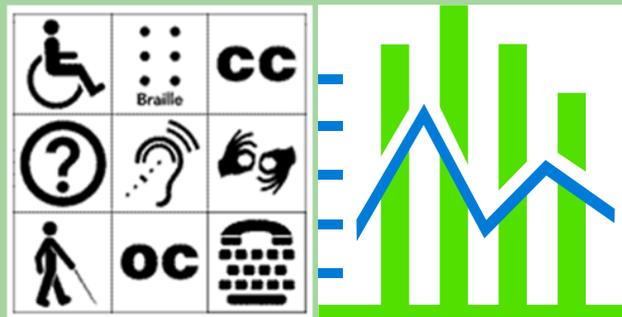


# Oregon Office on Disability and Health

# Disability in Oregon



## 2016 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.

### **Suggested Citation**

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**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

Over one fifth (24.1%) of adults in Oregon have disabilities, according to 2014 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
- More likely to smoke
- More likely to be unable to see a doctor due to cost
- Less likely to have received a recent Pap test for cervical cancer (women age 18 or older)
- 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
- More likely to receive a recent mammogram for women at risk of breast 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
- More likely to have been tested for HIV

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 75 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 2014.

### 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 2014 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 2014**

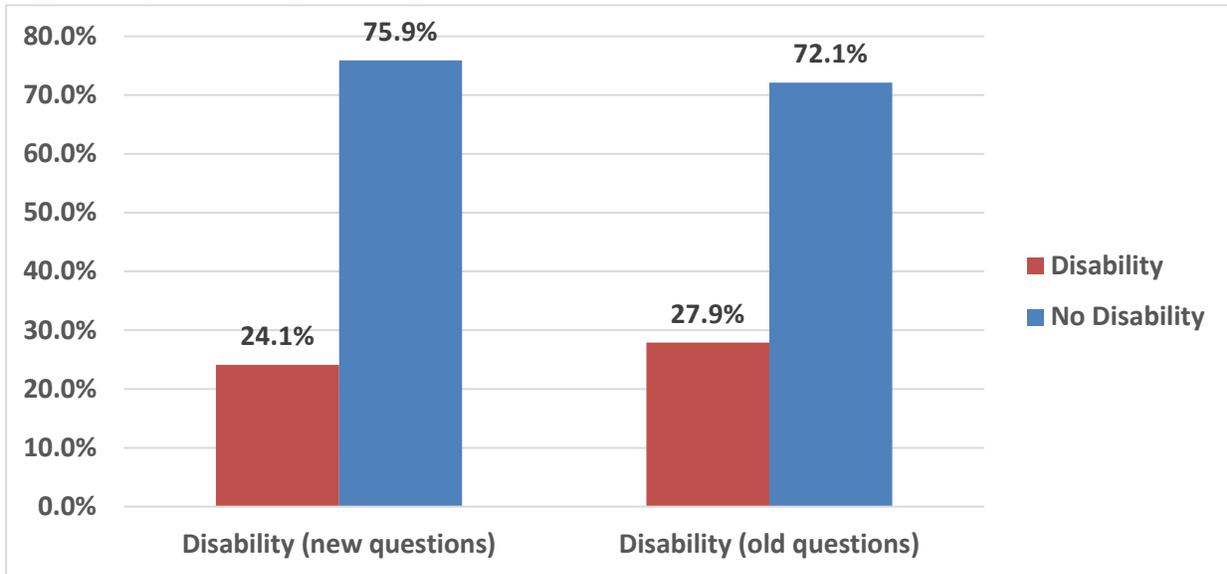
Questions 1 & 2 have been used on the BRFSS for many years. Questions 3-7 were added in 2013 to be consistent with federal recommendations for collection of disability data. Because 2013 is the first year with both old and new disability variables, we conducted comparisons between people with and without 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

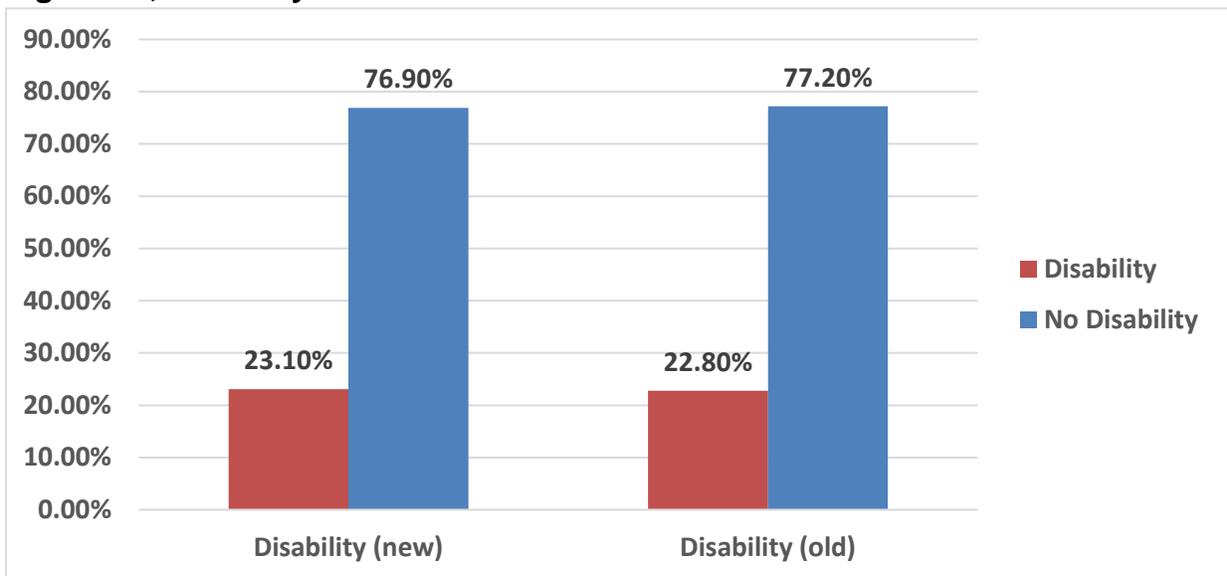
### How many people in Oregon Have disabilities?

Approximately 950,000 people aged 18 years or older have a disability in Oregon. This equals 24.1% by new disability questions or 27.9% old disability questions of the total adult population of Oregon (see Figure 1a). Nationally, approximately 23.1% of people aged 18 years and above have a disability (see Figure 1b).

**Figure 1a, Disability in Oregon**



**Figure 1b, Disability in the US**

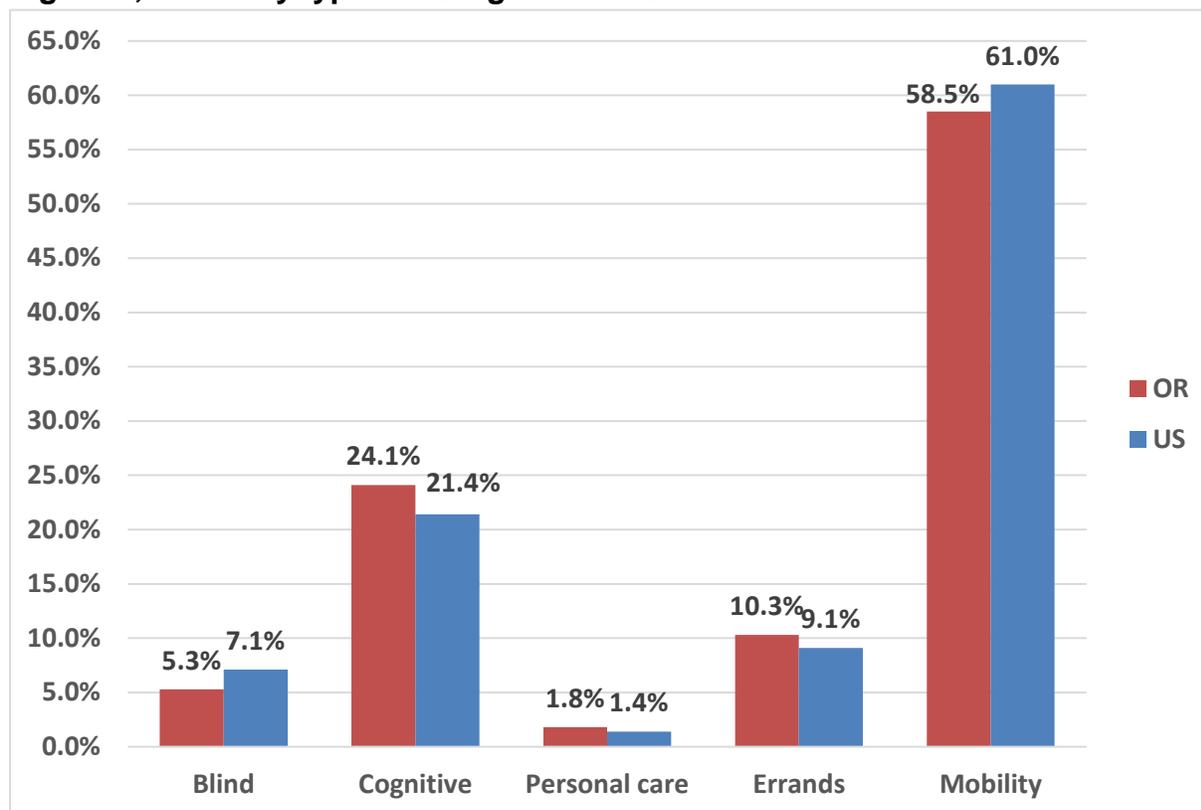


### Distribution of disabilities:

With the addition of the new questions in the BRFSS survey, disability is categorized by type. In Oregon, 58.5% of people reported limitation in mobility such as serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs, 24.1% reported limitation in cognitive abilities such as difficulty concentrating, remembering or making decisions, 10.3% report difficulty completing errands alone, 5.3% report blindness or serious difficulty seeing even with glasses, and 1.8% report difficulty with personal care such as bathing or dressing.

Nationally, 61% of people reported limitation in mobility such as serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs, 21.4% reported limitation in cognitive abilities such as difficulty concentrating, remembering or making decisions, 9.1% report difficulty completing errands alone, 5.3% report blindness or serious difficulty seeing even with glasses, and 1.8% report difficulty with personal care such as bathing or dressing.

**Figure 2, Disability types in Oregon and US**



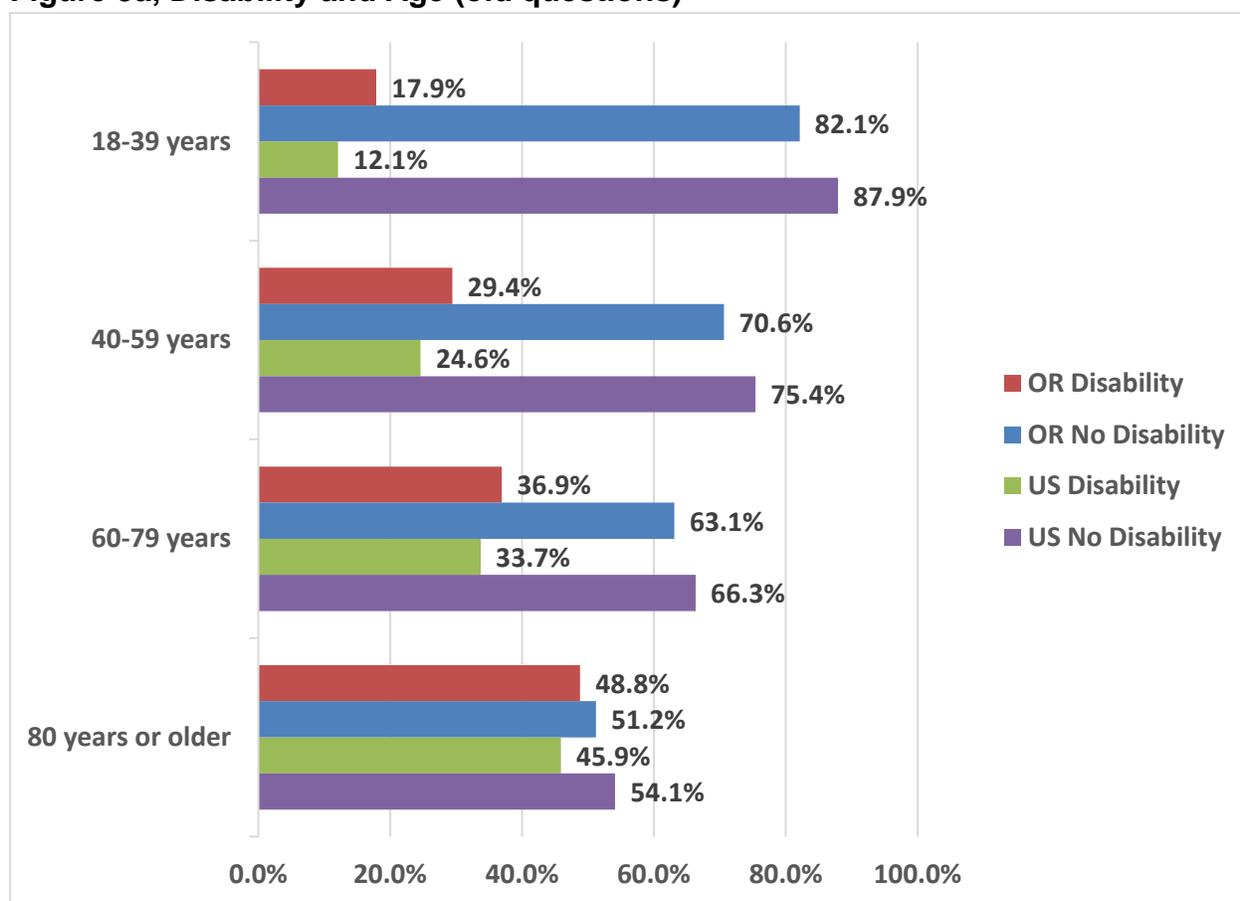
### What age groups are most impacted by disability?

#### Data from old disability questions (Figure 3a)

Disability becomes more common as people age. Among 18-39 year olds, 17.9% of Oregon adults have a disability. Among 40-59 year olds, 29.4% have a disability. Among 60-79 year olds, 36.9% have a disability. Among Oregon adults age 80 or older, 48.8% have a disability. The differences between people with and without disabilities were statistically significant.

Nationally, among 18-39 year olds, 12.1% have a disability. Among 40-59 year olds, 24.6% have a disability. Among 60-79 year olds, 33.7% have a disability. Among adults age 80 and older, 45.9% have a disability.

**Figure 3a, Disability and Age (old questions)\***

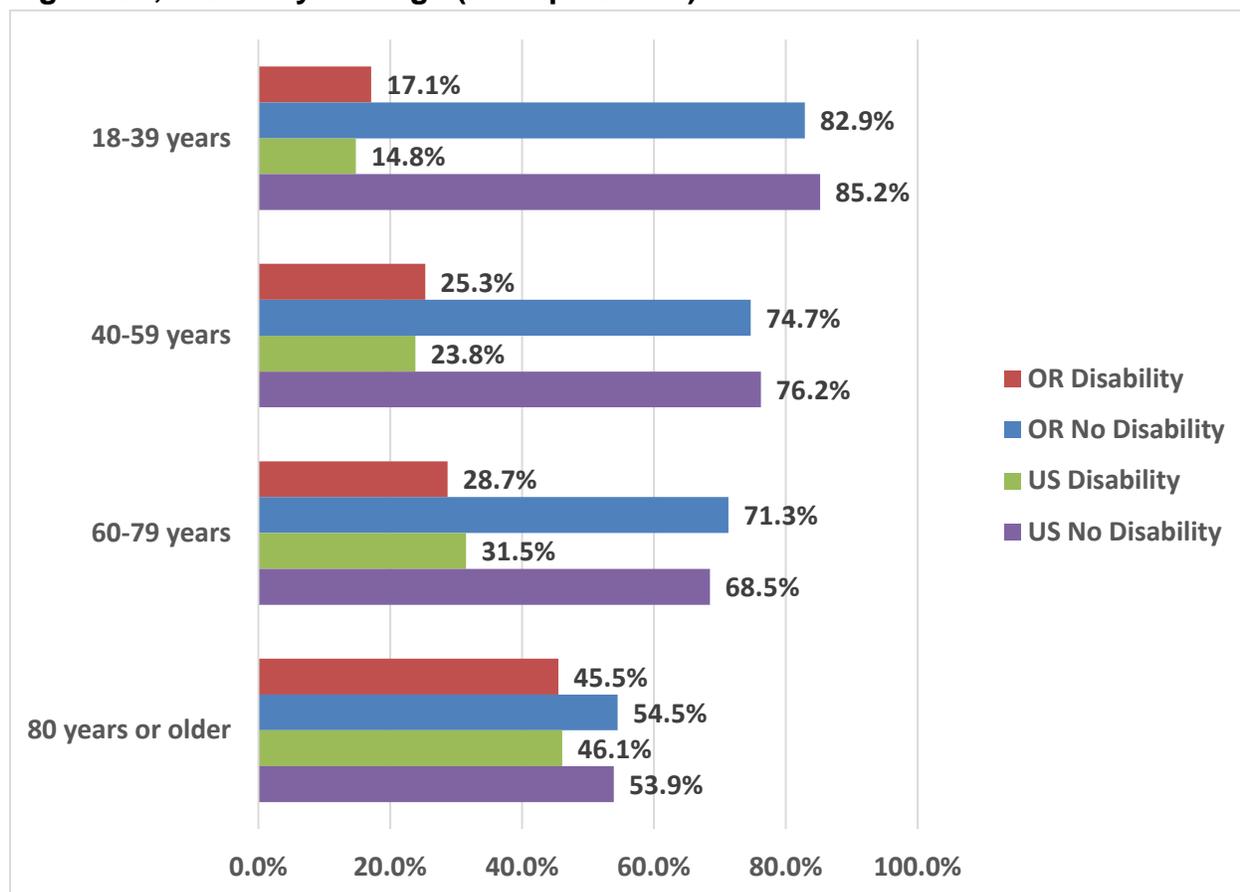


\*Age is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

**Disability from new disability questions (Figure 3b)**

Patterns are similar using the new disability questions. Among 18-39 years, 17.1% have a disability; among 40-59 years, 25.3% have a disability. Oregon adults ages 60-79 have a rate of disability of 28.7%, whereas 45.5% of adults ages 80 and above have a disability.

**Figure 3b, Disability and Age (new questions)\***



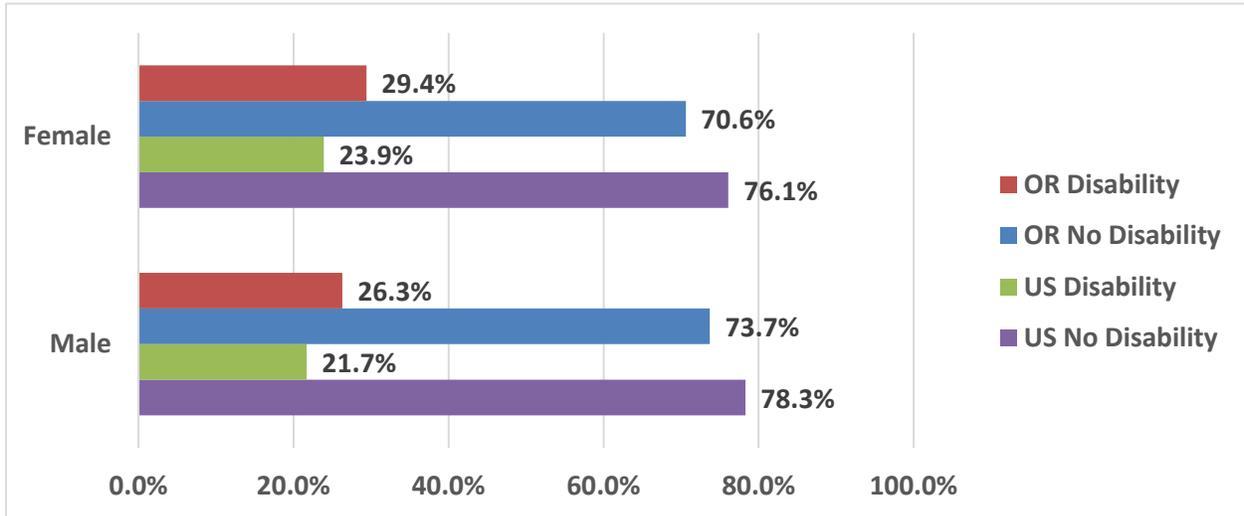
\*Age is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

**What proportions of men and women have a disability?**

**Data from old disability questions (Figure 4a)**

Women are more likely to have a disability than men. In Oregon, 29.4% of women and 26.3% of men reported having disabilities. Nationally, 23.9% of women and 21.7% of men reported having disabilities.

**Figure 4a, Disability and Gender (old questions)\***

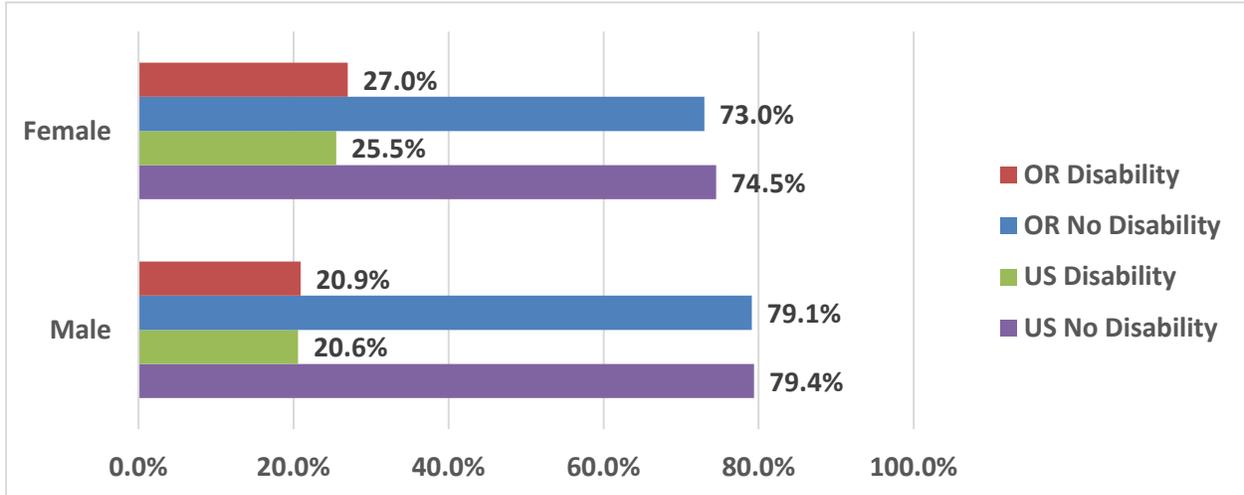


\*Gender is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

**Data from new disability questions (Figure 4b)**

Similar to the old questions, women are more likely to have a disability than men. Over a quarter (27%) of women in Oregon have a disability, while 20.9% of men reported having a disability. These findings are also similar to the national results of a quarter (25.5%) of women have a disability and 20.6% of men have a disability.

**Figure 4b, Disability and Gender (new questions)\***



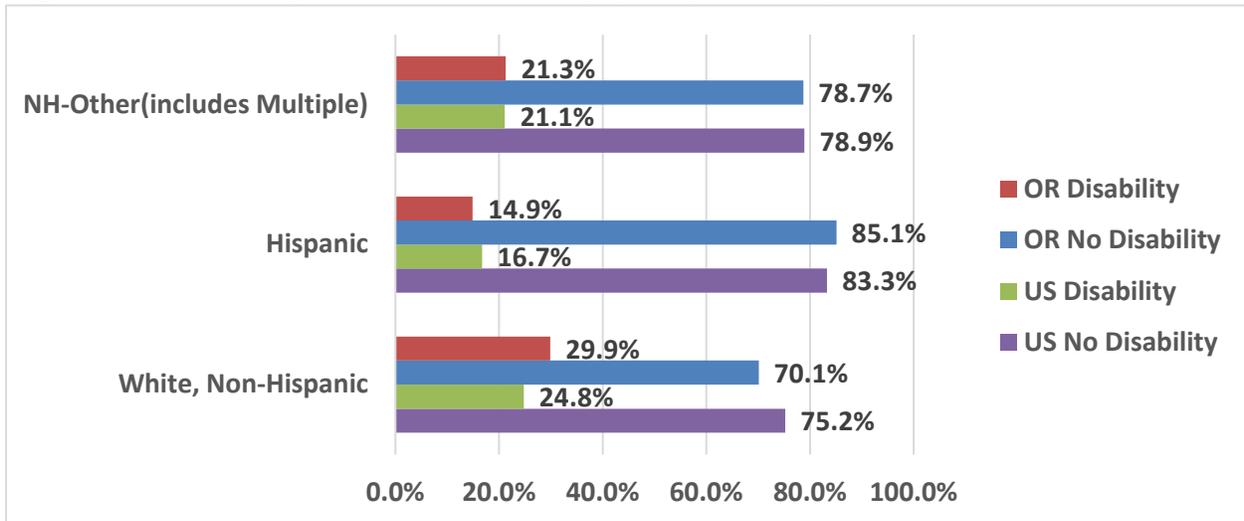
\*Gender is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

**How common is disability in different racial and ethnic groups?**

**Data from old disability questions (Figure 5a)**

In Oregon, 29.9% of Non-Hispanic (NH) White people have a disability. Among other NH races, including multiple racial backgrounds, 21.3% have a disability. Disability rates among Hispanics in Oregon are 14.9%. Nationally, 24.8% NH Whites have a disability, 21.1% of other NH races, including multiple races, and 16.7% of Hispanics have a disability.

**Figure 5a, Disability and Race/Ethnicity (old questions)\***

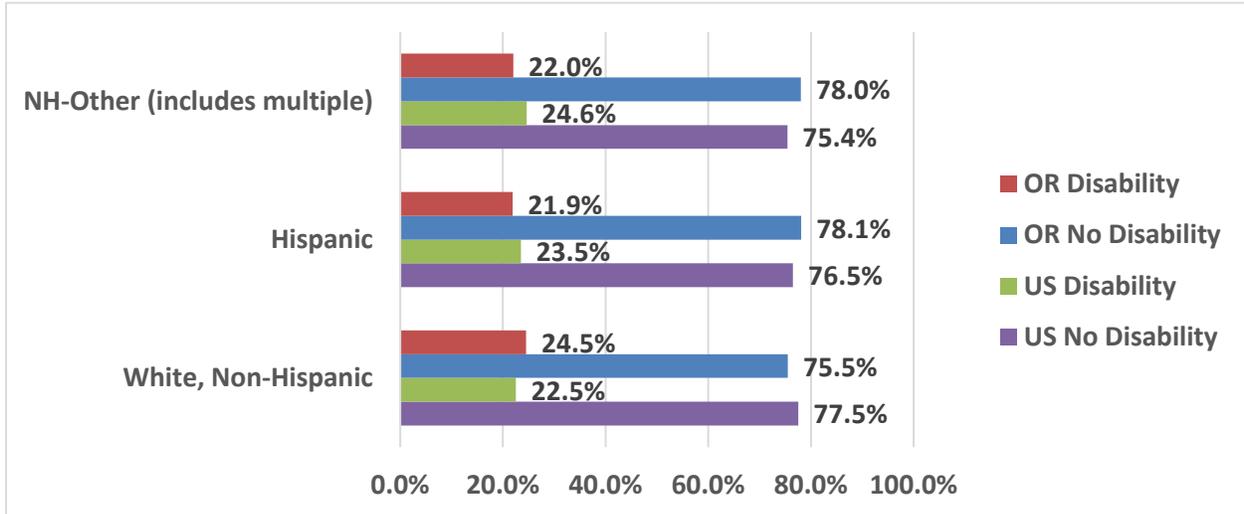


\*Race and ethnicity is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

**Data from new disability questions (Figure 5b)**

In Oregon, 24.5% of NH Whites have a disability, 22% of other NH races have a disability, and 21.9% of Hispanics have a disability. Nationally, 22.5% of NH Whites have a disability, 24.6% of other NH races have a disability, and 23.5% of Hispanic adults have a disability.

**Figure 5b, Disability and Race/Ethnicity (new questions)**

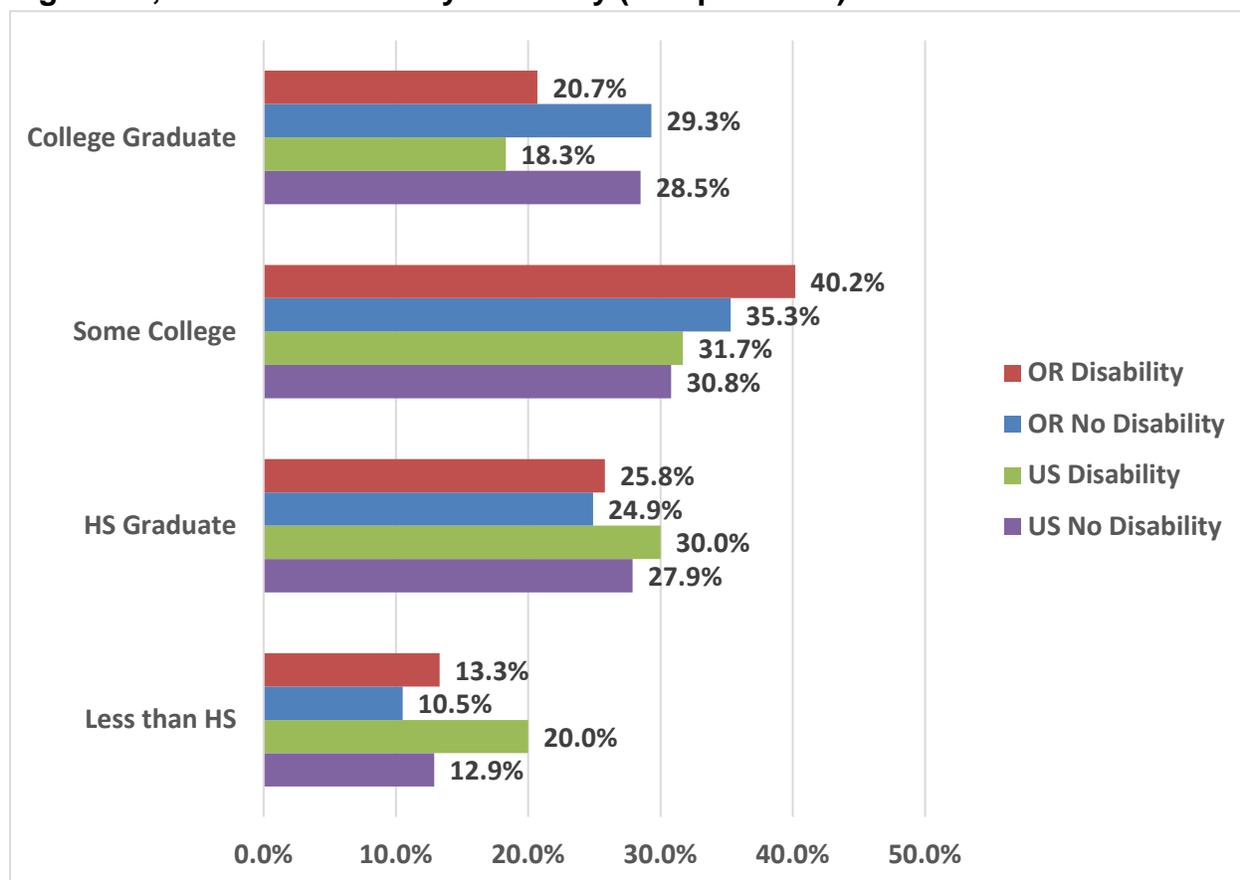


### How much education do people with disabilities have?

#### Data from old disability questions (Figure 6a)

In Oregon, 13.3% of adults with disabilities and 10.5% of adults without disabilities have less than a high school education; 25.8% of adults with disabilities and 24.9% of adults without disabilities are high school graduates. Among adults with disabilities, 40.2% have attended some college, whereas 35.3% of adults without disabilities have attended some college; 20.7% of adults with disabilities have a college degree and 29.3% of adults without disabilities have a college degree. Nationally, one in five (20%) adults with disabilities has less than a high school education and 12.9% of adults without disabilities has less than a high school education. Nearly one-third (30%) of adults with disabilities have completed a high school degree, whereas 27.9% of adults without disabilities in the US have a high school degree. Among adults with disabilities, 31.7% have attended some college and 18.3% have a college degree. Among adults without disabilities, 30.8% have attended some college and 28.5% have a college degree.

**Figure 6a, Education Level by Disability (old questions)\***

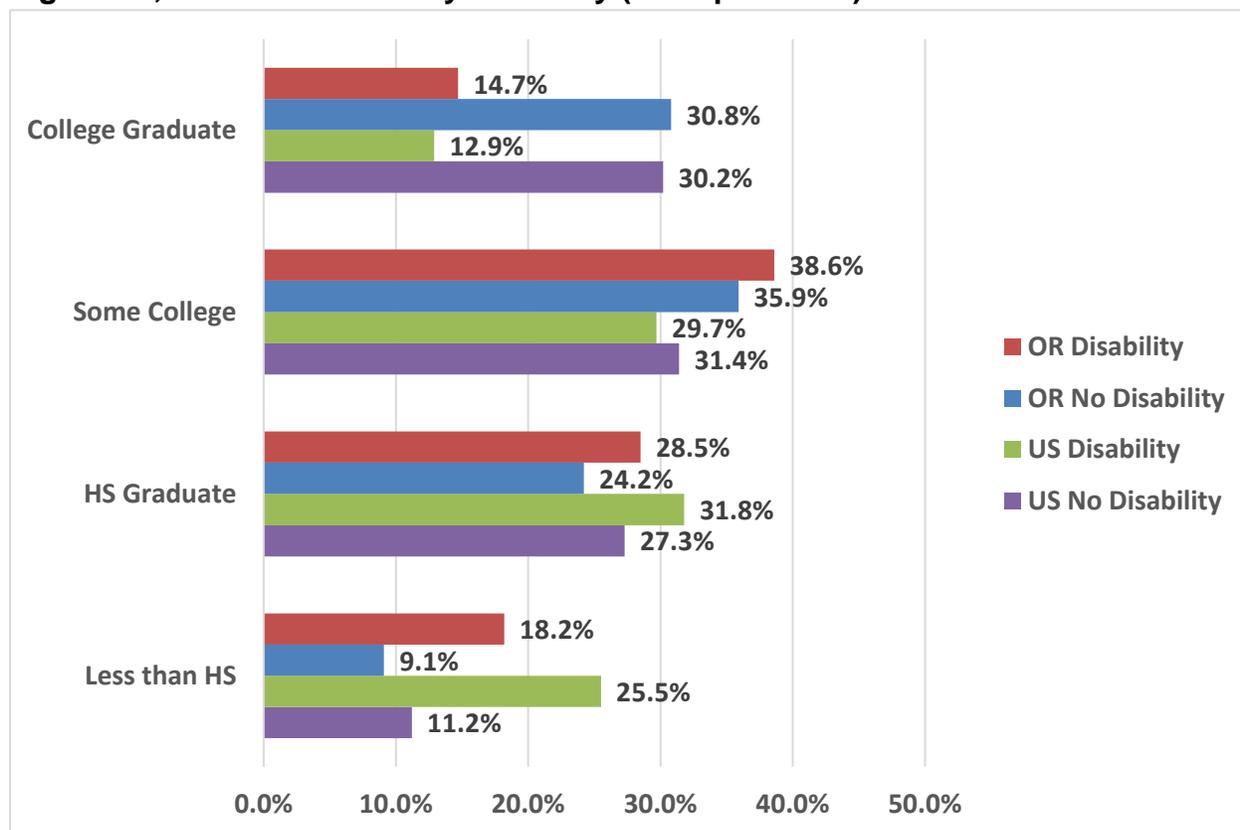


\*Education level is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

**Data from new disability questions (Figure 6b)**

In Oregon, 18.2% of adults with disabilities and 9.1% of adults without disabilities have less than a high school education; 28.5% of adults with disabilities and 24.2% of adults without disabilities are high school graduates. Among adults with disabilities, 38.6% have attended some college, whereas 35.9% of adults without disabilities have attended some college; 14.7% of adults with disabilities have a college degree and 30.8% of adults without disabilities have a college degree. Nationally, one-quarter (25.5%) adults with disabilities has less than a high school education and 11.2% of adults without disabilities has less than a high school education. Similar to Oregon, nearly one-third (31.8%) of adults with disabilities have completed a high school degree, whereas 27.3% of adults without disabilities in the US have a high school degree. Among adults with disabilities, 29.7% have attended some college and 12.9% have a college degree. Among adults without disabilities, 31.4% have attended some college and 30.2% have a college degree.

**Figure 6b, Education Level by Disability (new questions)\***



\*Education level is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

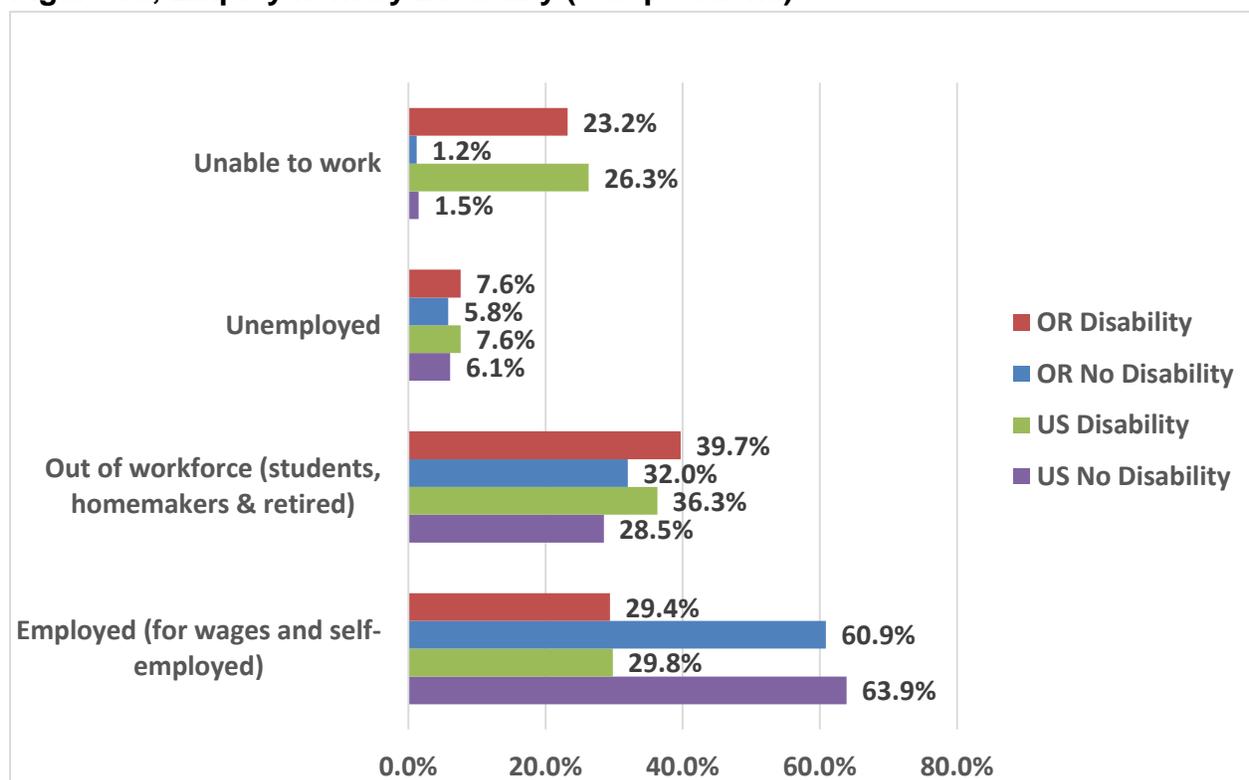
### How many people with disabilities are employed?

#### Data from old disability questions (Figure 7a)

Among adults with disabilities in Oregon, 29.5% are employed for wages or are self-employed, 7.6% are unemployed, and 23.2% are unable to work for any reason, whereas 39.7% are out of the workforce. For the purpose of this chart, 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 are self-employed, 5.8% are unemployed, 1.2% are unable to work for any reason, and 32% are out of the workforce. Among adult Oregonians without disabilities, 60.9% are employed for wages or are self-employed, 5.8% are unemployed, 1.2% are unable to work for any reason, and 32% are out of the workforce.

Similar to Oregon, among adults with disabilities in the US, 29.8% are employed for wages or are self-employed, 7.6% are unemployed, 26.3% are unable to work for any reason, and 36.3% are out of the workforce. Among adults in the US without disabilities, 63.9% are employed for wage or self-employed, 6.1% are unemployed, 1.5% are unable to work for any reason, and 28.5% are out of the workforce.

**Figure 7a, Employment by Disability (old questions)\***



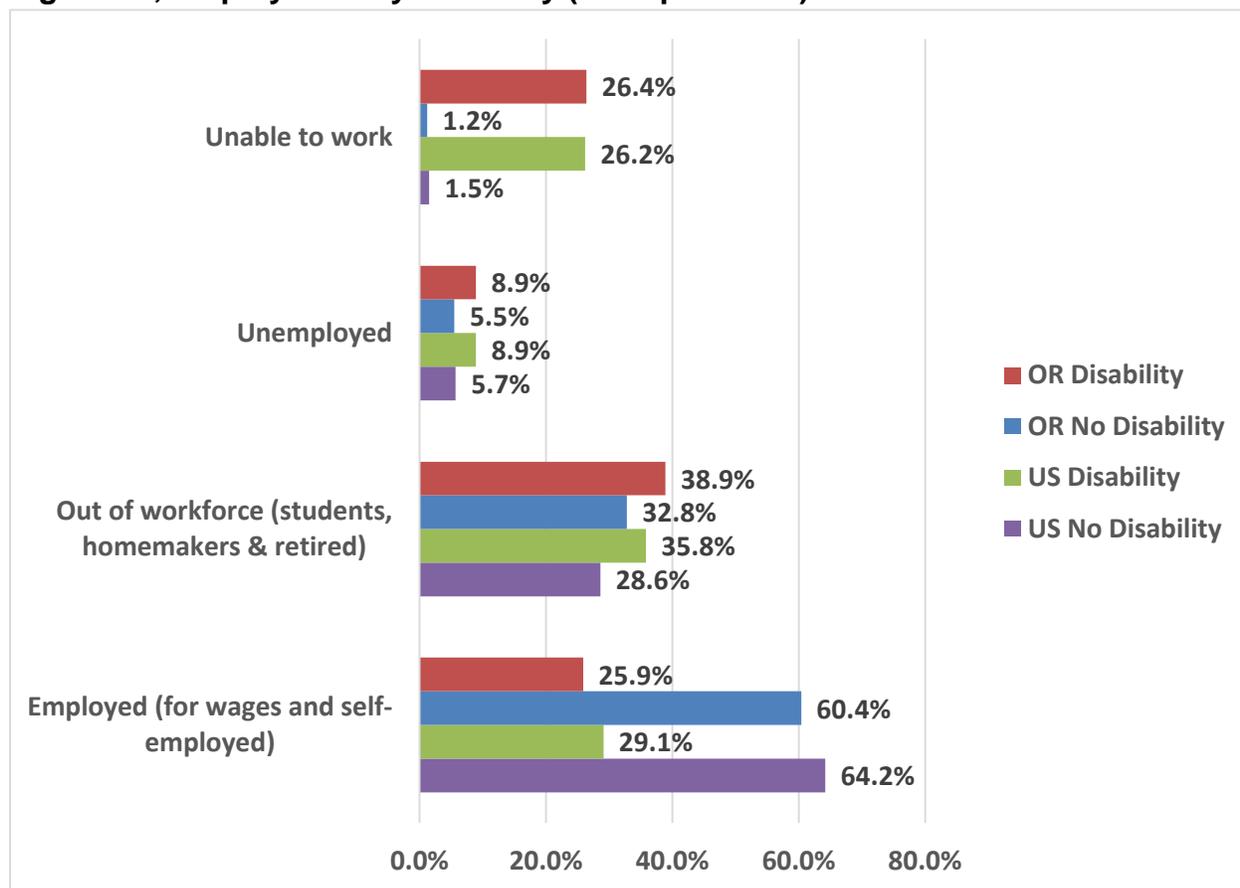
\*Employment status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

**Data from new disability questions (Figure 7b)**

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 25.9% are employed for wages or are self-employed, 8.9% are unemployed, 26.4% are unable to work for any reason, and 38.9% are out of the workforce (student, homemaker, or retired). Among adult Oregonians without disabilities, 60.4% are employed for wages or are self-employed, 5.5% are unemployed, 1.2% are unable to work for any reason, and 32.8% are out of the workforce.

Similar to Oregon, among adults with disabilities in the US, 29.1% are employed for wages or are self-employed, 8.9% are unemployed, 26.2% are unable to work for any reason, and 35.8% are out of the workforce. Among adults in the US without disabilities, 64.2% are employed for wage or self-employed, 5.7% are unemployed, 1.5% are unable to work for any reason, and 28.6% are out of the workforce.

**Figure 7b, Employment by Disability (new questions)\***



\*Education status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

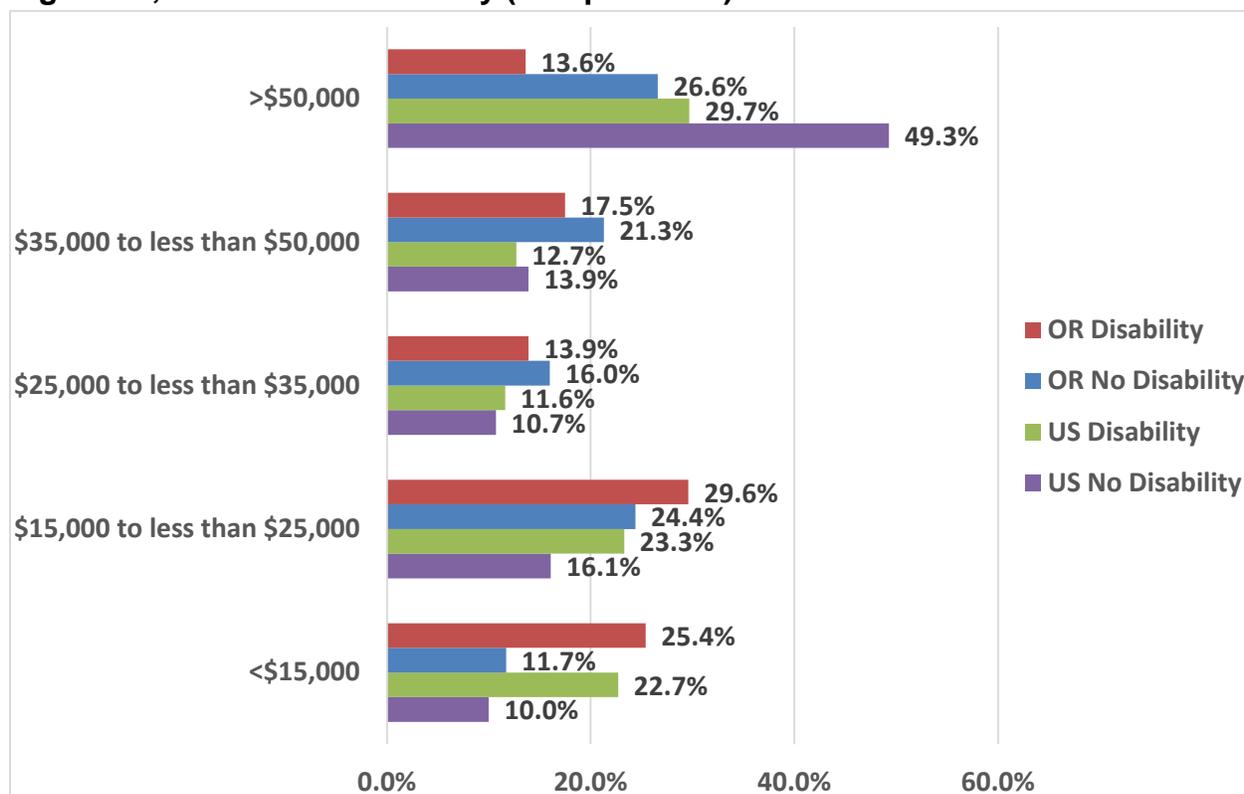
### What is the annual household income of people with disabilities?

#### Data from old disabilities questions (Figure 8a)

Among Oregonian adults with disabilities, 25.4% have an annual household income less than \$15,000, 29.6% have an annual income between \$15,000 and \$25,000, 13.9% fall between \$25,000 and \$35,000, 17.5% between \$35,000 and \$50,000, and 13.6% have an annual income of \$50,000 or more. Among adults without disabilities in Oregon, 11.7% have an annual household income of less than \$15,000, 24.4% between \$15,000 and \$25,000, 16% between \$25,000 and \$35,000, 21.3% between \$35,000 and \$50,000, and 26.6% have an annual income of \$50,000 or more.

Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 22.7% have an annual household income less than \$15,000, 23.3% fall between \$15,000 and \$25,000, 11.6% between \$25,000 and \$35,000, 12.7% between \$35,000 and \$50,000, and 29.7% have an annual income of \$50,000 or more. Among adults without disabilities in the US, 10% have an annual household income less than \$15,000, 16.1% have an annual income between \$15,000 and \$25,000, 10.7% have an annual income between \$25,000 and \$35,000, 13.9% have an annual income between \$35,000 and \$50,000, and 49.3% have an annual income of \$50,000 or more.

**Figure 8a, Income and Disability (old questions)\***

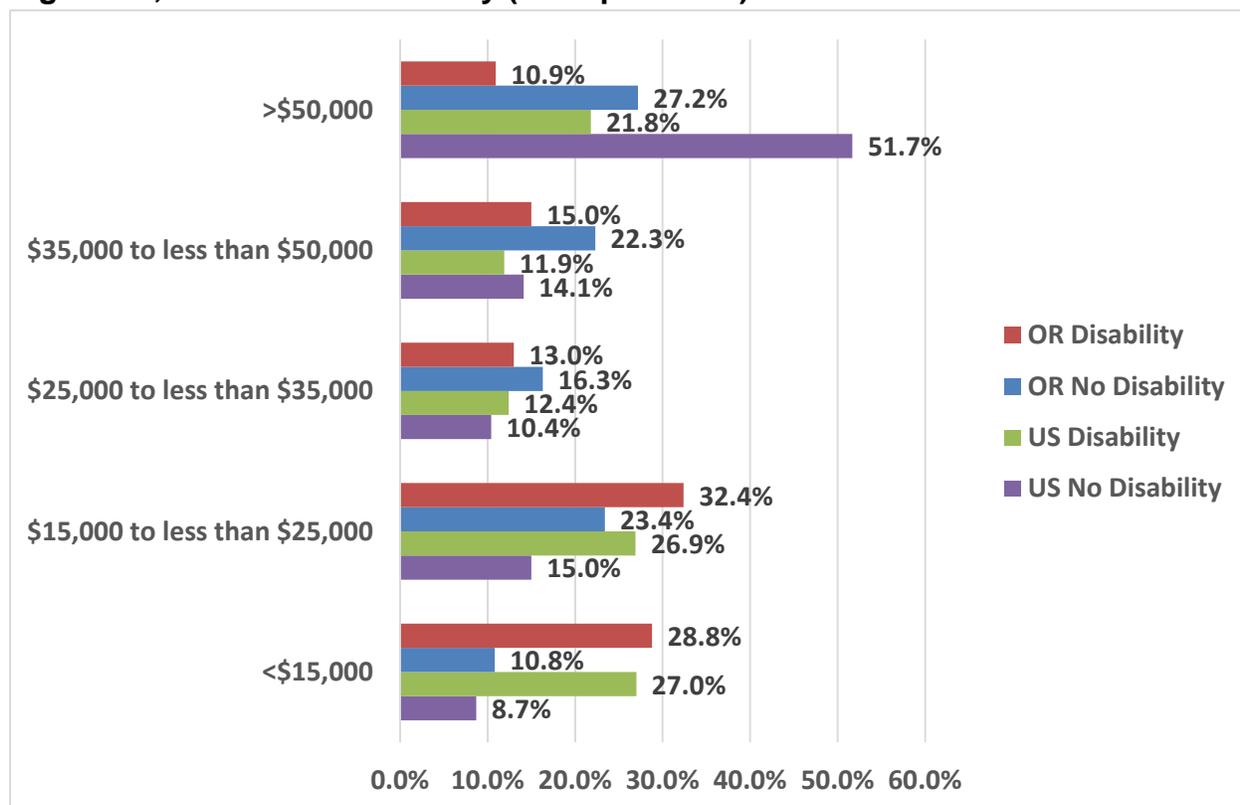


\*Income level is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

**Data from new disability questions (Figure 8b)**

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 28.8% have an annual household income less than \$15,000, 32.4% have an annual income between \$15,000 and \$25,000, 13% have an annual income between \$25,000 and \$35,000, 15% receive an annual income between \$35,000 and \$50,000, and 10.9% have an annual income of \$50,000 or more. Among adults without disabilities in Oregon, 10.8% have an annual household income less than \$15,000, 23.4% have an annual income between \$15,000 and \$25,000, 16.3% have an annual income between \$25,000 and \$35,000, 22.3% have an annual income between \$35,000 and \$50,000, and 27.2% have an annual income of \$50,000 or more. Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 27% have an annual household income less than \$15,000, 26.9% have an annual income between \$15,000 and \$25,000, 12.4% have an annual income between \$25,000 and \$35,000, 11.9% receive an annual income between \$35,000 and \$50,000, and 21.8% have an annual income of \$50,000 or more. Among adults without disabilities in the US, 8.7% have an annual household income less than \$15,000, 15% have an annual income between \$15,000 and \$25,000, 10.4% have an annual income between \$25,000 and \$35,000, 14.1% have an annual income between \$35,000 and \$50,000, and 51.7% have an annual income of \$50,000 or more.

**Figure 8b, Income and Disability (new questions)\***



\*Income level is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

## Social Support and Life Satisfaction

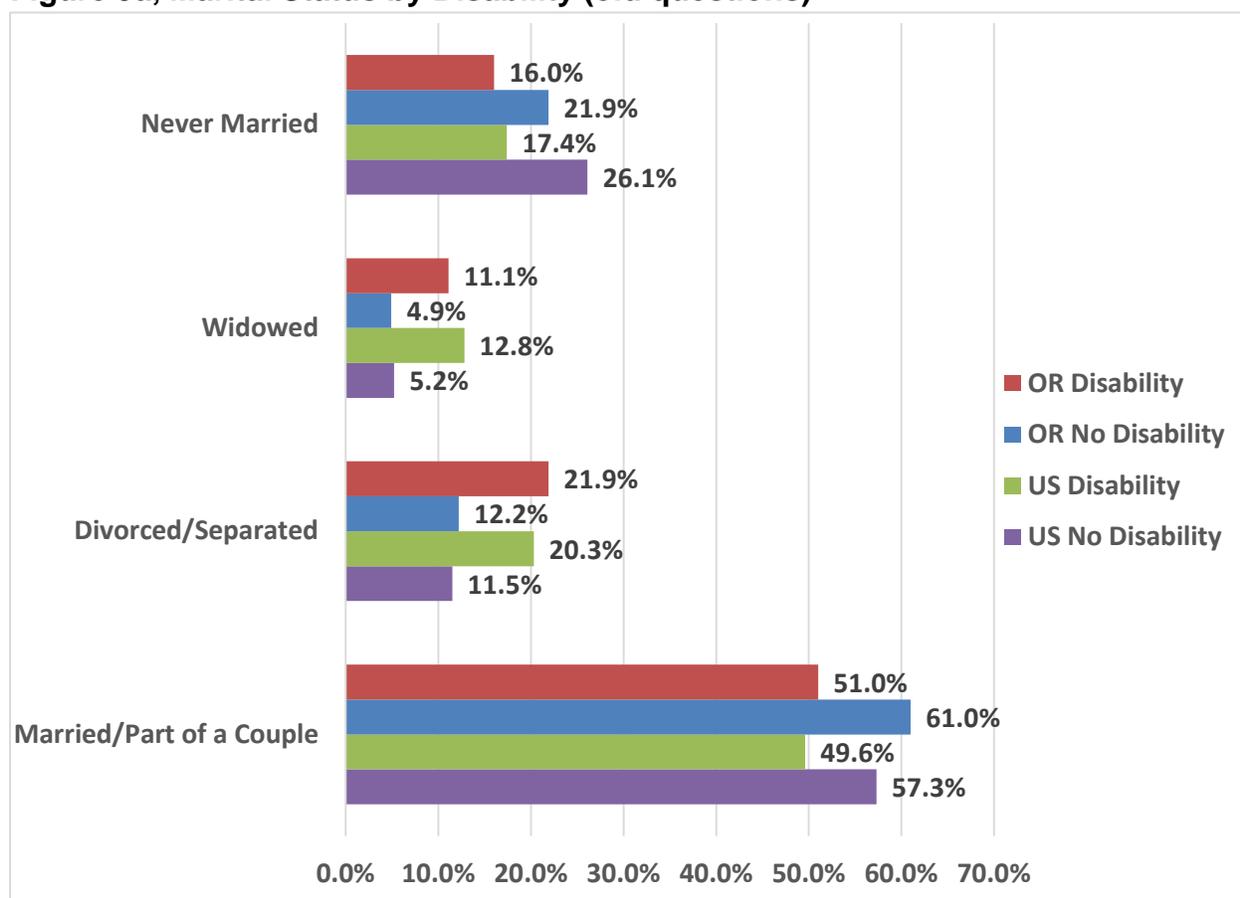
### How many people with disabilities are married?

#### Data from old questions (Figure 9a)

Among adult Oregonians with disabilities, 51% are married or part of a couple, 21.9% are divorced or separated, 11.1% are widowed, and 16% have never been married. Among adults without disabilities, 61% are married or part of a couple, 12.2% are divorced or separated, 4.9% are widowed, and 21.9% have never been married.

Similarly to Oregon, among adults with disabilities in the US, 49.6% are married or part of a couple, 20.3% are divorced or separated, 12.8% are widowed, and 17.4% have never been married. Among adults without disabilities, 57.3% are married or part of a couple, 11.5% are divorced or separated, 5.2% are widowed, and 26.1% have never been married.

**Figure 9a, Marital Status by Disability (old questions)\***



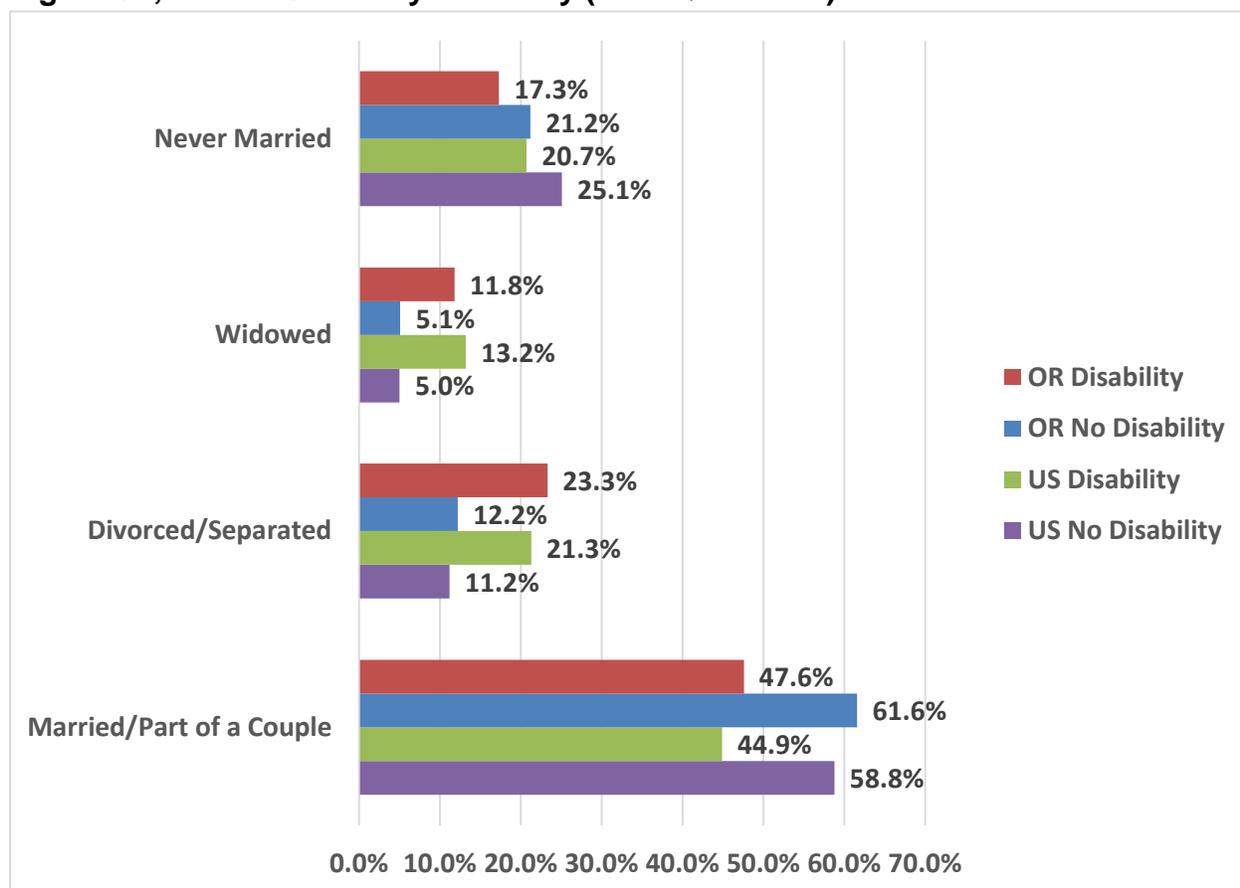
\*Marital status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

**Data from new questions (Figure 9b)**

Similar to data from old questions, among adults with disabilities in Oregon, 47.6% are married or part of a couple, 23.3% are divorced or separated, 11.8% are widowed, and 17.3% have never been married. Among adults without disabilities in Oregon, 61.6% are married or part of a couple, 12.2% are divorced or separated, 5.1% are widowed, and 21.2% have never been married. Among adults with disabilities in the US, 44.9% are married or part of a couple, 21.3% are divorced or separated, 13.2% are widowed, and 20.7% have never been married. Among adults without disabilities, 58.8% are married or part of a couple, 11.2% are divorced or separated, 5.0% are widowed, and 25.1% have never been married.

Among adults with disabilities in the US, 44.9% are married or part of a couple, 21.3% are divorced or separated, 13.2% are widowed, and 20.7% have never been married. Among adults without disabilities, 58.8% are married or part of a couple, 11.2% are divorced or separated, 5.0% are widowed, and 25.1% have never been married.

**Figure 9b, Marital Status by Disability (New Questions)\***



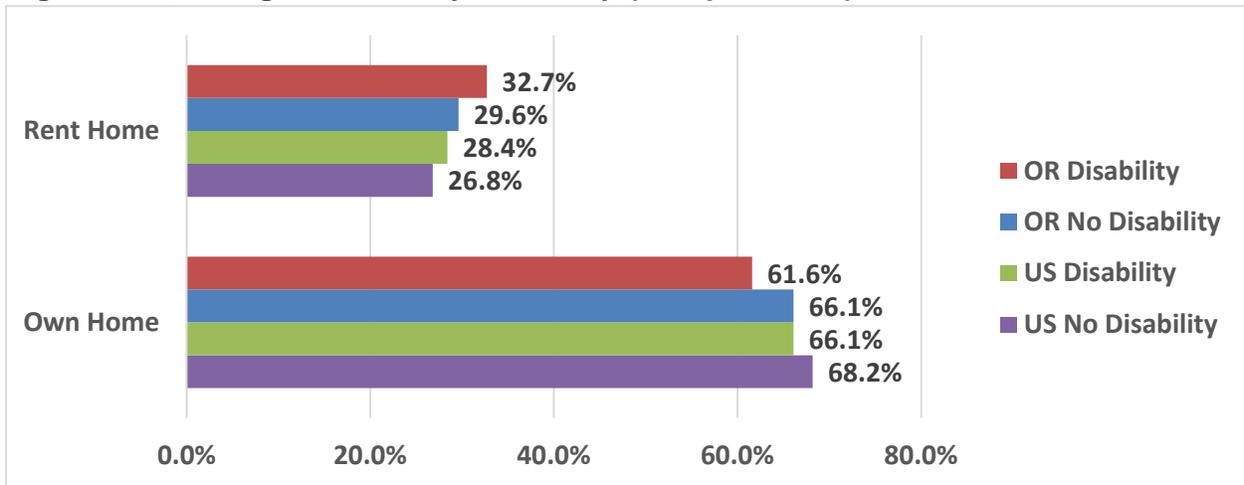
\*Marital status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

### What is the living situation for people with disabilities?

#### Data from old questions (Figure 10a)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 61.6% own their homes and 32.7% rent their homes. Among those without disabilities, 66.1% own and 29.6% rent their homes. Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 66.1% own and 28.4% rent their homes. Among those without disabilities, 68.2% own and 26.8% rent their homes.

**Figure 10a, Living Situation by Disability (old questions)\***

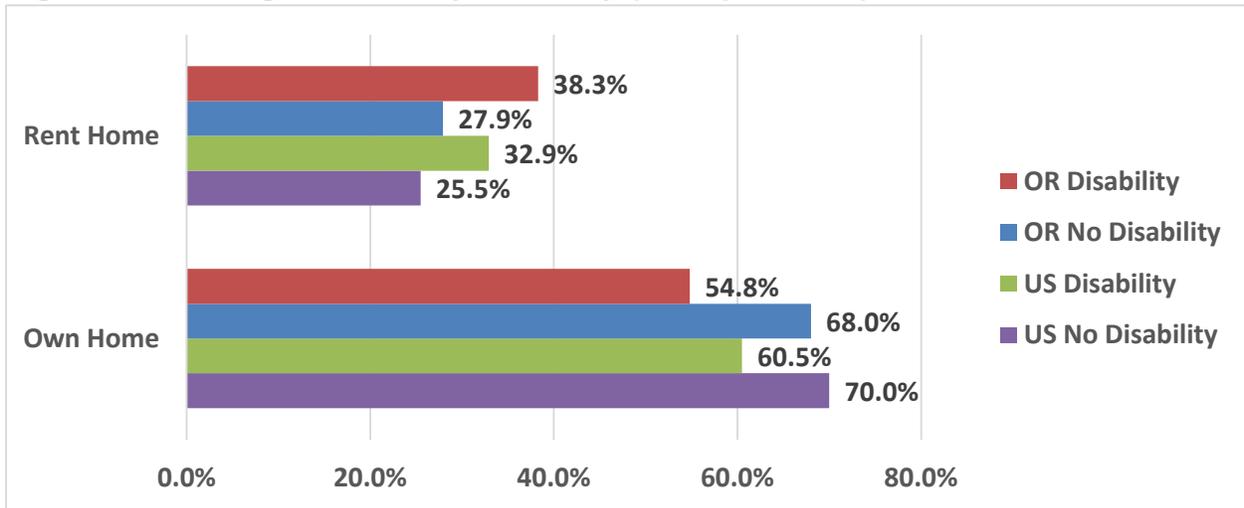


\*Living situation is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

**Data from new questions (Figure 10b)**

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 54.8% own and 38.3% rent their homes. Among those without disabilities, 68% own and 27.9% rent their homes. Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 60.5% own and 32.9% rent their homes. Among those without disabilities, 70% own and 25.5% rent their homes.

**Figure 10b, Living Situation by Disability (new questions)\***



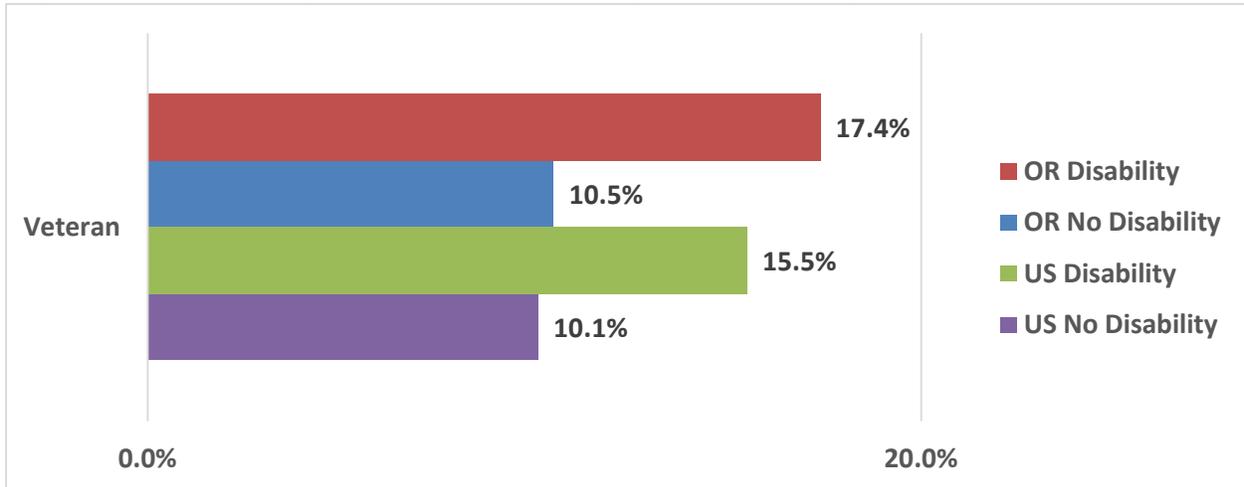
\*Living situation is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

### How many people with disabilities are veterans?

#### Data from old questions (Figure 11a)

Among adult Oregonians with disabilities, 17.4% are veterans while 10.5% of adults without disabilities are veterans. Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 15.5% are veterans and 10.1% of adults without disabilities are veterans.

**Figure 11a, Disability and Veteran Status (old questions)\***

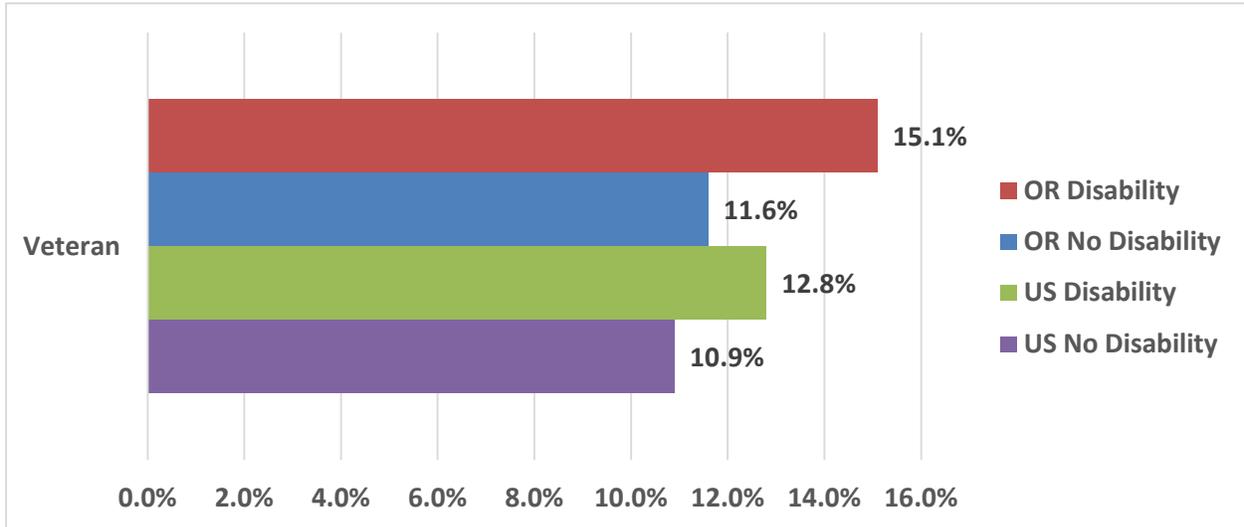


\*Veteran status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

**Data from new questions (Figure 11b)**

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 15.1% are veterans while 11.6% of those without disabilities are veterans. Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 12.8% are veterans while 10.9% of those without disabilities are veterans.

**Figure 11b, Disability and Veteran Status (new questions)\***



\*Veteran status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

## Health of People with Disabilities

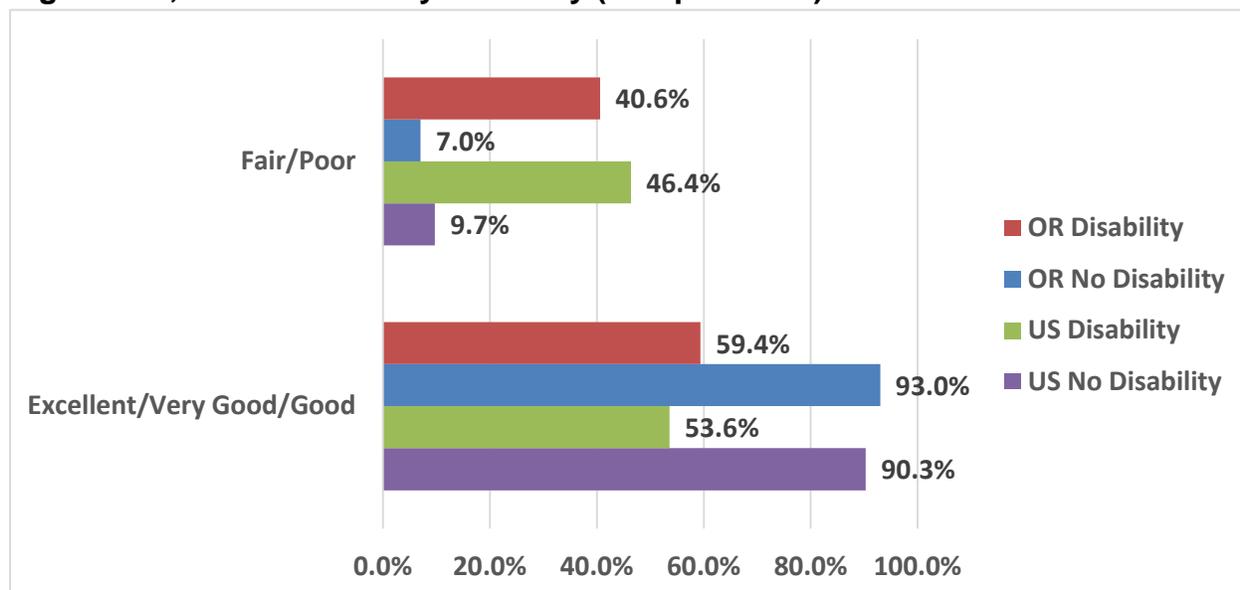
### How do people with disabilities describe their general health?

#### Data from old questions (Figure 12a)

Among adults with disabilities in Oregon, 59.4% reported having excellent, very good, or good health and 40.6% reported having fair or poor health. Among adults without disabilities, 93% reported having excellent, very good, or good health and 7% reported having fair or poor health.

In the US, among adults with disabilities, 53.6% reported having excellent, very good, or good health and 46.4% reported having fair or poor health. Among those without disabilities, 90.3% reported having excellent, very good, or good health and 9.7% reported having fair or poor health.

**Figure 12a, Health Status by Disability (old questions)\***



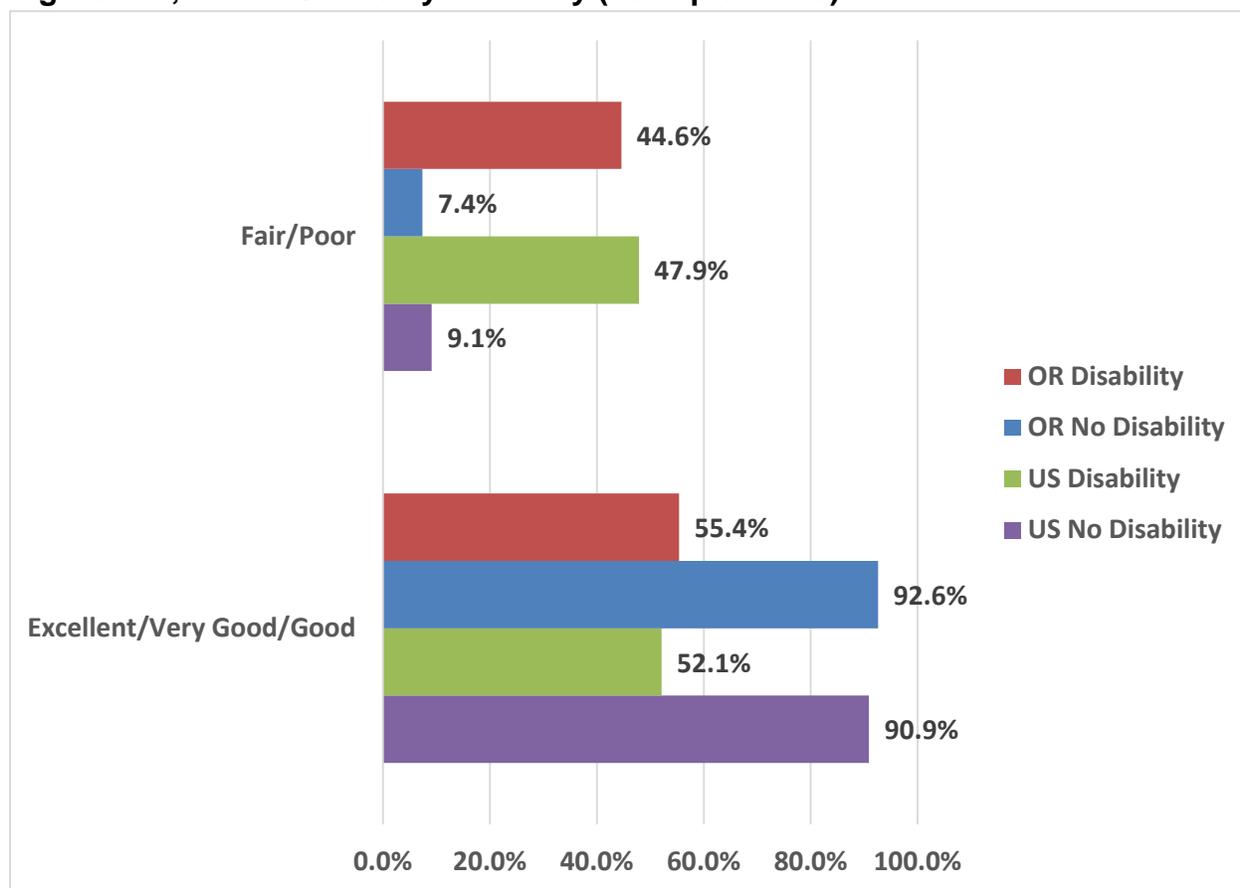
\*General health status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

**Data from new questions (Figure 12b)**

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 55.4% reported having excellent, very good, or good health and 44.6% reported having fair or poor health. Among adults without disabilities, 92.6% reported having excellent, very good, or good health and 7.4% reported having fair or poor health.

Among adults with disabilities in the US, 52.1% reported having excellent, very good, or good health and 47.9% reported having fair or poor health. Among those without disabilities, 90.9% reported having excellent, very good, or good health and 9.1% reported having fair or poor health.

**Figure 12b, Health Status by Disability (new questions)\***



\*General health status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

## Obesity, Nutrition, and Physical Activity

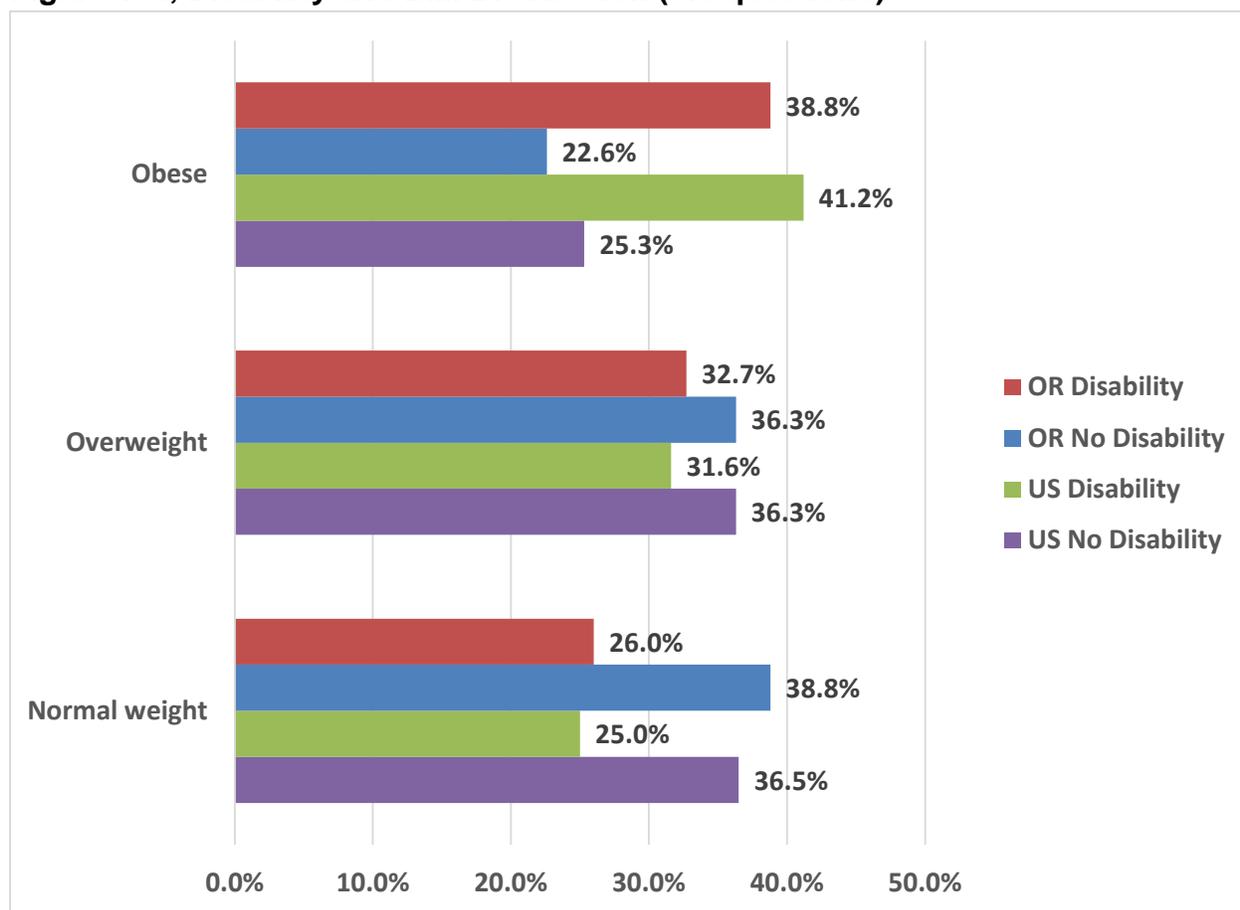
### How many people with disabilities are overweight or obese?

#### Data from new questions (Figure 13a)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 26% are at normal weight, 32.7% are overweight, and 38.8% are obese. Among those without disabilities, 38.8% are at normal weight, 36.3% are overweight, and 22.6% are obese.

Similar to Oregon rates, among adults with disabilities in the US, one-quarter (25%) are at normal weight, nearly one-third (31.6%) are overweight, and over two-fifths (41.2%) are obese. Among those without disabilities, 36.5% are at normal weight, 36.3% are overweight, and roughly one-quarter (25.3%) are obese.

**Figure 13a, Disability and BMI Distribution (old questions)\***



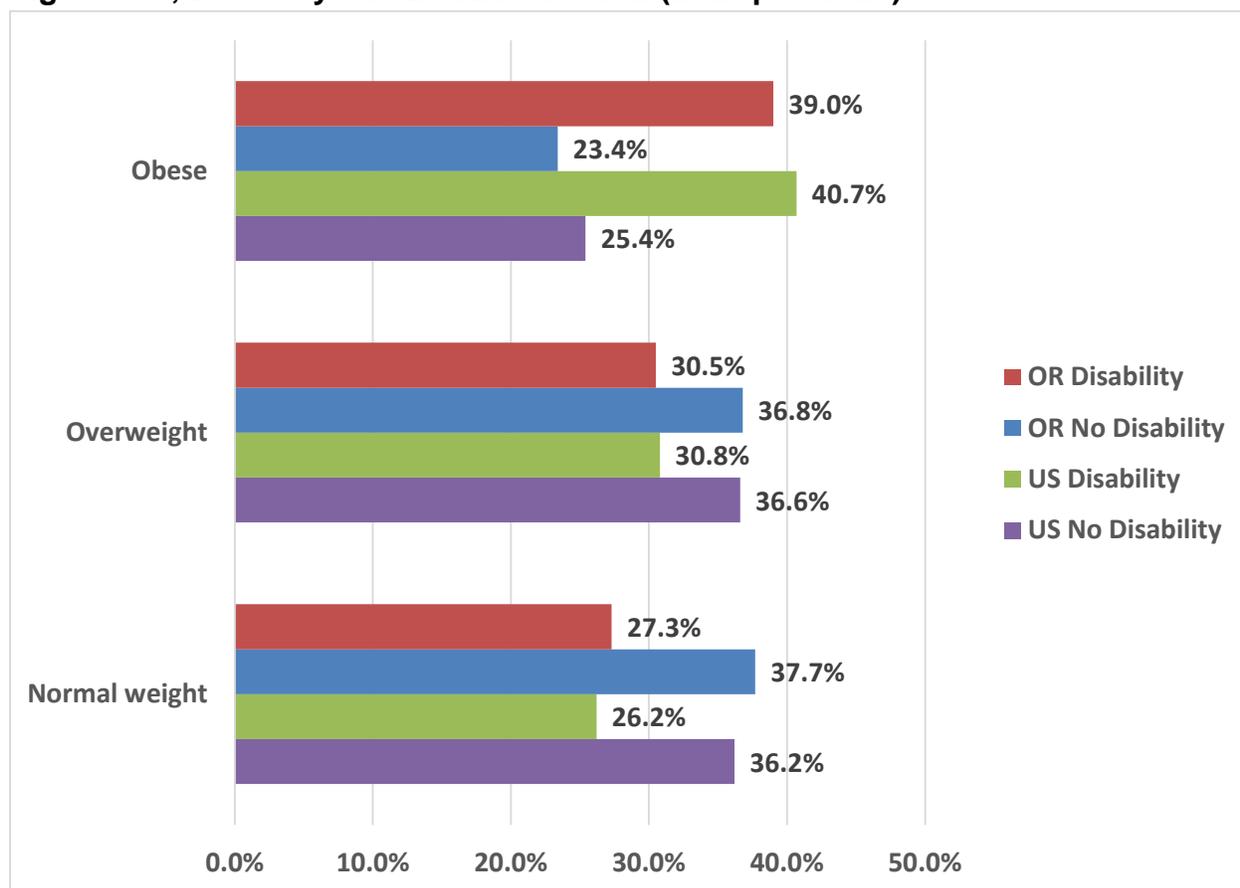
\*BMI distribution is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

**Data from new questions (Figure 13b)**

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 27.3% are at normal weight, 30.5% are overweight, and 39% are obese. Among adults without disabilities, 37.7% are at normal weight, 36.8% are overweight, and 23.4% are obese.

Similar to Oregon’s BMI distribution, among adults with disabilities in the US, 26.2% are at normal weight, 30.8% are overweight, and 40.7% are obese. Among adults without disabilities, 36.2% are at normal weight distribution, 36.6% are overweight, and one-quarter (25.4%) are obese.

**Figure 13b, Disability and BMI Distribution (new questions)\***



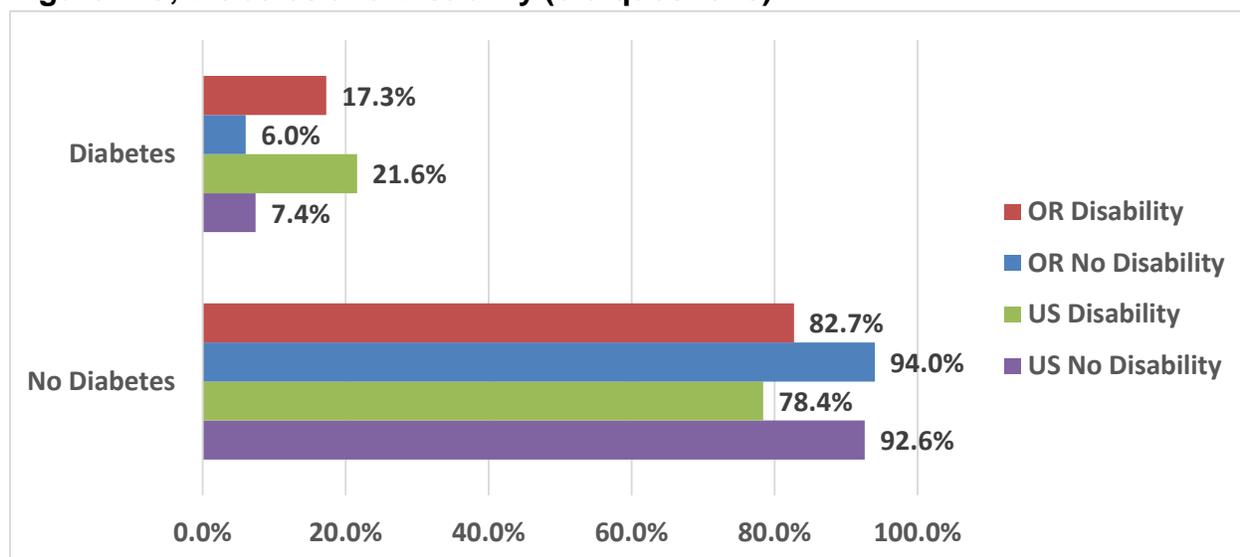
\*BMI distribution is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

## How many people with disabilities have diabetes?

### Data from old questions (Figure 14a)

In Oregon, 17.3% of adults with disabilities have diabetes compared to 6% of adults without diabetes. Contrastingly, 82.7% of adults with disabilities do not have diabetes as such with 94% of adults without disabilities. Nationally, about one-fifth (21.6%) of adults with disabilities have diabetes compared to 7.4% of adults without diabetes. Contrastingly, 78.4% of adults with disabilities do not have diabetes as such with 92.6% of adults without disabilities.

**Figure 14a, Diabetes and Disability (old questions)\***

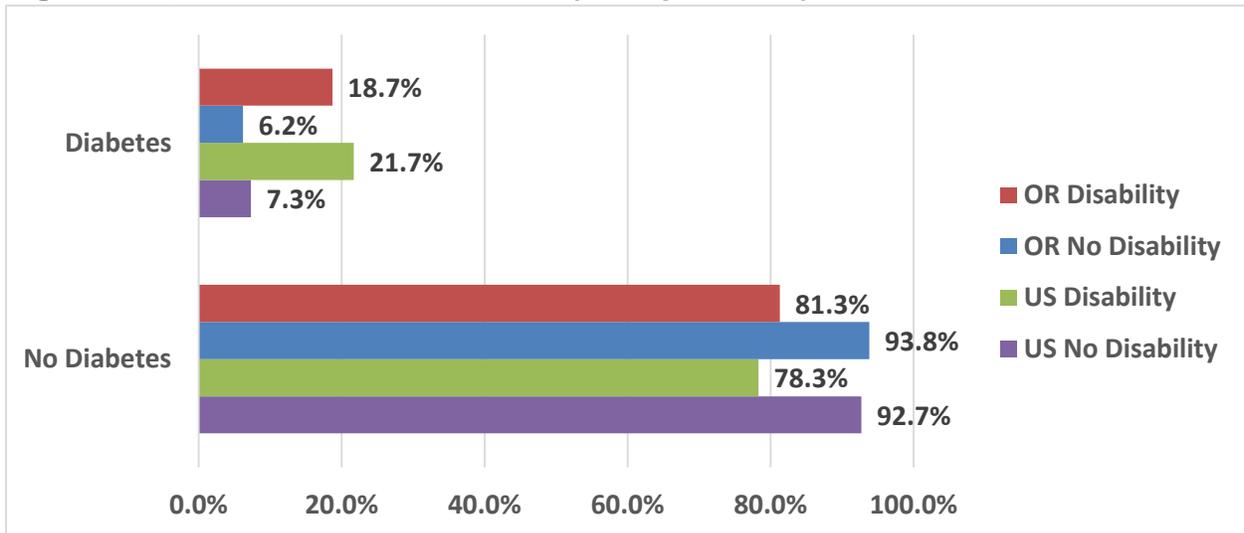


\*Diabetes status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

**Data from new questions (Figure 14b)**

Patterns are similar utilizing the new questionnaire, among Oregon adults, 18.7% of people with disabilities have diabetes compared to 6.2% of people without disabilities. Contrastingly, 81.3% of adults with disabilities have diabetes compared to 93.8% of adults without disabilities have diabetes. Nationally, over one-fifth (21.7%) of adults with disabilities has diabetes compared to 7.4% of adults without diabetes. Contrastingly, 78.3% of adults with disabilities do not have diabetes, as such with 92.7% of adults without disabilities.

**Figure 14b, Diabetes and Disabilities (new questions)\***



\*Diabetes status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

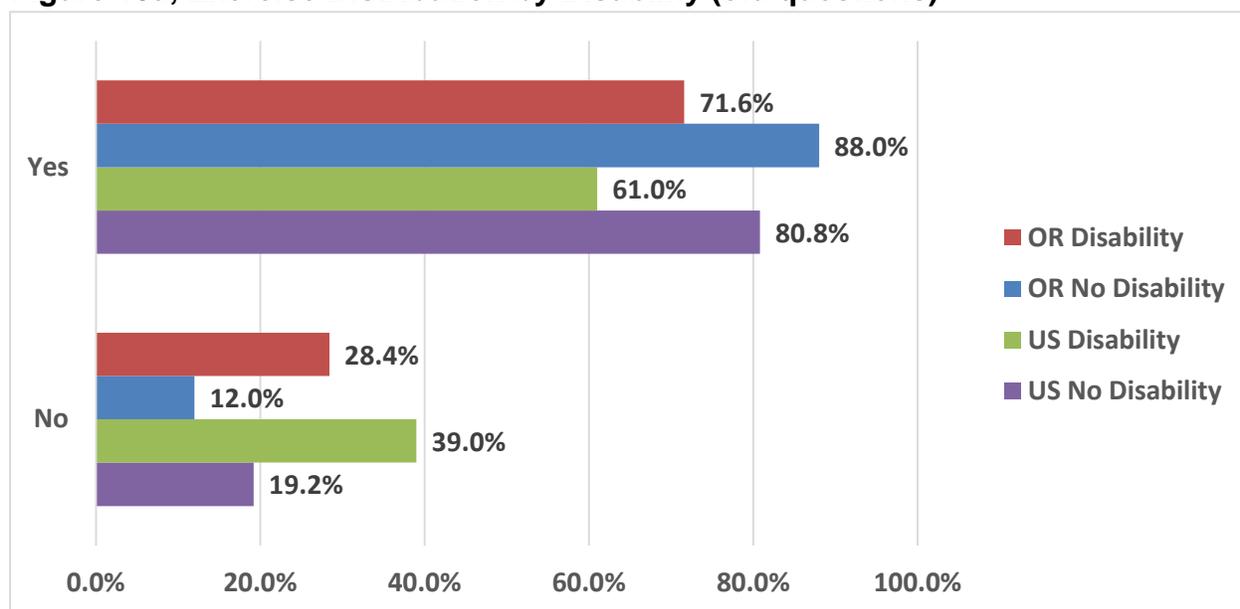
## Do people with disabilities participate in exercise?

### Data from old questions (Figure 15a)

Among Oregon's adult population, 71.6% of people with disabilities participated in exercise apart from their regular job compared to 88% of people without disabilities. Among people with disabilities, 28.4% reported they did not participate in exercise outside of work in the last 30 days compared to 12% of adults without disabilities.

Nationally, 61% of adults with a disability reported participated in exercise apart from their regular job in the last 30 days, as did 80.8% of adults without disability. Among people with disabilities, 39% reported no exercise outside of their regular job compared to 19.2% of adults without disabilities.

**Figure 15a, Exercise Distribution by Disability (old questions)\***



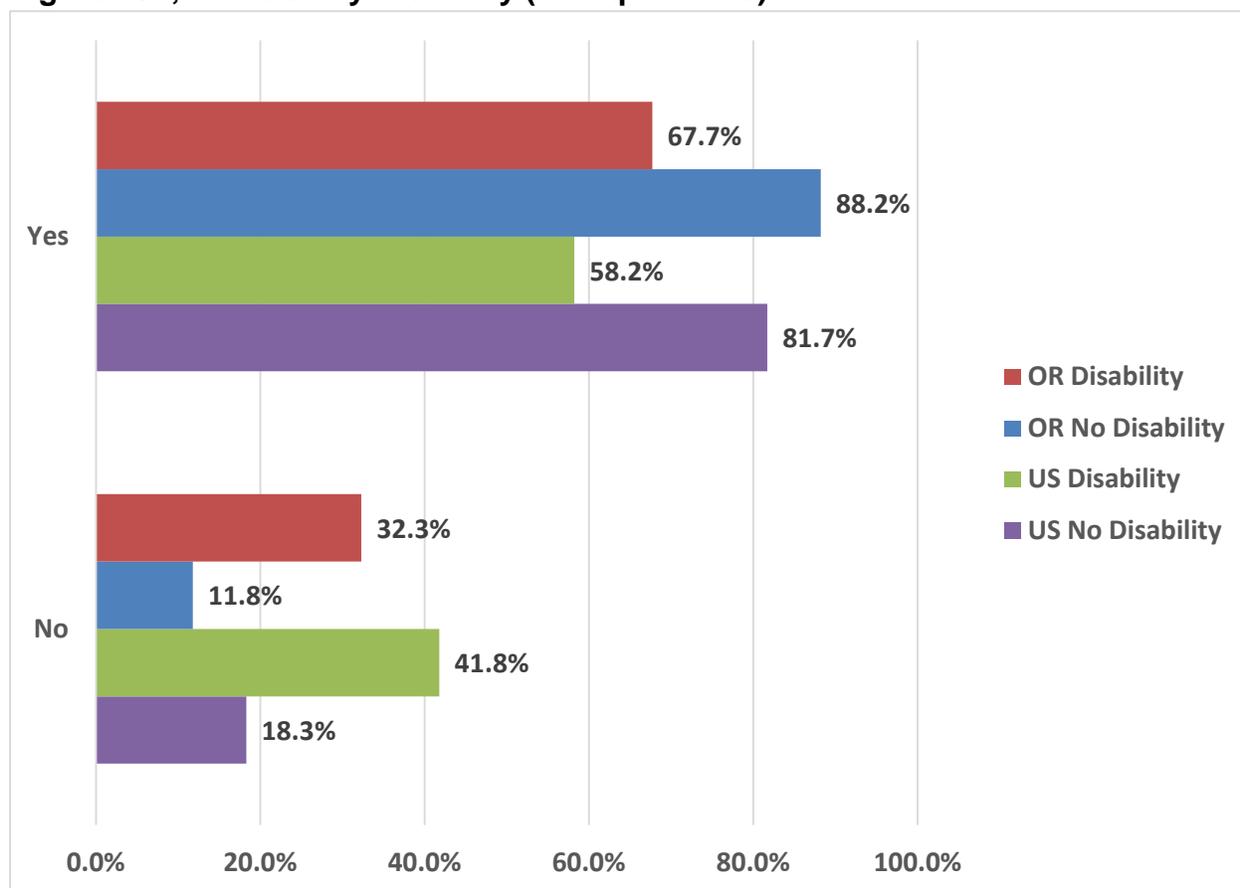
\*Exercise status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

**Data from new questions (Figure 15b)**

In Oregon, 67.7% of adults with disabilities participated in exercise apart from their regular job, 32.3% of them did not exercise in the last 30 days. Among those without disabilities, 88.2% of adults participated in exercise apart from their regular job and 11.8% did not participate in exercise.

Nationally, 58.2% of adults with disabilities participated in exercise apart from their regular job while 41.8% did not participate in the past month. Among those without disabilities, 81.7% of adults participated in exercise in the past month while 18.3% of adults did not participate in any exercise apart from their job.

**Figure 15b, Exercise by Disability (new questions)\***



\*Exercise status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

## Preventative Health Care and Screening

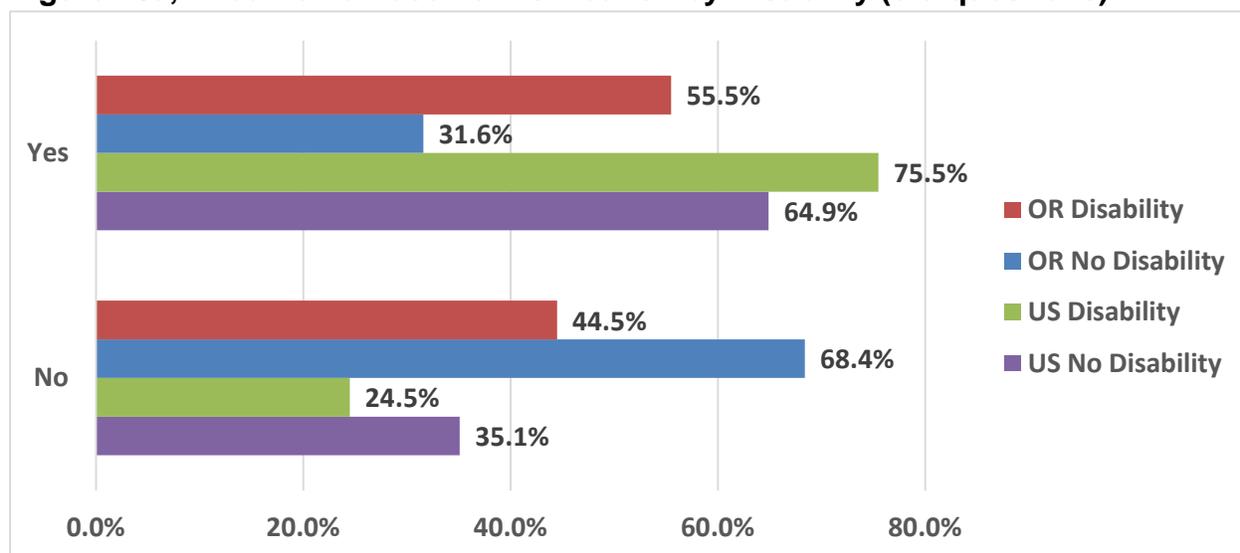
### Do people with disabilities get vaccinated for pneumonia?

#### Data from old questions (Figure 16a)

Among Oregonian adults, 55.5% of people with disabilities received the vaccine for pneumonia compared to 31.6% of people without disabilities. Contrastingly, 44.5% of people with disabilities reported not receiving the pneumonia vaccine, as did 68.4% of adults without disabilities.

Nationally, 75.5% of adults with disabilities have received the vaccine for pneumonia compared to 64.9% of adults without disabilities. Contrastingly, 24.5% of adults with disabilities did not receive the pneumonia vaccine, as well as 35.1% of adults without disabilities.

**Figure 16a, Pneumonia Vaccine Distribution by Disability (old questions)\***



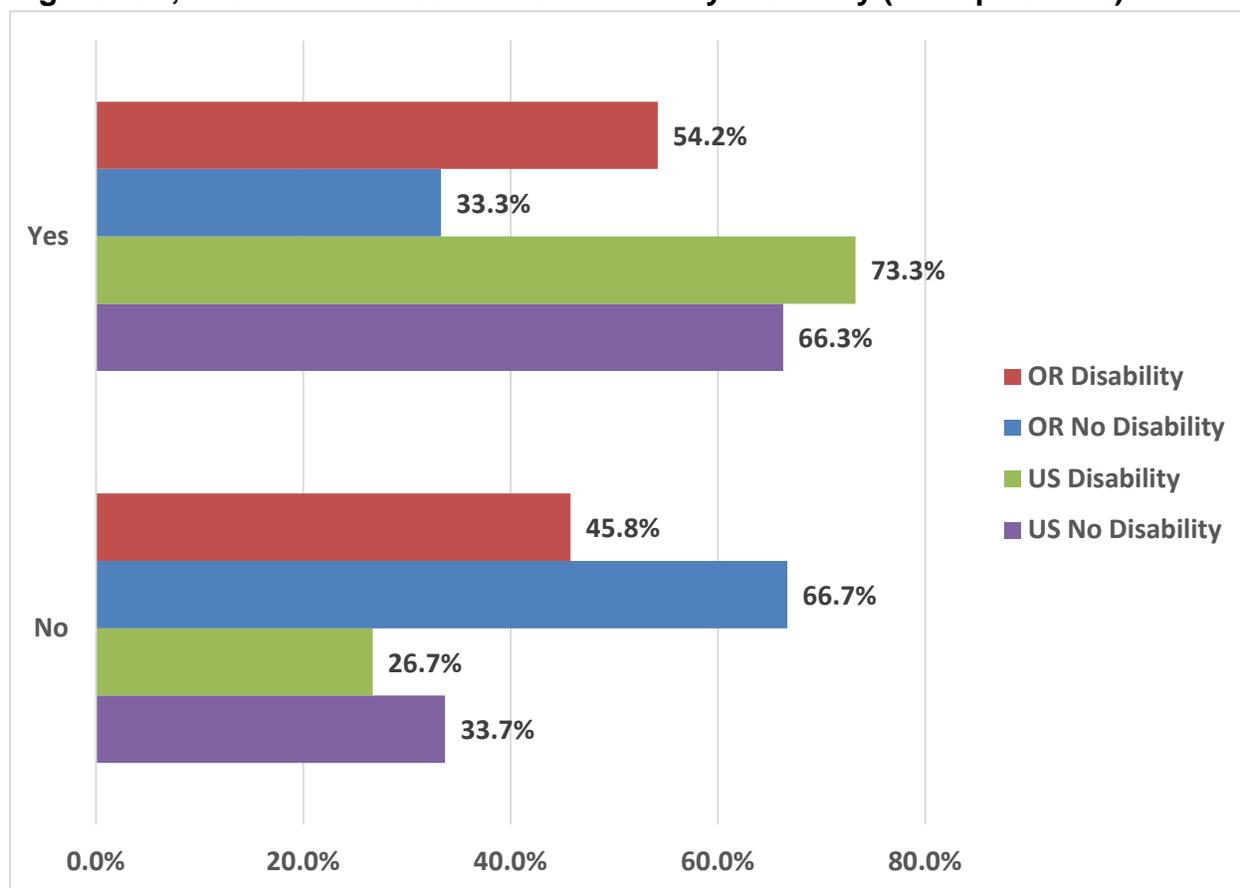
\*Pneumonia vaccine status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon ( $p$  value $<0.05$ )

**Data from new questions (Figure 16b)**

Among adults with disabilities in Oregon, 54.2% have received the pneumonia vaccine, whereas 33.3% of adults without disabilities have. Opposing values of 45.8% of adults with disabilities have not received the pneumonia vaccine, as well as 66.7% of adults without disabilities.

Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 73.3% have received the pneumonia vaccine, whereas 26.7% of adults without disabilities have. Contrastingly, 26.7% of adults with disabilities have not received the pneumonia vaccine, as well as 33.7% of adults without disabilities.

**Figure 16b, Pneumonia Vaccine Distribution by Disability (new questions)\***



\*Pneumonia vaccine status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

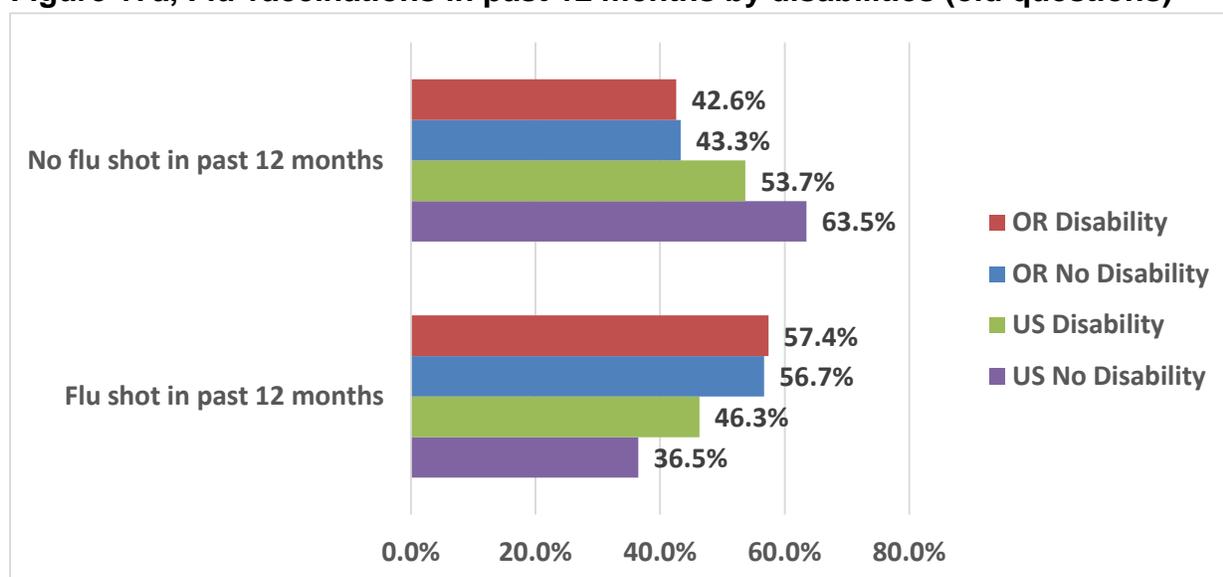
### Do people with disabilities get vaccinated for the flu?

#### Data from old questions (Figure 17a)

Among Oregon adults with disabilities, 39.8% were vaccinated within the past 12 months and 60.2% were not. Among those without disabilities, 36% were vaccinated in the past 12 months and 64% were not.

Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 46.3% were vaccinated within the past 12 months and 53.7% were not. Among those without disabilities, 36.5% were vaccinated in the past 12 months and 63.5% were not.

**Figure 17a, Flu vaccinations in past 12 months by disabilities (old questions)\***



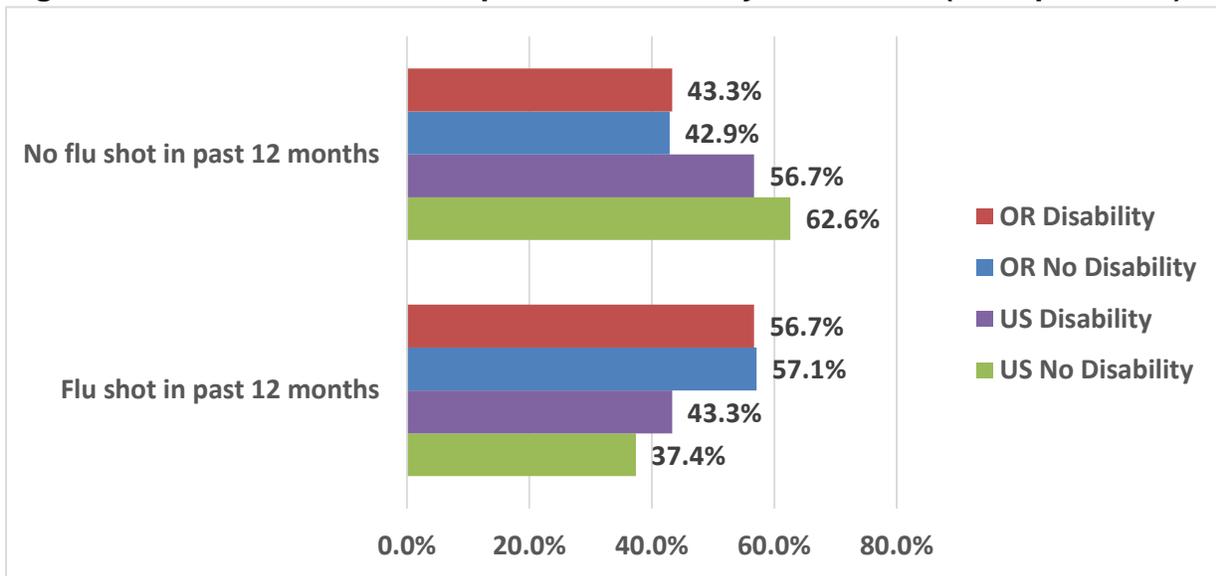
\*Flu vaccination status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

**Data from new questions (Figure 17b)**

Among Oregon adults with disabilities, 38.3% were vaccinated within the past 12 months and 61.7% were not. Among those without disabilities, 36.7% were vaccinated in the past 12 months and 63.3% were not.

Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 43.3% were vaccinated within the past 12 months and 56.7% were not. Among those without disabilities, 37.4% were vaccinated in the past 12 months and 62.6% were not.

**Figure 17b, Flu vaccinations in past 12 months by disabilities (new questions)**



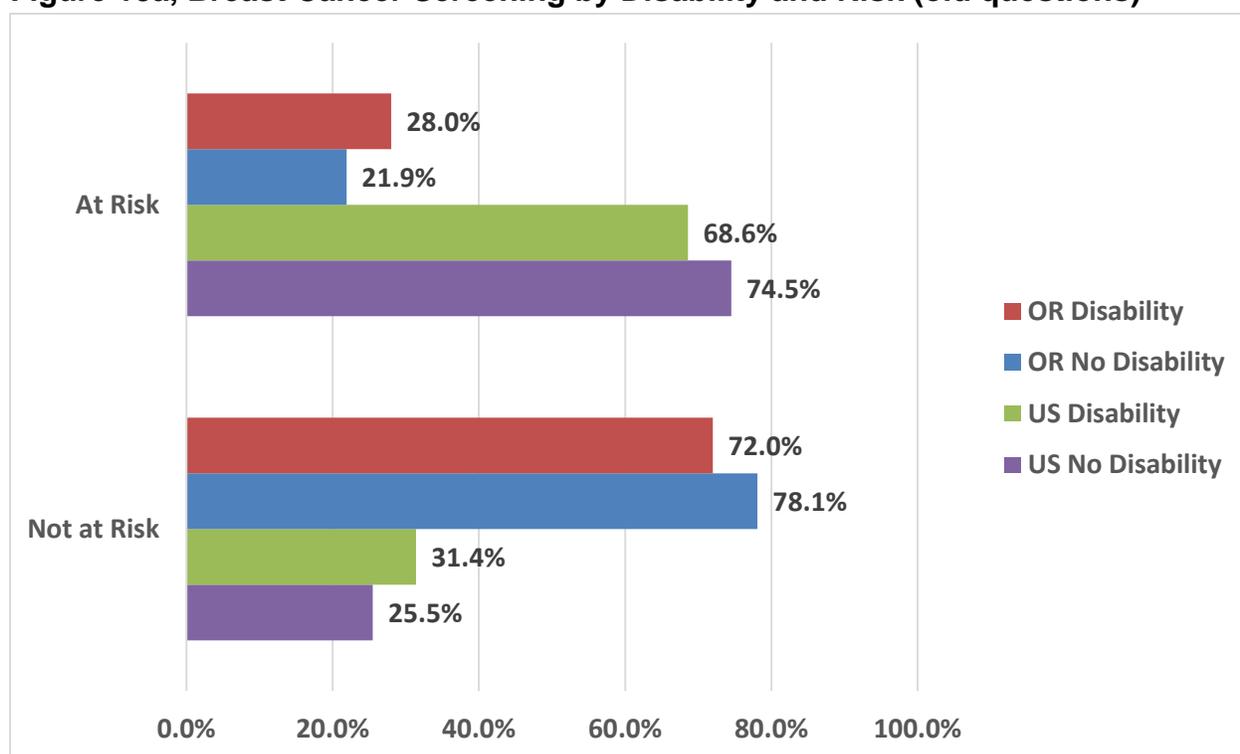
## How many women with disabilities have received breast screening within the recommended timeframe?

### Data from old questions (Figure 18a)

Among women at risk for breast cancer, 28% of Oregonian women with disabilities received a mammogram within the last two years, whereas 21.9% of Oregonian women without disabilities have received a mammogram. Nationally, 68.6% of at-risk, adult women with disabilities have received a mammogram within the last two years and 74.5% of at-risk, adult women without disabilities have received a mammogram within the past two years.

Among women not at risk for breast cancer, 72% of adult women with disabilities in Oregon have received a mammogram within the last two years compared to 78.1% of adult women without disabilities in Oregon. Nationally, 31.4% of adult women with disabilities have received a mammogram in the last two years compared to 25.5% of adult women without disabilities.

**Figure 18a, Breast Cancer Screening by Disability and Risk (old questions)\***



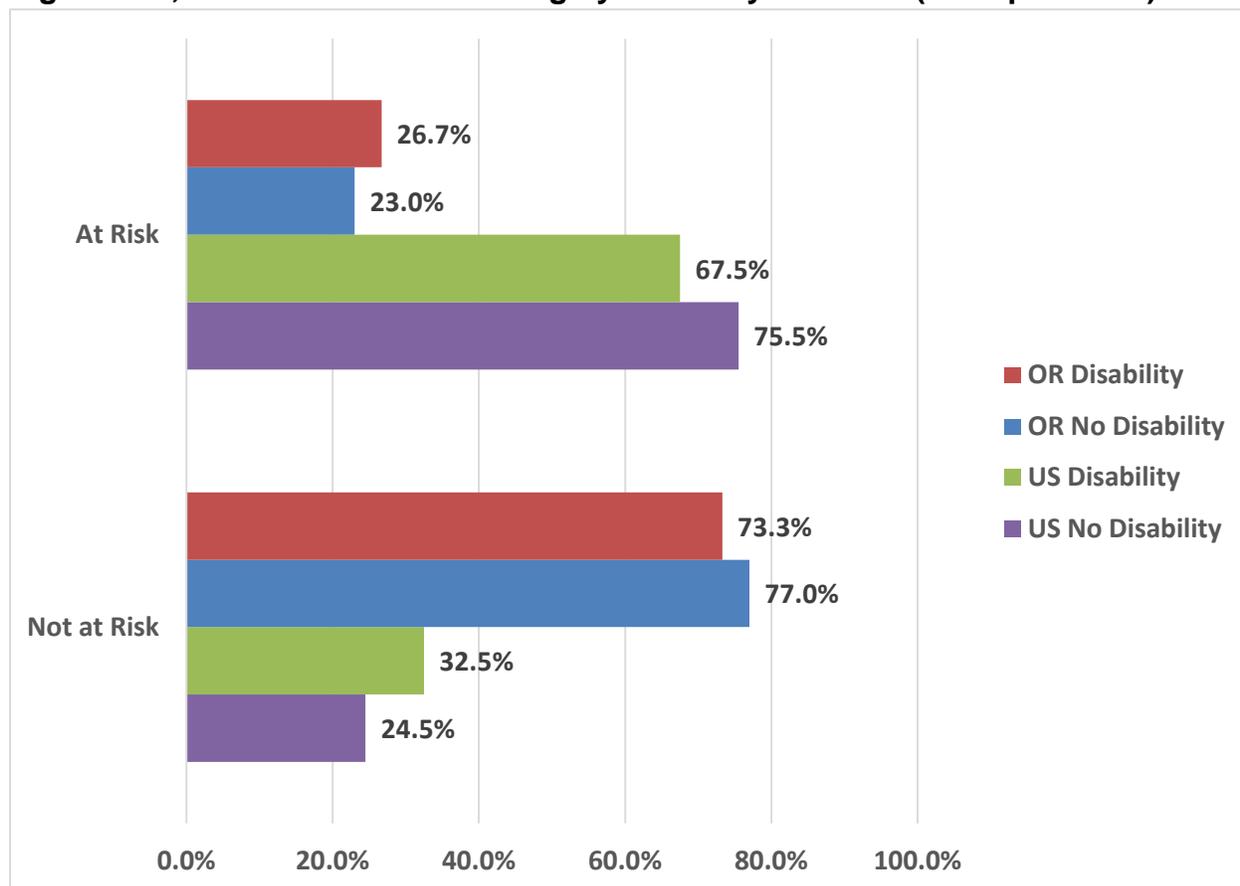
\*Breast cancer screening status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon ( $p$  value < 0.05)

### Data from new questions (Figure 18b)

Similar patterns emerged from new questions. Among women at risk for breast cancer, 26.7% of Oregonian women with disabilities received a mammogram within the last two years, whereas 23% of Oregonian women without disabilities have received a mammogram. Nationally, 67% of at-risk, adult women with disabilities have received a mammogram within the last two years and 75.5% of at-risk, adult women without disabilities have received a mammogram within the past two years.

Among women not at risk for breast cancer, 73.3% of adult women with disabilities in Oregon have received a mammogram within the last two years compared to 77% of adult women without disabilities in Oregon. Nationally, 32.5% of adult women with disabilities have received a mammogram in the last two years compared to 24.5% of adult women without disabilities.

**Figure 18b, Breast Cancer Screening by Disability and Risk (new questions)**



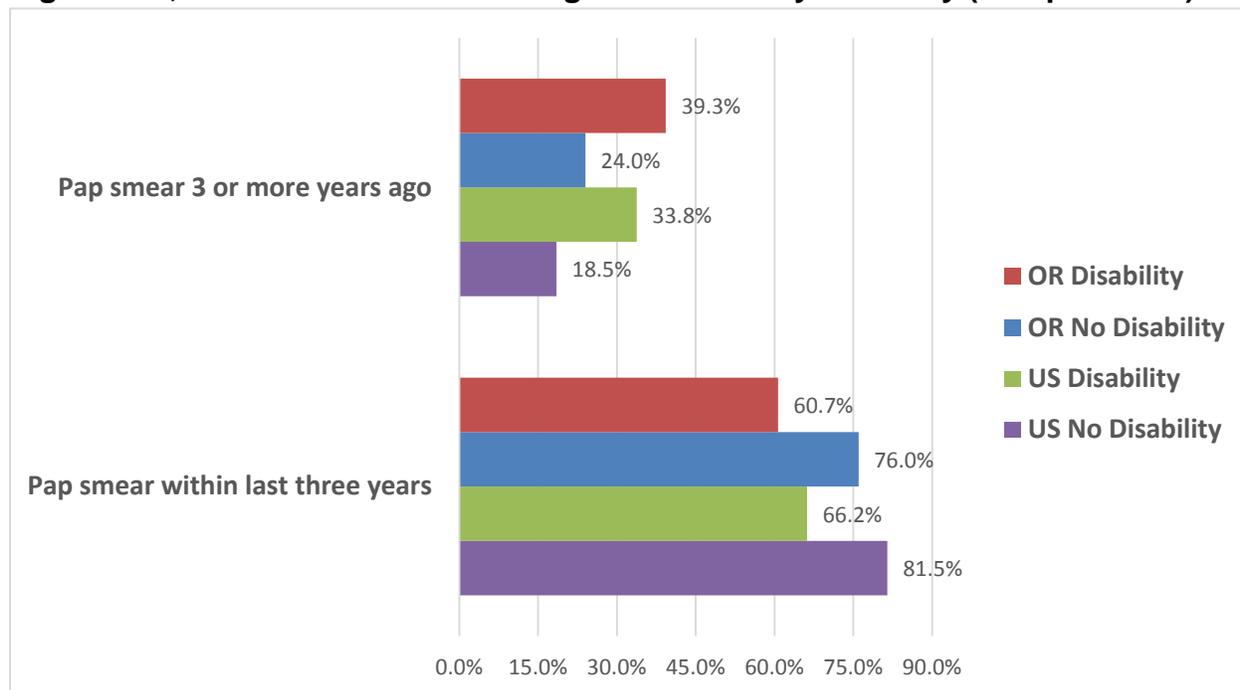
**How many women with disabilities have received cervical cancer screening within the recommended timeframe?**

**Data from old questions (Figure 19a)**

In Oregon, 60.7% of adult women with disabilities have received a pap smear within the last three years (recommended timeframe) compared to 76% of adult women without disabilities. Additionally, 39.3% of adult women with disabilities have not had a pap smear within the last three years compared to 24% of adult women without disabilities.

Nationally, 66.2% of adult women with disabilities have received a pap smear within the last three years (recommended timeframe) compared to 81.5% of adult women without disabilities. Additionally, 33.8% of adult women with disabilities have not had a pap smear within the last three years compared to 18.5% of adult women without disabilities.

**Figure 19a, Cervical cancer screening distribution by disability (old questions) \***



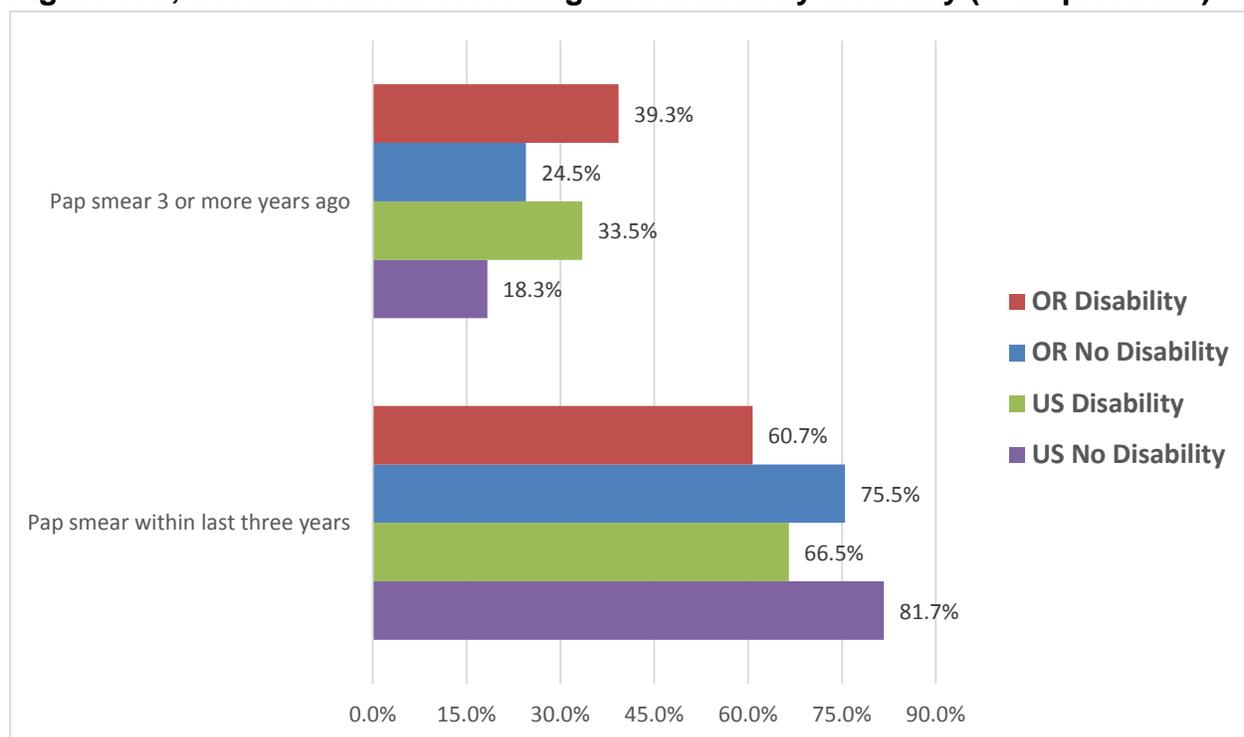
\*Cervical cancer screening is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

### Data from new questions (Figure 19a)

Similar patterns emerged with new questionnaire. In Oregon, 60.7% of adult women with disabilities have received a pap smear within the last three years (recommended timeframe) compared to 75.5% of adult women without disabilities. Additionally, 39.3% of adult women with disabilities have not had a pap smear within the last three years compared to 24.5% of adult women without disabilities.

Nationally, 66.5% of adult women with disabilities have received a pap smear within the last three years (recommended timeframe) compared to 33.5% of adult women without disabilities. Additionally, 81.7% of adult women with disabilities have not had a pap smear within the last three years compared to 18.3% of adult women without disabilities.

**Figure 19b, Cervical cancer screening distribution by disability (new questions) \***



\*Cervical cancer screening is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon ( $p$  value $<0.05$ )

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

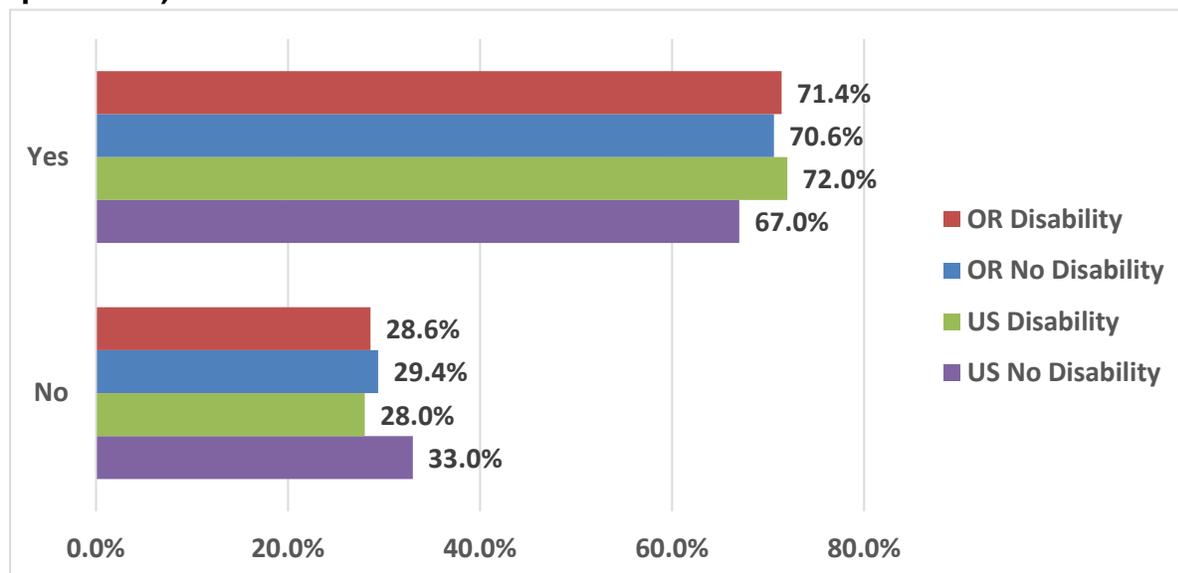
The United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends adults age 50 years through 75 years have an annual colorectal cancer (CRC) screening using fecal occult blood testing, a sigmoidoscopy every five years, or a colonoscopy every 10 years for early detection of colorectal cancer.

### Data from old questions (Figure 20a)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities over 50 years of age, 71.4% have ever had a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy, whereas 28.6% have not. Among those without disabilities above the age of 50, 70.6% have had a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy and 29.4% have not.

In the US, among people with disabilities above the age of 50 years in the US, 72% had a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy screening and 28% have not. Among those without disabilities over the age of 50, 67% have had a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy, whereas 33% have not.

**Figure 20a, Colonoscopy or Sigmoidoscopy Distribution by Disability (old questions)**

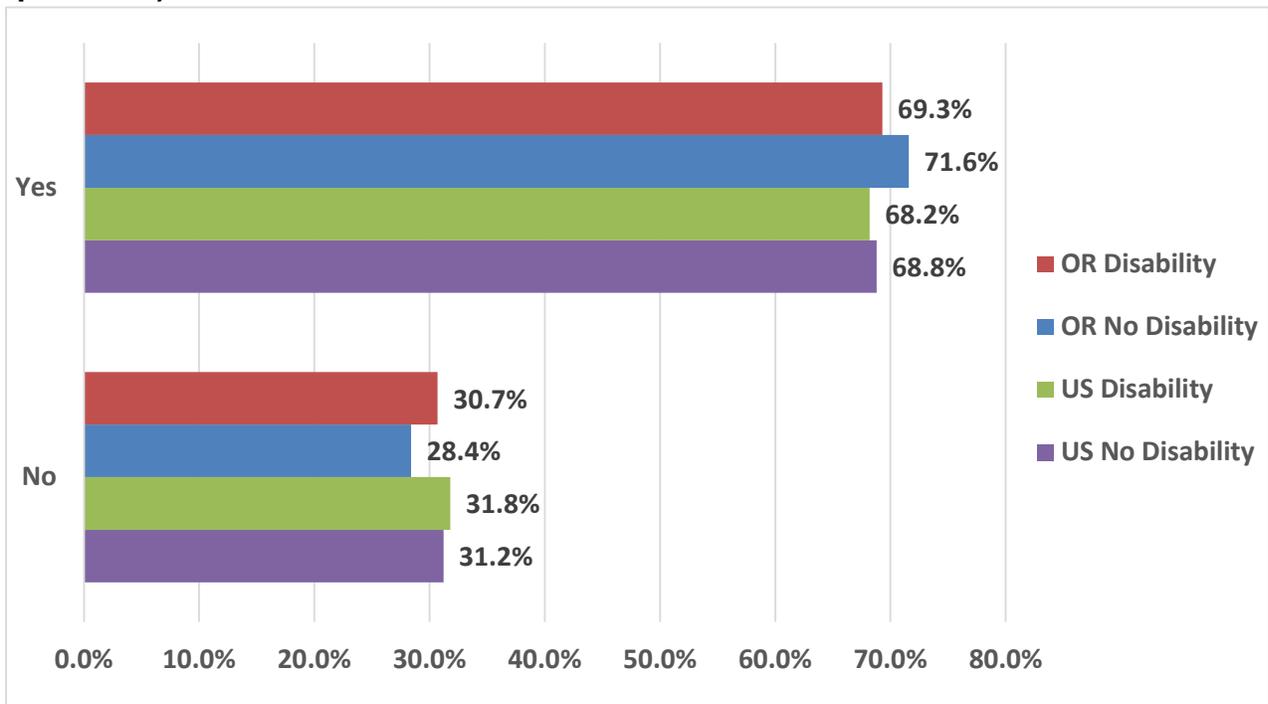


**Data from new questions (Figure 20b)**

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities over 50 years of age, 69.3% have ever had a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy, whereas 30.7% have not. Among those without disabilities above the age of 50, 71.6% have had a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy and 28.4% have not.

In the US, among people with disabilities above the age of 50 years in the US, 68.2% had a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy screening and 31.8% have not. Among those without disabilities over the age of 50, 68.8% have had a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy, whereas 31.2% have not.

**Figure 20b, Colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy distribution by disability (new questions)**

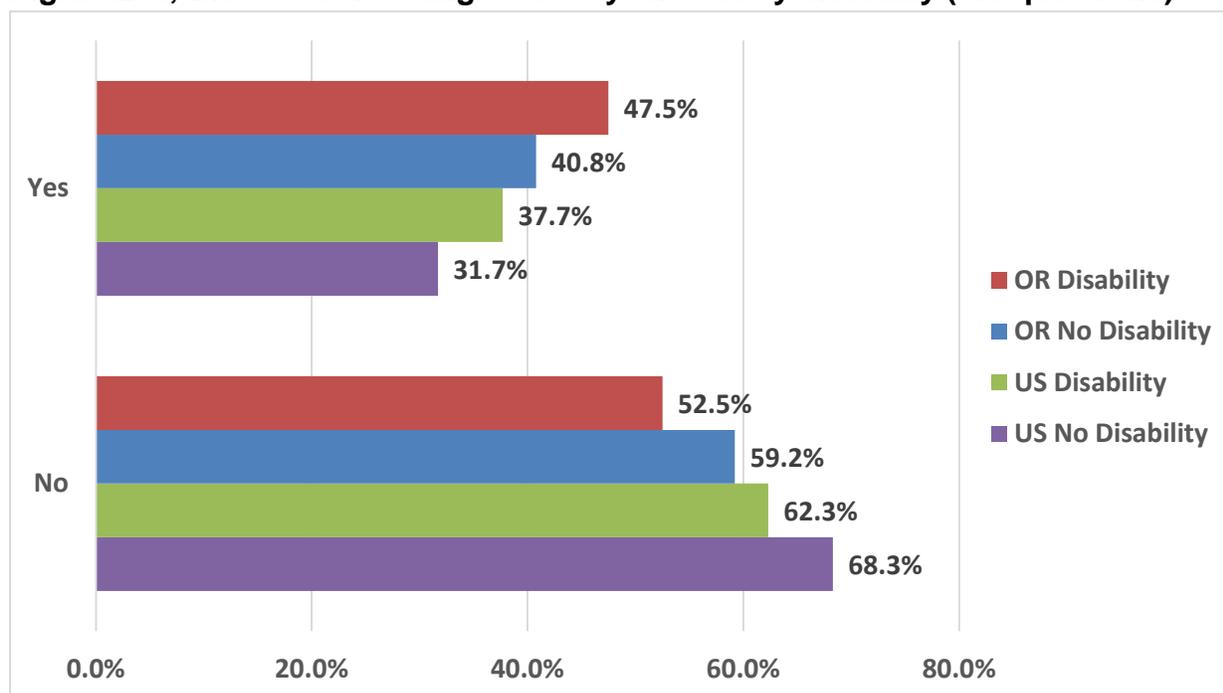


## How many people with disabilities get blood stool tests to test for colorectal cancer?

### Data from old questions (Figure 21a)

Among adults over 50 years of age in Oregon, 40.8% of those with disabilities have had blood stool testing compared to 47.2% of those without disabilities. Nationally among adults over the age of 50, 37.7% of those with disabilities have received a blood stool test, whereas 31.7% of those without disabilities have received a blood stool test. Contrastingly, 52.5% of adults over 50 years of age with disabilities have not received a blood stool test and 59.2% of adults over 50 without disabilities have not as well. Nationally, 62.3% of adults with disabilities over 50 years of age have yet to receive a blood stool test and 68.3% of those without disabilities have not.

**Figure 21a, Blood stool testing over 50 years old by disability (old questions)\***



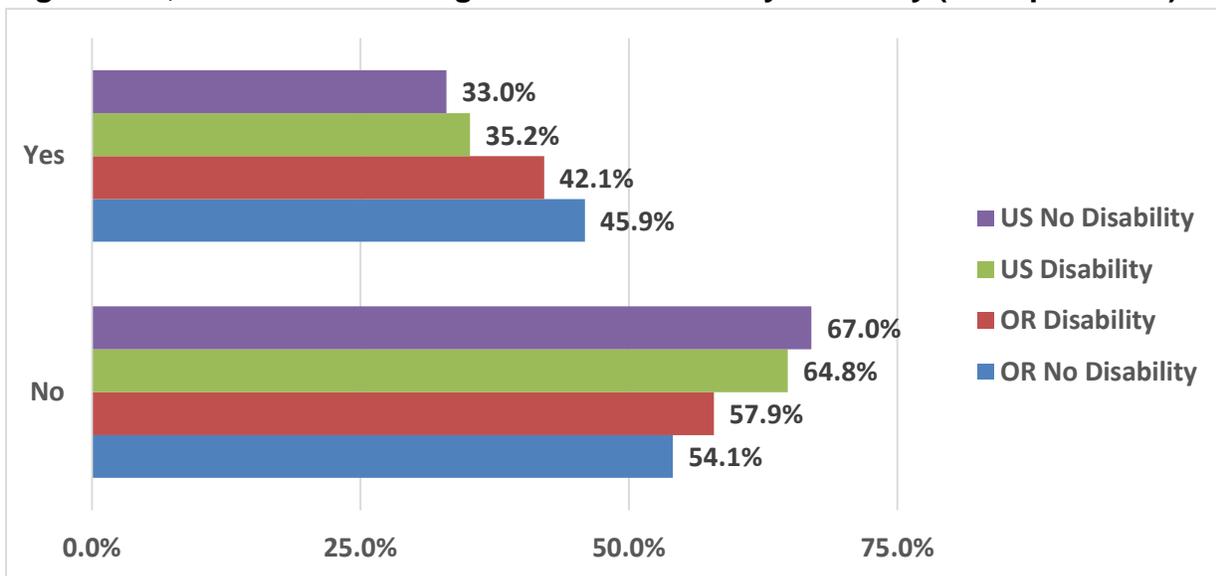
\*Blood stool testing status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

**Data from new questions (Figure 21b)**

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities over 50 years of age 42.1% have received a blood stool test to test for colorectal cancer and 57.9% have not been tested. Among adults without disabilities, 45.9% over the age of 50 have been tested for colorectal cancer via a blood stool test and 54.1% have not.

Nationally, among adults with disabilities over 50 years of age 35.2% have received a blood stool test to test for colorectal cancer and 64.8% have not been tested. Among adults without disabilities, 33% over the age of 50 have been tested for colorectal cancer via a blood stool test and 67% have not.

**Figure 21b, Blood stool testing of adults over 50 by disability (new questions)**



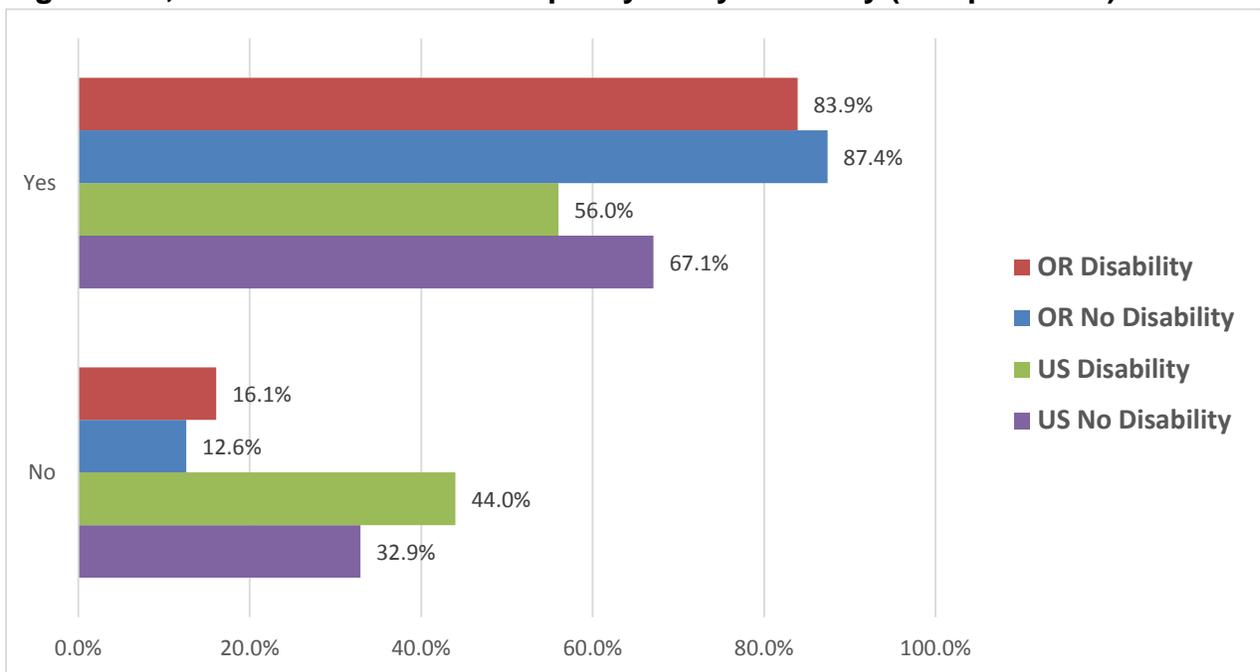
### How many people with disabilities get dental checkups?

#### Data from old questions (Figure 22a)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 83.9% have visited the dentist within the past year for any reason and 16.1% have not. Among those without disabilities, 87.4% have visited the dentist within the past year, whereas 12.6% have not.

Nationally, 56% of adults with disabilities have visited the dentist within the past year and 44% have not. Among those without disabilities, 67.1% have visited the dentist within the past year and 32.9% have not.

**Figure 22a, Dentist visits within the past year by disability (old questions)\***



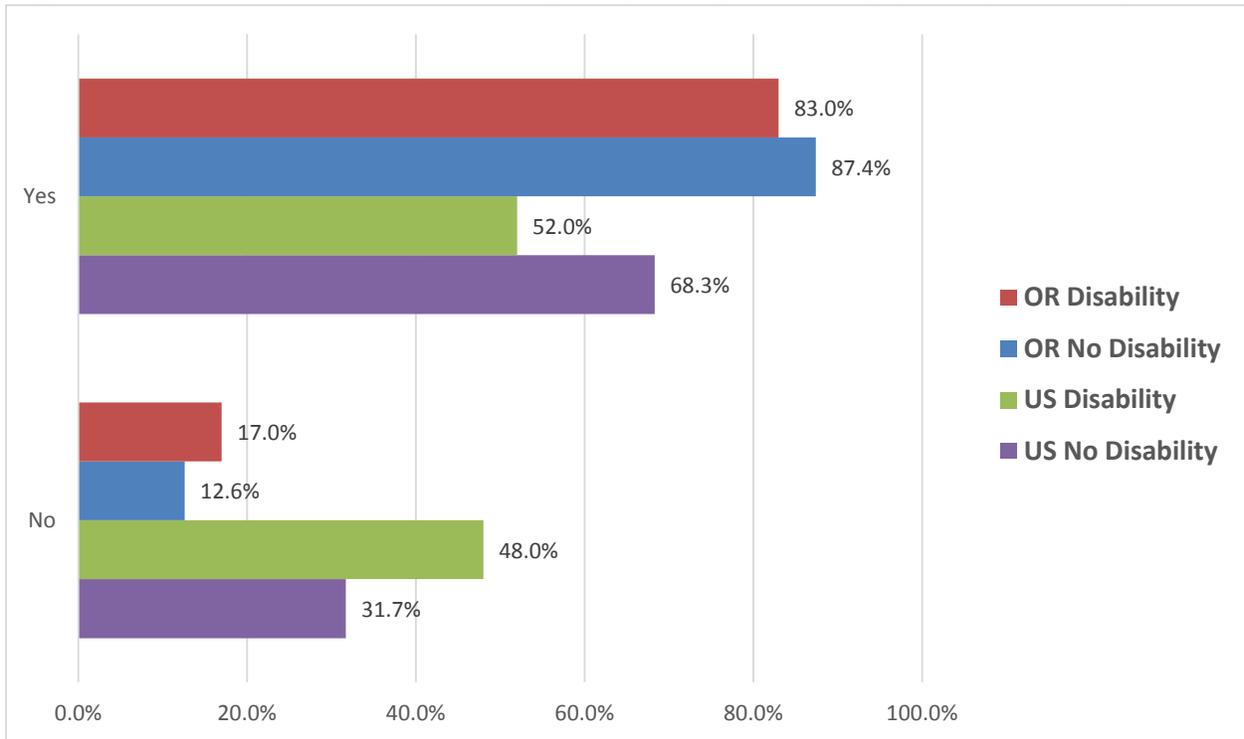
\*Dental visits status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

**Data from new questions (Figure 22b)**

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 83% have visited the dentist within the past year for any reason and 17% have not. Among those without disabilities, 87.4% have visited the dentist within the past year, whereas 12.6% have not.

Nationally, 52% of adults with disabilities have visited the dentist within the past year and 48% have not. Among those without disabilities, 68.3% have visited the dentist within the past year and 31.7% have not.

**Figure 22b, Dentist visits within the past year by disability (new questions)\***



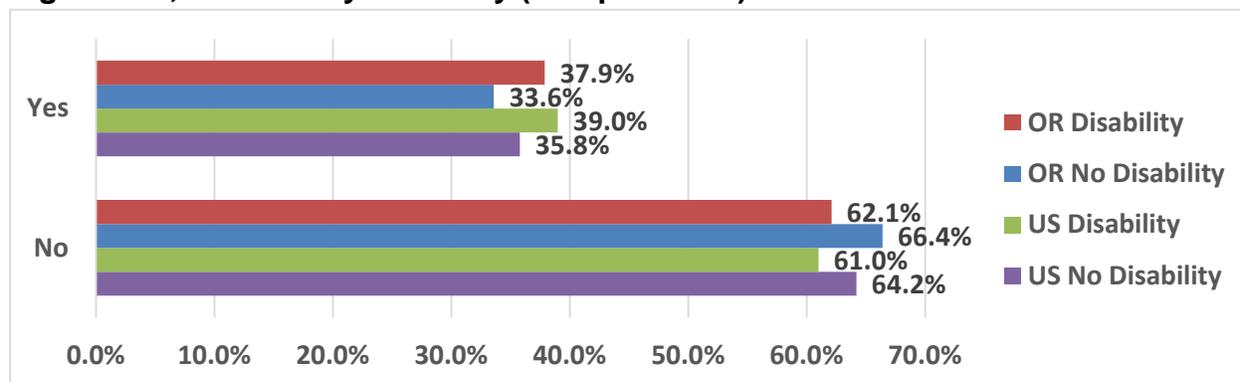
\*Dental visits status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

### How many people with disabilities have been tested for HIV?

#### Data from old questions (Figure 23a)

In Oregon, 37.9% of adults with disabilities had testing for HIV compared to 33.6% of adults without disabilities. Contrastingly, 62.1% of adults with disabilities were not tested, as well as 66.4% of adults without disabilities. In the US, 39.0% of adults with disabilities were tested for HIV, as well as 35.8% of adults without disabilities. Among adults with disabilities, 61% were not tested for HIV, nor were 64.2% of adults without disabilities.

**Figure 23a, HIV Test by Disability (old questions)\***

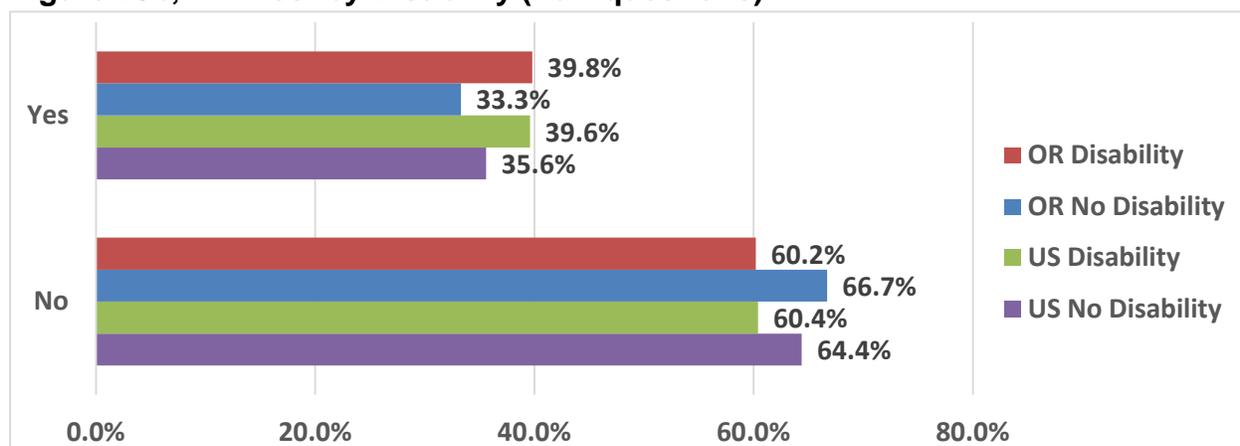


\*HIV testing status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

#### Data from new questions (Figure 23b)

In Oregon, 39.8% of adults with disabilities had testing for HIV compared to 33.3% of adults without disabilities. Contrastingly, 60.2% of adults with disabilities were not tested, as well as 66.7% of adults without disabilities. In the US, 39.6% of adults with disabilities were tested for HIV, as well as 35.6% of adults without disabilities. Among adults with disabilities, 60.4% were not tested for HIV, nor were 64.4% of adults without disabilities.

**Figure 23b, HIV Test by Disability (new questions)\***



\*HIV testing status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

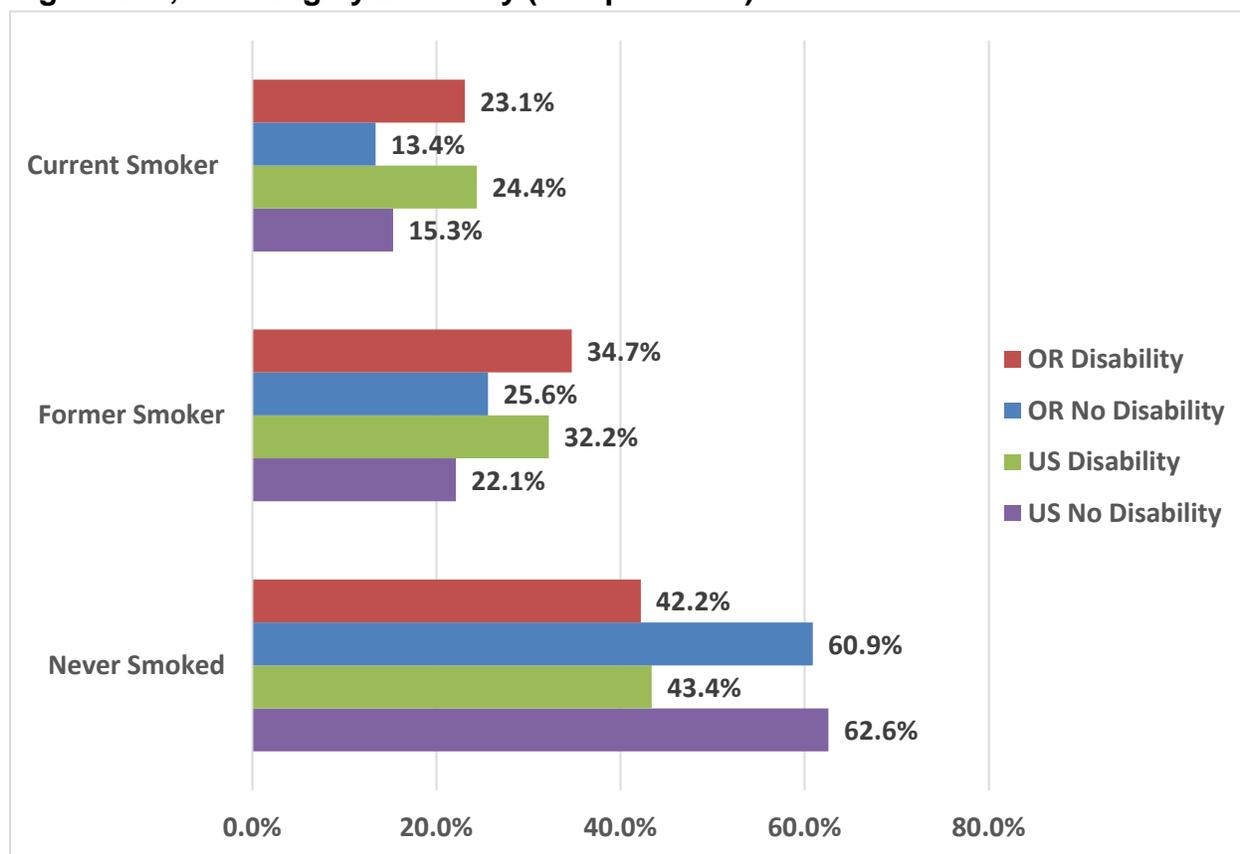
## Health Behaviors

### How many people with disabilities smoke?

#### Data from old questions (Figure 24a)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 23.1% are current smokers, 34.7% are former smokers, and 42.2% have never smoked. Among Oregonian adults without disabilities, 13.4% are current smokers, 25.6% are former smokers, and 60.9% have never smoked. Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 24.4% are current smokers, 32.2% are former smokers, and 43.4% have never smoked. Among adults without disabilities in the US, 15.3% are current smokers, 22.1% were former smokers, and 62.6% have never smoked.

Figure 24a, Smoking by Disability (old questions)\*



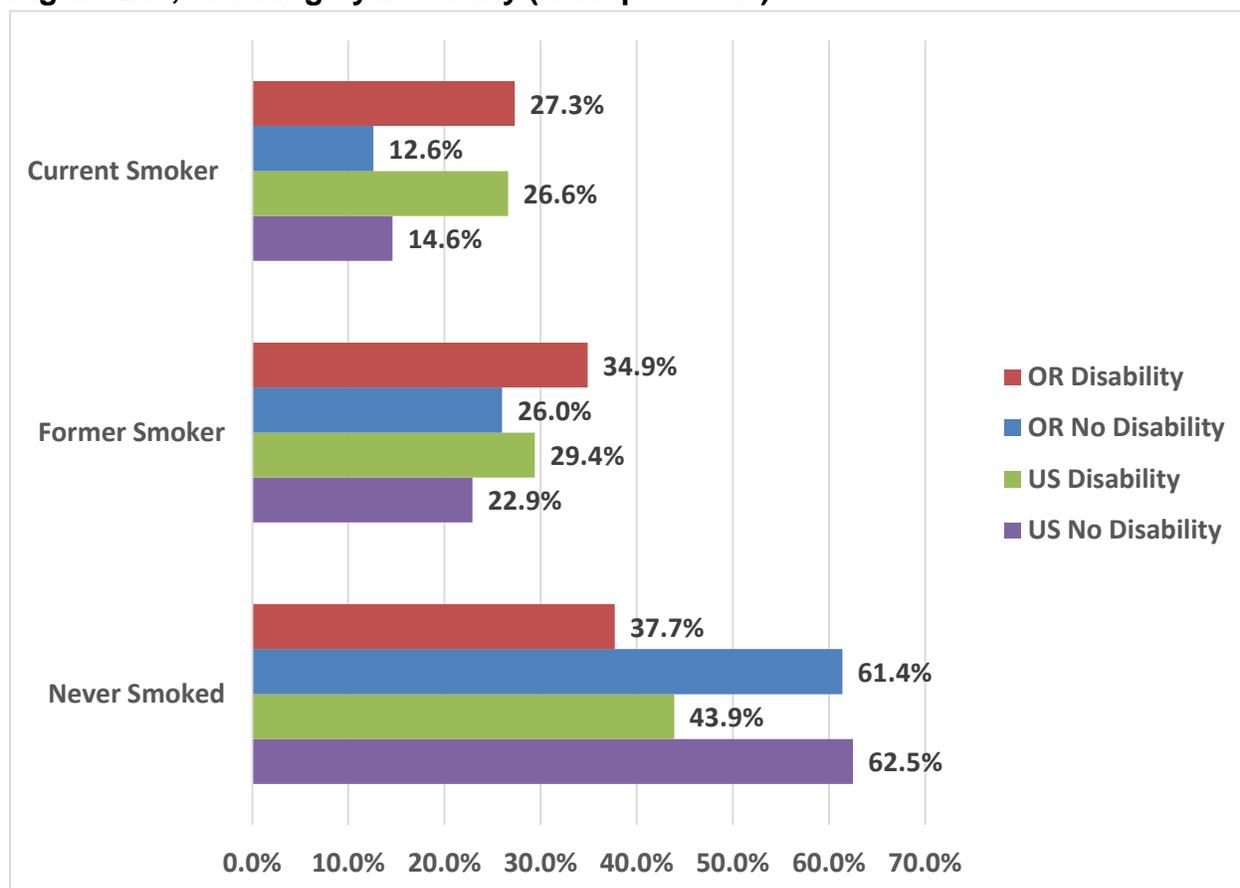
\*Smoking status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

**Data from new questions (Figure 24b)**

Among Oregonian adults with disabilities, 27.3% are current smokers, 34.9% are former smokers, and 37.7% have never smoked. Among those without disabilities, 12.6% are current smokers, 26.0% are former smokers, and 61.4% have never smoked.

Among adults with disabilities in the US, 26.6% are current smokers, 29.4% are former smokers, and 43.9% have never smoked. In the US, among adults without disabilities, 14.6% are current smokers, 22.9% are former smokers, and 62.5% have never smoked.

**Figure 24b, Smoking by Disability (new questions)\***



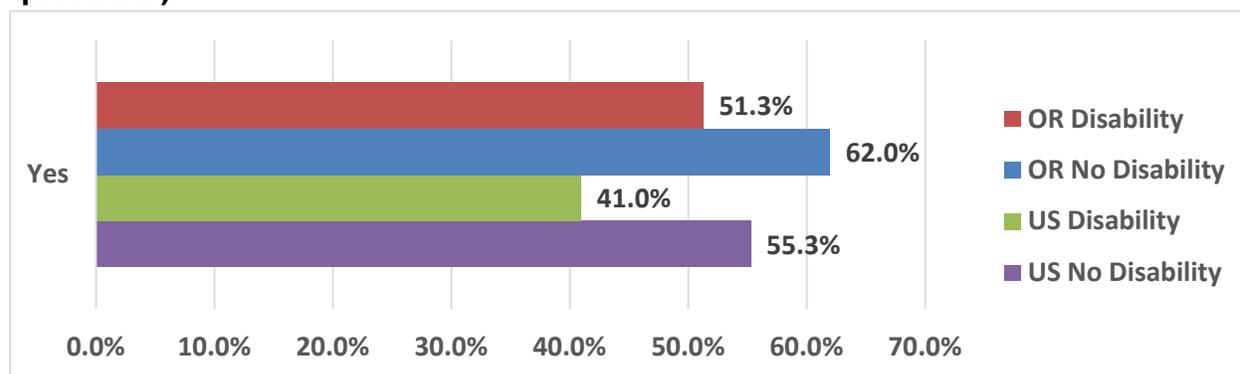
\*Smoking status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

### How many people with disabilities drink alcohol?

#### Data from old questions (Figure 25a)

Among adults with disabilities in Oregon, 51.3% have consumed at least one alcoholic beverage in the last 30 days compared to 62% percent of adults without disabilities. Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 41% have consumed at least one alcoholic drink within the last 30 days compared to 55.3% of adults without disabilities.

**Figure 25a, Alcohol Consumption in the Last 30 Days by Disability (old questions)\***

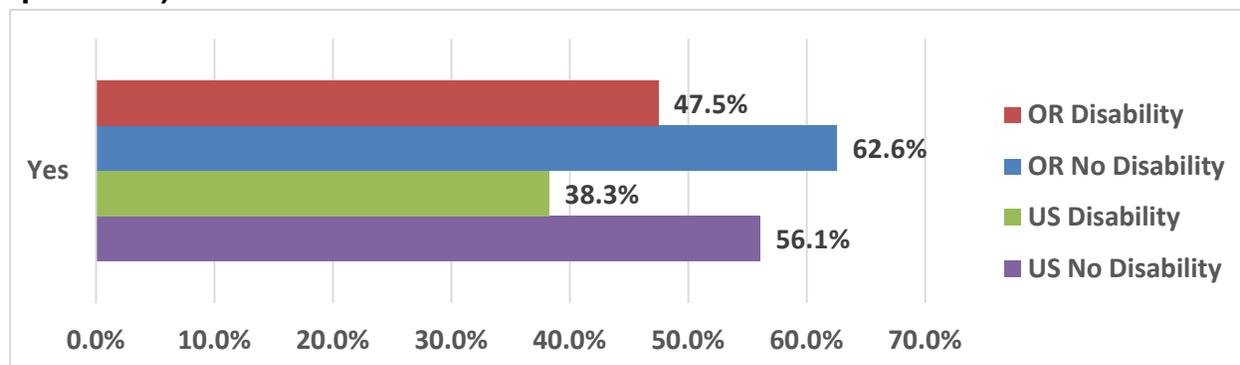


\*Alcohol consumption is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

#### Data from new questions (Figure 25b)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 47.5% reported to having at least one alcoholic beverage in the last 30 days compared to 63.6% of adults without disabilities. In the US, among adults with disabilities, 38.3% have consumed at least one alcoholic drink within the last 30 days compared to 56.1% of adults without disabilities.

**Figure 25b, Alcohol Consumption in the Last 30 Days by Disability (new questions)\***



\*Alcohol status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

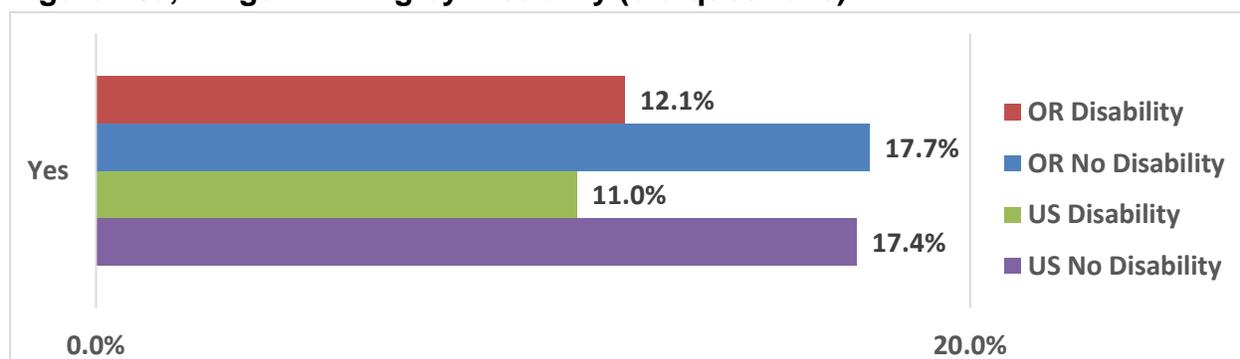
### How many people with disabilities binge drink?

Binge drinking means consuming four or more drinks (for women) or five or more drinks (for men) on a single occasion.

#### Data from old questions (Figure 26a)

Among adults with disabilities in Oregon who had consumed alcohol in the past 30 days, 12.1% have engaged in binge drinking compared to 17.7% of adults without disabilities. Nationally, among adults with disabilities who had consumed alcohol in the past 30 days, 11% have engaged in binge drinking compared to 17.4% of adults without disabilities.

**Figure 26a, Binge Drinking by Disability (old questions)\***

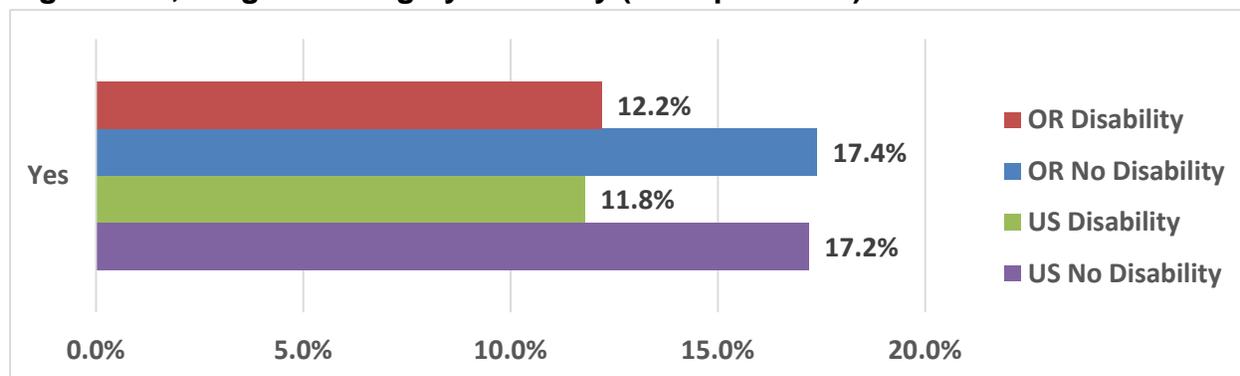


\*Binge drinking status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

#### Data from new questions (Figure 26b)

Similar patterns emerged with new questions. In Oregon, among adults with disabilities in Oregon who had consumed alcohol in the past 30 days, 12.2% have engaged in binge drinking compared to 17.4% of adults without disabilities. In the US, among adults with disabilities, 11.8% have engaged in binge drinking within the last 30 days compared to 17.2% of adults without disabilities.

**Figure 26b, Binge Drinking by Disability (new questions)\***



\*Binge drinking status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

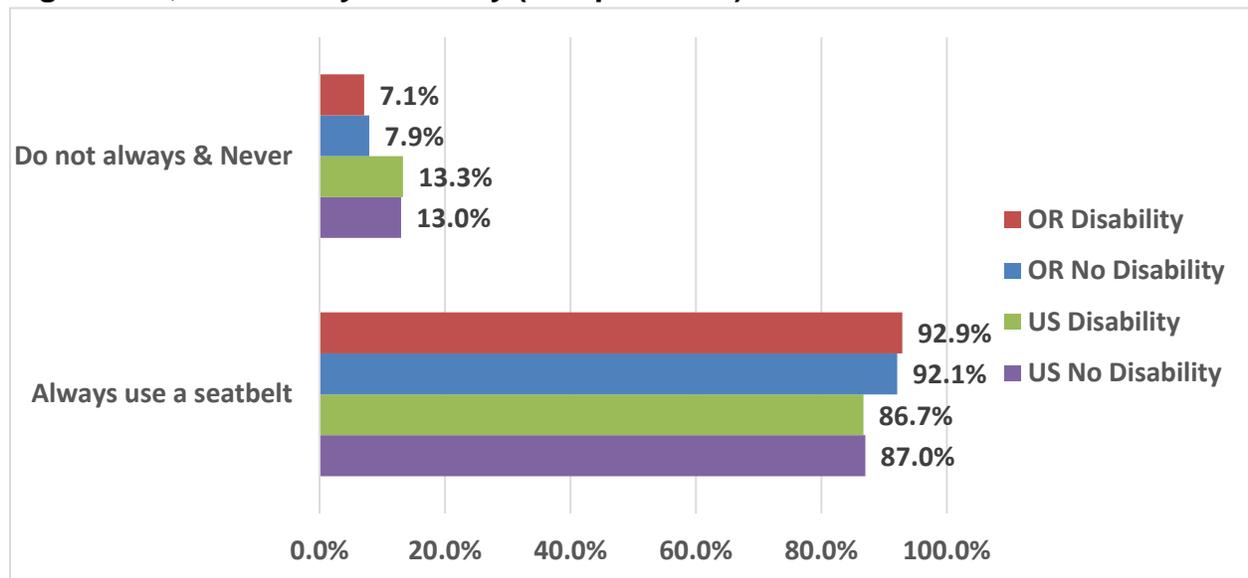
**How many people with disabilities wear seatbelts?**

**Data from old questions (Figure 27a)**

Over nine out of ten adults in Oregon always wear a seatbelt, 92.9% of adults with disabilities and 92.1% of adults without disabilities. Contrastingly, 7.1% of adults with disabilities and 7.9% of adults without disabilities do not always, or never, wear their seatbelt.

Nationally, 86.7% of adults with disabilities and 87% of adults without disabilities always wear their seatbelts, compared to 13.3% of adults with disabilities and 13% of adults without disabilities who do not always, or never, wear their seatbelt.

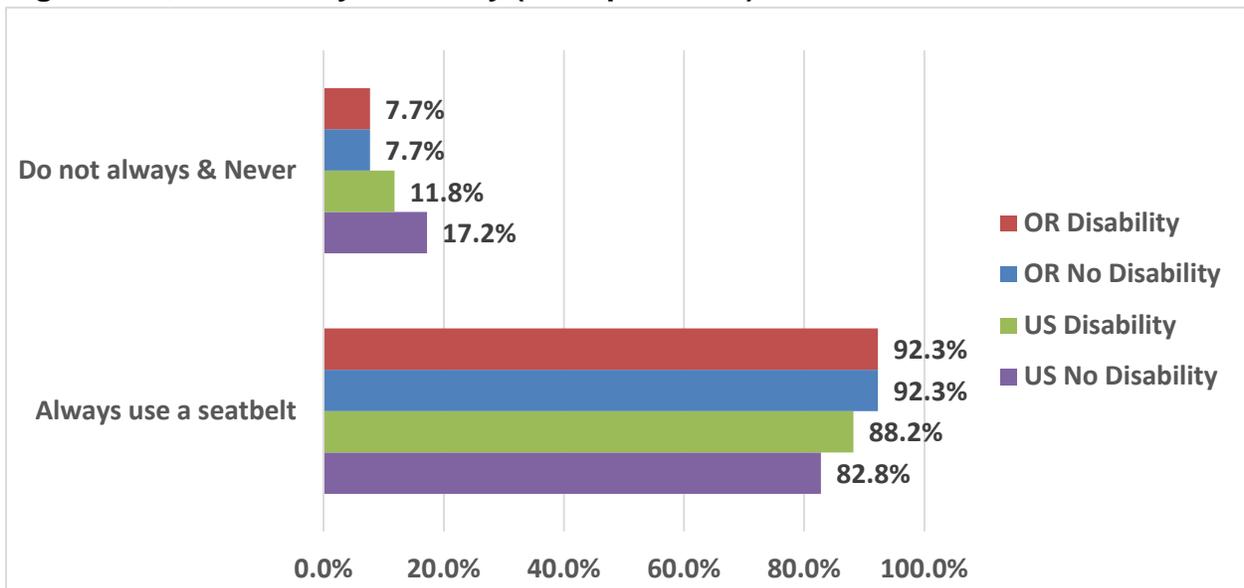
**Figure 27a, Seatbelt by Disability (old questions)**



**Data from new questions (Figure 27b)**

Among Oregon’s adults both with and without disabilities, 92.3% always wear their seatbelts, compared to 7.7% of adults who do not always, or never, wear their seatbelt. Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 88.2% always wear their seatbelts whereas 11.8% do not always, or never, wear their seatbelt. Among adults without disabilities, 82.8% always wear their seatbelt and 17.2% do not always, or never, wear their seatbelt.

**Figure 27b, Seatbelt by Disability (new questions)\***



\*Seatbelt use is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in US (p value <0.05)

## Do people with disabilities get enough sleep?

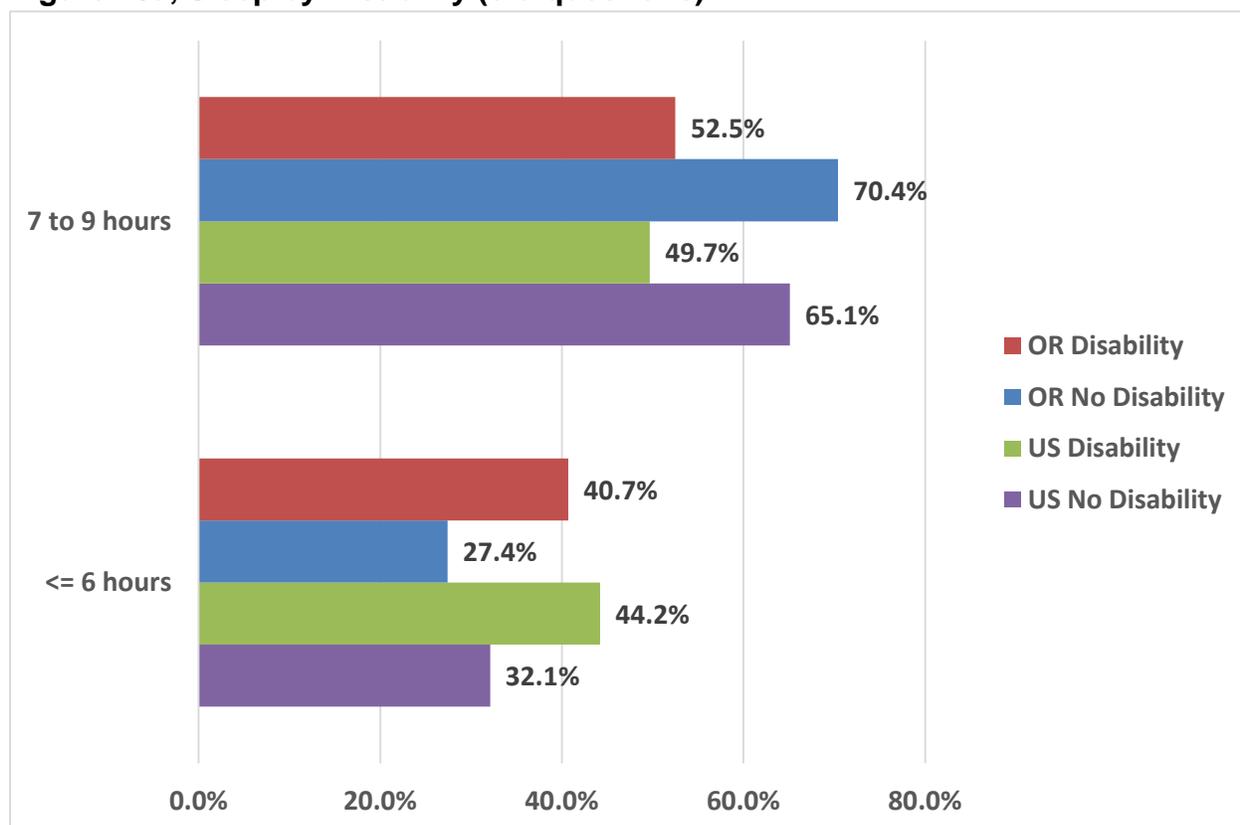
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends adults to get 7-9 hours of sleep per 24-hours.

### Data from old questions (Figure 28a)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 52.5% get the recommended amount of 7-9 hours per 24-hours average in the last month and 40.7% got 6-hours or less sleep in 24-hours average in the last month. Among those without disabilities, 70.4% get the recommended amount of sleep, whereas 27.4% get 6-hours or less.

Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 49.7% receive the CDC's recommended amount of sleep and 44.2% receive 6-hours or less. Among those without disabilities, 65.1% get the recommended amount of sleep, whereas 32.1% get 6-hours or less.

**Figure 28a, Sleep by Disability (old questions)\***



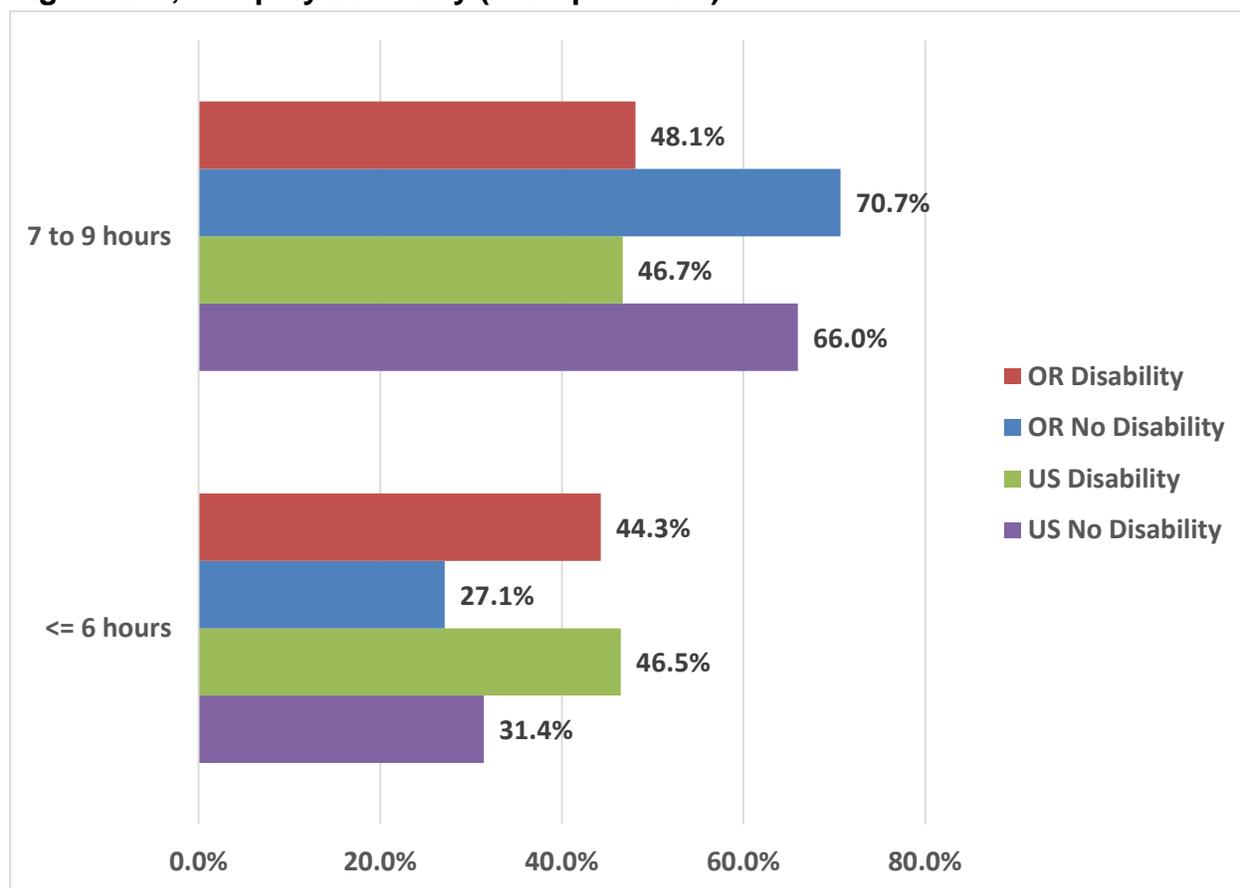
\*Sleep is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value < 0.05) and US (p value < 0.05)

### Data from new questions (Figure 28b)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 48.1% get the recommended amount of 7-9 hours per 24-hours average in the last month and 44.3% got 6-hours or less sleep in 24-hours average in the last month. Among those without disabilities, 70.7% get the recommended amount of sleep, whereas 27.1% get 6-hours or less.

Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 46.7% receive the CDC's recommended amount of sleep and 46.5% receive 6-hours or less. Among those without disabilities, 66% get the recommended amount of sleep, whereas 31.4% get 6-hours or less.

**Figure 28b, Sleep by Disability (new questions)\***



\*Sleep is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon ( $p$  value < 0.05) and US ( $p$  value < 0.05)

## Health Care Access

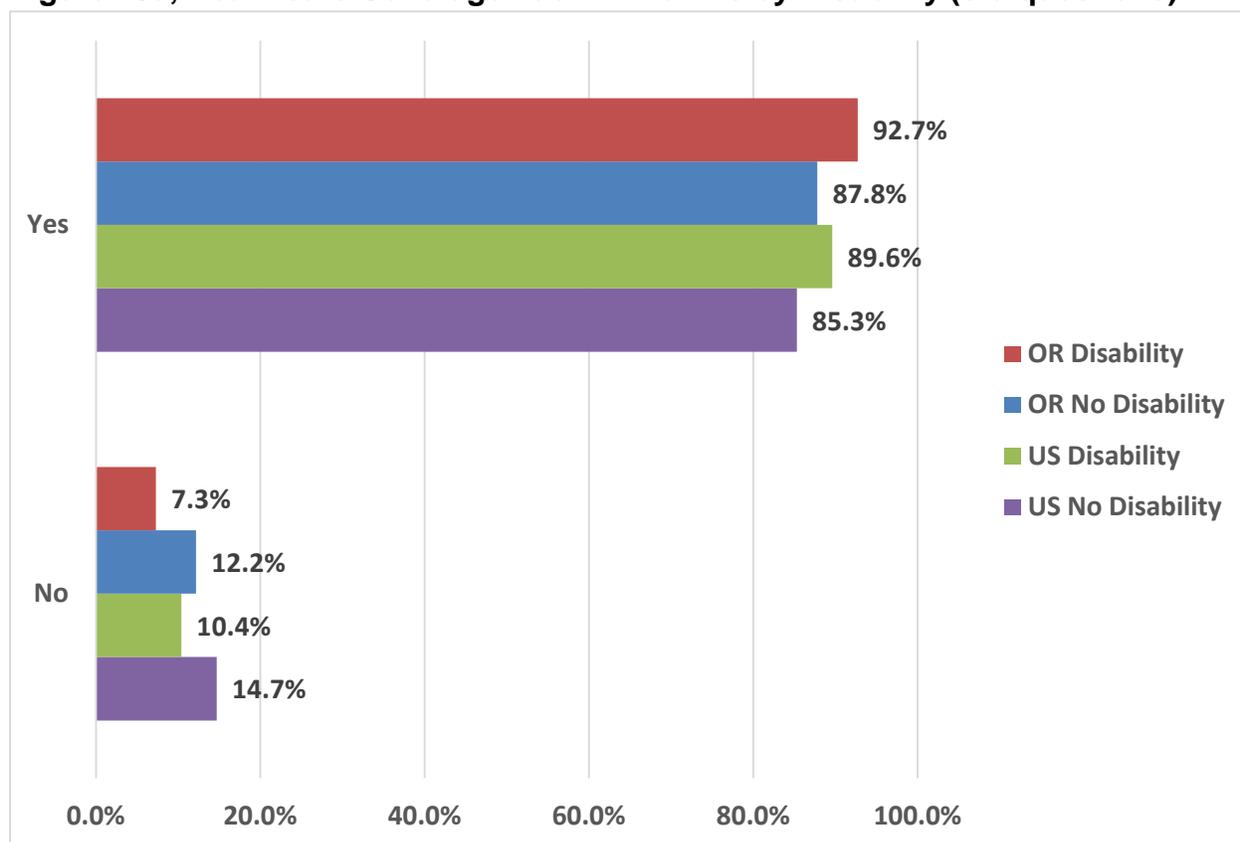
### Do people with disabilities have health insurance?

#### Data from old questions (Figure 29a)

In Oregon, 92.7% of adults with disabilities and 87.8% of adults without disabilities have had some kind of health insurance in the last 12 months; additionally, 7.3% of adults with disabilities and 12.2% of adults without disabilities have not had consistent health coverage over the last 12 months.

Nationally, 89.6% of adults with disabilities and 85.3% of adults without disabilities have had some kind of health insurance over the last 12 months. In the US, 10.4% of adults with disabilities and 14.7% of adults without disabilities have not had consistent healthcare coverage over the last 12 months.

**Figure 29a, Healthcare Coverage Last 12 Months by Disability (old questions)\***



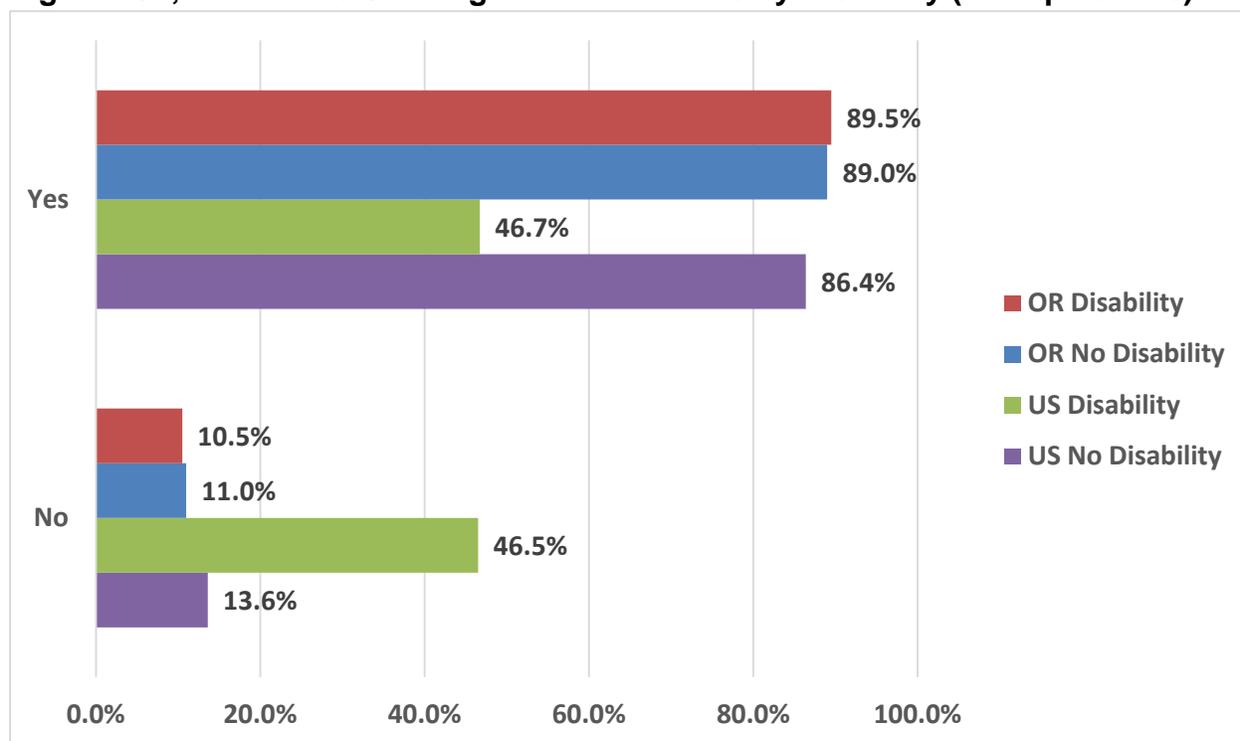
\*Health coverage status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon ( $p$  value  $< 0.05$ ) and US ( $p$  value  $< 0.05$ )

**Data from new questions (Figure 29b)**

In Oregon, 89.5% of adults with disabilities and 89% of adults without disabilities have had some kind of health insurance in the last 12 months; additionally, 10.5% of adults with disabilities and 11% of adults without disabilities have not had consistent health coverage over the last 12 months.

Nationally, 46.7% of adults with disabilities and 86.4% of adults without disabilities have had some kind of health insurance over the last 12 months. In the US, 46.5% of adults with disabilities and 13.6% of adults without disabilities did not have healthcare coverage over the last 12 months.

**Figure 29b, Healthcare Coverage Last 12 Months by Disability (new questions)\***



\*Health coverage status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in US (p value <0.05)

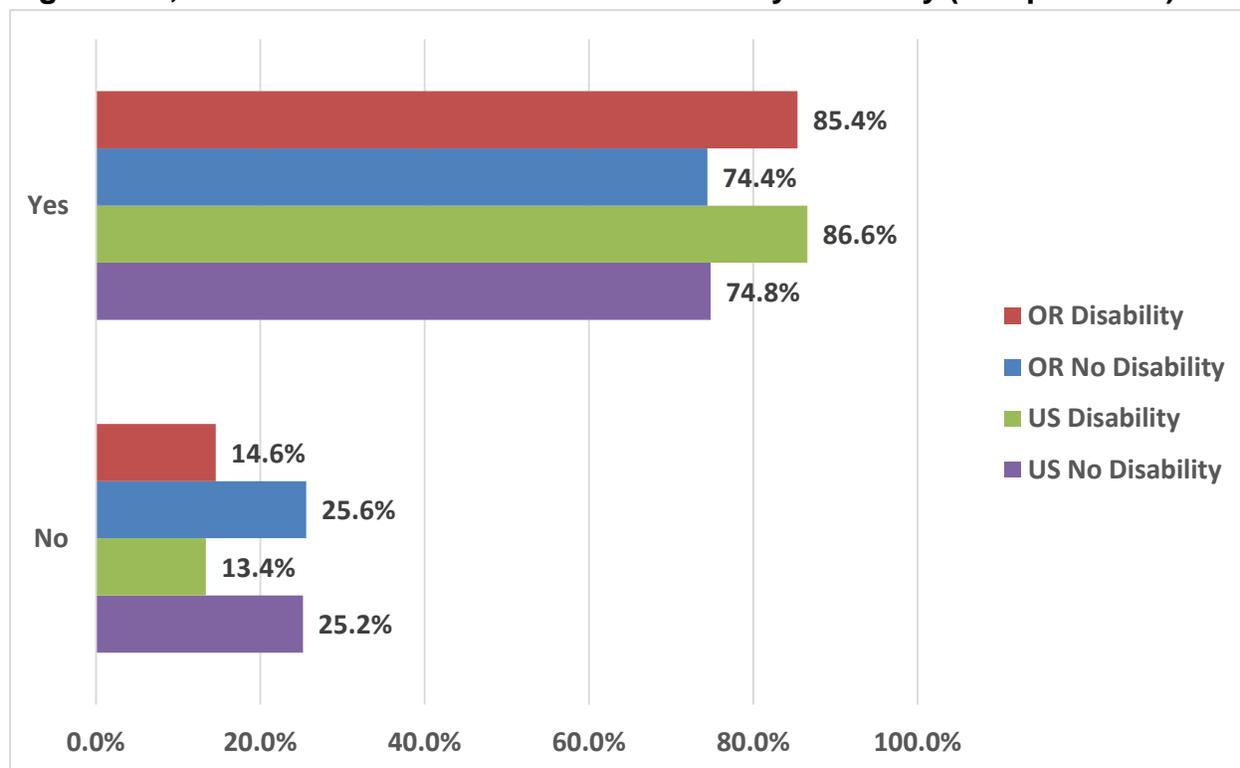
## Do people with disabilities have a personal doctor or health care provider?

### Data from old questions (Figure 30a)

In Oregon, 85.4% of adults with disabilities and 74.4% of adults without disabilities have at least one person they think of as their personal healthcare provider or doctor. Among adult Oregonians, 14.6% of those with disabilities and 25.6% of those without disabilities do not have at least one person they consider as their personal healthcare provider or doctor.

Nationally, 86.6% of adults with disabilities and 74.8% of adults without disabilities have at least one person they think of as their personal healthcare provider or doctor. Among adult Oregonians, 13.4% of those with disabilities and 25.2% of those without disabilities do not have at least one person they consider as their personal healthcare provider or doctor.

**Figure 30a, Personal Healthcare Provider/Doctor by Disability (old questions)\***



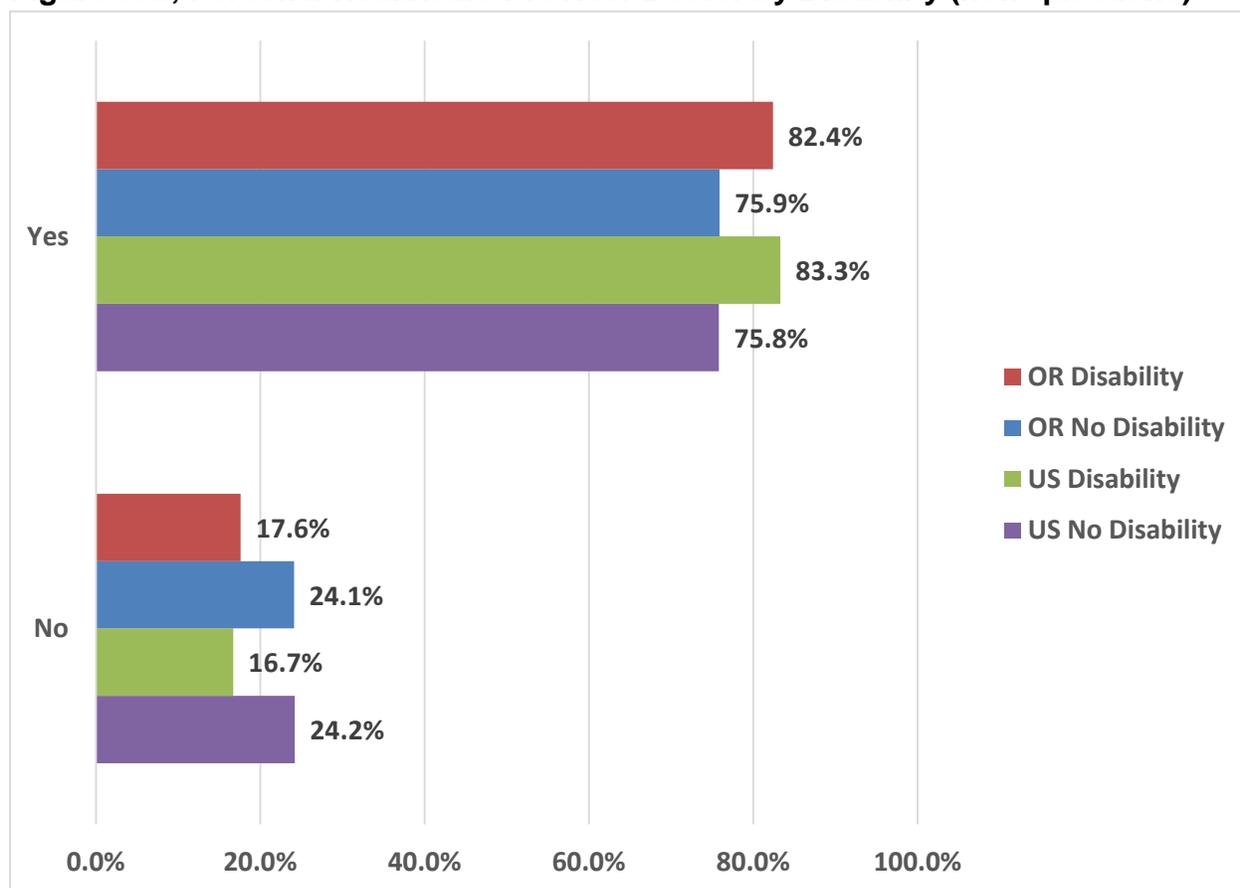
\*Personal healthcare provider status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

**Data from new questions (Figure 30b)**

In Oregon, 82.4% of adults with disabilities and 75.9% of adults without disabilities have at least one person they think of as their personal healthcare provider or doctor. Among adult Oregonians, 17.6% of those with disabilities and 24.1% of those without disabilities do not have at least one person they consider as their personal healthcare provider or doctor.

Nationally, 83.3% of adults with disabilities and 75.8% of adults without disabilities have at least one person they think of as their personal healthcare provider or doctor. Among adult Oregonians, 16.7% of those with disabilities and 24.2% of those without disabilities do not have at least one person they consider as their personal healthcare provider or doctor.

**Figure 30b, Personal Healthcare Provider/Doctor by Disability (new questions)\***



\*Personal healthcare provider is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

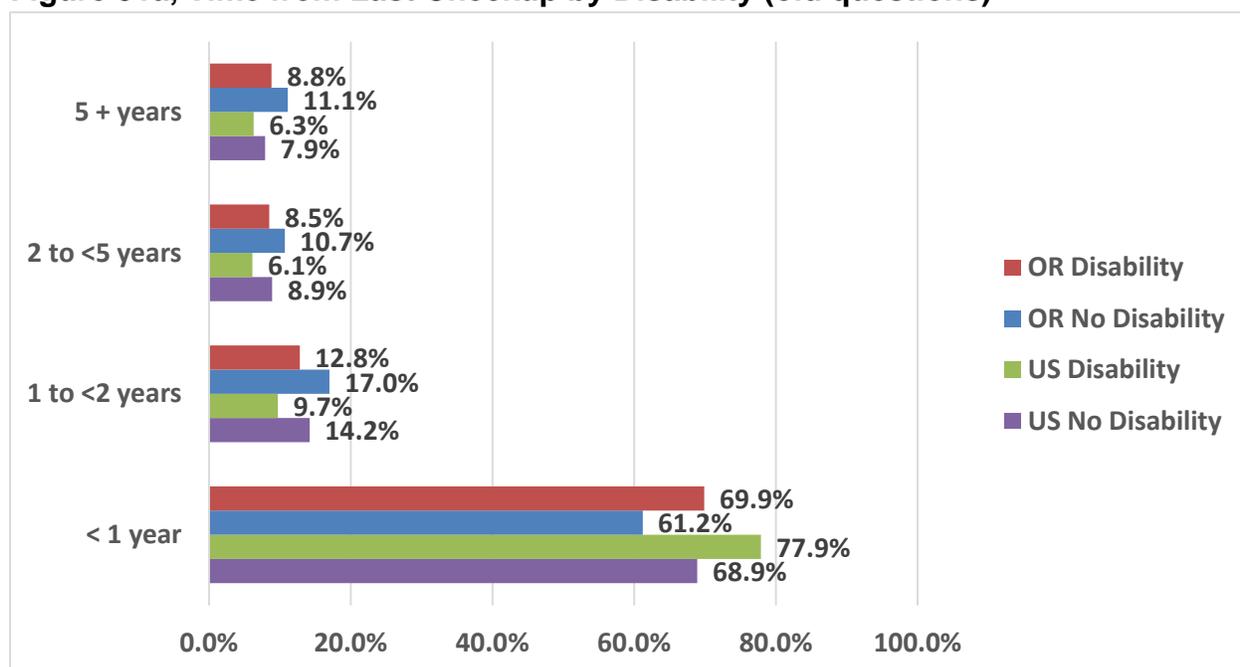
## How long has it been since adults with disabilities last visited a doctor?

### Data from old questions (Figure 31a)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 69.9% have had their last checkup less than a year ago, 12.8% had their last checkup between one and two years ago, 8.5% had their last checkup between two and five years ago, and 8.8% have not had a checkup in five or more years. For adults without disabilities, 61.2% have had their last checkup less than a year ago, 17% had their last checkup between one and two years ago, 10.7% had their last checkup between two and five years ago, and 11.1% had their last checkup five or more years ago.

Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 77.9% have had their last checkup less than a year ago, 9.7% had their last checkup between one and two years ago, 6.1% had their last checkup between two and five years ago, and 6.3% have not had a checkup in five or more years. For adults without disabilities, 68.9% have had their last checkup less than a year ago, 14.2% had their last checkup between one and two years ago, 8.9% had their last checkup between two and five years ago, and 7.9% had their last checkup five or more years ago.

**Figure 31a, Time from Last Checkup by Disability (old questions)\***



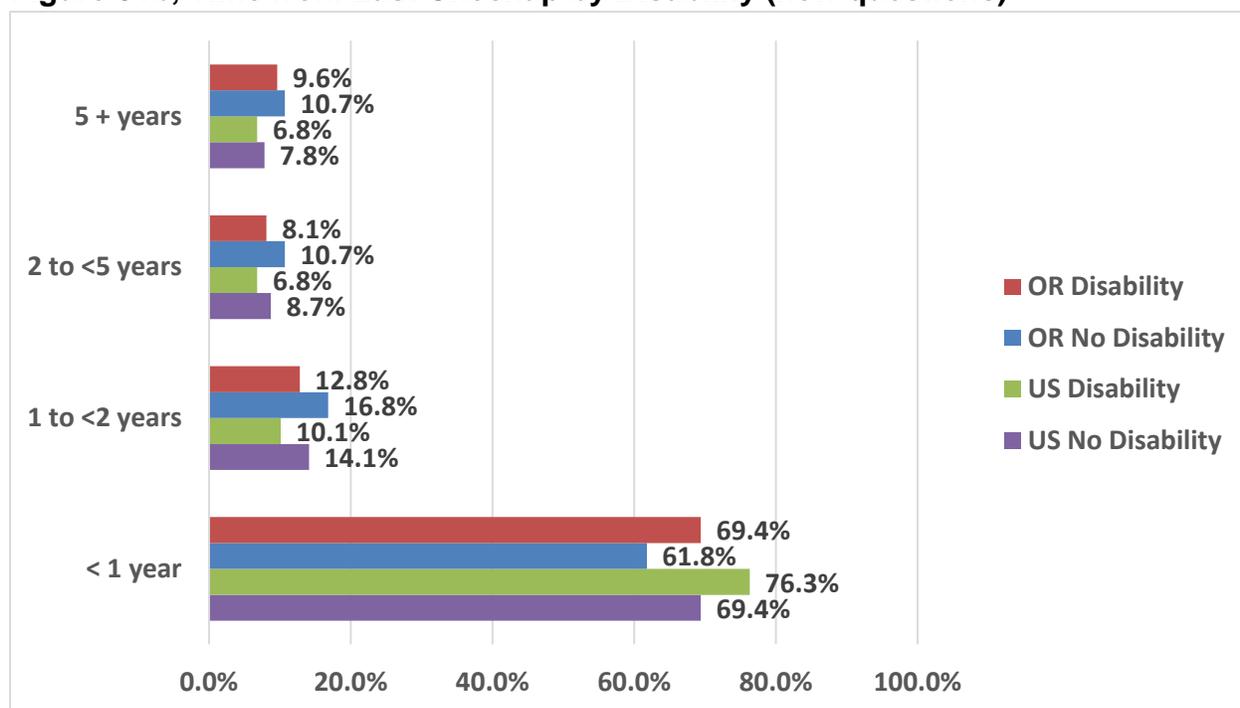
\*Last checkup status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value < 0.05) and US (p value < 0.05)

### Data from new questions (Figure 31b)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 69.4% have had their last checkup less than a year ago, 12.8% had their last checkup between one and two years ago, 8.1% had their last checkup between two and five years ago, and 9.6% have not had a checkup in five or more years. For adults without disabilities, 61.8% have had their last checkup less than a year ago, 16.8% had their last checkup between one and two years ago, 10.7% had their last checkup between two and five years ago, and 10.7% had their last checkup five or more years ago.

Nationally, among adults with disabilities, 76.3% have had their last checkup less than a year ago, 10.1% had their last checkup between one and two years ago, 6.8% had their last checkup between two and five years ago, and 6.8% have not had a checkup in five or more years. For adults without disabilities, 69.4% have had their last checkup less than a year ago, 14.1% had their last checkup between one and two years ago, 8.7% had their last checkup between two and five years ago, and 7.8% had their last checkup five or more years ago.

**Figure 31b, Time from Last Checkup by Disability (new questions)\***



\*Last checkup status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

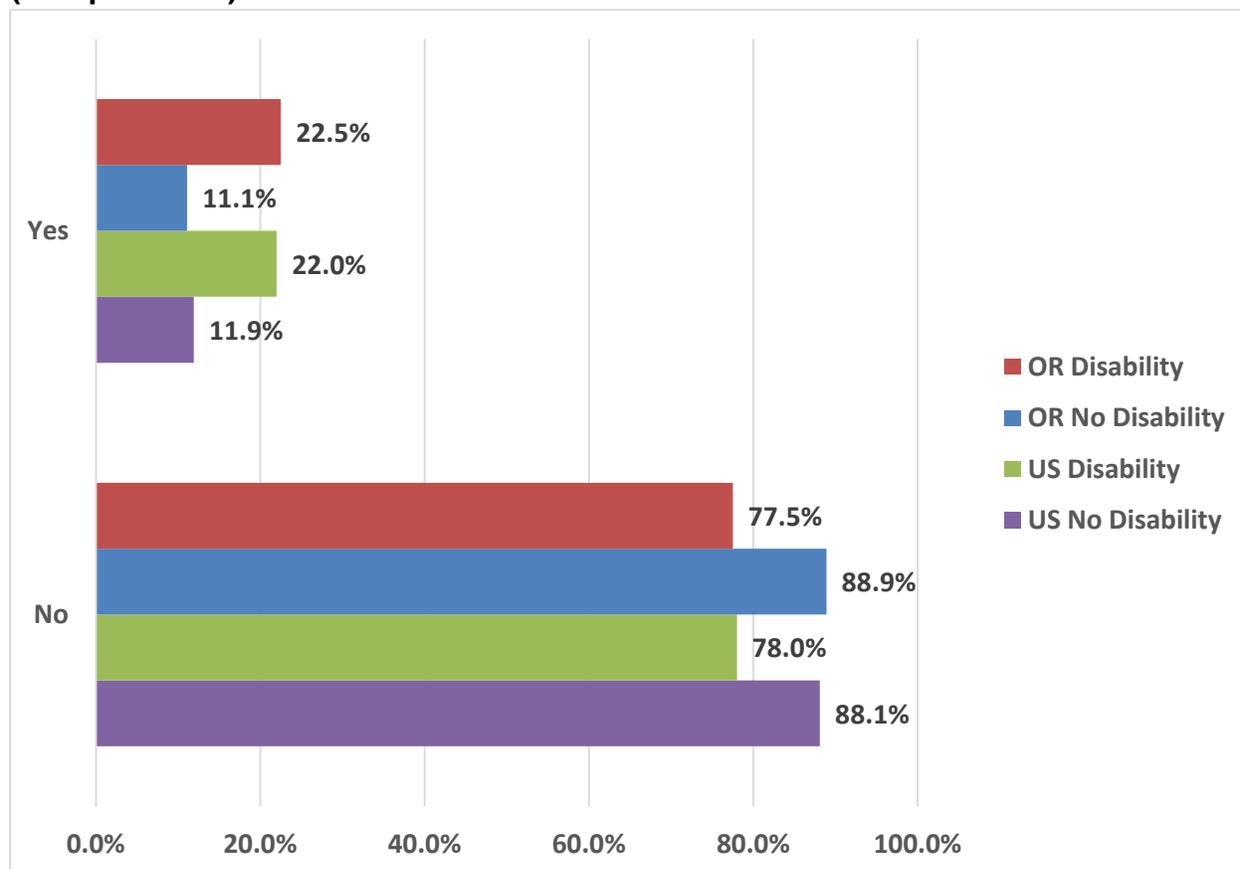
### Can people with disabilities afford needed health care?

#### Data from old questions (Figure 32a)

In Oregon, 22.5% of adults with disabilities and 11.1% of adults without disabilities could not afford to visit a doctor in the last year. Contrastingly, 77.5% of adults with disabilities and 88.9% of adults without disabilities could afford to visit a doctor in the last year.

Similar patterns emerged nationally, 22% of adults with disabilities and 11.9% of adults without disabilities could not afford to visit a doctor in the last year. Contrastingly, 78% of adults with disabilities and 88.1% of adults without disabilities could afford to visit a doctor in the last year.

**Figure 32a, Could Not Visit Doctor Due to Cost in Last 12 Months by Disability (old questions)\***



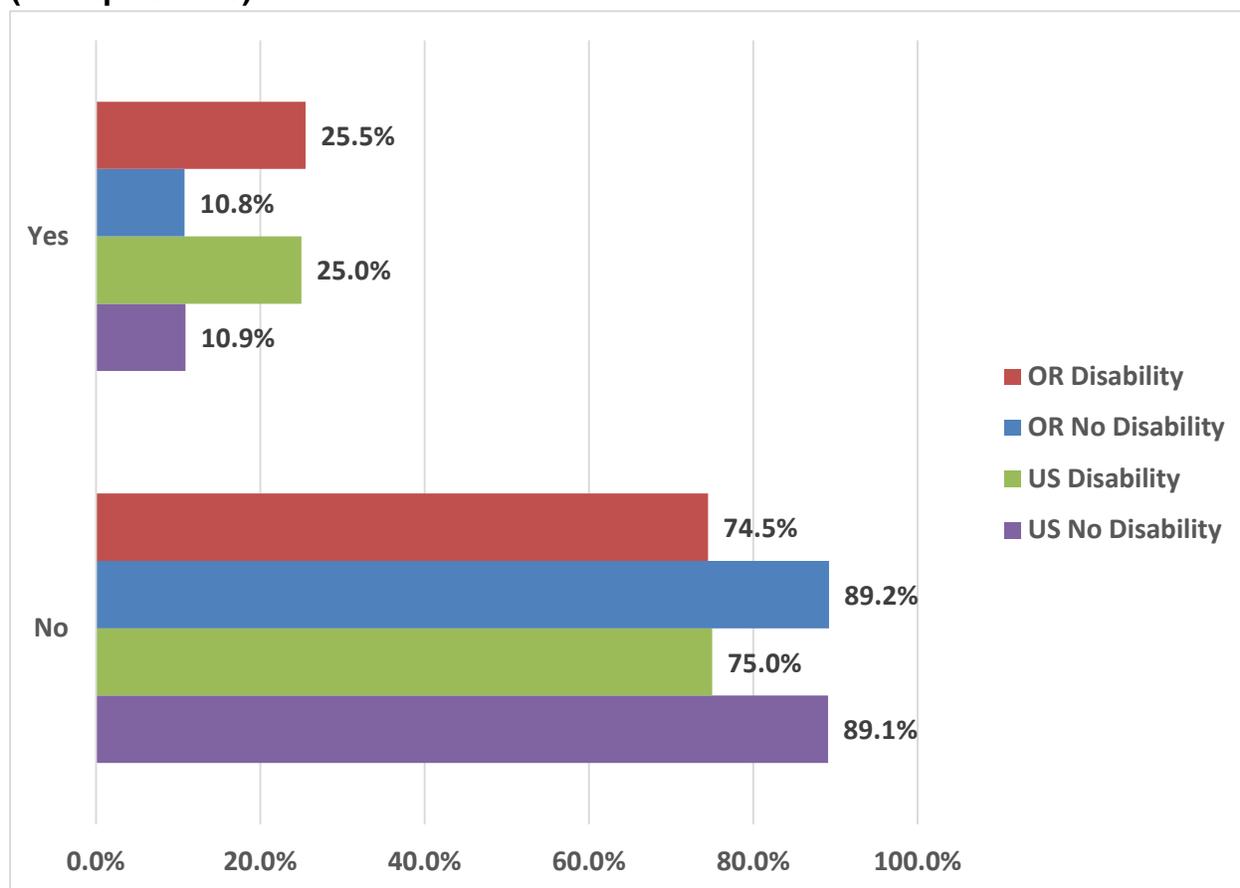
\*Cost of office visit status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

**Data from new questions (Figure 32b)**

Similar patterns emerged with the new questionnaire. In Oregon, 25.5% of adults with disabilities and 10.8% of adults without disabilities could not afford to visit a doctor in the last year. Contrastingly, 74.5% of adults with disabilities and 88.2% of adults without disabilities could afford to visit a doctor in the last year.

Nationally, 25% of adults with disabilities and 10.9% of adults without disabilities could not afford to visit a doctor in the last year. Contrastingly, 75% of adults with disabilities and 89.1% of adults without disabilities could afford to visit a doctor in the last year.

**Figure 32b, Could Not Visit Doctor Due to Cost in Last 12 Months by Disability (new questions) \***



\*Cost office visit status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon Oregon (p value<0.05) and US (p value <0.05)

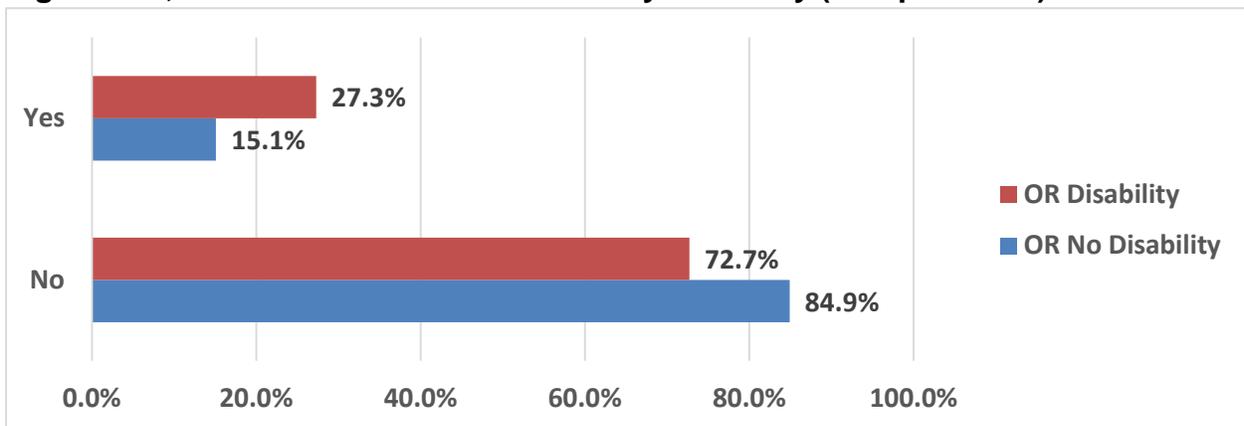
## State Added Questions

**How many people with disabilities enrolled in the Oregon Health Plan in the last year?**

### Data from old questions (Figure 33a)

In Oregon, among those with health insurance, 27.3% of adults with disabilities were enrolled in the Oregon Health Plan (OHP) in the last year as well as 15.1% of adults without disabilities. Additionally, among adults with health insurance, 72.7% of adults with disabilities were not enrolled in OHP as well as 84.9% of adults without disabilities.

**Figure 33a, Enrolled in OHP in Last Year by Disability (old questions)\***

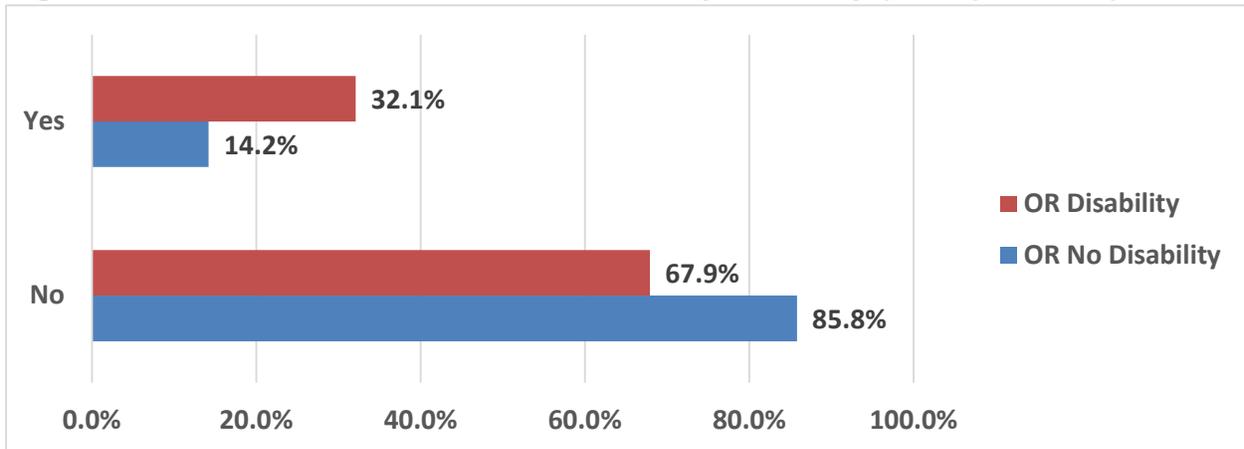


\*OHP coverage is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

**Data from new questions (Figure 33b)**

Among adults with health insurance coverage in Oregon, 32.1% of adults with disabilities were enrolled in OHP in the last year, as well as 14.2% of adults without disabilities. Also among adults with health insurance, 67.9% of adults with disabilities and 85.8% of adults without disabilities were not enrolled in OHP.

**Figure 33b, Enrolled in OHP in the Last Year by Disability (new questions)\***



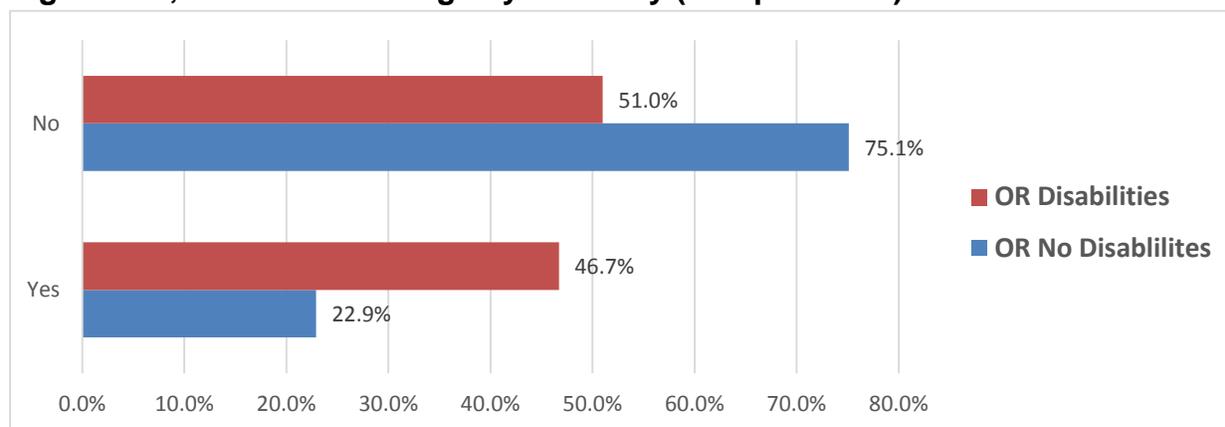
\*OHP coverage is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

### How many people with disabilities are covered by Medicare?

#### Data from old questions (Figure 34a)

Among Oregon adults with disabilities over age 65, 46.7% were covered by Medicare, and 51.0% were not covered by Medicare. Among adults without disabilities, 22.9% were covered by Medicare, and 75.1% were not covered by Medicare.

**Figure 34a, Medicare coverage by disability (old questions)\***

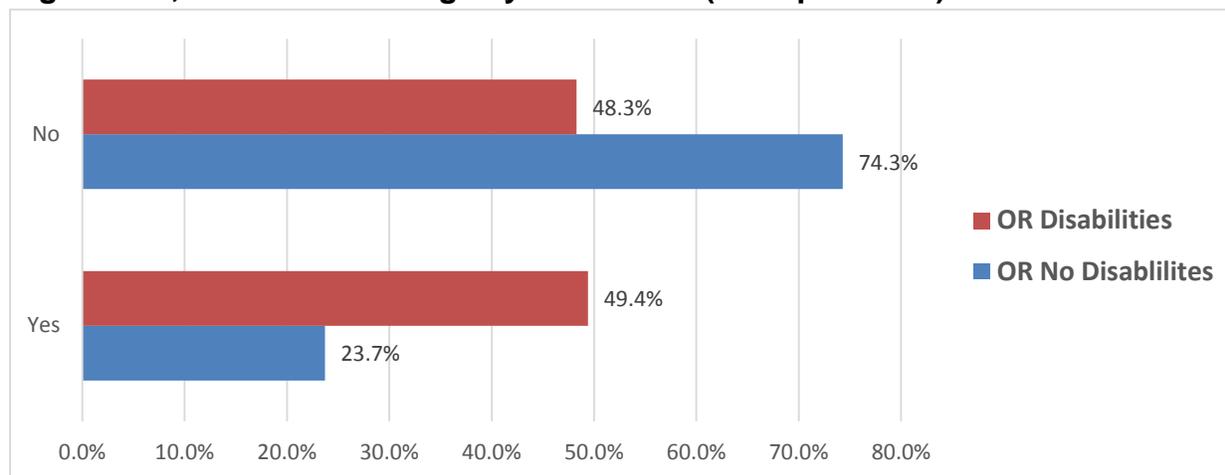


\*Medicare coverage status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

#### Data from new questions (Figure 34b)

Among Oregon adults with disabilities over age 65, 49.4% were covered by Medicare, and 48.3% were not covered by Medicare. Among adults without disabilities, 23.7% were covered by Medicare, and 74.3% were not covered by Medicare.

**Figure 34b, Medicare coverage by disabilities (new questions)\***



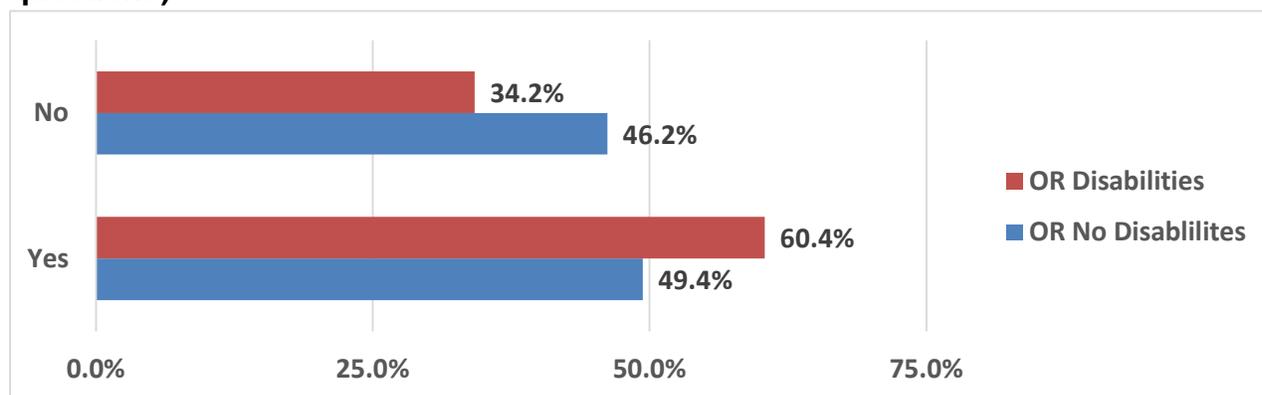
\*Medicare coverage status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

### Do people with disabilities get tested for high blood sugar levels?

#### Data from old questions (Figure 35a)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities 60.4% have been tested for high blood sugar in the past three years, and 34.2% have not been tested. Among adults without disabilities 49.4% have been tested for high blood sugar in the past three years, and 46.2% have not been tested.

**Figure 35a, High blood sugar levels testing in past three years by disability (old questions)\***

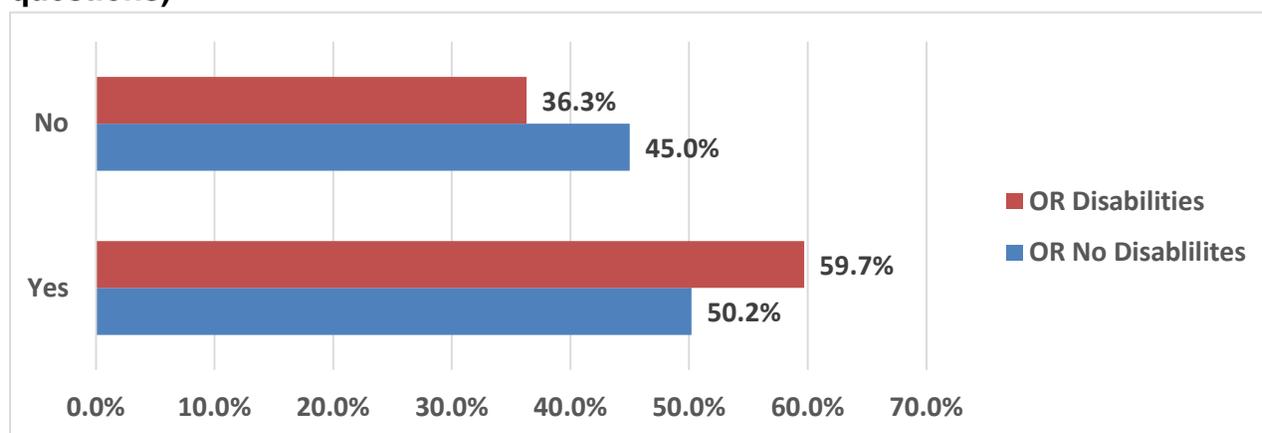


\*High blood sugar test status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

#### Data from new questions (Figure 35b)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities 59.7% have been tested for high blood sugar in the past three years, and 36.3% have not been tested. Among adults without disabilities 50.2% have been tested for high blood sugar in the past three years, and 45% have not been tested.

**Figure 35b, High blood sugar testing in past three years by disability (new questions)\***



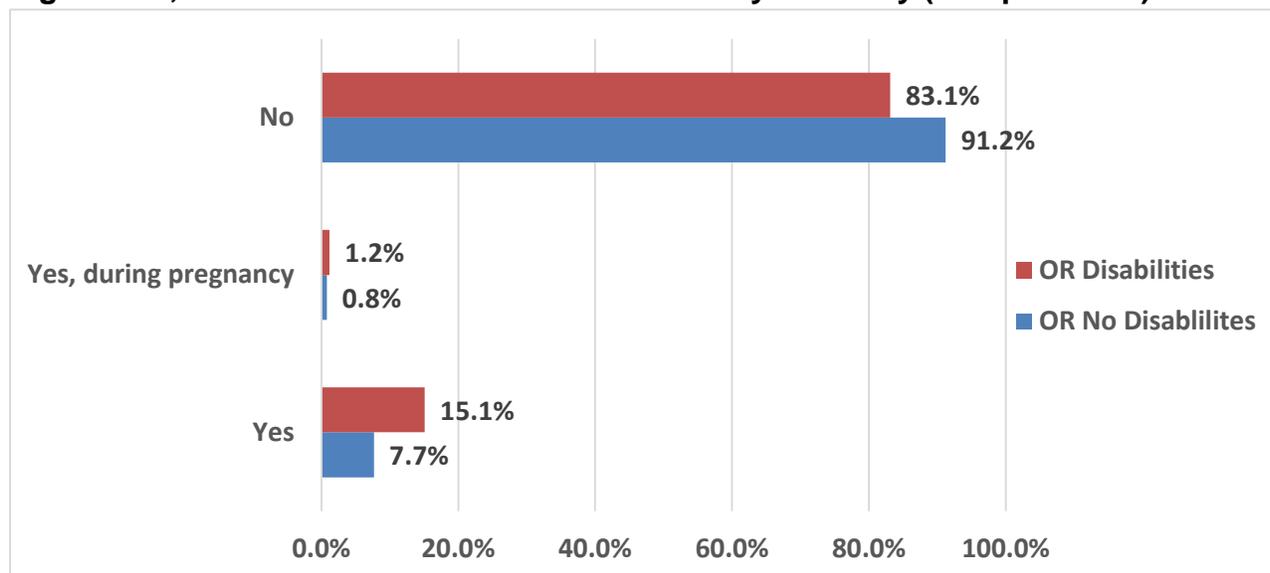
\*High blood sugar test status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

## Do people with disabilities have pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes?

### Data from old questions (Figure 36a)

Among Oregonian adults with disabilities, 15.1% have been diagnosed by their doctor or health professional with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes, 1.2% were diagnosed while pregnant, and 83.1% had not been diagnosed with either of these. Among those without disabilities, 7.7% have been diagnosed by their doctor or health professional with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes, 0.8% were diagnosed while pregnant, and 91.2% had not been diagnosed with either of these.

**Figure 36a, Pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes by disability (old questions)\***

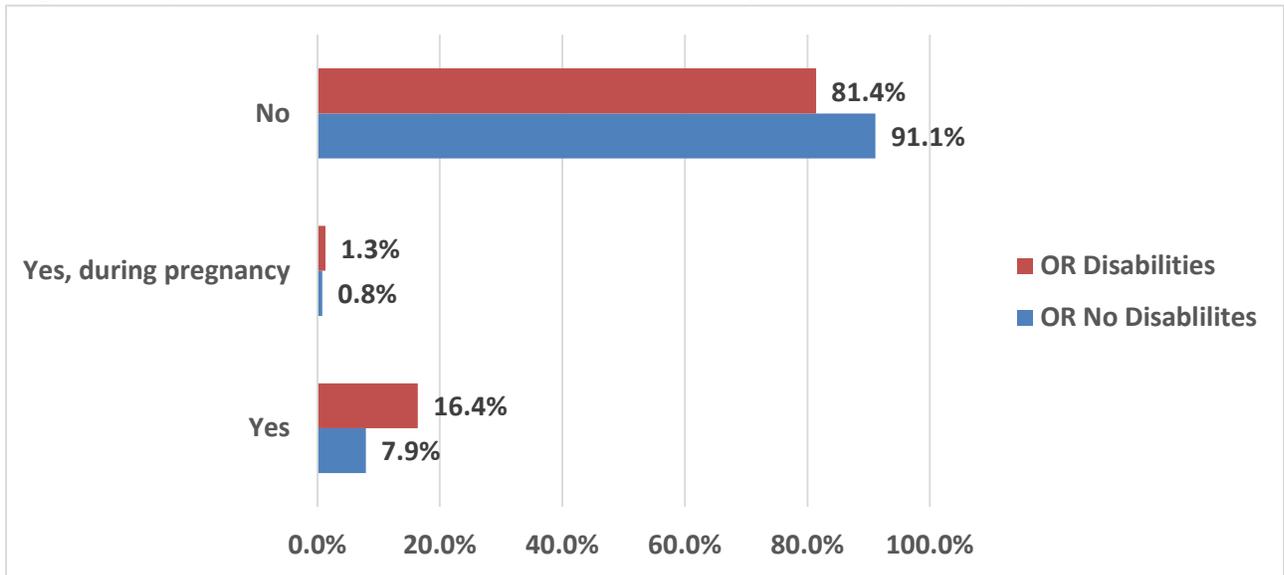


\*Pre-diabetes diagnosis is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

**Data from new questions (Figure 36b)**

Among Oregonian adults with disabilities, 16.4% have been diagnosed by their doctor or health professional with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes, 1.3% were diagnosed while pregnant, and 81.4% had not been diagnosed with either of these. Among those without disabilities, 7.9% have been diagnosed by their doctor or health professional with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes, 0.8% were diagnosed while pregnant, and 91.1% had not been diagnosed with either of these.

**Figure 36b, Pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes by disability (new questions)\***



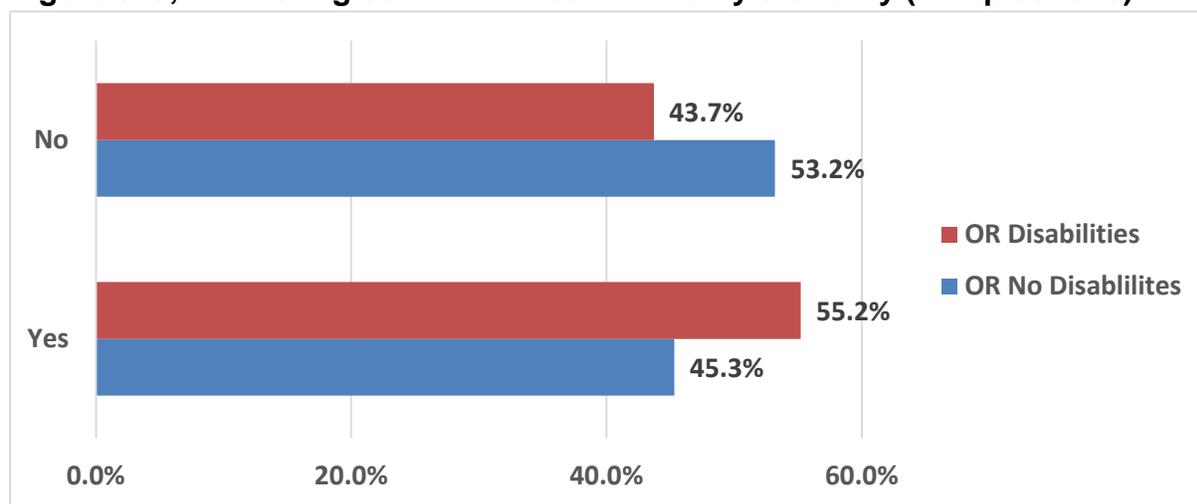
\*Pre-diabetes diagnosis is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

### How many people with disabilities are monitoring their sodium and salt intake?

#### Data from old questions (Figure 37a)

Among adults with disabilities in Oregon, 55.2% are currently watching their sodium and salt intake, whereas 43.7% are not. Among adults without disabilities 45.3% are currently watching their sodium intake and 53.2% are not.

**Figure 37a, Monitoring sodium and salt intake by disability (old questions)\***

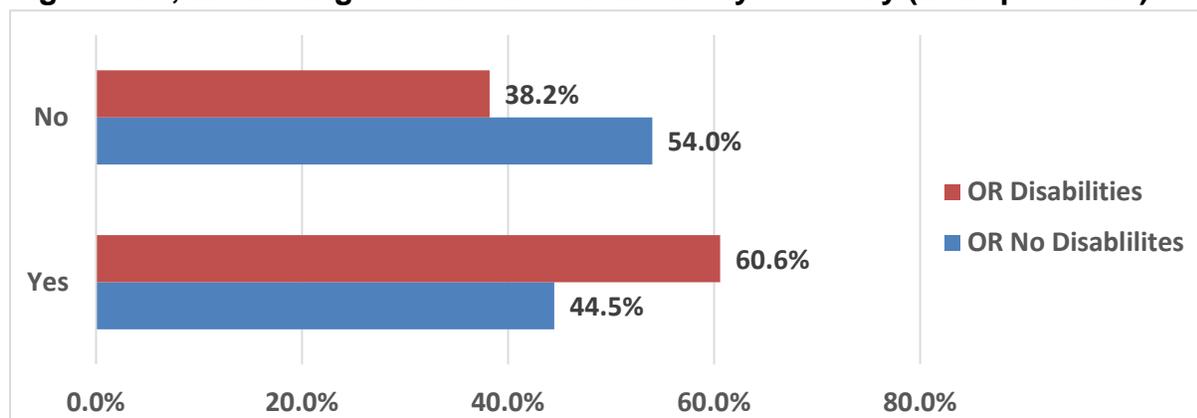


\*Monitoring salt intake status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

#### Data from new questions (Figure 37b)

Among adults with disabilities in Oregon, 60.6% are currently watching their sodium and salt intake, whereas 38.2% are not. Among adults without disabilities 44.5% are currently watching their sodium intake and 54% are not.

**Figure 37b, Monitoring sodium and salt intake by disability (new questions)\***



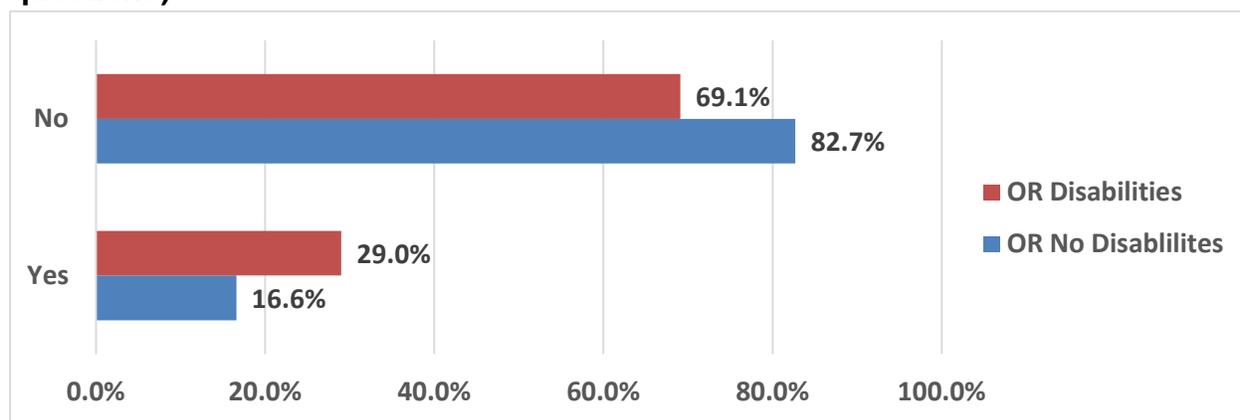
\*Monitoring salt intake status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

### How many people with disabilities have been advised by a health professional to reduce salt or sodium intake?

#### Data from old questions (Figure 38a)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 29% have been advised by a health professional to reduce salt or sodium intake and 69.1% have not. Among adults without disabilities, 16.6% have been advised by a health professional to reduce salt or sodium intake and 82.7% have not.

**Figure 38a, Doctor recommended reduced salt or sodium intake by disability (old questions)\***

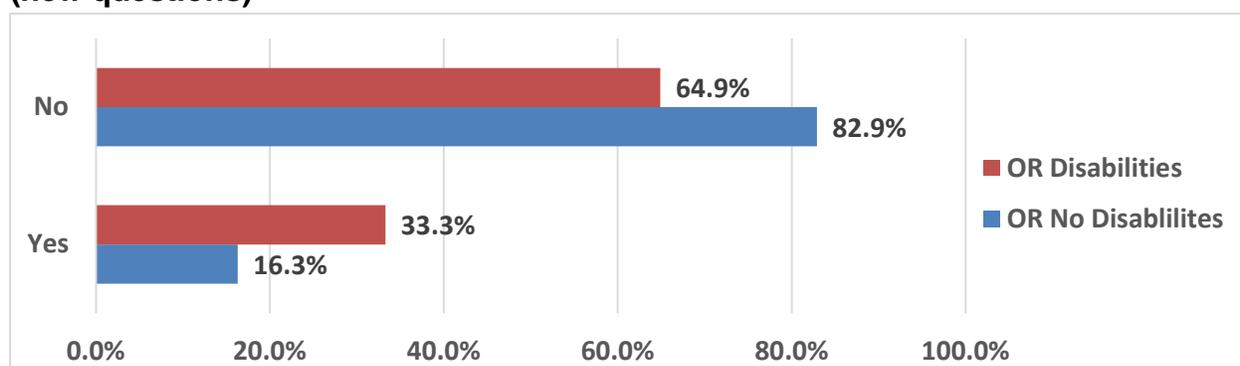


\*Recommended reduced salt diet status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

#### Data from new questions (Figure 38b)

In Oregon, among adults with disabilities, 33.3% have been advised by a health professional to reduce salt or sodium intake and 64.9% have not. Among adults without disabilities, 16.3% have been advised by a health professional to reduce salt or sodium intake and 82.9% have not.

**Figure 38b, Doctor recommended a reduced sodium and salt diet by disability (new questions)\***



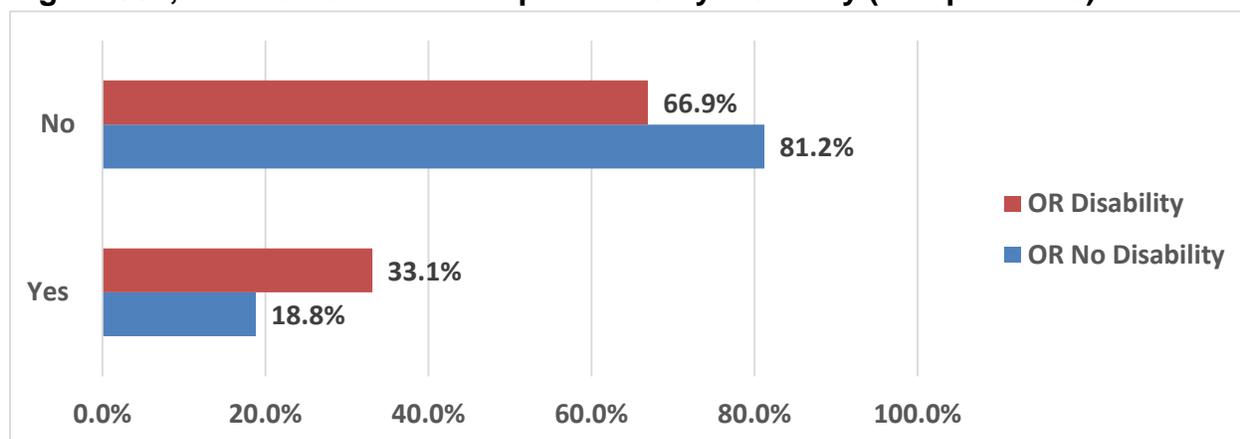
\* Doctor recommended reduced salt diet status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

### How many people with disabilities have had adverse childhood experiences?

#### Data for old questions (Figure 39a)

Among Oregonian adults with disabilities, 33.1% have had adverse childhood experiences, whereas 66.9% have not. Among those without disabilities, 18.8% have had adverse childhood experiences and 81.2% have not.

**Figure 39a, Adverse childhood experiences by disability (old questions)\***

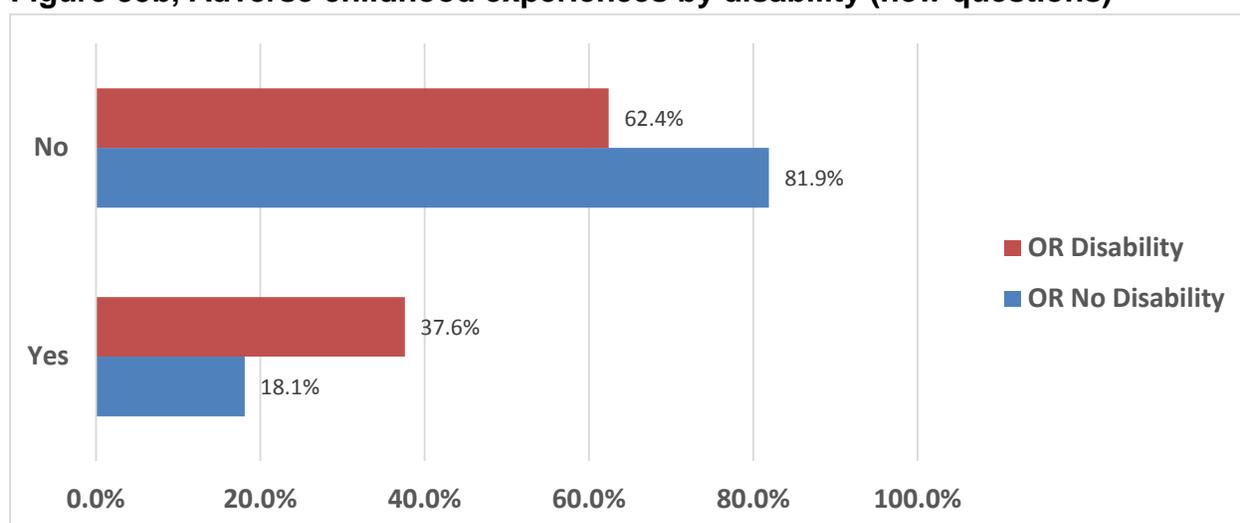


\*Adverse childhood experience status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

#### Data for new questions (Figure 39b)

Among adults with disabilities in Oregon, 37.6% have had adverse childhood experiences and 62.4% have not. Among those without disabilities, 18.1% have had adverse childhood experiences, whereas 81.9% have not.

**Figure 39b, Adverse childhood experiences by disability (new questions)\***



\*Adverse childhood experience status is statistically significantly different between people with and without disabilities in Oregon (p value<0.05)

## **Conclusion**

Given that over one fifth adults 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/>