

Crisis in our Communities:

Where Did We Get Our Information?

Dealing with Emergencies:

People with disabilities lived in communities that flooded more in Hurricane Harvey:

“Hurricane Harvey and People with Disabilities: Disproportionate Exposure to Flooding in Houston, Texas.” by Chakraborty, J., Grineski, S. E., & Collins, T. W. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0277953619301121>

A lot of people died because they lost electricity during the Texas Ice Storms in 2021:

“The Texas Winter Storm And Power Outages Killed Hundreds More People Than The State Says” by Aldhou, P.; Lee, S. M., & Hirji, Z. *Buzzfeed*. <https://www.buzzfeednews.com/article/peteraldhous/texas-winter-storm-power-outage-death-toll>

A lot of people died because they lost electricity in Puerto Rico during Hurricane Maria:

“Stunning new Hurricane Maria death toll confirms Puerto Rico’s devastating losses after the storm” by Fernández Campbell, A & Barclay, E. *Vox*. <https://www.vox.com/science-and-health/2018/5/29/17405046/hurricane-maria-puerto-rico-deaths-harvard-study>

“Mortality in Puerto Rico after Hurricane Maria” by N. Kishore, D. Marqués, A. Mahmud, M.V. Kiang, I. Rodriguez, A. Fuller, P. Ebner, C. Sorensen, F. Racy, J. Lemery. *New England Journal of Medicine*. <https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMsa1803972>

People without much money have trouble saving enough for emergencies:

“Greater Impact: How Disasters Affect People of Low Socioeconomic Status” by SAMHSA Disaster Technical Assistance Center. https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/dtac/srb-low-ses_2.pdf

Pharmacists have trouble knowing the law about emergency prescriptions:

“Examination of why some community pharmacists do not provide 72-hour emergency prescription drugs to Medicaid patients when prior authorization is not available.” by Shepherd M. D. *Journal of managed care pharmacy* <https://doi.org/10.18553/jmcp.2013.19.7.523>

Institutions were dangerous during COVID-19:

“State Reporting of Cases and Deaths Due to COVID-19 in Long-Term Care Facilities” by Chidambaram, P. *Kaiser Family Foundation*. <https://www.kff.org/coronavirus-covid-19/issue-brief/state-reporting-of-cases-and-deaths-due-to-covid-19-in-long-term-care-facilities/>

People get put in institutions during emergencies. Many people who get put in institutions during emergencies weren't in institutions before:

“Preserving Our Freedom: Ending Institutionalization of People with Disabilities During and After Disasters.” by the National Council on Disability. https://ncd.gov/sites/default/files/NCD_Preserving_Our_Freedom_508.pdf

The government did not give Covid-19 information in accessible accessible ways in 2020:

“Lawsuit Demands Sign Language at White House Virus Briefings” by Ortiz, A *The New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/08/04/us/politics/asl-interpreter-lawsuit-coronavirus-trump.html>

Families with immigrant family members used relief sites less because they were afraid of being arrested:

“Immigrants in Central Florida nervous about seeking shelter” by Trotta, D. *Reuters* <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-storm-irma-immigration-idUSKCN1BK0MC>

Getting Employment

Disabled people are unemployed much more often than nondisabled people. Disabled people of color are unemployed even more often:

Financial Inequality: Disability, Race and Poverty in America Goodman, N., Morris, M., & Boston, K. *National Disability Institute*. <https://www.nationaldisabilityinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/disability-race-poverty-in-america.pdf>

Many disabled people who make less money than they should are worried they might lose benefits:

“SUBMINIMUM WAGE PROGRAM Factors Influencing the Transition of Individuals with Disabilities to Competitive Integrated Employment.” by Government Accountability Office [GAO]. <https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-21-260>

People who don't have a high school diploma have a harder time finding work, and a harder time making money. People with disabilities finish high school less often. People of color with disabilities finish high school even less often:

“The Double Burden: Health Disparities among People of Color Living with Disabilities” by Blick, R, Franklin, M, Ellsworth, D, Haverkamp, S, Kornblau, B. https://nisonger.osu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/The_Double_Burden_Health_Disparities_among_People_of_Color_Living_with_Disabilities.pdf

People who don't have a high school diploma become injured and disabled more often:

"Multiyear nonfatal work injury rates" by Pergamit, M.R. & Krishnamurty, P. *Monthly Labor Review*. <https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2006/05/art-5full.pdf>

A study in 1997 found that half of Black men were arrested by the age of 23:

"Demographic Patterns of Cumulative Arrest Prevalence by Ages 18 and 23" by Brame, R., Bushway, S.D., Paternoster, R., Turner, M.G. *Crime and Delinquency*. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0011128713514801>

People with disabilities are even more likely to be arrested:

"The Cumulative Probability of Arrest by Age 28 Years in the United States by Disability Status, Race/Ethnicity, and Gender" by McCauley, E.J. <https://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/10.2105/AJPH.2017.304095>

Black people don't get vocational rehabilitation as often as white people. Black people are less likely to get jobs or be ready for work after vocational rehabilitation:

"Racial Disparities in VR Use and Job Placement Rates for Adults with Disabilities" by Olney, MF, and Kennedy, J. *Rehabilitation Counseling Bulletin*. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/003435520204500307>

Black people say Vocational rehabilitation doesn't meet their needs:

"Disparities in Vocational Supports for Black Young Adults with Mental Health Conditions" by Delman, J. *Transitions ACR* <https://escholarship.umassmed.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1137&context=pib>

Asian-Americans and Pacific Islanders don't get as much vocational rehabilitation:

"Status overview of vocational rehabilitation services for Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders with disabilities" by Soon Kim-Rupnow, W., Chan Park, H., & Starbuck, D. *Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation*. <http://www.ntac.hawaii.edu/downloads/products/publications/pdf/jvr00293-StatusOverview.pdf>

Some schools give students of color less support and punish them more:

"Disabling Inequity: The Urgent Need for Race-Conscious Resource Remedies" by Losen, D.J, Martinez, P, & Hae Rim Shin, G. *The Civil Rights Project / Proyecto Derechos Civiles* <https://www.civilrightsproject.ucla.edu/research/k-12-education/special-education/disabling-inequity-the-urgent-need-for-race-conscious-resource-remedies>

"Cops and No Counselors How the Lack of School Mental Health Staff Is Harming Students" by Whitaker, A., Torres-Guillen, S., Morton, M., Jordan, H., Coyle, S., Mann, A., Sun, W-L. *American Civil Liberties Union* <https://www.aclu.org/issues/juvenile-justice/school-prison-pipeline/cops-and-no-counselors>

Some schools give the wrong support to people learning

English:

“Disabling Inequity: The Urgent Need for Race-Conscious Resource Remedies” by Losen, D.J, Martinez, P, & Hae Rim Shin, G. *The Civil Rights Project / Proyecto Derechos Civiles* <https://www.civilrightsproject.ucla.edu/research/k-12-education/special-education/disabling-inequity-the-urgent-need-for-race-conscious-resource-remedies>

Supports in the Community

People of color have a harder time getting HCBS. People of color are more likely to be in institutions:

“Demographic Characteristics Driving Disparities in Receipt of Long-Term Services and Supports in the Community Setting.” Travers, J. L., Naylor, M. D., Coe, N. B., Meng, C., Li, F., & Cohen, A. B. *Medical Care* <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33827107/>

People of color get HCBS less often than white people:

“Disparities in Service Use and Expenditures for People With Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities in California in 2005 and 2013” by Harrington, C and Kang, T. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26824130/>

States with more people of color tend to have more institutions and spend less on HCBS:

“THE CARE SPAN Growth Of Racial And Ethnic Minorities In US Nursing Homes Driven By Demographics And Possible Disparities In Options” <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21734211/>

“Separate And Unequal: Racial Segregation And Disparities In Quality Across U.S. Nursing Homes” by Smith, D.B., Feng, Z., Fennell, M., Zinn, J.S., Mor, V. <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/10.1377/hlthaff.26.5.1448>

Institutions with more people of color usually are worse at keeping the people in them safe.

“Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Nursing Home Quality of Life Deficiencies, 2001 to 2011” by Campbell, L.J., Cai, X., Gao, S., and Li, Y. *Gerontology & Geriatric Medicine*. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5066711/>

“Racial and Ethnic Disparities in COVID-19 Cases and Deaths in Nursing Homes” by Chidambaram, P., Neuman, T., & Garfield, R. *Kaiser Family Foundation*. <https://www.kff.org/coronavirus-covid-19/issue-brief/racial-and-ethnic-disparities-in-covid-19-cases-and-deaths-in-nursing-homes/>

Most support that people with disabilities get is unpaid support:

Informal Caregiver Supply And Demographic Changes: Review of the Literature by Spillman, B.C., Allen, E.H, Favreault, M. *Urban Institute*. <https://aspe.hhs.gov/reports/informal-caregiver-supply-demographic-changes-review-literature-0>

Women of color are more likely to provide unpaid support. 1 in 8 support workers do not have enough money to live and stay healthy. Three quarters of support workers don't earn enough money to pay for their needs:

“Making Care Work Pay: How Paying at Least a Living Wage to Direct Care Workers Could Benefit Care Recipients, Workers, and Communities.” by Weller, C., Almeida, B., Cohen, M., & Stone, R. *LeadingAge LTSS Center at UMass Boston*. <https://www.ltsscenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Making-Care-Work-Pay-Report-FINAL.pdf>

“Characteristics and Health Status of Informal Unpaid Caregivers — 44 States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, 2015–2017” by Edwards, V.J., Bouldin, E.D., Taylor, C.A., Olivari, B.S., McGuire, L.C. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6907a2.htm>

Domestic work was left out of the first work protections:

“These workers were left out of the New Deal. They’ve been fighting for better pay ever since” by Nilson, E. *Vox* <https://www.vox.com/22423690/american-jobs-plan-care-workers-new-deal>

People of color who get HCBS have worse health than white people who use HCBS:

“Demographic Characteristics Driving Disparities in Receipt of Long-Term Services and Supports in the Community Setting.” Travers, J. L., Naylor, M. D., Coe, N. B., Meng, C., Li, F., & Cohen, A. B. *Medical Care* <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33827107/>

The Criminal Legal System:

Many people of color are misdiagnosed or undiagnosed:

“Minorities are Disproportionately Underrepresented in Special Education: Longitudinal Evidence Across Five Disability Conditions” by Morgan, P.L., Farkas, G., Hillemeir, M.M., Matison, R. Maczuga, S., Li, H., and Cook, M. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4950880/>

When police are in schools, students are at more risk of being hurt or arrested by police:

“Bullies in Blue: The Origins and Consequences Of School Policing” by American Civil Liberties Union. <https://www.aclu.org/issues/juvenile-justice/school-prison-pipeline/bullies-blue>

Police are in schools with more students of color more often:

“Police in schools and student arrest rates across the United States: Examining differences by race, ethnicity, and gender” by Homer, E.M., and Fisher, B.W. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15388220.2019.1604377?journalCode=wjsv20>

Half the time police use violence, it involves someone with a disability:

“The Ruderman White Paper on Media Coverage of Law Enforcement Use of Force and Disability: a Media Study (2013-2015) and Overview” by Perry, D.M. and Carter-Long, L. *Ruderman Family Foundation*. https://rudermanfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/MediaStudy-PoliceDisability_final-final.pdf

One third of people in prison have at least one disability:

“Disabled Behind Bars: The Mass Incarceration of People With Disabilities in America’s Jails and Prisons” by Rebecca Vallas. *Center for American Progress*. <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/disabled-behind-bars/>

“Disabilities Reported by Prisoners: Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016” by Maruschak, L.M., Bronson, J., & Alpher, M., *Bureau of Justice Statistics*. <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/disabilities-reported-prisoners-survey-prison-inmates-2016>

More than one third of people in prison are Black. Two thirds of people in jail are being held pre-trial:

“Mass Incarceration: The Whole Pie 2020” by Sawyer, W., & Wagner, P. *Prison Policy Initiative*. <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/pie2020.html>

Public Defenders don’t have enough time or money to help everyone who needs them:

“A Fair Fight Achieving Indigent Defense Resource Parity” by Furst, B. *Brennan Center for Justice*. <https://www.brennancenter.org/media/4438/download>

Vocational Rehabilitation can help people in prison but not enough people can get it:

“Examining Vocational Rehabilitation Services Provided to Incarcerated Persons With Disabilities” by Baloch, N.A., & Jennings, W.G. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0887403420913621>

Employers in places that used Ban the Box did more racial discrimination:

“Ban the Box and Racial Discrimination: A Review of the Evidence and Policy Recommendations” by Stacy, C. & Cohen, M. *Urban Institute*.

<https://www.urban.org/research/publication/ban-box-and-racial-discrimination>

Safe and Affordable Housing

Counts of homeless people find at least one in four homeless people have disabilities:

“Homelessness in America: Focus on Chronic Homelessness Among People With Disabilities” by United States Interagency Council on the Homeless. https://www.usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset_library/Homelessness-in-America-Focus-on-chronic.pdf

1.4 million homes with disabilities are “worst case needs”. This is a fifth of all worst case needs:

“Priced Out: The Housing Crisis for People with Disabilities” by Technical Assistance Collaborative and Consortium for Citizens With Disabilities Housing Taskforce <https://www.tacinc.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/priced-out-in-2016.pdf>

Less than a third of people who need Section 8 can actually get it:

“More Housing Vouchers: Most Important Step to Help More People Afford Stable Homes” by Fischer, W., Acosta, S., & Gartland, E. *Center for Budget and Policy Priorities*. <https://www.cbpp.org/research/housing/more-housing-vouchers-most-important-step-to-help-more-people-afford-stable-homes>

Six in ten fair housing complaints involve disability discrimination:

“Making Every Neighborhood A Place of Opportunity: 2018 Fair housing Trends Report.” by Abedin, S., Cloud, C., Fierro, A., Goldberg, D., Andreas Soto, J., & Williams, M. *National Fair Housing Alliance*. https://national-fairhousing.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/NFHA-2018-Fair-Housing-Trends-Report_4-30-18.pdf

Getting Good Health Care

People of color are at more risk of chronic illnesses:

“Chronic Disease Among African American Families: A Systematic Scoping Review” by Ellis KR, Hecht HK, Young TL, Oh S, Thomas S, Hoggard LS and others. *Preventing Chronic Disease*. https://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2020/19_0431.htm

People of color are more likely to become disabled:

“The Double Burden: Health Disparities among People of Color Living with Disabilities” by Blick, R, Franklin, M, Ellsworth, D, Haverkamp, S, Kornblau, B. https://nisonger.osu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/The_Double_Burden_Health_Disparities_among_People_of_Color_Living_with_Disabilities.pdf

The government doesn't spend enough money to give American Indian communities health care:

“Native Americans: A Crisis in Health Equity” by Smith, M. *Human Rights*. https://www.americanbar.org/groups/crsj/publications/human_rights_magazine_home/the-state-of-healthcare-in-the-united-states/native-american-crisis-in-health-equity/

People with disabilities are medically underserved:

“Persons With Disabilities as an Unrecognized Health Disparity Population” by Krahn, G.L., Walker, D.K., & Correa-de-Araujo, R. *American Journal of Public Health* <https://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/10.2105/AJPH.2014.302182>

“The Case for Designating People with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities as a Medically Underserved Population” by Kornblau, B. *Autistic Self Advocacy Network*. https://autisticadvocacy.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/MUP_ASAN_PolicyBrief_20140329.pdf

People with disabilities were denied care during Covid 19:

“Misperceptions Of People With Disabilities Lead To Low-Quality Care: How Policy Makers Can Counter The Harm And Injustice” by Gallegos, A.J., *Health Affairs*. <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/10.1377/forefront.20210325.480382/>

Most people who don't have insurance right now are people of color:

“Closing Medicaid Coverage Gap Would Help Diverse Group and Narrow Racial Disparities” by Lukens, G. and Sharer, B. *Center for Budget and Policy Priorities* <https://www.cbpp.org/research/health/closing-medicaid-coverage-gap-would-help-diverse-group-and-narrow-racial>

Less than 1 in ten accepted medical students were Black.

There were even fewer Hispanic medical students:

“Trends in Racial/Ethnic Representation Among US Medical Students” by Lett, L.A., Murdock, H.M, Orji, W.U., Aysola, J., & Sebro, R. <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/fullarticle/2749233>

Less than 1 in 25 full-time medical school teachers are Black:

“Diversity in Medicine: Facts and Figures 2019” by Association of American Medical Colleges. <https://www.aamc.org/data-reports/workforce/report/diversity-medicine-facts-and-figures-2019>