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A STUDY ON DISABLED POPULATION IN RUSSIA AND KURGAN REGION

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ABSTRACT

This article clarifies the need to analyze statistical data in connection with the increase in the disability rate within the Russian Federation and the Kurgan region. The study presents the main results of the research on disability and trends in the number of people with disabilities in Russia and the Kurgan region for 2017-2019. The basic concepts have been specified and differentiated: disabled people, disability, persons with special healthcare needs, incapacitation. The data analysis on the ratio of the disability rate of the population in different age groups on the territory of the Russian Federation is given. The data on the total number of disabled people and childhood disability in the Russian Federation, the Ural region, and the Kurgan region are specified. Several statistical parameters on the distribution of the number of disabled people by gender and the specificity of the childhood disability prevalence in different age groups are considered. The ratio of the disabled children to the total number of the disabled people of the Kurgan region and the Russian Federation is allocated. An attempt is made to rank the statistical data on the disability prevalence in the Kurgan region in comparison with other regions of the Russian Federation. The results of the study can be used by students, magistrates, postgraduates in scientific activities and to involve the public in this problem.

Disciplinary: Defectology.

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1. INTRODUCTION

One of the important issues of modern society is the problem of the disability rate, taking into account its medical, social, moral, and economic value.

The disabled people are a group of the population that includes persons with special healthcare needs in view of health characteristics. The number of disabled people in the world and in Russia, in particular, has been steadily increasing, especially against the background of the general worsening in the demographic situation, which is a serious concern of the society. That is why

today the state is especially focusing on the survey of the prevalence of persons with disability and special healthcare needs in various regions of Russia; on the identification of trends in the number of this category of people; on the research on the disability rate in different age groups and the development of the activities, aimed at improving all life aspects the disabled and people with special healthcare needs. The significant role is given to the statistics that allows calculating the number of people with disability and special healthcare needs as well as providing information on their lives, difficulties, and needs.

Disability and special healthcare needs are different notions. In a broad sense, all the disabled persons are classified as persons with special healthcare needs, but not any state of limited health abilities gives an opportunity to get the disability with its privileges. The Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 9 December 1975, provides the following interpretation of the notion “disabled”: “The term “disabled” means any person who cannot provide all or part of the needs for normal personal and/or social life on his or her own due to lack of, whether congenital or not, his or her physical or mental abilities” (Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons, 2019).

Persons with special healthcare needs are people who have physical and/or mental development deficiencies, have significant deviations from normal mental and physical development, caused by serious congenital or acquired defects, and therefore need special education and training conditions.

Thus, if children with disabilities are limited in their normal life activities, are incapable of living, moving, training independently, children with special healthcare needs have such health deficiencies, because of which their education should take place in special conditions.

Incapacitation is a process of increasing the proportion of people with disabilities in the population due to the spread of disabling pathologies and external factors leading to the disability. Incapacitation is always accompanied by a decrease in the health potential of the population (Natsun, 2019).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Among the researches devoted to the disability, it is possible to single out several thematic areas. The first covers the study of the dynamics of population incapacitation and the structure of the disability, forecasting their indicators. The second direction is closely related to the previous one and includes the works on the causes and factors determining the disability structure and dynamics (Vasin S.A., 2017; Vasin, 2017; Pagán-Rodríguez, 2015). The third area of work is aimed at assessing the socio-economic consequences of population incapacitation. There is a direction of works on the socio-economic position of people with disabilities, being narrower in its subject (Natsunm 2019). This discussed issues of education, employment of the disabled persons (Pagán-Rodríguez R.), creation of an accessible environment (Vasin, 2017, Migranova, 2015).

Incapacitation helps to consider the statistical indicators of unhealthy children and adolescents, and currently, its level among this category of the population continues to increase steadily. Severe health disorders of children cause the complex of serious social, economic, moral, and psychological problems, both for the child himself and his family (Denner, 2016).

The statistics of disorders in human development takes into account: causes and types of disorders, as well as possible consequences. The causes of developmental disorders may be chronic or congenital diseases, injuries, environmental conditions in the region. Types of health disorders

mean any physical or mental diseases (Egorova, 2020).

3. METHODS

To identify the trends of the disability prevalence in Russia and in the Kurgan region, the teachers of the defectology department of FSBEI HE “Kurgan state university” have collected the information database for which has become the data of the Russian official statistics for 2017-2019: Federal state information system “Federal register of disabled people, Federal State Statistics Service” and Department of Federal State Statistics Service in the Sverdlovsk and Kurgan region. In this study, analysis, and grouping of the information, the method of generalizing indicators, the sampling method, and the method of statistical groupings have been used.

4. RESULTS

According to the official figures of the Federal State Statistics Service (Federal Service of State Statistics: official site, 2019) dated 01.01.2019, using the method of statistical groupings, it has been revealed that the population of the Russian Federation comprises 146793744 people, in comparison to 01.01.2018 the population has decreased by 0.06%, and in comparison to the data of 01.01.2017 the decrease is by 0.01% (Table 1). The number of children under 18 years of age has increased by 2 % and comprises 32889 thousand people for three years.

In terms of the population in Russia, the Kurgan region occupies the 49th place out of 85 constituent entities of the Russian Federation. According to the official figures of the Department of Federal State Statistics Service of the Kurgan region (KS, 2019) as of 01.01.2019 the population was 834666 people, the decrease in many people in comparison with data as of 01.01.2018 was 1.29%, and in comparison with the number as of 01.01.2017 - 2.28%. The number of children in the Kurgan region decreased by 0.36% for three years, but the ratio of this indicator compared to the total population in 2019 is higher than in 2017-2018 and is 23.17%.

Table 1: Population, including children under 18 years of age in the Russian Federation and the Kurgan region

Year	Russian Federation			Kurgan region		
	Population, persons.	Children under 18 years of age, thousand people	Share, %	Population, persons.	Children under 18 years of age, thousand people	Share, %
January 1, 2019	146793744	32889	22.4	834666	193.4	23.17
January 1, 2018	146880432	32634	22.22	845537	194.6	23.01
January 1, 2017	146804372	32238	21.95	854109	194.1	22.72

According to the statistics of the Federal State Information System, the number of disabled persons and disabled children in Russia is increasing (Federal Register of the Disability rate: official site, 2019).

The analysis of the data in Table 2 indicates the trends in the Russian Federation and the Kurgan region, in particular, towards the increase in the number of disabled persons and disabled children and towards the increase in the incapacitation percentage.

Table 2: Statistics on the total number of disabled persons and children disability in Russia and the Kurgan region

Year	Russian Federation				Kurgan region			
	Total number of disabled people	% of incapacitation	Number of disabled children	% of incapacitation	Total number of disabled people	% of incapacitation	Number of disabled children	% of incapacitation
September 1, 2019	11279992	9.65	676441	2,26	73103	10.99	3711	2.06
January 1, 2019	11277668	9.65	670086	2,24	73343	11.03	3607	2.00
January 1, 2018	11460266	9.80	651122	2,17	75280	11.32	3565	1.97
February 1, 2017	11640876	9.96	630212	2,10	76043	11.44	3417	1.89

At the same time, while the number of disabled adults has been decreasing for the past three years, the number of disabled children has been increasing significantly. Thus, in the situation of the reduction of the total number of disabled persons during 2017-2019 in Russia by 3.1% and in the Kurgan region by 3.9%. The number of disabled children has increased. In Russia, the percentage of the increase in the number of disabled children is 6.8%, and in the Kurgan region, it is 7.9%. Thus, compared to the average situation in Russia, in the Kurgan region, against the background of the decrease in the total number of disabled persons (by 0.8%), there is an increase in the number of childhood disabilities (by 1.1%).

Table 3: Statistics on the gender distribution of disabled persons and children disabilities in Russia and the Kurgan region

Year	Russian Federation				Kurgan region			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Total number of disabled people	% of incapacitation	Total number of disabled people	% of incapacitation	Total number of disabled people	% of incapacitation	Total number of disabled people	% of incapacitation
Number of disabled people								
September 1, 2019	4838235	42.89	6441757	57.11	33349	45.62	39754	54.38
January 1, 2019	4800947	42.57	6476721	57.43	33302	45.41	40041	54.59
January 1, 2018	4840063	42.23	6620203	57.77	34083	45.27	41197	54.73
February 1, 2017	4889904	42.01	6750972	57.99	34318	45.13	41725	54.87
Number of disabled children								
September 1, 2019	386822	57.18	289619	42.82	2238	60.31	1473	39.69
January 1, 2019	381499	56.93	288587	43.07	2152	59.66	1455	40.34
January 1, 2018	370182	56.85	280940	43.15	2106	59.07	1459	40.93
February 1, 2017	358277	56.85	271935	43.15	1996	58.41	1421	41.59

Using the method of generalizing indicators, the data for three years have been analyzed. The received statistical data are provided in Table 3. They give information on the gender distribution of the number of disabled persons in the Russian Federation and the Kurgan region, including the gender distribution of the disabled childhood population under the age of 18. Comparing the percentage of incapacitation, there is a decreasing tendency in the number of the disabled persons among the female population in the country and in the Kurgan region from 57.99% to 57.11% and from 54.87% to 54.38% respectively, which leads to the increase in the number of the disabled

persons among the male population. Similar changes have been identified among the number of disabled children. The number of disabled boys under 18 years of age is becoming larger and the number of girls is smaller on average by 1% nationwide. For three years in the Kurgan region, the number of disabled boys has increased by 242 persons, which corresponds to 60.31% of incapacitation; the number of girls has increased by 52 persons which comprise 39.69% of incapacitation.

The comparative analysis of the prevalence of the disability rate in all age groups in the Kurgan region and other constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the period of 2017-2019 has been carried out based on the Federal Service of State Statistics (Federal Service of State Statistics: official site, 2019) of the Federal Register of Disability (Federal Register of the Disability rate: official site, 2019). It has shown that according to the dynamics of incapacitation (incapacitation increase 10.99%), the Kurgan region occupies the 1st place among 6 regions and districts of the Ural Federal District and the 20th place among 85 constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

Speaking of the incapacitation among the children, it should be noted that according to the percentage of children incapacitation as of 01.09.2019, the Kurgan region takes the 2nd place across the Ural Federal District (incapacitation percentage increase by 2.06%). Slightly more disabled children are observed in the Sverdlovsk region (2.1% relative to the total child population in the region), and the Kurgan region takes the 26th place in the Russian Federation and shares it with the Omsk and Tomsk regions of the Siberian Federal District.

In terms of the ratio of the disabled children among the total number of disabled persons, the Kurgan region ranks № 6 in the Ural Federal District and № 54 in the Russian Federation (4.83%).

The study of the statistics on the state of childhood disability in specific age groups has allowed making some conclusions (Table 4).

Table 4: Information on the specificity of the prevalence of childhood disability in age groups in the Russian Federation and the Kurgan region (2017-2019)

Year	In total	Number of disabled children							
		0-3 years old		4-7 years old		8-14 years old		15-17 years old	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Russian Federation									
September 1, 2019	676 441	59 439	8.79	153 724	22.73	328 186	48.52	135 092	19.97
January 1, 2019	670 086	61 790	9.22	155 490	23.20	323 360	48.26	129 446	19.32
January 1, 2018	651 122	65 044	9.99	154 391	23.71	310 990	47.76	120 697	18.54
February 1, 2017	630 212	65 914	10.46	151 778	24.08	298 087	47.30	114 433	18.16
Kurgan region									
September 1, 2019	3 711	307	8.27	917	24.71	1 745	47.02	742	19.99
January 1, 2019	3 607	308	8.54	903	25.03	1 695	46.99	701	19.43
January 1, 2018	3 565	349	9.79	887	24.88	1 664	46.68	665	18.65
February 1, 2017	3 417	382	11.18	822	24.06	1 605	46.97	608	17.79

With the help of the methods of statistical groupings, we will try to interpret the data on the number of disabled children according to age groups. Both in Russia and the Kurgan region, the largest age groups of disabled children include the children of younger and older pre-school age (4-7 years old), as well as the children of primary and secondary school age (8-14 years old) with a clear prevalence of the number of the disabled children among the children from 8 to 14 years old.

For 2017-2019, the number of the disabled children aged 4-7 in Russia has increased by 1.3%, in the group of children aged 8-14 the increase is by 9.2%, and in the age group of 15-17 years - by

15.3%. At the same time, in the group of early age (0-3 years) there is a marked tendency towards the decrease in the number of disabled children (9.8%.) There is a similar situation in the Kurgan region: the number of the disabled children at the age of 4-17 is increasing (4-7 years -10.4%, 8-14 years - 8%, 15-17 years - 18.1%), but the number of the disabled children at an early age has decreased by 19.6%.

Below we are going to describe the situation of the prevalence of the childhood disability in specific age groups on the territory of the Ural Federal District for 2017-2019.

The proportion of the children in the 0-3-year-old age group (early age) in the Kurgan region is 8.27%. According to this indicator, the Kurgan region occupies the 5th place in the Ural Federal District. In the Tyumen region, the percentage of childhood disability in this group is noted at a bit lower level. Among 85 constituent entities of the Russian Federation in terms of the same indicator, the Kurgan region occupies the 70th place.

In the Kurgan region, the ratio of disabled children aged 4-7 with the total number of disabled children is 24.71%. This figure gives the Kurgan region the 4th place within the Ural Federal District. The less favorable situation in this age group is observed in the Tyumen and Chelyabinsk regions. Among the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, the Kurgan region ranks № 13 according to this indicator.

Among the children of the 8-14-year-age group in the Kurgan region, the percentage of disabled children is 47.02%. These figures slightly exceed the percentage of the childhood disability among the children of primary and secondary school age in the Tyumen region and the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District. At the Russian level, in terms of the number of disabled children between the ages of 8 and 14, the Kurgan region ranks № 51.

The number of the disabled children aged 15-17 years in the Kurgan region is 19.99% with the total number of the disabled children, which corresponds to the 2nd place in the rating in the Ural Federal District (within the district the Sverdlovsk region has a higher number of the disabled children in this age group) and to the 46th place in the Russian Federation.

5. CONCLUSION

There has been a tendency towards the decrease in the population in Russia and the Kurgan region for three years, while the ratio of children under the age of 18 is increasing. In the Kurgan region and in Russia as a whole for 2017-2019, there has been an increase in the disability rate with the increase in the percentage of incapacitation among children and adults.

The changes are observed in the population according to gender, the number of men is not significant but it is increasing while the number of women is decreasing both in the country as a whole and in the Kurgan region. In the gender difference, the number of male disabled people is higher than female disabled people in both cases, and the number of female disabled children, as well as their percentage increase for last three years, is lower than that male disabled children.

Against the background of the decrease in the total number of disabled persons in the Russian Federation and the Kurgan region, there has been an increase in the number of childhood disabilities. The percentage of incapacitation in the total number of the disabled is decreasing, and in the group of childhood disabilities, incapacitation is increasing. Childhood disability is the most common among the school population aged 7-14.

6. DATA AND MATERIAL AVAILABILITY

Data can be provided by contacting the corresponding author.

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