

Cornell University

2009

MS

Mississippi

2009 Disability Status Report

Mississippi



www.disabilitystatistics.org

Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School

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Glossary

About the StatsRRTC

The 2009 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 estimates in the 2009 Disability Status Reports are based on American Community Survey (ACS) data - a US Census Bureau survey that has replaced the Decennial Census long form. See the ACS User Guide on www.disabilitystatistics.org for additional information on the ACS.

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.

Finally, the 2009 Disability Status Report estimates should not be compared to estimates from any reports based on ACS data collected prior to 2008. In 2008, the US Census Bureau made a number of significant changes to the ACS. These changes included an entirely new set of disability questions as described on the following page. For a summary of all changes to the ACS 2008 survey see the following Census Bureau document: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/methodology/content_test/SummaryResultsACS2006ContentTest.pdf

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

ACS Disability Questions

The disability questions used in the ACS are listed below. 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?

New Features and Notes

New Features

We are pleased to announce Spanish language versions of the Annual Disability Status Reports for the US, all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and Washington D.C. These reports can be downloaded at the same location as the English Status Reports. The Spanish translation was made possible funding from the Northeast Disability Technical Assistance Center (DBTAC) and NIDRR.

Notes

Puerto Rico: A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2009 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.

Mississippi Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in Mississippi, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2009, the prevalence of disability in MS was:

- 15.6 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.6 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 6.4 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 5.4 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 15.1 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 35.0 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 60.1 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2009, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in MS was:

- 3.3% reported a Visual Disability
- 4.0% reported a Hearing Disability
- 10.0% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 6.7% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 3.7% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 7.6% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2009, 16.2 percent of females of all ages and 15.0 percent of males of all ages in MS reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2009, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in MS was 5.4 percent.

Race: In MS in 2009, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 13.8 percent among Whites
- 17.5 percent among Black / African Americans
- 7.1 percent among Asians
- 23.7 percent among Native Americans
- 14.6 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2009, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in MS was 28.7 percent.

Looking for Work: In MS in 2009, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 8.0 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In MS in 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 19.4 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2009, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in MS was \$31,000.

Annual Household Income: In MS in 2009, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$28,400.

Poverty: In MS in 2009, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 33.0 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in MS was 20.2 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in MS:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 34.8 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 27.2 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 7.9 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2009, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 17.1 percent in MS.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2009 in MS, 79.9 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.4%

Location	2009 (%)	Location	2009 (%)
Alabama	15.5	Montana	11.8
Alaska	12.0	Nebraska	9.2
Arizona	10.3	Nevada	9.0
Arkansas	17.0	New Hampshire	9.2
California	8.4	New Jersey	7.8
Colorado	8.2	New Mexico	12.3
Connecticut	8.6	New York	9.1
Delaware	11.2	North Carolina	11.7
District of Columbia	10.0	North Dakota	9.2
Florida	9.9	Ohio	12.0
Georgia	10.5	Oklahoma	15.2
Hawaii	7.7	Oregon	11.2
Idaho	11.2	Pennsylvania	11.0
Illinois	8.2	Puerto Rico	19.1
Indiana	11.3	Rhode Island	10.2
Iowa	9.4	South Carolina	12.2
Kansas	10.6	South Dakota	9.7
Kentucky	16.4	Tennessee	13.9
Louisiana	13.0	Texas	10.3
Maine	14.4	Utah	8.3
Maryland	8.4	Vermont	11.4
Massachusetts	9.2	Virginia	9.3
Michigan	11.9	Washington	10.7
Minnesota	8.4	West Virginia	18.4
Mississippi	15.1	Wisconsin	8.9
Missouri	12.6	Wyoming	11.1

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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 36.0% for people with disabilities and 76.8% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2009	People without Disabilities 2009	Location	People with Disabilities 2009	People without Disabilities 2009
Alabama	30.0	74.8	Montana	45.5	78.6
Alaska	50.2	77.7	Nebraska	45.8	84.7
Arizona	33.9	73.4	Nevada	40.9	75.4
Arkansas	34.6	76.8	New Hampshire	39.3	82.0
California	34.2	74.3	New Jersey	40.2	77.8
Colorado	46.7	78.7	New Mexico	37.0	74.7
Connecticut	41.7	79.8	New York	33.9	76.4
Delaware	35.8	80.1	North Carolina	34.9	76.2
District of Columbia	28.3	78.0	North Dakota	56.1	85.4
Florida	32.9	74.6	Ohio	34.0	76.5
Georgia	34.6	75.4	Oklahoma	40.2	78.5
Hawaii	41.1	80.3	Oregon	38.1	74.7
Idaho	38.5	75.7	Pennsylvania	36.3	78.1
Illinois	36.3	76.5	Puerto Rico	22.8	57.6
Indiana	36.0	77.0	Rhode Island	36.6	80.6
Iowa	47.0	84.0	South Carolina	30.1	74.7
Kansas	44.7	81.7	South Dakota	45.8	83.3
Kentucky	28.1	74.7	Tennessee	30.2	75.7
Louisiana	35.0	76.3	Texas	39.8	77.1
Maine	33.8	81.0	Utah	43.3	77.9
Maryland	44.0	81.0	Vermont	44.2	83.6
Massachusetts	34.8	79.8	Virginia	39.6	80.0
Michigan	30.4	71.7	Washington	39.1	76.7
Minnesota	44.3	82.0	West Virginia	28.0	74.2
Mississippi	28.7	74.9	Wisconsin	40.3	81.6
Missouri	35.6	78.5	Wyoming	50.3	82.5

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Mississippi, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

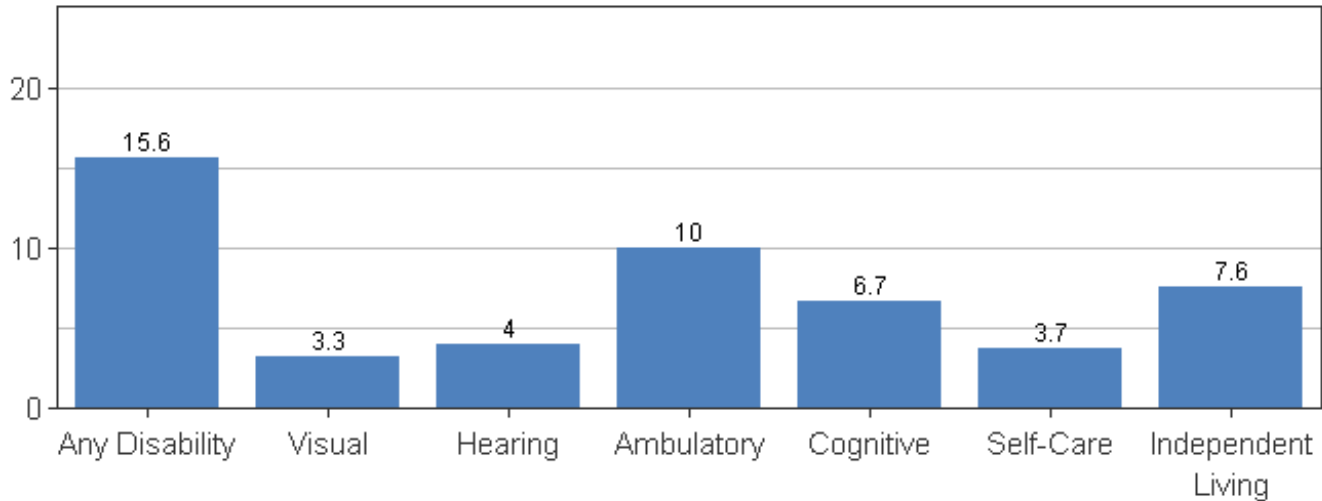
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
15.6%

- In 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in MS was 15.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 452,600 of the 2,895,300 individuals of all ages in MS reported one or more disabilities.
- In MS in 2009, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 10.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 3.3 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Mississippi in 2009*

Prevalence Rates: All Ages (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	15.6	0.49	452,600	14,180	2,895,300	28,293
Visual	3.3	0.24	96,100	6,990	2,895,300	28,293
Hearing	4.0	0.26	116,400	7,660	2,895,300	28,293
Ambulatory	10.0	0.42	267,200	11,300	2,674,600	26,528
Cognitive	6.7	0.35	180,400	9,430	2,674,600	26,528
Self-Care	3.7	0.26	98,000	7,050	2,674,600	26,528
Independent Living	7.6	0.40	171,100	9,200	2,256,600	22,895

* **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 Mississippi, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

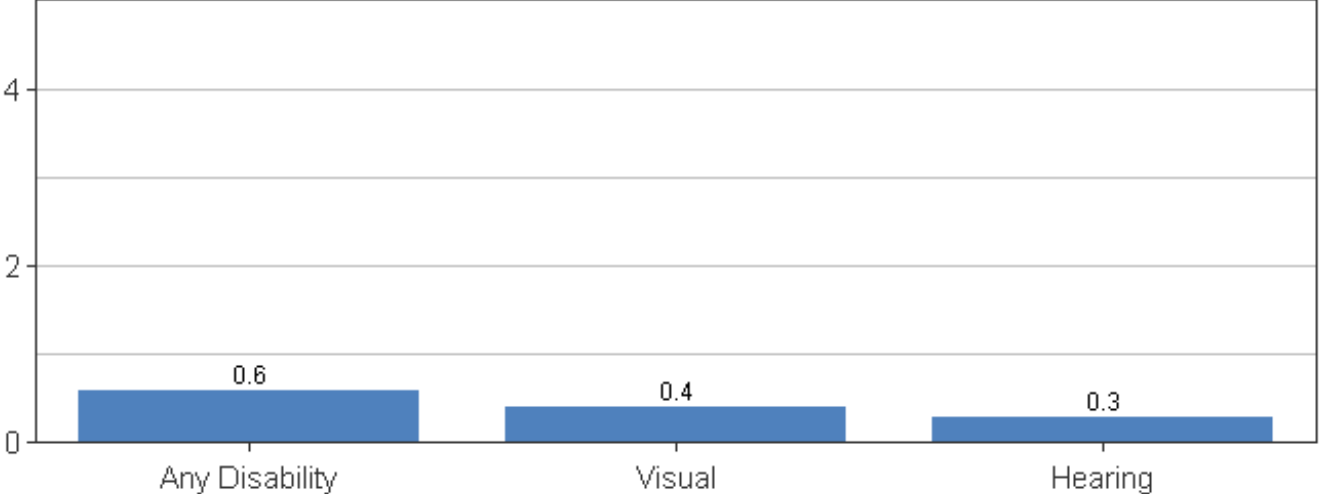
Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.6%

- In 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in MS was 0.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 1,300 of the 220,700 children ages 0 to 4 in MS reported one or more disabilities.
- In MS in 2009, 0.4 reported a visual disability
- In MS in 2009, 0.3 reported a hearing disability

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Mississippi in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Age 4 years and under (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.6	3.29	1,300	810	220,700	1,765
Visual	0.4	3.29	1,000	710	220,700	1,765
Hearing	0.3	3.29	600	550	220,700	1,765

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in Mississippi, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

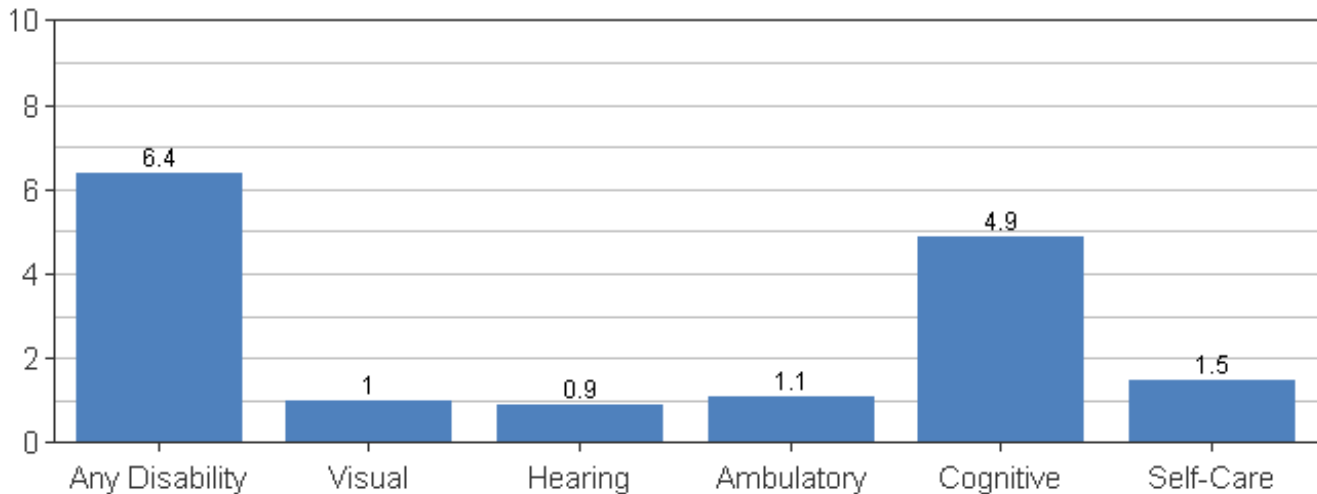
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
6.4%

- In 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in MS was 6.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 29,100 of the 457,200 individuals ages 5 to 15 in MS reported one or more disabilities.
- In MS in 2009, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.9 percent.

Prevalence of disability* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in Mississippi in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Age 5 to 15 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.4	0.83	29,100	3,890	457,200	4,010
Visual	1.0	3.29	4,500	1,530	457,200	4,010
Hearing	0.9	3.29	3,900	1,430	457,200	4,010
Ambulatory	1.1	3.29	5,100	1,640	457,200	4,010
Cognitive	4.9	0.73	22,300	3,410	457,200	4,010
Self-Care	1.5	3.29	7,100	1,920	457,200	4,010

* **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 Mississippi, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

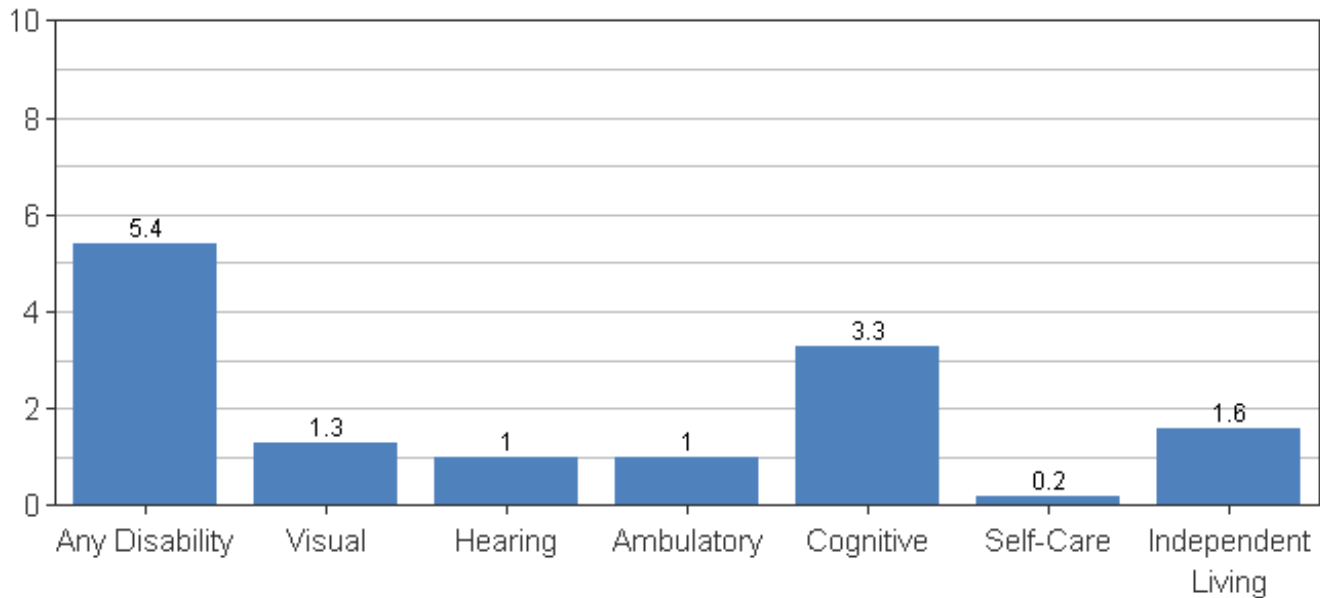
Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years

5.4%

- In 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in MS was 5.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 12,700 of the 236,100 individuals ages 16 to 20 in MS reported one or more disabilities.
- In MS in 2009, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 0.2 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Mississippi in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Age 16 to 20 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.4	1.06	12,700	2,580	236,100	1,988
Visual	1.3	3.29	3,100	1,280	236,100	1,988
Hearing	1.0	3.29	2,300	1,090	236,100	1,988
Ambulatory	1.0	3.29	2,400	1,130	236,100	1,988
Cognitive	3.3	0.84	7,700	2,010	236,100	1,988
Self-Care	0.2	3.29	600	550	236,100	1,988
Independent Living	1.6	3.29	3,700	1,400	236,100	1,988

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 Mississippi, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

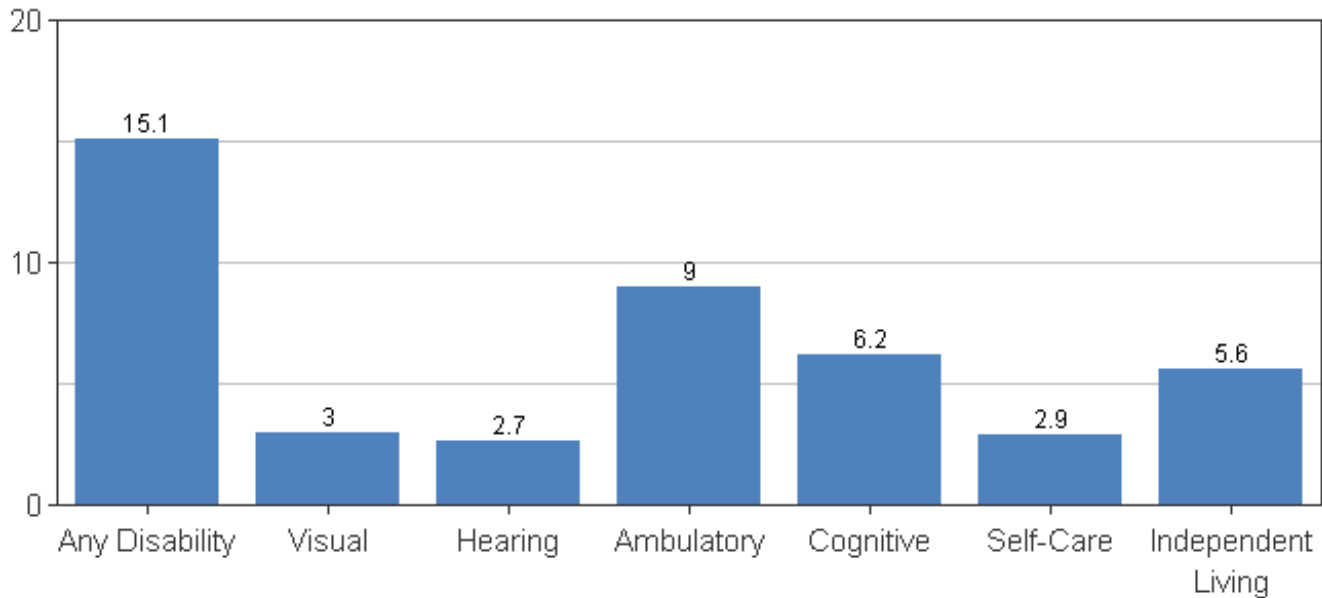
Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64
years

15.1%

- In 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in MS was 15.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 245,400 of the 1,624,800 individuals ages 21 to 64 in MS reported one or more disabilities.
- In MS in 2009, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 9.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Hearing Disability," 2.7 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Mississippi in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Age 21 to 64 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	15.1	0.64	245,400	10,870	1,624,800	15,848
Visual	3.0	0.31	49,300	5,050	1,624,800	15,848
Hearing	2.7	0.29	44,400	4,790	1,624,800	15,848
Ambulatory	9.0	0.51	145,400	8,520	1,624,800	15,848
Cognitive	6.2	0.44	101,500	7,170	1,624,800	15,848
Self-Care	2.9	0.30	47,100	4,940	1,624,800	15,848
Independent Living	5.6	0.41	90,500	6,790	1,624,800	15,848

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Mississippi, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

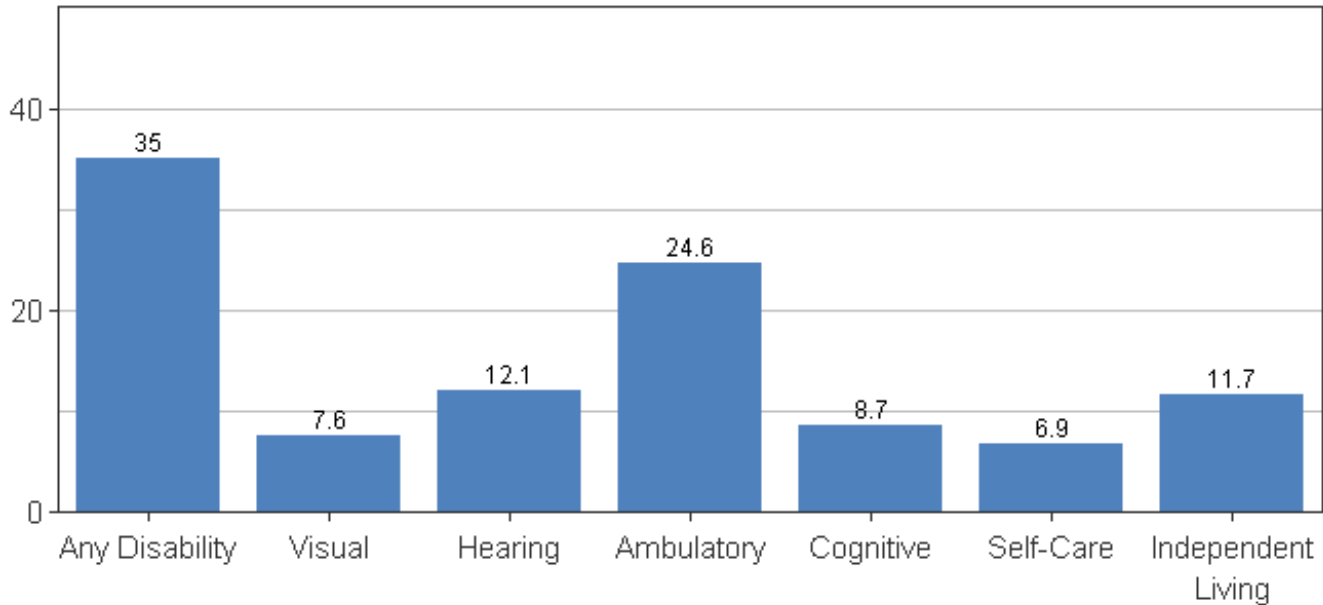
Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

35.0%

- In 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in MS was 35.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 69,900 of the 199,900 individuals ages 65 to 74 in MS reported one or more disabilities.
- In MS in 2009, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 24.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 6.9 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Mississippi in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Age 65 to 74 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	35.0	2.44	69,900	5,990	199,900	2,661
Visual	7.6	1.36	15,100	2,810	199,900	2,661
Hearing	12.1	1.67	24,200	3,550	199,900	2,661
Ambulatory	24.6	2.21	49,100	5,030	199,900	2,661
Cognitive	8.7	1.45	17,400	3,020	199,900	2,661
Self-Care	6.9	1.30	13,700	2,680	199,900	2,661
Independent Living	11.7	1.65	23,300	3,490	199,900	2,661

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Mississippi, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

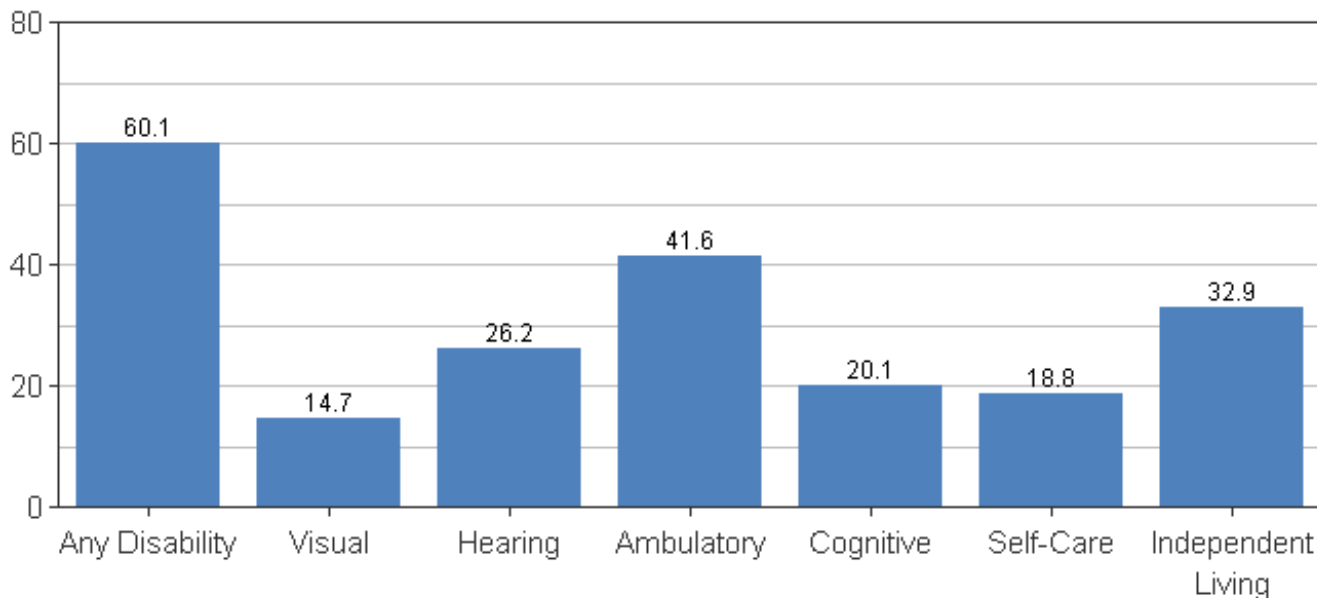
Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

60.1%

- In 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in MS was 60.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 94,100 of the 156,600 individuals ages 75 and older in MS reported one or more disabilities.
- In MS in 2009, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 41.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 14.7 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Mississippi in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Age 75 and older (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	60.1	2.84	94,100	6,920	156,600	2,021
Visual	14.7	2.05	23,100	3,470	156,600	2,021
Hearing	26.2	2.55	41,100	4,610	156,600	2,021
Ambulatory	41.6	2.85	65,100	5,780	156,600	2,021
Cognitive	20.1	2.32	31,400	4,040	156,600	2,021
Self-Care	18.8	2.26	29,500	3,910	156,600	2,021
Independent Living	32.9	2.72	51,600	5,160	156,600	2,021

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in Mississippi, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

15.0%

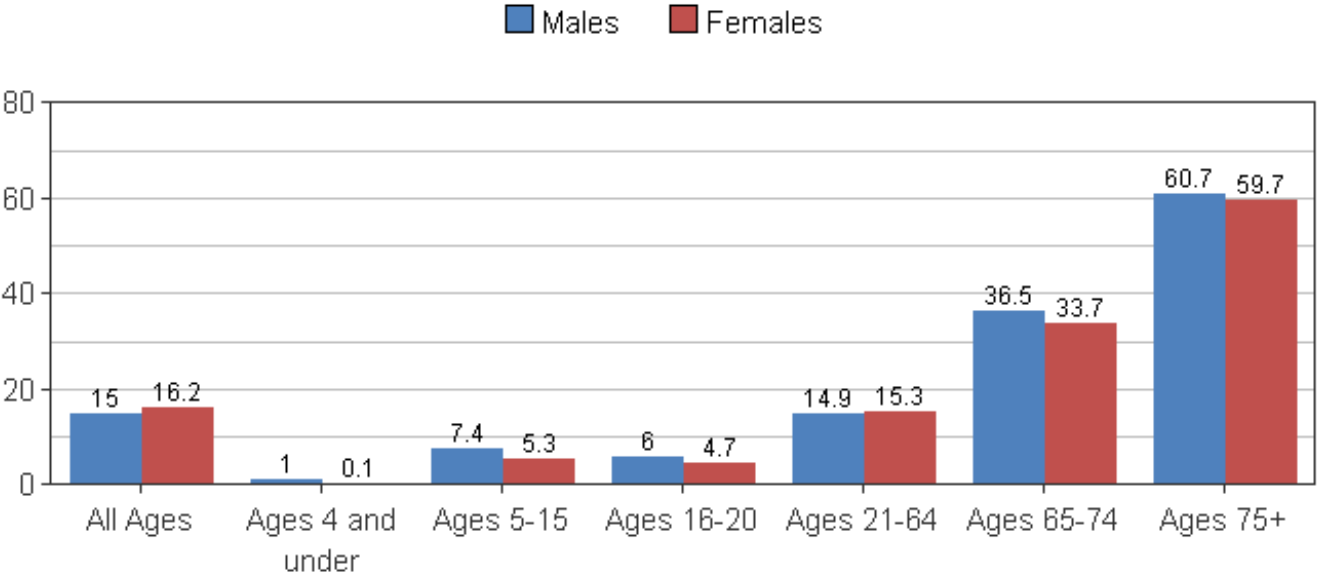
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

16.2%

- In MS in 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 15.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 209,900 of the 1,399,000 males of all ages in MS reported one or more disabilities.
- In MS in 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 16.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 242,700 of the 1,496,300 females of all ages in MS reported one or more disabilities.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by gender and age group in Mississippi in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Gender and Age (%)



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	15.0	0.69	209,900	10,120	1,399,000	13,204
Males: Ages 4 and under	1.0	3.29	1,100	770	116,600	902
Males: Ages 5-15	7.4	1.24	17,300	3,010	233,900	2,035
Males: Ages 16-20	6.0	1.57	7,200	1,950	120,300	991
Males: Ages 21-64	14.9	0.92	116,100	7,650	780,100	7,369
Males: Ages 65-74	36.5	3.68	32,900	4,130	90,100	1,175
Males: Ages 75+	60.7	4.65	35,200	4,280	58,000	732
Females						
Females: All Ages	16.2	0.69	242,700	10,810	1,496,300	15,089
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.1	3.29	100	400	104,100	863
Females: Ages 5-15	5.3	1.09	11,800	2,480	223,300	1,975
Females: Ages 16-20	4.7	1.43	5,500	1,690	115,900	997
Females: Ages 21-64	15.3	0.90	129,400	8,060	844,600	8,479
Females: Ages 65-74	33.7	3.27	37,000	4,380	109,900	1,486
Females: Ages 75+	59.7	3.58	58,900	5,510	98,600	1,289

* **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 Mississippi, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

5.4%

Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

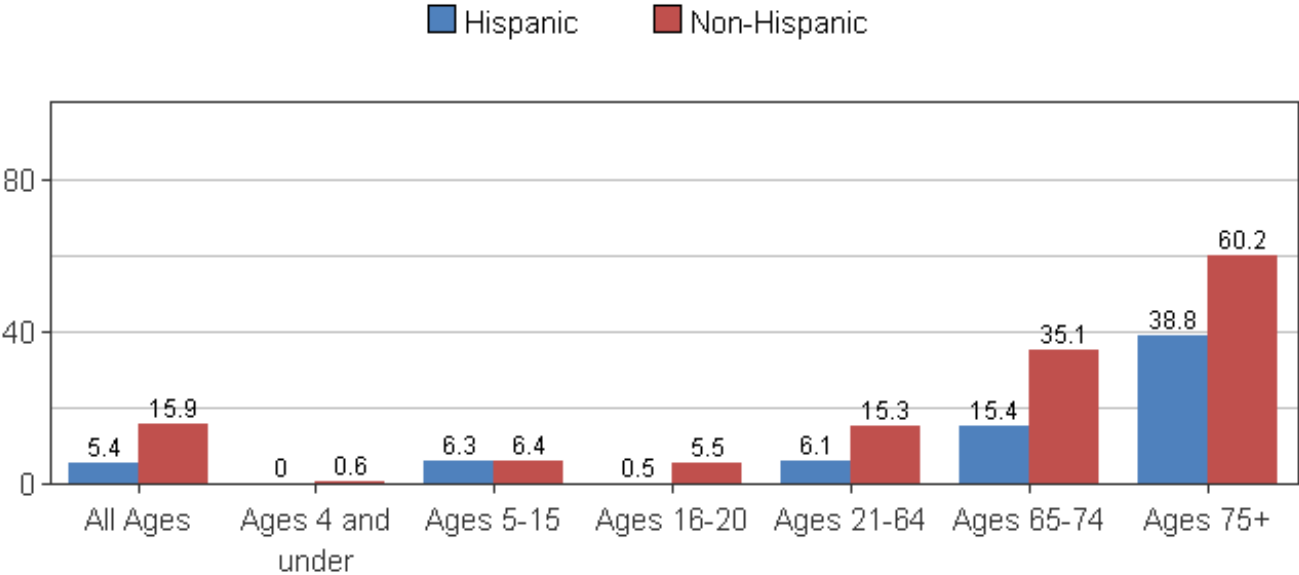
15.9%

- In MS in 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 5.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 3,500 of the 64,200 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in MS reported one or more disabilities.
- In MS in 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 15.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 449,100 of the 2,831,100 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in MS 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 Mississippi in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Hispanic/Latino Origin and Age (%)



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	5.4	2.04	3,500	1,350	64,200	624
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.0	3.29	0	400	9,200	65
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.3	4.90	800	650	12,900	130
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	0.5	3.29	0	400	4,400	46
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	6.1	2.91	2,200	1,070	35,500	354
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	15.4 [†]	20.43	300	400	1,600	20
Hispanic - Ages 75+	38.8 [†]	46.17	200	400	600	9
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	15.9	0.50	449,100	14,140	2,831,100	27,669
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.6	3.29	1,300	810	211,500	1,700
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.4	0.84	28,300	3,840	444,300	3,880
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.5	1.08	12,700	2,580	231,700	1,942
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	15.3	0.65	243,300	10,830	1,589,300	15,494
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	35.1	2.46	69,600	5,980	198,300	2,641
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	60.2	2.84	93,900	6,910	156,100	2,012

* **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.

† **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

Prevalence

Race

Introduction

This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in MS, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

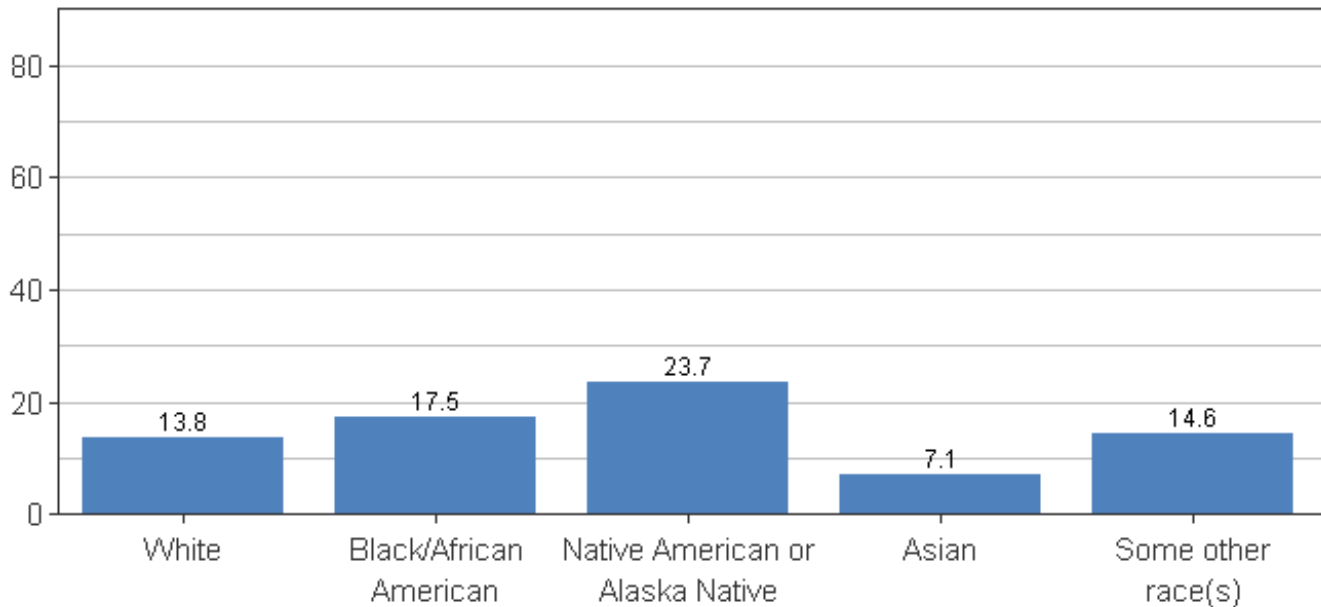
Quick Statistics

In 2009, among working-age people in MS:

- 13.8 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 17.5 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 23.7 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 7.1 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 14.6 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 Mississippi in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Race (%)



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	13.8	0.79	136,500	8,270	992,000	10,154
Black/African American	17.5	1.14	101,900	7,190	581,600	5,199
Native American or Alaska Native	23.7	10.34	2,100	1,050	8,900	96
Asian	7.1	4.64	1,200	780	16,200	141
Some other race(s)	14.6	5.01	3,800	1,410	26,100	258

Employment

Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Mississippi, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

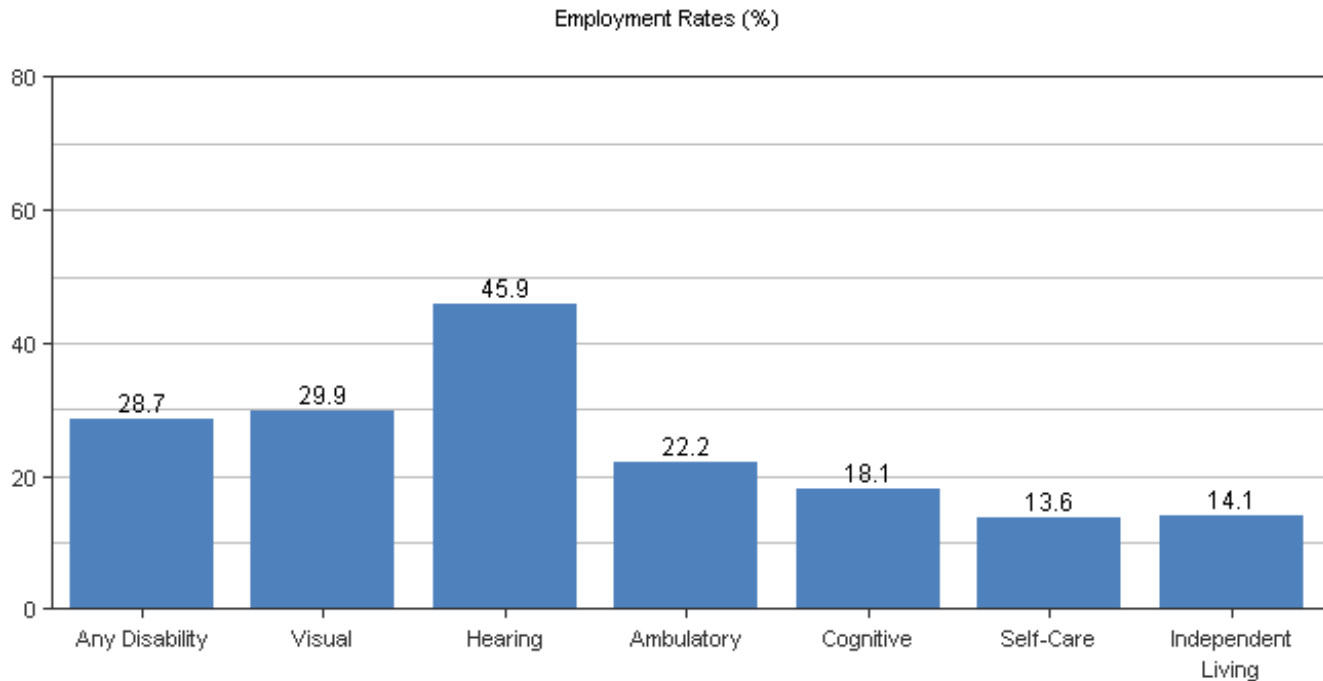
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
28.7%

Employment:
without
disability
74.9%

- In 2009, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in MS was 28.7 percent.
- In 2009, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in MS was 74.9 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 46.2 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 45.9 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 13.6 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Mississippi in 2009



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	74.9	0.85	1,033,100	18,680	1,379,300	13,188
Any Disability	28.7	2.09	70,600	6,010	245,400	2,660
Visual	29.9	4.72	14,800	2,780	49,300	528
Hearing	45.9	5.42	20,400	3,260	44,400	509
Ambulatory	22.2	2.50	32,300	4,100	145,400	1,591
Cognitive	18.1	2.77	18,400	3,090	101,500	1,053
Self-Care	13.6	3.62	6,400	1,840	47,100	504
Independent Living	14.1	2.65	12,800	2,590	90,500	958

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 Mississippi who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

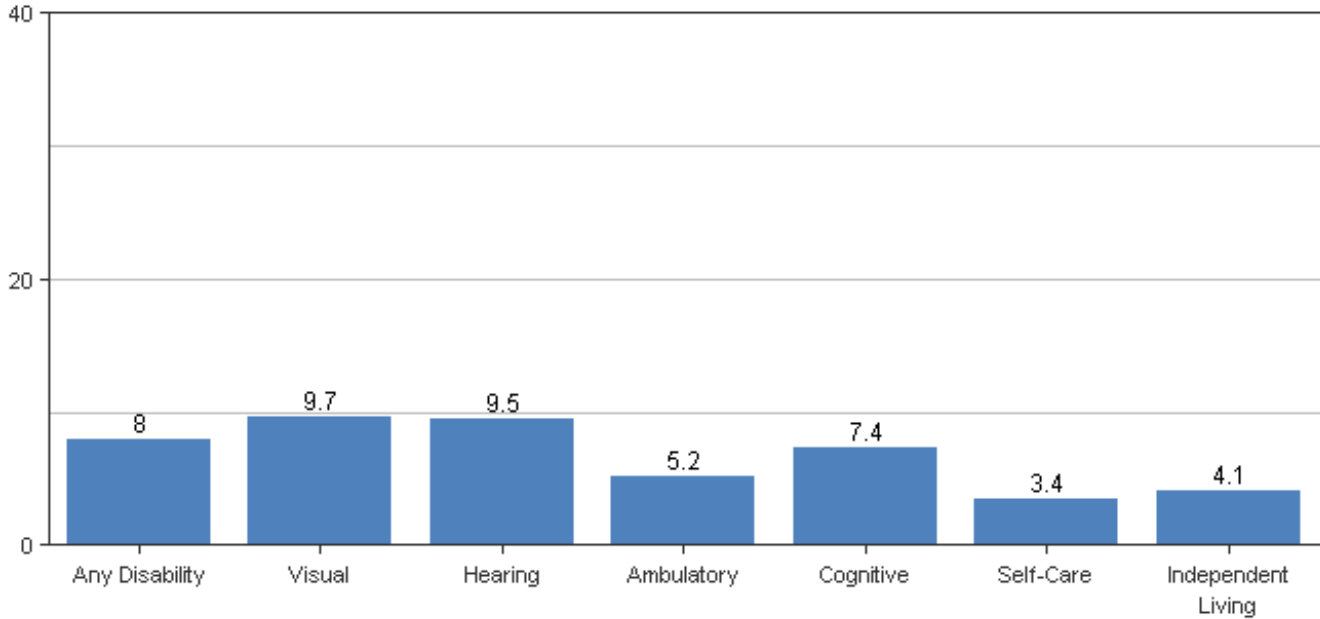
Actively
Looking: with
disability
8.0%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
26.9%

- In 2009 in MS, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 8.0 percent.
- In 2009 in MS, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 26.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 18.9 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 "Visual Disability," 9.7 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 3.4 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Mississippi in 2009

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	26.9	1.48	93,200	5,900	346,200	3,316
Any Disability	8.0	1.27	14,000	2,320	174,900	1,901
Visual	9.7	3.13	3,400	1,140	34,600	366
Hearing	9.5	3.71	2,300	940	24,000	286
Ambulatory	5.2	1.30	5,900	1,500	113,100	1,258
Cognitive	7.4	1.78	6,200	1,540	83,200	864
Self-Care	3.4	1.76	1,400	730	40,700	448
Independent Living	4.1	1.40	3,200	1,100	77,700	835

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 Mississippi, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

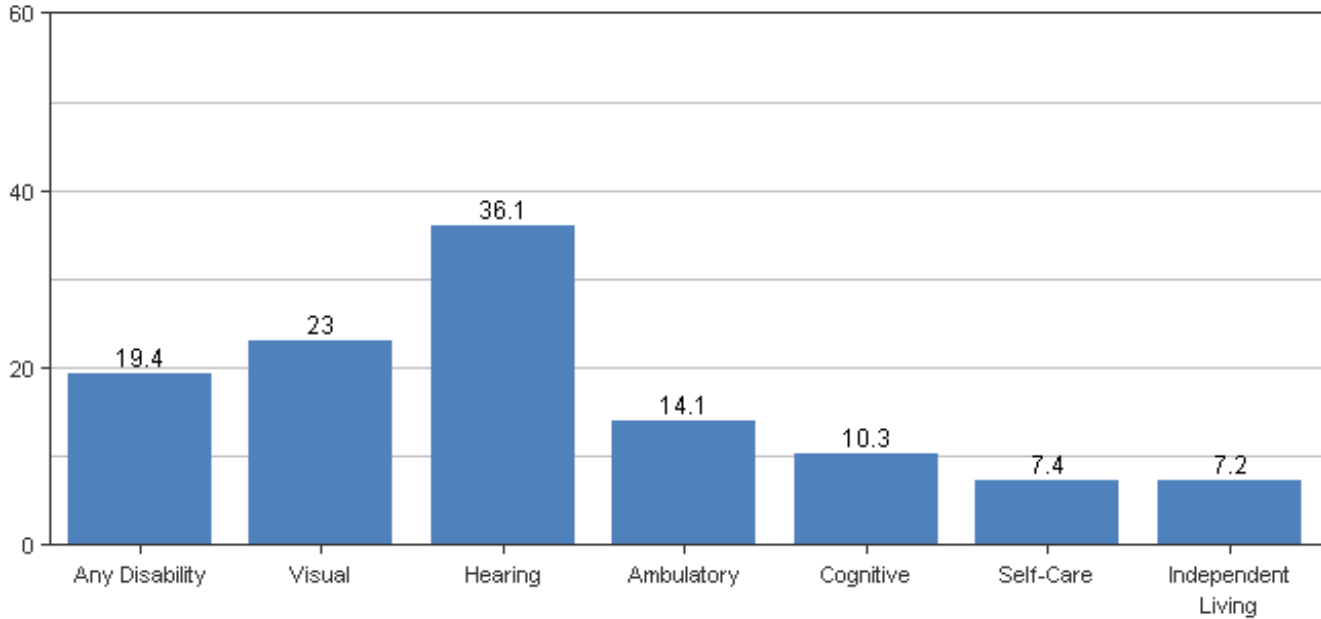
FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
19.4%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
57.6%

- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in MS was 19.4 percent.
- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in MS was 57.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 38.2 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," 36.1 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 7.2 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Mississippi in 2009

Full-Time / Full-Year Employment Rates (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	57.6	0.90	794,300	16,210	1,379,300	13,188
Any Disability	19.4	1.70	47,700	4,610	245,400	2,660
Visual	23.0	4.03	11,300	2,260	49,300	528
Hearing	36.1	4.85	16,000	2,690	44,400	509
Ambulatory	14.1	1.94	20,400	3,030	145,400	1,591
Cognitive	10.3	2.03	10,400	2,170	101,500	1,053
Self-Care	7.4	2.57	3,500	1,260	47,100	504
Independent Living	7.2	1.83	6,500	1,720	90,500	958

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 Mississippi, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

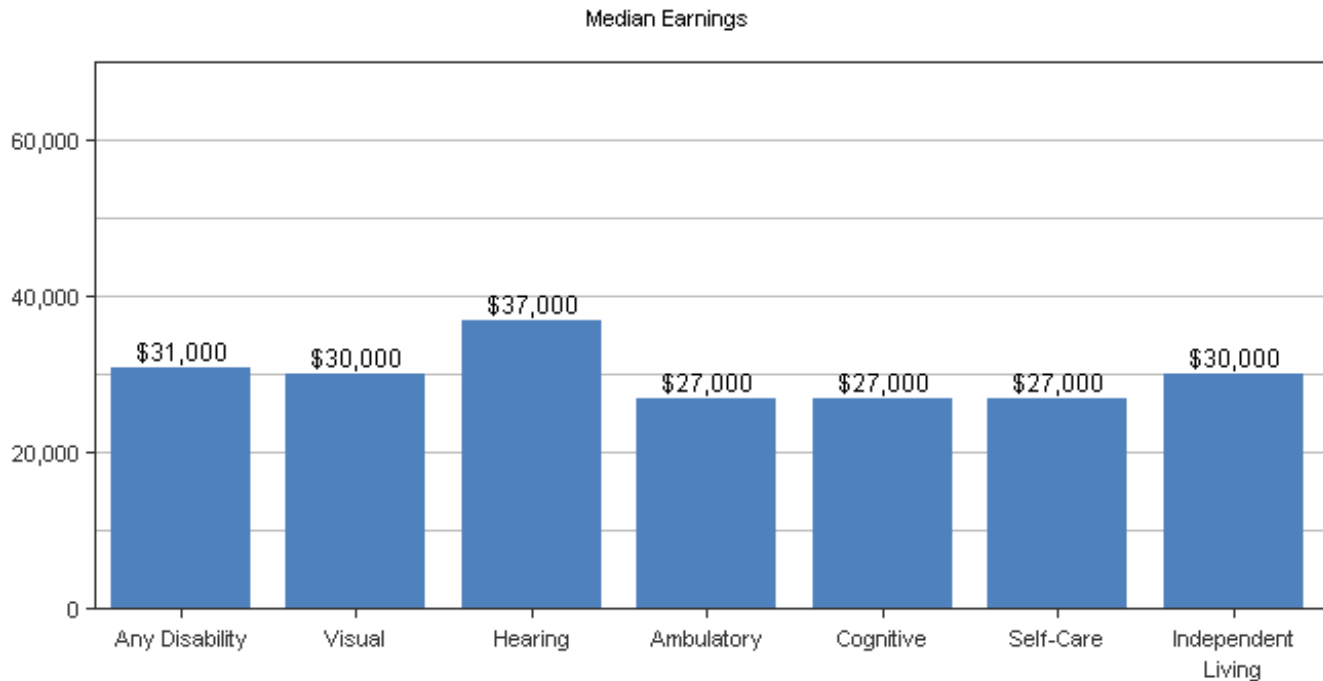
Quick Statistics

Earnings: with disability
\$31,000

Earnings: without disability
\$33,000

- In 2009, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in MS was \$31,000.
- In 2009, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in MS was \$33,000.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$2,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$37,000. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Ambulatory Disability," \$27,000.

Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in Mississippi in 2009



Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$33,000	\$820	794,000	7,611
Any Disability	\$31,000	\$3,000	48,000	510
Visual	\$30,000	\$5,160	11,000	117
Hearing	\$37,000	\$5,770	16,000	171
Ambulatory	\$27,000	\$4,490	20,000	209
Cognitive	\$27,000	\$6,410	10,000	107
Self-Care	\$27,000 [†]	\$7,970	3,000	31
Independent Living	\$30,000	\$7,580	7,000	63

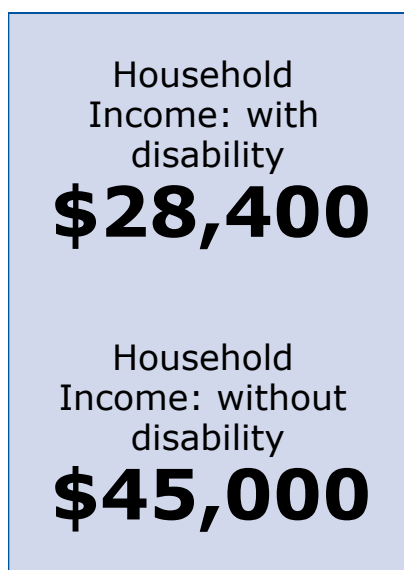
[†] **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

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 Mississippi, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

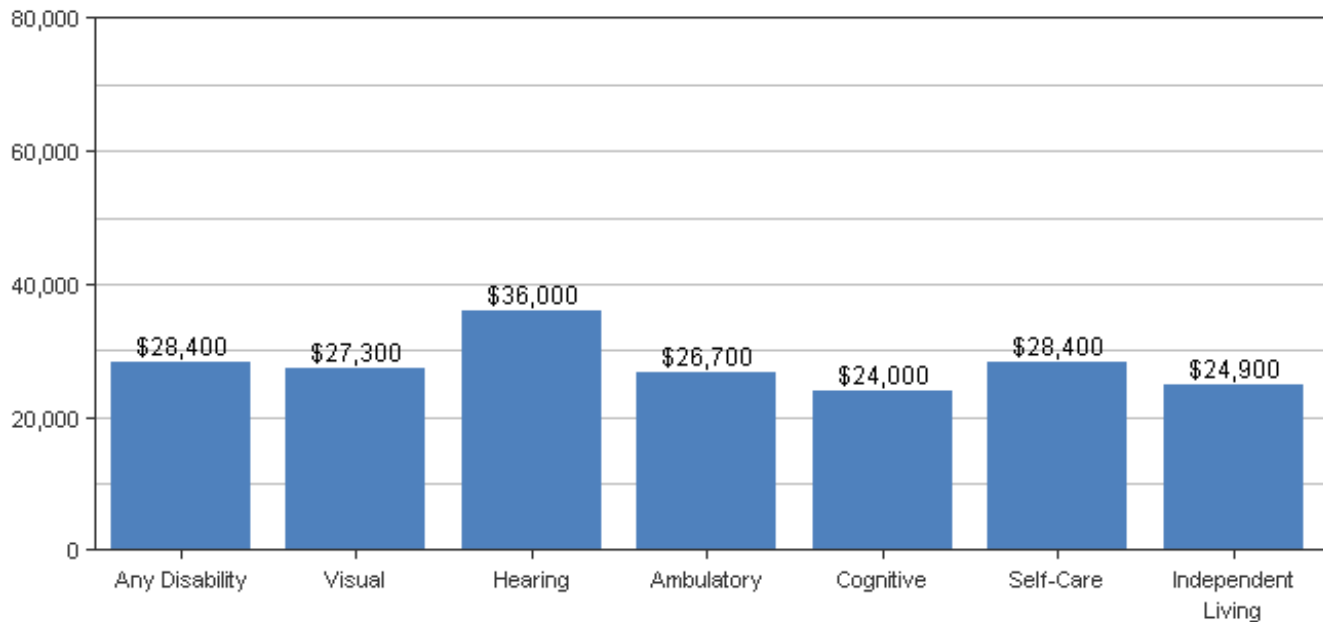


- In 2009, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in MS was \$28,400.
- In 2009, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in MS was \$45,000.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$16,600.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$36,000. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability".

[†] **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 Mississippi in 2009

Median Household Income



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$45,000	\$1,590	714,000	6,932
Any Disability	\$28,400	2,210	195,000	2,242
Visual	\$27,300	4,410	42,000	484
Hearing	\$36,000	5,570	41,000	490
Ambulatory	\$26,700	2,600	126,000	1,434
Cognitive	\$24,000	2,900	83,000	927
Self-Care	\$28,400	3,930	41,000	470
Independent Living	\$24,900	3,250	75,000	857

[†] **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 Mississippi, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Poverty: with
disability

33.0%

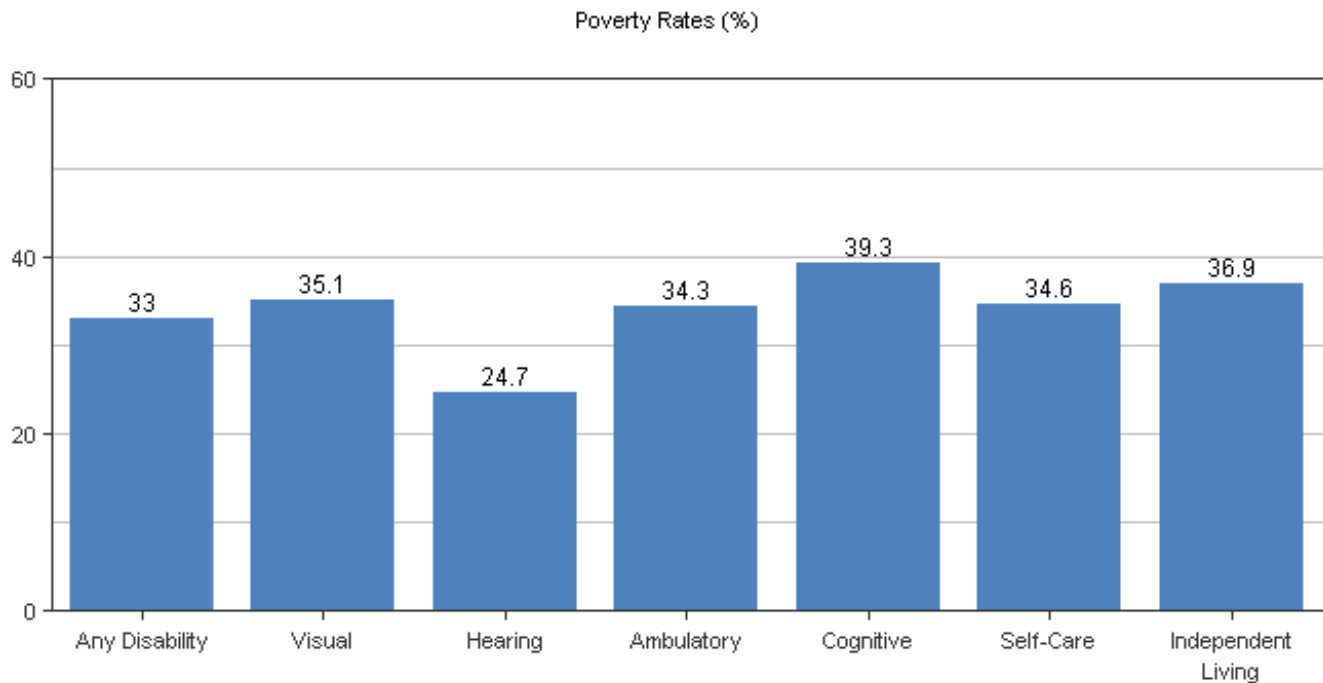
Poverty:
without
disability

15.7%

- In 2009, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in MS was 33.0 percent.
- In 2009, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in MS was 15.7 percent[†].
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 17.3 percentage points[†].
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 39.3 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 24.7 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 Mississippi in 2009



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	15.7	0.86	215,000	12,420	1,373,800	13,138
Any Disability	33.0	2.64	81,000	7,810	245,400	2,660
Visual	35.1	5.98	17,300	3,650	49,300	528
Hearing	24.7	5.69	11,000	2,910	44,400	509
Ambulatory	34.3	3.46	49,900	6,160	145,400	1,591
Cognitive	39.3	4.27	39,900	5,520	101,500	1,053
Self-Care	34.6	6.10	16,300	3,540	47,100	504
Independent Living	36.9	4.46	33,300	5,050	90,500	958

[†] **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

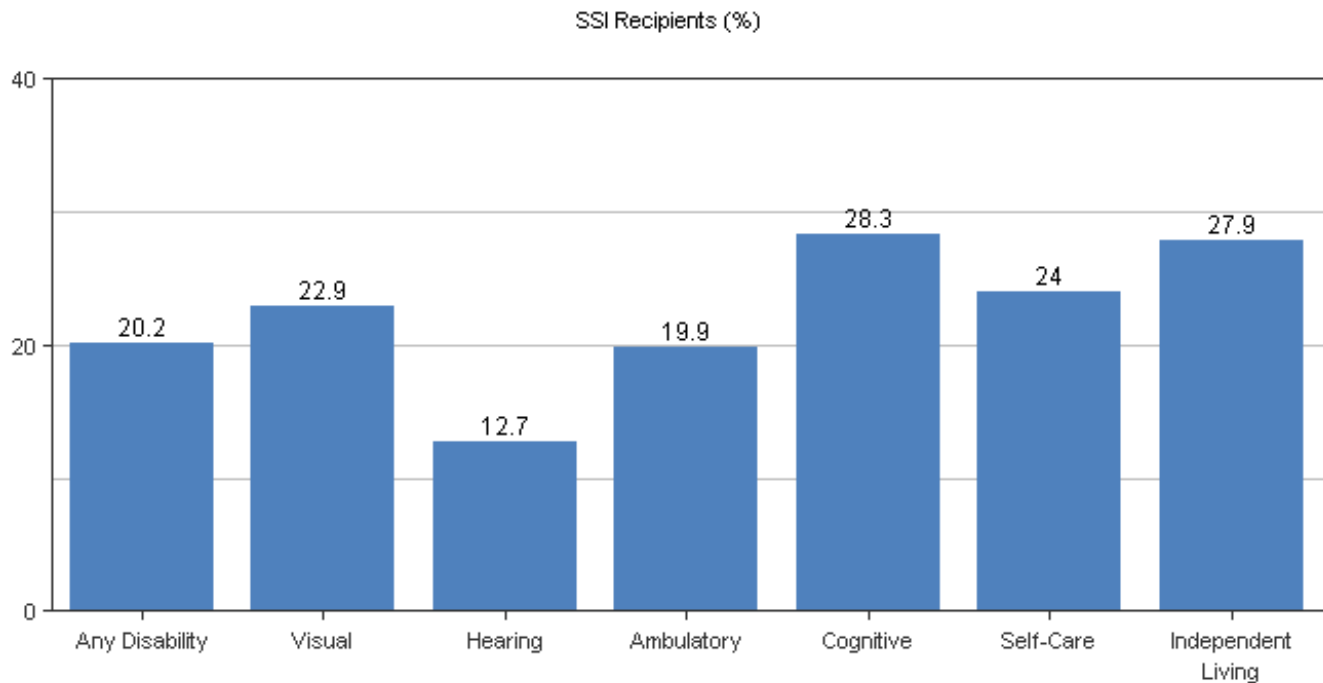
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Mississippi, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that 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
20.2%

- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in MS was 20.2 percent.
- In 2009, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in MS was 49,500.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Cognitive Disability," 28.3 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 12.7 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Mississippi in 2009



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	20.2	1.72	49,500	4,690	245,400	2,660
Visual	22.9	4.02	11,300	2,260	49,300	528
Hearing	12.7	3.36	5,600	1,600	44,400	509
Ambulatory	19.9	2.23	29,000	3,610	145,400	1,591
Cognitive	28.3	3.01	28,700	3,590	101,500	1,053
Self-Care	24.0	4.19	11,300	2,260	47,100	504
Independent Living	27.9	3.17	25,200	3,360	90,500	958

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 Mississippi, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

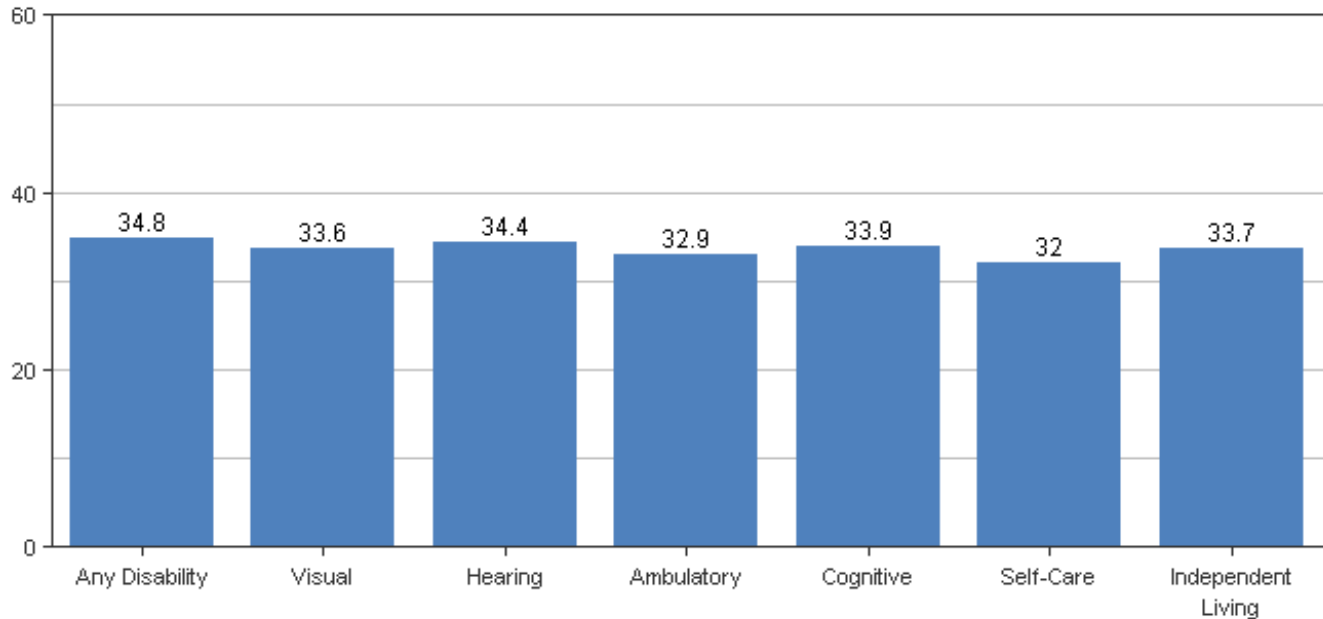
High School
Only: with
disability
34.8%

High School
Only: without
disability
28.7%

- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in MS was 34.8 percent.
- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in MS was 28.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 6.1 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 "Hearing Disability," 34.4 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 32.0 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in MS in 2009

Education: High School Diploma Only or Equivalent (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	28.7	0.95	395,700	14,370	1,379,300	13,188
Any Disability	34.8	2.36	85,400	7,070	245,400	2,660
Visual	33.6	5.22	16,600	3,150	49,300	528
Hearing	34.4	5.53	15,300	3,030	44,400	509
Ambulatory	32.9	3.02	47,900	5,330	145,400	1,591
Cognitive	33.9	3.65	34,400	4,530	101,500	1,053
Self-Care	32.0	5.27	15,100	3,010	47,100	504
Independent Living	33.7	3.86	30,500	4,270	90,500	958

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 Mississippi, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

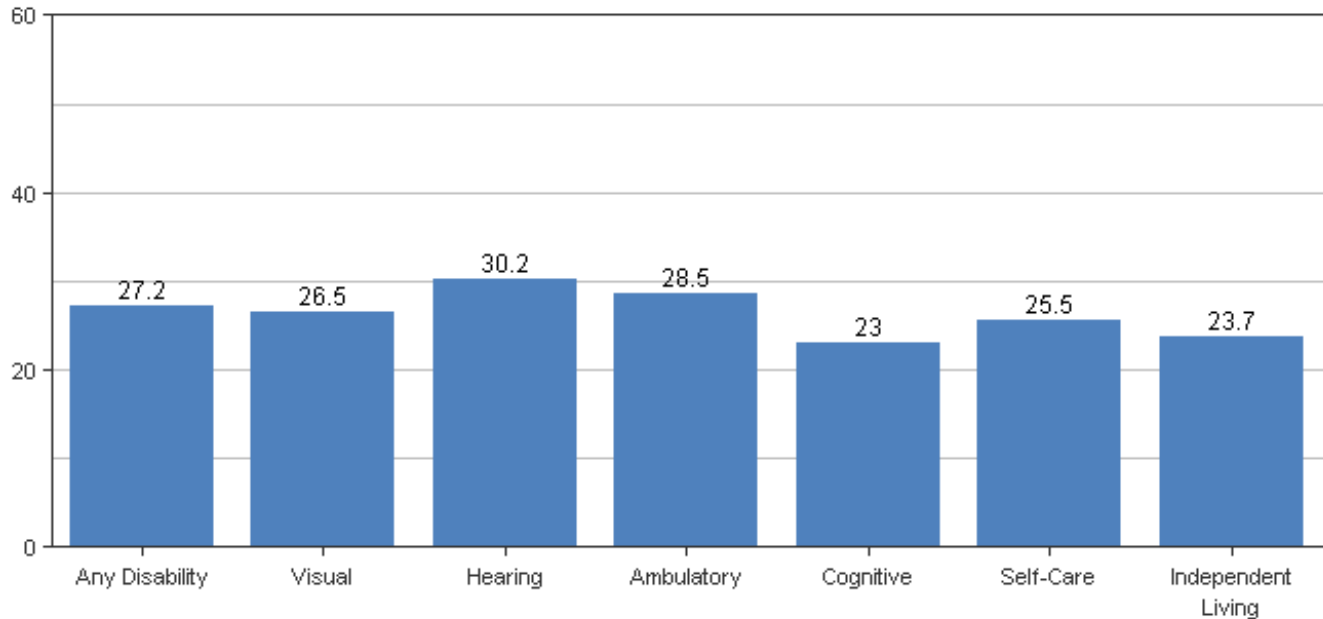
Some
College: with
disability
27.2%

Some
College:
without
disability
35.5%

- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in MS was 27.2 percent.
- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in MS was 35.5 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 8.3 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," 30.2 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 23.0 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 Mississippi in 2009

Education: Some College/Associate's Degree Only (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	35.5	1.00	489,700	15,690	1,379,300	13,188
Any Disability	27.2	2.21	66,600	6,270	245,400	2,660
Visual	26.5	4.88	13,100	2,800	49,300	528
Hearing	30.2	5.35	13,400	2,840	44,400	509
Ambulatory	28.5	2.91	41,500	4,970	145,400	1,591
Cognitive	23.0	3.24	23,300	3,730	101,500	1,053
Self-Care	25.5	4.93	12,000	2,690	47,100	504
Independent Living	23.7	3.47	21,400	3,580	90,500	958

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 Mississippi, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

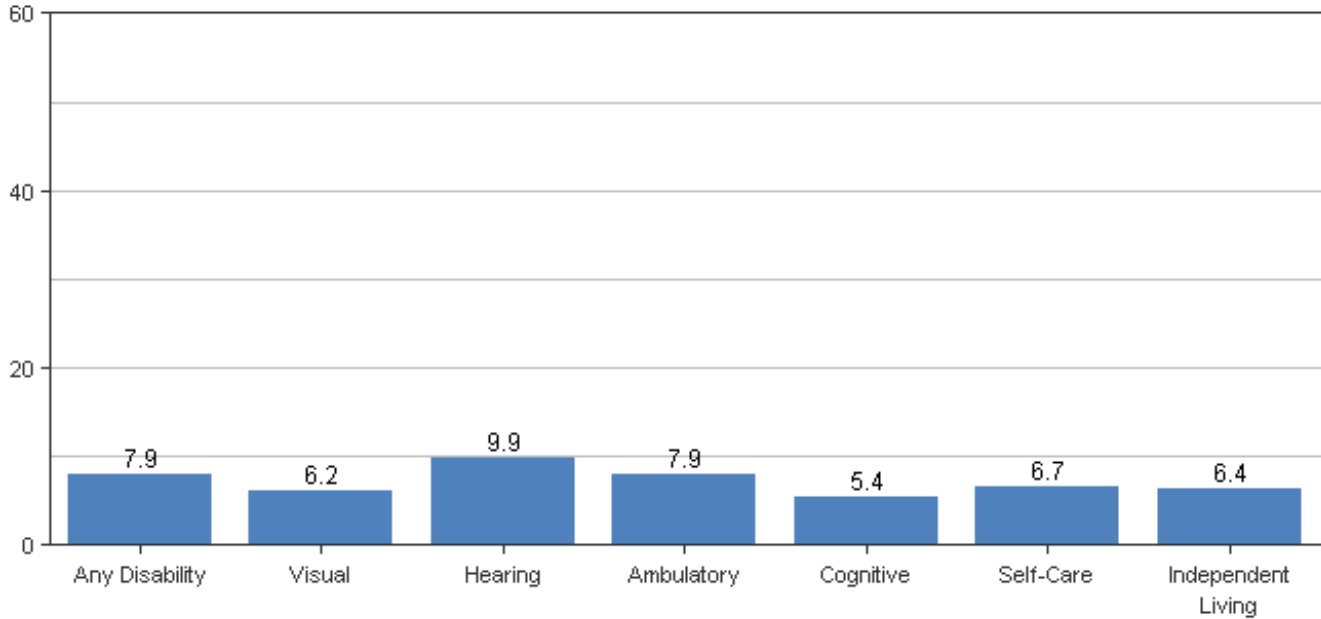
Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability
7.9%

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability
22.7%

- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in MS was 7.9 percent.
- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in MS was 22.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 14.8 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," 9.9 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 5.4 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in Mississippi in 2009

Education: Bachelor's Degree or More (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	22.7	0.88	313,100	12,990	1,379,300	13,188
Any Disability	7.9	1.34	19,300	3,400	245,400	2,660
Visual	6.2	2.67	3,100	1,360	49,300	528
Hearing	9.9	3.48	4,400	1,630	44,400	509
Ambulatory	7.9	1.74	11,600	2,630	145,400	1,591
Cognitive	5.4	1.74	5,500	1,820	101,500	1,053
Self-Care	6.7	2.83	3,100	1,370	47,100	504
Independent Living	6.4	2.00	5,800	1,870	90,500	958

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 Mississippi. The 2008 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.

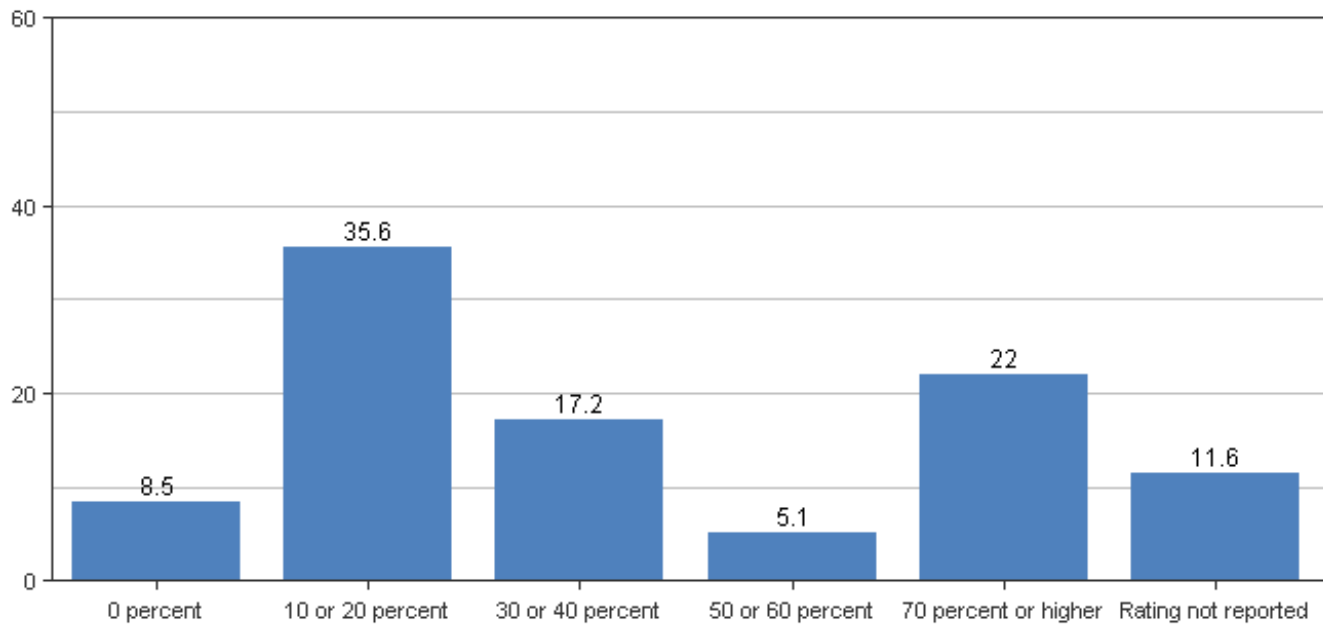
Quick Statistics

Veterans with a
Service-Connected
Disability
17.1%

- In 2009, there were 122,300 working-age civilian veterans in MS, of whom 20,900 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2009, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in MS with a VA service-connected disability was 17.1 percent.
- In 2009, 4,600 working-age civilian veterans in MS had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2009, 22.0 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in MS 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 Mississippi in 2009

Veteran Disability Rating (%)



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	17.1	2.11	20,900	2,830	122,300	1,268
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	8.5	3.79	1,800	830	20,900	223
10 or 20 percent	35.6	6.51	7,400	1,690	20,900	223
30 or 40 percent	17.2	5.13	3,600	1,180	20,900	223
50 or 60 percent	5.1	2.99	1,100	640	20,900	223
70 percent or higher	22.0	5.63	4,600	1,330	20,900	223
Rating not reported	11.6	4.35	2,400	970	20,900	223

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Mississippi, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

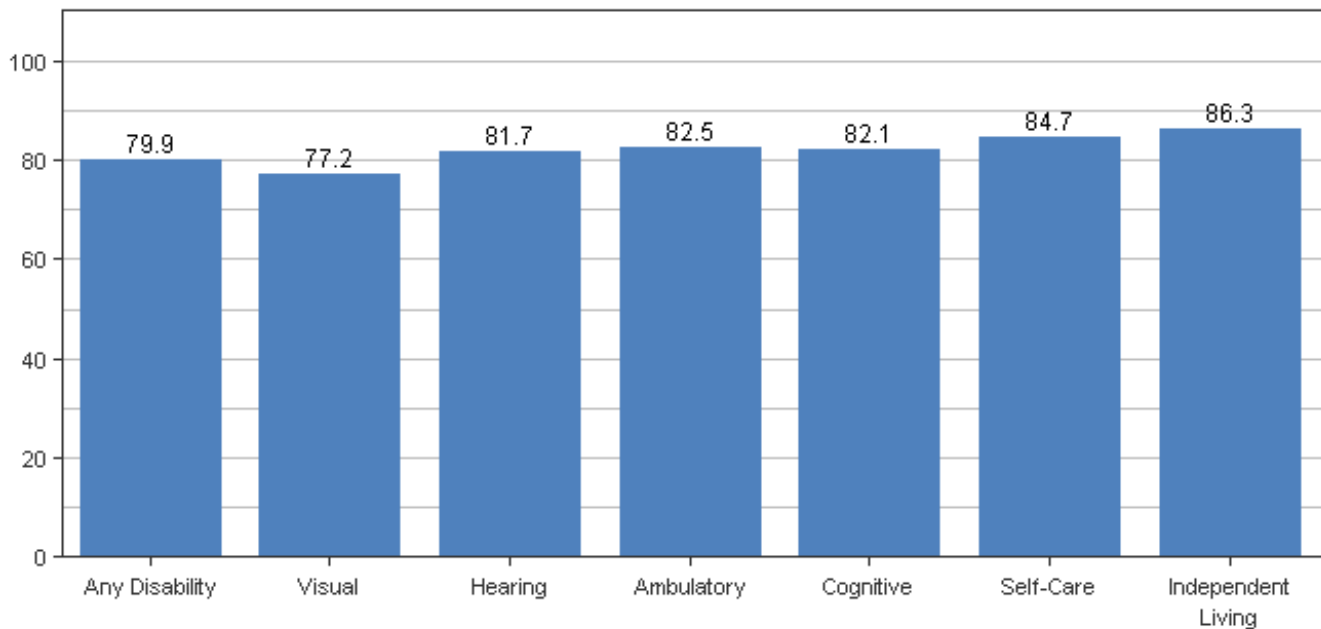
Health
Coverage:
with Disability
79.9%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
75.8%

- In 2009, 79.9 percent of working-age people with disabilities in MS had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2009, 75.8 percent of working-age people without disabilities in MS had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 4.1 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 86.3 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 77.2 percent.

Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Mississippi in 2009

Health Insurance Coverage - By Disability Type (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	75.8	1.01	1,045,000	22,860	1,379,300	13,188
Any Disability	79.9	2.25	196,000	11,900	245,400	2,660
Visual	77.2	5.26	38,100	5,400	49,300	528
Hearing	81.7	5.10	36,300	5,270	44,400	509
Ambulatory	82.5	2.77	119,900	9,440	145,400	1,591
Cognitive	82.1	3.35	83,400	7,920	101,500	1,053
Self-Care	84.7	4.61	39,900	5,520	47,100	504
Independent Living	86.3	3.18	78,100	7,670	90,500	958

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 Mississippi, using data from the 2009 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

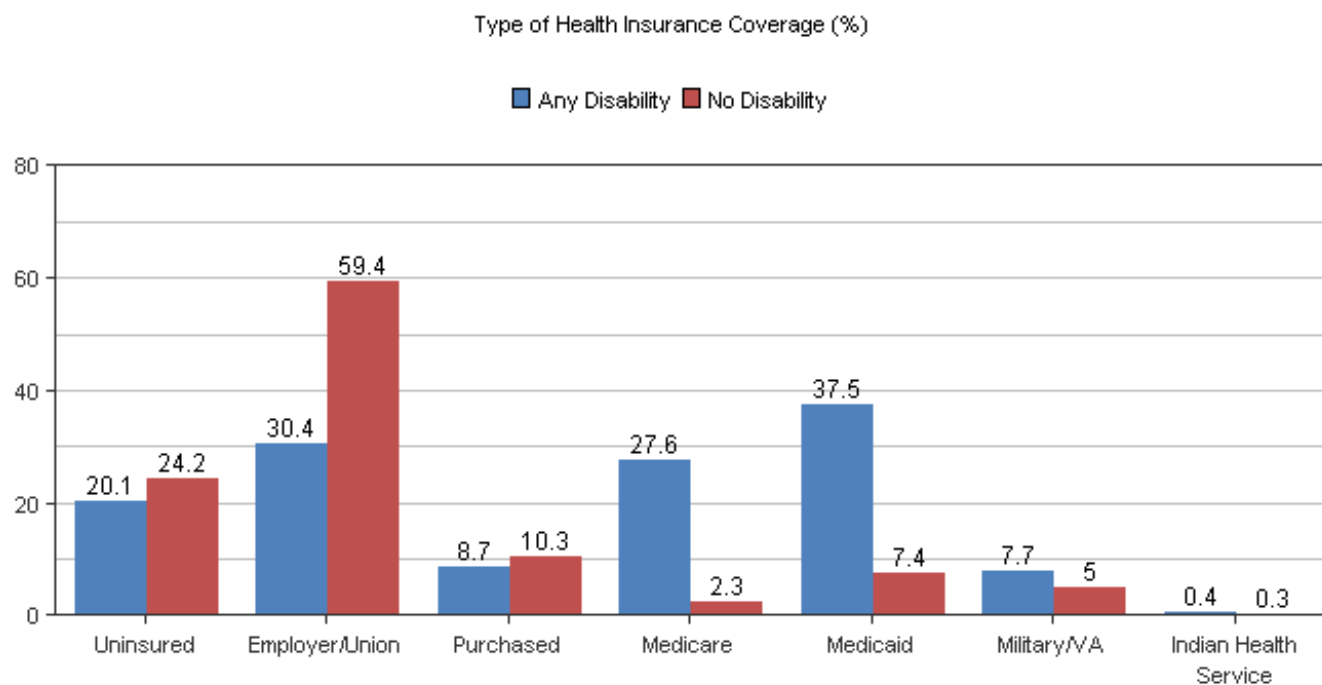
30.4%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

59.4%

- In 2009, 30.4 percent of working-age people with disabilities in MS reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2009, 59.4 percent of working-age people without disabilities in MS reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2009, 8.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities in MS reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2009, 27.6 percent of working-age people with disabilities in MS reported Medicare coverage and 37.5 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 Mississippi in 2009



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	20.1	2.25	49,400	6,130	245,400	2,660
Employer/Union	30.4	2.58	74,600	7,500	245,400	2,660
Purchased	8.7	1.58	21,300	4,050	245,400	2,660
Medicare	27.6	2.51	67,600	7,150	245,400	2,660
Medicaid	37.5	2.72	92,100	8,310	245,400	2,660
Military/VA	7.7	1.50	18,900	3,810	245,400	2,660
Indian Health Service	0.4	3.29	1,000	860	245,400	2,660
No Disability						
Uninsured	24.2	1.01	334,400	15,150	1,379,300	13,188
Employer/Union	59.4	1.16	819,900	21,410	1,379,300	13,188
Purchased	10.3	0.72	142,700	10,250	1,379,300	13,188
Medicare	2.3	0.36	32,000	4,950	1,379,300	13,188
Medicaid	7.4	0.62	101,500	8,710	1,379,300	13,188
Military/VA	5.0	0.52	68,800	7,210	1,379,300	13,188
Indian Health Service	0.3	3.29	3,600	1,660	1,379,300	13,188

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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