

Examples of Disabilities by Category for HMIS

This list was drafted as a **loose guideline** to assist HMIS data entry. Where verification from a medical professional is available, the data in HMIS should reflect an actual diagnosis. In the absence of verification from health professionals, please ask for **self-report**. This list is not exhaustive. A disability must ultimately meet HUD's criteria: **1) expected to be long-continuing or of indefinite duration, 2) substantially impede the individual's ability to live independently, 3) could be improved by the provision of more suitable housing conditions.**

Chronic Health Condition Examples

Heart Disease (Coronary Heart Disease, Angina, History of Heart Attacks or Stroke, Chronic Heart Failure, Arrhythmia, Aneurysm)
Severe Asthma
Gout
Lupus
Fibromyalgia
Traumatic Brain or Spinal Cord Injury
Post Traumatic Distress Syndrome
Dementia
Severe Headache/Migraine
Peripheral Arterial Disease
Chronic Liver Disease
Inflammatory Bowel Disease
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
Cancer
Chronic Bronchitis
Liver Condition
Emphysema
Diabetes
Severe Obesity
Sleep Disorder
Multiple Sclerosis
Chronic Pain
Arthritis (Osteoarthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Acute Inflammatory Arthritis)
Chronic Kidney Disease
Receiving Dialysis

Developmental Disability Examples

Autism
Behavior Disorders
Cerebral Palsy
Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
Attention Deficit Disorder
Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder
Fragile X Syndrome
Muscular Dystrophy
Tourette Syndrome

Mental Health Problem Examples

Depression
Anxiety
Bipolar Disorder
Psychotic Disorders
Schizophrenia
Dementia
Alzheimer's Disease

Physical Disability or Impairment Criteria

Inability to walk effectively (Does the client use a walker? Does the client use 2 canes? Do they have difficulty climbing stairs? Walking a city block? Does the client experience pain while walking?)

Inability to perform fine and gross movements (Does the client have trouble reaching, grasping, pulling, and pushing? Does the client have trouble preparing a meal, eating, or taking care of personal hygiene?)

Blindness or Vision Impairment

Hearing Loss

Joint Dysfunction

Spine Disorder (herniated disc, spinal stenosis, degenerative disc disease, fracture)

Amputation

Organ transplant

Gastrointestinal Hemorrhaging

Skin Disorders (Chronic Infections, Photosensitivity, Burns)

Adrenal Disorder

Thyroid Disorder

Blood Disorder (Anemia, Bone Marrow Failure)

HIV/AIDS

Substance Abuse

Mark "YES" for clients with Alcohol, Drug or Both problems. If sober and in treatment, mark "YES"

NOTE: A medical marijuana card does not constitute a substance abuse disability, however, whatever they are treating with marijuana might be considered a disability.

Definitions and Guidelines

Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 42 U.S.C. 15002 §102

The term "developmental disability" means a severe, chronic disability of an individual that- (i) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments; (ii) is manifested before the individual attains age 22; (iii) is likely to continue indefinitely; (iv) results in substantial functional limitations in 3 or more of the following areas of major life activity:

(I) Self-care.

(II) Receptive and expressive language.

(III) Learning.

(IV) Mobility.

(V) Self-direction.

(VI) Capacity for independent living.

(VII) Economic self-sufficiency; and

(v) reflects the individual's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic services, individualized supports, or other forms of assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated. (USC 15002 Section 102, 2000)

Mental Health Problem

“Mental illnesses refer to disorders generally characterized by dysregulation of mood, thought, and/or behavior, as recognized by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, 4th edition, of the American Psychiatric Association (DSM-IV). Mood disorders are among the most pervasive of all mental disorders and include major depression, in which the individual commonly reports feeling, for a time period of two weeks or more, sad or blue, uninterested in things previously of interest, psychomotor retardation or agitation, and increased or decreased appetite since the depressive episode ensued.” (CDC, 2016)

Chronic Health Condition

A chronic health condition means a diagnosed condition that is more than 3 months in duration and is either not curable or has residual effects that limit daily living and require adaptation in function or special assistance (HUD, 2016)

References

CDC. (2016, August 31). Developmental Disabilities. Retrieved from

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/developmentaldisabilities/facts.html>

CDC. (2016, August 11). Mental Illness . Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/mentalhealth/basics/mental-illness.htm>

HUD. (2016). 2014 HMIS Data Standards Data Manual Version 5.1.

Social Security Administration. (n.d.). Disability Evaluation Under Social Security. Retrieved from

https://www.ssa.gov/disability/professionals/bluebook/1.00-Musculoskeletal-Adult.htm#1_01

USC 15002 Section 102. (2000). Developmental Disabilities Assistance Bill of Rights Act of 2000.

