

2021 REPORT

A PROFILE OF PEOPLE WITH INTELLECTUAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES IN OHIO



UCCEDD

University of Cincinnati Center for
Excellence in Developmental Disabilities

University of Cincinnati Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities

The University of Cincinnati Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCCEDD) is a University Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research and Service (UCEDD) (www.ucucedd.org). The UCCEDD is part of a network of 67 UCEDDs across the country and is a member of the Association of University Centers on Disabilities (AUCD). The UCCEDD supports people with disabilities and their families to live the lives they want in their communities. The UCCEDD's vision is that all people, including children and adults living with disabilities, and their families, fully participate in society and live healthy, safe, self-determined and productive lives. The UCCEDD's mission is to be a leader in working with and for children and adults with disabilities and their families so they can lead the lives they want. The UCCEDD achieves its mission through its four core functions of 1) education/training, 2) research/policy, 3) sharing information and 4) collaborating with community agencies and others to provide community services.



Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center

Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center (www.cincinnatichildrens.org) is a non-profit, pediatric, academic medical center established in 1883, and is internationally recognized for improving child health and transforming delivery of care through fully integrated, globally recognized research, education, and innovation. It is one of the top three recipients of pediatric research grants from the National Institutes of Health and is ranked third in the nation among all Honor Roll hospitals in U.S. News and World Report's Best Children's Hospital.

University of Cincinnati

The University of Cincinnati (www.uc.edu) is a public university with an enrollment of more than 46,000 students. It was founded in 1819 and is one of America's top 20 public research institutions and has been named "Among the top tier of the Best National Universities," according to U.S. News and World Report.



Ohio Colleges of Medicine Government Resource Center

In 2008, The Ohio Council of Medical School Deans founded the Ohio Colleges of Medicine Government Resource Center (GRC) (grc.osu.edu). Housed at The Ohio State University, GRC is a public university-based center for applied health policy research and technical assistance. GRC engages expert faculty and staff at Ohio's Colleges of Medicine and partners with state health and human services policymakers to improve the health and health systems for all Ohioans.

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

Information for this report was compiled from a variety of recent state and national reports, state and national data dashboards, state public use data sets, and peer-reviewed journal articles to provide a snapshot of the lives of Ohioans with disabilities across the lifespan. All sources used in this report are listed in the Appendix A citation list and each source's number corresponds to the superscript citations that appear in the text throughout the report. Links to original data sources are available for readers interested in detailed methods of data collection for each report and more detailed results.

Please note that because each source collects information differently in terms of methods and demographic questions asked, there are variations in the definition of disability. Thus, information in this report should be viewed as rough estimates of disability and should be interpreted with caution. Definitions of disability from key source surveys are listed in the table below. We also used the Ohio Medicaid Assessment Survey (a randomized statewide survey) public use data set to look specifically at information on children and adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD), adults with mobility and sensory disabilities, and Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN) that could not be obtained from the existing public dashboards. We defined an adult with IDD as any individual who reported having a developmental disability, difficulty concentrating, remembering or making decisions, difficulty with self-care activities (difficulty dressing or bathing) and/or independent living difficulties (difficulty doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping). We defined an adult with a mobility disability as any adult who reported difficulty walking or climbing stairs. We defined an adult with a sensory disability as any adult who reported serious difficulty hearing and/or difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses. We defined a child with IDD as any child who was reported to have a developmental disability, ever diagnosed with autism, needs or gets special therapy, has any kind of emotional, developmental, or behavioral problem for which they need or get treatment or counseling, and/or the child experiences any difficulty speaking, communicating, or being understood. Finally, we defined CSHCN as any child who fit the previously listed items under our definition of children with IDD plus any child who currently needs or uses medicine prescribed by a doctor or other health care professional (other than vitamins), was ever diagnosed with asthma, and/or currently has diabetes. Confidence intervals for analyses were set at 95% confidence.

To aid in reading and interpreting the report, we provide key takeaway points for each section. The University of Cincinnati Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCCEED) is available to answer any questions readers may have and/or to assist with ongoing education, research, and community service efforts for Ohioans with disabilities.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Survey	Definition of Disability
National Health Interview Survey-Adults	<p>Disability is defined by the reported level of difficulty (no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all) in six functioning domains: seeing (even if wearing glasses), hearing (even if wearing hearing aids), mobility (walking or climbing stairs), communication (understanding or being understood by others), cognition (remembering or concentrating), and self-care (such as washing all over or dressing).</p> <p>Adults who responded "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all" to at least one question were considered to have a disability.</p>
National Health Interview Survey-Children	<p>For children aged 2-4, those with "a lot of difficulty" or with responses of "cannot do at all" for at least one of the questions asking about difficulty seeing, hearing, walking, dexterity, communication, learning, and playing, or who could not control behavior at all are considered with having a disability.</p> <p>For children aged 5-17, those with "a lot of difficulty" or with responses of "cannot do at all" for at least one of the questions asking about difficulty seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behavior, making friends or who had a response of "daily" to questions asking how often the child feels anxious, nervous, or worried or feels depressed are considered with having a disability.</p>

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Survey	Definition of Disability
CDC Disability and Health Data	<p>Disability is defined by the six-item set of questions defined by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Implementation Guidance on Data Collection Standards for Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language, and Disability Status. Disability is defined by answering yes to any of the following six questions: 1) Are you deaf, or do you have serious difficulty hearing? 2) Are you blind, or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses? 3) Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions? 4) Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs? 5) Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing? 6) Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping?</p>
Ohio Medicaid Assessment Survey Adult Dashboard	<p>Disability is defined as yes to any of the same six items listed above in the CDC Disability and Health Data definition and/or yes to the question ‘do you have a developmental disability?’ and/or reporting a potentially disabling mental condition measured by responding that a mental health issue prevented them from working or completing usual activities 20 out of the past 30 days, and/or being under the age of 65 and enrolled in Medicaid coverage for the Aged Blind and Disabled.</p>
Ohio Medicaid Assessment Survey Child Dashboard	<p>Disability is defined by parent report that child has a developmental disability, needs special long-term therapies, has a potentially disabling mental health condition, and/or is enrolled in Medicaid coverage for the Aged Blind and Disabled.</p>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Introduction

There are large gaps in the amount of access to the community for Ohioans with disabilities compared to Ohioans without disabilities. This report explains information about people with disabilities in Ohio. Some key takeaways about the report are below.

Demographics

- About 1 in 4 children and about 1 in 3 adults have a disability in Ohio.
- Disability is more common in Black, Indigenous, and People of Color compared to white children and adults in Ohio.

Early Intervention

- Early Intervention in Ohio is able to improve skills in children with disabilities such as forming social relationships.
- Families report that Early Intervention in Ohio helps their child develop and learn.

Education

- Ohio students with disabilities who are in segregated classrooms do worse on exams than students with disabilities who are included in classrooms with their peers without disabilities.
- Ohio students with disabilities are more likely to drop out of high school and not go to college compared to students without disabilities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Employment

- The main reason Ohioans with disabilities do not work in the community is due to fear of losing their benefits.
- There are many barriers for Ohioans with disabilities to access employment training that result in poor employment outcomes.

Health and Wellness

- Ohioans with disabilities have less access to quality health care and have worse health outcomes compared to people without disabilities.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has magnified the health disparities experienced by Ohioans with disabilities.

Safety and Security

- Ohioans with disabilities are more likely to experience Adverse Childhood Experiences compared to people without disabilities.
- Ohio students with disabilities are more likely to be restrained in school compared to students without disabilities.

Housing

- Ohioans with disabilities are more likely to live with family or independently than people with disabilities across the United States.
- Housing options for Ohioans with disabilities are limited and often not affordable or accessible.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Transportation

- Finding safe, affordable, and appropriate transportation is difficult for Ohioans with disabilities.
- Transportation is the main barrier for Ohioans with disabilities to be included in the community.

Community Living

- While there are many barriers and a lot of work to do in this area, Ohio is involved in projects to make the community more accessible for Ohioans with disabilities.
- The Ohio Department of Aging supports improving accessible housing for older adults with disabilities.

Family Support

- Only half of the Ohio families who need help in coordinating the care of their child with a disability report receiving the help they need.
- Ohio families caring for family members with disabilities report high levels of stress.

THE STATE OF OHIO



Ohio is the seventh most populous state in the United States (U.S.) with an estimated population of 11,799,448.¹ This population is growing slower than most other states, with individuals inside the state tending to move to urban areas.² Ohio has 88 counties that are mostly rural outside of the state's eight urban areas of Akron, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown (figure 1).

Figure 1. Map of Ohio's Eight Urban Areas

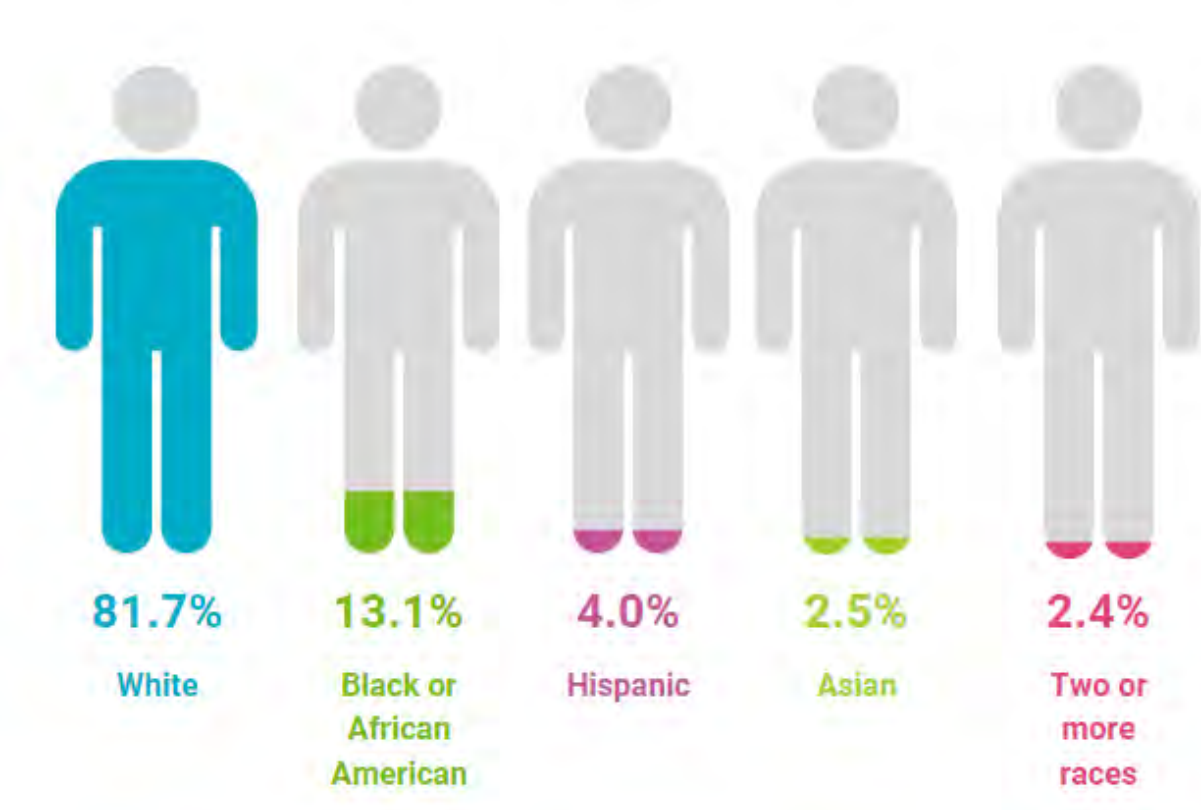


THE STATE OF OHIO



A majority (81.7%) of Ohio residents identify as white, while 13.1% identify as Black or African American, 4.0% identify as Hispanic, 2.5% identify as Asian, and 2.4% identify as two or more races.¹ Ohio contains less racial diversity in comparison to the national average. In Ohio, only 6% of counties (5 out of 88) are more than 25% non-white, whereas 36% of all counties nationally are more than 25% non-white on average.³ See figure 2 for a depiction of the racial demographics in Ohio. Ohio also consists of mostly young and middle-aged adults. Approximately 22% of Ohioans are under 18 years of age, while 17.5% are over 65. This leaves 60.4% of the population between the ages of 18 and 65.¹

Figure 2. Racial & Ethnic Demographics in Ohio



THE STATE OF OHIO



Ohio is also the nation's seventh largest state economy with a gross domestic product of \$676.1 billion in 2018.⁴ Additionally, Ohio ranks fourth in the nation in manufacturing gross domestic product and employs more than 705,000 people.⁴ In the private business sector, Ohio has more than 760,000 self-employed firms and over 181,000 employer firms.⁴

At \$54,021, the state of Ohio has a 10.5% lower median annual household income than the rest of the U.S., which is \$60,336.³ Generally, higher income corresponds with better health outcomes, implying that Ohio's lower average income may indicate less favorable health outcomes. For example, average life expectancy in Ohio is currently 0.9 years less than the U.S. average.³ This is exacerbated by the 1.48 million residents living in primary care health professional shortage areas (HPSA), which is higher than the national average.³ With 85% of Ohio counties (75 of 88) being classified as Mental Health HPSAs, mental health services are especially sparse in Ohio.³

Two notable subpopulations within Ohio include the Amish population and those living in Appalachia. Ohio is home to the largest Amish population in the U.S., totaling 67,000 people across 55 settlements.⁵ This population is estimated to double in size every 15 to 20 years.⁵ Ohio's Appalachian region consists of 32 counties in the East and Southeast portions of the state, comprising 39% of the state's land mass (figure 3).⁶ As of 2017, an estimated 1,955,505 residents live in this region.⁶ The Appalachian counties in Ohio have higher rates of unemployment, lower incomes, and higher poverty rates compared to statewide averages.⁶ Specifically, the unemployment in these counties was 5.4% in 2018 compared to the 4.6% average statewide and the median household income in these counties was \$46,023 in 2018 compared to \$52,407 statewide.⁶ Furthermore, 11 of Ohio's counties with the highest poverty rates are Appalachian counties.⁶ Both of these populations have special considerations regarding a high prevalence of disability with limited access to healthcare and general services.

THE STATE OF OHIO



Figure 3. Map of Ohio's Appalachian counties



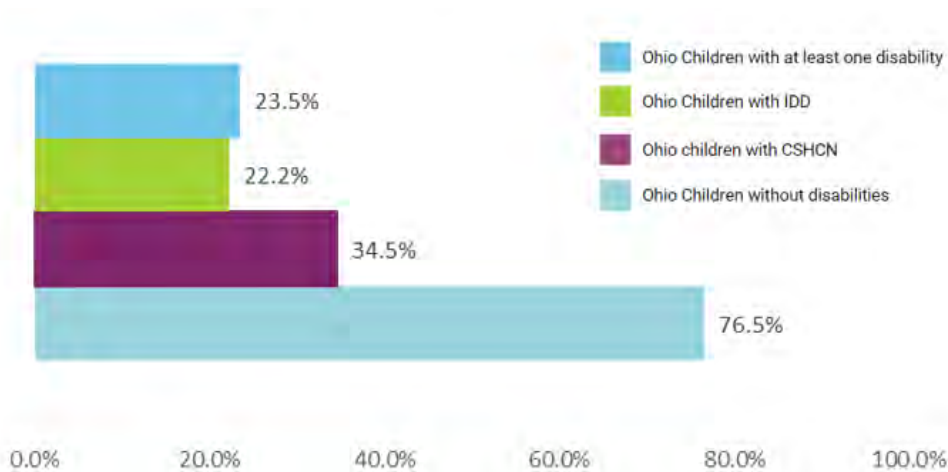
DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW OF OHIOANS WITH DISABILITIES



Population of Children with Disabilities in Ohio

Approximately 23.5% of Ohio children ages 18 and younger have at least one type of disability, which represents an estimated 645,000 Ohio children.⁷ Additionally, approximately 22.2% of Ohio children ages 18 and younger have an intellectual or developmental disability (IDD) and approximately 34.5% are children with special health care needs (figure 4).⁸ Children with special health care needs (CSHCN) are children who have or are at increased risk for chronic physical, developmental, behavioral, or emotional conditions and need or use prescription medications, services, and/or specialized therapies, have functional difficulties, and/or have emotional, developmental, or behavioral problems for which treatment or counseling is needed.⁹ Note that the definition used to estimate the Ohio children with disabilities in the Ohio Medicaid Assessment Survey child dashboard is primarily capturing children with IDD and may be undercounting children who have mobility, visual, or hearing disabilities. See the “About this Report” section for more details on the definitions used for these disability categories for this data.

Figure 4. Prevalence of Disability among Ohio Children

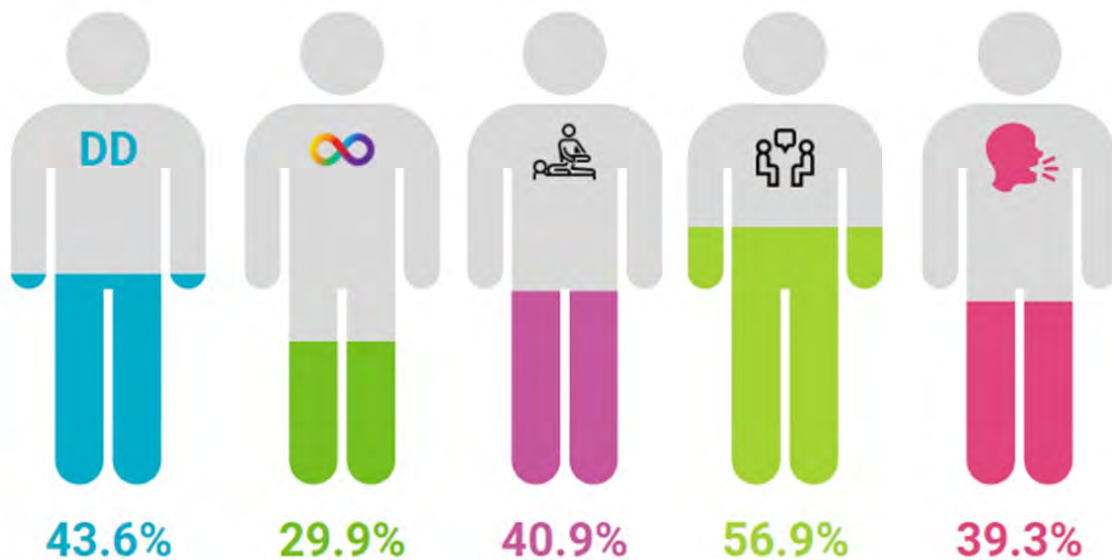


DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW OF OHIOANS WITH DISABILITIES



Among Ohio children with IDD, 43.6% have a developmental disability, 29.9% have autism, 40.9% need or get special therapy, 56.9% have an emotional, developmental, or behavioral problem for which they need or get treatment/counseling, and 39.3% experience difficulty in speaking, communicating, or being understood (figure 5).⁸

Figure 5: Categories of Disability and Functional Needs among Ohio Children with IDD

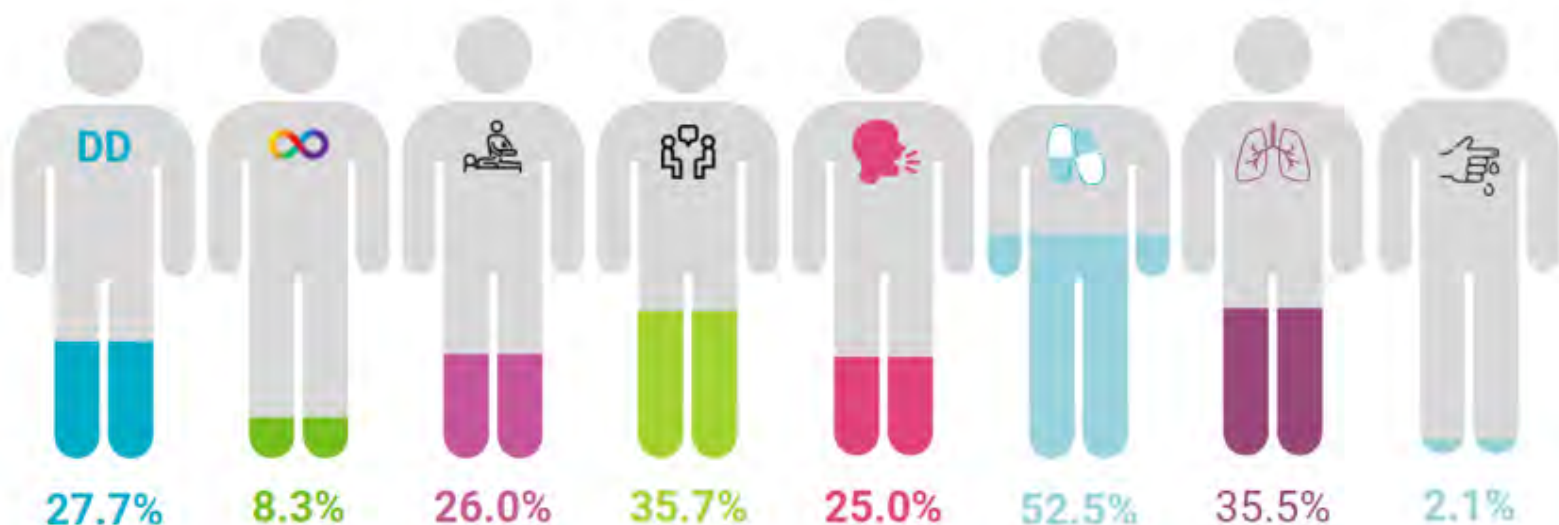


Among Ohio CSHCN, 27.7% have a developmental disability, 8.3% have autism, 26% need or get special therapy, 35.7% have an emotional, developmental, or behavioral problem for which they need or get treatment/counseling, 25% experience difficulty in speaking, communicating, or being understood, 52.5% need or use prescription medicine other than vitamins, 35.5% have asthma, and 2.1% have diabetes (figure 6).⁸

DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW OF OHIOANS WITH DISABILITIES



Figure 6. Categories of Disability and Functional Needs among Ohio Children with CSHCN



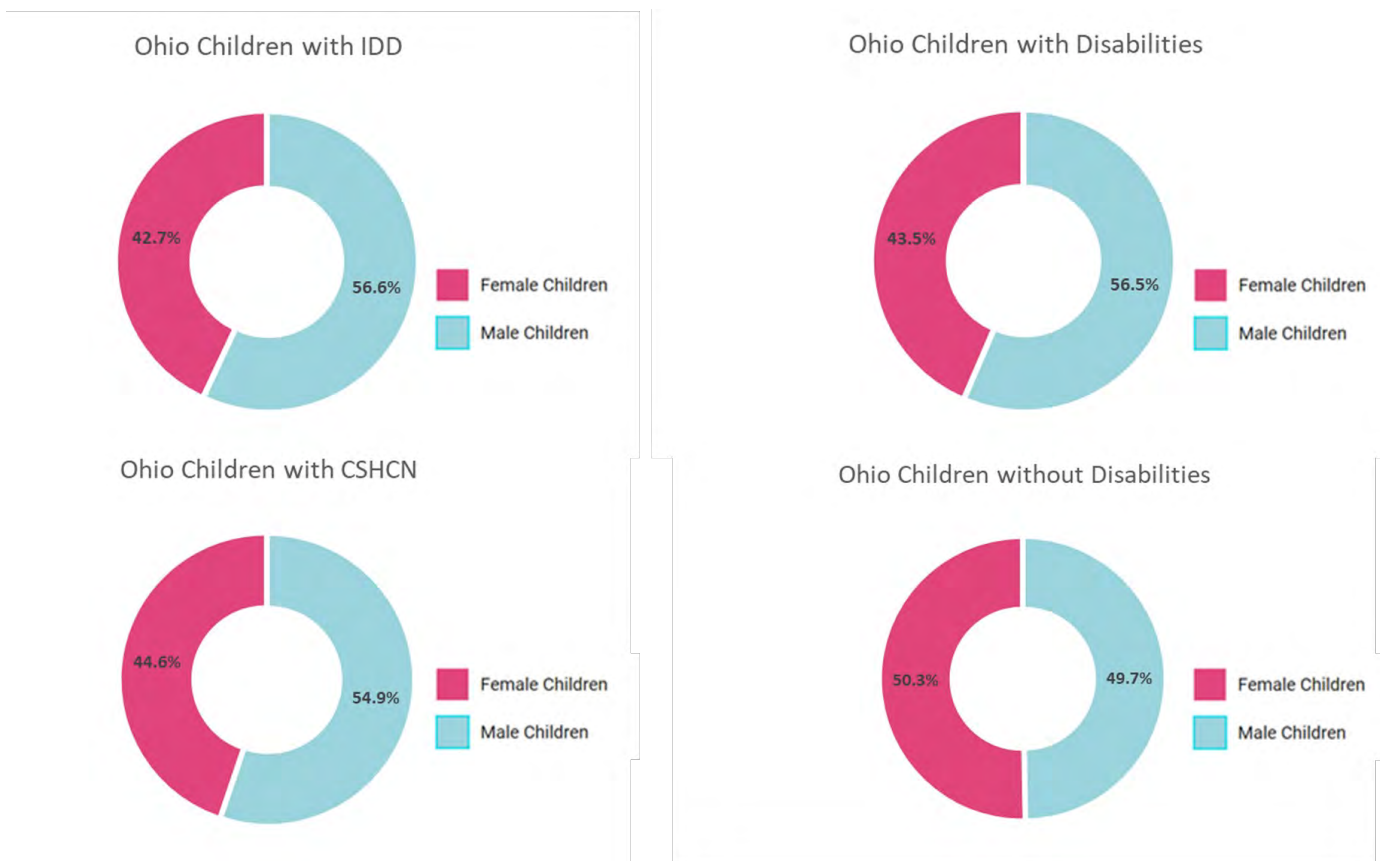
The greatest proportion of Ohio children with IDD and CSHCN are in the 13- to 18-year-old age group (41.7% and 44.4% respectively) followed by the 6 to 12 years age group (38.9% and 37% respectively).⁸ Among the 1- to 5-year-old age group, 17.8% have IDD and 16.9% are CSHCN. The prevalence of IDD and CSHCN among infants who are less than 1 year old is 1.6% and 1.7% respectively.⁸

In terms of gender, 56.5% of Ohio children with disabilities are boys and 43.5% are girls, compared to the nearly even split of 49.7% boys and 50.3% girls among children without disabilities.⁷ Similarly, there is a higher prevalence of boys observed among children with IDD (56.6%) and CSHCN (54.9%) than girls (42.7% and 44.6% respectively).⁸ See figure 7 for a depiction of these gender differences.

DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW OF OHIOANS WITH DISABILITIES



Figure 7. Gender Differences among Children in Ohio



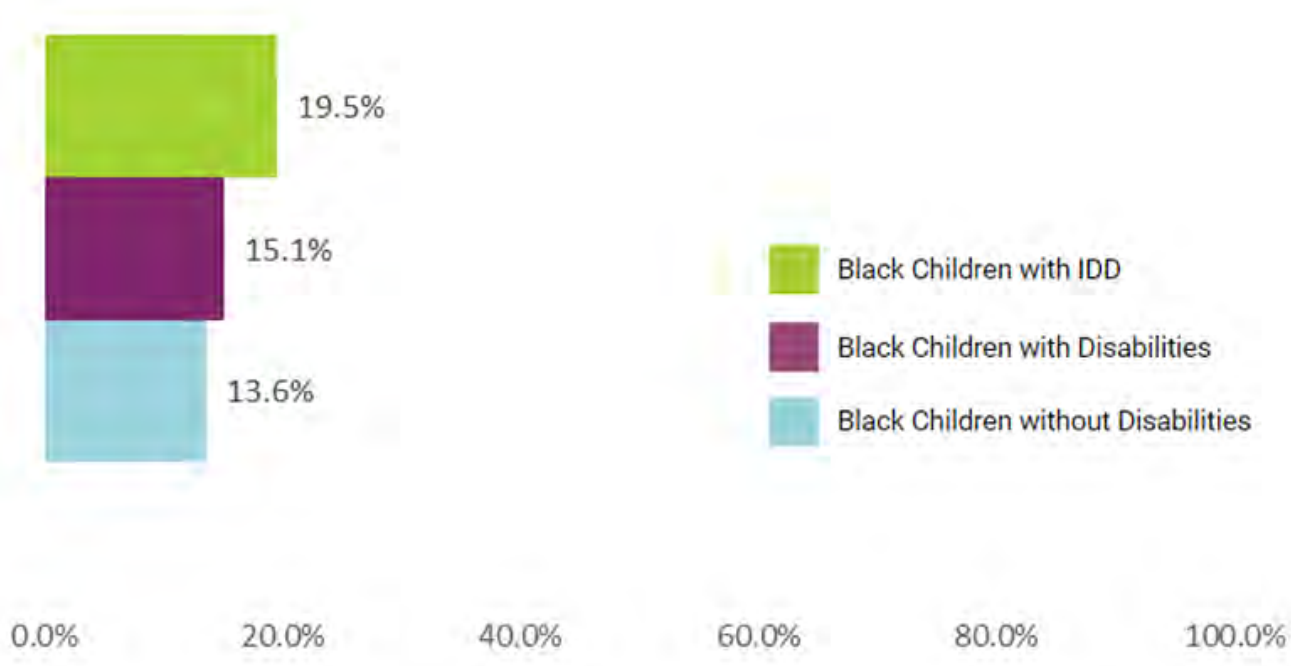
As with the overall population of children in Ohio, a majority of children with disabilities are white.⁷ There is a disproportionately higher number of Black children with disabilities compared to the racial/ethnic demographics of children without disabilities. Compared to the estimated 13.6% of Ohio children without disabilities who are Black, 15.1% of Ohio children with disabilities are Black.⁷ This difference is more pronounced among Ohio children with IDD and CSHCN.

DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW OF OHIOANS WITH DISABILITIES



Approximately 19.5% of children with IDD and 20.6% of CSHCN are Black compared to the 13.6% of children without disabilities who are Black.^{7,8} See figure 8 for a depiction of these racial differences.

Figure 8. Prevalence among Black Children in Ohio



Children with IDD and CSHCN most prevalently reside in metropolitan areas of Ohio (47.8% and 48.9% respectively).⁸ The next most prevalent geographic region in Ohio where children with IDD and CSHCN reside are rural Appalachian areas (20.5% and 19.6%), followed by suburban areas (17.2% and 17%) and rural non-Appalachian areas (14.5% for both).⁸