



5 Ideas

Disabilities: Global Definition and
Impact

Dashboard 1

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Idea 1: Disability is globally defined as any condition of the mind or body that makes it more difficult for the person with the condition to do certain activities and interact with the world around them . It is the same in United States, China, Brazil, Australia, Philippines, UK, South Korea, Taiwan and Canada.

Idea 2: Over 1 billion people have a disability in the world. Prevalence of disability among women compared with men aged 50+ years was 40.1% vs. 23.8%. Lower levels of education and economic status are associated with disability in women and men. Worldwide, the most common disability in people under the age of 60 is depression, followed by hearing and visual problems.

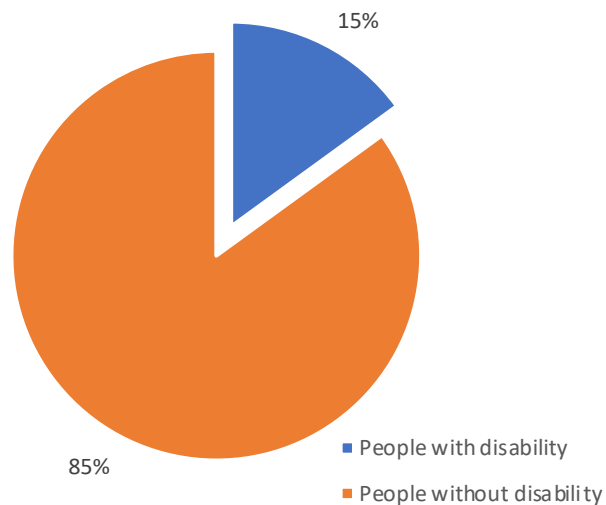
Idea 3: Disability impacts 30% American Indians, 20% White, 25% Black, 16% Hawaiian, 16% Hispanic and 10% Asians. For people aged above 75 years, more than 40% people experience some kind of disability worldwide.

Idea 4: People with disabilities face stigma, discrimination, and exclusion from accessing jobs and services, such as education and health care, and they consistently fare less well than their non-disabled peers in development gains.

Idea 5: People with disability have the same general health care needs as everyone else and therefore need to access mainstream health care services in which they experience attitudinal, physical, communication and financial barriers.

Idea 1: Disability is globally defined as any condition of the mind or body that makes it more difficult for the person with the condition to do certain activities and interact with the world around them [7]. It is the same in United States, China, Brazil, Australia, Philippines, UK, South Korea, Taiwan and Canada.

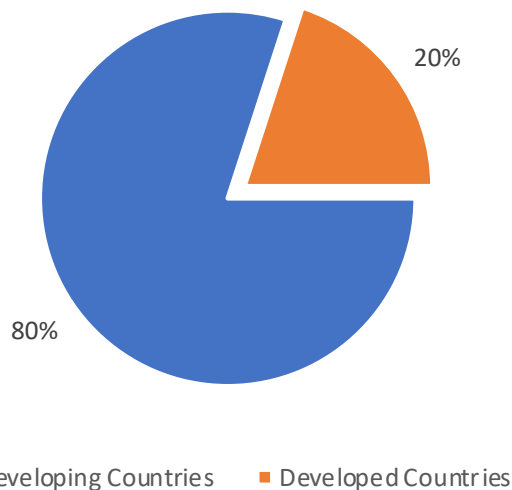
Disabled people worldwide



About 15% of the world's population lives with some form of disability, of whom 2-4% experience significant difficulties in functioning. This global estimate for disability is on the rise due to population ageing and the rapid spread of chronic diseases, as well as improvements in the methodologies used to measure disability.[1]

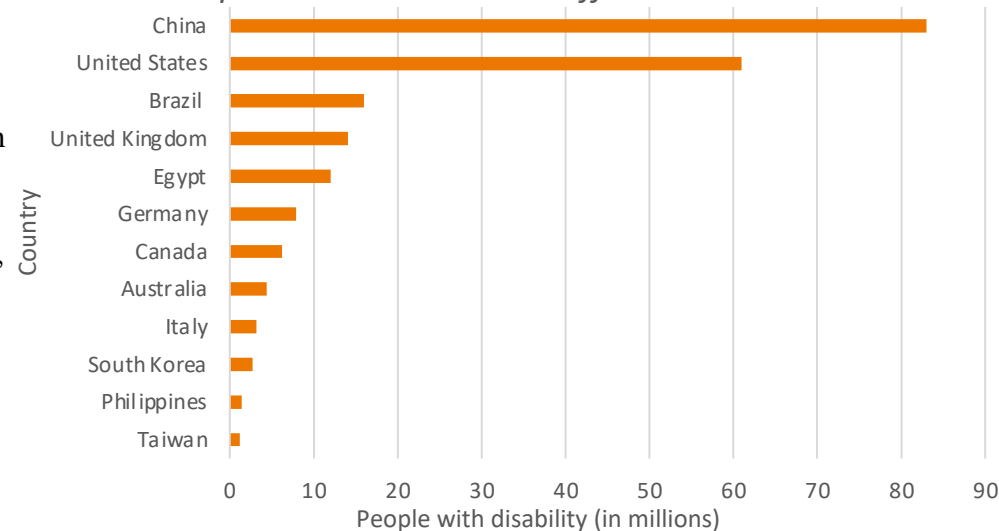
Definition of disability in other countries

- Italy : Loss of the ability of the person to perform basic daily activities unaided. [2]
- Egypt: any individual who became unable to depend on him/herself in performing his/her work or another type of work and remains in it. [3]
- Germany: If their physical functions, mental capacities, or psychological health are highly likely to deviate for more than six months from the condition which is typical for the respective age and whose participation in the life of society is therefore restricted. [5]



80% of the disabled people reside in developing countries. [6]

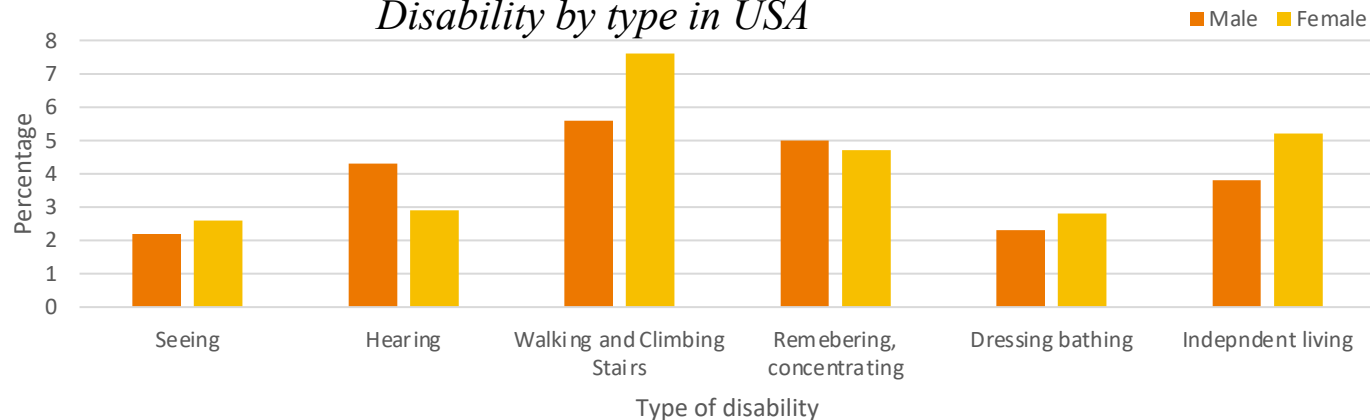
People with disabilities in different countries



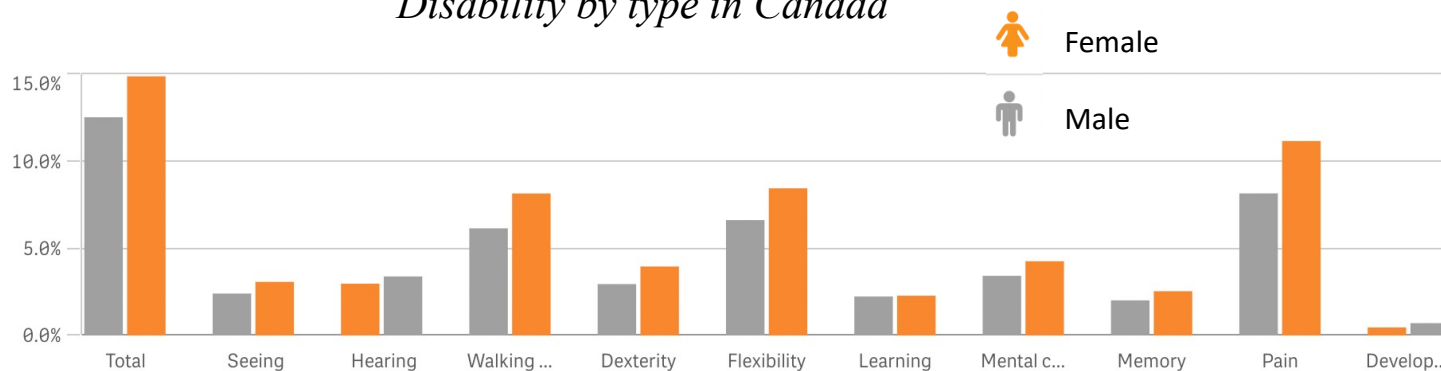
- China has the highest number of people with disability with over 83 million disabled people accounting for 6.5% of the total Chinese population [4].
- While US has more than 60 million people with disability, this accounts for 26% of the total US population. [7]
- In countries with life expectancies over 70 years, individuals spend on average about 8 years, or 11.5 per cent of their life span, living with disabilities. [8]

Idea 2: Over 1 billion people have a disability in the world. Prevalence of disability among women compared with men aged 50+ years was 40.1% vs. 23.8%. Lower levels of education and economic status are associated with disability in women and men. [3] Worldwide, the most common disability in people under the age of 60 is depression, followed by hearing and visual problems. [1]

Disability by type in USA

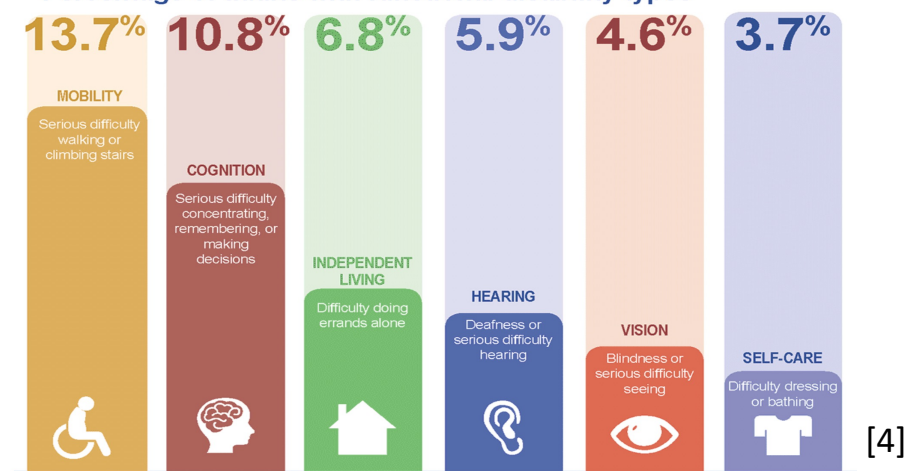


Disability by type in Canada



[2]

Percentage of adults with functional disability types



[4]

- Seeing: difficulties seeing with glasses or contact lenses
- Hearing: difficulties hearing with a hearing aid or cochlear implant
- Walking and climbing stairs: walking on flat surfaces and using stairs
- Flexibility: difficulties bending down and picking up an object from the floor; reaching in any direction)
- Dexterity: difficulties using own fingers to grasp small objects
- Pain: difficulties due to pain;
- Learning: dyslexia, hyperactivity, attention problems, etc.
- Developmental condition: Developmental disability or disorder
- Mental condition: difficulties due to emotional, psychological or mental health condition
- Memory: difficulties due to memory problems or periods of confusion.

[2]

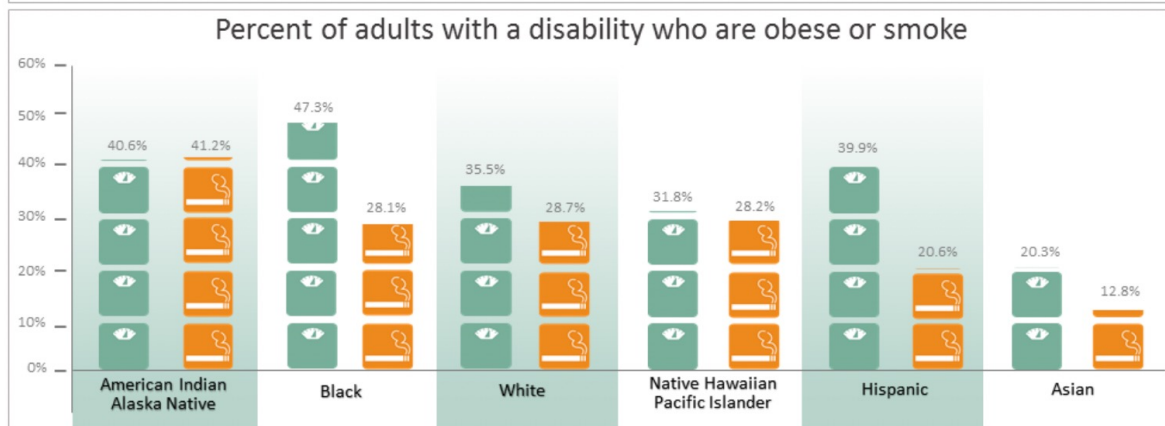
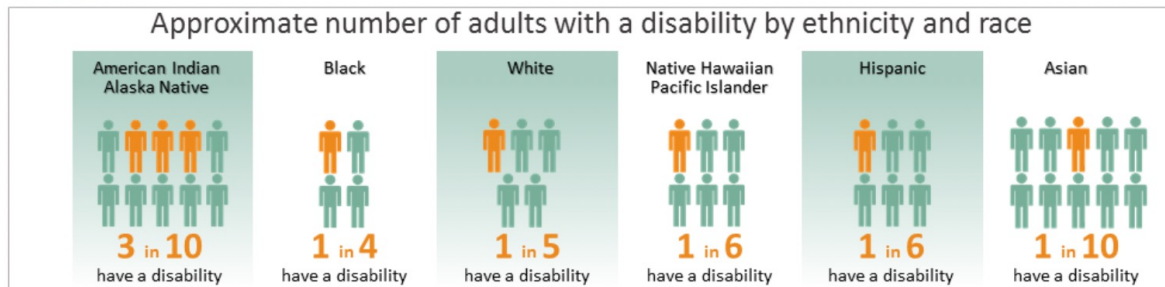
Approximately 45% of the sex inequality in disability can be attributed to differences in the distribution of socio-demographic factors. Approximately 55% of the inequality results from differences in the effects of the determinants. [3] Women with disabilities are recognized to be multiply disadvantaged, experiencing exclusion on account of their gender and their disability. [5]

Idea 3: Disability impacts 30% American Indians, 20% White, 25% Black, 16% Hawaiian, 16% Hispanic and 10% Asians. [1] For people aged above 75 years, more than 40% people experience some kind of disability worldwide.



Adults with Disabilities: Ethnicity and Race

When it comes to the health of people with disabilities, it's important to know the health differences among racial and ethnic groups



American Indian / Alaska Native: 40.6% are obese 41.2% smoke

Black: 47.3% are obese 28.1% smoke

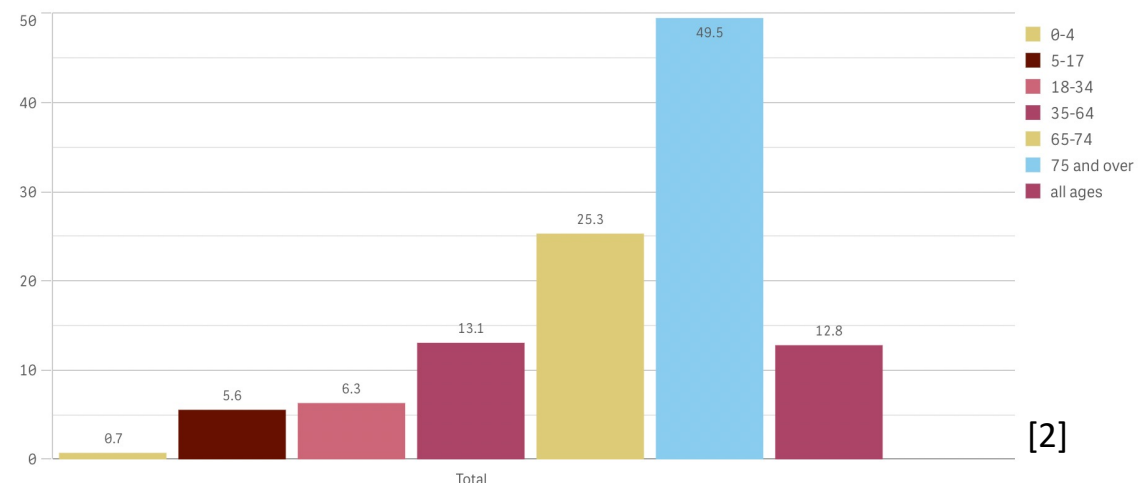
White: 35.5% are obese 28.7% smoke

Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander: 31.8% are obese 28.2% smoke

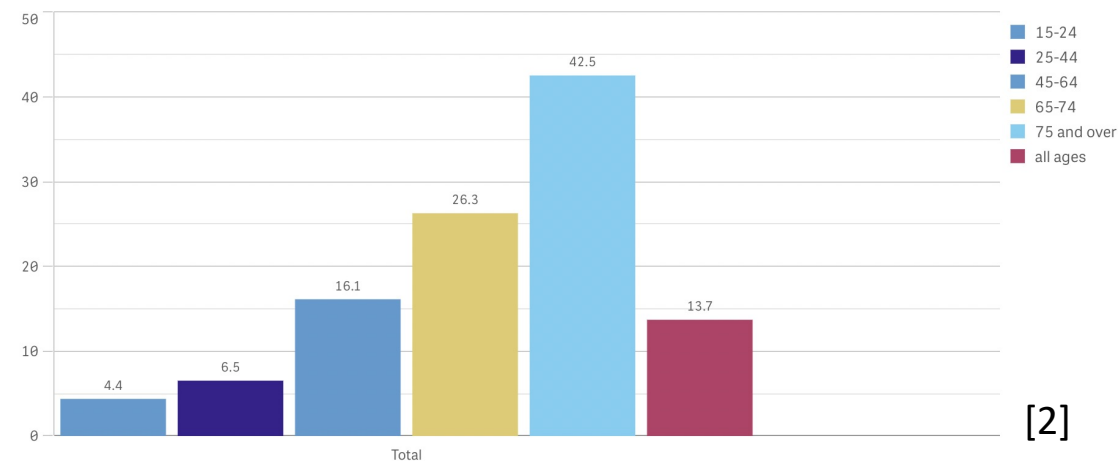
Hispanic: 39.9% are obese 20.6% smoke

Asian: 20.3% are obese 12.8% smoke [1]

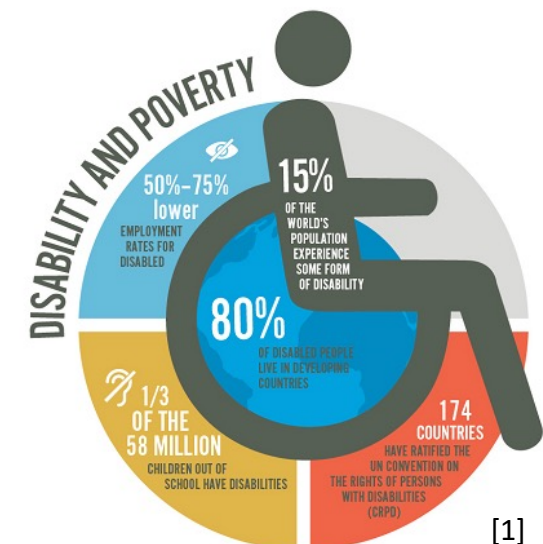
Disability by demographics in USA



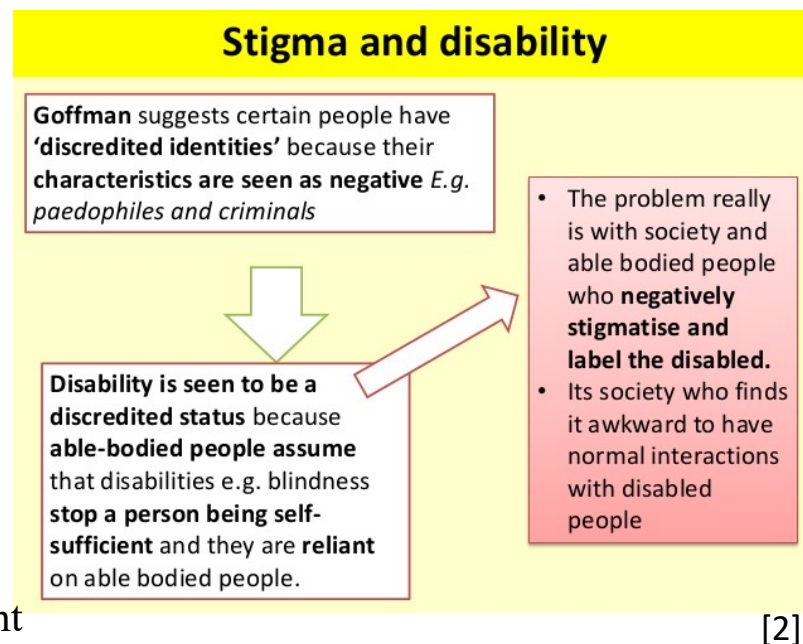
Disability by demographics in Canada



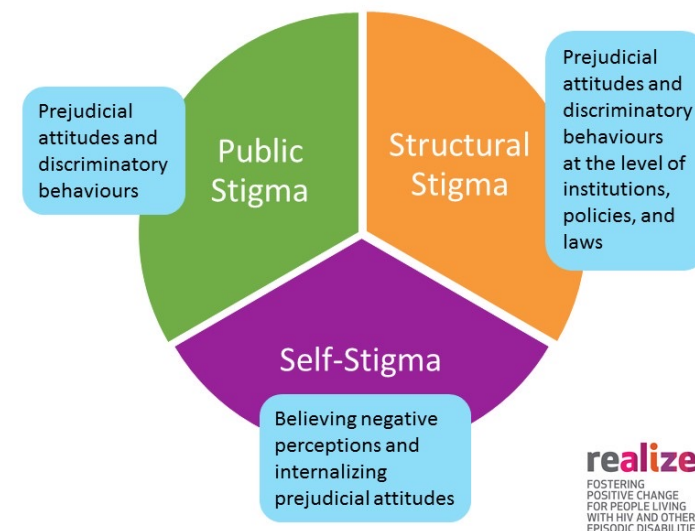
Idea 4: People with disabilities face stigma, discrimination, and exclusion from accessing jobs and services, such as education and health care, and they consistently fare less well than their non-disabled peers in development gains. [1]



Stigma refers to the negative and prejudicial ways in which people living with disabilities are labeled. Stigma arises from a number of factors. Some of these are: superstition/ignorance, lack of knowledge and empathy, old belief systems and a tendency to fear and exclude people who are perceived as different. [4]



Stigma: Episodic Disabilities

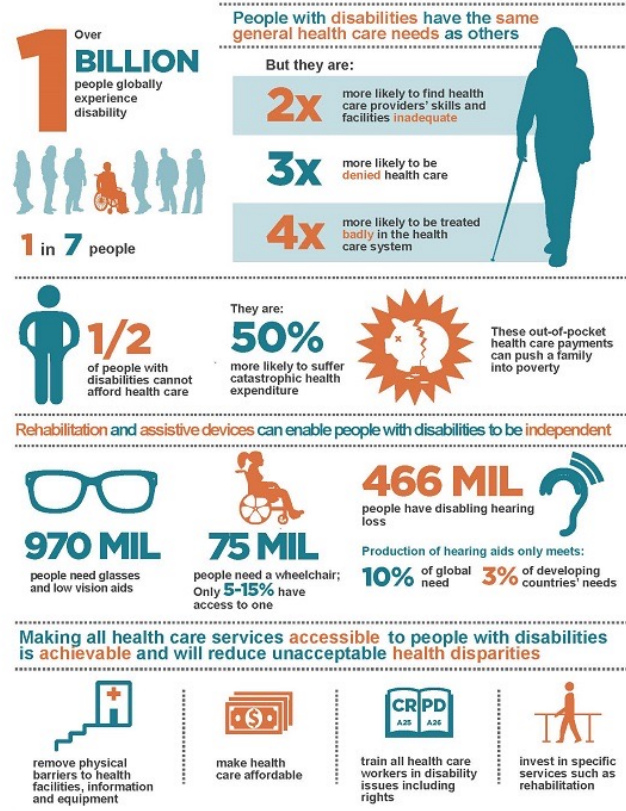


- Self-stigma can occur when persons with disabilities and their families internalize society's negative attitudes towards them, leading to self-blame and low self-esteem.
- It can prevent people from seeking help; can lead to feelings of hopelessness when in fact, persons with disabilities can function "normally" when societal barriers are removed.
- It can impede individuals from advocating for services [4]

Disability stigma can play out in several ways including social avoidance, stereotyping, discrimination, condescension, blaming, internalization, hate crimes and violence. [3] Stigma results in stereotyping, fear, embarrassment, anger, and avoidant behaviors, among others.[4]

Idea 5: People with disability have the same general health care needs as everyone else and therefore need to access mainstream health care services in which they experience attitudinal, physical, communication and financial barriers. [2]

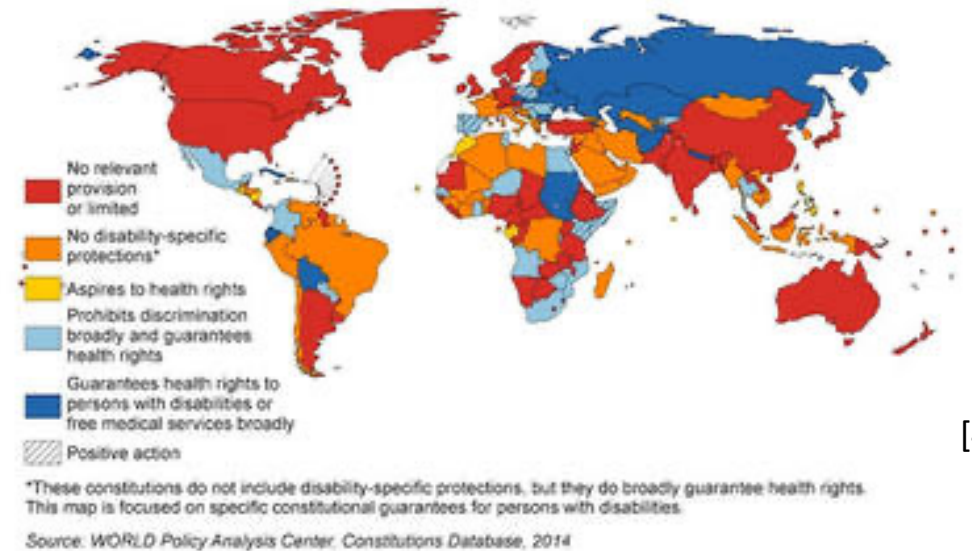
Better health for people with disabilities



Reaching People with Disabilities through Healthy Communities is a CDC-funded project with the National Association of Chronic Disease Directors (NACDD) that uses an Inclusive Healthy Communities Model to promote disability inclusion strategies and make healthy living easier for all people across community sectors (e.g., school, work site, health care) where they may live, learn, work, play, pray, and receive care. [3]



Does the constitution guarantee the right to health for persons with disabilities?



- Only 26 percent of constitutions explicitly guarantee the right to health for persons with disabilities. [4]
- Only 11 percent of countries provide paid leave specifically to meet the health needs of children with disabilities. [4]
- Although guarantees remain uncommon, 63 percent of constitutions adopted in 2010 or later guarantee the right to health for persons with disabilities compared to only 6 percent of those adopted before 1990. [4]

Up to 190 million (3.8%) people aged 15 years and older having significant difficulties in functioning, often requiring health care services. [2]