

Disability Inclusion in Cities

Faraz Hassan



Why does inclusion matter in cities?



Economy

Cities account for 80% of Global GDP



Innovation

Cities are the sites of innovation.



Diversity

The heterogeneity, density and diversity of cities are what drive economic innovation and democratic progress.



Benefits are not being equally distributed

E.g. cities have 75% more income inequality than two decades ago.

Exclusion, and therefore inclusion, is multidimensional.

People with Disabilities experience barriers in accessing:



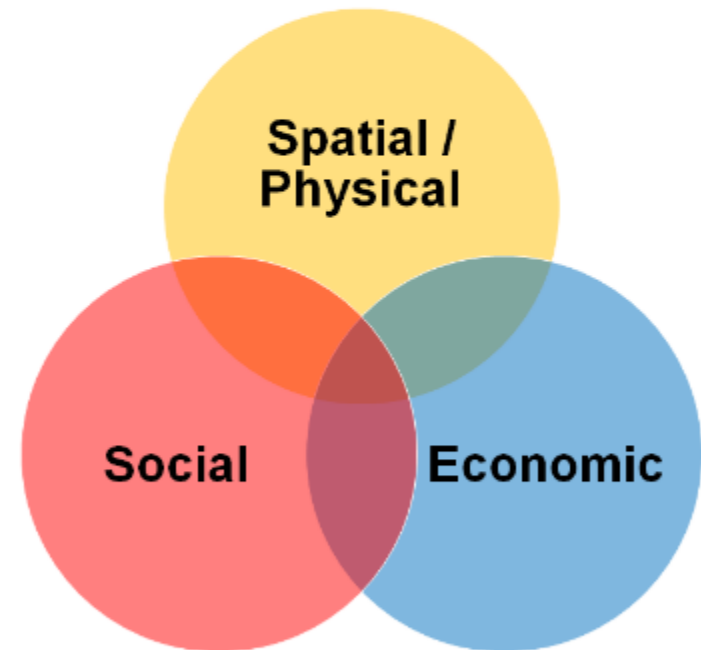
The Built Environment

Roads and housing, to public buildings and spaces.



Basic Urban Services

Sanitation and water, health, education, transportation, and emergency and disaster response, resilience building, and access to information and communications.



Disability in Developing Countries



'15% of world population affected by disability'

One billion people, or 15% of the world's population, experience some form of disability. But what happens if we broaden our definition of impairment?



80% are in developing countries

80% of people with disabilities live in developing countries.



Disability and poverty are intrinsically linked

Poor people are more likely to become disabled, and people with disabilities are among the poorest.



Overlap with other forms of vulnerability

People from the poorest wealth quintile, women, and older people have a higher prevalence of disability.

Opportunities to include people with disabilities



Loss to economy of excluding people with disabilities

In 2006 the World Bank estimated the global GDP loss due to disability to be between \$1.71 trillion to \$2.23 trillion annually



Low cost of including upfront

It is estimated that using universal design principles to make a community centre and a school accessible only add 0.47% and 0.78%, respectively, to the overall costs



Most needs are satisfied at a community level

It is estimated that the rehabilitation needs of 80% of people with disabilities could be satisfied at community level. The remaining 20% are likely to require referral to some kind of specialist facility

Understanding Disability



Impairment

+



Barrier

=



Disability

What is Universal Design?



Equitable use

Design that is useful and marketable to persons with diverse abilities



Flexibility in use

Design that accommodates a wide range of individual preferences and abilities



Simple and intuitive use

Design that is easy to understand, regardless of the user's experience, knowledge, language skills or concentration level



Perceptible information

Design that communicates necessary information effectively to the user, regardless of ambient conditions or the user's sensory abilities



Tolerance for error

Design that minimises hazards and the adverse consequences of accidental or unintended actions.



Low physical effort

Design that can be used efficiently and comfortably and with a minimum of fatigue.



Size and space for approach and use

Design that provides appropriate size and space – for approach, reach, manipulation, and use, regardless of the user's body size, posture or mobility

What does an integrated approach to disability inclusion look like in Cities?

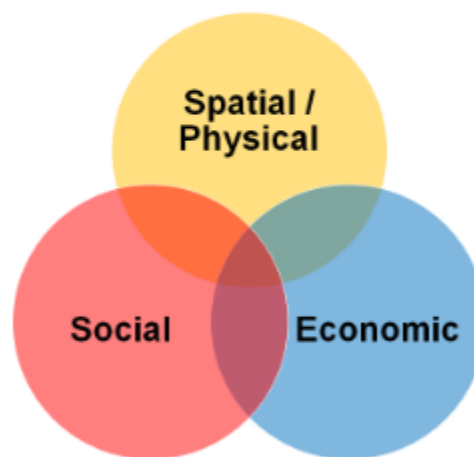


Universal design is good design

Policies and legislative framework

Information and data

Enforcement of regulations



Cultural and behavioural factors

Financial resource or investment

Examples



Amar Jyoti—An inclusive school



'Welcome' by Neatebox



Wayfindr



RIOinlucui – Obra Social da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro

Key Messages



- 1. Disability Inclusion matters to us all.**
- 2. Disability Inclusion is more than physical design in cities, but about the lived experience of people with disabilities.**
- 3. Hearing directly from people with disabilities about their lives is vital to good research and effective policy or action.**