



The Disability Analyst

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Spring 2008

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MEETING 2008:

LAS VEGAS

*World class dining, shopping, gaming, theater,
art exhibitions and concert events*

For the third time, we are returning to one of the world's most exciting and unique cities: July 12-13, 2008 in Las Vegas. Nearly every form of entertainment is available. Members who have attended our prior meetings in Las Vegas, especially our colleagues from Canada and Puerto Rico, give excellent ratings as an event venue. Any hour, day or night, there is plenty to do. Family oriented activities abound including sightseeing, golf, spas, Broadway shows and a pantheon of elite stores and boutiques from the world over. Natural beauty is nearby including Hoover Dam, Lake Meade, Valley of Fire and Red Rock Canyon.

New additions will impress those who have not visited recently. The monorail system has expanded. The Stratosphere is the tallest free standing observation tower in the U.S. and tallest structure west of the Mississippi. Nearly every world-famous chef has a restaurant there. Seventeen of the twenty largest hotels in the U.S. are located there. The Eiffel Tower at Paris Las Vegas is half the size of its namesake in Paris, France. The Brooklyn Bridge at the New York - New York Hotel and Casino is one-fifth the size of the



original. The Fremont Street Experience's four-block canopy uses more than 12.5 million lights.

Best of all, our hotel is conveniently located near the airport and close to The Strip. The Embassy Suites Hotel is an all suite hotel, so registrants will have a refrigerator, cooking appliance and a separate bedroom. A free shuttle runs throughout the day to and from The Strip. Hotel guests receive a full breakfast including custom-made omelets. The hotel has a swimming pool and exercise facilities. The special conference rate will be \$149 double/\$139 single. It is best to make reservations very early and simply ask for the "American Board" Conference rate. We anticipate our block of rooms will go quickly so early reservations are strongly recommended. See back page

for hotel and registration details. Persons interested in being a presenter should fax a brief proposal to the ABDA Program Committee at 615-327-9235, e-mail: (americanbd@aol.com) or by mail. Decisions are made within 15 days. This conference is co-sponsored by the Mary Glidden Memorial Fund.

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SUCCESSFUL ATLANTA CONFERENCE 2007

Our first annual conference in Atlanta was extremely well received. A diverse array of veteran and first time faculty presenters did a superb job of sharing their expertise. Attendees from all over North America were laudatory in their evaluation feedback. Presenters were: **Ellyn Lucas Arwood, Brenda Wagner, Karen Bullington, Vic Zuccarello, Karen Gold, Ilene Zackowitz, Alison Vredenburg, Jerrold Simon, Lisa Albrete, Yvonne Madison** and invited guest speaker was **Barry Eigen**, Executive Program Policy Officer in the Social Security Administration's Office of Disability Programs (ODP). Both Georgia Governor, **Sonny Perdue**, and Atlanta Mayor, **Shirley Franklin**, issued warm greetings of welcome exuding southern hospitality.

*** * * 2008 ABDA Board Certification Renewal Notice * * ***

Please respond immediately to help us avoid the unnecessary time and expense of reminder mailings.

Your listings (alphabetical and geographical) in the DirectoryNo Cost
Newsletter, The Disability AnalystNo Cost

Renewal Fee (**one year**)\$80 (U.S. Funds)
(\$90 after January 15, 2008)

Renewal Fee (**three years**)\$215 (U.S. Funds)
(\$225 after January 15, 2008)

Renewal Fee (**five years**)\$350 (U.S. Funds)
(\$360 after January 15, 2008)

Lifetime Fee\$950 (U.S. Funds)
(Lifetime members receive 25% discount to all ABDA and ABMPP events)

Please issue payment to ABDA by no later than **January 15, 2008** to avoid a \$10 late charge. The national examination is required of persons seeking board certification for the first time and is required of those who allow their certification to lapse. **By maintaining your current status you are exempt from the written examination.**

This is the only notice you will receive. Remittance by Visa or MasterCard is acceptable. **Please type or legibly print information below** as you wish it to appear in the next Directory. If renewing with a credit card (Visa and M/C only), please provide necessary information.

Check Box if information has changed.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

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E-mail: _____

Check One: Visa: Mastercard: Check:

Credit Card # _____ Exp. Date: _____

Signature: _____ Amount: _____

Check One: 1 year 3 years 5 years Lifetime

List continuing education experiences (from workshops, conferences, etc.) and/or self-study you have completed since January 1, 2007 (minimum 8 hours to fulfill annual requirement).

Optional: Have you performed 16 hours pro bono work (charitable professional efforts not compensated) during the past year? Yes No

Return to ABDA, Park Plaza Medical Building, 345 24th Ave. North, Suite 200, Nashville, TN 37203-1520
website: www.americandisability.org
This page may be photocopied.

LIFE EXPECTANCY DIVERSITY



According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, life expectancy divides us into **eight Americas**.

One: 10.4 million Asians with a per capita income of \$21,566 and an average life expectancy of 85.

Two: 3.6 million Whites in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa, Montana and Nebraska with an income of \$17,758 and an average life expectancy of 79.

Three: 214 million middle Americans with a per capita income of \$24,640 and an average life expectancy of 78.

Four: 16.6 million Whites in Appalachia and the Mississippi Valley with an income of \$16,390 and a life expectancy of 75.

Five: one million western native Americans with a per capita income of \$10,029 and life expectancy of 73.

Six: 23.4 million Black middle Americans with a per capita income of \$15,412 and a life expectancy of 73.

Seven: 5.8 million southern low income Blacks with a per capita income of \$10,463 and a life expectancy of 71.

Eight: 7.5 million high risk urban Blacks living in counties with a homicide risk that tops the 95% percentile of U.S. counties, with a per capita income of \$14,800 and a life expectancy of 71.

States with the **highest life expectancy**: Hawaii - 80; Minnesota - 78.8; Utah - 78.7; Connecticut - 78.7; Massachusetts - 78.5; New Hampshire 78.3; Iowa - 78.3; North Dakota - 78.3; Rhode Island - 78.3; California - 78.2.

States with the **lowest life expectancy rate**: District of Columbia - 72; Mississippi - 73.6; Louisiana 74.2; Alabama - 74.4; South Carolina - 74.8; West Virginia - 75.1; Tennessee - 75.1; Oklahoma 75.2; Arkansas - 75.2; Kentucky 75.2; Georgia 75.3; North Carolina - 75.8; Nevada - 75.8; and Missouri - 75.9.

CALL FOR PAPERS & POSTERS

Members interested in serving as faculty presenters for the next conference in Las Vegas (see Calendar on back page for details), please submit a one page abstract or outline by mail or fax (615) 327-9235. Decisions are generally made within two weeks. Please indicate if any audiovisual equipment may be needed and the amount of time requested (i.e., 30'-45' is optimal). **Those who have presented at two or more ABDA or ABMPP national conferences in any five-year period are eligible for appointment to the American College of Disability Analysts (ACDA).** Presenters are urged to submit programs that invite audience participation. Case studies, applied research, polemical/ideological talks, ethics, innovative techniques, evaluation strategies, forensic experiences, customized software, economic issues, private practice insights, life care plans and other topics of interest to members are encouraged. Please submit to ABDA Program Committee, Park Plaza Medical Bldg., 345 24th Avenue North, Suite 200, Nashville, TN 37203-1520 or by fax: (615) 327-9235.

DISABILITY DATA FROM CANADA



Editorial board member, **Don Ranney**, graciously assigned us permission to reprint some highlights of presentations presented at recent meeting of the Canadian Society of Medical Evaluators. The difference between life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy is 8.5 years for males and 11 years for females.

The duration in days for disabilities according to job classification are as follows:

	Minimum	Maximum
Sedentary	42	84
Light	42	84
Medium	56	112
Heavy	56	140
Very Heavy	56	140

Disability duration in days for coronary balloon angioplasty is as follows:

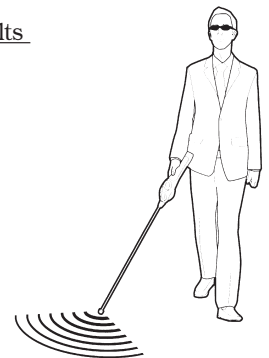
	Minimum	Maximum
Sedentary	3	14
Light	3	14
Medium	7	21
Heavy	14	21
Very Heavy	14	28

Severity of disability among adults with disabilities aged 15 years and over by age group in 2001:

Age range	Mild/Moderate	Severe/Very Severe
15-24	69.3%	30.0%
26-44	61.1%	38.9%
44-64	54.9%	43.1%
65	60.1%	39.5%

Types of disabilities reported by adults aged 15 years and over with disabilities in Canada 2001:

Type of Disability	% of Adults
Mobility	71.7
Pain	69.5
Agility	66.6
Hearing	30.4
Seeing	17.4
Psychological	15.3
Learning	13.2
Memory	12.3
Speech	10.6
Developmental	3.5
Unknown	2.3



Of the 28,991,770 persons in Canada in 2001, 3,601,270 (12.4%) have had disabilities. The age groups with the highest proportion of disabilities were 75 and over with 53.3%; 65 to 74 (31.2%); 45-64 (16.7%). The age groups with the fewest number of disabled persons with under 4% were 0-4, 5-9 and 15-24.

EMERITUS STATUS

We are pleased to announce that qualified members with 20 years or more of professional experience as a Disability Analyst and have been board certified for no less than eight years are eligible to upgrade their credential to Emeritus Status. This designation may be used on all correspondence, business cards, letterhead, etc. as appropriate. If interested, please forward a request in writing, current vita and \$112.50 US processing and recording fee issued to ABDA. Please send items to: ABDA Credentialing and Certification Committee, 345 24th Avenue North, Suite 200, Nashville, TN 37203-1520. Please allow 4-6 weeks for the ABDA Credentials and Certification Committee to complete a review and send correspondence.



DISABILITY HEADLINES



The Social Security Administration faces a record and rapidly growing **backlog of appeals** by people who say they are too disabled to work. Through June 2007, it had 745,000 cases pending and the wait for a hearing averaged 17 months, also a record. In some regions the wait is up to 31 months. The agency reports

the backlog doubled in six years and could reach one million by 2010. **The number of people collecting disability benefits, 15.3 million, has risen about 24% in the past five years, agency data show. More than 2,300 workers have left the agency in less than two years, leaving it with the lowest staffing level since the early 1970s.**

...

The growth in the number of **workers with long-term disabilities** is accelerating. The Council for Disability Awareness, an insurance industry group, found that more than 500,000 individuals received long-term disability payments from member firms in 2006, up 4.4 percent from a year earlier. Data do not necessarily include workplace related injuries covered by Workers Compensation Insurance. Federal government figures show even steeper increases. Recipients of Social Security Disability Income or SSDI, grew 4.4 percent to 6.8 million in 2006, up 52% over the past decade, with women filing claims at twice the rate as men. Rising disability claims are expected to pose a growing challenge to employers because of labor shortages that are developing as the population ages. Studies show more baby boomers expect to continue working past the age of 65 or 70, but given current health trends many will develop impairments that will require special work place accommodations if they are to continue to be productive.

...

Life expectancy at birth reached a record 77.9 years in 2004, an increase from 77.5 in 2003 and 75.4 in 1990. Since 1990, the gap in **life expectancy** between men and women has narrowed from seven years to 5.2 years. At birth, life expectancy for females is just more than 80 years and nearly 75 for males. The gap in life expectancy between white and black Americans also has narrowed from seven years in 1990 to five years in 2004.

...

According to the National Center for Health Statistics, once you reach 60, here are your chances, based on recent **death rates**, of surviving to: 70 (86%); 80 (60%); 90 (24%); and 100 (2.7%).

...

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the estimated number of **people 65 and older in the labor force** will jump from 5.3 million in 2005 to 8.7 million in 2014.

...

The **gender pay gap** begins a year after college graduation. Women make only 80% of the salaries their male peers do one year after college; after 10 years in the workforce the gap between their pay widens further, according to the AAUWEF which found that 10 years after college, women earn only 69% of what men earn. Even after controlling for hours, occupation, parenthood and other factors known to affect earnings, the study found that one quarter of the pay gap remains unexplained. Scholastic performance of women – who have slightly higher grade point averages than men in every major, including science and math – was not reflected in their compensation.

According to Allianz's Women, Money and Power Survey, **women now outpace men in income growth.** The percentage of change in median real income from 1970 to 2002 was 63% for women and 0.6% for men.

...

According to Professor David Cutler (Harvard University) in 1960, **lifetime spending** from birth was about \$14,000 per person while that amount increased to \$83,000 by 2000 assuming that about 50% of increased life expectancy was due to medical spending. For a 65-year-old, the overall costs for a year of life gained was \$84,700 between 1960 and 2000. That amount increased from \$75,100 between 1960 and 1970 to \$145,000 between 1990 and 2000. From 1960 to 2000, an average of \$19,900 was spent for every year of life gained.

...

According to the Wall Street Journal, **married fathers** on average perform 42.5 hours a week of paid labor, compared with an average of 23.8 hours of paid work by all **married mothers**, both employed and not employed. That means married mothers' and fathers' total average workloads, including both housework and paid labor, are about equal at 64.9 hours for mothers and 64 hours for dads.

...



Working mothers carry a significantly heavier total workload, paid and unpaid, than either their husbands or mothers who do not work for pay. Working moms average 71 hours a week compared with 52 hours for at home mothers. Dads put in 64 hours of combined housework and paid work each week – regardless of whether their wives hold a job.

...

According to the U.S. Census Bureau a **bachelor's degree is worth about \$23,000 a year more than a high school diploma.** College graduates made an average of \$51,554 in 2004 compared with \$28,645 for adults with a high school diploma. High school dropouts earned an average of \$19,169 and those with advanced college degrees made an average of \$78,093. Eighty-five percent of people 25 and older have at least a high school diploma or the equivalent compared with 80% in 2000 and a little more than half in 1970. Twenty-eight percent have at least a bachelor's degree compared with about 24% in 2000 and only 11% in 1970.

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According to The Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network, **the number of multiple-organ transplants** increased from 196 in 1997 to 564 in 2006.

...

According to the American Cancer Society, of the 63,190 estimated **non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma** cases in 2007 there will be an estimated 18,660 deaths.

...

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, by 2030 a quarter of the adult US population is projected to have doctor-diagnosed **arthritis.** In 2005, the figure was 21.6%.

...

According to the American Cancer Society, **Hepatitis C** is linked to several serious diseases: Chronic hepatitis or liver inflammation; cirrhosis or liver scarring; liver cancer; non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma.

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According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, one fifth of adults 65 years and older said they had experienced **pain** in the past month that persisted for more than 24 hours. Almost three fifths of adults age 65 and older with pain said it had lasted

(continued on page 6)

DISABILITY HEADLINES

(continued from page 5)

for one year or more. More than one-quarter of adults said they had experienced low back pain in the past three months. Fifteen percent of adults experienced a migraine or severe headache in the past three months.

...

Knee injuries and osteoarthritis of the knee are major causes of disability in older adults. Surgeries to repair or replace knees are booming as the population ages. Women, because of the way their knees angle out from their wider pelvises, are especially vulnerable. Osteoarthritis of the knee in which cartilage breaks down, allowing bones to rub together and causing chronic pain, swelling and stiffness, often contributes to a vicious cycle of inactivity, weight gain and physical decline. According to the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, the number of knee replacements



has grown from 266,000 in 1998 to 478,000 in 2004.

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The **medically indebted** are more likely to be called by bill collectors than the non-medically indebted (62% vs. 38%).

...

According to Military Times, the Army and Marine Corps tend to give their wounded troops lower **disability ratings** than the Navy and Air Force, resulting in soldiers and marines getting an average of several hundred dollars per month less in disability retired pay than sailors and airmen. All services tend to grant officers disability ratings of at least 50 percent at a significantly greater rate than enlisted members. Army officials suggested one factor lowering the Army average may be that more young soldiers with less time in service and lower basic pay are entering the disability system.

...

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that 5% of Americans are extremely obese. In recent decades there has been a dramatic increase. The percentage of adult population that is obese (at least 30 pounds overweight) in 1976 to 80 was 15%; 1988 to 1994 was 23.2%; 1999 to 2000 was 30.9% and 2003 to 2004 was 32.9%. Claims filed are part of an emerging area of federal disabilities law that is drawing increased attention. Some individuals claimed that their obesity was covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act, the 1990 law that forbids bias based on a worker's disability. The EEOC says only **morbid obesity**, defined as weighing 100 pounds or more over ideal weight can be an impairment shielded from bias. Approximately 5% of Americans are extremely obese.

...

According to The National Stroke Association, 5.4 million **stroke survivors** live in the U.S. An estimated 3.8 million of these have a lasting disability. 700,000 in the U.S. have a stroke each year of whom about 150,000 die. More than 80 percent of these involve clots blocking arteries; the remainder are mostly brain hemorrhages. Hemorrhages cause the highest percentage rates of death and disability.

...

According to Health United States 2006, **diabetes** poses a growing threat especially among older adults. Eleven percent of adults aged 40-59 years and 23% of those aged 60 and older have diabetes. **Heart disease** remains the leading killer but deaths from heart disease fell 16% between 2000 and 2004 and deaths from **cancer** – the number two killer – decreased 8%. The age – adjusted death rate for heart disease was 217 deaths per 100,000 in 2004; for cancer, the rate was 186 per 100,000.

...

Between 1999 and 2005, the percentage of patients suffering a **major heart attack** who received the following care changed

from 95%-97% for aspirin; 37%-85% for Statin; clot buster a decline from 50% to 28%; angioplasty 32%-64% and bypass surgery remained the same at about 3% according to the JAMA.

...

According to The Brain Injury Association of America, 5.3 million Americans live with a disability from **traumatic brain injury (TBI)**. 1.4 million Americans each year sustain a TBI. Of the 1.4 million, 50,000 die and 235,000 are hospitalized.

...

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the gender break down of the U.S. population at each end of the **AIDS** spectrum is as follows: younger than 20: 51.2 percent – males, 48.8% -females; 70 and older 40.1 percent – males, 59.9% - females.

...

According to the American Lung Association, 49% of Americans live in counties with **unhealthy ozone levels**. 36.7 million children age 18 and under live in those counties. 3.1 million children with asthma live in those counties. 8.4 million adults with asthma live in those counties.

...

Attention Deficit Disorder/Hyperactivity Disorder afflicts nearly 9% of children ages 8 to 15 – only about half of whom have been diagnosed, according to research published August 2007 in **The Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine**.

...

For the first time, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has published a report which discloses state – level data on the number of people with disabilities and the health of those individuals. The Disability and State Health Chartbook 2006 – Profiles of Health for Adults with Disabilities examines health conditions based on five health factors including smoking, obesity, physical activity, immunizations and access to health care for adults 18 years and older. Information for those without disabilities is also included in the report to provide a comparison. States with the highest percentages of disability among adults were West Virginia (25.8%); Kentucky (24.7%) and Oregon (23.7%). States with the lowest percentages of disabilities among adults were Hawaii (11.4%); North Dakota (15.9%) and Illinois (15.9%). The southeast region of the United States reported the poorest health. People with disabilities were found to make up about 20% of the U.S. adult, non-institutionalized population.



THE MOST LIFE THREATENING JOBS

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics data, the following jobs had some of the highest fatality rates for 2005:

fisherman and related fishing workers-fatality rate 118.4 per 100,000 workers average salary \$29,000 per year

logging workers-fatality rate 92.9 per 100,000 workers average salary \$31,290 per year

aircraft pilots and flight engineers-fatality rate 66.9 per 100,000 workers average salary \$135,040

structural iron and steel workers-fatality rate 55.6 per 100,000 workers average salary \$43,540

refuse and recyclable material collector-fatality rate 43.8 per 100,000 workers average salary \$30,160

farmers and ranchers-fatality rate 41.1 per 100,000 workers average salary \$39,720

electrical power line installers and repairers-fatality rate 32.7 per 100,000 workers average salary \$49,200

truck drivers-fatality rate 29.1 per 100,000 workers average salary \$35,460 (heavy or trailer tractor trailer drivers)

miscellaneous agricultural workers-fatality rate 23.2 per 100,000 workers average salary \$24,140

construction laborers-fatality rate 22.7 per 100,000 workers average salary \$29,050

FOUNDERS' WALL OF HONOR

Congratulations to those named below who are first generation Disability Analysts committed to the future of our discipline.



Each has made a generous contribution to the ABDA "Rainy Day Fund" to help insure the future fiscal stability and integrity of our organization. Their names will appear on the soon to be constructed architecturally designed installation to be placed on permanent display in the ABDA Central Office. This designation is limited to lifetime members whose membership category automatically becomes that of **Sustaining Lifetime Member and Honorary Member of the Board of Directors**. Other interested persons should contact ABDA Central Office. This list is current through October 1, 2007.

Aldrich, Jose J.	FL	Lee, Douglas	CN
Alt, Nan	MI	Mariara, Douglas	GA
Anchor, Kenneth	TN	Martinez, Candido	PR
Bajwa, Gasim M.	MO	Martinez, Carlos Manuel	FL
Barkhaus, Paul E.	WI	Meller, Julius	FL
Barth, Jeffrey T.	VA	Morris, Ritchi	NY
Berrios, Miguel A.	PR	Nair, Govinder P.	FL
Brown, Andrew	NY	Northcutt, Randall	TX
Bryson, Grace	NJ	Nosko, Michael	NJ
Butts, Donald R.	MO	Nova, Miguel A.	PR
Carreras, Birgit	GA	Perez, Armando	FL
Catasaros, Dimitri C.	NV	Perez, Jr., Fred L.	TX
Chen, Chun Ming	NY	Pimental, Benjamin	MD
Cusco, Baudilio J.	FL	Pimentel, Michael	MD
Duerden, Marc	IN	Que, Leon	IL
El-Attrache, Mamdough F.	PA	Reesal, Michael	NC
Farnham, Richard	SD	Samak, Srinivas P.	FL
Follansbee, Jeffrey T.	WI	Schmidt, Frank K.	PA
Forbes, Lorna M.	CA	Shafer, Diane	WV
Frino, Marie Marthe	NY	Snizek, David P.	DC
Garcia, Juan F.	FL	Subbarao, Aragam R.	PA
Garcia, Lovegilda S.	KY	Tan, Simon Sy	TX
Greenfield, Gerald O.	TX	Thomas, Jose R.	FL
Halum, Jr., Ramon	IN	Thompson, Cleveland	TX
Horwitz, Alexander	TN	Van Hack, Franklin T.	GA
Hutchins, P. Joan	TN	Vanapalli, Raju	GA
Iannuzzi, Charles	PA	Vindhya, Prem	TX
Jamshidi, Saledl	MD	Wong, John	CA
Jarboe, Donald	NC	Yao, Tito	IL
John, Christopher L.	AR	Yi, Young Sung	CA
Lamba, Rajinder S.	FL	Yousseff, Nagy	MS

Among Hottest Jobs for College Graduates

Forensic accountant which combines accounting and investigative skills earning \$30-\$150,000; logistics manager which involves planning, implementing and controlling flow of goods and services earning \$35-\$118,000; corporate librarian earning \$37-\$93,000; emerging media specialist earning \$26,500 - \$100,000; physical therapist - earning \$34,600 to \$74,000; information security - earning \$47-\$122,000 and registered nurse earning \$48,000-\$74,000.

In 2005, the average Chief Executive Officer made 369 times as much as the average worker, compared with 131 times as much in 1993. A sampling of jobs and their media weekly pay nationwide is as follows:

petroleum engineer - \$1,891
 veterinarian - \$1,160
 computer programmer - \$1,130
 registered nurse - \$901
 firefighter - \$898
 occupational therapist - \$882
 clergy - \$774
 social worker - \$706
 corrections officer - \$610
 dietitian - \$555
 taxi driver - \$461
 bartender - \$343
 telemarketer - \$303
 dishwasher - \$245
 child care worker - \$228



According to the Department of Labor, the percentage of change in **job growth** projected in the US from 2004 to 2014 will be: 48.4% for computer software engineers, 41% for personal and home care aides; 56% for home health aides; 32.2% for college teachers; 52.1% for medical assistants; 22.3% for nursing aides, orderlies and attendants; 29.4% for registered nurses; 22.4% for accountants and auditors; 17.3% for retail sales and 15.7% for waiters and waitresses.

PASSAGES

ABDA is pleased to announce that we have surpassed one-thousand lifetime members last December. And a special new membership category has been created: Sustaining Lifetime Member and Honorary Board of Directors Member. Contact Central Office for more information: Americanbd@aol.com

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The Academy of Learning and Developmental Disorders recently joined the Federation of Affiliated Organizations with the American Board of Disability Analysts. Welcome to our newest affiliate.

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Congratulations to member **Joan Burlingame**, co-author of the recently published Recreational Therapy Handbook of Practice, published by Idyll Arbor (Tel: 425-432-3231). Members are strongly encouraged to request the Idyll Arbor catalog which

lists numerous publications which may be of great interest.

...

Congratulations to **Ritchi Morris** for his listing in the Guinness Book of World Records. He is a member of the American Board and College of Disability Analysts whose achievements in physical stamina, strength and endurance have earned him inclusion in an elite group of athletes.

...

Kudos to **Ellyn Lucas-Arwood** on the publication of her most recent book, Learning with a Visual Brain in an Auditory World, (327 pages), co-authored with **Carole Kaulitz**. This excellent overview with an abundance of illustrations and case studies was published in 2007 and is available from APC, P.O. Box 23173, Shawnee Mission, KS 66283-0173 or at www.aspsgerger.net for \$29.95 plus shipping.



***** NEW ABDA LIFETIME MEMBERS *****

The following individuals deserve special recognition. By becoming lifetime members during the past twelve months the organization benefits in many ways by being able to plan new projects enabling ABDA to grow in a planful manner. If interested in joining this list of **lifetime members**, exempt from all future renewal fees, and entitled to 25% discount at all ABDA training events and meetings, please write, fax or call our Central Office at 345 24th Avenue North, Suite 200, Nashville, Tennessee 37203. Fax number (615) 327-9235. If your name was inadvertently omitted, please notify Central Office immediately. This list is current through September 2007.

2007

Abolarin	Mofoluwaso A.	Canada
Agadi	Vedavathi L.	IL
Behar	Tamara	PR
Bhat	Shankar Pervaje	HI
Bright	Phillip A.	Canada
Colon-Vazquez	Jacqueline M.	PR
Dattani	I. Dan	Canada
Denys	Allen P.	Canada
Eisen	Joel N.	Canada
Esmail	Salim	Canada
Fisher	David E.	CA
Fort	Digna Victoria	PR
Fort	Migdalia	NJ
Fort	Zhahedia Z.	PR
Igbinosa	Felix U.	CA
Landis	Vance C.	CA
Lerner	Laran J.	MI
Mendoza	Glen Joseph	NJ
Nalluri	Prasada R.	TX
Okiye	Stephen E.	USVI
Oquendo, III	Luciano	PR
Padilla-Rodriguez	Jorge	PR
Perocier	Renee Margarita	FL
Ramos	Elizabeth C.	NM
Rios	Limary	PR
Rodriguez	Americo	PR
Ryan	Manijeh	Canada
Sayeed	Mohammed A.R.	Canada
Tang	Frank Q.	CA
Vazquez	Jose A.	PR
Voornejeld	Colin R.	Canada
Yau	William Y. T.	Canada

2006

Anduze	Alfred L.	VI
Berrios-Garcia	Miguel A.	PR
Dunne	Anne M.	NY
Fabayo	Adesola O.	GA
Figueroa	Liza M.	AZ
Gillmore	Trevor A.	Canada
Idrees	Eddie M.	MI
Julio	William	PR
Lakew,	Elias	MD
Lazaro-Diaz	Pedro L.	PR
Mandel	Denise L.	CA
Martuccio	Michael C.	OH
Mena	Rafael	PR
Mendez, Jr.	Samuel	PR
Morse	Linda A.	CN
Shaffer	James C.	MN
Sprinkle	Ralph S.	SC
Switzer, III	Paul K.	SC
Van Horn	Firoza B.	MI
Wang	Shuyan	IN
Ye	Hao	NY

ECONOMIC TRENDS



By most economic measures, 2006 was a great year. Despite rising interest, high oil prices and the sharpest housing downturn in 15 years, inflation was low, productivity rose steadily, corporate profits reached a 40 year high, the stock market soared and the unemployment rate dropped to 4.6 percent - the lowest level in more than five years. Strong hiring in the service businesses like education, health care, finance, travel and entertainment more than offset big

job losses in the auto and housing sectors. But in the midst of this booming economy, more than two-thirds of Americans told pollsters that they do not believe that life for their children's generation will be better than it has been for them.

Though the economy booms, pessimism prevails. Last year's 1.1 percent average raise was the first real pay increase in a long time for many workers. Workers' productivity grew an impressive 18% between 2000 and 2006 but most people's inflation- adjusted weekly wages rose only 1% during that time. This was the first economic expansion since World War Two without a sustained pay increase for rank - and - file workers. Typical 2007 raises will be small, experts say. They predict slow economic growth and higher unemployment this year.

Some of the hottest jobs which do not require a college degree are as follow: sales representatives earning \$42,000 to \$114,000; translators, a field expected to grow 26% by 2014 earning \$43,000 to \$100,000; dental hygienist - an estimated 68,000 new jobs are predicted by 2014 - earning \$45,000 to \$85,000; insurance adjusters - these jobs are not easily outsourced or replaced by technology - earning \$34,000 to \$75,000; transportation workers - rail and trucking companies cannot meet the demand - earning \$28,000 - \$53,000; athletic trainers - a growth business due to the spread of health clubs - earning \$23,000 to \$55,000 a year; auto technicians - today's computerized engines require specialized training - earning \$27,000 to \$40,000; legal secretaries - experts predict 47,000 new openings by 2014 earning \$35,900 to \$60,000. Median income has struggled to keep up with inflation. While the Consumer Price Index (CPI) says inflation is low, the cost of necessities like housing, utilities, health insurance and education is rising faster than wages for most Americans.

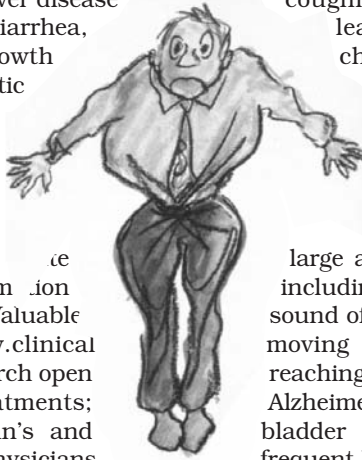
UNDERSTANDING SPASMODIC DYSPHONIA

It is a rare voice disorder caused by involuntary movements of the muscle of the larynx, or voice box. It gives patients' voices a strained or strangled sound, making it difficult to speak, according to the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders. It is not yet understood why some people develop this disease. While there is no cure, injections of botulinum toxin, or botox, help some patients speak normally. Counseling can help some patients cope. About 50,000 people in North America suffer with this disorder, according to the National Spasmodic Dysphonia Association. More information is available from: www.dysphonia.org.



UNDERSTANDING CROHN'S DISEASE

Medical consultation should be arranged if you suspect you may be suffering from an inflammatory bowel disease like Crohn's. Symptoms include fever, diarrhea, abdominal pain, weight loss and growth retardation, especially in children. Diagnostic tools include a family history (the disease has a strong genetic link); a personal history of symptoms (it sometimes takes years to diagnose Crohn's since some symptoms are fairly common); blood tests can identify likelihood of Crohn's; endoscopy can be helpful (a tube is inserted to look for inflammation and take a biopsy of the digestive track). Valuable resources are available including: www.clinicaltrials.gov is a website where patients can search open trials for experimental Crohn's treatments; www.cdfa.org is the website for the Crohn's and Colitis Foundation of America which lists physicians, news and local chapters. An information resource with live chat will be available soon. www.nih.gov is the home page for the National Institutes of Health and contains information on Crohn's Disease under "health information" and "digestive system."



UNDERSTANDING URINARY INCONTINENCE

Stress is a factor to consider. Physical movement, such as coughing, sneezing or exercising causes urine leakage. Childbirth, straining while lifting, chronic illnesses and loss of estrogen in menopause can weaken the muscle floor. Race can be a factor as well - white women are most likely to experience incontinence. According to the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases uncontrolled bladder contractions can cause large amounts of urine to leak at unexpected times including during sleep. Certain cues such as the sound of running water may trigger the urge. Problems moving or communicating can prevent you from reaching a toilet. This may apply to a person with Alzheimer's Disease or someone in a wheelchair. Weak bladder muscles or a blocked urethra may cause frequent leaks because the bladder is always full. Nerve damage from diabetes or other diseases can lead to weak bladder muscles and hence overflow. Tumors and urinary stones can block the urethra. This is rare in women. Usually, the occurrence of stress and urge together contribute to incontinence.

NON-FATAL WORK PLACE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES



Although employees are statistically unlikely to die on the job, illnesses and injuries are a far greater threat. In 2005, the rate of non-fatal injuries and illnesses was 4.6 per 100 workers. The manufacturing industry accounted for more than 20 percent of the nation's reported non-fatal occupational injuries last year, with complaints

ranging from sprains to gashes. Sixteen percent of work place injuries were reported by workers in the health care sector.

The following industries saw the highest work place injury rates for 2005:

- Beet sugar manufacturing: 16.6 injuries per 100 workers
- Truck trailer manufacturing: 15.7 injuries per 100 workers
- Iron foundries: 15.2 injuries per 100 workers
- Pre-fabricated wood building manufacturing: 13.9 injuries per 100 workers
- Framing contractors: 13.3 injuries per 100 workers

Considering the nature of their work, it is not surprising that healthcare workers reported 19% of the 242,500 new occupational illnesses in the private sector for 2005. But

manufacturing workers actually get sick from work most often, accounting for 39% of reported injuries.

The following industries had the highest reported illness rates:

- light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing: 701.5 illnesses per 10,000 workers
- animal slaughtering, except poultry: 478.8 illnesses per 10,000 workers
- automobile manufacturing: 320.6 illnesses per 10,000 workers
- cut stock, resawing lumber and planting: 276.4 illnesses per 10,000 workers
- motor vehicle air conditioning machine manufacturing: 235 illness per 10,000 workers

For many, the most dangerous part of the workday is the commute, followed closely by teetering on stiletto heels. Nationwide most employees have a miniscule chance of being killed at work. There were just four fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers in the US in 2005 according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. That is just the average. For some workers - soldiers in combat, for example - everyday is a life threatening one. But on the domestic front, the most dangerous jobs are less obvious. Statistically speaking, farmers - with a fatality rate of 41.1 are more than twice as likely to die on the job than police officers (18.2) and nearly four times more likely to be killed at work than firefighters (11.5).

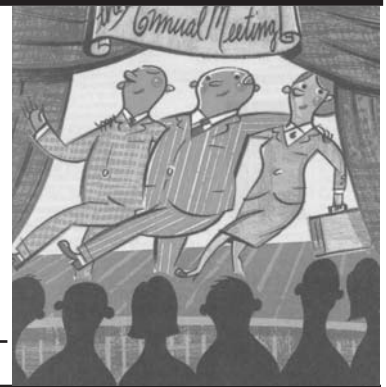


MEETING CALENDAR

July 12-13, 2008 - Thirteenth ABDA/ABMPP International Conference

Las Vegas - Embassy Suites

4315 Swenson Street, Las Vegas, NV 89119. Room rate is \$149 double/\$139 single for a suite with refrigerator and microwave. For reservations contact hotel directly at 702-795-2800 and request "American Board" Conference Room Rate. Hotel is close to Hard Rock Casino, UNLV and airport and only 3 blocks from Strip. Hotel provides full breakfast, airport and Strip shuttle. **Reserve your room early to take advantage of conference discount rate as they will not last long.**



Future sites under consideration: Chicago, Florida, SC, Europe, Asia, Caribbean and Latin America.

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