring the situation of people with a disability and providing support and assistance is not something new. Many studies have been conducted worldwide and recommendations made to governments to design policies to support and provide equal opportunities for persons with disabilities. To better inform socio-economic development, the 2011 population and housing census of Nauru included disability as one of the thematic areas to be considered by the government when designing policies.

BOX 1: DEFINITION OF DISABILITY

Disability is complex, dynamic, multi-dimensional and difficult to define. According to the human rights Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CPRD), “persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.”

Experts across the globe, including people with disabilities, have developed the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) to help identify and support people with a disability. The ICF categorizes human functioning in three interconnected areas:

- **impairments** – a problem in body function or alterations in body structure (e.g. paralysis or blindness)
- **activity limitations** – difficulty in executing activities such as walking or eating
- **participation restrictions** – problems with involvement in any area of life (e.g. facing discrimination in employment).

A person with a disability is someone who encounters difficulties in one or more of these areas of functioning. The ICF treats disability as a continuum rather than classifying people with disabilities as a separate group, with disability being a matter of more or less rather than yes or no.

Sources: United Nations. 2006. *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CPRD)*; World Health Organization (WHO) and World Bank. 2011. *World Report on Disability*.

The United Nations estimates that, globally, there are at least 650 million people with disabilities, of whom approximately 400 million are in developing countries.³ If all these people lived together in the same place, they would make up the third largest country in the world; a country around the size of the European

³ United Nations. 2010. *Global Context of Disability*.



Union. It would be the least educated country; with the highest rate of infant mortality, few employment opportunities and restricted access to democratic processes. The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that of the 650 million people who have a disability, approximately 470 million are of working age.⁴ While many are successfully employed and included in society, as a group, people with disabilities often face unequal levels of poverty and unemployment.

Following introduction of *Standard Rules on Equalization of Opportunities for People with Disabilities* in 1993,⁵ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CPRD) was adopted by the General Assembly in 2006. CPRD outlines the rights of people with disabilities and sets out a code for implementation.⁶ Nauru ratified the convention in 2006 and is in the process of preparing its initial report to the committee.

AVAILABILITY OF STATISTICS

In many countries, collection of data on disability is limited, often having been given a low priority or excluded from official statistics in the past. Available data reveals wide disparities in disability prevalence across the Pacific region, ranging from 1.2 per cent in Samoa to 18.5 per cent in Australia⁷ (it is 5% in Nauru). This variance is most likely due to differences in how disability is defined, how data is collected, and limited capacity for producing disability statistics.

The lack of data availability and the quality of existing data on disability continues to pose major challenges to policy development and service provision. This report provides baseline data on the situation of people with a disability in Nauru. It can be used for developing and monitoring national policies relating to disability and for reporting on implementation of CPRD and other national commitments.

⁴ ILO. 2007. *Facts on Disability and the World of Work*.

⁵ United Nations General Assembly. 1993. <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/enable/dissre00.htm>

⁶ United Nations. 2012. *The Convention in Brief*. <http://www.un.org/disabilities/convention/convention.shtml>

⁷ United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). 2012. *Disability at a Glance 2012: Strengthening the Evidence Base in Asia and the Pacific*.



Disability in Nauru



Nauru currently lacks a national disability policy. However, as a signatory to CRPD, it has made a clear commitment to uphold the rights of people with disabilities. A number of support mechanisms for persons with disabilities have been established, including:

- Disability pension for eligible persons
- Payment for approved modifications to houses
- Special school for disabled children and adults



MEASURING DISABILITY THROUGH THE POPULATION CENSUS

In the absence of a dedicated survey on the extent of disability and its impacts on people's lives, the population and housing census provides a valuable measure of the prevalence and types of disabilities experienced by the Nauruan population. The 2011 census asked all people if they have difficulty, or could not do, one or more of the following activities:

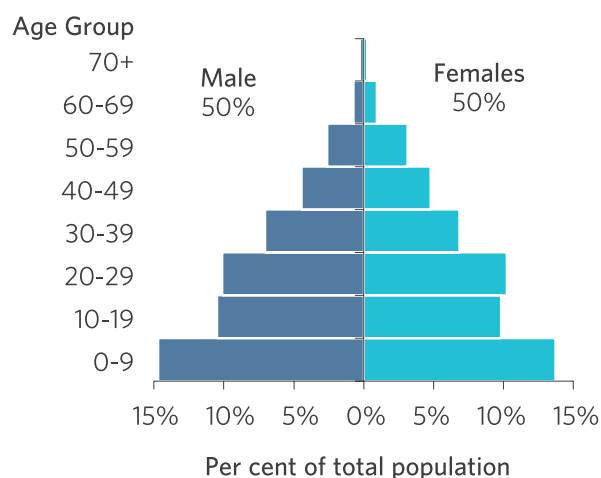
1. **Mobility**, referring to difficulty with lower limbs (legs and feet)
2. **Movement**: as a measure of lameness
3. **Speak fluently**: as a measure of muteness
4. **Recognition**: as a measure of blindness
5. **Learning**: as a measure of intellectual disability
6. **Hearing**: as a measure of deafness.
7. **Grasping objects with limbs**: referring to difficulty with upper limbs (arms and hands)

HOW MANY PEOPLE IN NAURU HAVE A DISABILITY?

According to the results, 510 people (5% of the population) had difficulty or could not do one or more of the activities above. For the remainder of this publication, these people are referred to as people with a disability, or the disabled population. While the number of males and females in Nauru is almost identical, disability is more prevalent amongst males (54%) than females (46%).

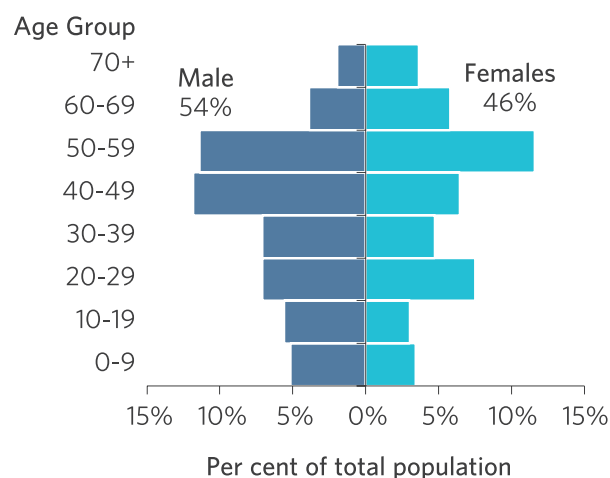
The age profile of people with a disability differs markedly to that of the whole population. The overall age profile of Nauru matches closely with that often found in developing countries, with a high proportion of young people and relatively few older people (

Figure 1 – Age-sex structure of population without disability, Nauru, 2011



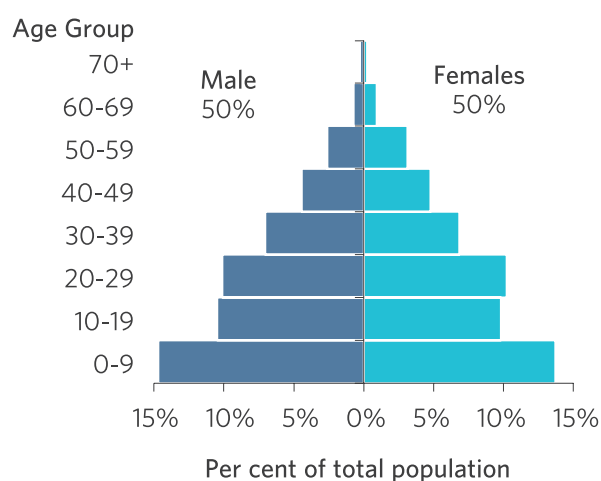
Source: 2011 Nauru Population and Housing Census

Figure 2 – Age-sex structure of total population with some disability (any type), Nauru, 2011



). For the disabled, the population pyramid is very different (Figure 2). The largest numbers of disabled persons occurs between the ages 40 to 60 years. This is not unexpected as health problems, some of which will lead to disability, increase as people age. Nauru is expected to have an aging population as the number of children decline, so the proportion of disabled in the population is likely to increase in the future.

Figure 1 – Age-sex structure of population without disability, Nauru, 2011



Source: 2011 Nauru Population and Housing Census

Figure 2 – Age-sex structure of total population with some disability (any type), Nauru, 2011

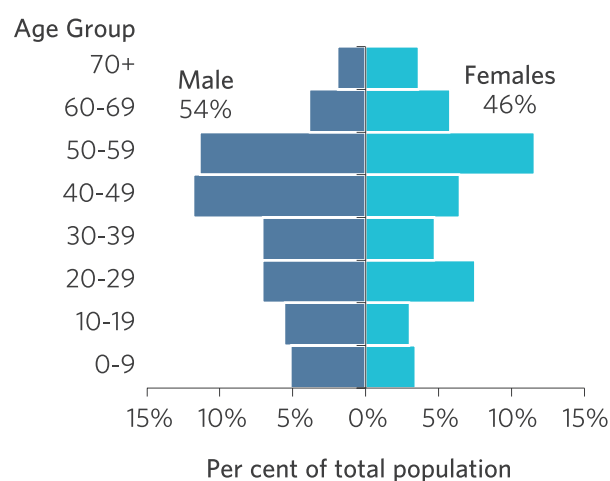
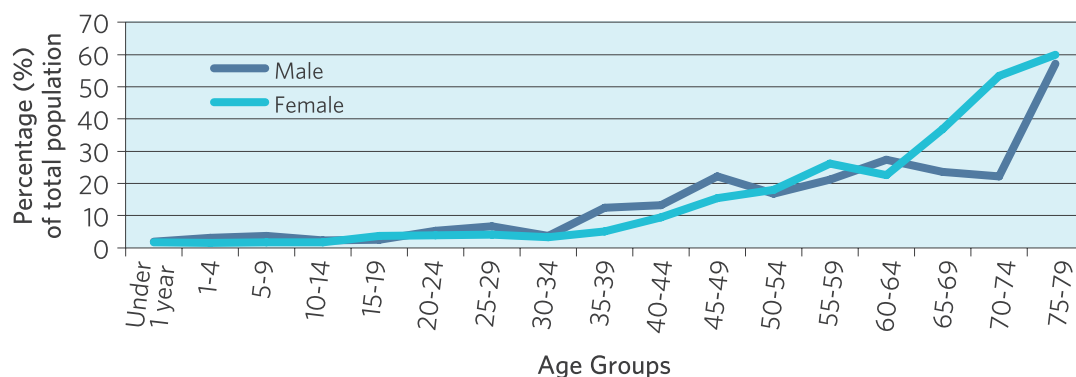


Figure 3 clearly illustrates how the prevalence of disability increases for both males and females as they get older, which is due to a combination of the impacts of ageing and that these elderly population is small in number.

Figure 3 – Prevalence of disability by age and sex, Nauru 2011



Source: 2011 Nauru Population and Housing Census

Table 1 shows how the number and proportion of people with disabilities varies by age. Policy and programs should consider these numbers when planning support services. For example, although disability is experienced by a high proportion of elderly people aged 80 and above (53%), those populations are small (8 people) in comparison to the absolute number of people with a disability (510). Many people with a disability are aged in their 40s or 50s. There are also high numbers of people with a disability in younger age groups.

Table 1 – Population with and without disabilities, by age and sex

	TOTAL	With disabilities	Without disabilities	With disabilities	Without disabilities
	Number			Percentage of population (%)	
Both sexes, all ages	9,979	544	9,435	5.5	94.5
Under 1 year	373	9	364	2.4	97.6
1-4	1,228	23	1,205	1.9	98.1
5 - 9	1,136	27	1,109	2.4	97.6
10 - 14	1,046	29	1,017	2.8	97.2
15 - 19	916	19	897	2.1	97.9
20 - 24	1,024	32	992	3.1	96.9
25 - 29	972	45	927	4.6	95.4
30 - 34	775	42	733	5.4	94.6
35 - 39	597	21	576	3.5	96.5
40 - 44	484	43	441	8.9	91.1
45 - 49	485	55	430	11.3	88.7
50 - 54	382	71	311	18.6	81.4
55 - 59	279	49	230	17.6	82.4
60 - 64	154	37	117	24.0	76.0
65 - 69	53	13	40	24.5	75.5
70 - 74	36	11	25	30.6	69.4
75 - 79	24	10	14	41.7	58.3
80+	15	8	7	53.3	46.7

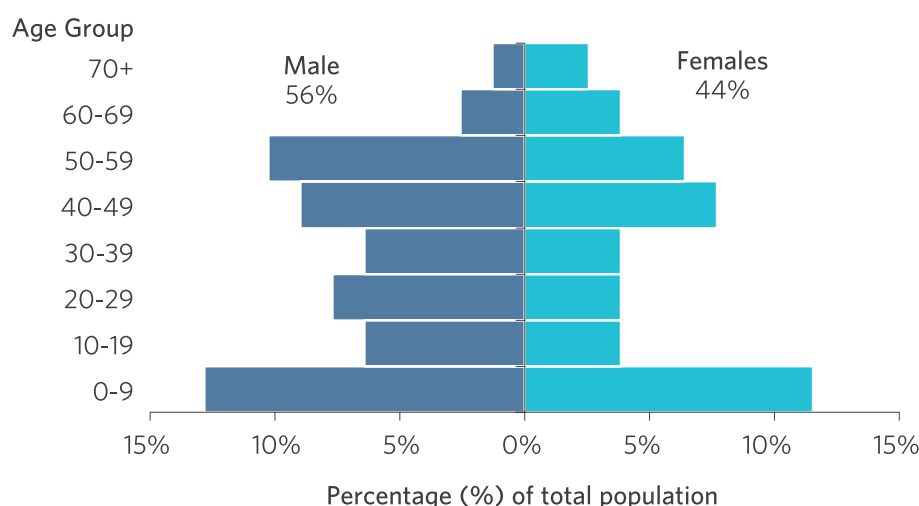
Source: 2011 Nauru Population and Housing Census

SEVERE DISABILITY

It is usually the most severely disabled people who are the priority group for government programs and assistance. Of those 544 disabled persons, 78 are considered to be severely disabled, meaning that they could not do at least one of the activities at all. Of the severely disabled, 44 are male and 34 female. The severely disabled are spread through all age groups (Figure 4). The Nauru government provides a disability pension to 23 Nauruans who have a disability. These pension recipients are aged between 1 and 78 years of age with 12 being male and 11 female.

Severe disability is evident in all age groups

Figure 4 – Age-sex structure of total population with a severe disability (any type), Nauru, 2011

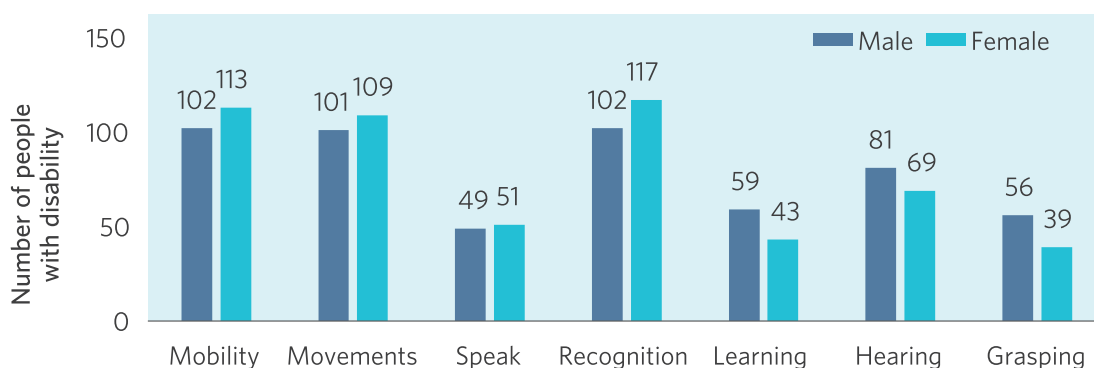


Source: 2011 Nauru Population and Housing Census

TYPE OF DISABILITY

Difficulty with mobility, movement and recognition (sight) are the most common types of disabilities for people in Nauru. There are slightly more females than males in each of these categories. Those with speaking difficulties are less than half of the three highest recorded disabilities. For the other three types of disabilities; learning, hearing and grasping, there are more men than women with these types of disability.

Figure 5 – Number of people with a disability, by type of disability, Nauru, 2011



NOTE: People can have more than one type of disability

Source: 2011 Nauru Population and Housing Census



People could report difficulties in more than one category and the average number of disabilities per disabled person is two. Table 2 – Disabled population by number of disabilities, Nauru 2011 People with a severe disability are more likely to have multiple disabilities, with an average of three areas in which they reported difficulty.

Table 2 summarizes the number of disabilities experienced by the disabled population. Just over half (54.8%) reported one disability, and almost one quarter (24.1%) have difficulty in three or more disability areas. Females are

more likely than males to have multiple disabilities. More than half (53.8%) of females with a disability have two or more areas of difficulty, compared to only 38 per cent of males.

Table 2 – Disabled population by number of disabilities, Nauru 2011

Number of disabilities	Number of persons			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
One	183	115	298	62.1	46.2	54.8
Two	52	63	115	17.6	25.3	21.1
Three or more	60	71	131	20.3	28.5	24.1
TOTAL	295	249	544	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2011 Nauru Population and Housing Census



Disability and Education



The Nauru government recognizes the rights to education for all citizens, including those who have a disability. Half of the population with a disability is under the age of 40 years. As education policies and programs are generally targeted at younger people, it would be expected that policies related to disability and education would focus towards the younger disabled.

There are 2,572 students in Nauru at the time of the census at all levels of education (pre-school through university and post-graduate). Just under two percent of these students are disabled, with the total number of disabled students being 46.

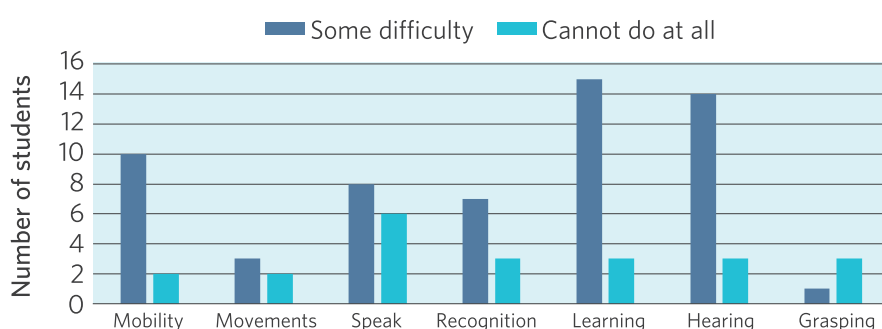
Table 3 – Current students by level of education, Nauru, 2011

	All students	With a disability	% of students with a disability
Pre-school	394	4	1.0
Primary school (government)	1,157	22	1.9
Primary school (non-government)	187	4	2.1
Secondary (government)	758	12	1.6
Secondary (non-government)	30	0	0.0
Tertiary	23	2	8.7
Other institutions	23	2	8.7
TOTAL	2,572	46	1.8

Source: 2011 Nauru Population and Housing Census

The type and severity of disability for students is shown in Figure 6. While learning, hearing and movement are the disability types with the largest numbers, for the severely disabled (those who cannot do the activity at all), speaking is the largest category with six students.

Figure 6 – Students with a disability by type and severity of disability, Nauru, 2011



NOTE: People can have more than one type of disability.

Source: 2011 Nauru Population and Housing Census



An important institution for the education of severely disabled children in Nauru is the *Able Disable Centre*. The centre provides schooling specifically for disabled children with teachers provided by the Ministry of Education. Between 2011 and 2014 it has had a total of 43 students enrolled, with more than 80 per cent being between the ages of 5 and 19 (Table 4). The main types of disability of students at the centre are cerebral palsy, autism, developmental delays, and hearing loss (Table 5).

Table 4 – Number of students enrolled at the Able Disable Centre, by sex and age group, Nauru, 2011-2014

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	0	1	1
5-9	3	4	8
10-14	13	2	15
15-19	5	6	11
20-24	1	2	3
25-29	1	2	3
30+	0	2	2
TOTAL	23	20	43

Source: Able Disable Centre,
Nauru Department of Education

Table 5 – Main type of disabilities of students enrolled at the Able Disable Centre, by sex, Nauru, 2011-2014

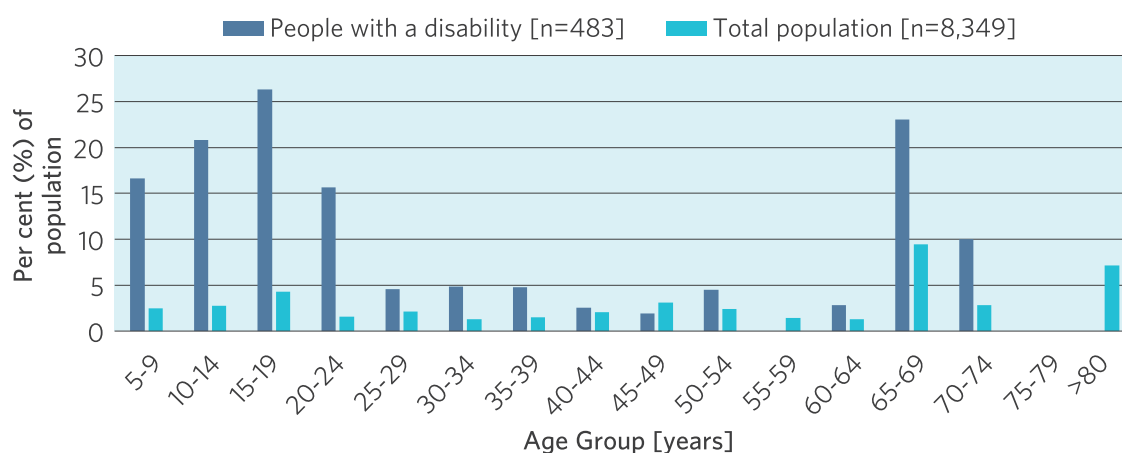
Types of Disabilities	Male	Female	Total
Autistic	7	2	9
Cerebral palsy (CP)	2	8	10
Developmental delays	3	4	7
Down Syndrome	2	2	4
Hearing Loss	4	2	6
Hydrocephalus	0	1	1
Osteogenesis imperfecta	0	1	1
Epilepsy & Seizure	1	0	1
Selective mutism	2	0	2
Visual impairment	1	0	1
TOTAL	23	20	43

Source: Able Disable Centre,
Nauru Department of Education

People with a disability are more likely than the total population to miss out on an education, particularly those aged between 5 and 25 years (Figure 7). Without the Able Disable Centre, this disparity is likely to have been worse.



Figure 7 – Proportion (%) of people aged 5-25 years who have never been to school, Nauru, 2011

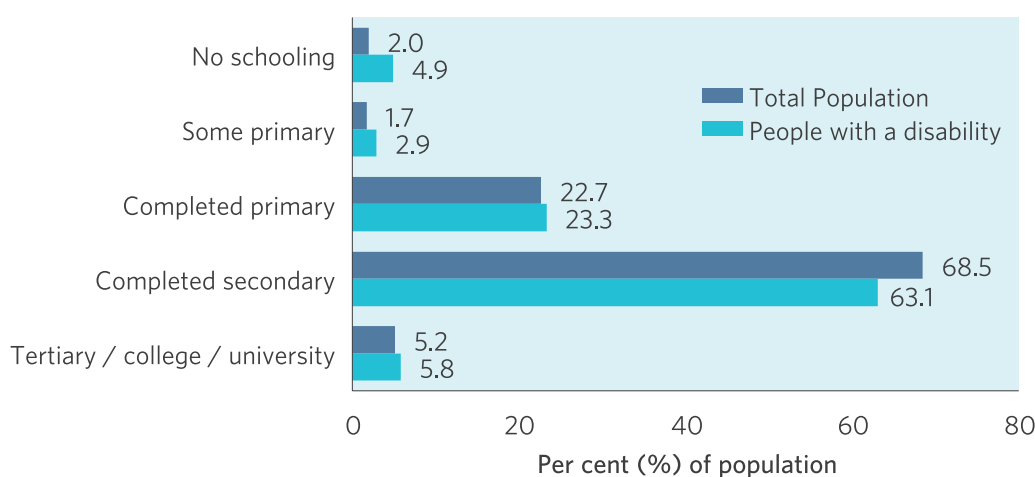


Source: 2011 Nauru Population and Housing Census

Is the education attainment of adults with a disability lower than for the rest of the population? As Figure 8 shows, there is some difference. People with a disability are slightly more likely to have no schooling or primary school only, and less likely to have completed secondary. Among those with a tertiary education, people with a disability are well represented with close to an equal proportion being qualified as the total population.

Some people aged 20 or above may still be studying and could eventually reach a higher category once their studies are complete. Furthermore, the census does not ask whether disability is congenital (at birth) or at what age it began. Given the links between aging and disability discussed above, it is likely that some adults began to have difficulties after they had finished their education and so disability may not be a factor in how far they were able to progress.

Figure 8 – Adult (age 20+) education attainment of total population compared to people with a disability, Nauru, 2011



Source: 2011 Nauru Population and Housing Census



Disability and Employment



Information about main economic activity was collected for all Nauruans aged 15 years and above. There are almost 4,000 people participating in the labour force (2,425 men and 1,529 women). Of these, more than 200 have a disability (147 men and 66 women). The proportion of the labour force with a disability (5.4%) is similar to the proportion of the overall population with a disability (5.1%). There were 12 persons with a severe disability in the labour force, and 8 who were employed, while 4 were unemployed.



The unemployment rate for persons with a disability (21.0%) is close to the total unemployment rate of 23.0 per cent (Table 6). However, employment, and therefore the labour force participation rate, is much different. For those with a disability, around half (47.0%) are participating in the labour force, compared with almost two thirds for the total population (64.0%). Only 37.1 per cent of the disabled population are employed (i.e. employment to population ratio), much lower than the 49.3 per cent for the total population.

Table 6 – Key labour force indicators for total population versus those with a disability, Nauru, 2011

	Total population (aged 15+)			People with a disability (age 15+)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number employed*	1,907	1,139	3,046	117	52	169
Number unemployed	518	390	908	30	15	45
Labour force participation rate (%)	78.9	49.3	64.0	61.3	31.2	47.0
Employment to population ratio (%)	62.1	36.7	49.3	48.8	24.2	37.1
Unemployment rate (%)	21.4	25.5	23.0	20.4	22.4	21.0

* Employment includes unpaid workers and subsistence work

Source: 2011 Nauru Population and Housing Census

A significant factor in the difference in labour force participation is that disabled people are much more likely to be retired or be unable to work due to their disability. Indeed, a comparison of the main activity status of the total population (Figure 9) versus the disabled population (Figure 10) shows the higher proportion of retirees and those unable to work due to their disability.

Figure 9 – Main activity of total population aged 15+, Nauru, 2011

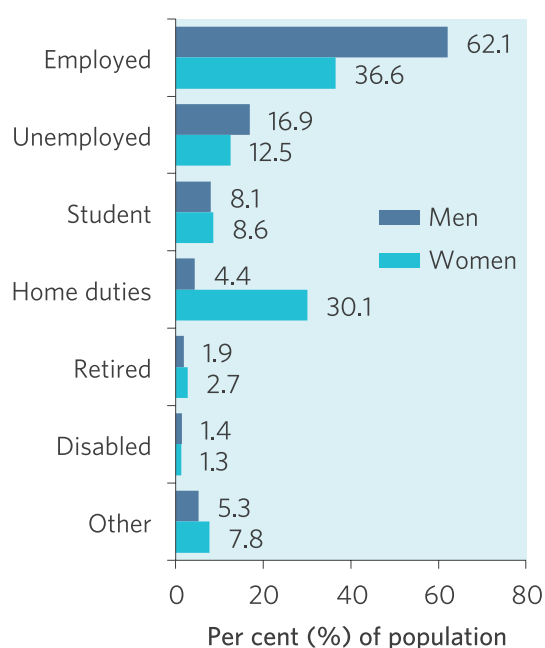
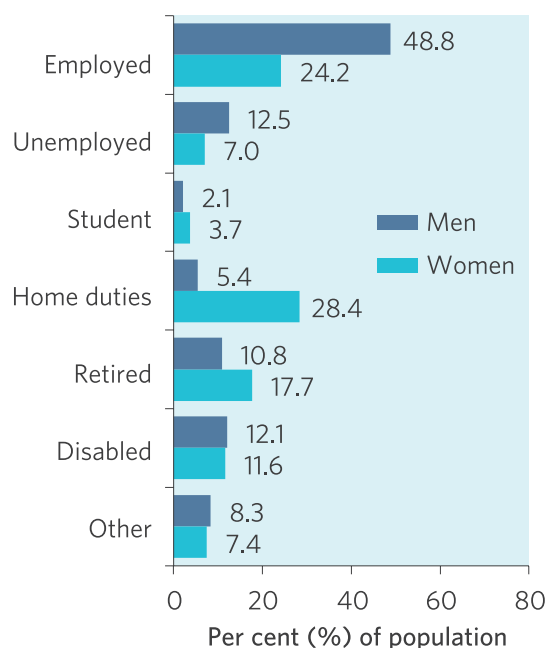


Figure 10 – Main activity of disabled population aged 15+, Nauru, 2011



Source: 2011 Nauru Population and Housing Census

There were 62 people (34 men and 28 women) who reported their reason for not working as being due to having a disability. Of these, eight did not indicate they had difficulty with any of the domains measured through the census and are therefore not counted among the disabled population. This may be because the difficulty or health problem they had was not one of those asked about in the question on disabilities, or due to interviewer or coding error.

OCCUPATIONS

The largest numbers of workers with a disability in a particular occupation category was protective service workers, as it is for all employed persons (Table 7).⁸ In fact, six out of the top 10 occupations were common for total employed and the disabled employed. Interestingly, shop salespersons were the second largest occupation for all employed but this occupation did not feature in the top 10 for the disabled employed.

⁸ Occupation coding was done using two digit International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) codes.

Table 7 – Top 10 occupations of total population and those with a disability, Nauru, 2011

Total population (age 15+)		People with a disability (age 15+)	
Occupation	Total	Occupation	Total
Protective services workers	565	Protective services workers	28
Shop salespersons	144	Cleaners and helpers	12
Cleaners and helpers	120	Building trade workers	8
Other elementary workers	108	Architects, planners, surveyors and designers	7
Primary and early childhood educators	107	Mining and construction labourers	7
Mining and construction labourers	103	Refuse workers	6
Building trade workers	86	Primary and early childhood educators	5
Machinery mechanics and repairers	81	Regulatory government associate professionals	5
Mobile plant operators	72	Other clerical support workers	5
Refuse workers	72	Subsistence workers	5

Source: 2011 Nauru Population and Housing Census

INDUSTRY

The top 12 industries in Nauru are shown in Figure 11. Collectively these industries employ more than three quarters of the work force (75.8%). People with a disability are employed in all of the main industries to varying degrees – the percentage of employees with a disability is highest in the mining and quarrying industry (8.9% have some form of disability) and in office administration and support services (7.5%).

Figure 11 – Top 12 employing industries, by sex of employees and percentage (%) with a disability, Nauru, 2011



Source: 2011 Nauru Population and Housing Census



Disability and Family

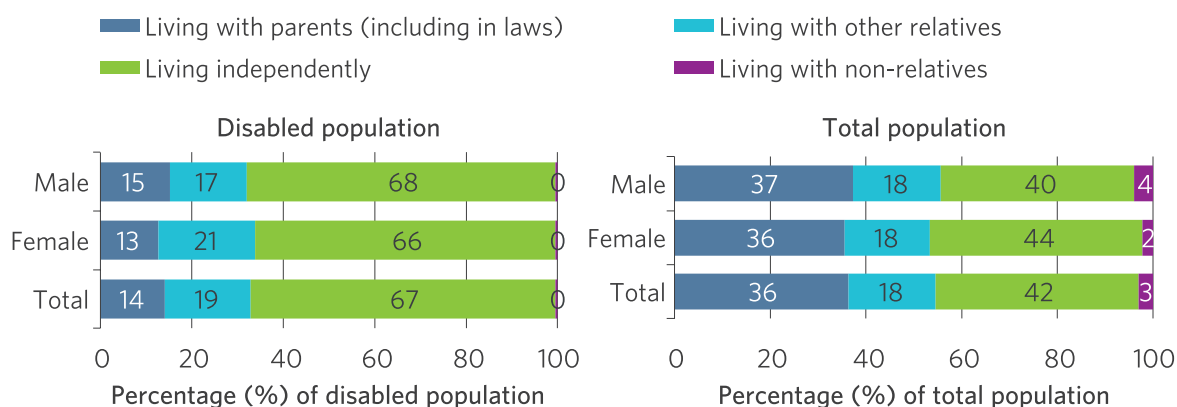


Less than five people with a disability are living in an institution (hospital) illustrating a strong culture of families looking after their own relatives within the home. The average household size in Nauru is 6.0 people, one of the highest in the Pacific and indicative of the housing shortage in the country. To assist disabled people living in their own homes, the Ministry for Health undertook a home modification project in which the homes of 20 disabled people were modified in 2011 and 2012 to provide assistance in mobility and better access to toilet and bathroom facilities.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A DISABLED PERSON

As shown in Figure 12, the majority (67%) of people with a disability are living independently (as head or household or spouse of household head). This is a significantly higher proportion than for the total population of which only 42 per cent are living independently. This is likely to be a reflection of the older age profile of those with a disability, but is nonetheless useful information for policy and program development.

Figure 12 – Living arrangements of total population versus people with a disability, age 15 and above, Nauru, 2011

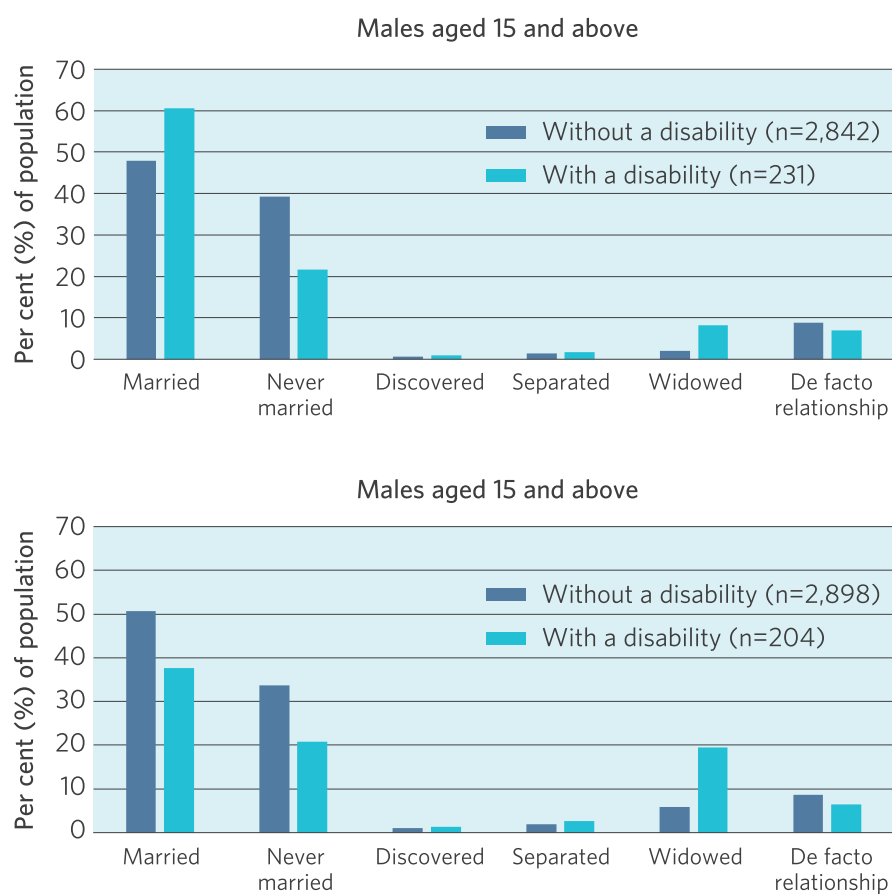


Source: 2011 Nauru Population and Housing Census

As another reflection of the age profile, persons with a disability are more likely to be currently married or living in a de facto relationship than those without a disability. While women are more likely than men to be widowed overall, widowhood is much higher among disabled women than those without a disability. This is largely a reflection of the fact that women live longer than men but also marry younger. It does point to the fact that women are more likely to suffer the double disadvantage of widowhood and disability.



Figure 13 – Marital status of people with and without a disability (age 15+), by sex, Nauru, 2011



Source: 2011 Nauru Population and Housing Census



Looking for more information?



Statistics Nauru welcomes questions and requests for data on disability, the population, and any other aspect of Nauru's society, economy and environment. Feedback on this and other statistical products is greatly appreciated. Please contact the team at:

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ANNEX 1 – How is disability measured through a population census?



There has been much work done to develop standard questions and classifications to measure disability through population censuses.⁹ The 2011 Nauru census broadly followed international recommendations in terms of collecting information about disability. The United Nations recommended at least four domains be covered in a census (walking, seeing, hearing, and cognition) and the 2011 census included questions on all of these (Figure 14). The United Nations also recommends other domains be considered; self-care, communication and upper body functioning. The Nauru census did not include question on self-care, but did cover communication (speak fluently) and upper body functioning (grasping objects with limbs).

Figure 14 – Question on disability in the 2011 Nauru population and housing census

This question asks about difficulties this person may have, doing certain activities because of a health problem

Does this person have difficulty in:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Mobility | ND = No difficult at all |
| b. movements | SD = Some difficult at all |
| c. speak fluently | CD = Can not do at all |
| d. recognition | |
| e. Learning | |
| f. Hearing | |
| g. grasping objects with limbs | |

The topic of disability had been included in previous censuses by directly asking people if they had a disability. It is not easy to cover a complex subject such as disability in a census, but it is accepted that meaningful information can be collected through well designed and tested questions. This involves avoiding the term disability in questions, because it is a concept that people tend to interpret differently.

⁹ United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). Washington Group on Disability Statistics (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/citygroup/washington.htm>); UNSD. 2008. Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2 (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/census3.htm>).





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