



Including People with Disabilities in Emergency Planning & Preparedness

NH Disability & Public Health Project (DPH)

Institute on Disability/UCED



3/23/2016

Goal of the Training

- Share information
- Assist (technical assistance)



Today's Topics

- About DPH
- Disability in NH
- Communication
- C-MIST
- Recruiting for EP exercises
- Inclusiveness of LEOPs
- Shelter assessment results
- Improving shelter accessibility
- Trainings for first responders
- Training to create customized kits & plans

ABOUT DPH

Disability & Public Health Project (DPH)

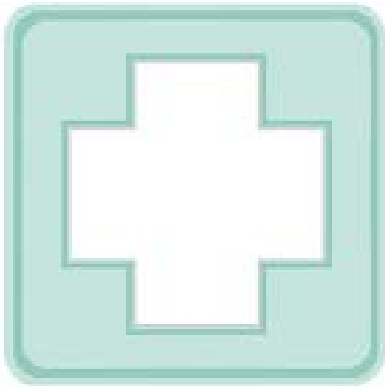


Institute on Disability/UCED



University of
New Hampshire

Goals of DPH



Emergency Preparedness



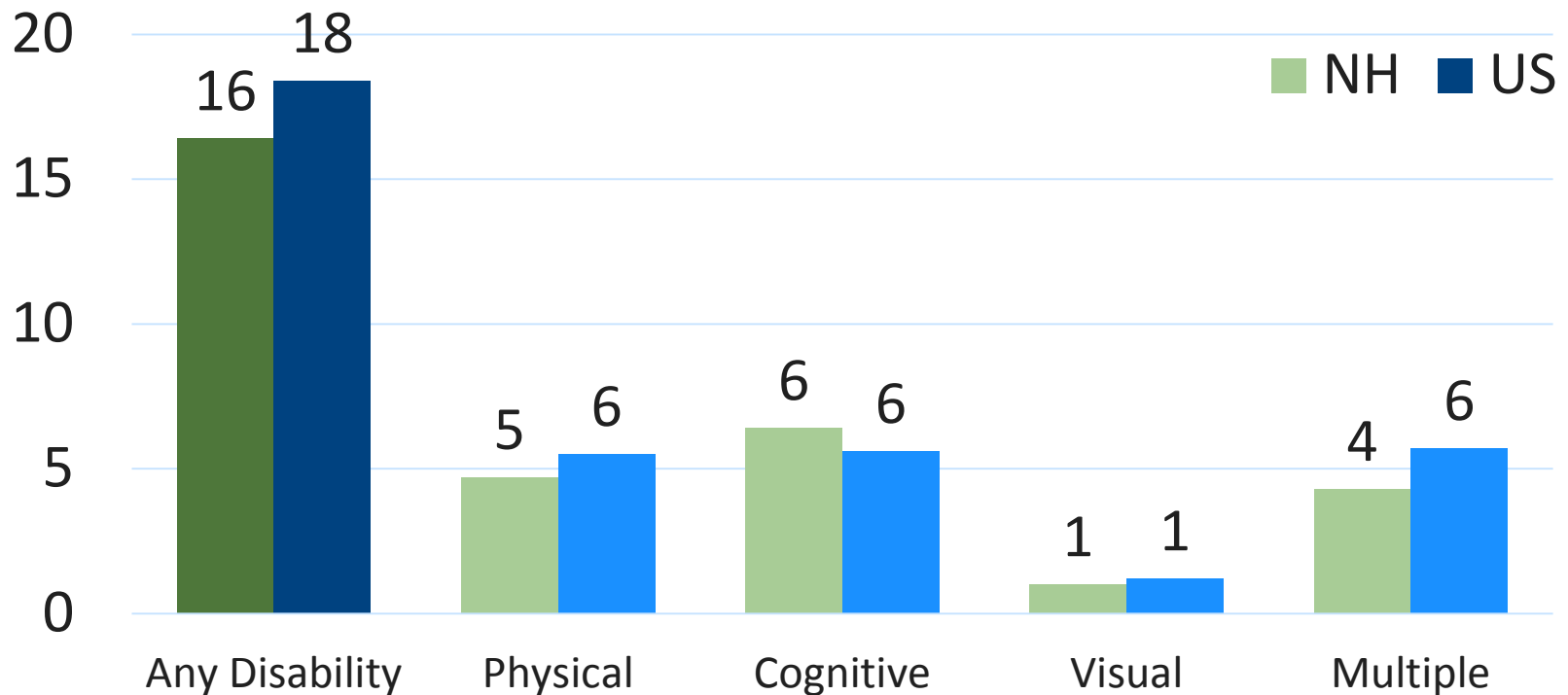
Health Promotion



Access to Health Care

DISABILITY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Prevalence of Disability (%)



BRFSS, 2013

What is Disability?

- Philosophical / theoretical approach
- Practical approach

WHO Definition

Individual

Disability

Environment



Complex
interaction
between person
& environment



Adapted from Drum, 2009

C-MIST Framework

C	Communication
M	Medical Needs
I	Independence
S	Supervision
T	Transportation

C

Communication

- How do you best understand and respond to information?
- Do you use assistive devices or interpreters for communication?

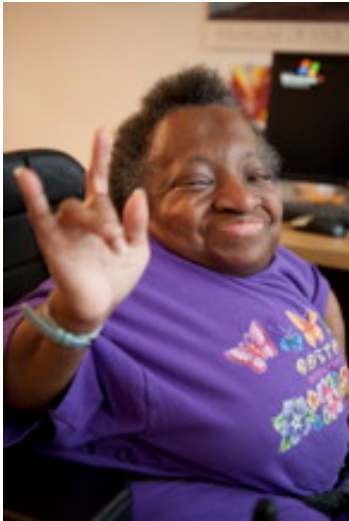
M

Medical Needs

- Do you use assistive equipment for daily activities such as bathing or eating?
- Do you require medical equipment that runs on electricity?

COMMUNICATION

Respectful Language



- Whole person, not just part
- Use language that does not carry assumptions
- Say what you know
- Focus on strengths, what a person **can** do

<http://dredf.org/healthcare-stories/>

Respectful Language

- Language evolves
 - Handicapped vs accessible parking
- It's OK to make a mistake
- When in doubt, ask



Accessible Public Information



Accessible Public Information

- Design for diversity
- Easy to read or understand
- **Alternative formats**

Another Census activity is the Survey of Income and Program Participation or SIPP. The SIPP is a continuing survey with monthly interviews of a multistage-stratified sample of the U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population. The purpose of SIPP is to collect income, labor force information, program participation and eligibility data, and general demographic characteristics to measure the effectiveness of existing federal, state, and local programs; to estimate future costs and coverage for government programs, such as food stamps; and to provide improved statistics on the distribution of income in the country. Under the SIPP, disability is defined as meeting one or more of the following criteria: 1) using a wheel chair, cane, crutch, or walker; 2) having difficulties performing functional activities; 3) having difficulties performing activities of daily living;

Prevalence Rates of Disability

Prevalence rates drawn from these surveys generate varying populations estimates owing to the use of varying definitions of disability and differences in design and data collection methods. Table 2 provides prevalence rates obtained from the five national surveys among males and females. Because of the higher rates of disability among older populations, the table is limited to prevalence rates among males and females with disabilities under the age of 65. Data are drawn from different years because most of the surveys are not conducted annually and age ranges in the table differ slightly based on availability of data. The Census data are from 2000, the ACS from 2003, the SIPP from 2002, the NHIS-D from 1994, and the BRFSS from 2003. Given the limitations in the data, comparisons among the prevalence rates should be made conservatively.



Access Tips: Breast Cancer Screening

ACCESSING CARE

Here are some tips to prepare for a successful mammogram.

Before the Mammogram

Describe any accommodations you may need, so the health care staff can be prepared to help you. Will you need assistance with:

- Completing forms?
- Undressing from the waist up?
- Holding still in a position?
- Sitting up without support?
- Lifting your arms?

EMERGENCY KIT SHOPPING LIST:



BOTTLED
WATER



NON-PERISHABLE
FOODS



NOAA
RADIO



FLASHLIGHT
& BATTERIES



PERSONAL
HYGIENE



FIRST AID
KIT



WHISTLE



MANUAL CAN
OPENER



COPIES OF
IMPORTANT
DOCUMENTS



BLANKET/
TOWEL



CHANGE OF
CLOTHES



DURABLE
WATERPROOF
CONTAINER



GENERATOR



PRESCRIPTION
MEDICATION



FOOD FOR
YOUR PET

“Get Ready” Fact Sheets

ARE YOU READY?

Get Ready
www.aphagetready.org

Preparedness tips for people living with disabilities

An emergency can happen anywhere and anytime. And while you can usually expect some help from emergency response officials, it might not come right away.

That's why it's critical that everyone take steps to protect themselves and make sure they can stay safe and healthy if help isn't around. If you're living with a disability, there are a few extra tips you should keep in mind to get prepared.

The basics

A good place to begin your preparedness journey is with information. What kind of disaster is likely to happen in your community? Do you live in an area prone to tornadoes or floods? Knowing what's likely to happen will help you design an effective plan. For example, if you live in a community at risk for hurricanes, how will you evacuate? Are there nearby shelters that can accommodate your needs?

Communication is a preparedness must. Talk with friends, family or those in your support network about problems you may encounter in an emergency. Talk about whether you'll need help and how everyone will stay in contact.

Also, you may have trouble hearing, seeing or understanding official warnings. So take steps now to stay in the know. For instance, if you have a visual disability, make sure you have a battery-operated radio. If you have a hearing disability, learn whether local emergency systems can interact with TTY or Internet-based relay services.

Talk about specifics and write down a plan. Consider giving those you might depend on keys to your home. Also, show them how to use any assistive equipment. Write down detailed instructions for them. Make sure they've met and are comfortable with your service animal.

The specifics

Having a preparedness plan means having an emergency preparedness stockpile.

aphagetready.org

- American Public Health Association (APHA)
- <http://www.getreadyforflu.org/disabilities.htm>

Web Accessibility

Emergency Preparedness

Be Informed

Learning what to do in different situations and customizing emergency plans to your needs will help you remain safe, healthy, and independent.

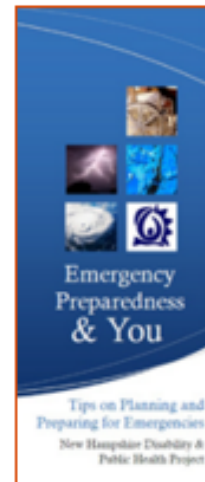
Contact local emergency planning committees and emergency responders to learn what plans and services are already in place and whether these plans reflect your needs.

State

- [Ready NH](#)
- [NH Weather Advisory Info](#)
- [NH Homeland Security and Emergency Management](#)
- [NH Community Emergency Response Teams](#)
- [NH Public Health Networks](#)

National

- [America's PreparaAthon \(FEMA\)](#)
- [Ready.gov](#)
- [Weather.gov](#)
- [Red Cross](#)



Accessible PDF

Be Prepared

Disasters and emergencies can happen without warning. Planning ahead can help you and your family to remain independent, healthy, and safe. Everyone's needs and abilities are unique. Consider what you might need before, during, and after a disaster. Learn about the different types of hazards that face your community, region, and the places you spend most of your time. Contact local emergency planning committees and emergency responders to learn what plans and services are already in place and whether these plans reflect your needs.

"It is better to look ahead and prepare than to look back and regret."

- Jackie Joyner-Kersey

Build an Emergency Supply Kit

Collecting basic supplies in an Emergency Supply Kit will help keep you safe in case of an emergency. Consider the things you and your

Examples to Include in Your Kit

- Water for 3 days; a gallon per person per day (*and water for pets!*)
- Canned food for 3 days; can opener
- Medical equipment and devices; chargers and extra batteries
- Medications, try to have a 7-day supply; copies of prescriptions

Get Involved

Get involved in neighborhood or community emergency preparedness activities. Your help will strengthen your community's ability to be prepared. People with disabilities and functional needs provide



Web Accessibility Resources



- Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI)
<http://www.w3.org/WAI/>
- Testing for access:
www.wave.webaim.org

EXERCISES AND PLANNING

Inclusive Emergency Exercises



Include People with Disabilities

- Unique & creative solutions
- Test current protocols
- Uncover need for further planning and consideration



<http://www.tvguide.com/tvshows/macgyver/video/194506/macgyver-bending-light-24321455/>

Find the Right Person

Considerations:

- Identifies as a person with a disability
- Experience as a disability advocate
- Cross-disability awareness

How & Where to Recruit

How:

- Clear role & responsibility
- Nomination form

Where:

- Disability orgs, newsletters, social media, local papers

Inclusiveness of Local Emergency Operations Plans (LEOP)

- Emergency Support Function (ESF) Format
- Checklist for Integrating People with Disabilities and Others with Access and Functional Needs into Emergency Preparedness, Planning, Response & Recovery (June Isaacson Kailes)

Checklist for Inclusion

- <http://www.jik.com/plancklst.pdf>
- June Isaacson Kailes

Element
Training
Tabletops, Exercises, and Drills
1. Actively recruit people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs to participate
1.1. Avoid people without disabilities playing the role of people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs
2. Integrate access and functional needs specific content (injects and scenarios) into:

Kailes, J.I. (2014) Checklist for Integrating People with Disabilities and Others with Access and Functional Needs into Emergency Planning, Response & Recovery, Edition 2, 2014, Published and distributed by the Harris Family Center for Disability and Health Policy, www.hfcdhp.org.

SHELTER ACCESSIBILITY

Shelter Accessibility

- American's with Disabilities Act (ADA) laws apply to shelters
- Routes to, from, and within the facility, as well as the usability of public facilities such as restrooms and showers

Assessments in NH

- 379 shelters as of 2012
- Americorps Vista volunteers, Summer 2011
- Developed scoring system

Survey Items

Restrooms

- Area where person in a wheelchair can turn around (60-inch diameter circle or T-shape turn area). ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Doorways at least 32" wide when door is open. ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Doors without knob hardware. ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Toilet seat is 17"-19" high. Flush control is automatic or manual control on the open side of the toilet and no higher than 48". ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Toilet's centerline is 16"-18" from the nearest side wall. ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Stall at least 60" wide and 56" deep (wall-mounted toilet) or 59" deep for (floor mounted toilet). ☐ Yes ☐ No

Shelter Accessibility



Identify Barriers

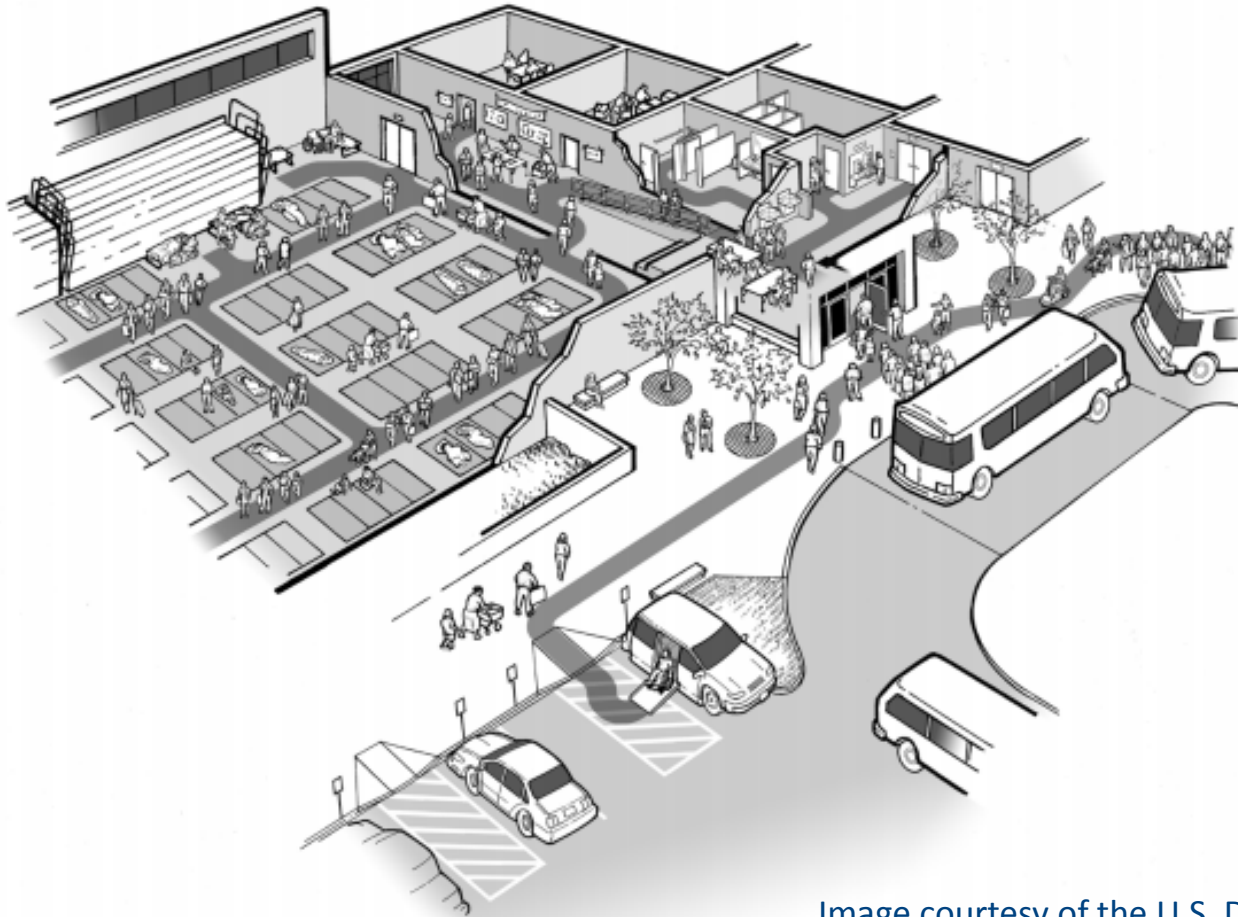


Image courtesy of the U.S. Department of Justice

Engaging the Community



Bring community members together to identify barriers to sheltering and brainstorm solutions

Image courtesy of the U.S. Department of Justice

Quiet Room

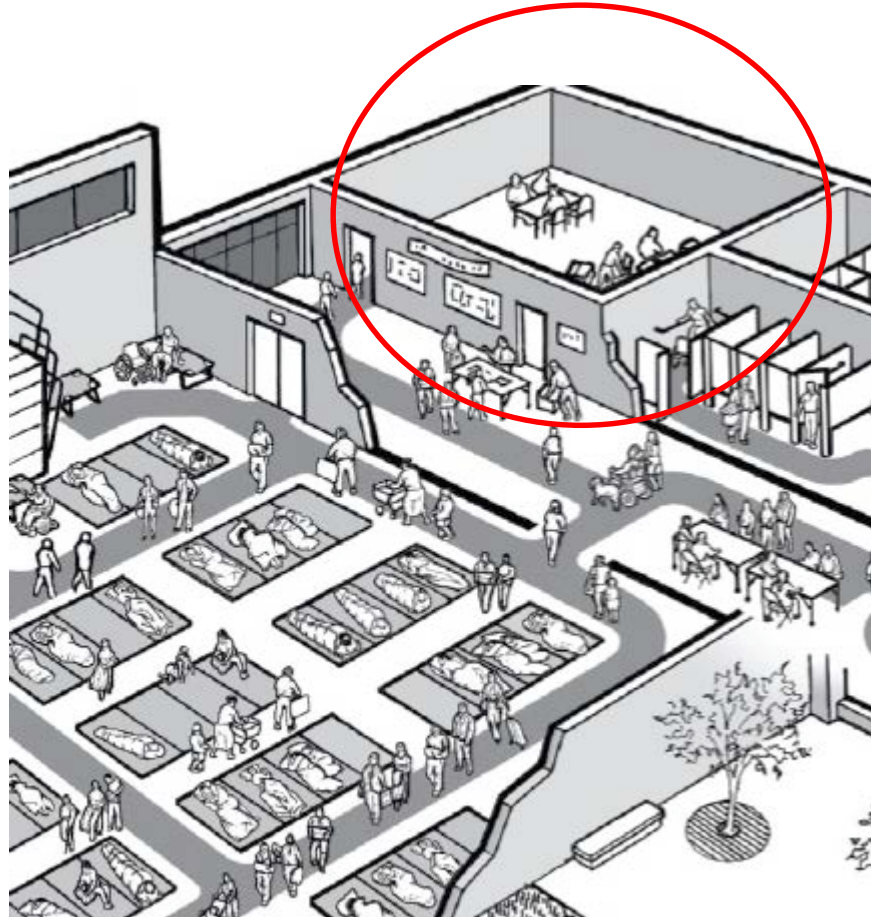


Image courtesy of the U.S. Department of Justice

Communication Access



Image courtesy of the U.S. Department of Justice

Wayfinding

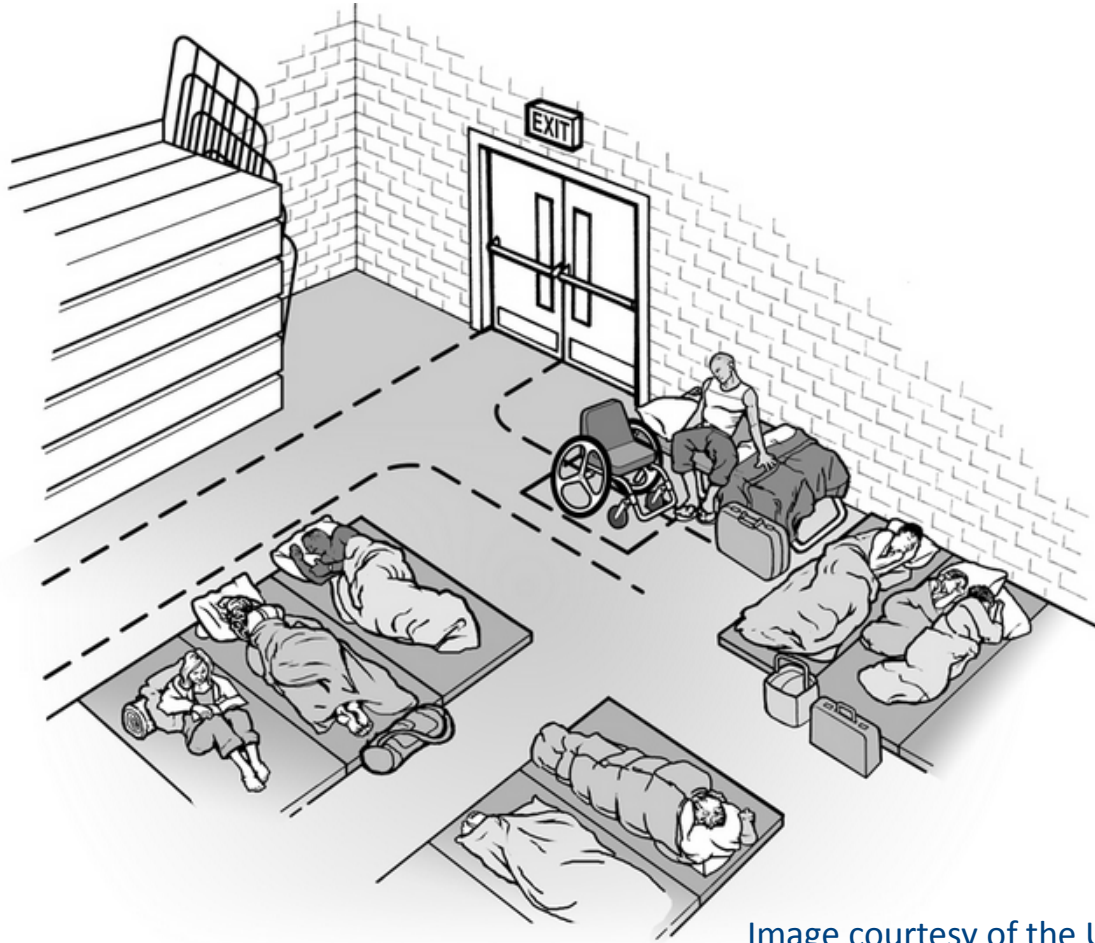
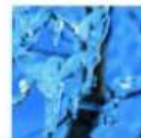


Image courtesy of the U.S. Department of Justice

CUSTOMIZED KITS & PLANS TRAINING

Creating Emergency Kits and Plans with People with Disabilities

2015
New Hampshire
Disability & Public
Health Project



Additional Resources

Functional Needs Focused Care and Shelter Checklist

- http://www.jik.com/shelter_checklist_V17%2004.14.pdf

CONTACTS

Contacts

Establishing partnerships with local, regional and statewide disability organizations is an effective strategy for outreach and improved communication.

Sara Rainer & Kathy Bates

[**www.nhdisabilityhealth.org/ep**](http://www.nhdisabilityhealth.org/ep)
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