

People with disabilities: some analyzes of the results of the 2010 Population Census and new challenges

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It is currently regarded as a fact that has always existed throughout history people with disabilities (Smith, 1986; Carvalho, 2001). Gradually, the societies were realizing that in addition to the charity and assistance, such persons should be included in programs and policies that could enhance their productive potential (Silva, 1986; Sunday, 2006; Figueira, 2008). In fact, the very people with disabilities were showing signs that they could and wanted to study work and be fully included in society (Garcia, 2010). Thanks to mobilize these people, it was possible to secure nowadays, a set of laws that supports populations, not only with regard to the working world, but also as a human rights such as education, health, leisure, and finally, the right to exercise full citizenship. In statistical terms, shows the existence of few studies about disabilities persons in formal terms, among which stands out the data obtained from the census, which allows questions like: How many persons with disabilities are distributed throughout the country? How to assess the access of people with disabilities in terms of the various services required for your development? How is the evolution of disabled people by comparing them with those without disabilities? Are the different deficiencies homogeneous? Is it possible to form homogeneous groups? What are the variables that contribute most to the problems of deficiencies? Responding to these and other questions in statistical terms may possibly contribute to better support these people in order to be better assisted and resources are better managed and optimized by the actions of public policies in this area. In this work, We were applied crosses between pairs of the variables, homogeneity test (Magalhães and Lima, 2011) and Technical Exhaustive Automatic Interaction Detection (AID) for formation of groups for one sample studied by the each one of the following disabilities: trouble for to see, to listen, to move and mental getting from the set data obtained from the 2010 Population Census data sample (respondents complete the questionnaire) formed by 20,635,472 people interviewed across the country with the aim of studying the relationship between different variables and disability issues as education level, income in minimum wages and sex among others (Artes et al., 1996; Mora, 2010) for big cities, states, region and country (Brazil).

Key Words: Homogeneity test, exhaustive automatic interaction detection, homogeneous groups.