

Florida Disability and Health Program

Disability Data Report 2014

Florida Department of Health

Bureau of Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

In conjunction with the University of Florida

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The mission of the Florida Disability and Health Program is to achieve the inclusion of Floridians living with disabilities in local and statewide health promotion, wellness, disease prevention, and disaster preparedness activities.

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Introduction

The Florida Disability and Health Program (DHP) is housed at the Florida Department of Health in the Bureau of Chronic Disease Prevention, and is supported by funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities (CDC/NCBDDDD). The DHP works in collaboration with the University of Florida (UF) College of Public Health and Health Professions who were responsible for the Florida Office on Disability and Health under the previous CDC grant period. Currently, University of Florida staff assists the DHP with data collection and analysis necessary to establish baseline targets in Florida.

The goal of the DHP is to capture and track the involvement of Floridians living with disabilities in local and statewide health promotion, wellness, disease prevention, and disaster preparedness activities. In this report, we focus on in-house data collection efforts including our People with a Disability Survey (PWDS) and data from the Florida Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (CAHPS). The PWDS is an in-house survey conducted by the University of Florida Survey Research Center in 2012 supported by grant funds. The PWDS focuses on assessing barriers to care for people with a disability (PWD) and their caregivers compared to those without a disability. The survey also includes an emergency preparedness section which gauges whether PWD have emergency plans or kits, know where to go in case of a natural disaster, and whether they believe having a preparedness plan is important.

We also assess demographics, quality of life, health behaviors, access to health care, chronic illness, and disease management in Florida residents with and without disabilities using data from the 2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Differences among Data Sets

The prevalence of disability varies broadly across different populations in Florida (e.g., higher rates in older than younger age groups). By extension, disability prevalence varies across surveys that draw from samples with differing socio-demographic characteristics. In addition, surveys assess disability in slightly different ways, which can likewise impact disability prevalence. The current report draws from a number of different surveys that differ in data collection methodology. For example, the BRFSS is a telephone survey of randomly selected adults in the State of Florida. Respondents to this survey tend to be older and have higher levels of income and education, as compared to respondents of the CAHPS, which includes a population that is younger and has disproportionately lower levels of income and education and is Medicaid-eligible. The CAHPS survey has higher rates of disability than that observed in the BRFSS survey. It is advisable to compare disability and outcome estimates in subgroups within as opposed to across surveys.

Methodology

2012 People with a disability Survey (PWDS)

The 2012 People with a Disability Survey (PWDS) was developed by the University of Florida in partnership with the Florida Department of Health. The survey was administered by the UF Survey Research Center. The PWDS was a one-time random-digit dial telephone survey of non-institutionalized, community-dwelling, civilian adults aged 18 years and older. The sample was based on a sampling frame from completed records for the Florida Consumer Sentiment Index (CSI) Survey. Each month in Florida, a random sample of 500 households in Florida are surveyed. Participants to the CSI were re-contacted in 2012 and asked questions related to socio-demographic characteristics additional information to determine disability status, access to health care, and emergency preparedness. Respondents (N=1,429) were classified as having a disability if they responded 'yes' to either of two questions: "Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?" or, "Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, or a special telephone?" Among respondents, 471 reported having a disability (33%). We report prevalence estimates for barriers to care, emergency preparedness, and disease management measures for persons with and without a disability. We also provide emergency preparedness estimates comparing survey respondents who are and who aren't caregivers of persons with a long-term health condition or disability (respondents who respond "yes" to the question, "People may provide regular care or assistance to someone who has a long-term illness or disability. During the past month, did you provide any such care or assistance to a family member or friend?") Findings are presented as proportions with accompanying 95% confidence intervals. All analyses were conducted using Stata v10.

Methodology

2012 Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (CAHPS)

The Florida Medicaid Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (CAHPS) survey asks consumers and patients with Florida Medicaid insurance to self-report their experiences with their health insurance, provider, and health care. These surveys focus on aspects of quality that consumers are best qualified to assess, such as the communication skills of providers and ease of access to health care services. In April-June 2012, the University of Florida in cooperation with the Florida Department of Health, added items to the CAHPS that assessed disability status and access to care barriers. Additional information about the CAHPS can be found at <https://cahps.ahrq.gov/about-cahps/index.html>. The CAHPS employs multistage sampling of both non-institutionalized, community-dwelling, civilian adults aged 18 years and older as well as proxy surveys for respondents under the age of 18. 374 adult and 1,661 proxy youth participants responded to the survey in April-June 2012. CAHPS respondents (N=2,035) were classified as having a disability if they responded 'yes' to either of two questions: "Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?" or, "Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, or a special telephone?" Among respondents, 53% of adults, and 13% of youth with Medicaid reported having a disability. We report prevalence estimates for provider communication, ratings of health care and insurance, and barriers to health care for persons with and without a disability. Findings are weighted to account for the complex sampling design and are presented as proportions with accompanying 95% confidence intervals. All analyses were conducted using Stata v10.

Methodology

2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS)

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), coordinated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and administered by the UF Survey Research Center, is a random-digit dial telephone survey of non-institutionalized, community-dwelling, civilian adults aged 18 years and older. BRFSS data are weighted to account for the complex sampling design of the survey and to represent the Florida population on the basis of density status, geographic region, number of residential telephone numbers, number of adults, age, gender and race/ethnicity. The core BRFSS questionnaire includes questions about respondents' disability status, demographics, health behaviors, health outcomes, and health care access. BRFSS respondents (N=7,624) were classified as having a disability if they responded 'yes' to either of two questions: "Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?" (n= 1,997) or, "Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, or a special telephone?" (n=992). Among respondents, 2,229 reported having a disability. We report prevalence estimates for socio-demographic, quality of life, health behavior, healthcare access and utilization, chronic illness, and disease management measures for persons with and without a disability. Findings are presented as weighted prevalence estimates with accompanying 95% confidence intervals were conducted using Stata v10.

Demographics

Chart 1-1

Disability Status by Age in Florida, BRFSS 2012

Chart 1-1a

Disability Status by Age in Florida, CAHPS 2012

Overall, the proportion of people with a disability increased with age.

- Persons between the ages of 18 and 44 reported the lowest proportions of disability.
- There were significantly large proportions of people with a disability in Florida between the ages of 55 and 99.
 - Nearly one quarter (24.6%) of people with a disability were between the ages of 55 and 64.
 - Approximately 30.8% of people with a disability were over the age of 65.

Refer to Table 1 and Table 14 in the Appendix

Chart 1-1
Disability Status by Age in Florida, BRFSS 2012

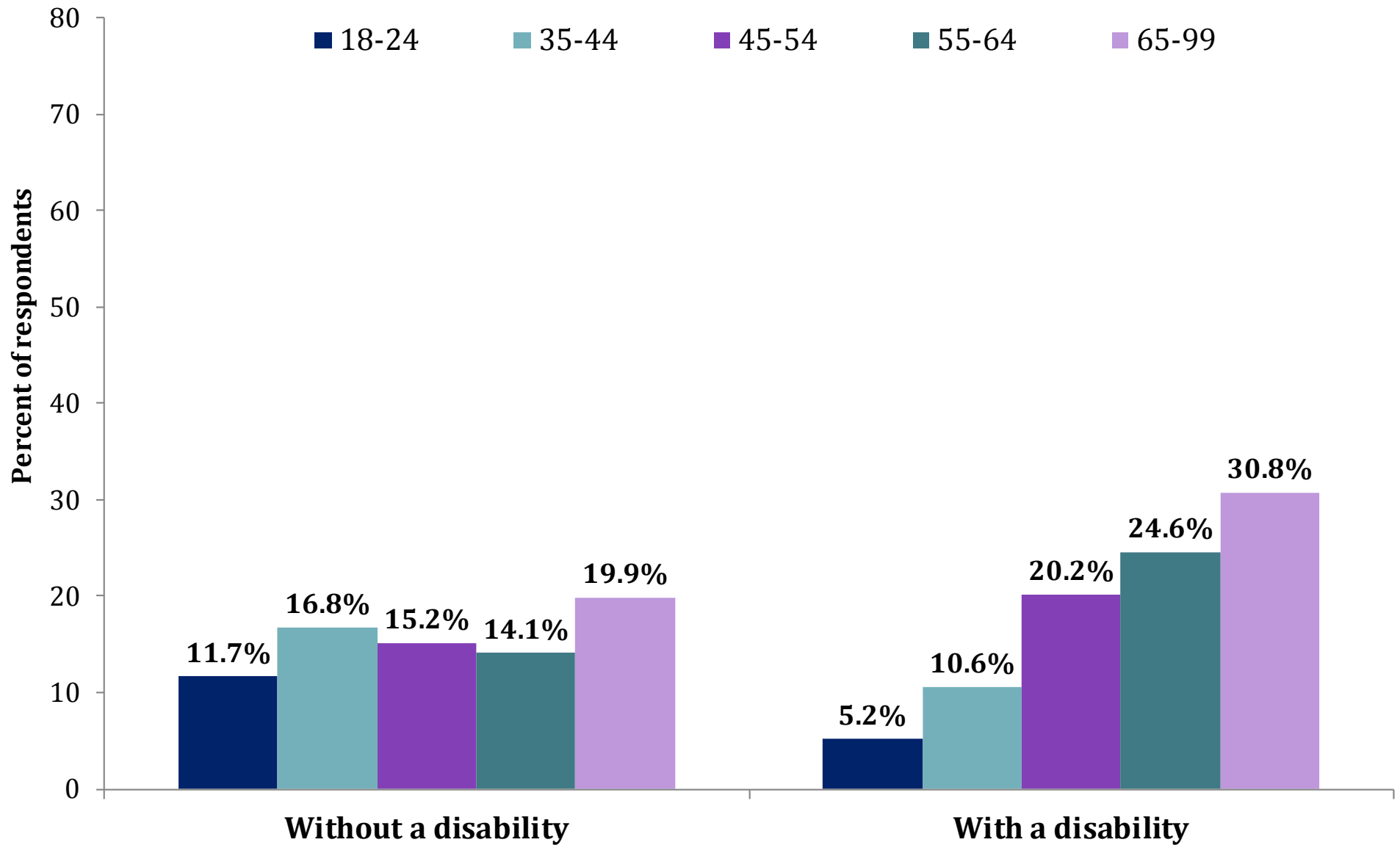


Chart 1-1a
Disability Status by Age in Florida,
CAHPS 2012

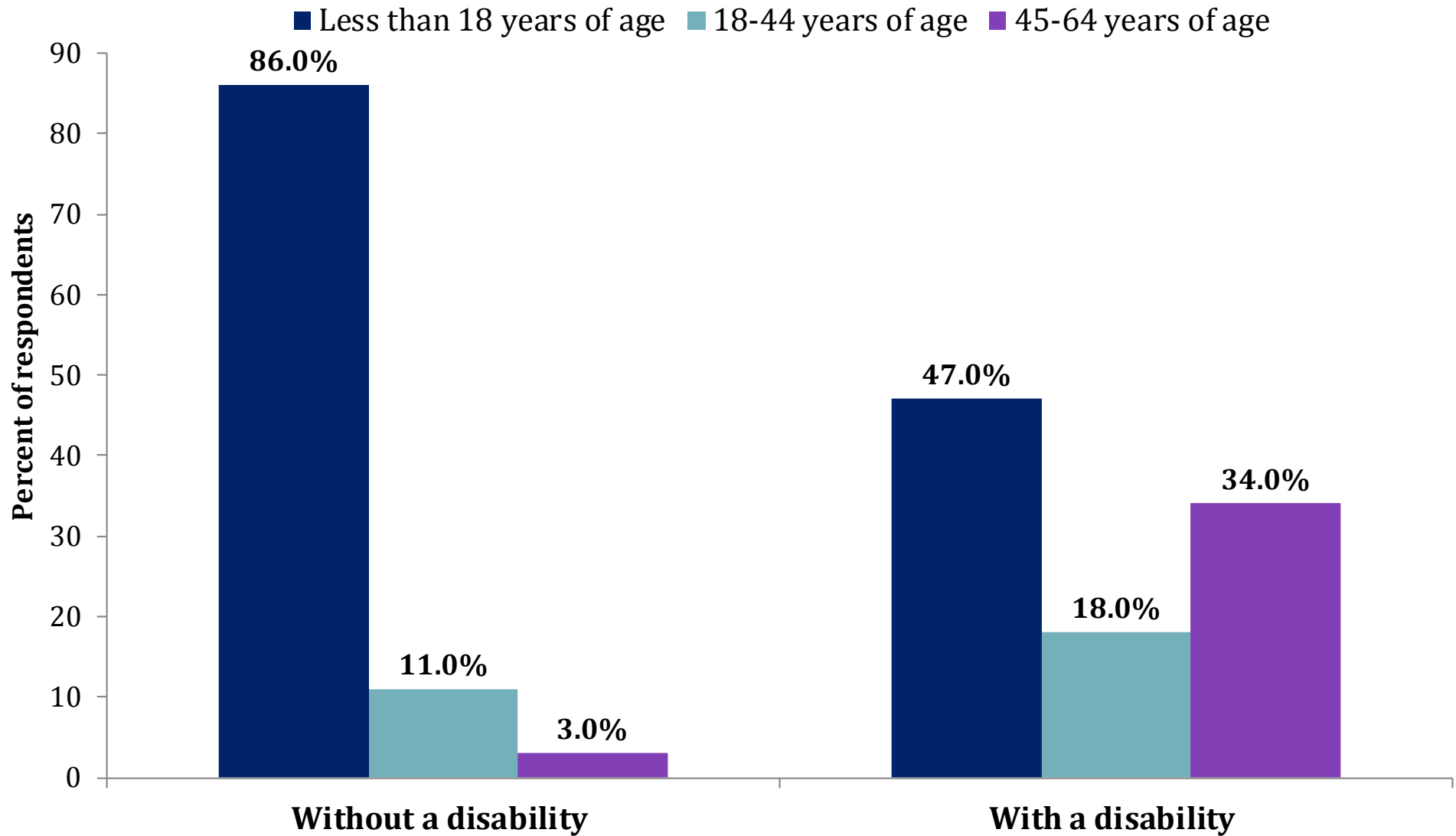


Chart 1-2

Disability Status by Gender in Florida, BRFSS 2012

Chart 1-2a

Disability Status by Gender in Florida, CAHPS 2012

Over half of all persons surveyed on the BRFSS were women and they reported higher rates of disability than males.

- Among those with a disability, 54.4% were female.
- 62% of women reported a disability compared to 38% of males among Medicaid beneficiaries surveyed on the CAHPS.

Refer to Table 1 and Table 14 in the Appendix

Chart 1-2

Disability Status by Gender in Florida, BRFSS 2012

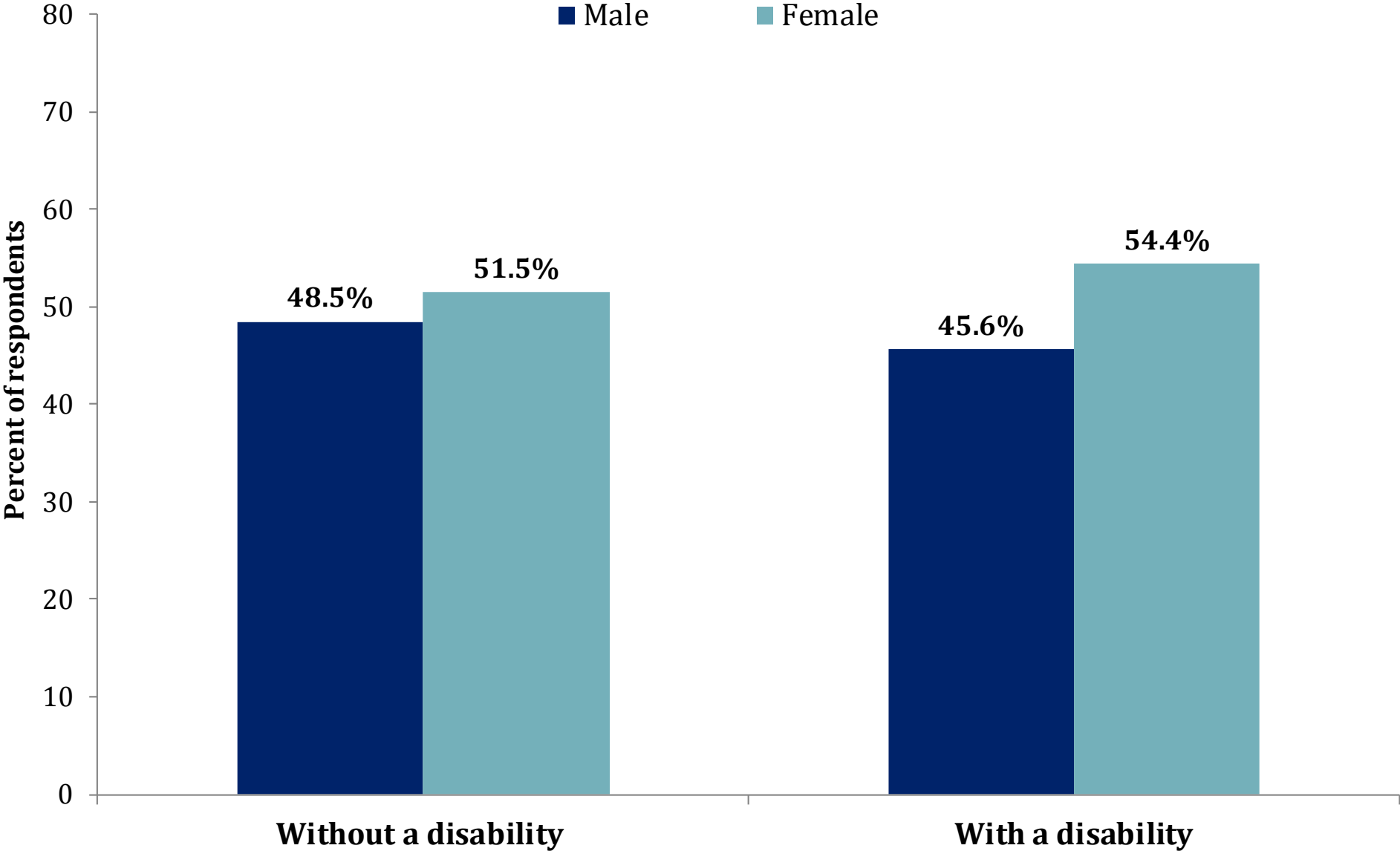


Chart 1-2a
Disability Status by Gender in Florida,
CAHPS 2012

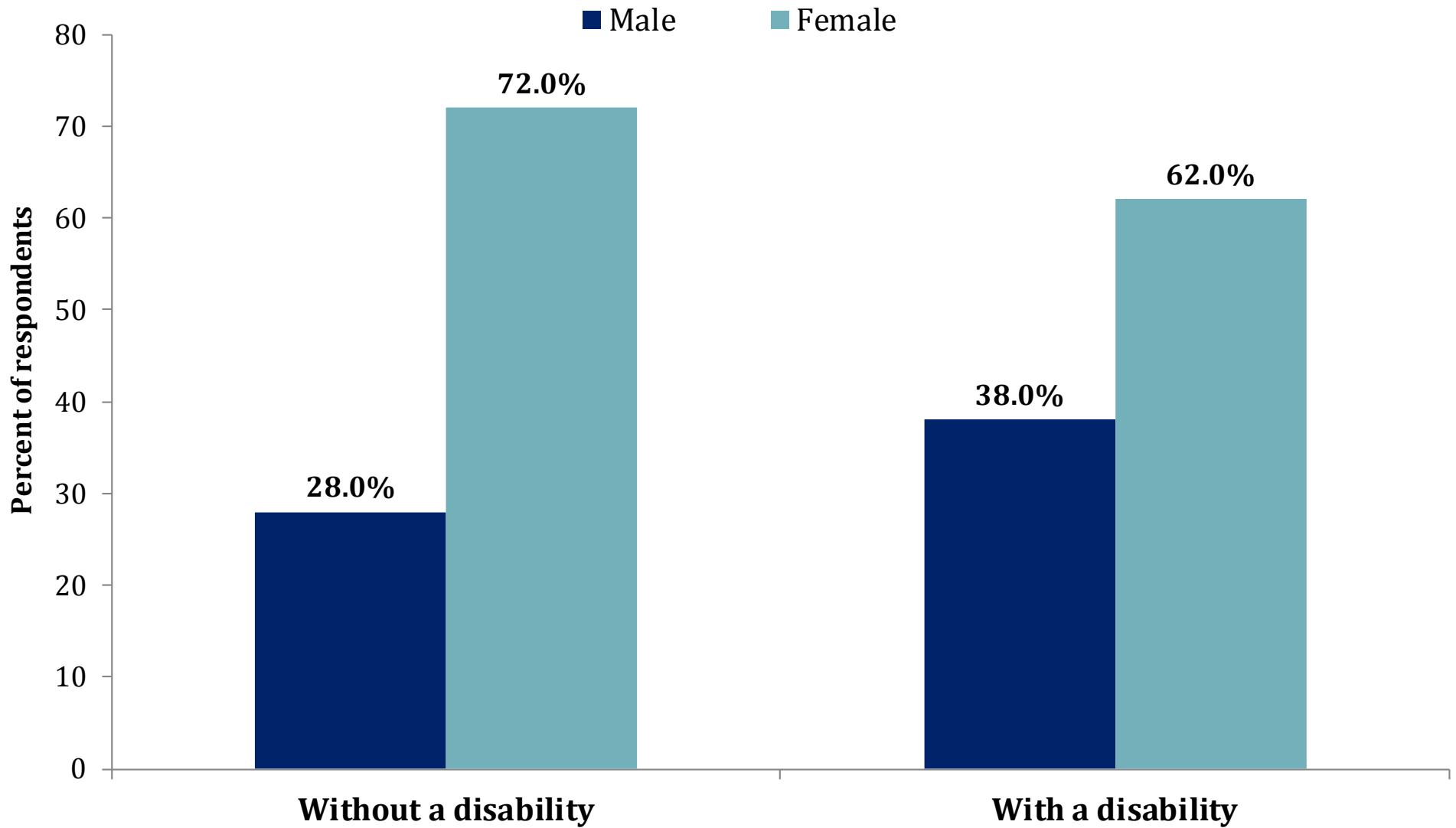


Chart 1-3

Disability Status by Race in Florida, BRFSS 2012

Chart 1-3a

Disability Status by Race in Florida, CAHPS 2012

The majority of persons, regardless of disability status, reported their race as White and non-Hispanic.

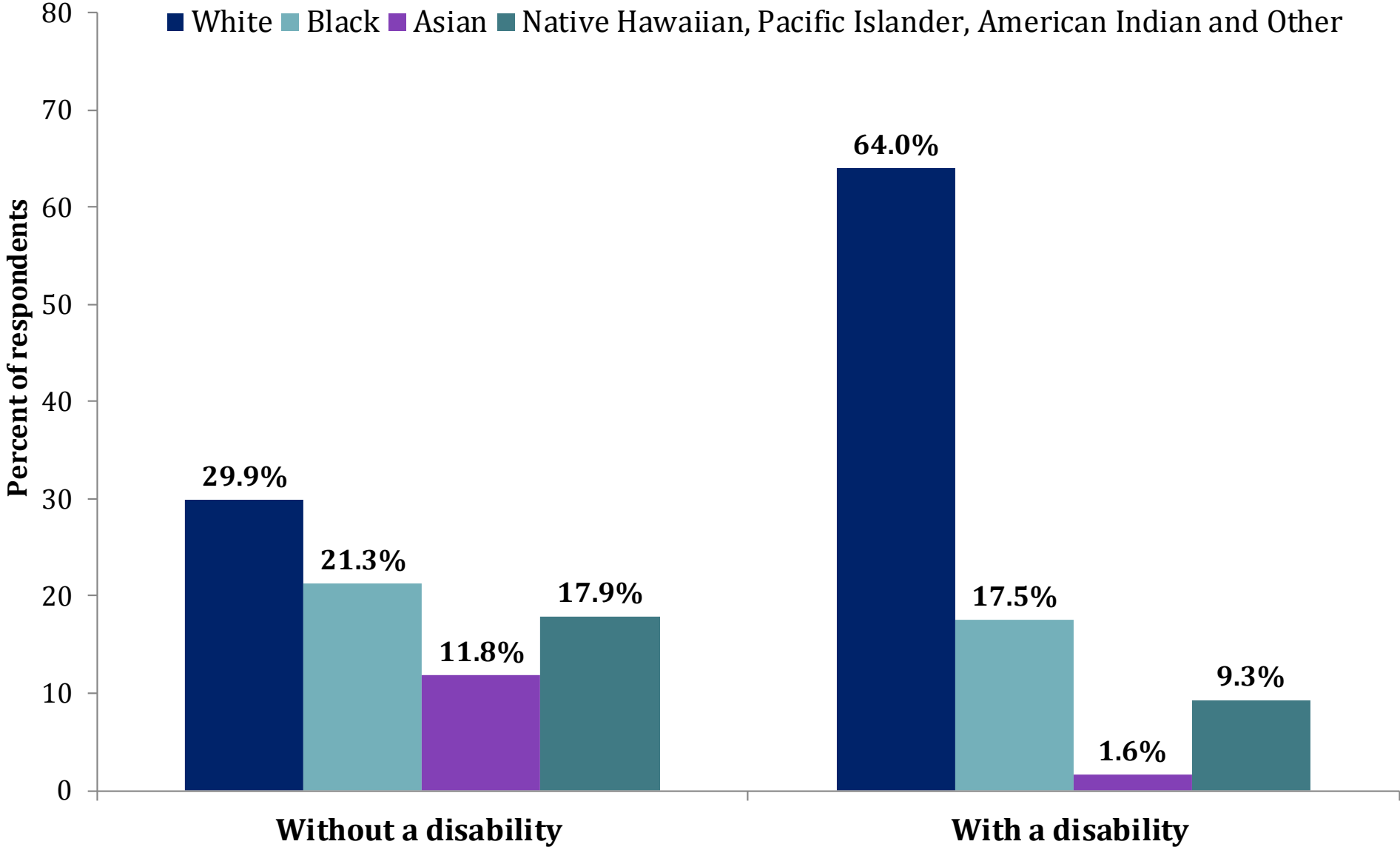
- 64.0% of people with a disability were White. Among people without a disability, 29.9% were White.
- Only 1.6% of people with a disability and 11.8% of people without a disability reported their race as Asian.
- Among Medicaid beneficiaries with a disability surveyed on the CAHPS, 26.0% were Hispanic. However, among people without a disability, 29.0% were Hispanic.
- 9.3% of people with a disability and 17.9% of people without a disability reported their race as other or multiracial.

Among Medicaid beneficiaries, a majority of respondents identified as White (46%), followed by Hispanic or Latino (26%).

Refer to Table 1 and Table 14 in the Appendix

Chart 1-3

Disability Status by Race in Florida, BRFSS 2012



Disability Status by Race in Florida, CAHPS 2012

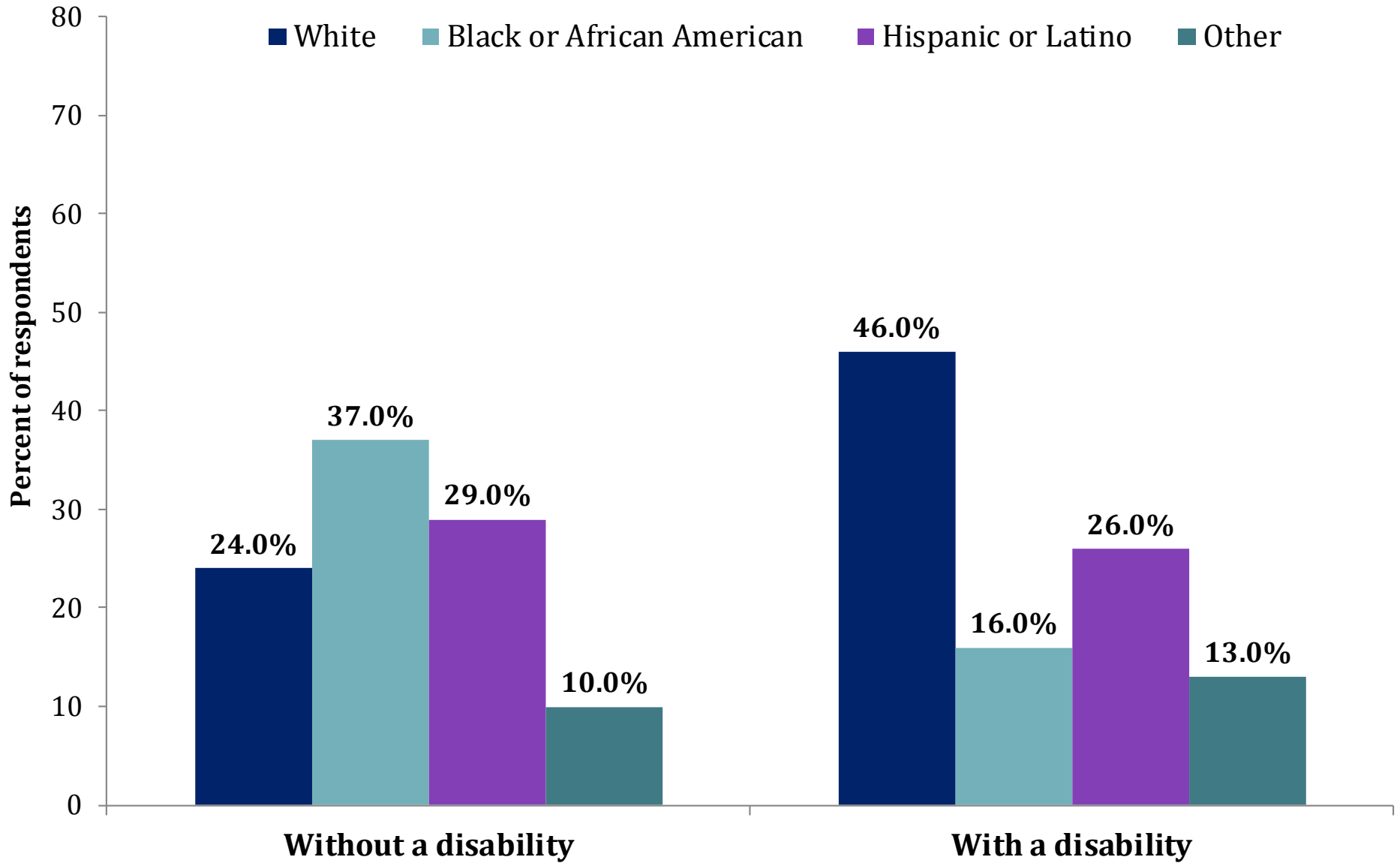


Chart 1-4

Disability Status by Income in Florida, BRFSS 2012

People with a disability reported disproportionately lower annual incomes than people without a disability.

- 22.8% of people with a disability made less than \$15,000 a year, compared to 8.7% of people without a disability.
- 12.8% of people with a disability reported an income over \$75,000, compared to 23.3% of people without a disability.

Refer to Table 1 in the Appendix

Chart 1-4

Disability Status by Income in Florida, BRFSS 2012

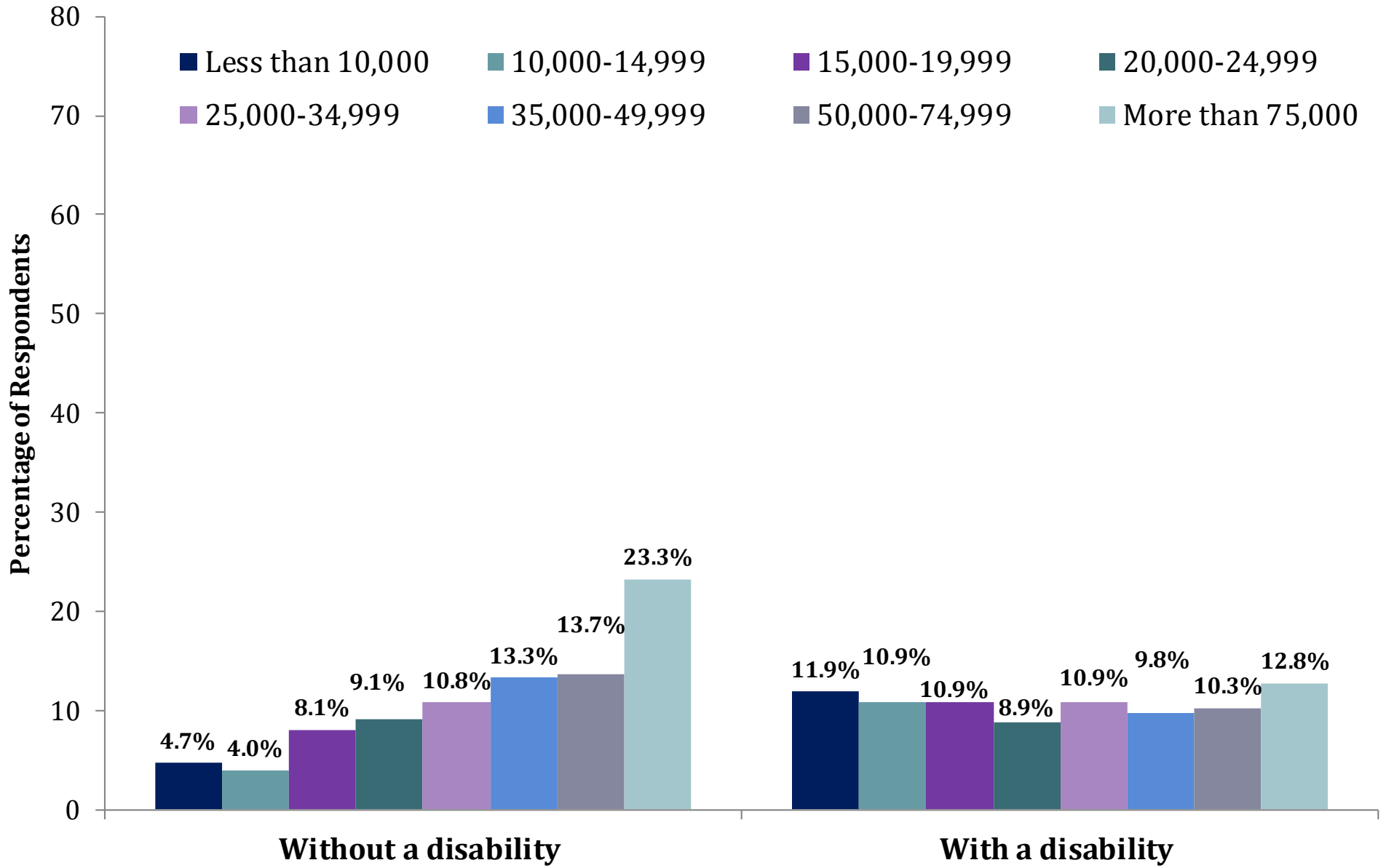


Chart 1-5

Disability Status by Education in Florida, BRFSS 2012

People with a disability reported disproportionately lower levels of education when compared to people without a disability.

- A significantly higher proportion of people with a disability reported that they did not graduate high school (12.6%) compared to people without a disability (7.3%).
- 26.4% of people with a disability reported graduating from college or technical school compared to 38.4% of people without a disability.

Refer to Table 1 in the Appendix

Chart 1-5

Disability Status by Education in Florida, BRFSS 2012

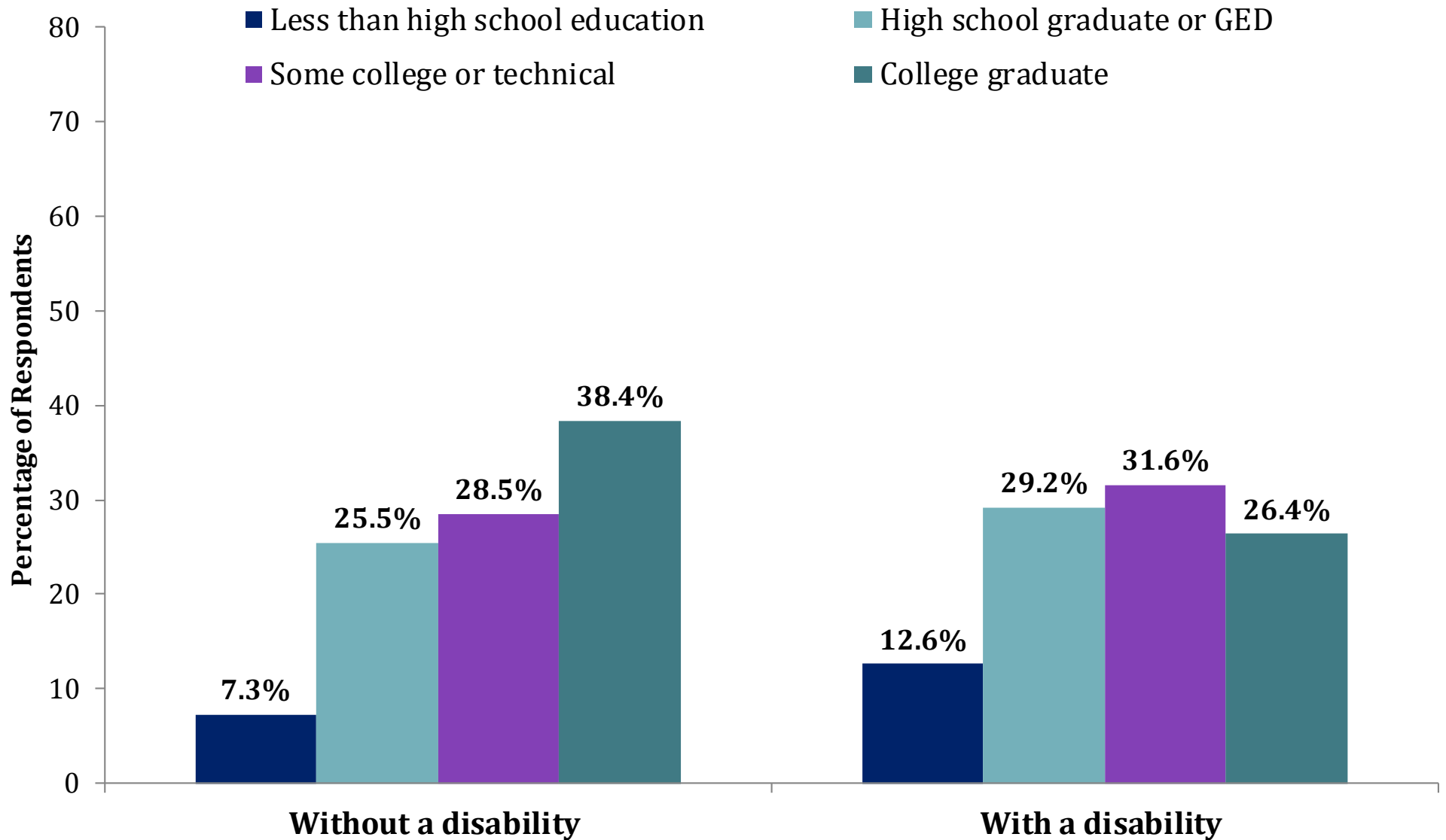


Chart 1-6

Disability Status by Marital Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

A higher proportion of people with a disability reported being divorced, separated, or widowed compared to people without a disability.

- 26.1% of people with a disability reported being divorced compared to 15.3% of people without a disability.
- 11.2% of people with a disability reported being widowed compared to 6.2% of people without a disability.
- A lower proportion of people with a disability reported never having been married (14.8% compared to 23.4%, respectively).

Refer to Table 1 in the Appendix

Chart 1-6
Disability Status by Marital Status in Florida, BRFSS
2012

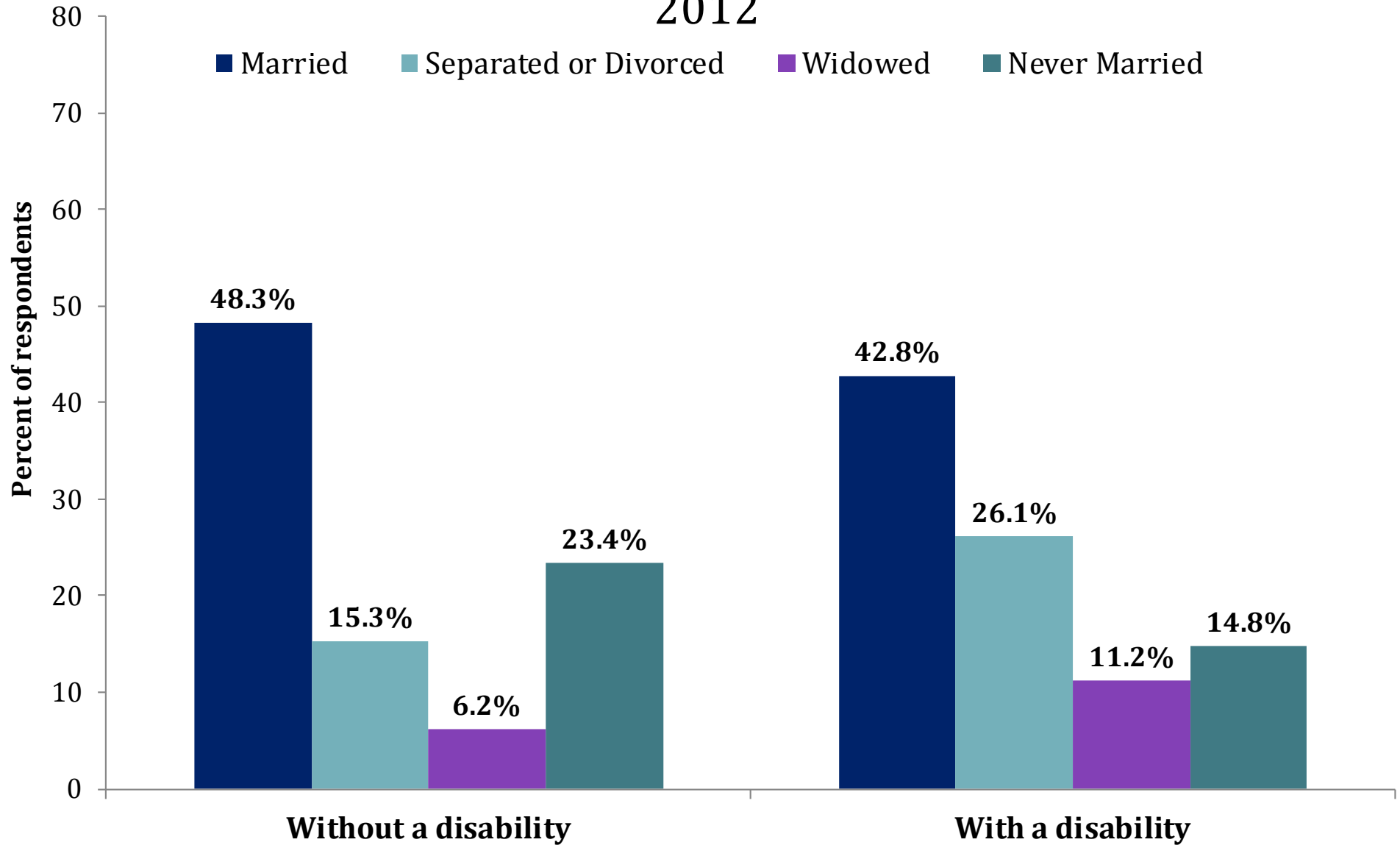


Chart 1-7

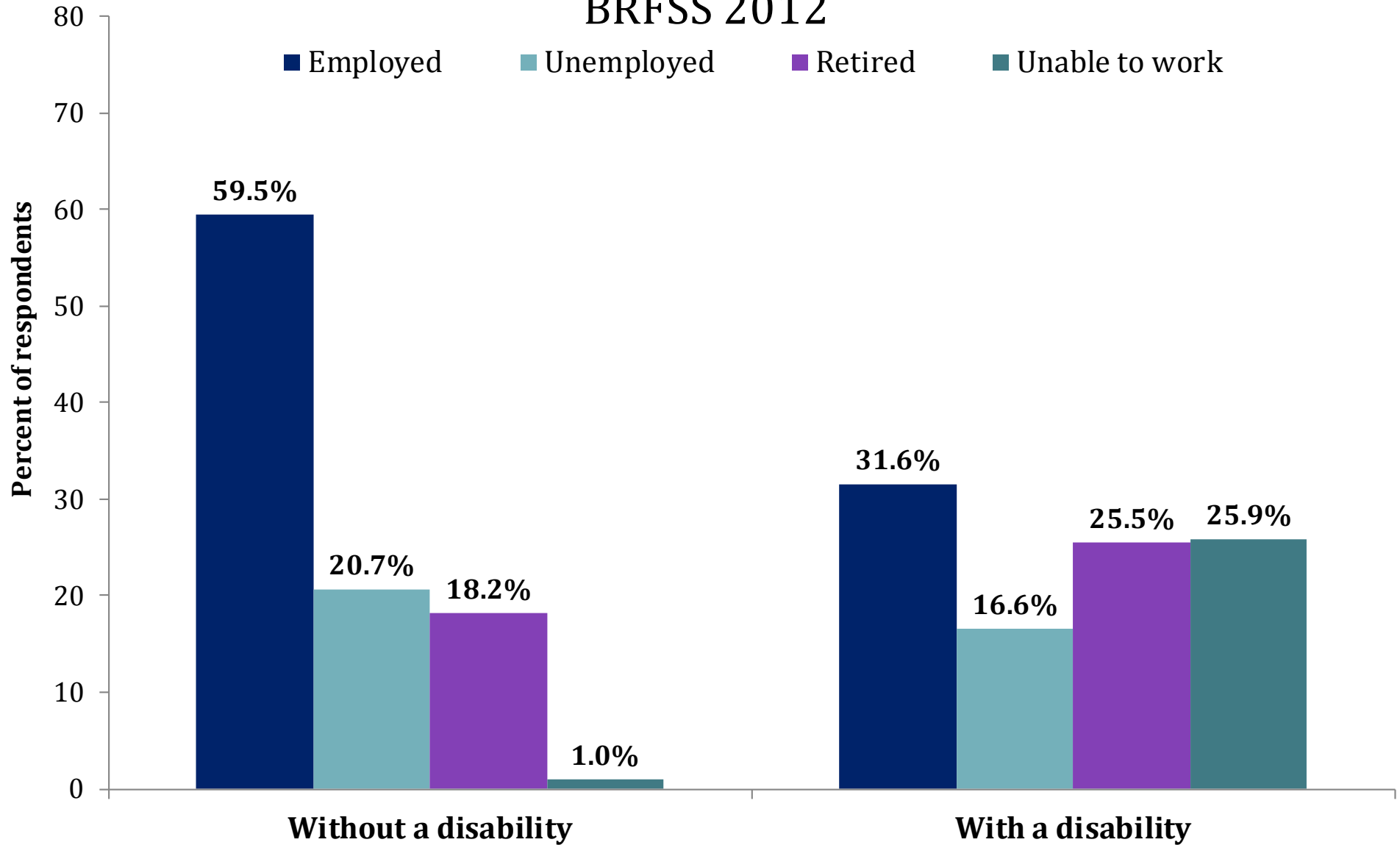
Disability Status by Employment Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

Employment status differed significantly by disability.

- Approximately one-quarter (25.9%) of people with a disability reported being unable to work compared to only 1.0% of people without a disability.
- Nearly one-third (31.6%) of people with a disability were currently employed compared to over half (59.5%) of people without a disability.
- Less than one-third of people with a disability were retired (25.5%) compared to 18.2% of people without a disability.

Refer to Table 1 in the Appendix

Chart 1-7
Disability Status by Employment Status in Florida,
BRFSS 2012



Health Status

Chart 2-1

Fair or Poor General Health by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

Chart 2-1a

Self-Rated Fair or Poor Health by Disability Status in Florida, CAHPS 2012

People with a disability rated their general health worse than people without a disability.

- Only half (52.1%) of people with a disability rated their health as excellent, very good, or good compared to 91.2% of people without a disability.
- 47.3% of people with a disability rated their health as fair or poor, compared to only 8.3% of people without a disability.

Medicaid beneficiaries reported similar prevalence, with 63% of Medicaid recipients with a disability rating their health as fair or poor compared to 21% of those without a disability. Regardless of disability status, CAHPS respondents were more likely to rate their health as fair or poor compared to the general population responding to the BRFSS.

Refer to Table 2 and Table 14 in the Appendix

Chart 2-1

Fair or Poor Self-Rated General Health by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

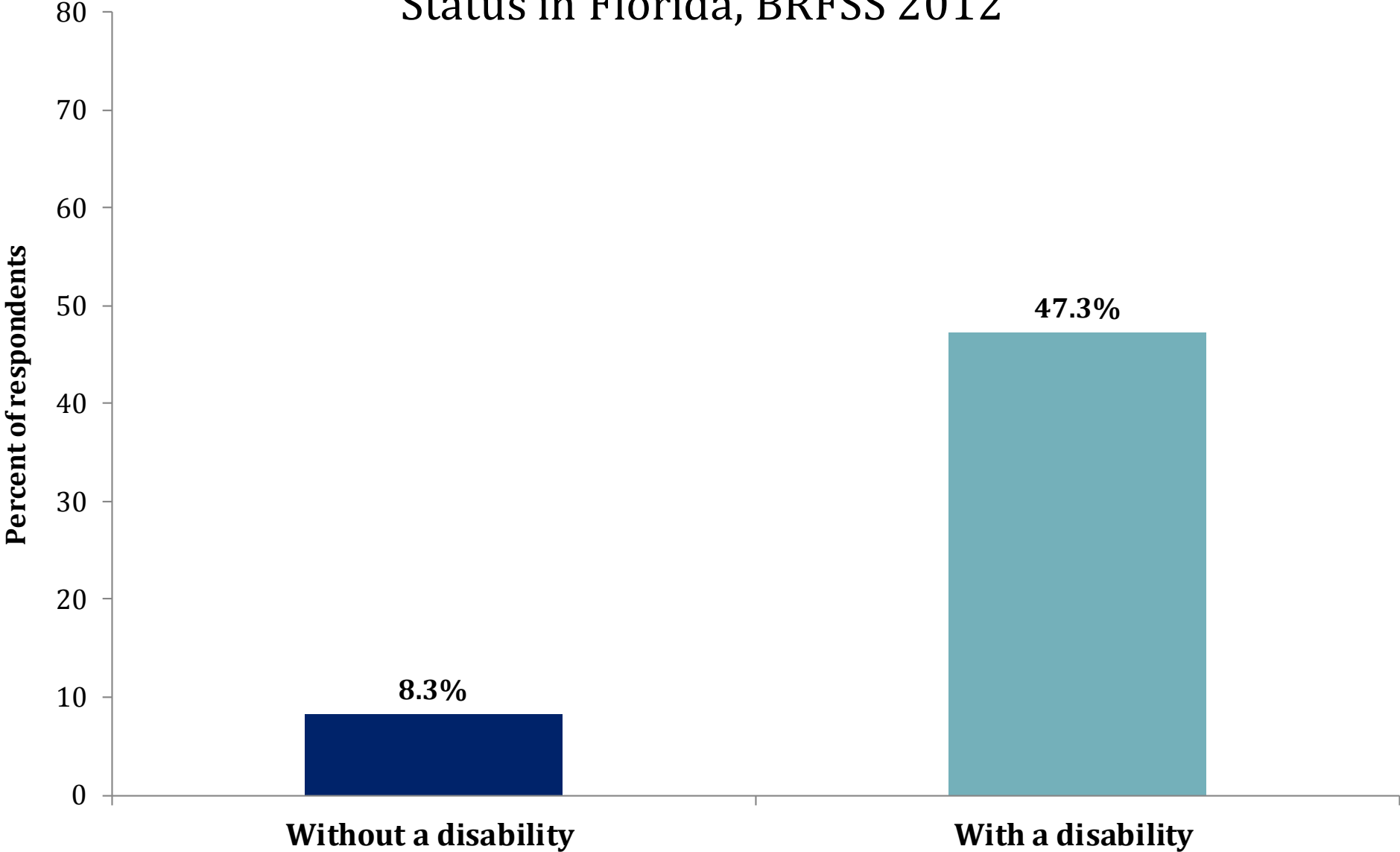


Chart 2-1a

Fair or Poor Self-Rated Health by Disability Status in Florida, CAHPS 2012

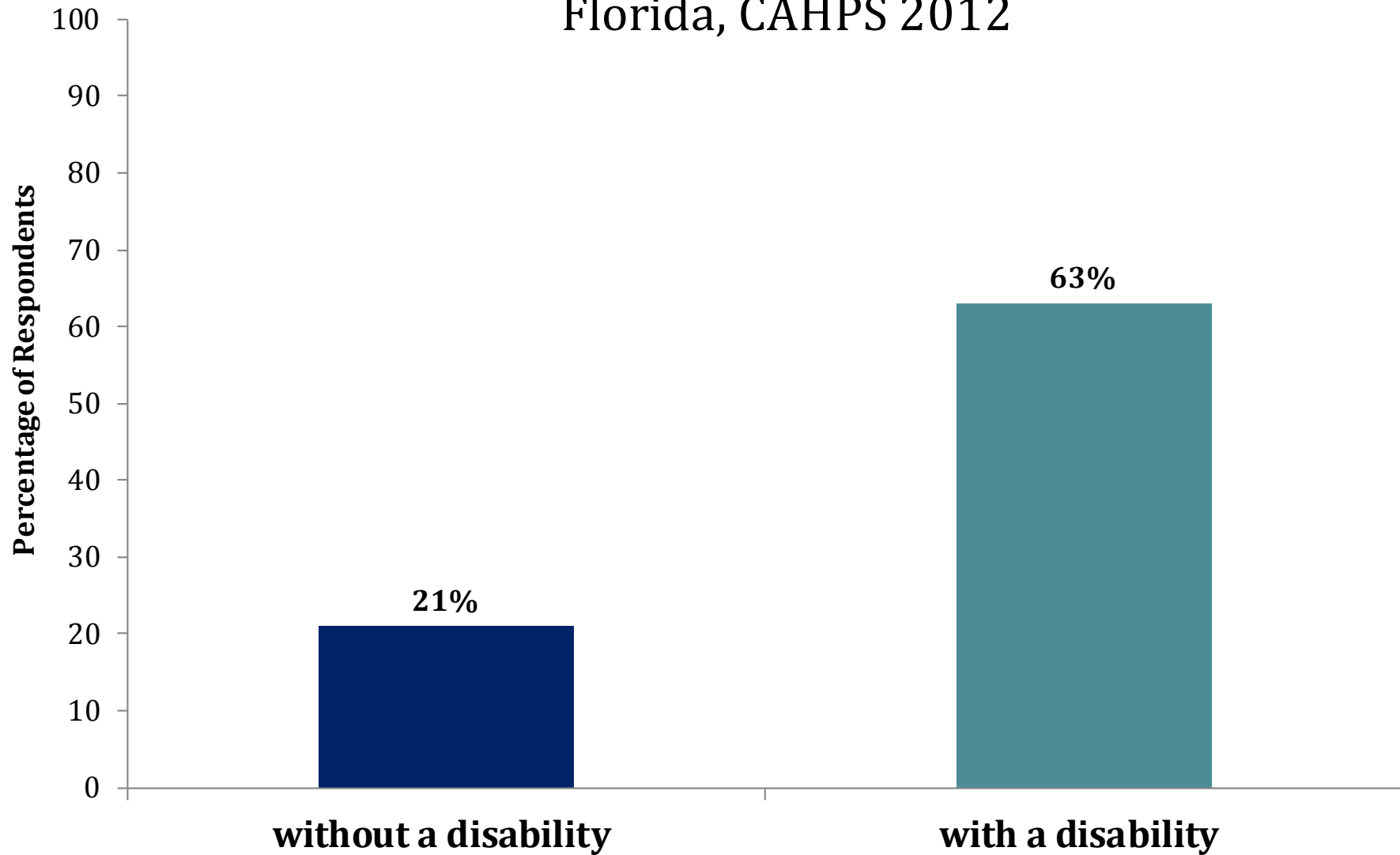


Chart 2-2

More than 2 weeks of Poor Physical and Mental Health by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

People with a disability reported significantly more days of poor physical and mental health compared to people without a disability.

- 38.4% of people with a disability felt that their physical health was not good for more than two weeks out of the past month, compared to 5.3% of people without a disability.
- 31.9% of people with a disability viewed their mental health as not good for more than two weeks out of the past month compared to 7.9% of people without a disability.

Refer to Table 2 in the Appendix

Chart 2-2

**More than 2 weeks of Poor Physical and Mental Health
by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012**

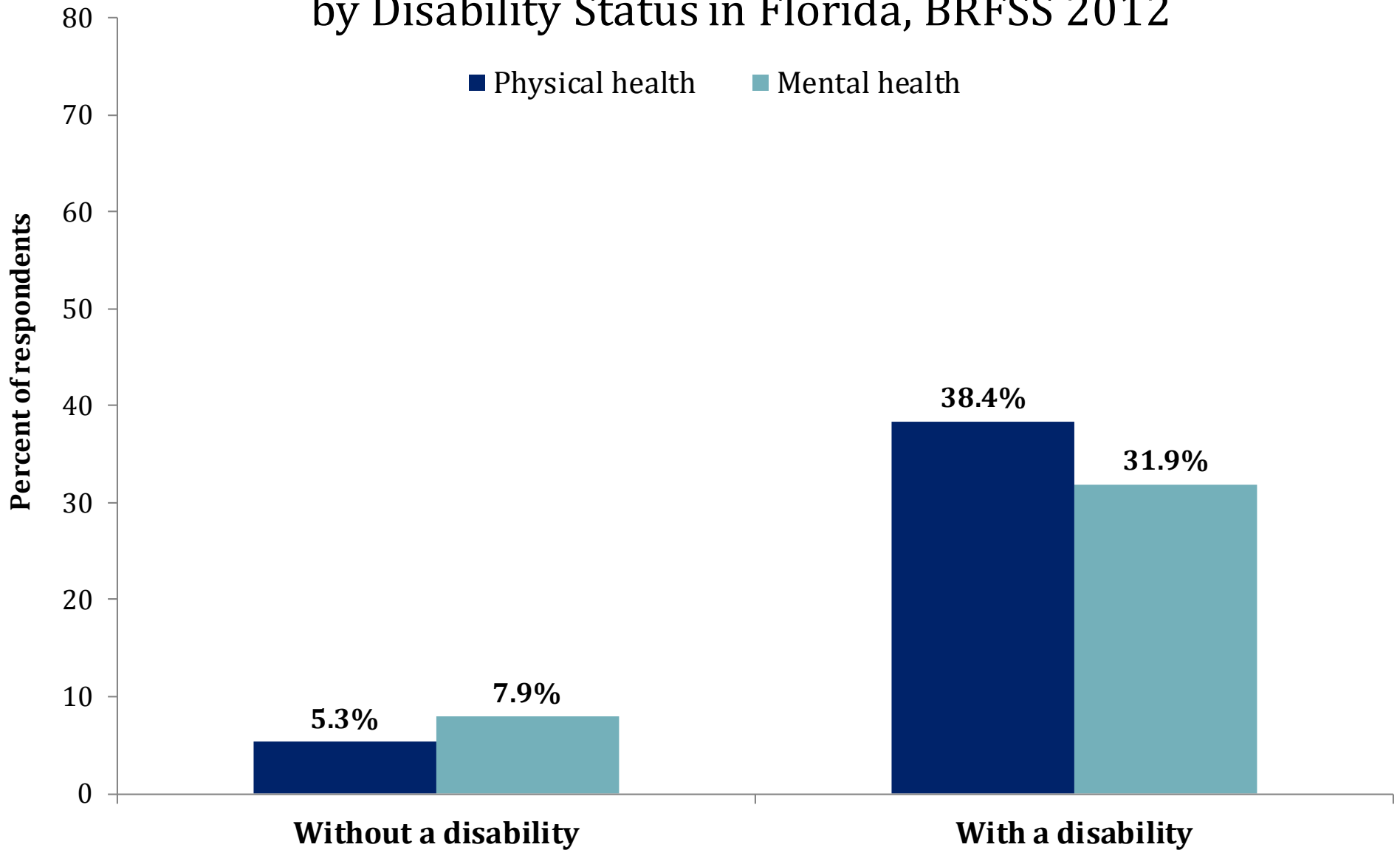


Chart 2-3

Mental Health Feelings in the Past 30 Days by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

People with a disability reported significantly more negative mental health feelings in the past 30 days compared to people without a disability.

- 14.5% of people with a disability reported feeling nervous all or most of the time during the past 30 days compared to 2.5% of people without a disability.
- 8.4% of people with a disability reported feeling hopeless all or most of the time during the past 30 days compared to 0.9% of people without a disability.
- 14.0% of people with a disability reported feeling restless or fidgety all or most of the time during the past 30 days compared to 3.2% of people without a disability.
- 17.9% of people with a disability reported feeling that everything was an effort all or most of the time during the past 30 days compared to 3.2% of people without a disability.
- 8.5% of people with a disability reported feeling worthless all or most of the time during the past 30 days compared to 0.7% of people without a disability.

Refer to Table 6 in the Appendix

Chart 2-3

Mental Health Feelings in the Past 30 Days by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

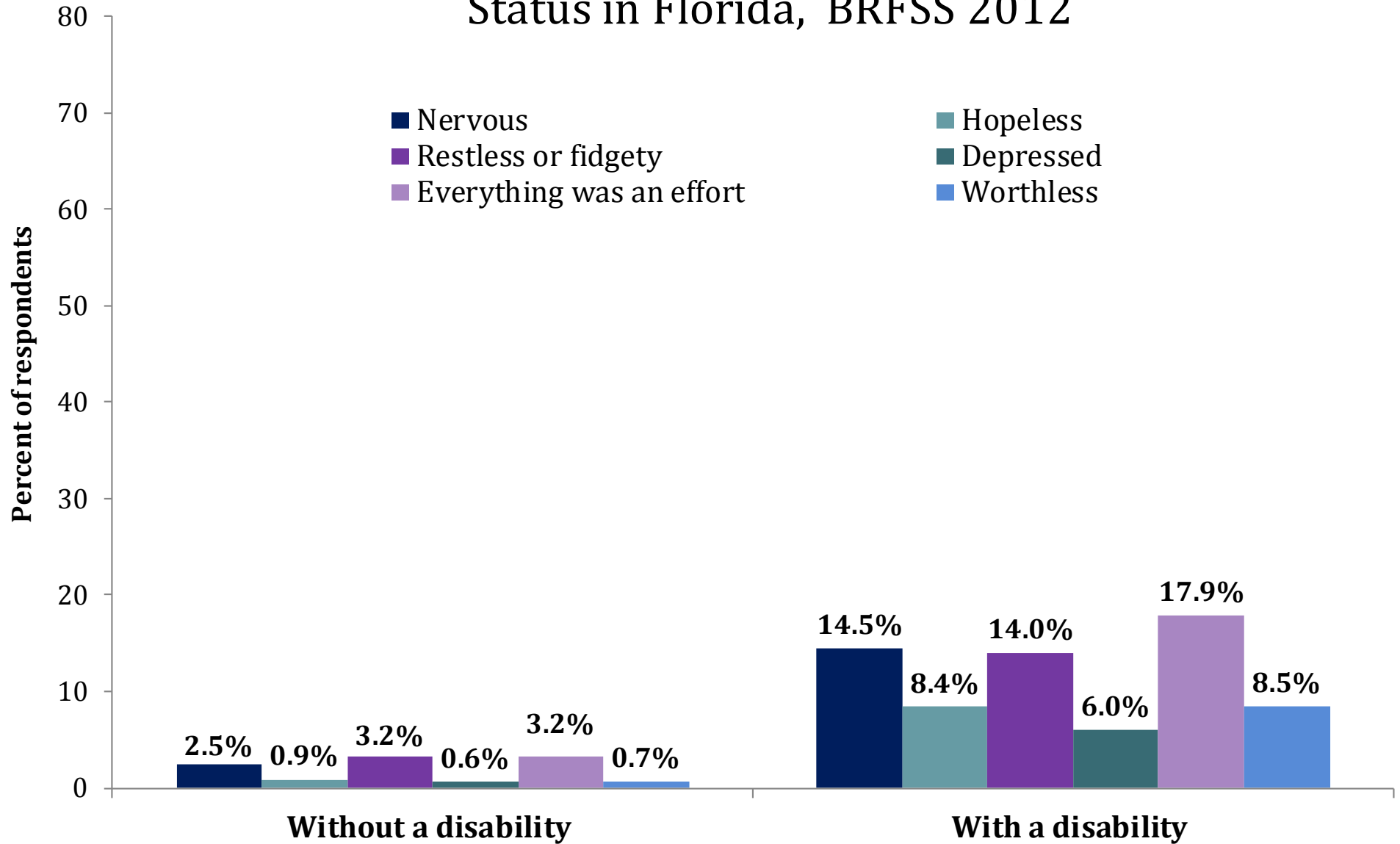


Chart 2-4

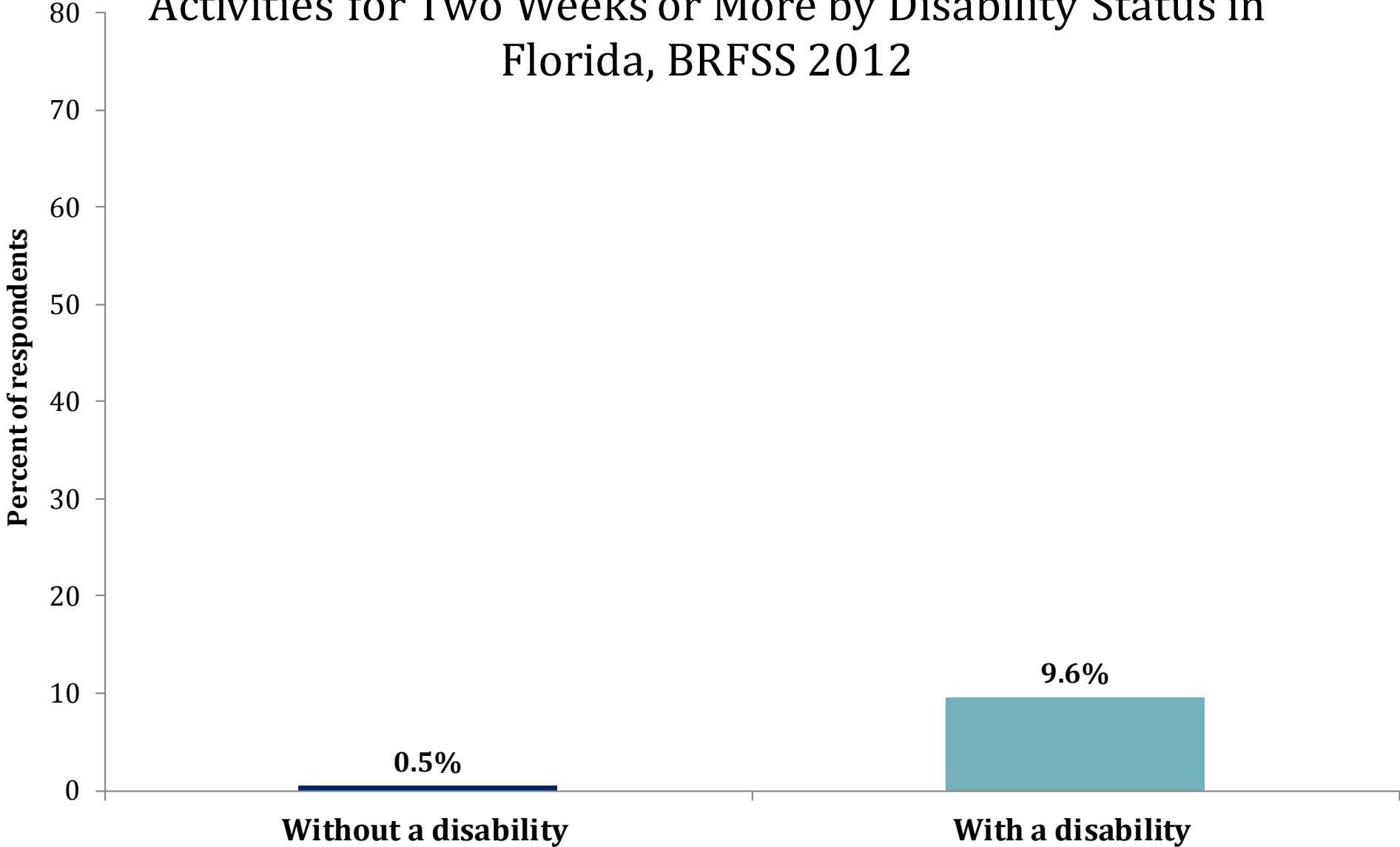
Mental Health Problems Prevented Work or Usual Activities for Two Weeks or More by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

During the past 30 days, people with a disability were more likely to report having a mental health condition or emotional problem that kept them from doing work or usual activities.

- 9.6% of people with a disability reported that a mental health or emotional problem prevented them from their usual activities for over 2 weeks compared to 0.5% of people without a disability.

Chart 2-4

Mental Health Problems Prevented Work or Usual Activities for Two Weeks or More by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012



Health Care Access and Utilization

Chart 3-1

No Healthcare Coverage by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

A larger proportion of people without a disability reported not having health insurance coverage.

- 23.4% of people without a disability reported not having health insurance compared with 20.0% of people with disability.

Refer to Table 3 in the Appendix

Chart 3-1

**No Healthcare Coverage by Disability Status, BRFSS
2012**

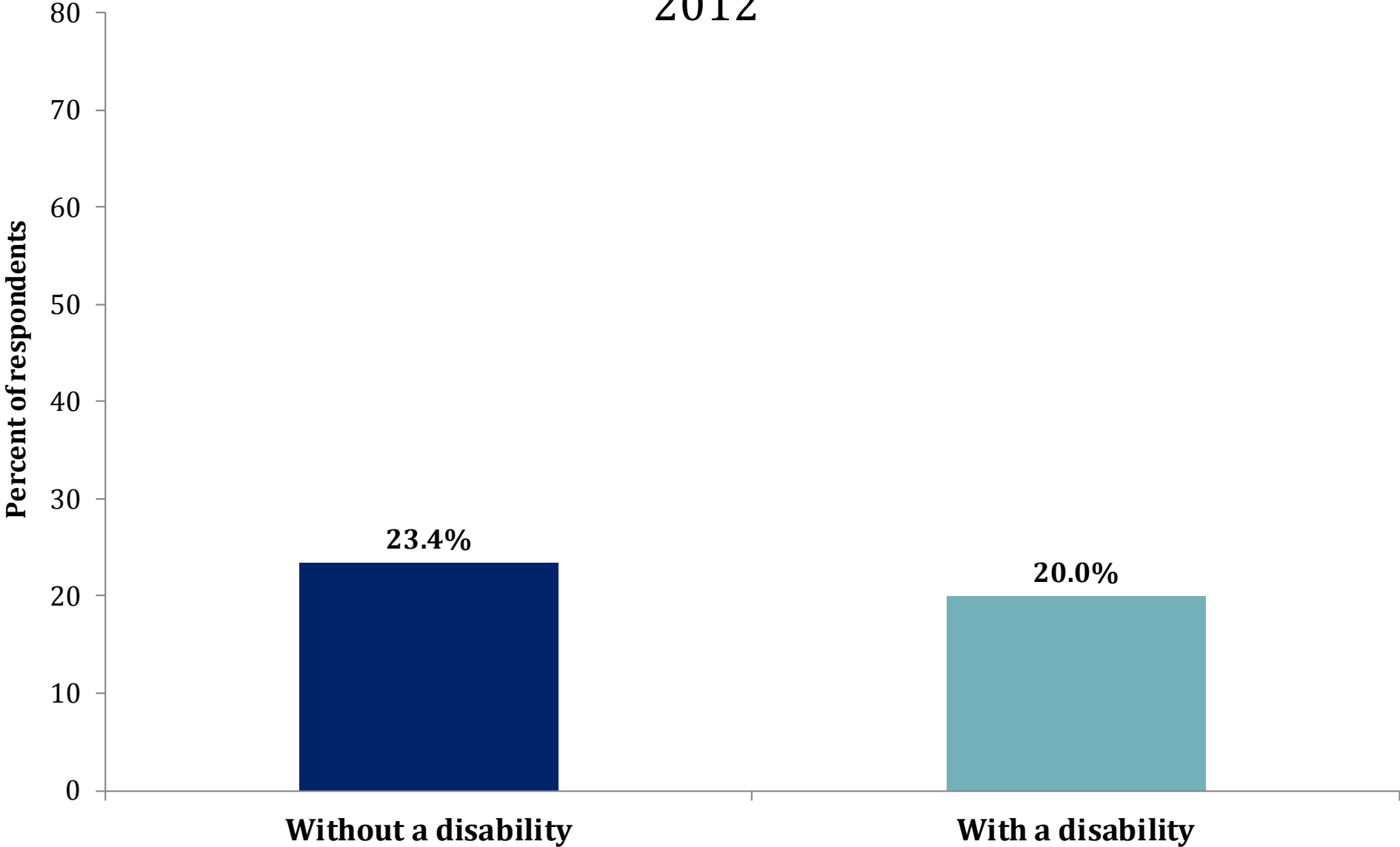


Chart 3-2

Individuals without a Healthcare Provider by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

People with a disability were more likely to report having a health care providers compared to people without a disability.

- 18.3% of people with a disability do not have a personal doctor, compared to 30.2% of people without a disability.
- 15.7% of people with a disability reported having more than one health care provider, compared to 10.5% of people without a disability.

Refer to Table 3 in the Appendix

Chart 3-2

Individuals without a Healthcare Provider by Disability Status, BRFSS 2012

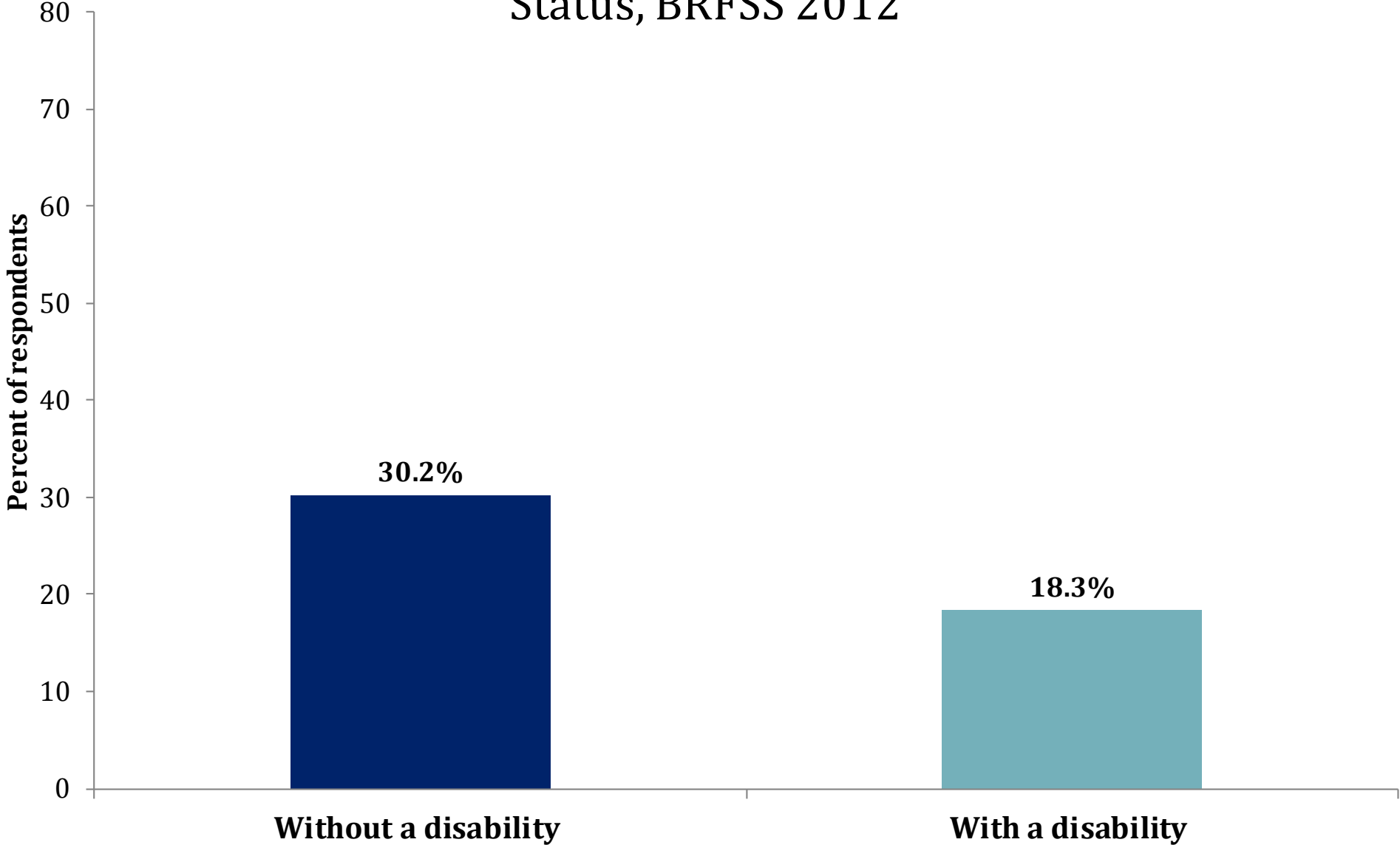


Chart 3-3

Not Seeking Care Due to Cost by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

Cost was a significant barrier to care for people with disability. A significantly higher proportion of people with a disability reported that they needed to see a doctor in the past 12 months, but were unable to because of cost.

- Approximately one-third (32.2%) of people with a disability reported cost as a barrier to health care compared to 18.4% of people without a disability.

Refer to Table 3 in the Appendix

Chart 3-3

Not Seeking Care Due to Cost by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

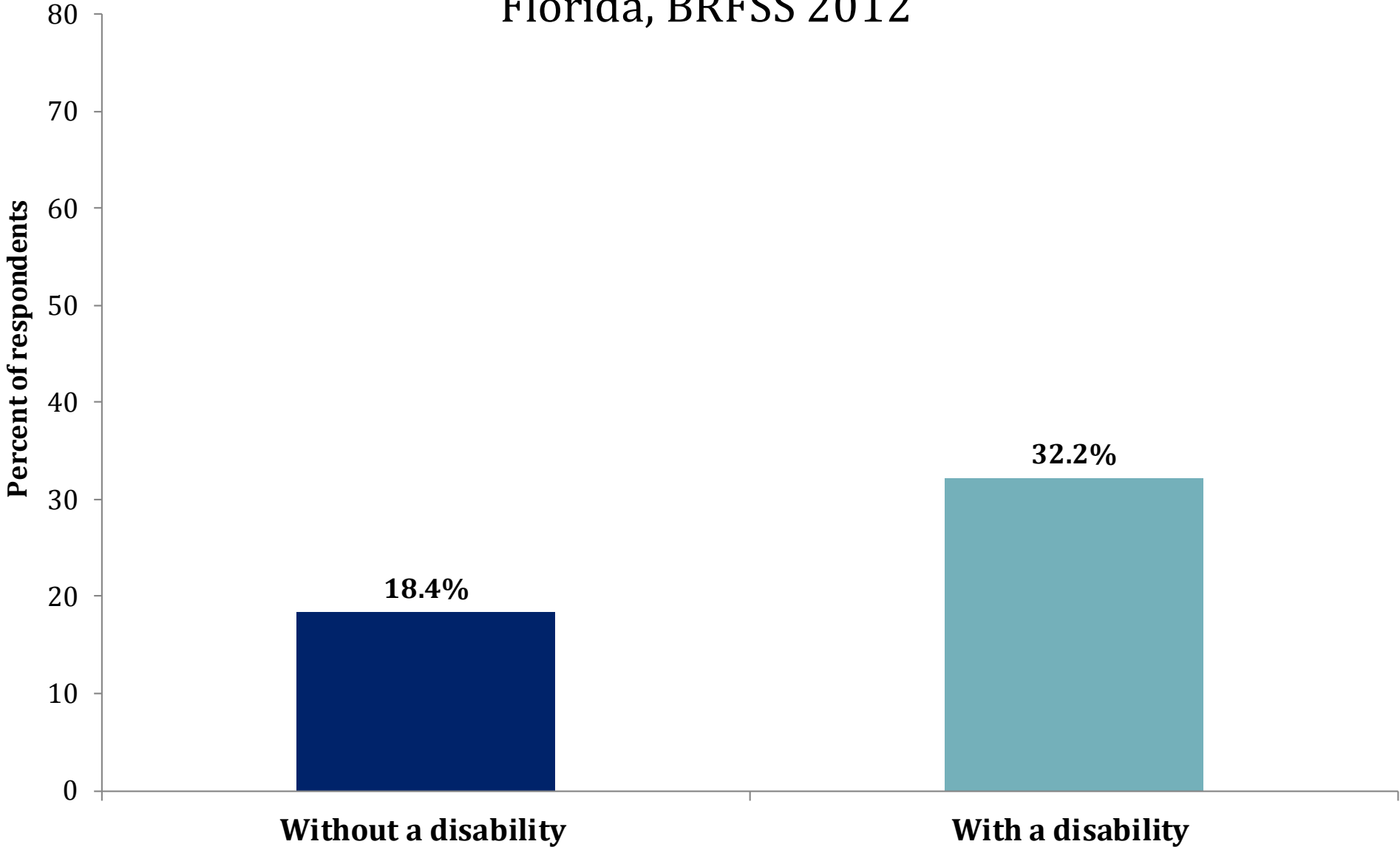


Chart 3-4

Access to Care Barriers by Disability Status in Florida, CAHPS 2012

Chart 3-5

Barriers to Care by Disability Status in Florida, PWD Survey 2012

Medicaid beneficiaries with a disability disproportionately experience barriers to care including issues with physical access and provider communication.

- A significantly higher proportion of Medicaid beneficiaries with a disability reported access to care barriers. 86% of Medicaid beneficiaries without a disability reported no barriers to care compared to only 43% of people with disability.
- A significantly higher proportion of Medicaid beneficiaries with a disability reported physical access barriers to care. 6% of people with a disability reported not being able to get into the exam room and 13% reported not being able to get on examination table, compared to 0.2% for people without a disability.

Among respondents of the 2012 PWD Survey, those with a disability showed higher prevalence of access to care barriers compared to their counterparts without a disability. However, they generally reported fewer barriers than people with a disability who use Medicaid and reported on the CAHPS Survey.

Refer to Table 10 and Table 16 in the appendix

Chart 3-4
Access to Care Barriers by Disability Status in Florida,
CAHPS 2012

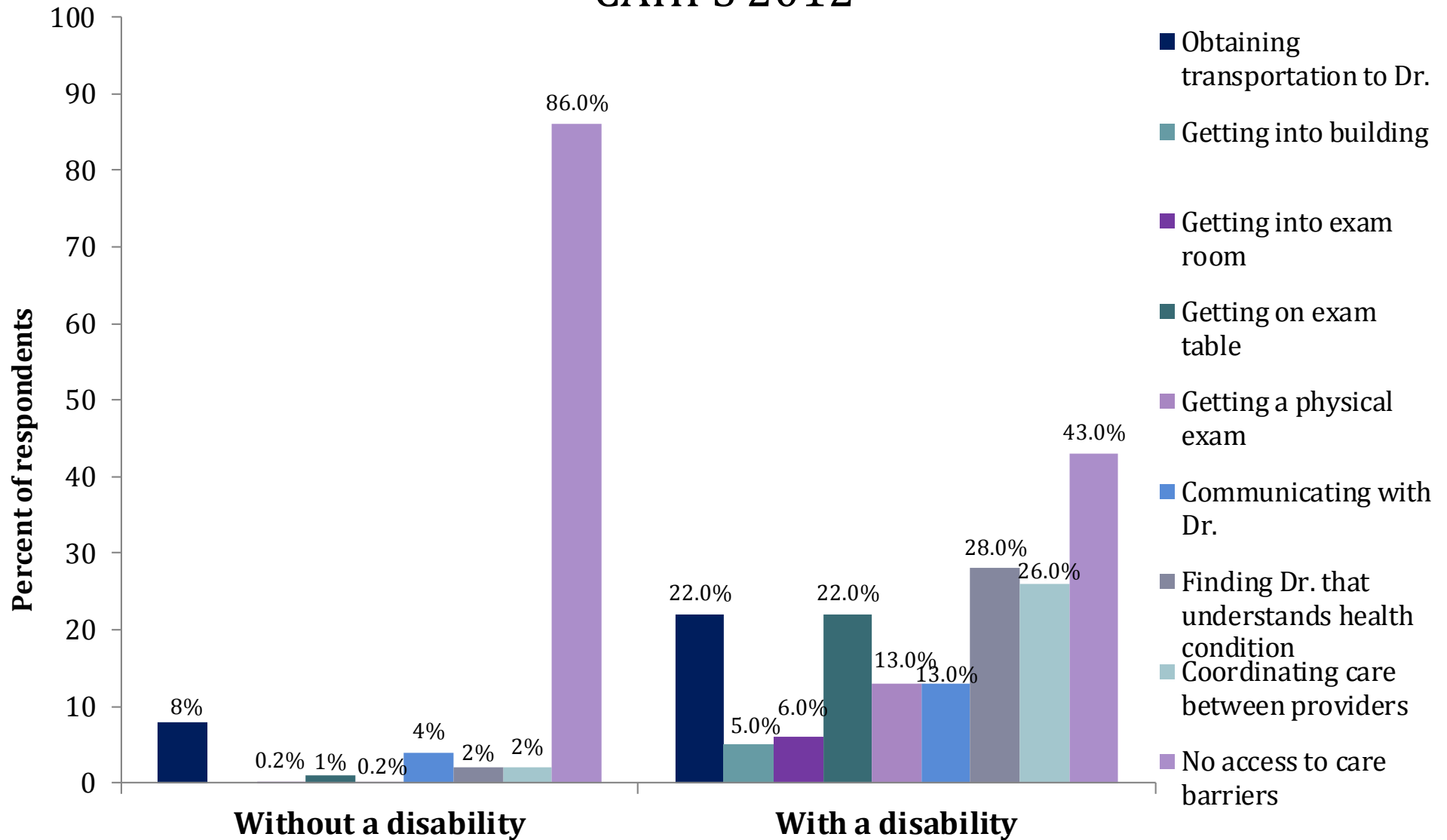


Chart 3-5
Barriers to Care by Disability Status in Florida,
PWD Survey 2012

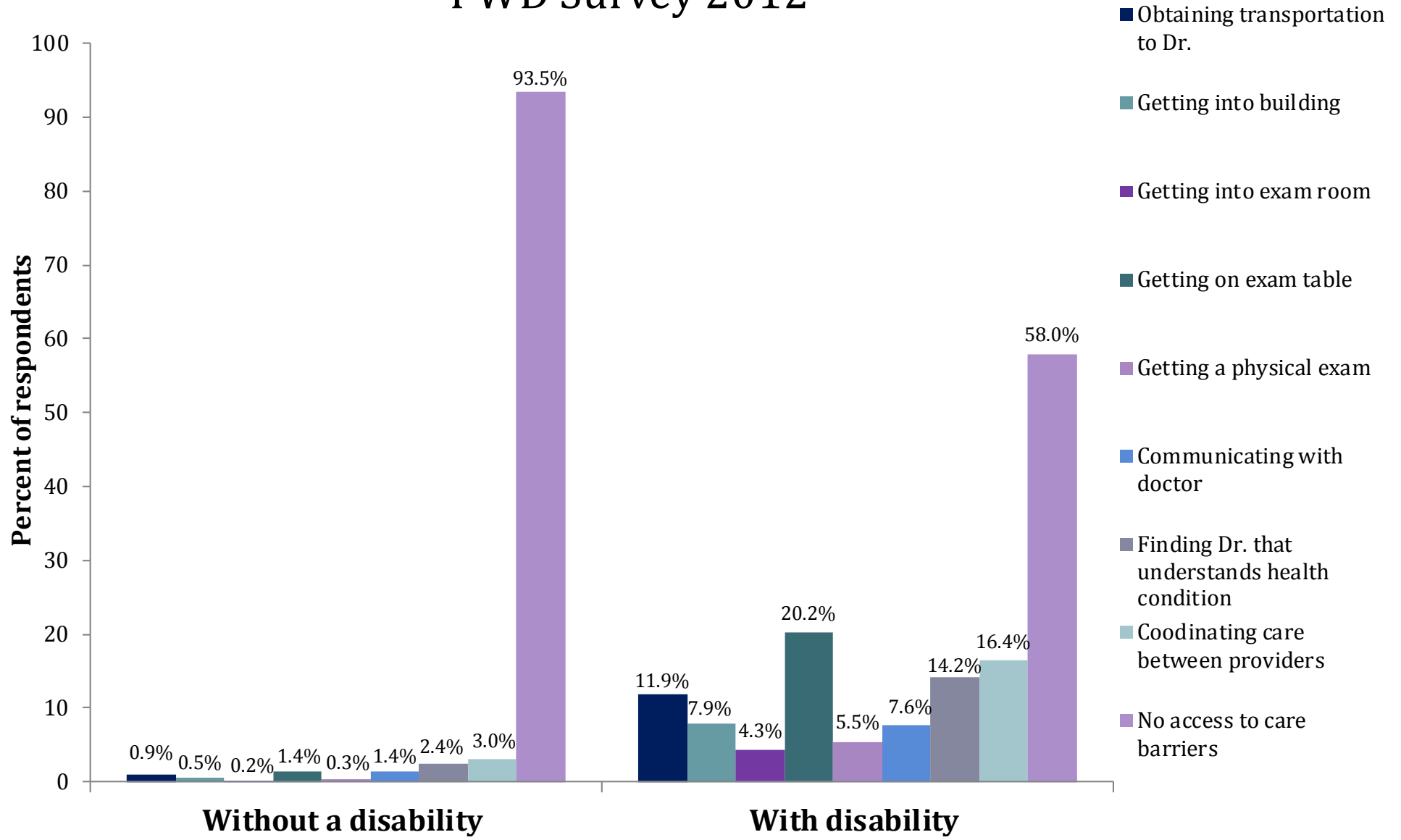


Chart 3-6

Mean Health Plan Rating by Disability Status in Florida, CAHPS 2012

Chart 3-7

Provider Communication by Disability Status in Florida, CAHPS 2012

Among CAHPS survey respondents, there were no differences by disability status in how Medicaid beneficiaries rated their health plans, health care, personal doctors, or specialists.

- The average rating for all four categories was approximately 8 (on a scale of 0-10 where 0 is the worst and 10 is the best health plan/healthcare/doctor/specialist possible).

There were also no significant differences by disability status in how survey respondents rate their communication with their providers.

- Approximately 85% of people with and without a disability report that their provider listens carefully and shows respect for what they say.
- People with a disability were slightly more likely to report that their provider spent enough time with them and always explained things in a way that is easy to understand.

Refer to Table 14 and Table 15 in the appendix

Chart 3-6
Mean Ratings by Disability Status in Florida,
CAHPS 2012

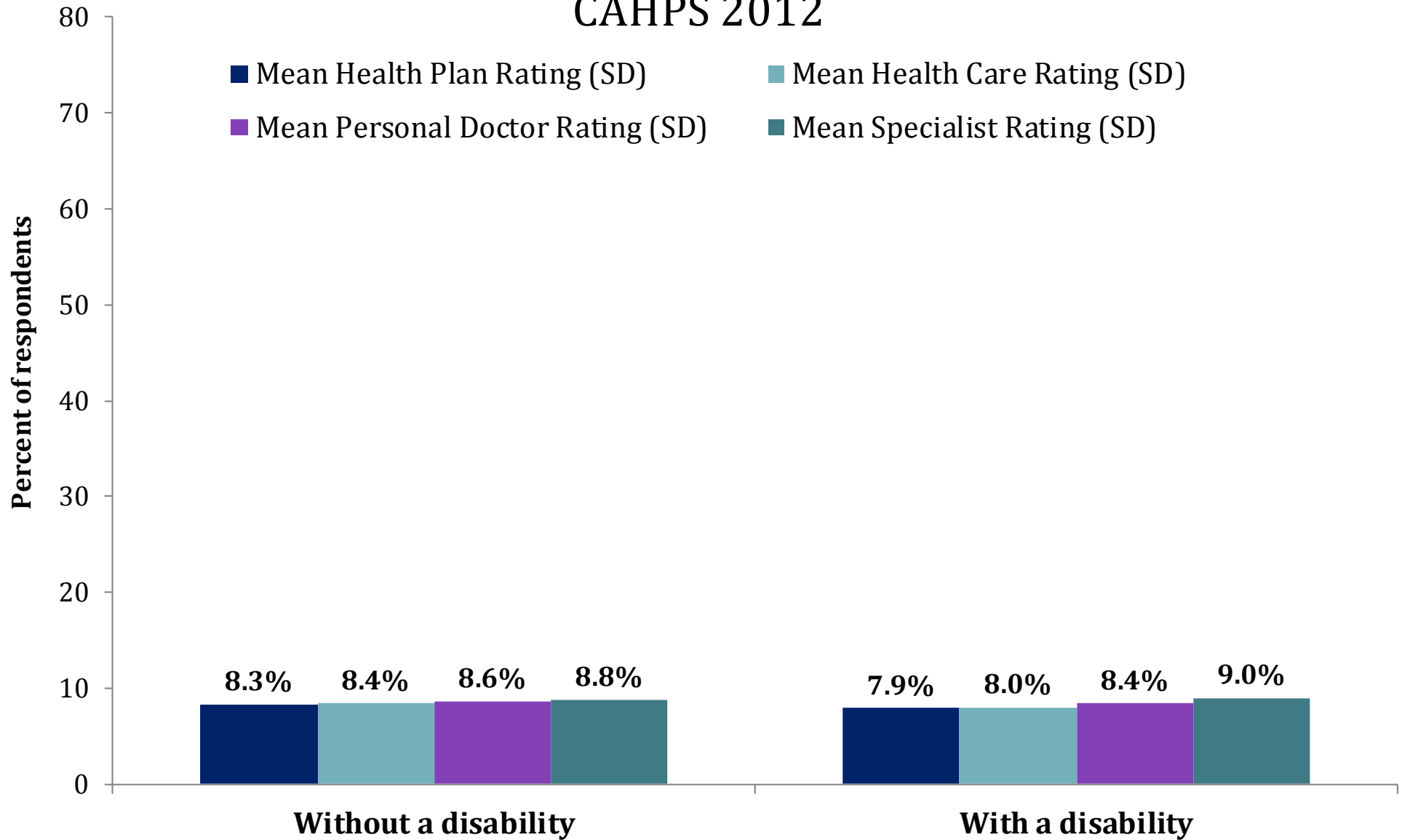
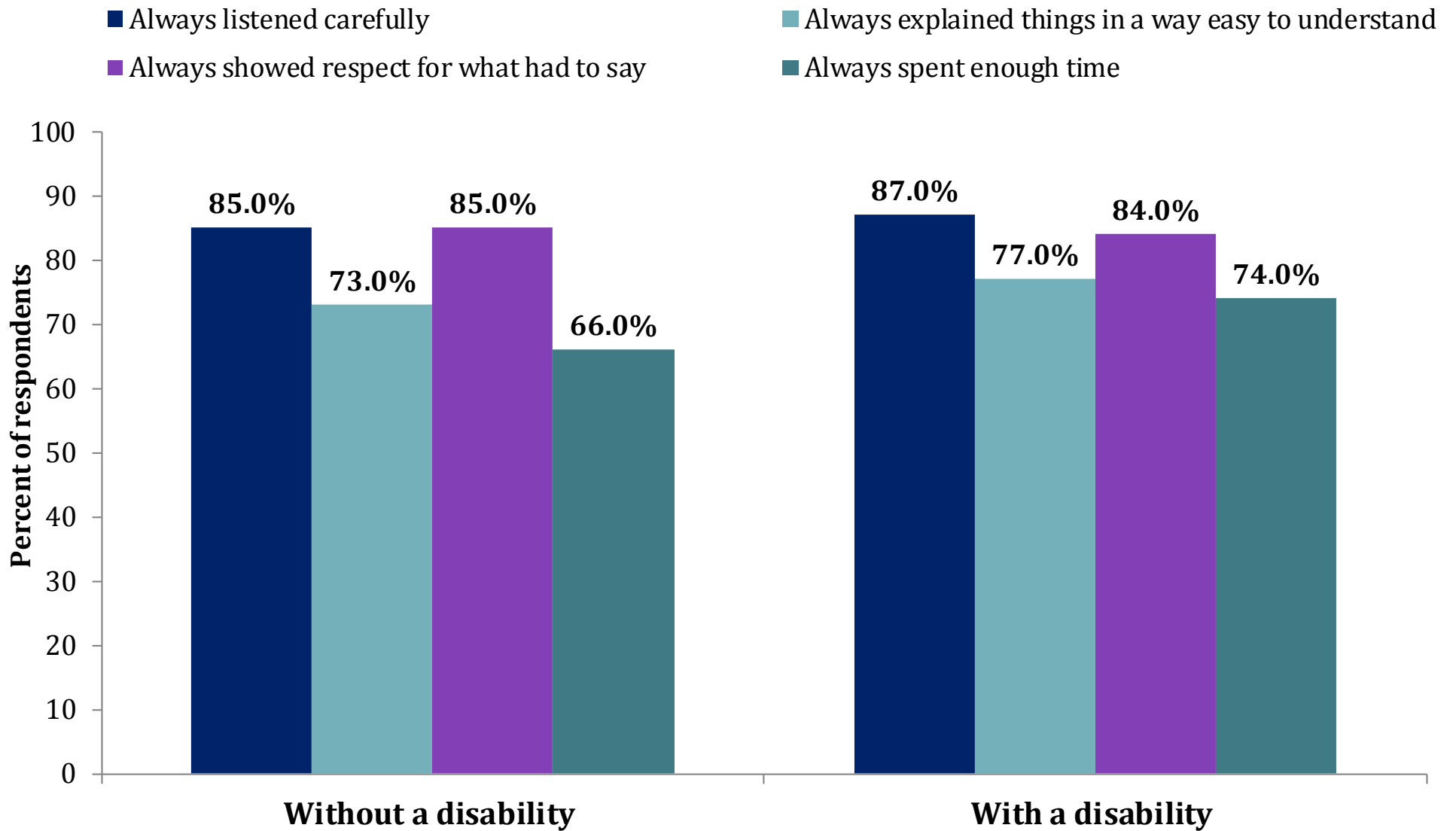


Chart 3-7
Provider Communication by Disability Status in Florida,
CAHPS 2012



Health Behaviors

Chart 4-1

Binge and Heavy Drinking by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

Heavy drinking is defined as an adult male having more than two drinks per day and an adult female having more than one drink per day. Binge drinking is defined as males having five or more drinks on one occasion and females having four or more drinks on one occasion. A lower proportion of people with a disability reported being a binge drinker or heavy drinker.

- 13.9% of people with a disability reported that they were binge drinkers compared to 17.8% of people without a disability.
- 6.7% of people with a disability reported that they were heavy drinkers compared to 7.8% of people without a disability.

Refer to Table 5 in the Appendix

Chart 4-1

Binge and Heavy Drinking by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

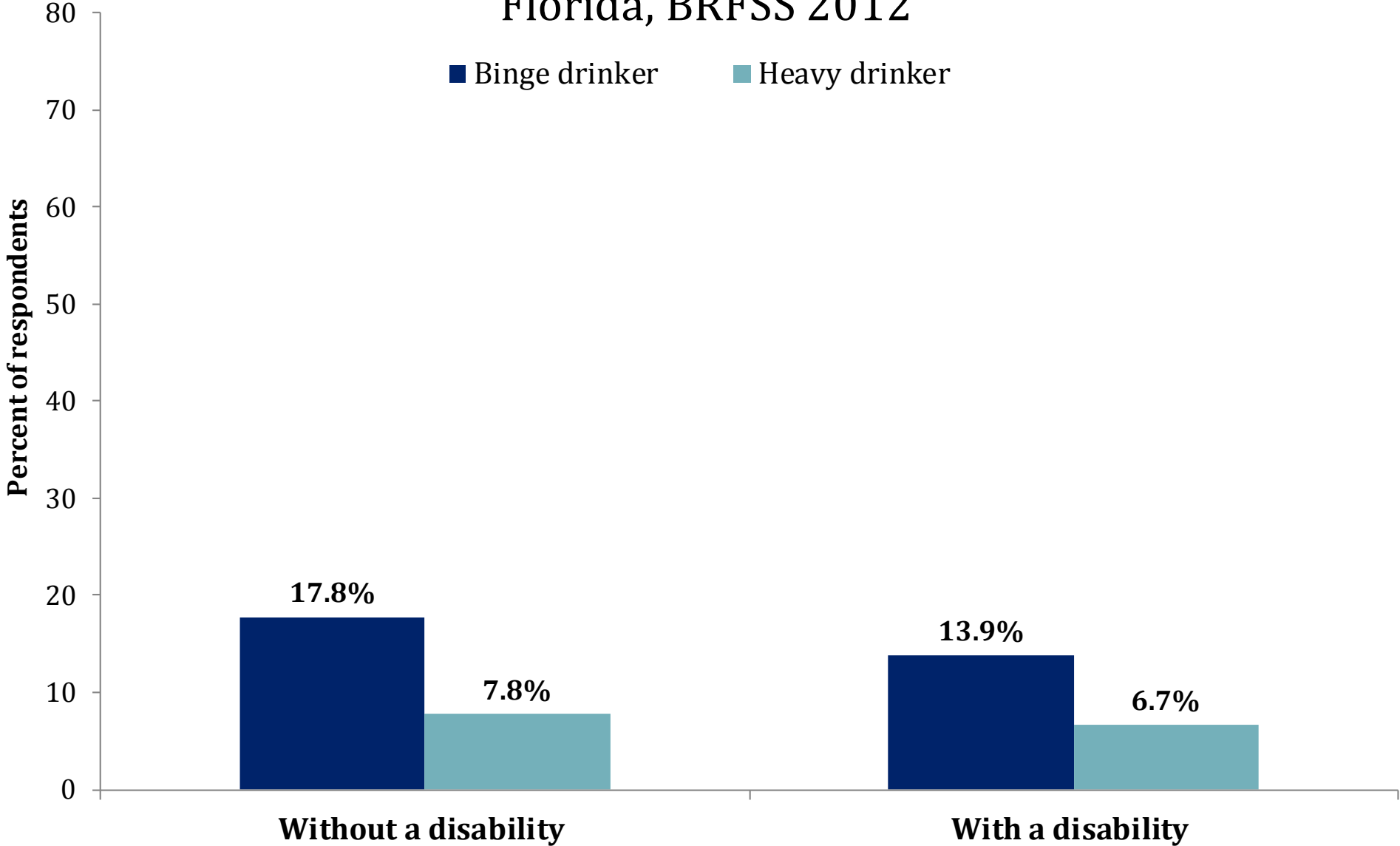


Chart 4-2

Current Smokers by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

A higher proportion of people with a disability reported currently smoking every day or some days.

- 23.6% of people with a disability currently smoke compared to 15.0% of people without a disability.
- 34.9% of people with a disability were former smokers compared to 25.6% of people without a disability.
- Over half (56.7%) of people without a disability never smoked compared to 40.8% of people with disability.

Refer to Table 5 in the Appendix

Chart 4-2
Current Smokers by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS
2012

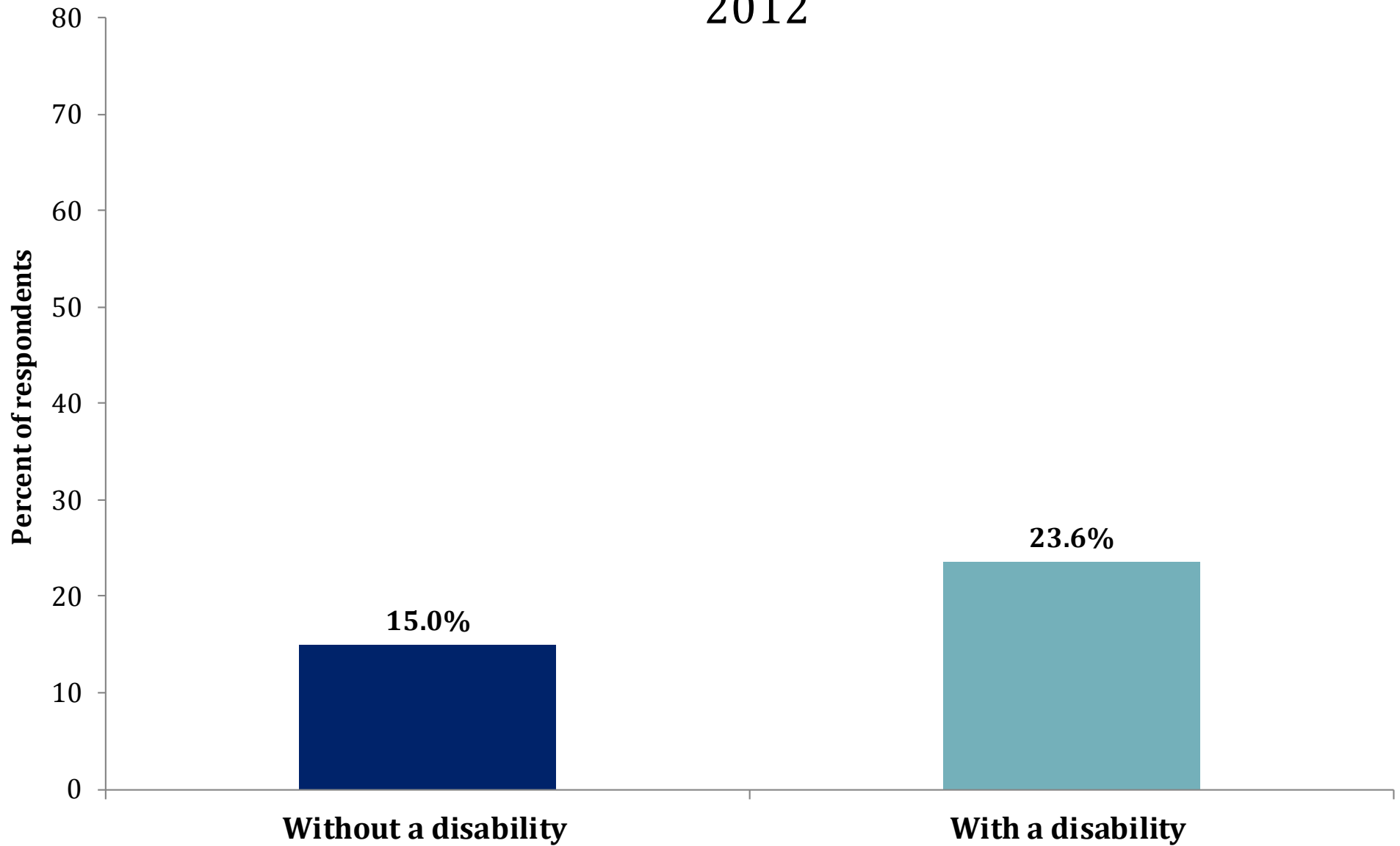


Chart 4-3

Current Smokers Who Are Trying to Quit by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

Among current smokers, a higher proportion of people with a disability have tried to quit smoking for one day or more during the past year.

- 72.6% of current smokers with disabilities stopped smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit, compared to 59.7% of people without a disability.

Refer to Table 5 in the Appendix

Chart 4-3

Current Smokers Who Are Trying to Quit by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

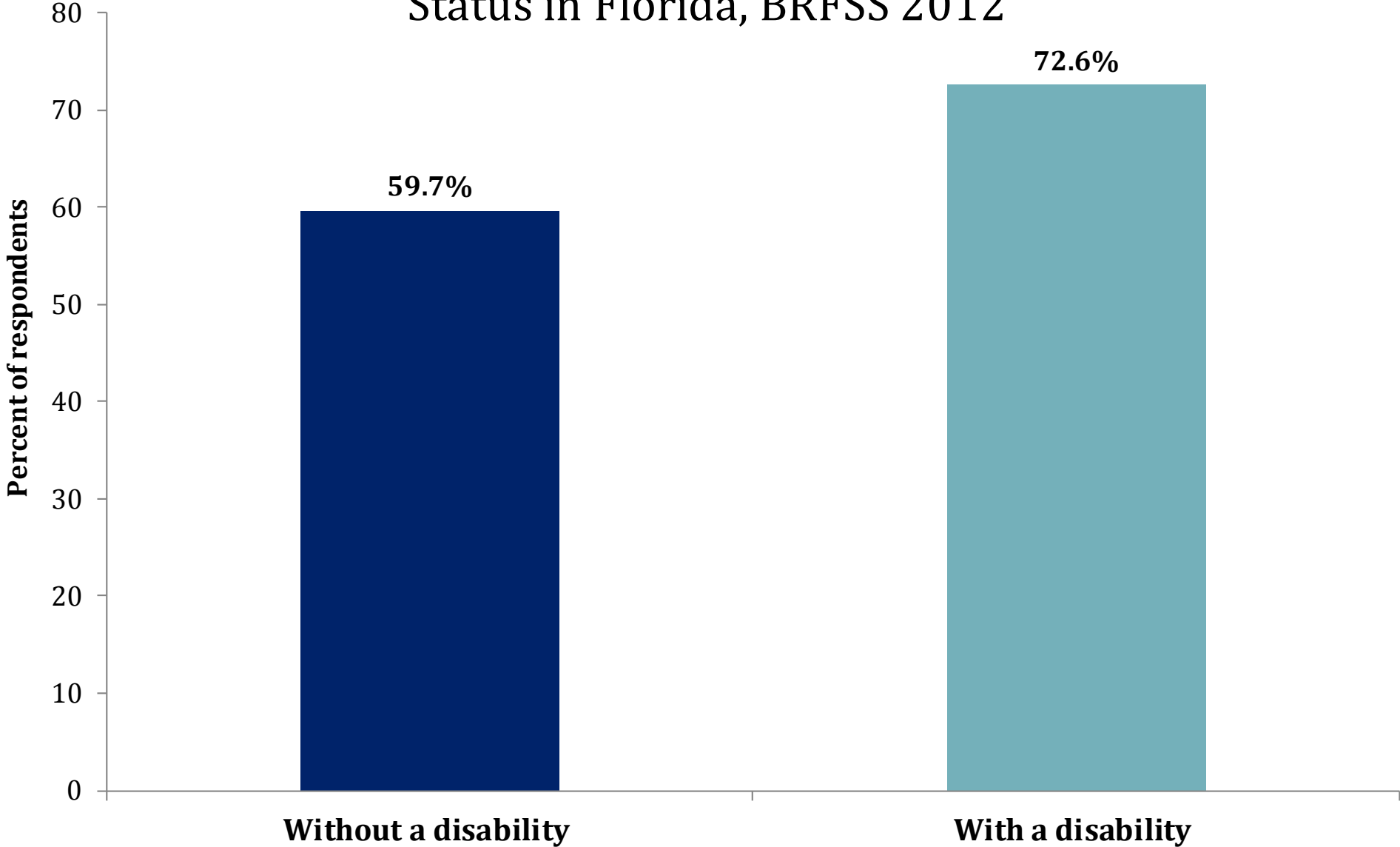


Chart 4-4

Lack of Physical Activity by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

A significantly lower proportion of people with a disability reported engaging in physical activity compared to people without a disability.

- 38.1% of people with a disability reported no physical activity or exercise, other than their regular job, compared to 15.9% of people without a disability.

Refer to Table 5 in the Appendix

Chart 4-4

**Lack of Physical Activity by Disability Status in Florida,
BRFSS 2012**

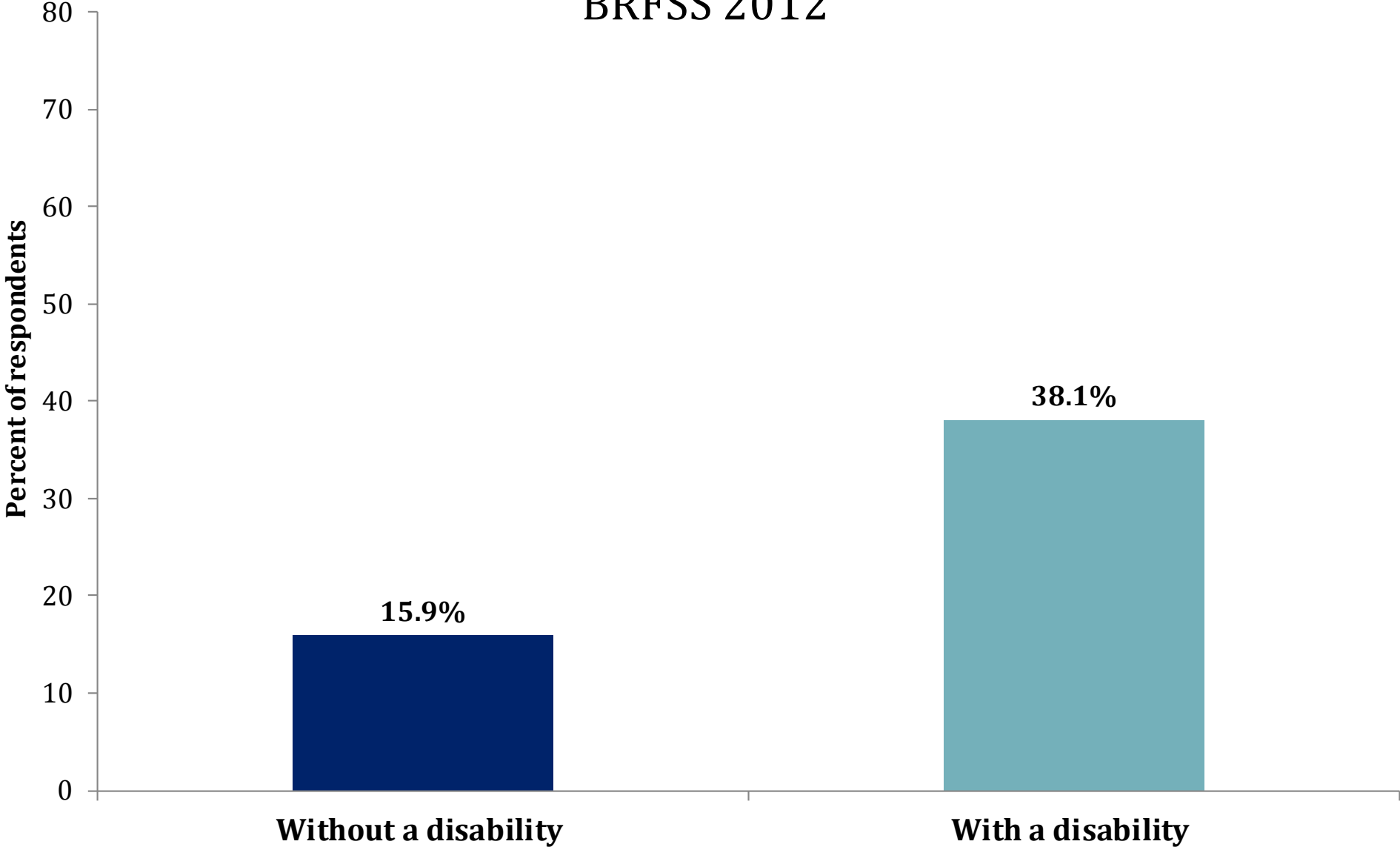


Chart 4-5

Obesity by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

Body mass index (BMI) is a measure of an adult's weight in relation to his or her height (weight in kilograms divided by the height in meters squared). A significantly higher proportion of people with a disability reported being obese, defined as a body mass index of 30 or greater.

- 34.1% of people with a disability were classified as obese, compared to 20.7% of people without a disability.

Refer to Table 5 in the Appendix

Chart 4-5

Obesity by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

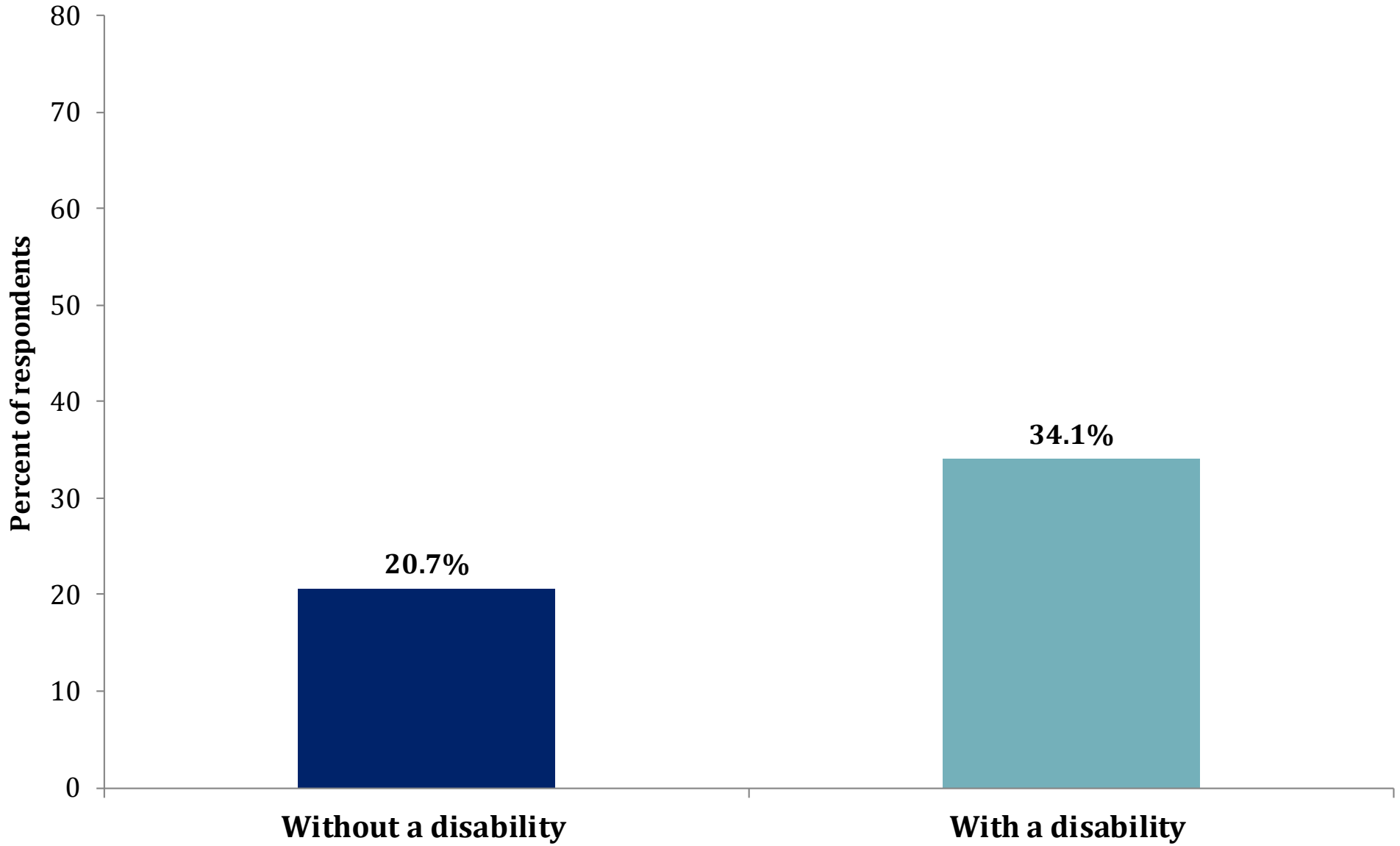


Chart 4-6

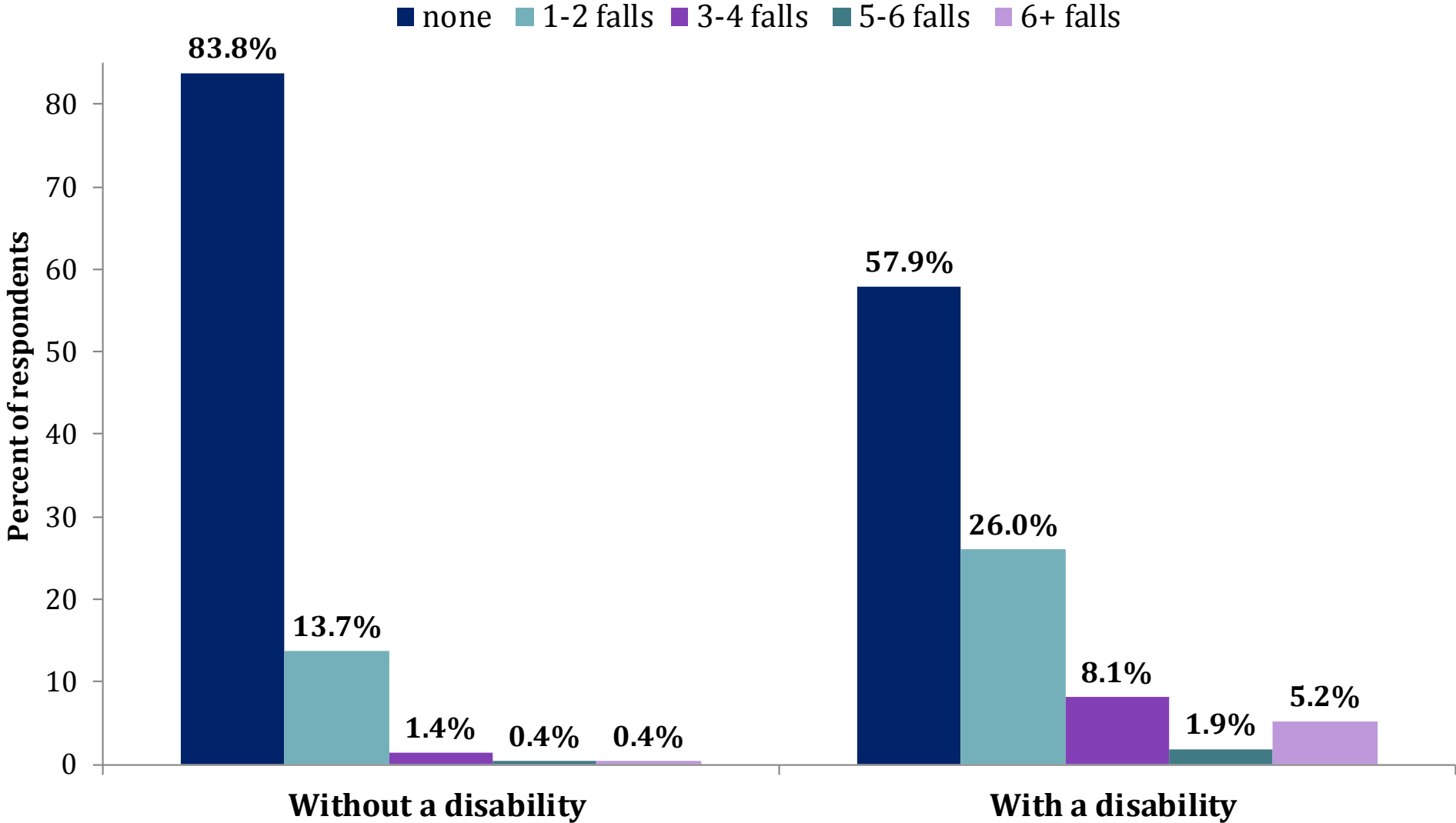
Falls by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

A significantly higher proportion of people with a disability reported falling in the past 3 months.

- 5.2% of people with a disability reported falling more than 6 times in the past 3 months, compared to 0.4% of people without a disability.
- 83.8% of people without a disability reported never falling in the past 3 months, compared to 57.9% of people with disability.

Refer to Table 5 in the Appendix

Chart 4-6
Falls by Disability Status in Florida,
BRFSS 2012



Chronic Conditions

Chart 5-1

Heart Attacks, Heart Disease, and Stroke Prevalence by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

People with a disability have significantly higher proportions of chronic conditions. A significantly higher proportion of people with disabilities reported being told by a doctor that they have ever had a heart attack, heart disease, or stroke.

- 14.3% reported heart attack, 14.0% reported a heart disease, and 7.9% reported a stroke compared to 2.9%, 3.3%, and 1.4% respectively for people without disabilities.

Refer to Table 4 in the Appendix

Chart 5-1

Heart Attack, Heart Disease, and Stroke Prevalence by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

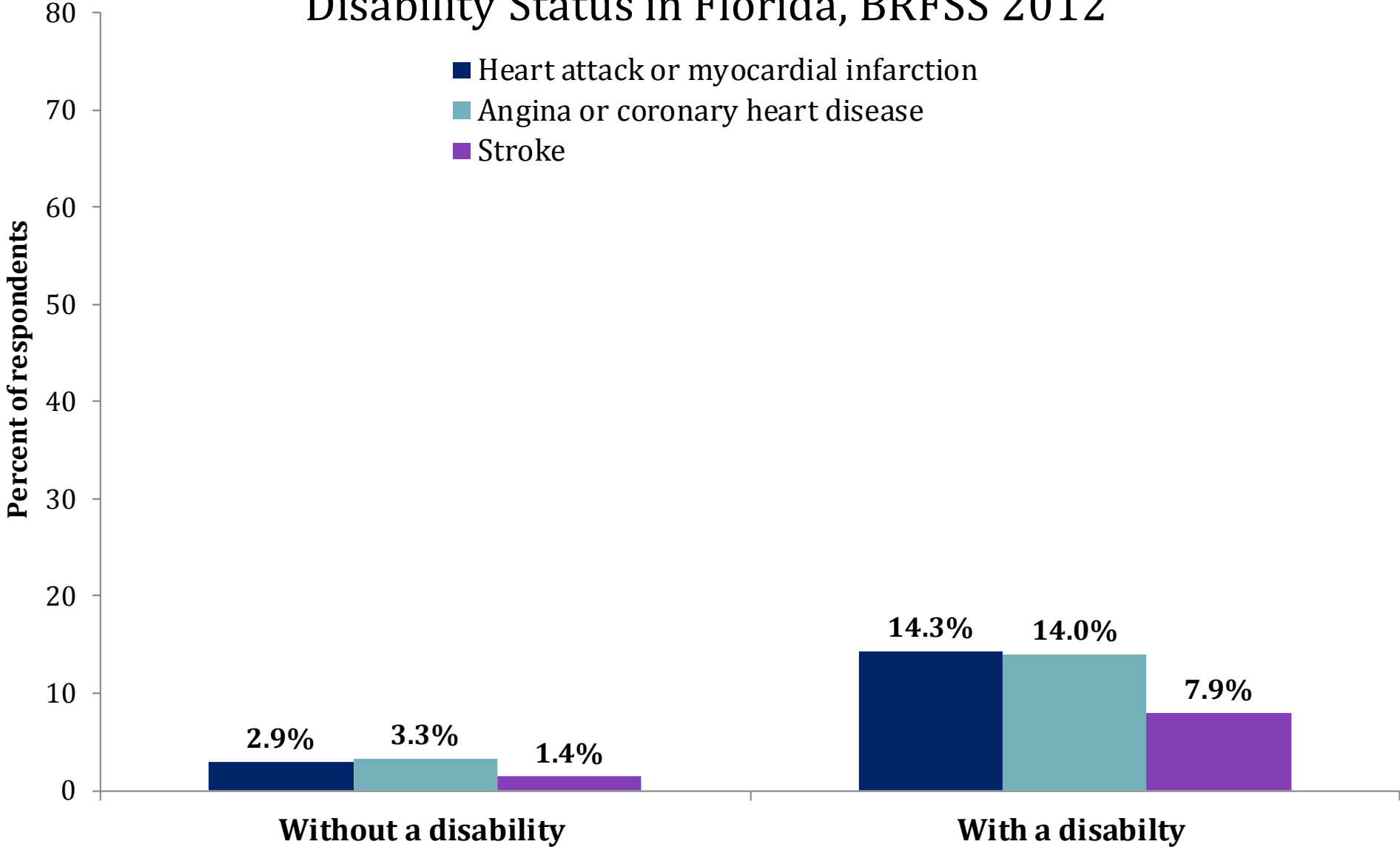


Chart 5-2

Asthma Prevalence by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

Chart 5-3

Cancer Prevalence by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

People with a disability also have significantly higher proportions of asthma and cancer.

- 73.1% of people with a disability reported currently having asthma compared to 57.3% of people without a disability.
- 12.1% of people with a disability reported having skin cancer compared to 7.3% of people without a disability.
- 14.4% of people with a disability reported having any other type of cancer compared to 5.2% of people without a disability.

Refer to Table 4 in the Appendix

Chart 5-2
Asthma Prevalence by Disability Status in Florida,
BRFSS 2012

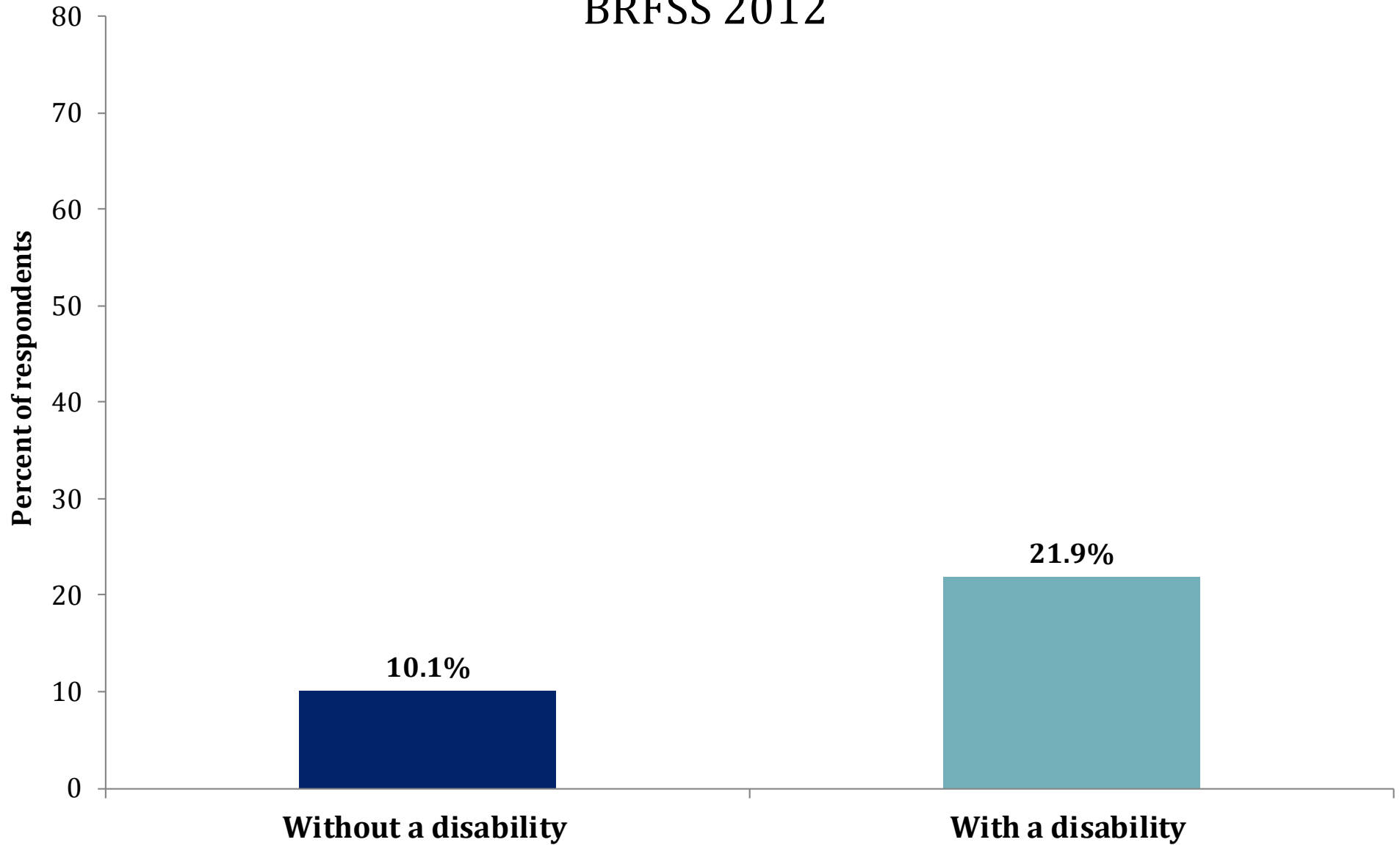


Chart 5-3

Cancer Prevalence by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

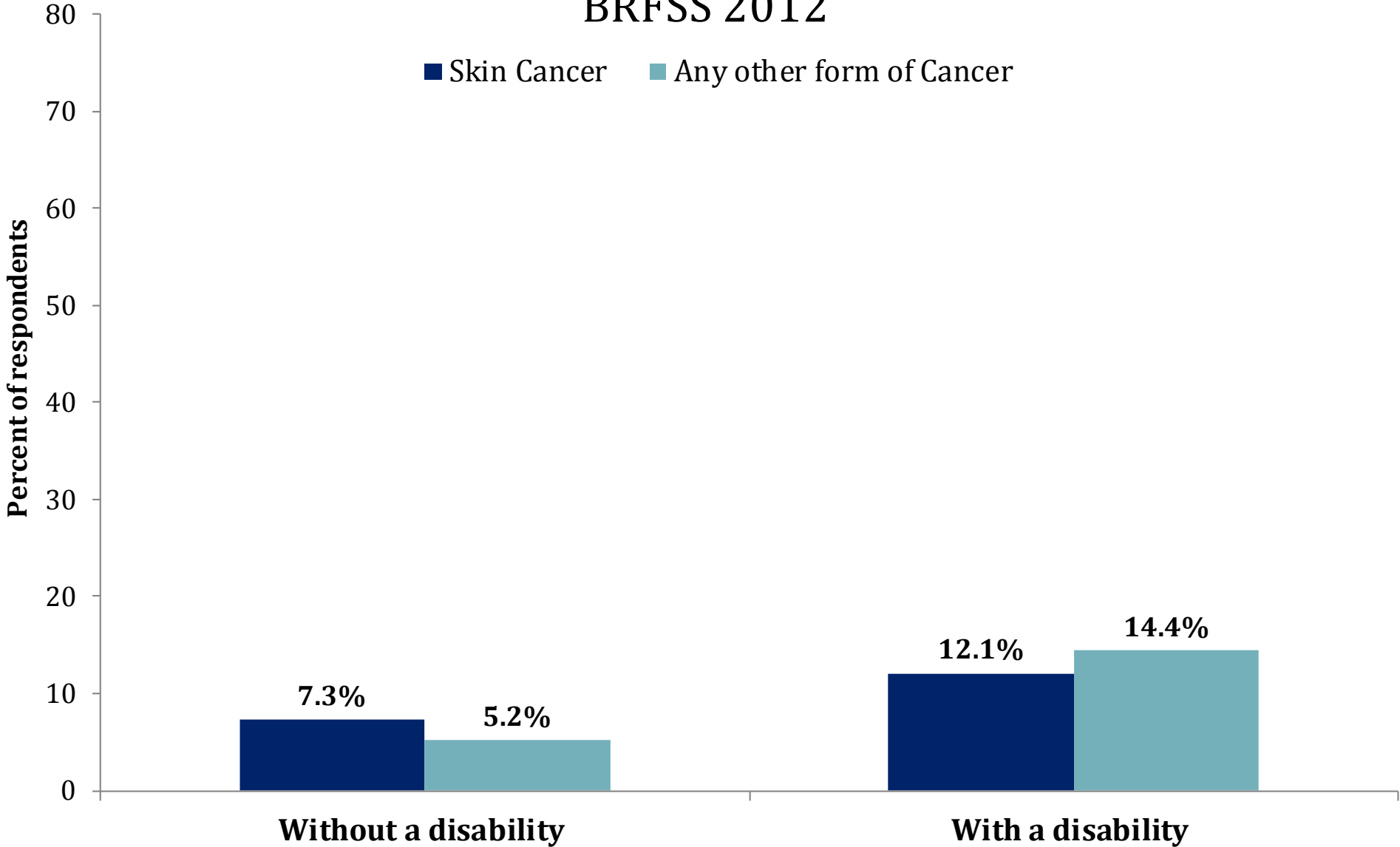


Chart 5-4

COPD, Emphysema, or Chronic Bronchitis Prevalence by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

People with disabilities have significantly higher proportions of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema, and chronic bronchitis.

- 18.7% reported being told by a doctor that they have COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis, compared to 3.6% of people without disabilities.

Refer to Table 4 in the Appendix

Chart 5-4

**COPD, Emphysema, or Chronic Bronchitis Prevalence
by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012**

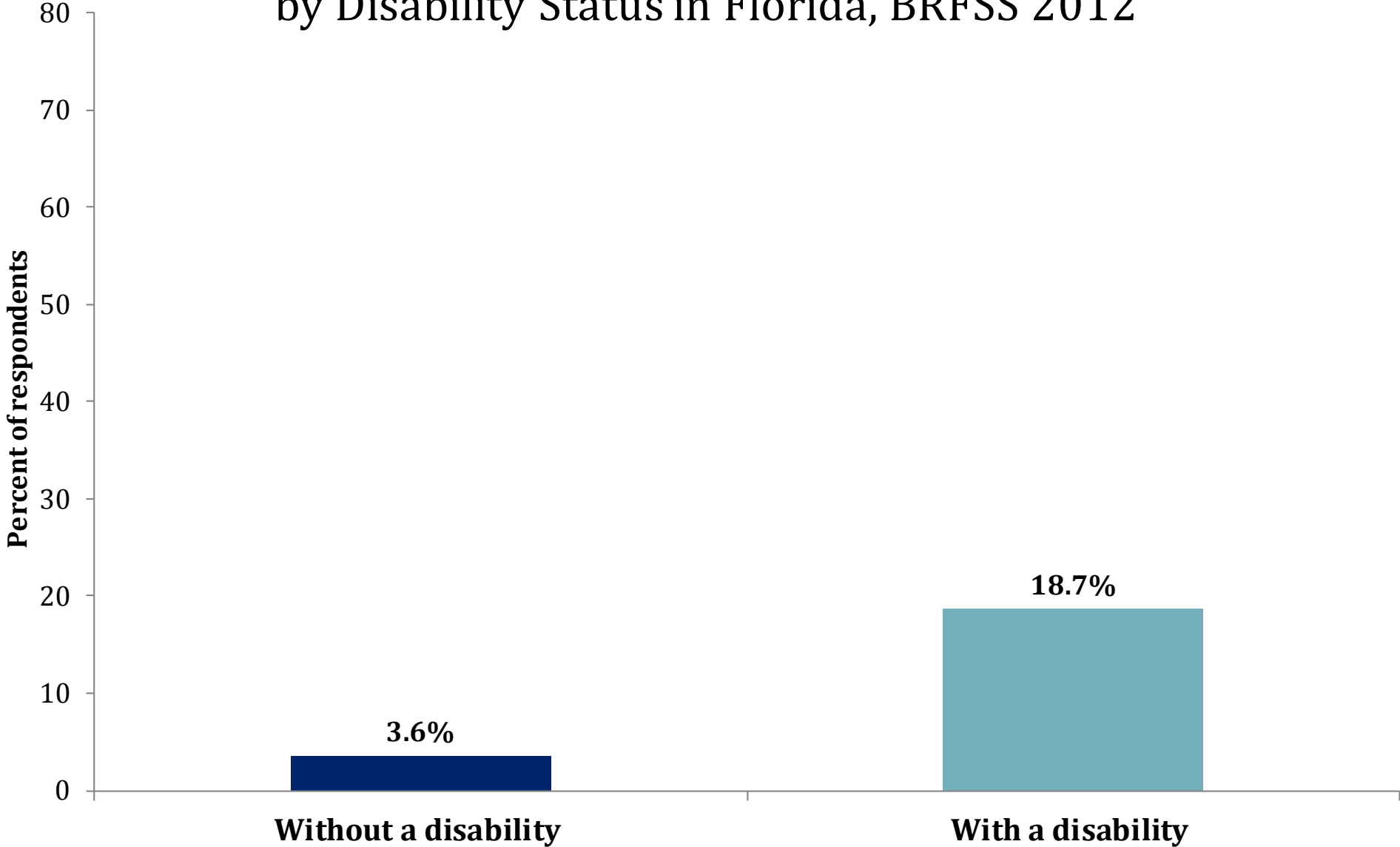


Chart 5-5

Arthritis, RA, Gout, or Fibromyalgia Prevalence by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

A significantly higher proportion of people with disabilities reported having arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis (RA), gout, or fibromyalgia.

- 54.5% of people with disabilities report being told by a doctor that they have arthritis, RA, gout, or fibromyalgia, compared to 15.4% of people without disabilities.

Refer to Table 4 in the Appendix

Chart 5-5

Arthritis, RA, Gout, or Fibromyalgia Prevalence by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

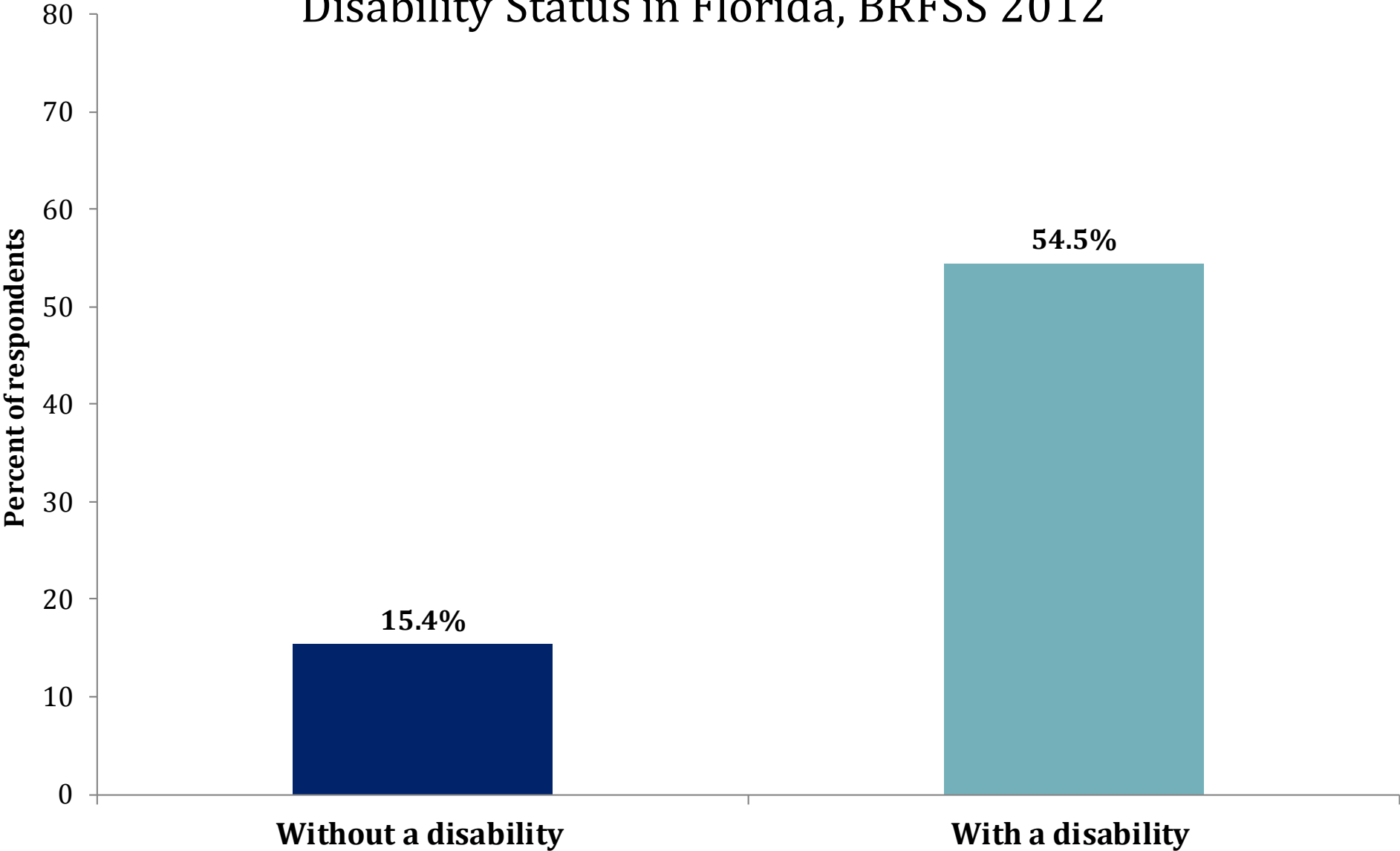


Chart 5-6

Kidney Disease and Diabetes Prevalence by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

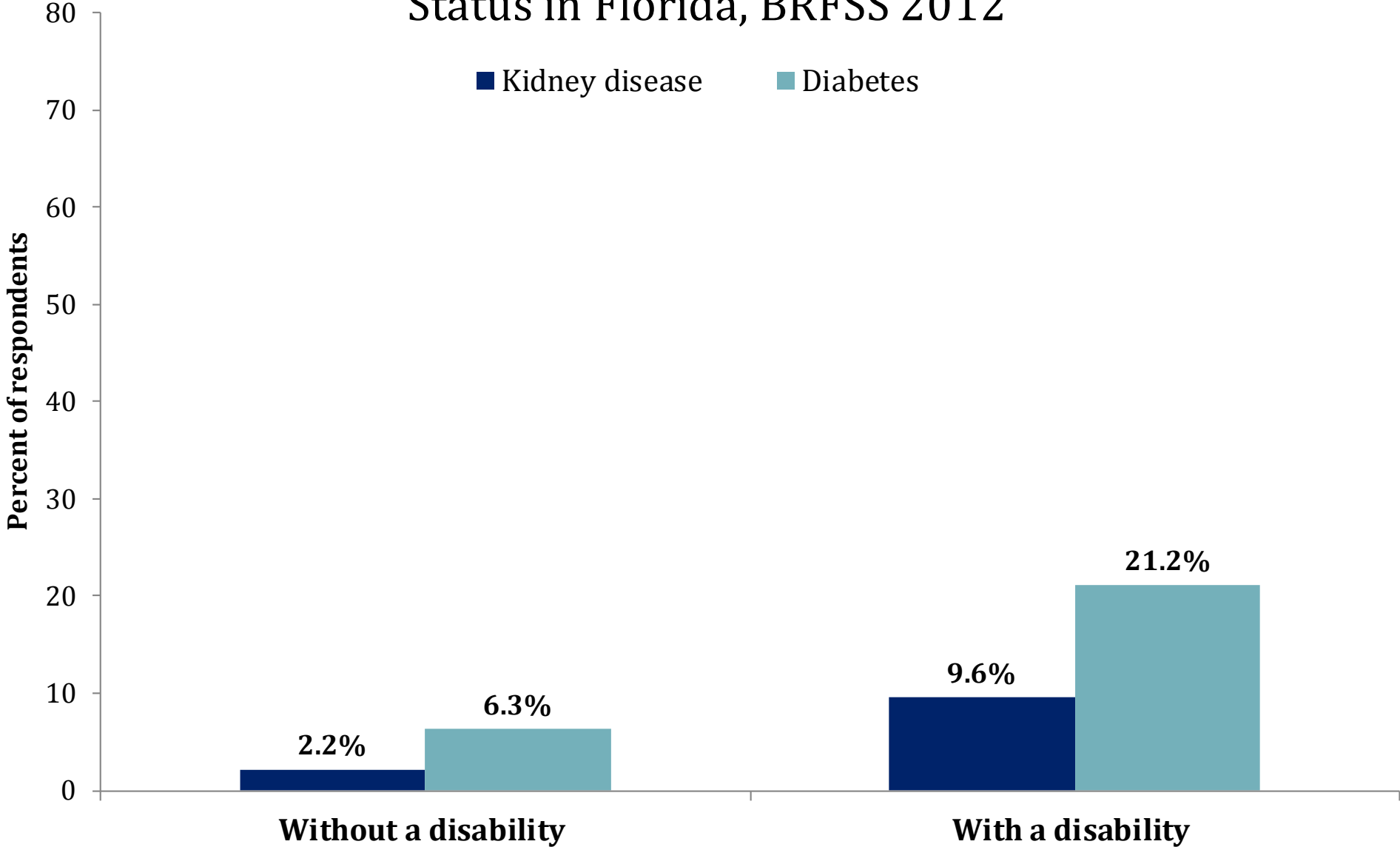
Diabetes and kidney disease are also reported more frequently by people with a disability.

- 21.2% of people with a disability reported having diabetes compared to 6.3% of people without a disability.
- 9.6% of people with a disability reported having kidney disease compared to 2.2% of people without a disability.

Refer to Table 4 in the Appendix

Chart 5-6

Kidney Disease and Diabetes Prevalence by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012



Preventive Care and Disease Management

Chart 6-1

Over One Year since Last Visit to a Dentist by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

A lower proportion of people with a disability reported visiting a dentist within the past year.

- 45.0% of people with a disability reported not seeing a dentist for more than one year compared to 36.2% of people without a disability.

Refer to Table 6 in the Appendix

Chart 6-1

Over One Year Since Last Visit to a Dentist by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

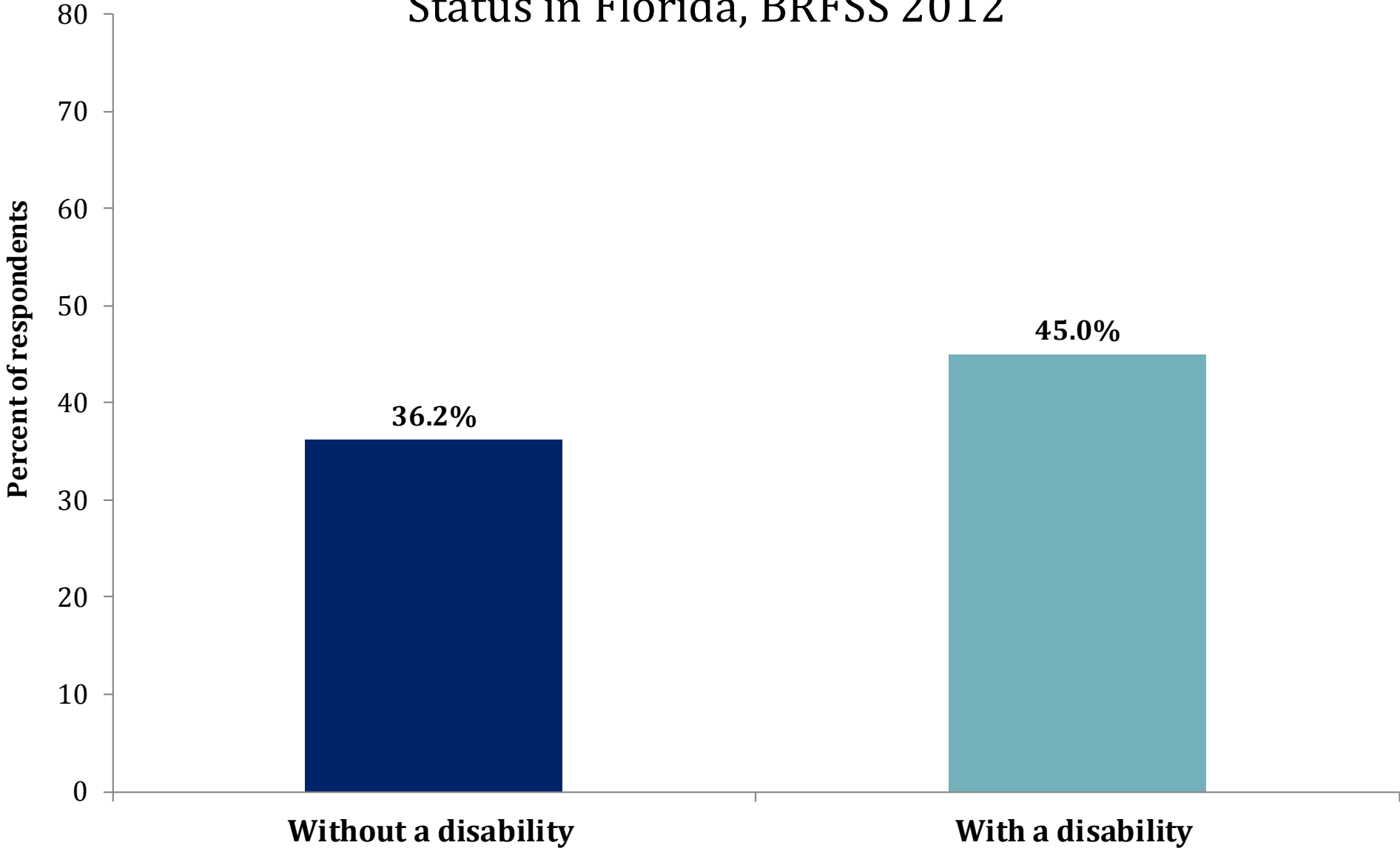


Chart 6-2

No Flu Shot in the Last Year by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

People with a disability reported higher proportions of flu shots within the past year.

- 58.4% of people with a disability reported not receiving a flu shot, compared to 70.9% of people without a disability.

Refer to Table 6 in the Appendix

Chart 6-2

No Flu Shot in the Last Year by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

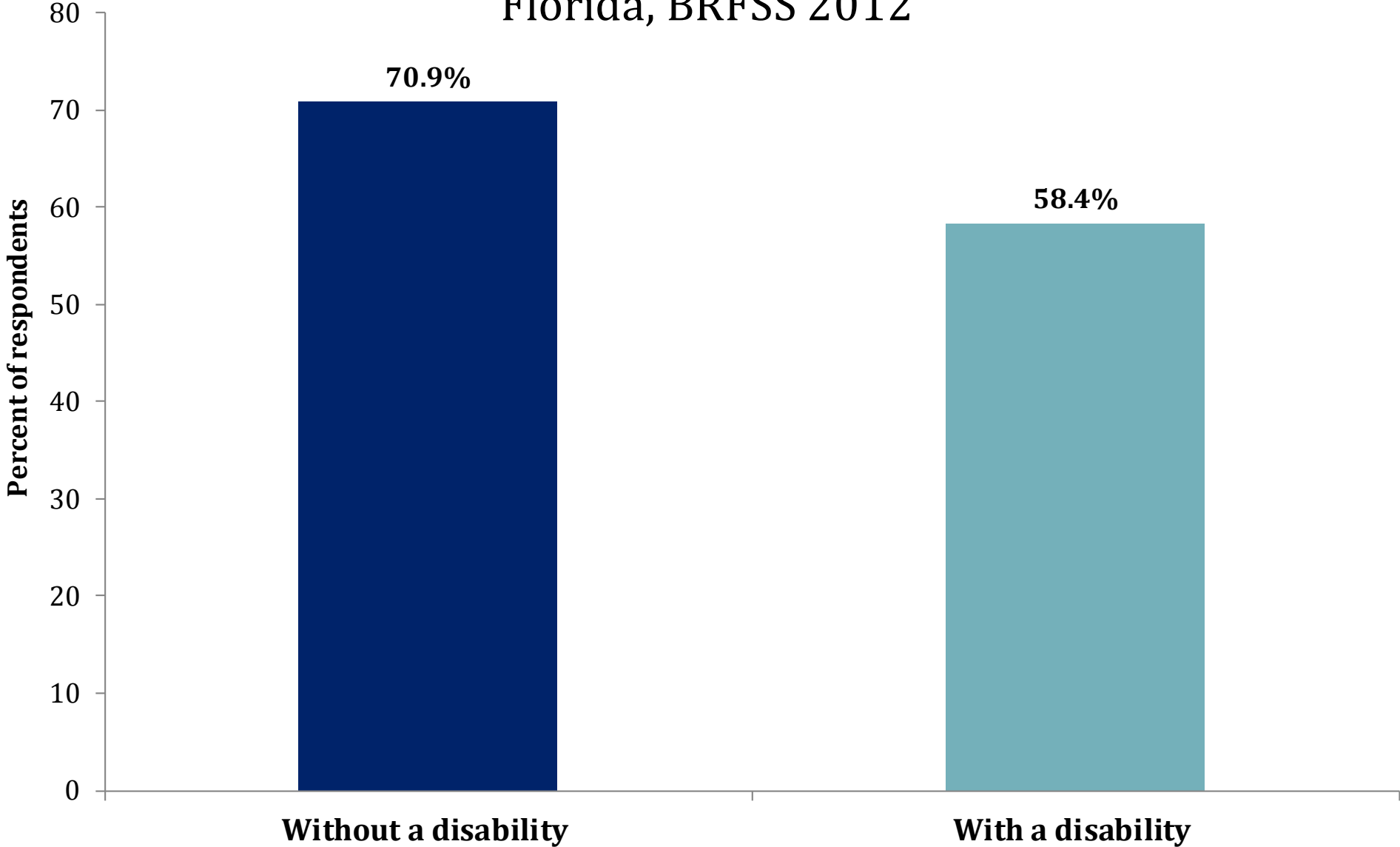


Chart 6-3

Women Who Have Not Had a Mammogram in the Last Two Years by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

Women with a disability reported similar proportions of mammograms within the past two years.

- 24.7% of women with a disability reported not receiving a mammogram, compared to 20.7% of people without a disability.

Refer to Table 6 in the Appendix

Chart 6-3

Women Aged 50+ Who Have Not Had a Mammogram in the Last Two Years by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

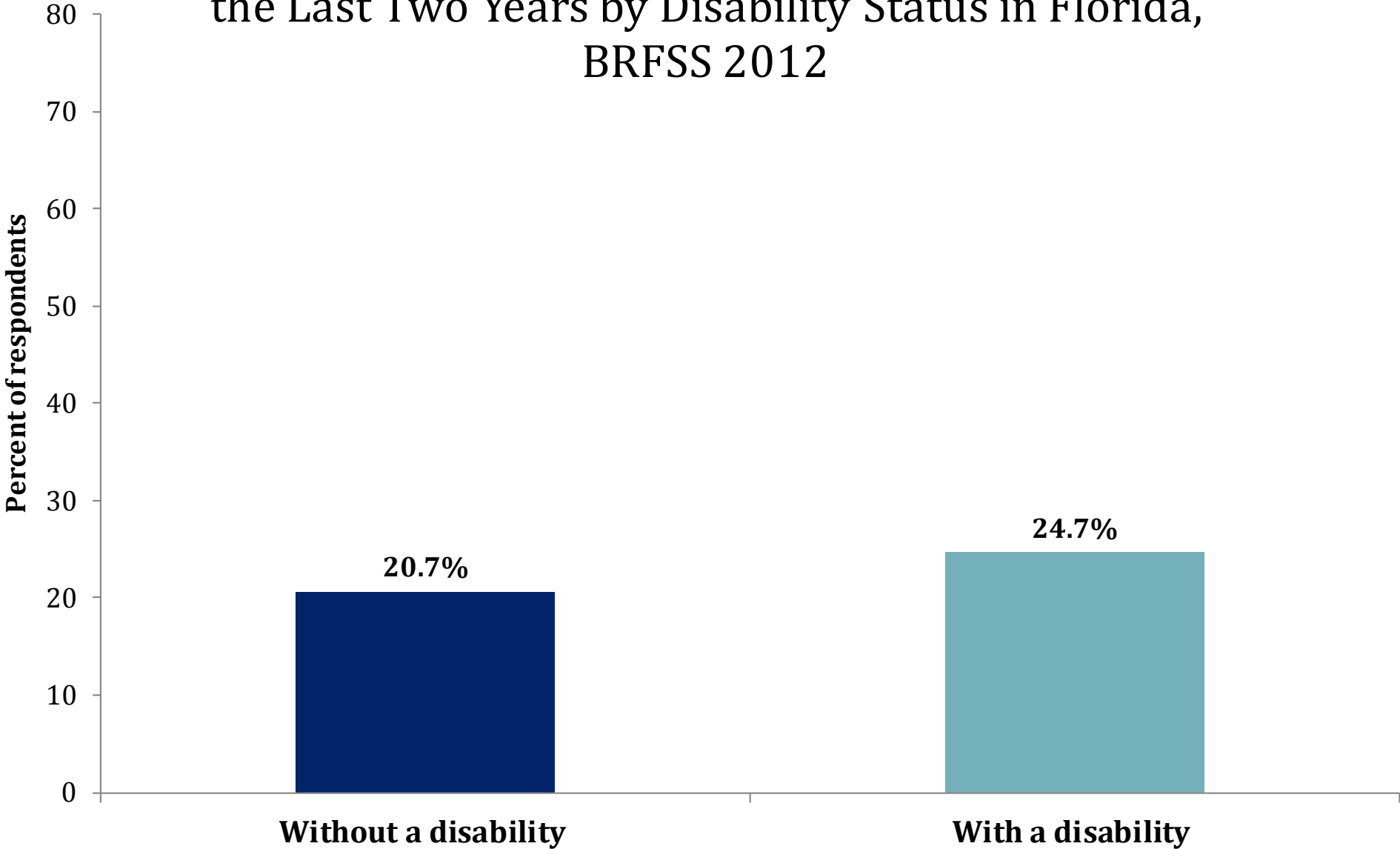


Chart 6-4

Women Aged 18+ Who Have Not Had a Pap Test in the Last Three Years by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

Women with a disability reported significantly lower proportions of pap tests within the past three years.

- 67.7% of women with a disability reported receiving a pap test, compared to 77.5% of women without a disability. 28.9% of women with a disability did not receive a pap test, compared to 20.4% of women without a disability.

Refer to Table 6 in the Appendix

Chart 6-5

Men Aged 40+ Who Have Not Had a PSA Test in the Last Two Years by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

Men over the age of 40 with a disability reported equal proportions of prostate specific antigen (PSA) tests within the past two years.

- 47.3% of men with a disability reported not receiving a PSA test, compared to 47.6% of men without a disability.

Refer to Table 6 in the Appendix

Chart 6-5

Men Aged 40+ Who Have Not Had a PSA Test in the Last Two Years by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

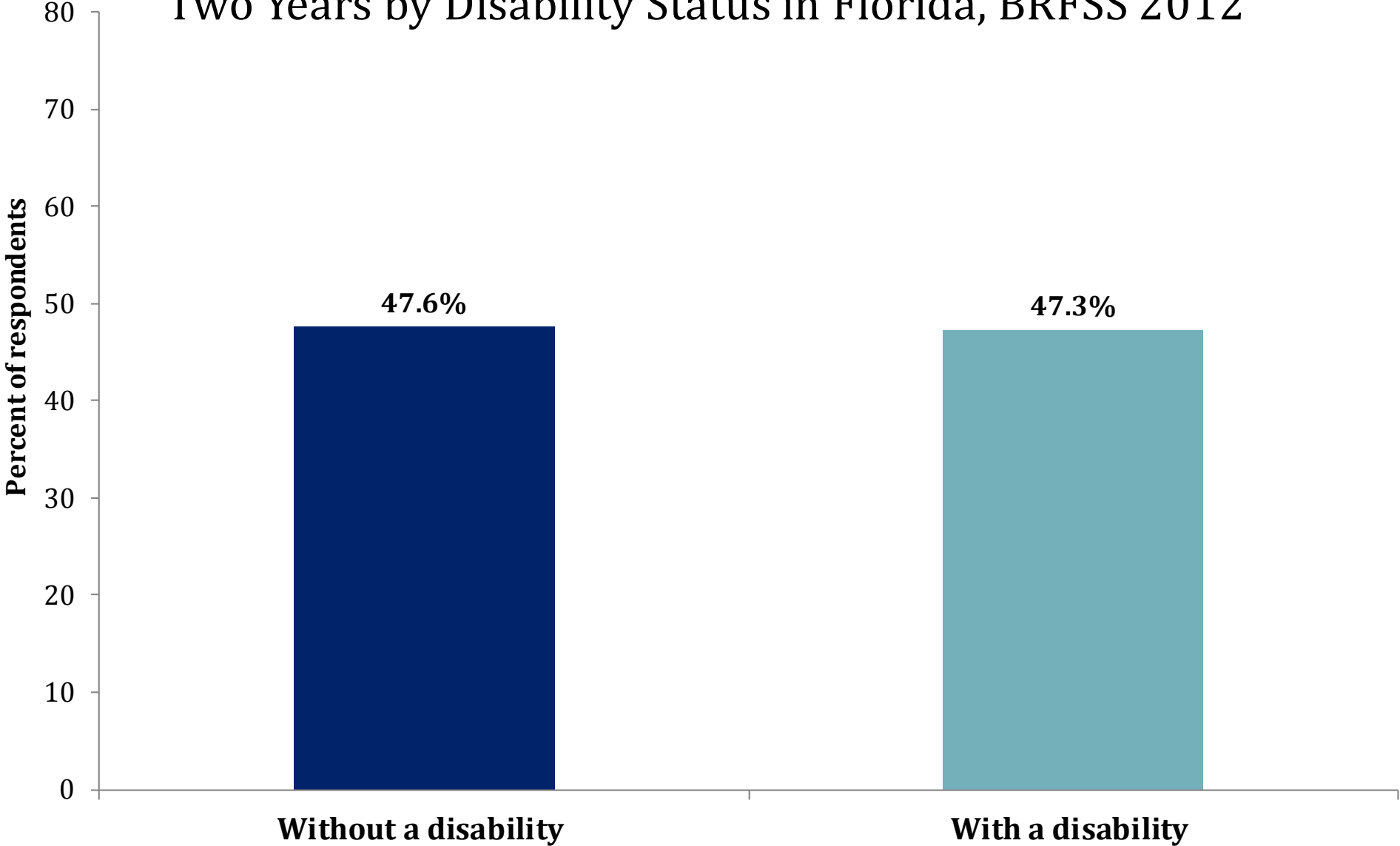


Chart 6-6

Respondents Aged 50+ Who Have Not Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

People over the age of 50 with a disability reported similar proportions of sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy.

- 29.8% of people with a disability reported not receiving a colonoscopy, compared to 30.6% of people without a disability.

Refer to Table 6 in the Appendix

Chart 6-6

Respondents Aged 50+ Who Have Not Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

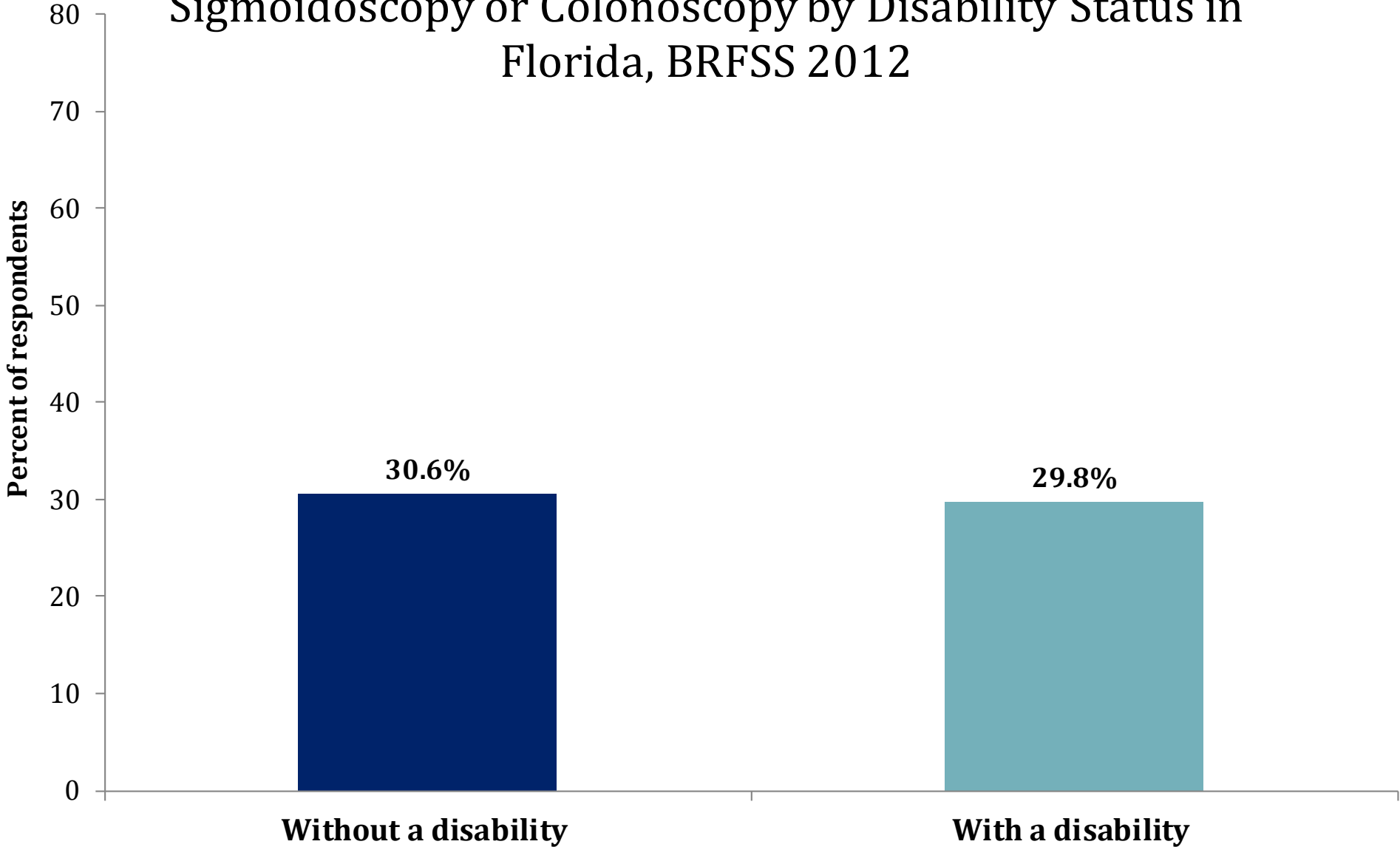


Chart 6-7

No Routine Diabetic Checkup in the Past Year by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

Among persons with diabetes, a similar proportion of people with a disability reported visiting a health professional for a routine diabetic checkup compared to people without a disability.

- 10.9% of people with a disability did not visit a doctor over the past 12 months for their diabetes compared to 12.6% of people without a disability.

Refer to Table 8 in the Appendix

Chart 6-7

No Routine Diabetic Checkup in the Past Year by Disability Status, BRFSS 2012

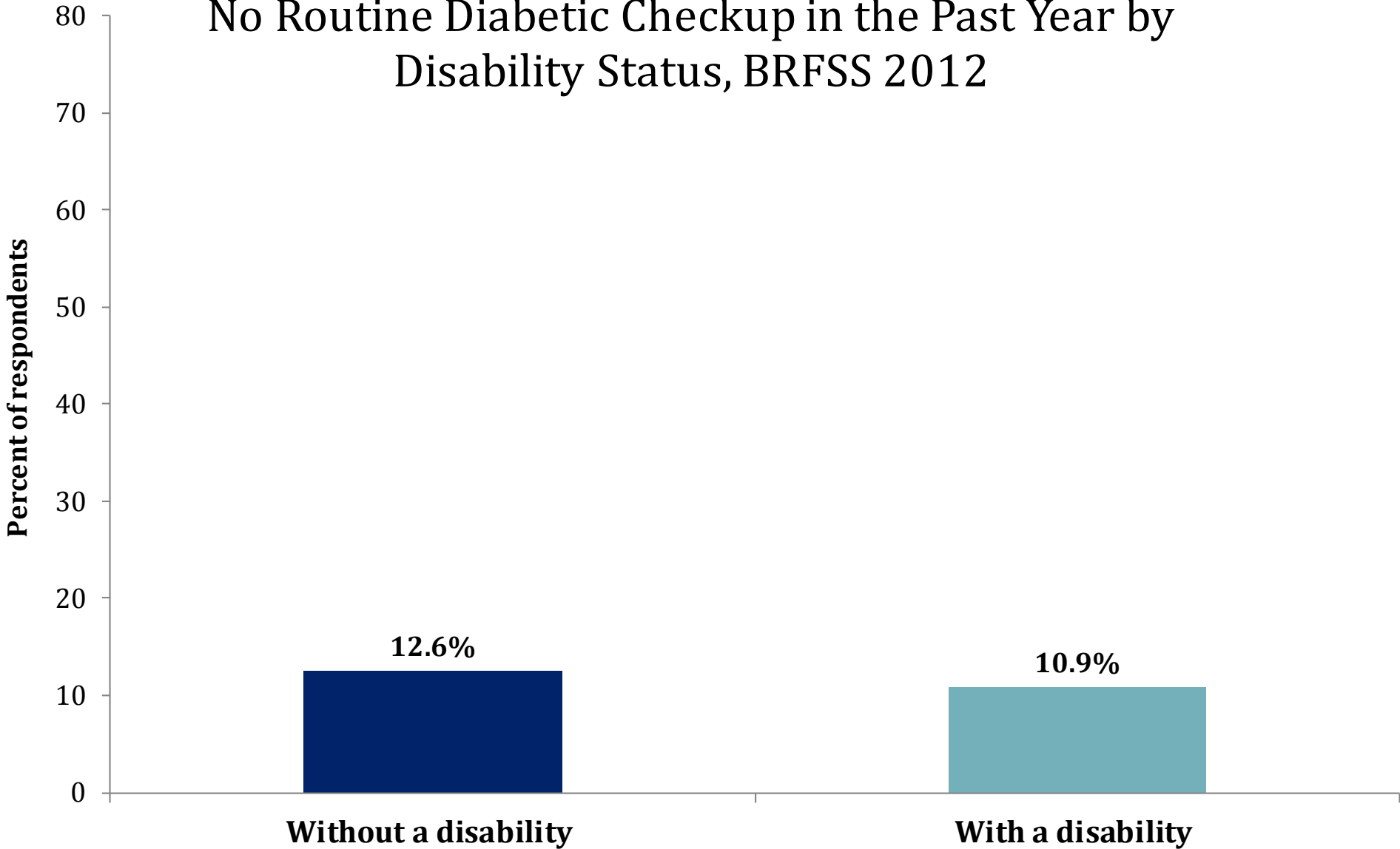


Chart 6-8

Taken a Course or Class on How to Manage Diabetes by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

There were no significant differences by disability status for the proportion of people who have taken a course or class on how to manage diabetes.

- 47.6% of people with a disability reported never taking a diabetes self-management course compared to 41.2% of people without a disability.

Refer to Table 8 in the appendix

Chart 6-8

Never Taken a Course or Class on How to Manage Diabetes by Disability Status in Florida, BRFSS 2012

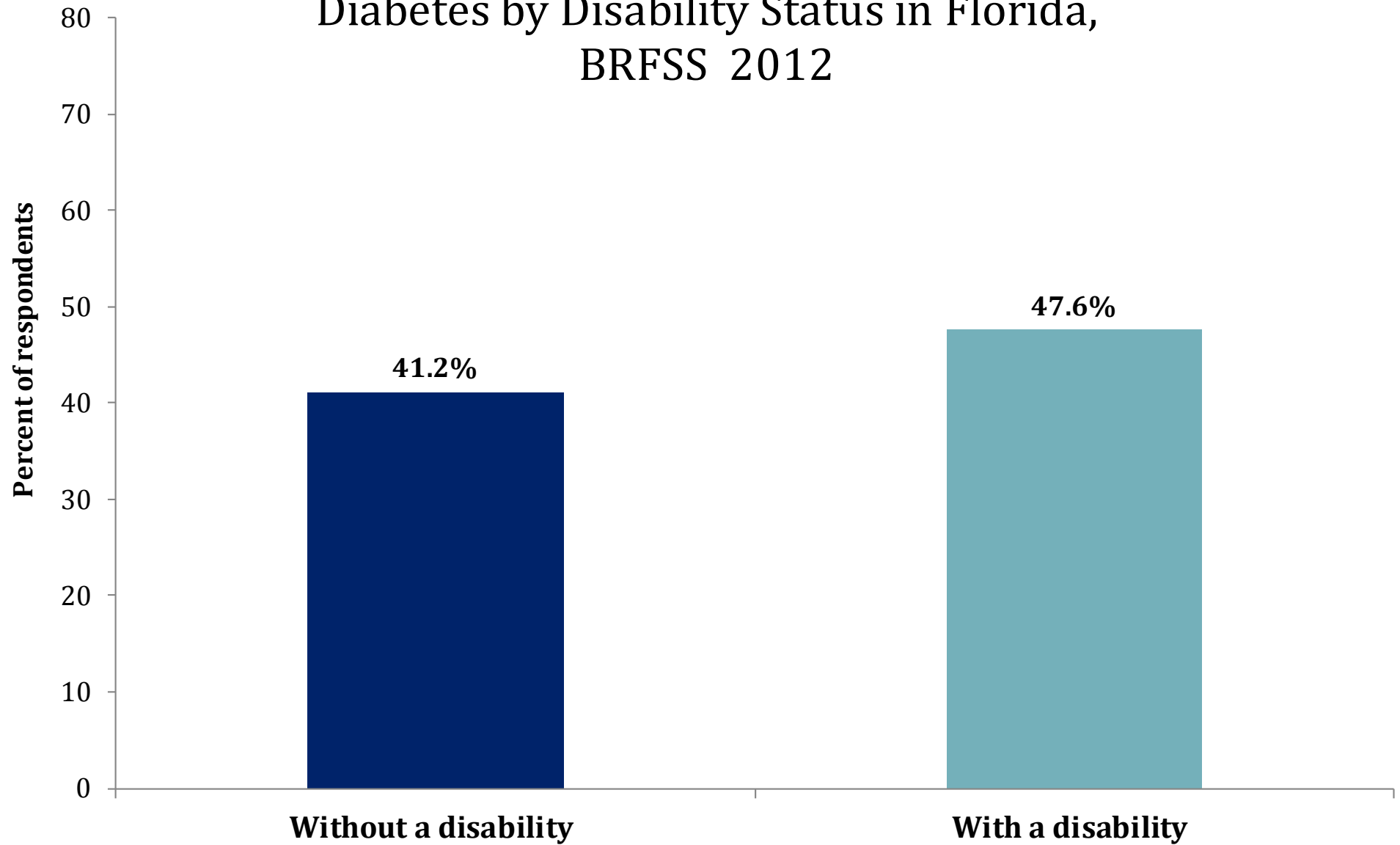


Chart 6-9

Taken a Course or Class on How to Manage a Health Condition by Disability Status in Florida, PWD Survey 2012

Chart 6-9a

Taken a Course or Class on How to Manage a Health Condition by Caregiver Status in Florida, PWD Survey 2012

There were significant differences by disability and caregiver status for the proportion of people who have taken a course or class on how to manage a health condition.

- A higher proportion of people with a disability reported taking a chronic condition self-management course, 27.6% of people with a disability compared to 15.9% of people without a disability.
- A higher proportion of caregivers reported taking a chronic condition self-management course, 26.9% of people who were caregivers compared to 18.1% of people who were not caregivers.

Refer to Table 10 and Table 11 in the appendix

Chart 6-9

Taken a Course or Class on How to Manage a Health Condition by Disability Status in Florida, PWD Survey 2012

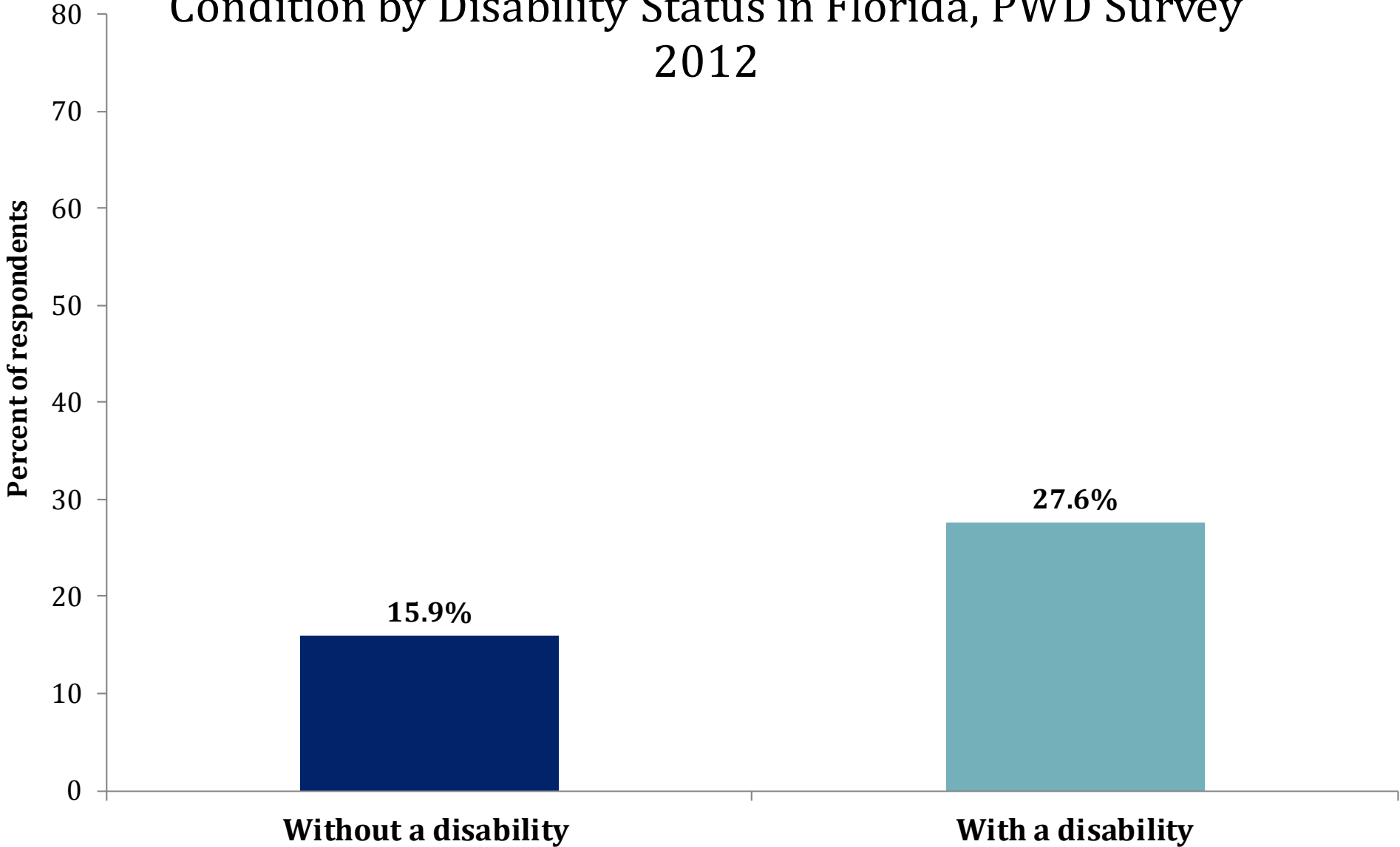
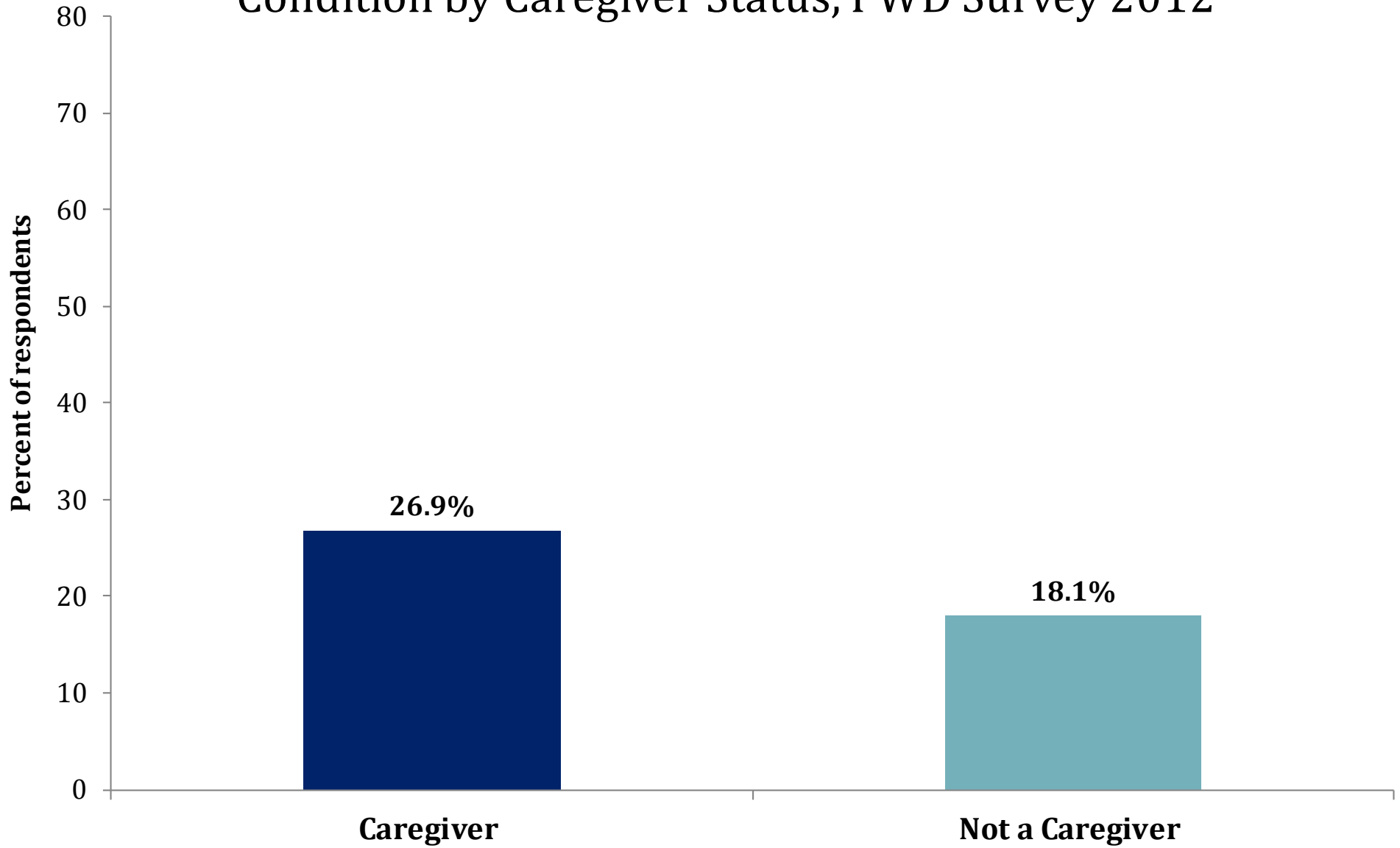


Chart 6-9a

Taken a Course or Class on How to Manage a Health Condition by Caregiver Status, PWD Survey 2012



Emergency Preparedness

Chart 7-1

Emergency Preparedness by Disability Status in Florida, PWD Survey 2012

Chart 7-1a

Emergency Preparedness by Caregiver Status in Florida, PWD Survey 2012

There were no significant differences by disability status for the proportion of people who report preparing for an emergency, but there were important differences by caregiver status.

- A higher proportion of caregivers reported planning for an emergency compared to people who are not caregivers. 76.6% of caregivers reported talking with members in their household about what to do in case of natural disaster, compared to 69.7% of people who are not caregivers.

Refer to Table 12 and Table 13 in the appendix

Chart 7-1

Emergency Preparedness by Disability Status in Florida, PWD Survey 2012

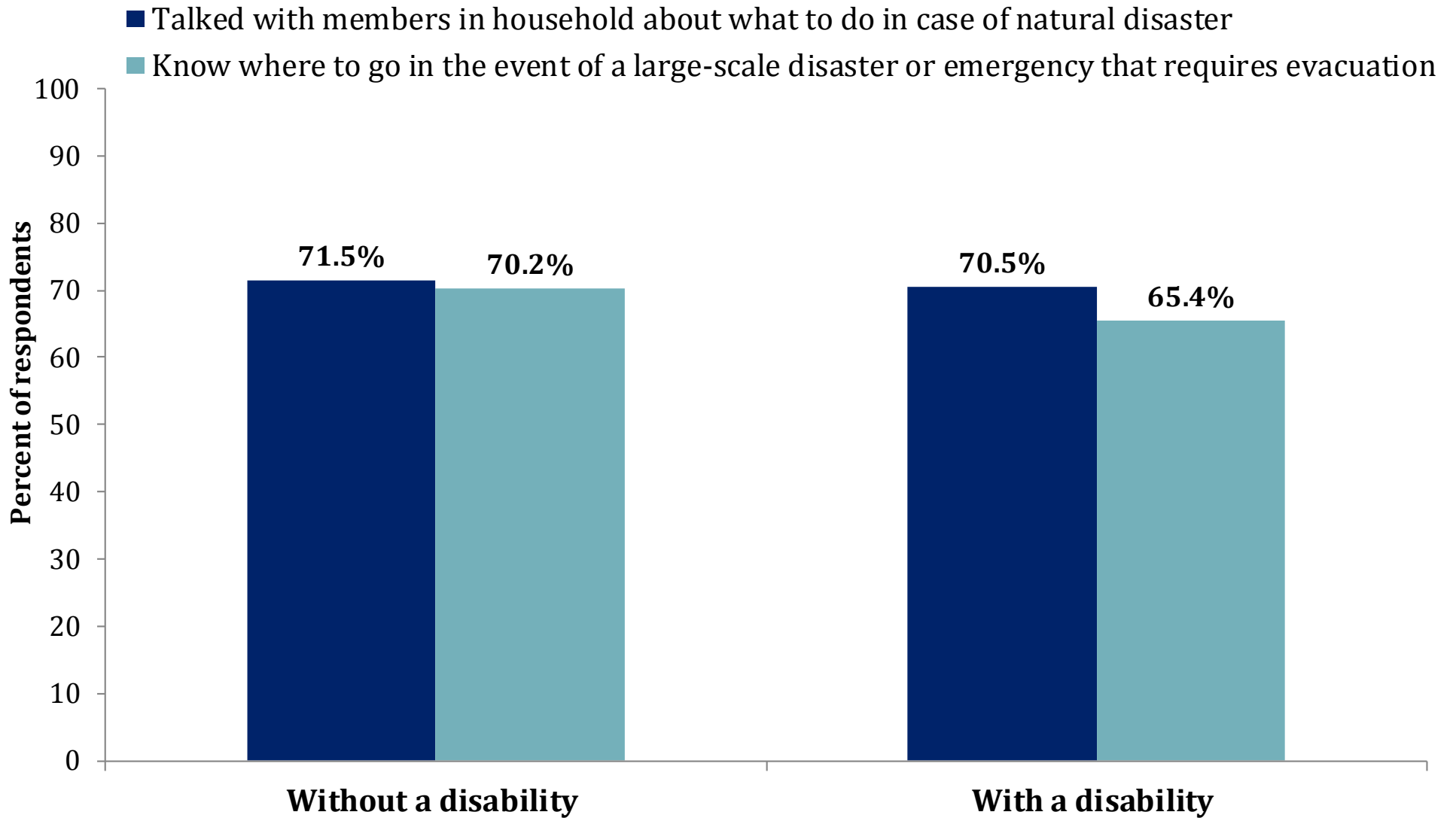


Chart 7-1a

Emergency Preparedness by Caregiver Status in Florida, PWD Survey 2012

- Talked with members in household about what to do in case of natural disaster
- Know where to go in the event of a large-scale disaster or emergency that requires evacuation

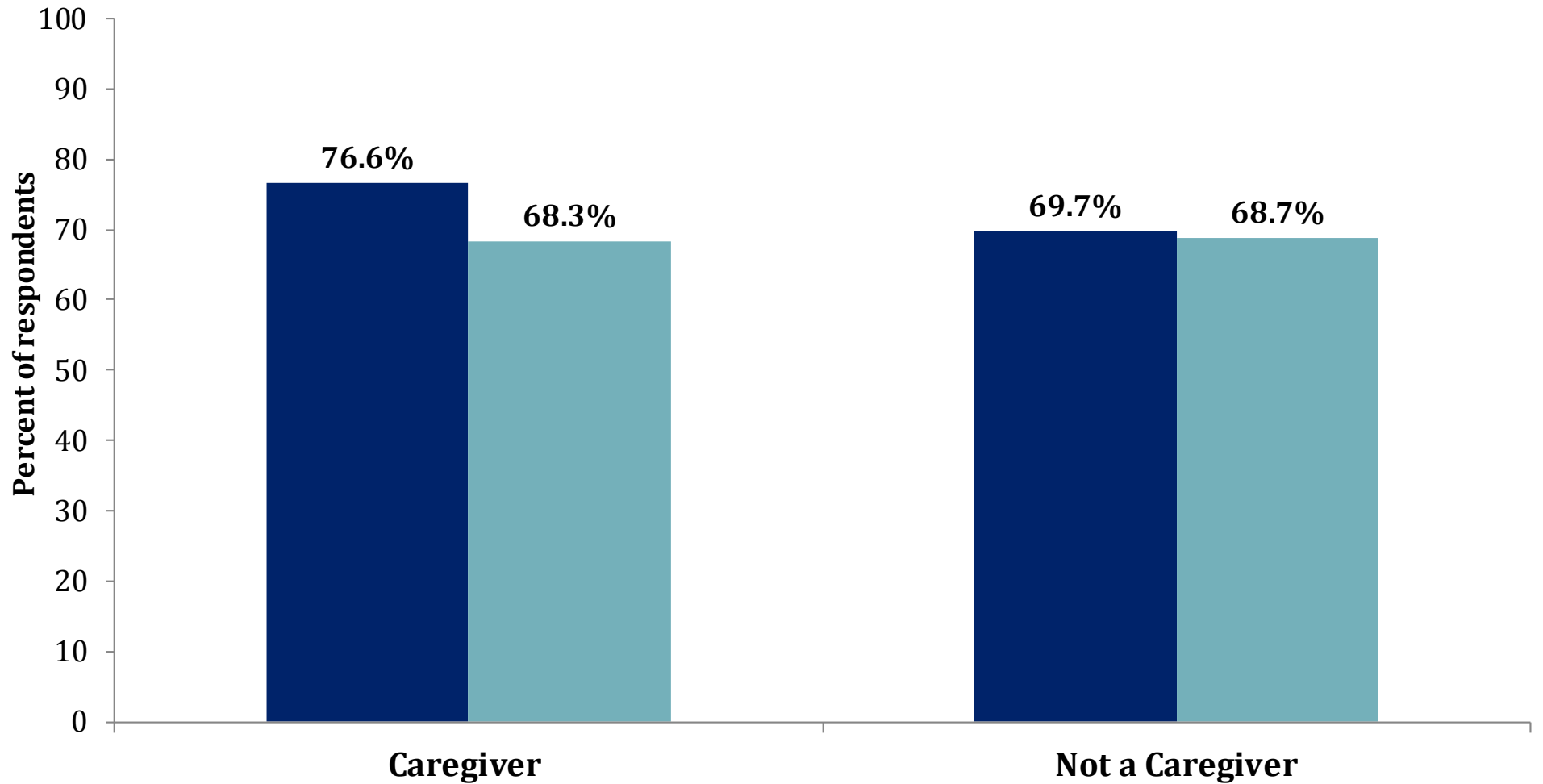


Chart 7-2

Having a Disaster Plan or Kit by Disability Status in Florida, PWD Survey 2012

Chart 7-2a

Having a Disaster Plan or Kit by Caregiver Status in Florida, PWD Survey 2012

There were no significant differences by disability status for the proportion of people who report preparing for an emergency, but there were important differences by caregiver status. A higher proportion of caregivers reported planning for an emergency compared to people who are not caregivers.

- 67.6% of caregivers reported preparing a “Disaster Supply Kit” as a household, compared to 58.3% of people who are not caregivers.
- 93.5% of caregivers reported that having a plan to deal with natural disasters is somewhat or very important to them, compared to 88.1% of people who are not caregivers.

Refer to Table 12 and Table 13 in the appendix

Chart 7-2
Having a Disaster Plan or Kit by Disability Status in
Florida, PWD Survey 2012

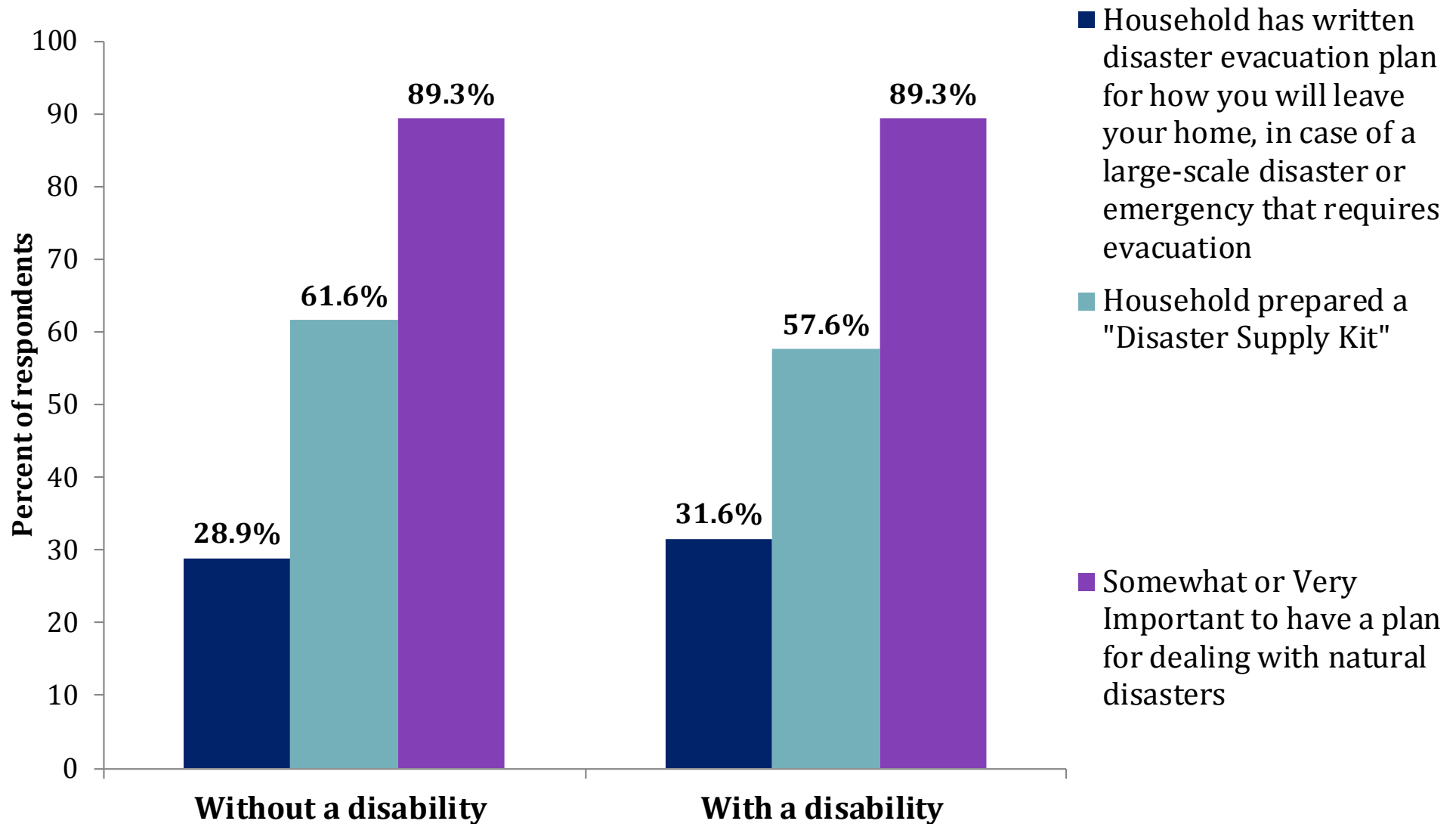
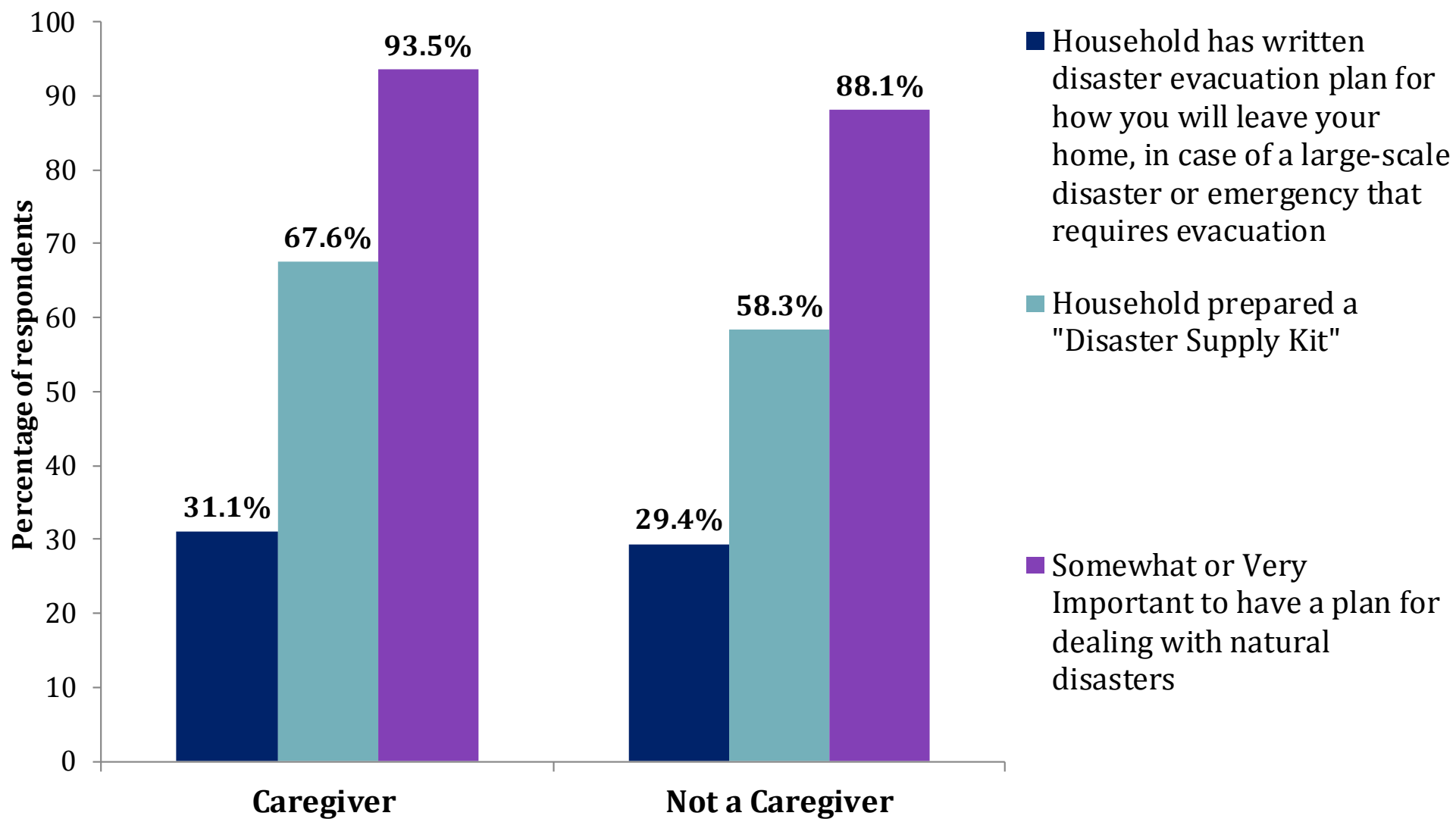


Chart 7-2a

Having a Disaster Plan or Kit by Caregiver Status in Florida, PWD Survey 2012



Future Implications

- The information found in the Disability Data Report can help guide and inform programmatic efforts.
 - The health access, health behavior, quality of life, chronic illness and emergency preparedness data can inform educational efforts and identify areas of need for people with disabilities.
- The data highlights the need to increase the participation of people with a disability in health promotion programs and preventive health services designed to facilitate healthy behaviors and optimize health outcomes.
 - The high rates of obesity, smoking, and physical inactivity among people with a disability demonstrates the need for targeted and accessible programs that focus on nutrition, smoking cessation and physical activity.
- While there were no differences in self-management course participation or emergency preparedness, the data suggests that people with a disability experience significant access to care and provider communication barriers.
 - People with a disability disproportionately experience cost, physical access, and provider communication barriers to care indicating a need for further research into health care access.
- The findings will also guide the development of an in-depth questionnaire designed to measure the accessibility of Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) in Florida.

Appendix

2012 BRFSS Tables

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics by Disability Status 2012 BRFSS

Survey Question	Response category	Non-Disabled (n=5,395)	Disabled (n=2,229)
Respondent Sex	Male	48.5%	45.6%
		[46.36%,50.63%]	[41.93%,49.33%]
	Female	51.5%	54.4%
		[49.37%,53.64%]	[50.67%,58.07%]
Respondent Race	White	29.9%	64.0%
		[18.64%,44.27%]	[40.58%,82.27%]
	Black	21.3%	17.5%
		[11.48%,36.01%]	[5.77%,42.34%]
	Asian	11.8%	1.6%
		[4.98%,25.59%]	[0.22%,11.18%]
	Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, American Indian and Other	17.9%	9.3%
		[08.98%,32.58%]	[2.04%,33.37%]
Hispanic origin	Yes	19.0%	12.0%
		[17.32%,20.82%]	[9.64%,14.82%]
	No	80.1%	87.0%
		[78.27%,81.82%]	[84.11%,89.4%]
Respondent Age	18-24	11.7%	5.2%
		[10.24%,13.24%]	[3.59%,7.52%]
	25-34	21.3%	8.3%
		[19.48%,23.21%]	[6.2%,11.03%]
	35-44	16.8%	10.6%
		[15.23%,18.54%]	[8.39%,13.37%]
	45-54	15.2%	20.2%

		[13.76%,16.85%]	[17.22%,23.48%]
	55-64	14.1%	24.6%
		[12.78%,15.59%]	[21.53%,27.88%]
	65-99	19.9%	30.8%
		[1.85%,21.33%]	[27.82%,33.88%]
Marital Status			
	Married	48.3%	42.8%
		[46.17%,50.4%]	[39.23%,46.42%]
	Separated or Divorced	15.3%	26.1%
		[13.77%,16.94%]	[22.84%,29.65%]
	Widowed	6.2%	11.2%
		[5.39%,7.14%]	[9.45%,13.25%]
	Never Married	23.4%	14.8%
		[21.53%,25.33%]	[12.18%,17.93%]
Education			
	Less than high school education	7.3%	12.6%
		[6.2%,8.49%]	[10.3%,15.37%]
	High school graduate or GED	25.5%	29.2%
		[23.69%,27.4%]	[25.96%,32.59%]
	Some college or technical	28.5%	31.6%
		[26.58%,30.46%]	[28.23%,35.15%]
	College graduate	38.4%	26.4%
		[36.32%,40.47%]	[23.26%,29.74%]
Employment Status			
	Employed	59.5%	31.6%
		[57.41%,61.51%]	[28.16%,35.34%]
	Unemployed	20.7%	16.6%
		[19.01%,22.57%]	[14.0%,19.58%]
	Retired	18.2%	25.5%
		[16.82%,19.57%]	[22.82%,28.44%]
	Unable to work	1.0%	25.9%
		[0.63%,1.49%]	[22.75%,29.41%]
Household Income			
	Less than 10,000	4.7%	11.9%
		[3.8%,5.74%]	[09.54%,14.66%]
	10,000-14,999	4.0%	10.9%
		[3.22%, 4.94%]	[8.73%,13.61%]

	15,000-19,999	8.1%	10.9%
		[6.97%,9.41%]	[8.75%,13.58%]
	20,000-24,999	9.1%	8.9%
		[7.89%,10.39%]	[7.1%,11.0%]
	25,000-34,999	10.8%	10.9%
		[9.51%,12.25%]	[8.79%,13.52%]
	35,000-49,999	13.3%	9.8%
		[11.95%,14.86%]	[7.93%,12.14%]
	50,000-74,999	13.7%	10.3%
		[12.3%,15.27%]	[8.22%,12.8%]
	more than 75,000	23.3%	12.8%
		[21.57%,25.07%]	[10.53%,15.4%]
Own or Rent Home			
	Own	55.6%	56.3%
		[53.48%,57.71%]	[52.5%,59.95%]
	Rent	37.5%	34.8%
		[35.39%,39.61%]	[31.24%,38.62%]
Veteran Status			
	Yes	14.5%	17.4%
		[13.08%,16.08%]	[14.82%,20.39%]
	No	85.3%	82.5%
		[83.75%,86.76%]	[79.57%,85.14%]

**Bold values indicate statistically significant difference

Table 2. General Health Characteristics by Disability Status, 2012 BRFSS

Survey Question	Response category	Non-Disabled (n=5,395)	Disabled (n=2,229)
General Health Status	Excellent, Very Good, Good	91.2%	52.1%
		[89.96%,92.37%]	[48.44%,55.8%]
	Fair, Poor	8.3%	47.3%
		[7.23%,9.59%]	[43.59%,50.95%]
For how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?			
	None	72.1%	26.4%
		[70.12%,73.98%]	[23.25%,29.71%]
	Less than one week	16.0%	23.8%
		[14.53%,17.67%]	[20.74%,27.17%]
	More than one week, but less than 2 weeks	3.4%	7.7%
		[2.67%,4.26%]	[5.87%,9.98%]
	More than two weeks	5.3%	38.4%
		[4.39%,6.34%]	[35%,42.15%]
For how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?			
	None	66.4%	42.5%
		[64.35%,68.46%]	[38.94%,46.14%]
	Less than one week	17.6%	17.1%
		[15.98%,19.31%]	[14.45%,20.18%]
	More than one week, but less than 2 weeks	5.6%	5.5%
		[4.68%,6.78%]	[4%,7.39%]
	More than two weeks	7.9%	31.9%
		[6.78%,9.18%]	[28.51%,35.57%]
During the past 30 days, for about how			
	None	67.3%	34.2%

many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?			
		[64.23%,70.21%]	[30.44%,38.12%]
	Less than one week	20.3%	20.7%
		[17.82%,22.94%]	[17.43%,24.33%]
	More than one week, but less than 2 weeks	4.0%	8.5%
		[2.89%,5.44%]	[6.49%,10.97%]
	More than two weeks	6.0%	33.4%
		[4.6%,7.69%]	[29.69%,37.31%]

**Bold values indicate statistically significant difference

Table 3. Health Care Access and Utilization Characteristics by Disability Status, 2012 BRFSS

Survey Question	Response category	Non-Disabled (n=5,395)	Disabled (n=2,229)
Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?	Yes, only one	58.7%	65.2%
		[56.56%,60.8%]	[61.45%,68.81%]
	More than one	10.45%	15.7%
		[9.15%,11.92%]	[13.03%,18.8%]
		None	30.2%
	[28.16%,32.23%]	[15.34%,21.63%]	
Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?	Yes	18.4%	32.2%
		[16.74%,20.24%]	[28.69%,35.89%]
	No	81.4%	67.1%
		[79.58%,83.08%]	[63.38%,70.6%]
About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?	Within the past year	66.3%	75.5%
		[64.16%,68.29%]	[72.08%,78.67%]
	Within the past 2 years	13.7%	8.2%
		[12.24%,15.3%]	[6.41%,10.54%]
	Within the past 5 years	9.1%	6.1%
		[7.85%,10.46%]	[4.46%,8.36%]
	5 or more years	9.9%	8.4%
	[8.59%,11.28%]	[6.44%,10.91%]	
Do you have any kind of health care coverage?	Yes	76.1%	79.7%

		[74.15%,77.98%]	[76.34%,82.76%]
	No	23.4%	20.0%
		[21.58%,25.38%]	[17.02%,23.44%]
Respondents 18-64 who have any form of health insurance			
	Have health insurance coverage	56.3%	49.6%
		[54.23%,58.42%]	[45.94%,53.31%]
	Do not have health insurance coverage	22.4%	19.2%
		[20.56%,24.32%]	[16.2%,22.55%]
How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason?			
	Within the past year	62.7%	53.5%
		[60.61%,64.8%]	[49.82%,57.21%]
	More than one year	36.2%	45.0%
		[34.14%,38.3%]	[41.29%,48.67%]

**Bold values indicate statistically significant difference

Table 4. Chronic Conditions by Disability Status, 2012 BRFSS

Survey Question	Response category	Non-Disabled (n=5,395)	Disabled (n=2,229)
(Ever told) you had a heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction?	Yes	2.9%	14.3%
		[2.27%,3.57%]	[11.88%,17.03%]
	No	96.7%	84.1%
		[95.87%,97.29%]	[81.19%,86.63%]
(Ever told) you had angina or coronary heart disease?	Yes	3.3%	14.0%
		[2.64%,4.05%]	[11.67%,16.71%]
	No	96.3%	84.6%
		[95.43%,96.94%]	[81.8%,87.02%]
(Ever told) you had a stroke?	Yes	1.4%	7.9%
		[1.03%,1.87%]	[6.24%,10.04%]
	No	98.4%	91.1%
		[97.83%,98.78%]	[88.86%,92.91%]
(Ever told) you had asthma?	Yes	10.1%	21.9%
		[8.88%,11.54%]	[18.89%,25.21%]
	No	89.6%	77.9%
		[88.14%,90.84%]	[74.57%,80.89%]
Do you have asthma now?	Yes	57.3%	73.1%
		[50.28%,64.04%]	[64.95%,79.94%]
	No	40.6%	24.5%
		[33.95%,47.63%]	[17.9%,32.46%]
(Ever told) you had skin	Yes	7.3%	12.1%

cancer?			
		[6.4%,8.3%]	[10.14%,14.42%]
	No	92.4%	87.4%
		[91.39%,93.34%]	[85.05%,89.41%]
(Ever told) you had other types of cancer?	Yes	5.2%	14.4%
		[4.44%,6.12%]	[12.04%,17.15%]
	No	94.4%	85.2%
		[93.49%,95.25%]	[82.38%,87.54%]
(Ever told) you had COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis?	Yes	3.6%	18.7%
		[2.87%,4.38%]	[16.05%,21.65%]
	No	96.2%	80.9%
		[95.27%,96.86%]	[77.88%,83.52%]
(Ever told) you had arthritis, RA, gout or fibromyalgia?	Yes	15.4%	54.5%
		[14.06%,16.82%]	[50.72%,58.12%]
	No	84.2%	44.5%
		[82.72%,85.53%]	[40.84%,48.25%]
(Ever told) you had kidney disease?	Yes	2.2%	9.6%
		[1.61%,2.87%]	[7.54%,12.16%]
	No	97.8%	89.8%
		[97.03%,98.31%]	[87.22%,91.88%]
(Ever told) you had a depressive disorder?	Yes	11.6%	36.4%
		[10.27%,13.05%]	[32.83%,40.05%]
	No	87.7%	63.2%
		[86.23%,89.08%]	[59.47%,66.69%]

(Ever told) you had prediabetes?	Yes	9.4%	14.1%
		[8.25%,10.79%]	[11.8%,16.6%]
	Yes, during pregnancy	0.9%	0.9%
		[0.54%,1.3%]	[0.43%,1.87%]
	No	89.3%	83.8%
		[87.91%,90.59%]	[.81.02%,86.22%]
(Ever told) you had diabetes?	Yes	6.3%	21.2%
		[5.44%,7.32%]	[18.49%,24.29%]
	Yes, but female told only during pregnancy	0.6%	0.3%
		[0.32%,0.97%]	[0.16%,0.75%]
	No	92.0%	75.9%
		[90.89%,93.02%]	[72.69%,78.81%]
	No, prediabetes or borderline diabetes	0.8%	2.0%
		[0.5%,1.16%]	[1.2%,3.45%]
Do you have trouble seeing, even when wearing glasses or contacts?	Yes	11.7%	35.8%
		[10.37%,13.11%]	[32.31%,39.48%]
	No	87.0%	62.1%
		[85.46%,88.36%]	[58.4%,65.66%]
How many of your permanent teeth have been removed because of tooth decay or gum disease?	1-5	29.8%	34.5%
		[27.91%,31.76%]	[31.02%,38.05%]
	6 or more	7.8%	20.0%
		[6.78%,8.89%]	[17.27%,23.11%]

	All	3.9%	9.5%
		[3.13%,4.72%]	[7.65%,11.63%]
	None	56.8%	33.2%
		[54.72%,58.91%]	[29.73%,36.81%]

**Bold values indicates statistically significant difference

Table 5. Health Behaviors by Disability Status, 2012 BRFSS

Survey Question	Response category	Non-Disabled (n=5,395)	Disabled (n=2,229)
Binge drinkers (males having five or more drinks on one occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion)	Yes	17.8%	13.9%
		[16.19%,19.62%]	[11.34%,16.91%]
	No	77.0%	84.0%
		[75.06%,78.79%]	[80.87%,86.7%]
Heavy drinkers (adult men having more than two drinks per day and adult women having more than one drink per day)	Yes	7.8%	6.7%
		[6.65%,9.01%]	[5%,8.96%]
	No	86.6%	90.7%
		[85.01%,88.02%]	[88.21%,92.75%]
During the past 30 days, how many days per week did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?	None	36.7%	50.9%
		[34.64%,38.78%]	[47.22%,54.62%]
	1-2 nights	12.3%	6.1%
		[10.85%,13.8%]	[4.47%,8.33%]
	3-4 nights	4.4%	2.1%
		[3.59%, 5.4%]	[1.25%,3.49%]
	5-7 nights	4.6%	3.8%
		[3.84%,5.58%]	[2.64%, 5.56%]
During the past 30 days, how many days per month did you have at least one	None	36.7%	50.9%

drink of any alcoholic beverage?			
		[34.64%,38.78%]	[47.22%,54.62%]
	1 or less	8.7%	10.2%
		[7.5%, 9.96%]	[7.99%,12.81%]
	2-4 days	13.7%	11.5%
		[12.25%,15.27%]	[9.28%,14.25%]
	5 or greater	18.5%	14.4%
		[16.87%,20.23%]	[12%,17.2%]
		n= 2,931	n=878
During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?			
	1-2 drinks	68.4%	69.8%
		[65.69%,70.99%]	[64.3%,74.85%]
	3-4 drinks	18.7%	17.2%
		[16.51%,20.98%]	[13.27%,21.98%]
	5-6 drinks	6.7%	4.4%
		[5.34%,8.36%]	[2.55%,7.51%]
	More than 6 drinks	3.6%	5.5%
		[2.61%,4.82%]	[3.19%,9.19%]
Four level smoker status			
	Current smoker-now smokes every day or some days	15.0%	23.6%
		[13.47%,16.64%]	[20.48%,27%]
	Former smoker	25.6%	34.9%
		[23.89%,27.48%]	[31.56%,38.46%]
	Never smoked	56.7%	40.8%
		[54.6%,58.82%]	[37.2%,44.46%]
		n=676	n=446
During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to			
	Yes	59.7%	72.6%

quit smoking?			
		[53.88%,65.18%]	[65.13%,79%]
	No	39.9%	27.4%
		[34.42%,45.69%]	[21%,34.87%]
Do you currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus every day, some days, or not at all?			
	Every day	1.6%	0.9%
		[1.11%,2.3%]	[0.41%,1.84%]
	Some days	2.1%	1.5%
		[1.53%,2.89%]	[0.74%,2.97%]
	Not at all	96.1%	97.3%
		[95.14%,96.94%]	[95.7%,98.37%]
How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car?			
	Always	86.1%	84.0%
		[84.66%,87.8%]	[80.84%,86.64%]
	Nearly always	7.5%	9.3%
		[6.43%,8.82%]	[7.21%,11.88%]
	Sometimes	3.1%	2.7%
		[2.37%,4.03%]	[1.61%,4.32%]
	Seldom	1.2%	1.1%
		[0.8%,1.83%]	[0.55%,2.3%]
	Never	1.4%	2.5%
		[0.92%,2.0%2]	[1.55%,4.13%]
		n=3,997	n=1,877
In the past 12 months, how many times did you have a red OR painful sunburn that lasted a day or more?			
	One	9.2%	7.2%
		[8.02%,10.59%]	[5.6%,9.08%]
	Two	4.1%	3.5%
		[3.29%,5.05%]	[2.43%,4.9%]
	Three	1.1%	0.8%
		[0.74%,1.69%]	[0.4%,1.42%]

	Four	1.0%	0.4%
		[0.55%,1.67%]	[0.17%,1.07%]
	Five or more	1.1%	0.9%
		[0.72%,1.71%]	[0.41%,1.73%]
During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercise?			
	Yes	84.0%	61.6%
		[82.34%,85.48%]	[57.96%,65.03%]
	No	15.9%	38.1%
		[14.43%,17.56%]	[34.66%,41.72%]
BMI Classifications			
	Underweight, BMI < 18	1.8%	1.9%
		[1.31%,2.55%]	[1.1%,3.26%]
	Normal, BMI 18.5-25	39.8%	27.7%
		[37.68%,41.98%]	[24.48%,31.14%]
	Overweight, BMI 25-30	37.6%	36.3%
		[35.54%,39.78%]	[32.69%,40.04%]
	Obese, BMI > 30	20.7%	34.1%
		[19.01%,22.56%]	[30.65%,37.78%]
		n=3,738	n=1,943
In the past 3 months, how many times have you fallen?			
	None	83.8%	57.9%
		[81.71%,85.7%]	[53.9%,61.88%]
	1-2 times	13.7%	26.0%
		[11.91%,15.61%]	[22.55%,29.69%]
	3-4 times	1.4%	8.1%
		[0.89%,2.27%]	[6.21%,10.6%]
	5-6 times	0.4%	1.9%
		[0.13%,1.02%]	[1.15%,3.05%]
	More than 6 times	0.4%	5.2%
		[0.12%,1.02%]	[3.66%,7.46%]
		n=659	n=832

How many of these falls caused an injury?	None	65.1%	41.3%
		[58.27%,71.33%]	[35.24%,47.53%]
	1 fall	29.9%	32.2%
		[23.95%,36.51%]	[26.54%,38.48%]
	2 falls	2.9%	9.5%
		[1.25%,6.56%]	[6.47%,13.65%]
	3 falls	0.3%	7.3%
		[5.8e-04,1.86%]	[4.48%,11.59%]
	4 or more falls	0.9%	7.3%
		[0.16%,5.22%]	[4.64%,11.29%]

**Bold values indicate statistically significant difference

Table 6. Preventative Health by Disability Status, 2012 BRFSS

Survey Question	Response category	Non-Disabled (n=3,982)	Disabled (n=1,870)
About how often during the past 30 days did you feel nervous?	All or Most	2.5%	14.5%
		[1.89%,3.3%]	[12.36%,16.96%]
	Some	12.2%	21.3%
		[10.85%,13.66%]	[.1876,.2396]
	A little	27.5%	24.6%
	[.2566,.2944]	[21.98%,27.34%]	
	None	57.3%	38.7%
		[55.21%,59.43%]	[35.63%,41.76%]
During the past 30 days, about how often did you feel hopeless?			
	All or Most	0.9%	8.4%
		[0.61%,1.36%]	[6.74%,10.51%]
	Some	4.0%	12.7%
		[3.2%,4.92%]	[10.74%,14.94%]
	A little	9.3%	14.1%
		[8.04%,10.67%]	[12.01%,16.48%]
	None	85.6%	64.1%
		[83.97%,87.08%]	[61.03%,67.14%]
During the past 30 days, about how often did you feel restless or fidgety?			
	All or Most	3.2%	14.0%
		[2.55%,4.1%]	[11.82%,16.41%]
	Some	11.0%	20.7%
		[9.7%,12.36%]	[18.25%,23.47%]
	A little	20.2%	22.3%
		[18.52%,22.05%]	[19.73%,25%]
	None	64.9%	41.8%
		[62.83%,66.95%]	[38.76%,44.92%]
During the past 30 days,			
	All or Most	0.6%	6.0%

about how often did you feel so depressed that nothing could cheer you up?			
		[0.33%,0.93%]	[4.69%,7.6%]
	Some	2.4%	11.3%
		[1.81%,3.12%]	[9.28%,13.67%]
	A little	5.3%	9.6%
		[4.3%,6.59%]	[7.85%,11.74%]
	None	91.5%	72.3%
		[90.1%,92.75%]	[69.24%,75.0%]
During the past 30 days, about how often did you feel that everything was an effort?			
	All or Most	3.2%	17.9%
		[2.57%,4.02%]	[15.62%,20.49%]
	Some	7.5%	16.5%
		[6.38%,8.69%]	[14.26%,19%]
	A little	10.7%	15.3%
		[9.39%,12.21%]	[13.17%,17.68%]
	None	77.5%	48.4%
		[75.6%,79.29%]	[45.28%,51.6%]
During the past 30 days, about how often did you feel worthless?			
	All or Most	0.68%	8.5%
		[0.44%,1.05%]	[6.82%,10.46%]
	Some	2.4%	9.6%
		[1.85%,3.22%]	[7.83%,11.6%]
	A little	4.2%	9.3%
		[3.41%,5.24%]	[7.65%,11.23%]
	None	92.3%	72.4%
		[91.05%,93.4%]	[69.46%,75.12%]
During the past 30 days, for about how many days did a mental health condition or emotional problem keep			
	None	94.7%	76.5%

you from doing your work or other usual activities?			
		[93.67%,95.6%]	[73.63%,79.19%]
	Less than one week	3.7%	7.9%
		[2.98%,4.6%]	[6.21%,9.89%]
	One week or greater, but less than two weeks	0.8%	3.4%
		[0.46%,1.23%]	[2.28%,.5.03%]
	Two weeks or greater	0.5%	9.6%
		[0.24%,0.98%]	[7.92%,11.6%]
Are you now taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem?			
	Yes	7.6%	25.4%
		[6.54%,8.76%]	[22.74%,28.3%]
	No	92.2%	73.6%
		[90.97%,93.22%]	[70.74%,76.37%]
Treatment can help people with mental illness lead normal lives.			
	Agree strongly	67.5%	66.3%
		[65.38%,69.48%]	[63.18%,69.19%]
	Agree slightly	19.8%	20.9%
		[18.16%,21.57%]	[18.35%,23.58%]
	Neither agree or disagree	1.9%	2.6%
		[1.42%,2.52%]	[1.76%,3.67%]
	Disagree slightly	3.6%	3.1%
		[2.81%,4.59%]	[2.26%, 4.28%]
	Disagree strongly	2.5%	2.1%
		[1.7%,3.66%]	[1.3%,3.48%]
People are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental illness.			
	Agree strongly	24.7%	25.4%
		[22.84%,26.57%]	[22.73%,28.24%]

	Agree slightly	33.8%	26.8%
		[31.79%,35.85%]	[24.11%,29.69%]
	Neither agree or disagree	3.2%	3.6%
		[2.49%,3.99%]	[2.58%,4.89%]
	Disagree slightly	25.0%	24.5%
		[23.2%,26.91%]	[21.91%,27.38%]
	Disagree strongly	8.2%	13.1%
		[7.07%,9.45%]	[11.03%,15.39%]

**Bold values indicate statistically significant difference

Table 7: Mental Health by Disability Status, 2012 BRFSS

Survey Question	Response category	Non-Disabled (n=3,982)	Disabled (n=1,870)
About how often during the past 30 days did you feel nervous?	All or Most	2.5%	14.5%
		[1.89%,3.33%]	[12.36%,16.96%]
	Some	12.2%	21.3%
		[10.85%,13.66%]	[18.76%,23.96%]
	A little	27.5%	24.6%
	[25.66%,29.44%]	[21.98%,27.34%]	
	None	57.3%	38.7%
		[55.21%,59.43%]	[35.63%,41.76%]
During the past 30 days, about how often did you feel hopeless?	All or Most	0.9%	8.4%
		[0.61%,1.36%]	[6.74%,10.51%]
	Some	4.0%	12.7%
		[3.2%,4.92%]	[10.74%,14.94%]
	A little	9.3%	14.1%
		[8.04%,10.67%]	[12.01%,16.48%]
	None	85.6%	64.1%
		[83.97%,87.08%]	[61.03%,67.14%]
During the past 30 days, about how often did you feel restless fo fidgety?	All or Most	3.2%	14.0%
		[2.55%,4.1%]	[11.82%,16.41%]
	Some	11.0%	20.7%

		[9.7%,12.36%]	[18.25%,23.47%]
	A little	20.2%	22.3%
		[18.52%,22.05%]	[19.73%,25%]
	None	64.9%	41.8%
		[62.83%,66.95%]	[38.76%,44.92%]
During the past 30 days, about how often did you feel so depressed that nothing could cheer you up?	All or Most	0.6%	6.0%
		[0.33%,0.93%]	[4.69%,7.6%]
	Some	2.4%	11.3%
		[1.81%, 3.12%]	[9.28%,13.67%]
	A little	5.3%	9.6%
		[4.3%,6.59%]	[7.85%,11.74%]
	None	91.5%	72.3%
		[90.1%,92.75%]	[69.24%,75.07%]
During the past 30 days, about how often did you feel that everything was an effort?	All or Most	3.2%	17.9%
		[2.57%,4.02%]	[15.62%,20.49%]
	Some	7.5%	16.5%
		[6.38%,8.69%]	[14.26%,19%]
	A little	10.7%	15.3%
		[9.39%,12.21%]	[13.17%,17.68%]
	None	77.5%	48.4%
		[75.6%,79.29%]	[45.28%,51.6%]

%During the past 30 days, about how often did you feel worthless?	All or Most	0.68%	8.5%
		[0.44%,1.05%]	[6.82%,10.46%]
	Some	2.4%	9.6%
		[1.85%,3.22%]	[7.83%,11.6%]
	A little	4.2%	9.3%
		[3.41%,5.24%]	[7.65%,11.23%]
	None	92.3%	72.4%
		[91.05%,93.41%]	[69.46%,75.12%]
During the past 30 days, for about how many days did a mental health condition or emotional problem keep you from doing your work or other usual activities?	None	94.7%	76.5%
		[93.67%,95.6%]	[73.63%,79.19%]
	Less than one week	3.7%	7.9%
		[2.98%,4.6%]	[6.21%,9.89%]
	One week or greater, but less than two weeks	0.8%	3.4%
		[0.46%,1.23%]	[2.28%,5.03%]
	Two weeks or greater	0.5%	9.6%
		[0.24%,0.98%]	[7.92%,11.6%]

Are you now taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem?	Yes	7.6%	25.4%
		[6.54%,8.76%]	[22.74%,28.3%]
	No	92.2%	73.6%
		[.9097, .9322]	[.7074, .7637]
Treatment can help people with mental illness lead normal lives.	Agree strongly	67.5%	66.3%
		[65.38%,69.48%]	[63.18%,69.19%]
	Agree slightly	19.8%	20.9%
		[18.16%,21.57%]	[18.35%,23.58%]
	Neither agree or disagree	1.9%	2.6%
		[1.42%,2.52%]	[1.76%,3.67%]
	Disagree slightly	3.6%	3.1%
		[2.81%,4.59%]	[2.26%,4.28%]
	Disagree strongly	2.5%	2.1%
	[1.7%,3.66%]	[1.3%,3.48%]	
People are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental illness.	Agree strongly	24.7%	25.4%
		[22.84%,26.57%]	[22.73%,28.24%]
	Agree slightly	33.8%	26.8%

		[31.79%,35.85%]	[24.11%,29.69%]
	Neither agree or disagree	3.2%	3.6%
		[2.49%,3.99%]	[2.58%,4.89%]
	Disagree slightly	25.0%	24.5%
		[23.2%,26.91%]	[21.91%,27.38%]
	Disagree strongly	8.2%	13.1%
		[7.07%,9.45%]	[11.03%,15.39%]

**Bold values indicate statistically significant difference

Table 8. Diabetic Health by Disability Status, 2012 BRFSS

Survey Question	Response Category	Non-Disabled (n=3,799)	Disabled (n=1,453)
(Ever told) you had prediabetes?	Yes	9.4%	14.1%
		[8.25%,10.79%]	[11.8%,16.69%]
	Yes, during pregnancy	0.9%	0.9%
		[0.54%,1.34%]	[0.43%,1.87%]
	No	89.3%	83.8%
		[87.91%,90.59%]	[81.02%,86.22%]
		n=5,395	n=2,229
(Ever told) you had diabetes?			
	Yes	6.3%	21.2%
		[5.44%,7.32%]	[18.49%,24.29%]
	Yes, but female told only during pregnancy	0.6%	0.3%
		[0.32%,0.97%]	[0.16%,0.75%]
	No	92.0%	75.9%
		[90.89%,93.02%]	[72.69%,78.81%]
	No, prediabetes or borderline diabetes	0.8%	2.0%
		[0.5%,1.16%]	[1.2%,3.45%]
		n=481	n=508
About how often do you check your blood for glucose or sugar? Do NOT include times when checked by a health professional.			
	None	8.6%	10.0%
		[5.63%,13%]	[6.81%,14.53%]

	Daily	61.1%	66.1%
		[54.91%,66.96%]	[60.1%,71.65%]
	Less frequently than Daily	29.3%	22.4%
		[23.96%,35.24%]	[17.75%,27.85%]
About how often do you check your feet for any sores or irritations? Do NOT include times when checked by a health professional.			
	None	14.8%	12.7%
		[11.13%,19.32%]	[9.3%,17%]
	Daily	51.7%	62.0%
		[45.47%,57.78%]	[55.98%,67.6%]
	Less frequently than Daily	28.0%	21.4%
		[22.73%,33.95%]	[16.89%,26.63%]
About how many times in the past 12 months have you seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for your diabetes?			
	None	12.6%	10.9%
		[9.07%,17.18%]	[7.77%,15.07%]
	1-2 times	36.9%	26.6%
		[30.96%,43.19%]	[21.62%,32.1%]
	More than 2 times	48.1%	57.1%
		[41.93%,54.32%]	[51.1%,62.91%]
		n=481	n=508
About how many times in			
	None	6.9%	5.2%

the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional checked you for "A one C"?			
		[4.34%,10.82%]	[3.24%,8.17%]
	1-2 times	42.1%	34.1%
		[36.02%,48.39%]	[28.48%,40.15%]
	More than 2 times	41.3%	43.9%
		[35.33%,47.44%]	[37.95%,50.11%]
		n=481	n=508
Have you ever taken a course or class in how to manage your diabetes yourself?	Yes	58.3%	51.9%
		[52.18%,64.2%]	[45.81%,57.92%]
	No	41.2%	47.6%
		[35.32%,47.32%]	[41.57%,53.67%]

**Bold values indicate statistically significant difference

Table 9. Cancer Diagnoses and Health by Disability Status, 2012 BRFSS

Survey Question	Response Category	Non-Disabled (n=3,799)	Disabled (n=1,453)
Ever told you have skin cancer?	Yes	7.3%	12.1%
		[6.4%,8.3%]	[10.14%,14.42%]
	No	92.4%	87.4%
		[91.39%,93.34%]	[85.05%,89.41%]
<hr/>			
Ever told you have other types of cancer?	Yes	5.2%	14.4%
		[4.44%,6.12%]	[12.04%,17.15%]
	No	94.4%	85.2%
		[93.49%,95.25%]	[82.38%,87.54%]
		n=865	n=557
<hr/>			
How many different types of cancer have you had?	Only one	73.6%	69.1%
		[69.48%,77.28%]	[63.58%,74.18%]
	Two	20.2%	21.5%
		[16.91%,23.88%]	[17.12%,26.69%]
	Three or more	4.3%	6.5%
		[2.83%,6.52%]	[4.19%,10.07%]
		n=835	n=541
<hr/>			
With your most recent diagnosis of cancer, what type of cancer was it?	Breast	13.2%	10.3%
		[10.39%,16.52%]	[7.35%,14.13%]
	Cervical	3.1%	4.4%
		[1.9%,5.09%]	[2.56%,7.34%]
	Colon	2.7%	5.8%
[1.54%,4.72%]		[3.48%,9.6%]	

	Prostate	8.1%	6.6%
		[5.99%,10.94%]	[4.43%,9.74%]
	Melanoma	11.7%	15.8%
		[9.13%,14.92%]	[11.97%,20.62%]
	Lung	1.6%	3.5%
		[0.79%,3.23%]	[1.84%,6.47%]
	Bladder	1.7%	0.7%
		[1.02%,2.91%]	[0.2%, 2.37%]
		n=849	n=541
Are you currently receiving treatment for cancer? (surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, or chemotherapy pills)			
	Yes	6.8%	11.3%
		[4.79%,9.48%]	[7.83%,16.03%]
	No, completed treatment	69.0%	63.8%
		[64.52%,73.15%]	[57.94%,69.18%]
	No, refused treatment	2.7%	2.7%
		[1.31%,5.65%]	[1.38%,5.23%]
	No, haven't started	13.8%	14.4%
		[10.96%,17.1%]	[10.9%,18.81%]
		n=575	n=346
Do you currently have physical pain caused by your cancer or cancer treatment?			
	Yes	3.0%	8.7%
		[1.56%,5.78%]	[5.42%,13.72%]
	No	96.3%	90.2%
		[93.47%,97.97%]	[85.17%,93.68%]
		n=577	n=348

What type of doctor provides the majority of your health care?	Cancer surgeon	1.5%	1.7%
		[0.71%,3.09%]	[0.57%,4.72%]
	Family practitioner	43.3%	42.8%
		[38.03%,48.81%]	[35.96%,49.98%]
	General surgeon	0.4%	2.3%
		[0.13%,.01.37%]	[0.95%,5.37%]
	Gynecologic Oncologist	3.1%	1.3%
		[1.72%,5.48%]	[0.39%,4.13%]
	GP, Internist	34.5%	32.1%
		[29.56%,39.83%]	[25.89%,38.98%]
	Plastic Surgeon	0.8%	0.8%
		[0.23%,2.51%]	[0.21%,2.91%]
	Medical Oncologist	2.4%	1.7%
		[1.12%,5.16%]	[0.54%, 5.04%]
	Radiation Oncologist	0.1%	1.3%
		[1.6e-04,.0082]	[0.38%,4.28%]
	Urologist	0.6%	3.2%
		[0.16%,2.08%]	[1.34%,7.65%]
		n=576	n=347
Did any doctor, nurse, or other health professional EVER give you a written summary of all the cancer treatments that you received?	Yes	32.9%	30.3%
		[27.94%,38.2%]	[24.29%,37.11%]
	No	62.8%	65.2%
		[57.42%,67.92%]	[58.27%,71.48%]
		n=576	n=347

With your most recent diagnosis of cancer, did you have health insurance that paid for all or part of your cancer treatment?	Yes	96.6%	94.8%
		[94.24%,97.96%]	[91.4%,96.86%]
	No	2.6%	3.8%
		[1.39%,4.65%]	[2.11%,6.76%]
		n=576	n=347
Have you EVER received instructions from a doctor, nurse, or other health professional about where you should return or who you should see for routine cancer check-ups after completing treatment for cancer?			
	Yes	73.3%	64.9%
		[68.26%,77.84%]	[57.75%,71.44%]
	No	23.1%	32.2%
		[18.82%,27.91%]	[25.77%,39.27%]
		n=407	n=225
Were these instructions written down or printed on paper for you?			
	Yes	63.3%	64.6%
		[56.97%,69.17%]	[56.24%,72.22%]
	No	27.8%	25.6%
		[22.57%,33.81%]	[18.87%,33.7%]

**Bold values indicate statistically significant difference

Table 10: Differences in taking a chronic condition self-management course and barriers to care by disability status, PWD Survey 2012

Survey Category	Response category	Overall (n=1,429)	Without a disability (n=958)	With a disability (n=471)	p-value
Condition Self-Management Course	Taken a course/class on how to manage a health condition by one's self	19.7%	15.9%	27.6%	<0.001
	<hr/>				
Barriers to Care	Obtaining Transportation to Drs. Office	4.6%	0.9%	11.9%	<0.001
	Getting into Building	2.9%	0.5%	7.9%	<0.001
	Getting into Exam Room	1.5%	0.2%	4.3%	<0.001
	Getting on Examination Table	7.6%	1.4%	20.2%	<0.001
	Getting a Physical Exam	2.0%	0.3%	5.5%	<0.001
	Communicating or Talking with Doctor	3.4%	1.4%	7.6%	<0.001
	Finding Dr. that Understands Health Condition	6.3%	2.4%	14.2%	<0.001
	Coordinating Care between Providers	7.4%	3.0%	16.4%	<0.001
	No Access to Care Barriers	81.8%	58.0%	58.0%	<0.001

values indicated significance between disability and no disability groups, p < 0.05.

*Bold

Table 11. Differences in taking a chronic condition self-management course and barriers to care by caregiver status, PWD Survey 2012

Survey Category	Response category	Overall (n=1,433)	Caregiver (n=296)	Not a Caregiver (n=1,137)	p-value
Condition Self-Management Course	Taken a course/class on how to manage a health condition by one's self	19.9%	26.9%	18.1%	<0.001
Barriers to Care	Obtaining Transportation to Drs. Office	4.5%	6.4%	4.1%	0.08
	Getting into Building	2.9%	3.4%	2.8%	0.61
	Getting into Exam Room	1.5%	2.0%	1.4%	0.44
	Getting on Examination Table	7.5%	8.1%	7.4%	0.68
	Getting a Physical Exam	2.0%	2.7%	1.9%	0.35
	Communicating or Talking with Doctor	3.4%	5.7%	2.8%	0.01
	Finding Dr. that Understands Health Condition	6.4%	12.2%	4.8%	<0.001
	Coordinating Care between Providers	7.4%	10.8%	6.5%	0.01
	No Access to Care Barriers	81.9%	78.4%	82.9%	0.08

*Bold values indicated significance between caregiver groups, $p < 0.05$.

Table 12. Proportions of patients who report emergency preparedness by disability status, PWD Survey 2012

Survey Category	Response category	N	Overall	Without a disability	With Disability	p-value
Emergency Planning	Talked with members in household about what to do in case of natural disaster	1290**	71.2%	71.5%	70.5%	0.72
	Household has written disaster evacuation plan for how you will leave your home, in case of a large-scale disaster or emergency that requires evacuation	1,423	29.8%	28.9%	31.6%	0.29
	Household prepared a "Disaster Supply Kit"	1,425	60.3%	61.6%	57.6%	0.14
	Somewhat or Very Important to have a plan for dealing with natural disasters	1,411	89.3%	89.3%	89.3%	0.98
	Know where to go in the event of a large-scale disaster or emergency that requires evacuation	1,418	68.6%	70.2%	65.4%	0.07

*Bold values indicated significance between disability groups, $p < 0.05$.

**Question asked only of participants who do not live alone.

Table 13: Proportions of patients who report emergency preparedness by disability status, PWD Survey 2012

Survey Category	Response category	N	Overall	Caregiver	Not a Caregiver	p-value
Emergency Planning	Talked with members in household about what to do in case of natural disaster	1,298**	71.2%	76.6%	69.7%	0.02
	Household has written disaster evacuation plan for how you will leave your home, in case of a large-scale disaster or emergency that requires evacuation	1,426	29.7%	31.1%	29.4%	0.57
	Household prepared a "Disaster Supply Kit"	1,429	60.2%	67.6%	58.3%	<0.01
	Somewhat or Very Important to have a plan for dealing with natural disasters	1,413	89.2%	93.5%	88.1%	<0.01
	Know where to go in the event of a large-scale disaster or emergency that requires evacuation	1,422	68.6%	68.3%	68.7%	0.88

*Bold values indicated significance between disability groups, $p < 0.05$.

**Question asked only of participants who do not live alone.

Table 14. Characteristics of participants by disability status, CAHPS Survey 2012

Variable	Categories	Adult				Child			
		Overall (N= 374) %	With disability (N= 197) %	Without a disability N=177 %	p-value	Overall N=1,661 %	With disability N= 225 %	Without a disability N=1,436 %	p-value
Age**	Respondents Less than 18 years of age.	77	47	86	<0.001	**	**	**	**
	Respondents 18–44 years of age.	13	18	11			**	**	
	Respondents 45-64 years of age.	10	34	3			**	**	
Gender	Male	33	38	28	0.58	44	39	44	0.21
	Female	67	62	72		56	61	56	
Race/Ethnicity	White	36	46	24	0.52	28	41	28	0.005
	Black or African American	26	16	37		26	19	27	
	Hispanic or Latino	27	26	29		34	19	37	
	Other	11	13	10		10	21	8	
Self-Rated Health	Excellent	16	7	26	<0.001	48	21	52	<0.001
	Very Good	14	10	19		29	32	28	
	Good	27	21	34		17	23	16	
	Fair /Poor	43	63	21		6	24	3	
Education	High School or Less	66	59	75	<0.001	60	63	60	<0.05
	Greater than High School	33	41	25		40	37	40	

† Bolded values indicate significant differences between a given characteristic and disability status (p<0.05)

** Age estimates are for overall sample including adult and child respondents

Table 15. Proportions of patients who report difficulties communicating with their personal doctor or experiencing difficulties with personal doctor communication by disability status * CAHPS Survey 2012

Variable	Categories	Adult				Child			
		Overall N= 374 %	With disabili ty N= 197 %	Without a disabilit y N=177 %	p- value	Overall N=1,661 %	With disabili ty N= 225 %	Without a disability N=1,436 %	p- value
Provider Communication	Personal doctor always listened carefully	86	87	85	0.58	85	85	86	0.85
	Personal doctor always explained things in a way easy to understand	75	77	73	0.88	80	84	79	0.58
	Personal doctor always showed respect for what had to say	84	84	85	0.38	90	90	90	0.95
	Personal doctor always spent enough time	70	74	66	0.38	71	74	70	0.38

* Questions asked only of participants who report having a personal doctor

†Bolded values indicate significance between disability groups, $p < 0.05$.

Table 16. Differences in Ratings of Health Care, Plan, and Providers, Getting Needed Care, and Barriers to Care by disability status, CAHPS Survey 2012

Variable	Categories	Adult				Child			
		Overall N= 374 %	With disability N= 197 %	Without a disability N=177 %	p-value	Overall N=1,661 %	With disability N= 225 %	Without a disability N=1,436 %	p-value
Overall Ratings of Plan and Providers	Mean Health Plan Rating (SD)	8.1	7.9	8.3	0.13	8.5	8.0	8.6	<0.001
	Mean Health Care Rating (SD)	8.2	8.0	8.4	0.13	8.7	8.3	8.8	<0.001
	Mean Personal Doctor Rating (SD)*	8.5	8.4	8.6	0.53	9.0	8.7	9.0	0.01
	Mean Specialist Rating (SD)	8.9	9.0	8.8	0.69	8.6	8.5	8.6	0.81
Barriers to Care	Obtaining Transportation to Drs. Office	16	22	8	0.02	4	11	3	0.002
	Getting into Building	2	5	0	0.03	0.6	3	0.2	<0.001
	Getting into Exam Room	3	6	0.2	<0.001	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.15
	Getting on Examination Table	12	22	1	<0.001	1	4	0.8	0.02
	Getting a Physical Exam	7	13	0.2	0.02	0.9	3	0.6	0.02
	Communicating or Talking with Doctor	8	13	4	0.01	3	10	2	<0.05
	Finding Dr. that Understands Health Condition	15	28	2	<0.001	2	6	2	<0.001
	Coordinating Care between Providers	15	26	2	0.01	3	8	2	<0.001
	No Access to Care Barriers	64	43	86	<0.001	89	71	92	<0.001

*Questions asked only of patients who report having a personal doctor. †Bolded values indicate significance between disability and no disability groups, p < 0.05.