

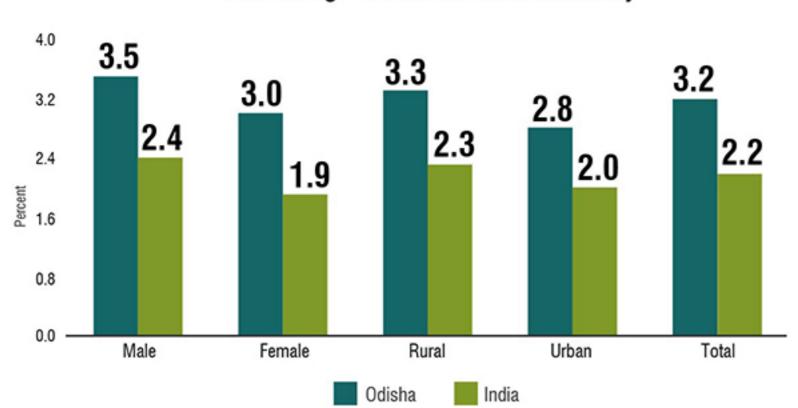
# **International Day of Persons with Disability**

3rd December 2020 -



## Odisha reported the highest percentage of persons with disability along with Kerala in India.

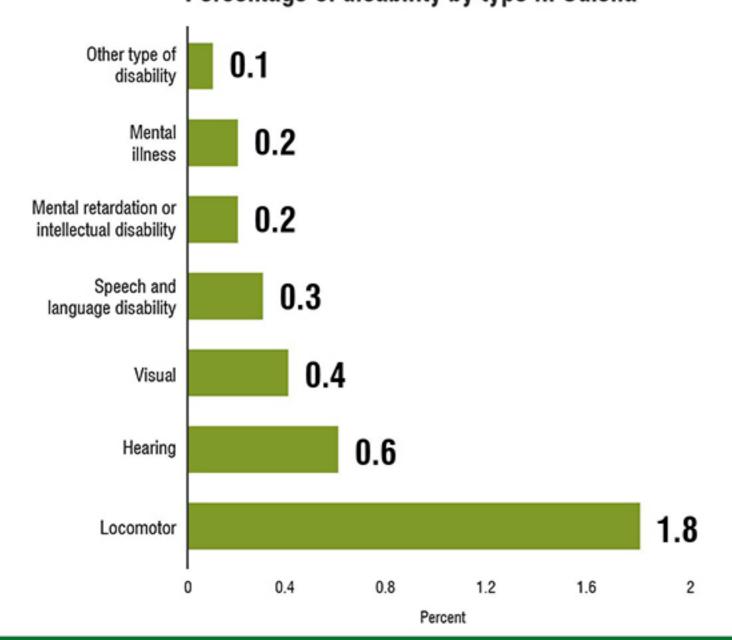




- Rural areas of the state reported more persons with disability than Urban Odisha.
- More disability was found among male population than female in the state.

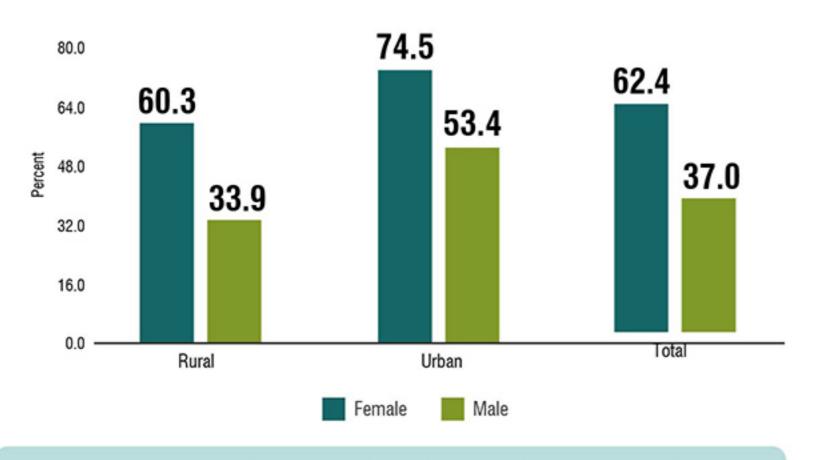
In Odisha, Locomotor disability was reported the highest among persons with disabilities. Note: Locomotor disabilities include, acid attack victims, leprosy cured person, polio, cerebral palsy, dwarfism, muscular dystrophy, other locomotor disability.

Percentage of disability by type in Odisha



#### Odisha reported 7th highest gender gap in literacy in India.

Literacy rate of persons aged 7 years and above with disability



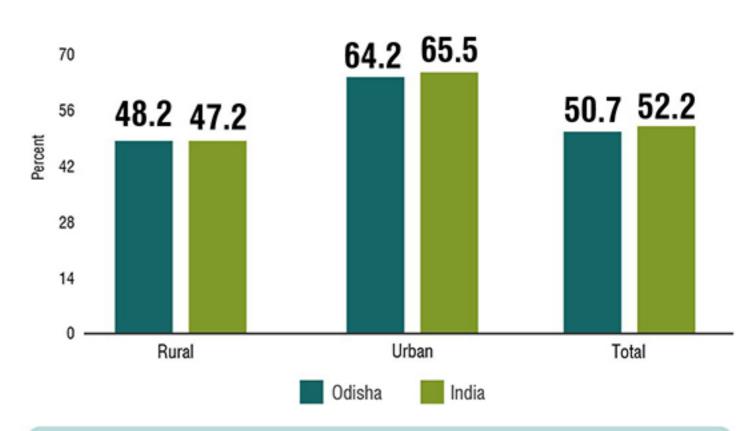
 Gender gap in literacy of persons with disability was higher in rural Odisha than urban Odisha.

## Odisha was among the top 5 states/UTs in all types of disabilities.

Type of disability	Rank of Odisha
& Locomotor disability	4
Visual disability	2
Hearing disability	2
Speech and language disability	2
Mental retardation/ intellectual disability	2
Mental illness	2
Other type of disability	3
Any disability	1

#### About half of the population with disability in Odisha remains illiterate.

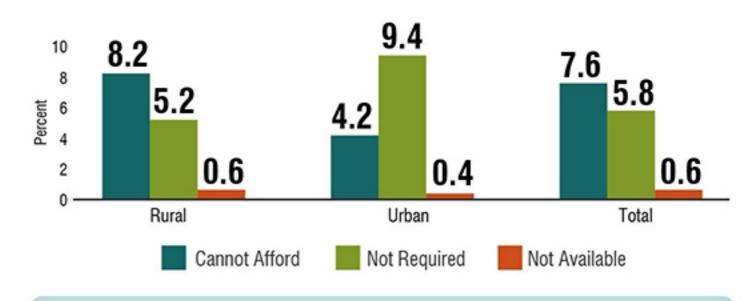
Literacy rate of persons aged 7 years and above with disability



- Odisha was at the 27th position among 36 states and UTs in terms of Literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above with disability, slightly lower than national average.
- Rural-Urban gap in literacy in Odisha was 16 percent points, lower than national gap (18.3 percent points).

#### 14% of total persons with disability in the state did not undergo any treatment.

Percentage distribution of persons with disability who had not undergone treatment by reasons



- Odisha ranked 5th in the country with % of persons with disability who could not afford treatment.
- More than half of the persons who did not undergo any treatment because they could not afford it.
- Majority of the persons did not undergo treatment in rural Odisha because they could not afford it while in urban areas, they believed that treatment was not required.