

Cornell University

2015

TX

Texas

2015 Disability Status Report Texas



www.disabilitystatistics.org

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

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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.

Texas Summary

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

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

- 11.6 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.7 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 5.4 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 6.1 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 10.0 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 29.1 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 52.8 percent for persons ages 75+

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

- 2.4% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.3% reported a Hearing Disability
- 6.5% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 4.6% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.5% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.1% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2015, 11.7 percent of females of all ages and 11.4 percent of males of all ages in TX reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2015, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in TX was 9.4 percent.

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

- 9.9 percent among Whites
- 13.0 percent among Black / African Americans
- 3.7 percent among Asians
- 16.8 percent among Native Americans
- 9.9 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 TX was 38.8 percent.

Looking for Work: In TX in 2015, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 7.7 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In TX in 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 25.6 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2015, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in TX was \$38,000.

Annual Household Income: In TX in 2015, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$44,500.

Poverty: In TX in 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 23.7 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in TX was 17.4 percent.

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

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 33.0 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 31.5 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 13.0 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2015, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 28.3 percent in TX.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2015 in TX, 82.6 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

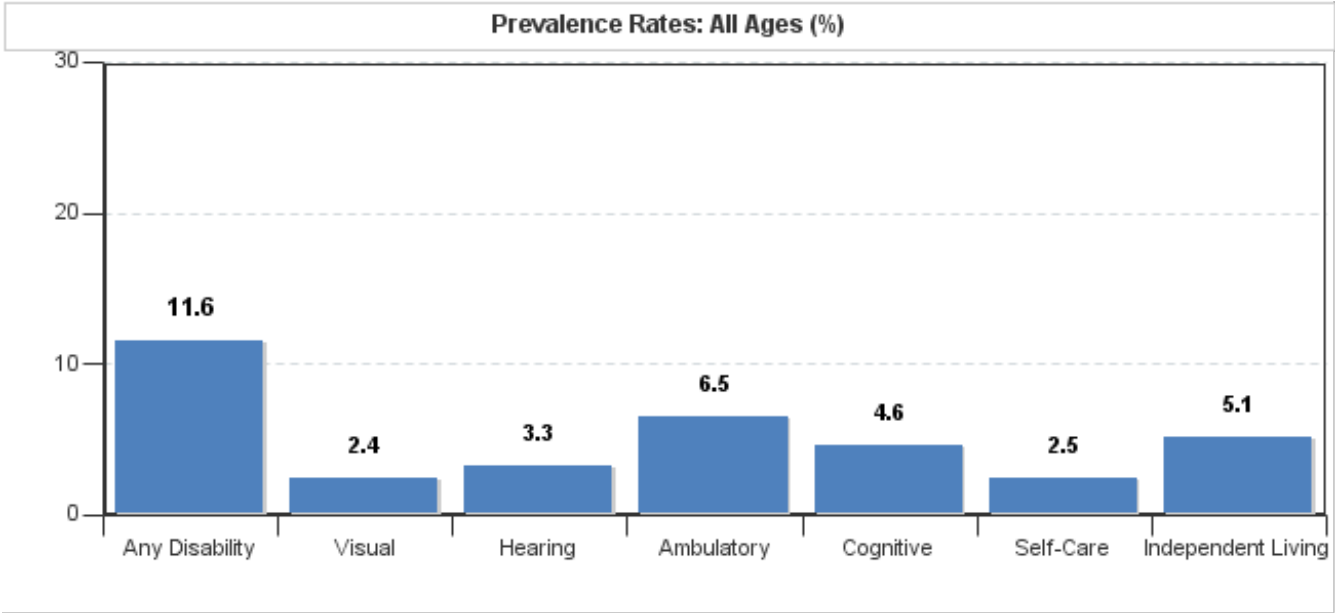
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Texas, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
11.6%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in TX was 11.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 3,135,000 of the 27,091,300 individuals of all ages in TX reported one or more disabilities.
- In TX in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.5 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.4 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Texas in 2015*



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	11.6	0.14	3,135,000	38,190	27,091,300	252,823
Visual	2.4	0.07	655,500	18,330	27,091,300	252,823
Hearing	3.3	0.08	895,200	21,320	27,091,300	252,823
Ambulatory	6.5	0.11	1,624,100	28,330	25,134,700	237,604
Cognitive	4.6	0.10	1,166,900	24,220	25,134,700	237,604
Self-Care	2.5	0.07	625,100	17,910	25,134,700	237,604
Independent Living	5.1	0.11	1,070,600	23,240	21,079,800	202,656

* **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 Texas, 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.

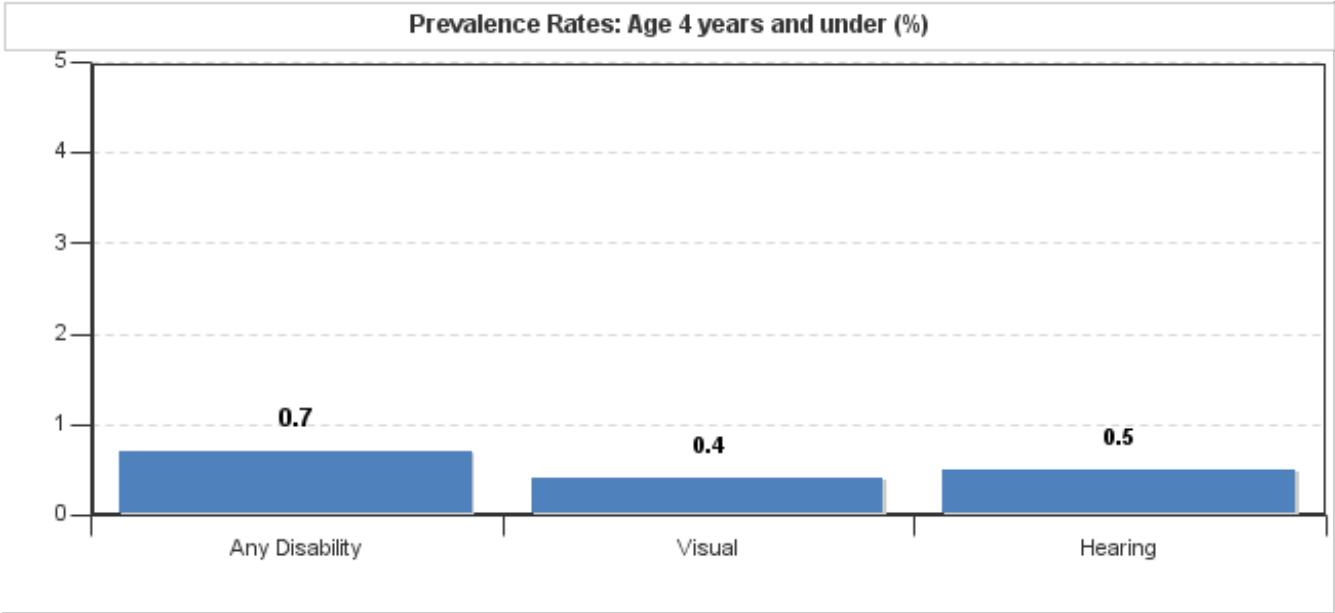
Quick Statistics

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 TX was 0.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 14,200 of the 1,956,500 children ages 0 to 4 in TX reported one or more disabilities.
- In TX in 2015, 0.4 percent reported a visual disability
- In TX in 2015, 0.5 percent reported a hearing disability

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Texas in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.7	3.29	14,200	2,730	1,956,500	15,219
Visual	0.4	3.29	8,300	2,090	1,956,500	15,219
Hearing	0.5	3.29	9,800	2,270	1,956,500	15,219

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

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

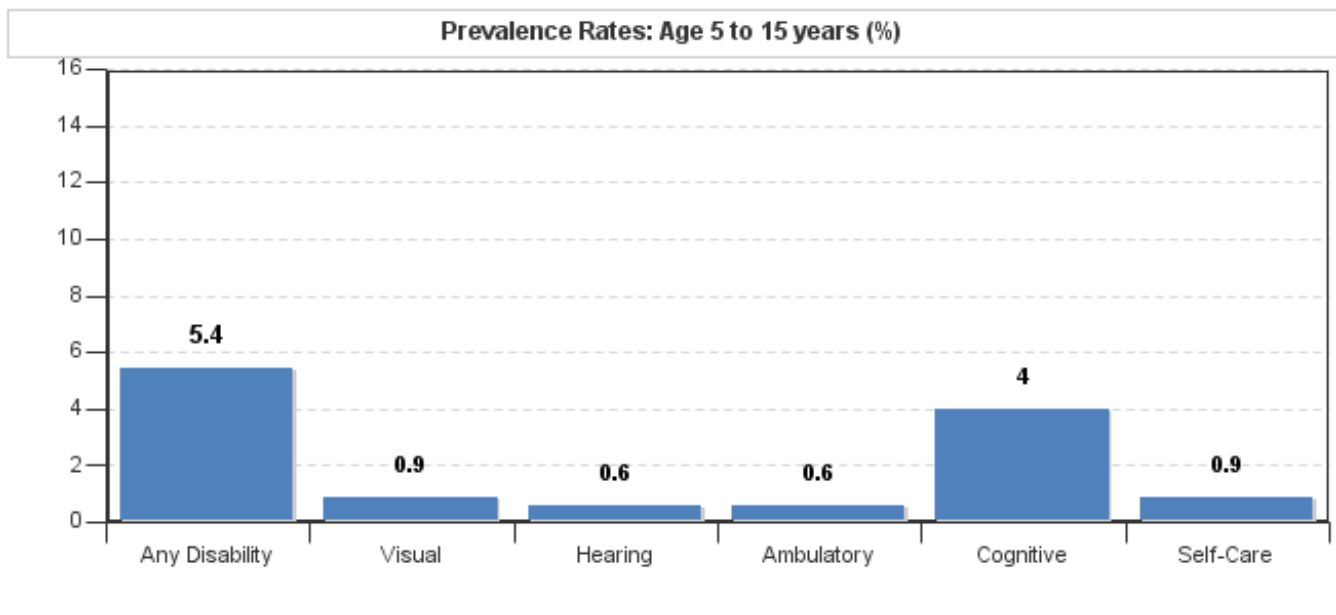
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
5.4%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in TX was 5.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 240,700 of the 4,453,900 individuals ages 5 to 15 in TX reported one or more disabilities.
- In TX in 2015, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.0 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 Texas in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.4	0.25	240,700	11,190	4,453,900	38,549
Visual	0.9	3.29	42,000	4,690	4,453,900	38,549
Hearing	0.6	3.29	26,600	3,730	4,453,900	38,549
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	25,400	3,650	4,453,900	38,549
Cognitive	4.0	0.21	179,800	9,680	4,453,900	38,549
Self-Care	0.9	3.29	41,200	4,650	4,453,900	38,549

* **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 Texas, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

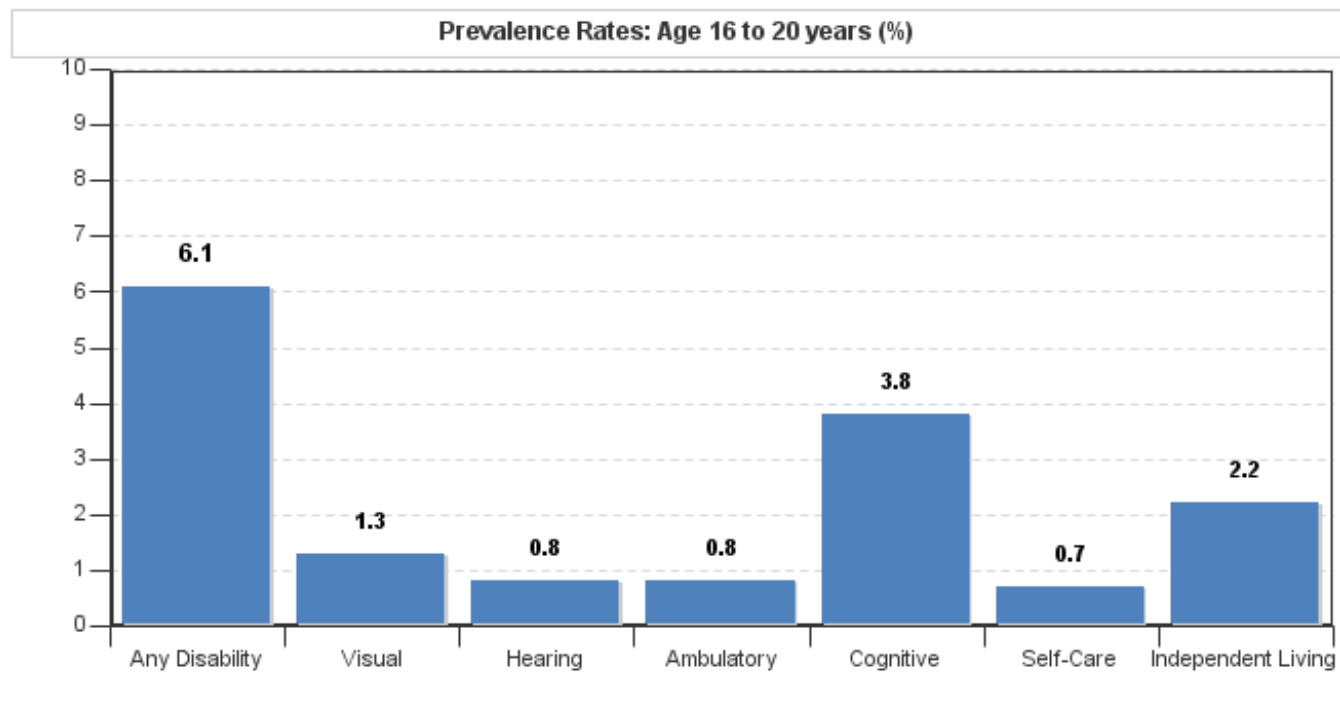
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years

6.1%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in TX was 6.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 118,800 of the 1,958,500 individuals ages 16 to 20 in TX reported one or more disabilities.
- In TX in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.8 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 Texas in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.1	0.39	118,800	7,880	1,958,500	17,036
Visual	1.3	3.29	25,200	3,640	1,958,500	17,036
Hearing	0.8	3.29	16,600	2,950	1,958,500	17,036
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	16,500	2,940	1,958,500	17,036
Cognitive	3.8	0.31	73,900	6,220	1,958,500	17,036
Self-Care	0.7	3.29	13,700	2,690	1,958,500	17,036
Independent Living	2.2	0.24	42,500	4,720	1,958,500	17,036

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 Texas, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

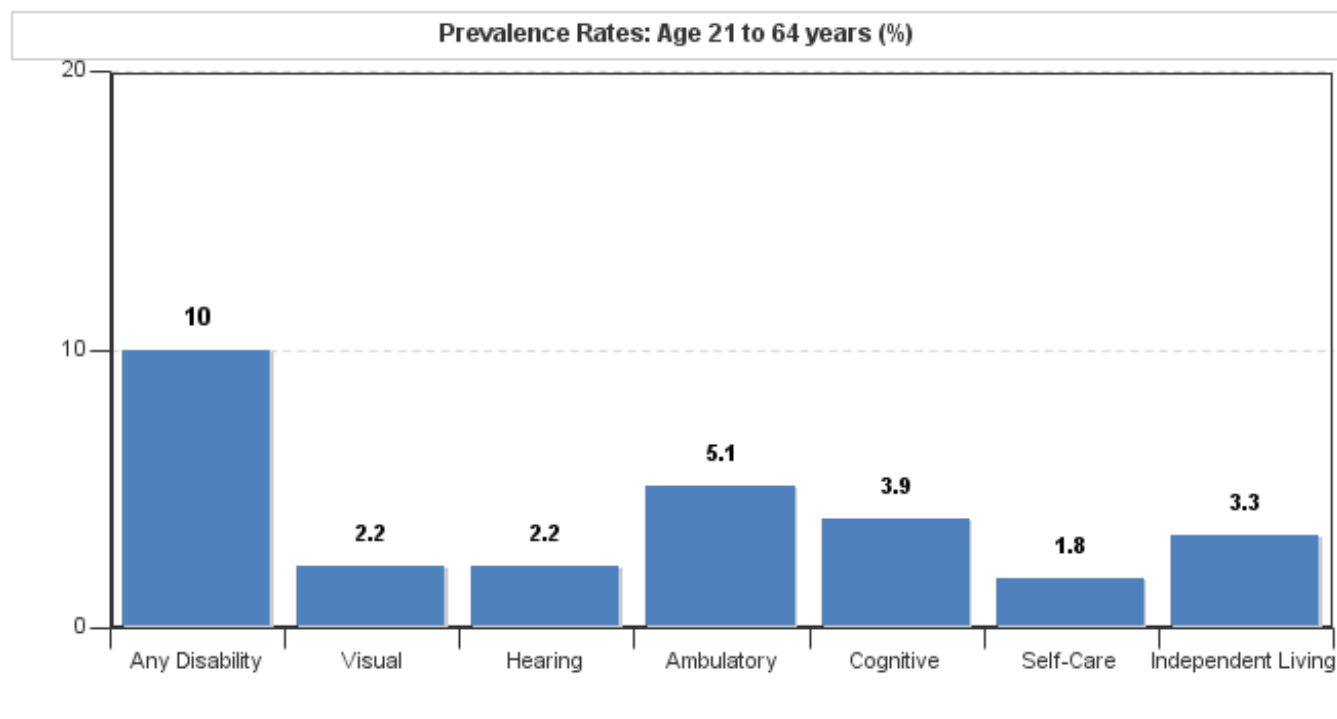
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64
years

10.0%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in TX was 10.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 1,557,700 of the 15,588,500 individuals ages 21 to 64 in TX reported one or more disabilities.
- In TX in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 5.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Self-Care Disability," 1.8 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Texas in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	10.0	0.17	1,557,700	27,780	15,588,500	142,224
Visual	2.2	0.08	335,600	13,190	15,588,500	142,224
Hearing	2.2	0.08	337,500	13,230	15,588,500	142,224
Ambulatory	5.1	0.13	792,500	20,100	15,588,500	142,224
Cognitive	3.9	0.11	608,300	17,670	15,588,500	142,224
Self-Care	1.8	3.29	286,300	12,200	15,588,500	142,224
Independent Living	3.3	0.10	519,200	16,350	15,588,500	142,224

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

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

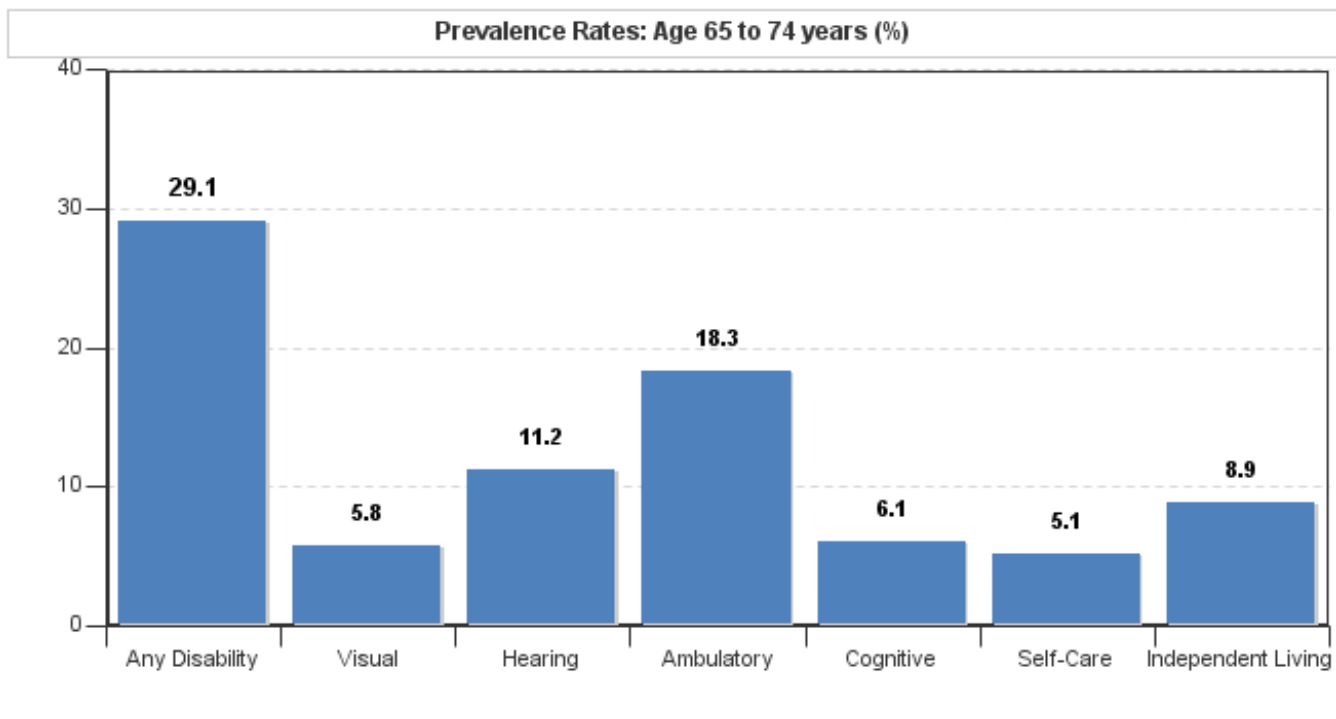
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

29.1%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in TX was 29.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 556,300 of the 1,908,800 individuals ages 65 to 74 in TX reported one or more disabilities.
- In TX in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 18.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 5.1 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Texas in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	29.1	0.75	556,300	16,920	1,908,800	23,847
Visual	5.8	0.39	109,800	7,580	1,908,800	23,847
Hearing	11.2	0.52	213,200	10,540	1,908,800	23,847
Ambulatory	18.3	0.64	349,200	13,450	1,908,800	23,847
Cognitive	6.1	0.40	116,700	7,810	1,908,800	23,847
Self-Care	5.1	0.36	97,100	7,130	1,908,800	23,847
Independent Living	8.9	0.47	170,600	9,440	1,908,800	23,847

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

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

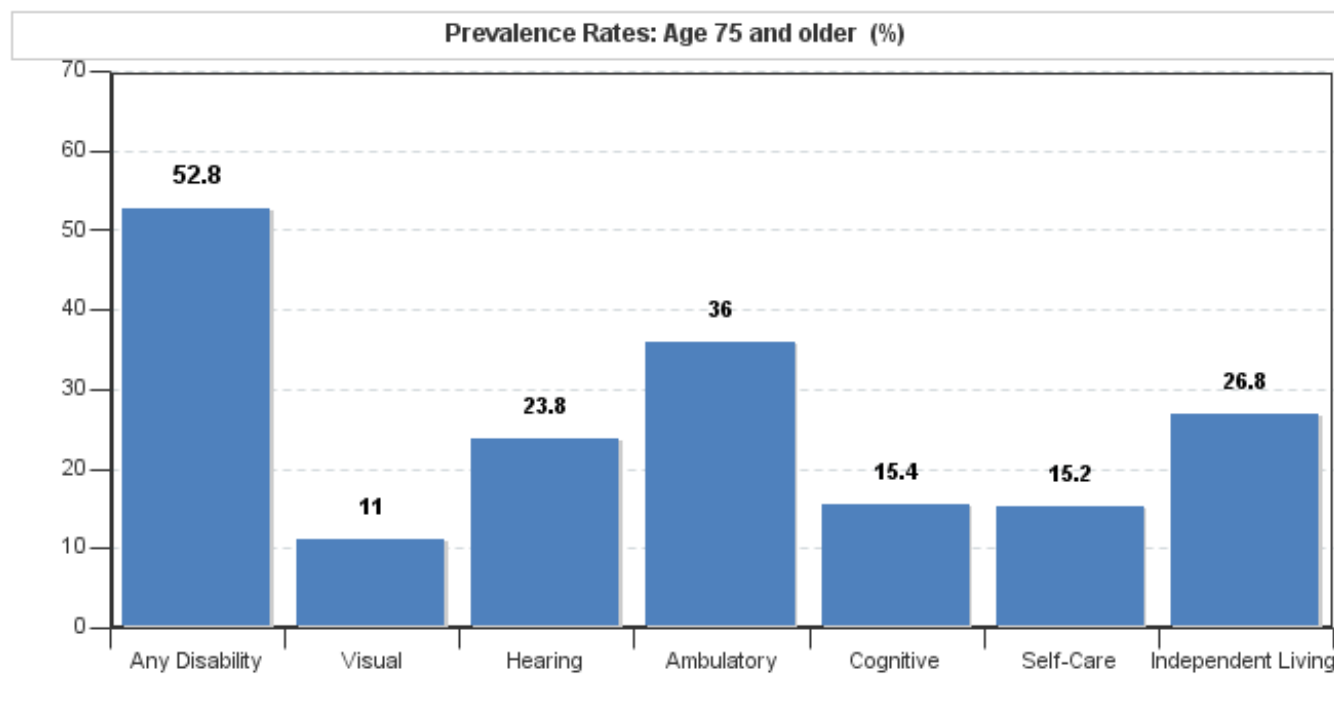
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

52.8%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in TX was 52.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 647,200 of the 1,224,900 individuals ages 75 and older in TX reported one or more disabilities.
- In TX in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 36.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 11.0 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Texas in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	52.8	1.03	647,200	18,220	1,224,900	15,948
Visual	11.0	0.65	134,500	8,380	1,224,900	15,948
Hearing	23.8	0.88	291,500	12,310	1,224,900	15,948
Ambulatory	36.0	0.99	440,500	15,090	1,224,900	15,948
Cognitive	15.4	0.75	188,200	9,910	1,224,900	15,948
Self-Care	15.2	0.74	186,800	9,870	1,224,900	15,948
Independent Living	26.8	0.92	328,500	13,050	1,224,900	15,948

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

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

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

11.4%

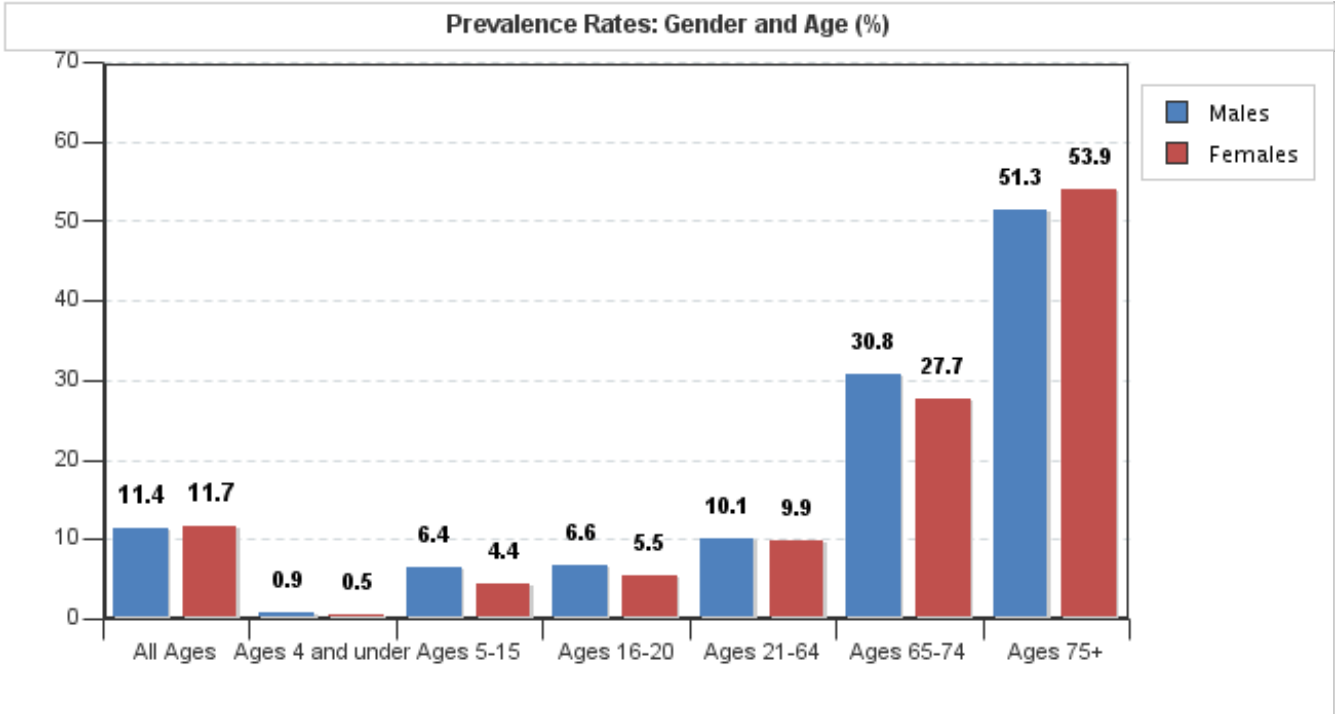
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

11.7%

- In TX in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 11.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 1,526,500 of the 13,348,800 males of all ages in TX reported one or more disabilities.
- In TX in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 11.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 1,608,500 of the 13,742,500 females of all ages in TX 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 Texas in 2015



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	11.4	0.21	1,526,500	29,480	13,348,800	122,598
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.9	3.29	9,000	2,330	1,004,500	7,860
Males: Ages 5-15	6.4	0.40	144,500	9,310	2,269,300	19,694
Males: Ages 16-20	6.6	0.61	66,800	6,340	1,009,700	8,716
Males: Ages 21-64	10.1	0.27	771,700	21,260	7,667,800	68,584
Males: Ages 65-74	30.8	1.20	275,100	12,810	891,900	11,075
Males: Ages 75+	51.3	1.73	259,400	12,440	505,500	6,669
Females						
Females: All Ages	11.7	0.21	1,608,500	30,210	13,742,500	130,225
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.5	3.29	5,200	1,770	952,000	7,359
Females: Ages 5-15	4.4	0.34	96,200	7,600	2,184,600	18,855
Females: Ages 16-20	5.5	0.57	51,900	5,590	948,800	8,320
Females: Ages 21-64	9.9	0.26	786,000	21,450	7,920,700	73,640
Females: Ages 65-74	27.7	1.09	281,200	12,950	1,017,000	12,772
Females: Ages 75+	53.9	1.44	387,900	15,180	719,300	9,279

* **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 Texas, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

9.4%

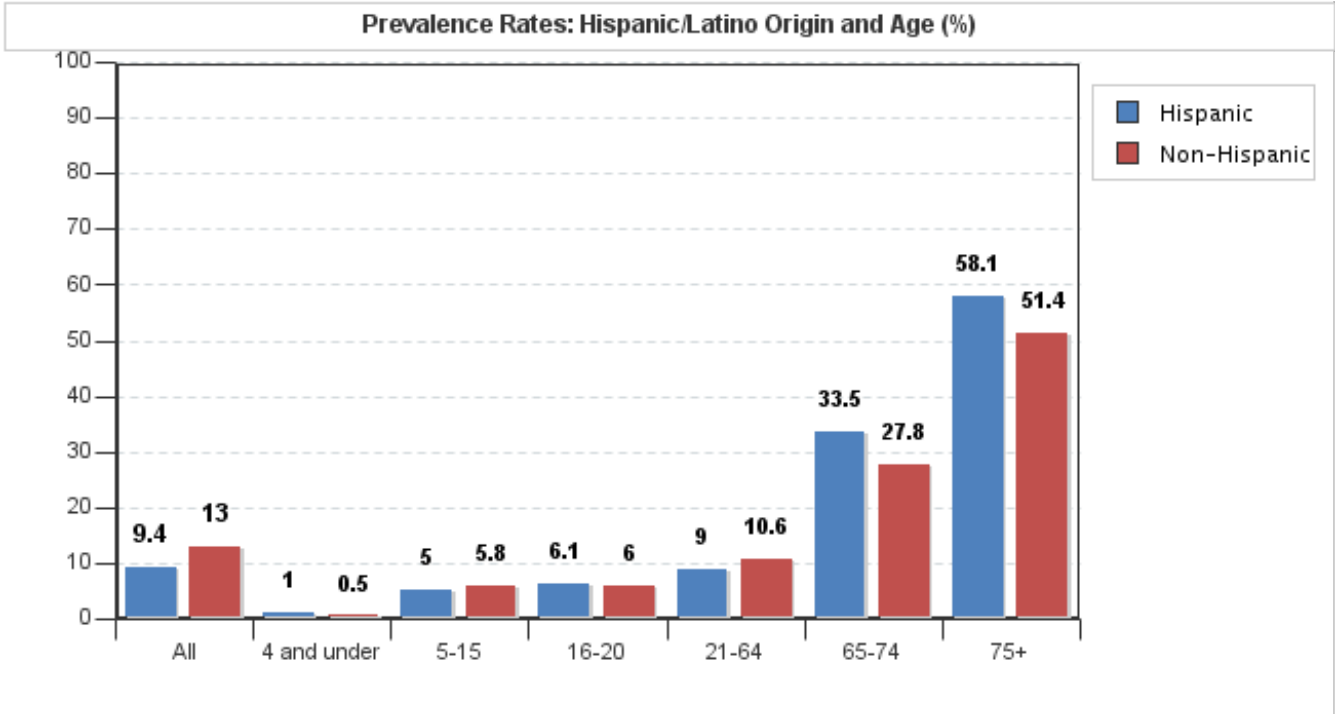
Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

13.0%

- In TX in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 9.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 991,000 of the 10,548,200 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in TX reported one or more disabilities.
- In TX in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 13.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 2,144,000 of the 16,543,000 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in TX 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 Texas in 2015



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	9.4	0.21	991,000	22,400	10,548,200	85,491
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	1.0	3.29	9,600	2,240	990,200	6,848
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.0	0.34	109,800	7,580	2,188,900	17,288
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	6.1	0.58	55,400	5,390	905,800	7,298
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	9.0	0.27	517,800	16,330	5,761,900	46,371
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	33.5	1.62	149,000	8,820	444,200	4,834
Hispanic - Ages 75+	58.1	2.23	149,500	8,840	257,200	2,852
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	13.0	0.19	2,144,000	32,220	16,543,000	167,332
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.5	3.29	4,600	1,560	966,300	8,371
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.8	0.36	130,800	8,270	2,265,000	21,261
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	6.0	0.53	63,400	5,760	1,052,700	9,738
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	10.6	0.22	1,040,000	22,920	9,826,700	95,853
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	27.8	0.85	407,300	14,520	1,464,700	19,013
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	51.4	1.16	497,800	16,020	967,700	13,096

* **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

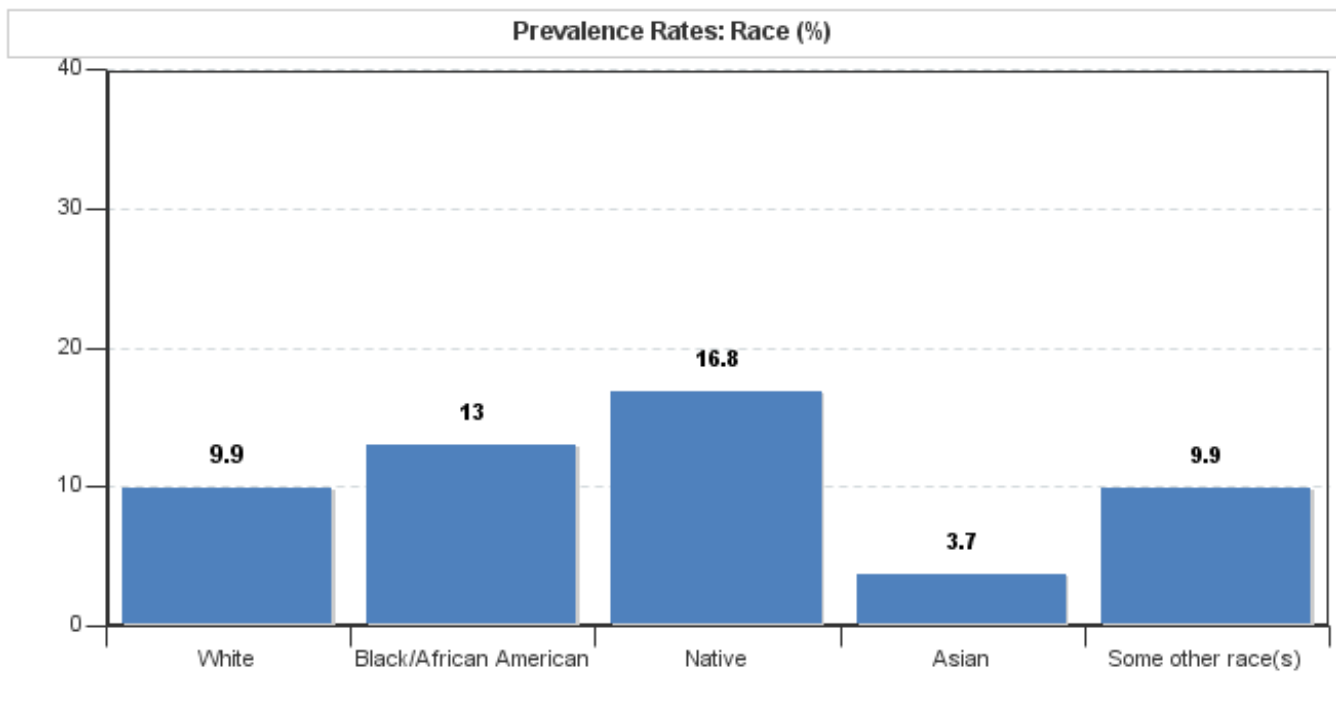
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in TX, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

In 2015, among working-age people in TX:

- 9.9 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 13.0 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 16.8 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 3.7 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 9.9 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 Texas in 2015



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	9.9	0.20	1,151,000	24,060	11,620,900	110,042
Black/African American	13.0	0.55	249,200	11,390	1,923,800	14,024
Native American or Alaska Native	16.8	3.06	13,100	2,620	78,100	800
Asian	3.7	0.48	29,400	3,930	801,300	7,036
Some other race(s)	9.9	0.63	115,100	7,760	1,164,400	10,322

Employment

Introduction

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

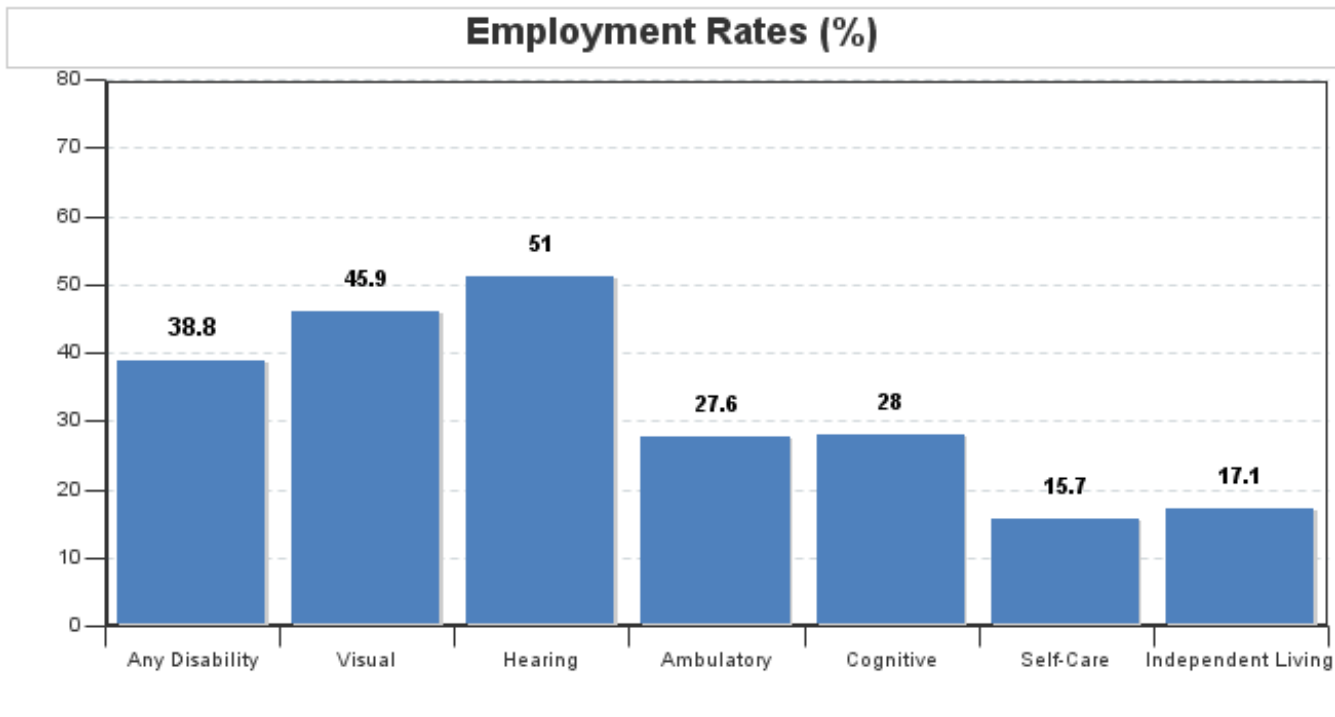
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
38.8%

Employment:
without
disability
77.7%

- In 2015, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in TX was 38.8 percent.
- In 2015, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in TX was 77.7 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 38.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 51.0 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 15.7 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	77.7	0.25	10,899,100	58,480	14,030,800	126,706
Any Disability	38.8	0.89	605,000	17,620	1,557,700	15,518
Visual	45.9	1.97	153,900	8,960	335,600	3,170
Hearing	51.0	1.97	172,100	9,480	337,500	3,454
Ambulatory	27.6	1.15	218,700	10,670	792,500	8,046
Cognitive	28.0	1.32	170,400	9,430	608,300	5,870
Self-Care	15.7	1.56	44,900	4,850	286,300	2,844
Independent Living	17.1	1.20	88,700	6,810	519,200	5,165

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 Texas who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

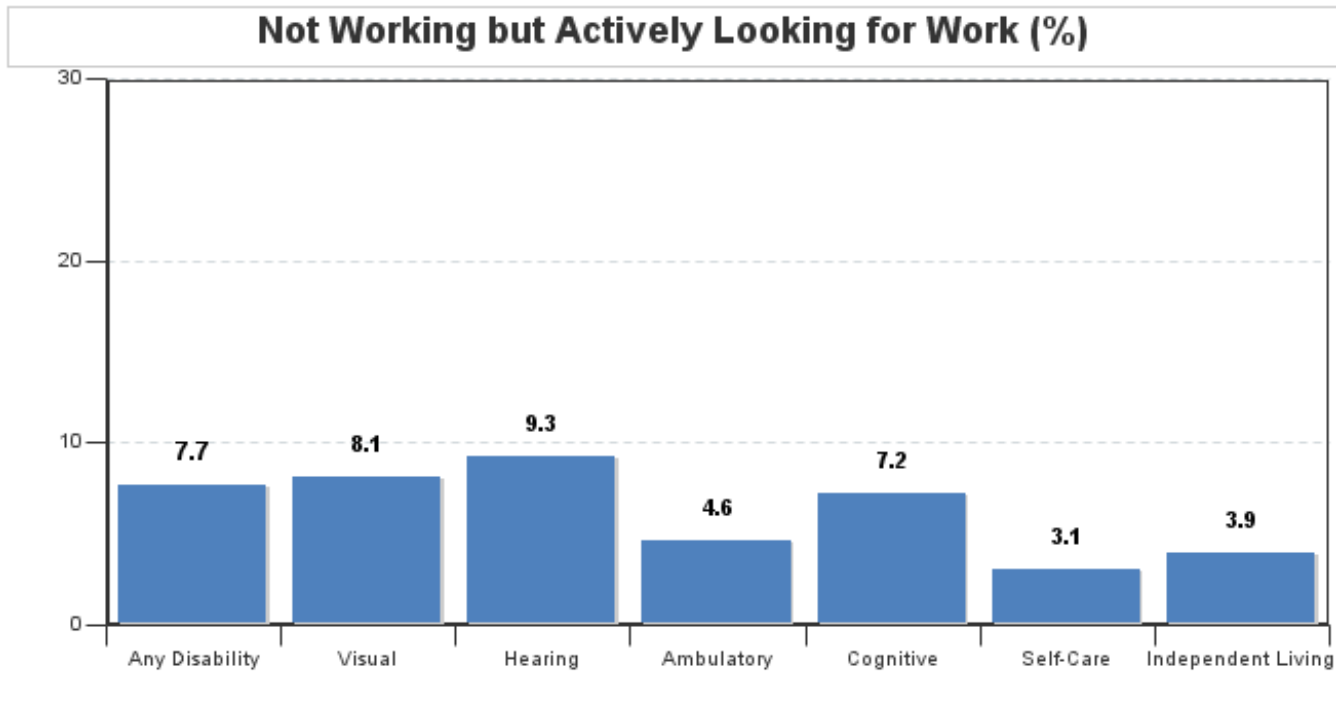
Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability
7.7%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
16.7%

- In 2015 in TX, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 7.7 percent.
- In 2015 in TX, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 16.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 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 "Hearing Disability," 9.3 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 3.1 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	16.7	0.48	522,100	16,400	3,131,800	28,665
Any Disability	7.7	0.63	73,000	6,180	952,800	9,585
Visual	8.1	1.47	14,600	2,770	181,700	1,729
Hearing	9.3	1.64	15,400	2,840	165,400	1,674
Ambulatory	4.6	0.63	26,400	3,720	573,800	5,863
Cognitive	7.2	0.90	31,600	4,070	438,000	4,306
Self-Care	3.1	0.81	7,500	1,980	241,400	2,412
Independent Living	3.9	0.68	16,900	2,980	430,500	4,338

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 Texas, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

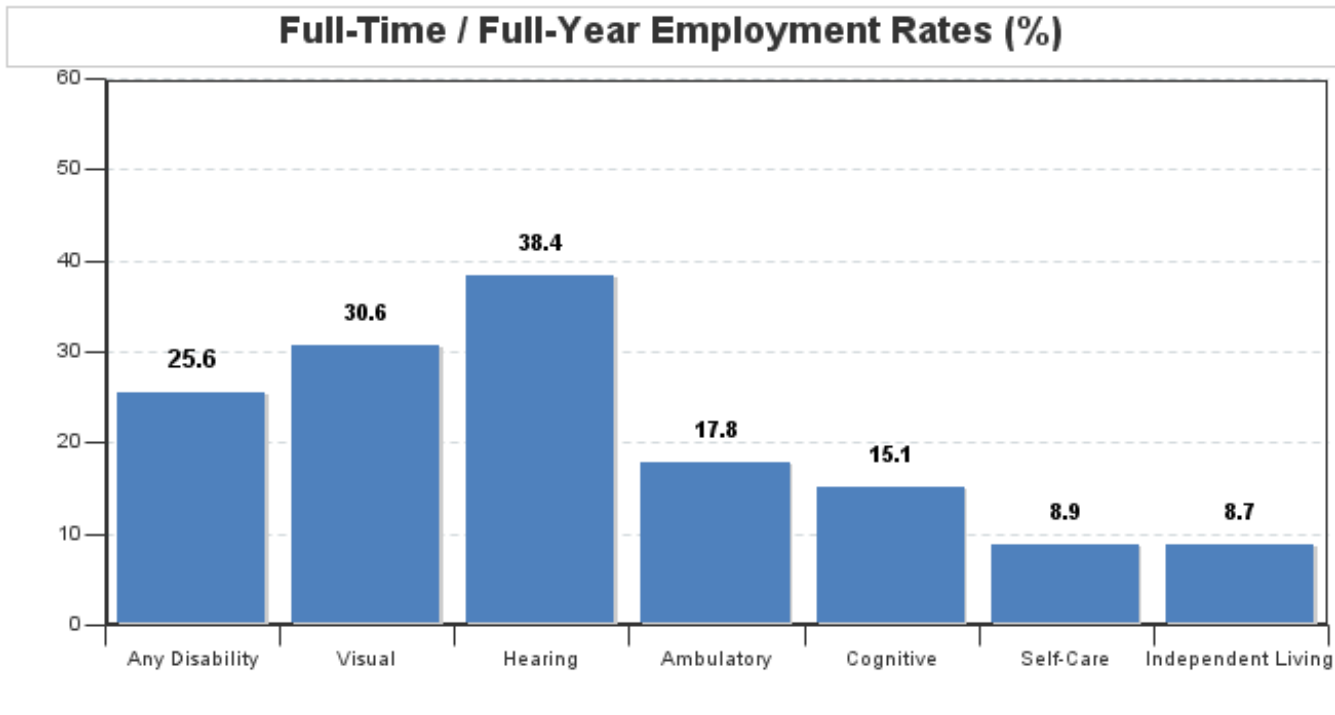
Quick Statistics

FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
25.6%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
60.8%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in TX was 25.6 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in TX was 60.8 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 35.2 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," 38.4 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 8.7 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	60.8	0.30	8,534,000	55,580	14,030,800	126,706
Any Disability	25.6	0.80	398,900	14,370	1,557,700	15,518
Visual	30.6	1.82	102,700	7,330	335,600	3,170
Hearing	38.4	1.92	129,600	8,230	337,500	3,454
Ambulatory	17.8	0.98	141,400	8,590	792,500	8,046
Cognitive	15.1	1.05	91,600	6,920	608,300	5,870
Self-Care	8.9	1.22	25,400	3,650	286,300	2,844
Independent Living	8.7	0.90	45,000	4,860	519,200	5,165

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 Texas, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

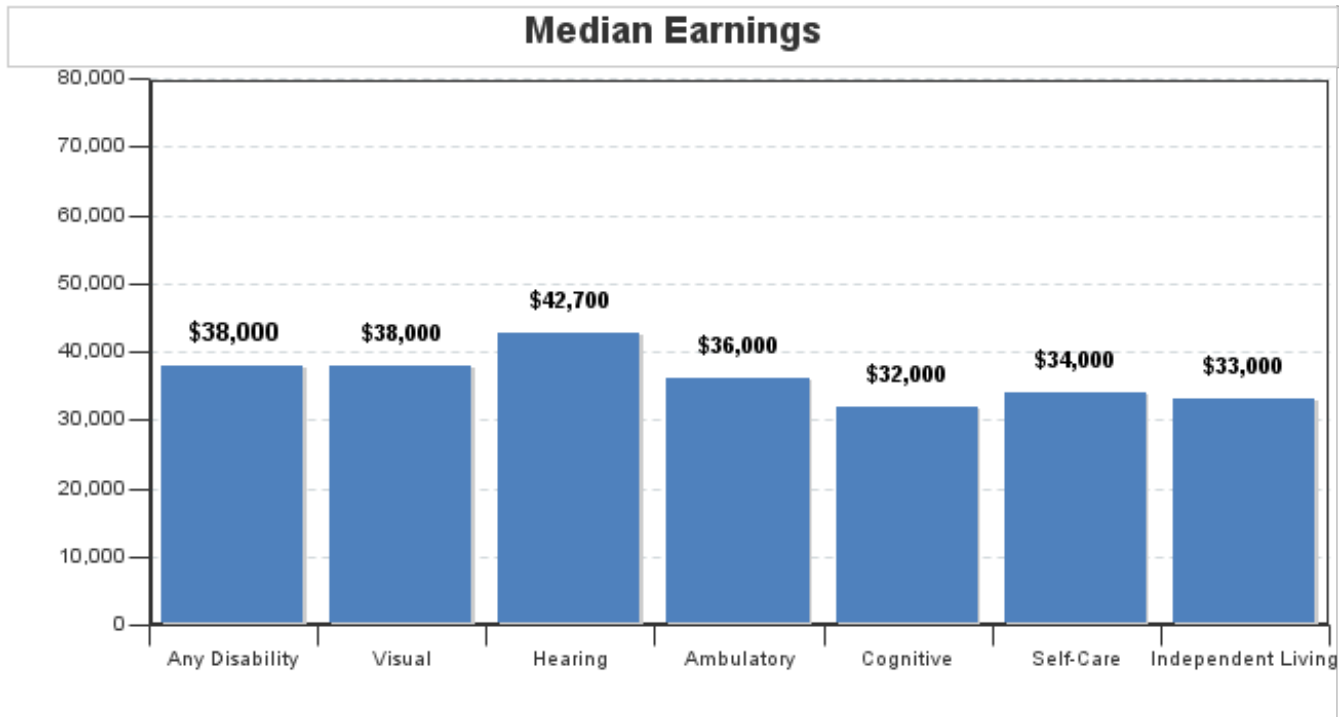
Quick Statistics

Earnings: with
disability
\$38,000

Earnings:
without disability
\$42,100

- In 2015, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in TX was \$38,000.
- In 2015, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in TX was \$42,100.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$4,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$42,700. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Cognitive Disability," \$32,000.

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



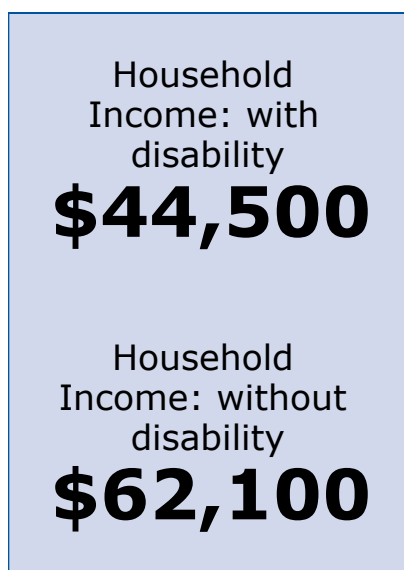
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$42,100	\$370	8,534,000	76,476
Any Disability	\$38,000	\$1,380	399,000	4,002
Visual	\$38,000	\$2,760	103,000	997
Hearing	\$42,700	\$2,830	130,000	1,350
Ambulatory	\$36,000	\$2,220	141,000	1,439
Cognitive	\$32,000	\$2,270	92,000	863
Self-Care	\$34,000	\$4,790	25,000	255
Independent Living	\$33,000	\$3,480	45,000	423

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 Texas, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

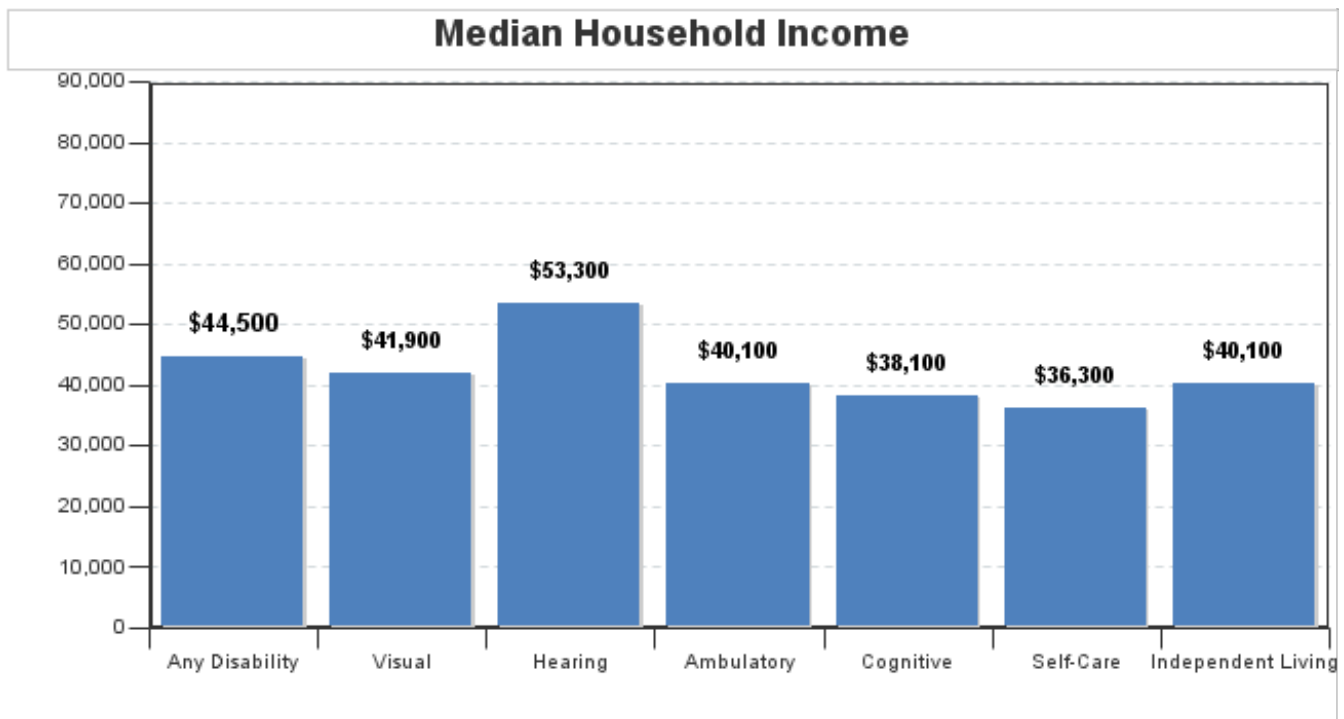
Quick Statistics



- In 2015, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in TX was \$44,500.
- In 2015, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in TX was \$62,100.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$17,600.
- 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 "Self-Care Disability" \$36,300 .

* **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 Texas in 2015



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$62,100	\$700	6,769,000	64,934
Any Disability	\$44,500	1,360	1,209,000	13,042
Visual	\$41,900	2,670	280,000	2,841
Hearing	\$53,300	3,170	295,000	3,199
Ambulatory	\$40,100	1,720	655,000	7,137
Cognitive	\$38,100	1,980	467,000	5,015
Self-Care	\$36,300	2,590	238,000	2,579
Independent Living	\$40,100	2,180	408,000	4,557

* **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 Texas, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

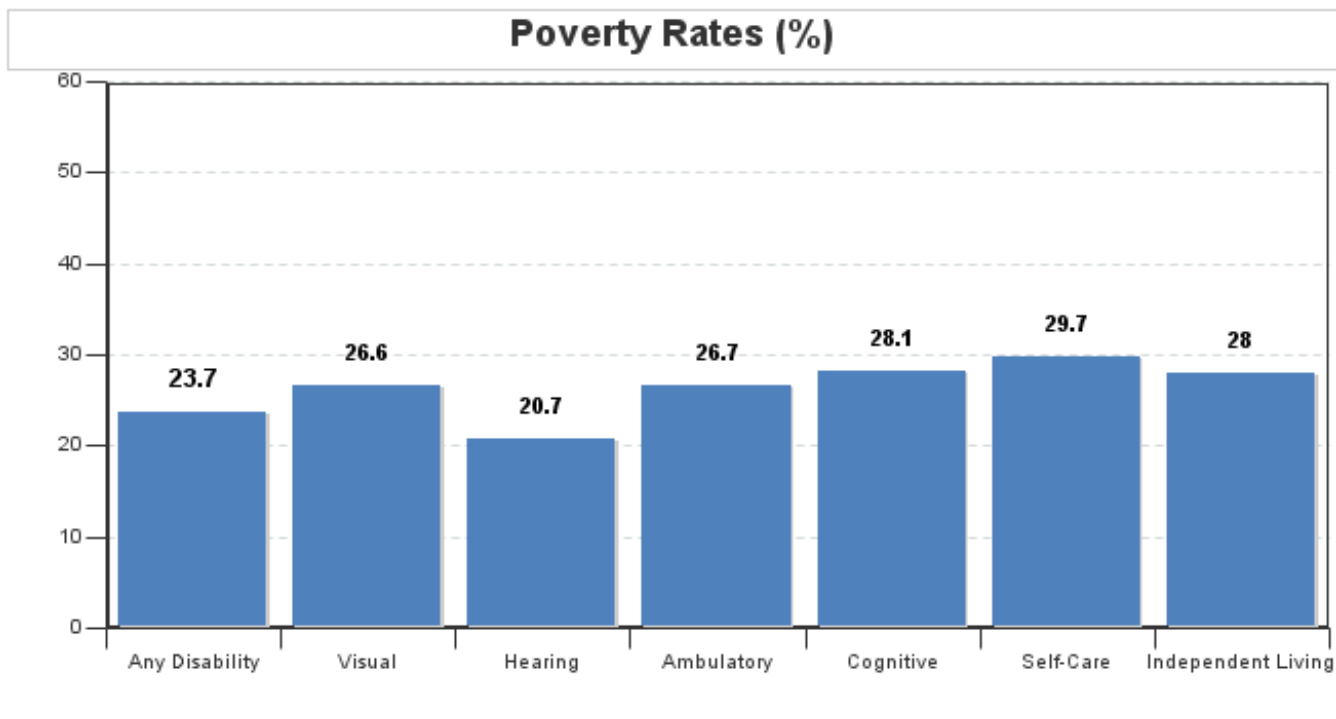
Poverty: with
disability
23.7%

Poverty:
without
disability
12.1%

- In 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in TX was 23.7 percent.
- In 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in TX was 12.1 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate 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 poverty rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 29.7 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 20.7 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 Texas in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	12.1	0.31	1,688,300	45,330	13,985,100	126,033
Any Disability	23.7	1.23	367,200	21,670	1,552,400	15,451
Visual	26.6	2.75	89,000	10,730	334,000	3,149
Hearing	20.7	2.52	69,800	9,500	336,400	3,438
Ambulatory	26.7	1.79	211,400	16,490	791,800	8,036
Cognitive	28.1	2.08	170,200	14,810	605,000	5,829
Self-Care	29.7	3.08	85,000	10,480	286,200	2,842
Independent Living	28.0	2.24	145,100	13,680	518,800	5,158

* **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

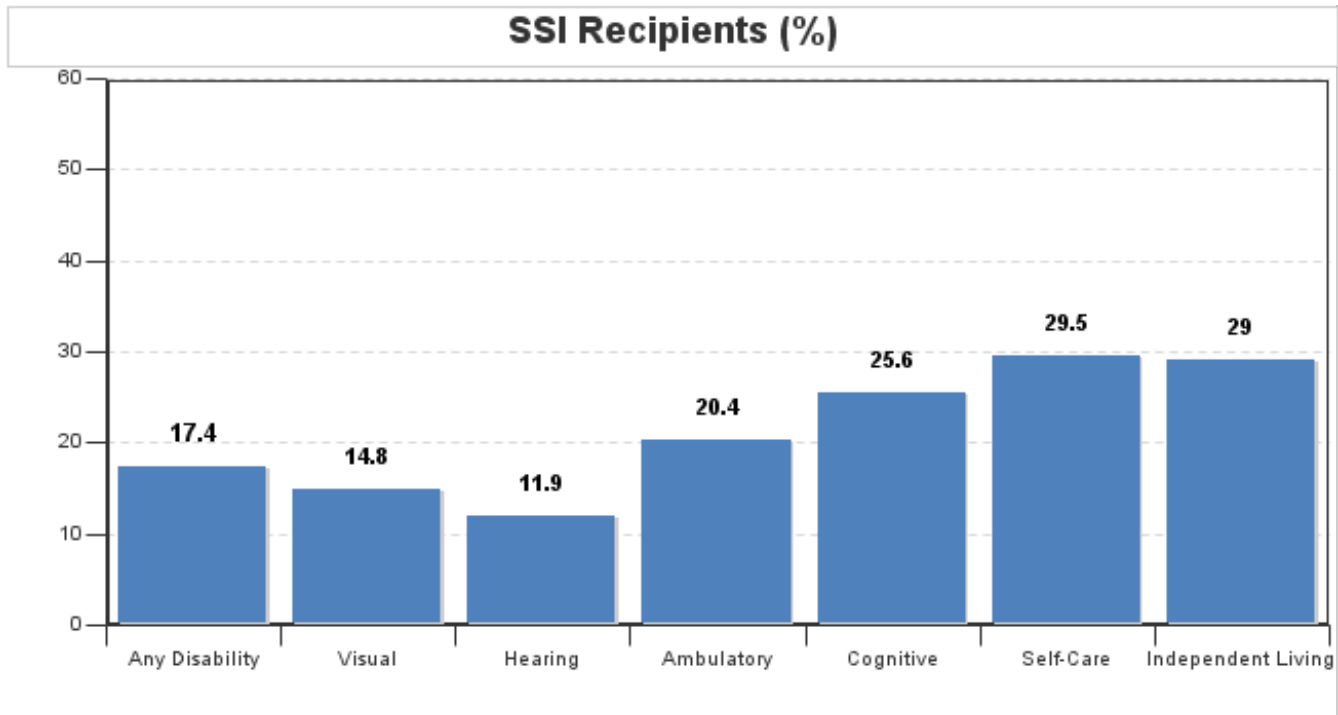
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Texas, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these 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
17.4%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in TX was 17.4 percent.
- In 2015, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in TX was 270,600.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Self-Care Disability," 29.5 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 11.9 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	17.4	0.70	270,600	11,860	1,557,700	15,518
Visual	14.8	1.40	49,800	5,110	335,600	3,170
Hearing	11.9	1.28	40,300	4,600	337,500	3,454
Ambulatory	20.4	1.04	161,300	9,180	792,500	8,046
Cognitive	25.6	1.28	155,600	9,010	608,300	5,870
Self-Care	29.5	1.95	84,500	6,650	286,300	2,844
Independent Living	29.0	1.44	150,800	8,870	519,200	5,165

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 Texas, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

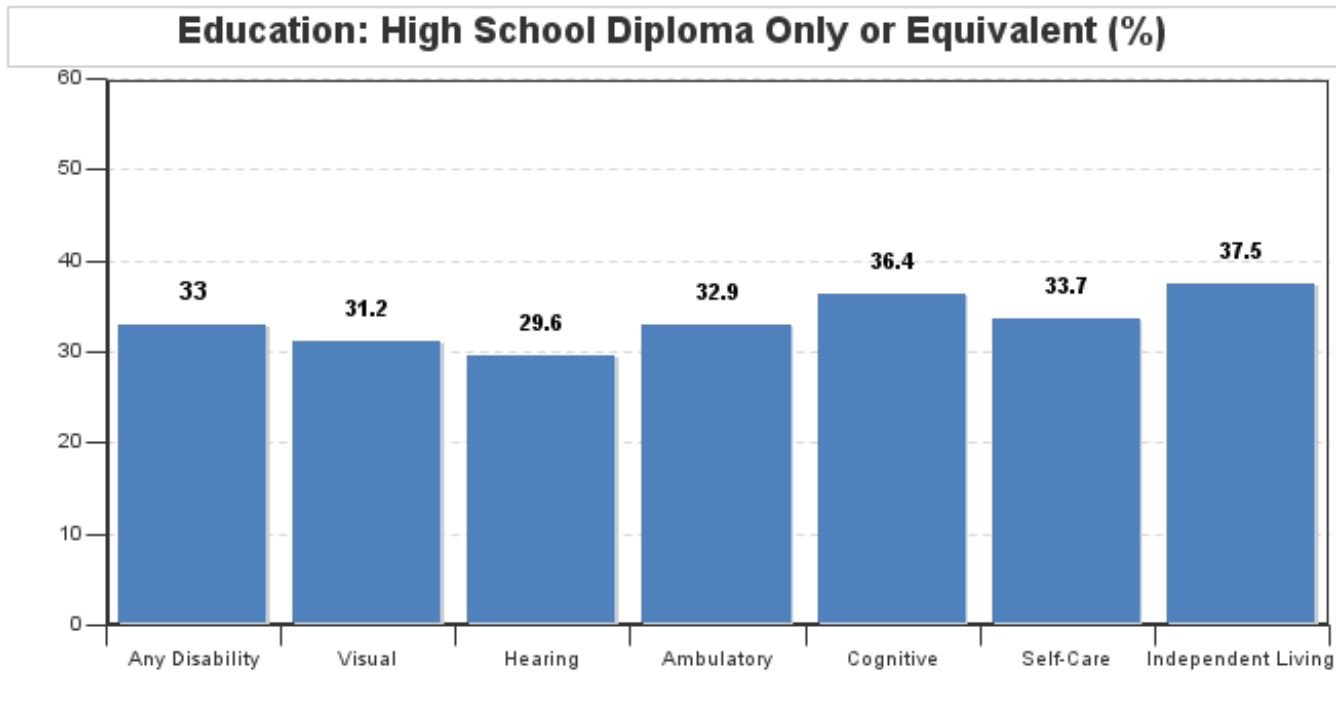
Quick Statistics

High School
Only: with
disability
33.0%

High School
Only: without
disability
24.6%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in TX was 33.0 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in TX was 24.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 8.4 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," 37.5 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Hearing Disability," 29.6 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	24.6	0.26	3,445,000	39,770	14,030,800	126,706
Any Disability	33.0	0.86	514,300	16,280	1,557,700	15,518
Visual	31.2	1.83	104,600	7,400	335,600	3,170
Hearing	29.6	1.80	100,100	7,240	337,500	3,454
Ambulatory	32.9	1.21	261,000	11,650	792,500	8,046
Cognitive	36.4	1.41	221,300	10,740	608,300	5,870
Self-Care	33.7	2.02	96,600	7,110	286,300	2,844
Independent Living	37.5	1.54	194,600	10,070	519,200	5,165

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 Texas, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

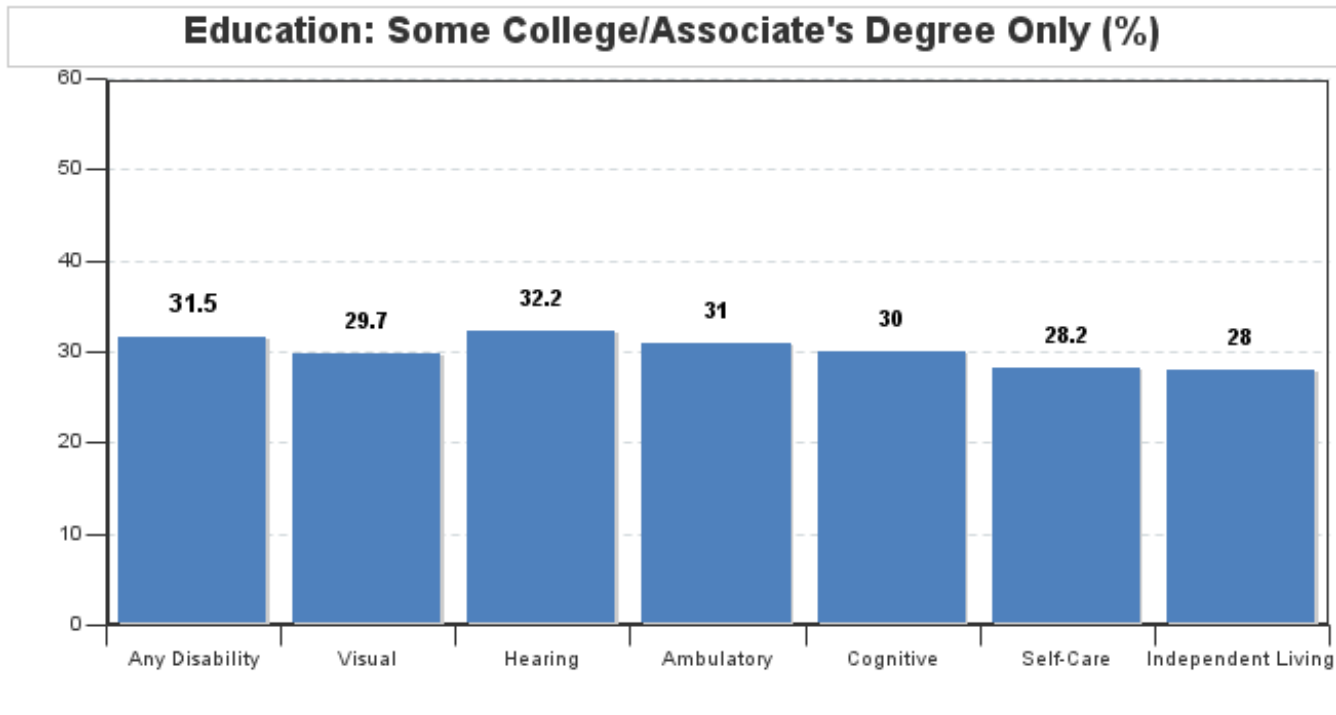
Quick Statistics

Some
College: with
disability
31.5%

Some
College:
without
disability
31.2%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in TX was 31.5 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in TX was 31.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was -0.3 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," 32.2 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 28.0 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 Texas in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	31.2	0.28	4,378,100	43,960	14,030,800	126,706
Any Disability	31.5	0.85	491,000	15,910	1,557,700	15,518
Visual	29.7	1.81	99,700	7,220	335,600	3,170
Hearing	32.2	1.84	108,800	7,540	337,500	3,454
Ambulatory	31.0	1.19	245,300	11,300	792,500	8,046
Cognitive	30.0	1.35	182,700	9,760	608,300	5,870
Self-Care	28.2	1.93	80,800	6,500	286,300	2,844
Independent Living	28.0	1.43	145,600	8,720	519,200	5,165

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 Texas, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

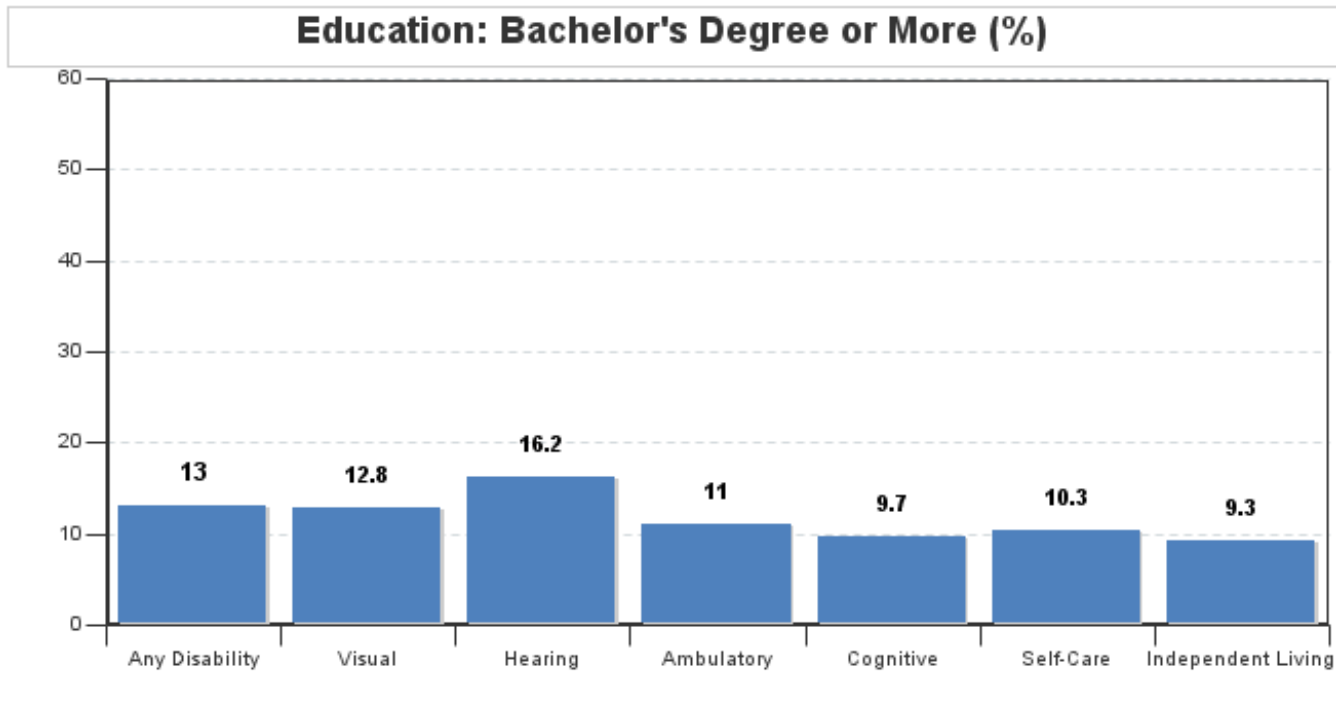
13.0%

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

29.5%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in TX was 13.0 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in TX was 29.5 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 16.5 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," 16.2 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 9.3 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	29.5	0.28	4,138,100	42,960	14,030,800	126,706
Any Disability	13.0	0.62	203,300	10,290	1,557,700	15,518
Visual	12.8	1.32	42,900	4,740	335,600	3,170
Hearing	16.2	1.45	54,700	5,360	337,500	3,454
Ambulatory	11.0	0.81	86,900	6,750	792,500	8,046
Cognitive	9.7	0.87	59,100	5,570	608,300	5,870
Self-Care	10.3	1.30	29,600	3,940	286,300	2,844
Independent Living	9.3	0.92	48,100	5,020	519,200	5,165

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

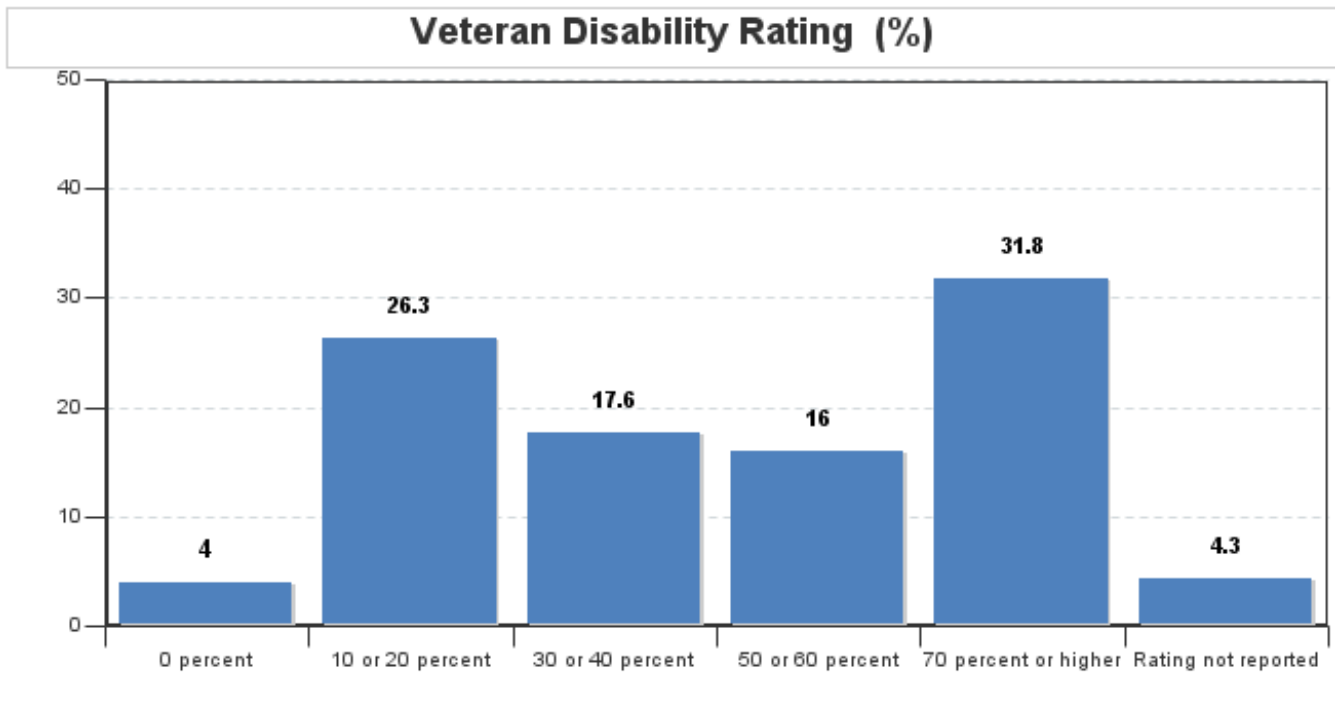
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in Texas. The 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). 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
28.3%

- In 2015, there were 844,800 working-age civilian veterans in TX, of whom 239,200 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in TX with a VA service-connected disability was 28.3 percent.
- In 2015, 76,000 working-age civilian veterans in TX had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2015, 31.8 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in TX 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 Texas in 2015



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	28.3	1.12	239,200	11,160	844,800	8,314
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	4.0	0.92	9,600	2,250	239,200	2,316
10 or 20 percent	26.3	2.06	62,800	5,740	239,200	2,316
30 or 40 percent	17.6	1.78	42,100	4,700	239,200	2,316
50 or 60 percent	16.0	1.72	38,300	4,480	239,200	2,316
70 percent or higher	31.8	2.18	76,000	6,310	239,200	2,316
Rating not reported	4.3	0.95	10,300	2,330	239,200	2,316

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

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

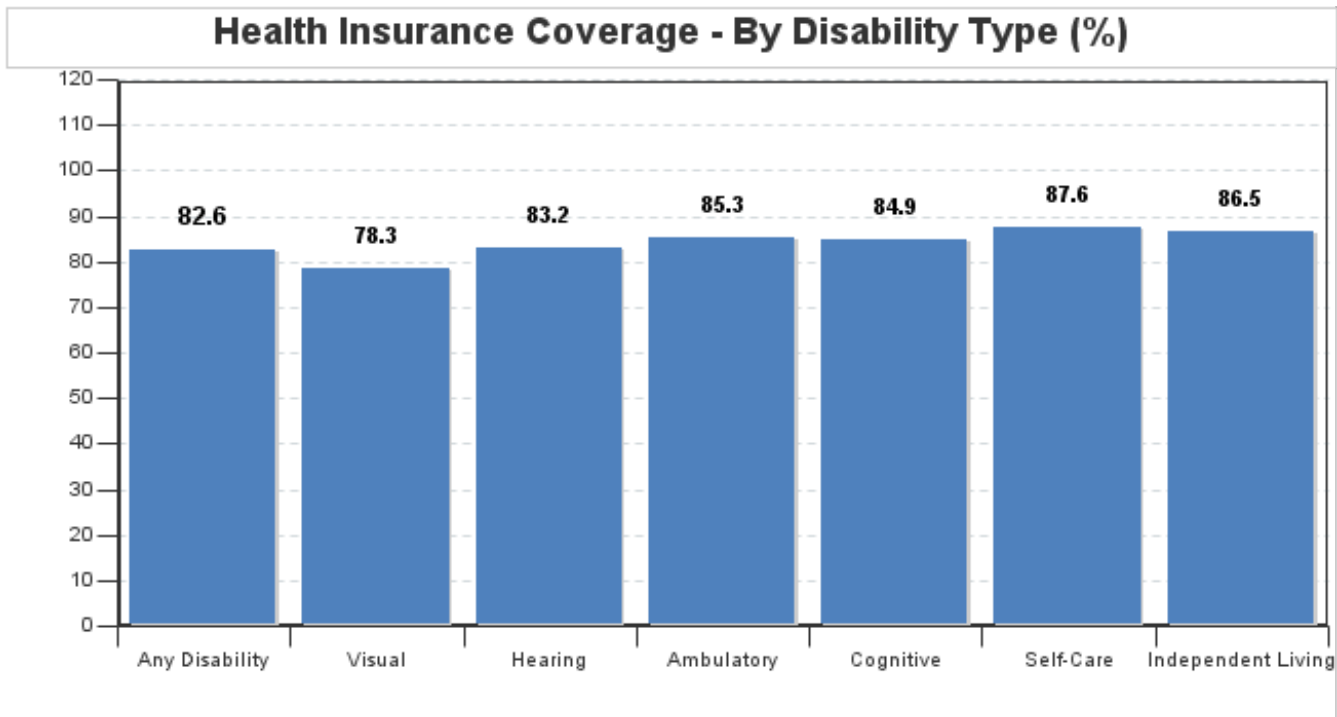
Quick Statistics

Health
Coverage:
with Disability
82.6%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
76.6%

- In 2015, 82.6 percent of working-age people with disabilities in TX had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2015, 76.6 percent of working-age people without disabilities in TX had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 6 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," 87.6 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 78.3 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	76.6	0.30	10,741,200	66,980	14,030,800	126,706
Any Disability	82.6	0.80	1,286,000	28,990	1,557,700	15,518
Visual	78.3	1.86	262,900	13,360	335,600	3,170
Hearing	83.2	1.69	280,600	13,800	337,500	3,454
Ambulatory	85.3	1.04	676,000	21,270	792,500	8,046
Cognitive	84.9	1.20	516,400	18,640	608,300	5,870
Self-Care	87.6	1.61	250,700	13,050	286,300	2,844
Independent Living	86.5	1.24	449,300	17,410	519,200	5,165

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 Texas, 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

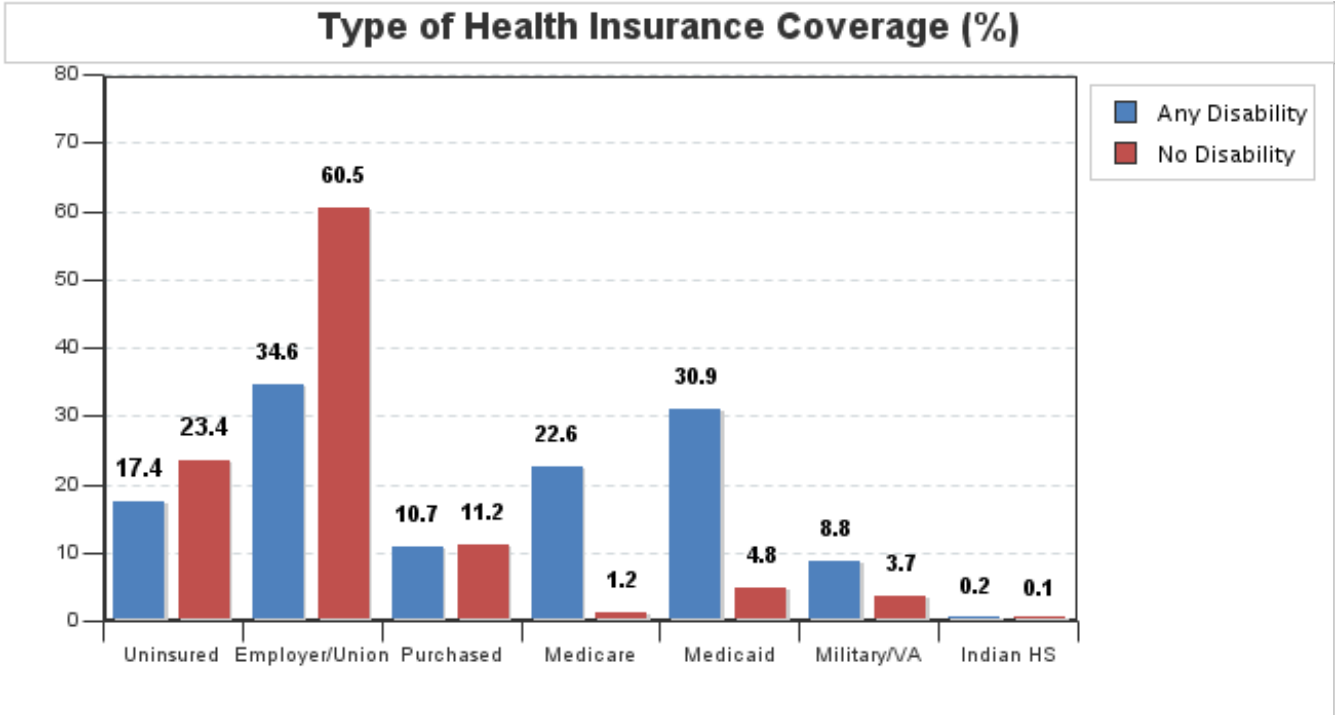
34.6%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

60.5%

- In 2015, 34.6 percent of working-age people with disabilities in TX reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2015, 60.5 percent of working-age people without disabilities in TX reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2015, 10.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities in TX reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2015, 22.6 percent of working-age people with disabilities in TX reported Medicare coverage and 30.9 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 Texas in 2015



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	17.4	0.80	271,700	13,580	1,557,700	15,518
Employer/Union	34.6	1.00	539,600	19,050	1,557,700	15,518
Purchased	10.7	0.65	166,500	10,650	1,557,700	15,518
Medicare	22.6	0.88	351,600	15,430	1,557,700	15,518
Medicaid	30.9	0.97	481,600	18,010	1,557,700	15,518
Military/VA	8.8	0.59	136,300	9,650	1,557,700	15,518
Indian Health Service	0.2	3.29	3,500	1,540	1,557,700	15,518
No Disability						
Uninsured	23.4	0.30	3,289,600	44,560	14,030,800	126,706
Employer/Union	60.5	0.34	8,493,700	63,430	14,030,800	126,706
Purchased	11.2	0.22	1,576,600	31,920	14,030,800	126,706
Medicare	1.2	3.29	173,600	10,880	14,030,800	126,706
Medicaid	4.8	0.15	679,200	21,310	14,030,800	126,706
Military/VA	3.7	0.13	515,200	18,620	14,030,800	126,706
Indian Health Service	0.1	3.29	16,200	3,330	14,030,800	126,706

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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