



Cornell University

2015

US

United States

2015 Disability Status Report United States



www.disabilitystatistics.org

Yang-Tan Institute on Employment and Disability at the Cornell University ILR School

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Glossary

About the Disability Status Report

The 2015 Annual Disability Status Report

The Annual Disability Status Reports provide policy makers, disability advocates, reporters, and the public with a summary of the most recent demographic and economic statistics on the non-institutionalized population with disabilities. They contain information on the population size and disability prevalence for various demographic subpopulations, as well as statistics related to employment, earnings, household income, veterans' service-connected disability and health insurance. Comparisons are made to people without disabilities and across disability types. Disability Status Reports and other statistics are available for the United States overall, each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico at www.disabilitystatistics.org.

The Status Reports primarily look at the working-age population because the employment gap between people with and without disabilities is a major focus of government programs and advocacy efforts. Employment is also a key factor in the social integration and economic self-sufficiency of working-age people with disabilities.

The information in this report is based on data from the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) - a survey sent each year to a random sample of over 3.5 million households. For more information see the Census Bureau's ACS website <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/> and our Guide to Disability Statistics from the American Community Survey (2008 Forward): <http://disabilitystatistics.org/sources.cfm>.

The estimates in these reports are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from actual population values because of sampling variability and other factors. Differences observed between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant.

Suggested Citation

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We would like to thank Sara VanLooy, Jason Criss, and Joe Williams for their assistance with editing and production of this document.

ACS Disability Questions

There is no single accepted definition of disability. Different definitions and disability questions may identify different populations with disabilities and result in larger or smaller estimates.

Below are the six questions used in the ACS to identify persons with disabilities. Note that the Census Bureau refers to each of the individual types as "difficulty" while in this report the term "disability" is used.

Hearing Disability (asked of all ages):

- Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

Visual Disability (asked of all ages):

- Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?

Cognitive Disability (asked of persons ages 5 or older):

- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

Ambulatory Disability (asked of persons ages 5 or older):

- Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

Self-Care Disability (asked of persons ages 5 or older):

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

Independent Living Disability (asked of persons ages 15 or older):

- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

Note:

- The "Any Disability" category used in this report includes persons who reported one or more of the individual disability types.
- Respondents could report more than one disability type.
- Some disability questions were not asked of children.
- A separate set of survey questions identify veterans with service-connected disabilities. Based on a separate set of survey questions, this report includes estimates related to veterans' service-connected disability (see page 51).

Notes

Spanish Language Reports: Spanish language versions of the Annual Disability Status Reports for the US, all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and Washington D.C. can be downloaded at the same location as the English Status Reports. The Spanish translation was made possible through funding from the Northeast ADA Center through a grant from NIDILRR National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research

Puerto Rico: A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2015 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), is available again this year in English as well as Spanish. However, please note that the Puerto Rico sample is not included in any U.S. population estimates included in these reports.

Group Quarters: In 2006, the ACS began surveying the group quarters population. We include the non-institutionalized group quarters population, but due to small state level sample sizes exclude the institutionalized group quarters population (see glossary) in the Disability Status Reports.

Margin of Error (MOE): As in previous years' reports we provide the 90% MOE to better illustrate sampling variability. See the glossary entry for more information on this topic.

Glossary: As in previous years, we provide a comprehensive glossary at the back of this report defining the terms used in the Disability Status Report (see glossary).

Note: According to the Census Bureau, estimates based on the ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file such as those included in this report may differ slightly from the ACS summary tables produced by the Census Bureau, because they are subject to additional sampling error and further data processing operations. Please see <http://www.disabilitystatistics.org/faq.cfm#Q4> for further information.

United States Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2015, the prevalence of disability in the US was:

- 12.6 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.7 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 5.3 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 5.9 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 10.7 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 25.4 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 49.8 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2015, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in the US was:

- 2.3% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.5% reported a Hearing Disability
- 7.0% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 5.1% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.7% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.6% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2015, 12.7 percent of females of all ages and 12.5 percent of males of all ages in the US reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2015, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in the US was 8.7 percent.

Race: In the US in 2015, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 10.7 percent among Whites
- 13.8 percent among Black / African Americans
- 4.4 percent among Asians
- 17.7 percent among Native Americans
- 9.8 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2015, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the US was 35.2 percent.

Looking for Work: In the US in 2015, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 8.3 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In the US in 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 22.0 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2015, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was \$40,100.

Annual Household Income: In the US in 2015, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$41,600.

Poverty: In the US in 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 27.0 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in the US was 19.3 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in the US:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 34.4 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 31.5 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 14.0 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2015, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 23.6 percent in the US.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2015 in the US, 89.6 percent of working-age people with disabilities had health insurance.

Prevalence: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists percentages by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.7%

Location	2015 (%)	Location	2015 (%)
Alabama	15.5	Montana	12.5
Alaska	10.8	Nebraska	9.8
Arizona	10.7	Nevada	11.6
Arkansas	15.9	New Hampshire	11.3
California	8.4	New Jersey	7.7
Colorado	8.6	New Mexico	13.0
Connecticut	8.7	New York	9.0
Delaware	9.4	North Carolina	12.4
District of Columbia	9.2	North Dakota	7.8
Florida	10.2	Ohio	12.6
Georgia	10.8	Oklahoma	14.2
Hawaii	8.2	Oregon	13.0
Idaho	12.4	Pennsylvania	11.9
Illinois	8.7	Puerto Rico	18.3
Indiana	12.5	Rhode Island	11.6
Iowa	10.0	South Carolina	13.0
Kansas	10.5	South Dakota	11.2
Kentucky	16.1	Tennessee	14.3
Louisiana	13.3	Texas	10.0
Maine	14.8	Utah	9.3
Maryland	8.6	Vermont	12.4
Massachusetts	9.4	Virginia	9.5
Michigan	13.0	Washington	11.2
Minnesota	9.0	West Virginia	17.8
Mississippi	15.3	Wisconsin	10.1
Missouri	13.1	Wyoming	11.2

Employment: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists employment rates by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 35.2% for people with disabilities and 78.3% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2015	People without Disabilities 2015	Location	People with Disabilities 2015	People without Disabilities 2015
Alabama	28.9	74.3	Montana	37.8	80.6
Alaska	41.4	78.3	Nebraska	47.7	85.3
Arizona	35.4	75.1	Nevada	40.7	75.9
Arkansas	30.1	76.2	New Hampshire	42.4	85.1
California	33.9	75.7	New Jersey	38.2	78.9
Colorado	42.1	81.2	New Mexico	30.2	73.7
Connecticut	34.8	81.2	New York	33.4	77.6
Delaware	33.3	79.5	North Carolina	33.3	78.1
District of Columbia	32.8	81.4	North Dakota	44.5	85.2
Florida	31.0	76.4	Ohio	35.6	79.5
Georgia	32.0	76.9	Oklahoma	35.4	77.8
Hawaii	43.2	80.5	Oregon	37.1	78.1
Idaho	41.0	79.1	Pennsylvania	35.9	79.4
Illinois	35.4	78.5	Puerto Rico	21.4	56.4
Indiana	35.9	79.6	Rhode Island	35.4	81.2
Iowa	45.2	84.3	South Carolina	29.4	76.6
Kansas	44.3	82.1	South Dakota	51.3	83.9
Kentucky	26.7	76.7	Tennessee	30.7	78.0
Louisiana	33.1	75.3	Texas	38.8	77.7
Maine	27.5	82.5	Utah	46.5	79.6
Maryland	42.4	81.2	Vermont	41.0	84.5
Massachusetts	34.7	81.6	Virginia	36.9	80.8
Michigan	31.3	77.1	Washington	37.4	78.5
Minnesota	48.9	84.8	West Virginia	25.8	72.5
Mississippi	28.1	73.5	Wisconsin	42.3	83.9
Missouri	34.5	81.0	Wyoming	59.9	80.3

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

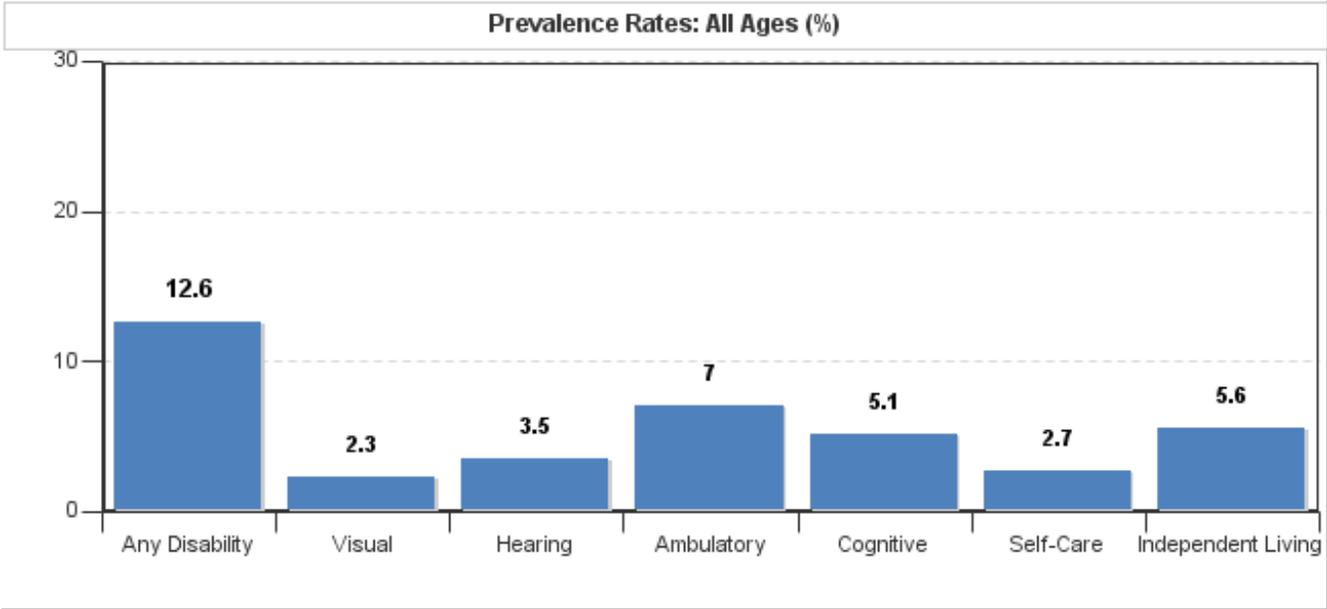
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in the United States, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
12.6%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in the US was 12.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 39,996,900 of the 317,480,100 individuals of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 7.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.3 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in the United States in 2015*



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	12.6	0.05	39,996,900	154,970	317,480,100	3,075,864
Visual	2.3	0.02	7,297,100	69,930	317,480,100	3,075,864
Hearing	3.5	0.03	11,254,700	86,300	317,480,100	3,075,864
Ambulatory	7.0	0.04	20,940,600	115,870	297,748,800	2,914,010
Cognitive	5.1	0.03	15,135,900	99,460	297,748,800	2,914,010
Self-Care	2.7	0.02	7,980,700	73,060	297,748,800	2,914,010
Independent Living	5.6	0.04	14,487,300	97,410	256,541,900	2,542,484

* **Note:** Children under the age of five were only asked about Vision and Hearing disabilities. The Independent Living disability question was only asked of persons aged 16 years old and older.

Prevalence

Ages 4 years and under

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 4 and under in the United States, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

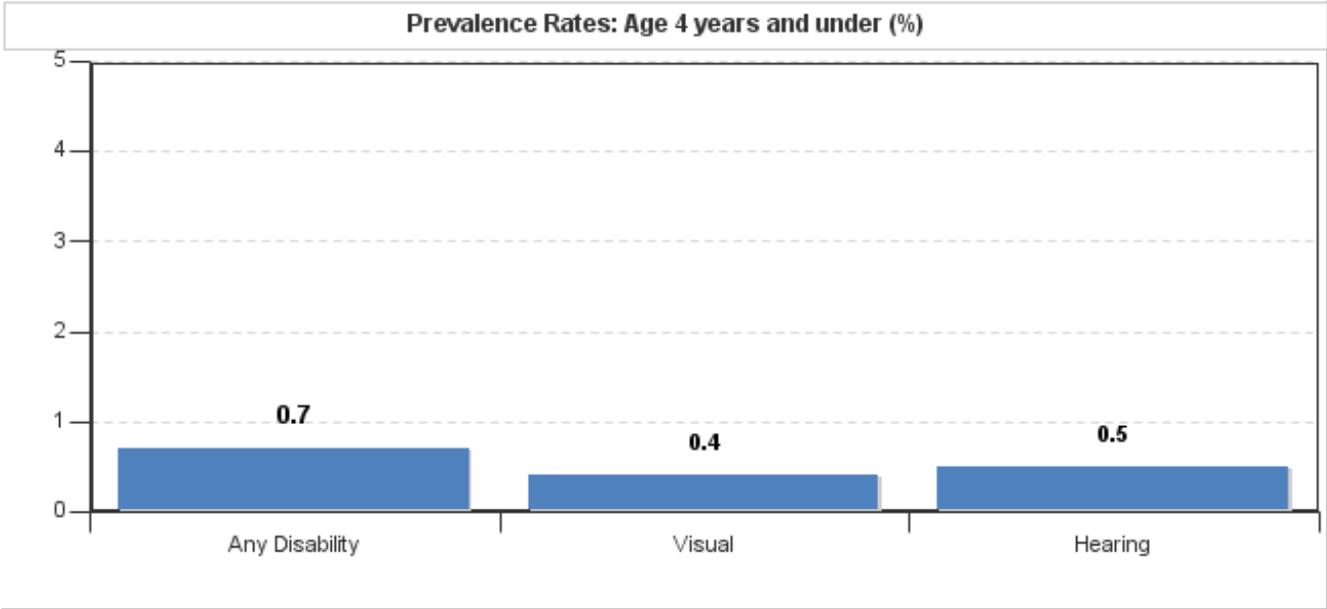
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.7%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in the US was 0.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 142,100 of the 19,731,300 children ages 0 to 4 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2015, 0.4 percent reported a visual disability
- In the US in 2015, 0.5 percent reported a hearing disability

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in the United States in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.7	3.29	142,100	9,870	19,731,300	161,854
Visual	0.4	3.29	86,200	7,690	19,731,300	161,854
Hearing	0.5	3.29	100,500	8,300	19,731,300	161,854

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in the United States, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

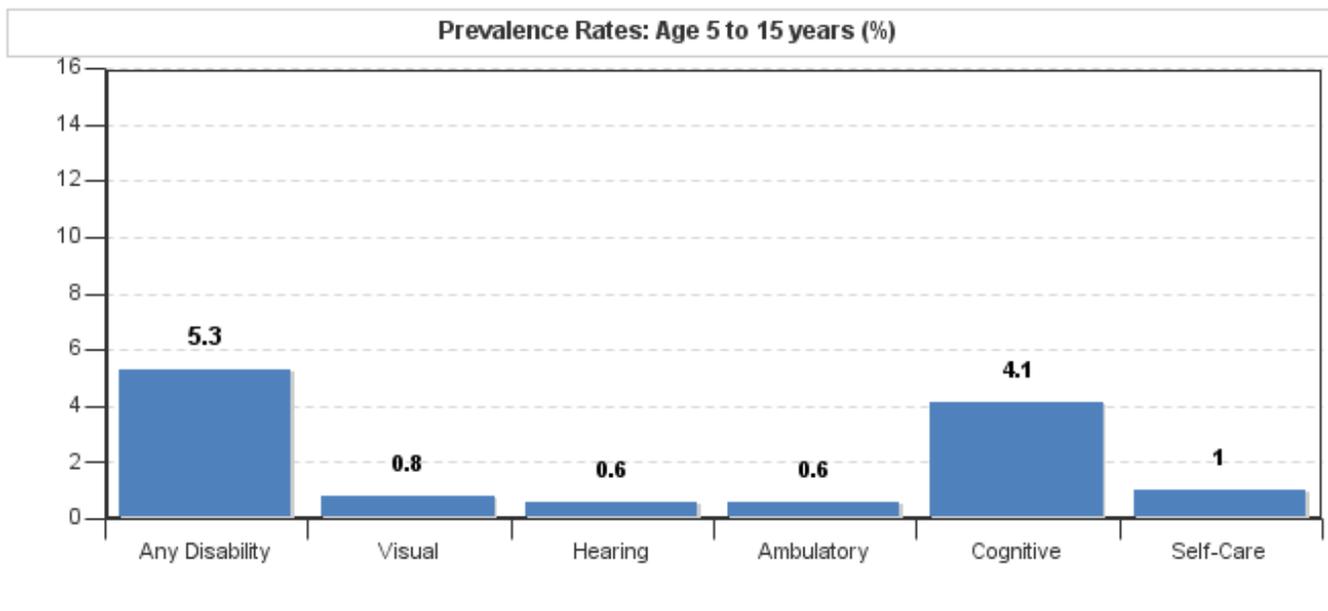
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
5.3%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in the US was 5.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 2,419,200 of the 45,382,700 individuals ages 5 to 15 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2015, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.6 percent.

* **Note:** The "Independent Living Disability" question was not asked of children ages 15 years and younger.

Prevalence of disability* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in the United States in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.3	0.09	2,419,200	40,580	45,382,700	410,779
Visual	0.8	3.29	378,000	16,090	45,382,700	410,779
Hearing	0.6	3.29	276,800	13,770	45,382,700	410,779
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	281,600	13,890	45,382,700	410,779
Cognitive	4.1	0.08	1,860,700	35,620	45,382,700	410,779
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	445,900	17,470	45,382,700	410,779

* **Note:** The "Independent Living Disability" question was not asked of children ages 15 years and younger.

Prevalence

Ages 16 to 20 years

Introduction

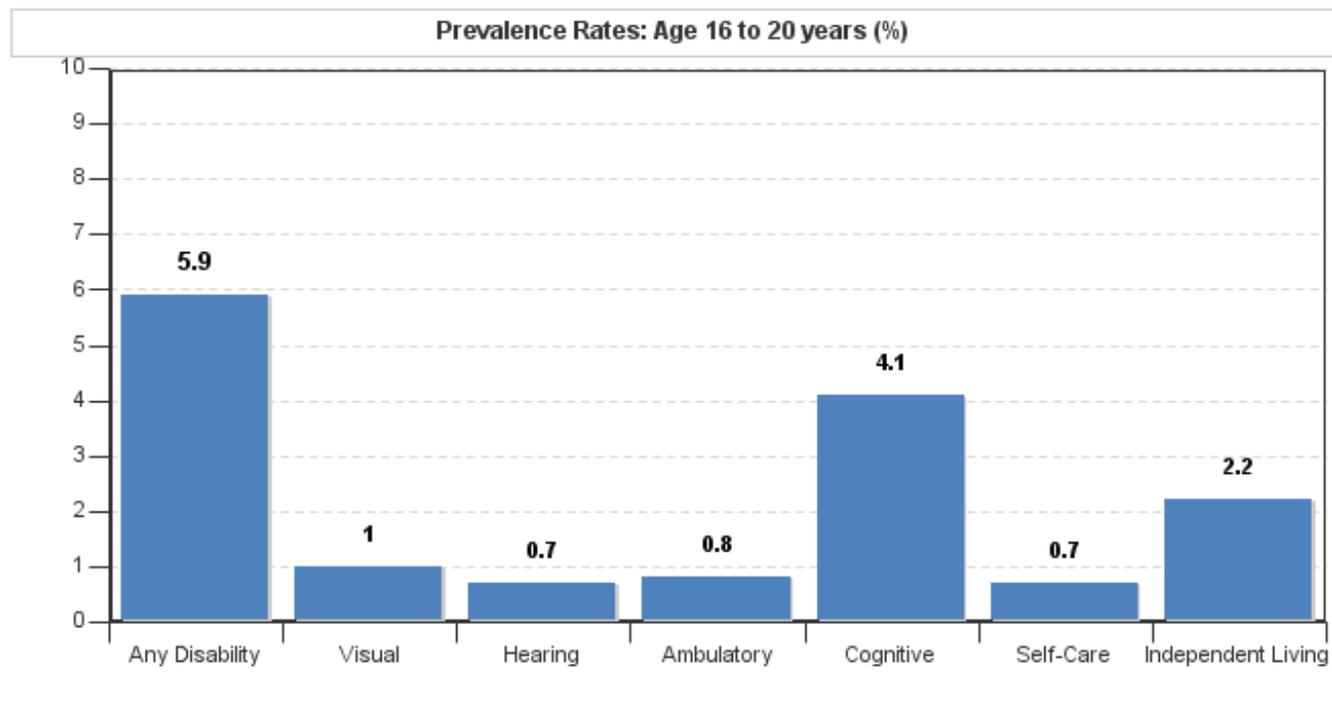
This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in the United States, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years
5.9%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in the US was 5.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 1,266,800 of the 21,535,400 individuals ages 16 to 20 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 0.7 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in the United States in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.9	0.13	1,266,800	29,420	21,535,400	205,715
Visual	1.0	3.29	213,800	12,110	21,535,400	205,715
Hearing	0.7	3.29	145,500	9,990	21,535,400	205,715
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	170,000	10,800	21,535,400	205,715
Cognitive	4.1	0.11	882,500	24,570	21,535,400	205,715
Self-Care	0.7	3.29	152,400	10,220	21,535,400	205,715
Independent Living	2.2	0.08	474,100	18,020	21,535,400	205,715

Prevalence

Ages 21 to 64 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in the United States, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

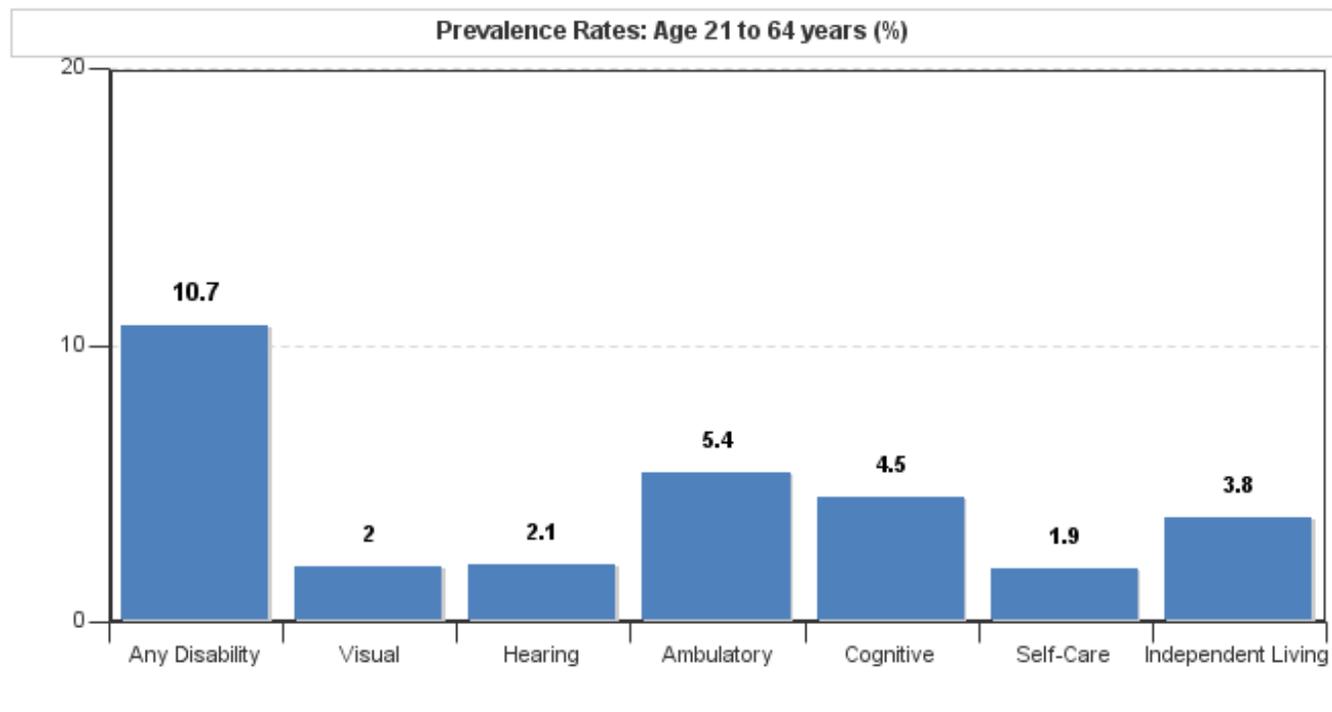
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64
years

10.7%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in the US was 10.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 19,703,800 of the 184,411,700 individuals ages 21 to 64 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 5.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Self-Care Disability," 1.9 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in the United States in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	10.7	0.06	19,703,800	112,630	184,411,700	1,739,386
Visual	2.0	3.29	3,633,200	49,630	184,411,700	1,739,386
Hearing	2.1	0.03	3,875,800	51,240	184,411,700	1,739,386
Ambulatory	5.4	0.04	9,989,000	81,470	184,411,700	1,739,386
Cognitive	4.5	0.04	8,245,400	74,230	184,411,700	1,739,386
Self-Care	1.9	3.29	3,556,300	49,110	184,411,700	1,739,386
Independent Living	3.8	0.04	6,993,100	68,500	184,411,700	1,739,386

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in the United States, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

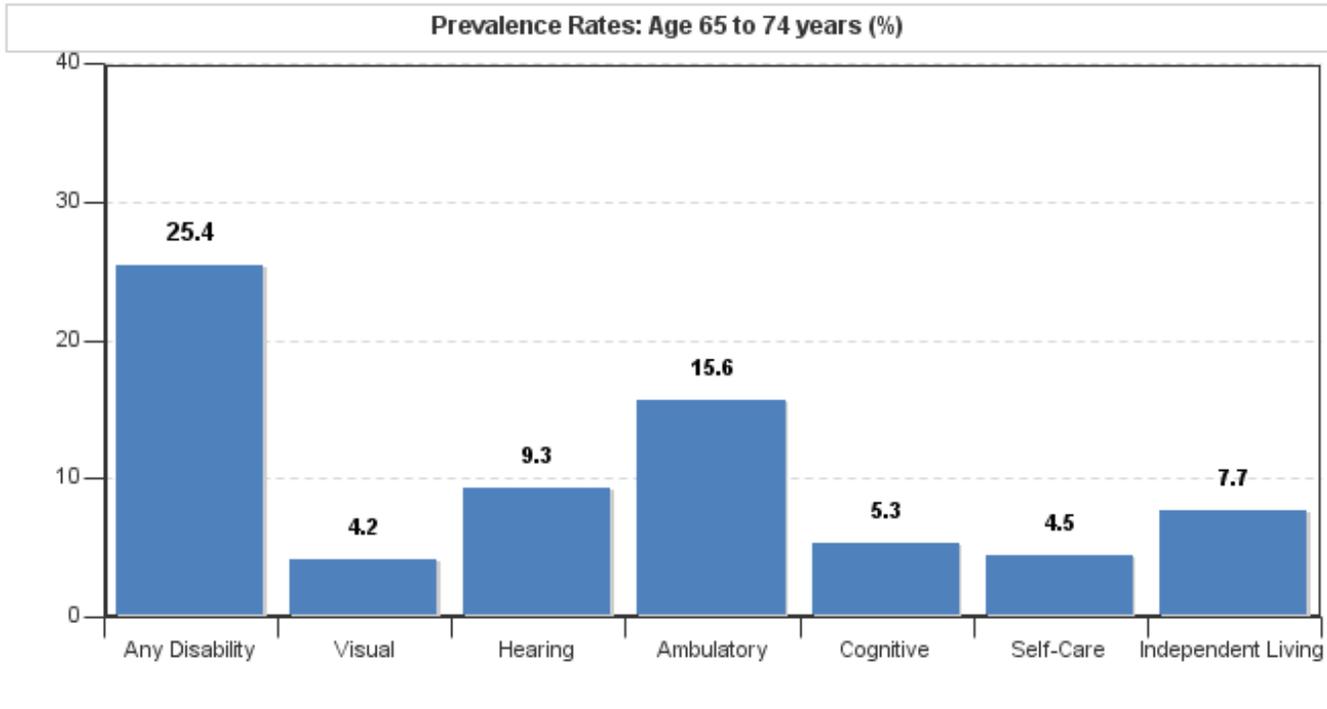
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

25.4%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in the US was 25.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 6,943,700 of the 27,296,300 individuals ages 65 to 74 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 15.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 4.2 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in the United States in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	25.4	0.22	6,943,700	68,260	27,296,300	328,776
Visual	4.2	0.10	1,144,600	27,970	27,296,300	328,776
Hearing	9.3	0.15	2,541,400	41,580	27,296,300	328,776
Ambulatory	15.6	0.18	4,256,600	53,670	27,296,300	328,776
Cognitive	5.3	0.11	1,453,400	31,500	27,296,300	328,776
Self-Care	4.5	0.10	1,215,000	28,810	27,296,300	328,776
Independent Living	7.7	0.13	2,108,200	37,900	27,296,300	328,776

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in the United States, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

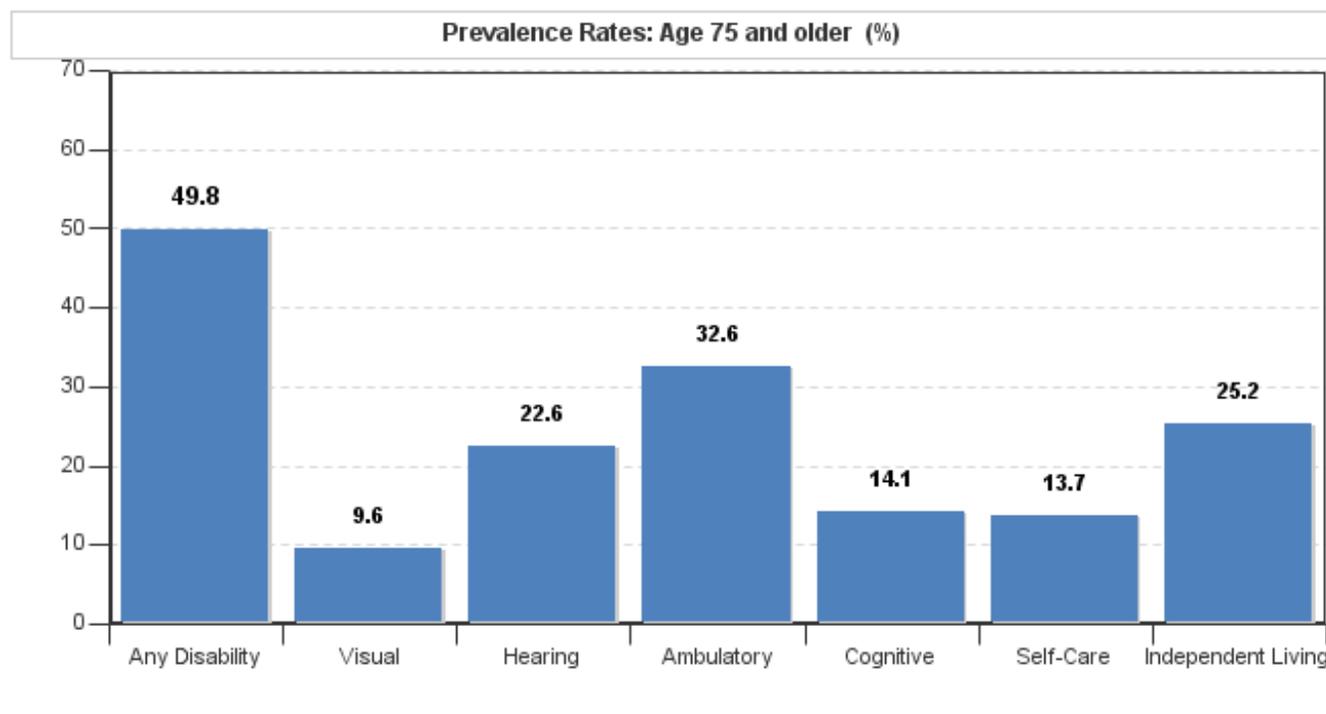
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

49.8%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in the US was 49.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 9,521,300 of the 19,122,700 individuals ages 75 and older in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 32.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 9.6 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in the United States in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	49.8	0.30	9,521,300	79,600	19,122,700	229,354
Visual	9.6	0.18	1,841,200	35,430	19,122,700	229,354
Hearing	22.6	0.25	4,314,700	54,030	19,122,700	229,354
Ambulatory	32.6	0.28	6,243,300	64,800	19,122,700	229,354
Cognitive	14.1	0.21	2,693,800	42,800	19,122,700	229,354
Self-Care	13.7	0.21	2,611,200	42,150	19,122,700	229,354
Independent Living	25.2	0.26	4,813,300	57,020	19,122,700	229,354

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in the United States, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

12.5%

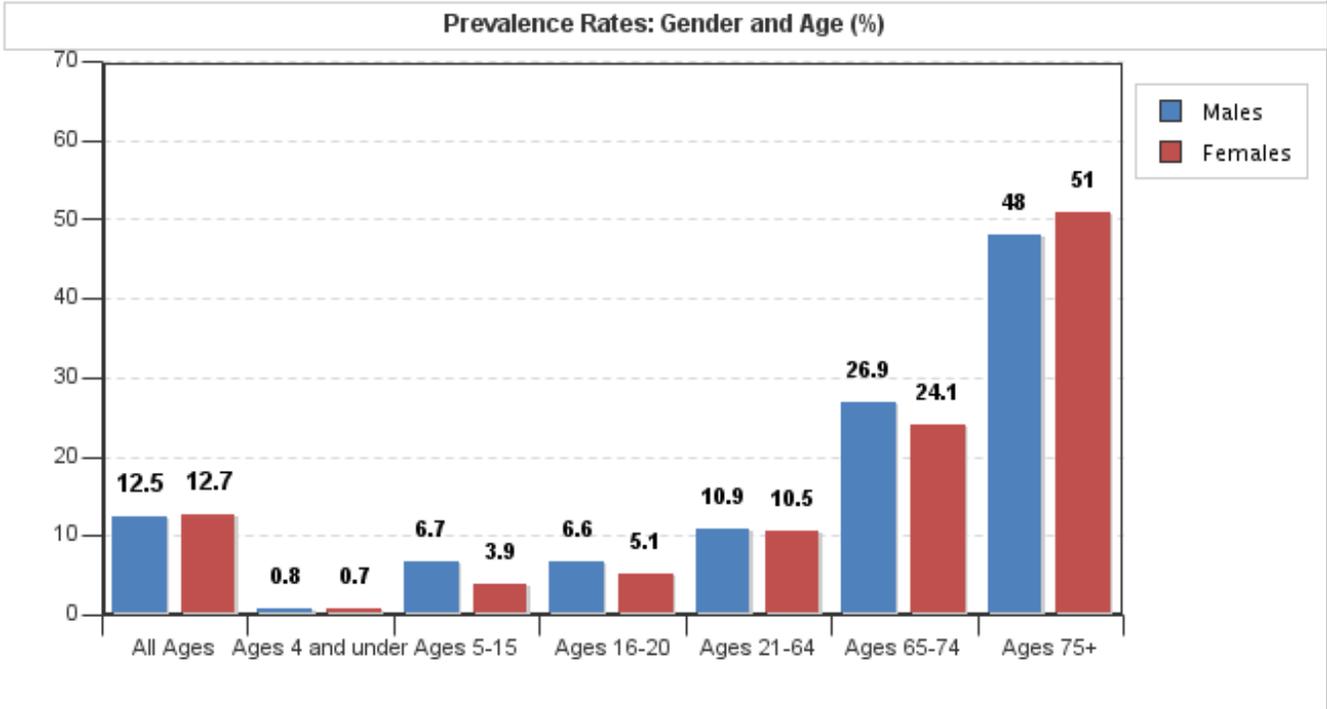
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

12.7%

- In the US in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 12.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 19,403,700 of the 155,411,400 males of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 12.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 20,593,100 of the 162,068,700 females of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.

* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children ages 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by gender and age group in the United States in 2015



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	12.5	0.07	19,403,700	111,820	155,411,400	1,490,053
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	77,500	7,290	10,098,900	82,931
Males: Ages 5-15	6.7	0.14	1,547,300	32,500	23,176,000	209,929
Males: Ages 16-20	6.6	0.20	724,800	22,270	10,962,000	104,564
Males: Ages 21-64	10.9	0.09	9,855,200	80,940	90,586,000	842,969
Males: Ages 65-74	26.9	0.33	3,432,300	48,260	12,738,800	153,722
Males: Ages 75+	48.0	0.47	3,766,600	50,530	7,849,800	95,938
Females						
Females: All Ages	12.7	0.07	20,593,100	114,970	162,068,700	1,585,811
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	64,600	6,650	9,632,400	78,923
Females: Ages 5-15	3.9	0.11	871,900	24,420	22,206,700	200,850
Females: Ages 16-20	5.1	0.18	542,000	19,260	10,573,400	101,151
Females: Ages 21-64	10.5	0.08	9,848,600	80,920	93,825,800	896,417
Females: Ages 65-74	24.1	0.29	3,511,400	48,800	14,557,500	175,054
Females: Ages 75+	51.0	0.39	5,754,700	62,260	11,272,900	133,416

* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children ages 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.

Prevalence

Hispanic/Latino Origin and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by Hispanic/Latino origin and age group in the United States, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

8.7%

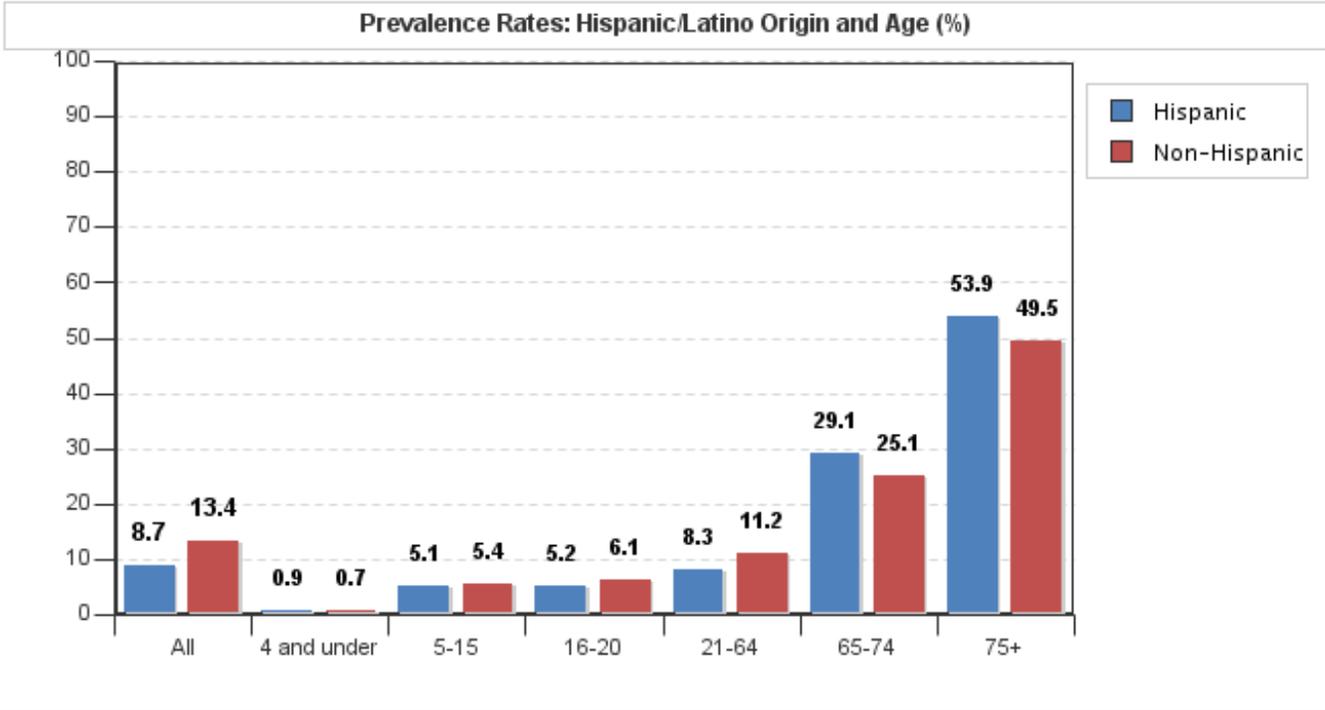
Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

13.4%

- In the US in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 8.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 4,869,400 of the 55,902,800 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 13.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 35,127,500 of the 261,577,300 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.

* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children age 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by Hispanic / Latino origin and age group in the United States in 2015



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	8.7	0.10	4,869,400	57,350	55,902,800	438,975
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.9	3.29	44,400	5,520	5,072,800	34,455
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.1	0.17	563,700	19,640	11,147,600	86,558
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.2	0.27	246,100	12,990	4,753,700	38,850
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	8.3	0.13	2,594,800	42,010	31,254,100	242,386
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	29.1	0.79	658,600	21,230	2,261,900	22,335
Hispanic - Ages 75+	53.9	1.10	761,900	22,830	1,412,700	14,391
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	13.4	0.06	35,127,500	146,490	261,577,300	2,636,889
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	97,700	8,180	14,658,600	127,399
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.4	0.10	1,855,500	35,570	34,235,100	324,221
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	6.1	0.15	1,020,700	26,420	16,781,700	166,865
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	11.2	0.07	17,109,000	105,400	153,157,600	1,497,000
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	25.1	0.23	6,285,200	65,010	25,034,400	306,441
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	49.5	0.31	8,759,500	76,440	17,709,900	214,963

* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children ages 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.

Prevalence

Race

Introduction

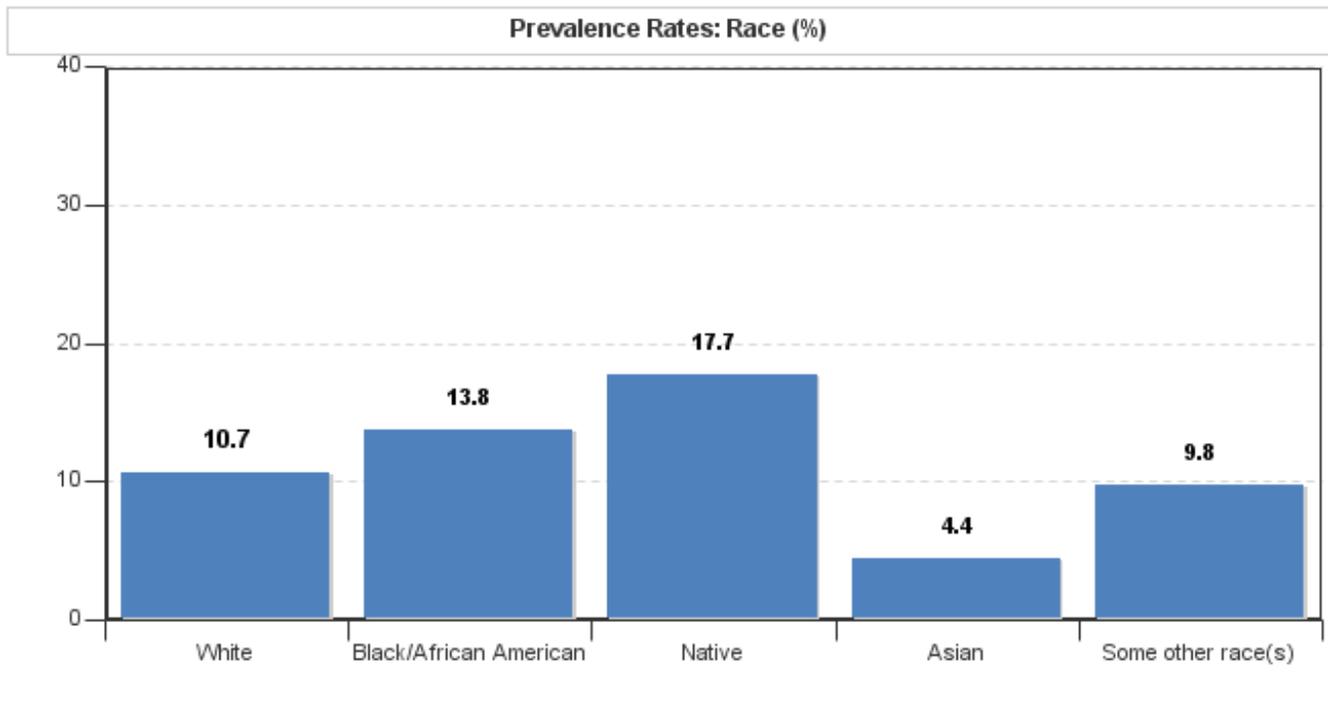
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in the US, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

In 2015, among working-age people in the US:

- 10.7 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 13.8 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 17.7 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 4.4 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 9.8 percent of persons who were some other race(s) reported a disability.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race in the United States in 2015



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	10.7	0.07	14,409,100	97,150	135,052,700	1,336,251
Black/African American	13.8	0.19	3,217,200	46,740	23,262,000	176,556
Native American or Alaska Native	17.7	0.82	261,800	13,390	1,476,400	18,384
Asian	4.4	0.16	484,800	18,220	11,079,900	99,627
Some other race(s)	9.8	0.21	1,330,900	30,150	13,540,800	108,568

Employment

Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

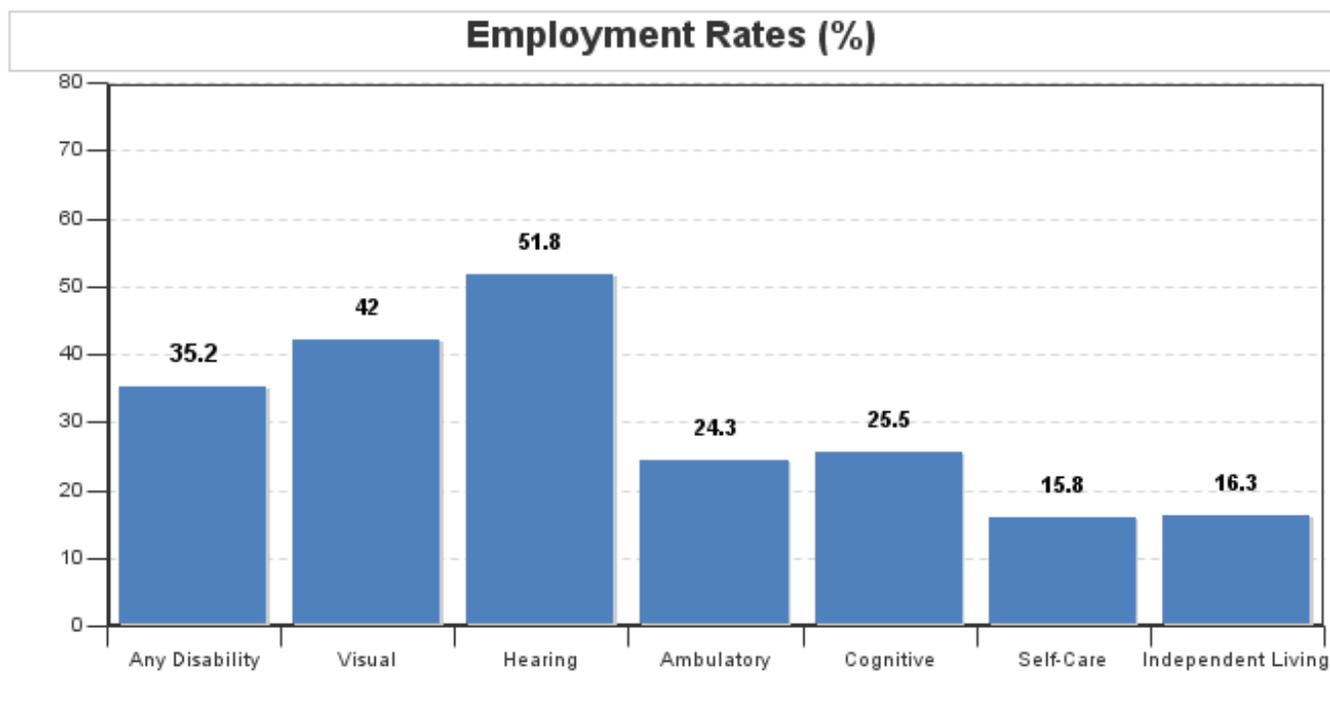
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
35.2%

Employment:
without
disability
78.3%

- In 2015, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in the US was 35.2 percent.
- In 2015, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in the US was 78.3 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 43.1 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 51.8 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 15.8 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	78.3	0.08	128,901,400	229,150	164,707,900	1,540,991
Any Disability	35.2	0.28	6,927,100	68,170	19,703,800	198,395
Visual	42.0	0.68	1,526,100	32,270	3,633,200	35,287
Hearing	51.8	0.66	2,007,100	36,980	3,875,800	39,826
Ambulatory	24.3	0.36	2,423,100	40,610	9,989,000	100,725
Cognitive	25.5	0.40	2,101,700	37,840	8,245,400	81,971
Self-Care	15.8	0.51	561,300	19,600	3,556,300	36,465
Independent Living	16.3	0.37	1,141,900	27,930	6,993,100	71,602

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

Introduction

This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the United States who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

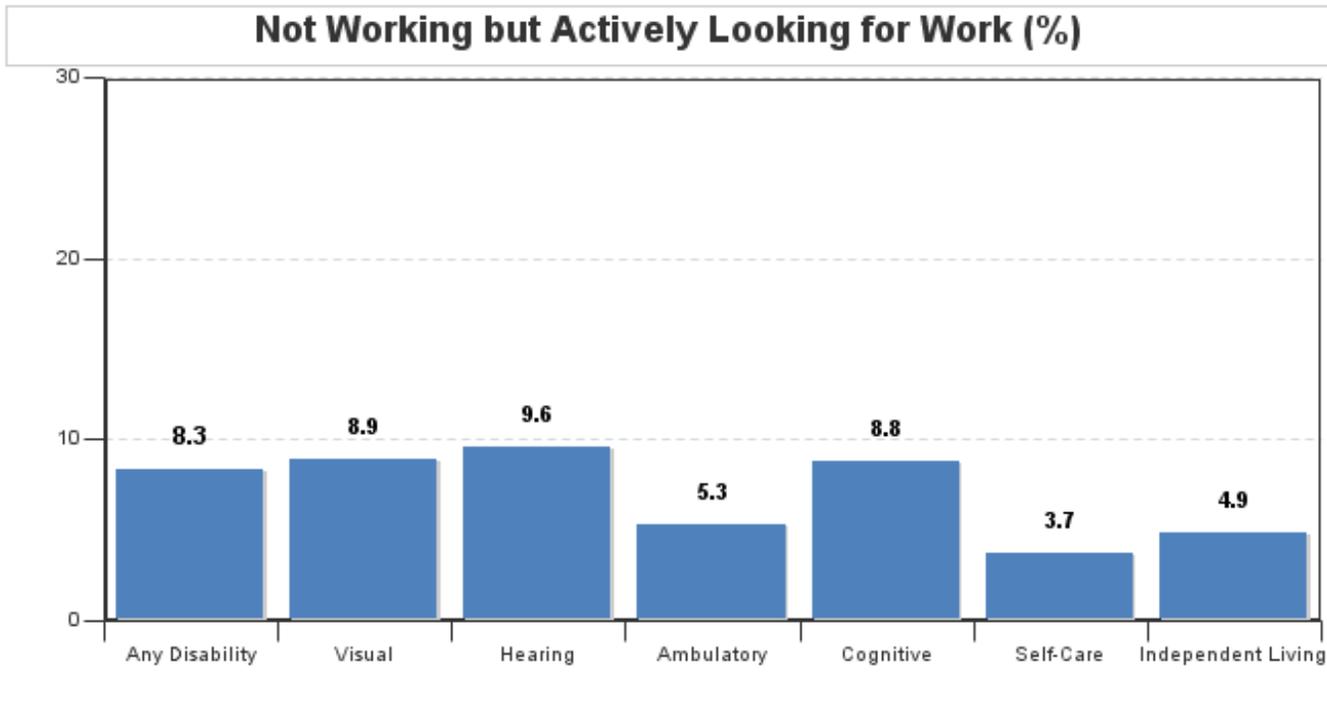
Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability
8.3%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
19.9%

- In 2015 in the US, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 8.3 percent.
- In 2015 in the US, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 19.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 11.6 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 9.6 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 3.7 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in the United States in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	19.9	0.17	7,114,400	69,070	35,806,500	336,895
Any Disability	8.3	0.20	1,056,300	26,870	12,776,600	129,002
Visual	8.9	0.51	187,500	11,340	2,107,200	20,356
Hearing	9.6	0.56	180,300	11,120	1,868,700	19,114
Ambulatory	5.3	0.21	398,900	16,530	7,565,900	76,620
Cognitive	8.8	0.30	538,700	19,210	6,143,800	61,889
Self-Care	3.7	0.29	110,500	8,700	2,995,000	30,858
Independent Living	4.9	0.23	288,500	14,060	5,851,200	60,075

Full-Time / Full-Year Employment

Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities working full-time/full-year in the United States, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

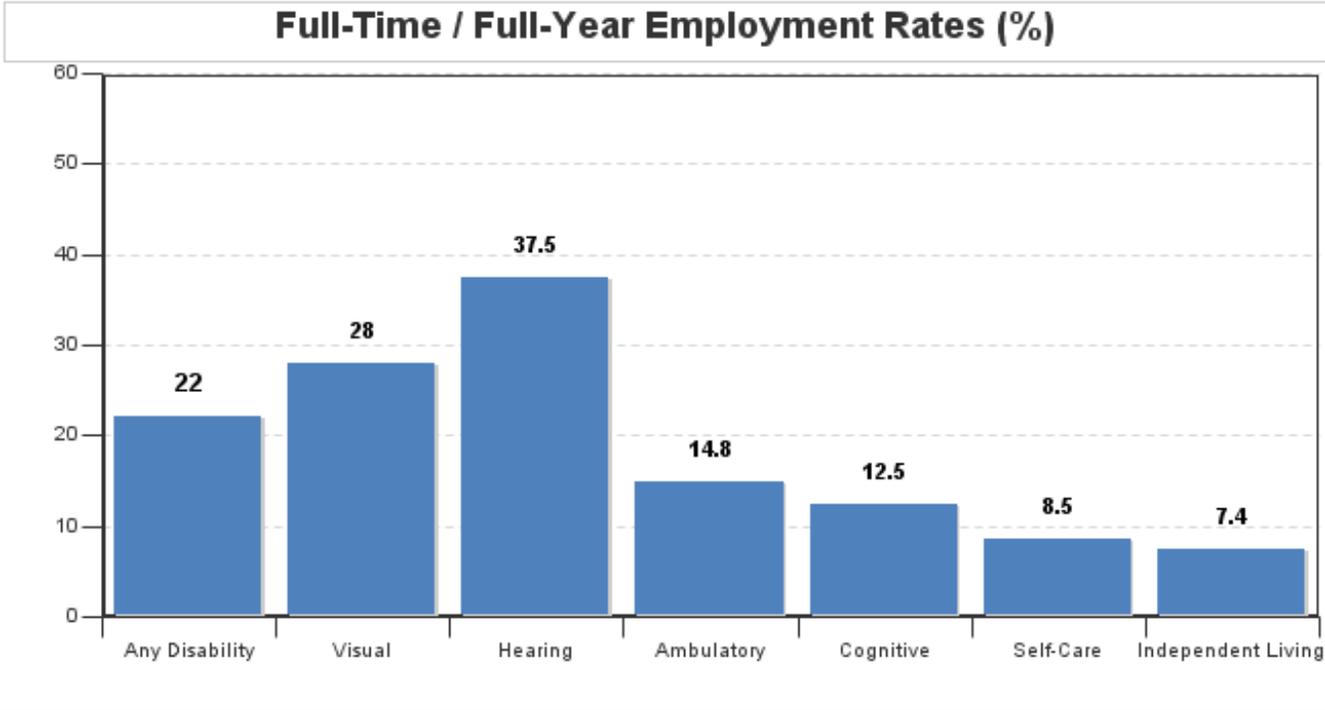
Quick Statistics

FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
22.0%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
58.6%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was 22.0 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was 58.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 36.6 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 37.5 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 7.4 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	58.6	0.10	96,497,400	215,200	164,707,900	1,540,991
Any Disability	22.0	0.24	4,329,400	54,120	19,703,800	198,395
Visual	28.0	0.62	1,019,100	26,390	3,633,200	35,287
Hearing	37.5	0.64	1,454,200	31,510	3,875,800	39,826
Ambulatory	14.8	0.29	1,477,600	31,760	9,989,000	100,725
Cognitive	12.5	0.30	1,029,600	26,530	8,245,400	81,971
Self-Care	8.5	0.39	303,400	14,420	3,556,300	36,465
Independent Living	7.4	0.26	515,100	18,780	6,993,100	71,602

Annual Earnings (Full-Time / Full-Year workers)

Introduction

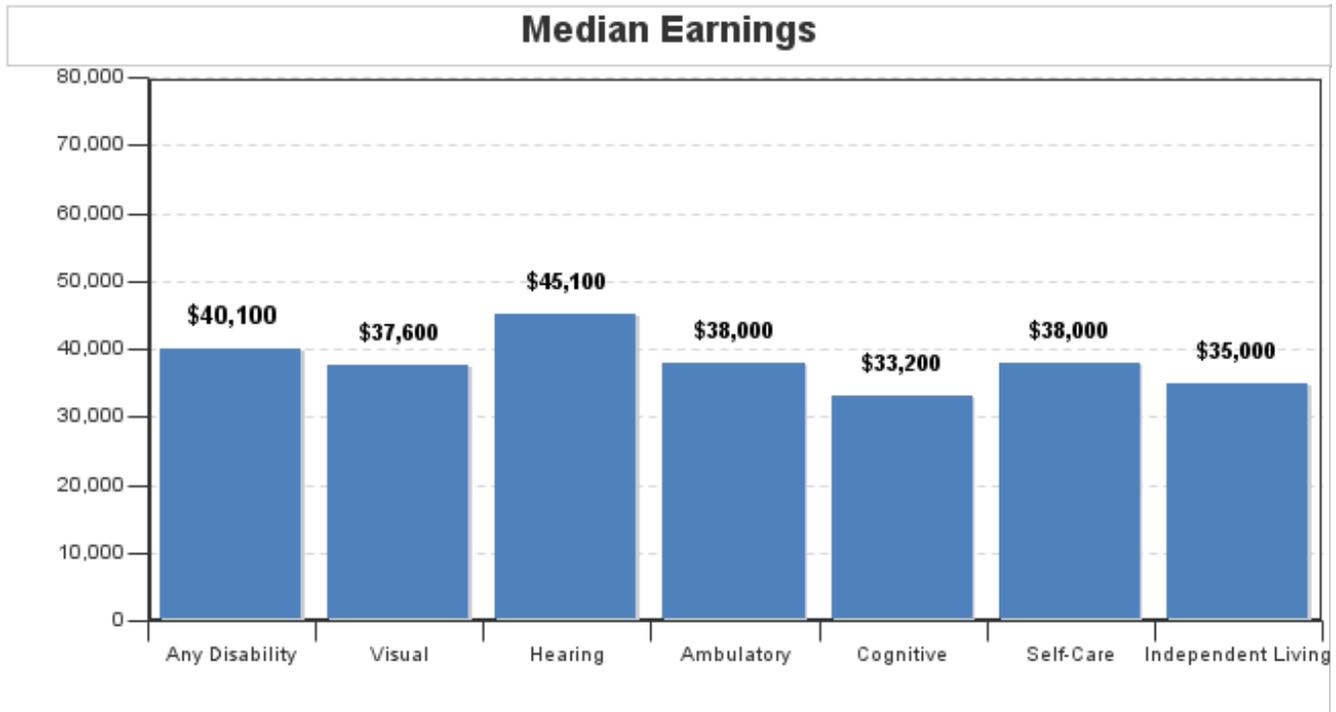
This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in the United States, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics



- In 2015, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in the US was \$40,100.
- In 2015, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in the US was \$45,100.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$5,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$45,100. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Cognitive Disability," \$33,200.

Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in the United States in 2015



Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$45,100	\$110	96,497,000	900,564
Any Disability	\$40,100	\$440	4,329,000	43,706
Visual	\$37,600	\$940	1,019,000	10,033
Hearing	\$45,100	\$890	1,454,000	15,124
Ambulatory	\$38,000	\$730	1,478,000	14,750
Cognitive	\$33,200	\$730	1,030,000	9,735
Self-Care	\$38,000	\$1,670	303,000	2,930
Independent Living	\$35,000	\$1,170	515,000	5,038

Annual Household Income

Introduction

This section illustrates the median annual income* of households that include any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

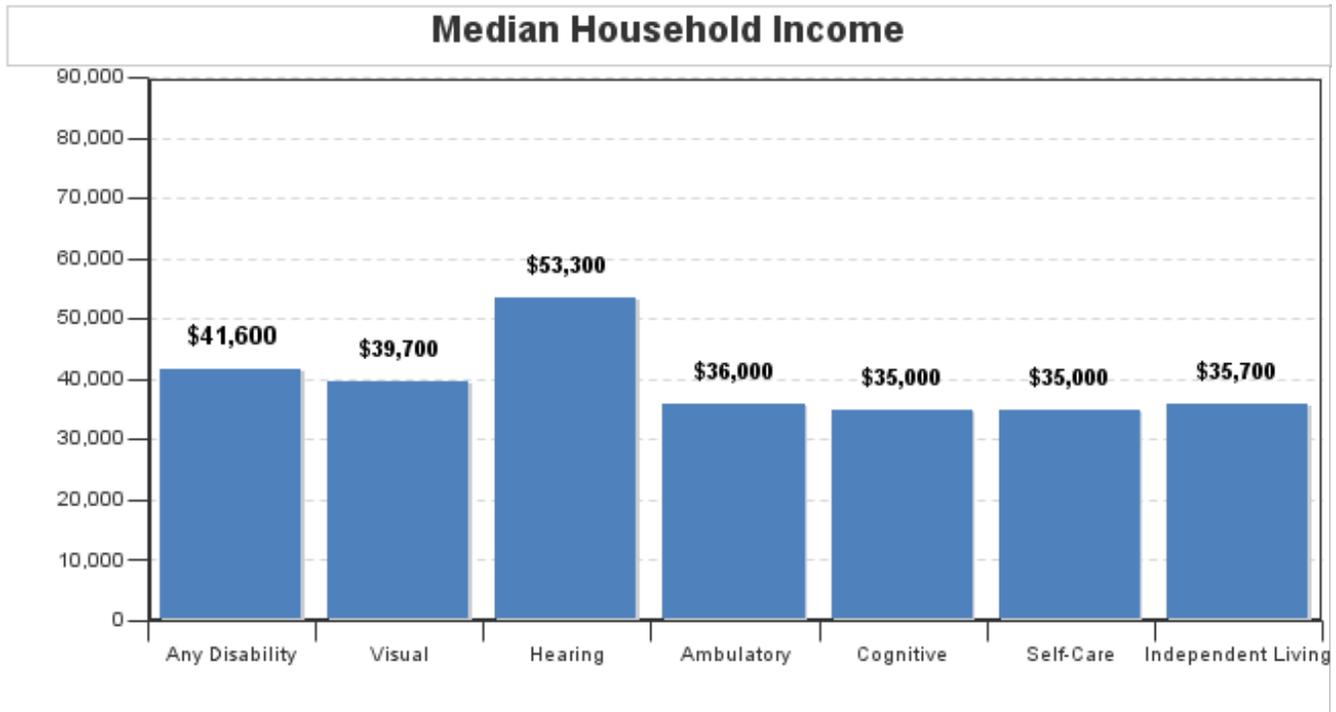
Quick Statistics



- In 2015, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in the US was \$41,600.
- In 2015, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in the US was \$65,900.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$24,300.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$53,300. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability" \$35,000 .

* **Note:** Household income is not available for persons living in group quarters.

Median annual income* of households including any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2015



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$65,900	\$220	80,124,000	787,245
Any Disability	\$41,600	400	15,456,000	163,441
Visual	\$39,700	860	3,075,000	31,312
Hearing	\$53,300	970	3,448,000	37,050
Ambulatory	\$36,000	480	8,387,000	88,379
Cognitive	\$35,000	550	6,371,000	66,462
Self-Care	\$35,000	790	2,951,000	31,308
Independent Living	\$35,700	590	5,555,000	60,054

* **Note:** Household income is not available for persons living in group quarters.

Poverty

Introduction

This section examines the poverty rates* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

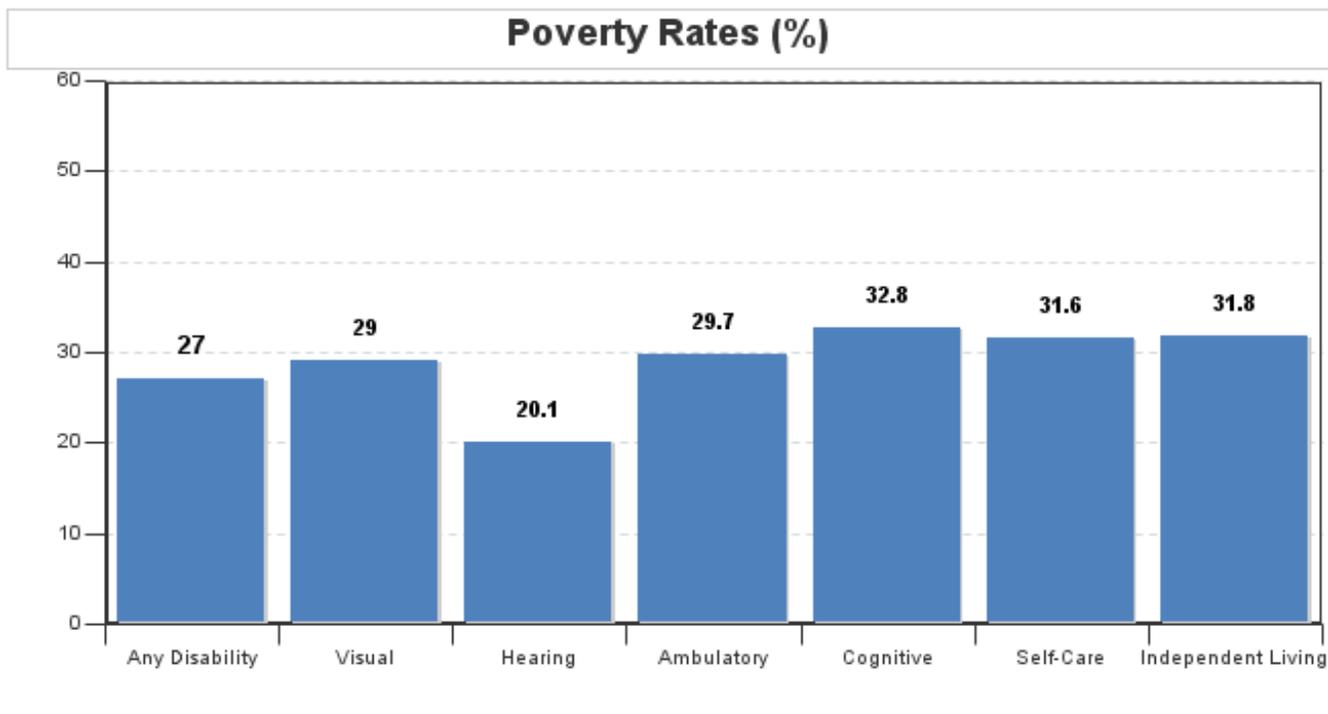
Quick Statistics



- In 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in the US was 27.0 percent.
- In 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in the US was 11.6 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 15.4 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 32.8 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 20.1 percent.

* **Note:** The Census Bureau does not calculate poverty status for those people living in military group quarters or college dormitories.

Poverty rates* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	11.6	0.08	19,075,100	131,730	163,977,000	1,528,485
Any Disability	27.0	0.31	5,308,000	71,050	19,669,700	197,770
Visual	29.0	0.74	1,052,500	31,850	3,627,300	35,181
Hearing	20.1	0.63	778,900	27,410	3,870,600	39,739
Ambulatory	29.7	0.45	2,964,100	53,290	9,984,000	100,629
Cognitive	32.8	0.51	2,697,900	50,860	8,224,200	81,579
Self-Care	31.6	0.77	1,124,400	32,920	3,555,000	36,436
Independent Living	31.8	0.55	2,220,000	46,180	6,989,600	71,534

* **Note:** The Census Bureau does not calculate poverty status for those people living in military group quarters or college dormitories.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

Introduction

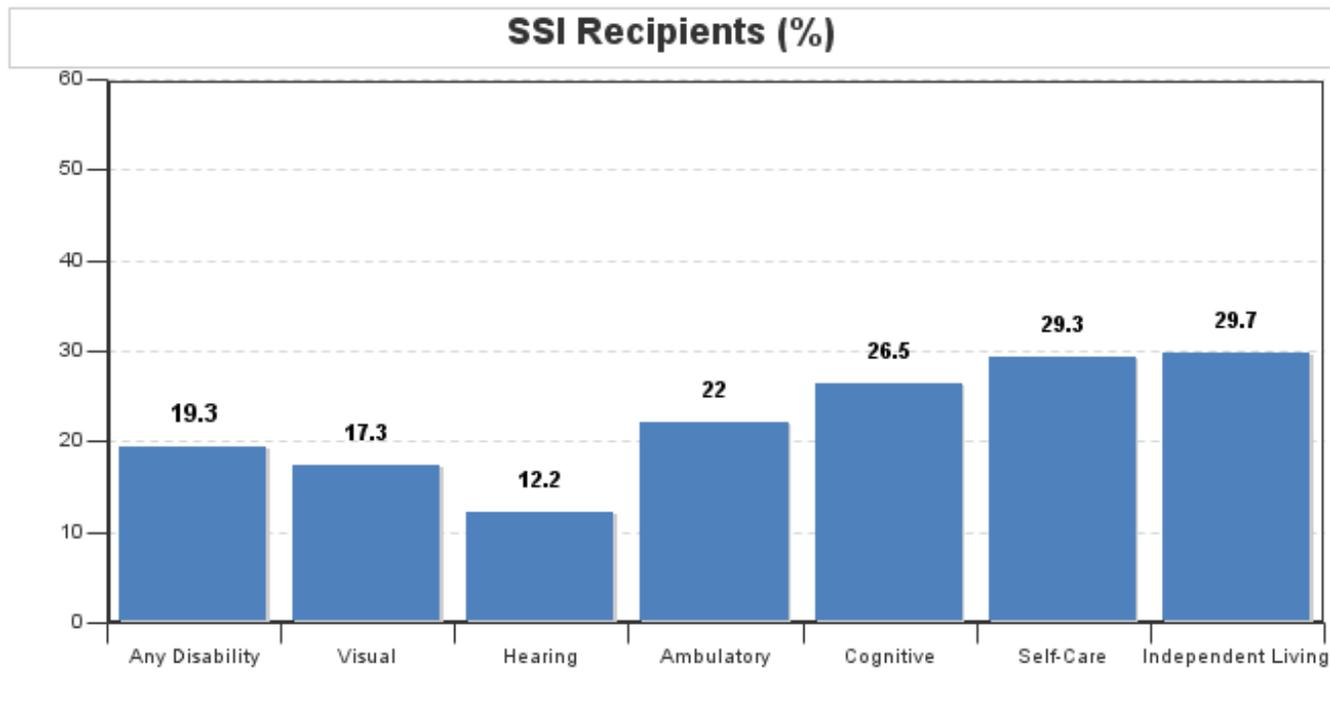
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in the United States, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these results will differ from official Social Security Administration reports for several reasons. For additional information, please email DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu.

Quick Statistics

SSI
Recipients:
with disability
19.3%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in the US was 19.3 percent.
- In 2015, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in the US was 3,801,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 29.7 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 12.2 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in the United States in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	19.3	0.23	3,801,100	50,750	19,703,800	198,395
Visual	17.3	0.52	628,900	20,750	3,633,200	35,287
Hearing	12.2	0.44	473,500	18,010	3,875,800	39,826
Ambulatory	22.0	0.34	2,198,400	38,700	9,989,000	100,725
Cognitive	26.5	0.40	2,182,400	38,560	8,245,400	81,971
Self-Care	29.3	0.63	1,043,000	26,700	3,556,300	36,465
Independent Living	29.7	0.45	2,076,700	37,620	6,993,100	71,602

Education

High School Diploma/Equivalent

Introduction

This section explores the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in the United States, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

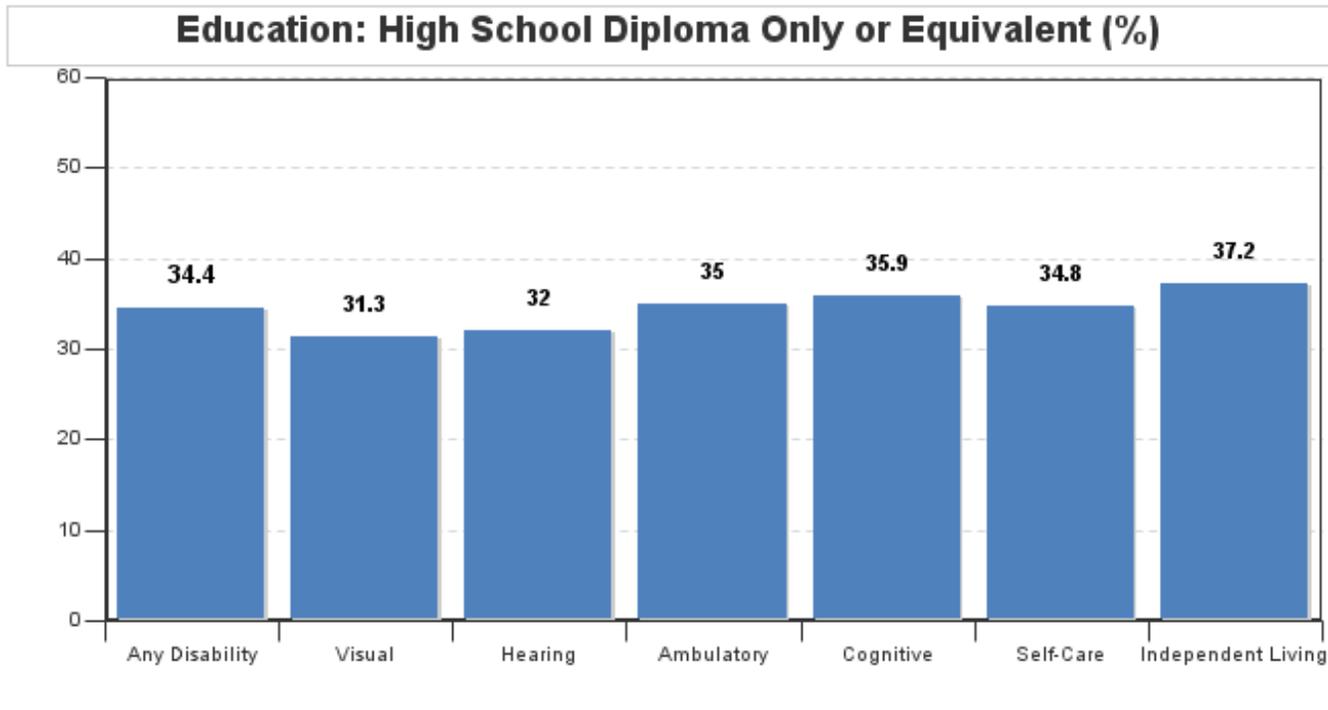
Quick Statistics

High School
Only: with
disability
34.4%

High School
Only: without
disability
25.2%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in the US was 34.4 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in the US was 25.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 9.2 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 37.2 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Visual Disability," 31.3 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in the US in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	25.2	0.09	41,449,900	157,360	164,707,900	1,540,991
Any Disability	34.4	0.28	6,770,300	67,420	19,703,800	198,395
Visual	31.3	0.64	1,138,100	27,890	3,633,200	35,287
Hearing	32.0	0.62	1,239,900	29,100	3,875,800	39,826
Ambulatory	35.0	0.40	3,491,200	48,670	9,989,000	100,725
Cognitive	35.9	0.44	2,959,800	44,850	8,245,400	81,971
Self-Care	34.8	0.66	1,236,300	29,060	3,556,300	36,465
Independent Living	37.2	0.48	2,599,900	42,060	6,993,100	71,602

Education

Some College/Associate's Degree

Introduction

This section examines the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in the United States, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

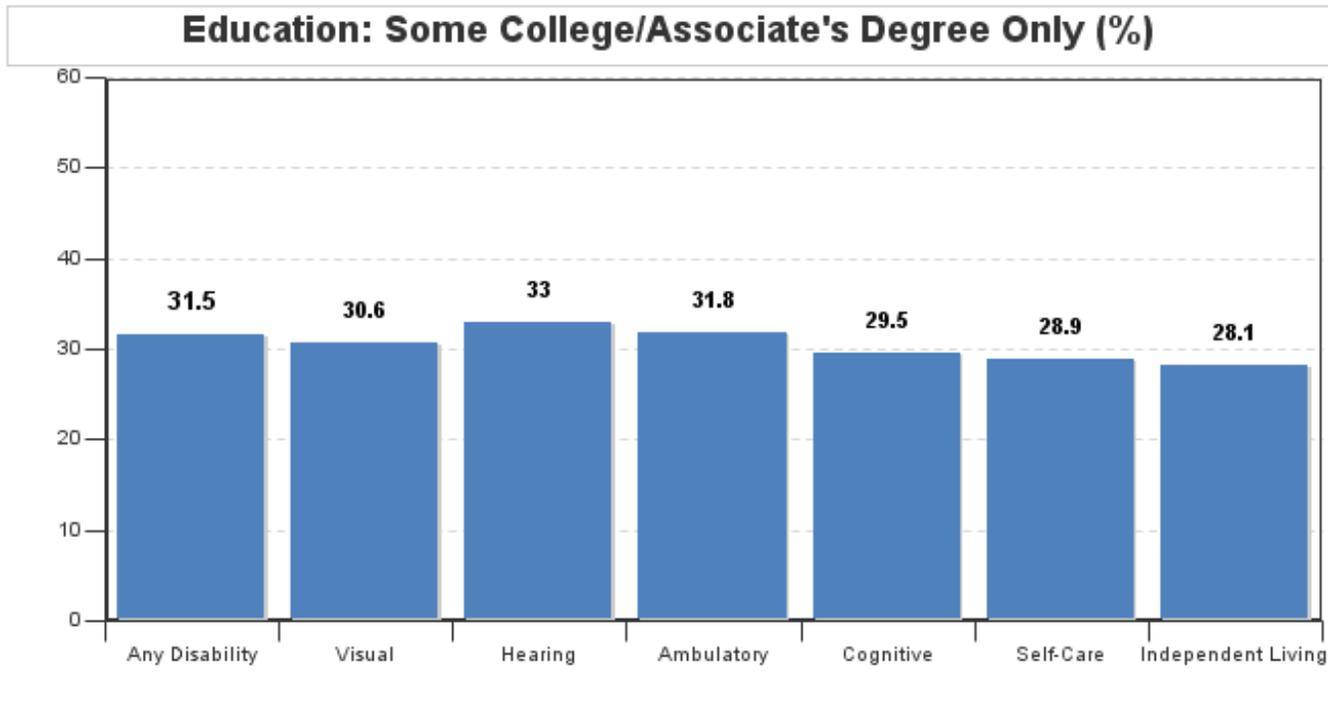
Quick Statistics

Some
College: with
disability
31.5%

Some
College:
without
disability
31.9%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in the US was 31.5 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in the US was 31.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 0.4 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Hearing Disability," 33.0 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 28.1 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only some college or an Associate's degree by disability status in the United States in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	31.9	0.10	52,465,100	173,520	164,707,900	1,540,991
Any Disability	31.5	0.27	6,215,900	64,660	19,703,800	198,395
Visual	30.6	0.63	1,110,800	27,550	3,633,200	35,287
Hearing	33.0	0.63	1,279,900	29,570	3,875,800	39,826
Ambulatory	31.8	0.39	3,181,400	46,480	9,989,000	100,725
Cognitive	29.5	0.42	2,431,500	40,680	8,245,400	81,971
Self-Care	28.9	0.63	1,028,900	26,520	3,556,300	36,465
Independent Living	28.1	0.45	1,966,600	36,610	6,993,100	71,602

Education

Bachelor's Degree or More

Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in the United States, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

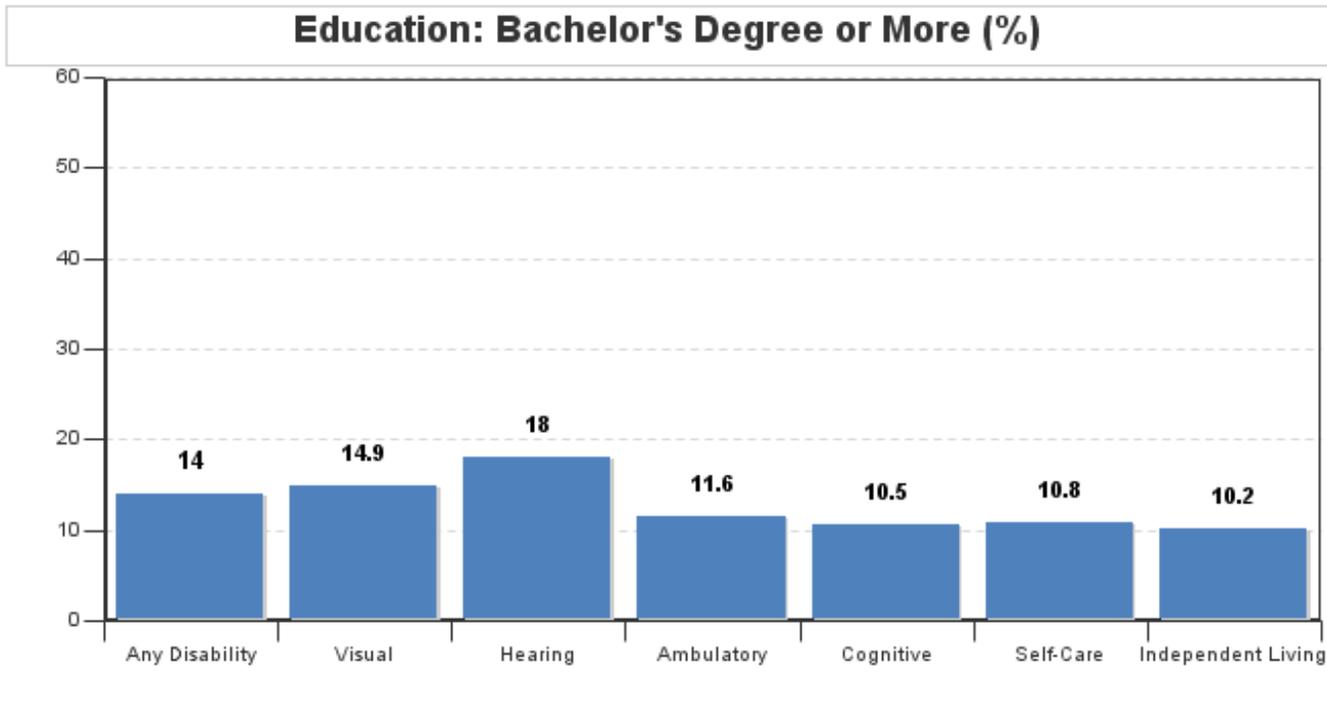
14.0%

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

33.0%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in the US was 14.0 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in the US was 33.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 19 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Hearing Disability," 18.0 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 10.2 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in the United States in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	33.0	0.10	54,412,200	176,070	164,707,900	1,540,991
Any Disability	14.0	0.20	2,754,700	43,280	19,703,800	198,395
Visual	14.9	0.49	541,500	19,250	3,633,200	35,287
Hearing	18.0	0.51	696,400	21,830	3,875,800	39,826
Ambulatory	11.6	0.27	1,159,700	28,150	9,989,000	100,725
Cognitive	10.5	0.28	862,200	24,280	8,245,400	81,971
Self-Care	10.8	0.43	383,900	16,220	3,556,300	36,465
Independent Living	10.2	0.30	714,700	22,120	6,993,100	71,602

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

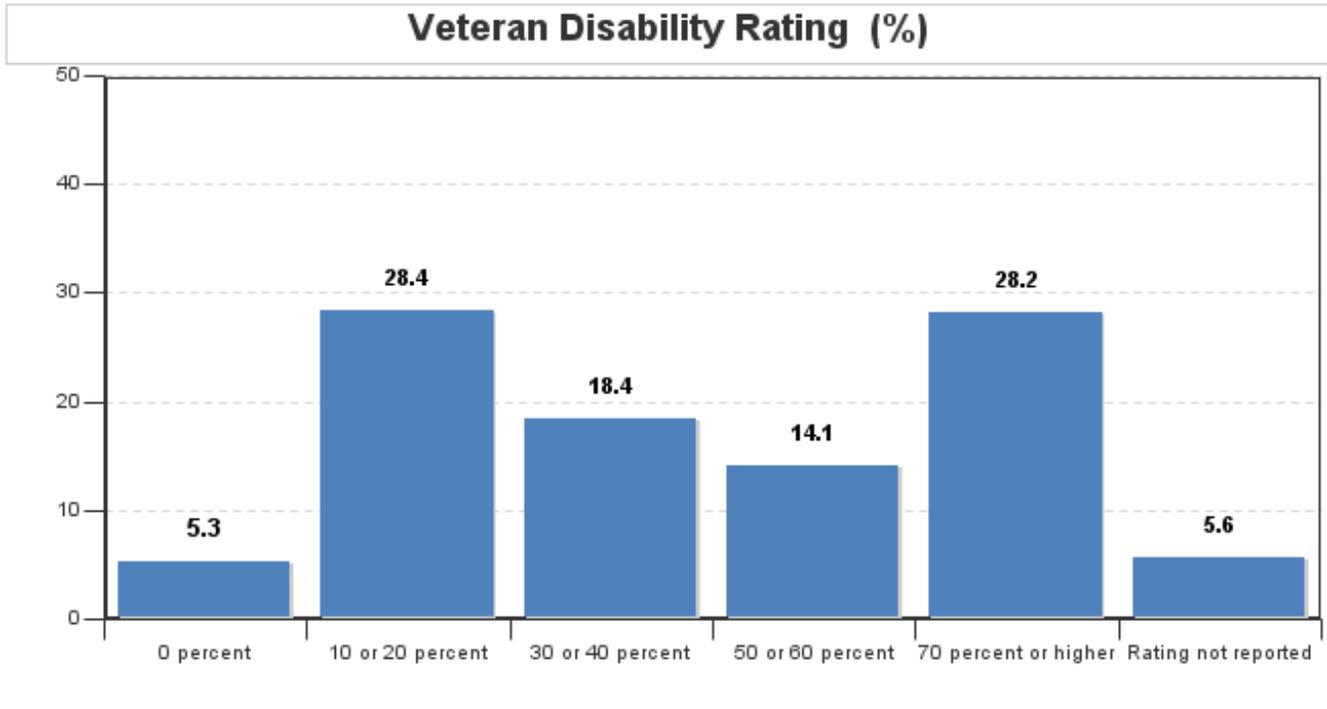
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in the United States. The 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). A "service-connected" disability is one that has been determined by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) as being a result of disease or injury incurred or aggravated during military service. Note that a veteran can receive disability compensation for a wide range of conditions, and a veteran with a service-connected disability may not report having one of the six ACS functional or activity limitation disabilities. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Veterans with a
Service-Connected
Disability
23.6%

- In 2015, there were 9,382,000 working-age civilian veterans in the US, of whom 2,212,800 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in the US with a VA service-connected disability was 23.6 percent.
- In 2015, 623,700 working-age civilian veterans in the US had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2015, 28.2 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in the US who had a service connected disability had a service-connected disability rating of 70 percent or above.

Disability rating of working-age civilian veterans (ages 21 to 64) with a service-connected disability in the United States in 2015



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	23.6	0.36	2,212,800	38,820	9,382,000	94,021
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	5.3	0.39	116,900	8,950	2,212,800	22,442
10 or 20 percent	28.4	0.79	628,500	20,740	2,212,800	22,442
30 or 40 percent	18.4	0.68	406,800	16,690	2,212,800	22,442
50 or 60 percent	14.1	0.61	312,000	14,620	2,212,800	22,442
70 percent or higher	28.2	0.79	623,700	20,660	2,212,800	22,442
Rating not reported	5.6	0.40	124,700	9,250	2,212,800	22,442

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

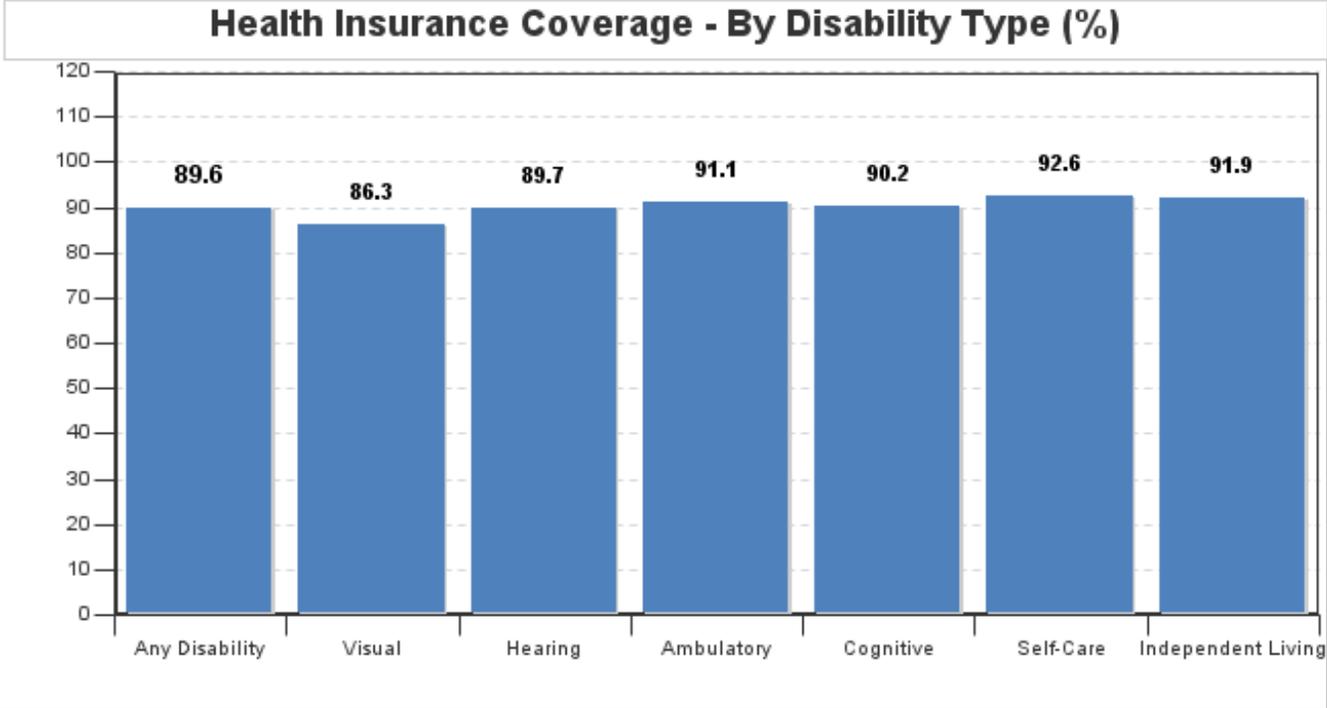
Quick Statistics

Health
Coverage:
with Disability
89.6%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
86.6%

- In 2015, 89.6 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2015, 86.6 percent of working-age people without disabilities in the US had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 3 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 92.6 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 86.3 percent.

Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	86.6	0.07	142,658,600	233,270	164,707,900	1,540,991
Any Disability	89.6	0.18	17,657,500	106,980	19,703,800	198,395
Visual	86.3	0.47	3,136,000	46,150	3,633,200	35,287
Hearing	89.7	0.40	3,476,800	48,570	3,875,800	39,826
Ambulatory	91.1	0.24	9,100,200	77,870	9,989,000	100,725
Cognitive	90.2	0.27	7,435,000	70,580	8,245,400	81,971
Self-Care	92.6	0.36	3,294,200	47,290	3,556,300	36,465
Independent Living	91.9	0.27	6,429,800	65,740	6,993,100	71,602

Type of Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the type of health insurance coverage for non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). Note that people can report more than one type of insurance coverage. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
with Disability

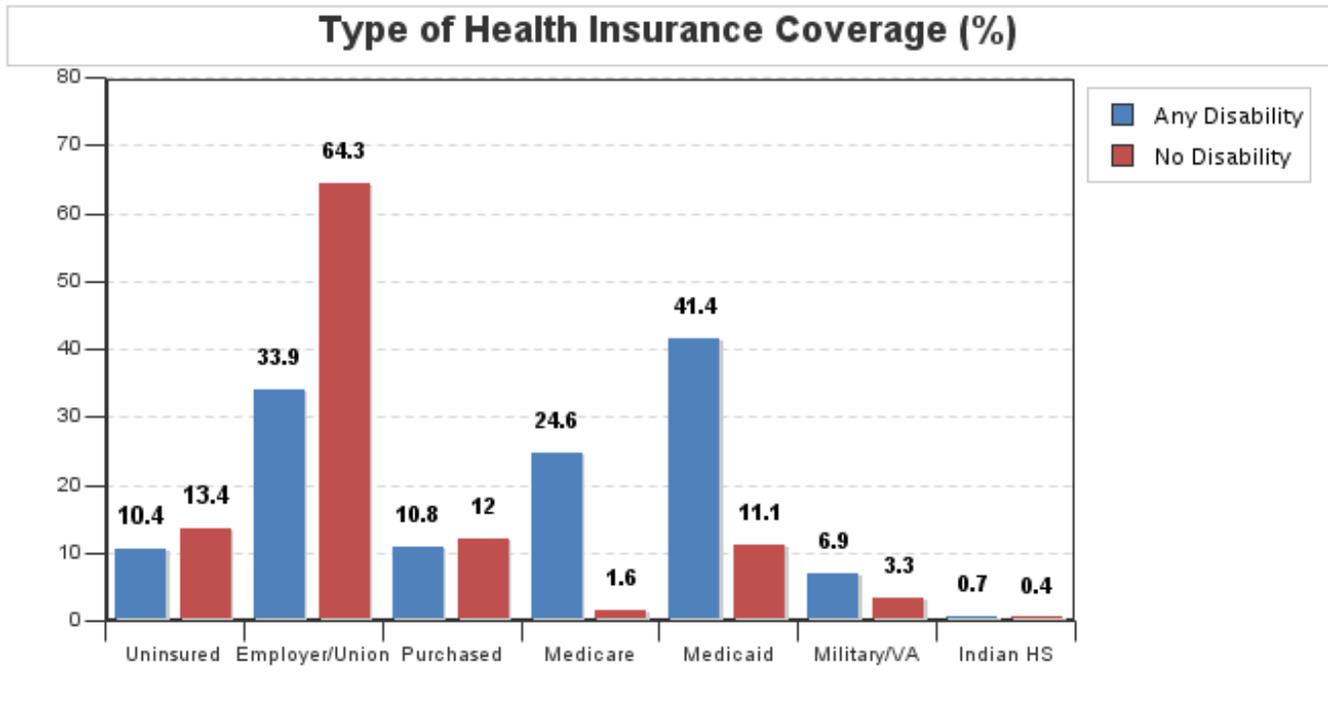
33.9%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

64.3%

- In 2015, 33.9 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2015, 64.3 percent of working-age people without disabilities in the US reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2015, 10.8 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2015, 24.6 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US reported Medicare coverage and 41.4 percent reported Medicaid coverage (or other government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability).

Type of Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2015



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	10.4	0.18	2,046,200	37,340	19,703,800	198,395
Employer/Union	33.9	0.28	6,677,800	66,970	19,703,800	198,395
Purchased	10.8	0.18	2,136,000	38,150	19,703,800	198,395
Medicare	24.6	0.25	4,855,000	57,270	19,703,800	198,395
Medicaid	41.4	0.29	8,161,100	73,860	19,703,800	198,395
Military/VA	6.9	0.15	1,364,300	30,520	19,703,800	198,395
Indian Health Service	0.7	3.29	145,200	9,980	19,703,800	198,395
No Disability						
Uninsured	13.4	0.07	22,049,400	118,680	164,707,900	1,540,991
Employer/Union	64.3	0.10	105,826,000	220,640	164,707,900	1,540,991
Purchased	12.0	0.07	19,782,500	112,840	164,707,900	1,540,991
Medicare	1.6	3.29	2,714,800	42,970	164,707,900	1,540,991
Medicaid	11.1	0.06	18,291,600	108,770	164,707,900	1,540,991
Military/VA	3.3	0.04	5,486,300	60,810	164,707,900	1,540,991
Indian Health Service	0.4	3.29	697,500	21,850	164,707,900	1,540,991

Glossary

Actively Looking for Work

A person is defined as ACTIVELY looking for work if he or she reports looking for work during the last four weeks.

Ambulatory Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

Base Population (Base Pop.)

The estimated number of individuals upon which the calculation is based. (For percentages, this is the denominator).

Cognitive Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

Disability and Disability Types

The ACS definition of disability is based on six questions. A person is coded as having a disability if he or she or a proxy respondent answers affirmatively for one or more of these six categories.

- Hearing Disability (*asked of all ages*): Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?
- Visual Disability (*asked of all ages*): Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?
- Cognitive Disability (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
- Ambulatory Disability (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
- Self-care Disability (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?
- Independent Living Disability (*asked of persons ages 15 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

Earnings

Earnings are defined as wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs including self-employment income (NET income after business expenses) from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships.

Education

Our definition is based on the responses to the question: "What is the highest degree or level of school this person has completed? If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received." Our category "high school diploma/equivalent" includes those marking the ACS option "Regular high school diploma — GED or alternative credential." Our category "Some college/Associate's degree" includes those marking the ACS options: some college credit, but less than 1 year of college credit; one or more years of college credit but no degree, or "Associate's degree (for example: AA, AS)." Our category "a Bachelor's or more" includes those marking the ACS options: "Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, BS)"; "Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)"; "Professional degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)"; or "Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)." Note in 2008 changes were made to some of the response categories and the layout of this question.

Employment

A person is considered employed if he or she is either

- a. "at work": those who did any work at all during the reference week as a paid employee (worked in his or her own business or profession, worked on his or her own farm, or worked 15 or more hours as an unpaid worker on a family farm or business) or
- b. were "with a job but not at work," : had a job but temporarily did not work at that job during the reference week due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation or other personal reasons. The reference week is defined as the week preceding the date the questionnaire was completed.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment

A person is considered employed full-time/full-year if he or she worked 35 hours or more per week (full-time) and 50 or more weeks per year (full-year). The reference period is defined as the year preceding the date the questionnaire was completed. Note: this does not signify whether a person is eligible for fringe benefits. The question and response categories regarding weeks worked per year was changed in 2008.

Group Quarters (GQ)

A GQ is a place where people live or stay that is normally owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. These services may include custodial or medical care as well as other types of assistance, and residency is commonly restricted to those receiving these services. People living in group quarters are usually not related to each other. Group quarters include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, and workers' dormitories. See the definitions of institutional GQs and non-institutional GQs for more information. In addition, a description of the types of group quarters included in the 2008 ACS is located on the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site at www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/

Health Insurance Coverage

Is based on the following question: Is this person CURRENTLY covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans? Mark "Yes" or "No" for EACH type of coverage in items a – h.

- a. Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member)
- b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member)
- c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities
- d. Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability
- e. VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care)
- f. TRICARE or other military health care
- g. Indian Health Service
- h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – Specify (Note: "Other type" were recoded into one of the categories a-g by the Census Bureau)

Hearing Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of all ages*): Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

Hispanic or Latino Origin

People of Hispanic or Latino origin are those who classify themselves in a specific Hispanic or Latino category in response to the question, "Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?" Specifically, those of Hispanic or Latino origin are those who are Cuban; Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano; Puerto Rican; or other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino. Origin may be the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Household Income

Household Income is defined as the total income of a household including: wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs; self-employment income (NET income after business expenses) from own non-farm or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from real estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement; Supplemental Security Income; any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office; retirement, survivor or disability pensions; and any other regularly received income (e.g., Veterans' payments, unemployment compensation, child support or alimony). Median household income is calculated with the household as the unit of analysis, using household weights without adjusting for household size.

Independent Living Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 15 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctors office or shopping?

Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)

Includes facilities for people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody at the time of enumeration. Generally, restricted to the institution, under the care or supervision of trained staff, and classified as "patients" or "inmates." Includes: correctional, nursing, and in-patient hospice facilities, psychiatric hospitals, juvenile group homes and residential treatment centers.

Margin of Error (MOE)

Data, such as data from the American Community Survey, is based on a sample, and therefore statistics derived from this data are subject to sampling variability. The margin of error (MOE) is a measure of the degree of sampling variability. In a random sample, the degree of sampling variation is determined by the underlying variability of the phenomena being estimated (e.g., income) and the size of the sample (i.e., the number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic). The smaller the margin of error, the lower the sampling variability and the more "precise" the estimate. A margin of error is the difference between an estimate and its upper or lower confidence bounds. Confidence bounds are calculated by adding the MOE to the estimate (upper bound) and subtracting the MOE from the estimate (lower bound). All margins of error in this report are based on a 90 percent confidence level. This means that there is a 90% certainty that the actual value lies somewhere between the upper and lower confidence bounds.

Non-Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)

Includes facilities that are not classified as institutional group quarters; such as college/university housing, group homes intended for adults, residential treatment facilities for adults, workers' group living quarters and Job Corps centers and religious group quarters.

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

A person is defined as not working but actively looking for work if he or she reports not being employed, but has been looking for work during the last four weeks.

Number

This term appears in the tables; it refers to estimated number of people in the category. (for percentages, this is the numerator).

Poverty

The poverty measure is computed based upon the standards defined in Directive 14 from the Office of Management and Budget. These standards use poverty thresholds created in 1982 and index these thresholds to 2008 dollars using poverty factors based upon the Consumer Price Index. They use the family as the income sharing unit and family income is the sum of total income from each family member living in the household. The poverty threshold depends upon the size of the family; the age of the householder; and the number of related children under the age of 18.

Race

Race categories are based on the question, "[w]hat is this person's race? Mark (X) one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be." Responses include the following: White; Black or African-American; American Indian or Alaska Native (print name of enrolled or principal tribe); Asian Indian; Chinese; Filipino; Japanese; Korean; Vietnamese; Other Asian (Print Race); Native Hawaiian; Guamanian or Chamorro; Samoan; Other Pacific Islander (Print Race Below); Some other race (print race below). "Other race" also contains people who report more than one race.

Sample Size

The number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic.

Self-care Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): 17c. Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

A person is defined as receiving SSI payments if he or she reports receiving (SSI) income in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Note: The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) does not apply to Puerto Rico. SSI is a federal cash assistance program that provides monthly payments to low-income aged, blind, or disabled persons in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

Veteran Service-Connected Disability

A disease or injury determined to have occurred in or to have been aggravated by military service. A disability is evaluated according to the VA Schedule for Rating Disabilities in Title 38, CFR, and Part 4. Extent of disability is expressed as a

percentage from 0% (for conditions that exist but are not disabling to a compensable degree) to 100%, in increments of 10%. This information was determined by the following two part question:

a. **Does this person have a VA service-connected disability rating?**

Yes (such as 0%, 10%, 20%, ... , 100%)

No *SKIP* to question 28a

b. **What is this person's service-connected disability rating?"**

Responses included: 0 percent; 10 or 20 percent; 30 or 40 percent; 50 or 60 percent; 70 percent or higher

Visual Disability

This disability type is based on the question: *(asked of all ages)*: Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?

About the Disability Status Reports

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