# Disparities in Health Habits Among Minorities with Disabilities: Implications for Public Health Policy and Practice

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#### **Disclaimer**

The findings and conclusions in this report have not been formally disseminated by [the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry] and should not be construed to represent any agency determination or policy.



### **Objective**

- To examine disparities in healthy nutrition, sedentary lifestyle and weight control among minorities with moderate/severe disabilities, using the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) framework
- To consider the implications of these disparities among minorities with disabilities for public health policy and practice



#### Methods

• We back-coded NHIS questions to the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) to identify relevant codes that defined our measures of disability, mental health status, obesity, nutrition, fitness, and sleep



### Methods (Continued)

 Using crosstabulation and logistic regression procedures, we analyzed data from the 2005 NHIS Sample Adult and Cancer Supplement files on 31,000 selfresponding adults age 18 years and older



### Methods (Continued)

- Disability was defined as having one or more functional limitations
- Comparison groups included minorities with and without functional limitations and non-Hispanic whites with and without functional limitations



### Independent Measures

- Mild Functional Limitations and
- Moderate/Severe Functional limitations (ICF codes d410-d469)
- Minority Status (No ICF codes available)



- Changing and Maintaining Body Position (d410-d429)
  - Difficulty stooping and bending
  - Difficulty standing and sitting unsupported for a sustained period of time



- Carrying, moving and handling objects (ICF codes d430-d449)
  - Difficulty reaching up over head
  - Difficulty grasping and handling small objects
  - Difficulty lifting/carrying 10 pounds
  - Difficulty pushing/pulling large objects



- Walking and Moving Around (d450d469)
  - Difficulty walking 3 blocks
  - Difficulty climbing 10 steps
     without resting



- Acquisition of necessities (ICF codes d610-d629)
  - Difficulty shopping



- Interpersonal interactions and relationships (ICF codes d710d779)
  - Difficulty socializing with friends and family and attending social outings



- Recreation and leisure
  - Difficulty relaxing with hobbies and leisure activities



# Severity Index for Level of Functional Limitations

- Mild: Person has a little difficulty with activities
- Moderate: Person finds the activity somewhat difficult to do
- Severe: Person finds the activity very difficult to do, or person is unable to do the activity



### **Minority Status**

- Includes all adults age 18 years and older who reported belonging to a U.S. racial/ethnic group
- Excludes all adults age 18 years and older who reported being non-Hispanic whites



### Sample Sizes

#### Minorities

<ul> <li>Mild limitations</li> </ul>	907
<ul> <li>Moderate/severe limitations</li> </ul>	1,059
<ul> <li>No limitations</li> </ul>	4,114

#### Non-Hispanic whites

<ul> <li>Mild limitations</li> </ul>	4,543
<ul> <li>Moderate/severe limitations</li> </ul>	4,326
No limitations	16,479

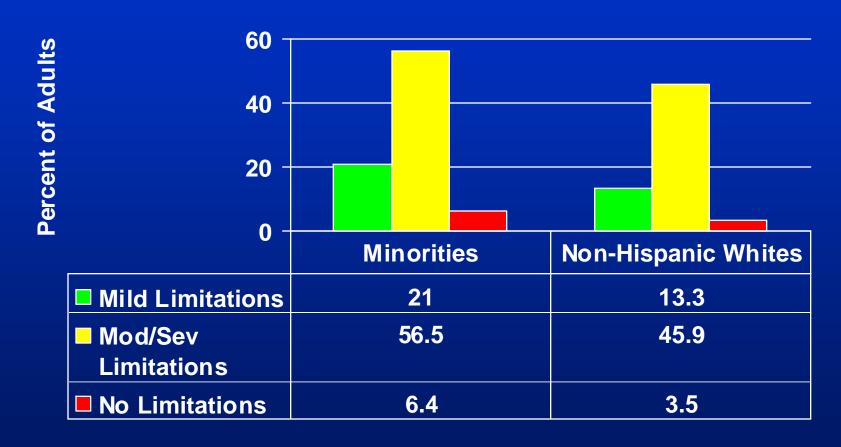


# Dependent Measures – Health Status

- Physical health status –
   excellent/very good/good, fair/poor health in past 12 months
- Depressive symptoms mild/ moderate/severe in past 30 days, as measured by the K6 Scale of Psychological Distress



#### **Adults with Fair/Poor Health**





# Measuring Depressive Symptoms

- The K6 Scale of Psychological Distress is one of the World Health Organization's classification systems
- The K6 Scale has demonstrated specificity and sensitivity in identifying mood (depressive and anxiety) disorders, but it does not distinguish which type of disorder is present in any given individual



### Variables Associated with the K6 Scale

- Respondent reported feelings that significantly interfered with daily activities
  - Sadness
  - Hopelessness
  - Nervousness
  - Restlessness
  - Worthlessness
  - Sense that everything is an effort



#### Structuring the K6 Scale

- Reverse code values for 6 measures of depressive symptoms:
  - -1 = none of the time
  - -2= a little of the time
  - -3 = some of the time
  - -4 = most of the time
  - -5 = all of the time
- Sum across unweighted scores

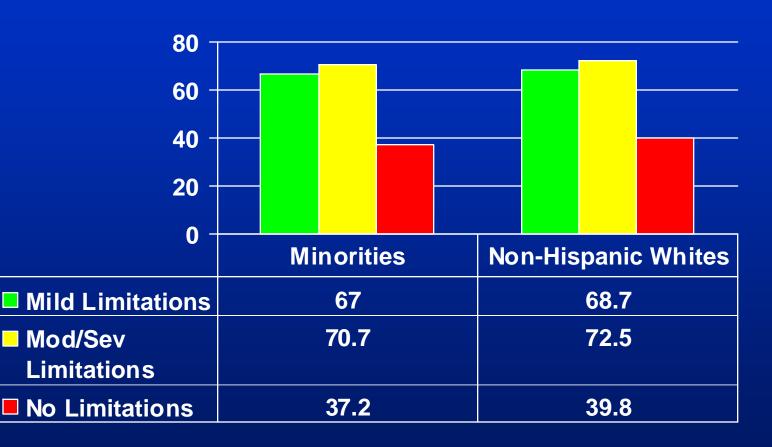
### Scoring the K6 Scale

- No symptoms of depression: K6 Scale score = 6
- Mild symptoms: K6 Scale Score = 7-12
- Moderate symptoms: K6 Scale score = 13-18
- Severe symptoms: K6 Scale score = 19-30



# Adults with Depressive Symptoms

Percent of Adults





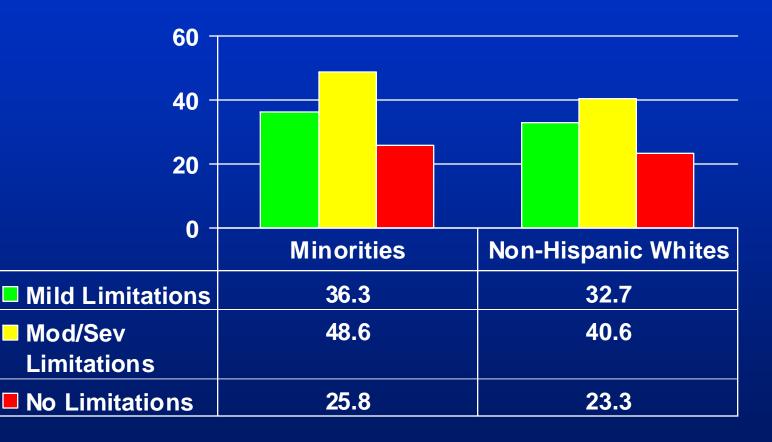
# Dependent Measures- Health Behaviors

- Obesity BMI  $\geq$  30
- Sleep <8 hours per night v. ≥ 8 hours per night</p>
- Physical inactivity moderate or vigorous exercises <1 time per week or never any type of exercise
- Sedentary lifestyle sit most of the time
- Current smoker: smoked daily or some days during the week



#### **Adults Who Are Obese**

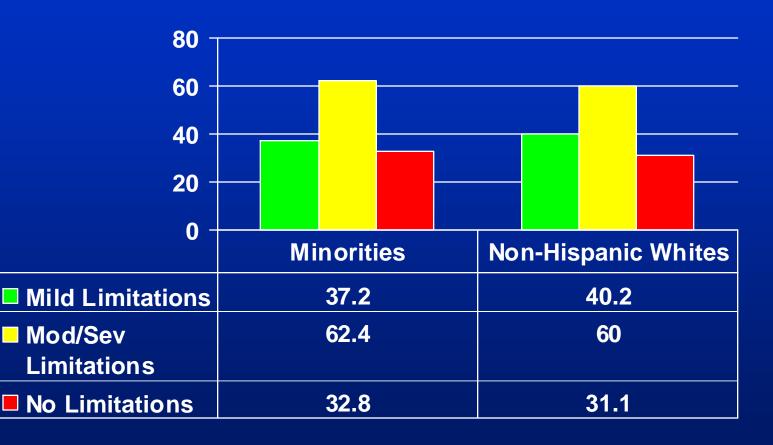
Percent of Adults





# Adults with a Sedentary Lifestyle

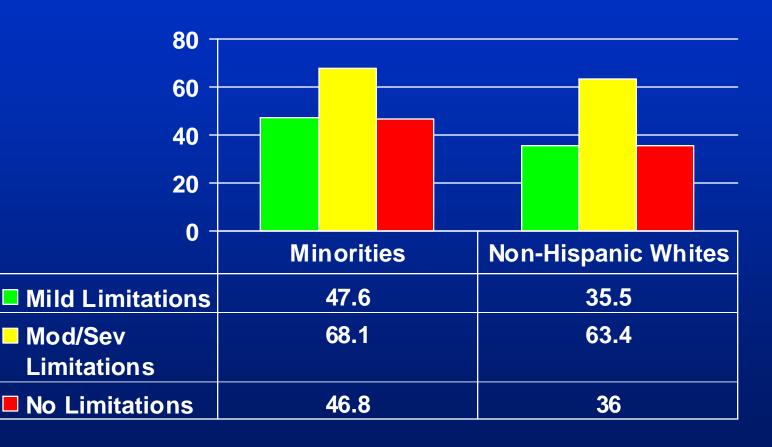
Percent of Adults





# Adults Getting No Regular Weekly Exercise

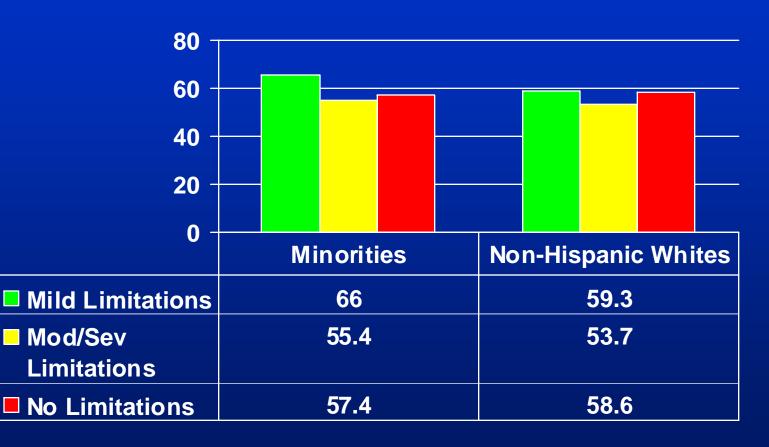
Percent of Adults





# Adults Sleeping Less Than 8 Hours at Night

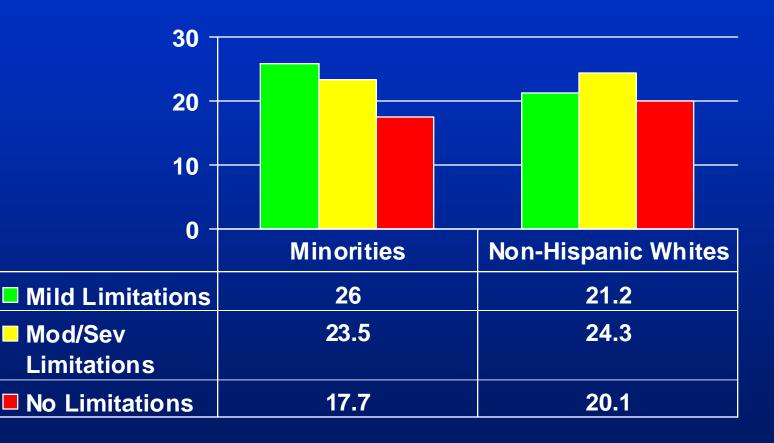
Percent of Adults





# Adults Who Are Current Smokers

Percent of Adults





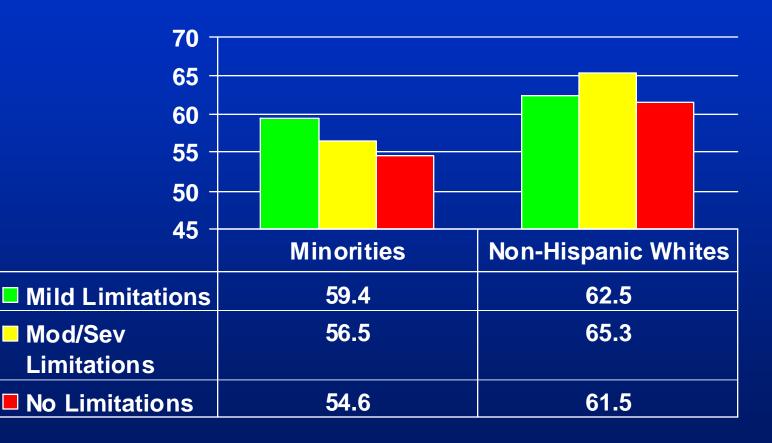
# Dependent Measures – Daily Nutritional Habits

- Cereals and bread
- Dairy milk and cheese
- Fruits and fruit juices
- Beans, salad, and other vegetables
- Red meat
- White potatoes (other than French fries)



# Adults Eating Hot or Cold Cereal Weekly

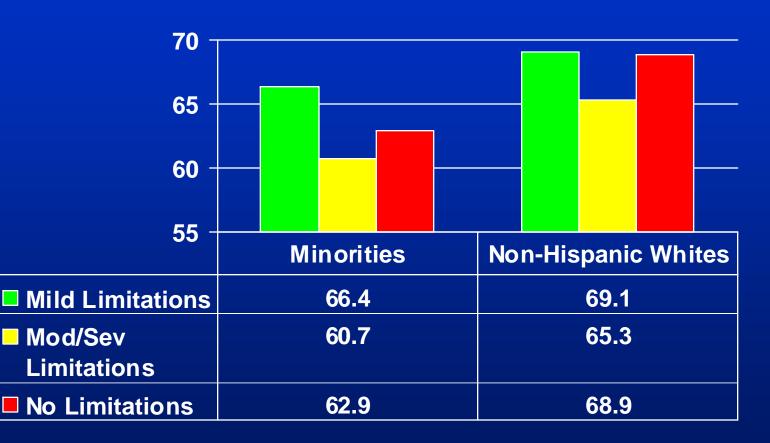
Percent of Adults





# Adults Eating Whole Grain Bread Weekly

Percent of Adults





### **Adults Drinking Milk Weekly**

80 Percent of Adults 60 40 20 0 **Minorities Non-Hispanic Whites** Mild Limitations 64.5 74.8 Mod/Sev 60.6 **75 Limitations** No Limitations 64.2 **75** 

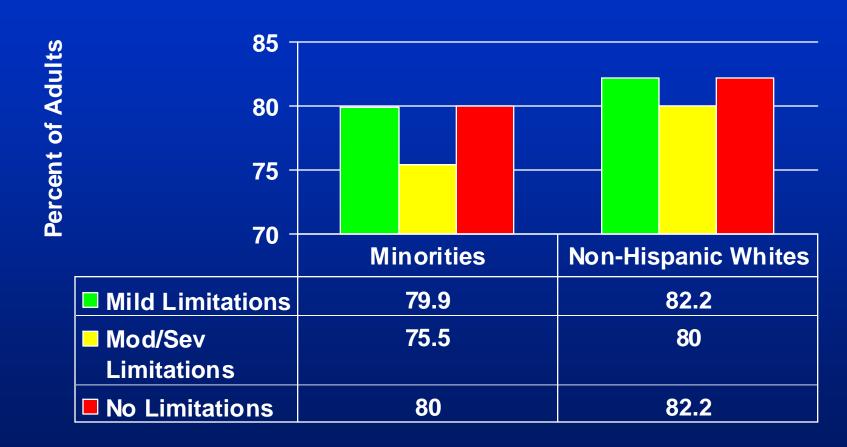


### **Adults Eating Cheese Weekly**

100 Percent of Adults 50 0 **Non-Hispanic Whites Minorities ■ Mild Limitations** 85.2 72.5 62.5 78.9 Mod/Sev Limitations No Limitations **72** 86.2



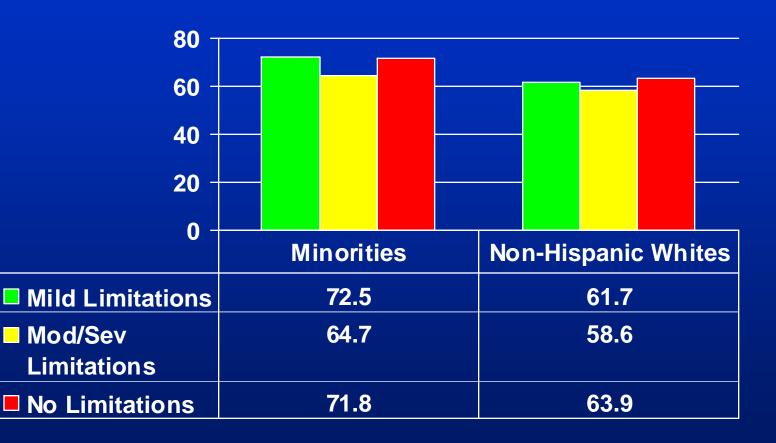
### **Adults Eating Fruit Weekly**





# Adults Drinking Fruit Juice Weekly

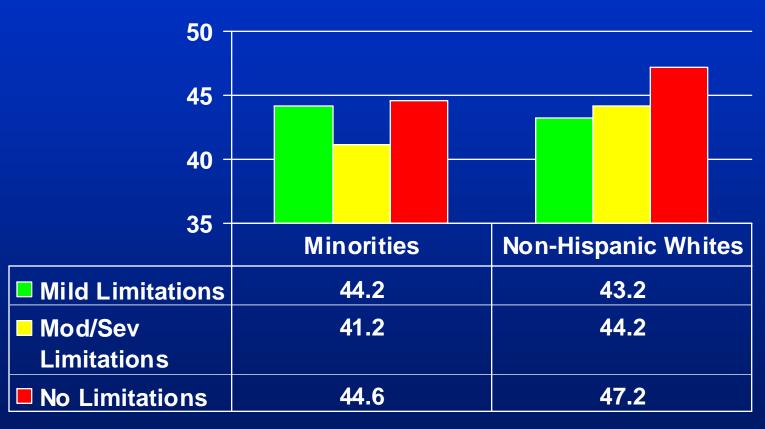
Percent of Adults





#### **Adults Eating Beans Weekly**

Percent of Adults





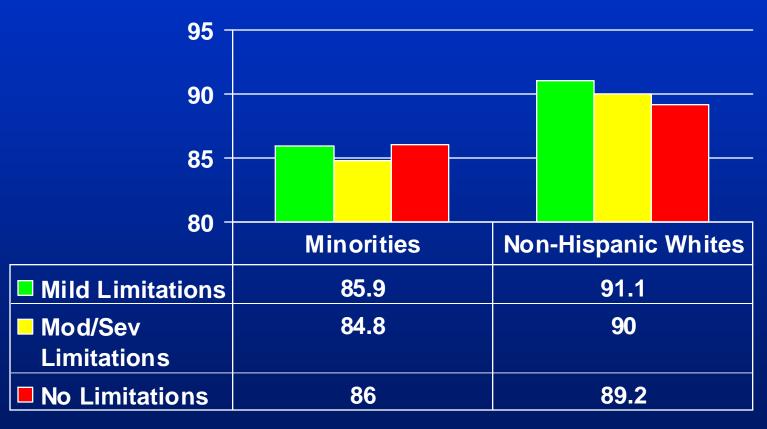
#### **Adults Eating Salads Weekly**

100 Percent of Adults 50 0 **Minorities Non-Hispanic Whites** ■ Mild Limitations 72.2 79.9 68.4 Mod/Sev 73.9 **Limitations** ■ No Limitations 77.3 82.4



# Adults Eating Other Vegetables Weekly

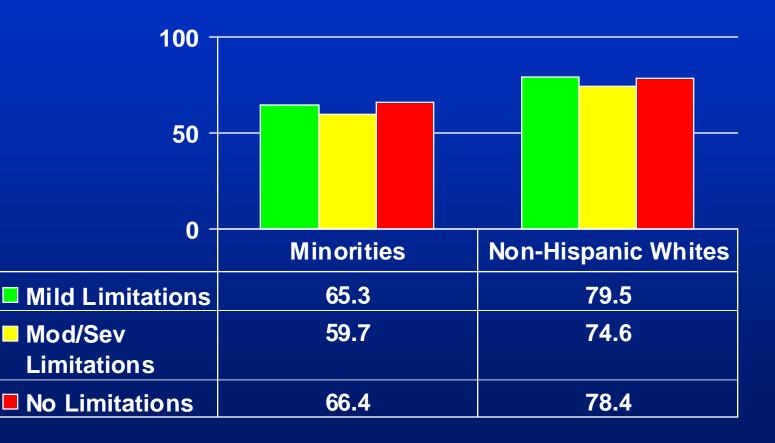
Percent of Adults





## Adults Eating Red Meat Weekly

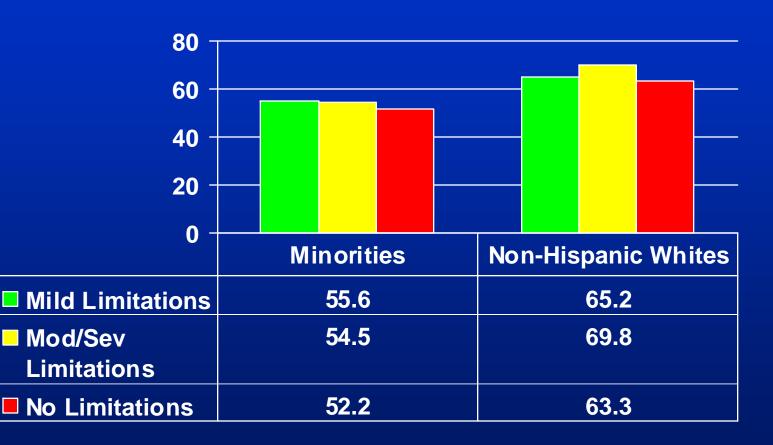
Percent of Adults





# Adults Eating White Potatoes Weekly

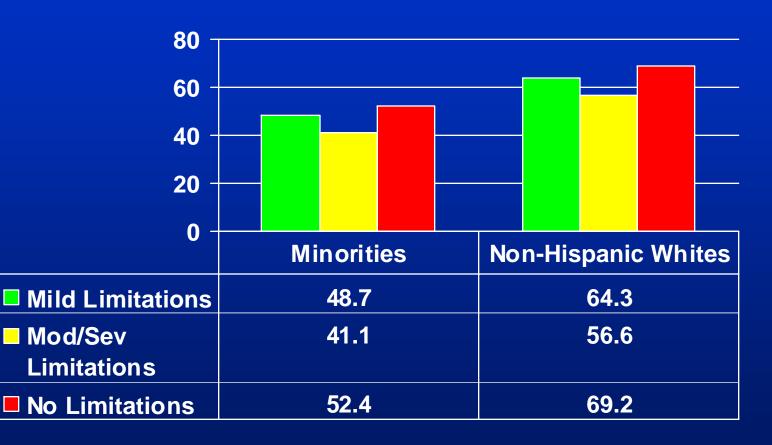
Percent of Adults





# Adults Eating Tomato Sauce in Foods Weekly

Percent of Adults





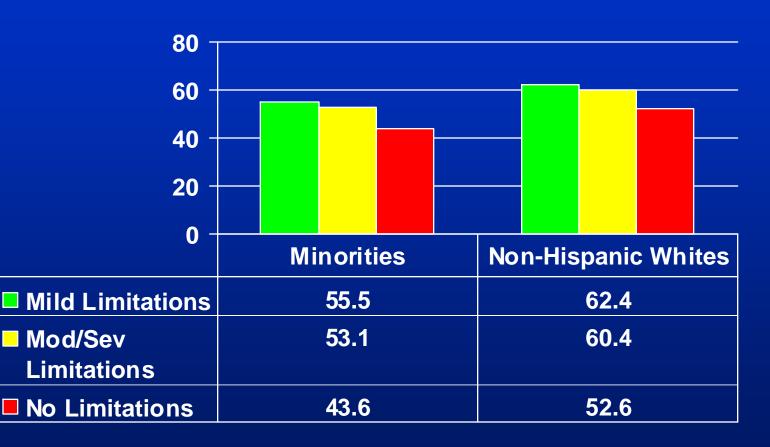
# Dependent Measures: Daily Vitamin Supplements

- Multi-vitamin supplement
- Calcium supplement (women)



## Adults Taking a Daily Vitamin Supplement

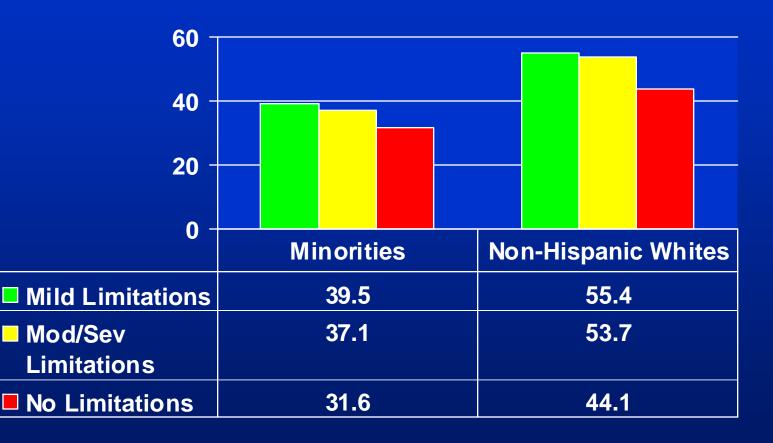
Percent of Adults





## Women Taking a Daily Calcium Supplement

Percent of Adults





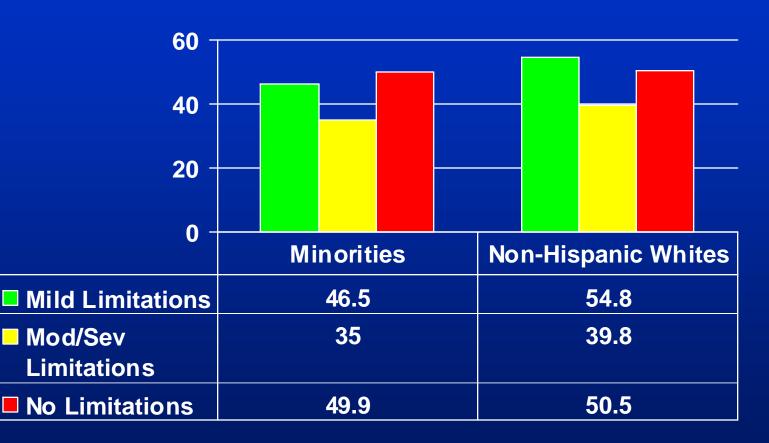
#### Dependent Measures – Nutritional Habits

- French fries
- Sugared fruit drinks
- Sodas
- Doughnuts and other sweet baked goods



## Adults Eating French Fries Weekly

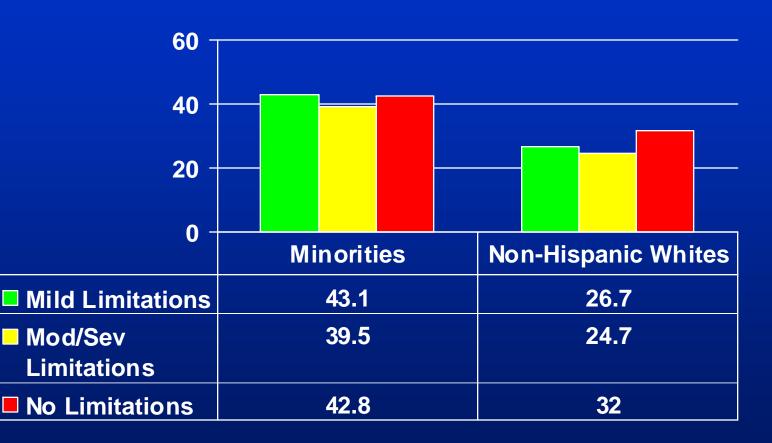
Percent of Adults





## Adults Drinking Sugared Fruit Drinks Weekly

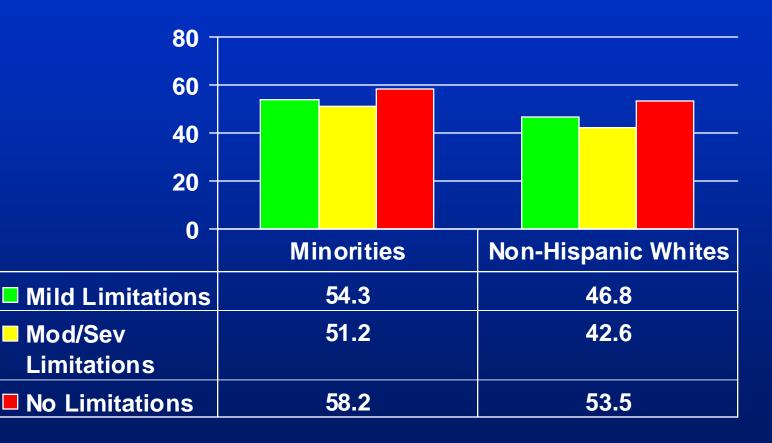
Percent of Adults





# Adults Drinking Non-Diet Sodas Weekly

Percent of Adults





### Adults Eating Doughnuts and Other Sweet Pastries Weekly

60 Percent of Adults 55 50 45 40 **Non-Hispanic Whites Minorities** Mild Limitations 49.2 56.8 Mod/Sev 49.1 52.5 **Limitations** No Limitations 48.9 55.1



#### Results

- Findings reported here were statistically significant at p<.05 or less</p>
- Odds ratios in the logistic regression models were adjusted for age, sex, income, education and marital status
- Findings are reported for interactive effects of minority status and disability status
- Our reference group was non-minority, nonlimited adults



#### **Results - Health**

• Minorities with moderate/severe limitations had the highest odds of experiencing fair/poor health (AOR=18.790) and the highest odds of experiencing depressive symptoms (AOR=4.714) after controlling for demographic factors



# Results – Weight and Physical Inactivity

Minority adults with moderate/severe limitations had the highest odds of being obese (AOR=3.144), of having a sedentary lifestyle (AOR=2.316) and of getting no exercise during the week (AOR=2.305)



#### Results – Healthy Eating

Minority adults with moderate/severe limitations had lower odds of eating fruit (AOR=0.728), eating vegetables (AOR=0.563), eating salad (AOR=0.467) and drinking milk (AOR=0.680)



#### Results – Sugared Foods

Minorities with moderate/severe limitations had higher odds of drinking sugared fruit drinks (AOR=1.907) but higher odds of drinking sodas (AOR=1.582) than whites with moderate/severe limitations



#### Conclusions

 Without healthy nutrition and attention to physical fitness, minorities with disabilities may develop additional health problems that can lead to further disablement and health decline



#### **Implications**

 Public health policy makers should create and implement communitybased programs that address both minority and disability barriers to living healthy lifestyles



SAFER · HEALTHIER · PEOPLE TO SAFER · HEALTHIER · PEOPLE · HEALTHIER · HEALTHIER

#### Barriers to Healthy Lifestyles for Adults with Disabilities

- Economic: lack of affordable and accessible nutrition and fitness options
- Attitudinal: PWD are not expected to care about good nutrition and fitness, so programs are not disability accessible



#### **Barriers to Healthy Lifestyles**

- Nutritional: disability-related cooking skills limitations
- Technology: lack of affordable assistive technology to improve nutrition and physical fitness
- Training: Community professionals lack training to work effectively with PWD on nutrition and fitness



#### **Contact Information**

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