

Cornell University

2015

MD

Maryland

2015 Disability Status Report Maryland



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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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.

Maryland Summary

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

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

- 10.7 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.4 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 4.9 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 5.9 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 8.6 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 21.4 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 48.1 percent for persons ages 75+

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

- 1.8% reported a Visual Disability
- 2.7% reported a Hearing Disability
- 5.9% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 4.3% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.2% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 4.6% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2015, 10.9 percent of females of all ages and 10.4 percent of males of all ages in MD reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2015, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in MD was 5.1 percent.

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

- 8.8 percent among Whites
- 10.1 percent among Black / African Americans
- 2.9 percent among Asians
- 6.3 percent among Native Americans
- 6.2 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 MD was 42.4 percent.

Looking for Work: In MD in 2015, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 10.2 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In MD in 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 29.1 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2015, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in MD was \$50,100.

Annual Household Income: In MD in 2015, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$60,200.

Poverty: In MD in 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 21.2 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in MD was 17.1 percent.

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

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 34.6 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 28.7 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 20.5 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2015, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 22.5 percent in MD.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2015 in MD, 93.4 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

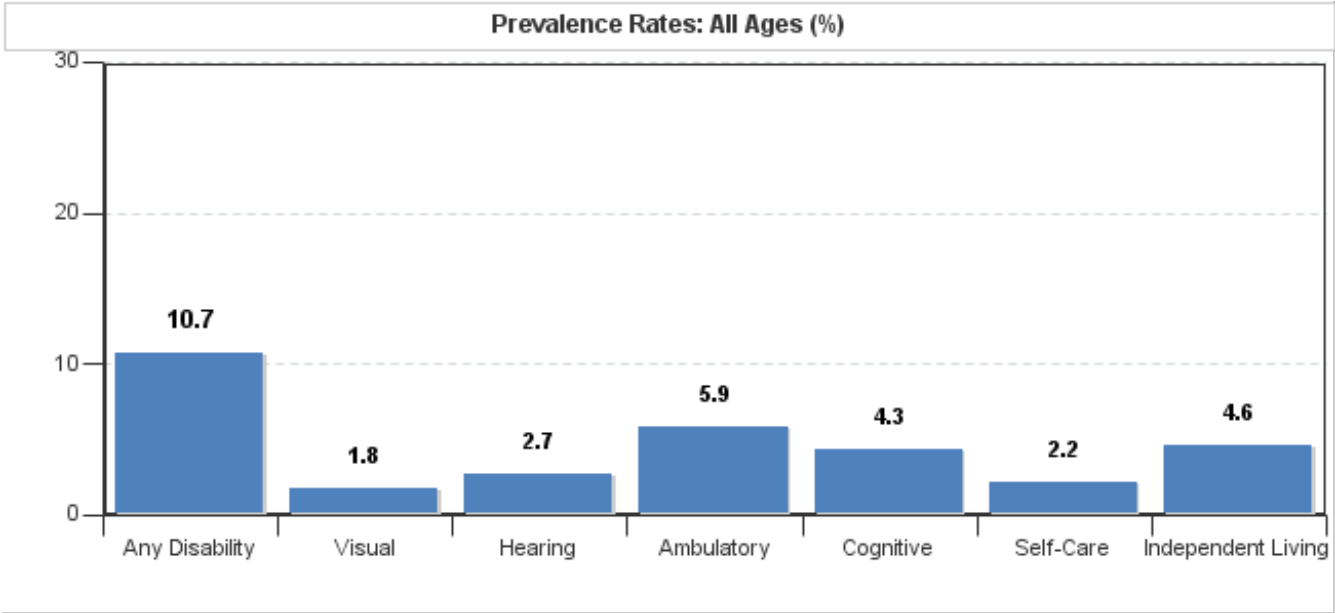
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Maryland, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
10.7%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in MD was 10.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 634,300 of the 5,940,600 individuals of all ages in MD reported one or more disabilities.
- In MD in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 5.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 1.8 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	10.7	0.29	634,300	17,260	5,940,600	58,117
Visual	1.8	3.29	108,700	7,490	5,940,600	58,117
Hearing	2.7	0.15	161,800	9,090	5,940,600	58,117
Ambulatory	5.9	0.23	330,100	12,800	5,571,800	55,067
Cognitive	4.3	0.20	239,900	11,000	5,571,800	55,067
Self-Care	2.2	0.14	123,900	7,980	5,571,800	55,067
Independent Living	4.6	0.22	223,600	10,630	4,822,600	48,083

* **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 Maryland, 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.

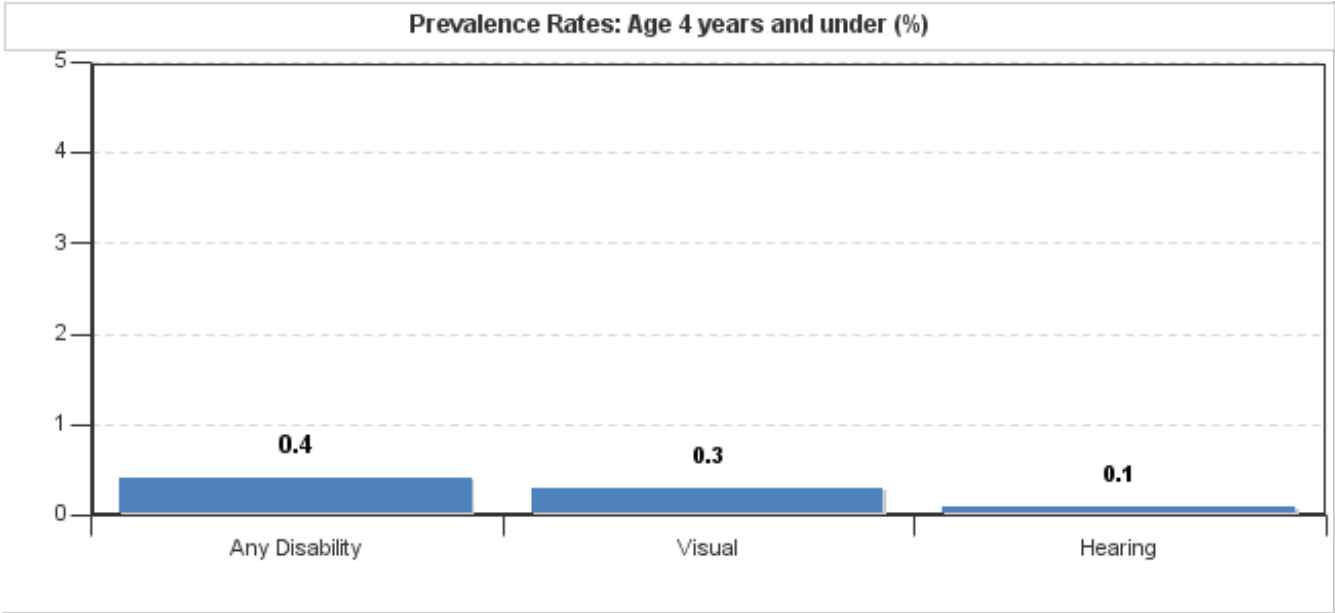
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.4%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in MD was 0.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 1,400 of the 368,800 children ages 0 to 4 in MD reported one or more disabilities.
- In MD in 2015, 0.3 percent reported a visual disability
- In MD in 2015, 0.1 percent reported a hearing disability

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.4	3.29	1,400	870	368,800	3,050
Visual	0.3	3.29	1,100	760	368,800	3,050
Hearing	0.1	3.29	500	490	368,800	3,050

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

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

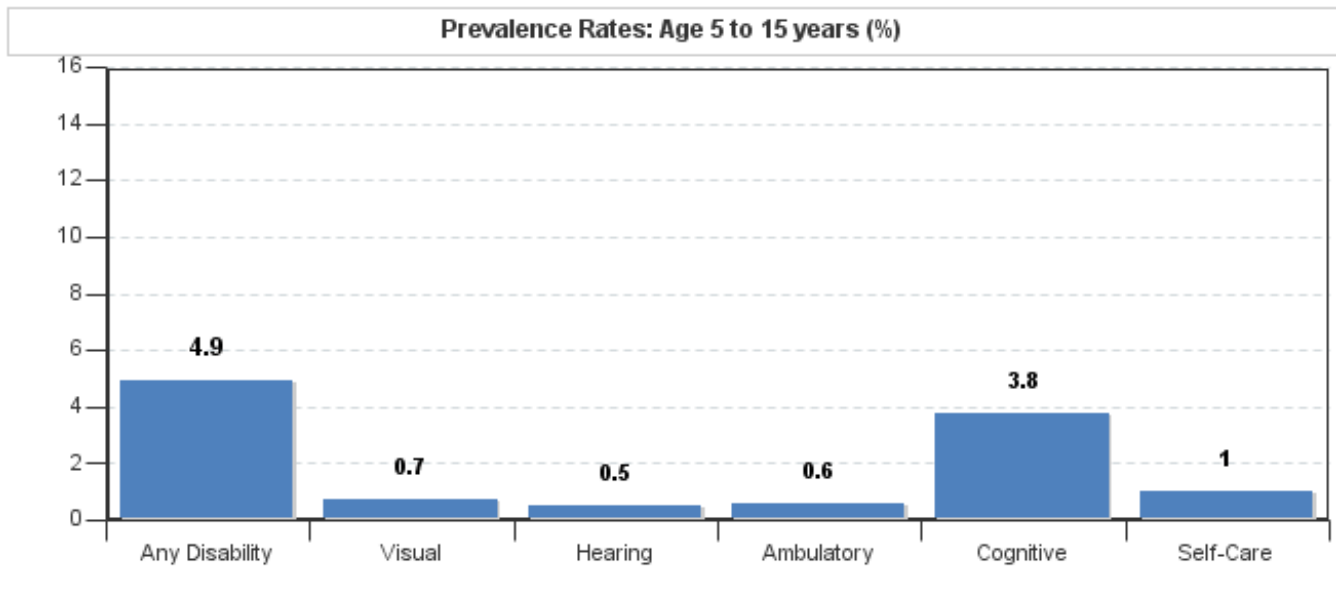
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
4.9%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in MD was 4.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 40,600 of the 821,700 individuals ages 5 to 15 in MD reported one or more disabilities.
- In MD in 2015, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.8 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 Maryland in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	4.9	0.55	40,600	4,600	821,700	7,698
Visual	0.7	3.29	5,600	1,710	821,700	7,698
Hearing	0.5	3.29	4,400	1,530	821,700	7,698
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	5,300	1,670	821,700	7,698
Cognitive	3.8	0.48	30,800	4,010	821,700	7,698
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	8,200	2,070	821,700	7,698

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

Prevalence

Ages 16 to 20 years

Introduction

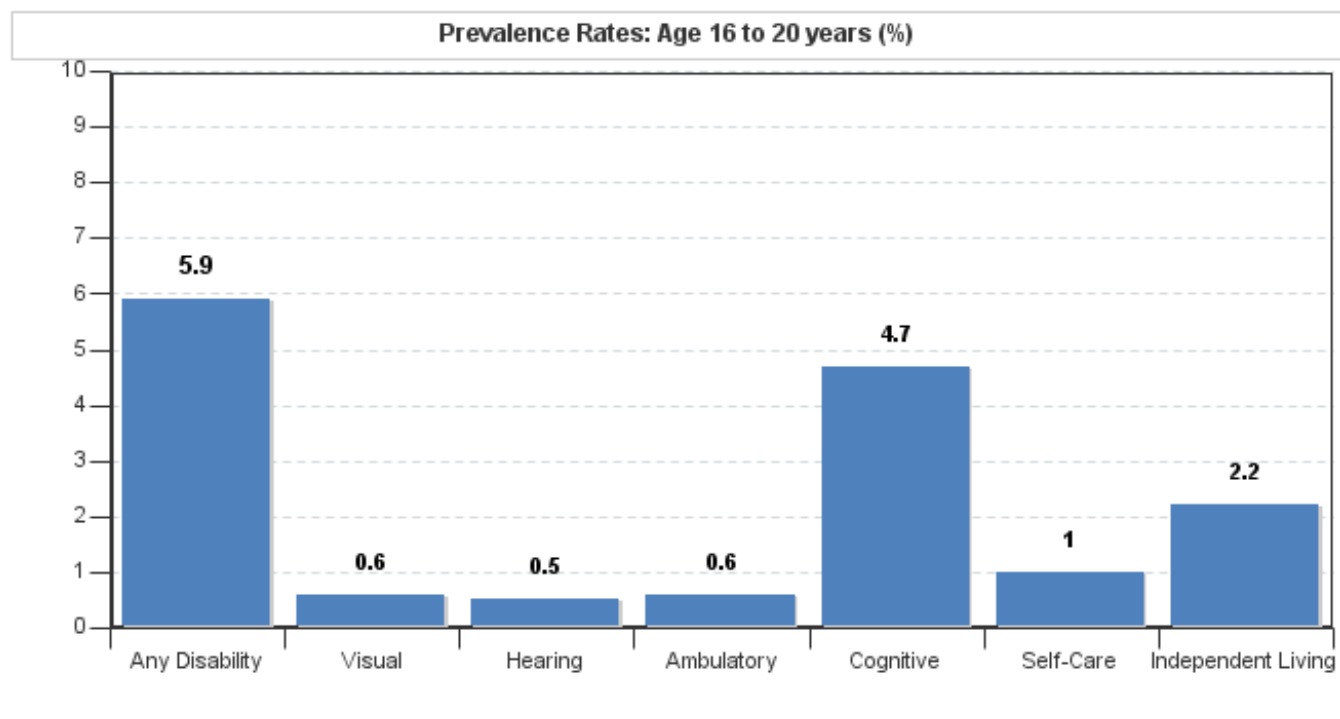
This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Maryland, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years
5.9%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in MD was 5.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 22,700 of the 387,700 individuals ages 16 to 20 in MD reported one or more disabilities.
- In MD in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.5 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.9	0.86	22,700	3,450	387,700	3,812
Visual	0.6	3.29	2,300	1,100	387,700	3,812
Hearing	0.5	3.29	1,900	1,000	387,700	3,812
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	2,500	1,140	387,700	3,812
Cognitive	4.7	0.78	18,400	3,100	387,700	3,812
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	3,800	1,410	387,700	3,812
Independent Living	2.2	0.53	8,400	2,090	387,700	3,812

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

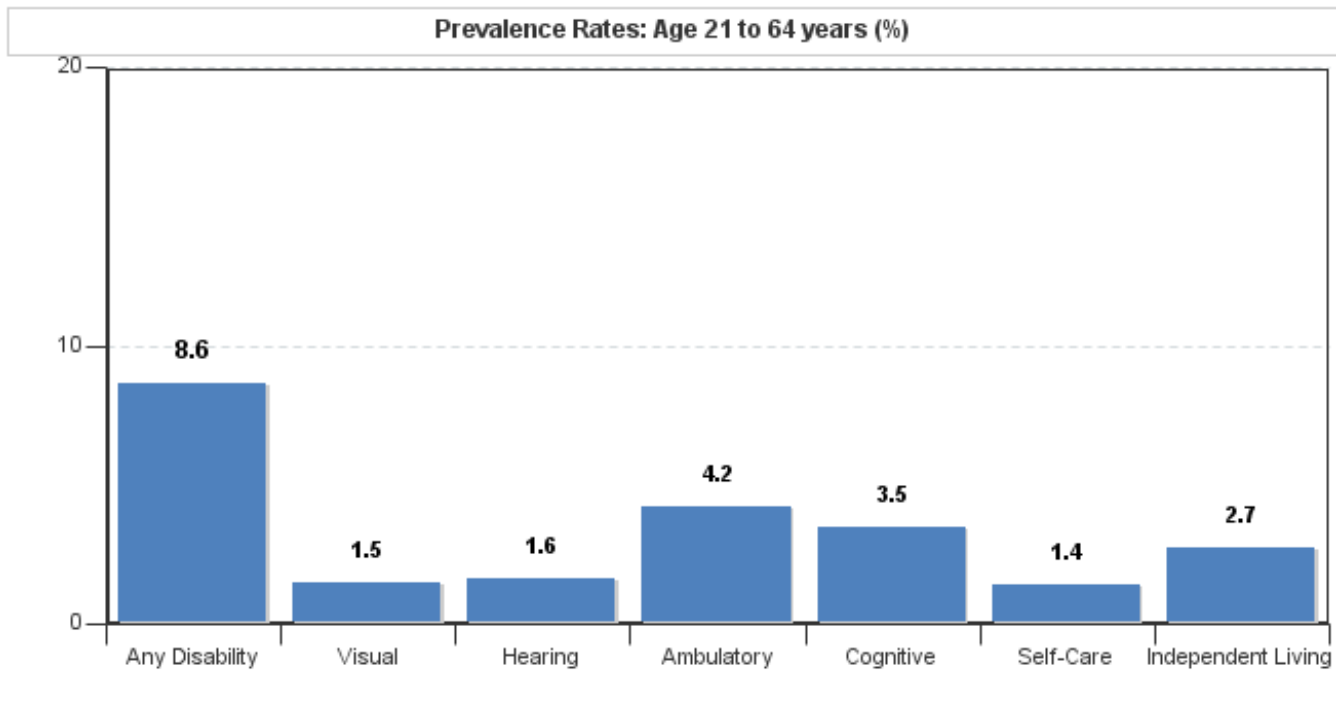
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 21 to
64 years

8.6%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in MD was 8.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 305,100 of the 3,541,600 individuals ages 21 to 64 in MD reported one or more disabilities.
- In MD in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 4.2 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Self-Care Disability," 1.4 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	8.6	0.34	305,100	12,330	3,541,600	33,613
Visual	1.5	3.29	54,200	5,310	3,541,600	33,613
Hearing	1.6	3.29	58,300	5,500	3,541,600	33,613
Ambulatory	4.2	0.25	149,800	8,760	3,541,600	33,613
Cognitive	3.5	0.22	124,600	8,010	3,541,600	33,613
Self-Care	1.4	3.29	49,700	5,090	3,541,600	33,613
Independent Living	2.7	0.20	96,600	7,060	3,541,600	33,613

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

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

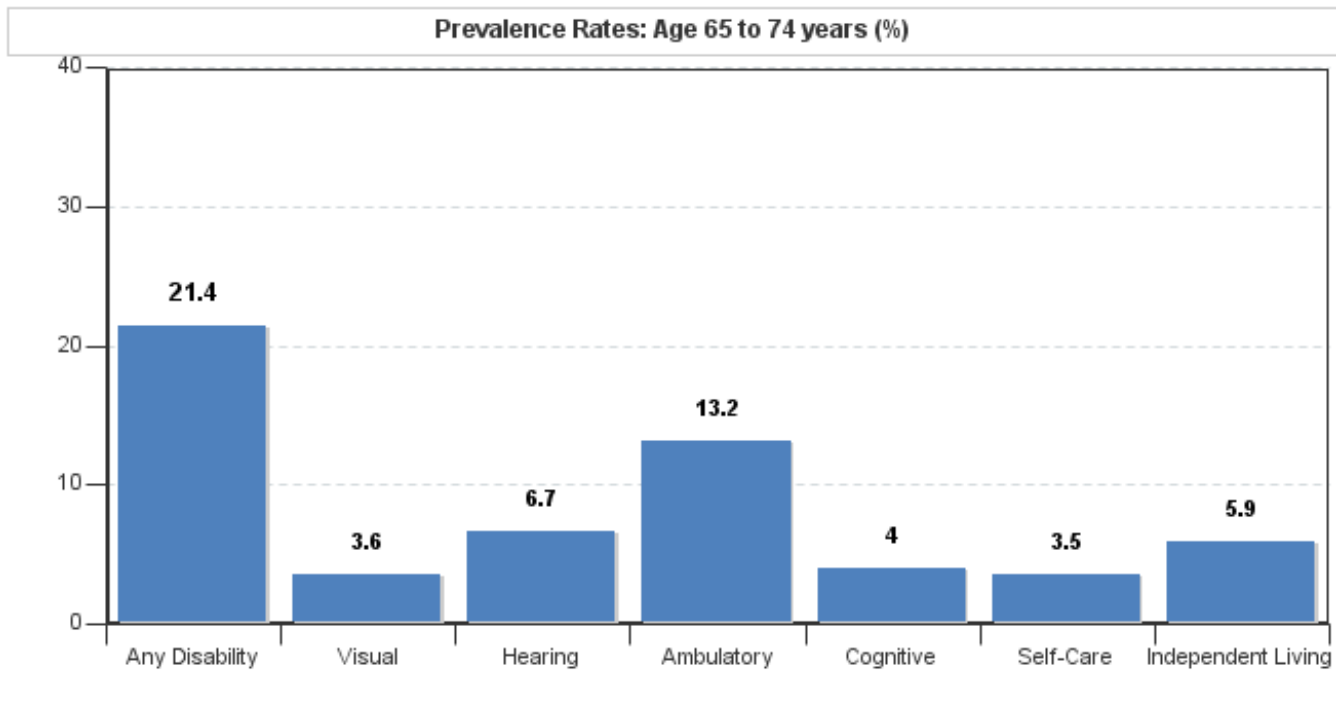
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

21.4%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in MD was 21.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 104,900 of the 489,500 individuals ages 65 to 74 in MD reported one or more disabilities.
- In MD in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 13.2 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 3.5 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	21.4	1.34	104,900	7,360	489,500	6,031
Visual	3.6	0.61	17,400	3,020	489,500	6,031
Hearing	6.7	0.82	33,000	4,150	489,500	6,031
Ambulatory	13.2	1.11	64,400	5,780	489,500	6,031
Cognitive	4.0	0.64	19,400	3,180	489,500	6,031
Self-Care	3.5	0.60	17,200	3,000	489,500	6,031
Independent Living	5.9	0.77	29,100	3,900	489,500	6,031

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

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

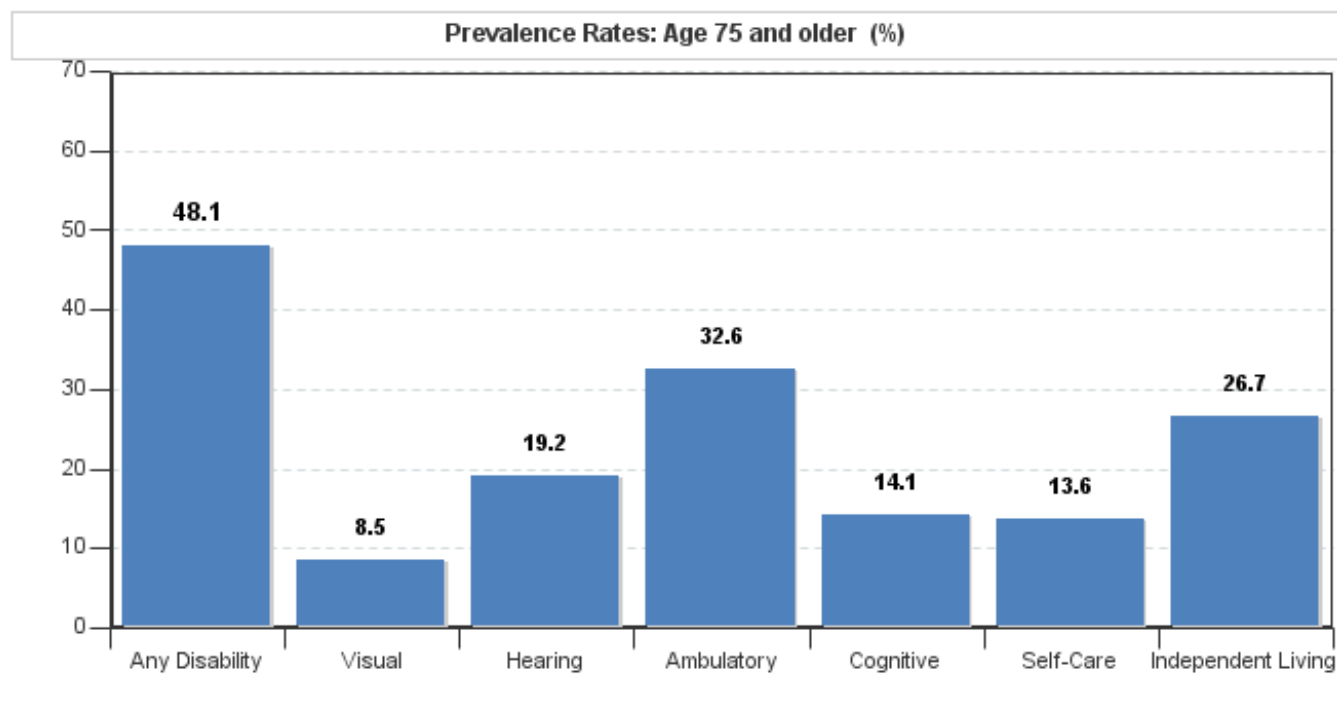
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

48.1%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in MD was 48.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 159,400 of the 331,300 individuals ages 75 and older in MD reported one or more disabilities.
- In MD in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 32.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 8.5 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	48.1	1.99	159,400	9,030	331,300	3,913
Visual	8.5	1.11	28,100	3,830	331,300	3,913
Hearing	19.2	1.57	63,700	5,750	331,300	3,913
Ambulatory	32.6	1.87	108,200	7,470	331,300	3,913
Cognitive	14.1	1.39	46,700	4,930	331,300	3,913
Self-Care	13.6	1.36	45,100	4,850	331,300	3,913
Independent Living	26.7	1.76	88,400	6,760	331,300	3,913

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

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

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

10.4%

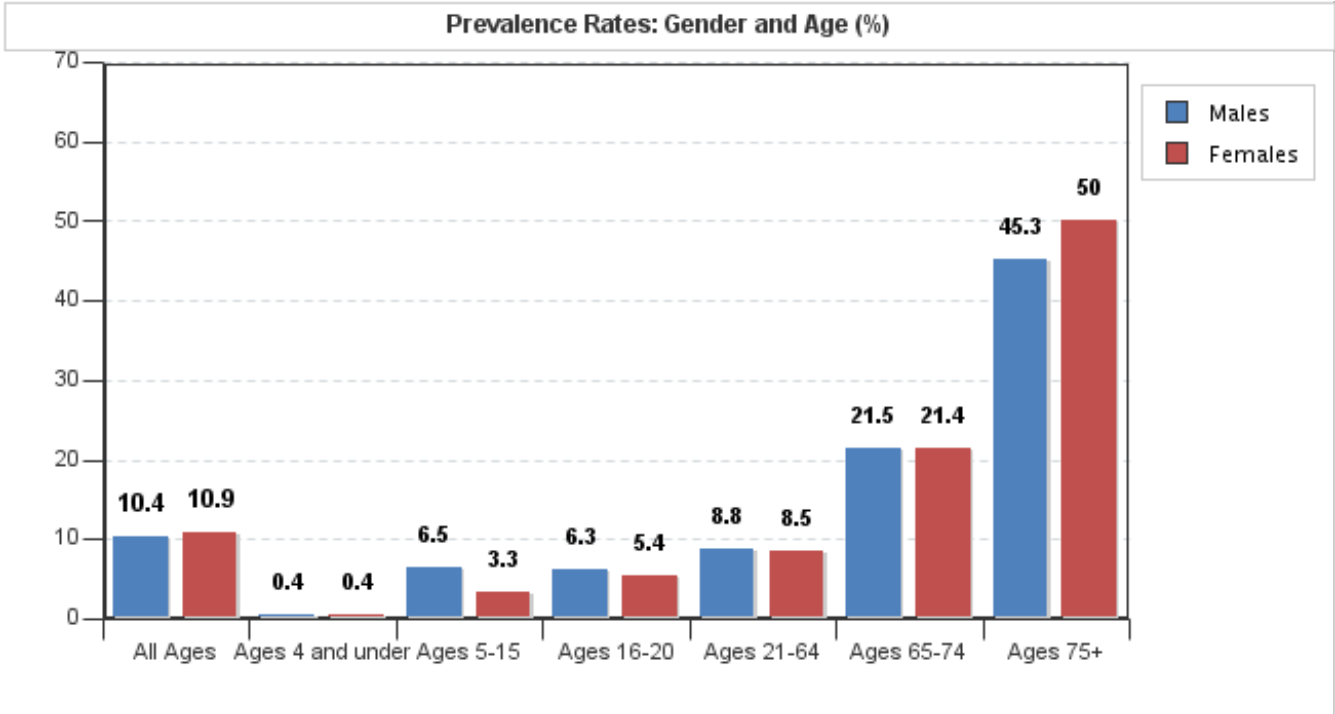
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

10.9%

- In MD in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 10.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 297,800 of the 2,860,200 males of all ages in MD reported one or more disabilities.
- In MD in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 10.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 336,500 of the 3,080,400 females of all ages in MD 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 Maryland in 2015



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	10.4	0.41	297,800	12,190	2,860,200	27,513
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.4	3.29	700	620	188,900	1,553
Males: Ages 5-15	6.5	0.87	27,400	3,790	419,600	3,838
Males: Ages 16-20	6.3	1.28	12,100	2,520	191,000	1,893
Males: Ages 21-64	8.8	0.50	149,800	8,760	1,705,700	15,854
Males: Ages 65-74	21.5	1.99	47,900	5,000	223,000	2,791
Males: Ages 75+	45.3	3.14	59,800	5,580	131,900	1,584
Females						
Females: All Ages	10.9	0.41	336,500	12,910	3,080,400	30,604
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.4	3.29	700	610	179,900	1,497
Females: Ages 5-15	3.3	0.64	13,200	2,630	402,200	3,860
Females: Ages 16-20	5.4	1.17	10,700	2,360	196,700	1,919
Females: Ages 21-64	8.5	0.47	155,300	8,910	1,835,800	17,759
Females: Ages 65-74	21.4	1.82	57,000	5,450	266,500	3,240
Females: Ages 75+	50.0	2.57	99,600	7,170	199,400	2,329

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

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

5.1%

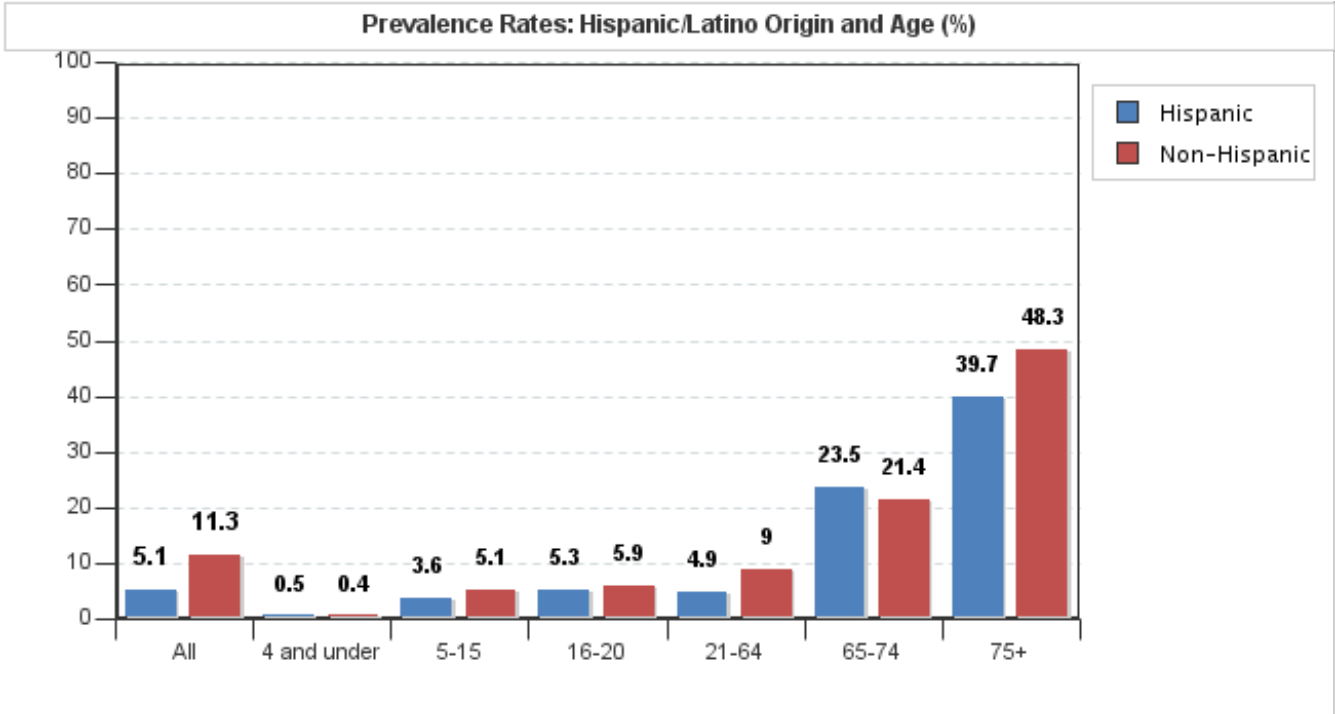
Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

11.3%

- In MD in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 5.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 29,000 of the 568,100 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in MD reported one or more disabilities.
- In MD in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 11.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 605,300 of the 5,372,500 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in MD 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 Maryland in 2015



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	5.1	0.67	29,000	3,900	568,100	4,227
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.5	3.29	300	400	62,700	378
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	3.6	1.30	3,800	1,420	107,500	825
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.3	2.53	2,200	1,070	41,200	353
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	4.9	0.85	16,300	2,920	334,900	2,480
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	23.5	8.13	3,400	1,330	14,300	124
Hispanic - Ages 75+	39.7	12.89	3,000	1,260	7,600	67
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	11.3	0.31	605,300	16,910	5,372,500	53,890
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.4	3.29	1,100	760	306,100	2,672
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.1	0.60	36,800	4,380	714,200	6,873
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.9	0.92	20,600	3,280	346,500	3,459
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	9.0	0.37	288,800	12,010	3,206,700	31,133
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	21.4	1.36	101,600	7,240	475,200	5,907
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	48.3	2.01	156,400	8,940	323,800	3,846

* **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

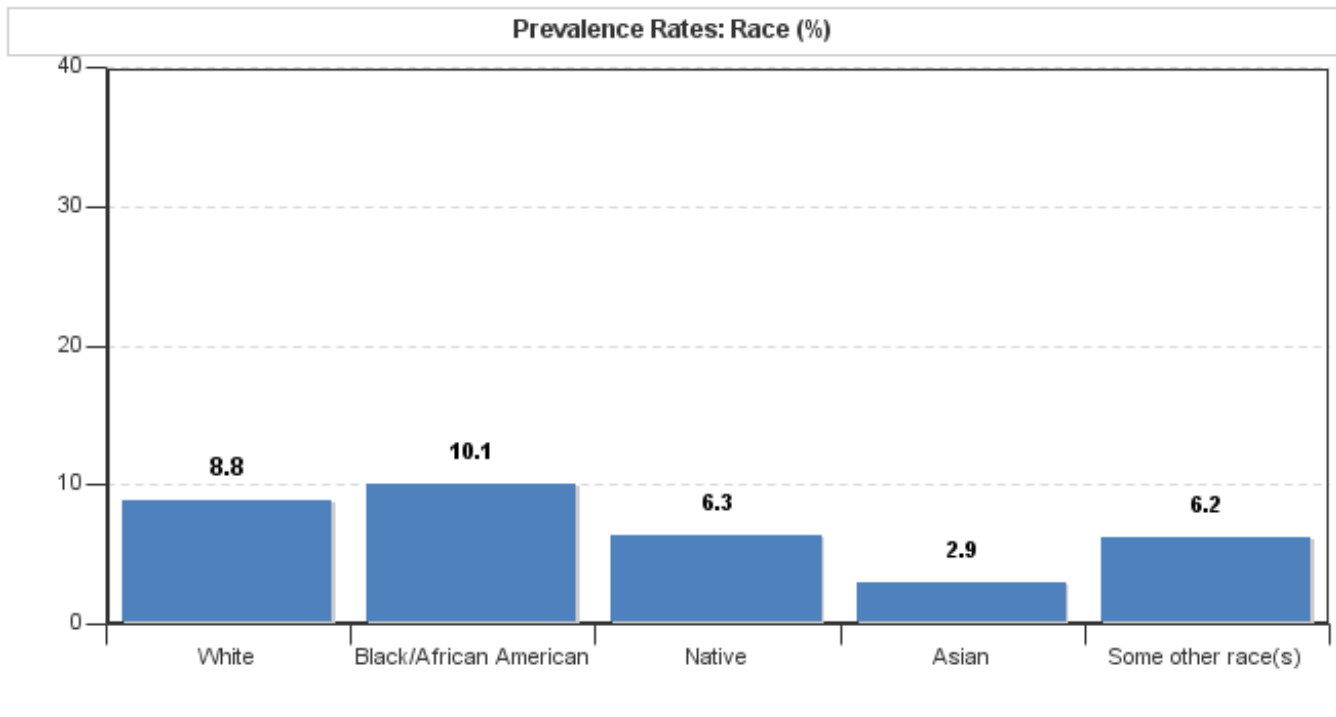
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in MD, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

In 2015, among working-age people in MD:

- 8.8 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 10.1 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 6.3 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 2.9 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 6.2 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 Maryland in 2015



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	8.8	0.46	176,800	9,490	2,002,000	21,103
Black/African American	10.1	0.67	106,000	7,390	1,048,600	8,525
Native American or Alaska Native	6.3	5.31	700	610	11,000	95
Asian	2.9	0.77	7,100	1,930	245,300	2,169
Some other race(s)	6.2	1.14	14,600	2,760	234,700	1,721

Employment

Introduction

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

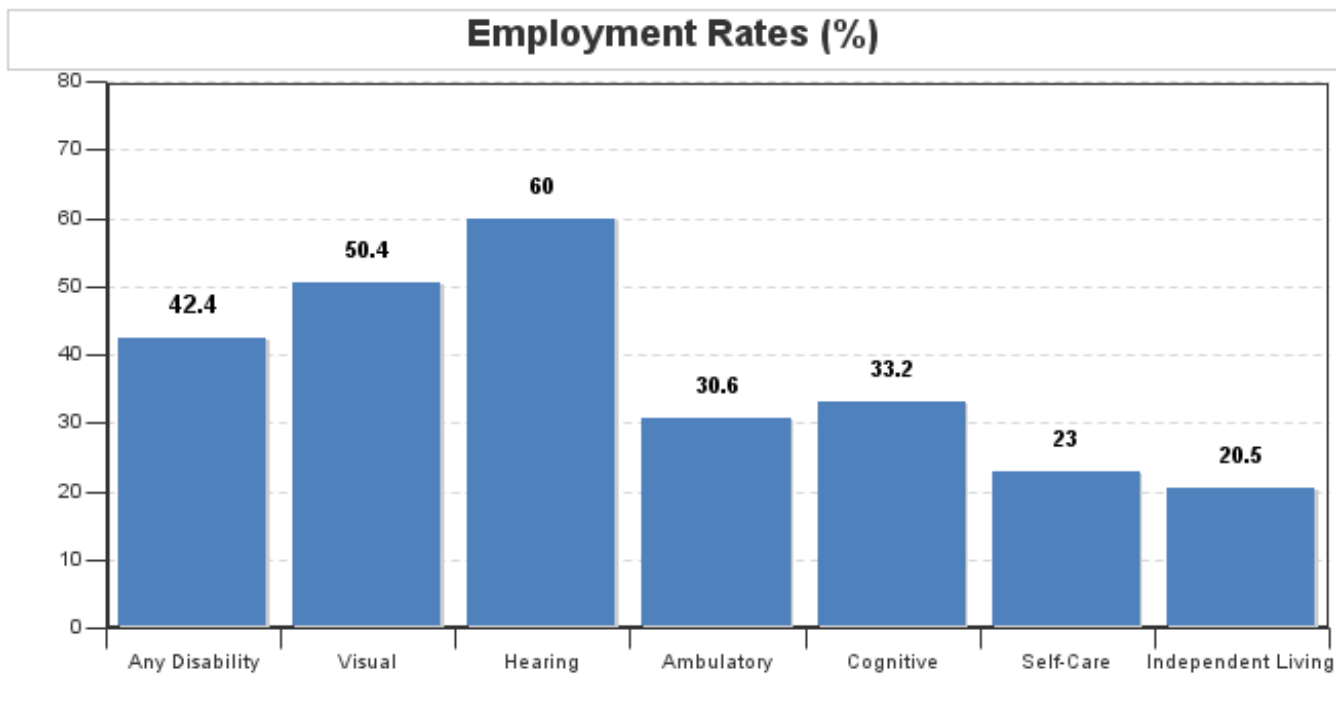
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
42.4%

Employment:
without
disability
81.2%

- In 2015, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in MD was 42.4 percent.
- In 2015, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in MD was 81.2 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 38.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 60.0 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 20.5 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	81.2	0.50	2,626,600	27,740	3,236,400	30,528
Any Disability	42.4	2.05	129,400	8,150	305,100	3,085
Visual	50.4	4.92	27,300	3,780	54,200	536
Hearing	60.0	4.65	35,000	4,270	58,300	575
Ambulatory	30.6	2.73	45,800	4,890	149,800	1,508
Cognitive	33.2	3.06	41,400	4,650	124,600	1,262
Self-Care	23.0	4.33	11,400	2,450	49,700	527
Independent Living	20.5	2.98	19,800	3,220	96,600	1,007

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

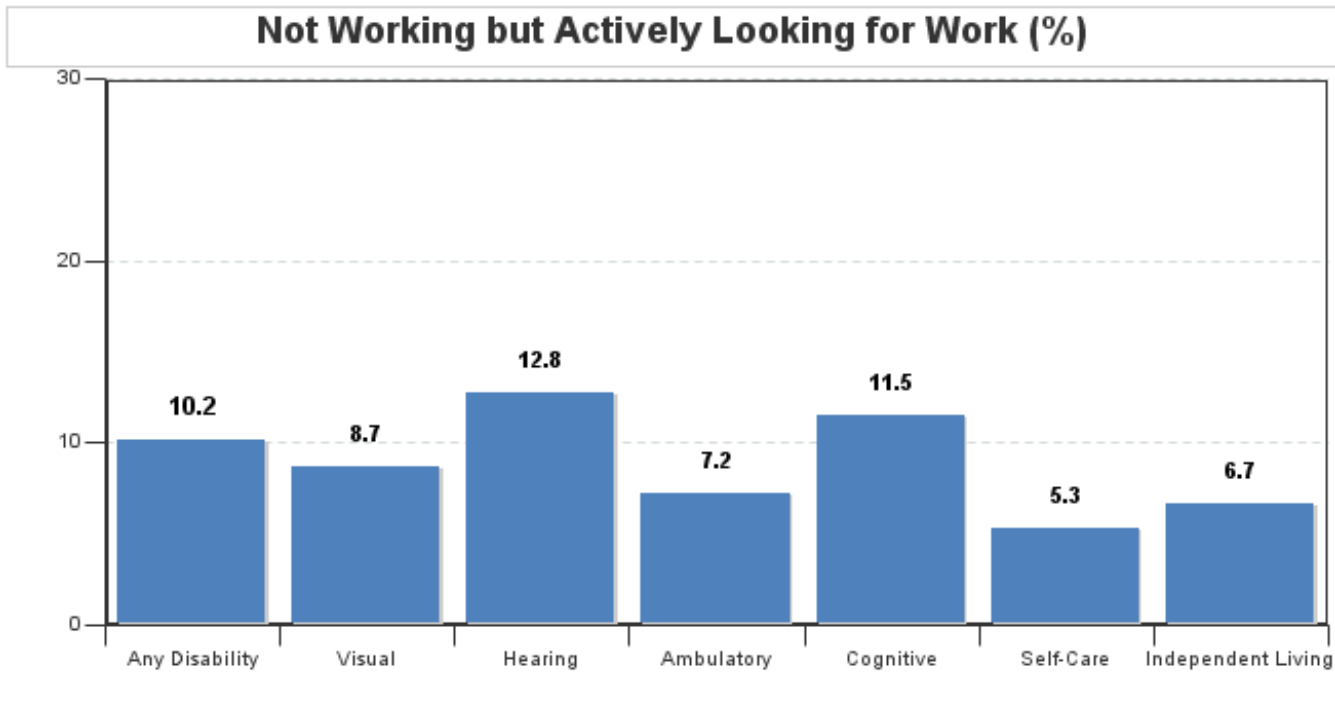
Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability
10.2%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
21.0%

- In 2015 in MD, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 10.2 percent.
- In 2015 in MD, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 21.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 10.8 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," 12.8 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 5.3 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	21.0	1.20	128,400	8,120	609,900	5,748
Any Disability	10.2	1.65	18,000	3,070	175,700	1,803
Visual	8.7	3.94	2,300	1,110	26,900	267
Hearing	12.8	5.02	3,000	1,250	23,300	236
Ambulatory	7.2	1.84	7,500	1,980	103,900	1,058
Cognitive	11.5	2.53	9,500	2,240	83,200	881
Self-Care	5.3	2.63	2,000	1,030	38,200	413
Independent Living	6.7	2.07	5,200	1,650	76,800	823

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

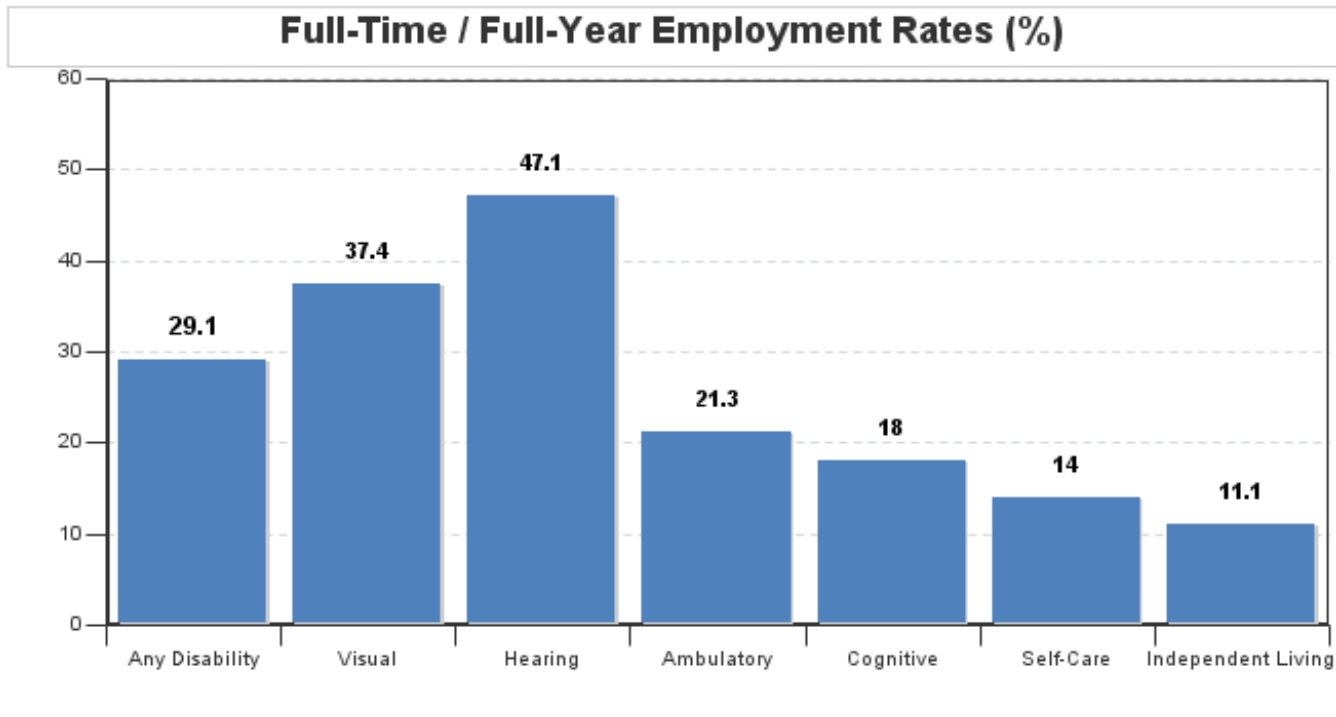
Quick Statistics

FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
29.1%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
63.2%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in MD was 29.1 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in MD was 63.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 34.1 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," 47.1 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 11.1 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	63.2	0.61	2,045,900	26,610	3,236,400	30,528
Any Disability	29.1	1.88	88,700	6,770	305,100	3,085
Visual	37.4	4.76	20,300	3,260	54,200	536
Hearing	47.1	4.74	27,400	3,790	58,300	575
Ambulatory	21.3	2.42	31,900	4,080	149,800	1,508
Cognitive	18.0	2.49	22,400	3,420	124,600	1,262
Self-Care	14.0	3.57	7,000	1,910	49,700	527
Independent Living	11.1	2.32	10,700	2,370	96,600	1,007

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

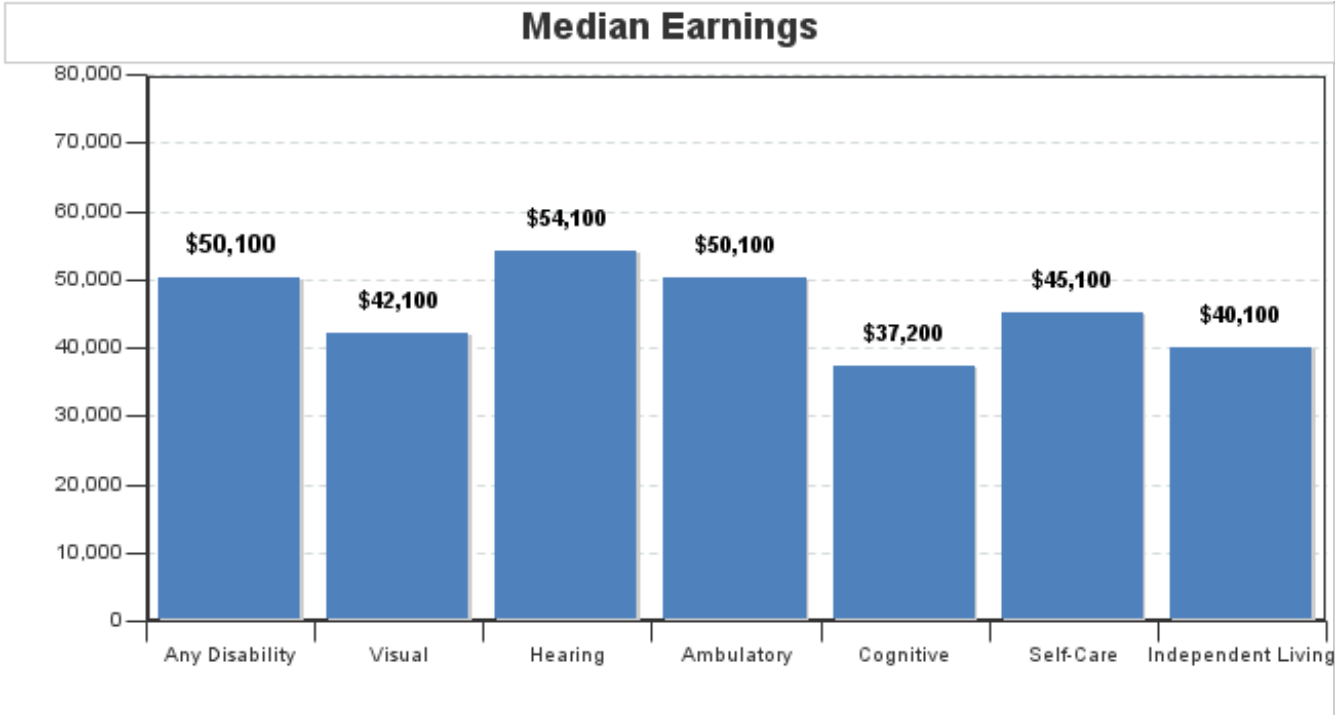
Quick Statistics

Earnings: with disability
\$50,100

Earnings: without disability
\$55,100

- In 2015, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in MD was \$50,100.
- In 2015, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in MD was \$55,100.
- 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," \$54,100. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Cognitive Disability," \$37,200.

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



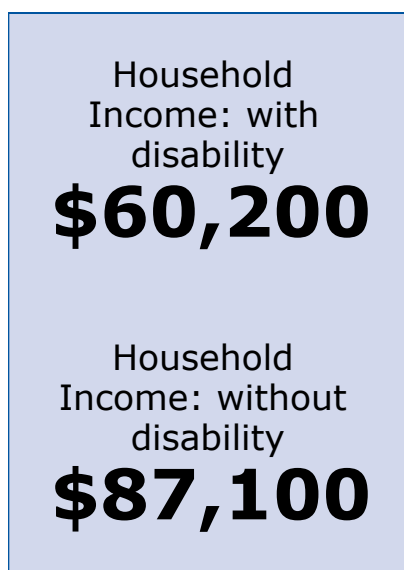
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$55,100	\$910	2,046,000	19,245
Any Disability	\$50,100	\$4,140	89,000	845
Visual	\$42,100	\$7,820	20,000	190
Hearing	\$54,100	\$7,420	27,000	257
Ambulatory	\$50,100	\$6,740	32,000	309
Cognitive	\$37,200	\$5,750	22,000	182
Self-Care	\$45,100	\$11,790	7,000	63
Independent Living	\$40,100	\$10,850	11,000	96

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

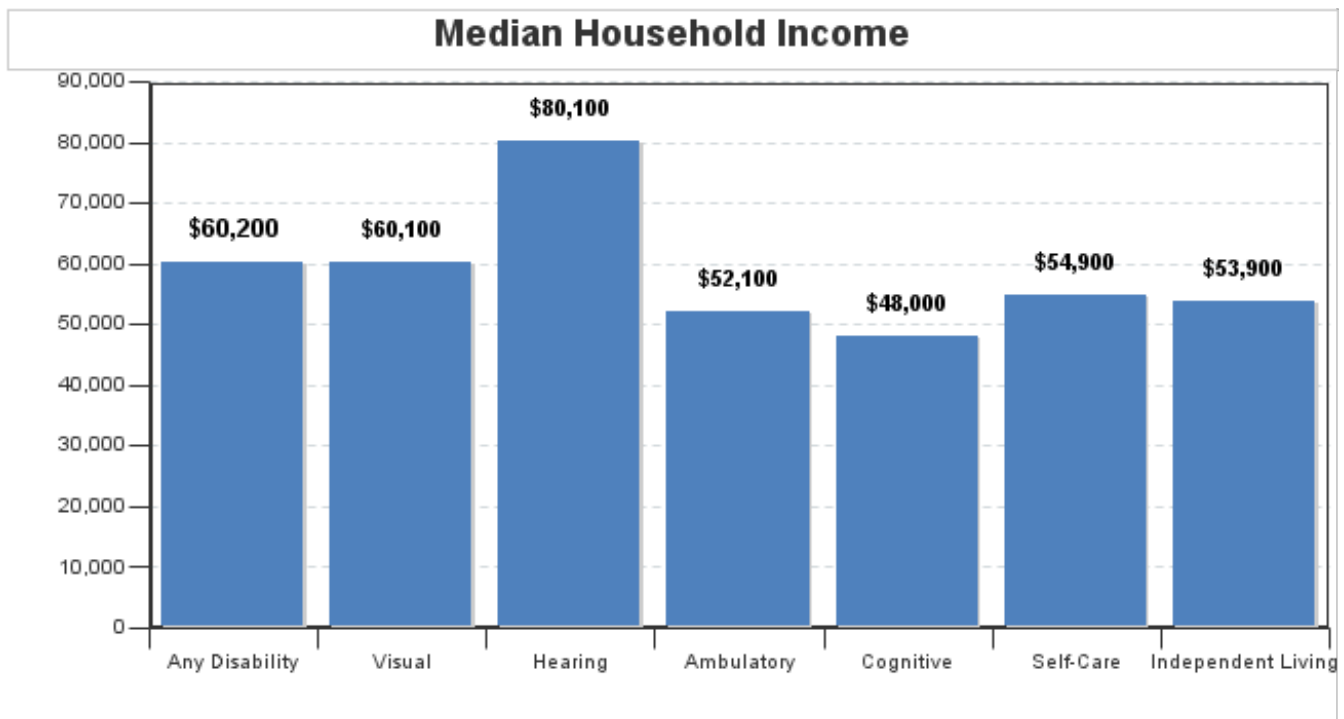
Quick Statistics



- In 2015, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in MD was \$60,200.
- In 2015, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in MD was \$87,100.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$26,900.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$80,100. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability" \$48,000 .

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

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



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$87,100	\$1,800	1,553,000	15,411
Any Disability	\$60,200	4,200	243,000	2,578
Visual	\$60,100	9,510	47,000	487
Hearing	\$80,100	10,610	52,000	538
Ambulatory	\$52,100	5,380	129,000	1,350
Cognitive	\$48,000	6,120	98,000	1,007
Self-Care	\$54,900	8,900	43,000	444
Independent Living	\$53,900	6,280	79,000	865

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

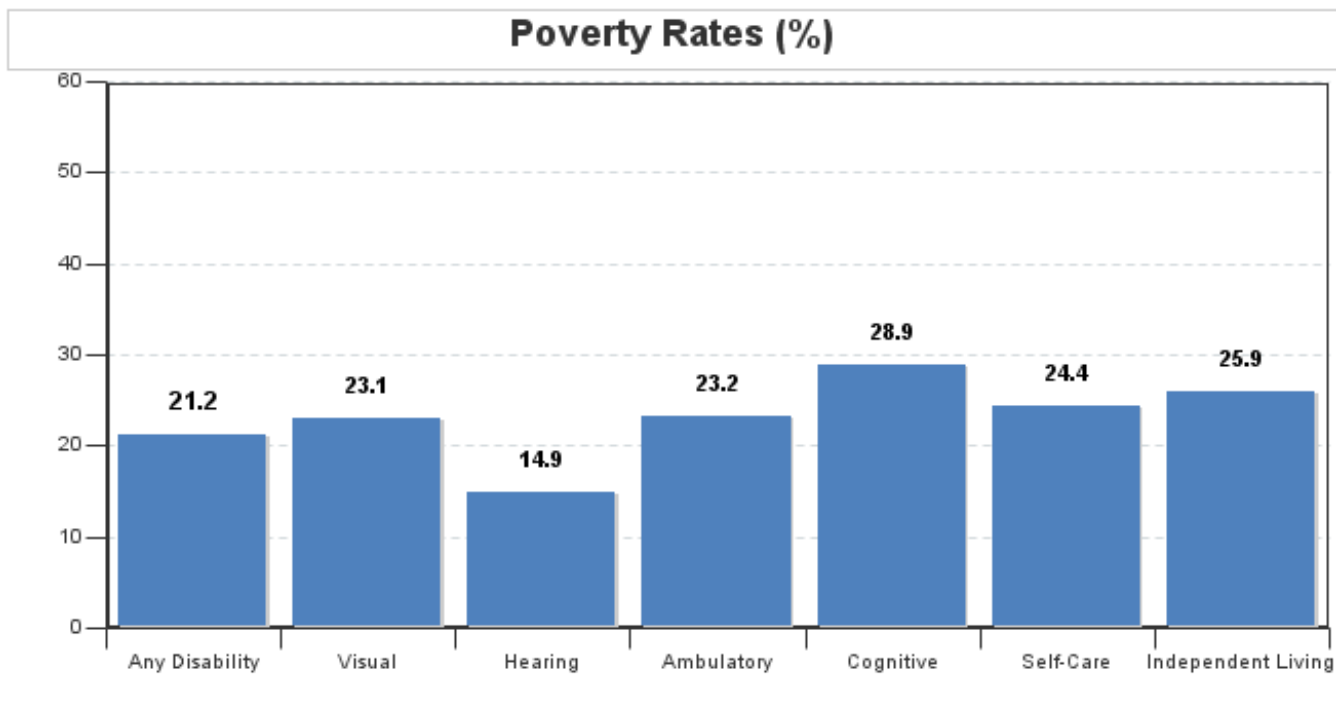
Quick Statistics



- In 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in MD was 21.2 percent.
- In 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in MD was 8.0 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 13.2 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 28.9 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 14.9 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 Maryland in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	8.0	0.47	256,600	15,410	3,222,500	30,294
Any Disability	21.2	2.30	64,600	7,860	304,600	3,073
Visual	23.1	5.63	12,500	3,480	54,200	536
Hearing	14.9	4.59	8,700	2,890	58,300	575
Ambulatory	23.2	3.39	34,700	5,780	149,700	1,507
Cognitive	28.9	4.00	35,900	5,880	124,300	1,253
Self-Care	24.4	5.99	12,100	3,420	49,700	527
Independent Living	25.9	4.39	25,000	4,910	96,500	1,005

* **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

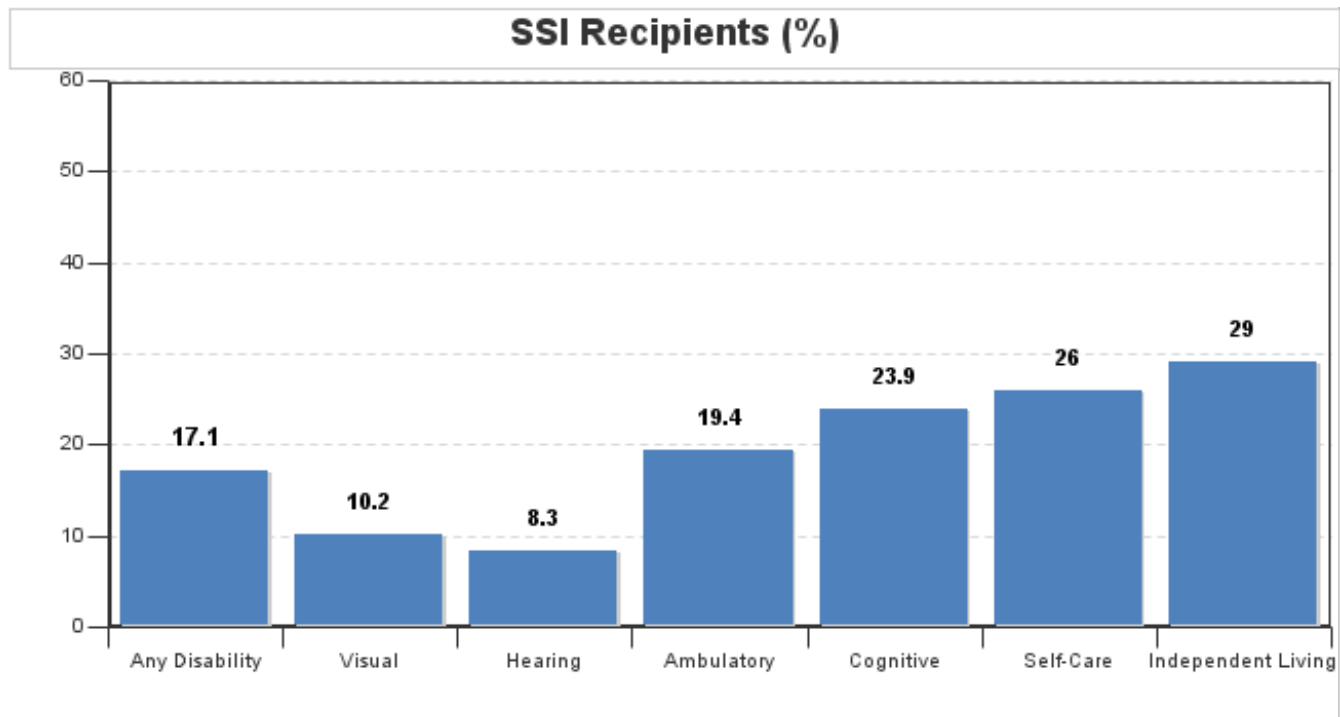
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Maryland, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that 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
17.1%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in MD was 17.1 percent.
- In 2015, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in MD was 52,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 29.0 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 8.3 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	17.1	1.56	52,100	5,210	305,100	3,085
Visual	10.2	2.98	5,500	1,700	54,200	536
Hearing	8.3	2.62	4,800	1,590	58,300	575
Ambulatory	19.4	2.34	29,000	3,890	149,800	1,508
Cognitive	23.9	2.77	29,800	3,950	124,600	1,262
Self-Care	26.0	4.51	12,900	2,600	49,700	527
Independent Living	29.0	3.35	28,000	3,830	96,600	1,007

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

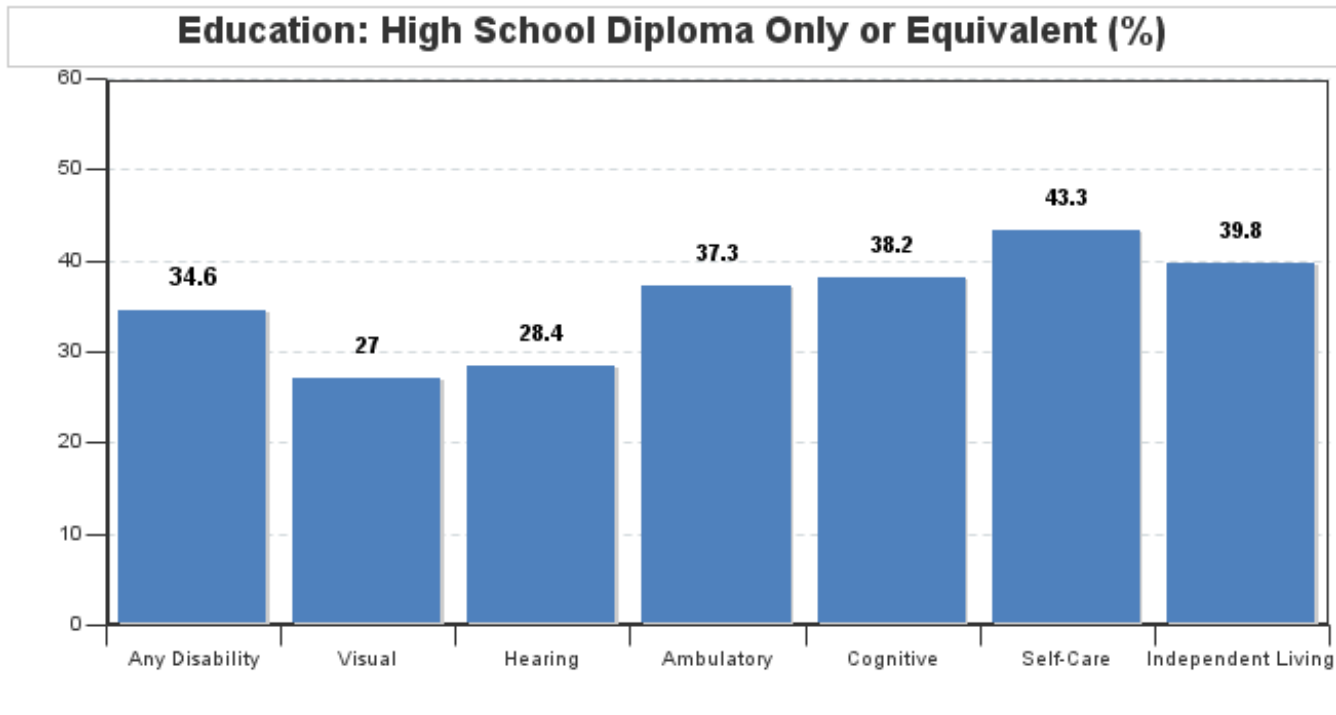
Quick Statistics

High School
Only: with
disability
34.6%

High School
Only: without
disability
23.0%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in MD was 34.6 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in MD was 23.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 11.6 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 43.3 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Visual Disability," 27.0 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	23.0	0.54	744,200	18,500	3,236,400	30,528
Any Disability	34.6	1.97	105,700	7,380	305,100	3,085
Visual	27.0	4.37	14,600	2,770	54,200	536
Hearing	28.4	4.28	16,500	2,940	58,300	575
Ambulatory	37.3	2.86	55,800	5,390	149,800	1,508
Cognitive	38.2	3.15	47,700	4,980	124,600	1,262
Self-Care	43.3	5.09	21,500	3,350	49,700	527
Independent Living	39.8	3.61	38,400	4,480	96,600	1,007

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

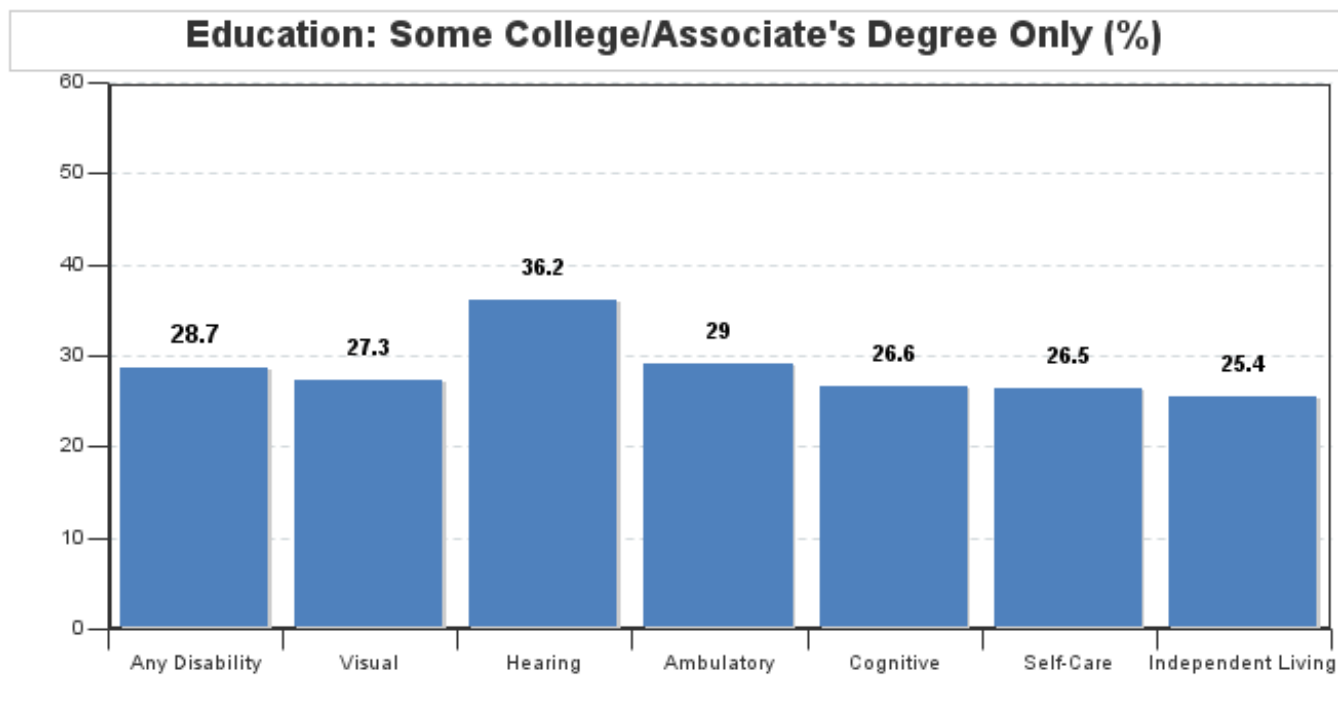
Quick Statistics

Some
College: with
disability
28.7%

Some
College:
without
disability
28.0%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in MD was 28.7 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in MD was 28.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was -0.7 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," 36.2 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 25.4 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 Maryland in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	28.0	0.57	905,400	20,090	3,236,400	30,528
Any Disability	28.7	1.88	87,700	6,740	305,100	3,085
Visual	27.3	4.38	14,800	2,790	54,200	536
Hearing	36.2	4.56	21,100	3,320	58,300	575
Ambulatory	29.0	2.69	43,400	4,760	149,800	1,508
Cognitive	26.6	2.87	33,100	4,160	124,600	1,262
Self-Care	26.5	4.54	13,200	2,630	49,700	527
Independent Living	25.4	3.21	24,500	3,580	96,600	1,007

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

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

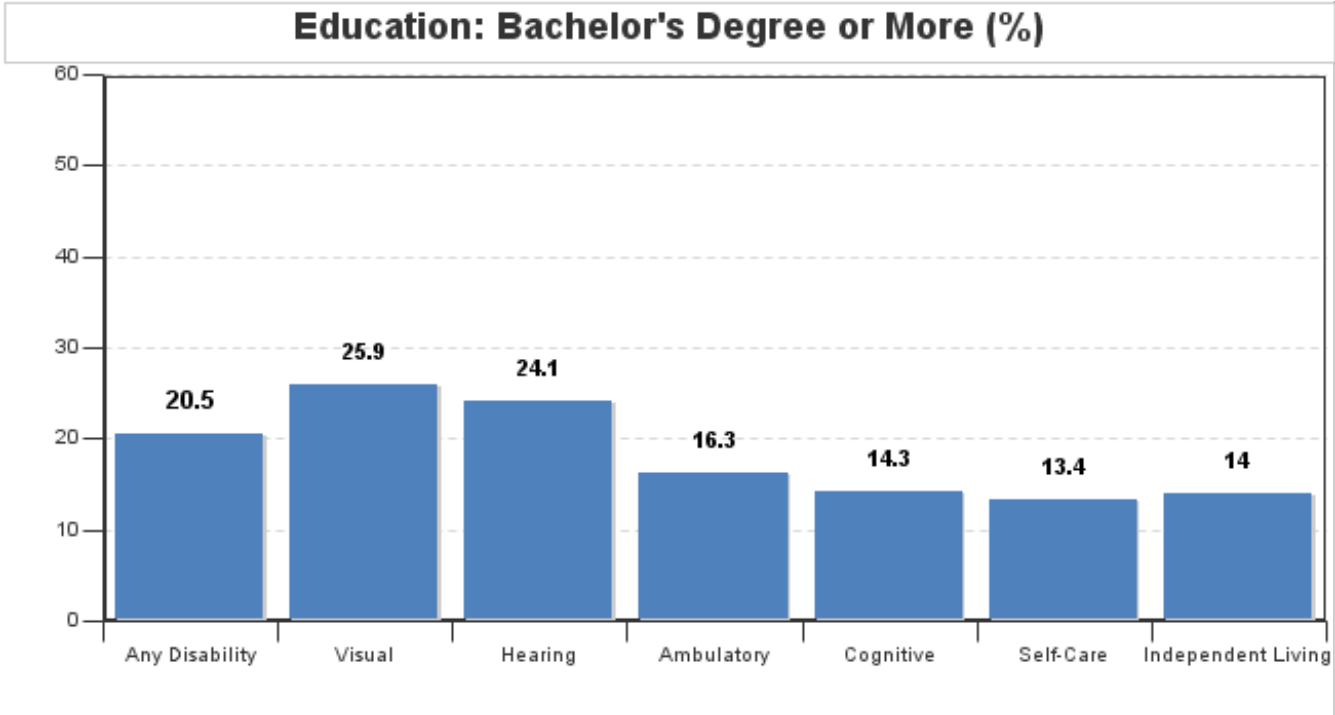
20.5%

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

41.4%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in MD was 20.5 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in MD was 41.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 20.9 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 "Visual Disability," 25.9 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 13.4 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	41.4	0.63	1,340,000	23,380	3,236,400	30,528
Any Disability	20.5	1.67	62,700	5,710	305,100	3,085
Visual	25.9	4.31	14,100	2,720	54,200	536
Hearing	24.1	4.06	14,000	2,710	58,300	575
Ambulatory	16.3	2.19	24,300	3,570	149,800	1,508
Cognitive	14.3	2.27	17,900	3,060	124,600	1,262
Self-Care	13.4	3.50	6,700	1,870	49,700	527
Independent Living	14.0	2.56	13,500	2,660	96,600	1,007

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

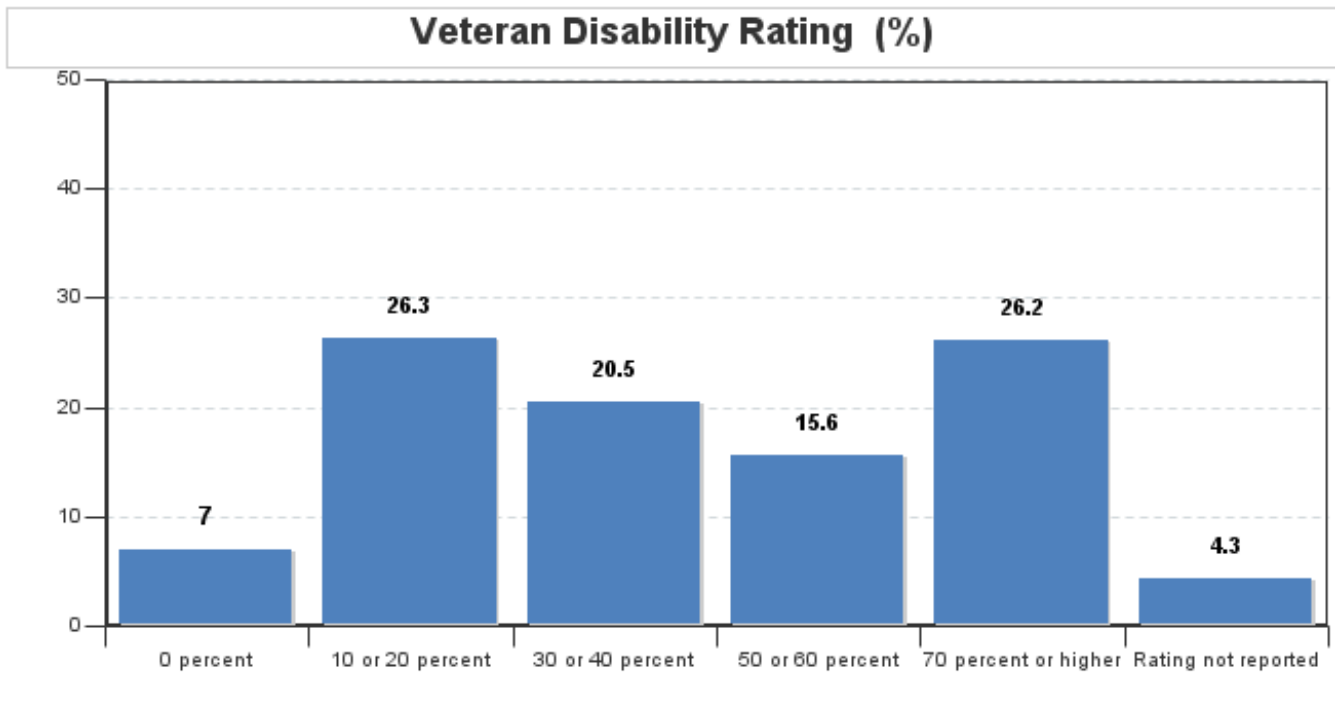
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in Maryland. The 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). 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
22.5%

- In 2015, there were 204,300 working-age civilian veterans in MD, of whom 45,900 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in MD with a VA service-connected disability was 22.5 percent.
- In 2015, 12,000 working-age civilian veterans in MD had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2015, 26.2 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in MD 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 Maryland in 2015



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	22.5	2.12	45,900	4,890	204,300	2,028
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	7.0	2.73	3,200	1,300	45,900	451
10 or 20 percent	26.3	4.71	12,100	2,520	45,900	451
30 or 40 percent	20.5	4.32	9,400	2,220	45,900	451
50 or 60 percent	15.6	3.88	7,200	1,940	45,900	451
70 percent or higher	26.2	4.70	12,000	2,510	45,900	451
Rating not reported	4.3	2.17	2,000	1,020	45,900	451

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

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

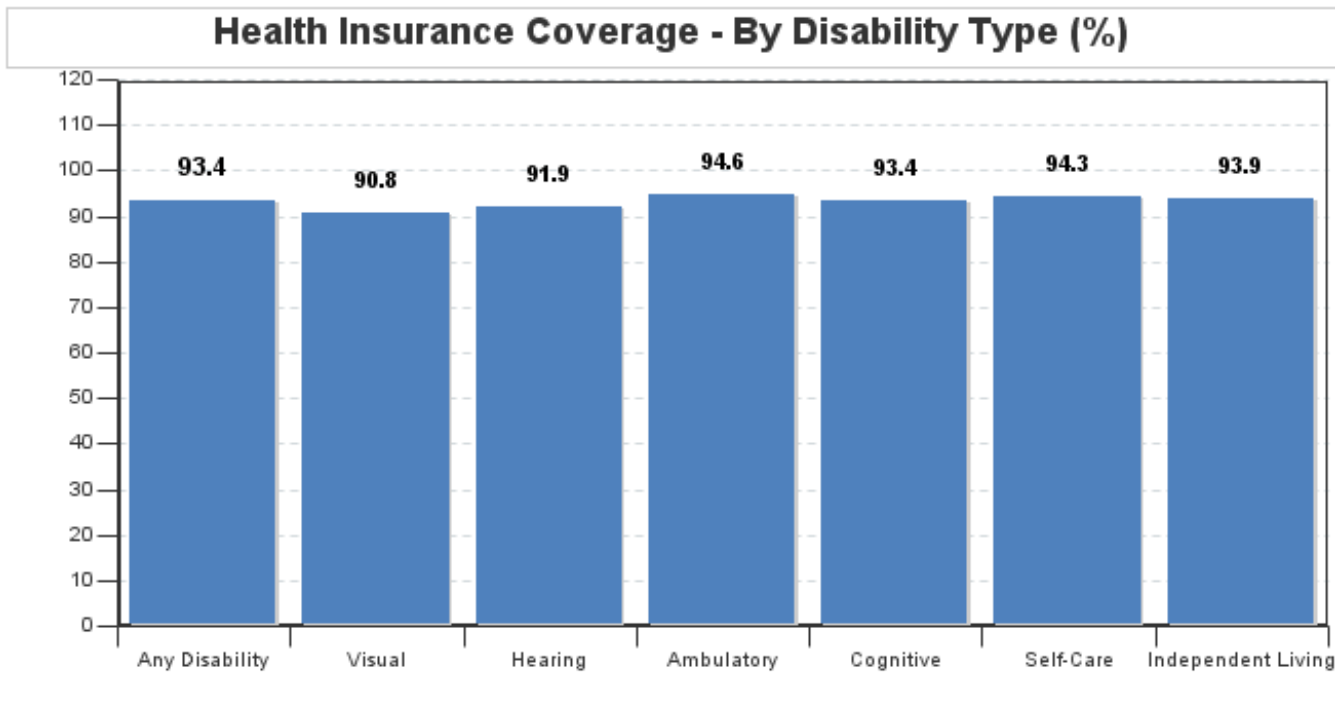
Quick Statistics

Health
Coverage:
with Disability
93.4%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
91.1%

- In 2015, 93.4 percent of working-age people with disabilities in MD had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2015, 91.1 percent of working-age people without disabilities in MD had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 2.3 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Ambulatory Disability," 94.6 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 90.8 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	91.1	0.47	2,947,100	36,100	3,236,400	30,528
Any Disability	93.4	1.32	284,900	15,350	305,100	3,085
Visual	90.8	3.66	49,300	6,510	54,200	536
Hearing	91.9	3.33	53,600	6,790	58,300	575
Ambulatory	94.6	1.72	141,600	10,960	149,800	1,508
Cognitive	93.4	2.07	116,400	9,950	124,600	1,262
Self-Care	94.3	3.06	46,800	6,350	49,700	527
Independent Living	93.9	2.27	90,700	8,810	96,600	1,007

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 Maryland, 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

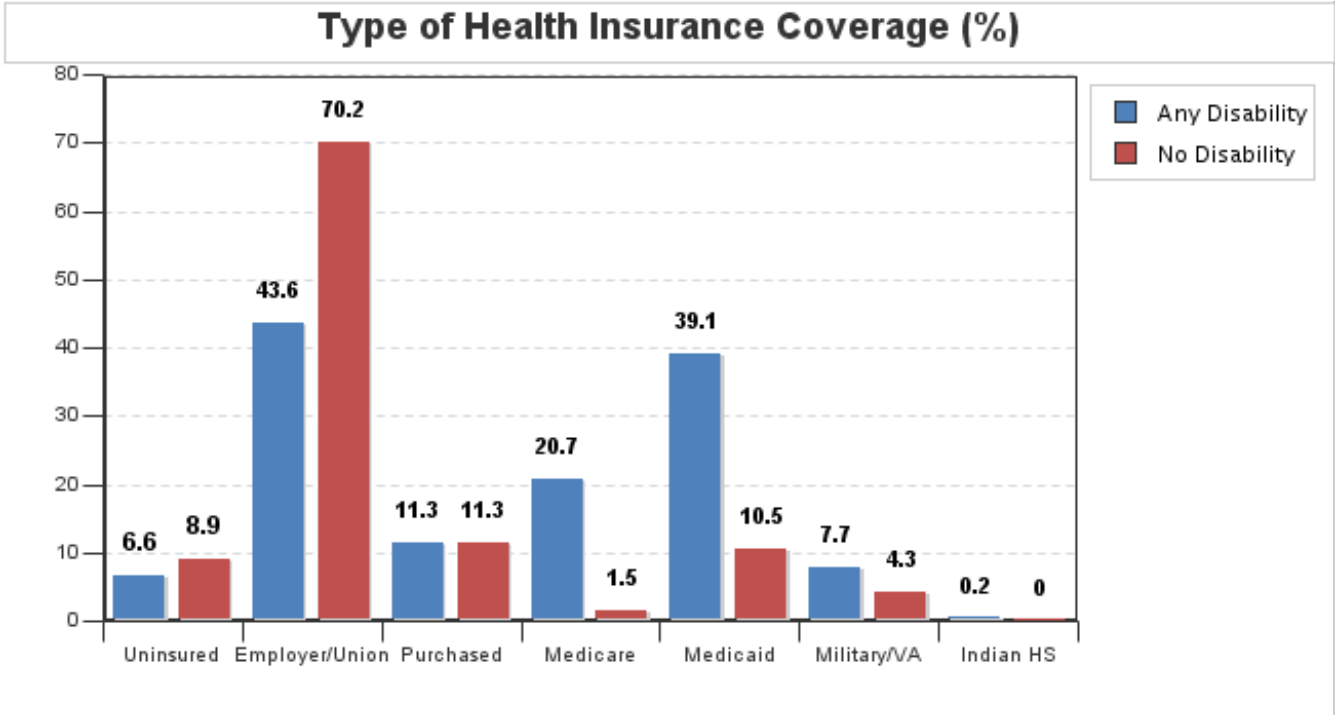
43.6%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

70.2%

- In 2015, 43.6 percent of working-age people with disabilities in MD reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2015, 70.2 percent of working-age people without disabilities in MD reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2015, 11.3 percent of working-age people with disabilities in MD reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2015, 20.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities in MD reported Medicare coverage and 39.1 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 Maryland in 2015



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	6.6	1.32	20,200	4,180	305,100	3,085
Employer/Union	43.6	2.64	132,900	10,620	305,100	3,085
Purchased	11.3	1.69	34,400	5,450	305,100	3,085
Medicare	20.7	2.16	63,300	7,370	305,100	3,085
Medicaid	39.1	2.60	119,300	10,070	305,100	3,085
Military/VA	7.7	1.42	23,400	4,500	305,100	3,085
Indian Health Service	0.2	3.29	600	720	305,100	3,085
No Disability						
Uninsured	8.9	0.47	289,400	15,460	3,236,400	30,528
Employer/Union	70.2	0.75	2,273,100	35,020	3,236,400	30,528
Purchased	11.3	0.52	364,400	17,240	3,236,400	30,528
Medicare	1.5	3.29	46,900	6,360	3,236,400	30,528
Medicaid	10.5	0.50	340,900	16,710	3,236,400	30,528
Military/VA	4.3	0.33	137,800	10,810	3,236,400	30,528
Indian Health Service	0.0	3.29	1,500	1,130	3,236,400	30,528

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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