



LIFE STARTS AT HOME: LINKING HOME ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES



ACCESSIBILITY FEATURES IN AMERICAN HOMES

Features	Household member uses mobility equipment †	No household members use mobility equipment
Stepped Entrance	57.2%	60.9%
Upstairs with no elevator*	71.6%	81.7%
No grab bars in bathroom	62.3%	86.7%
No entry level bathroom**	18.5%	20.9%
No entry level bedroom**	32.4%	42.2%

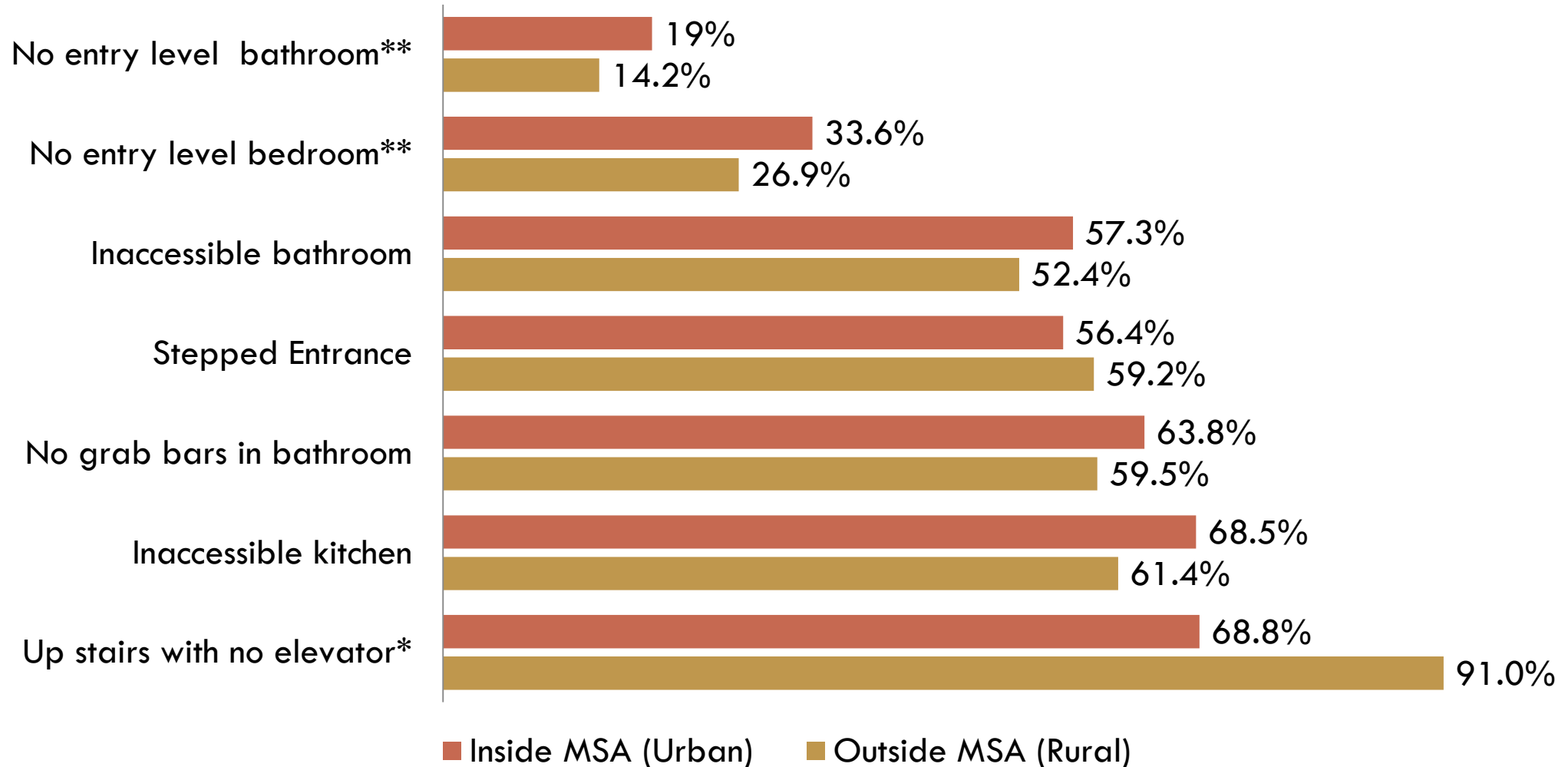
Source: American Housing Survey

† Cane, crutch, manual wheelchair, power wheelchair or scooter

* Of apartments above the ground floor

** Of units with more than one floor

Rate of Inaccessible Housing: Urban Rural Comparison (Of HH with individuals using a mobility device)



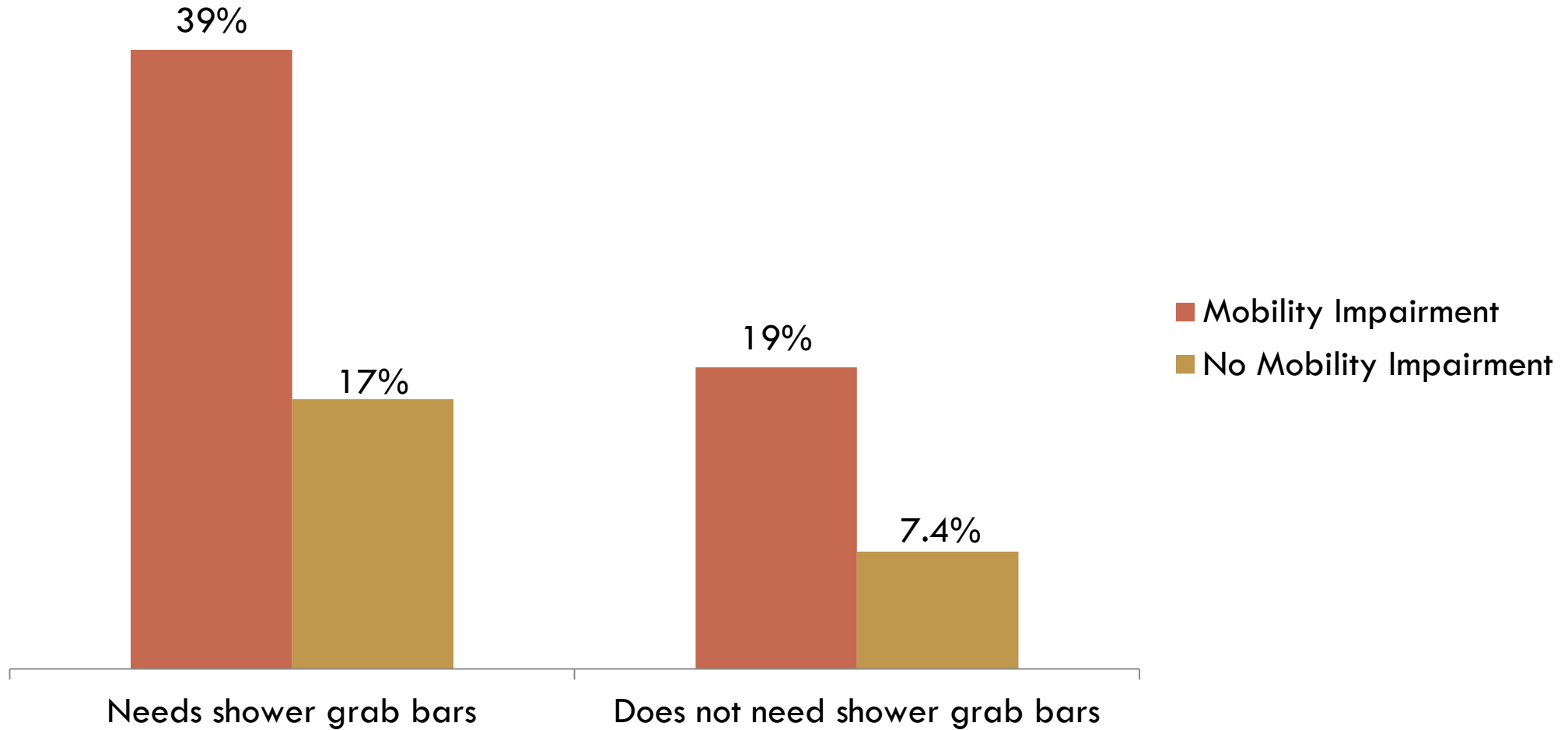
PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMAL EXERTION REPORTED ACROSS HOME ACTIVITIES FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO REPORTED MOBILITY IMPAIRMENT

<u>Home Activity</u>	<u>Mobility Impairment</u> (<i>n=116</i>)	<u>No Mobility Impairment</u> (<i>n=54</i>)
<i>Cleaning</i>	39.3%	19.8%
<i>Bathing</i>	33.7%	10.7%
<i>Using Storage Spaces</i>	28.5%	14.6%
<i>Entering and Exiting</i>	27.0%	10.4%
<i>Preparing Food</i>	23.7%	8.2%
<i>Using the Toilet</i>	23.6%	7.4%
<i>Using Bedroom</i>	20.3%	8.7%

All differences are significant at <0.01

Source: Home and Health Survey

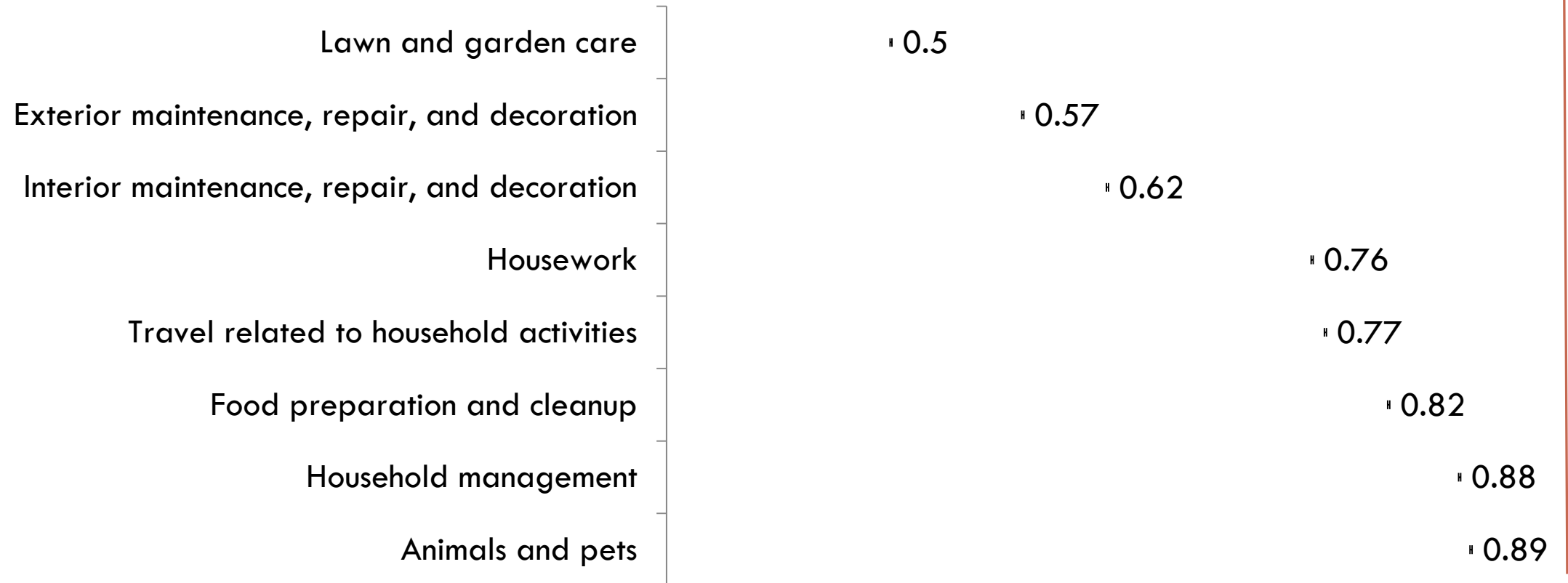
PERCENT MAXIMUM EXERTION USED WHILE BATHING



Source: Home and Health Survey

NON-MOBILITY IMPAIRED SPEND ABOUT 33% MORE TIME (38 MIN/DAY) ON HH ACTIVITIES

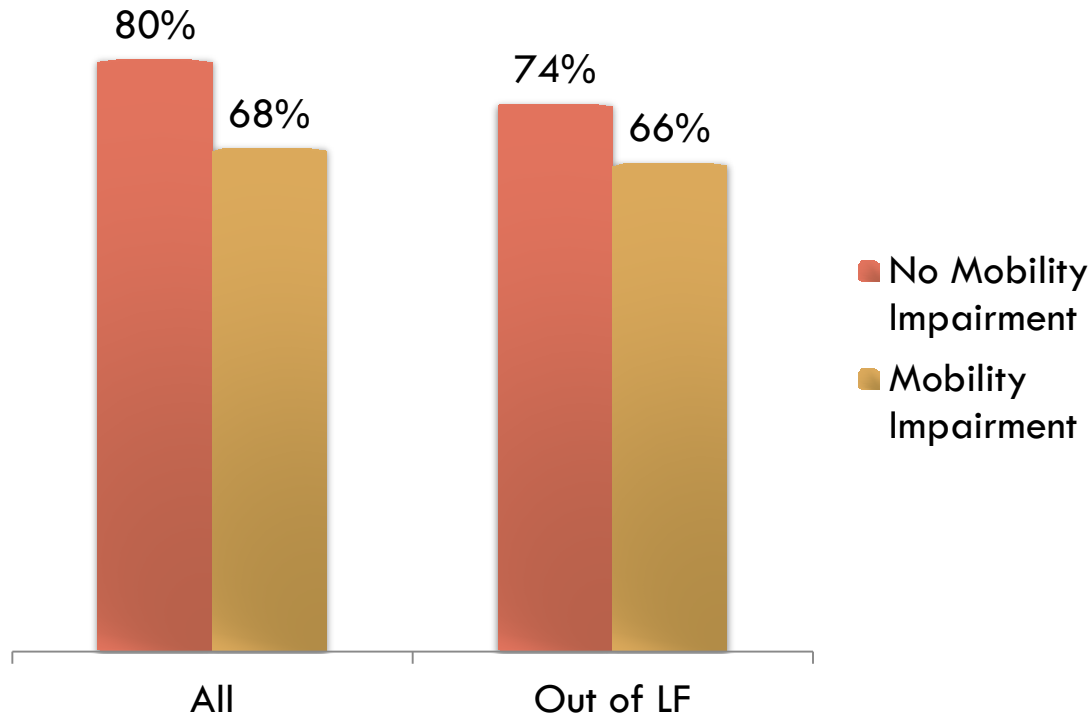
IRRs from GLM Poisson Regression



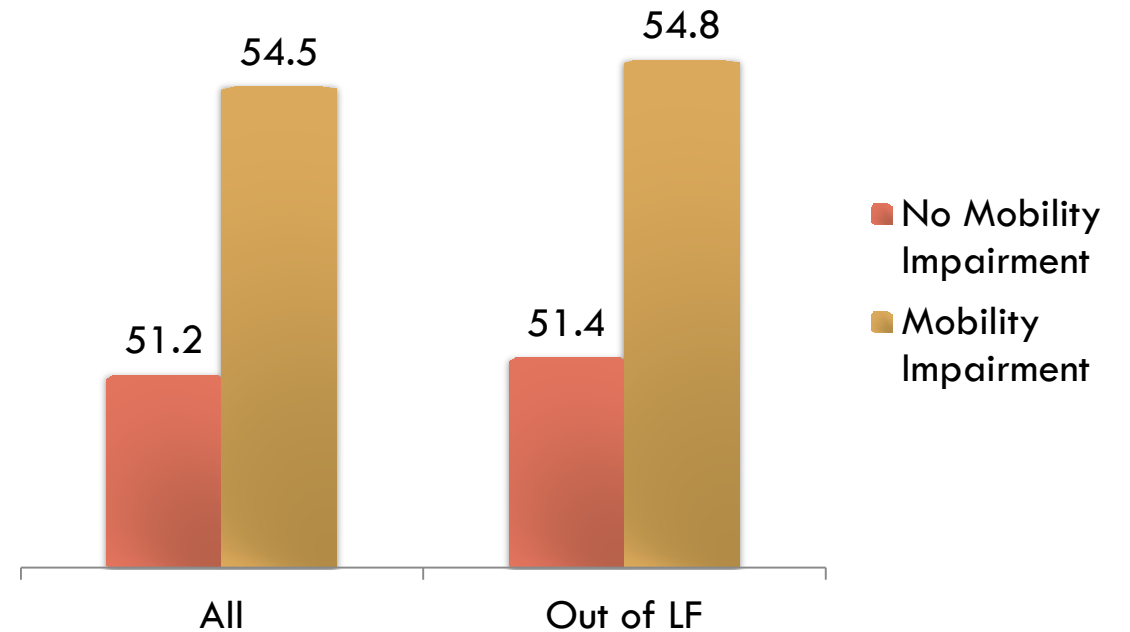
Source: American Time Use Survey

PEOPLE WITH MOBILITY IMPAIRMENTS ARE LESS LIKELY TO REPORT ANY TIME SPENT GROOMING, BUT THOSE WHO GROOM SPEND MORE TIME GROOMING.

% who report anytime grooming



Mean minutes grooming, for those who groom



GLM REGRESSION OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES AND BATHROOM EXERTION

<u>Variables</u>	<u>IRR</u>	<u>SE</u>	<u>z</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>95 CI</u>
<i>Bathing exertion</i>	0.74	0.07	-2.97	0.00	0.613; 0.905
<i>Mobility impairment</i>	0.62	0.11	-2.69	0.01	0.433; 0.877
<i>Subjective Health</i>					
<i>Very Good</i>	0.54	0.27	-1.21	0.23	0.203; 1.457
<i>Good</i>	0.55	0.27	-1.21	0.23	0.211; 1.445
<i>Fair</i>	0.61	0.30	-1	0.32	0.233; 1.606
<i>Poor</i>	0.39	0.23	-1.58	0.11	0.123; 1.253
<i>White</i>	0.76	0.13	-1.63	0.10	0.551; 1.507
<i>Partnered</i>	0.64	0.16	-1.79	0.07	0.388; 1.044
<i>Lives with other people</i>	1.40	0.26	1.81	0.07	0.973; 2.012
<i>Constant</i>	10.9	5.51	4.72	0.00	4.044; 29.354

Note: IRR= Incidence rate ratio; SE= standard error; Analysis completed using generalized linear model with a log link and a Poisson distribution; Source: Home and Health Survey (N=159)

FOR THE MOBILITY IMPAIRED, HH ACTIVITIES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH MORE PAIN, FATIGUE, AND STRESS (BUT ALSO MORE MEANING)

	Pain (z)	Tired (z)	Stress (z)	Happy (z)	Meaning (z)
HH Activities	0.06***	0.07***	0.01	-0.17***	-0.09***
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.23)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Mobility Impairment	0.82***	0.27***	0.23***	-0.17***	0.02
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.35)
HH Activities * Mobility Impairment	0.06*	0.05	0.06*	0.09**	0.09**
	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.00)	(0.00)

Regression with individual random-effects of well-being measure (standardized) on indicators for doing a HH activity, mobility impairment, and the interaction of the two, plus controls for sex, age, education, employment, number of kids, marital status, how well they slept the night before, their cumulative exertion (MET) to that point in the day, interview day, interview month, interview year, holiday, metro/nonmetro, activity duration, activity start hour. Standard errors clustered on the individual in ()'s.

AUTHORS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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