

DELAY IN SITTING, STANDING OR WALKING



MICS FINAL REPORT CHILD DISABILITY

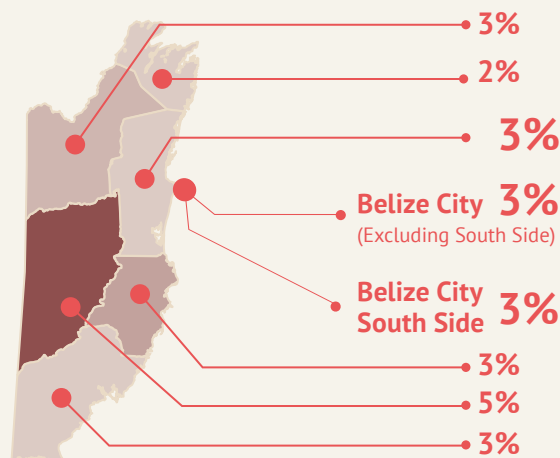
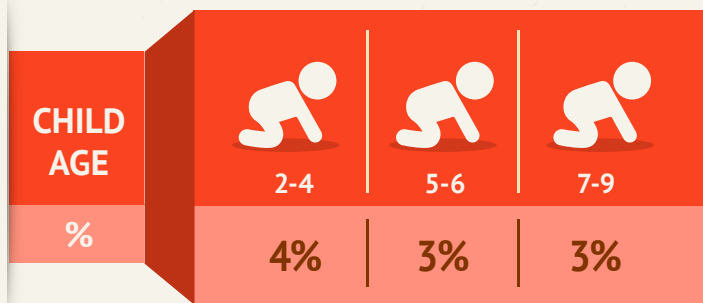


CHILD DISABILITY

Disability is a general term describing impairments, participation restrictions and activity limitations. The term disability describes an interaction between the disabled person and negative attitudes, inaccessible buildings and transportation and limited support in the society.

Disability is very diverse requiring in some cases extensive health care interventions. In general, however, all people with disabilities have the same general health care needs as everyone else, and therefore need access to mainstream health care services.

MICS was designed to identify children 2 to 9 years at risk for disability in ten areas: walking (gross motor skills), hearing, seeing, understanding, movement (fine motor skills), learning, speaking and mental slowness.



URBAN

2%



RURAL

4%

MOTHER'S EDUCATION

8% NONE

3% PRIMARY

3% SECONDARY+



WEALTH

4%

POOREST



3%

MIDDLE



2%

RICHEST



DIFFICULTY SEEING, DAYTIME OR AT NIGHT



MICS FINAL REPORT CHILD DISABILITY

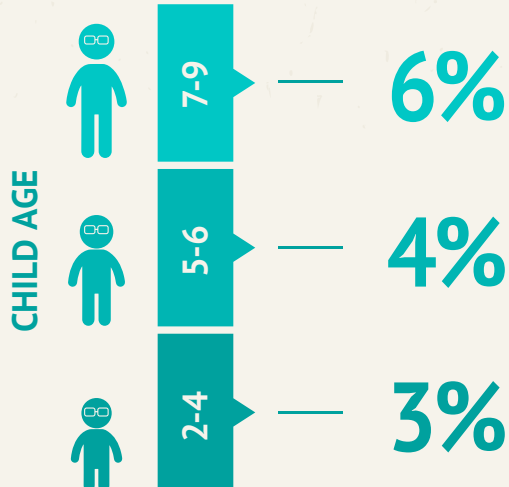


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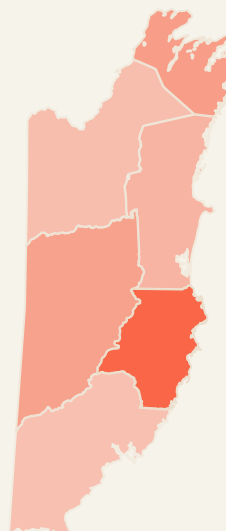
URBAN

3%



RURAL

5%



Belize District 4%
Belize City (Excluding South Side) 5%
Belize City South Side 2%

Corozal 5%
Orange Walk 3%
Stann Creek 8%
Cayo 5%
Toledo 3%

MOTHER'S EDUCATION



8% NONE

3% PRIMARY

3% SECONDARY+

4%

POOREST



4%

MIDDLE



4%

RICHEST



DIFFICULTY HEARING



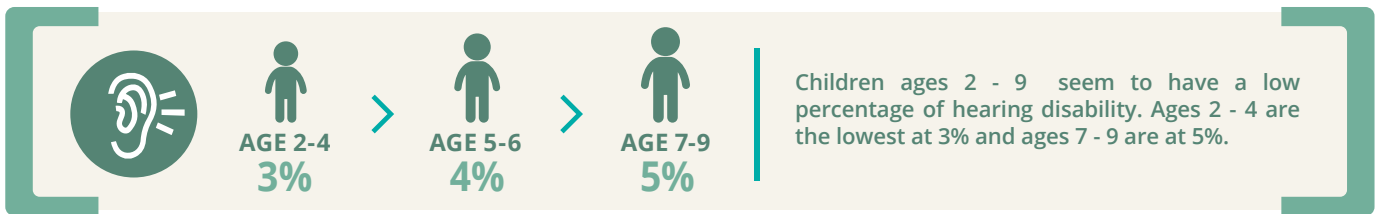
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URBAN



2%

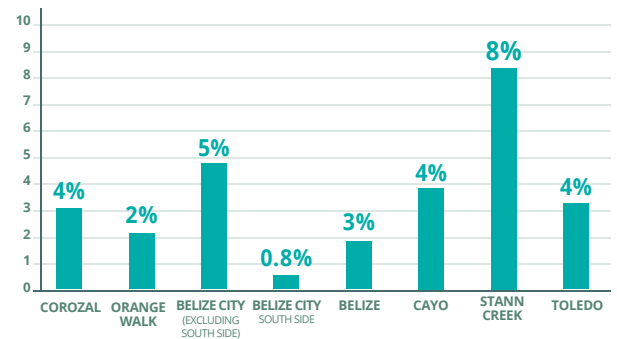
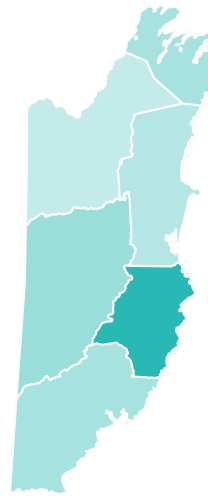
RURAL



5%



Rural children are at higher risk for disabilities than urban children (urban 28 percent, rural 42 percent).



9%

STANN CREEK DISTRICT recorded the highest at risk percentage (59.3 percent) and the Belize City South Side the lowest (23.0 percent).

MOTHER'S EDUCATION



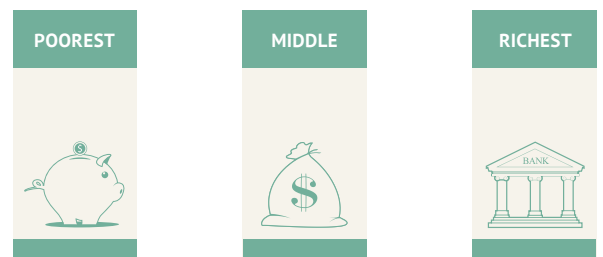
7% NONE

5% PRIMARY

3% SECONDARY+

Mother's Education levels seems to correlate with decreasing risk of disability. The rate for children whose mothers had no education was 40.4 percent and for children whose mothers had secondary or better education, the rate was 32.2 percent.

FINANCIAL STATUS



NO UNDERSTANDING OF INSTRUCTIONS



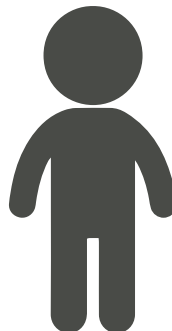
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| | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| AGE 2-4 | AGE 5-6 | AGE 7-9 |
| 6% | 6% | 7% |

The three specific impairments that are most frequent are speech is not normal (14.9 percent), appears mentally backward, dull or slow (12.5 percent) and no speaking/ cannot be understood in words (8.4 percent).

URBAN



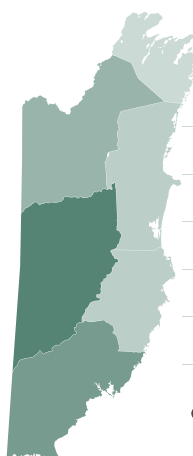
4%

RURAL



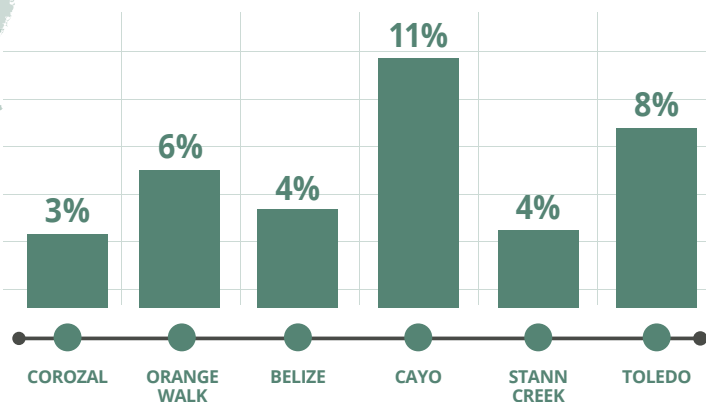
8%

In general, also, children from rural areas were perceived to be at higher risk for disabilities than urban children in all areas of disabilities considered.



Belize City (Excluding South Side) 5%

Belize City South Side 4%



MOTHER'S EDUCATION

The educational level of the mother seems to have a great effect on the perception of disability in the child.

NONE
9%

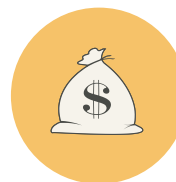
PRIMARY
7%

SECONDARY+
6%

FINANCIAL STATUS



9%
POOREST



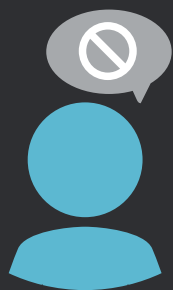
7%
MIDDLE



7%
RICHEST

NO SPEAKING

CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD IN WORDS



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URBAN
7%



RURAL
10%

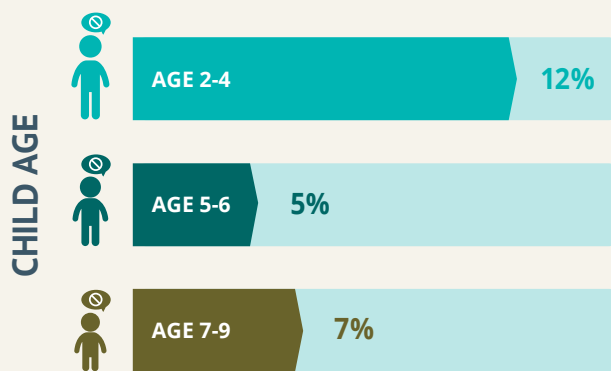
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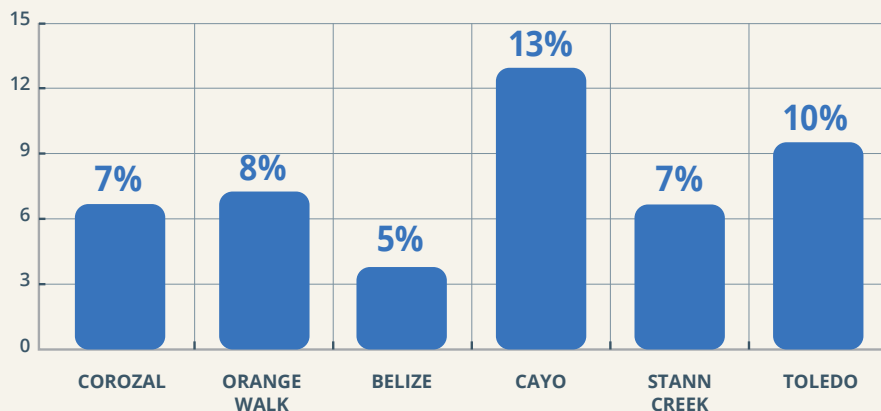
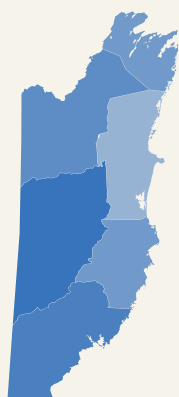
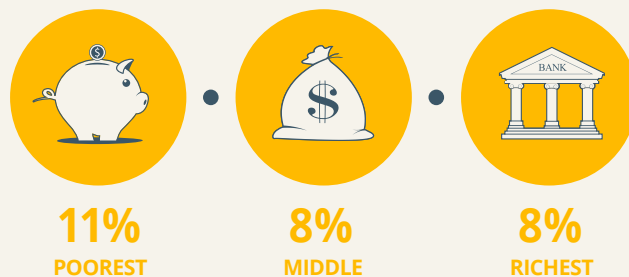
MOTHER'S EDUCATION

40% Was the rate for children whose mothers had no education, and for children whose mothers had secondary or better education, the rate was 32%.

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| NONE | PRIMARY | SECONDARY+ |
| 13% | 9% | 7% |



FINANCIAL STATUS



4%
Belize City
(Excluding South Side)

6%
Belize City
South Side