



ADA Participation Action Research Consortium: Addressing Disparities in Social Determinants of Health among People with Disabilities

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Background

- Twenty five years following the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), people with disabilities continue to experience persistent inequality and disparities in community living, community participation, and economic participation.
- **Need for multi-level data to examine factors influencing social determinants of health, identify key disparities and strategically address them in partnership with regional and local communities**
- Aim: to **work with people with disabilities** and other stakeholders to examine **participation gaps** experienced by people with disabilities post ADA and Olmstead.

Q1. What **environmental factors** contribute to these gaps?

Q2. What **promising practices** might help reduce gaps?

Q3. How can we **share** our work through the ADA Centers to promote **use** in communities and systems change initiatives?

What is ADA-PARC?

- The **goals** of ADA Participatory Action Research Consortium (ADA-PARC)
 - 1) to **examine differences experienced by people with disabilities** in community living, community participation, and work/economic participation
 - 2) to **inform the benchmarking of key participation disparities and promising practices** at state, regional, and community levels
- The ADA-PARC is a **collaboration of researchers, ADA Center directors and staff, and ADA Center stakeholders.**

Regional ADA Centers:

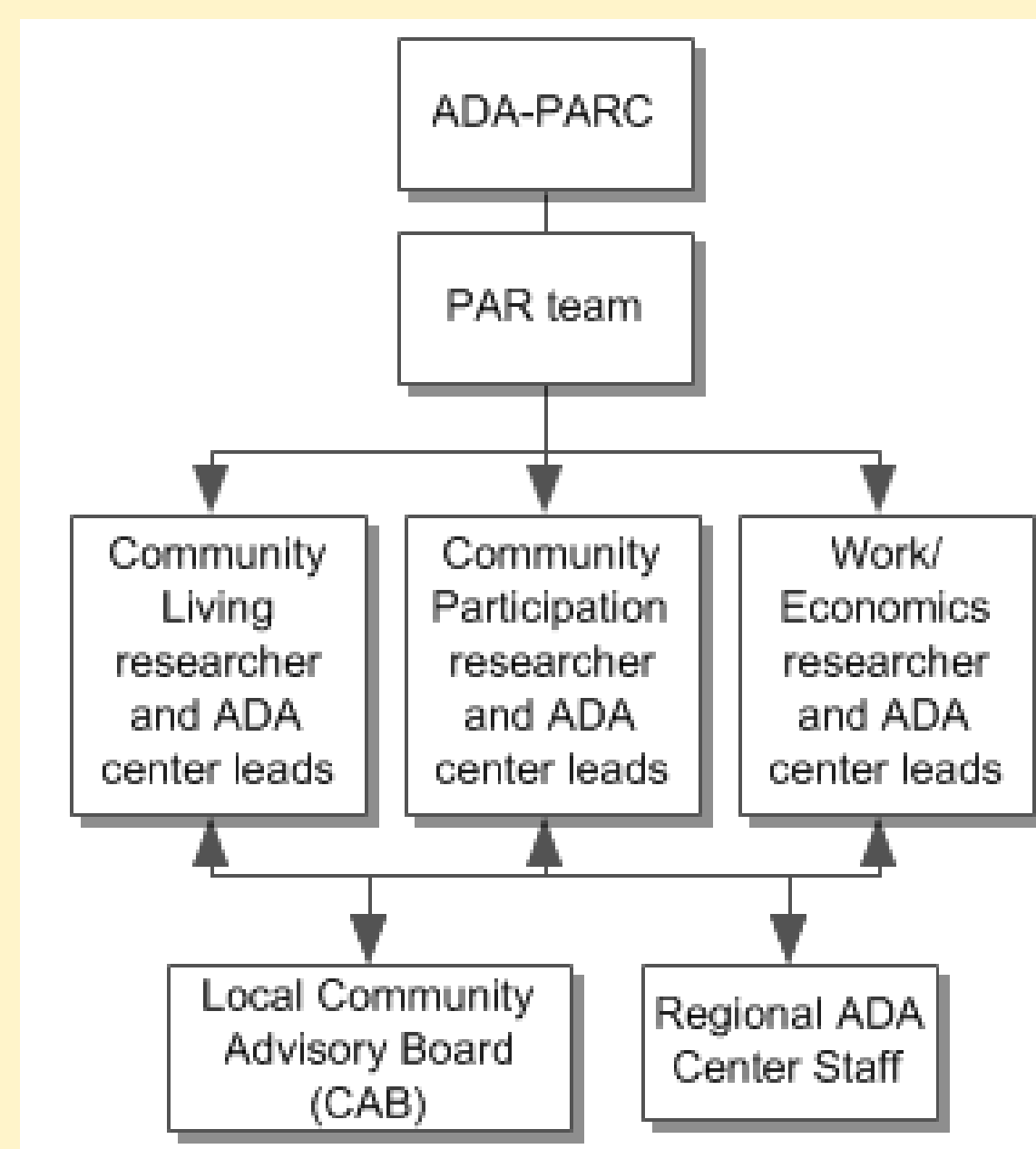
- Southwest ADA Center
- Great Lakes ADA Center
- Pacific ADA Center
- Southeast ADA Center
- Rocky Mountain ADA Center
- Mid-Atlantic ADA Center
- Great Northwest ADA Center

Researchers:

- University of Illinois at Chicago
- TIRR Memorial Hermann
- Syracuse University
- The Center on Disability at the Public Health Institute
- University of Northern Colorado

Community Advisory Board:

- ADA Center stakeholders representing different disability groups and state and local government agencies



PAR Process

1. **Data analysis and mapping** of existing information to identify participation gaps for people with disabilities by PAR team
 - Primary city selection (43 cities across the regions) in collaboration with ADA center staff
 - Data mining of existing large population and community datasets (e.g., American Community Survey)
 - Mapping data using Geographic Information System (GIS)
3. **Participatory action research (PAR) summit** with ADA center staff to review disparity maps
4. **Website development**
5. Collaboration with the local **Community Advisory Boards (CAB)**
 - Advising the PAR team on creating a process for using national, regional and local information to find out how people with disabilities are doing, share promising practices, and promote change to make life better for people with disabilities

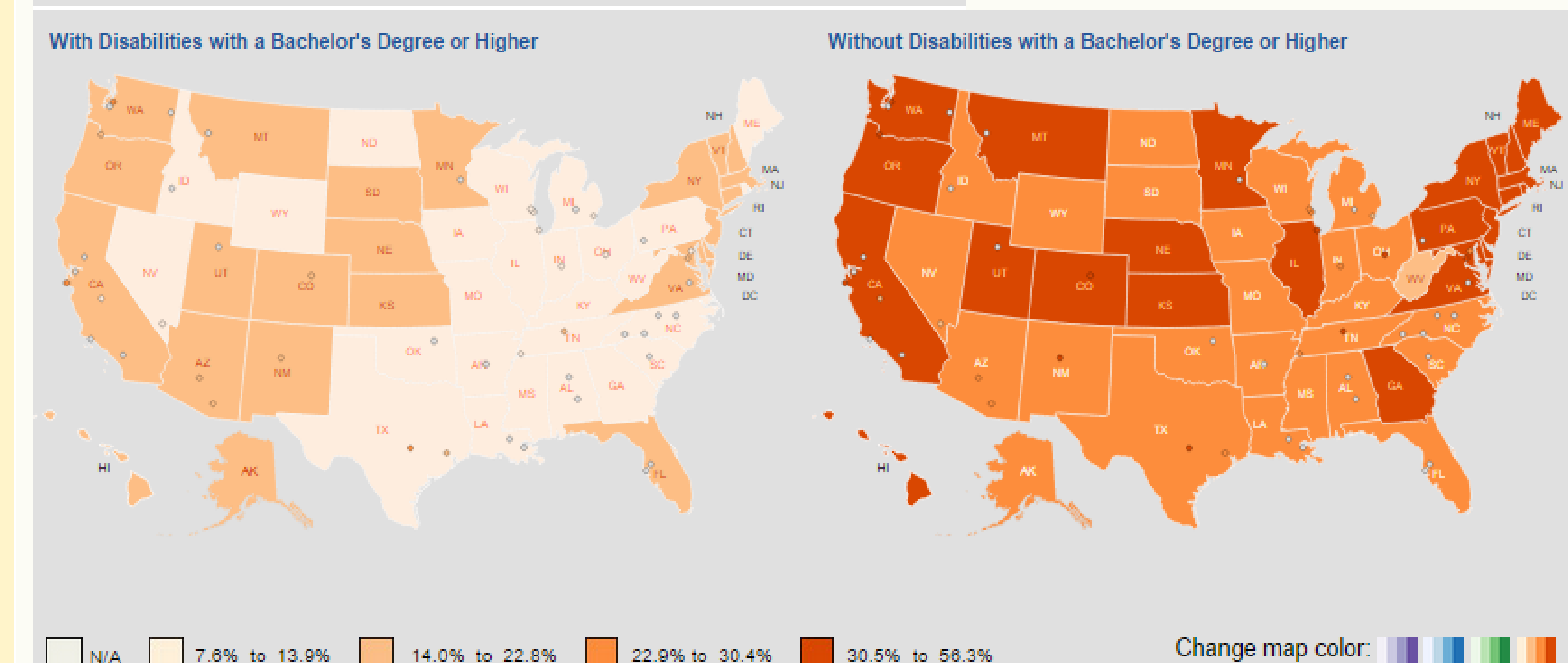
2. Community Participation

- Indicators including community features and policies that support people with disabilities to go out and participate in the community
 - 1) Health coverage; 2) community based subsidized housing; 3) access to community resources; 4) transit usage; 5) community crime rates; and 6) educational attainment

Percentage of People with and without Disabilities Age 25 and Above with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 2011

Education is another indicator that represents participation of people with disabilities. These maps show educational attainment of people with and without disabilities who are aged 25 and over. The data show that the percentage of people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or higher is much lower than the percentage of people without disabilities. The U.S. average percentage of people with disabilities is 13.5% with a range of 7.6% in West Virginia to 20.5% in Washington DC, while the U.S. average is 31.5% with a range of 21.5% in West Virginia to 56.3% in Washington DC for people without disabilities. The lower proportion of people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or higher indicates participation disparity in higher education.

Roll over or click a state or city to view state or city data. Click a state to view city data.



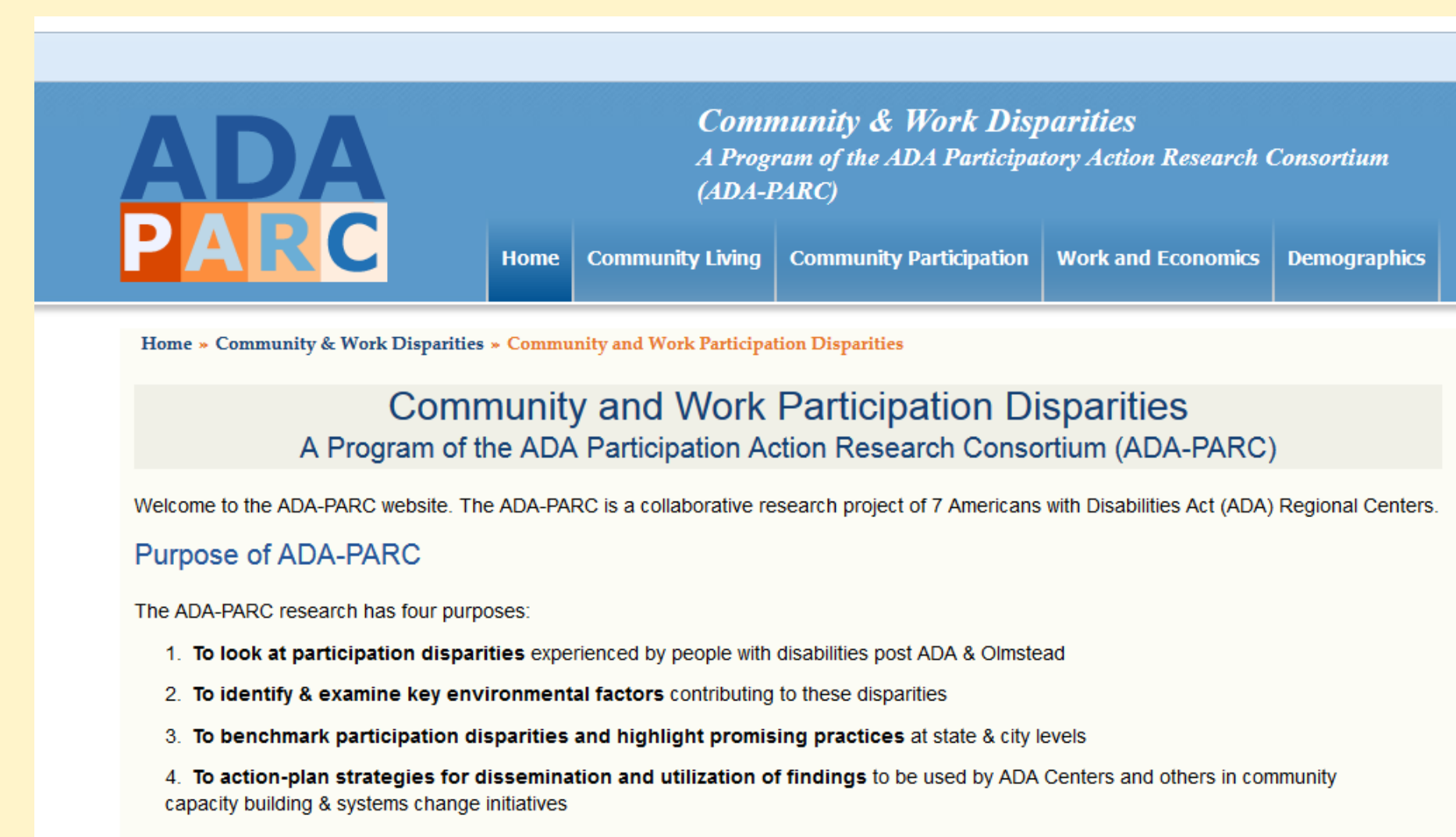
Data source: 2011 American Community Survey (ACS), 3 Year Estimates, Table B1811, selected economic characteristics for the civilian noninstitutionalized population by disability status. Calculation: Number of people aged 25 and over with a bachelor's degree or higher with/without a disability divided by the total number of people aged 25 and over with/without a disability. ACS Table B1811 provides these percentages.

ADA-PARC website

www.adaparc.org

Participation disparity maps in following areas:

1. **Community Living**
2. **Community Participation**
3. **Work/ Economics**



3. Work and Economics

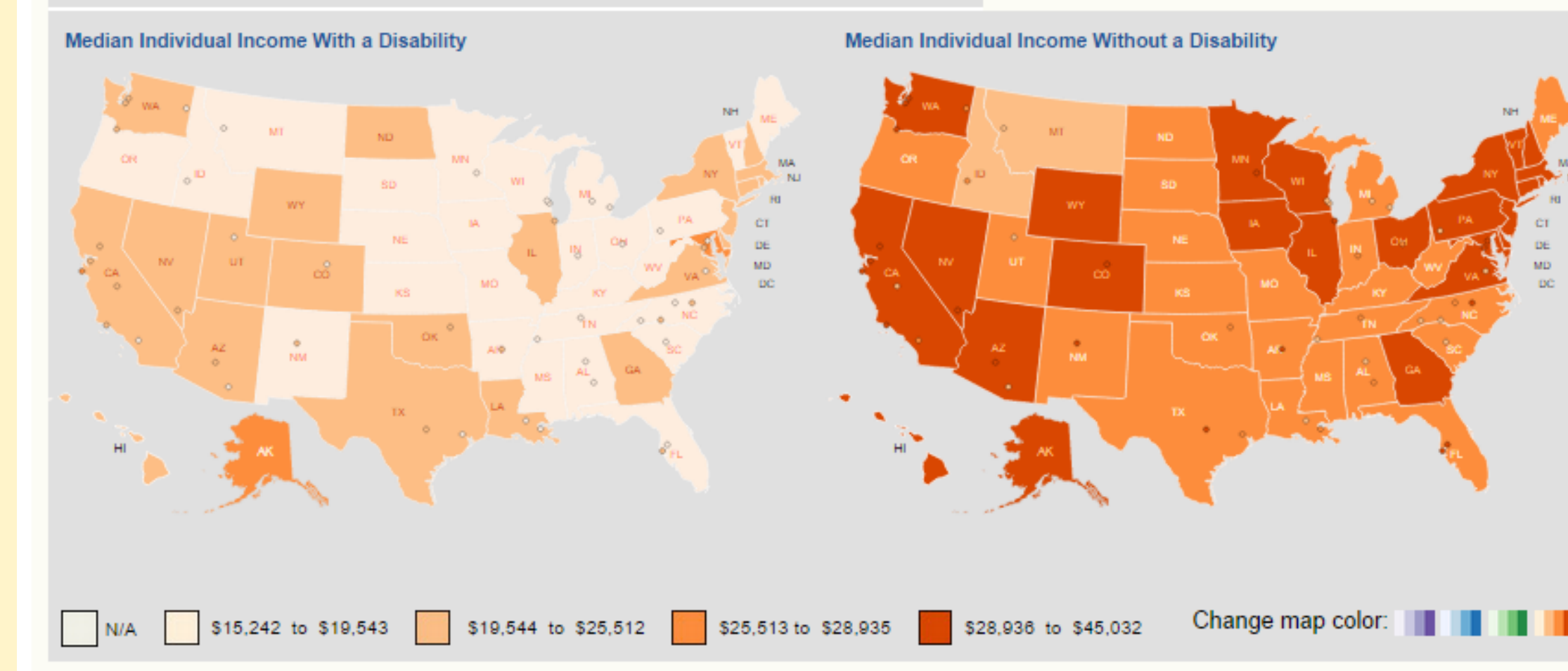
- Indicators determining whether people with disabilities are working and have economic resources.
 - 1) Employment; 2) economic status; and 3) housing affordability

Median Individual Income of People with and without Disabilities with Earnings, Age 16 and Above, 2011

We identified and compared the median individual income of people age 16 years and older with and without disabilities living in the community. We use median income because it is less influenced by numbers that are very large or very small, and as a result provides more accurate information. This measure allows us to see that people without disabilities have a higher individual median income (US Average is \$30,442 with a range of \$24,625 in Idaho to \$45,032 in the District of Columbia) than people with disabilities (US average is \$19,896 with a range of \$15,242 in Montana to \$28,259 in Alaska).

This disparity suggests that people with disabilities receive annually less money through income than people without disabilities, and may suggest the relative economic insecurity experienced by many people with disabilities. That is, people with disabilities may experience greater difficulty meeting basic needs. It is also important to note that people who have a disability may be associated with a higher cost of living which suggests people with disabilities may require more economic resources to meet basic needs.

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Data source: 2011 American Community Survey, 3 Year Estimates, Table B18140, Median earnings in the past 12 months (in 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars) by disability status by sex for the civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and over with earnings. Calculation: For each state and using 3 year ACS estimates, the median is identified by placing individual incomes (of people age 21 to 64 15 and over with and without disabilities living in the community) in value order and finding the middle number, that is, one-half?? Note: Individual income refers to an individual's income received on a regular basis, and before any deductions or payments, on a regular basis in the past 12 calendar months.

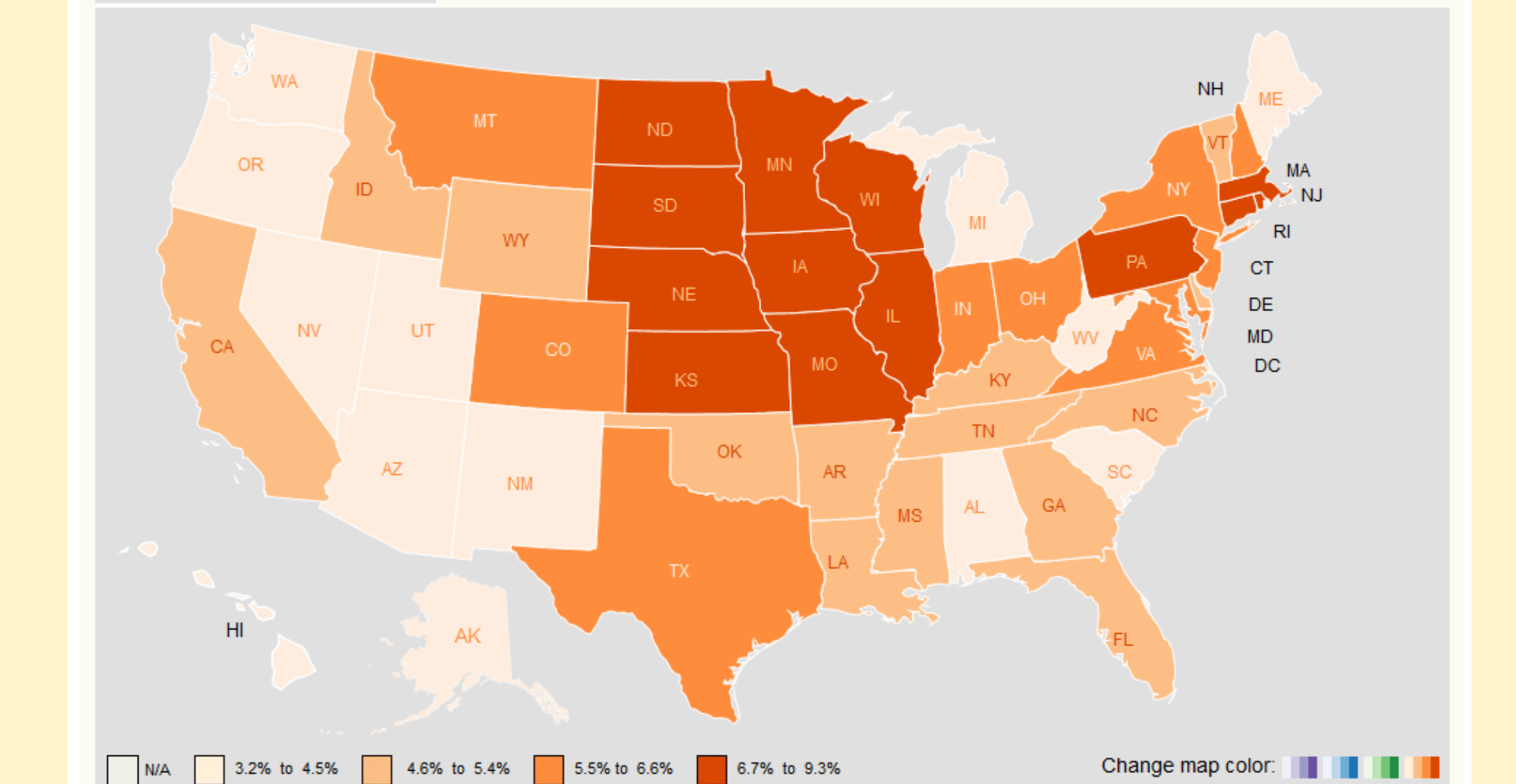
1. Community Living

- Indicators determining whether people with disabilities are living in the community
 - 1) Where people with disabilities live; 2) nursing home residents; 3) programs and spending for community living; and 4) affordability of community living

Percentage of People with Disabilities Living in an Institution, 2008 to 2012

We can understand whether people with disabilities are living at home and in their community by looking at data on whether such persons live in institutions or not. This is important because Medicaid, the healthcare program for people who are poor and have a disability, ordinarily pays for persons who meet certain disability criteria to live in an institution such as a nursing home but not necessarily to live at home. To find out the percentage of persons with disabilities living in an institution by state, we use the American Community Survey which is an ongoing statistical survey conducted by the US Census Bureau that samples a small percentage of the population annually. This measure allows us to know which states are doing well in helping to keep disabled persons out of institution and at home and in the community. Average state percentages from 2008 to 2012 of people with disabilities living in institutions ranged from 3.2% (Nevada) to 9.3% (North Dakota). Many western and southern states have lower percentages of disabled persons living in institutions. Statewide comparisons are useful because states with lower percentages may have policies in place that help more persons with disabilities stay at home and in the community and out of institutions compared to other states.

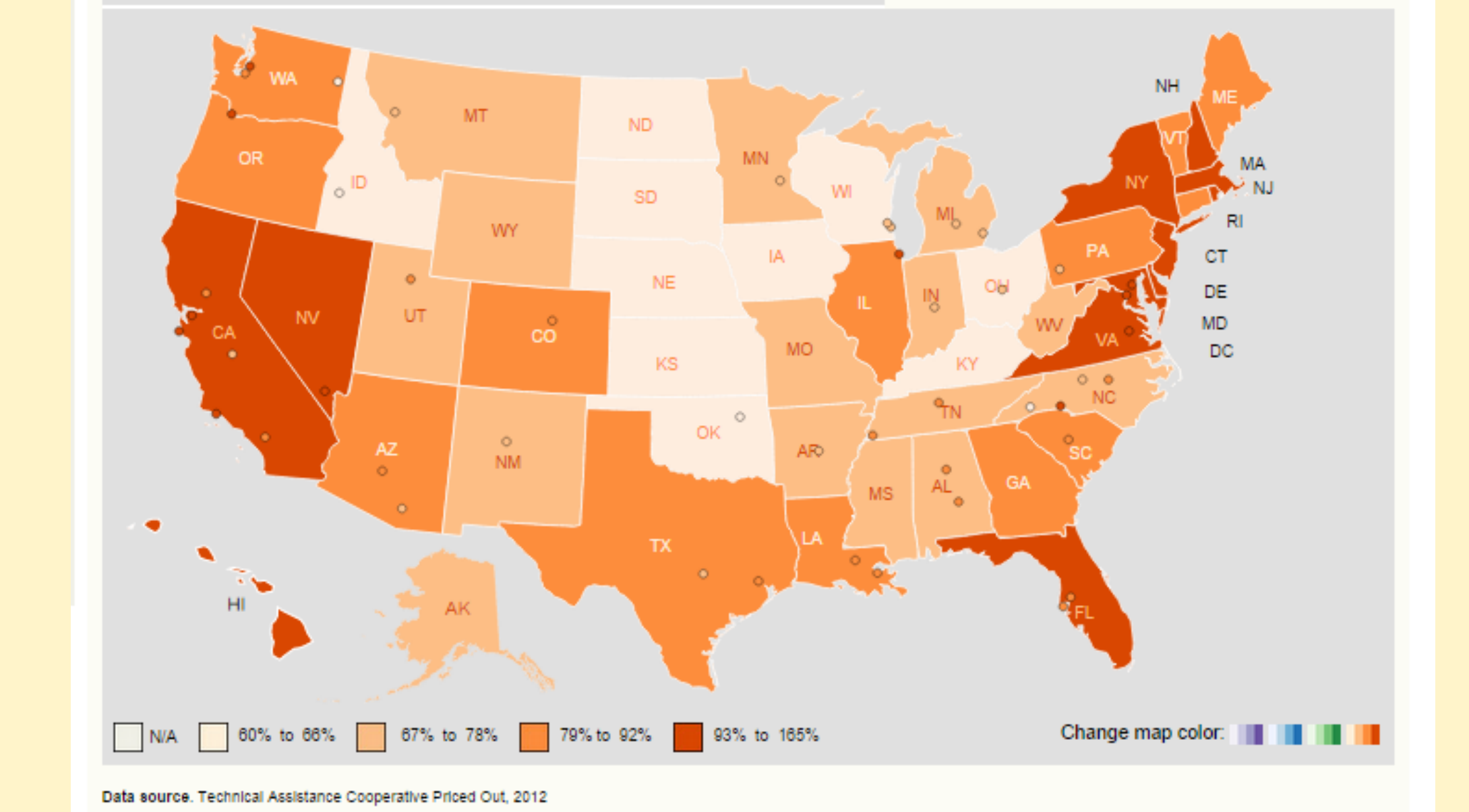
Roll over a state to view state data.



Percentage SSI for an Efficiency Apartment at Fair Market Rent, 2012

Affordability is an important aspect of community life for those with and without disabilities. This map here shows the percentage of an individual's monthly SSI payment needed to pay for an efficiency apartment at fair market rent. Parts of the northeast, the mid-Atlantic region along with California and Hawaii reflect the highest percentages, with many exceeding one hundred percent of the monthly SSI payment. It is important to note, in addition, however that the lowest quartile shown on the map suggests that even in areas of the nation where the cost of rent is lowest, a minimum of 60% or 70% of the monthly SSI payment would be required to pay for an efficiency or one bedroom, respectively. Affordability in regards to housing is often defined as costing 30% of income or less.

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