

CHAPTER 9

On April 20, 2017, this chapter was corrected due to the following errors.

- DH-2.2: Baseline and progress data were corrected. Midcourse progress status was re-evaluated and corrected.
- DH-13: It was discovered that all earlier data reported for this objective were incorrect and could not easily be corrected. This objective was changed from measurable to developmental status due to the lack of accurate tracking data, and incorrect data were deleted from this chapter.

Corrections to text and tables are highlighted in yellow and appear on pages 9–2, 9–3, 9–8, and 9–9. The uncorrected version of this chapter should be disregarded.

Disability and Health (DH)

Lead Agencies

Administration for Community Living
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Institutes of Health

Contents

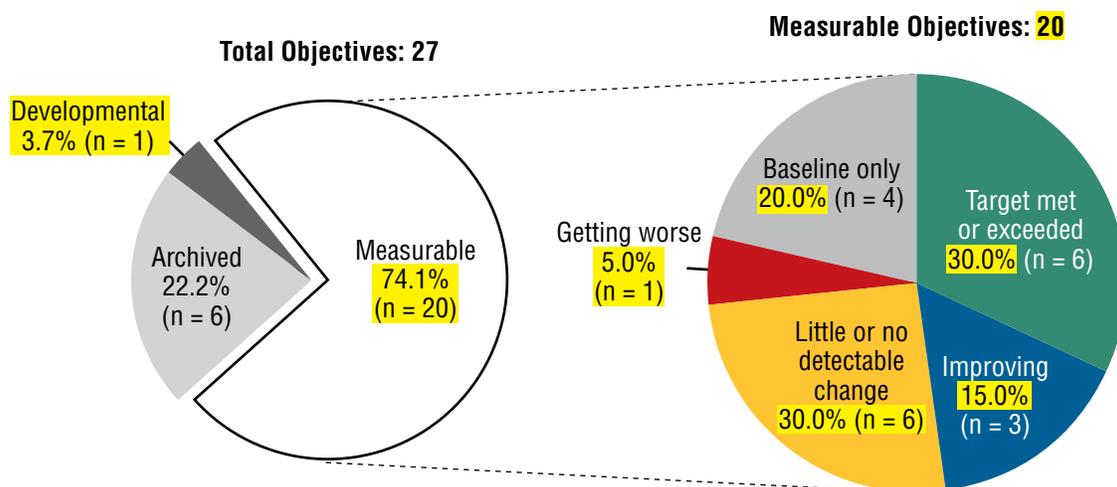
Goal	9–2
Status of Objectives	9–2
Figure 9–1. Midcourse Status of the Disability and Health Objectives	9–2
Selected Findings	9–2
More Information	9–4
Footnotes	9–5
Suggested Citation	9–5
Table 9–1. Disability and Health Objectives	9–6
Table 9–2. Midcourse Progress for Measurable Disability and Health Objectives	9–9
Table 9–3. Midcourse Health Disparities for Population-based Disability and Health Objectives	9–12

Goal: Maximize health, prevent chronic disease, improve social and environmental living conditions, and promote full community participation, choice, health equity, and quality of life among individuals with disabilities of all ages.

This chapter includes objectives that monitor the systems and policies, barriers to health care, environment, activities, and participation for persons with disabilities. The **Reader's Guide** provides a step-by-step explanation of the content of this chapter, including criteria for highlighting objectives in the Selected Findings.¹ Other topic area chapters in the Healthy People 2020 Midcourse Review also contain data relevant to persons with disabilities whenever data sources include a measure of disability or activity limitations status. When available, such data are summarized in the Midcourse Health Disparities Table in these chapters.

Status of Objectives

Figure 9-1. Midcourse Status of the Disability and Health Objectives



Of the 27 objectives in the Disability and Health Topic Area, 6 were archived,² 1 was developmental,³ and 20 were measurable⁴ (Figure 9-1, Table 9-1). The midcourse status of the measurable objectives was as follows (Table 9-2):

- 6 objectives had met or exceeded their 2020 targets,⁵
- 3 objectives were improving,⁶
- 6 objectives had demonstrated little or no detectable change,⁷
- 1 objective was getting worse,⁸ and
- 4 objectives had baseline data only.⁹

Selected Findings

Systems and Policies

One of the five measurable objectives monitoring systems and policies affecting persons with disabilities had met its 2020 target, one had improved, and one demonstrated little or no detectable change. Data beyond the baseline were not available for the remaining two objectives, so progress toward their 2020 targets could not be assessed (Table 9-2).

- The number of population-based data systems used to monitor Healthy People 2020 objectives that include standardized questions to identify people with disabilities (DH-1) increased from 4 in 2010 to 6 in 2012, moving toward the 2020 target (Table 9-2).

- The number of **state and District of Columbia health departments with at least one health promotion program aimed at improving the health of people with disabilities** (DH-2.1) increased from 16 in 2010 to 18 in 2014, meeting the 2020 target (Table 9–2).

Barriers to Health Care

Two of the four objectives monitoring barriers to health care for people with disabilities had exceeded their 2020 targets, and two showed little or no detectable change (Table 9–2).

- The age-adjusted proportion of **adults aged 18 and over with disabilities who reported delays in receiving primary and preventive care due to specific barriers** (DH-4) decreased from 47.2% in 2009 to 41.0% in 2014, exceeding the 2020 target (Table 9–2).
 - » In 2014, there were statistically significant disparities by sex, family income, and geographic location in the age-adjusted proportion of adults aged 18 and over with disabilities who reported delays in receiving primary and preventive care due to specific barriers (Table 9–3, DH-4). The disparities by race and ethnicity and education were not statistically significant.
- There was little or no detectable change in the proportion of **youth aged 12–17 with special health care needs receiving pediatric-to-adult health care transition planning** (DH-5) from 2005–2006 to 2009–2010 (41.2% and 40.0%, respectively) (Table 9–2).
 - » In 2009–2010, there were statistically significant disparities by sex, race and ethnicity, parent’s education, and family income in the proportion of youth aged 12–17 with special health care needs receiving pediatric-to-adult health care transition planning (Table 9–3, DH-5). The disparity by geographic location was not statistically significant.
- The proportion of **persons aged 18 and over with epilepsy and uncontrolled seizures who received appropriate medical care** (DH-6) increased from 57.7% in 2010 to 65.7% in 2013, exceeding the 2020 target (Table 9–2).
- There was little or no detectable change in the **use of inappropriate medications among persons aged 65 and over with disabilities** (DH-7) from 2009 to 2012 (18.0% and 18.1%, respectively) (Table 9–2).
 - » In 2012, there were statistically significant disparities by sex and race and ethnicity in the use of inappropriate medications among persons aged 65 and over with disabilities (Table 9–3, DH-7).

The disparities by education, family income, and geographic location were not statistically significant.

Environment

One of the four measurable objectives monitoring environmental issues for people with disabilities improved and one showed little or no detectable change. Data beyond the baseline were not available for two objectives, so progress toward their 2020 targets could not be assessed (Table 9–2).

- The age-adjusted proportion of **adults aged 18 and over with disabilities who reported barriers to participation in health and wellness programs** (DH-8) was 76.8% in 2011. Data beyond the baseline were not available, so progress toward the 2020 target could not be assessed (Table 9–2).
 - » In 2011, the disparities by sex, race and ethnicity, education, family income, and geographic location in the age-adjusted proportion of adults aged 18 and over with disabilities who reported barriers to participation in health and wellness programs (DH-8) were not statistically significant (Table 9–3).
- There was little or no detectable change in the proportion of **all occupied homes and residential buildings that have visitable features** (DH-11) from 2007 to 2013 (42.1% and 42.2%, respectively) (Table 9–2).
- The number of **adults aged 22 and over living in congregate care facilities** (DH-12.1) decreased from 57,462 in 2008 to 50,671 in 2012, moving toward the 2020 target (Table 9–2).

Activities and Participation

Three of the **seven** objectives monitoring activities and barriers to participation among people with disabilities met or exceeded their 2020 targets, one objective had improved, two showed little or no change, and **one** objective had worsened (Table 9–2).

- The proportion of **children and youth aged 6–21 who were included in regular education programs** (DH-14) increased from 56.8% in 2007–2008 to 62.1% in 2013–2014, moving toward the 2020 target (Table 9–2).
- The **unemployment rate for persons aged 16–64 with disabilities** (DH-15) decreased from 15.6% in 2009 to 14.0% in 2014, meeting the 2020 target (Table 9–2).
 - » In 2014, there were statistically significant disparities by race and ethnicity and education in the unemployment rate for persons aged 16–64 with disabilities (Table 9–3, DH-15). Disparities by

sex and geographic location were not statistically significant.

- The **employment rate for persons aged 16–64 with disabilities** (DH-16) decreased from 29.7% in 2009 to 26.0% in 2014, moving away from the baseline and 2020 target (Table 9–2).
 - » In 2014, there were statistically significant disparities by sex, race and ethnicity, education, and geographic location in the employment rate for persons aged 16–64 with disabilities (Table 9–3, DH-16).
- There was little or no detectable change in the age-adjusted proportion of **adults aged 18 and over with disabilities who received sufficient social and emotional support** (DH-17) between 2008 and 2010 (69.5% and 70.0%, respectively) (Table 9–2).
 - » In 2010, there were statistically significant disparities by race and ethnicity, education, and geographic location in the age-adjusted proportion of adults aged 18 and over with disabilities who received sufficient social and emotional support (Table 9–3, DH-17). The disparity by sex was not statistically significant.
- The age-adjusted proportion of **adults aged 18 and over with disabilities who reported serious psychological stress** (DH-18) decreased from 14.4% in 2010 to 12.7% in 2014, exceeding the 2020 target (Table 9–2).
 - » In 2014, there was a statistically significant disparity by race and ethnicity in the age-adjusted proportion of adults aged 18 and over with disabilities who reported serious psychological stress (Table 9–3, DH-18). Disparities by sex, education, family income, and geographic location were not statistically significant.
- There was little or no detectable change in the age-adjusted proportion of **persons aged 5 and older with disabilities who experienced nonfatal unintentional injuries requiring medical care** (DH-19) between 2010 and 2014 (5.7% and 5.6%, respectively) (Table 9–2).
 - » In 2014, the disparities by sex, race and ethnicity, education, family income, and geographic location in the age-adjusted proportion of persons aged 5 and older with disabilities who experienced nonfatal unintentional injuries requiring medical care (DH-19) were not statistically significant (Table 9–3).
- The proportion of **children aged 0–2 years with disabilities who received early intervention services** (DH-20) increased from 91.0% in 2007 to 95.6% in 2013, exceeding the 2020 target (Table 9–2).

More Information

Readers interested in more detailed information about the objectives in this topic area are invited to visit the [HealthyPeople.gov](http://www.healthypeople.gov) website, where extensive substantive and technical information is available:

- For the background and importance of the topic area, see: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/disability-and-health>
- For data details for each objective, including definitions, numerators, denominators, calculations, and data limitations, see: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/disability-and-health/objectives>
Select an objective, then click on the “Data Details” icon.
- For objective data by population group (e.g., sex, race and ethnicity, or family income), including rates, percentages, or counts for multiple years, see: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/disability-and-health/objectives>
Select an objective, then click on the “Data2020” icon.

Data for the measurable objectives in this chapter were from the following data sources:

- American Housing Survey: <http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/ahs.html>
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>
- Current Population Survey: <http://www.census.gov/cps/>
- Healthy People 2020 Database (DATA2020): <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/data-source/healthy-people-2020-database>
- Individuals with Disabilities Education Act data: <https://ideadata.org/>
- Medical Expenditure Panel Survey: <http://meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/>
- National Health Interview Survey: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>
- National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs: <http://www.childhealthdata.org/learn/NS-CSHCN>
- Periodic Assessment of Schools of Public Health Courses: <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/data-source/periodic-assessment-of-schools-of-public-health-courses>
- Survey of State Developmental Disabilities Directors: <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/data-source/survey-state-developmental-disabilities-directors>

Footnotes

¹The **Technical Notes** provide more information on Healthy People 2020 statistical methods and issues.

²**Archived** objectives are no longer being monitored due to lack of data source, changes in science, or replacement with other objectives.

³**Developmental** objectives did not have a national baseline value.

⁴**Measurable** objectives had a national baseline value.

⁵**Target met or exceeded**—One of the following, as specified in the Midcourse Progress Table:

- » At baseline the target was not met or exceeded and the midcourse value was equal to or exceeded the target. (The percentage of targeted change achieved was equal to or greater than 100%.)
- » The baseline and midcourse values were equal to or exceeded the target. (The percentage of targeted change achieved was not assessed.)

⁶**Improving**—One of the following, as specified in the Midcourse Progress Table:

- » Movement was toward the target, standard errors were available, and the percentage of targeted change achieved was statistically significant.
- » Movement was toward the target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had achieved 10% or more of the targeted change.

⁷**Little or no detectable change**—One of the following, as specified in the Midcourse Progress Table:

- » Movement was toward the target, standard errors were available, and the percentage of targeted change achieved was not statistically significant.
- » Movement was toward the target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had achieved less than 10% of the targeted change.
- » Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were available, and the percentage change relative to the baseline was not statistically significant.
- » Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had moved less than 10% relative to the baseline.
- » There was no change between the baseline and the midcourse data point.

⁸**Getting worse**—One of the following, as specified in the Midcourse Progress Table:

- » Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were available, and the percentage change relative to the baseline was statistically significant.
- » Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had moved 10% or more relative to the baseline.

⁹**Baseline only**—The objective only had one data point, so progress toward target attainment could not be assessed.

Suggested Citation

National Center for Health Statistics. Chapter 9: Disability and Health. Healthy People 2020 Midcourse Review. Hyattsville, MD. 2016.

Table 9–1. Disability and Health Objectives

LEGEND

	Data for this objective are available in this chapter's Midcourse Progress Table.		Disparities data for this objective are available, and this chapter includes a Midcourse Health Disparities Table.		A state or county level map for this objective is available at the end of the chapter.
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Not Applicable	Midcourse data availability is not applicable for developmental and archived objectives. Developmental objectives did not have a national baseline value. Archived objectives are no longer being monitored due to lack of data source, changes in science, or replacement with other objectives.
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Objective Number	Objective Statement	Data Sources	Midcourse Data Availability
Systems and Policies			
DH-1	Increase the number of population-based data systems used to monitor Healthy People 2020 objectives that include in their core a standardized set of questions that identify people with disabilities	Healthy People 2020 Database (DATA2020), CDC/NCHS	
DH-2.1	Increase the number of state and the District of Columbia health departments that have at least one health promotion program aimed at improving the health and well-being of people with disabilities	Healthy People 2020 Database (DATA2020), CDC/NCHS	
DH-2.2	Increase the number of state and the District of Columbia health departments that conduct health surveillance of caregivers for people with disabilities	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), CDC/NCCDPHP	
DH-2.3	Increase the number of state and the District of Columbia health departments that have at least one health promotion program aimed at improving the health and well-being of caregivers of people with disabilities	Healthy People 2020 Database (DATA2020), CDC/NCHS	
DH-2.4	(Archived) Increase the number of tribes that conduct health surveillance for people with disabilities		Not Applicable
DH-2.5	(Archived) Increase the number of tribes that have at least one health promotion program aimed at improving the health and well-being of people with disabilities		Not Applicable
DH-2.6	(Archived) Increase the number of tribes that conduct health surveillance of caregivers for people with disabilities		Not Applicable
DH-2.7	(Archived) Increase the number of tribes that have at least one health promotion program aimed at improving the health and well-being of caregivers of people with disabilities		Not Applicable
DH-3	Increase the proportion of U.S. MPH-granting public health schools and programs that offer graduate-level studies in disability and health	Periodic Assessment of Schools of Public Health Courses, CDC/NCBDDD	

Table 9–1. Disability and Health Objectives—Continued

LEGEND

 Data for this objective are available in this chapter's Midcourse Progress Table.	 Disparities data for this objective are available, and this chapter includes a Midcourse Health Disparities Table.	 A state or county level map for this objective is available at the end of the chapter.
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Not Applicable	Midcourse data availability is not applicable for developmental and archived objectives. Developmental objectives did not have a national baseline value. Archived objectives are no longer being monitored due to lack of data source, changes in science, or replacement with other objectives.
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Objective Number	Objective Statement	Data Sources	Midcourse Data Availability
Barriers to Health Care			
DH-4	Reduce the proportion of adults with disabilities who report delays in receiving primary and periodic preventive care due to specific barriers	National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS	 
DH-5	Increase the proportion of youth with special health care needs whose health care provider has discussed transition planning from pediatric to adult health care	National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs (NS-CSHCN), HRSA/MCHB and CDC/NCHS	 
DH-6	Increase the proportion of people with epilepsy and uncontrolled seizures who receive appropriate medical care	National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS	
DH-7	Reduce the proportion of older adults with disabilities who use inappropriate medications	Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), AHRQ	 
Environment			
DH-8	Reduce the proportion of adults with disabilities aged 18 and over who report physical or program barriers to local health and wellness programs	National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS	 
DH-9	(Archived) Reduce the proportion of people with disabilities who encounter barriers to participating in home, school, work, or community activities	(Potential) National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS	Not Applicable
DH-10	(Archived) Reduce the proportion of people with disabilities who report barriers to obtaining the assistive devices, service animals, technology services, and accessible technologies that they need	(Potential) National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS	Not Applicable
DH-11	Increase the proportion of all occupied homes and residential buildings that have visitable features	American Housing Survey (AHS), HUD and Census	
DH-12.1	Reduce the number of adults with disabilities aged 22 and over living in congregate care residences that serve 16 or more persons	Survey of State Developmental Disabilities Directors, University of Minnesota (UMN)	
DH-12.2	Reduce the number of children and youth with disabilities aged 21 years and under living in congregate care residences	Survey of State Developmental Disabilities Directors, University of Minnesota (UMN)	

Table 9-1. Disability and Health Objectives—Continued

LEGEND

-  Data for this objective are available in this chapter's Midcourse Progress Table.
-  Disparities data for this objective are available, and this chapter includes a Midcourse Health Disparities Table.
-  A state or county level map for this objective is available at the end of the chapter.

Not Applicable Midcourse data availability is not applicable for developmental and archived objectives. **Developmental** objectives did not have a national baseline value. **Archived** objectives are no longer being monitored due to lack of data source, changes in science, or replacement with other objectives.

Objective Number	Objective Statement	Data Sources	Midcourse Data Availability
Activities and Participation			
DH-13	(Developmental) Increase the proportion of adults with disabilities who participate in social, spiritual, recreational, community, and civic activities to the degree that they wish	(Potential) National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS	Not Applicable
DH-14	Increase the proportion of children and youth with disabilities who spend at least 80% of their time in regular education programs	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act data (IDEA data), ED/OSERS	
DH-15	Reduce unemployment among people with disabilities	Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS	 
DH-16	Increase employment among people with disabilities	Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS	 
DH-17	Increase the proportion of adults with disabilities who report sufficient social and emotional support	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), CDC/NCCDPHP	 
DH-18	Reduce the proportion of adults with disabilities who report serious psychological distress	National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS	 
DH-19	Reduce the proportion of persons with disabilities aged five and older who experience nonfatal unintentional injuries that require medical care	National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS	 
DH-20	Increase the proportion of children with disabilities, birth through age 2 years, who receive early intervention services in home or in community-based settings	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act data (IDEA data), ED/OSERS	

Table 9–2. Midcourse Progress for Measurable¹ Disability and Health Objectives

LEGEND

 Target met or exceeded ^{2,3}	 Improving ^{4,5}	 Little or no detectable change ^{6–10}	 Getting worse ^{11,12}	 Baseline only ¹³	 Informational ¹⁴
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Objective Description	Baseline Value (Year)	Midcourse Value (Year)	Target	Movement Toward Target ¹⁵	Movement Away From Baseline ¹⁶	Movement Statistically Significant ¹⁷
Systems and Policies						
 ⁵ DH-1 Core data systems with standard questions to identify people with disabilities (number)	4 (2010)	6 (2012)	8	50.0%		
 ² DH-2.1 State health promotion programs for persons with disabilities (number of states and D.C.)	16 (2010)	18 (2014)	18	100.0%		
 ⁷ DH-2.2 State surveillance programs for caregivers (number of states and D.C.)	6 (2010)	10 (2012)	51	8.9%		
 ¹³ DH-2.3 State health promotion programs for caregivers (number of states and D.C.)	0 (2010)		16			
 ¹³ DH-3 Public health schools and programs that offer graduate-level studies in disability and health (percent)	50.0% (2011)		55.0%			
Barriers to Health Care						
 ² DH-4 Barriers to primary and periodic preventive care (age-adjusted, percent, 18+ years)	47.2% (2009)	41.0% (2014)	42.5%	131.9%		No
 ⁹ DH-5 Youth with special health care needs receiving pediatric-to-adult health care transition planning (percent, 12–17 years)	41.2% (2005–2006)	40.0% (2009–2010)	45.3%		2.9%	
 ² DH-6 Persons with epilepsy and uncontrolled seizures receiving appropriate medical care (percent, 18+ years)	57.7% (2010)	65.7% (2013)	63.5%	137.9%		No
 ⁸ DH-7 Inappropriate medication use among older adults with disabilities (percent, 65+ years)	18.0% (2009)	18.1% (2012)	10.8%		0.6%	No
Environment						
 ¹³ DH-8 Barriers to health and wellness programs (age-adjusted, percent, 18+ years)	76.8% (2011)		69.1%			
 ⁷ DH-11 All occupied homes that have visitable features (percent)	42.1% (2007)	42.2% (2013)	46.3%	2.4%		
 ⁵ DH-12.1 Adults with disabilities living in congregate care facilities (number, 22+ years)	57,462 (2008)	50,671 (2012)	31,604	26.3%		
 ¹³ DH-12.2 Children and youth with disabilities living in congregate care facilities (number, ≤21 years)	28,890 (2009)		26,001			

Table 9–2. Midcourse Progress for Measurable¹ Disability and Health Objectives—Continued

LEGEND

 Target met or exceeded ^{2,3}	 Improving ^{4,5}	 Little or no detectable change ^{6–10}	 Getting worse ^{11,12}	 Baseline only ¹³	 Informational ¹⁴
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Objective Description	Baseline Value (Year)	Midcourse Value (Year)	Target	Movement Toward Target ¹⁵	Movement Away From Baseline ¹⁶	Movement Statistically Significant ¹⁷
Activities and Participation						
 ⁵ DH-14 Inclusion of children and youth with disabilities in regular education programs (percent, 6–21 years)	56.8% (2007–2008)	62.1% (2013–2014)	73.8%	31.2%		
 ² DH-15 Unemployment rate for persons with disabilities (percent, 16–64 years)	15.6% (2009)	14.0% (2014)	14.0%	100.0%		Yes
 ¹¹ DH-16 Employment rate for persons with disabilities (percent, 16–64 years)	29.7% (2009)	26.0% (2014)	32.7%		12.5%	Yes
 ⁶ DH-17 Adults with disabilities receiving sufficient social and emotional support (age-adjusted, percent, 18+ years)	69.5% (2008)	70.0% (2010)	76.5%	7.1%		No
 ² DH-18 Serious psychological distress (age-adjusted, percent, 18+ years)	14.4% (2010)	12.7% (2014)	13.0%	121.4%		No
 ⁶ DH-19 Nonfatal unintentional injuries requiring medical care (age-adjusted, percent, 5+ years)	5.7% (2010)	5.6% (2014)	5.1%	16.7%		No
 ² DH-20 Children with disabilities receiving early intervention services (percent, 0–2 years)	91.0% (2007)	95.6% (2013)	95.0%	115.0%		

Table 9–2. Midcourse Progress for Measurable¹ Disability and Health Objectives—Continued

NOTES	DATA SOURCES
See HealthyPeople.gov for all Healthy People 2020 data. The Technical Notes provide more information on the measures of progress.	DH-1 Healthy People 2020 Database (DATA2020), CDC/NCHS
	DH-2.1 Healthy People 2020 Database (DATA2020), CDC/NCHS
	DH-2.2 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), CDC/NCCDPHP
	DH-2.3 Healthy People 2020 Database (DATA2020), CDC/NCHS
	DH-3 Periodic Assessment of Schools of Public Health Courses, CDC/NCCDPHP
	DH-4 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS
	DH-5 National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs (NS-CSHCN), HRSA/MCHB and CDC/NCHS
	DH-6 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS
	DH-7 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), AHRQ
	DH-8 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS
	DH-11 American Housing Survey (AHS), HUD and Census
	DH-12.1 Survey of State Developmental Disabilities Directors, University of Minnesota (UMN)
	DH-12.2 Survey of State Developmental Disabilities Directors, University of Minnesota (UMN)
	DH-14 Individuals with Disabilities Education Act data (IDEA data), ED/OSERS
	DH-15 Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS
	DH-16 Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS
	DH-17 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), CDC/NCCDPHP
	DH-18 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS
	DH-19 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS
	DH-20 Individuals with Disabilities Education Act data (IDEA data), ED/OSERS
FOOTNOTES	
¹Measurable objectives had a national baseline value.	
Target met or exceeded:	
² At baseline the target was not met or exceeded and the midcourse value was equal to or exceeded the target. (The percentage of targeted change achieved was equal to or greater than 100%.)	
³ The baseline and midcourse values were equal to or exceeded the target. (The percentage of targeted change achieved was not assessed.)	
Improving:	
⁴ Movement was toward the target, standard errors were available, and the percentage of targeted change achieved was statistically significant.	
⁵ Movement was toward the target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had achieved 10% or more of the targeted change.	
Little or no detectable change:	
⁶ Movement was toward the target, standard errors were available, and the percentage of targeted change achieved was not statistically significant.	
⁷ Movement was toward the target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had achieved less than 10% of the targeted change.	
⁸ Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were available, and the percentage change relative to the baseline was not statistically significant.	
⁹ Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had moved less than 10% relative to the baseline.	
¹⁰ There was no change between the baseline and the midcourse data point.	
Getting worse:	
¹¹ Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were available, and the percentage change relative to the baseline was statistically significant.	
¹² Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had moved 10% or more relative to the baseline.	
¹³ Baseline only: The objective only had one data point, so progress toward target attainment could not be assessed.	
¹⁴ Informational: A target was not set for this objective, so progress toward target attainment could not be assessed.	
¹⁵ For objectives that moved toward their targets, movement toward the target was measured as the percentage of targeted change achieved (unless the target was already met or exceeded at baseline):	
$\text{Percentage of targeted change achieved} = \frac{\text{Midcourse value} - \text{Baseline value}}{\text{HP2020 target} - \text{Baseline value}} \times 100$	
¹⁶ For objectives that moved away from their baselines and targets, movement away from the baseline was measured as the magnitude of the percentage change from baseline:	
$\text{Magnitude of percentage change from baseline} = \frac{ \text{Midcourse value} - \text{Baseline value} }{\text{Baseline value}} \times 100$	
¹⁷ Statistical significance was tested when the objective had a target and at least two data points, standard errors of the data were available, and a normal distribution could be assumed. Statistical significance of the percentage of targeted change achieved or the magnitude of the percentage change from baseline was assessed at the 0.05 level using a normal one-sided test.	

Table 9–3. Midcourse Health Disparities¹ for Population-based Disability and Health Objectives

Most favorable (least adverse) and least favorable (most adverse) group rates and summary disparity ratios^{2,3} for selected characteristics at the midcourse data point

LEGEND		Characteristics and Groups																													
At the midcourse data point		Group with the most favorable (least adverse) rate			Group with the least favorable (most adverse) rate			Data are available, but this group did not have the highest or lowest rate.			Data are not available for this group because the data were statistically unreliable, not collected, or not analyzed.																				
Population-based Objectives		Sex		Race and Ethnicity						Education ⁴					Family Income ⁵				Disability		Location										
		Male	Female	Summary Disparity Ratio ²	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Hispanic or Latino	Black, not Hispanic	White, not Hispanic	Summary Disparity Ratio ³	Less than high school	High school graduate	At least some college	Associate's degree	4-year college degree	Advanced degree	Summary Disparity Ratio ³	Poor	Near-poor	Middle	Near-high	High	Summary Disparity Ratio ³	Persons with disabilities	Persons without disabilities	Summary Disparity Ratio ²	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan	Summary Disparity Ratio ²
Barriers to Health Care																															
DH-4 Barriers to primary care (age-adjusted, percent, 18+ years) (2014)				1.225*								1.266							1.332						2.015*						1.198*
DH-5 Youth with special health care needs receiving pediatric-to-adult health care transition planning (percent, 12–17 years) (2009–2010)				1.180*								1.404*							1.596*						1.570*						1.048
DH-7 Inappropriate medication use among older adults with disabilities (percent, 65+ years) (2012)				1.633*								1.535*							1.122						1.561						1.020
Environment																															
DH-8 Barriers to health and wellness programs (age-adjusted, percent, 18+ years) (2011)				1.007								1.117							1.117						1.062						1.061
Activities and Participation																															
DH-15 Unemployment rate for persons with disabilities (percent, 16–64 years) (2014)				1.023								2.111*							1.897*												1.073
DH-16 Employment rate for persons with disabilities (percent, 16–64 years) (2014)				1.170*								1.295*							1.668*												1.113*

Table 9–3. Midcourse Health Disparities¹ for Population-based Disability and Health Objectives—Continued

Most favorable (least adverse) and least favorable (most adverse) group rates and summary disparity ratios^{2,3} for selected characteristics at the midcourse data point

Population-based Objectives		Characteristics and Groups																											
		Sex		Race and Ethnicity						Education ⁴						Family Income ⁵					Disability		Location						
Male	Female	Summary Disparity Ratio ²	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Hispanic or Latino	Black, not Hispanic	White, not Hispanic	Summary Disparity Ratio ³	Less than high school	High school graduate	At least some college	Associate's degree	4-year college degree	Advanced degree	Summary Disparity Ratio ³	Poor	Near-poor	Middle	Near-high	High	Summary Disparity Ratio ³	Persons with disabilities	Persons without disabilities	Summary Disparity Ratio ²	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan	Summary Disparity Ratio ²
DH-17 Adults with disabilities receiving sufficient social and emotional support (age-adjusted, percent, 18+ years) (2010)				1.004							1.159*							1.243*											1.023*
DH-18 Serious psychological distress (age-adjusted, percent, 18+ years) (2014)				1.112							2.509*							1.353						1.338					1.214
DH-19 Nonfatal unintentional injuries requiring medical care (age-adjusted, percent, 5+ years) (2014)				1.003							1.475							1.380						1.502					1.203

Table 9–3. Midcourse Health Disparities¹ for Population-based Disability and Health Objectives—Continued

NOTES

See [HealthyPeople.gov](https://www.healthypeople.gov) for all Healthy People 2020 data. The **Technical Notes** provide more information on the measures of disparities.

FOOTNOTES

¹**Health disparities** were assessed among population groups within specified demographic characteristics (sex, race and ethnicity, educational attainment, etc.). This assessment did not include objectives that were not population-based, such as those based on states, worksites, or those monitoring the number of events.

²When there were only two groups (e.g., male and female), the **summary disparity ratio** was the ratio of the higher to the lower rate.

³When there were three or more groups (e.g., white non-Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, Hispanic) and the most favorable rate (R_b) was the highest rate, the **summary disparity ratio** was calculated as R_b/R_a , where R_a = the average of the rates for all other groups. When there were three or more groups and the most favorable rate was the lowest rate, the summary disparity ratio was calculated as R_a/R_b .

⁴Unless otherwise footnoted, data do not include persons under age 25 years.

⁵Unless otherwise footnoted, the poor, near-poor, middle, near-high, and high income groups are for persons whose family incomes were less than 100%, 100%–199%, 200%–399%, 400%–599%, and at or above 600% of the poverty threshold, respectively.

FOOTNOTES—Continued

*The summary disparity ratio was significantly greater than 1.000. Statistical significance was assessed at the 0.05 level using a normal one-sided test on the natural logarithm scale.

^aEducation level of the parent.

^bData are for persons who completed more than high school.

^cData are for persons whose family income was 400% or more of the poverty threshold.

^dData are for persons who completed some college or technical school.

^eData are for persons who completed a 4-year college degree or above.

DATA SOURCES

DH-4	National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS
DH-5	National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs (NS-CSHCN), HRSA/MCHB and CDC/NCHS
DH-7	Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), AHRQ
DH-8	National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS
DH-15	Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS
DH-16	Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS
DH-17	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), CDC/NCCDPHP
DH-18	National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS
DH-19	National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC/NCHS