What do we know about the health of Ohioans with disabilities?

Susan M. Havercamp, PhD
Associate Professor, Psychiatry and Psychology
The Ohio State University Nisonger Center
Objectives


2. Recall nature and prevalence of disability among children and adults in Ohio.

3. Discuss health disparities experienced by people with disabilities.

4. Identify and devise low-cost solutions to access barriers.

5. Assess personal disability comfort and competence and consider continuing education training.
Ohio Disability and Health Program (ODHP)

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Funded 18 state capacity-building programs
- Goal to improve health outcomes of Ohioans with disabilities
- Partnership among:
  - The Ohio State University Nisonger Center, UCEDD
  - The Ohio Department of Health
  - University of Cincinnati UCEDD
  - The Ohio Colleges of Medicine Government Resource Center
  - Disability Community Planning Group (DCPG)
Program Goals

• Improve Access to Health Care
• Improve Health Promotion
• Advance Emergency Preparedness
• Increase Awareness of Health-Related Policies
• Improve Health Surveillance
Disability Definition

• World Health Organization’s International Classification of Functioning concept of disability.

• Disability is defined as a functional limitation in activities of daily living or related to a health condition and associated with significant impairment, activity limitation, and participation restrictions. Impairments may involve hearing, vision, movement, thinking, remembering, learning, communicating, mental health, or social relationships. These impairments may occur at any point in time across the lifespan.

Federal Disability Attention

• National Partnership for Action to End Health Disparities
• Healthy People 2020
• The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act
Data Sources

• OMAS – 2012
• BRFSS – 2010 and 2011
• ACS – 2009-2011 3-Year Estimates
Ohio Disability Prevalence

• Disability Prevalence for Adults: **25.1%**
  – 1 in 4 adults

• Disability Prevalence for Children: **18.2 %**
  – 1 in 5 children

Source: 2011 BRFSS and 2012 OMAS

• Over **97%** of Americans with disabilities live and access healthcare in the community
• Disability increases with age and can occur at any time

Source: 2009-2011 ACS PUMS
Disability Demographic Overview

• PWD, in general, are more likely to
  – receive less education
  – rely more on state/federal assistance
  – have government issued health insurance
  – are more likely to live below the national poverty Line

• 23.8% of Ohio Adults with disabilities had a household income of less than $15,000.
Disparities in Health Risk Behaviors
Smoking Rate by Disability Status

39% of Ohioans with disabilities smoke.

22% of Ohioans without disabilities smoke.

17% smoking rate disparity in the US.
Ohio Adult Body Mass Index by Disability Status

Source: 2012 OMAS
Ohio Child Exercise Behavior by Disability Status

Zero Days of Exercise in Past Week

Source: 2012 OMAS

Disability

90% CI's

No Disability
Ohio Adult Health Risk Behaviors by Disability Status

Source: 2012 OMAS
Women’s Preventive Health by Disability Status

Source: 2010 BRFSS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Women with disabilities</th>
<th>Women without disabilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breast Exam</td>
<td>67.7%</td>
<td>78.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pap Test</td>
<td>74.1%</td>
<td>82.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hysterectomy</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Disparities in Chronic Health Conditions
Ohio Chronic Health Conditions by Disability Status

All p-values < 0.001 for each indicator comparing values of Ohioans with versus without Disabilities.

Source: 2011 BRFSS
Disparities in Access to Health Care
### Ohio Adult Access to Care – Did Not Get Needed Care by Disability Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Disability</th>
<th>No Disability</th>
<th>90% CI's</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any Needed Health Care</td>
<td>59.5%</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needed Prescription</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needed Dental Care</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Needed Health Care</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2012 OMAS
Ohio Adult Access to Care by Disability Status

Source: 2012 OMAS
Ohio Child Access to Care by Disability Status

- Didn't Get Needed Medical Care: 20.7% (Disability), 6.7% (No Disability)
- Delayed Treatment: 9.6% (Disability), 3.1% (No Disability)
- Big Problem Seeing Specialist: 10.9% (Disability), 4.7% (No Disability)
- No Insurance: 5.3% (Disability), 2.5% (No Disability)

Source: 2012 OMAS
Why?

• ODHP conducted Open Forums and an online survey.

• PWDs, Caregivers/Families, Professionals, Advocates provided feedback on barriers faced in:
  o Access to Health Care
  o Health Promotion
  o Emergency Preparedness
Access to Health Care

60.8% of respondents reported trouble with scheduling appointments.

48.3% encountered problems with physically accessing healthcare buildings.

44.2% faced trouble with check-in or waiting areas.

40.8% experienced trouble with exams.

54.2% dealt with healthcare provider problems.

33.3% did not have a personal care assistant to help with healthcare appointments.

Source: 2013 ODHP Online Survey
ODHP Accessibility Assessments

• The Americans with Disabilities Act (1990) requires both public and private hospitals and health care facilities to provide their services to people with disabilities in a nondiscriminatory manner. To do so, they may have to
  – modify policies and procedures,
  – provide aids and services for effective communication,
  – remove physical barriers from existing facilities, and
  – follow ADA for new construction and alteration projects.

• Yet physical barriers in the healthcare environment remain

• One study found that healthcare facility managers greatly overestimated the degree to which their facilities were in compliance with ADA

• ODHP offers free on-site accessibility assessments to improve each facility’s awareness of and compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
  – Mammography facilities
  – Federally Qualified Health Centers
Free online disability training is available to healthcare providers. From the Nisonger webpage, you can access two courses that are approved for continuing education by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for physicians, nurses, certified health education specialists and other health professionals.

**Healthcare Access for Persons with Disabilities**

[http://nisonger.osu.edu/disabilityconted.htm](http://nisonger.osu.edu/disabilityconted.htm)

- **Part I: Persons with Physical and Sensory Disabilities**
  Learn about the health and healthcare issues for people who have mobility and sensory disabilities (including people who use wheelchairs or other mobility aids, are blind, or Deaf)

- **Part II: Persons with Developmental Disabilities**
  Learn about health issues and barriers to healthcare for people with developmental disabilities (including intellectual disability, autism spectrum disorder, and cerebral palsy)
ODHP Contact Information

Program Director
  • Susan.Havercamp@osumc.edu or (614) 685-8724

Program Coordinator
  • Yiping.Yang@osumc.edu or (614) 688-2928

Program Assistant
  • Rosalind.Gjessing@osumc.edu or (614) 688-2928

Program Policy Specialist
  • Anureet.Benipal@odh.ohio.gov or (614) 644-9848

ODHP Website: http://nisonger.osu.edu/ODHP
ODHP Facebook: www.facebook.com/OhioDisabilityandHealthProgram
ODHP Twitter: www.twitter.com/OhioDHP
A day without sunshine is like, you know, night.

- Steve Martin
Thank you!

http://nisonger.osu.edu/odhp