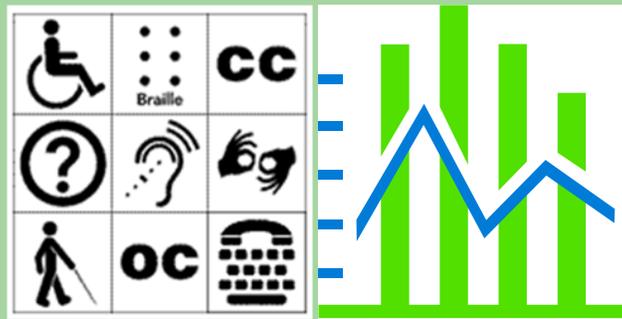


Oregon Office on Disability and Health

Disability in Oregon



**2015 Annual Report on the
Health of Oregonians with Disabilities**

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Cover Page Art Description

The background image in the center of the page is an outline of the State of Oregon, filled with a light green color.

Within the center of the State of Oregon outline are two images. The image on the left is nine accessibility symbols (described below). The image on the right is a bar graph with a trend line, as you might see in a statistical report.

The nine accessibility symbols are displayed in a 3 x 3 grid with a white background and black design lines. The specific symbols are:

Top row, left: International Symbol of Accessibility (Wheelchair)

Top row, middle: Image of Braille cell

Top row, right: Closed Caption Symbol

Middle row, left: Universal Information Symbol

Middle row, middle: Assistive Listening Symbol (Ear)

Middle row, right: Sign Language Interpretation Symbol

Bottom row, left: Access for Individuals Who Are Blind or Have Low Vision Symbol (Person Using a White Cane)

Bottom row, middle: Open Caption Symbol

Bottom row, right: Telephone Typewriter Symbol

Below the State of Oregon outline is the Oregon Health & Science University "swoosh" logo. The top half is navy blue, while the bottom half is a plain green color.

In the bottom right corner is the Oregon Health & Science University Logo.

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Jerry Pattee (Co-Chair of DCPG): Chair, Oregon Institute on Disability & Development Community Partners Council; Board Secretary/Treasurer, United Cerebral Palsy of Oregon & Southwest Washington

Angela Weaver, MEd (Co-Chair of DCPG): Project Coordinator for OODH

Adrianna Rickard: CHSP Program Coordinator, Home Forward

Angel Hale: Director of Rehab Services, Oregon Commission for the Blind

Bob Joondeph, JD: Disability Rights Oregon

Curtis Raines, Director of SPOKES Unlimited

Daria Ettinger, RN: Senior Research Associate, Spina Bifida and Autism Programs, Oregon Health and Science University

Dan Peccia: Executive Director, Self Determination Resources Inc. (SDRI)

Darrin Umbarger: Director and Founder of Clearview Mediation and Disability Resource Center

Gabrielle Guedon: Self-Advocate

Georgena Moran: Project Coordinator of Access Recreation

Jan Campbell: I & A Specialist Multnomah County Aging and Disability Services; and Commissioner of Portland's Commission on Disabilities.

Jan Kaplan, Principal Executive Manager, Office of Community Liaison

Jennifer Mead, MPH: OR Department of Human Services, Aging and People with Disabilities

Jennifer Masotja: Emergency Preparedness Coordinator, Dept. of Multnomah County Health Services

Kirsten Aird, MPH: Chronic Disease Programs Manager, Oregon Public Health Division

Kathy Coleman, MSW: Artistic Director, Disability Art and Culture Project

Mike Foley: Oregon Ombuds Advisory Council Member & Self-Advocate

Nickole Cheron, MS MPA: Disability Program Coordinator, Disability Program, City of Portland

Victoria Kearns: Portland Habilitation Center, Inc

Rob Boy, Communication & Policy Manager, Institute on Development and Disability, OHSU

Ronit Zusman, Office of Community Liaison - OHA Public Health Division

Sarah Stegmuller Eckman: Admin Services Manager, Clackamas County Emergency Management

Sherry Stalk, MA: State Independent Living Centers (SILC)

Steve Percy, Dean of PSU College of Urban and Public Affairs

Tamara Bakewell, Family to Family Coordinator, OHSU

About the Oregon Office on Disability and Health

The Oregon Office on Disability and Health (OODH) is a collaborative program of the Institute on Development and Disability at Oregon Health & Science University (OHSU) and the Public Health Division of the Oregon Health Authority. OODH has been funded since 1994 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The mission of OODH is to promote the health and wellness of Oregonians with disabilities through public health surveillance, health promotion, training, education, community engagement activities, policy development and recommendations, and dissemination of materials and information.

During 2012-2016 funding cycle, the goals of OODH are to promote and maximize health, prevent chronic disease, improve emergency preparedness, and increase the quality of life among the approximately 700,000 people with disabilities in Oregon.

Current target areas of OODH:

- Enhance OODH and State program Infrastructure and Capacity
- Improve Oregon Surveillance and Monitoring Activities
- Increase Awareness of Health-related Disability Policy Initiatives in Oregon
- Increase Health Promotion Opportunities for Oregonians with Disabilities
- Improve Access to Health Care for Oregonians with Disabilities
- Improve Emergency Preparedness among Oregonians with Disabilities
- Effectively Monitor and Evaluate OODH Program Activities

Specific activities of OODH include:

1. Implementing Healthy Lifestyles, an evidence-based health promotion program providing people with disabilities with the knowledge & skills to live a healthy life.
2. Implementing the “Right to Know” Campaign, a health communication program developed by the CDC to promote breast cancer screening for women 40 years of age and older with physical disabilities.
3. Participating in state emergency preparedness efforts, providing training and information to people with disabilities on preparing themselves for an emergency, and educating first responders on the needs of people with disabilities in emergency situations.
4. Conducting community engagement activities to improve the physical and social accessibility of healthcare settings in rural Oregon.

5. Tracking the health of Oregonians with disabilities through analysis of BRFSS and other data to help inform programs and policies related to the health and well-being of individuals with disabilities in our state.

Executive Summary

Nearly one fifth (22.2%) of adults in Oregon have disabilities, according to 2013 data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Compared to Oregonians without disabilities, people with disabilities:

- Tend to be older
- Are less likely to be college graduates
- Are much less likely to be employed
- Are much more likely to have low household incomes
- Are less likely to be married and more likely to be divorced or separated
- Generally rate their health more poorly

Nevertheless, more than half of people with disabilities describe their health as good, very good, or excellent.

With regard to specific health risks, people with disabilities are:

- More likely to be obese
- Much more likely to have diabetes
- Less likely to participate in physical activities or exercise
- Less likely to have received a recent mammogram (women age 50 or older)
- More likely to smoke
- More likely to be unable to see a doctor due to cost
- Less likely to be prepared for emergencies
- More likely to have suffered adverse childhood experiences

On the other hand, people with disabilities are:

- More likely to have been vaccinated for flu or pneumonia
- As likely to have received a recent Pap test for cervical cancer (women age 18 or older)
- More likely to have been screened for colorectal cancer
- Less likely to drink regularly or binge drink
- More likely to have been enrolled in Oregon Health Plan
- More likely to have had a recent checkup with a doctor

Although there are some health areas in which people with disabilities are doing as well or better than people without disabilities, there are several ways in which people with disabilities appear to be at a disadvantage. Efforts are needed to continue promoting health and access to affordable health care for Oregonians with disabilities

Introduction

Nearly 53 million Americans have a disability. Improving the health of this large segment of the population is a central concern for public health. This Chartbook presents information about the health of adults with disabilities in Oregon. This information can be used by people with disabilities, their family members, policy makers, health professionals, disability service providers, and others interested in the health and well-being of people with disabilities.

Data source

The information in this book came from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The BRFSS is a telephone survey that asks about health, behaviors that affect health, and access to health care. The survey is random, meaning that any resident might be called. However, some groups of people are not included. Children under the age of 18 and people who are in an institution, such as a jail or nursing home, are not included in the survey. People who do not have a telephone or who do not speak English or Spanish are also not included. Some people who have a disability may not be included because they 1) do not understand the questions, 2) cannot get to the phone in time, or 3) use a special telephone that sounds to the caller like a fax machine. The BRFSS survey is conducted every year by each state or territory health department. The information used for this book was collected in Oregon in 2013.

Note on new BRFSS calculations

Beginning with the 2011 data, the BRFSS included people with cell phones. Starting with 2012, cell phone users who received 90 percent or more of their calls on a cell phone became eligible for participation in the cell phone survey. To improve the representation of all people in the BRFSS, a new system of data “weighting” was begun in 2011. The new system is more complex than the old one but the results provide better estimates of health behavior and other questions we have examined in this report. Because of this change however, direct comparisons with BRFSS data before 2011 should be made with caution.

Note on statistical significance

Statistical significance refers to the probability that an event or difference occurred by chance alone. Throughout this document we have noted where certain estimates are statistically significantly different for people with disabilities compared to people without disabilities. In order for a difference to be considered statistically significant, there must be less than a 5% ($p < 0.05$) probability that the observed difference happened by chance. Where you see the notation ($p < 0.001$), it means that there is less than a 0.1%

(one tenth of a percent) probability that the observed difference occurred by chance. We calculated statistical significance for people with and without disabilities in Oregon only.

What do we mean by “disability”?

In the BRFSS 2013 survey, seven questions about disability were asked:

1. Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?
2. Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?
3. Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?
4. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
5. Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
6. Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?
7. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

Disability variables in BRFSS 2013

Questions 1 & 2 have been used on the BRFSS for many years. Questions 3-7 were added in 2013 to be consistent with federal recommendations for collection of disability data. Because 2013 is the first year with both old and new disability variables, we conducted comparisons between people with and without disabilities two different ways. The first (“old disability definition”) defined disability as anyone answering yes to question 1 or 2. People were considered to have no disability if they answered no to both questions. The second (“new disability definition”) defined people as having a disability if they answer yes to one or more of questions 3-7. People who answer no to all questions 3-7 were considered to have no disability. The chartbook shows the data on various characteristics among people with disabilities for old and new variables separately. Thus, there are two charts for each question: one using the old definition of disability and one using the new definition. As in previous chartbooks, data from Oregon is compared to data from the US when possible. We used the same two definitions of disability for the US data.

Disability in Oregon

How many people in Oregon have disabilities?

Approximately 700,000 people aged 18 years or older have a disability in Oregon. This equals approximately 23.2% (old disability questions) or 22.2% (new disability questions) of the total adult population of Oregon (see Figure 1a). Nationally, approximately 16% of people aged 18 years and above have a disability (see Figure 1b).

Figure 1a, Disability in Oregon

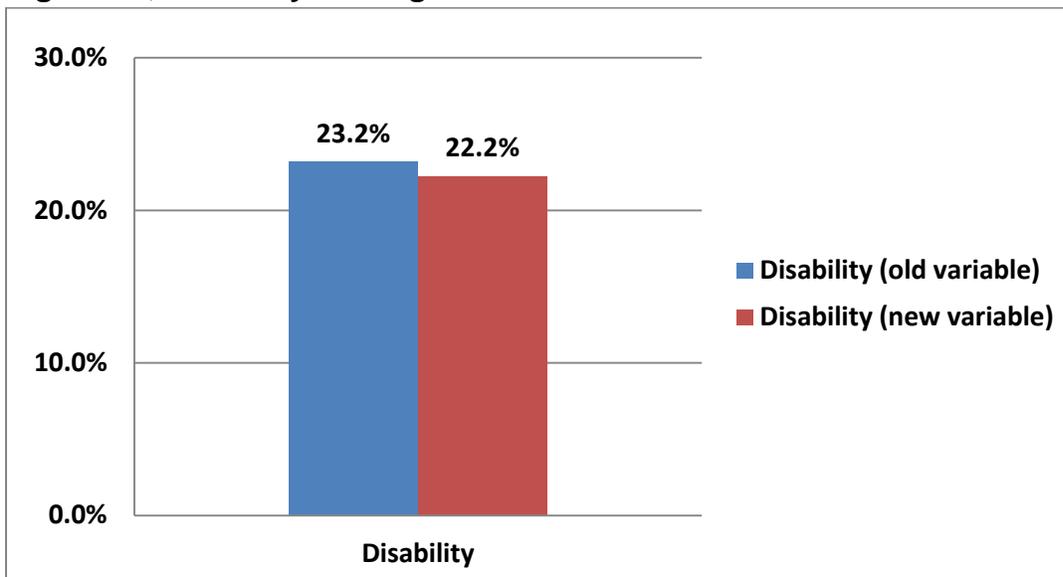
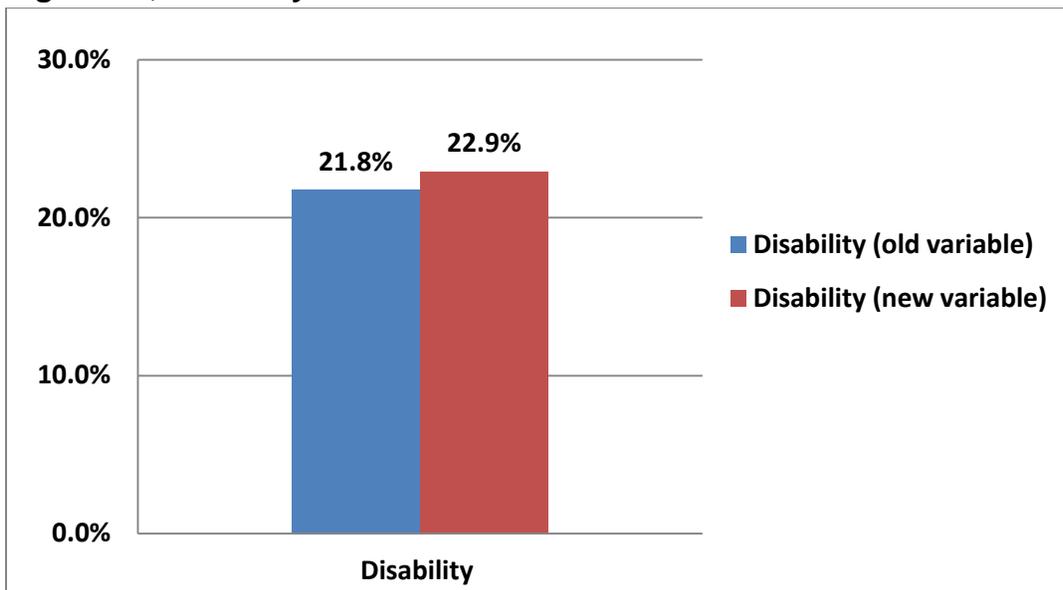


Figure 1b, Disability in the US



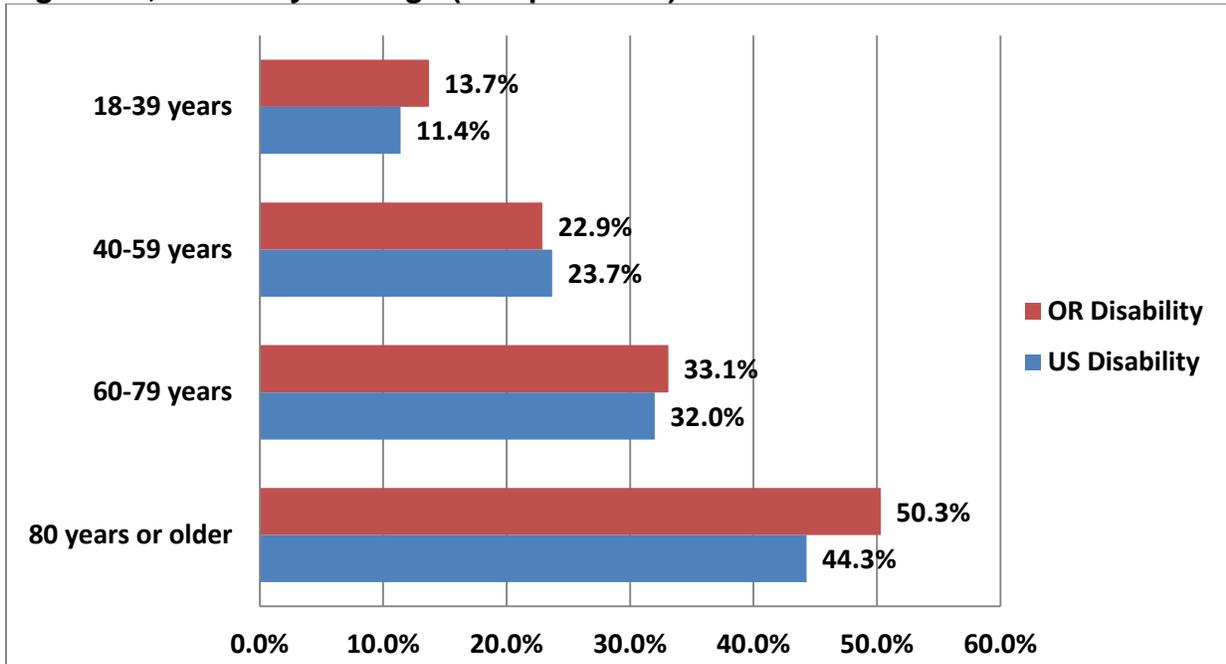
What age groups are most impacted by disability?

Data from old disability questions (Figure 2a)

Disability becomes more common as people age. Among 18-39 year olds, 13.7% of Oregon adults have a disability. Among 40-59 year olds, 22.9% have a disability. Among 60-79 year olds, 33.1% have a disability. Among Oregon adults age 80 or older, 50.3% have a disability. The differences between people with and without disabilities were statistically significant.

Nationally, among 18-39 year olds, 11.4% have a disability. Among 40-59 year olds, 23.7% have a disability. Among 60-79 year olds, 32% have a disability. Among all adults age 80 or older, 44.3% have a disability.

Figure 2a, Disability and Age (old questions)

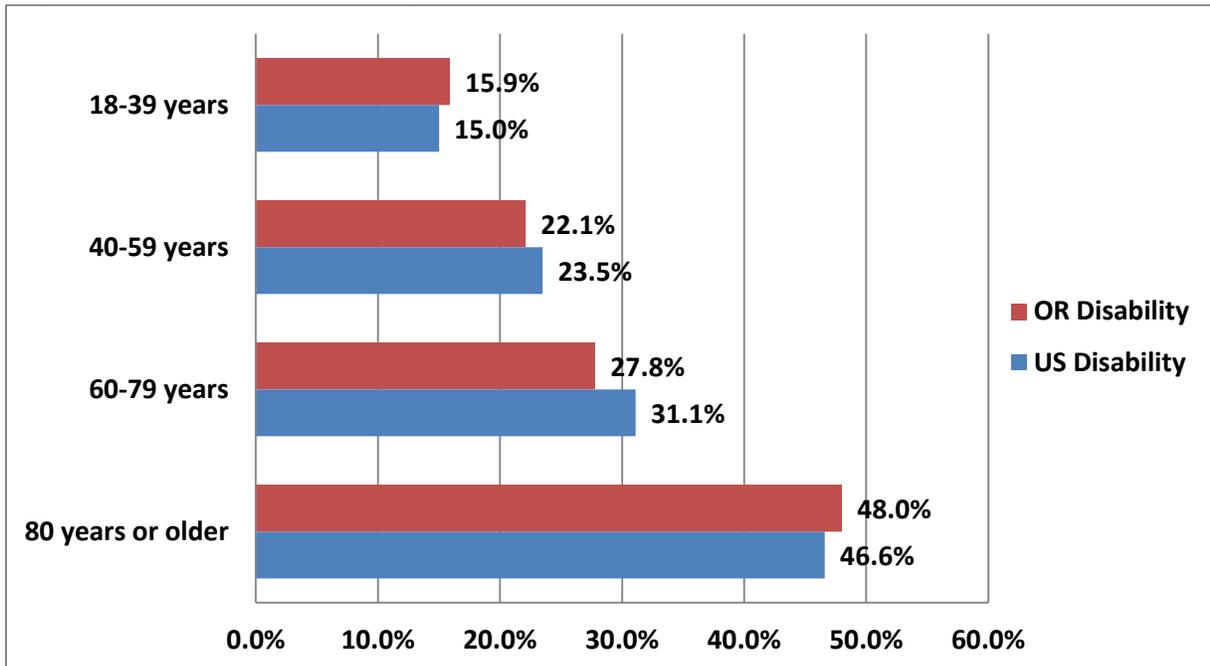


Data from new disability questions (Figure 2b)

Patterns are similar using the new disability questions. Among 18-39 years, 15.9% have a disability, among 40-59 years, 22.1% have a disability. In the 60-79 age group, 27.8% of people have a disability. Nearly half (48%) of Oregonians age 80 or older have a disability.

Nationally, 15% of people ages 18-39 years have a disability, and 23.5% of 40-59 year olds have a disability. Almost a third of the population (31.1%) aged 60-79 years have a disability, and 46.6% of people aged 80 years and above have a disability.

Figure 2b, Disability and Age (new questions)

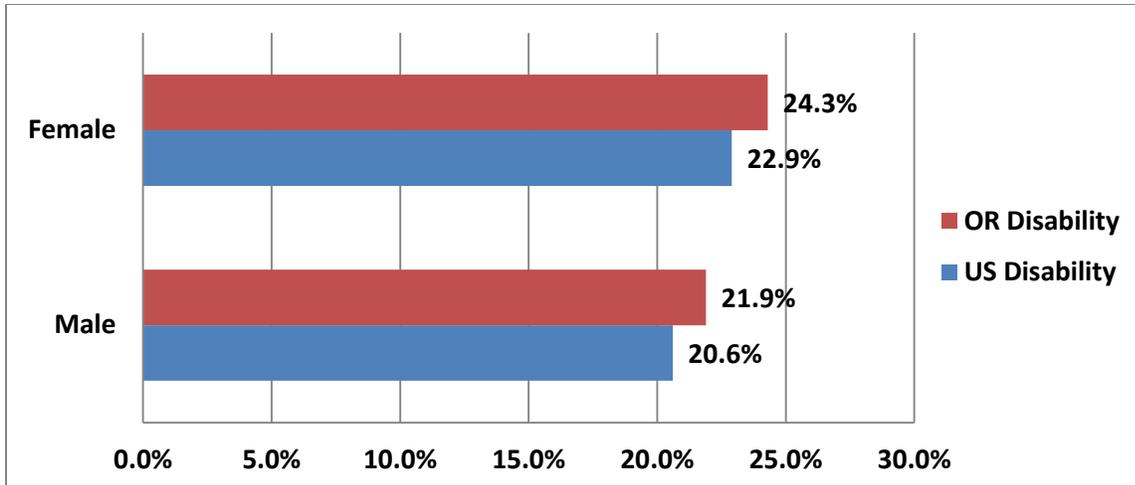


What proportions of men and women have a disability?

Data from old disability questions (Figure 3a)

Women are more likely to have a disability than men. In Oregon, 24.3% of women and 21.9% of men reported having disabilities. Nationally, 22.9% of women and 20.6% of men reported having disabilities.

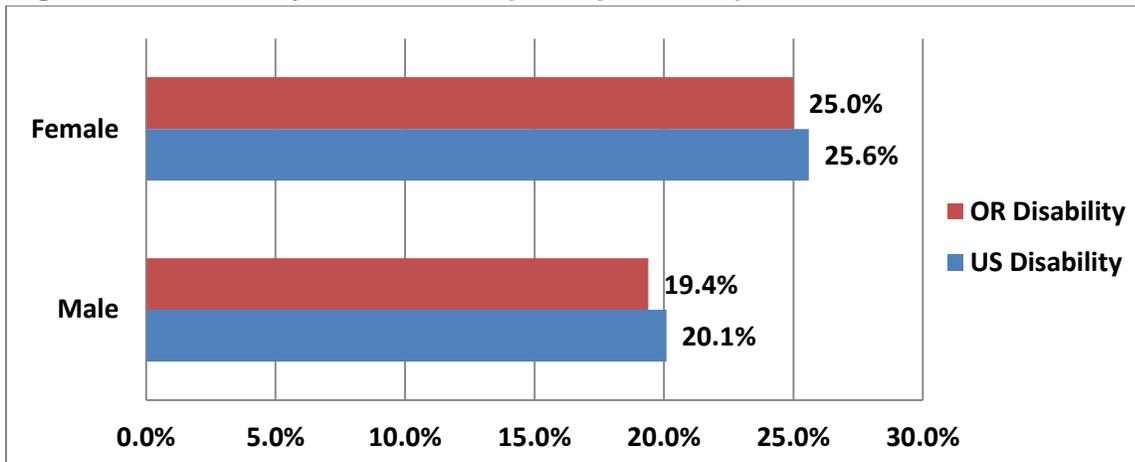
Figure 3a, Disability and Gender (old questions)



Data from new disability questions (Figure 3b)

A quarter (25%) of women in Oregon has a disability according to the new disability questions, while 19.4% of men in Oregon have a disability. Nationally, 25.6% of women have a disability whereas 20.1% of men have a disability.

Figure 3b, Disability and Gender (new questions)

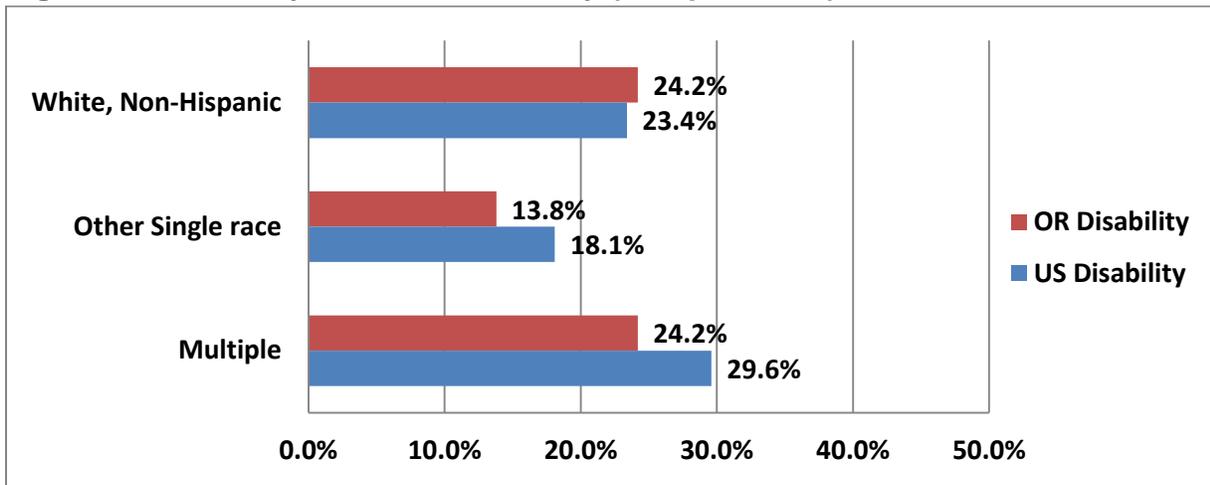


How common is disability in different racial and ethnic groups?

Data from old disability questions (Figure 4a)

In Oregon, 24.2% of Non-Hispanic White people have a disability. Among people belonging to “other single race”, 13.8% have a disability. Among those belonging to multiple races, 24.2 % have a disability. Nationally, 23.4% of Non-Hispanic Whites have a disability, and 18.1% of people belonging to ‘other single race’ have a disability. The highest proportion of disability (29.6%) is found among people belonging to multiple races.

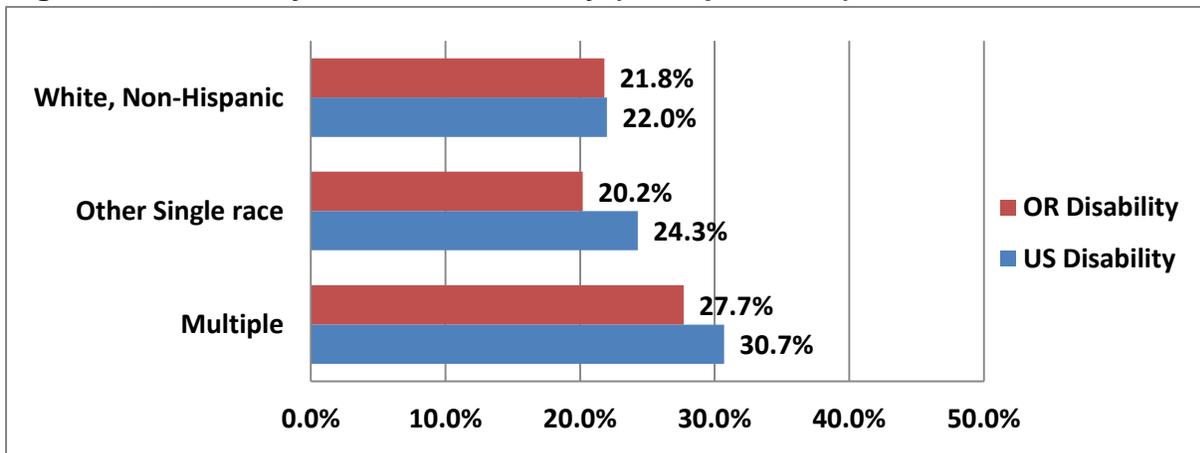
Figure 4a, Disability and Race/Ethnicity (old questions)



Data from new disability questions (Figure 4b)

In Oregon, 21.8% of Non-Hispanic Whites have a disability, 20.2% of people belonging to other single race have a disability, and 27.7% of people who belong to multiple races have a disability. Nationally, among White non-Hispanic adults, 22% have a disability. Among adults of other single race, 24.3% have a disability, and 30.7% of adults from multiple races have a disability.

Figure 4b, Disability and Race/Ethnicity (new questions)



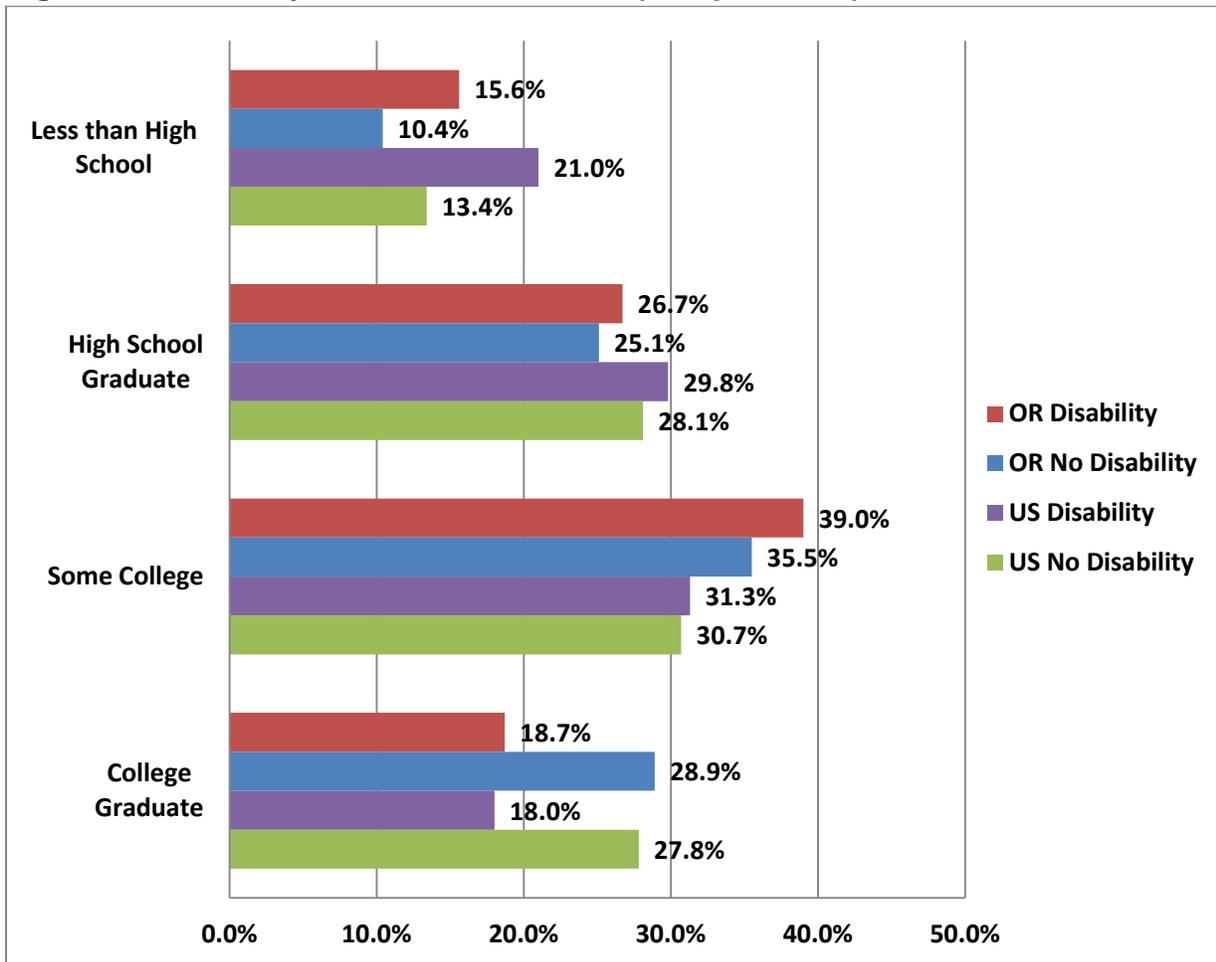
How much education do people with disabilities have?

Data from old disability questions (Figure 5a)

In Oregon, 15.6% of adults with disabilities and 10.4% of adults without disabilities have less than a high school education, 26.7% of adults with a disability and 25.1% of adults without a disability are high school graduates. Among those with disabilities, 39% attended some college while among those without disabilities, 35.5% attended some college. Among adults with disabilities, 18.7% are college graduates while 28.9% of adults without disabilities are college graduates.

Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 21% have less than high school education, 29.8% have high school education only, 31.3% attended some college and 18% are college graduates. Among adults without disabilities, 13.4% have less than high school education, 28.1% have high school education only, 30.7% attended some college and 27.8% are college graduates.

Figure 5a, Disability and Education Level (old questions)

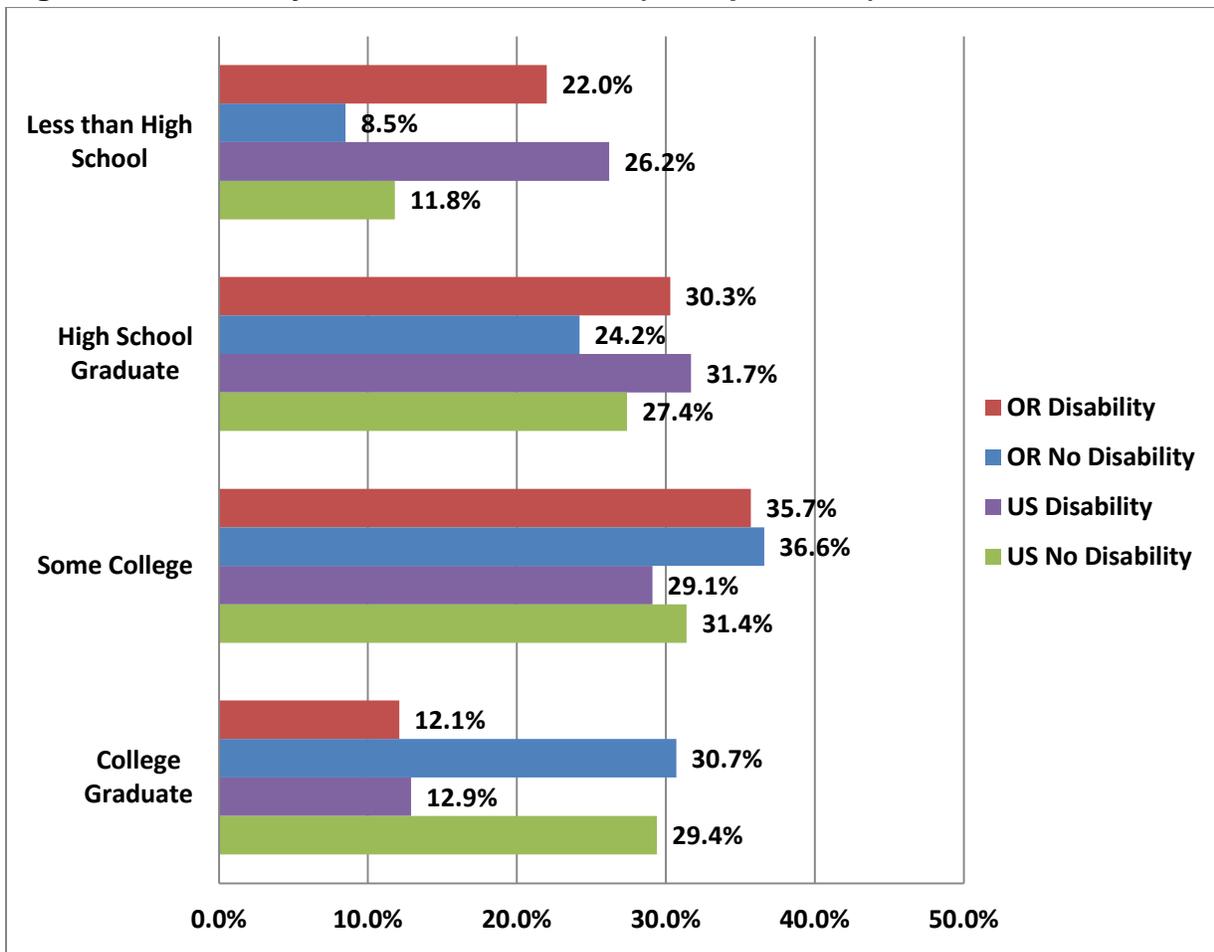


Data from new disability questions (Figure 5b)

In Oregon, 22% adults with disabilities and 8.5% of adults without disabilities have less than a high school education, 30.3% of adults with a disability and 24.2% of adults without a disability are high school graduates. Among those with disabilities, 35.7% attended some college while among those without disabilities, 36.6% attended some college. Of adults with disabilities, 12.1% are college graduates while 30.7% of adults without disabilities are college graduates.

Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 26.2% have less than high school education, 31.7% have high school education only, 29.1% attended some college and 12.9% are college graduates. Among adults without disabilities, 11.8% have less than high school education, 27.4% have high school education only, 31.4% attended some college and 29.4% are college graduates

Figure 5b, Disability and Education Level (new questions)

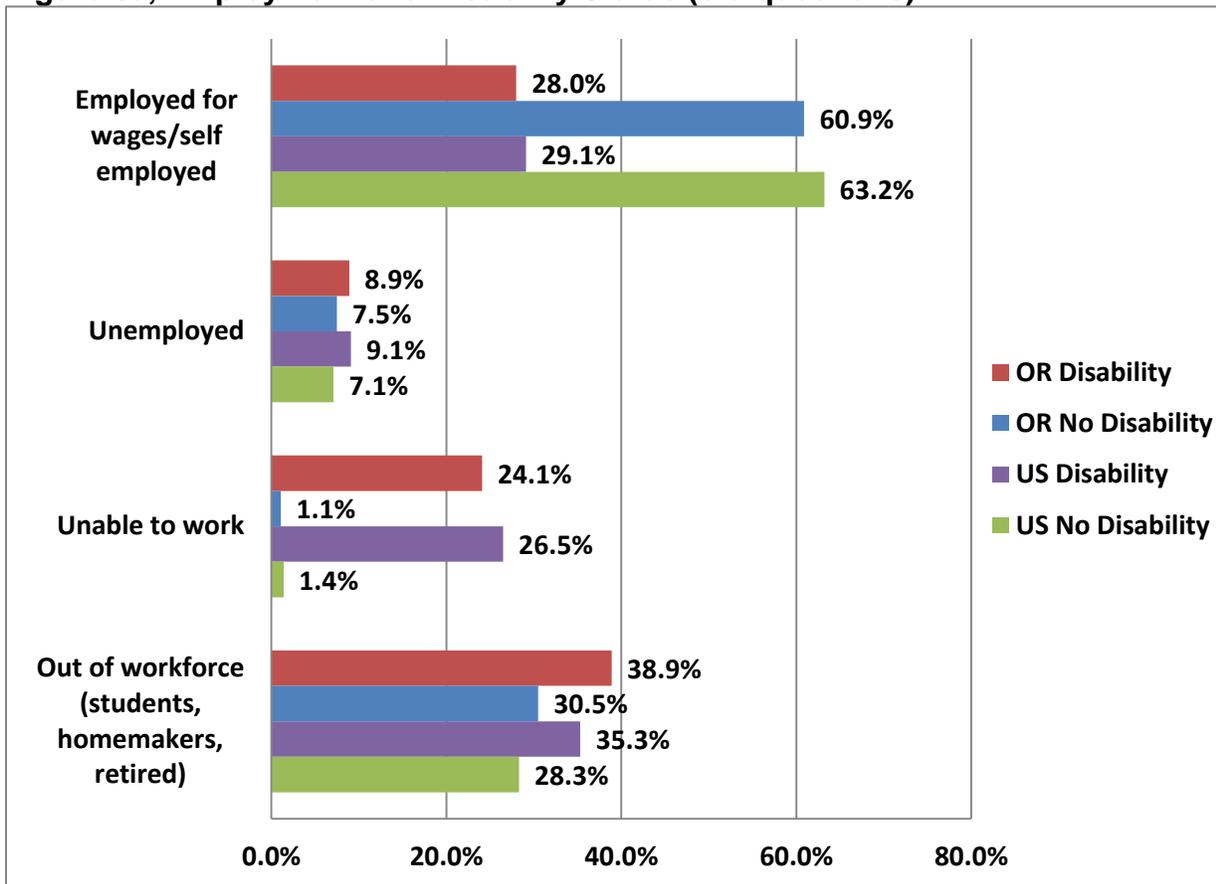


How many people with disabilities are employed?

Data from old disability questions (Figure 6a)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 28% are employed for wages or are self-employed, 8.9% are unemployed, 24.1% are unable to work for any reason and 38.9% are out the workforce. For the purpose of this chartbook, being a student, homemaker or retired was considered as being out of the workforce. Among adult Oregonians without disabilities, 60.9% are employed for wages or self-employed, 7.5% are unemployed, 1.1% is unable to work for any reason and 30.5% are out the workforce. In the US, among adults with disabilities, 29.1% are employed or are self-employed, 9.1% are unemployed, 26.5% are unable to work for any reason and 35.3% are out of the workforce. Among those without disabilities, 63.2% are employed or are self-employed, 7.1% are unemployed, 1.4% is unable to work for any reason and 28.3% are out of the workforce.

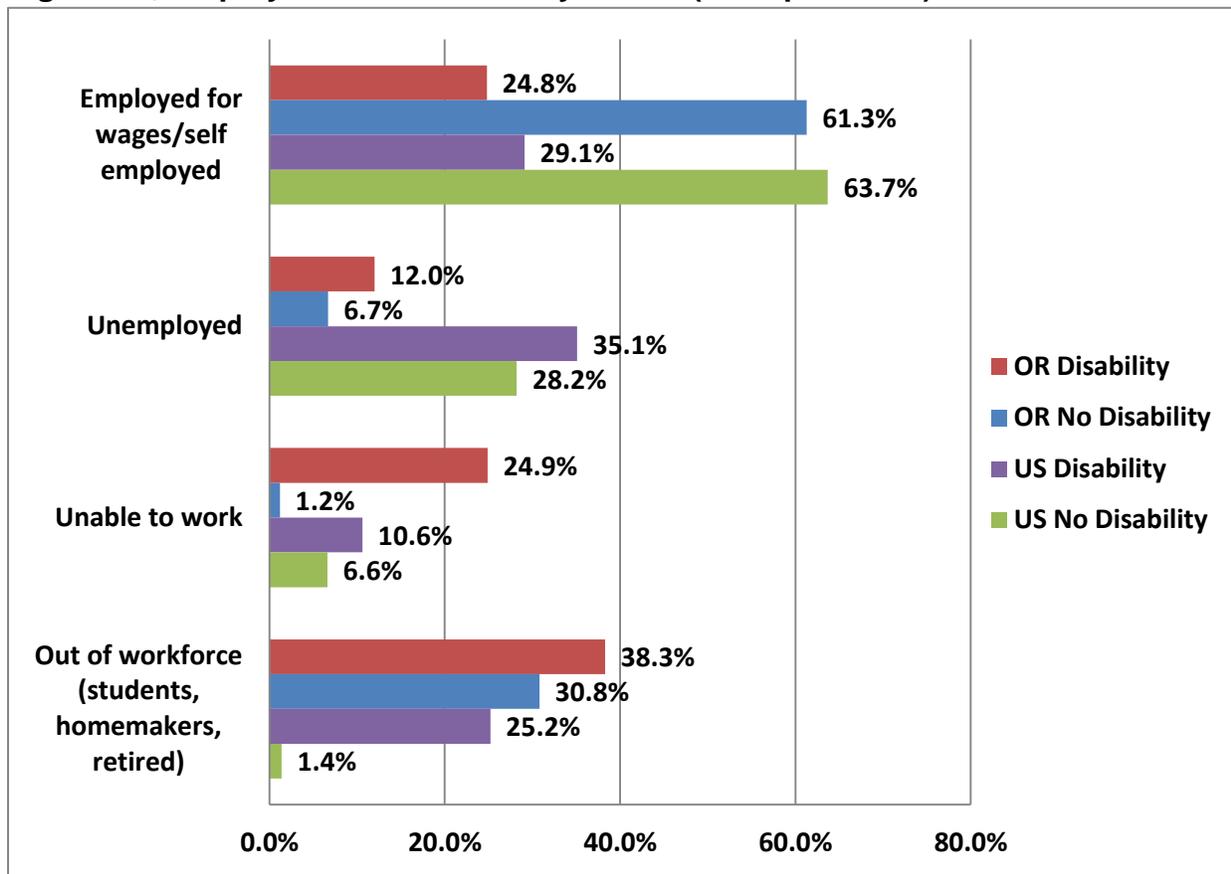
Figure 6a, Employment and Disability Status (old questions)



Data from new disability questions (Figure 6b)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 24.8% are employed for wages or are self-employed, 12% are unemployed, 24.9% are unable to work for any reason and 38.3% are out the workforce (student, homemaker or retired). Among adult Oregonians without disabilities, 61.3% are employed for wages or self-employed, 6.7% are unemployed, 1.2% are unable to work for any reason and 30.8% are out the workforce. In the US, among adults with disabilities, 29.1% are employed or are self-employed, 10.6% are unemployed, 25.2% are unable to work for any reason and 35.1% are out of workforce. Among those without disabilities, 63.7% are employed or are self-employed, 6.6% are unemployed, 1.4% is unable to work for any reason and 28.2% are out of the workforce.

Figure 6b, Employment and Disability Status (new questions)

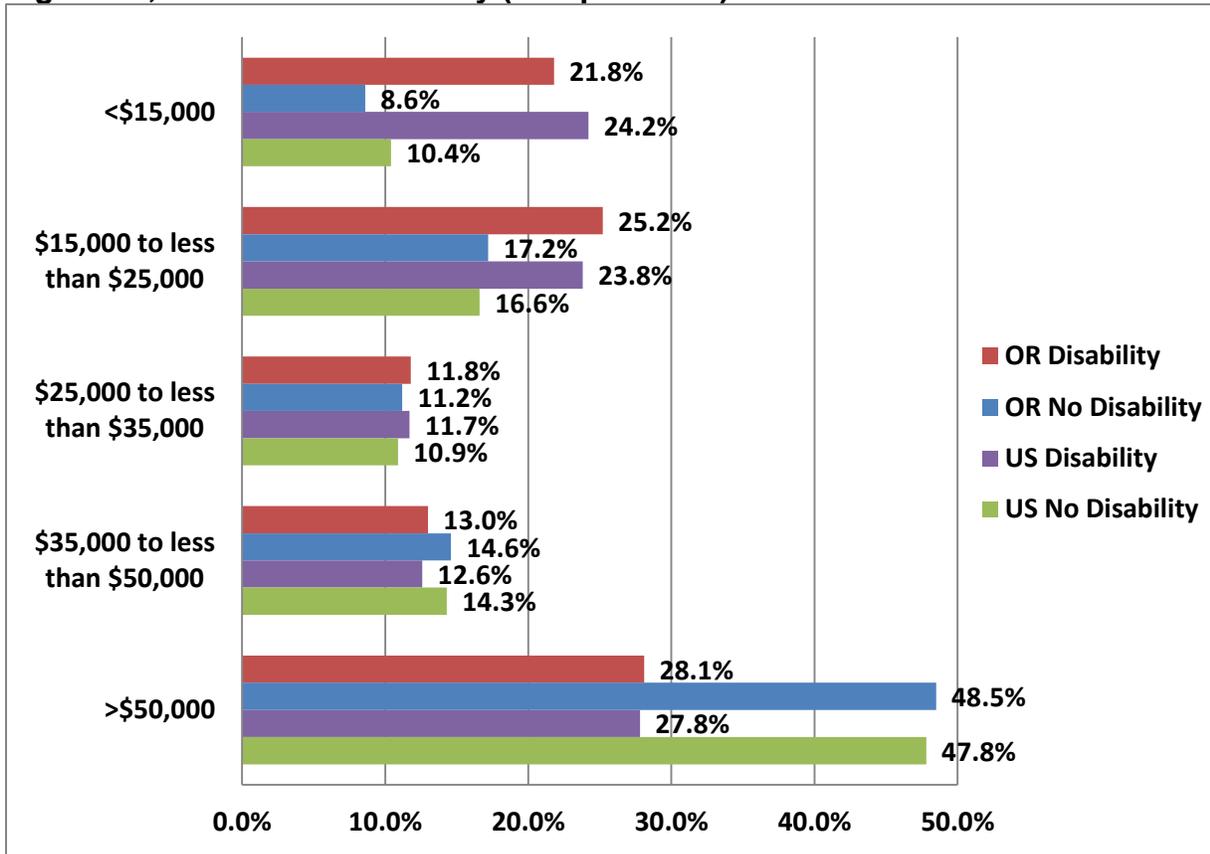


What is the annual household income of people with disabilities?

Data from old disability questions (Figure 7a)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 21.8% have an annual household income less than \$15,000, 25.2% have income between \$15,000 and \$25,000 annually, 11.8% have income between \$25,000 and \$35,000, 13% have income between \$35,000 and \$50,000 and 28.1% have income above \$50,000 annually. Among adults without disabilities, 8.6% have an annual household income less than \$15,000, 17.2% have income between \$15,000 and \$25,000 annually, 11.2% have income between \$25,000 and \$35,000, 14.6% have income between \$35,000 and \$50,000 and 48.5% have income above \$50,000 annually. In the US, among adults with disabilities, 24.2% have an annual household income less than \$15,000, 23.8% have income between \$15,000 and \$25,000 annually, 11.7% have income between \$25,000 and \$35,000, 12.6% have income between \$35,000 and \$50,000 and 27.8% have income above \$50,000 annually. Among adults without disabilities, 10.4% have annual household income less than \$15,000, 16.6% have income between \$15,000 and \$25,000 annually, 10.9% have income between \$25,000 and \$35,000, 14.3% have income between \$35,000 and \$50,000 and 47.8% have income above \$50,000 annually.

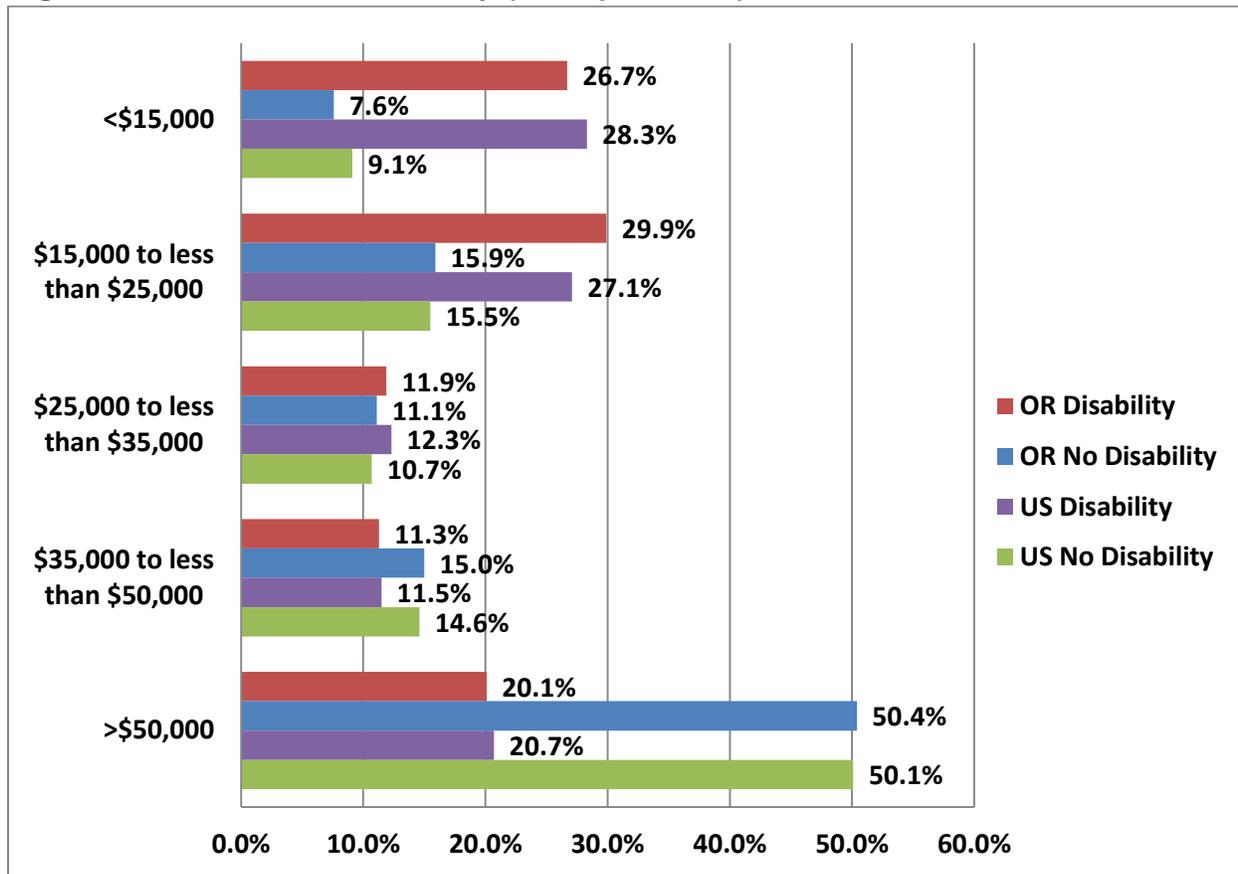
Figure 7a, Income and Disability (old questions)



Data from new disability questions (Figure 7b)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 26.7% have an annual household income less than \$15,000, 29.9% have income between \$15,000 and \$25,000 annually, 11.9% have income between \$25,000 and \$35,000, 11.3% have income between \$35,000 and \$50,000 and 20.1% have income above \$50,000 annually. Among adults without disabilities, 7.6% have an annual household income less than \$15,000, 15.9% have income between \$15,000 and \$25,000 annually, 11.1% have income between \$25,000 and \$35,000, 15% have income between \$35,000 and \$50,000 and 50.4% have income above \$50,000 annually. In the US, among adults with disabilities, 28.3% have an annual household income less than \$15,000, 27.1% have income between \$15,000 and \$25,000 annually, 12.3% have income between \$25,000 and \$35,000, 11.5% have income between \$35,000 and \$50,000 and 20.7% have income above \$50,000 annually. Among adults without disabilities, 9.1% have an annual household income less than \$15,000, 15.5% have income between \$15,000 and \$25,000 annually, 10.7% have income between \$25,000 and \$35,000, 14.6% have income between \$35,000 and \$50,000 and 50.1% have income above \$50,000 annually.

Figure 7b, Income and Disability (new questions)



Social Support and Life Satisfaction

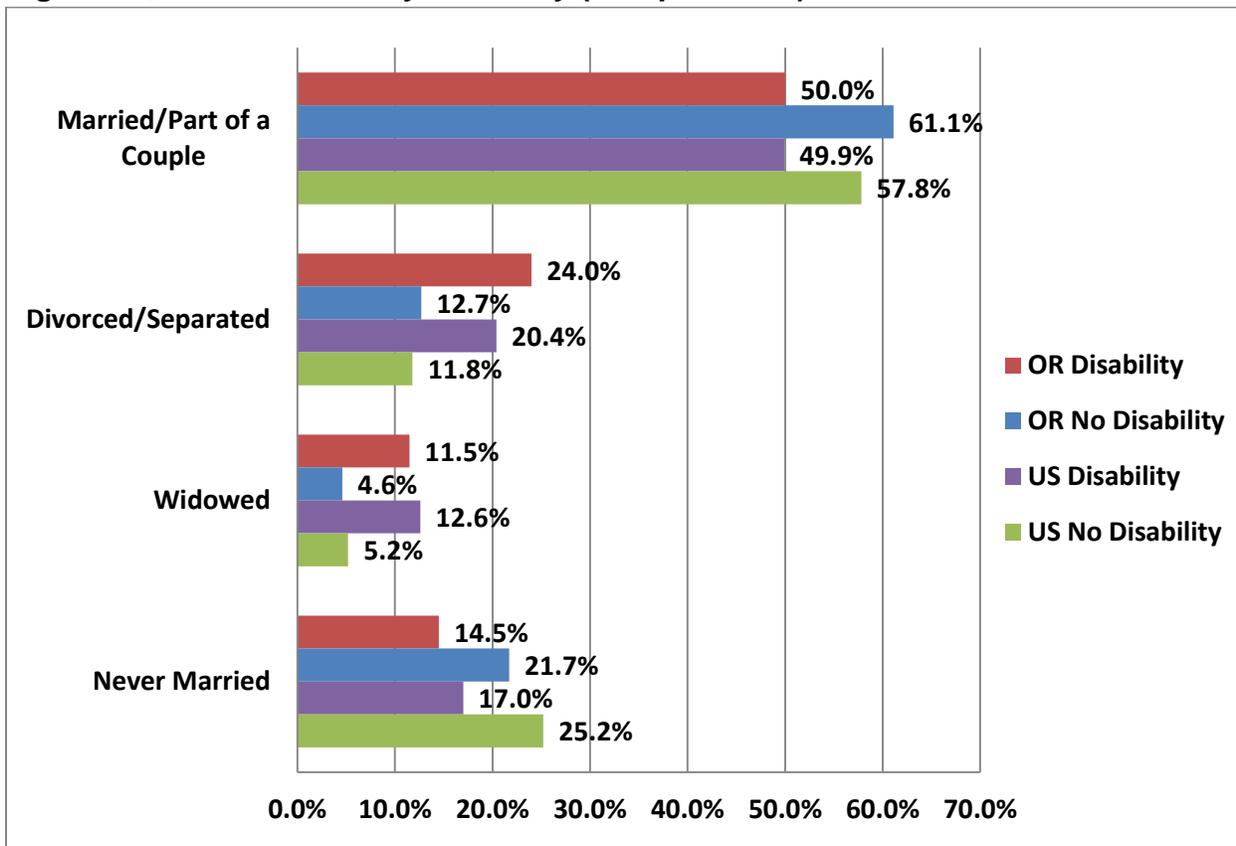
How many people with disabilities are married?

Data from old questions (Figure 8a)

Among adult Oregonians with disabilities, 50% are married or a part of a couple, 24% are divorced or separated, 11.5% are widowed and 14.5% have never been married. Among those without disabilities, 61.1% are married or a part of a couple, 12.7% are divorced or separated, 4.6% are widowed, and 21.7% have never been married.

Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 49.9% are married or a part of a couple, 20.4% are divorced or separated, 12.6% are widowed and 17% have never been married. Among those without disabilities, 57.8% are married or a part of a couple, 11.8% are divorced or separated, 5.2% are widowed, and 25.2% have never been married.

Figure 8a, Marital Status by Disability (old questions)

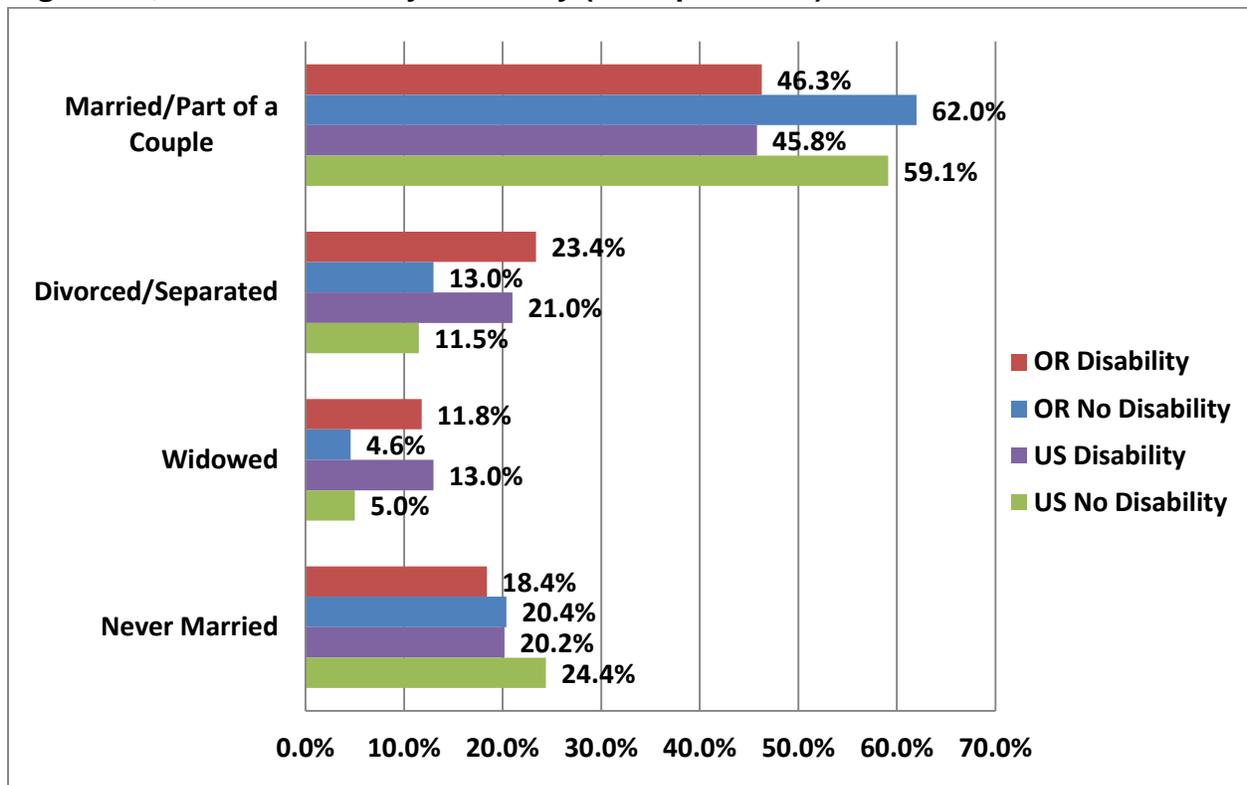


Data from new questions (Figure 8b)

Among adult Oregonians with disabilities, 46.3% are married or a part of a couple, 23.4% are divorced or separated, 11.8% are widowed and 18.4% have never been married. Among those without disabilities, 62% are married or a part of a couple, 13% are divorced or separated, 4.6% are widowed, and 20.4% have never been married.

Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 45.8% are married or a part of a couple, 21% are divorced or separated, 13% are widowed and 20.2% have never been married. Among those without disabilities, 59.1% are married or a part of a couple, 11.5% are divorced or separated, 5% are widowed, 24.4% have never been married

Figure 8b, Marital Status by Disability (new questions)



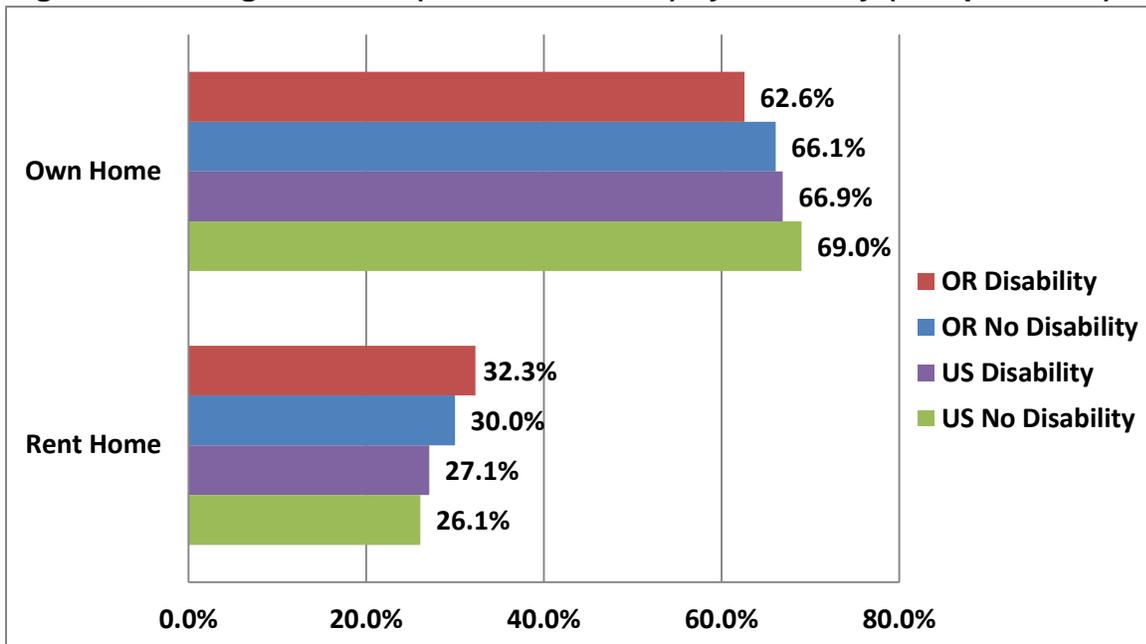
What is the living situation for people with disabilities?

Data from old questions (Figure 9a)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 62.6% own their homes, 32.3% rent their homes. Among those without disabilities, 66.1% own and 30% rent their homes.

Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 66.9% own and 27.1% rent their homes. Among those without disabilities, 69% own and 26.1% rent their homes.

Figure 9a, Living Situation (Own/Rent Home) by Disability (old questions)

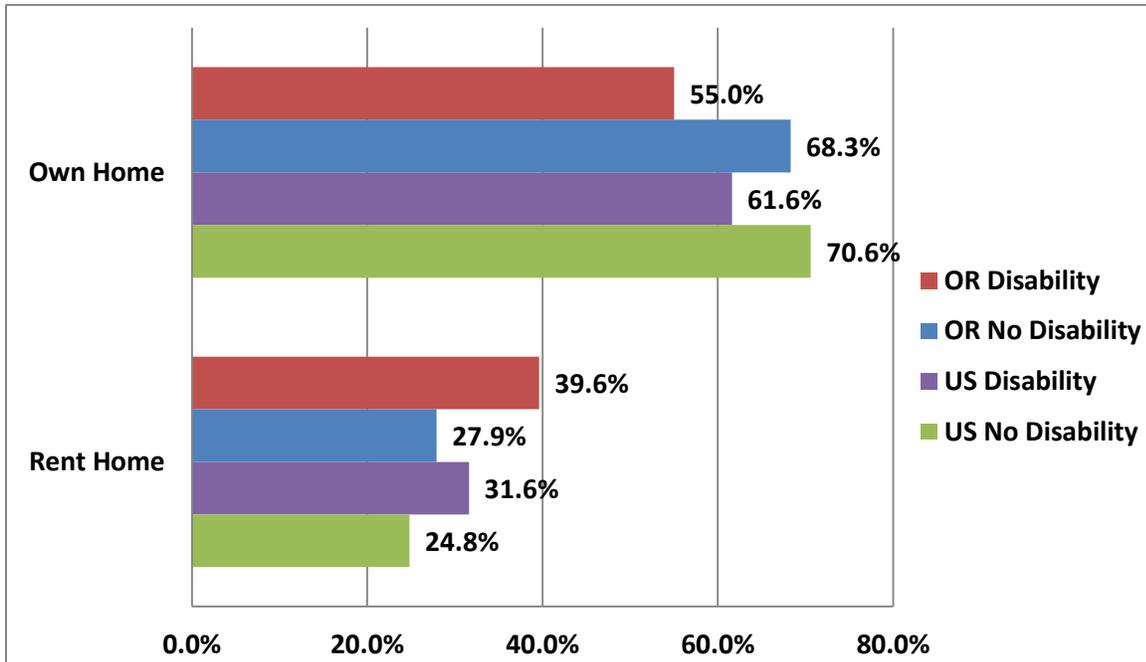


Data from new questions (Figure 9b)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 55% own their homes, 39.6% rent their homes. Among those without disabilities, 68.3% own and 27.9% rent their homes.

Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 61.6% own and 31.6% rent their homes. Among those without disabilities, 70.6% own and 24.8% rent their homes.

Figure 9b, Living Situation (Own/Rent Home) by Disability (new questions)

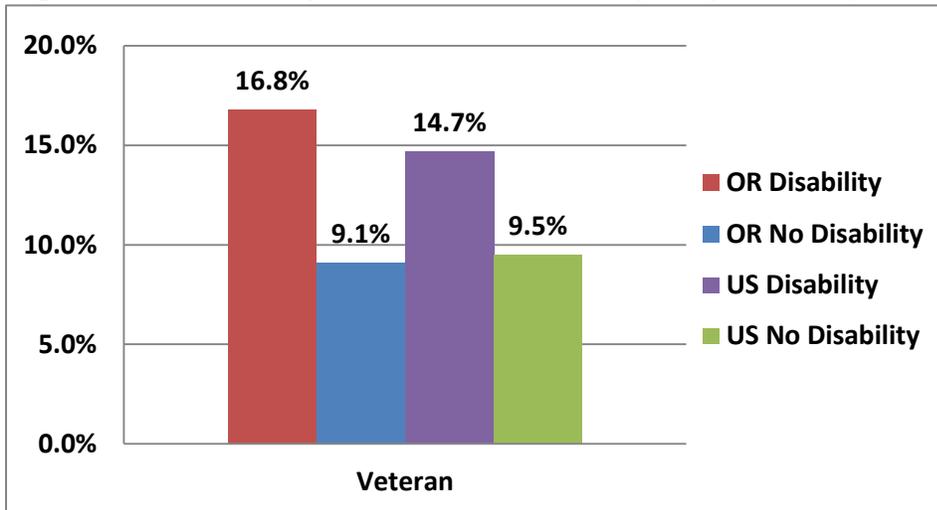


How many people with disabilities are veterans?

Data from old questions (Figure 10a)

Among adult Oregonians with disabilities, 16.8% are veterans while 9.1% of those without disabilities are veterans. Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 14.7% are veterans and 9.5% of those without disabilities are veterans.

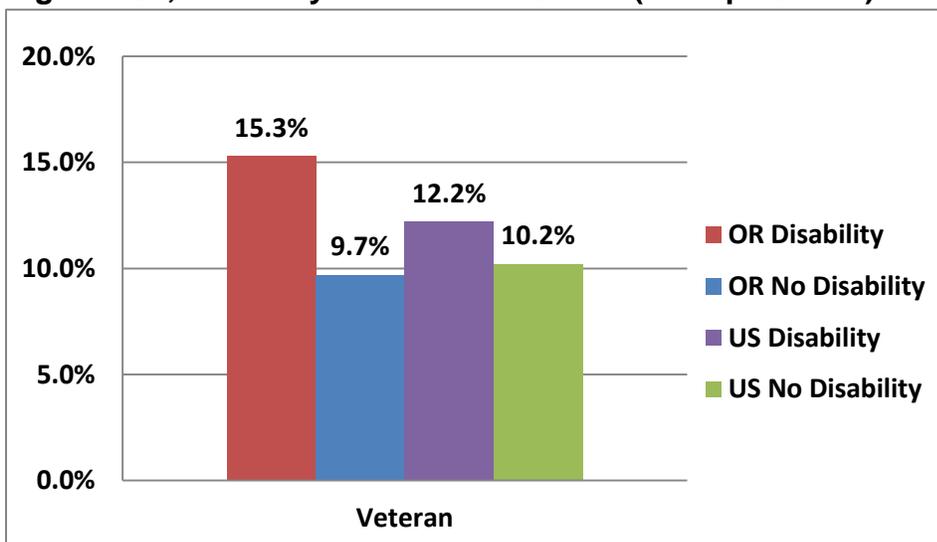
Figure 10a, Disability and Veteran Status (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 10b)

Among adult Oregonians with disabilities, 15.3% are veterans while 9.7% of those without disabilities are veterans. Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 12.2% are veterans and 10.2% of those without disabilities are veterans.

Figure 10b, Disability and Veteran Status (new questions)



Health of People with Disabilities

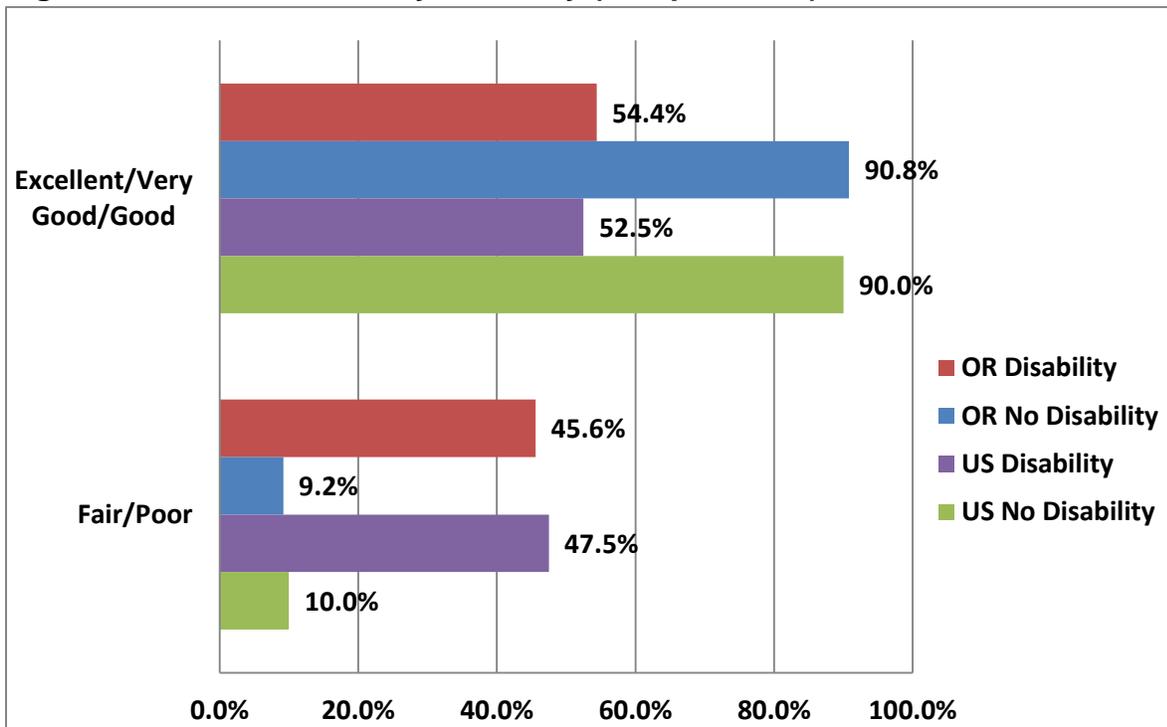
How do people with disabilities describe their general health?

Data from old questions (Figure 11a)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 54.4% reported having excellent, very or good health and 45.6% reported having fair or poor health. Among those without disabilities, 90.8% reported having excellent, very good or good health and 9.2% reported having fair or poor health.

Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 52.5% reported having excellent, very or good health and 47.5% reported having fair or poor health. Among those without disabilities, 90% reported having excellent, very good or good health and 10% reported having fair or poor health.

Figure 11a, Health Status by Disability (old questions)

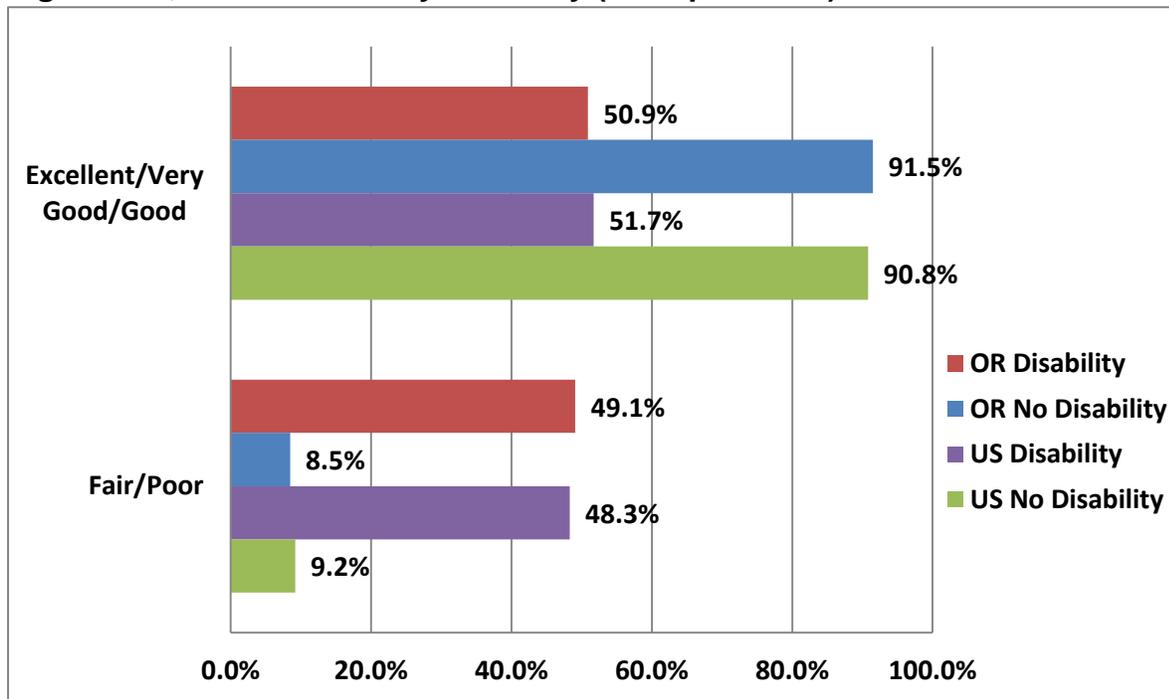


Data from new questions (Figure 11b)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 50.9% reported having excellent, very or good health and 49.1% reported having fair or poor health. Among those without disabilities, 91.5% reported having excellent, very good or good health and 8.5% reported having fair or poor health.

Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 51.7% reported having excellent, very or good health and 48.3% reported having fair or poor health. Among those without disabilities, 90.8% reported having excellent, very good or good health and 9.2% reported having fair or poor health.

Figure 11b, Health Status by Disability (new questions)



Obesity, Nutrition and Physical Activity

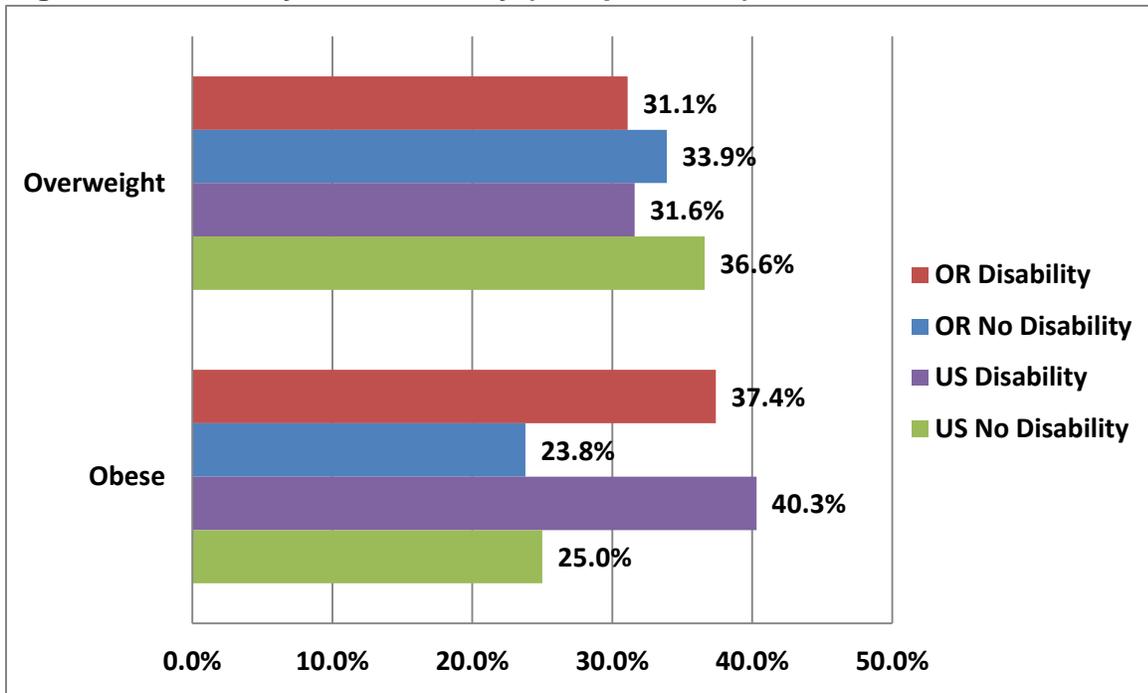
How many people with disabilities are overweight or obese?

Data from new questions (Figure 12a)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 31.1% are overweight and 37.4% are obese. Among those without disabilities, 33.9% are overweight and 23.8% are obese.

Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 31.6% are overweight and 40.3% are obese. Among those without disabilities, 36.6% are overweight and 25% are obese

Figure 12a, Obesity and Disability (old questions)

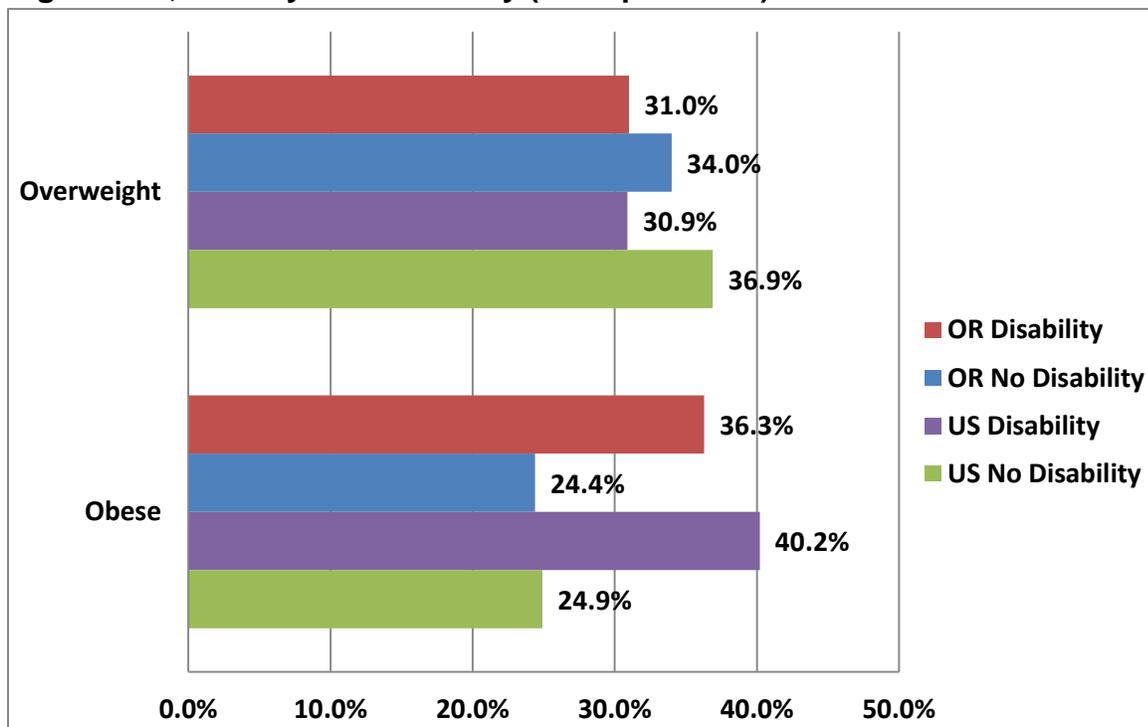


Data from new questions (Figure 12b)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 31% are overweight and 36.3% are obese. Among those without disabilities, 34% are overweight and 24.4% are obese.

Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 30.9% are overweight and 40.2% are obese. Among those without disabilities, 36.9% are overweight and 24.9% are obese

Figure 12b, Obesity and Disability (new questions)

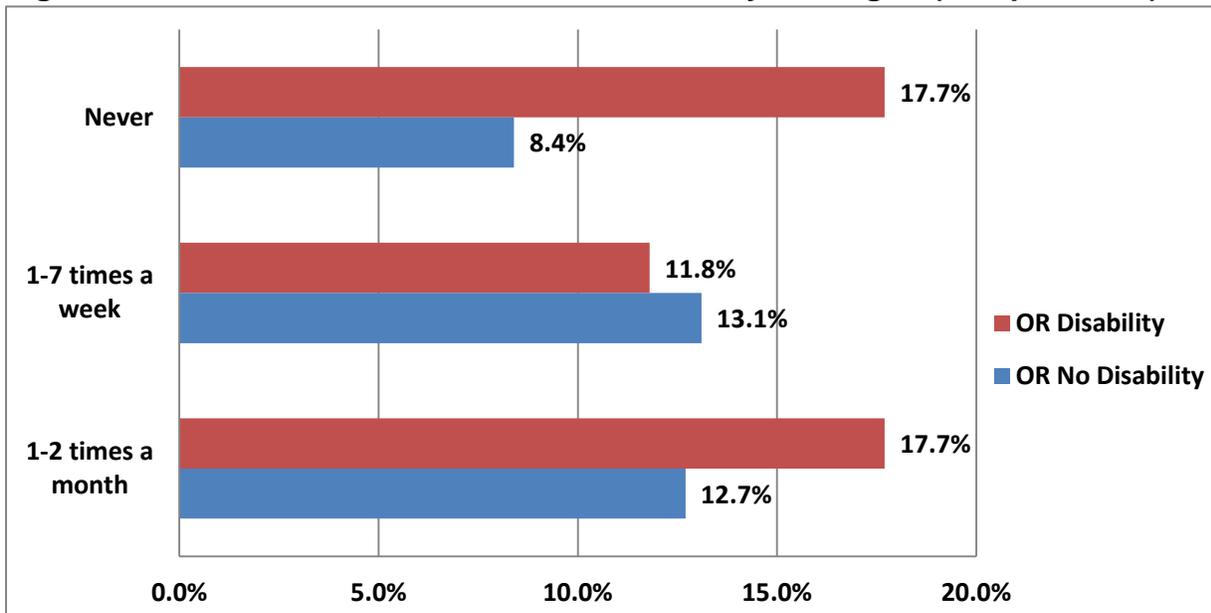


How often do people with disabilities eat meals away from the home?

Data from old questions (Figure 13a)

Among adult Oregonians with disabilities, 17.7% never eat their meals away from home, 11.8% eat away from home 1-7 times a week and 17.7% eat 1-2 times a month away from home. Among those without disabilities, 12.7% eat away from home 1-2 times a month, 13.1% eat away 1-7 times a week and 8.4% never eat meals prepared away from home.

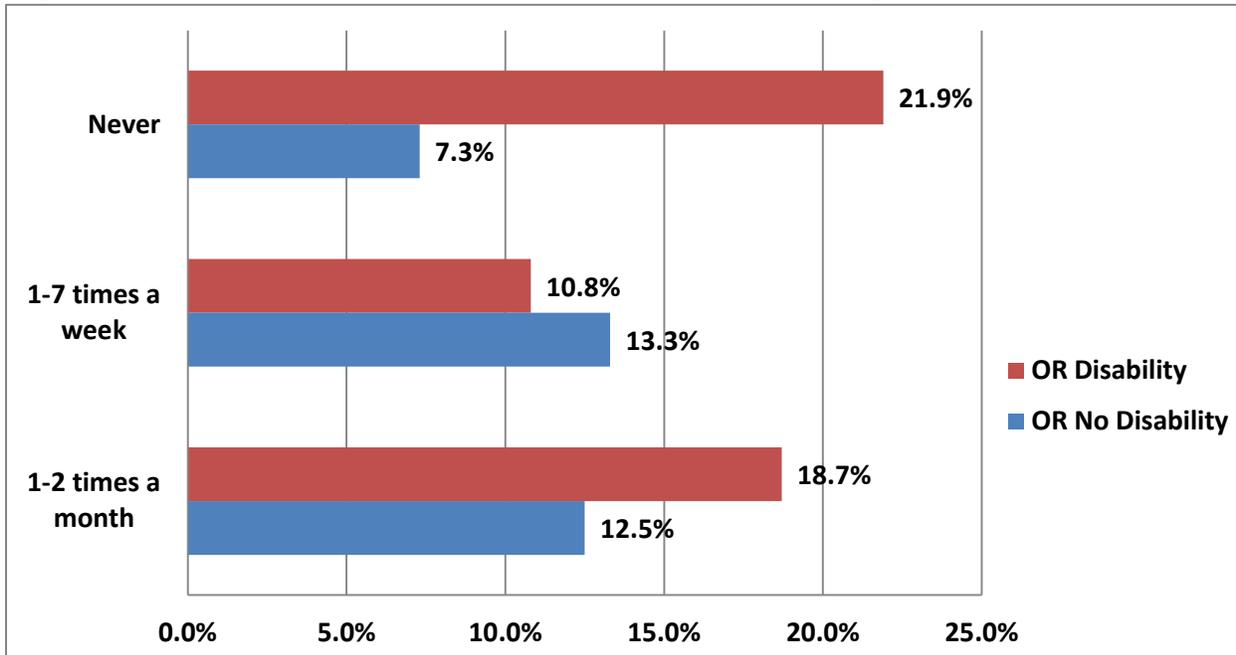
Figure 13a, Meals outside the Home and Disability in Oregon (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 13b)

Among adult Oregonians with disabilities, 21.9% never eat their meals away from home, 10.8% eat away from home 1-7 times a week and 18.7% eat 1-2 times a month away from home. Among those without disabilities, 12.5% eat away from home 1-2 times a month, 13.3% eat away 1-7 times a week and 7.3% never eat meals prepared away from home.

Figure 13b, Meals outside the Home and Disability in Oregon (new questions)

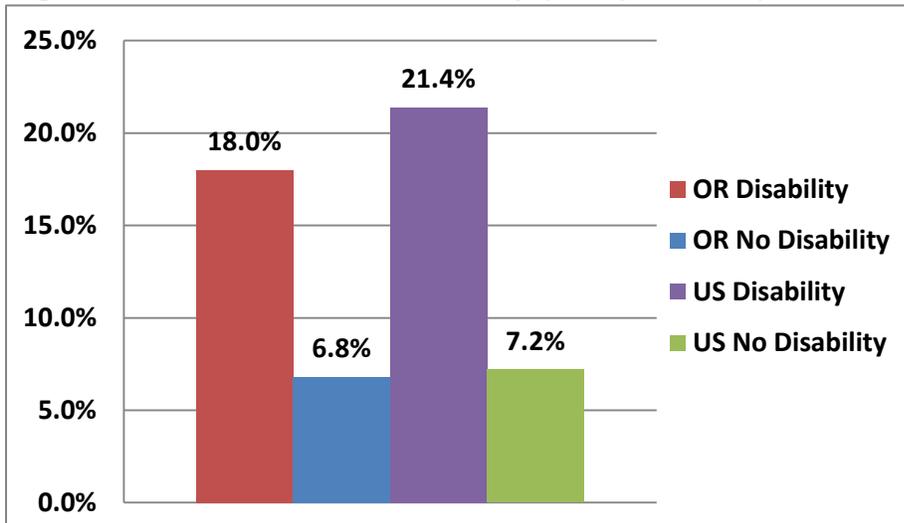


How many people with disabilities have diabetes?

Data from old questions (Figure 14a)

In Oregon, 18% of adults with disabilities have diabetes compared to 6.8% of adults without disabilities who have diabetes. Nationally, 21.4% of adults with disabilities have diabetes whereas 7.2% of adults without disabilities have diabetes.

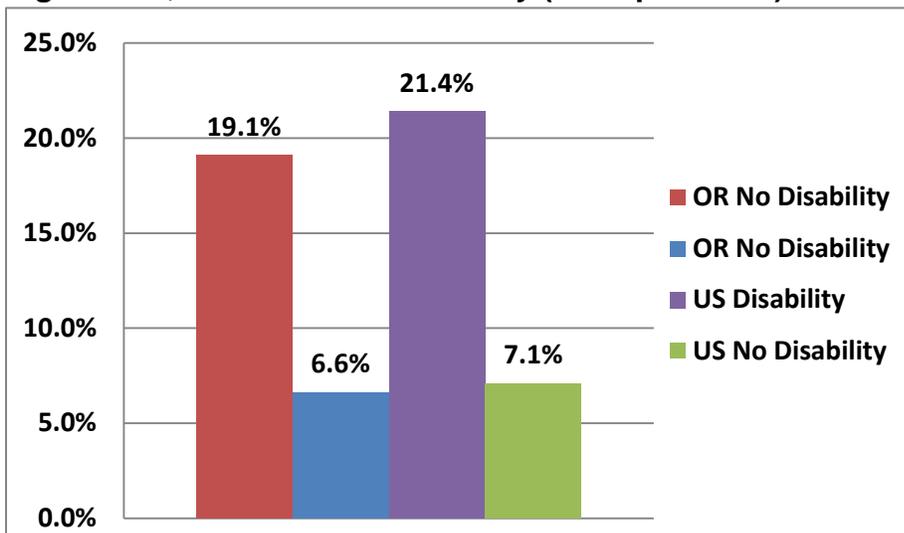
Figure 14a, Diabetes and Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 14b)

In Oregon, 19.1% of adults with disabilities have diabetes compared to 6.6% of adults without disabilities who have diabetes. Nationally, 21.4% of adults with disabilities have diabetes whereas 7.1% of adults without disabilities have diabetes.

Figure 14b, Diabetes and Disability (new questions)



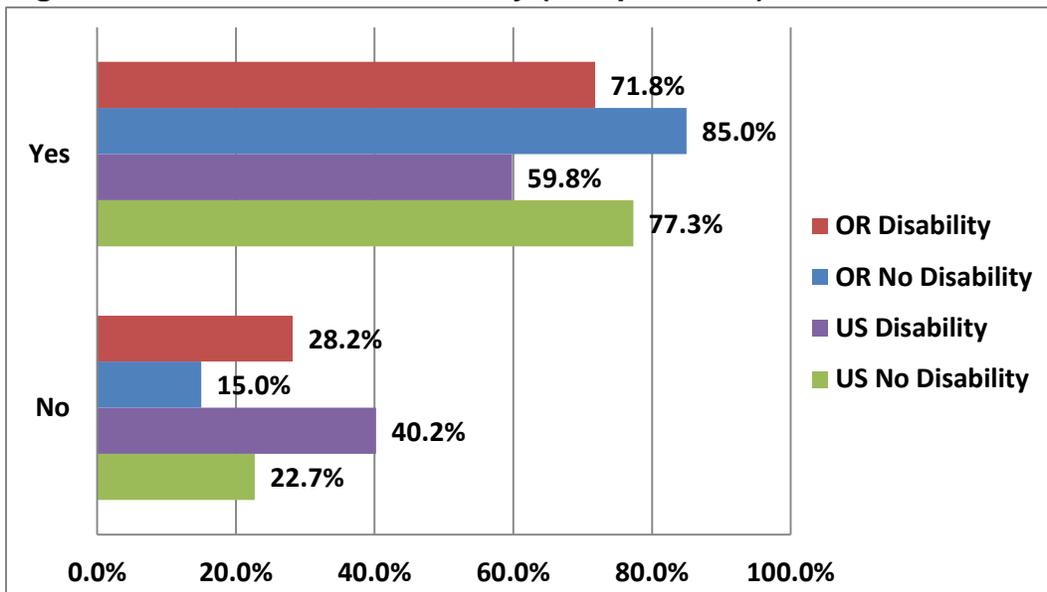
Do people with disabilities participate in exercise?

Data from old questions (Figure 15a)

In Oregon, 71.8% of adults with disabilities participated in exercise apart from their regular job and 28.2% of them did not exercise in the last 30 days. Among those without disabilities, 85% of adults participated in exercise apart from their regular job and 15% did not participate in exercise.

Nationally, a similar trend is seen with 59.8% of adults with disabilities participated in exercise apart from their regular job while 40.2% did not participate in the past month. Among those without disabilities, 77.3% of adults participated in exercise in the past month while 22.7% of adults did not participate in any exercise apart from their job.

Figure 15a, Exercise and Disability (old questions)

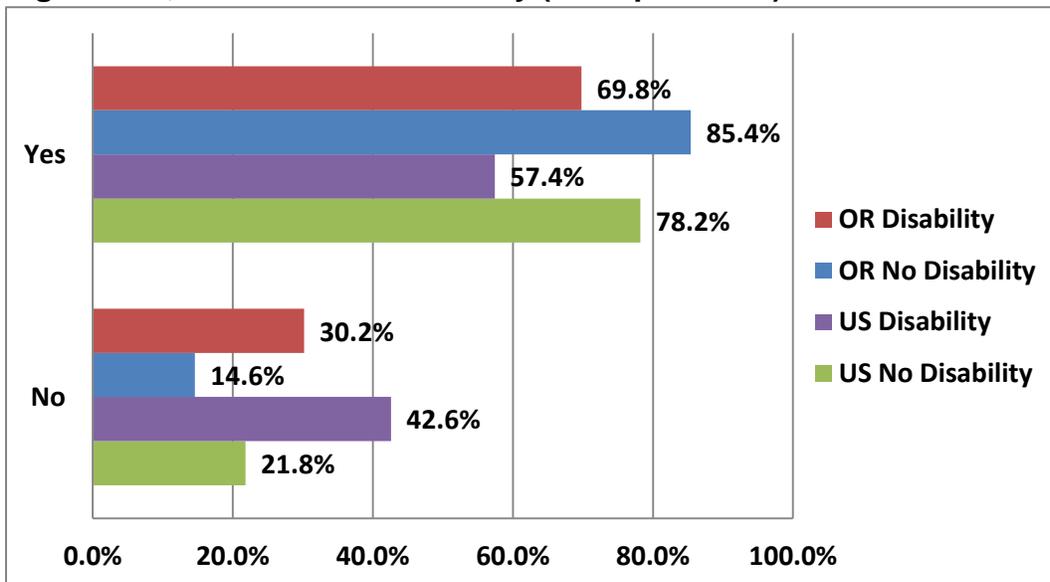


Data from new questions (Figure 15b)

In Oregon, 69.8% of adults with disabilities participated in exercise apart from their regular job, 30.2% of them did not exercise in the last 30 days. Among those without disabilities, 85.4% of adults participated in exercise apart from their regular job and 14.6% did not participate in exercise.

Nationally, a similar trend is seen with 57.4% of adults with disabilities participated in exercise apart from their regular job while 42.6% did not participate in the past month. Among those without disabilities, 78.2% of adults participated in exercise in the past month while 21.8% of adults did not participate in any exercise apart from their job.

Figure 15b, Exercise and Disability (new questions)



Preventive Health Care and Screening

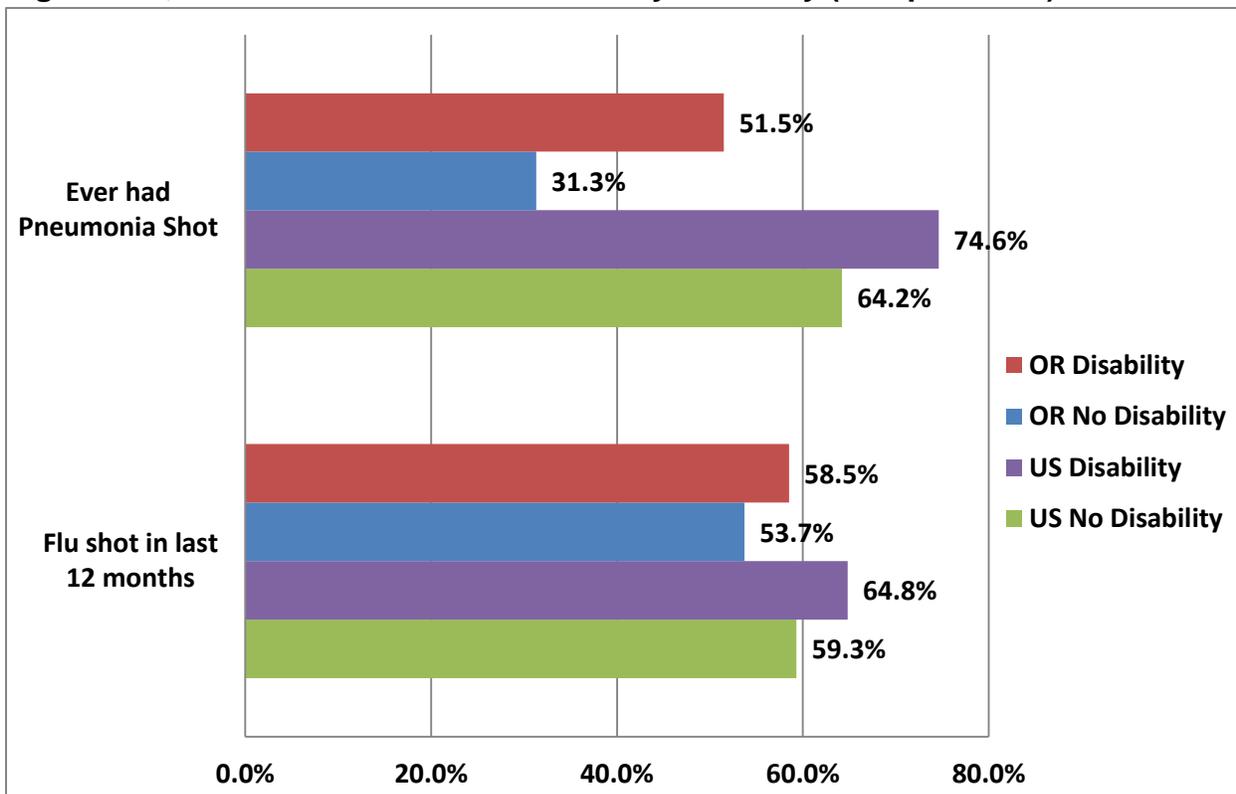
Do people with disabilities get vaccinated for flu or pneumonia?

Data from old questions (Figure 16a)

Among adults in Oregon with disabilities, 51.5% received the pneumonia vaccine and 58.5% of them received a flu shot in the last 12 months. Among adults without disabilities, 31.3% received a pneumonia shot and 53.7% received a flu vaccine in the past 12 months.

Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 74.6% received a pneumonia shot and 64.8% received a flu vaccine in the past 12 months. Among adults without disabilities, 64.2% received a pneumonia shot and 59.3% received a flu vaccine in last 12 months in the US.

Figure 16a, Flu and Pneumonia Vaccines by Disability (old questions)

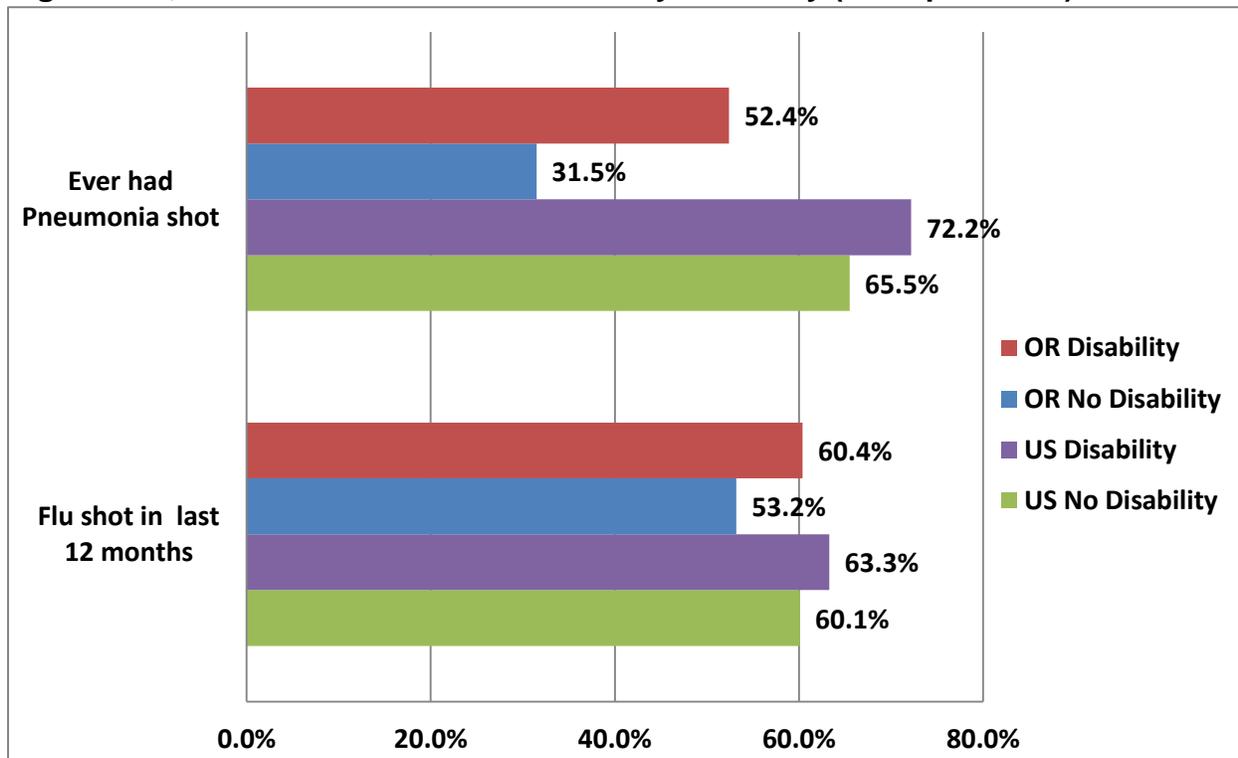


Data from new questions (Figure 16b)

Among adults in Oregon with disabilities, 52.4% received the pneumonia vaccine and 60.4% of them received a flu shot in the last 12 months. Among adults without disabilities, 31.5% received a pneumonia shot and 53.2% received a flu vaccine in the past 12 months.

Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 72.2% received a pneumonia shot and 63.3% received a flu vaccine in the past 12 months. Among adults without disabilities, 65.5% received a pneumonia shot and 60.1% received a flu vaccine in last 12 months in the US.

Figure 16b, Flu and Pneumonia Vaccines by Disability (new questions)

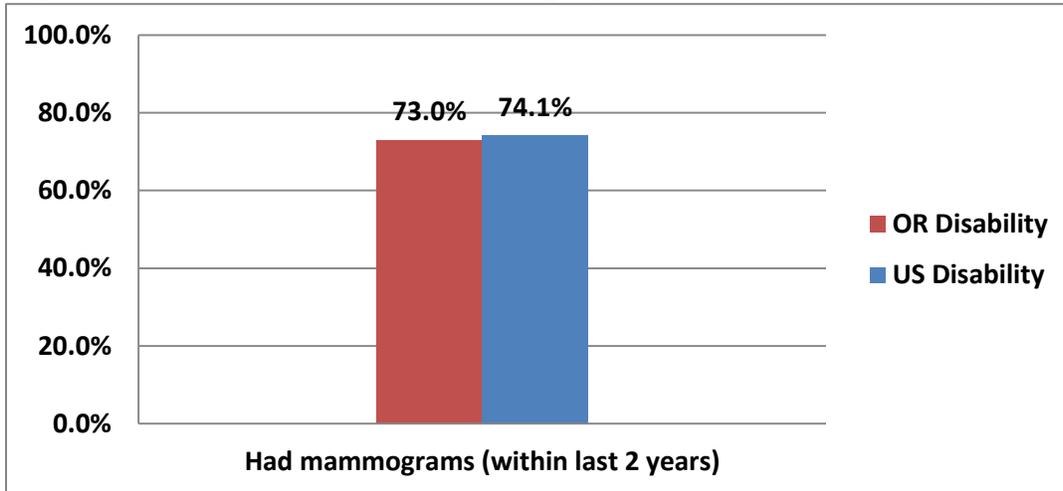


How many women with disabilities have received breast and cervical cancer screening within the recommended timeframe?

Data from old questions (Figure 17a)

Among women with disabilities who were over the age of 50 years, 73% had a mammogram in the last two years compared to 74.1% nationally.

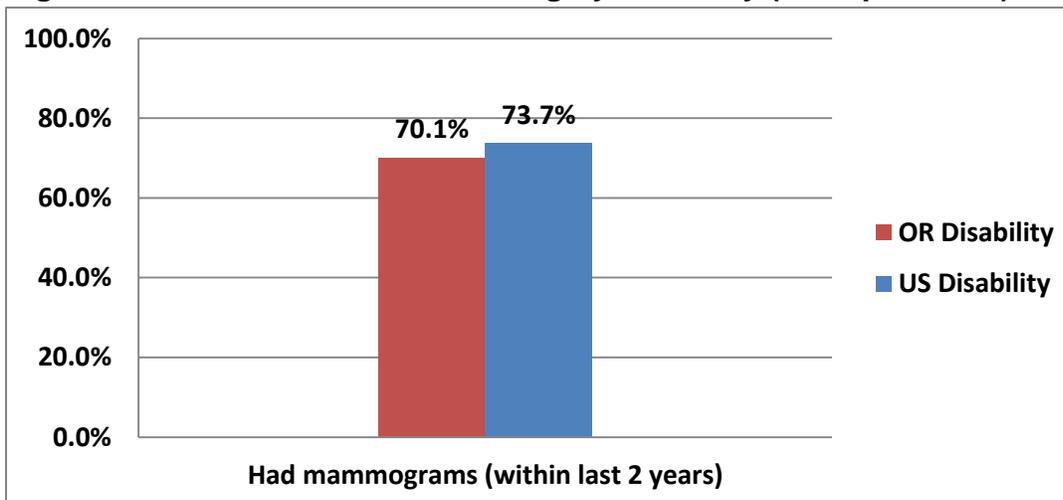
Figure 17a, Breast Cancer Screening by Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 17b)

Among women with disabilities who were over the age of 50 years, 70.1% had a mammogram in the last two years compared to 73.7% nationally.

Figure 17b, Breast Cancer Screening by Disability (new questions)



How many people with disabilities have been screened for colorectal cancer?

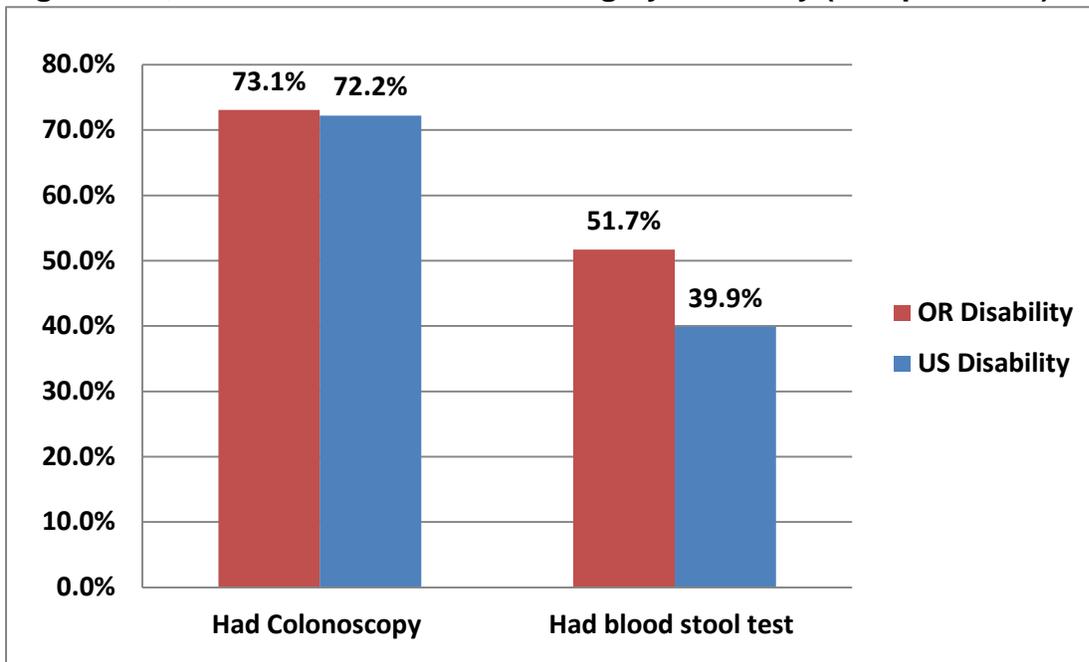
The United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends adults age 50 years through 75 years have an annual colorectal cancer (CRC) screening using fecal occult blood testing, a sigmoidoscopy every five years, or a colonoscopy every 10 years for early detection of colorectal cancer

Data from old questions (Figure 18a)

Among people with disabilities above the age of 50 years, 73.1% had a colonoscopy screening and 51.7% had a blood stool test as part of preventative care for colorectal cancer.

On the other hand, in the US, among people with disabilities above the age of 50 years, 72.2% had a colonoscopy screening and almost 40% had a blood stool test as part of their preventative care for colorectal cancer.

Figure 18a, Colorectal Cancer Screening by Disability (old questions)

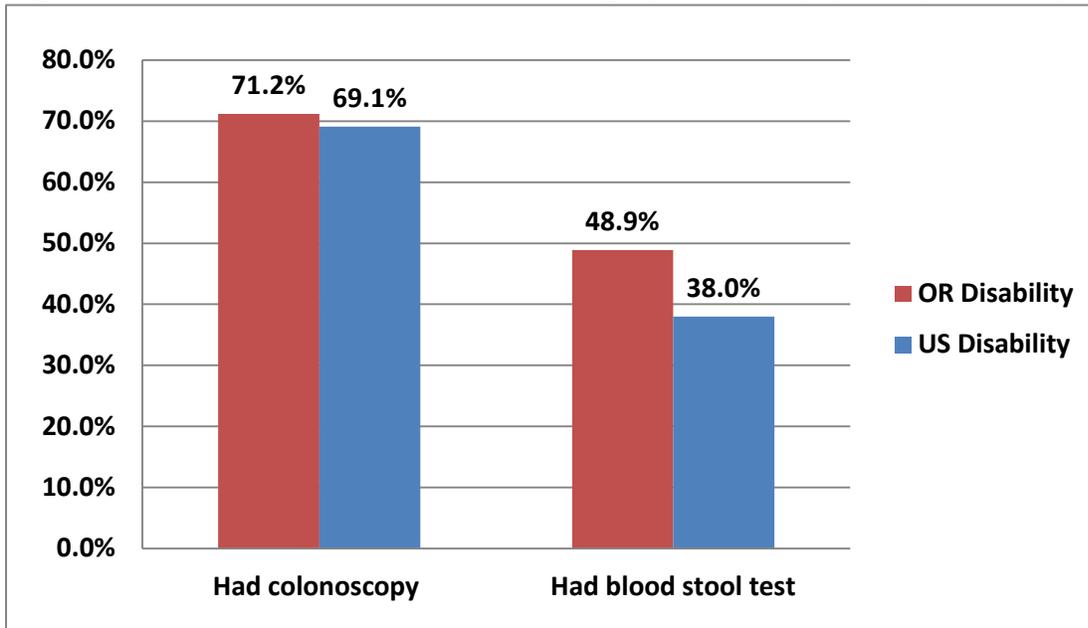


Data from new questions (Figure 18b)

Among people with disabilities above the age of 50 years, 71.2% had a colonoscopy screening and almost 50% had a blood stool test as part of preventative care for colorectal cancer.

On the other hand, in the US, among people with disabilities above the age of 50 years, 69.1% had a colonoscopy screening and 38% had a blood stool test as part of their preventative care for colorectal cancer.

Figure 18b, Colorectal Cancer Screening by Disability (new questions)

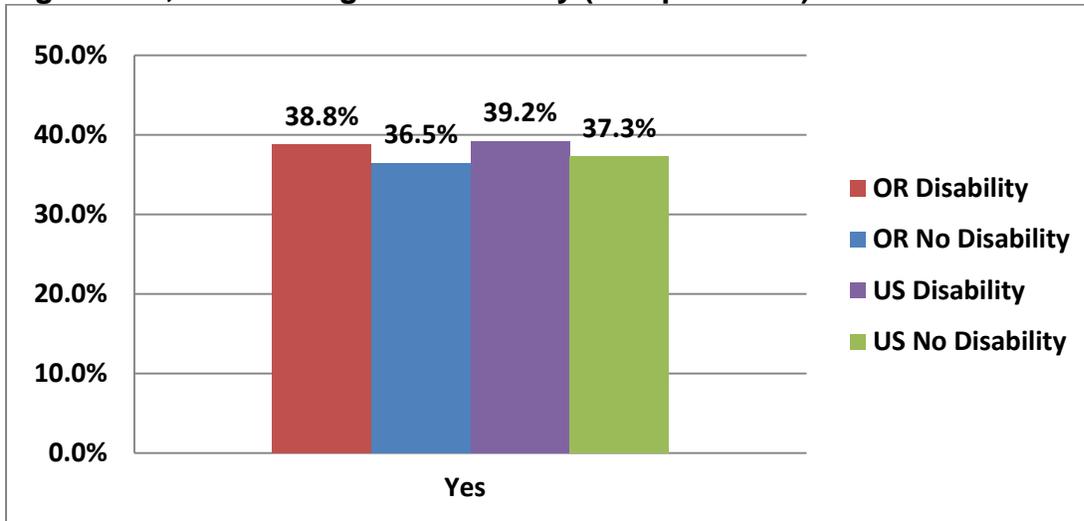


How many people with disabilities have been tested for HIV?

Data from old questions (Figure 19a)

In Oregon, 38.8% of adults with disabilities had tested for HIV compared to 36.5% of adults without disabilities. In the US, 39.2% of adults with disabilities were tested for HIV compared to 37.3% of adults without disabilities.

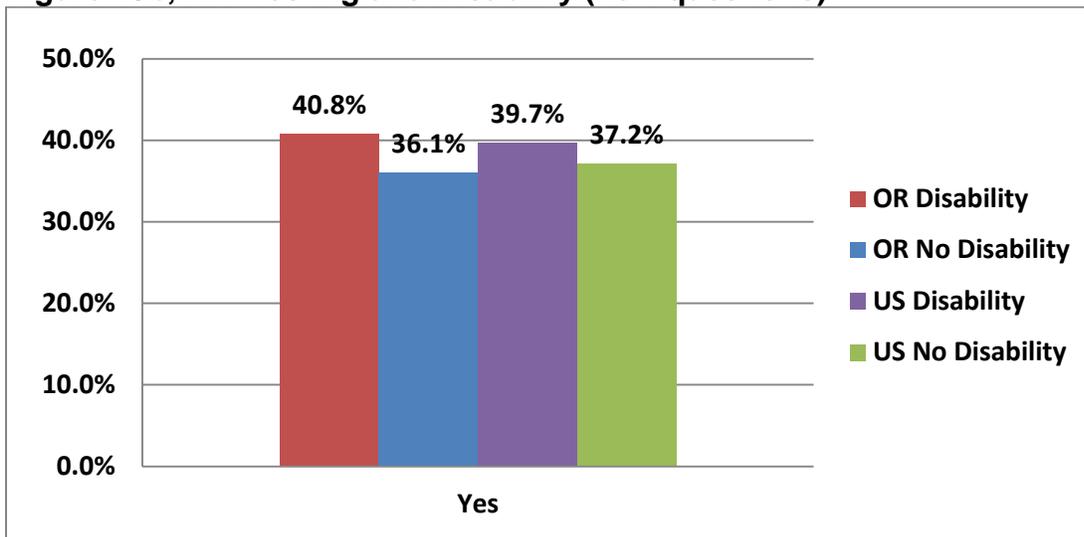
Figure 19a, HIV Testing and Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 19b)

In Oregon, 40.8% of adults with disabilities had tested for HIV compared to 36.1% of adults without disabilities. In the US, 39.7% of adults with disabilities were tested for HIV compared to 37.2% of adults without disabilities.

Figure 19b, HIV Testing and Disability (new questions)



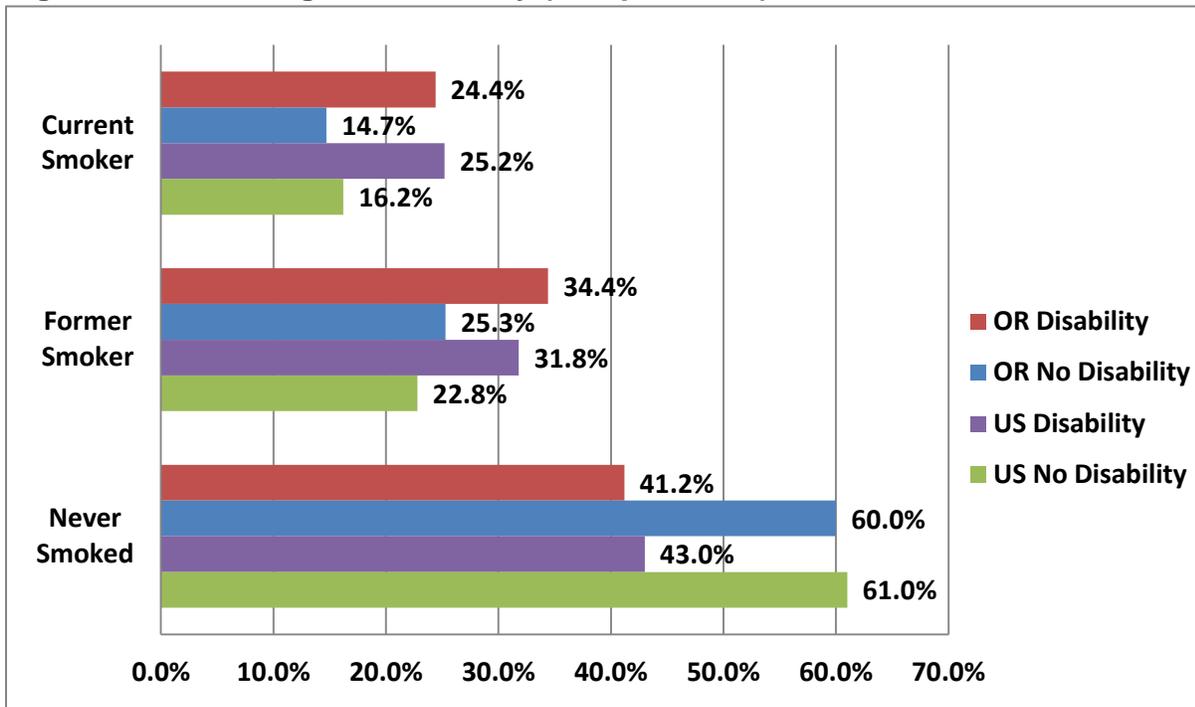
Health Behaviors

How many people with disabilities smoke?

Data from old questions (Figure 20a)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 24.4% are current smokers, 34.4% were former smokers and 41.2% have never smoked. Among those without disabilities, 14.7% are current smokers, 25.3% were former smokers and 60% never smoked. In the US, 25.2% are current smokers, 31.8% were former smokers and 43% have never smoked. Among those without disabilities, 16.2% are current smokers, 22.8% were former smokers and 61% never smoked.

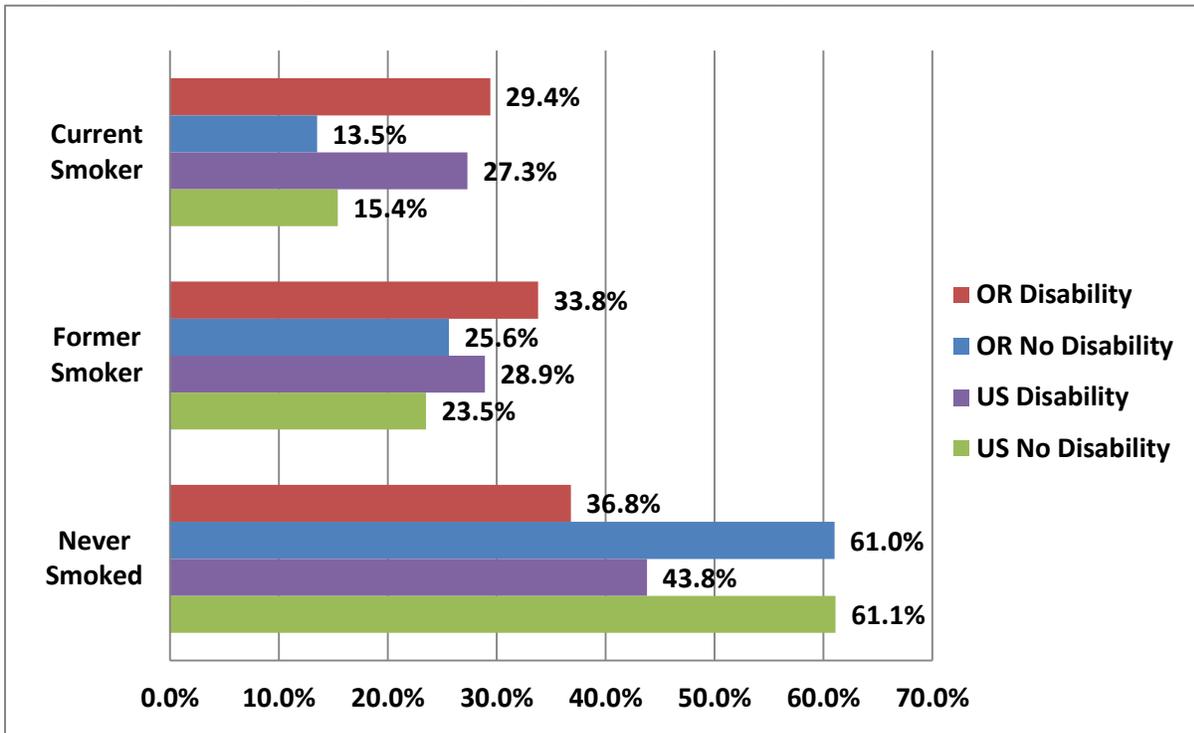
Figure 20a, Smoking and Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 20b)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 29.4% are current smokers, 33.8% were former smokers and 36.8% have never smoked. Among those without disabilities, 13.5% are current smokers, 25.6% were former smokers and 61% never smoked. In the US, 27.3% are current smokers, 28.9% were former smokers and 43.8% have never smoked. Among those without disabilities, 15.4% are current smokers, 23.5% were former smokers and 61.1% never smoked.

Figure 20b, Smoking and Disability (new questions)*

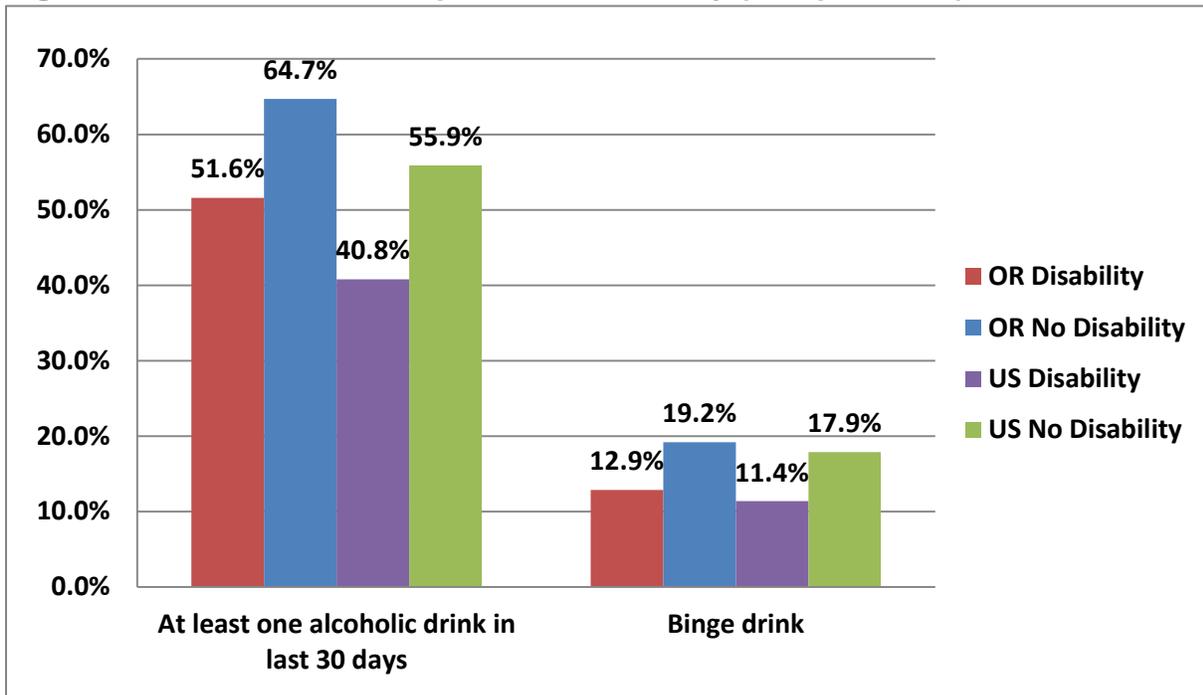


How many people with disabilities drink alcohol?

Data from old questions (Figure 21a)

Among adults with disabilities in Oregon, 51.6% had consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month compared to 64.7% of adults without disabilities. Among those who had consumed alcohol, 12.9% of adults with disabilities and 19.2% of adults without disabilities had engaged in binge drinking in the past month. In the US 40.8% of adults with disabilities and 55.9% of adults without disabilities had consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month. Among those who had consumed alcohol, 11.4% of adults with disabilities and 17.9% of adults without disabilities had engaged in binge drinking in the past month. Binge drinking means consuming four or more drinks (for women) or five or more drinks (for men) on a single occasion

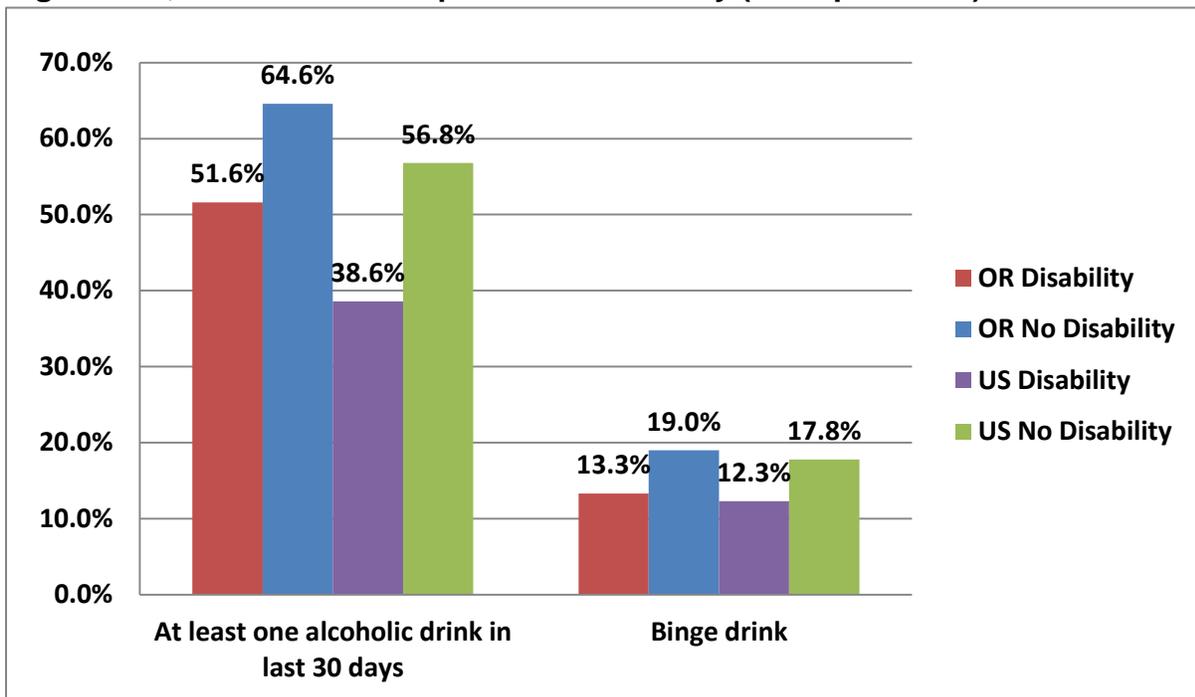
Figure 21a, Alcohol Consumption and Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 21b)

Among adults with disabilities in Oregon, 51.6% had consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month compared to 64.6% of adults without disabilities. Among those who had consumed alcohol, 13.3% of adults with disabilities and 19% of adults without disabilities had engaged in binge drinking in the past month. In the US 38.6% of adults with disabilities and 56.8% of adults without disabilities had consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month. Among those who had consumed alcohol, 12.3% of adults with disabilities and 17.8% of adults with disabilities had engaged in binge drinking in the past month.

Figure 21b, Alcohol Consumption and Disability (new questions)

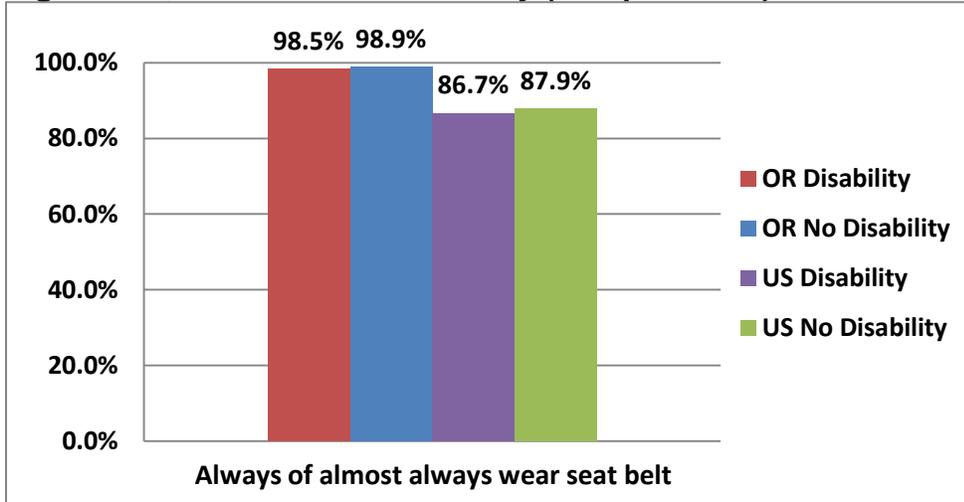


How many people with disabilities wear seatbelts?

Data from old questions (Figure 22a)

Nearly ninety-nine percent of people with disabilities (98.5%) in Oregon, and 86.7% of people with disabilities nationwide always or almost always wear a seatbelt when they drive or ride in a car. People without disabilities always or almost always wear a seatbelt when they drive or ride in a car at a rate of 98.9% for Oregon, and 87.9% nationwide.

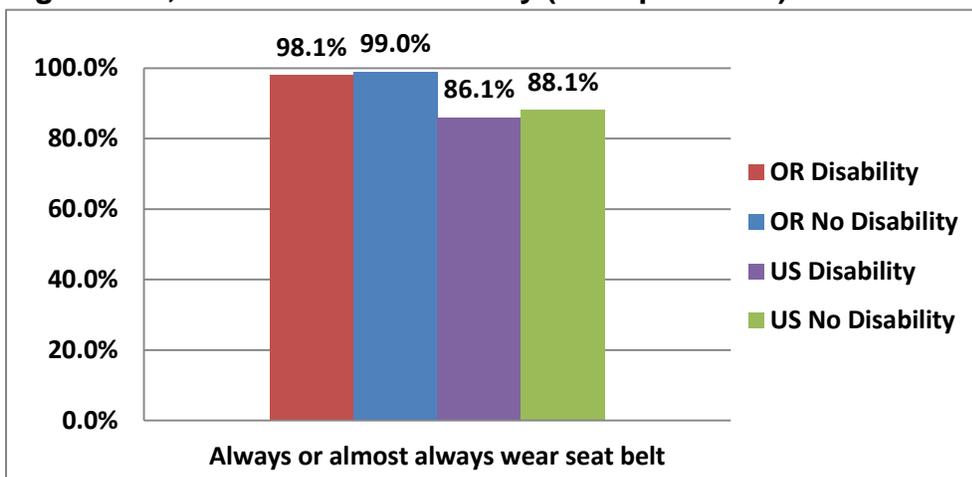
Figure 22a, Seat Belt and Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 22b)

Ninety-eight percent of people with disabilities (98.1%) in Oregon, and 86.1% of people with disabilities nationwide always or almost always wear a seatbelt when they drive or ride in a car. People without disabilities always or almost always wear a seatbelt when they drive or ride in a car at a rate of 99% for Oregon, and 88.1% nationwide.

Figure 22b, Seat Belt and Disability (new questions)



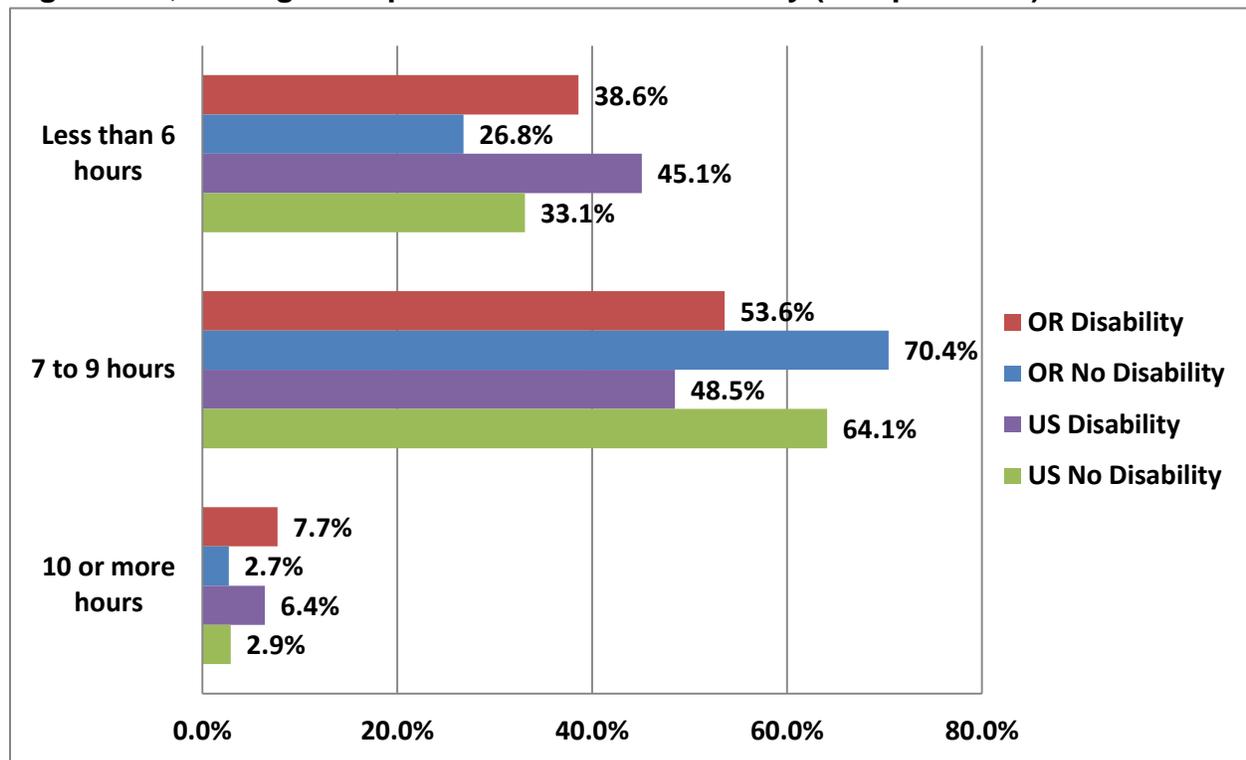
Do people with disabilities get enough sleep?

Data from old questions (Figure 23a)

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommend adults get 7-9 hours of sleep each night. In Oregon, 38.6% people with disabilities got less than 6 hours of sleep, 53.6% of adults got 7-9 hours of sleep and 7.7% got 10 or more hours of sleep in 24 hours on average in the last month. Among people without disabilities, 26.8% got less than 6 hours of sleep, 70.4% of adults got 7-9 hours of sleep and 2.7% got 10 or more hours of sleep in 24 hours on average in the last month.

In the US, 45.1% of people with disabilities got less than 6 hours of sleep, 48.5% of adults got 7-9 hours of sleep and 6.4% got 10 or more hours of sleep in 24 hours on average in the last month. On the other hand, among people without disabilities, 33.1% got less than 6 hours of sleep, 64.1% of adults got 7-9 hours of sleep and 2.9% got 10 or more hours of sleep in 24 hours on average in the last month.

Figure 23a, Average Sleep in 24 Hours and Disability (old questions)

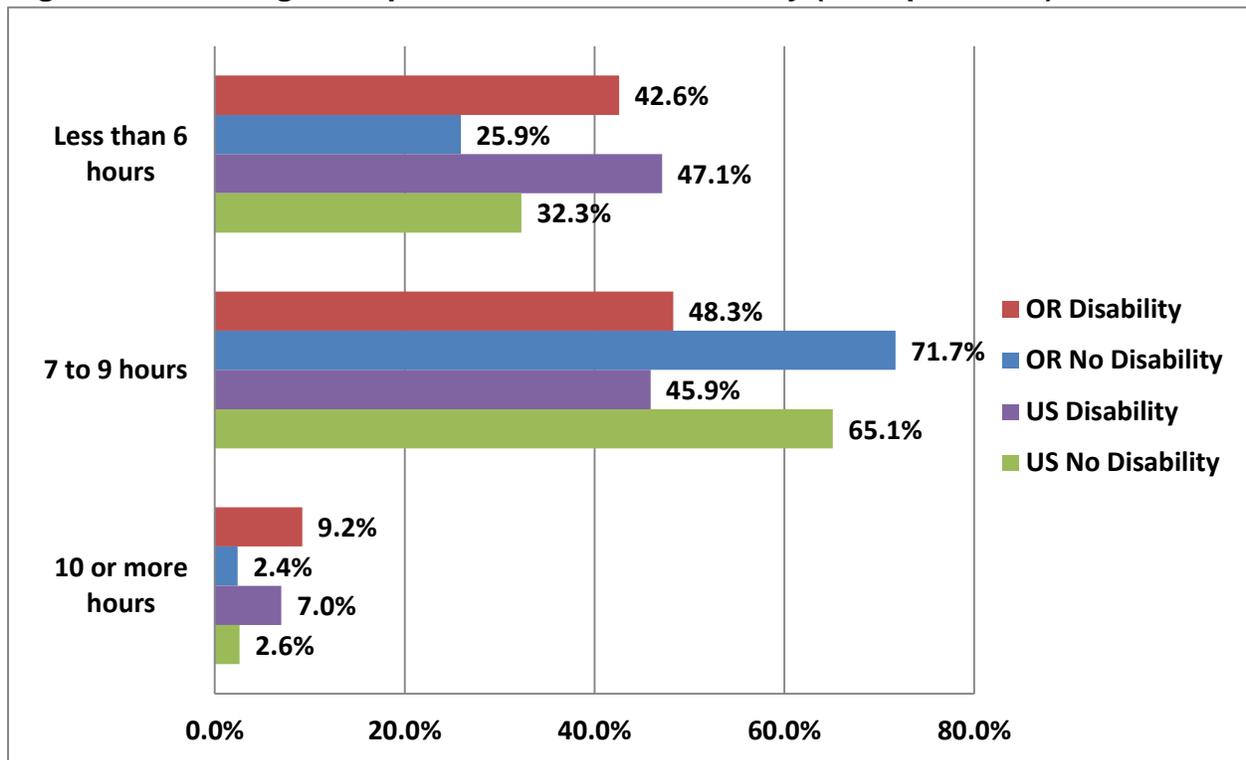


Data from new questions (Figure 23b)

In Oregon, 42.6% of people with disabilities got less than 6 hours of sleep, 48.3% of adults got 7-9 hours of sleep and 9.2% got 10 or more hours of sleep in 24 hours on average in the last month. Among people without disabilities, 25.9% got less than 6 hours of sleep, 71.7% of adults got 7-9 hours of sleep and 2.4% got 10 or more hours of sleep in 24 hours on average in the last month.

In the US, 47.1% of people with disabilities got less than 6 hours of sleep, 45.9% of adults got 7-9 hours of sleep and 7% got 10 or more hours of sleep in 24 hours on average in the last month. On the other hand, among people without disabilities, 32.3% got less than 6 hours of sleep, 65.1% of adults got 7-9 hours of sleep and 2.6% got 10 or more hours of sleep in 24 hours on average in the last month.

Figure 23b, Average Sleep in 24 Hours and Disability (new questions)



Health Care Access

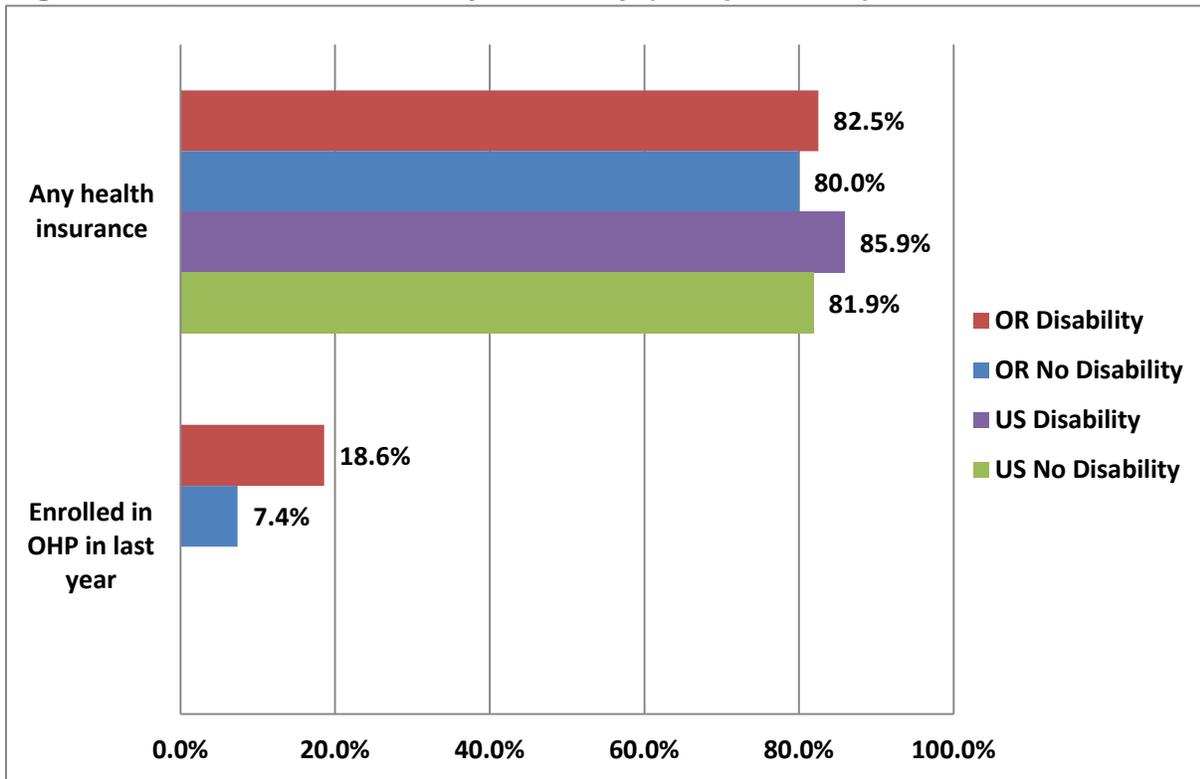
Do people with disabilities have health insurance?

Data from old questions (Figure 24a)

In Oregon, 82.5% of adults with disabilities and 80% of adults without disabilities have some kind of health insurance. In the US, almost 86% of adults with disabilities and almost 82% of adults without disabilities have some kind of health insurance.

Among those who have health insurance in Oregon, 18.6% of people with disabilities and 7.4% of people without disabilities were enrolled in the Oregon Health Plan in the last 12 months.

Figure 24a, Health Insurance by Disability (old questions)

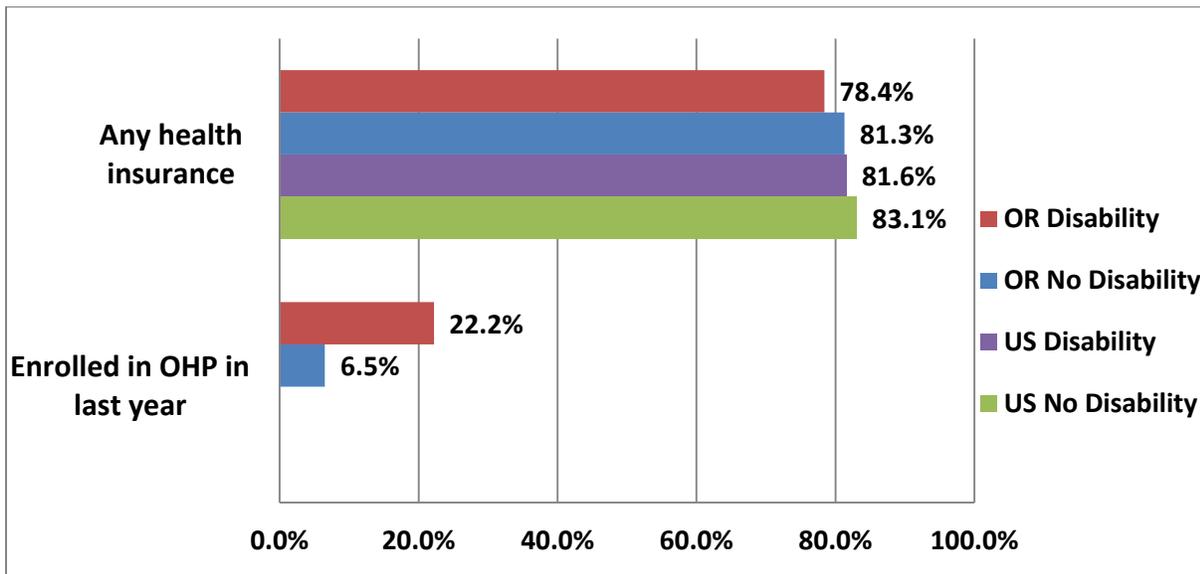


Data from new questions (Figure 24b)

In Oregon, 78.4% of adults with disabilities and 81.3% of adults without disabilities have some kind of health insurance. In the US, 81.6% of adults with disabilities and 83.1% of adults without disabilities have some kind of health insurance.

Among those who have health insurance in Oregon, 22.2% of people with disabilities and 6.5% of people without disabilities were enrolled in the Oregon Health Plan in the last 12 months.

Figure 24b, Health Insurance by Disability (new questions)

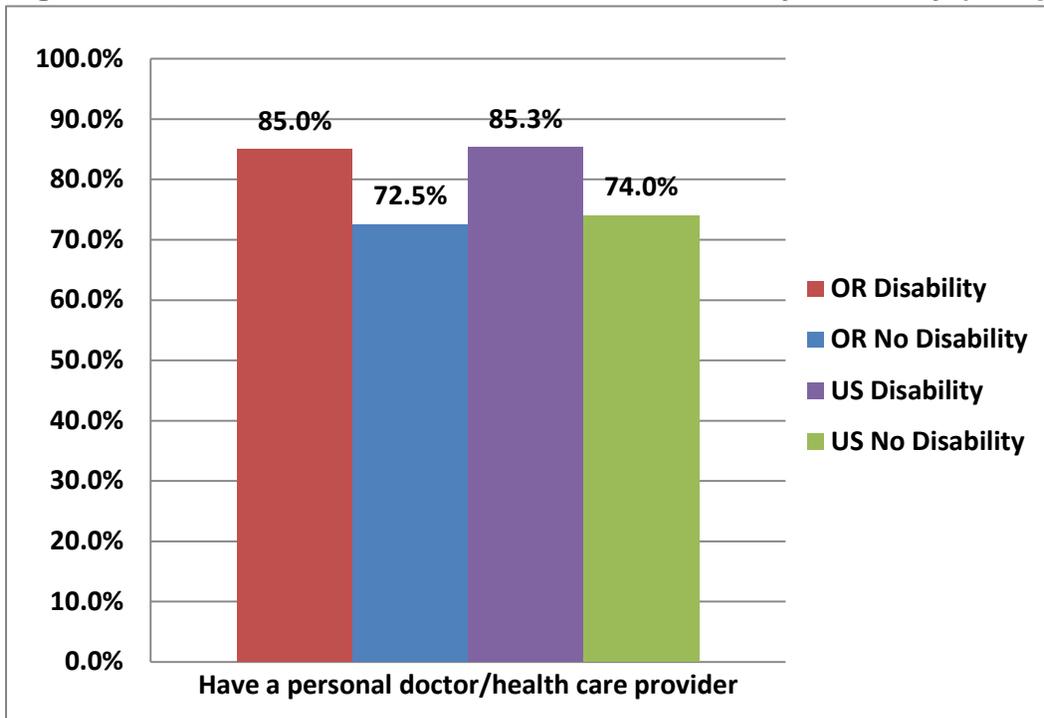


Do people with disabilities have a personal doctor or health care provider?

Data from old questions (Figure 26a)

In Oregon, 85% of people with disabilities and 72.5% of people without disabilities have at least one person they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider. Nationally, 85.3% of people with disabilities and 74% of people without disabilities have at least one person they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider.

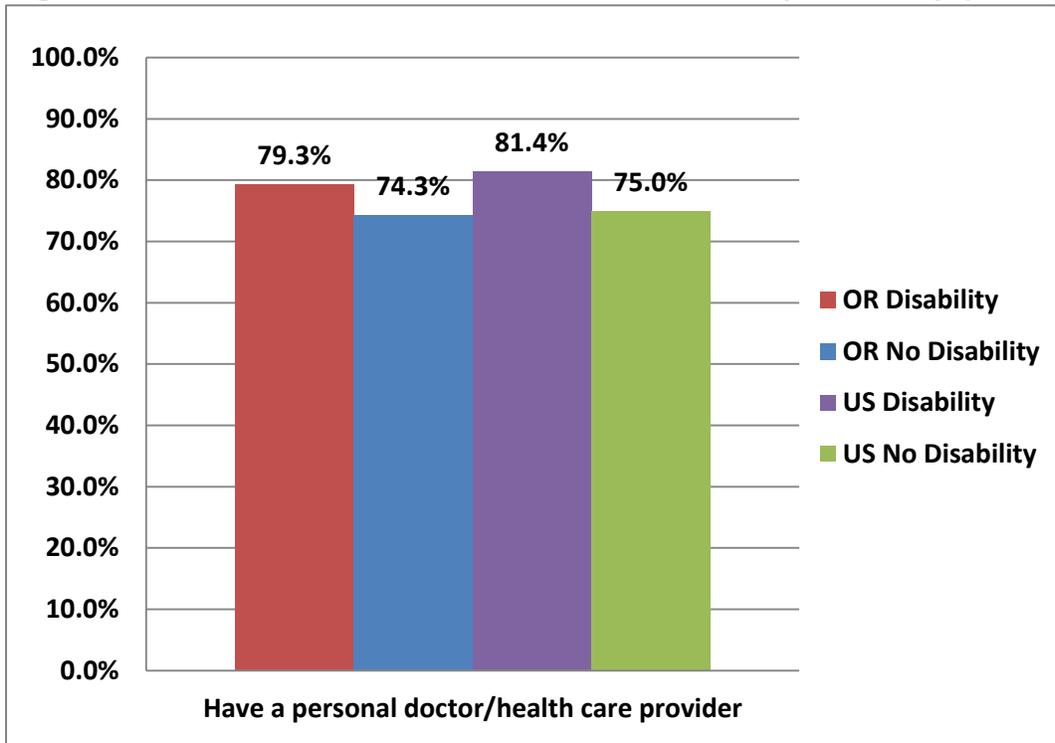
Figure 26a, Personal Doctor/Health Care Provider by Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 26b)

In Oregon, 79.3% of people with disabilities and 74.3% of people without disabilities have at least one person they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider. Nationally, 81.4% of people with disabilities and 75% of people without disabilities have at least one person they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider.

Figure 26b, Personal Doctor/Health Care Provider by Disability (new questions)



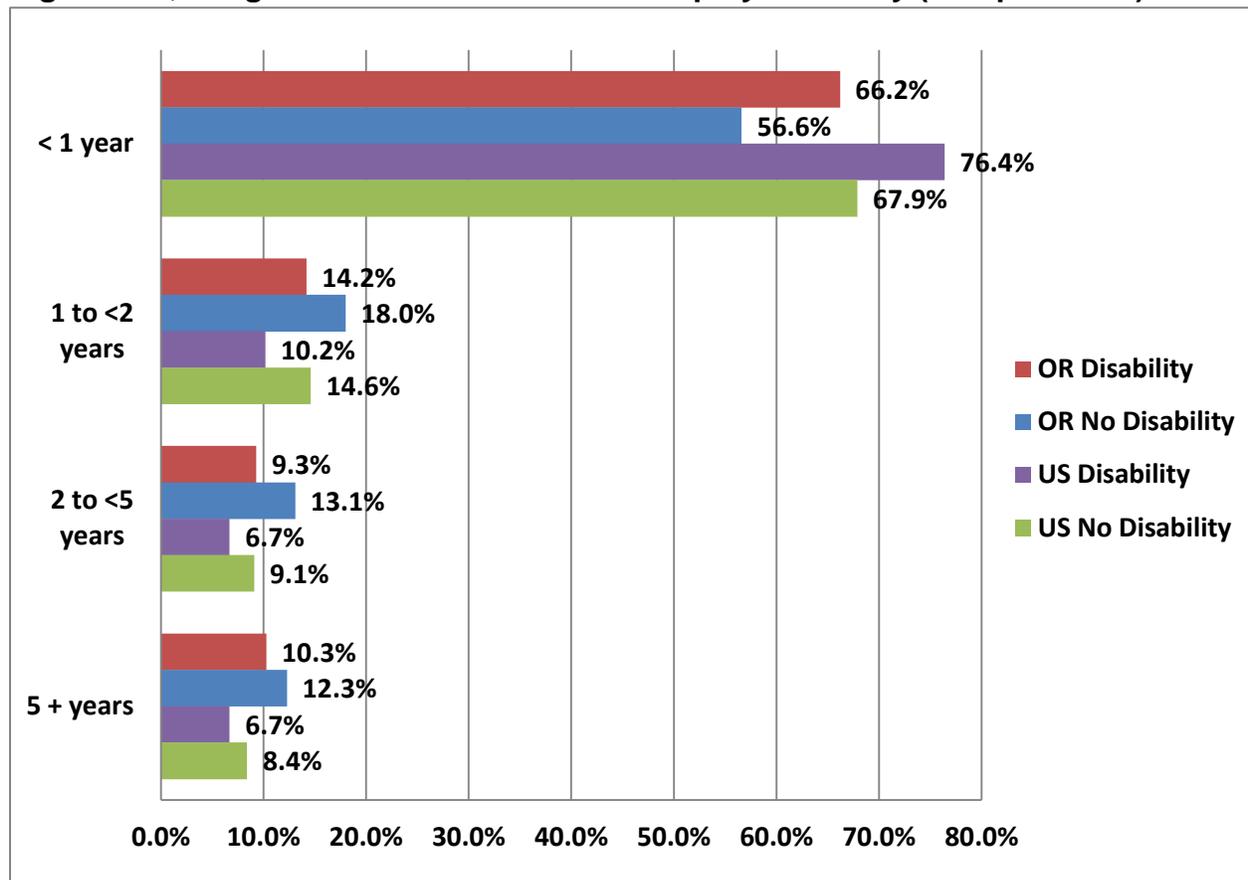
How long has it been since adults with disabilities last visited a doctor?

Data from old questions (Figure 27a)

In Oregon, among people with disabilities, 66.2% had a checkup less than a year ago, 14.2% had a checkup between one and two years ago, 9.3% had a checkup between two and five years ago, and 10.3% have not had a checkup in five or more years. For people without disabilities, 56.6% had a checkup less than a year ago, 18% had a checkup between one and two years ago, 13.1% had a checkup between two and five years ago, and 12.3% had a checkup five or more years ago.

Nationally, among people with disabilities, 76.4% of people had a checkup less than a year ago, 10.2% had a checkup between one and two years ago, 6.7% had a checkup between two and five years ago, and 6.7% have not had a checkup in five or more years. For people without disabilities, 67.9% had a checkup less than a year ago, 14.6% had a checkup between one and two years ago, 9.4% had a checkup between two and five years ago, and 8.9% had a checkup five or more years ago.

Figure 27a, Length of Time from Last Checkup by Disability (old questions)

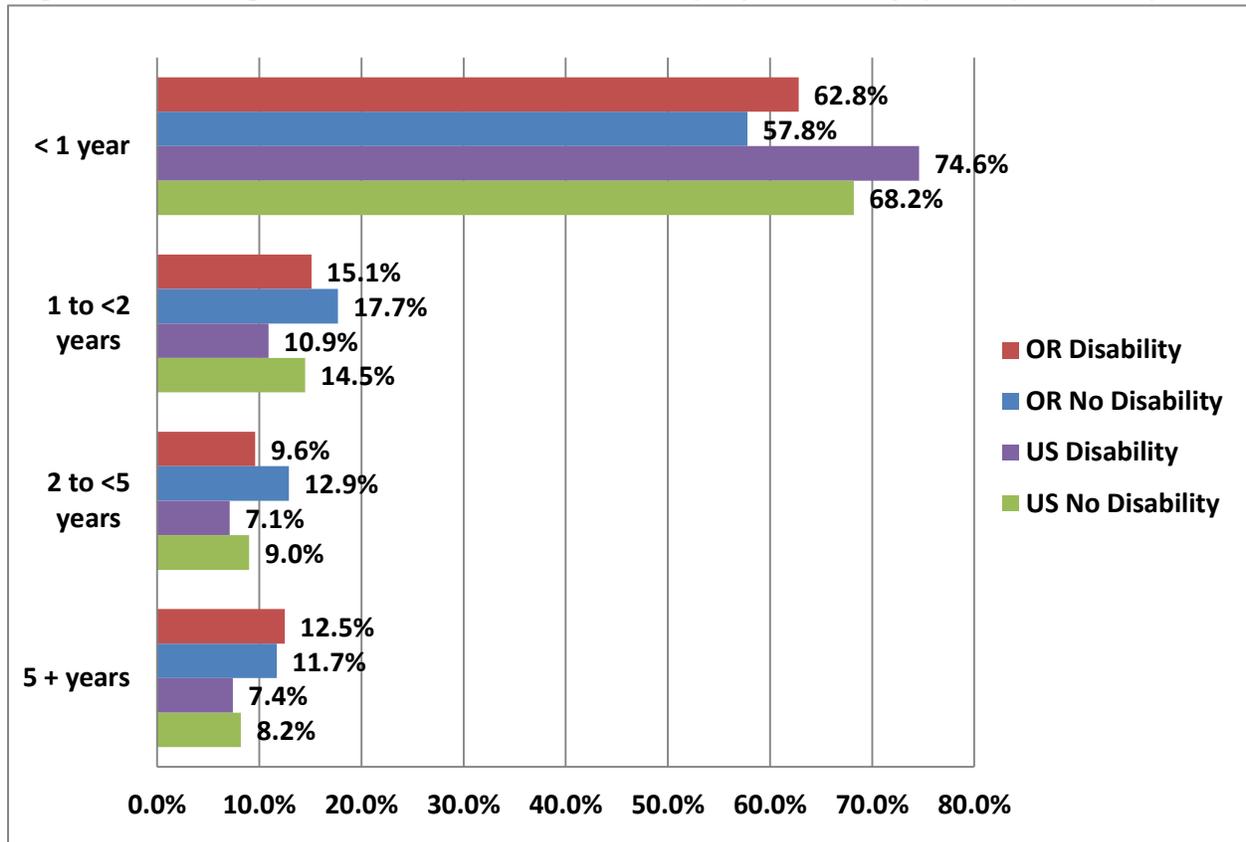


Data from new questions (Figure 27b)

In Oregon, among people with disabilities, 62.8% had a checkup less than a year ago, 15.1% had a checkup between one and two years ago, 9.6% had a checkup between two and five years ago, and 12.5% have not had a checkup in five or more years. For people without disabilities, 57.8% had a checkup less than a year ago, 17.7% had a checkup between one and two years ago, 12.9% had a checkup between two and five years ago, and 11.7% had a checkup five or more years ago.

Nationally, among people with disabilities, 74.6% of people had a checkup less than a year ago, 10.9% had a checkup between one and two years ago, 7.1% had a checkup between two and five years ago, and 7.4% have not had a checkup in five or more years. For people without disabilities, 68.2% had a checkup less than a year ago, 14.5% had a checkup between one and two years ago, 9% had a checkup between two and five years ago, and 8.2% had a checkup five or more years ago.

Figure 27b, Length of Time from Last Checkup by Disability (new questions)

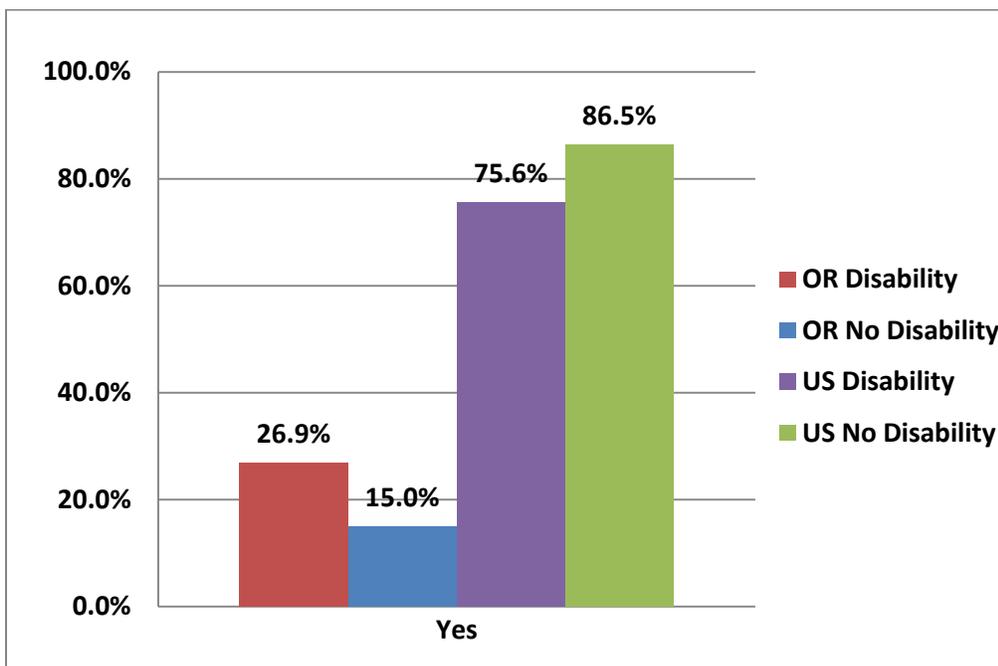


Can people with disabilities afford needed health care?

Data from old questions (Figure 28a)

In Oregon, almost 27% of people with disabilities and 15% of people without disabilities could not see a doctor in the last year due to cost. Nationally, in contrast, 75.6% of adults with disabilities and 86.5% of adults without disabilities could not see a doctor in the past year due to cost.

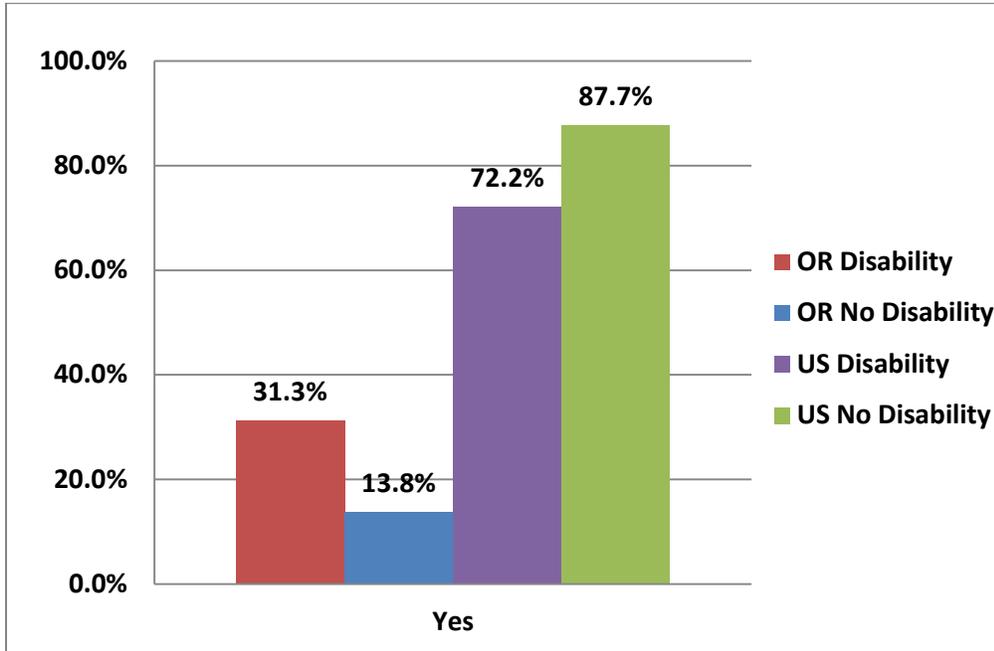
Figure 28a, Could Not See a Doctor in Last 12 Months Due to Cost and Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 28b)

In Oregon, almost 31.3% of people with disabilities and 13.8% of people without disabilities could not see a doctor in the last year due to cost. Nationally, in contrast, 72.2% of adults with disabilities and 87.7% of adults without disabilities could not see a doctor in the past year due to cost.

Figure 28b, Could Not See a Doctor in Last 12 Months Due to Cost and Disability (new questions)



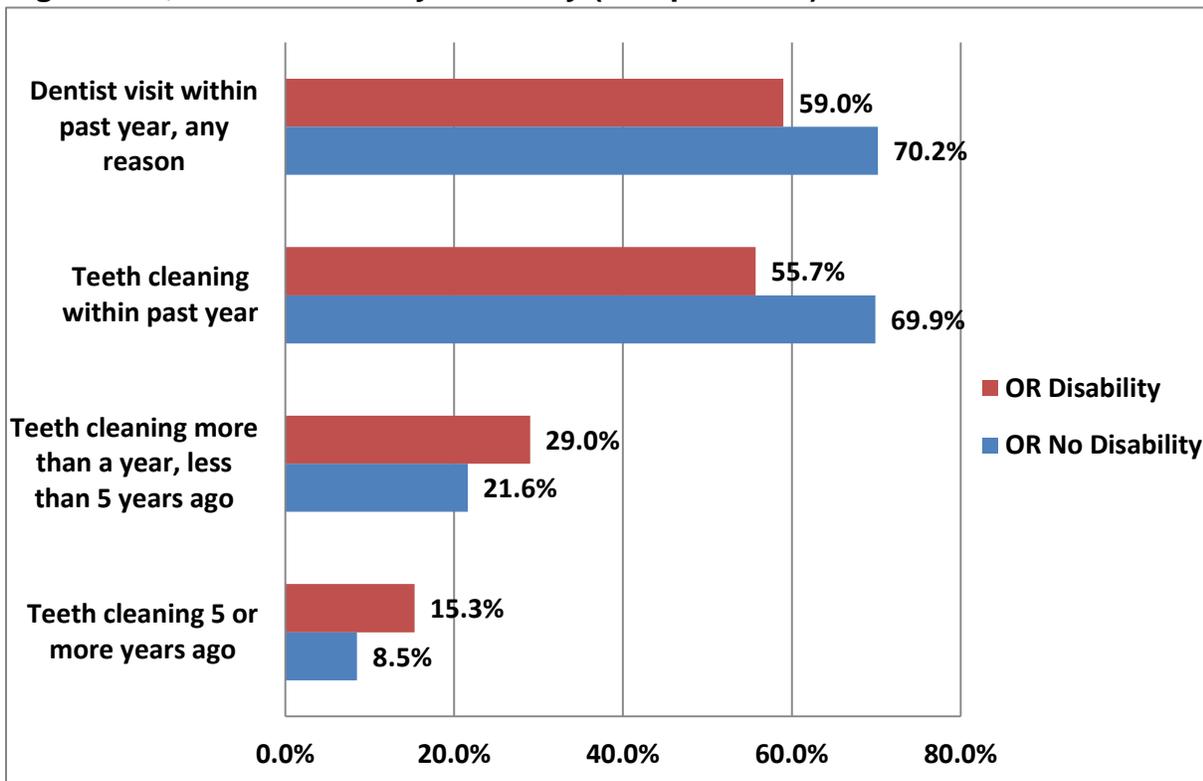
State Added questions

How many people visited the dentist in the past year for any reason?

Data from old questions (Figure 29a)

Among people with disabilities in Oregon, 59% of adults visited the dentist in the past year. Among those who visited the dentist, 55.7% had their teeth cleaned in the past year, 29% had their teeth cleaned more than a year but less than 5 years ago and 15.3% had it more than 5 years ago. Among adults without disabilities, 70.2% visited the dentist within the past year. Among those who visited the dentist, almost 70% had their teeth cleaned within the past year, 21.6% had their teeth cleaned between 1-5 years ago and 8.5% had the procedure 5 or more years ago.

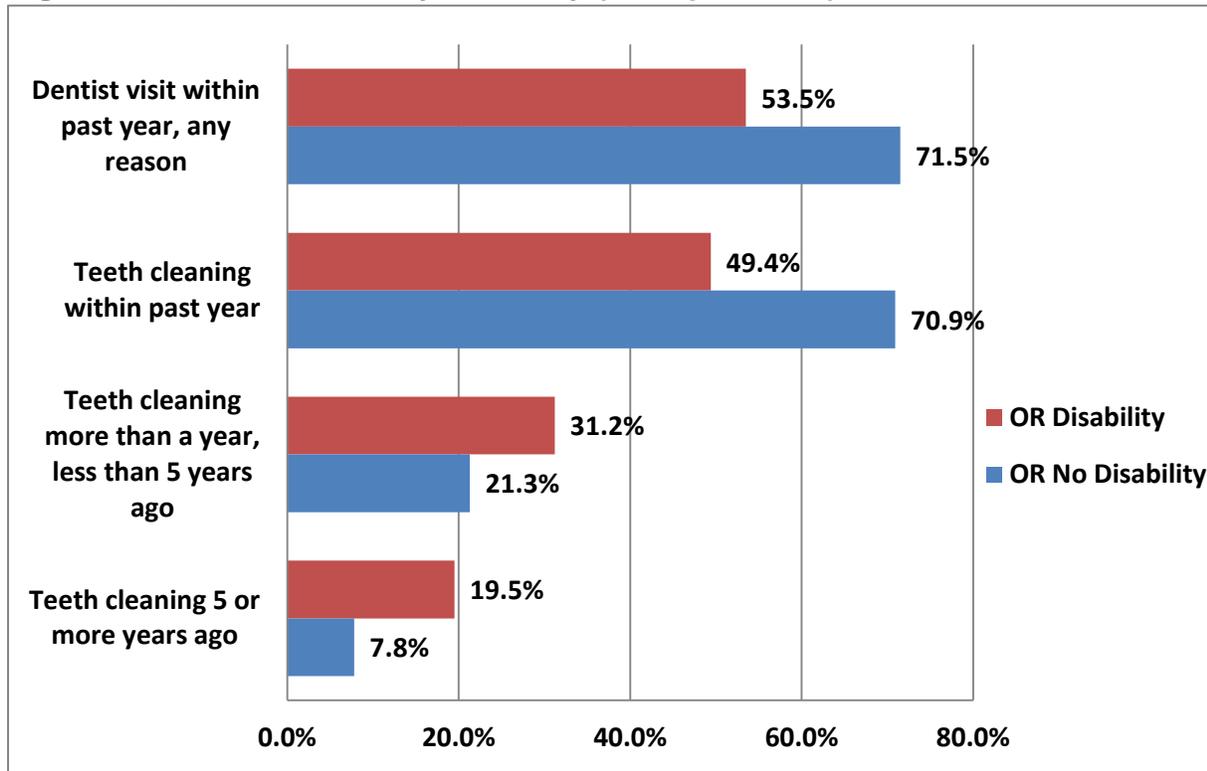
Figure 29a, Dental Health by Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 29b)

Among people with disabilities in Oregon, 53.5% of adults visited the dentist in the past year. Among those who visited the dentist, 49.4% had their teeth cleaned in the past year, 31.2% had their teeth cleaned more than a year but less than 5 years ago and 19.5% had it more than 5 years ago. Among adults without disabilities, 71.5% visited the dentist within the past year. Among those who visited the dentist, almost 70.9% had their teeth cleaned within the past year, 21.3% had their teeth cleaned between 1-5 years ago and 7.8% had the procedure 5 or more years ago.

Figure 29b, Dental Health by Disability (new questions)



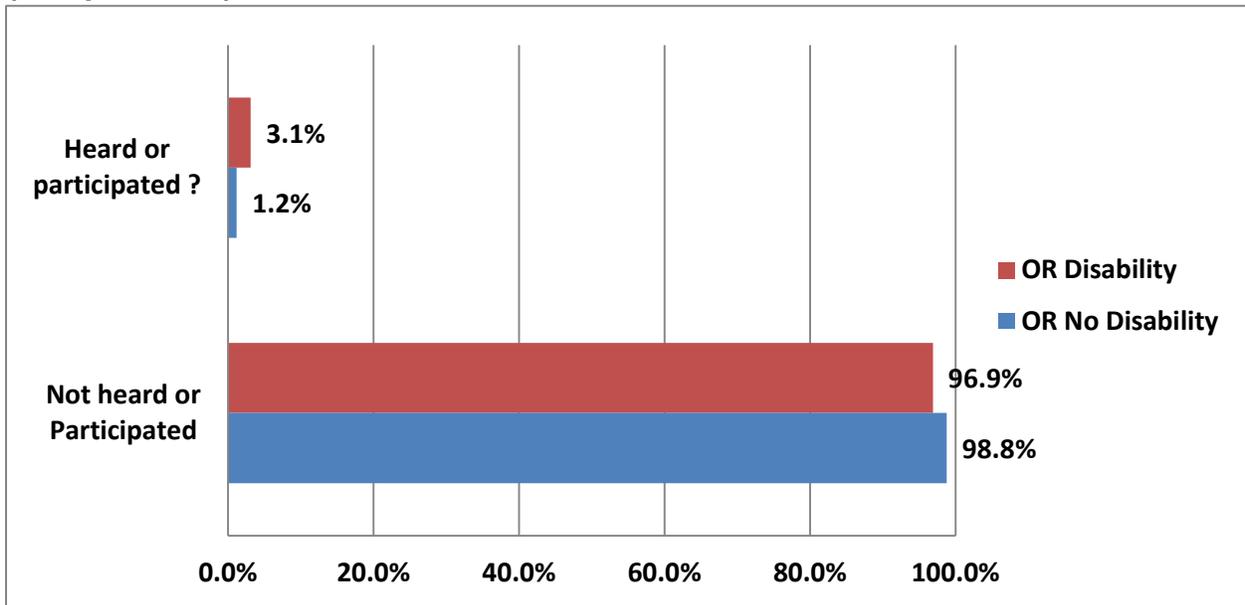
Awareness and Participation in Community Programs

How many people are aware of existing wellness programs in their community and have participated in them?

Data from old questions (Figure 30a)

Among adults with disabilities, 96.9% had not heard or participated in community programs whereas 3.1% had either heard or participated in community programs. Among adults without disabilities, 98.8% had not heard or participated in community programs whereas 1.2% had either heard or participated in the community programs.

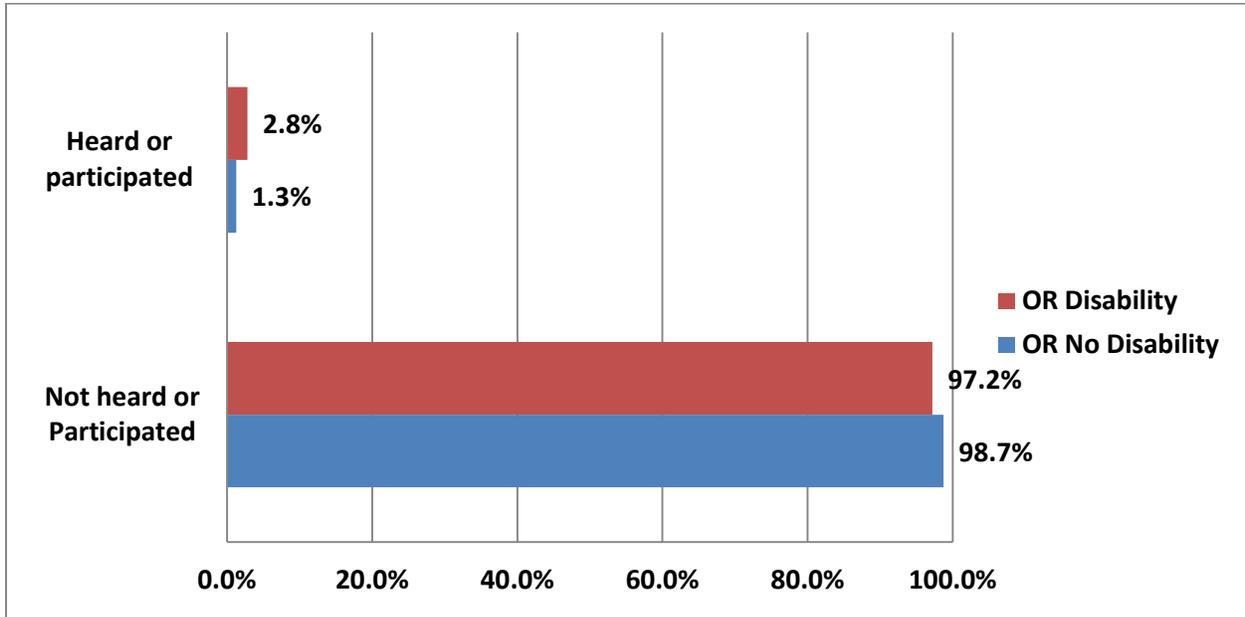
Figure 30a, Awareness and Participation in Community Programs by Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 30b)

Among adults with disabilities, 97.2% had not heard or participated in community programs whereas 2.8% had either heard or participated in community programs. Among adults without disabilities, 98.7% had not heard or participated in community programs whereas 1.3% had either heard or participated in the community programs

Figure 30b, Awareness and Participation in Community Programs by (new questions)



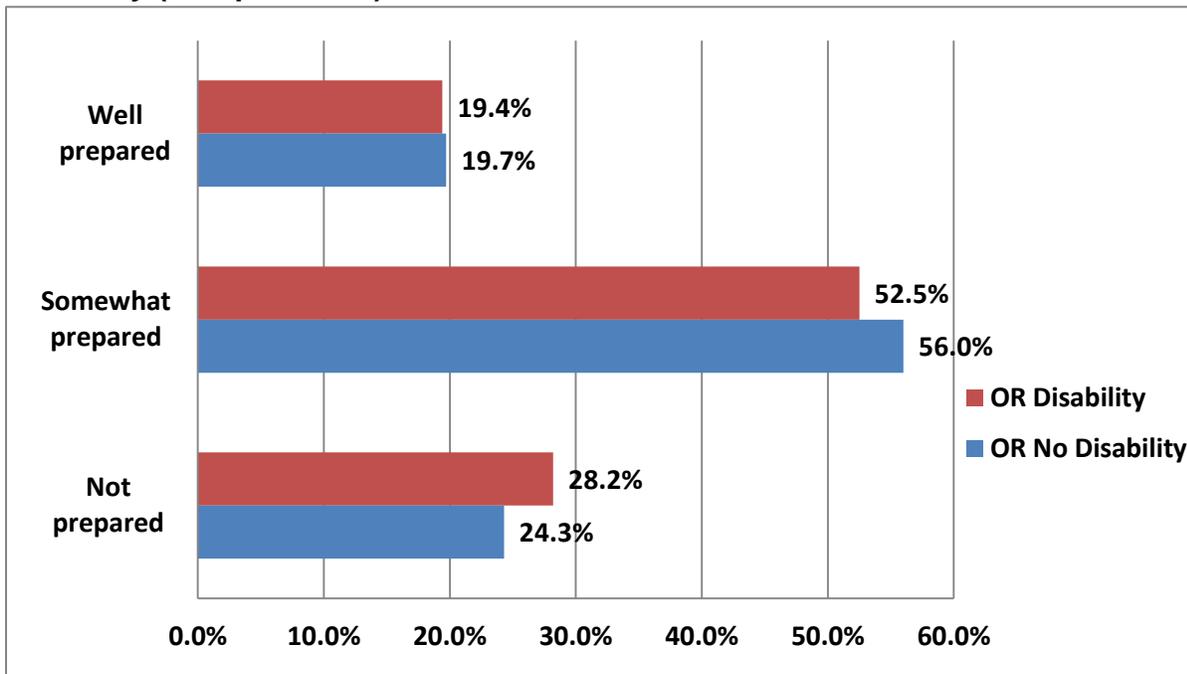
Emergency preparedness

Perception of preparedness

Data from old questions (Figure 31a)

Among Oregonian adults with disabilities, 19.4% perceive themselves as well prepared, 52.5% feel somewhat prepared and 28.2% do not feel prepared at all to handle a large-scale disaster or emergency. Among adults without disabilities, 19.7% perceive themselves as well prepared, 56% feel somewhat prepared and 24.3% do not feel prepared at all to handle a large-scale disaster or emergency.

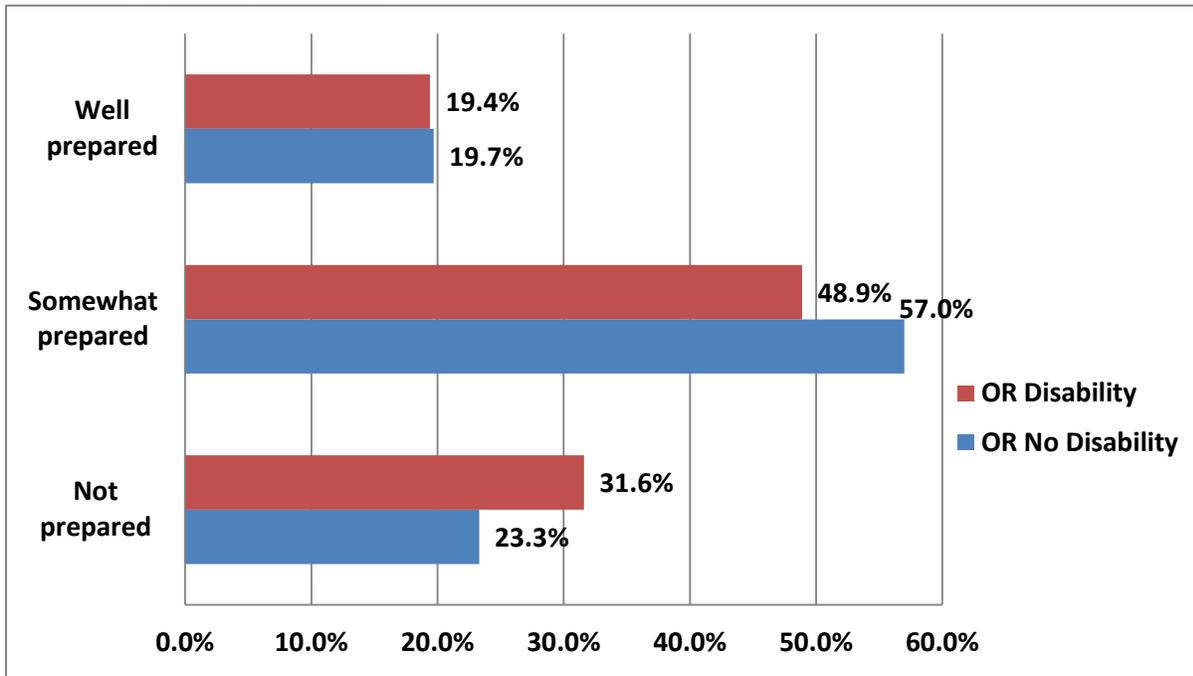
Figure 31a, Perceived Household Preparedness during an Emergency and Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 31b)

Among Oregonian adults with disabilities, 19.4% perceive themselves as well prepared, almost 49% feel somewhat prepared and 31.6% do not feel prepared at all to handle a large-scale disaster or emergency. Among adults without disabilities, 19.7% perceive themselves as well prepared, 57% feel somewhat prepared and 23.3% do not feel prepared at all to handle a large-scale disaster or emergency.

Figure 31b, Perceived Household Preparedness during an Emergency and Disability (new questions)

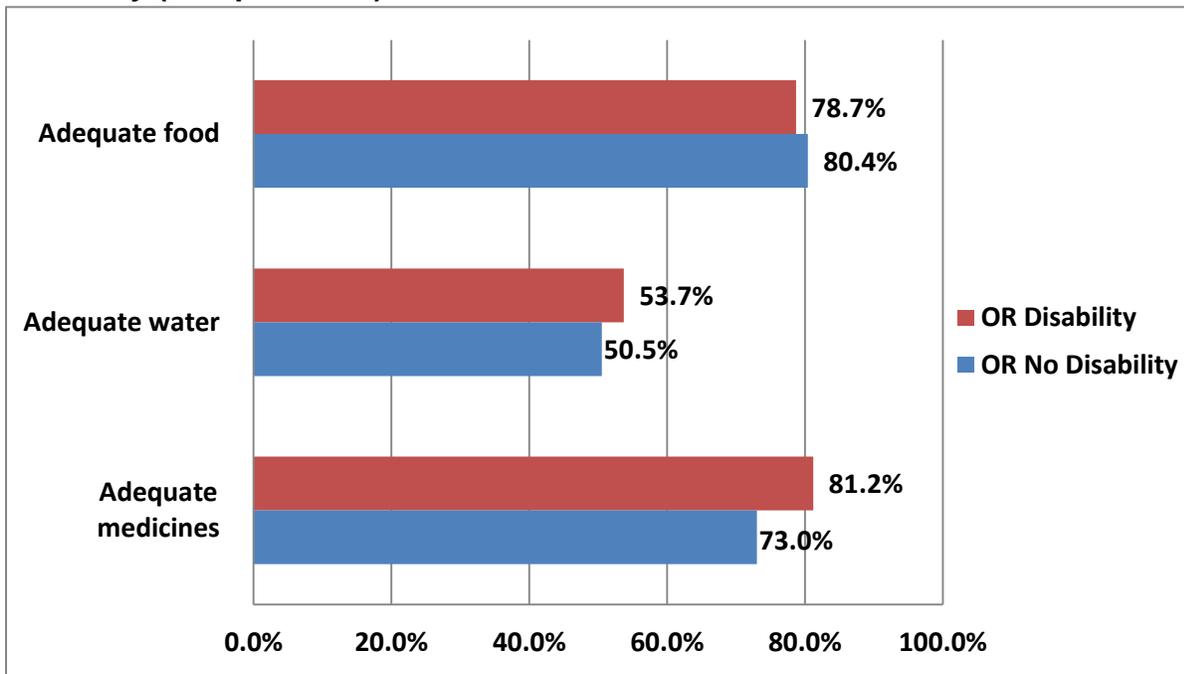


Availability of food, water and medicines for emergency preparedness

Data from old questions (Figure 32a)

In Oregon, 78.7% of adults with disabilities had adequate food supplies, 53.7% had adequate water and 81.2% had adequate medicines to sustain for at least three days during an emergency. On the other hand, among adults without disabilities, 80.4% had enough food, 50.5% had enough water and 73% had enough medicines to sustain for three days during an emergency. Differences in availability of water and medicines were statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ for adults with and without disabilities.

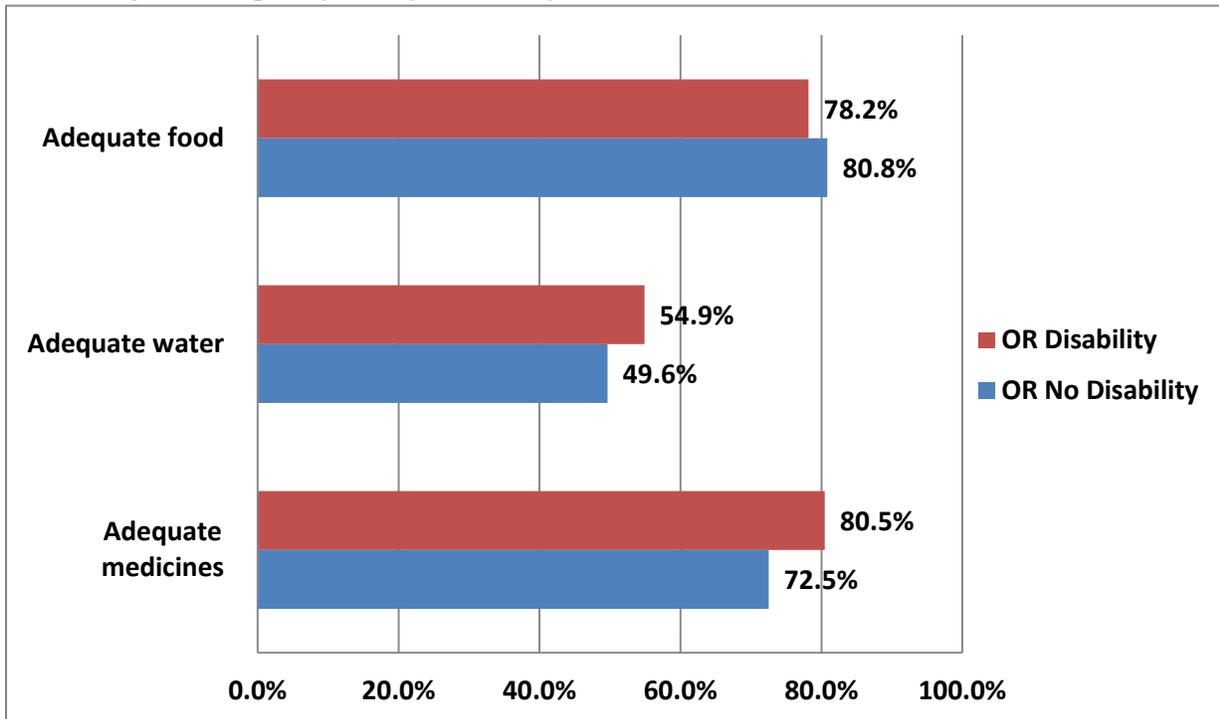
Figure 32a, Availability of Food, Water, and Medicines during an Emergency by Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 32b)

In Oregon, 78.2% of adults with disabilities had adequate food supplies, 55% had adequate water and 80.5% had adequate medicines to sustain for at least three days during an emergency. On the other hand, among adults without disabilities, 81% had enough food, 50% had enough water and 72.5% had enough medicines to sustain for three days during an emergency. Differences in availability of water and medicines were statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ for adults with and without disabilities.

Figure 32b, Availability of Food, Water, and Medicines during an Emergency by Disability in Oregon (new questions)

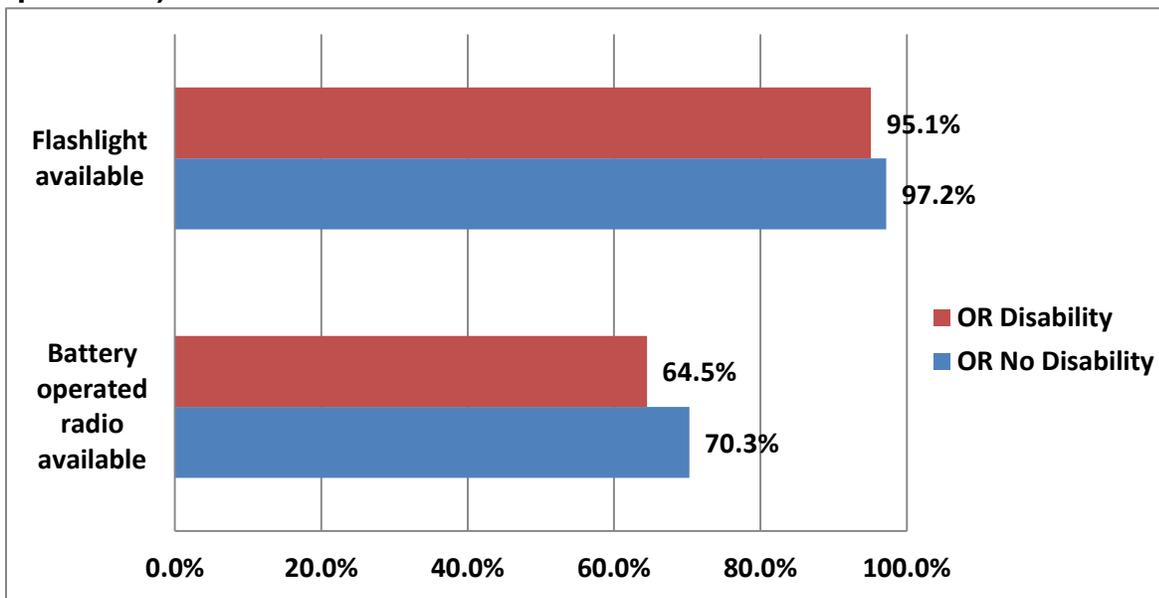


Availability of radio and flashlights

Data from old questions (Figure 32c)

In Oregon, among people with disabilities, 95% have a working flashlight with working batteries available while 64.5% have a battery operated radio with working batteries available. Among people without disabilities, a slightly higher 97.2% and 70.3% of people had a working flashlight with working batteries and a battery operated radio with working batteries respectively.

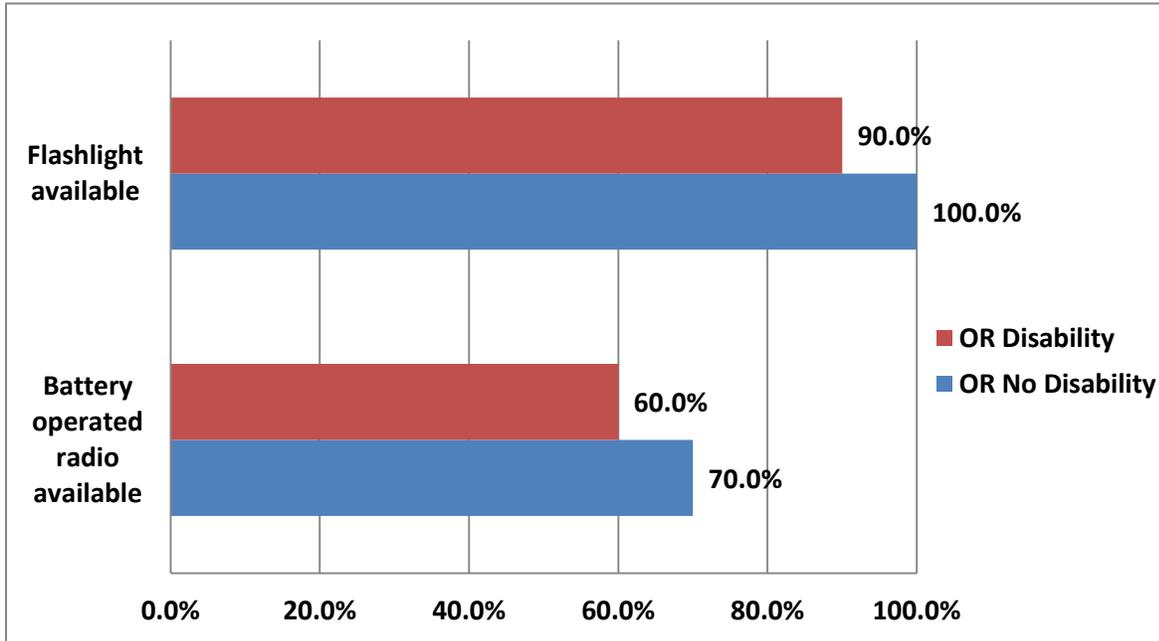
Figure 32c, Availability of Flashlights and Radio by Disability in Oregon (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 32d)

In Oregon, among people with disabilities, 90% have a working flashlight with working batteries available while 60% have a battery operated radio with working batteries available. Among people without disabilities, a slightly higher 100% and 70% of people had a working flashlight with working batteries and a battery operated radio with working batteries respectively.

Figure 32d, Availability of Flashlights and Radio by Disability (new questions)

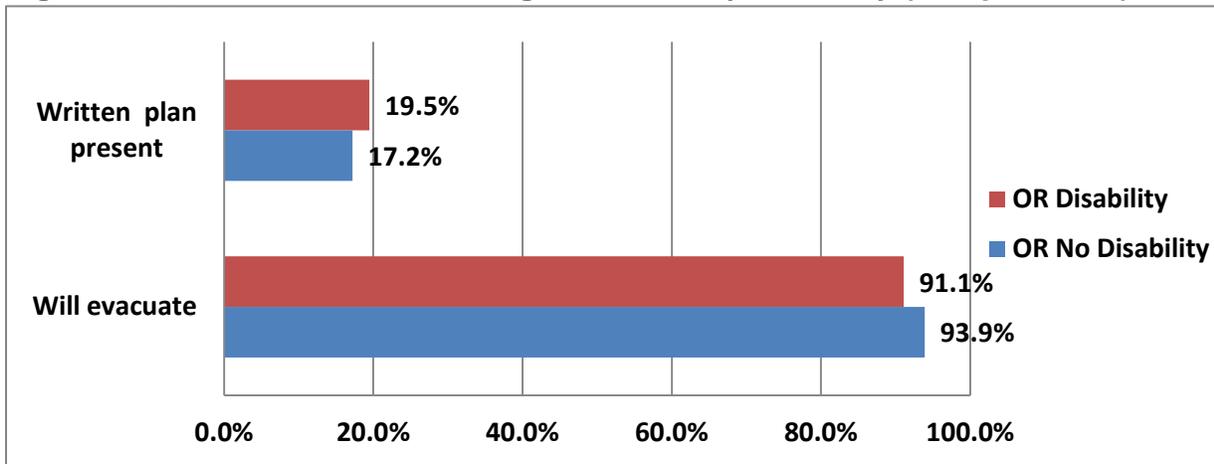


Written disaster evacuation and will to evacuate

Data from old questions (Figure 33a)

Among adults with disabilities in Oregon, 19.5% have a written disaster plan present and 91.1% agreed to evacuate in case of an emergency. Among adults without disabilities, 17.2% have a written plan present while 93.9% agreed to evacuate during an emergency.

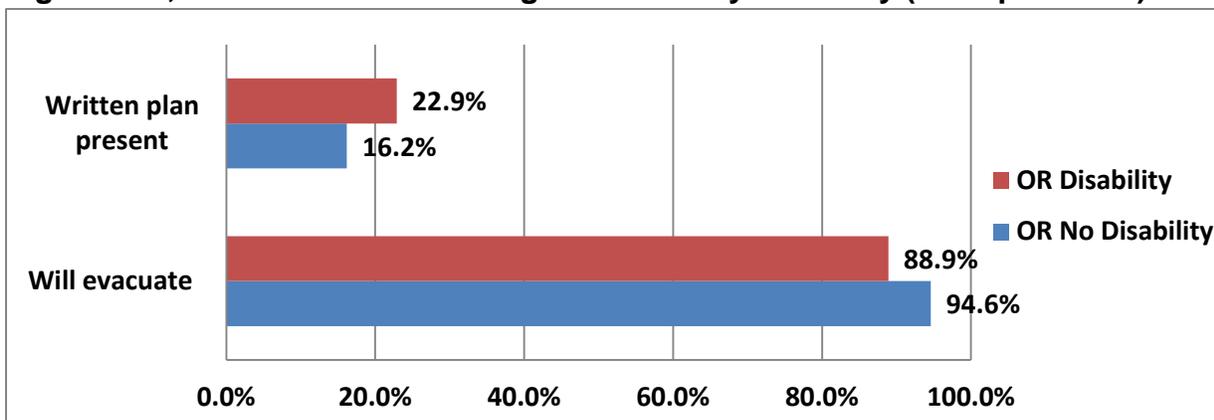
Figure 33a, Evacuation Plan during a Disaster by Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 33b)

Among adults with disabilities in Oregon, almost 23% have a written disaster plan present and almost 89% agreed to evacuate in case of an emergency. Among adults without disabilities, 16.2% have a written plan present while 94.6% agreed to evacuate during an emergency.

Figure 33b, Evacuation Plan during a Disaster by Disability (new questions)

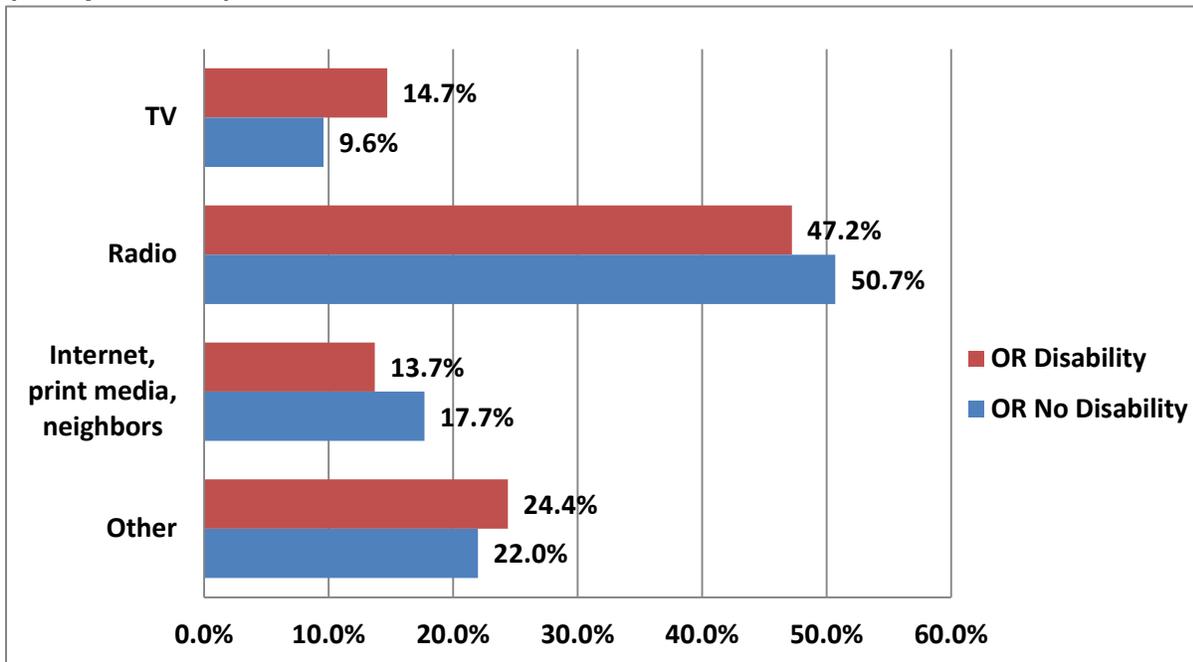


Method of obtaining information during an emergency

Data from old questions (Figure 34a)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 9.6% preferred television, 50.7% preferred radio, 17.7% preferred internet, print and/or neighbors and 22% preferred 'other' methods of obtaining information during a larger scale disaster or emergency. Among adults without disabilities, 14.7% preferred television, 47.2% preferred radio, 13.7% preferred internet, print and/or neighbors and 24.4% preferred 'other' methods of obtaining information during a larger scale disaster or emergency

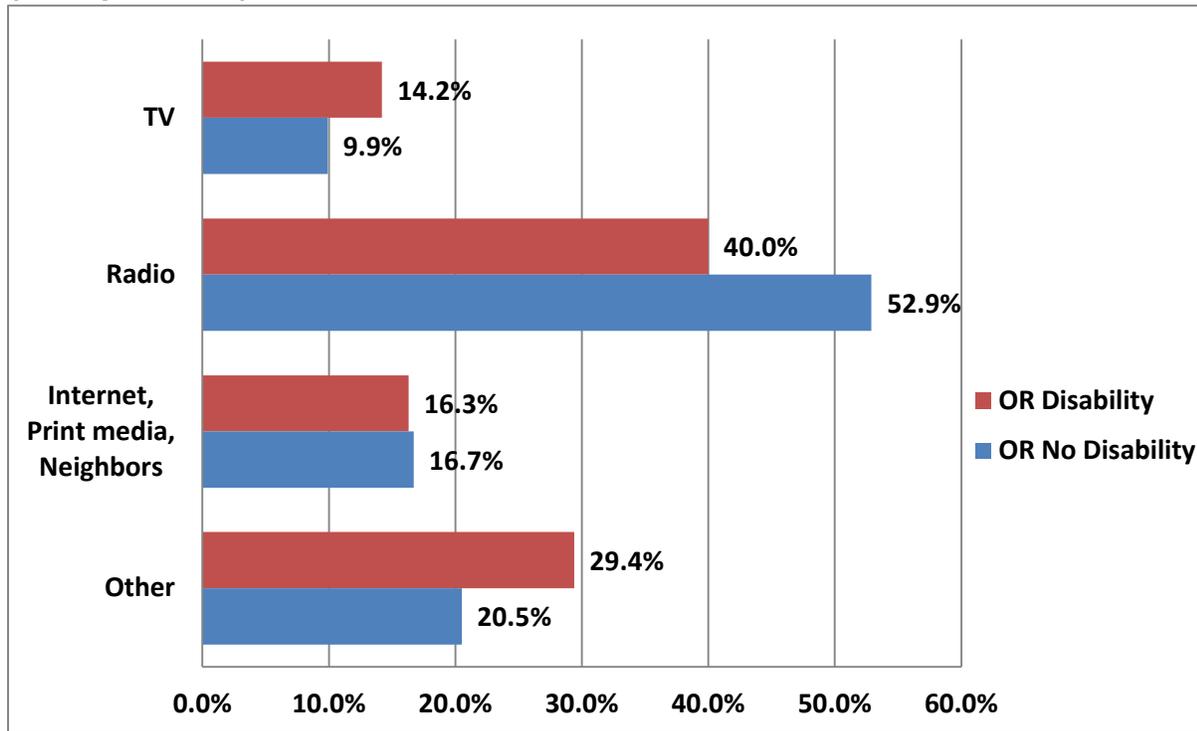
Figure 34a, Method of Obtaining Information during an Emergency by Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 34b)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 14.2% preferred television, 40% preferred radio, 16.3% preferred internet, print media and/or neighbors and 29.4% preferred 'other' methods of obtaining information during a larger scale disaster or emergency. Among adults without disabilities, 9.9% preferred television, 52.9% preferred radio, 16.7% preferred internet, print and/or neighbors and 20.5% preferred other methods of obtaining information during a larger scale disaster or emergency

Figure 34b Method of Obtaining Information during an Emergency by Disability (new questions)

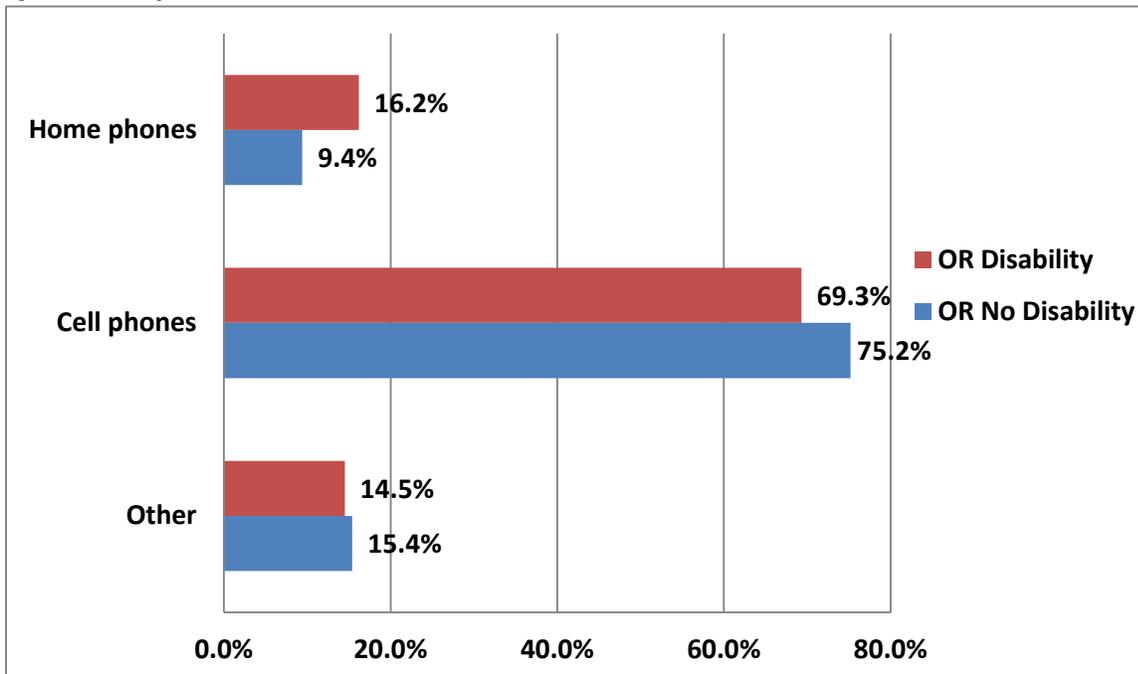


Method of communicating information during an emergency

Data from old questions (Figure 35a)

Among adults with disabilities in Oregon, 9.4% prefer to use regular home phones, 75.2% prefer to use cell phones and 15.4% prefer to use other modes to communicate information with their family and friends during an emergency. Among adults without disabilities, 16.2% prefer to use regular home phones, 69.3% prefer to use cell phones and 14.5% prefer to use other modes to communicate information with their family and friends during an emergency.

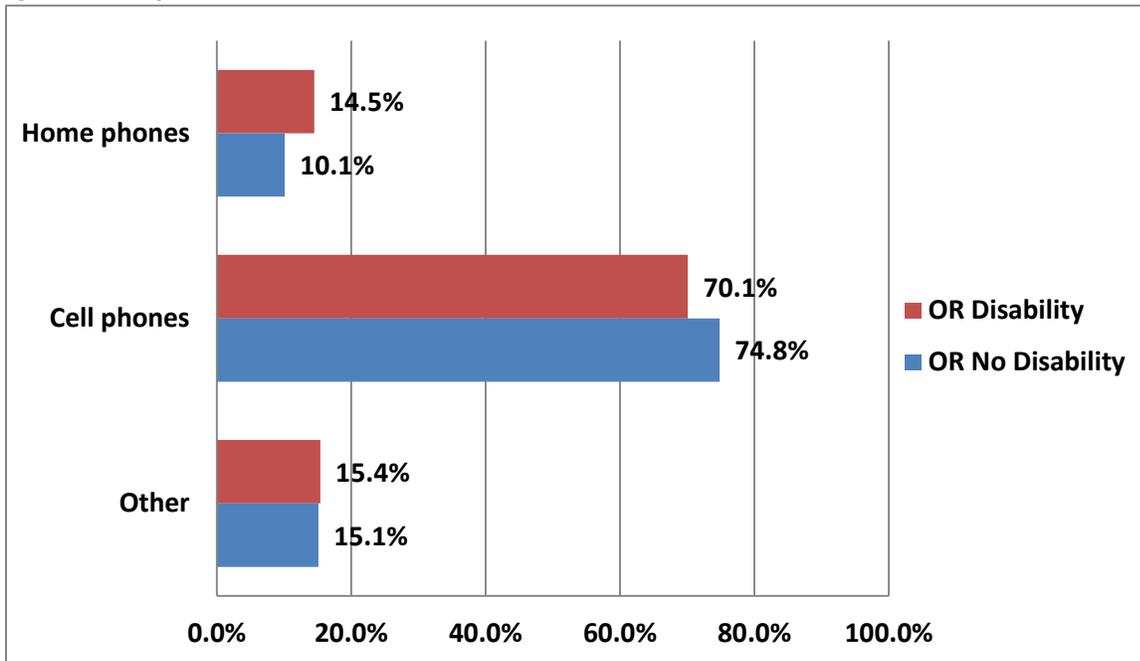
Figure 35a, Method of Communication during an Emergency by Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 35b)

Among adults with disabilities in Oregon, 14.5% prefer to use regular home phones, 70.1% prefer to use cell phones and 15.4% prefer to use other modes to communicate information with their family and friends during an emergency. Among adults without disabilities, 10.1% prefer to use regular home phones, 74.8% prefer to use cell phones and 15.1% prefer to use other modes to communicate information with their family and friends during an emergency.

Figure 35b, Method of Communication during an Emergency by Disability (new questions)



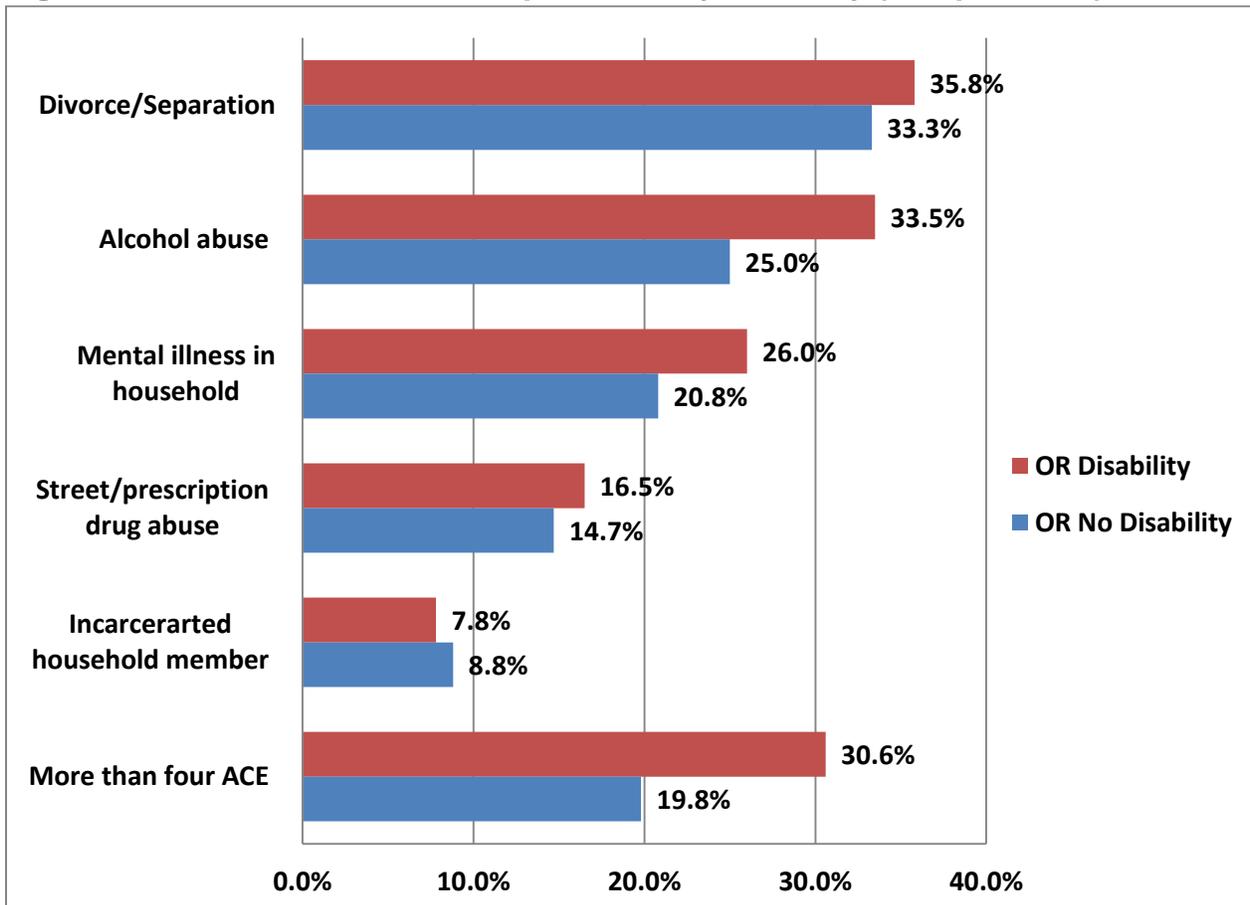
Adverse Childhood Experiences

Data from old questions (Figure 36a)

Among adults with disabilities in Oregon, 35.8% had parents who were either divorced or separated in their childhood, 33.5% had lived with a person with a drinking problem or alcoholic, 26% had lived with a person with mental illness, 16.5% lived with a person with substance abuse problem while 7.8% lived with someone who was sentenced to jail or had served time. In their childhood, 30.6% of adults with disabilities had experienced at least four or more adverse experiences.

Among adults without disabilities in Oregon, 33.3% had parents who were either divorced or separated in their childhood, 25% had lived with a person with a drinking problem or alcoholic, 20.8% had lived with a person with mental illness, 14.7% lived with a person with substance abuse problem while 8.8% lived with someone who was sentenced to jail or had served time. In their childhood, 19.8% of adults with disabilities had experienced at least four or more adverse experiences.

Figure 36a, Adverse Childhood Experiences by Disability (old questions)

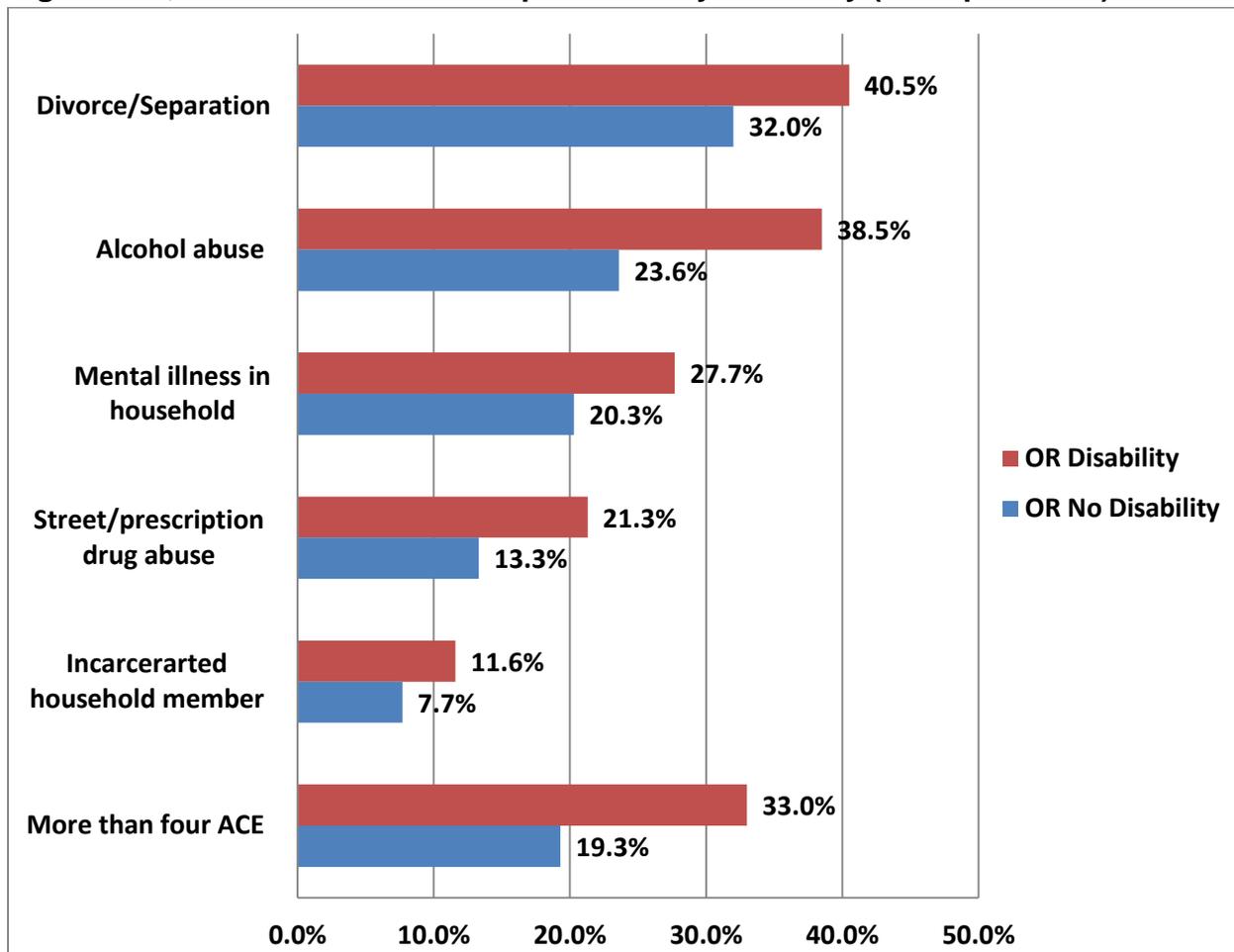


Data from new questions (Figure 26b)

Among adults with disabilities in Oregon, 40.5% had parents who were either divorced or separated in their childhood, 38.5% had lived with a person with a drinking problem or alcoholic, 27.7% had lived with a person with mental illness, 21.3% lived with a person with substance abuse problem while 11.6% lived with someone who was sentenced to jail or had served time. In their childhood, 33% of adults with disabilities had experienced at least four or more adverse experiences.

Among adults without disabilities in Oregon, 32% had parents who were either divorced or separated in their childhood, 23.6% had lived with a person with a drinking problem or alcoholic, 20.3% had lived with a person with mental illness, 13.3% lived with a person with substance abuse problem while 7.7% lived with someone who was sentenced to jail or had served time. In their childhood, 19.3% of adults with disabilities had experienced at least four or more adverse experiences.

Figure 36b, Adverse Childhood Experiences by Disability (new questions)

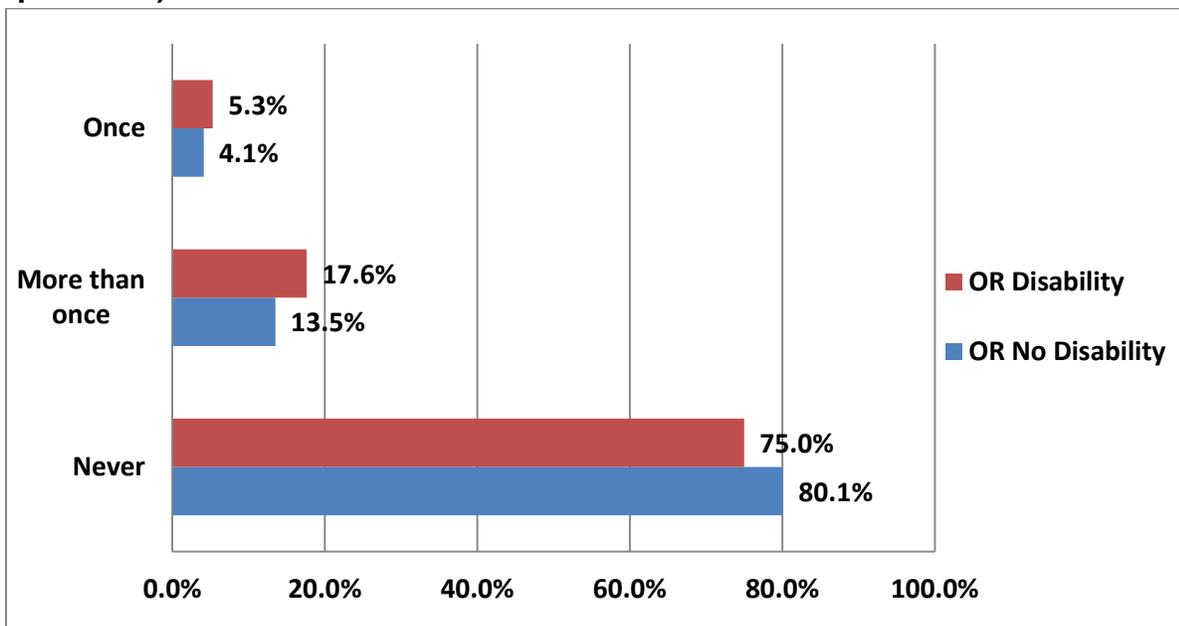


Violence between adults in the household

Data from old questions (Figure 37a)

Among adults with disabilities, 5.3% experienced violence between their parents or adults in their household once, 17.6% experienced more than once, and 75% never experienced any violence among adults at home. Among adults without disabilities, 4.1% experienced violence at home once, 13.5% experienced it more than once, and 80.1% never experienced violence between adults at home during their childhood.

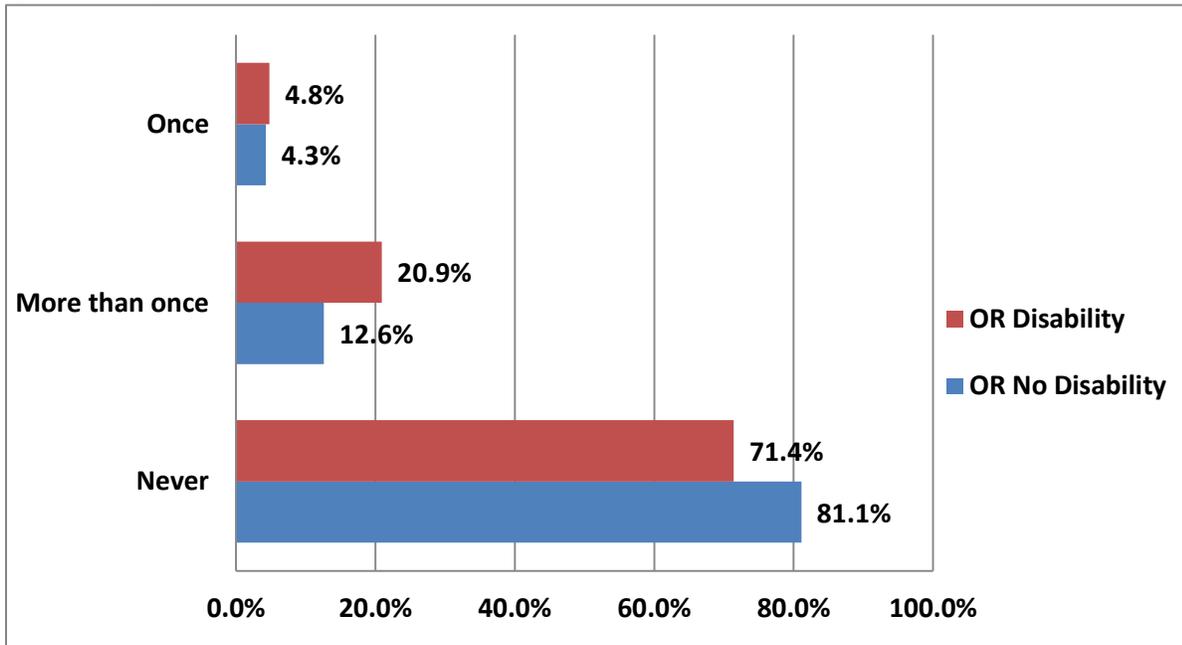
Figure 37a, Violence between Adults in the Household by Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 37b)

Among adults with disabilities, 4.8% experienced violence between their parents or adults in their household once, 20.9% experienced it more than once, and 71.4% never experienced any violence among adults at home. Among adults without disabilities, 4.3% experienced violence at home once, 12.6% experienced it more than once, and 81.1% never experienced violence between adults at home during their childhood.

Figure 37b, Violence between Adults in the Household by Disability (new questions)

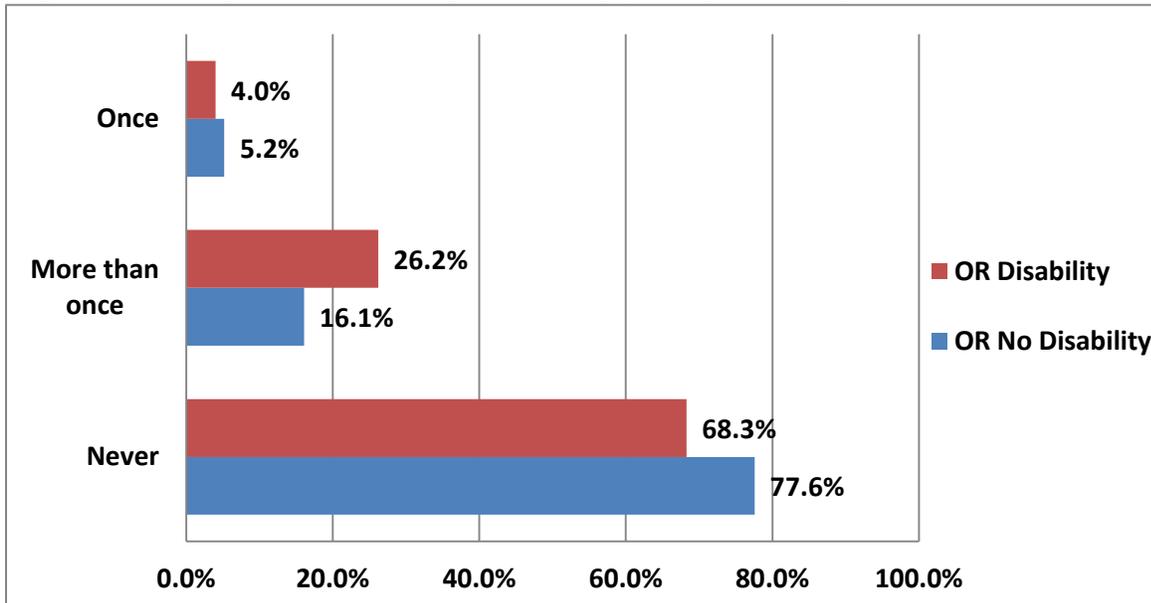


Physical abuse

Data from old questions (Figure 38a)

Among adults with disabilities, 4% experienced physical abuse once, 26.2% experienced abuse more than once, and 68.3% never experienced physical abuse during their childhood. Among adults without disabilities, 5.2% experienced physical abuse once, 16.1% experienced abuse more than once, and 77.6% never experienced physical abuse during their childhood.

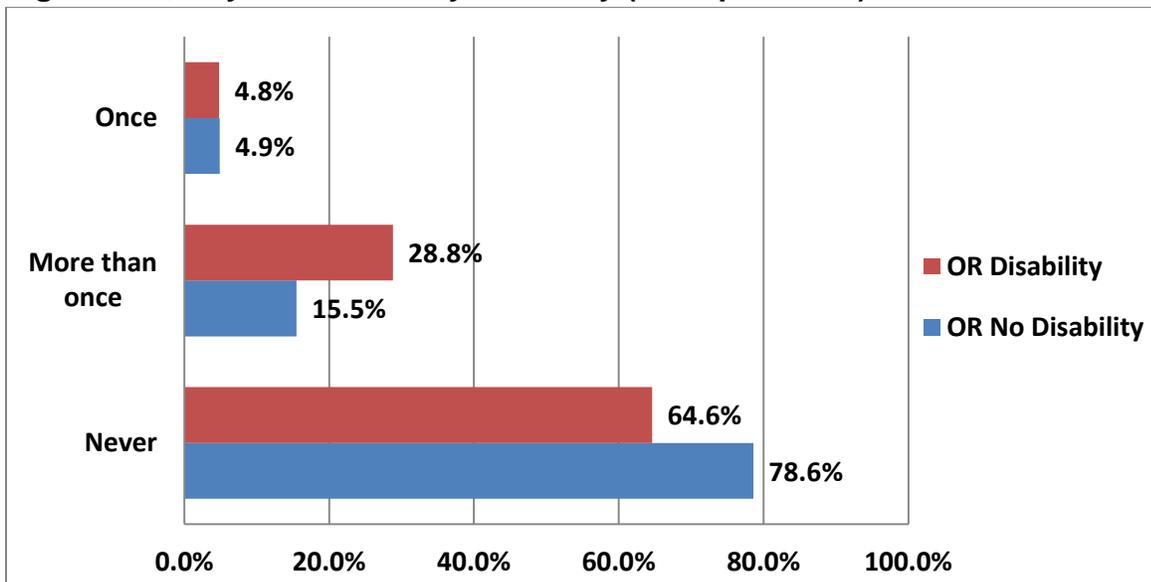
Figure 38a, Physical Abuse by Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 38b)

Among adults with disabilities, 4.8% experienced physical abuse once, 28.8% experienced abuse more than once, and 64.6% never experienced physical abuse during their childhood. Among adults without disabilities, 4.9% experienced physical abuse once, 15.5% experienced abuse more than once, and 78.6% never experienced physical abuse during their childhood.

Figure 38b, Physical Abuse by Disability (new questions)

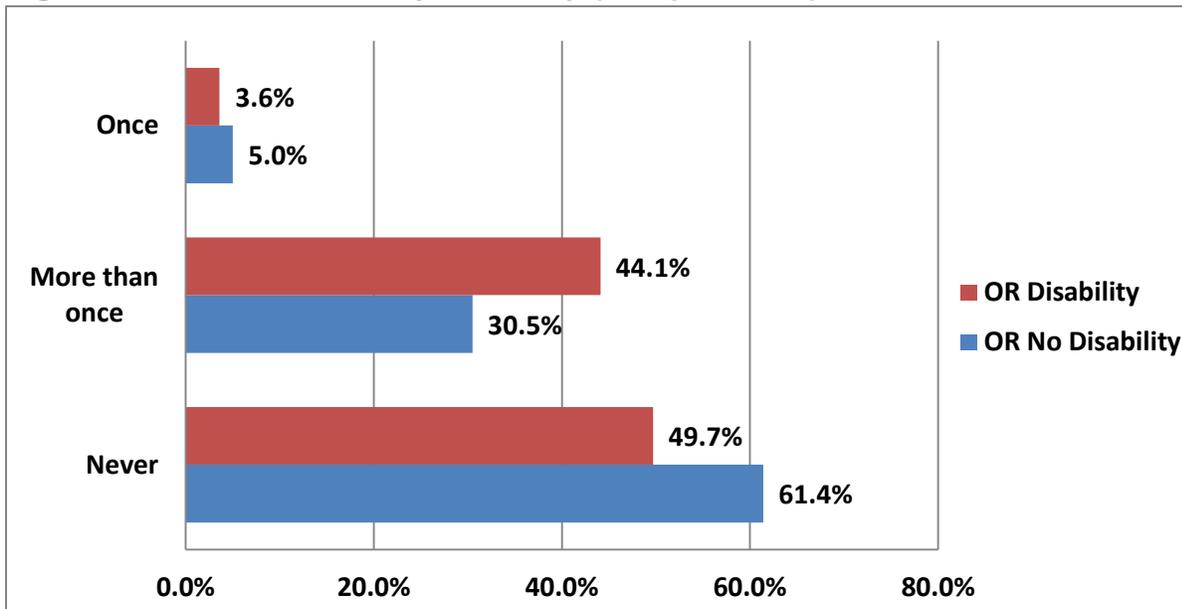


Verbal abuse

Data from old questions (Figure 39a)

For the purpose of the chartbook, verbal abuse is defined as being sworn at, insulted or put down. Among adults with disabilities, 3.6% suffered verbal abuse once, 44.1% suffered more than once, and 49.7% never suffered verbal abuse as a child. Among those without disabilities, 5.0% suffered verbal abuse once in their childhood, 30.5% suffered more than once, and 61.4% never faced verbal abuse as a child.

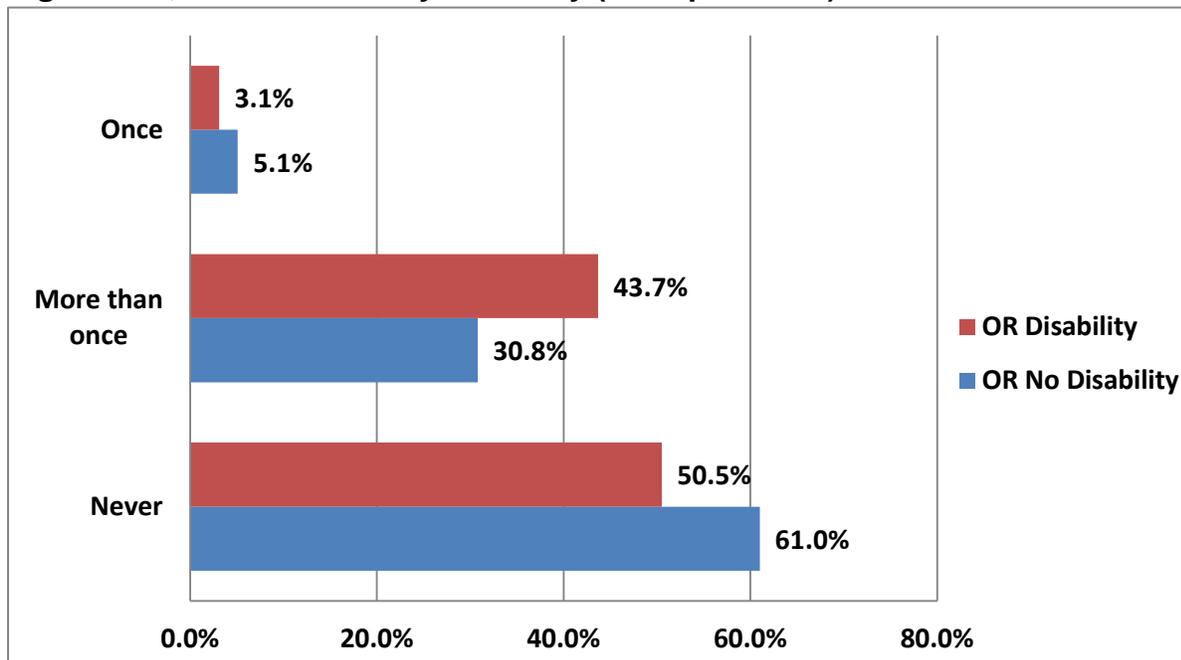
Figure 39a, Verbal Abuse by Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 39b)

Among adults with disabilities, 3.1% faced verbal abuse once, 43.7% faced more than once and 50.5% never faced verbal abuse as a child. Among those without disabilities, 5.1% faced verbal abuse once in their childhood, 30.8% faced more than once and 61% never faced verbal abuse as a child.

Figure 39b, Verbal Abuse by Disability (new questions)



Sexual abuse

Data from old questions (Figure 40a, 40b, 40c)

Among adults with disabilities, 5.3% were touched sexually once as a child, 18.1% were touched sexually more than once and 73.4% were never touched sexually by a person at least 5 years older or an adult. Also among adults with disabilities, 3.1% were made to touch someone 5 years older or an adult sexually, 14.3% were made to do so more than once and 78.6% were never made to touch an older person sexually. Furthermore, 2.2% of adults with disabilities were forced to have sex once as child, 11.5% were forced to have sex more than once and 82.4% were never forced to have sex as a child.

Among adults without disabilities, 4.4% were touched sexually once as a child, 6.4% were touched sexually more than once and 86.8% were never touched sexually by a person at least 5 years older or an adult. Also among adults without disabilities, 2.9% were made to touch someone 5 years older or an adult sexually, 3.9% were made to do so more than once and 90.9% were never made to touch an older person sexually. Furthermore, 1.6% of adults without disabilities were forced to have sex once as child, 2.3% were forced to have sex more than once while 94% were never forced to have sex as a child.

Figure 40a, Touched Sexually as a Child by Disability (old questions)

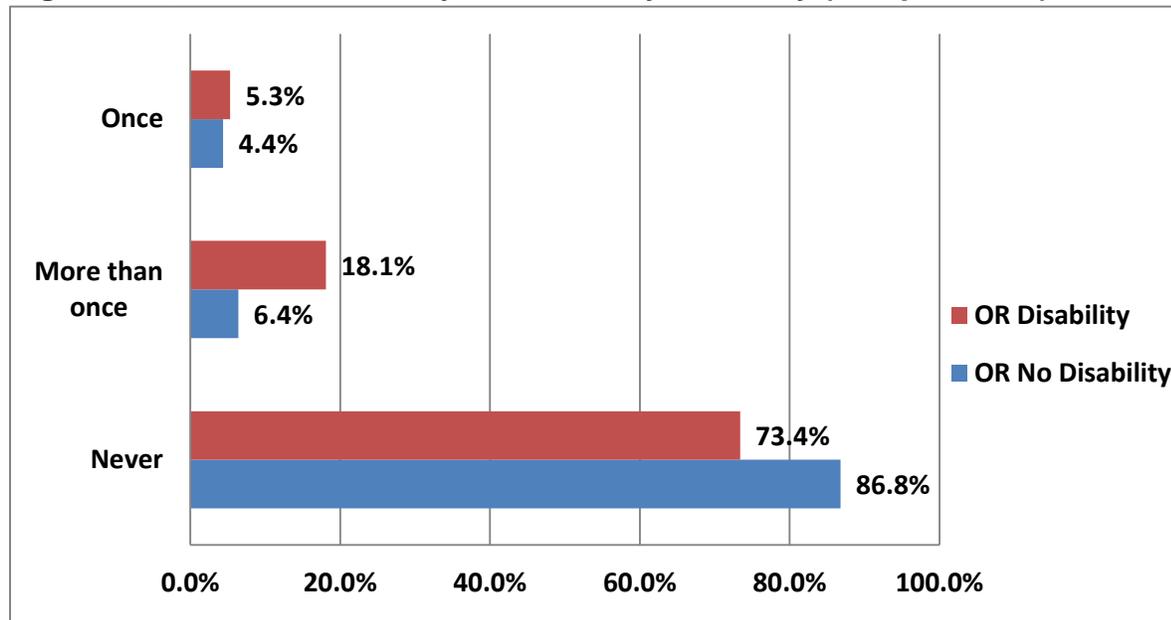


Figure 40b, Made to Touch Sexually by Disability (old questions)

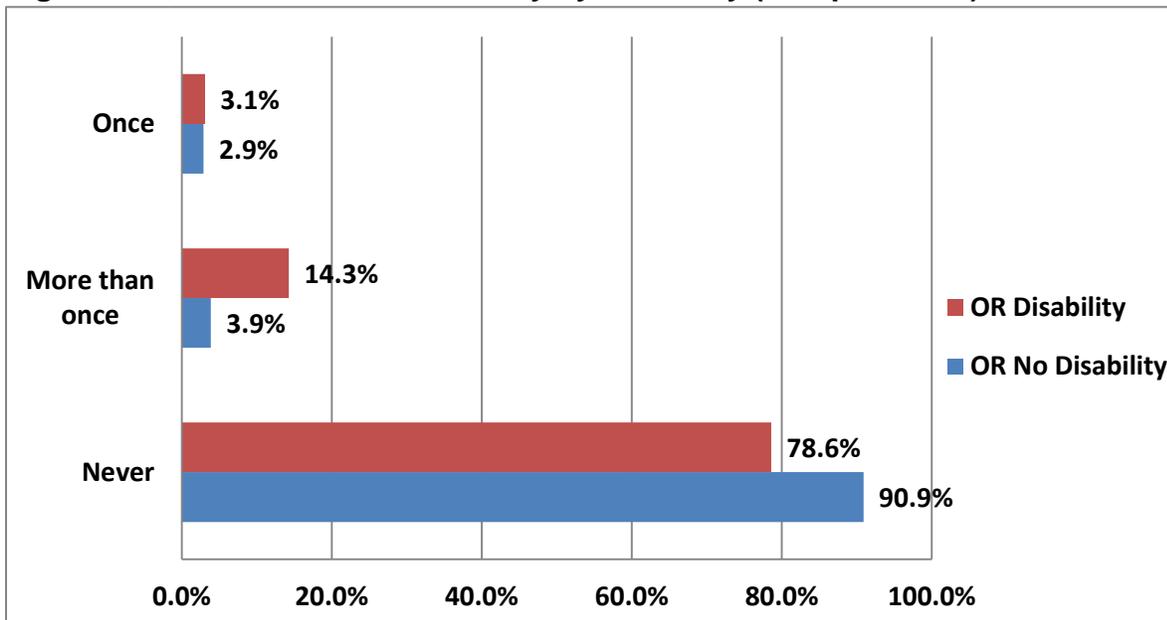
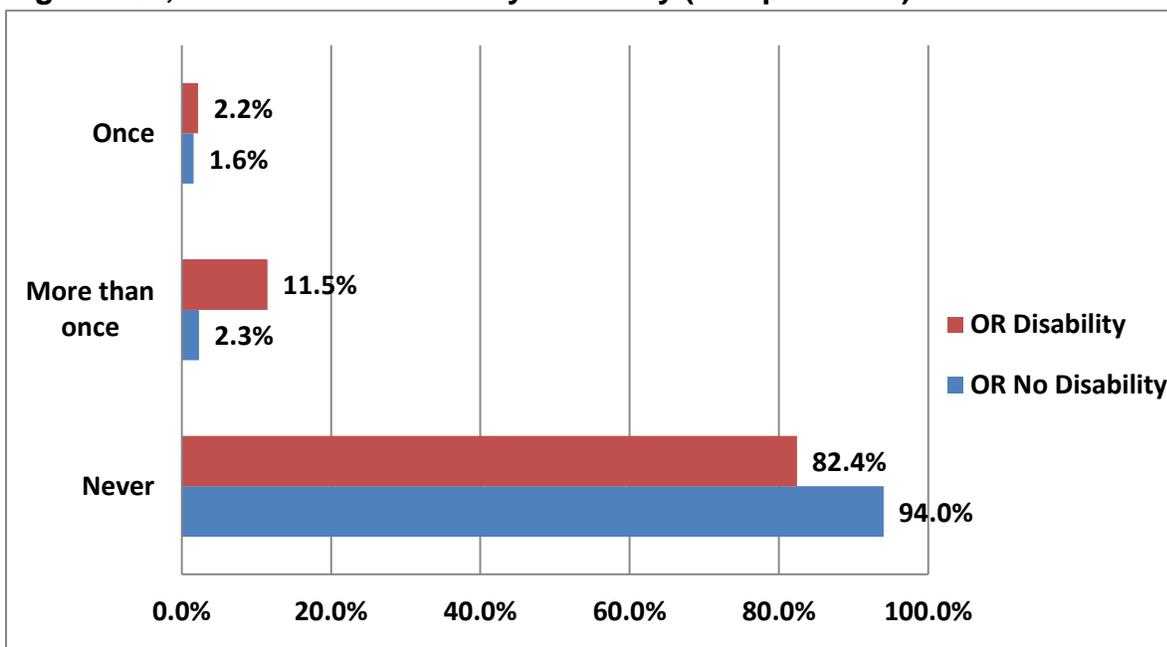


Figure 40c, Forced to Have Sex by Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 40d, 40e and 40f)

Among adults with disabilities, 4.8% were touched sexually once as a child, 18.2% were touched sexually more than once and 72.5% were never touched sexually by a person at least 5 years older or an adult. Also among adults with disabilities, 3% were made to touch someone 5 years older or an adult sexually, 14.8% were made to do so more than once and 77.3% were never made to touch an older person sexually. Furthermore, 2.6% of adults with disabilities were forced to have sex once as child, 12% were forced to have sex more than once and 79.9% were never forced to have sex as a child.

Among adults without disabilities, 4.5% were touched sexually once as a child, 6.5% were touched sexually more than once and 86.9% were never touched sexually by a person at least 5 years older or an adult. Also among adults without disabilities, 3% were made to touch someone 5 years older or an adult sexually once, 3.9% were made to do so more than once and 91.1% were never made to touch an older person sexually. Furthermore, 1.5% of adults without disabilities were forced to have sex once as child, 2.3% were forced to have sex more than once while 94.6% were never forced to have sex as a child.

Figure 40d, Touched Sexually as a Child by Disability (new questions)

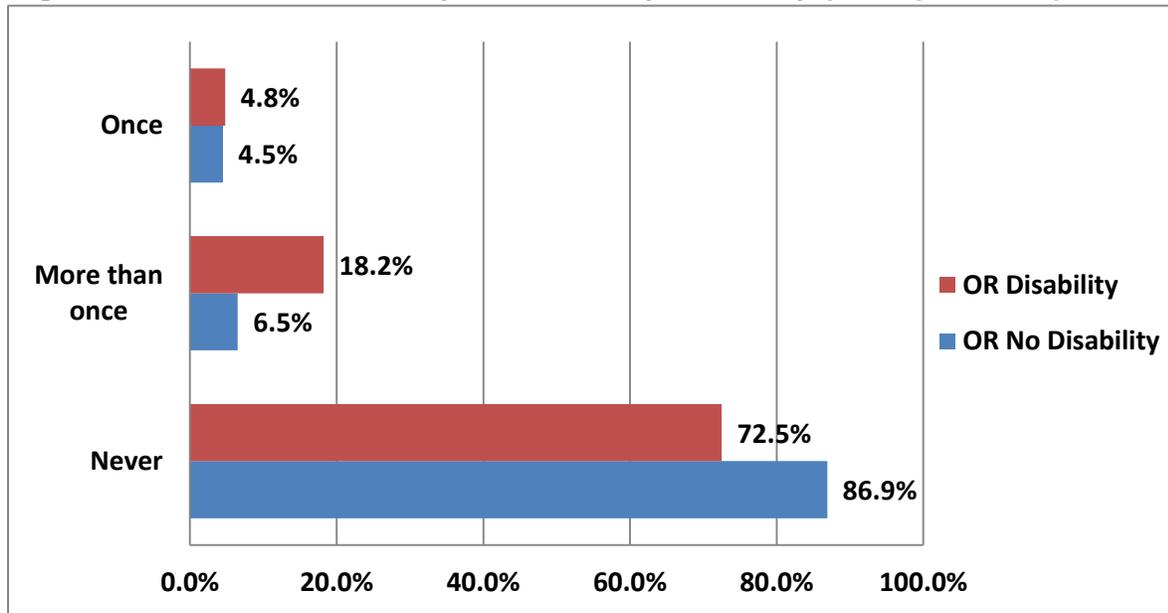


Figure 40e, Made to Touch Sexually by Disability (new questions)

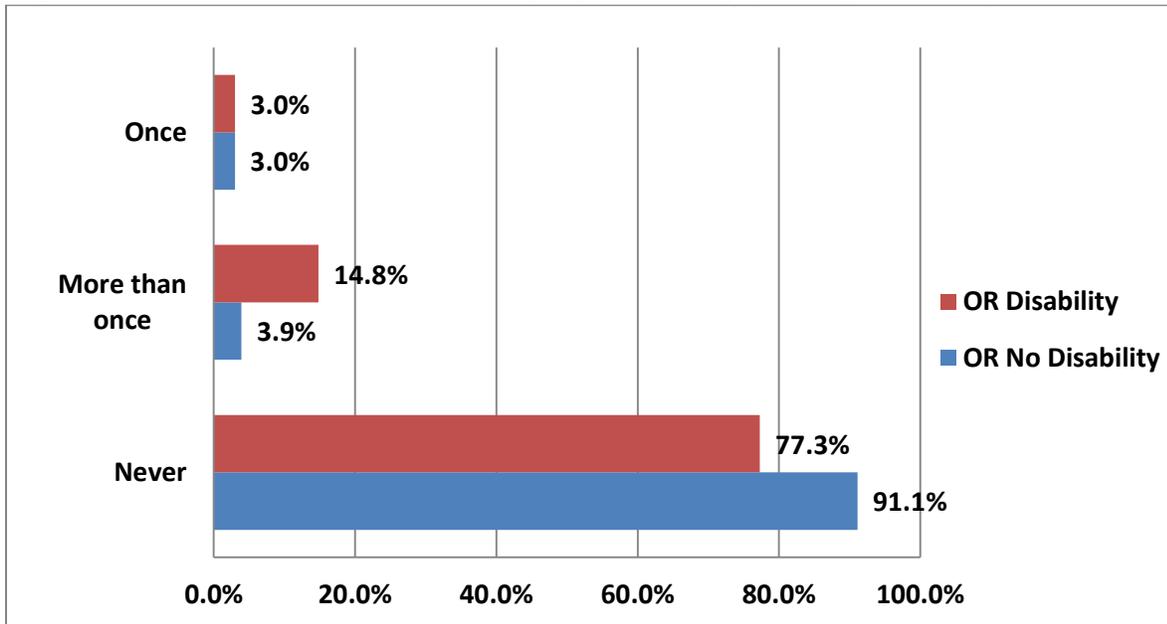
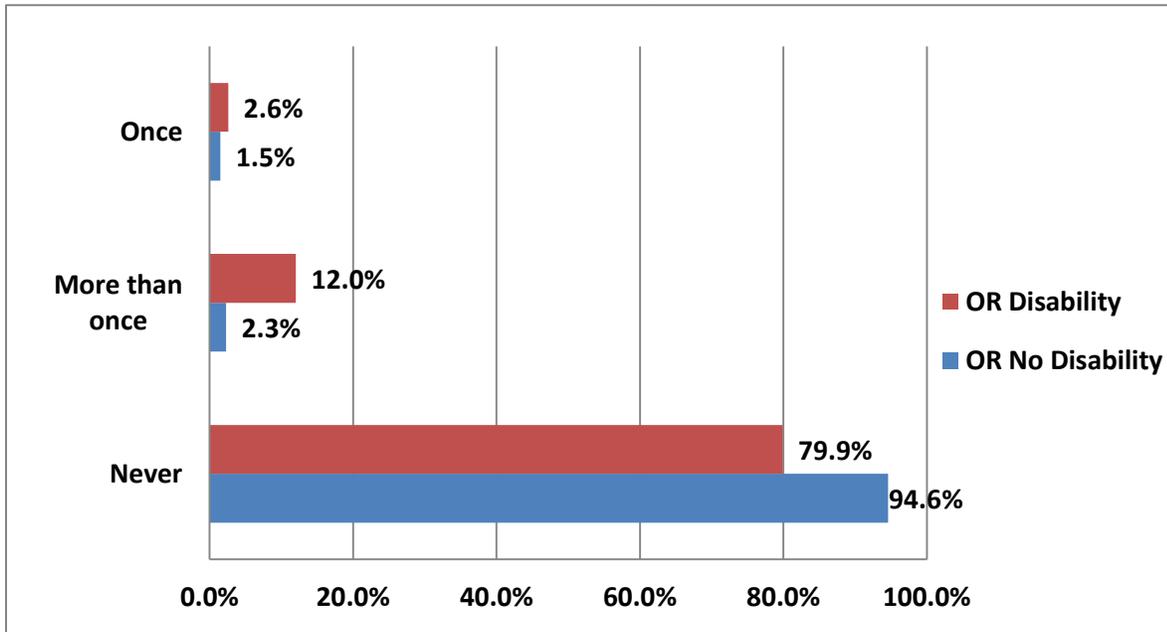


Figure 40f, Forced to Have Sex by Disability (new disability)



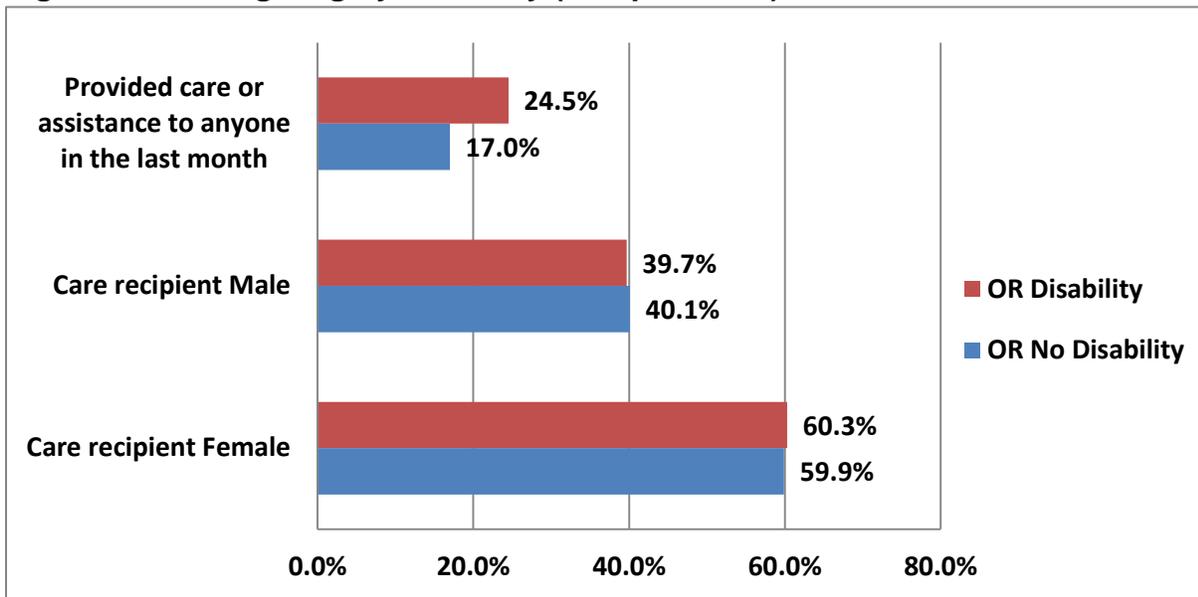
Caregiver module

Caregiving by disability

Data from old questions (Figure 41a)

In Oregon, among people with disabilities, one in four people (24.5%) receive provided care or assistance in the last month. 39.7% of the recipients who receive care are Male and 60.3% of the recipients who receive care are Female. In Oregon, 17% of people without disabilities receive provided care or assistance in the last month. 40.1% of the recipients who receive care are Male and 59.9% of the recipients who receive care are Female.

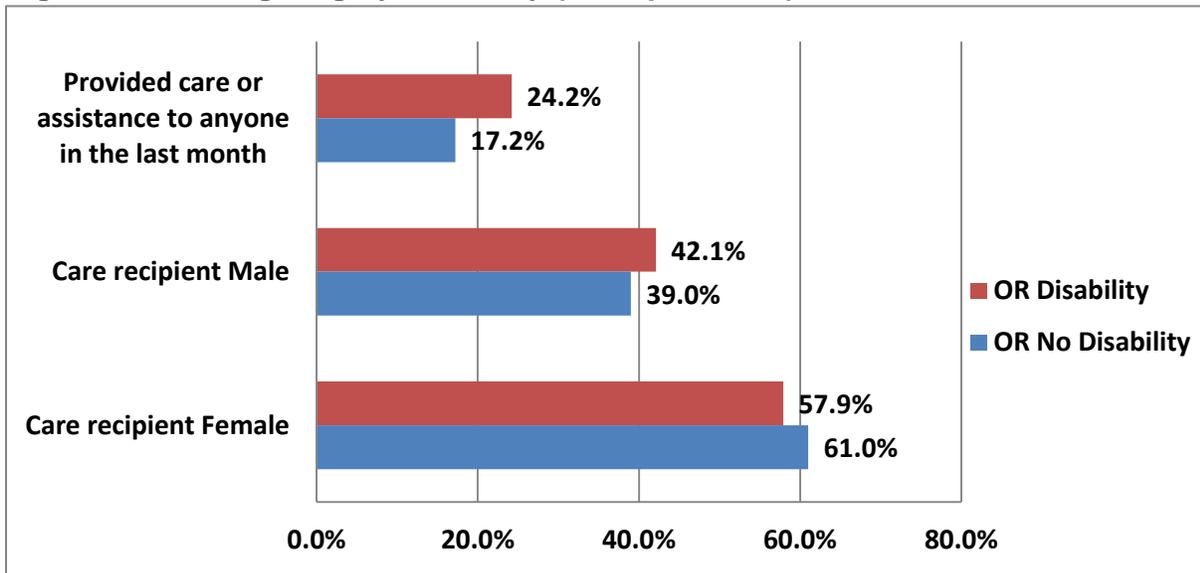
Figure 41a, Caregiving by Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 41b)

In Oregon, among people with disabilities, one in four people (24.2%) receive provided care or assistance in the last month. 42.1% of the recipients who receive care are Male and 57.9% of the recipients who receive care are Female. In Oregon, 17.2% of people without disabilities receive provided care or assistance in the last month. 39% of the recipients who receive care are Male and 61% of the recipients who receive care are Female.

Figure 41b, Caregiving by Disability (new questions)

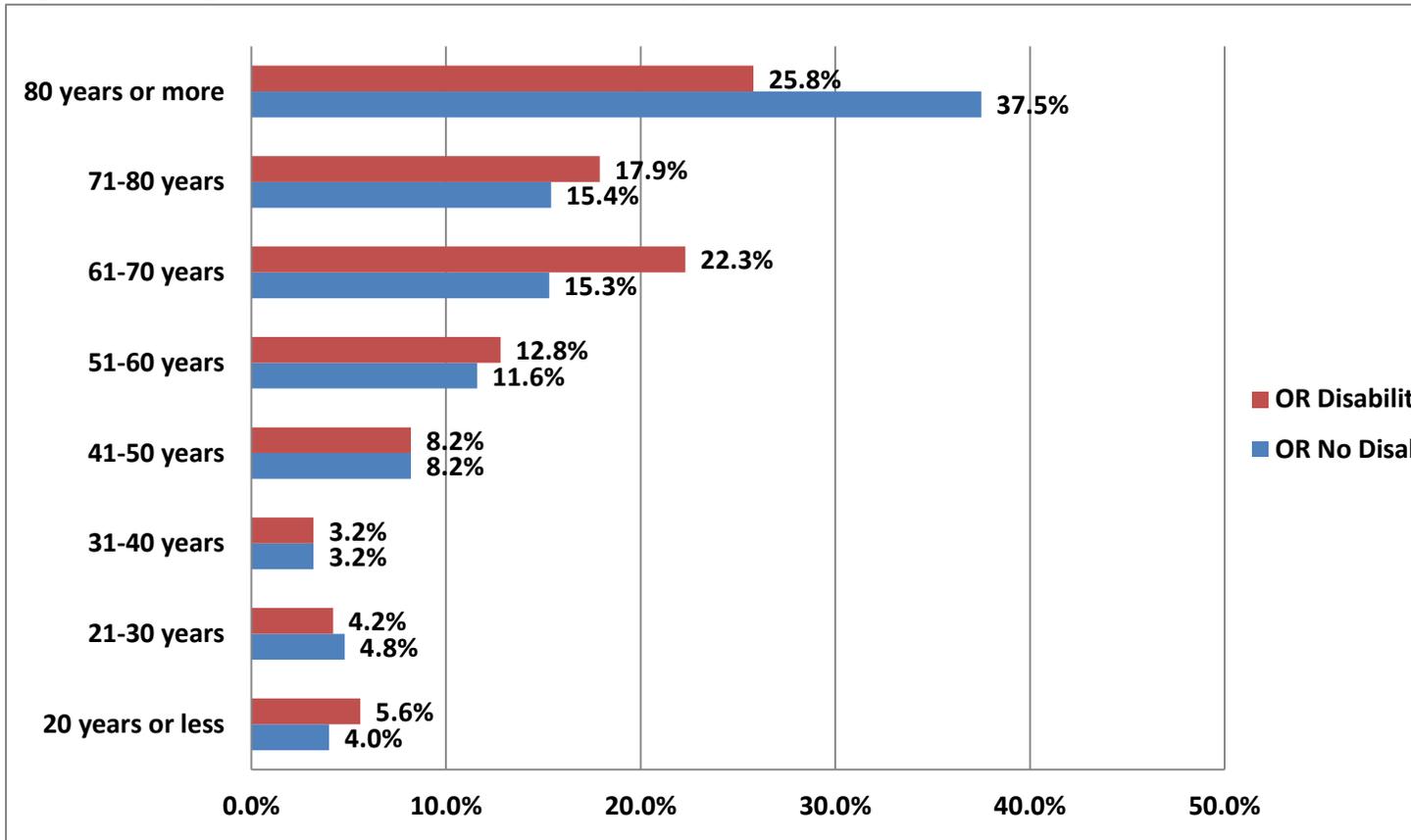


Age of Care recipient

Data from old questions (Figure 42a)

Among people with disabilities in Oregon 25.8% of those who receive care are at least 80 years or older, 17.9% are between 71-80 years of age, 22.3% are between 61-70 years of age, 12.8% are between 51-60 years of age, 8.2% are between 41-50 years of age, 3.2% are between 31-40 years of age, 4.2% are between 21-30 years of age, and 5.6% of those who receive care are 20 years or younger. Among people without disabilities in Oregon 37.5% of those who receive care are at least 80 years or older, 15.4% are between 71-80 years of age, 15.3% are between 61-70 years of age, 11.6% are between 51-60 years of age, 8.2% are between 41-50 years of age, 3.2% are between 31-40 years of age, 4.8% are between 21-30 years of age, and 4% of those who receive care are 20 years or younger.

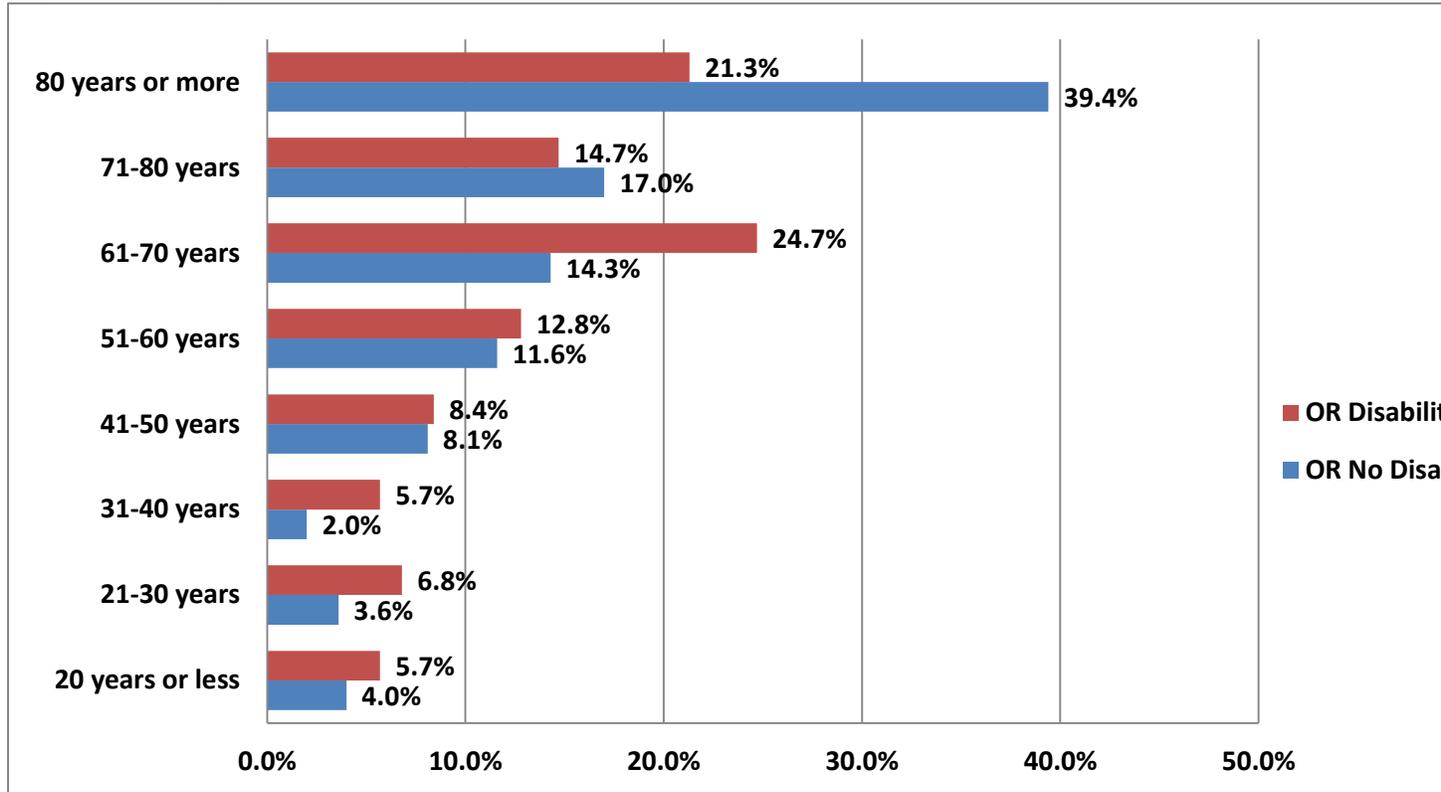
Figure 42a, Age of Care Recipient by Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 42b)

Among people with disabilities in Oregon, 21.3% of those who receive care are at least 80 years or older, 14.7% are between 71-80 years of age, 24.7% are between 61-70 years of age, 12.8% are between 51-60 years of age, 8.4% are between 41-50 years of age, 5.7% are between 31-40 years of age, 6.8% are between 21-30 years of age, and 5.7% of those who receive care are 20 years or younger. Among people without disabilities in Oregon 39.4% of those who receive care are at least 80 years or older, 17% are between 71-80 years of age, 14.3% are between 61-70 years of age, 11.6% are between 51-60 years of age, 8.1% are between 41-50 years of age, 2% are between 31-40 years of age, 3.6% are between 21-30 years of age, and 4% of those who receive care are 20 years or younger.

Figure 42b, Age of Care Recipient by Disability (new questions)

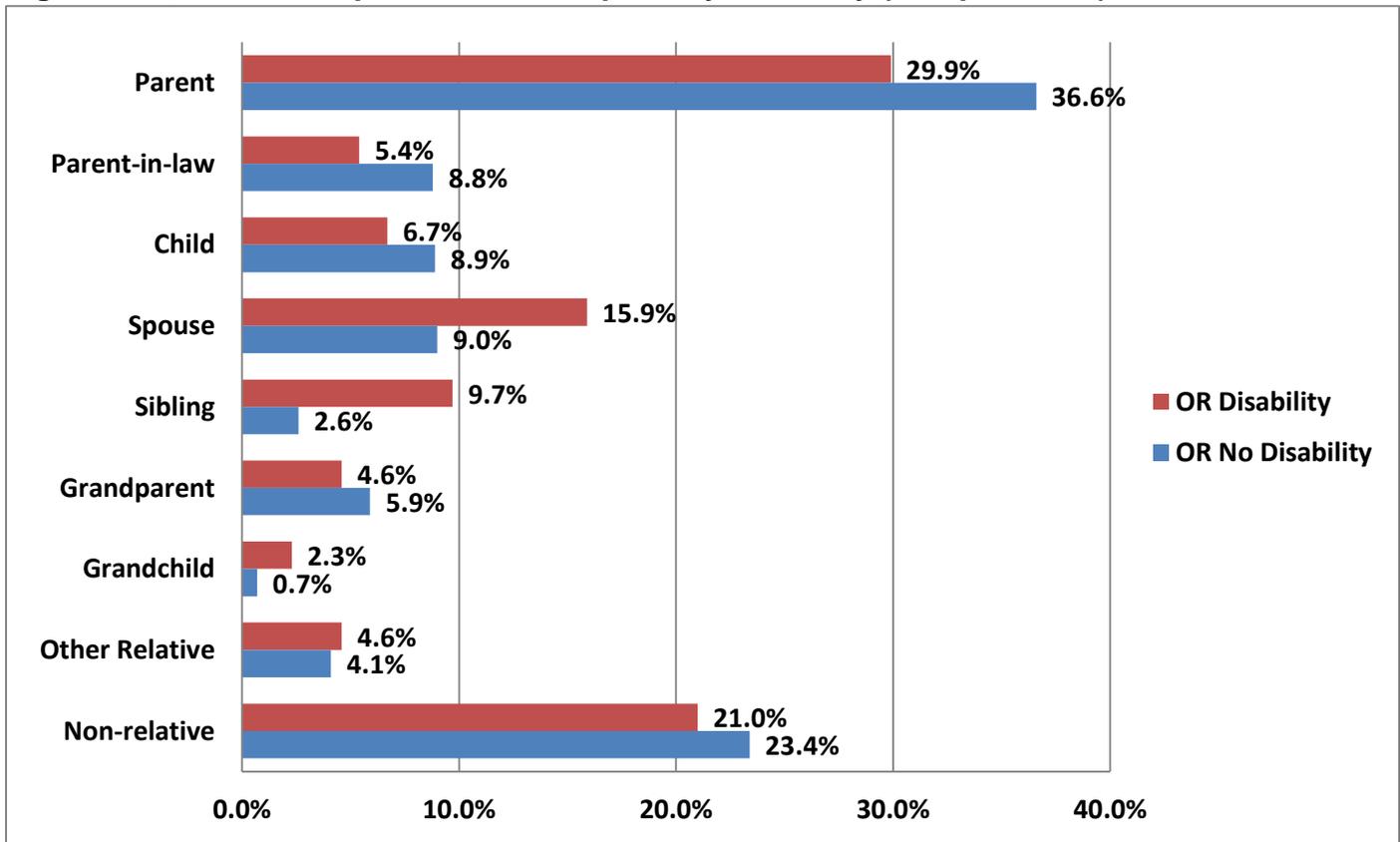


Relationship with care recipient

Data from old questions (Figure 43a)

In Oregon, among people with disabilities that are care recipients, about 29.9% receive care from a parent, 5.4% receive care from a parent-in-law, 6.7% receive care from a child, another 15.9% receive care from a spouse, 9.7% receive care from a sibling, 4.6% receive care from a grandparent, only 2.3% receive care from a grandchild, 4.6% receive care from another relative, and 21% receive care from a non-relative. Among people without disabilities in Oregon that are care recipients, about 36.6% receive care from a parent, 8.8% receive care from a parent-in-law, 8.9% receive care from a child, another 9% receive care from a spouse, 2.6% receive care from a sibling, 5.9% receive care from a grandparent, only 0.7% receive care from a grandchild, 4.1% receive care from another relative, and 23.4% receive care from a non-relative.

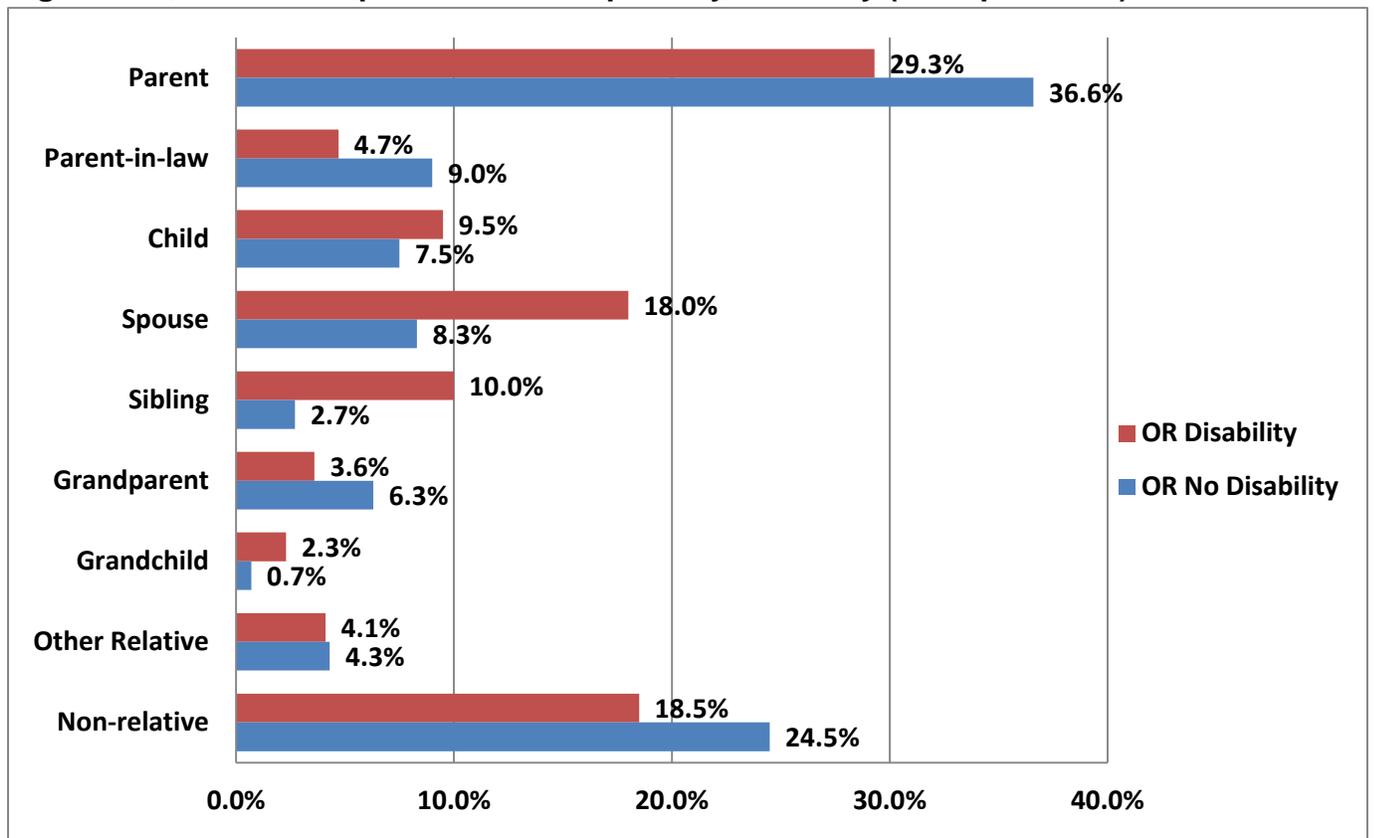
Figure 43a, Relationship with Care Recipient by Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 43b)

In Oregon, among people with disabilities that are care recipients, about 29.3% receive care from a parent, 4.7% receive care from a parent-in-law, 9.5% receive care from a child, another 18% receive care from a spouse, 10% receive care from a sibling, 3.6% receive care from a grandparent, only 2.3% receive care from a grandchild, 4.1% receive care from another relative, and 18.5% receive care from a non-relative. Among people without disabilities in Oregon that are care recipients, about 36.6% receive care from a parent, 9% receive care from a parent-in-law, 7.5% receive care from a child, another 8.3% receive care from a spouse, 2.7% receive care from a sibling, 6.3% receive care from a grandparent, only 0.7% receive care from a grandchild, 4.3% receive care from another relative, and 24.5% receive care from a non-relative.

Figure 43b, Relationship with Care Recipient by Disability (new questions)

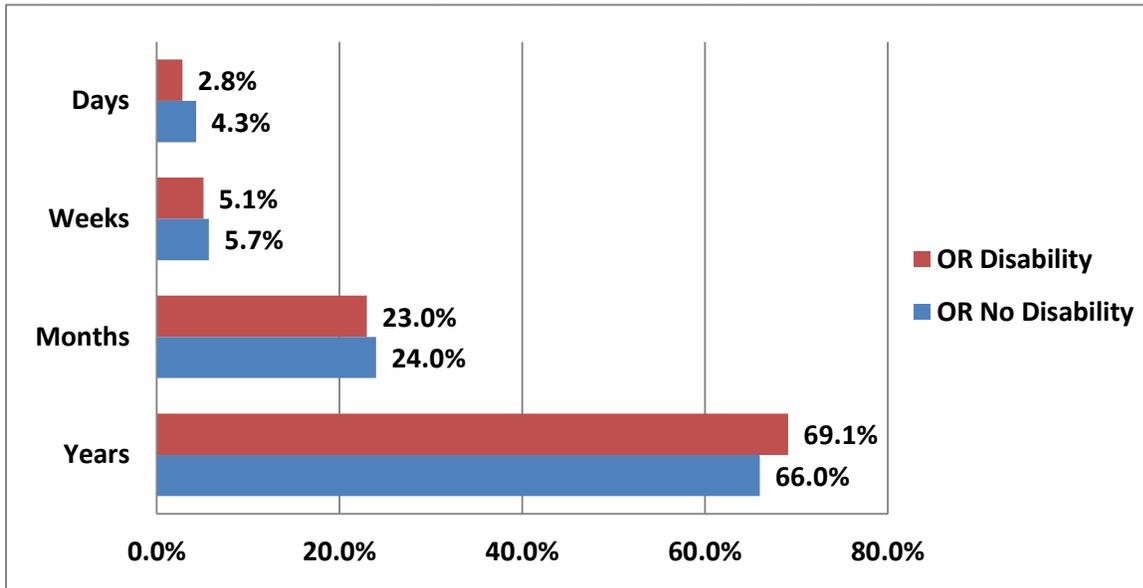


Duration of caregiving

Data from old questions (Figure 44a)

Among people with disabilities in Oregon, 2.8% receive care for a matter of days, 5.1% receive care for weeks, 23% receive care for months, and 69.1% receive care for years at a time. Among people without disabilities in Oregon, 4.3% receive care for a matter of days, 5.7% receive care for weeks, 14% receive care for month, and 66% receive care for years at a time.

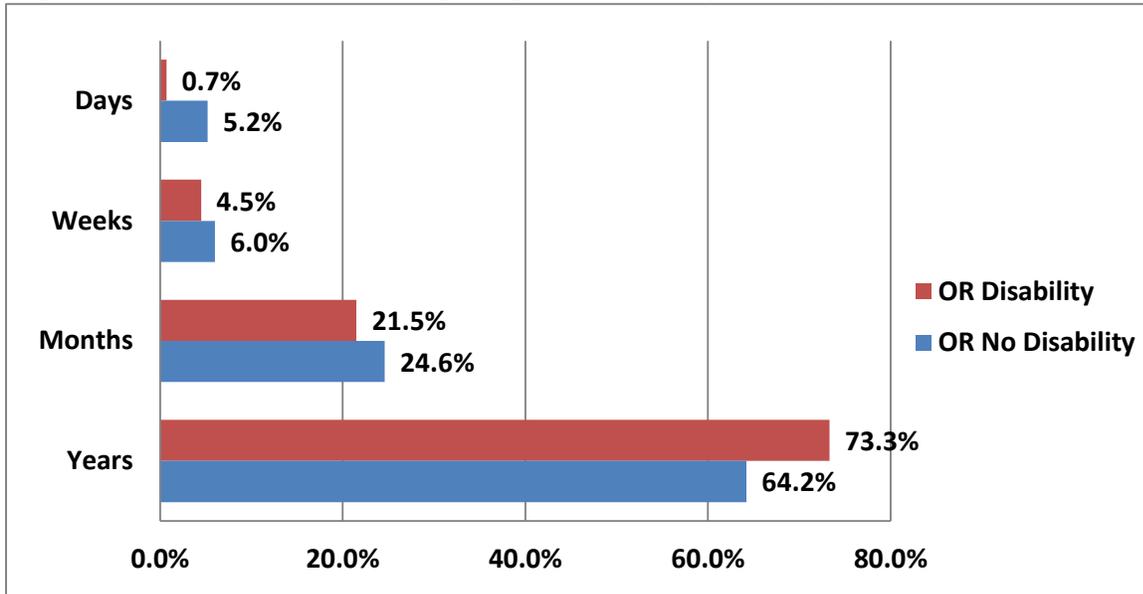
Figure 44a, Duration of Caregiving by Disability (old question)



Data from new questions (Figure 44b)

Among people with disabilities in Oregon, nearly 0.7% receives care for a matter of days, 4.5% receive care for weeks, 21.5% receive care for months, and 73.3% receive care for years at a time. Among people without disabilities in Oregon, 5.2% receive care for a matter of days, 6% receive care for weeks, 24.6% receive care for month, and 64.2% receive care for years at a time.

Figure 44b, Duration of Caregiving by Disability (new questions)

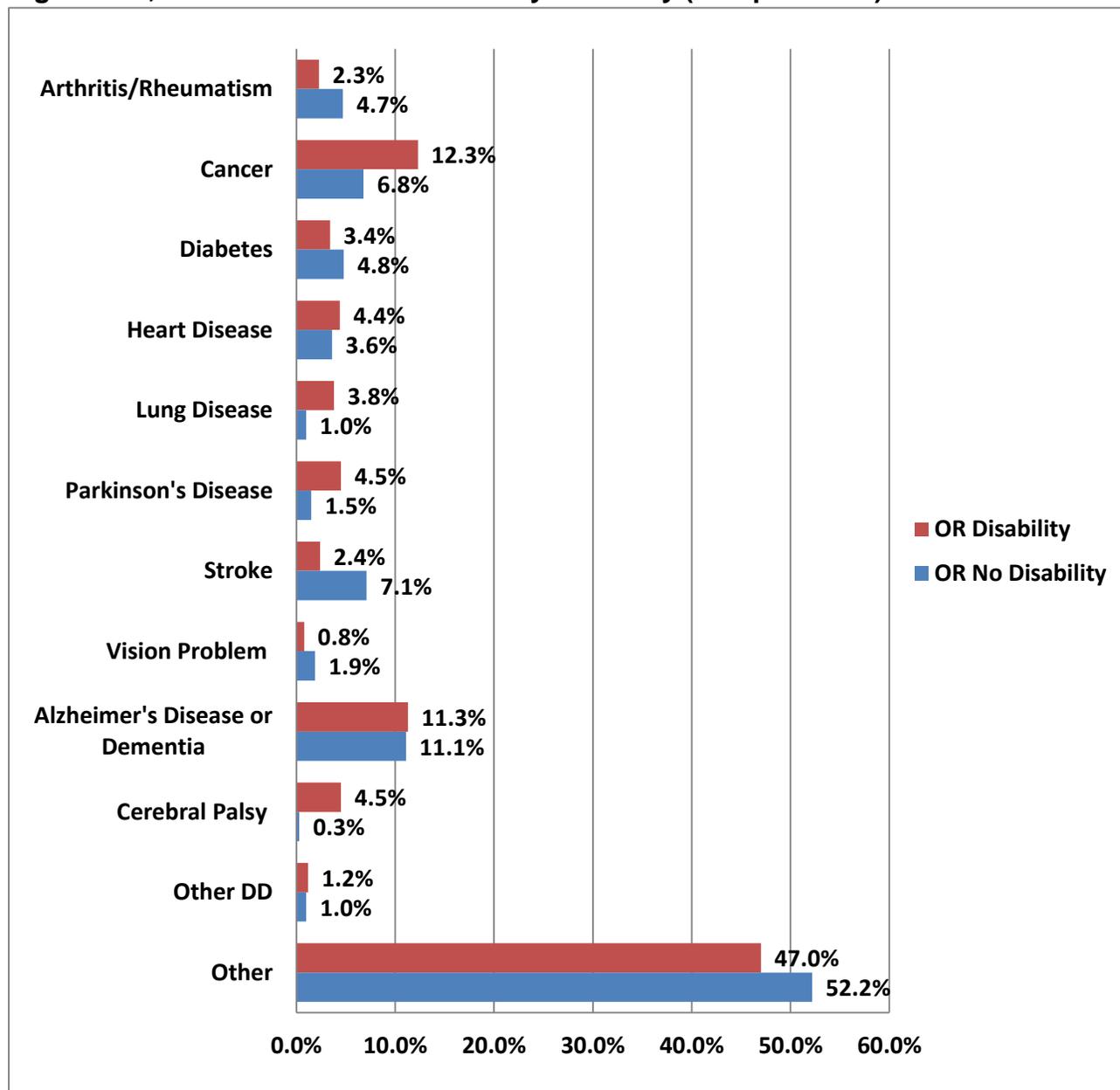


Health problems requiring care

Data from old questions (Figure 45a)

Among people with disabilities in Oregon, 2.3% of those who have rheumatism/arthritis require care, 12.3% that have cancer require care, 3.4% that have diabetes require care, 4.4% that have heart disease require care, 3.8% that have lung disease require care, and about 4.5% that have Parkinson's disease require care. Of those who have had a stroke 2.4% require care, 0.8% who has a vision problem require care. 11.3% of those with Alzheimer's disease or dementia require care, another 4.5% that have cerebral palsy require care, 1.2% that has other developmental delay (DD) require care, and 47% of other health problems require care. Among people without disabilities, 4.7% of those who have rheumatism/arthritis require care, 6.8% that have cancer require care, 4.8% that have diabetes require care, 3.6% that have heart disease require care, 1% that has lung disease require care, and about 1.5% that has Parkinson's disease requires care. Of those who have had a stroke 7.1% require care, 1.9% who has a vision problem require care. 11.1% of those with Alzheimer's disease or dementia require care, another 0.3% that has cerebral palsy requires care, 1% that has other DD requires care, and 52.2% of other health problems require care.

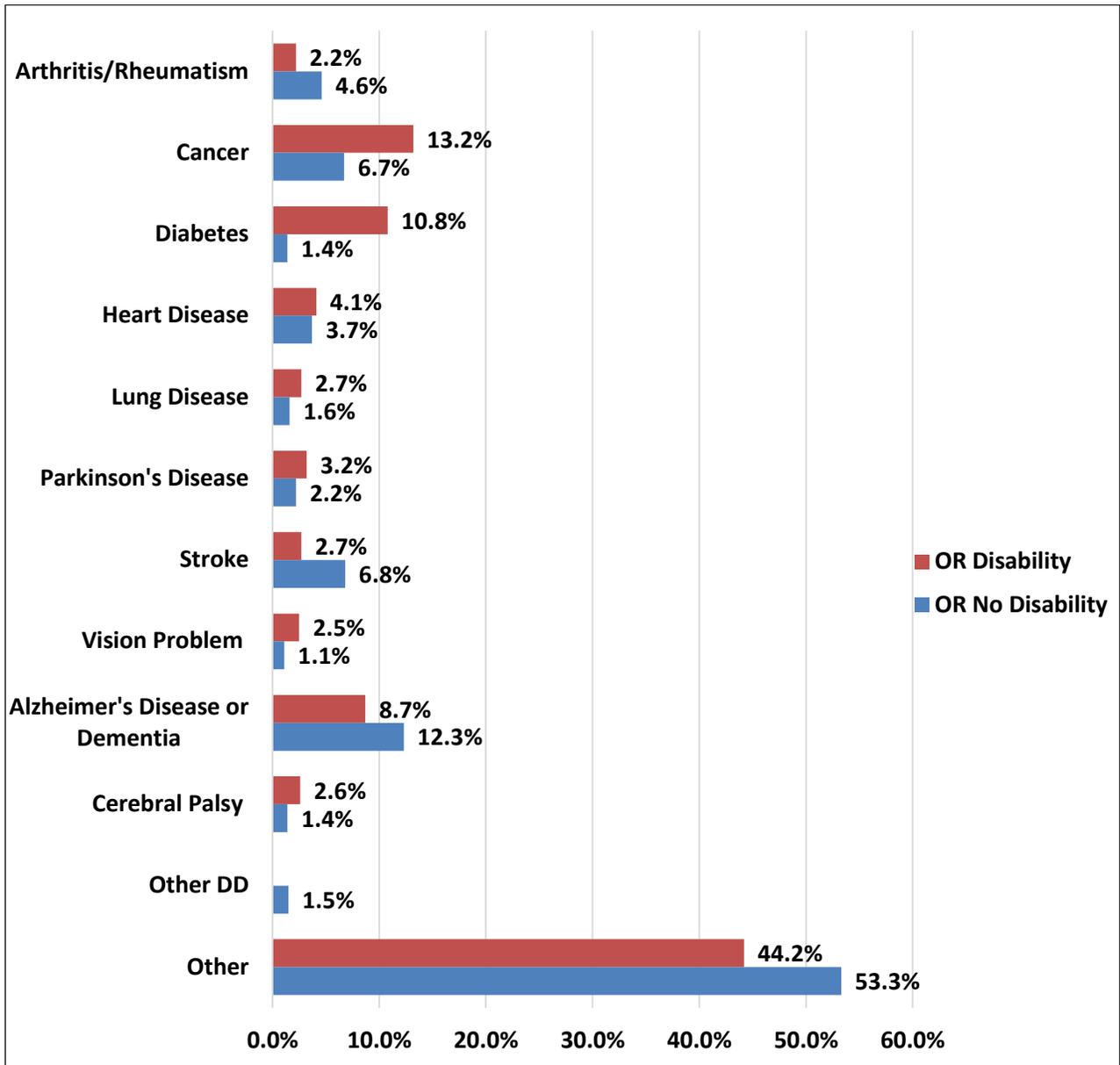
Figure 45a, Selected Health Problems by Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 45b)

Among people with disabilities in Oregon, 2.2% of those who have rheumatism/arthritis require care, 13.2% that have cancer require care, 10.8% that have diabetes require care, 4.1% that have heart disease require care, 2.7% that have lung disease require care, and about 3.2% that have Parkinson's disease require care. Of those who have had a stroke 2.7% require care, 2.5% who has a vision problem require care. 8.7% of those with Alzheimer's disease or dementia require care, another 2.6% that have cerebral palsy require care, and 44.2% of other health problems require care. Among people without disabilities, 4.6% of those who have rheumatism/arthritis require care, 6.7% that have cancer require care, 1.4% that have diabetes require care, 3.7% that have heart disease require care, 1.6% that has lung disease require care, and about 2.2% that has Parkinson's disease requires care. Of those who have had a stroke 6.8% require care, 1.1% who has a vision problem require care. 12.3% of those with Alzheimer's disease or dementia require care, another 1.4% that has cerebral palsy requires care, and 53.3% of other health problems require care.

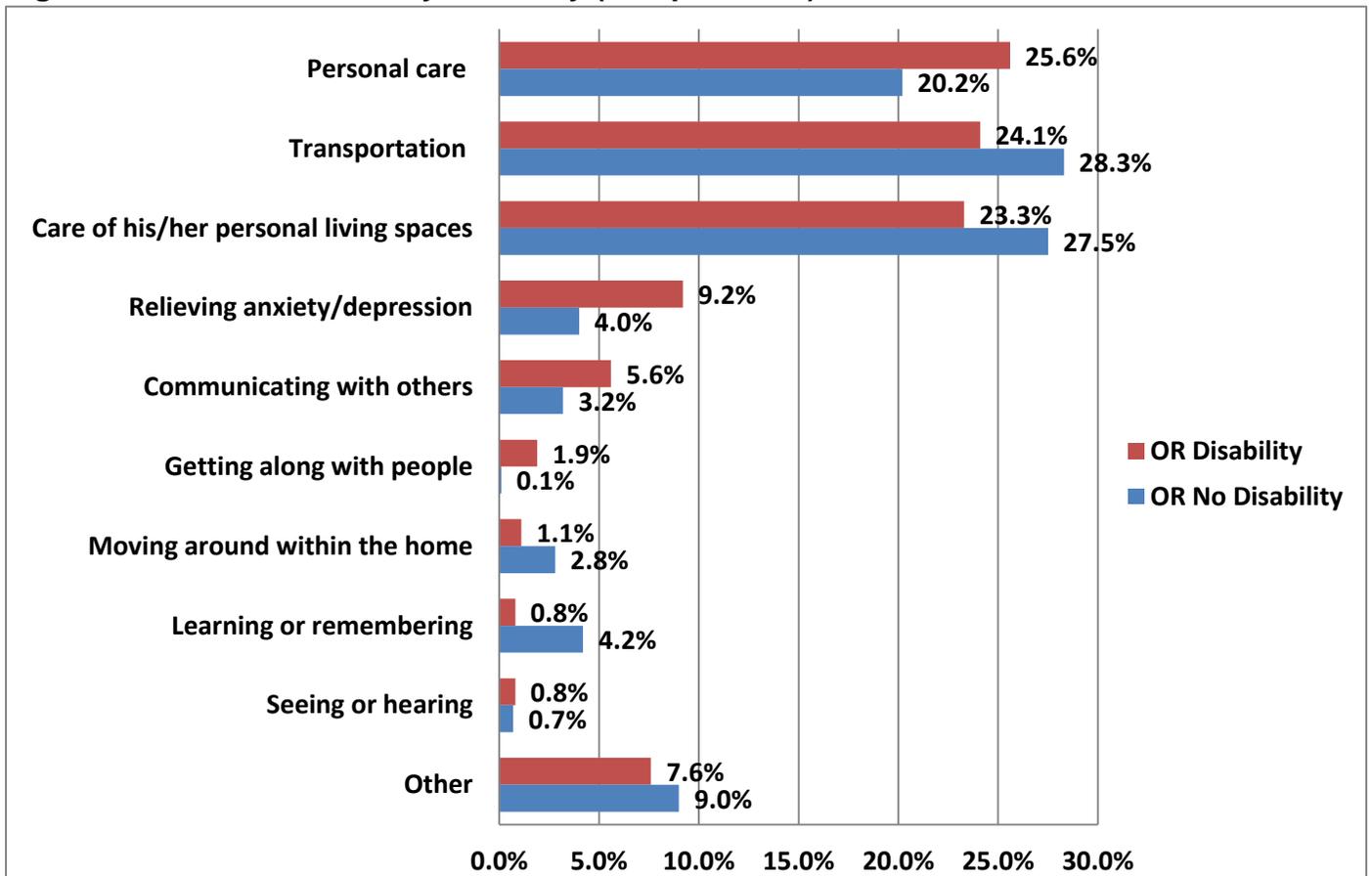
Figure 45b, Selected Health Problems that require care by Disability (new questions)



**Areas of care
Data from old questions (Figure 46a)**

Among Oregonian adults with disabilities, 25.6% require personal care for their disability, 24.1% require care for transportation needs, 23.3% require care of his/her personal living spaces, 9.2% require care for relieving anxiety and/or depression, and 5.6% require assisted care in communicating with others. Also another 1.9% require assisted care in getting along with people, 1.1% require assisted care to move around within the home, 0.8% require assisted care learning or remember information, 0.8% require care to see or hear, and 7.6% require care in other areas. Among Oregonian adults without disabilities, 20.2% require personal care for their disability, 28.3% require care for transportation needs, 27.5% require care of his/her personal living spaces, 4% require care for relieving anxiety and/or depression, and 3.2% require assisted care in communicating with others. Also nearly 0.1% require assisted care in getting along with people, 2.8% require assisted care to move around within the home, 4.2% require assisted care learning or remember information, 0.7% require care to see or hear, and 9% require care in other areas.

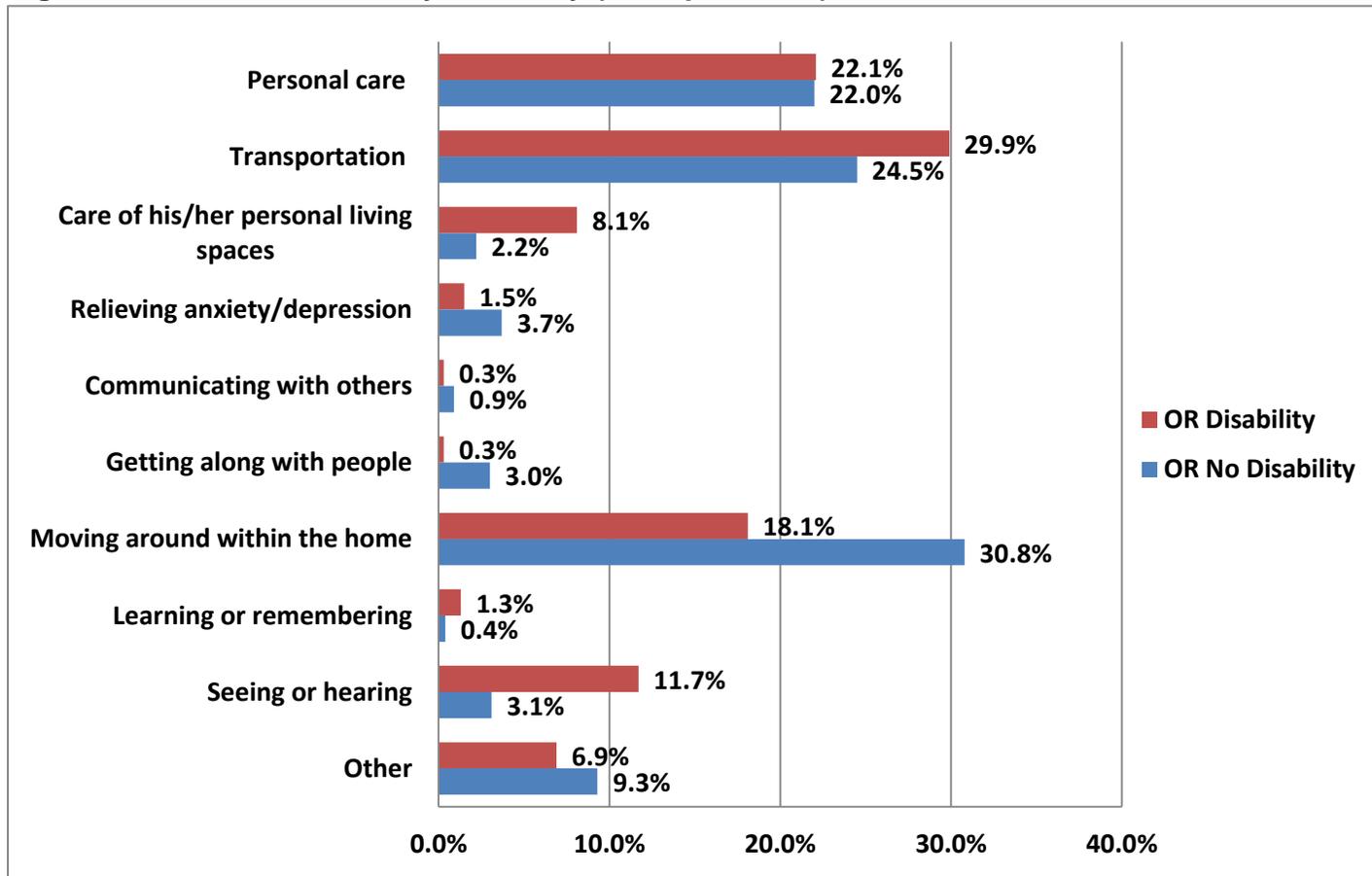
Figure 46a, Areas for Care by Disability (old questions)



Data from old questions (Figure 46b)

Among Oregonian adults with disabilities, 22.1% require personal care for their disability, 29.9% require care for transportation needs, 8.1% require care of his/her personal living spaces, 1.5% require care for relieving anxiety and/or depression, and 0.3% require assisted care in communicating with others. Also another 0.3% require assisted care in getting along with people, 18.1% require assisted care to move around within the home, 1.3% require assisted care learning or remember information, 11.7% require care to see or hear, and 6.9% require care in other areas. Among Oregonian adults without disabilities, 22% require personal care for their disability, 24.5% require care for transportation needs, 2.2% require care of his/her personal living spaces, 3.7% require care for relieving anxiety and/or depression and, 0.9% require assisted care in communicating with others. Also 3% require assisted care in getting along with people, 30.8% require assisted care to move around within the home, 0.4% require assisted care learning or remember information, 3.1% require care to see or hear, and 9.3% require care in other areas.

Figure 46b, Areas for Care by Disability (new questions)

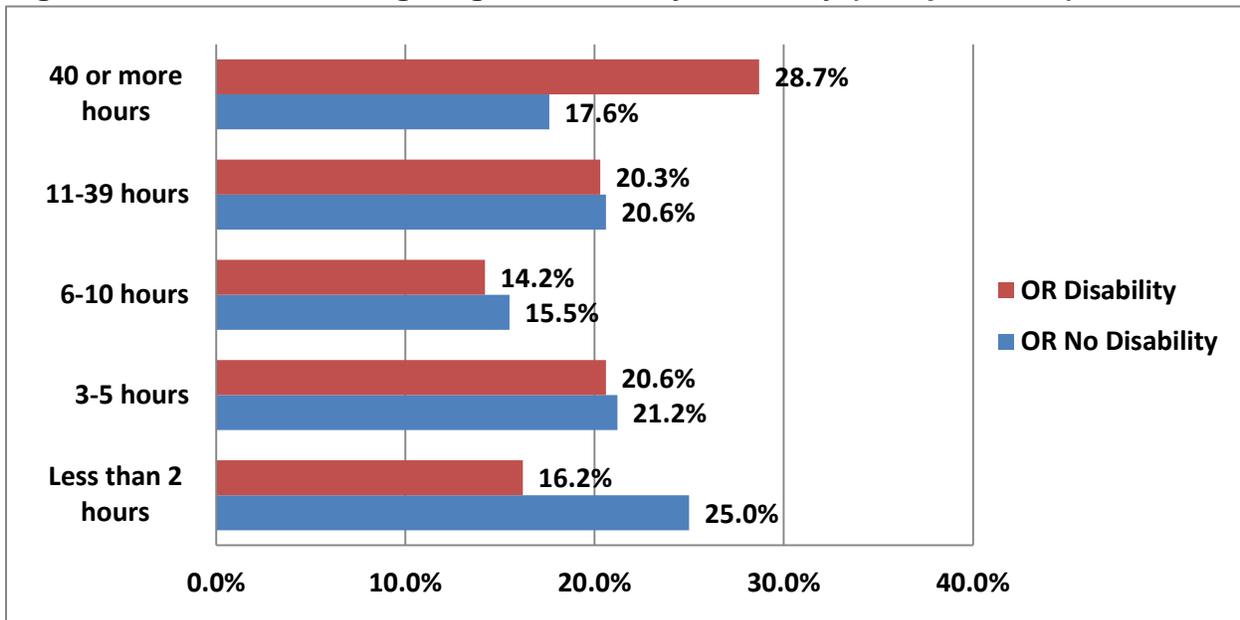


Hours of caregiving

Data from old questions (Figure 47a)

In Oregon, among people with disabilities, 28.7% receive 40 or more hours a week of care, 20.3% receive between 11-39 hours a week, 14.2% receive between 6-10 hours a week, 20.6% receive 3-5 hours a week, and about 16.2% receive less than 2 hours of care a week. Among people without disabilities, 17.6% receive 40 or more hours a week of care, 20.6% receive between 11-39 hours a week, 15.5% receive between 6-10 hours a week, 21.2% receive 3-5 hours a week, and about 25% receive less than 2 hours of care a week.

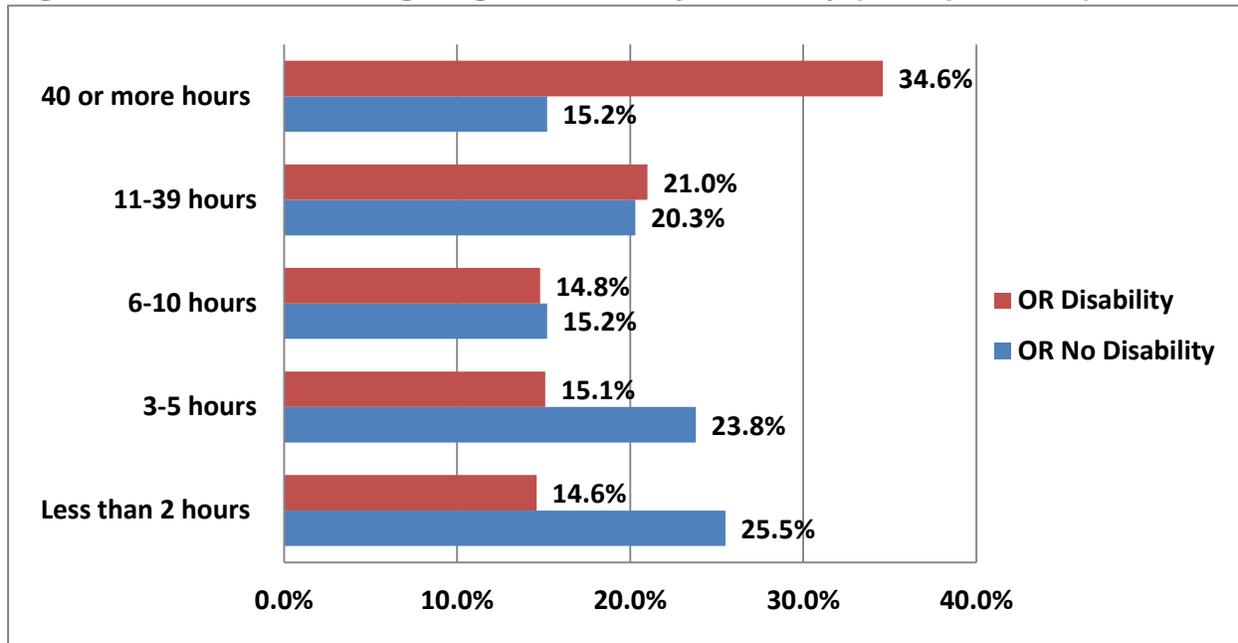
Figure 47a, Hours of Caregiving in a Week by Disability (old questions)



Data from new questions (Figure 47b)

In Oregon, among people with disabilities, 34.6% receive 40 or more hours a week of care, 21% receive between 11-39 hours a week, 14.8% receive between 6-10 hours a week, 15.1% receive 3-5 hours a week, and about 14.6% receive less than 2 hours of care a week. Among people without disabilities, 15.2% receive 40 or more hours a week of care, 20.3% receive between 11-39 hours a week, 15.2% receive between 6-10 hours a week, 23.8% receive 3-5 hours a week, and about 25.5% receive less than 2 hours of care a week.

Figure 47b, Hours of Caregiving in a Week by Disability (new questions)



Conclusion

Given that almost one fifth (22.2-23.2%) of adults and about half (51.6%) of adults 80 and older in Oregon have a disability, it is critical to have appropriate access to health care and health promotion activities.

More than 75% of the questions discussed in this Chartbook showed statistically significant differences for people with and without disabilities. A majority of the areas in which people with disabilities fare worse than people without disabilities are areas where appropriate access to health care and health promotion activities can make a difference. Efforts are needed to continue promoting health and access to affordable health care for Oregonians with disabilities.

For more information, please visit <http://www.oodh.org/>