

# **Special Olympics Health Programs**

Special Olympics Health programs improve the health and quality of life of people with intellectual disabilities (ID), resulting in significantly lower healthcare usage and costs.



#### **ON A TEAM OF 10 SPECIAL OLYMPICS ATHLETES:**





3 require dental services to address untreated tooth decay

5 have high blood pressure



2 have low bone mineral density

### OUR CHALLENGE

People with ID **die ~20 years earlier** than the U.S. general population, with **increased risks of** cardiovascular disease, cancer, and diabetes.<sup>1</sup>

Special Olympics' **PATH** approach focuses on the four areas of greatest need: Prevention, Assessment, Training, and Health Systems Strengthening.



- 46 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico currently receive federal **funding** for Special Olympics Health programming.
- Children who participated in just two months of Young Athletes (an inclusive early childhood development program) saw 7-9 months of motor skill improvement.

## Young adults with ID who participate in Special Olympics are **49% less** likely to be diagnosed with depression and 15% less

likely to be diagnosed with

### SCAN QR CODE FOR MORE INFORMATION

### **OUR IMPACT:**



1 million+ health screenings provided.



**50.100** medical referrals since 2016\*.



150,000+ healthcare professionals trained.



**46,000+** pairs of corrective vision devices worth \$12M distributed since 2016\*.



**192** corrective hearing devices worth **\$1.6M** provided since 2022.

\*In 2016, the CDC expanded its funding to Special Olympics Health programs.

diabetes.

1 Lauer, E., & McCallion, P. (2015). Mortality of people with intellectual and developmental disabilities from select US state disability service systems and medical claims data. Journal of Applied Research in Intellectual Disabilities, 28(5), 394-405.