

The Relationship Between Health Conditions and the Core Disability Question Set

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BACKGROUND

- In 2011, the Department of Health and Human Services adopted a core set of six questions to identify people with a disability across federal surveys measuring population health.
- Research to date has explored how well this core measure 1) captures people with work disability or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) and Social Security Insurance (SSI) receipt,¹ 2) aligns with the four International Classification of Functioning (ICF) components of disability² or other measures of disability,³ and 3) captures a very limited set of health conditions.³
- The 2008 Panel of SIPP provides a great opportunity to further understand this disability measure, by providing the health conditions reported by persons with disability.

RESEARCH QUESTION

- Who does this core disability measure capture in terms of disability type, health conditions, and demographic composition?

DATA

2008 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)

- SIPP is a nationally representative panel survey administered by the Census Bureau that collects information on the short-term dynamics of employment, income, household composition, and eligibility and participation in government assistance programs.
- The 2008 panel had a sample of 52,031 eligible households.
- SIPP has periodically collected adult disability data since 1984 using an extensive question set that covers many aspects of disability, as well as health conditions based on a defined list of 30 health conditions.
- For more information, please visit the SIPP web site at <www.census.gov/sipp>

Analytic Sample:

- Civilian, non-institutionalized population
- Respondents age 18+ with responses for both wave 6 and wave 7 variables
- Analysis based on respondents with both of the below criteria:
 - Condition reported in wave 6
 - Disability reported in wave 7

SIPP Panel 2008 Topical Modules

May - Aug 2010

Adult Functional Limitations and Disability

- Collects detailed data on functional limitations and health conditions
- Wave 6

Sep - Dec 2010

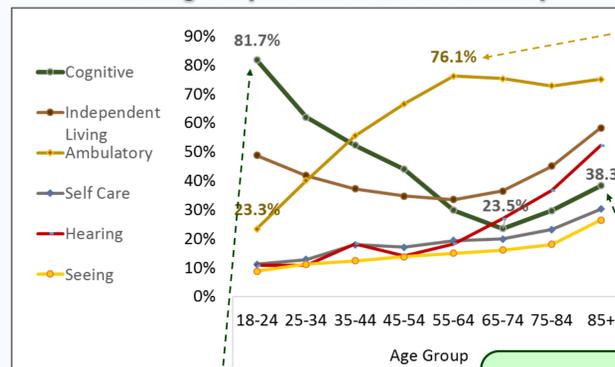
Medical Expenditures/Utilization of Health Care

- Collects the core set of six disability questions
- Wave 7

- All estimates calculated using replicate weights.

PREVALENCE RATES

Prevalence of Disability Types across Age Groups, Among People with a Core Disability

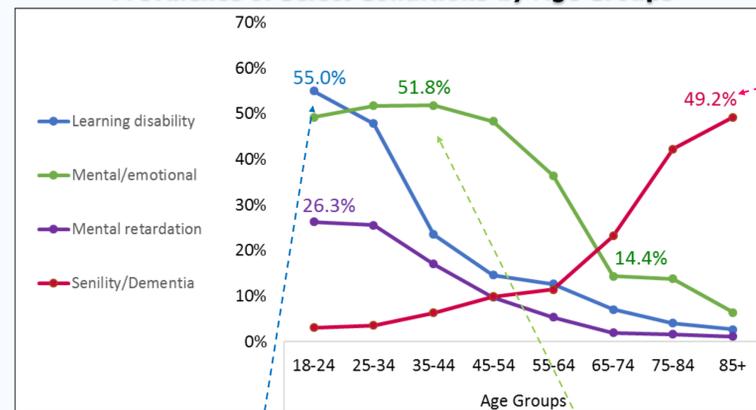


Cognitive difficulty is present for 4/5th of people age 18-24 with disability

Ambulatory difficulty increases with age, between ages 18-64

Cognitive difficulty declines with age, then increases again after age 65-74

Among People with Cognitive Difficulty: Prevalence of Select Conditions by Age Groups

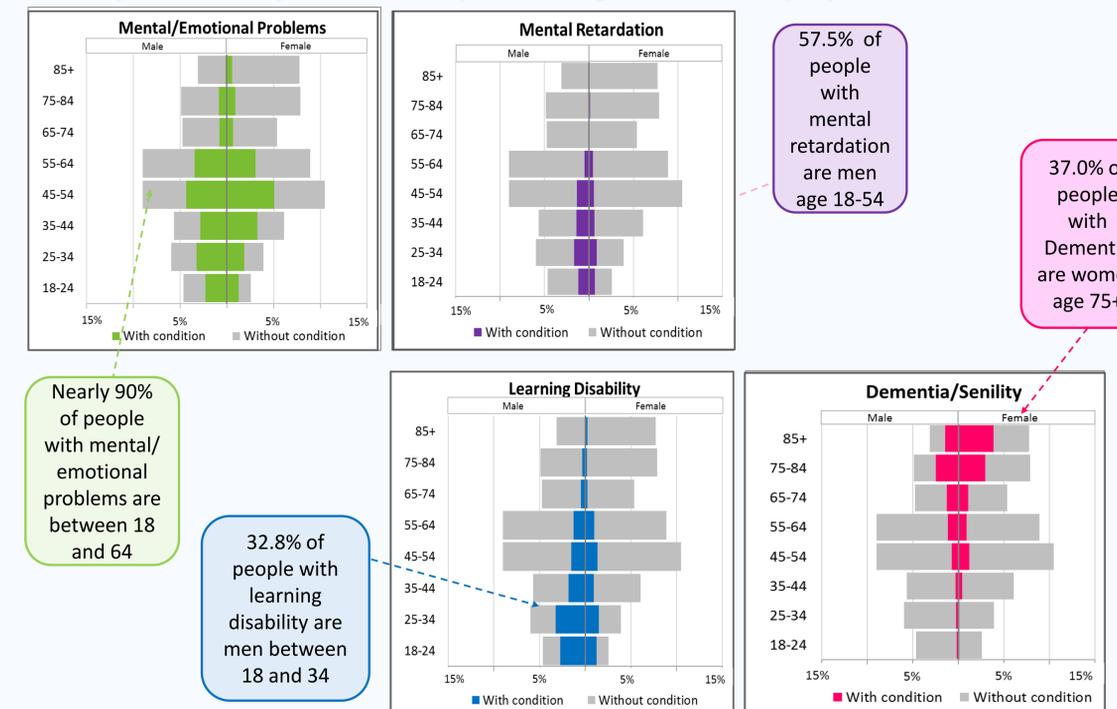


Learning Disability is one of the most reported conditions among age 18-24*

Mental/Emotional problems are common for those under age 65

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF COGNITIVE DIFFICULTY

Population Composition of People with Cognitive Difficulty, by Select Conditions



Nearly 90% of people with mental/emotional problems are between 18 and 64

32.8% of people with learning disability are men between 18 and 34

57.5% of people with mental retardation are men age 18-54

37.0% of people with Dementia are women age 75+

Dementia increases sharply after age 64

CONCLUSION

- For people with a disability, cognitive difficulty is the most common type of disability for ages 18-34, and ambulatory difficulty is the most common type for ages 45 and older.
- Among people with cognitive difficulty:
 - Mental/emotional problems are the most common condition among ages 35-64. Senility/Dementia is the most common condition for ages 65 and older.
 - People with a learning disability or mental retardation were disproportionately men between 18 and 54, while people with senility/dementia were disproportionately women ages 75 and older.

REFERENCES AND NOTES

¹ Burkhauser, R., Houtenville, A., & Tennent, J (2012) Using the 2009 CPS-ASEC-SSA Matched Dataset to Show Who Is and Is Not Captured in the Official Six-Question Sequence on Disability. 14th Annual Joint Conference of the Retirement Research Center Consortium. August 2-3, 2012.

² Brandt, D., Ho, P., Chan, L., & Rasch, E. (2014) Conceptualizing disability in US national surveys: application of the World Health Organization's (WHO) International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF) framework. Qual Life Res. 23:2663-2671.

³ Stevens, A. C., Courtney-Long, E. A., Okoro, C. A., & Carroll, D. D. (2016) Comparison of 2 Disability Measures, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013. Preventing Chronic Disease, vol. 13(106).

*Not significantly different from Mental/Emotional Condition