

Cornell University

2015

CA

California

2015 Disability Status Report California



www.disabilitystatistics.org

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

Contents

Introduction

2015 Annual Disability Status Report	2
ACS Disability Questions	3
Notes	4

Summary

California Summary	5
Prevalence by State: Ages 21 to 64	7
Employment by State: Ages 21 to 64	8

Demographics

Prevalence: All Ages	9
Prevalence: Ages 4 and under	11
Prevalence: Ages 5 to 15	13
Prevalence: Ages 16 to 20	15
Prevalence: Ages 21 to 64 (Working-Age)	17
Prevalence: Ages 65 to 74	19
Prevalence: Ages 75 and Older	21
Prevalence: Gender and Age	23
Prevalence: Hispanic / Latino Origin and Age	26
Prevalence: Race	29

Outcomes

Employment	29
Not Working but Actively Looking for Work	33
Full-Time / Full-Year Employment	35
Annual Earnings (Full-Time / Full-Year workers)	37
Annual Household Income	39
Poverty	41
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	43
Education: High School Diploma / Equivalent	45
Education: Some College / Associate's Degree	47
Education: Bachelor's Degree or More	49
Veterans Service-Connected Disability	51
Health Insurance Coverage	53
Type of Health Insurance Coverage	55

Glossary

About the Disability Status Report

The 2015 Annual Disability Status Report

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

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

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

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

Suggested Citation

Erickson, W., Lee, C., & von Schrader, S. (2016). 2015 Disability Status Report: California. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Yang Tan Institute on Employment and Disability (YTI).

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.

California Summary

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

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

- 10.6 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.6 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 3.9 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 4.7 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 8.4 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 24.0 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 51.3 percent for persons ages 75+

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

- 2.0% reported a Visual Disability
- 2.9% reported a Hearing Disability
- 6.0% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 4.3% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.6% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.3% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2015, 10.8 percent of females of all ages and 10.3 percent of males of all ages in CA reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2015, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in CA was 8.0 percent.

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

- 9.0 percent among Whites
- 14.1 percent among Black / African Americans
- 4.5 percent among Asians
- 17.1 percent among Native Americans
- 7.8 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2015, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in CA was 33.9 percent.

Looking for Work: In CA in 2015, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 9.2 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In CA in 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 20.1 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2015, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in CA was \$43,100.

Annual Household Income: In CA in 2015, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$50,100.

Poverty: In CA in 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 26.5 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in CA was 21.3 percent.

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

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 26.3 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 34.0 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 15.1 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2015, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 23.4 percent in CA.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2015 in CA, 92.5 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

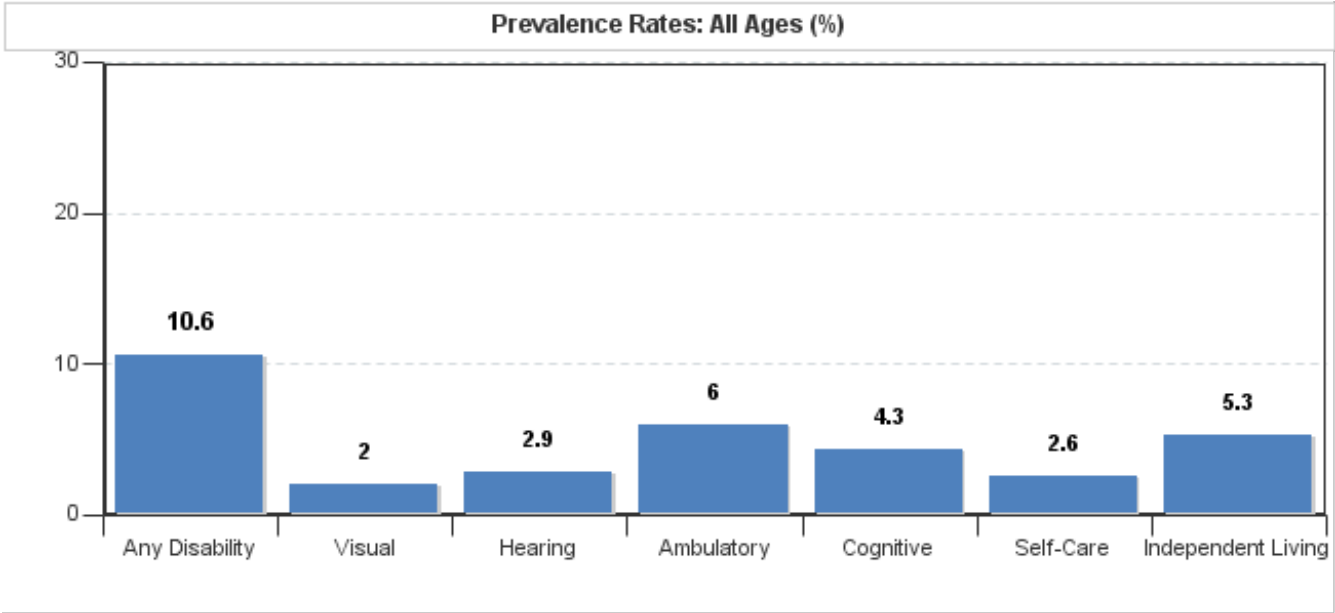
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in California, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
10.6%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in CA was 10.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 4,095,400 of the 38,773,300 individuals of all ages in CA reported one or more disabilities.
- In CA in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.0 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	10.6	0.11	4,095,400	43,880	38,773,300	367,508
Visual	2.0	3.29	763,800	19,830	38,773,300	367,508
Hearing	2.9	0.06	1,123,300	23,940	38,773,300	367,508
Ambulatory	6.0	0.09	2,161,100	32,740	36,268,100	347,982
Cognitive	4.3	0.08	1,549,500	27,950	36,268,100	347,982
Self-Care	2.6	0.06	945,700	22,010	36,268,100	347,982
Independent Living	5.3	0.09	1,665,500	28,940	31,203,200	302,371

* **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 California, 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.

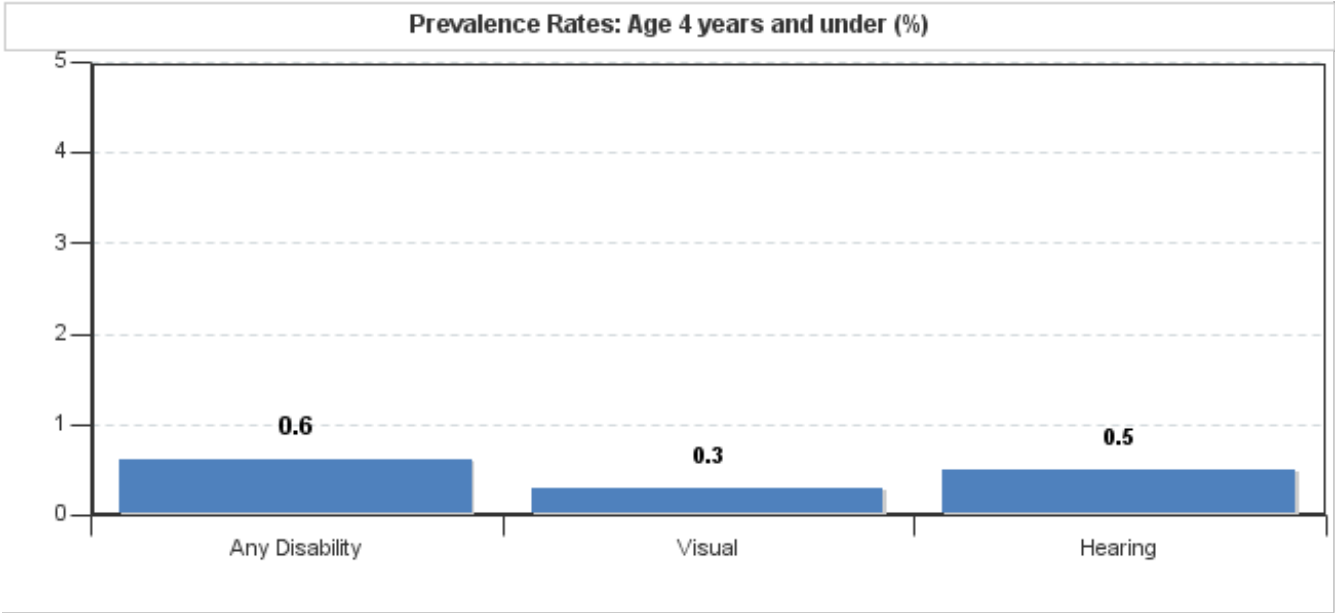
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.6%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in CA was 0.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 14,700 of the 2,505,200 children ages 0 to 4 in CA reported one or more disabilities.
- In CA in 2015, 0.3 percent reported a visual disability
- In CA in 2015, 0.5 percent reported a hearing disability

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.6	3.29	14,700	2,780	2,505,200	19,526
Visual	0.3	3.29	7,900	2,040	2,505,200	19,526
Hearing	0.5	3.29	11,500	2,460	2,505,200	19,526

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

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

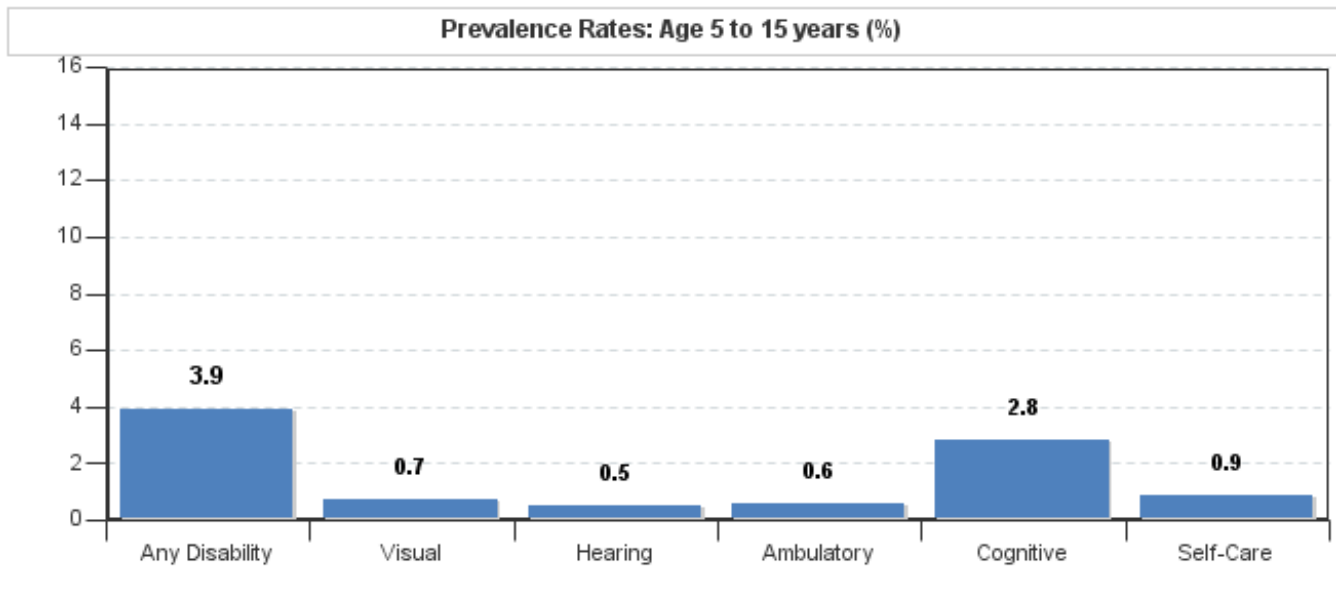
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
3.9%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in CA was 3.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 215,900 of the 5,567,500 individuals ages 5 to 15 in CA reported one or more disabilities.
- In CA in 2015, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 2.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.5 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 California in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	3.9	0.19	215,900	10,620	5,567,500	50,381
Visual	0.7	3.29	38,000	4,470	5,567,500	50,381
Hearing	0.5	3.29	28,700	3,880	5,567,500	50,381
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	30,700	4,010	5,567,500	50,381
Cognitive	2.8	0.16	155,200	9,010	5,567,500	50,381
Self-Care	0.9	3.29	48,200	5,030	5,567,500	50,381

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

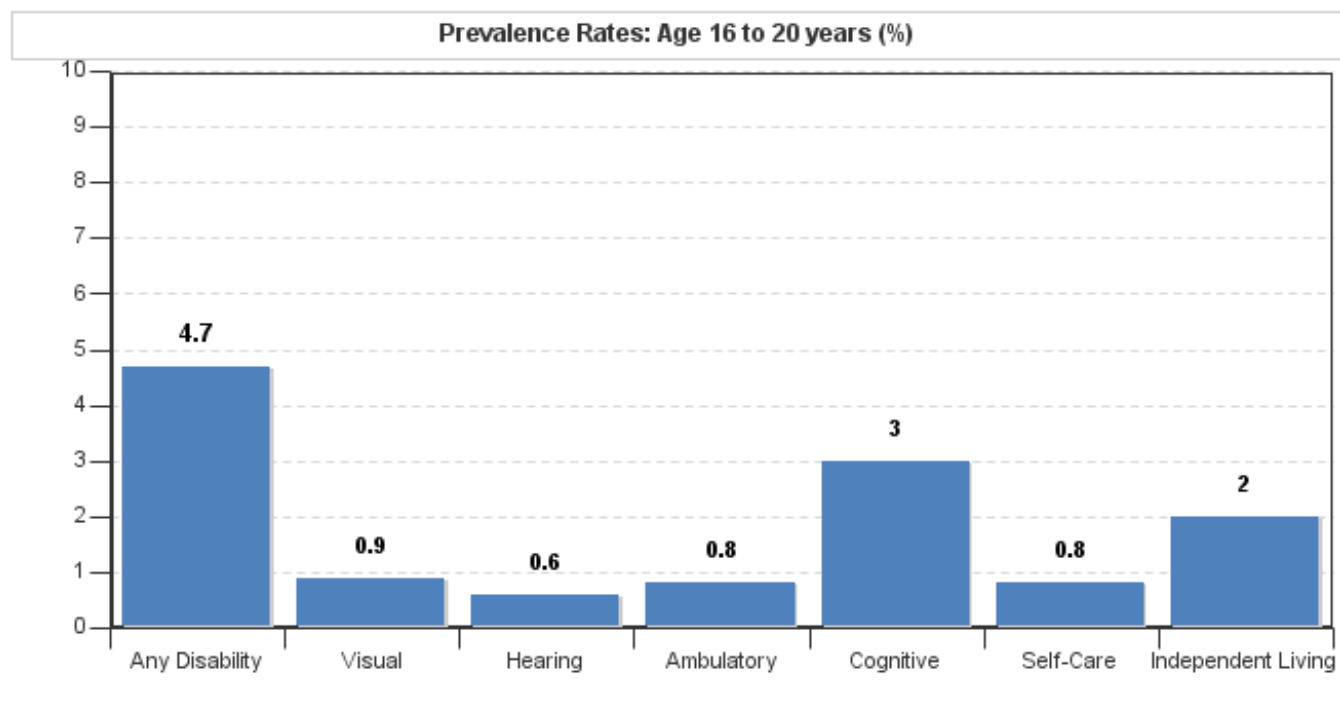
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years

4.7%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in CA was 4.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 123,000 of the 2,630,900 individuals ages 16 to 20 in CA reported one or more disabilities.
- In CA in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.6 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in California in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	4.7	0.30	123,000	8,020	2,630,900	25,007
Visual	0.9	3.29	22,500	3,440	2,630,900	25,007
Hearing	0.6	3.29	16,300	2,930	2,630,900	25,007
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	21,500	3,360	2,630,900	25,007
Cognitive	3.0	0.24	79,700	6,460	2,630,900	25,007
Self-Care	0.8	3.29	22,100	3,400	2,630,900	25,007
Independent Living	2.0	3.29	52,500	5,240	2,630,900	25,007

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

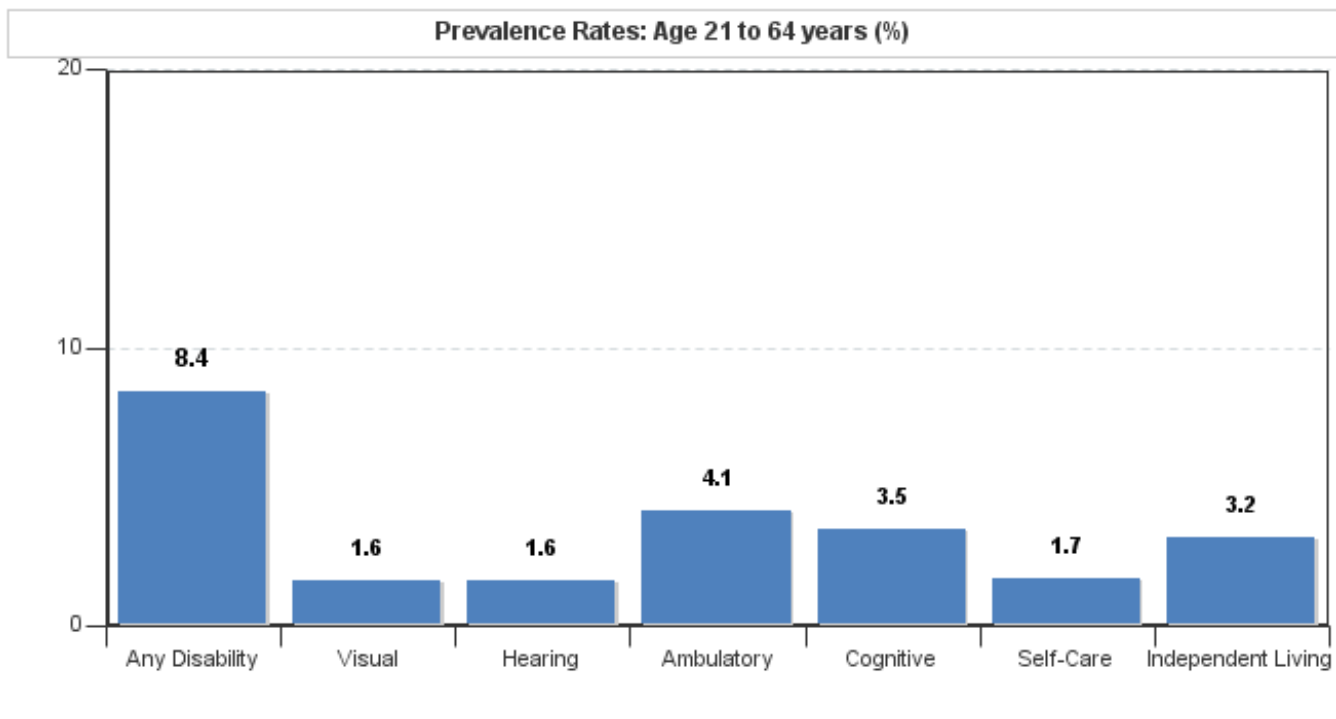
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 21 to
64 years

8.4%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in CA was 8.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 1,934,200 of the 22,971,900 individuals ages 21 to 64 in CA reported one or more disabilities.
- In CA in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 4.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Hearing Disability," 1.6 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	8.4	0.13	1,934,200	31,070	22,971,900	213,768
Visual	1.6	3.29	363,000	13,740	22,971,900	213,768
Hearing	1.6	3.29	357,200	13,630	22,971,900	213,768
Ambulatory	4.1	0.10	948,300	22,040	22,971,900	213,768
Cognitive	3.5	0.09	812,800	20,440	22,971,900	213,768
Self-Care	1.7	3.29	385,300	14,150	22,971,900	213,768
Independent Living	3.2	0.08	729,800	19,390	22,971,900	213,768

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

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

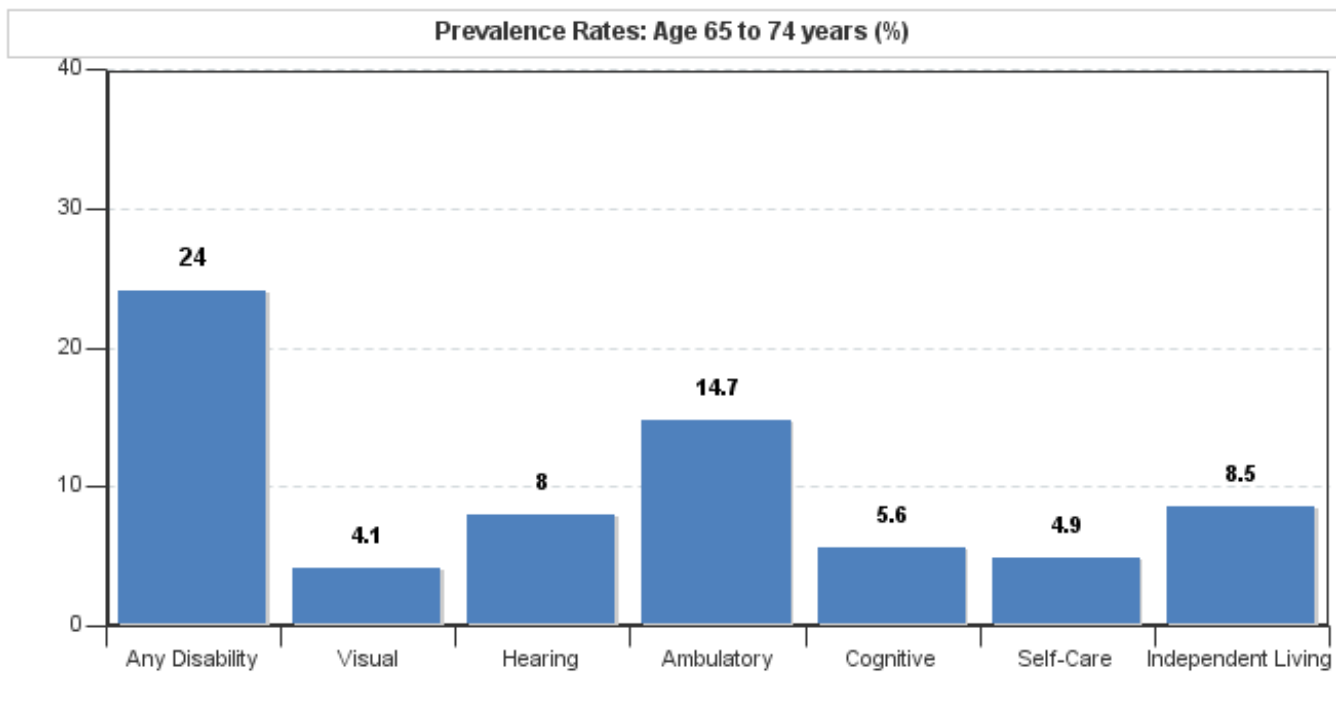
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

24.0%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in CA was 24.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 712,300 of the 2,961,900 individuals ages 65 to 74 in CA reported one or more disabilities.
- In CA in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 14.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 4.1 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	24.0	0.57	712,300	19,160	2,961,900	34,311
Visual	4.1	0.26	121,600	7,980	2,961,900	34,311
Hearing	8.0	0.36	237,800	11,140	2,961,900	34,311
Ambulatory	14.7	0.47	434,300	15,020	2,961,900	34,311
Cognitive	5.6	0.31	165,800	9,310	2,961,900	34,311
Self-Care	4.9	0.29	145,800	8,730	2,961,900	34,311
Independent Living	8.5	0.37	250,300	11,430	2,961,900	34,311

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

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

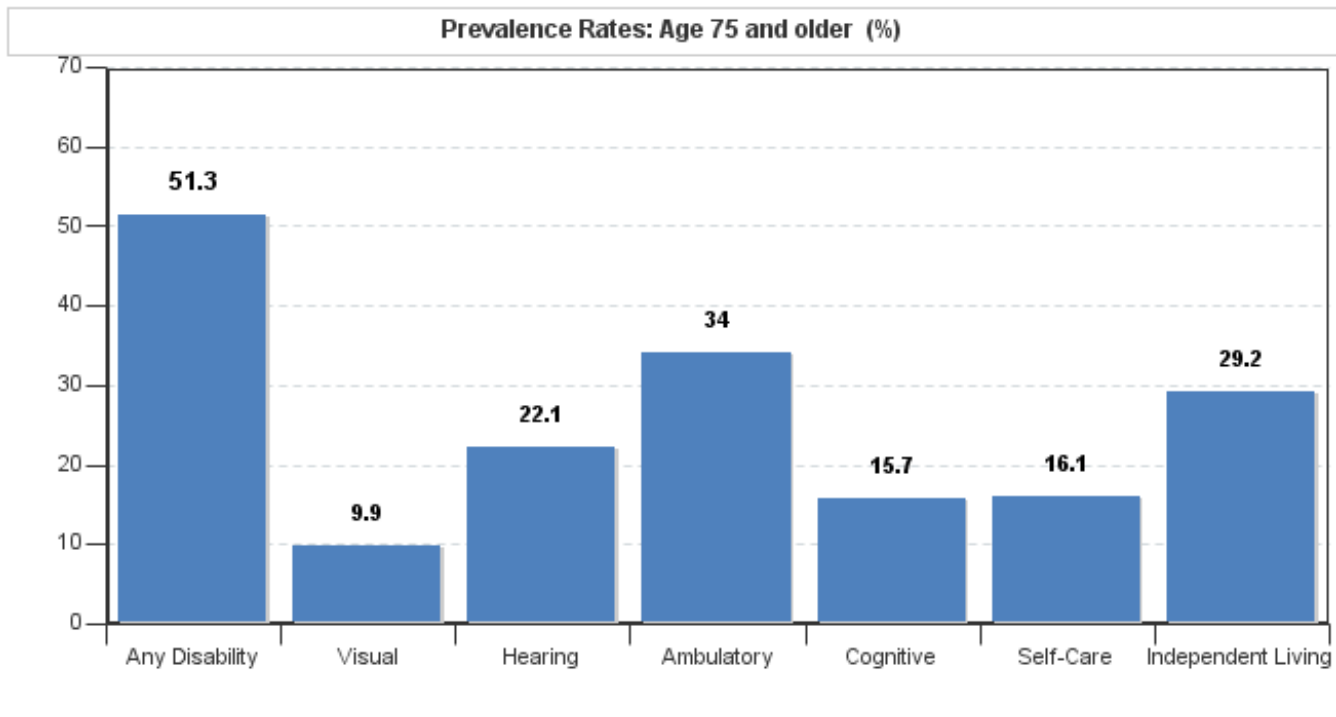
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

51.3%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in CA was 51.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 1,095,400 of the 2,135,900 individuals ages 75 and older in CA reported one or more disabilities.
- In CA in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 34.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 9.9 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	51.3	0.78	1,095,400	23,640	2,135,900	24,515
Visual	9.9	0.47	210,700	10,490	2,135,900	24,515
Hearing	22.1	0.65	471,800	15,640	2,135,900	24,515
Ambulatory	34.0	0.74	726,200	19,350	2,135,900	24,515
Cognitive	15.7	0.57	336,100	13,230	2,135,900	24,515
Self-Care	16.1	0.58	344,300	13,390	2,135,900	24,515
Independent Living	29.2	0.71	624,400	17,960	2,135,900	24,515

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

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

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

10.3%

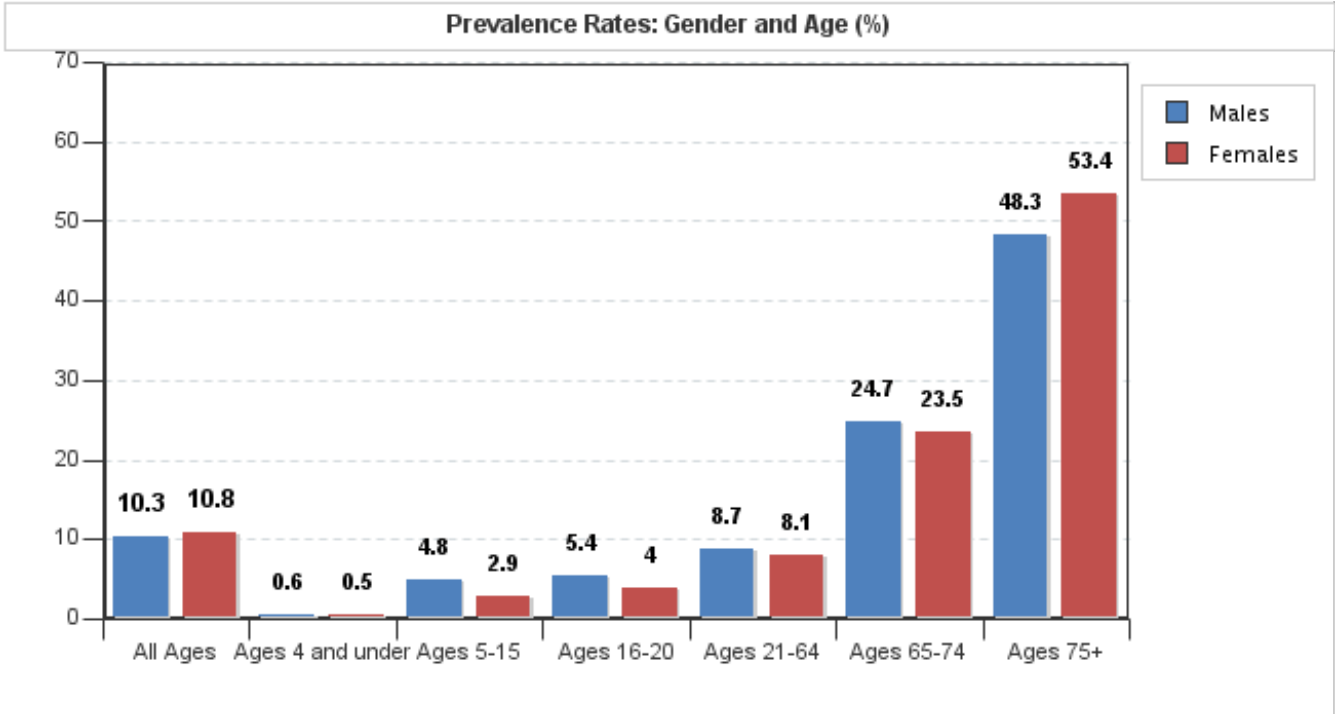
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

10.8%

- In CA in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 10.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 1,977,200 of the 19,147,400 males of all ages in CA reported one or more disabilities.
- In CA in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 10.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 2,118,300 of the 19,626,000 females of all ages in CA 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 California in 2015



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	10.3	0.16	1,977,200	31,400	19,147,400	179,235
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.6	3.29	8,000	2,050	1,278,800	10,045
Males: Ages 5-15	4.8	0.29	135,400	8,420	2,832,500	25,552
Males: Ages 16-20	5.4	0.45	72,000	6,140	1,339,100	12,747
Males: Ages 21-64	8.7	0.19	994,800	22,560	11,437,900	104,421
Males: Ages 65-74	24.7	0.84	339,000	13,280	1,372,800	16,060
Males: Ages 75+	48.3	1.22	428,000	14,910	886,400	10,410
Females						
Females: All Ages	10.8	0.16	2,118,300	32,440	19,626,000	188,273
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.5	3.29	6,700	1,870	1,226,500	9,481
Females: Ages 5-15	2.9	0.23	80,500	6,490	2,735,000	24,829
Females: Ages 16-20	4.0	0.39	51,000	5,170	1,291,900	12,260
Females: Ages 21-64	8.1	0.18	939,400	21,940	11,534,000	109,347
Females: Ages 65-74	23.5	0.77	373,300	13,930	1,589,100	18,251
Females: Ages 75+	53.4	1.02	667,300	18,560	1,249,500	14,105

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

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

8.0%

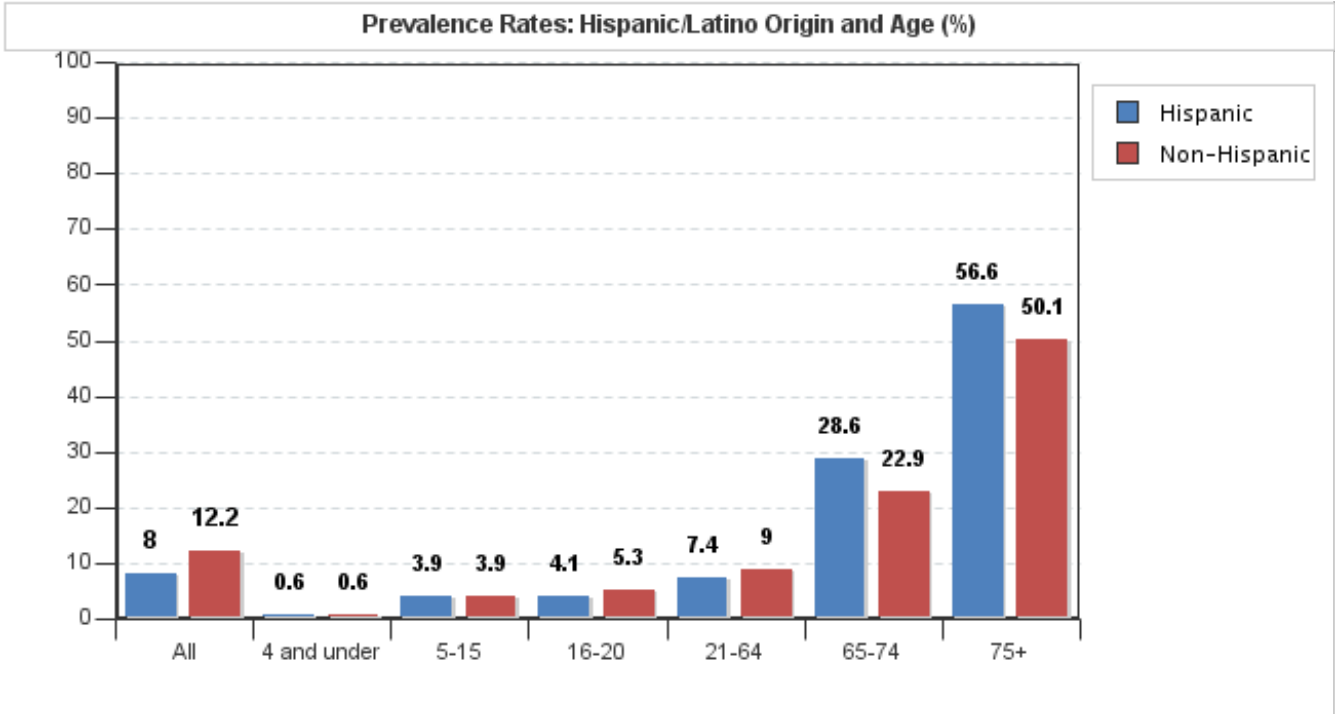
Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

12.2%

- In CA in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 8.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 1,199,500 of the 15,051,900 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in CA reported one or more disabilities.
- In CA in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 12.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 2,896,000 of the 23,721,500 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in CA 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 California in 2015



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	8.0	0.16	1,199,500	24,710	15,051,900	127,900
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.6	3.29	8,000	2,050	1,311,600	9,226
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	3.9	0.26	112,400	7,670	2,905,800	24,476
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	4.1	0.40	53,100	5,280	1,303,400	11,535
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	7.4	0.21	636,600	18,130	8,547,700	72,396
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	28.6	1.34	170,400	9,440	596,300	6,140
Hispanic - Ages 75+	56.6	1.83	219,100	10,700	387,100	4,127
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	12.2	0.15	2,896,000	37,520	23,721,500	239,608
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.6	3.29	6,700	1,880	1,193,700	10,300
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	3.9	0.27	103,500	7,360	2,661,700	25,905
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.3	0.44	69,900	6,050	1,327,500	13,472
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	9.0	0.17	1,297,600	25,670	14,424,300	141,372
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	22.9	0.63	541,900	16,750	2,365,600	28,171
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	50.1	0.87	876,300	21,210	1,748,800	20,388

* **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

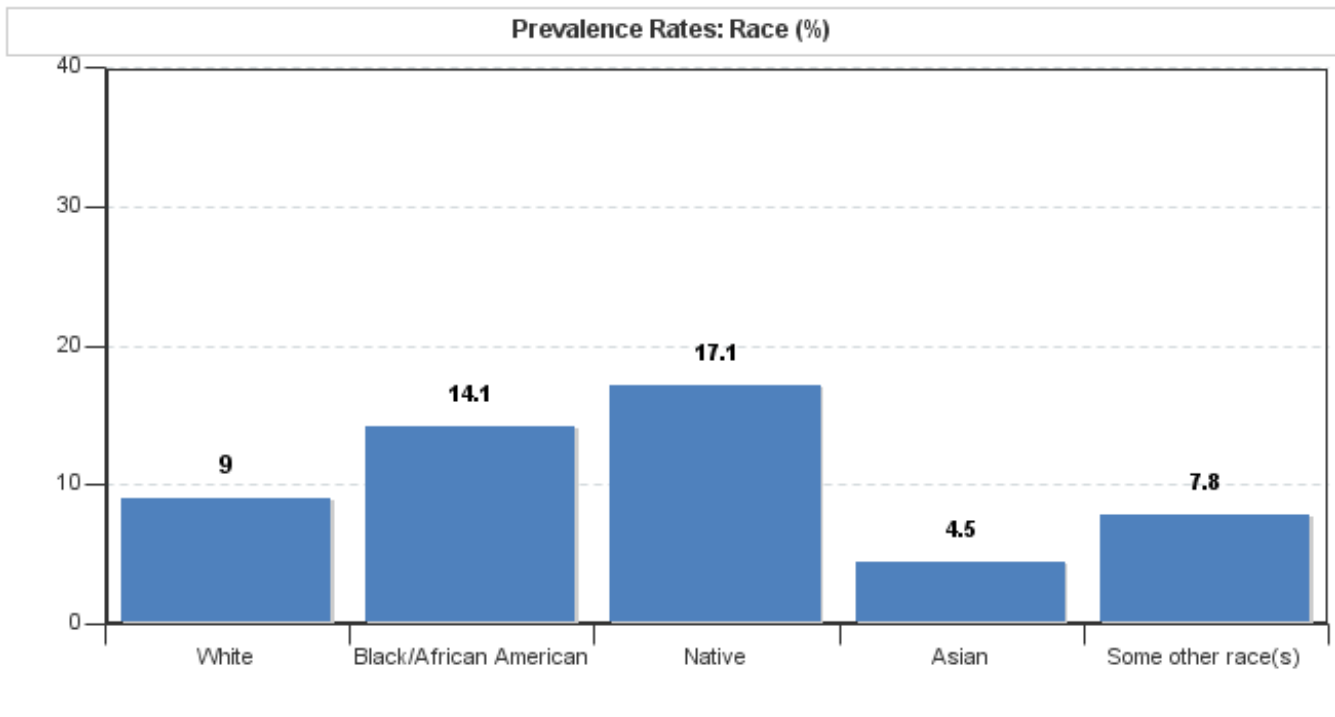
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in CA, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

In 2015, among working-age people in CA:

- 9.0 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 14.1 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 17.1 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 4.5 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 7.8 percent of persons who were some other race(s) reported a disability.

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



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	9.0	0.18	1,243,300	25,140	13,881,200	132,482
Black/African American	14.1	0.68	191,100	9,990	1,359,800	10,715
Native American or Alaska Native	17.1	2.12	28,200	3,850	165,400	1,945
Asian	4.5	0.25	158,500	9,110	3,539,300	34,405
Some other race(s)	7.8	0.31	313,100	12,770	4,026,200	34,221

Employment

Introduction

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

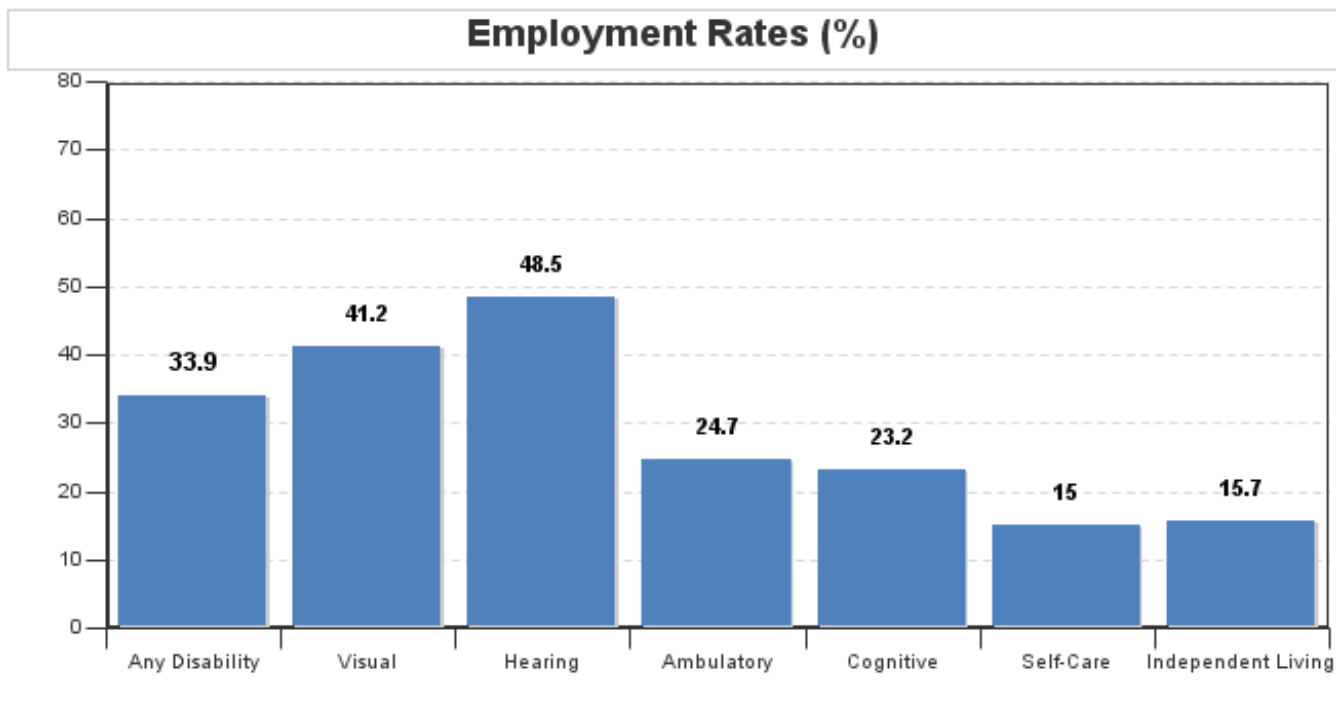
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
33.9%

Employment:
without
disability
75.7%

- In 2015, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in CA was 33.9 percent.
- In 2015, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in CA was 75.7 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 41.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 48.5 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 15.0 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	75.7	0.21	15,916,100	70,190	21,037,700	194,376
Any Disability	33.9	0.78	656,200	18,400	1,934,200	19,392
Visual	41.2	1.87	149,600	8,850	363,000	3,532
Hearing	48.5	1.92	173,400	9,520	357,200	3,555
Ambulatory	24.7	1.01	234,000	11,050	948,300	9,302
Cognitive	23.2	1.07	188,400	9,920	812,800	8,274
Self-Care	15.0	1.32	57,600	5,500	385,300	3,831
Independent Living	15.7	0.98	114,700	7,750	729,800	7,339

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

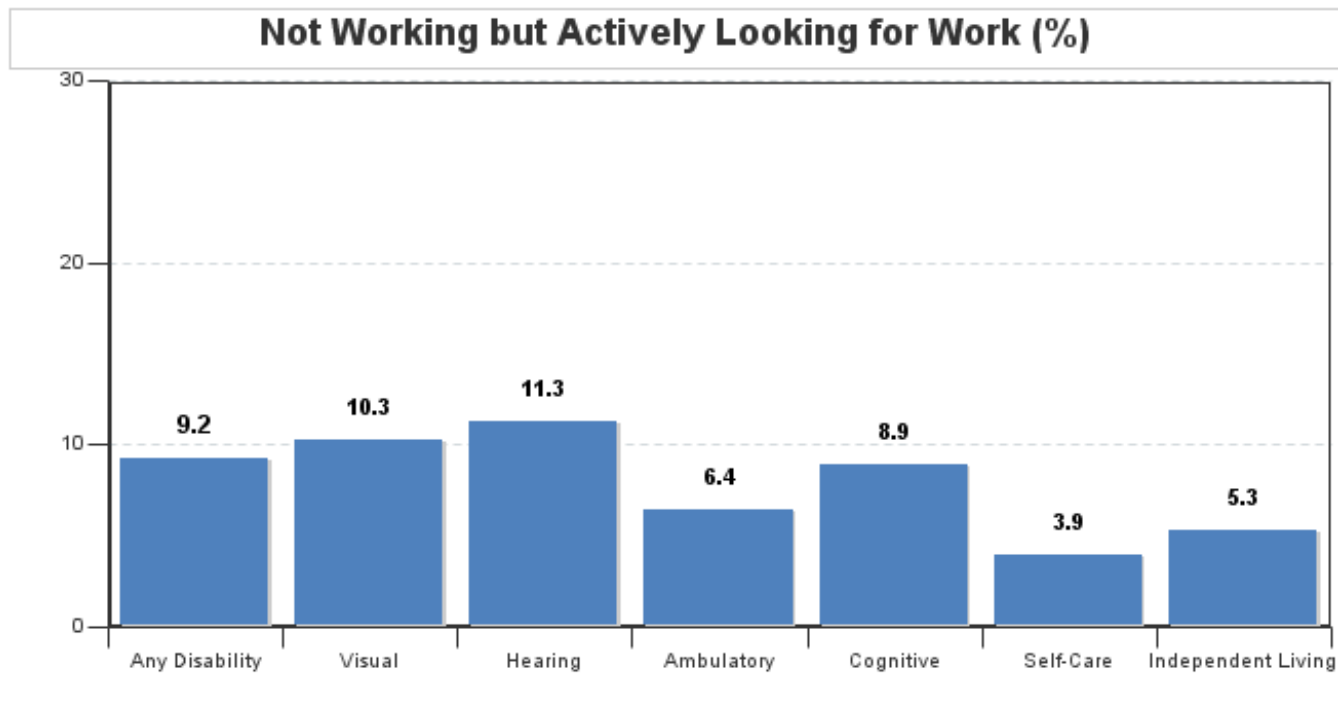
Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability
9.2%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
20.3%

- In 2015 in CA, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 9.2 percent.
- In 2015 in CA, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 20.3 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 11.1 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," 11.3 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 3.9 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	20.3	0.41	1,038,300	23,040	5,121,600	47,721
Any Disability	9.2	0.59	117,300	7,840	1,278,100	12,750
Visual	10.3	1.51	22,000	3,400	213,300	2,029
Hearing	11.3	1.69	20,800	3,300	183,800	1,813
Ambulatory	6.4	0.66	45,900	4,910	714,300	6,999
Cognitive	8.9	0.83	55,800	5,410	624,400	6,411
Self-Care	3.9	0.78	12,900	2,600	327,600	3,288
Independent Living	5.3	0.65	32,700	4,140	615,100	6,201

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

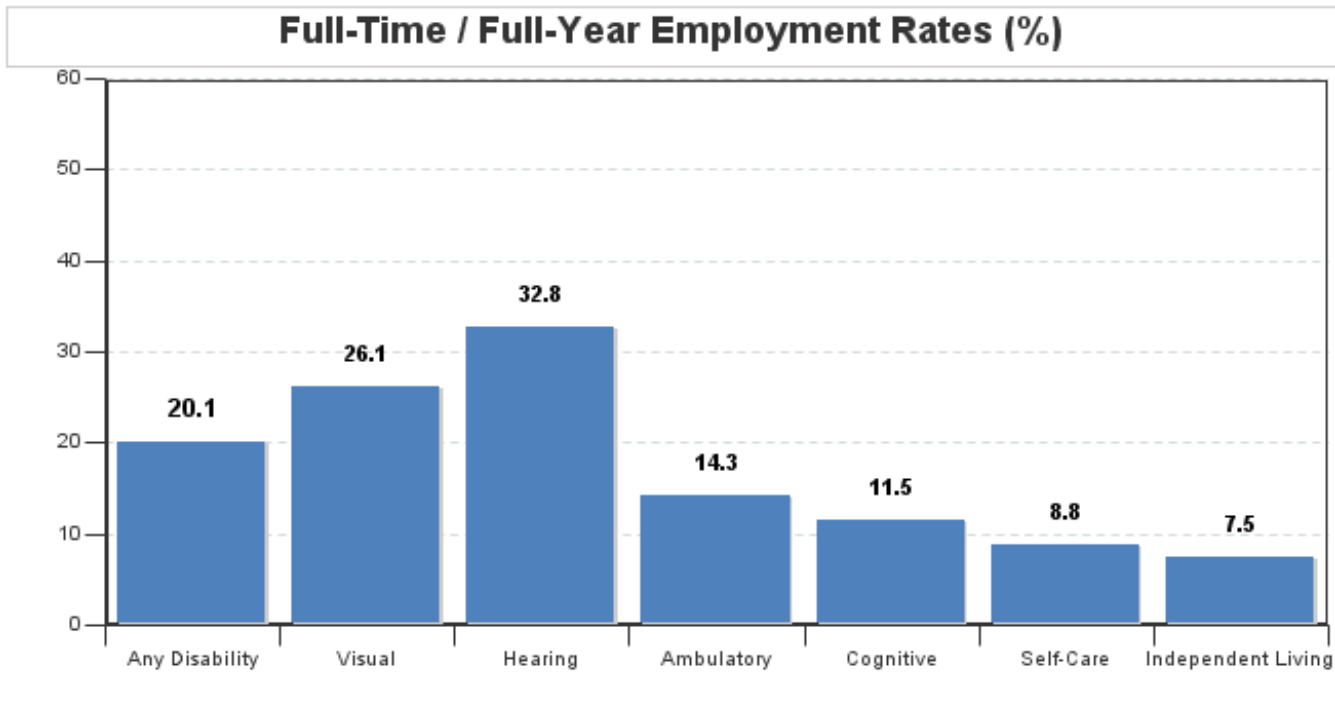
Quick Statistics

FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
20.1%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
54.0%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in CA was 20.1 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in CA was 54.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 33.9 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," 32.8 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 7.5 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	54.0	0.25	11,356,900	65,060	21,037,700	194,376
Any Disability	20.1	0.66	388,500	14,210	1,934,200	19,392
Visual	26.1	1.67	94,800	7,050	363,000	3,532
Hearing	32.8	1.80	117,100	7,830	357,200	3,555
Ambulatory	14.3	0.82	135,400	8,420	948,300	9,302
Cognitive	11.5	0.81	93,300	6,990	812,800	8,274
Self-Care	8.8	1.05	33,800	4,210	385,300	3,831
Independent Living	7.5	0.71	54,500	5,340	729,800	7,339

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

Introduction

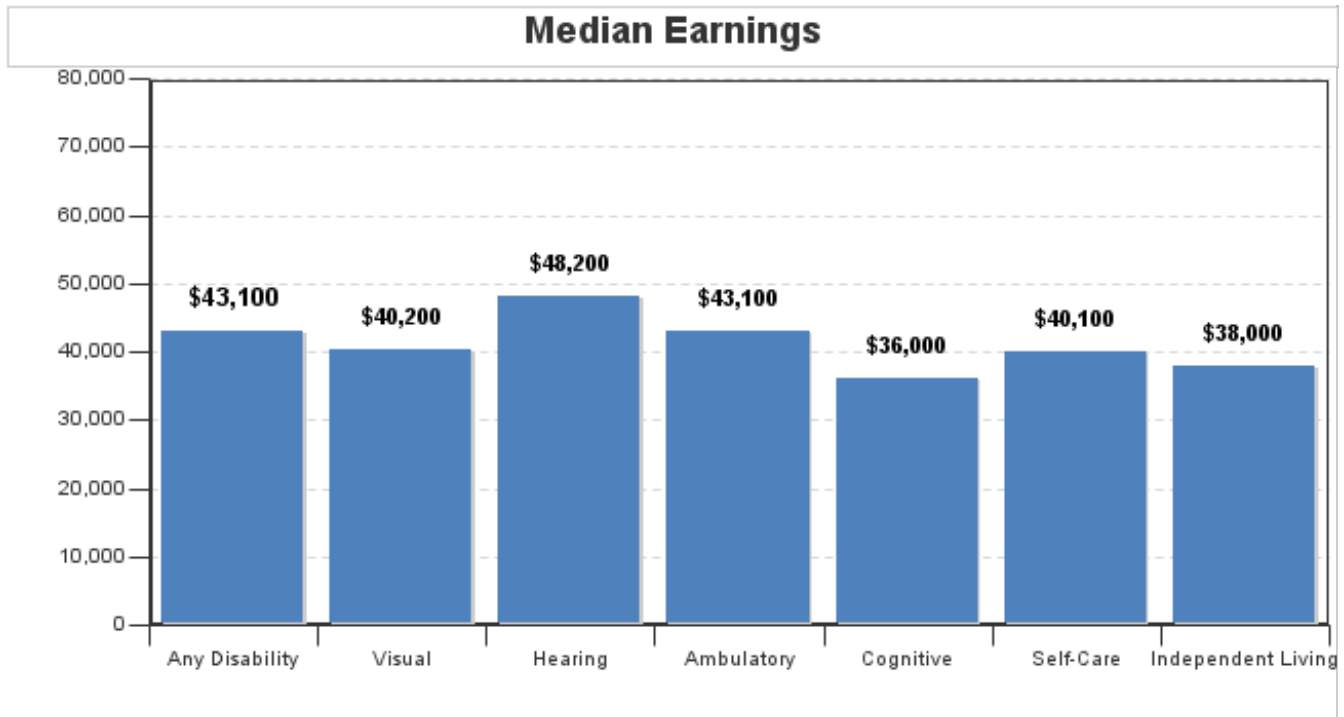
This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in California, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics



- In 2015, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in CA was \$43,100.
- In 2015, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in CA was \$48,100.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$5,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$48,200. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Cognitive Disability," \$36,000.

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



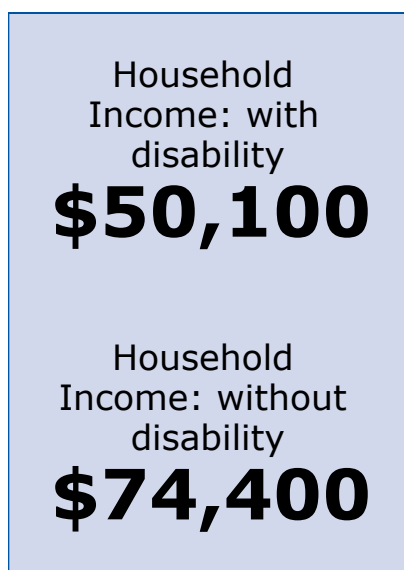
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$48,100	\$380	11,357,000	103,937
Any Disability	\$43,100	\$1,770	389,000	3,984
Visual	\$40,200	\$3,270	95,000	972
Hearing	\$48,200	\$3,590	117,000	1,196
Ambulatory	\$43,100	\$2,670	135,000	1,368
Cognitive	\$36,000	\$3,060	93,000	888
Self-Care	\$40,100	\$5,620	34,000	306
Independent Living	\$38,000	\$4,110	54,000	532

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

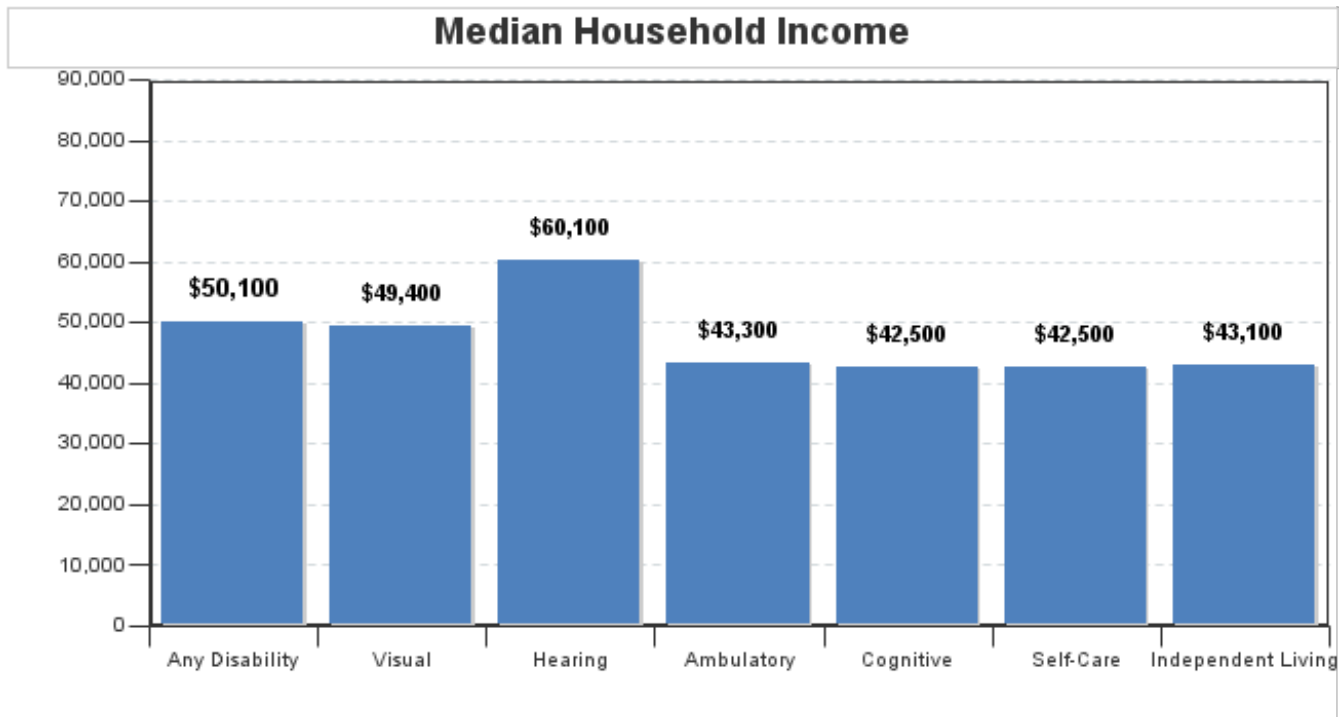
Quick Statistics



- In 2015, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in CA was \$50,100.
- In 2015, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in CA was \$74,400.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$24,300.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$60,100. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability" \$42,500 .

* **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 California in 2015



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$74,400	\$720	9,323,000	91,493
Any Disability	\$50,100	1,440	1,478,000	15,645
Visual	\$49,400	3,040	304,000	3,134
Hearing	\$60,100	3,460	309,000	3,246
Ambulatory	\$43,300	1,760	779,000	8,072
Cognitive	\$42,500	2,040	602,000	6,424
Self-Care	\$42,500	2,690	307,000	3,225
Independent Living	\$43,100	2,050	563,000	6,009

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

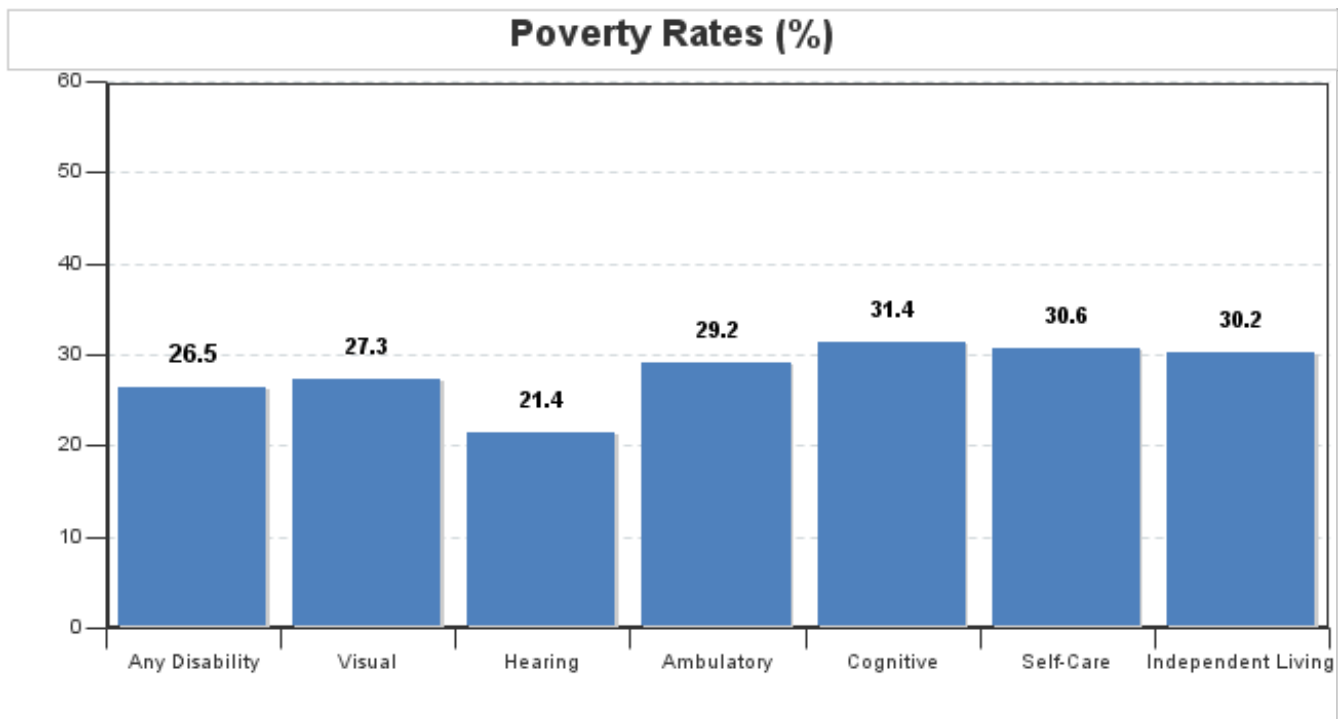
Quick Statistics



- In 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in CA was 26.5 percent.
- In 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in CA was 12.5 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 14 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 31.4 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 21.4 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 California in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	12.5	0.26	2,611,900	56,220	20,962,000	193,248
Any Disability	26.5	1.14	512,700	25,610	1,931,500	19,348
Visual	27.3	2.66	99,100	11,320	362,800	3,527
Hearing	21.4	2.47	76,200	9,930	356,300	3,544
Ambulatory	29.2	1.68	276,400	18,860	947,600	9,294
Cognitive	31.4	1.86	255,100	18,130	811,500	8,251
Self-Care	30.6	2.67	117,800	12,340	385,300	3,831
Independent Living	30.2	1.94	220,300	16,860	729,500	7,337

* **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

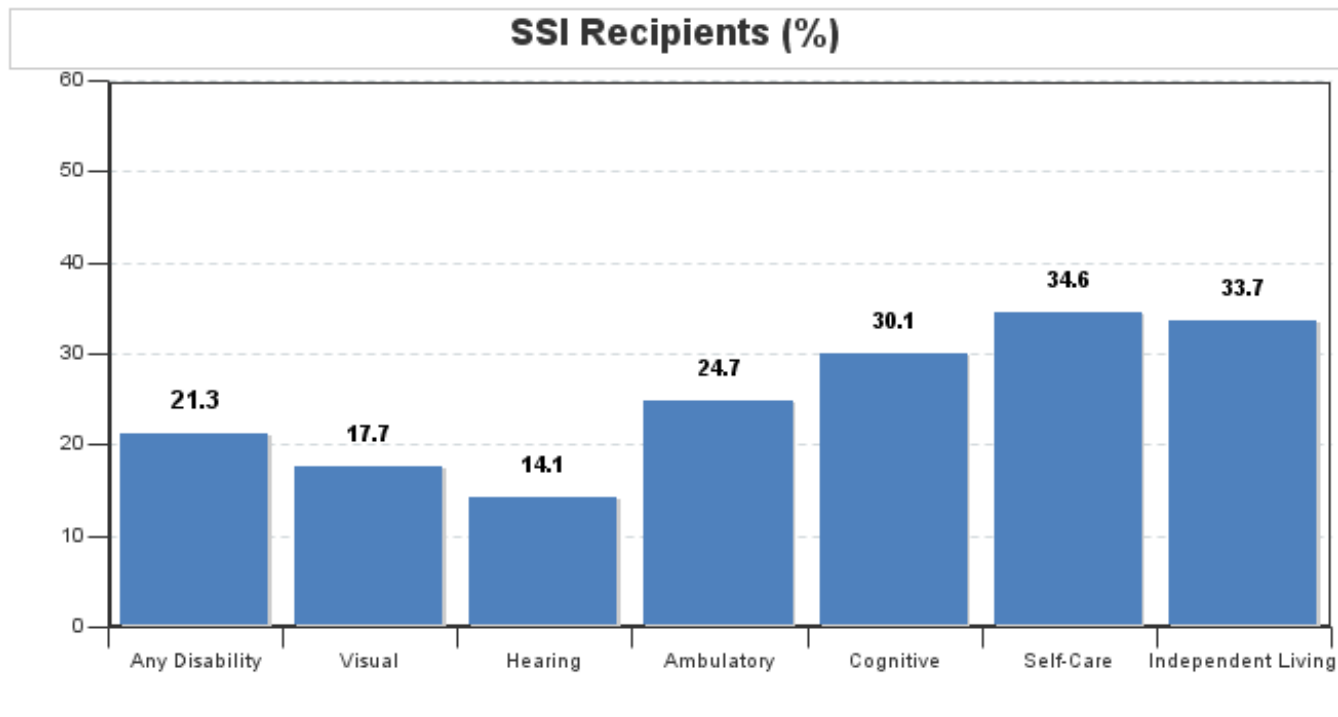
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in California, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that 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
21.3%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in CA was 21.3 percent.
- In 2015, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in CA was 411,500.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Self-Care Disability," 34.6 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 14.1 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	21.3	0.67	411,500	14,620	1,934,200	19,392
Visual	17.7	1.45	64,200	5,800	363,000	3,532
Hearing	14.1	1.33	50,400	5,140	357,200	3,555
Ambulatory	24.7	1.01	234,100	11,050	948,300	9,302
Cognitive	30.1	1.17	244,500	11,290	812,800	8,274
Self-Care	34.6	1.76	133,200	8,350	385,300	3,831
Independent Living	33.7	1.27	246,100	11,330	729,800	7,339

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

Quick Statistics

High School
Only: with
disability

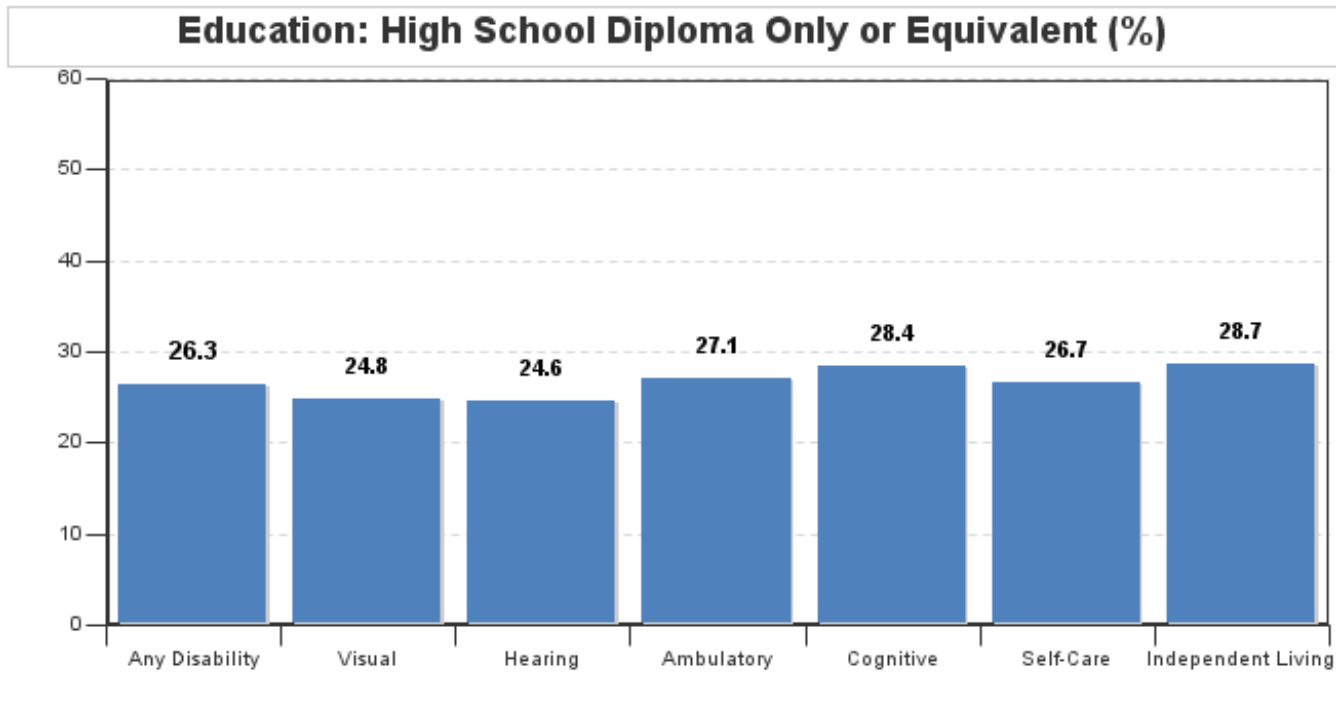
26.3%

High School
Only: without
disability

20.5%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in CA was 26.3 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in CA was 20.5 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 5.8 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," 28.7 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Hearing Disability," 24.6 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	20.5	0.20	4,316,700	44,910	21,037,700	194,376
Any Disability	26.3	0.73	508,700	16,240	1,934,200	19,392
Visual	24.8	1.64	89,900	6,860	363,000	3,532
Hearing	24.6	1.65	88,000	6,790	357,200	3,555
Ambulatory	27.1	1.05	256,700	11,570	948,300	9,302
Cognitive	28.4	1.15	230,600	10,970	812,800	8,274
Self-Care	26.7	1.63	102,700	7,330	385,300	3,831
Independent Living	28.7	1.21	209,500	10,460	729,800	7,339

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

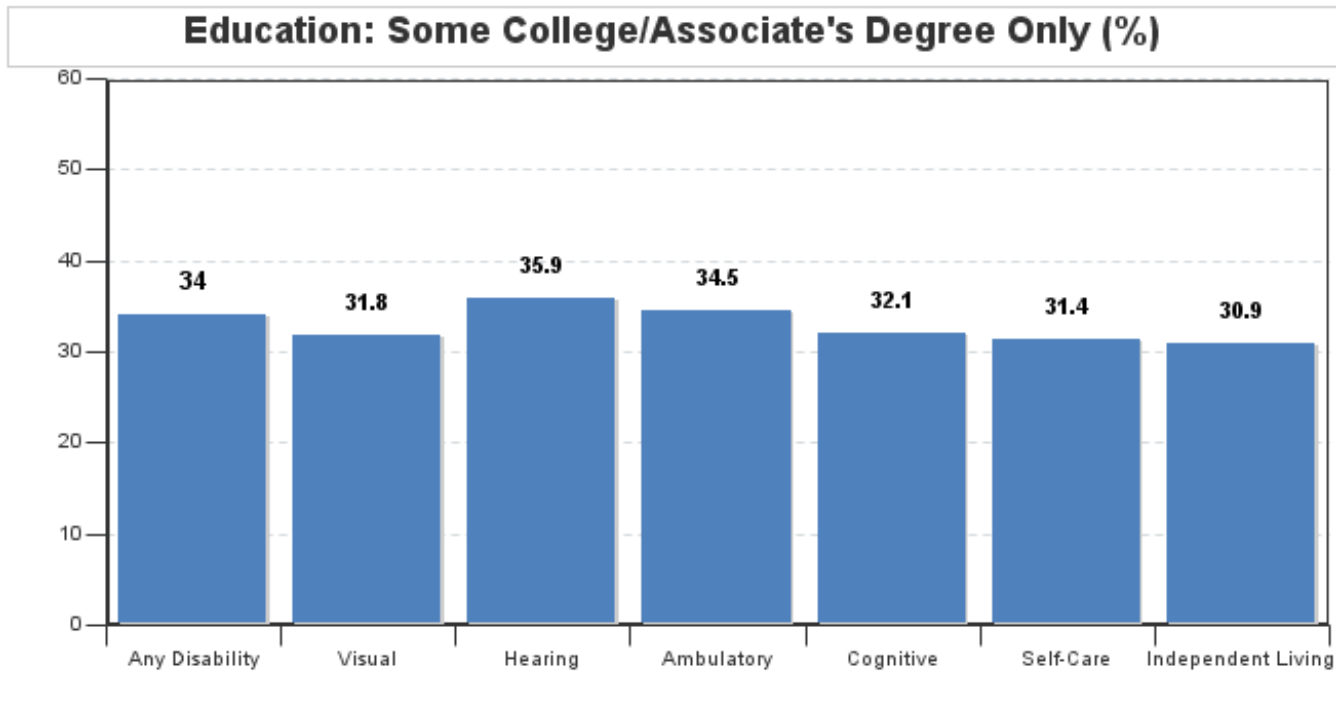
Quick Statistics

Some
College: with
disability
34.0%

Some
College:
without
disability
31.3%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in CA was 34.0 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in CA was 31.3 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was -2.7 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," 35.9 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 30.9 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 California in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	31.3	0.23	6,584,900	53,630	21,037,700	194,376
Any Disability	34.0	0.78	658,000	18,430	1,934,200	19,392
Visual	31.8	1.77	115,600	7,780	363,000	3,532
Hearing	35.9	1.84	128,300	8,190	357,200	3,555
Ambulatory	34.5	1.12	326,700	13,040	948,300	9,302
Cognitive	32.1	1.19	261,000	11,670	812,800	8,274
Self-Care	31.4	1.71	121,000	7,960	385,300	3,831
Independent Living	30.9	1.24	225,400	10,850	729,800	7,339

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

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

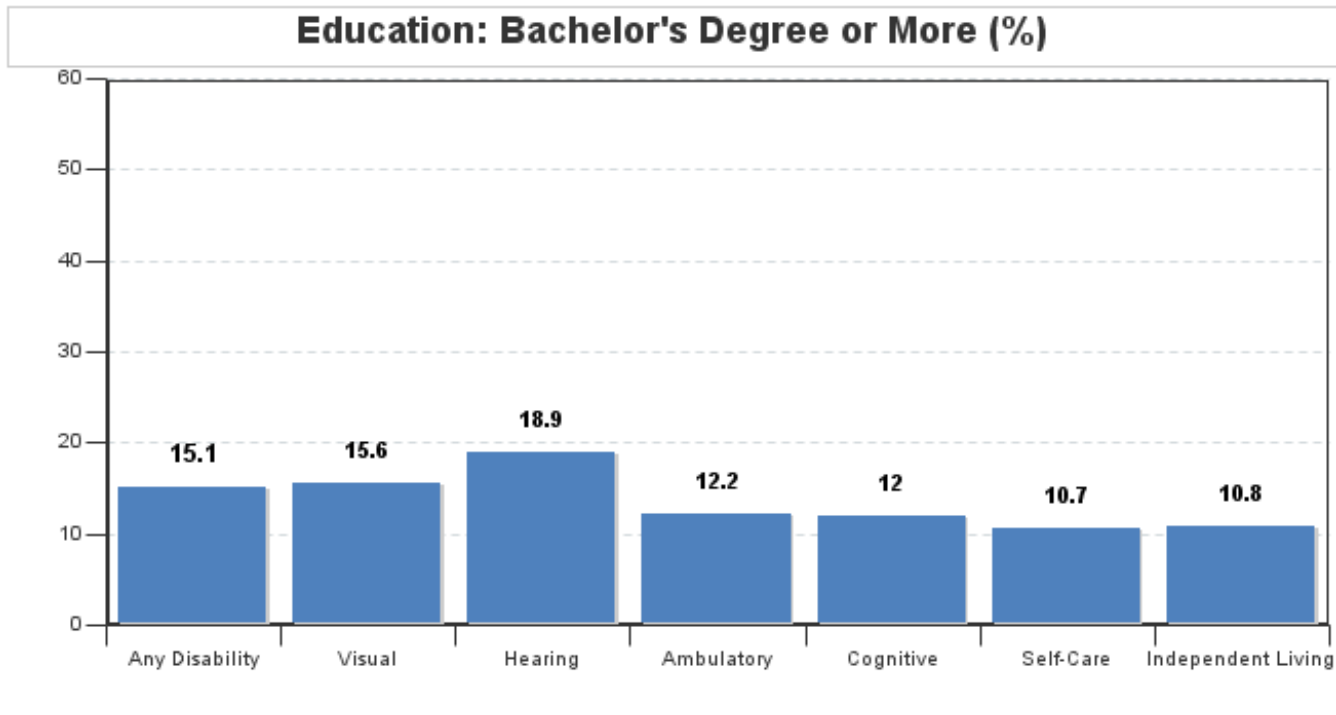
15.1%

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

32.9%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in CA was 15.1 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in CA was 32.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 17.8 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," 18.9 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 10.7 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	32.9	0.23	6,925,700	54,710	21,037,700	194,376
Any Disability	15.1	0.59	292,400	12,340	1,934,200	19,392
Visual	15.6	1.38	56,800	5,460	363,000	3,532
Hearing	18.9	1.50	67,400	5,950	357,200	3,555
Ambulatory	12.2	0.77	115,700	7,780	948,300	9,302
Cognitive	12.0	0.83	97,800	7,160	812,800	8,274
Self-Care	10.7	1.14	41,300	4,660	385,300	3,831
Independent Living	10.8	0.83	79,100	6,440	729,800	7,339

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

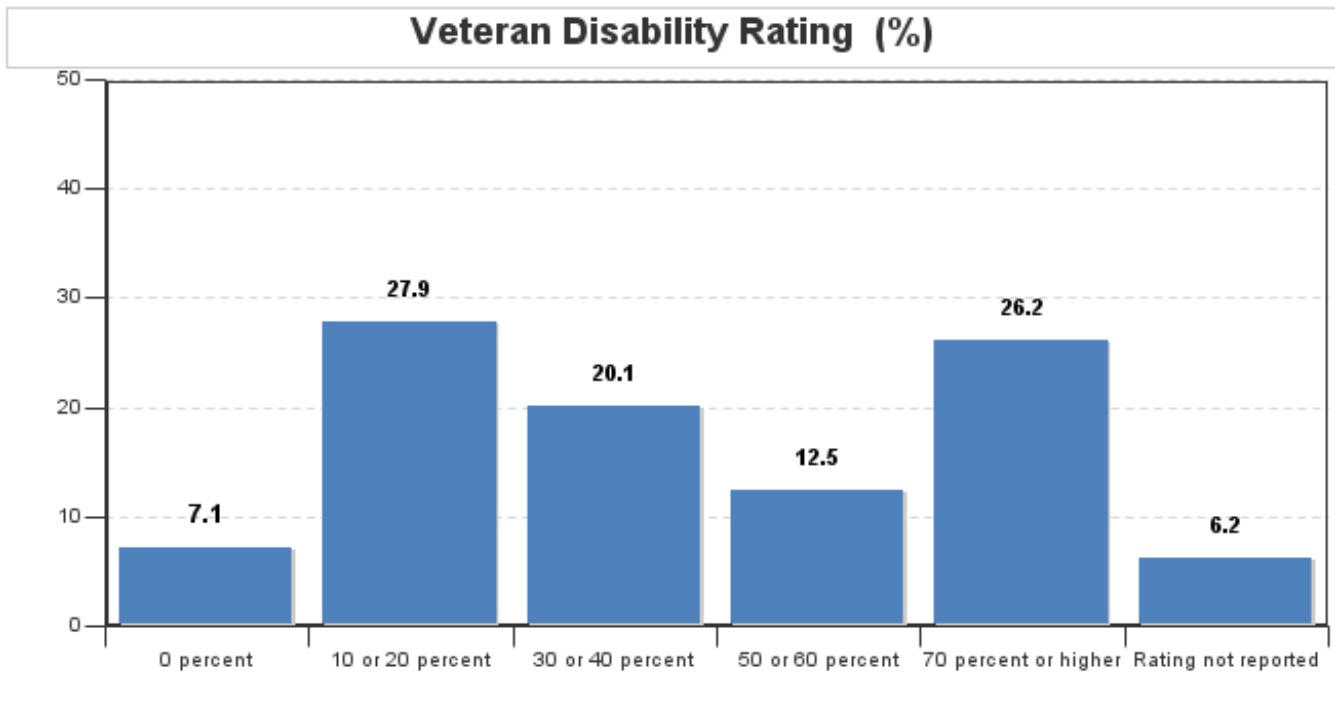
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in California. The 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%).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

Quick Statistics

Veterans with a
Service-Connected
Disability
23.4%

- In 2015, there were 773,600 working-age civilian veterans in CA, of whom 180,800 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in CA with a VA service-connected disability was 23.4 percent.
- In 2015, 47,300 working-age civilian veterans in CA had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2015, 26.2 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in CA 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 California in 2015



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	23.4	1.10	180,800	9,720	773,600	7,691
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	7.1	1.38	12,900	2,600	180,800	1,852
10 or 20 percent	27.9	2.42	50,400	5,140	180,800	1,852
30 or 40 percent	20.1	2.16	36,300	4,370	180,800	1,852
50 or 60 percent	12.5	1.78	22,600	3,440	180,800	1,852
70 percent or higher	26.2	2.37	47,300	4,980	180,800	1,852
Rating not reported	6.2	1.30	11,200	2,420	180,800	1,852

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

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

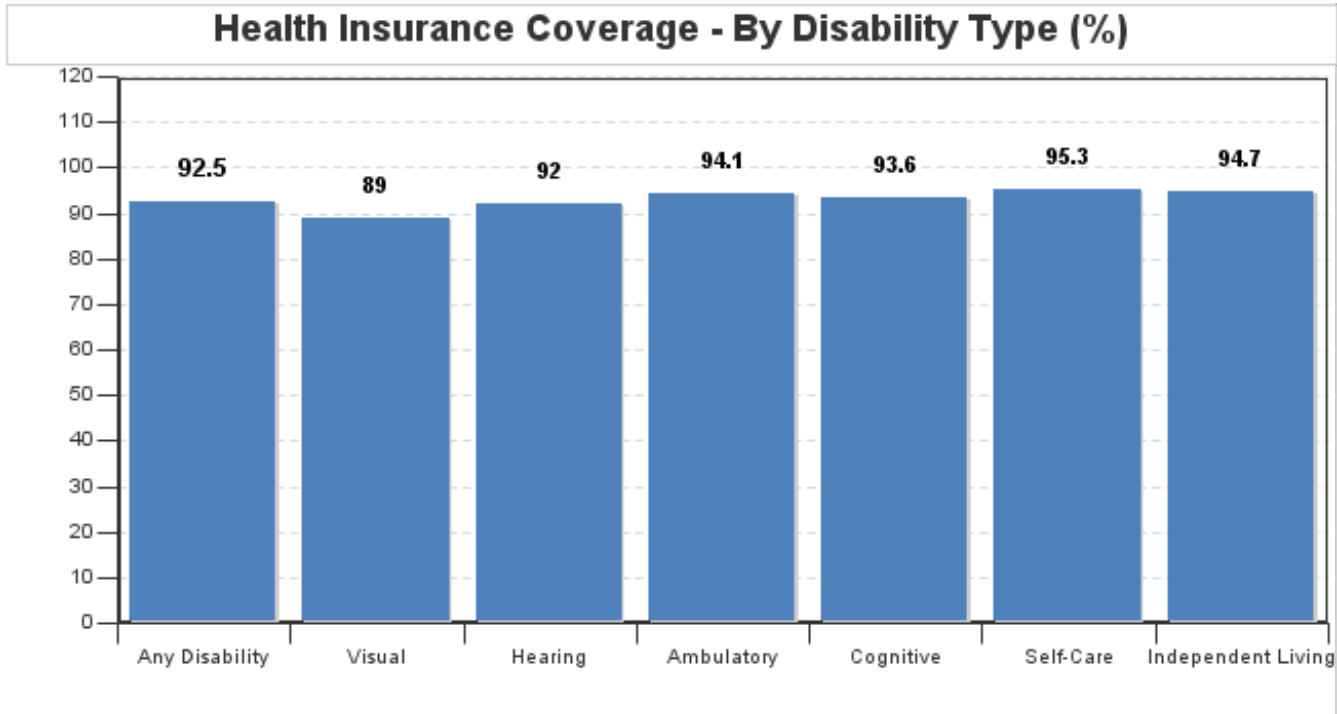
Quick Statistics

Health
Coverage:
with Disability
92.5%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
87.5%

- In 2015, 92.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities in CA had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2015, 87.5 percent of working-age people without disabilities in CA had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 5 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," 95.3 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 89.0 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	87.5	0.22	18,418,400	97,120	21,037,700	194,376
Any Disability	92.5	0.59	1,789,600	40,640	1,934,200	19,392
Visual	89.0	1.62	323,000	17,600	363,000	3,532
Hearing	92.0	1.41	328,700	17,760	357,200	3,555
Ambulatory	94.1	0.75	892,500	29,040	948,300	9,302
Cognitive	93.6	0.84	760,500	26,850	812,800	8,274
Self-Care	95.3	1.06	367,200	18,760	385,300	3,831
Independent Living	94.7	0.82	691,100	25,620	729,800	7,339

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 California, 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

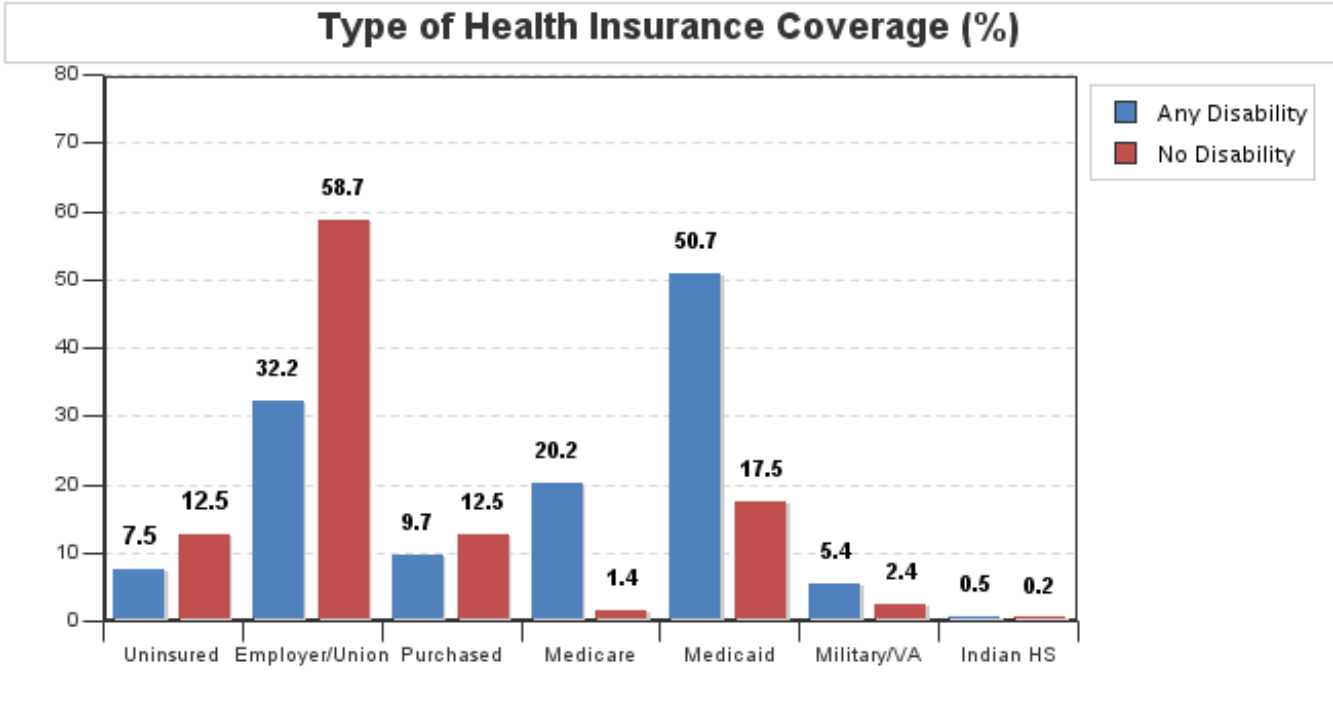
32.2%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

58.7%

- In 2015, 32.2 percent of working-age people with disabilities in CA reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2015, 58.7 percent of working-age people without disabilities in CA reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2015, 9.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities in CA reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2015, 20.2 percent of working-age people with disabilities in CA reported Medicare coverage and 50.7 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 California in 2015



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	7.5	0.59	144,700	11,810	1,934,200	19,392
Employer/Union	32.2	1.04	622,800	24,350	1,934,200	19,392
Purchased	9.7	0.66	188,600	13,470	1,934,200	19,392
Medicare	20.2	0.90	391,700	19,360	1,934,200	19,392
Medicaid	50.7	1.12	980,400	30,400	1,934,200	19,392
Military/VA	5.4	0.51	103,900	10,010	1,934,200	19,392
Indian Health Service	0.5	3.29	9,500	3,030	1,934,200	19,392
No Disability						
Uninsured	12.5	0.22	2,619,300	48,620	21,037,700	194,376
Employer/Union	58.7	0.33	12,349,600	90,420	21,037,700	194,376
Purchased	12.5	0.22	2,626,000	48,670	21,037,700	194,376
Medicare	1.4	3.29	301,800	17,020	21,037,700	194,376
Medicaid	17.5	0.26	3,671,900	56,730	21,037,700	194,376
Military/VA	2.4	0.10	500,500	21,860	21,037,700	194,376
Indian Health Service	0.2	3.29	46,400	6,700	21,037,700	194,376

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

The Cornell University Disability Status Reports is produced and funded by the Yang Tan Institute at the Cornell University ILR School. This effort originated as a product of the Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics (StatsRRTC) funded to the Yang Tan Institute in the ILR School at Cornell University by the U.S. Department of Education, National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (grant No. H133B031111).

The contents of this report do not necessarily represent the policy of the Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government (Edgar, 75.620 (b)).

Contact Us

K. Lisa Yang and Hock E. Tan
Institute on Employment and Disability
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853
Phone: 607.255.7727
Email: disabilitystatistics@cornell.edu
Web: www.disabilitystatistics.org