

DHDS Overview

What is DHDS?

- Interactive data system that provides national, as well as regional and state-level data on measures of health for adults with disabilities.
- Starting point for research, program development, and identifying opportunities for improvement of the health of adults with disabilities.
- Online tool that allows you to identify differences in health among adults with different types of disabilities compared with adults without disabilities.
 - View data on a single health topic across states and territories through customizable maps and data tables
 - View data on a range of health topics for a single state or territory through state profiles
 - View data on a range of health topics for two geographic areas through dual area profiles

How can I use DHDS?

- Access state-level data to identify health needs and efficiently allocate resources to improve the health of adults with disabilities;
- Inform partners, policy makers, and the general public about differences in health of adults with disabilities compared with adults without disabilities; and
- Identify opportunities to include the needs of adults with disabilities in programs, products, services, and policies.

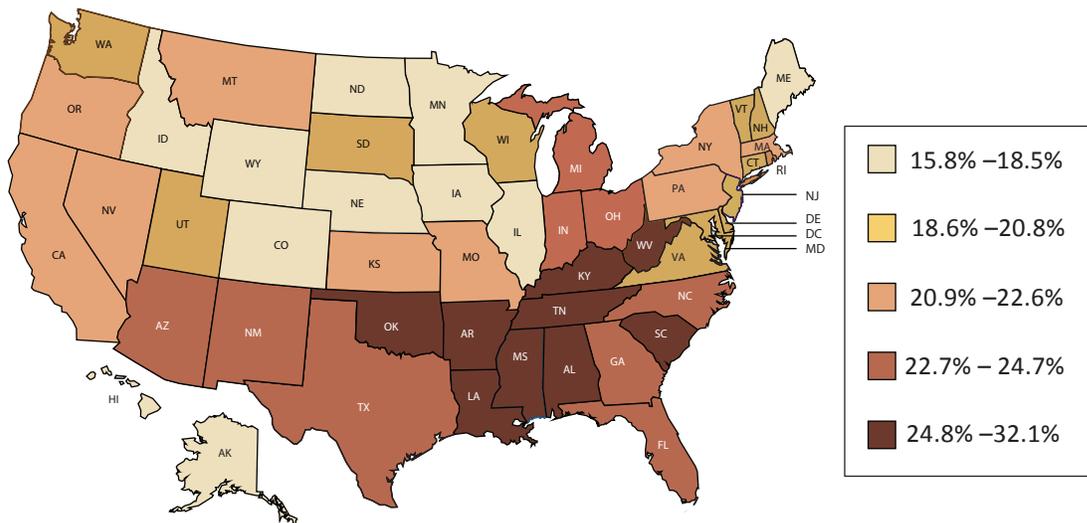
Researchers, public health practitioners, and persons interested in the wellbeing of adults with disabilities can use Disability and Health Data System (DHDS) in their efforts to improve the health of adults with disabilities.

Get started now!

Visit Disability and Health Data System at

<http://dhds.cdc.gov>

State-level percentage of any disability among adults 18 years of age or older, 2014



What data are available in DHDS?

DHDS includes 2013-2014 data analyzed from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

- On disability status* (any disability or no disability) and disability types^ (cognitive, mobility, vision, self-care, and independent living disabilities) by age, sex, race/ethnicity, and veteran status
- On 4 demographics (income level, education level, marital status, and employment status) by disability status and disability types
- On more than 30 measures of health including smoking, physical activity, obesity, hypertension (high blood pressure), heart disease, and diabetes
 - o by disability status
 - o by disability types (cognitive, mobility, and vision disabilities)
 - o by disability status and demographic groups (age, sex, and race/ethnicity)
 - o by limitation status (any limitation or no limitation)†

DHDS also includes data on psychological distress status (2007 data only) and disability-associated healthcare expenditures (2006 data only).

*Respondents were defined as having any disability if they reported serious difficulty concentrating, remembering or making decisions (cognitive disability); serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs (mobility disability); serious difficulty seeing (vision disability); difficulty dressing or bathing (self-care disability); or difficulty doing errands alone (independent living disability).

^In 2013 and 2014, the BRFSS did not ask participants about deafness or serious difficulty hearing (as referred to in some sections of DHDS as "hearing disability"). Therefore, those data are not included in DHDS at this time. However in 2016, BRFSS will begin asking participants if they are deaf or have serious difficulty hearing.

†Respondents were defined as having any limitation if they reported being limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems; or having any health problem that required them to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone.

According to DHDS, compared with adults without disabilities, adults with disabilities in the United States are more likely to

		With Disabilities	Without Disabilities
	Be Obese*	39.6%	25.3%
	Smoke*	30.6%	14.6%
	Have High Blood Pressure*	42.9%	26.8%
	Be Inactive*	43.0%	24.3%

*2014 data

*2013 data

Why is this important?

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, approximately 1 in 5 adults in the United States are living with a disability. Disability is often equated with poor health. However, people with disabilities can and should have the same opportunity for good health as people without disabilities. Compared to adults without disabilities, adults with disabilities are more likely to be obese, smoke and have more difficulty accessing preventive health services. DHDS provides state-based data which can support development of programs and services that effectively improve the health of people with disabilities.

About the CDC's Disability and Health Branch

CDC's Disability and Health Branch promotes the health of people with disabilities across the lifespan and their full participation in society. The Branch provides funding, technical assistance, and on-going scientific support to promote equity in health, prevent chronic disease, and increase the quality of life for people with disabilities.

For more information visit

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth>.

For more information:

Visit Disability and Health Data System (DHDS): <http://dhds.cdc.gov/>

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Scan QR Code to visit

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/>