

Fact Sheet for Montanans with Disabilities

Focus Area		Excerpt from
Demographics	Almost 25% of Montana adults reported a disability in 2008. Prevalence of disability increases with age ranging from 18% of adults aged 18 to 24 to 40% of adults age 65 and over. The prevalence of disability among all Montana adults has been increasing since 2004.	2008 Montana BRFSS Annual Report
Demographics	Adults with less than a high school education were more likely to report a disability (32%) than adults with a college degree (21%). Adults with less than \$15,000 annual income were more likely to report a disability (51%) than adults with annual household income greater than \$15,000	2008 Montana BRFSS Annual Report
Health Status	Adults with disability reported higher rates of “fair” or “poor” health (36%) than adults without disabilities (7%)	2008 Montana BRFSS Annual Report
Health Status	Adults with disability were more likely to report that their physical health was not good on 14 or more days in the past month (33%) than adults without disability (4%).	2008 Montana BRFSS Annual Report
Health Status	Adults with disability were more likely to report being dissatisfied with their life (10%) than adults without disability (3%).	2008 Montana BRFSS Annual Report
Health Status	Adults with disability were more likely to report that their mental health was “not good” on 14 or more days of the past month (20%) than adults without disability (5%). Adults with disability were more likely to report not getting needed social and emotional support (27%) than adults without disability (14%).	2008 Montana BRFSS Annual Report
Health Status	In 2006, adults with diagnosis of depression or anxiety at some point in their lives were more likely to experience periods of disability ¹ (44%) in comparison to those who had not been diagnosed with depression or anxiety during some point in their lives (20%).	MT BRFSS2006PrevalenceOfDepression
Health Status	In 2007, adults who have a disability are more likely to report having serious psychological distress than adults who do not have a disability (10% to 2%).	mentalillnessandstigmaBRFSS2007
Health Status	In 2007, adults with disabilities are more likely (26%) to report receiving mental health treatment than adults without disabilities (8%)	mentalillnessandstigmaBRFSS2007
Access to Health Care	Adults with disability were more likely to report not being able to see a doctor because of costs (21%) than adults without a disability (10%).	2008 Montana BRFSS Annual Report
Access to Health Care	In 2008, Montanans with disabilities were twice as likely to be underinsured (12% to 5%) as Montanans without disabilities.	MT Factors Uninsured
Access to Health Care	Adults with disability were more likely to have had a routine check-up in the past year (66%) than adults without disability. Adults with disability were more likely report not having a personal health care provider (32%) than adults without disability (17%).	2008 Montana BRFSS Annual Report
Access to Health Care	Adults with disability were less likely to visit a dentist in the past year (60%) than adults without disability (68%).	2008 Montana BRFSS Annual Report
Preventative Care	Adults with disability age 65 and over were more likely to have had a pneumonia shot (78%) than adults without disability (64%).	2008 Montana BRFSS Annual Report
Preventative Care	Women age 40 and over with disability are less likely to have received a mammogram in the past two years (68%) than women without disability (73%).	2008 Montana BRFSS Annual Report

Preventative Care	Women with disability were less likely to have received a Pap test in the past year (42%) than women without disability (53%).	2008 Montana BRFSS Annual Report
Preventative Care	Adults with disability were more likely to have undergone screening for colorectal cancer (62%) than adults without disability (54%).	2008 Montana BRFSS Annual Report
Preventative Care	Using combined 2008 and 2009 data, adults with a disability were more likely (40%) than adults without a disability (33%) to report having ever been tested for HIV/AIDS.	MTFactorsBRFSS2008HIV
Risks and Behaviors	Adults with disability were more likely to report no leisure time activity (34%) than adults without disability (20%).	2008 Montana BRFSS Annual Report
Risks and Behaviors	Adults with disability were more likely to report being obese (38%) than adults without disability (21%).	2008 Montana BRFSS Annual Report
Health-Related Risks and Behaviors	Adults with disability were more likely to report being current smokers (23%) than adults without disability (17%). Adults with disability were more likely to quit smoking for one or more days in the past year (69%) than adults without disability (50%).	2008 Montana BRFSS Annual Report
Health-Related Risks and Behaviors	Adults with disability were less likely to report binge drinking ² (13%) than adults without disability (19%).	2008 Montana BRFSS Annual Report
Health-Related Risks and Behaviors	Adults with disability were more likely to report falls (31%) than adults without disability (15%).	2008 Montana BRFSS Annual Report
Health-Related Risks and Behaviors	In 2007, persons with a disability were more likely to report being raped than those without a disability (10% to 4%).	MT Factors Sexual Assault
Chronic Conditions	Adults with disability were more likely to report having diabetes (14%) than adults without disability (4%). Further, adults with disability were more likely to report having been diagnosed with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes (10%) than adults without disability (4%).	2008 Montana BRFSS Annual Report
Chronic Conditions	Adults with disability were more likely to report they had been told they had asthma (22%) than adults without disability (12%). Further, adults with disability were more likely to report currently having asthma (17%) than adults without disability (7%).	2008 Montana BRFSS Annual Report
Chronic Conditions	Adults with disability were more likely to report having a heart attack (10%) than adults without disability (3%). Further, adults with disability were more likely to report having coronary heart disease (9%) than adults without disability (2%). And, adults with disability were more likely to report stroke (8%) than adults without disability (1%).	2008 Montana BRFSS Annual Report
Chronic Conditions	In 2007, Montanans with a disability due to any cause were more likely (58% to 21%) to report doctor diagnosed and possible arthritis (65% to 29%) than adults with no disability Six times as many Montanans with disabilities (63%) as Montanans without disabilities (10%) reported that joint symptoms limited their activities.	MTFactorsArthritis

¹Required use of special equipment or experienced activity limitation. ²Binge drinking is consuming more than 5 drinks on one occasion.