

Cornell University

2015

MO

Missouri

2015 Disability Status Report

Missouri



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

Missouri 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	58
-----------------	-----------

About the Disability Status Report	64
---	-----------

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: Missouri. 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.

Missouri Summary

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

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

- 14.5 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.6 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 6.2 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 6.6 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 13.1 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 27.4 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 50.1 percent for persons ages 75+

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

- 2.5% reported a Visual Disability
- 4.2% reported a Hearing Disability
- 8.1% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 6.0% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.8% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 6.2% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2015, 14.2 percent of females of all ages and 14.8 percent of males of all ages in MO reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2015, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in MO was 8.9 percent.

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

- 12.9 percent among Whites
- 15.3 percent among Black / African Americans
- 4.8 percent among Asians
- 19.3 percent among Native Americans
- 14.0 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 MO was 34.5 percent.

Looking for Work: In MO in 2015, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 6.6 percent.

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

Annual Earnings: In 2015, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in MO was \$34,000.

Annual Household Income: In MO in 2015, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$36,600.

Poverty: In MO in 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 29.1 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in MO was 17.6 percent.

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

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 34.1 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 33.4 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 11.6 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2015, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 23.1 percent in MO.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2015 in MO, 87.2 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

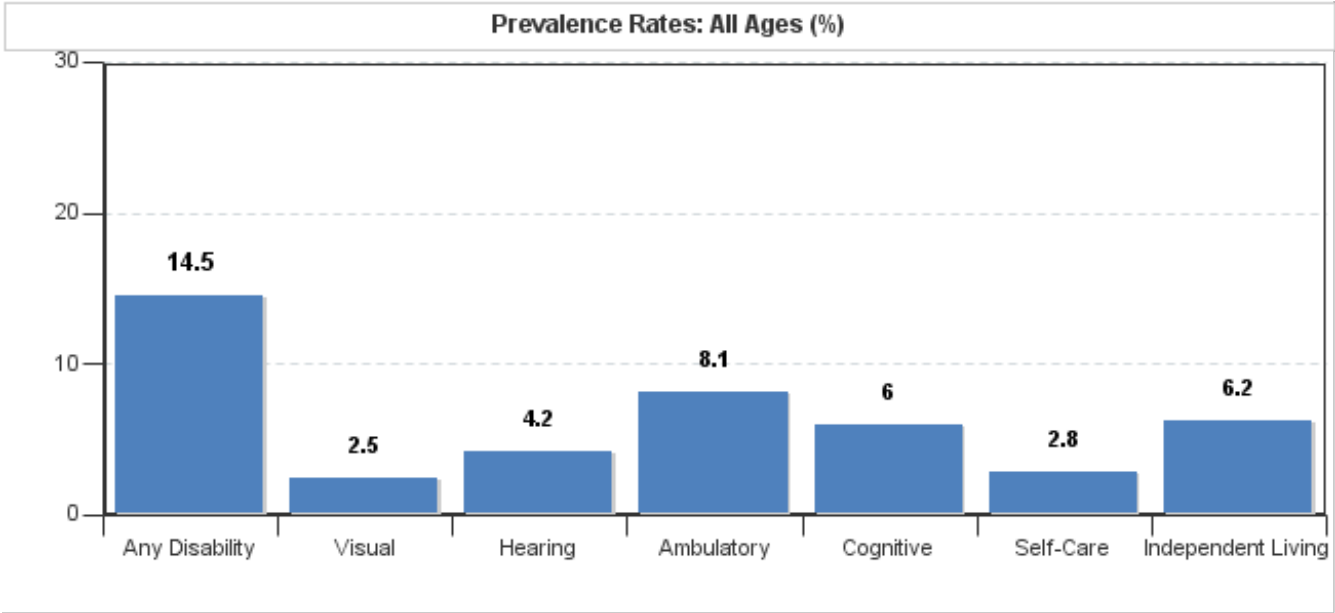
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Missouri, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
14.5%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in MO was 14.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 869,300 of the 5,989,700 individuals of all ages in MO reported one or more disabilities.
- In MO in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 8.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.5 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	14.5	0.33	869,300	19,780	5,989,700	59,820
Visual	2.5	0.15	147,400	8,690	5,989,700	59,820
Hearing	4.2	0.19	249,700	11,210	5,989,700	59,820
Ambulatory	8.1	0.26	454,200	14,860	5,617,100	56,604
Cognitive	6.0	0.23	336,200	12,910	5,617,100	56,604
Self-Care	2.8	0.16	156,400	8,950	5,617,100	56,604
Independent Living	6.2	0.25	301,800	12,270	4,845,400	49,374

* **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 Missouri, 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.

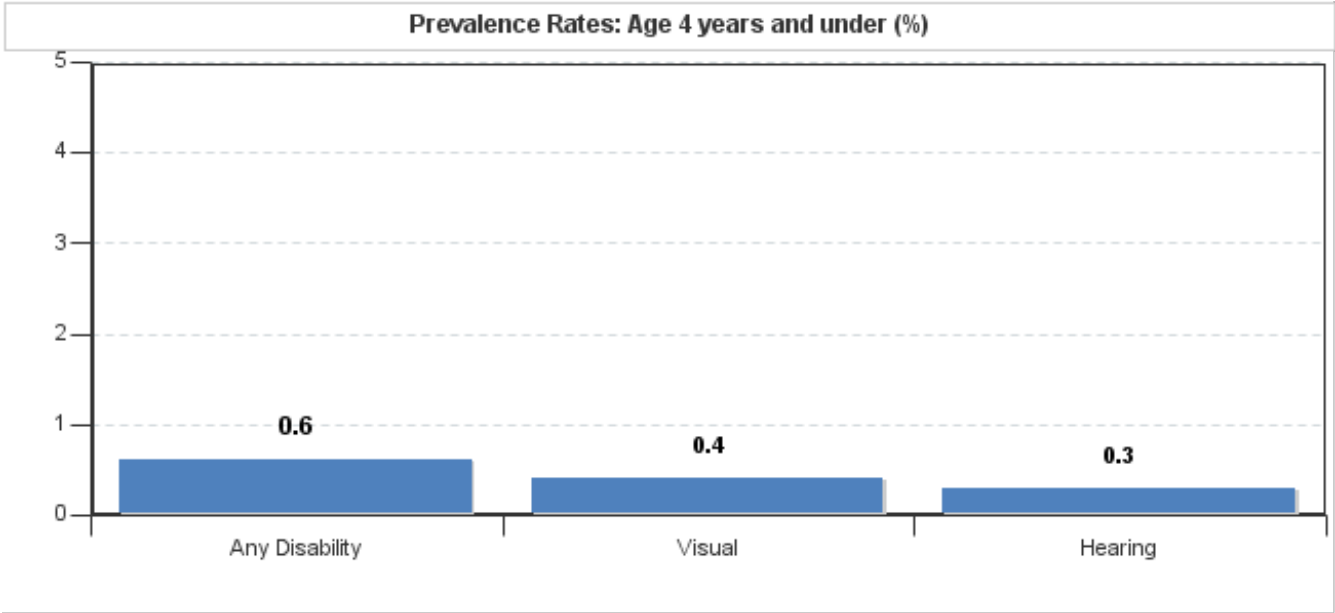
Quick Statistics

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 MO was 0.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 2,200 of the 372,700 children ages 0 to 4 in MO reported one or more disabilities.
- In MO in 2015, 0.4 percent reported a visual disability
- In MO in 2015, 0.3 percent reported a hearing disability

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.6	3.29	2,200	1,080	372,700	3,216
Visual	0.4	3.29	1,400	850	372,700	3,216
Hearing	0.3	3.29	1,200	780	372,700	3,216

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

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

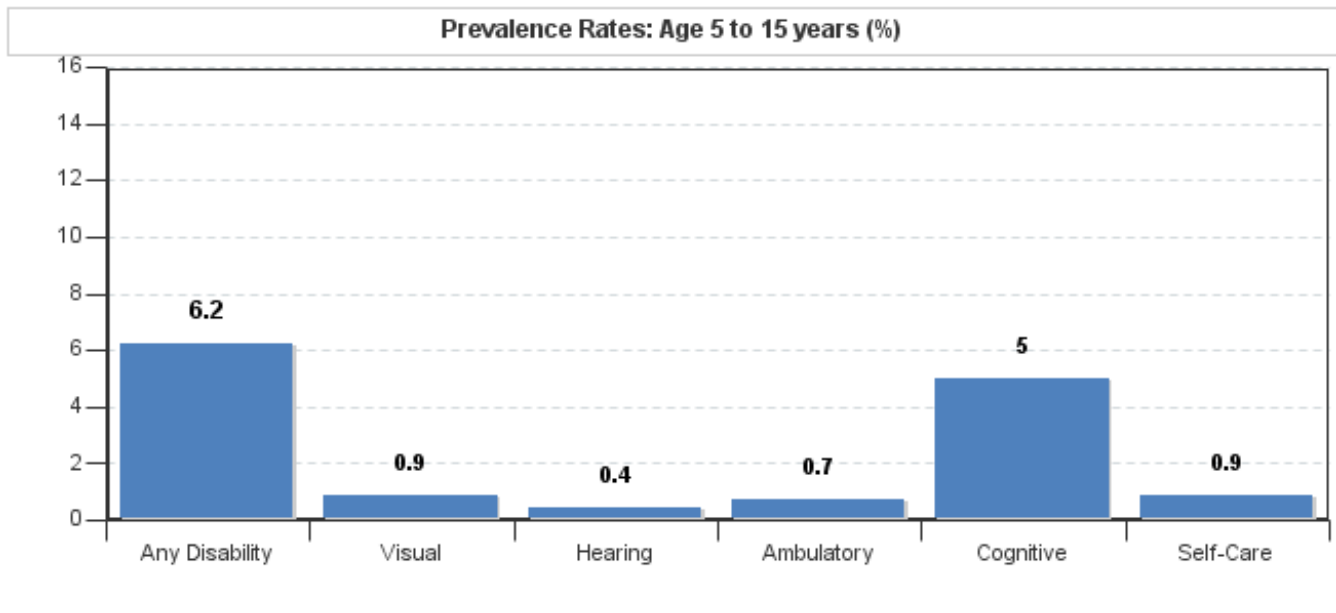
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
6.2%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in MO was 6.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 52,300 of the 846,600 individuals ages 5 to 15 in MO reported one or more disabilities.
- In MO in 2015, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 5.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.4 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 Missouri in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.2	0.60	52,300	5,220	846,600	7,978
Visual	0.9	3.29	7,600	2,000	846,600	7,978
Hearing	0.4	3.29	3,600	1,380	846,600	7,978
Ambulatory	0.7	3.29	5,700	1,730	846,600	7,978
Cognitive	5.0	0.54	42,400	4,700	846,600	7,978
Self-Care	0.9	3.29	7,700	2,010	846,600	7,978

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

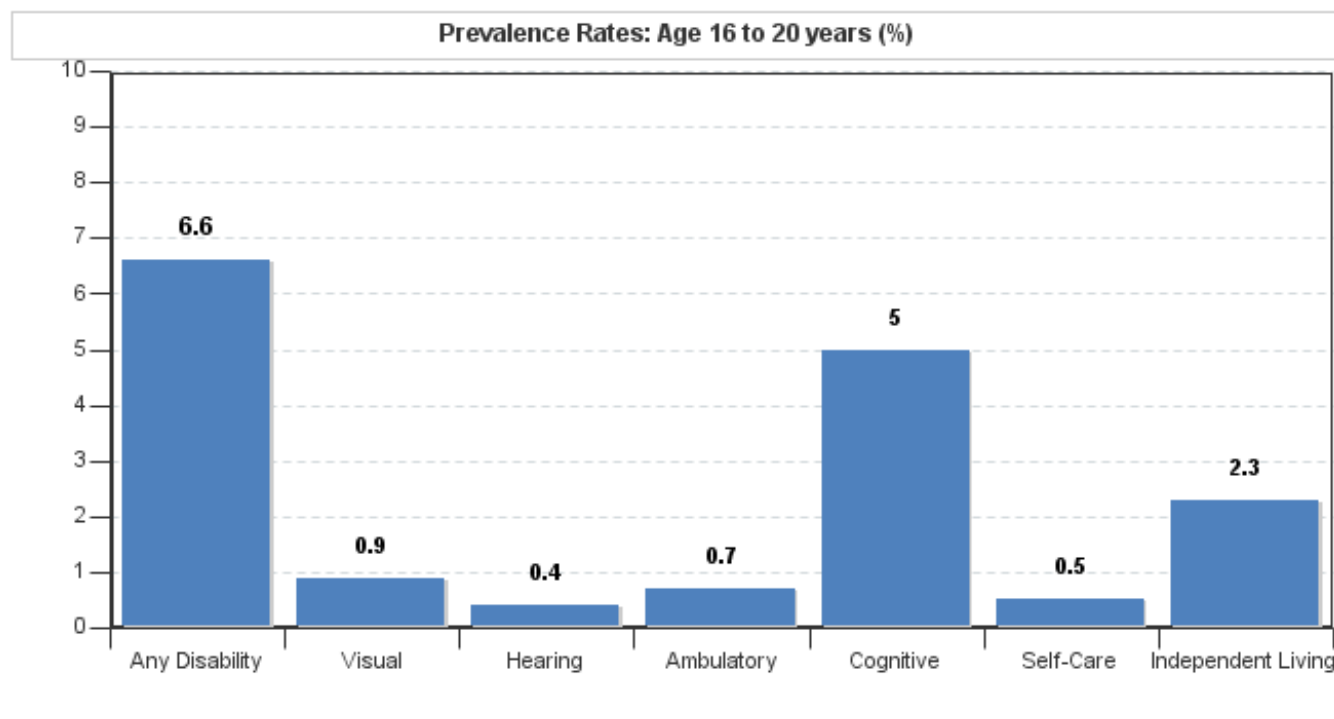
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years

6.6%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in MO was 6.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 27,300 of the 416,300 individuals ages 16 to 20 in MO reported one or more disabilities.
- In MO in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 5.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.4 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.6	0.88	27,300	3,780	416,300	4,129
Visual	0.9	3.29	3,800	1,420	416,300	4,129
Hearing	0.4	3.29	1,700	940	416,300	4,129
Ambulatory	0.7	3.29	2,800	1,200	416,300	4,129
Cognitive	5.0	0.77	20,800	3,300	416,300	4,129
Self-Care	0.5	3.29	2,200	1,080	416,300	4,129
Independent Living	2.3	0.53	9,400	2,220	416,300	4,129

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

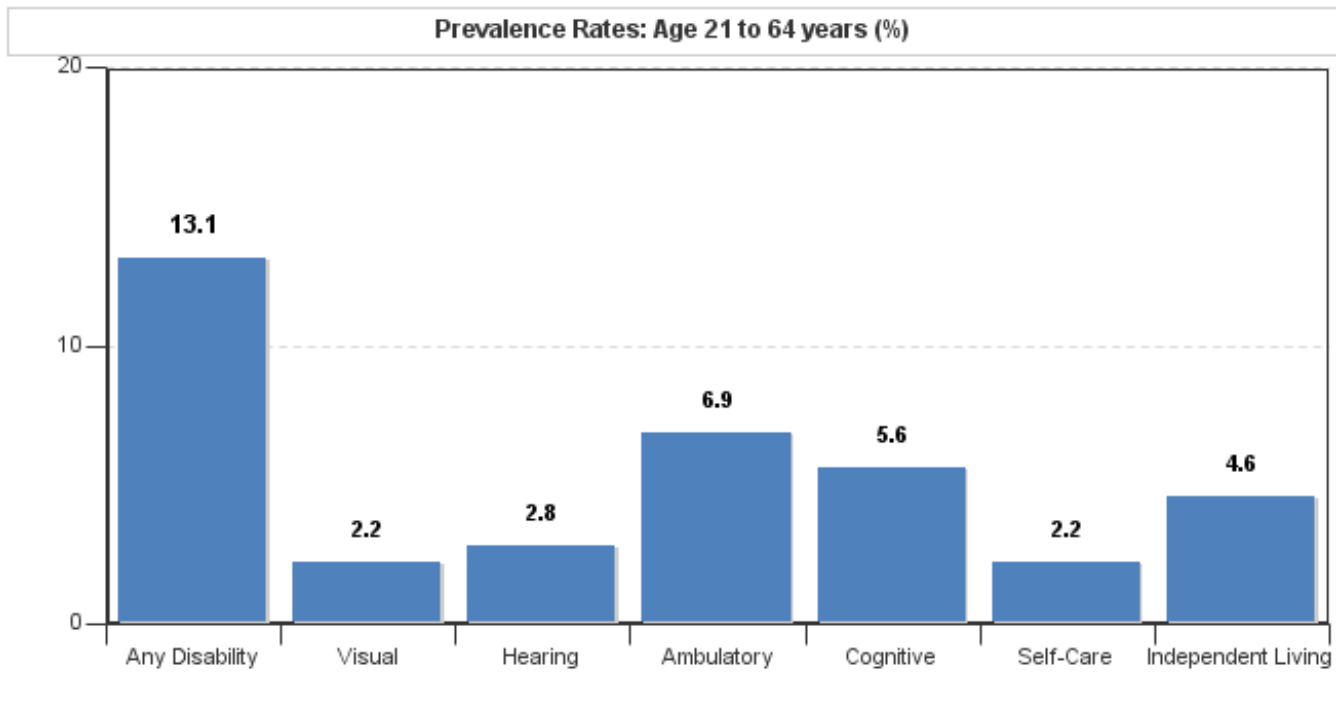
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64
years

13.1%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in MO was 13.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 450,700 of the 3,439,900 individuals ages 21 to 64 in MO reported one or more disabilities.
- In MO in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Visual Disability," 2.2 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	13.1	0.42	450,700	14,800	3,439,900	33,249
Visual	2.2	0.18	76,000	6,280	3,439,900	33,249
Hearing	2.8	0.21	97,500	7,100	3,439,900	33,249
Ambulatory	6.9	0.31	237,200	10,940	3,439,900	33,249
Cognitive	5.6	0.28	193,700	9,920	3,439,900	33,249
Self-Care	2.2	0.18	76,600	6,300	3,439,900	33,249
Independent Living	4.6	0.26	159,000	9,020	3,439,900	33,249

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

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

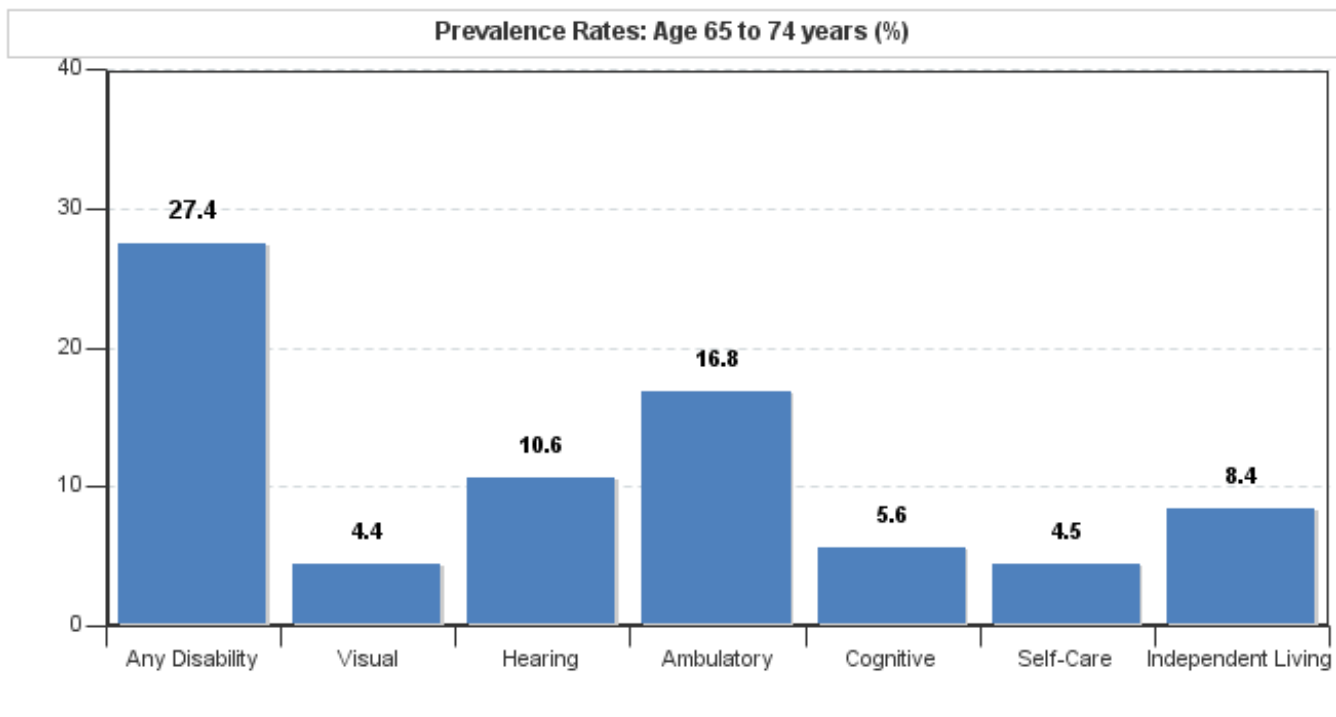
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

27.4%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in MO was 27.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 146,100 of the 533,600 individuals ages 65 to 74 in MO reported one or more disabilities.
- In MO in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 16.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 4.4 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	27.4	1.40	146,100	8,650	533,600	6,493
Visual	4.4	0.64	23,200	3,490	533,600	6,493
Hearing	10.6	0.97	56,700	5,430	533,600	6,493
Ambulatory	16.8	1.17	89,500	6,800	533,600	6,493
Cognitive	5.6	0.72	30,000	3,960	533,600	6,493
Self-Care	4.5	0.65	24,200	3,560	533,600	6,493
Independent Living	8.4	0.87	45,000	4,840	533,600	6,493

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

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

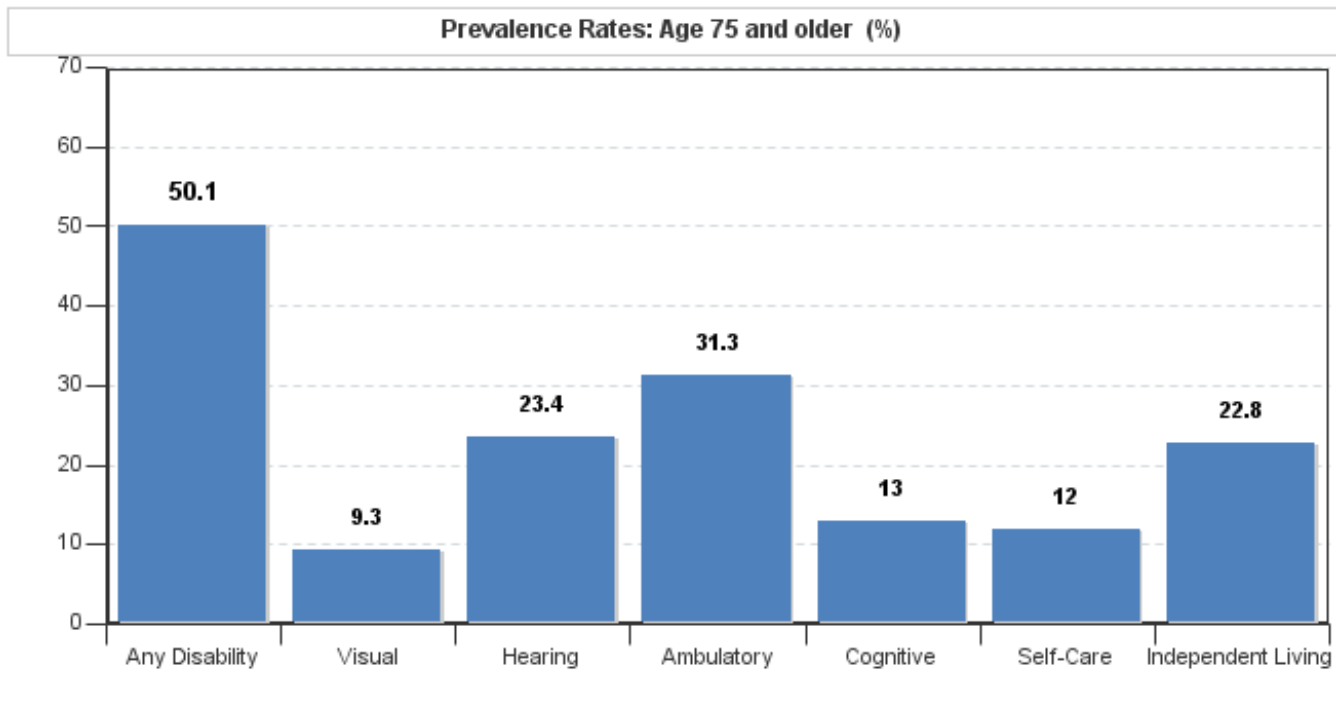
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

50.1%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in MO was 50.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 190,700 of the 380,700 individuals ages 75 and older in MO reported one or more disabilities.
- In MO in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 31.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 9.3 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	50.1	1.86	190,700	9,850	380,700	4,755
Visual	9.3	1.08	35,400	4,300	380,700	4,755
Hearing	23.4	1.57	89,000	6,790	380,700	4,755
Ambulatory	31.3	1.72	119,100	7,830	380,700	4,755
Cognitive	13.0	1.25	49,300	5,070	380,700	4,755
Self-Care	12.0	1.21	45,700	4,880	380,700	4,755
Independent Living	22.8	1.56	86,900	6,710	380,700	4,755

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

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

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

14.8%

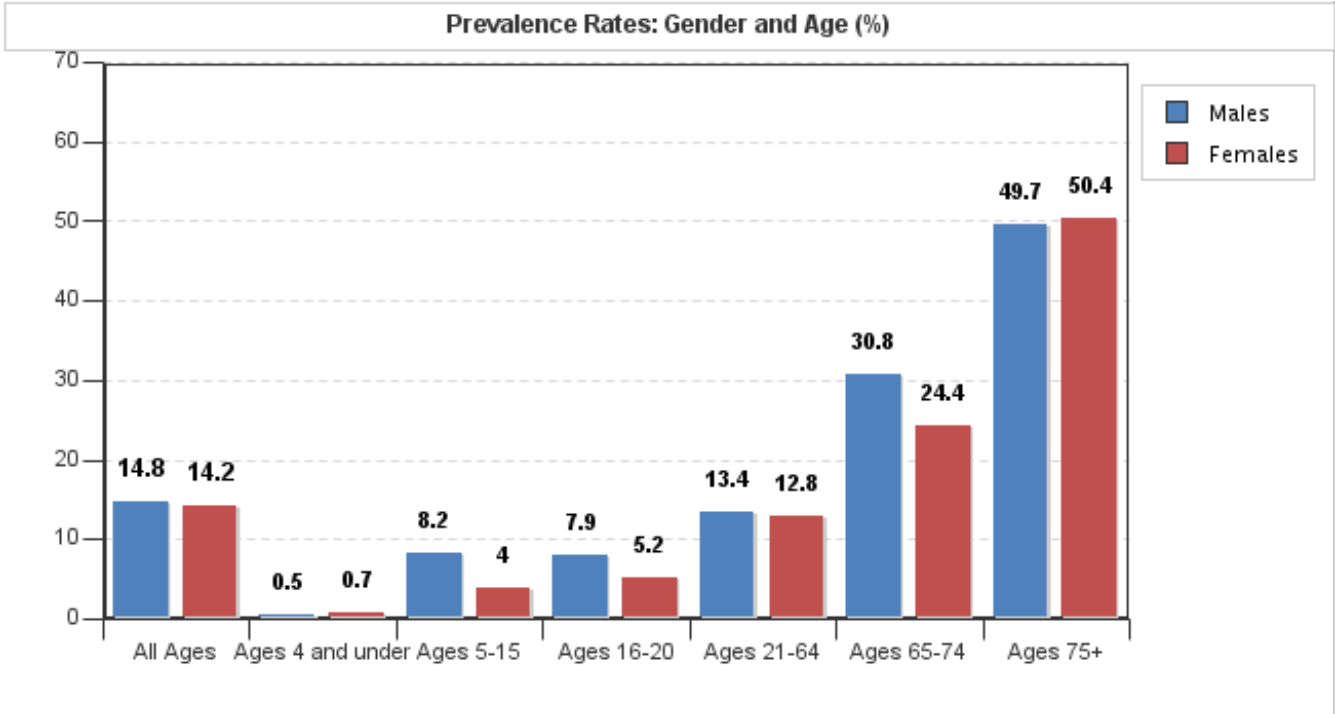
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

14.2%

- In MO in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 14.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 432,700 of the 2,923,600 males of all ages in MO reported one or more disabilities.
- In MO in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 14.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 436,600 of the 3,066,100 females of all ages in MO 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 Missouri in 2015



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	14.8	0.48	432,700	14,530	2,923,600	28,813
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.5	3.29	1,000	730	190,200	1,658
Males: Ages 5-15	8.2	0.95	35,800	4,320	436,400	4,097
Males: Ages 16-20	7.9	1.34	16,600	2,950	211,400	2,068
Males: Ages 21-64	13.4	0.60	226,000	10,690	1,682,800	16,001
Males: Ages 65-74	30.8	2.13	76,400	6,290	247,900	3,003
Males: Ages 75+	49.7	2.91	77,000	6,320	154,900	1,986
Females						
Females: All Ages	14.2	0.46	436,600	14,590	3,066,100	31,007
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	1,200	800	182,500	1,558
Females: Ages 5-15	4.0	0.70	16,500	2,940	410,200	3,881
Females: Ages 16-20	5.2	1.13	10,700	2,370	204,900	2,061
Females: Ages 21-64	12.8	0.58	224,700	10,660	1,757,100	17,248
Females: Ages 65-74	24.4	1.84	69,700	6,010	285,700	3,490
Females: Ages 75+	50.4	2.41	113,700	7,660	225,800	2,769

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

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

8.9%

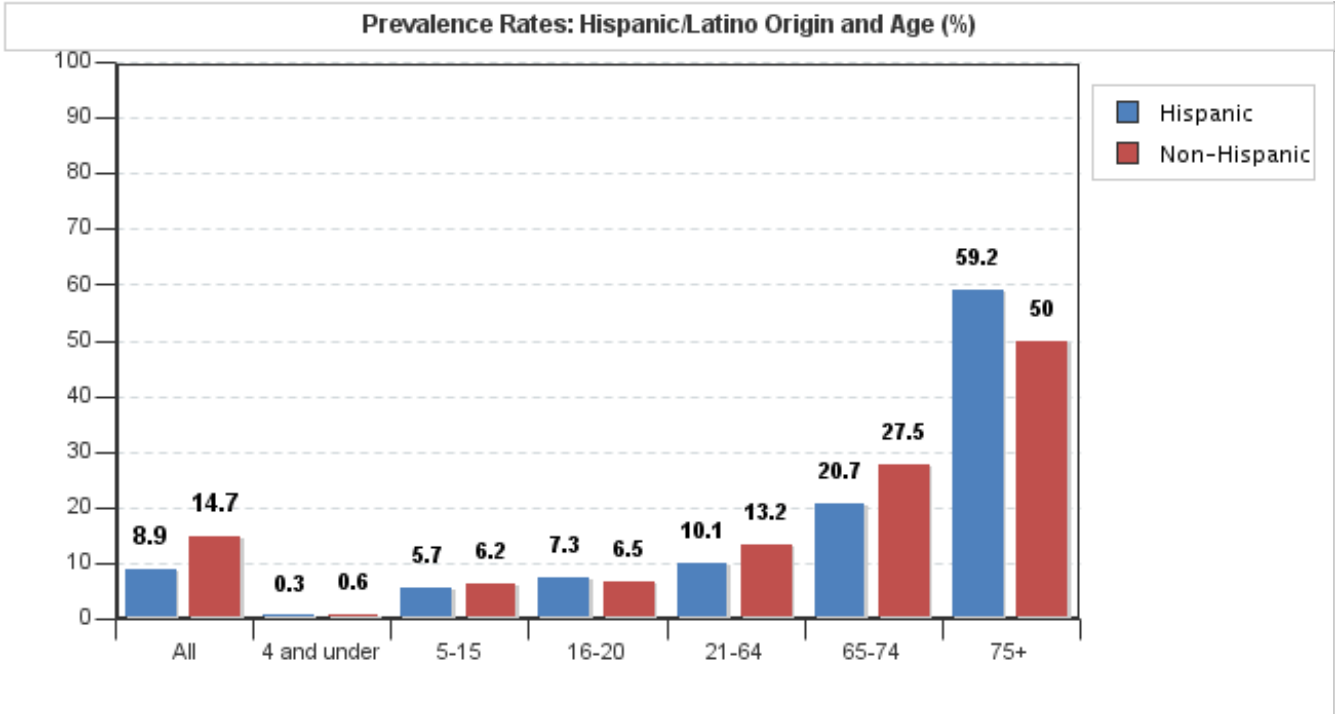
Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

14.7%

- In MO in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 8.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 21,200 of the 236,700 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in MO reported one or more disabilities.
- In MO in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 14.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 848,100 of the 5,753,100 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in MO 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 Missouri in 2015



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	8.9	1.34	21,200	3,330	236,700	1,894
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.3	3.29	100	400	26,200	174
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.7	2.31	3,000	1,260	52,900	458
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	7.3	3.87	1,700	950	23,600	195
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	10.1	1.98	12,400	2,550	122,300	958
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	20.7	10.61	1,600	910	7,600	66
Hispanic - Ages 75+	59.2	17.82	2,400	1,110	4,000	43
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	14.7	0.34	848,100	19,580	5,753,100	57,926
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.6	3.29	2,100	1,060	346,500	3,042
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.2	0.62	49,200	5,060	793,700	7,520
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	6.5	0.90	25,600	3,660	392,700	3,934
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	13.2	0.43	438,300	14,610	3,317,600	32,291
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	27.5	1.41	144,500	8,610	525,900	6,427
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	50.0	1.87	188,300	9,790	376,700	4,712

* **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

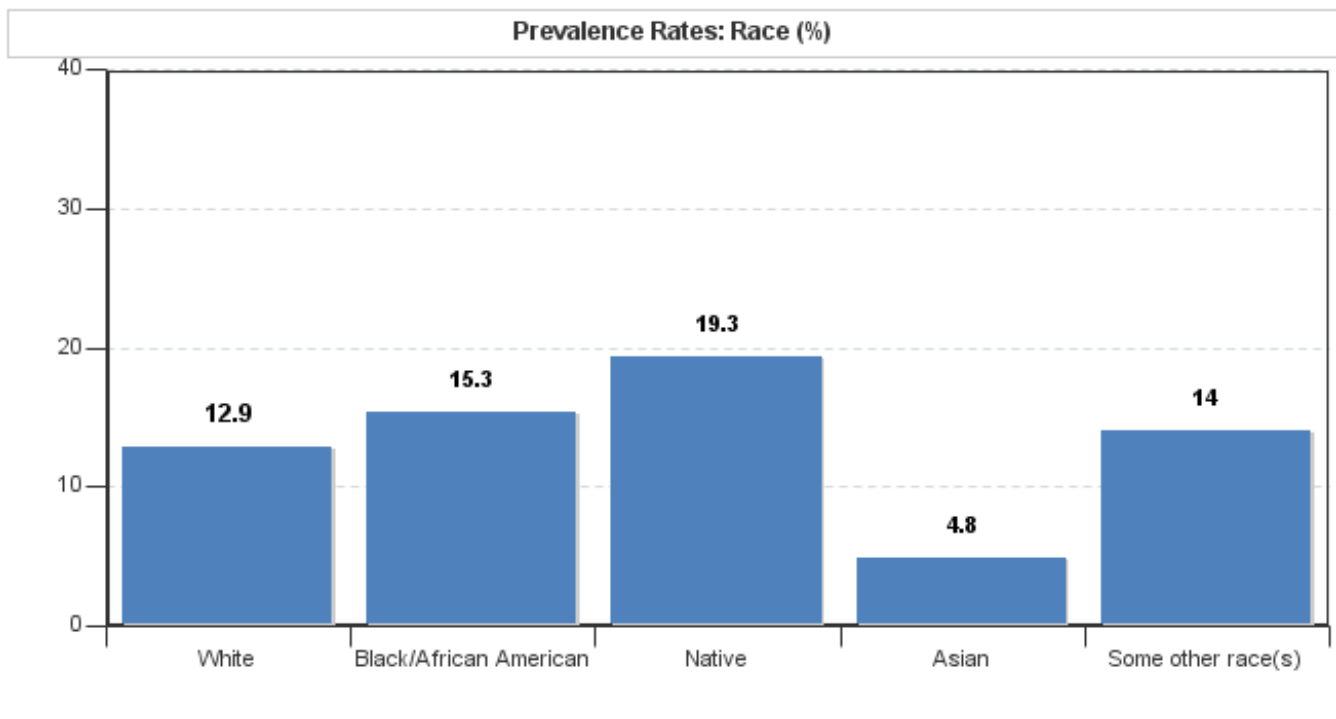
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in MO, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

In 2015, among working-age people in MO:

- 12.9 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 15.3 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 19.3 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 4.8 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 14.0 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 Missouri in 2015



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	12.9	0.46	369,000	13,490	2,852,800	28,866
Black/African American	15.3	1.31	61,300	5,640	399,600	2,865
Native American or Alaska Native	19.3	6.98	3,300	1,310	16,800	146
Asian	4.8	1.81	3,500	1,360	73,600	596
Some other race(s)	14.0	2.55	13,600	2,670	97,100	776

Employment

Introduction

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

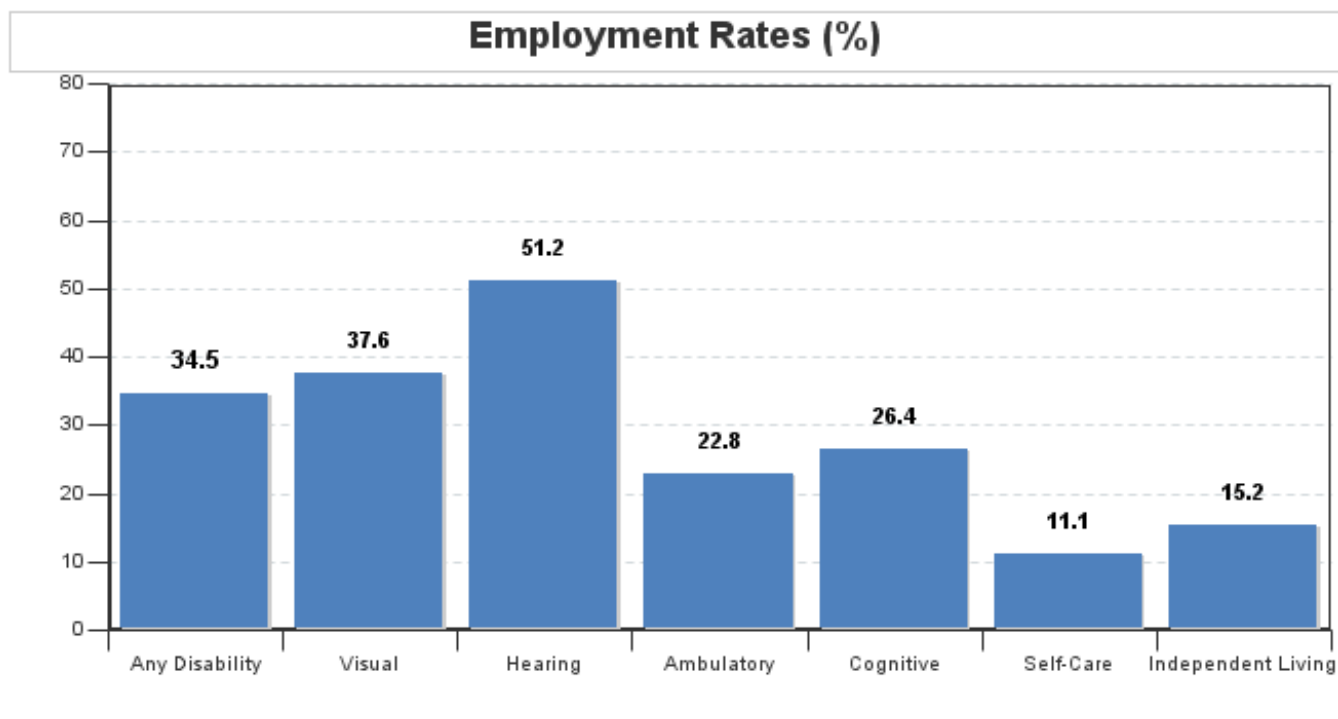
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
34.5%

Employment:
without
disability
81.0%

- In 2015, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in MO was 34.5 percent.
- In 2015, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in MO was 81.0 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 46.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 51.2 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 11.1 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	81.0	0.52	2,420,600	27,520	2,989,200	28,504
Any Disability	34.5	1.62	155,500	8,920	450,700	4,745
Visual	37.6	4.03	28,600	3,860	76,000	809
Hearing	51.2	3.67	49,900	5,100	97,500	980
Ambulatory	22.8	1.98	54,200	5,310	237,200	2,550
Cognitive	26.4	2.30	51,200	5,160	193,700	1,993
Self-Care	11.1	2.60	8,500	2,120	76,600	802
Independent Living	15.2	2.06	24,200	3,560	159,000	1,699

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

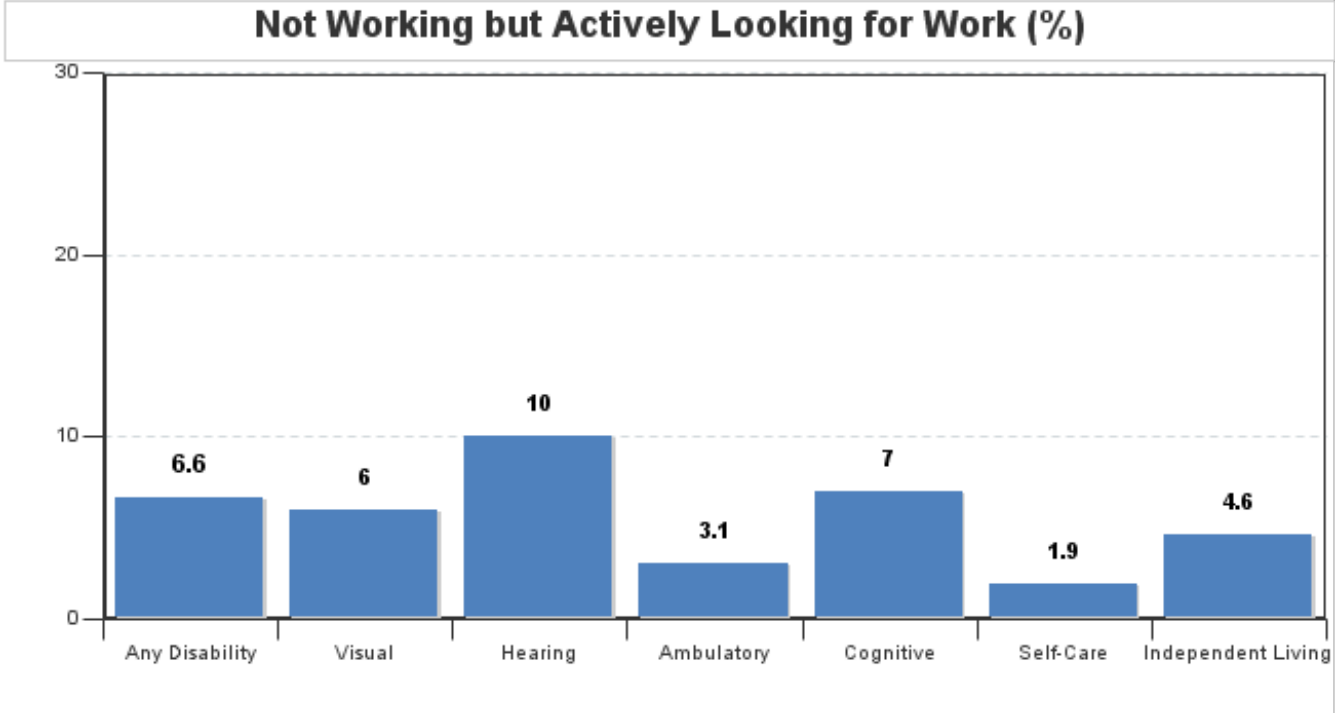
Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability
6.6%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
18.9%

- In 2015 in MO, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 6.6 percent.
- In 2015 in MO, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 18.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 12.3 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," 10.0 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 1.9 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	18.9	1.19	107,400	7,440	568,600	5,585
Any Disability	6.6	1.05	19,400	3,180	295,200	3,210
Visual	6.0	2.50	2,800	1,220	47,400	503
Hearing	10.0	3.15	4,800	1,580	47,600	491
Ambulatory	3.1	0.93	5,700	1,720	183,000	2,014
Cognitive	7.0	1.55	9,900	2,280	142,500	1,537
Self-Care	1.9	3.29	1,300	820	68,100	713
Independent Living	4.6	1.31	6,300	1,810	134,800	1,456

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

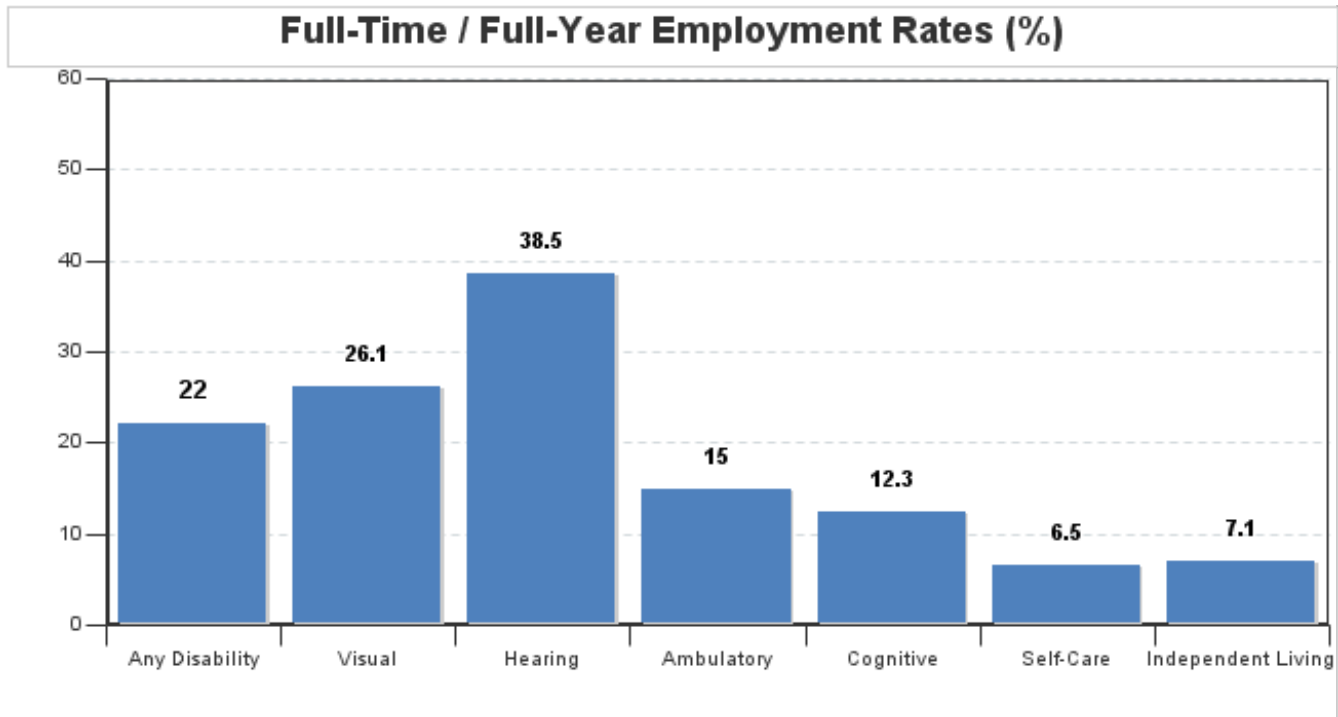
Quick Statistics

FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
22.0%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
61.7%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in MO was 22.0 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in MO was 61.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 39.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 38.5 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 6.5 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	61.7	0.64	1,844,700	25,980	2,989,200	28,504
Any Disability	22.0	1.41	99,200	7,160	450,700	4,745
Visual	26.1	3.65	19,800	3,220	76,000	809
Hearing	38.5	3.57	37,600	4,430	97,500	980
Ambulatory	15.0	1.68	35,500	4,310	237,200	2,550
Cognitive	12.3	1.71	23,800	3,530	193,700	1,993
Self-Care	6.5	2.04	5,000	1,620	76,600	802
Independent Living	7.1	1.48	11,200	2,430	159,000	1,699

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

Introduction

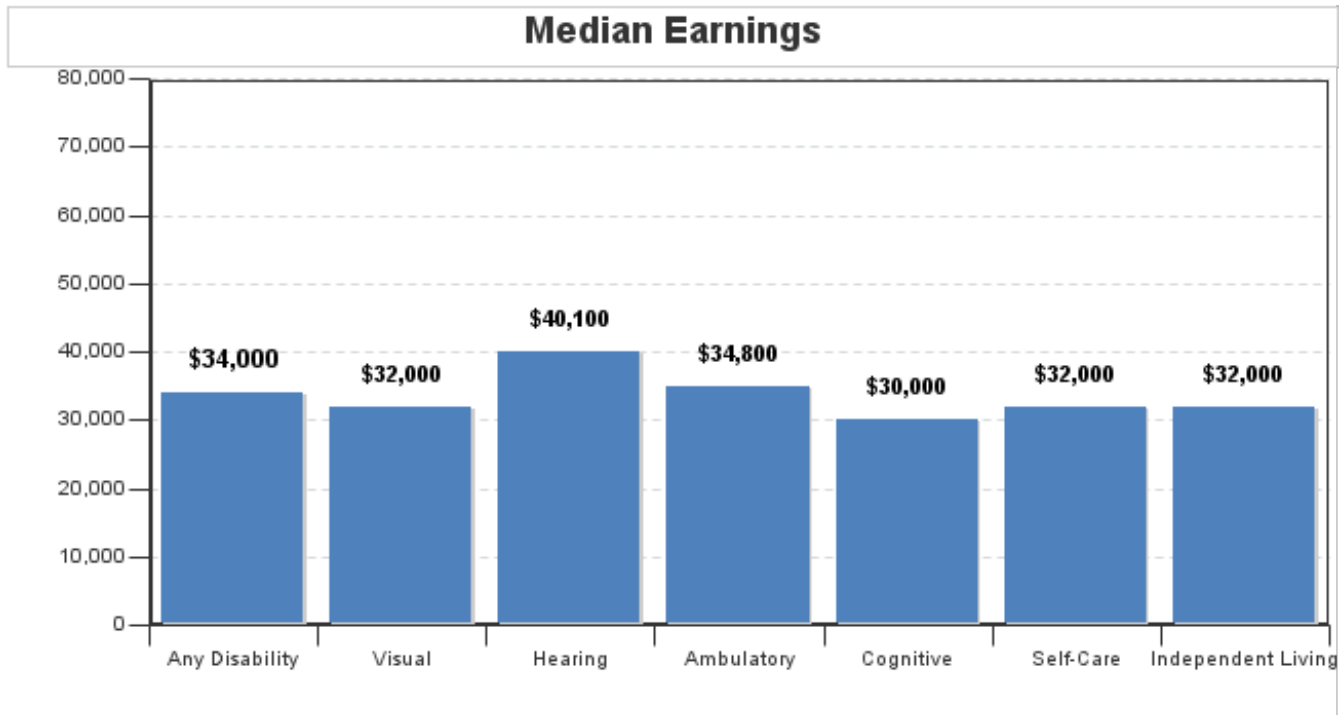
This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in Missouri, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics



- In 2015, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in MO was \$34,000.
- In 2015, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in MO was \$40,100.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$6,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$40,100. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Cognitive Disability," \$30,000.

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



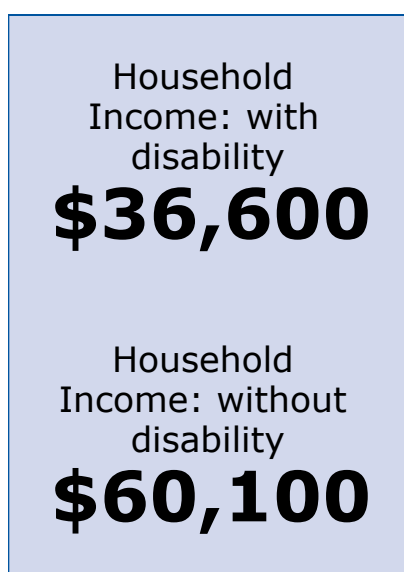
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$40,100	\$630	1,845,000	17,629
Any Disability	\$34,000	\$2,030	99,000	993
Visual	\$32,000	\$4,350	20,000	210
Hearing	\$40,100	\$4,060	38,000	373
Ambulatory	\$34,800	\$3,000	36,000	349
Cognitive	\$30,000	\$3,350	24,000	208
Self-Care	\$32,000	\$10,410	5,000	50
Independent Living	\$32,000	\$6,730	11,000	104

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

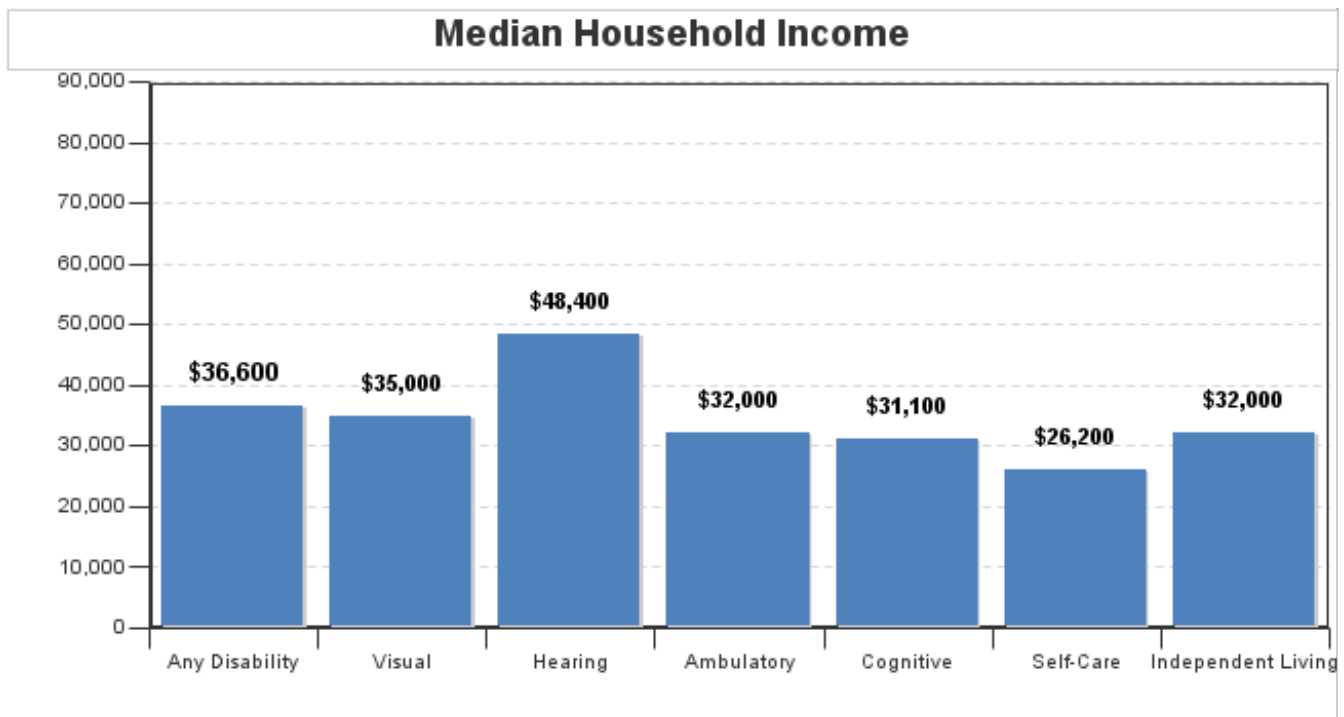
Quick Statistics



- In 2015, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in MO was \$36,600.
- In 2015, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in MO was \$60,100.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$23,500.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$48,400. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Self-Care Disability" \$26,200 .

* **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 Missouri in 2015



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$60,100	\$1,310	1,527,000	14,990
Any Disability	\$36,600	2,010	359,000	3,887
Visual	\$35,000	4,610	67,000	712
Hearing	\$48,400	4,960	90,000	912
Ambulatory	\$32,000	2,370	204,000	2,243
Cognitive	\$31,100	2,800	151,000	1,621
Self-Care	\$26,200	3,940	68,000	719
Independent Living	\$32,000	3,050	129,000	1,433

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

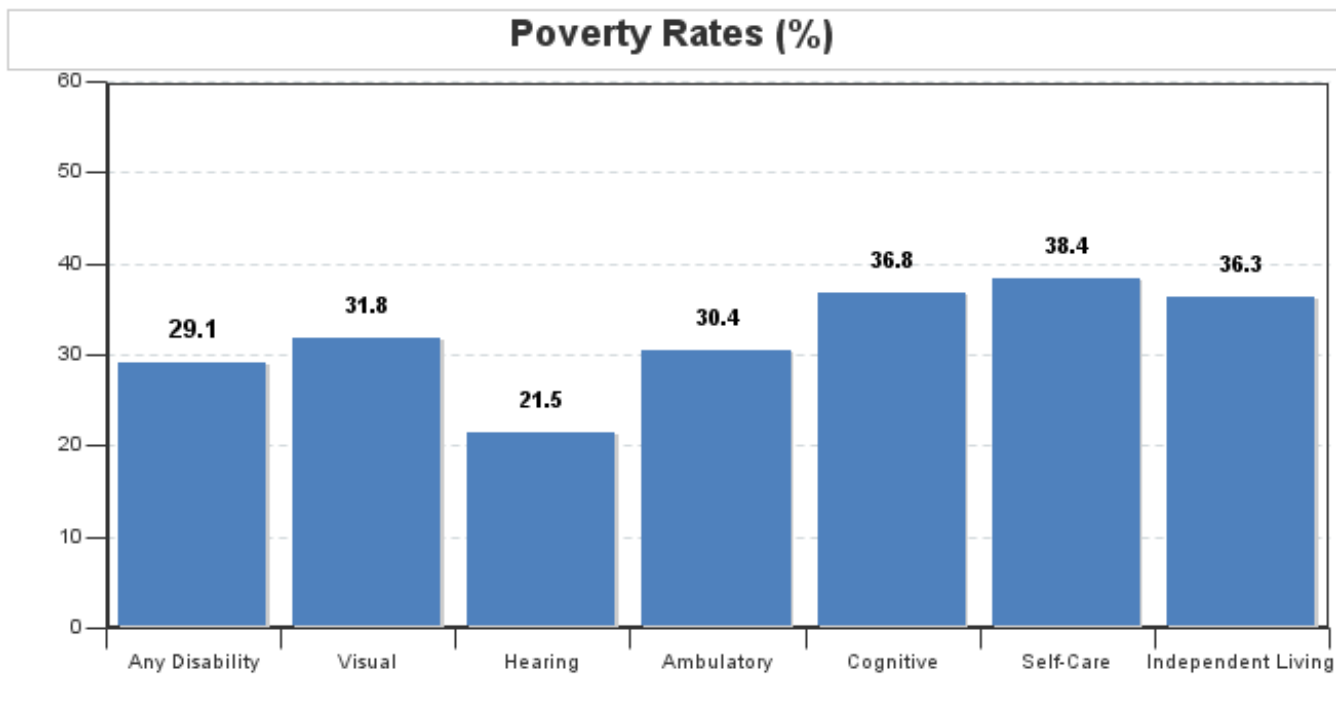
Quick Statistics



- In 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in MO was 29.1 percent.
- In 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in MO was 11.4 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 17.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 38.4 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 21.5 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 Missouri in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	11.4	0.57	338,000	17,570	2,976,900	28,318
Any Disability	29.1	2.11	130,600	11,120	449,600	4,734
Visual	31.8	5.26	24,200	4,820	75,900	808
Hearing	21.5	4.10	20,900	4,480	97,300	977
Ambulatory	30.4	2.94	72,200	8,310	237,200	2,550
Cognitive	36.8	3.42	71,000	8,240	192,800	1,985
Self-Care	38.4	5.46	29,500	5,330	76,600	802
Independent Living	36.3	3.75	57,700	7,430	159,000	1,699

* **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

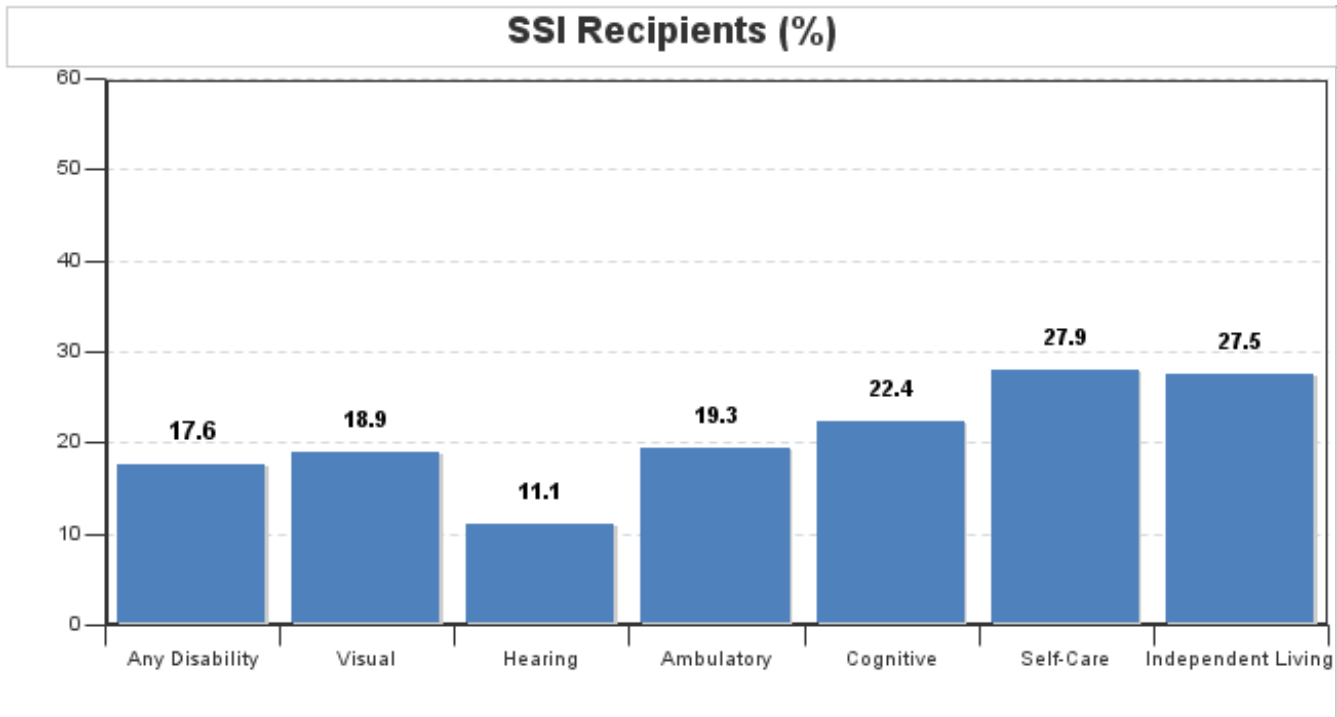
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Missouri, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that 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
17.6%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in MO was 17.6 percent.
- In 2015, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in MO was 79,400.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Self-Care Disability," 27.9 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 11.1 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	17.6	1.30	79,400	6,410	450,700	4,745
Visual	18.9	3.26	14,300	2,740	76,000	809
Hearing	11.1	2.31	10,800	2,380	97,500	980
Ambulatory	19.3	1.86	45,800	4,890	237,200	2,550
Cognitive	22.4	2.17	43,300	4,750	193,700	1,993
Self-Care	27.9	3.71	21,400	3,350	76,600	802
Independent Living	27.5	2.57	43,700	4,770	159,000	1,699

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

Quick Statistics

High School
Only: with
disability

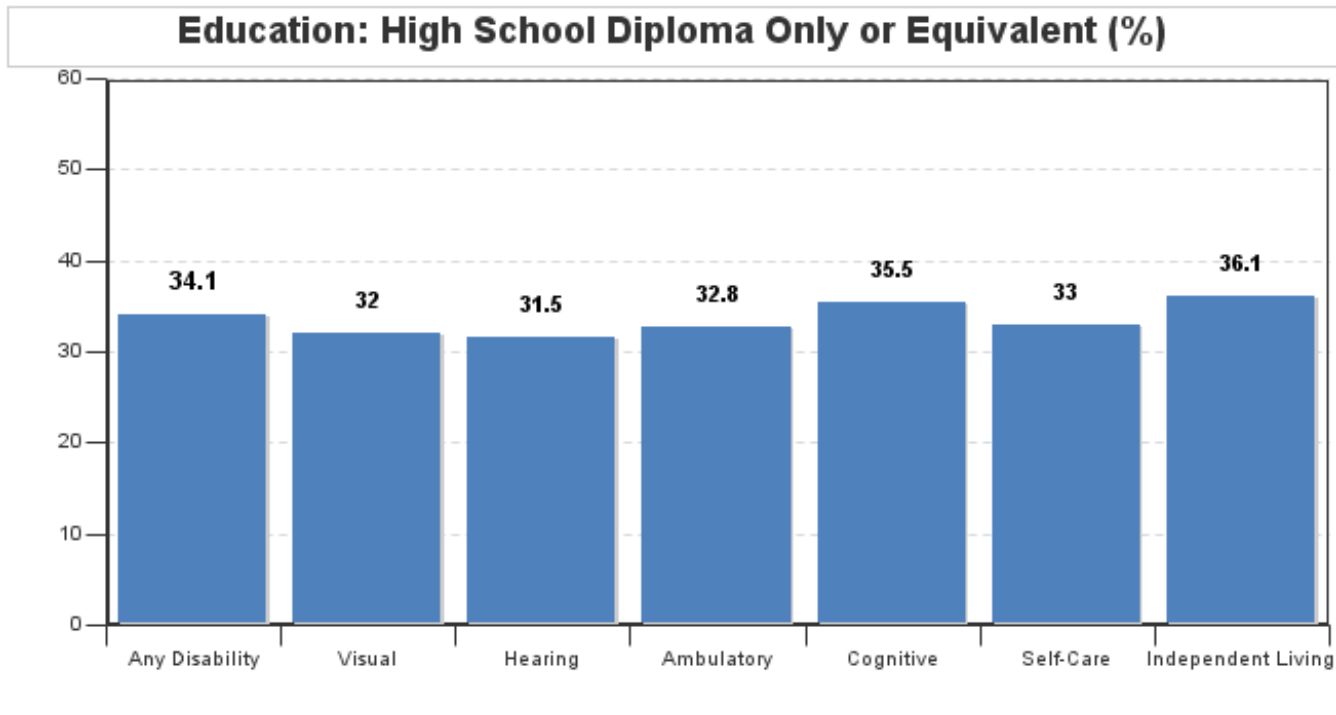
34.1%

High School
Only: without
disability

27.2%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in MO was 34.1 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in MO was 27.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 6.9 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," 36.1 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Hearing Disability," 31.5 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	27.2	0.59	812,300	19,220	2,989,200	28,504
Any Disability	34.1	1.62	153,900	8,870	450,700	4,745
Visual	32.0	3.88	24,300	3,570	76,000	809
Hearing	31.5	3.41	30,700	4,010	97,500	980
Ambulatory	32.8	2.21	77,900	6,350	237,200	2,550
Cognitive	35.5	2.49	68,700	5,970	193,700	1,993
Self-Care	33.0	3.89	25,300	3,630	76,600	802
Independent Living	36.1	2.76	57,400	5,460	159,000	1,699

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

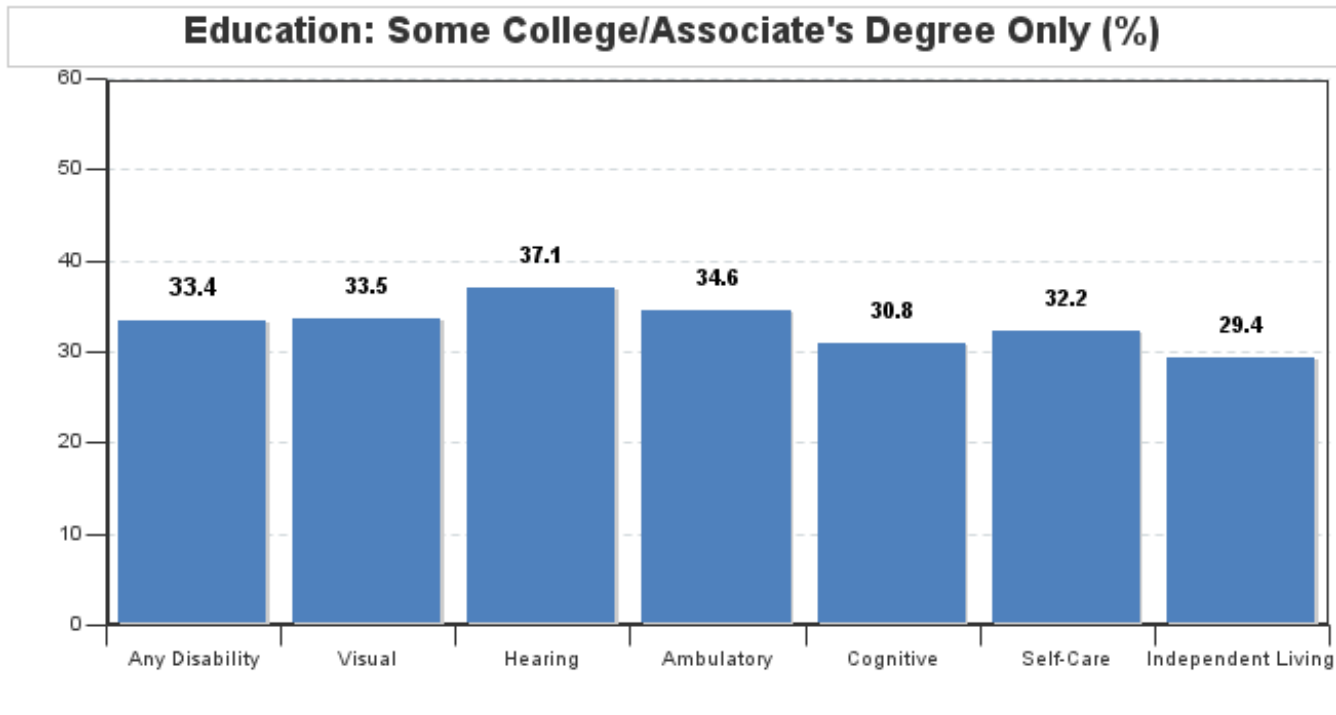
Quick Statistics

Some
College: with
disability
33.4%

Some
College:
without
disability
33.8%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in MO was 33.4 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in MO was 33.8 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 0.4 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Hearing Disability," 37.1 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 29.4 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 Missouri in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	33.8	0.63	1,011,200	21,040	2,989,200	28,504
Any Disability	33.4	1.61	150,700	8,790	450,700	4,745
Visual	33.5	3.92	25,500	3,650	76,000	809
Hearing	37.1	3.54	36,200	4,350	97,500	980
Ambulatory	34.6	2.24	82,000	6,520	237,200	2,550
Cognitive	30.8	2.40	59,600	5,570	193,700	1,993
Self-Care	32.2	3.87	24,700	3,590	76,600	802
Independent Living	29.4	2.62	46,800	4,940	159,000	1,699

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

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

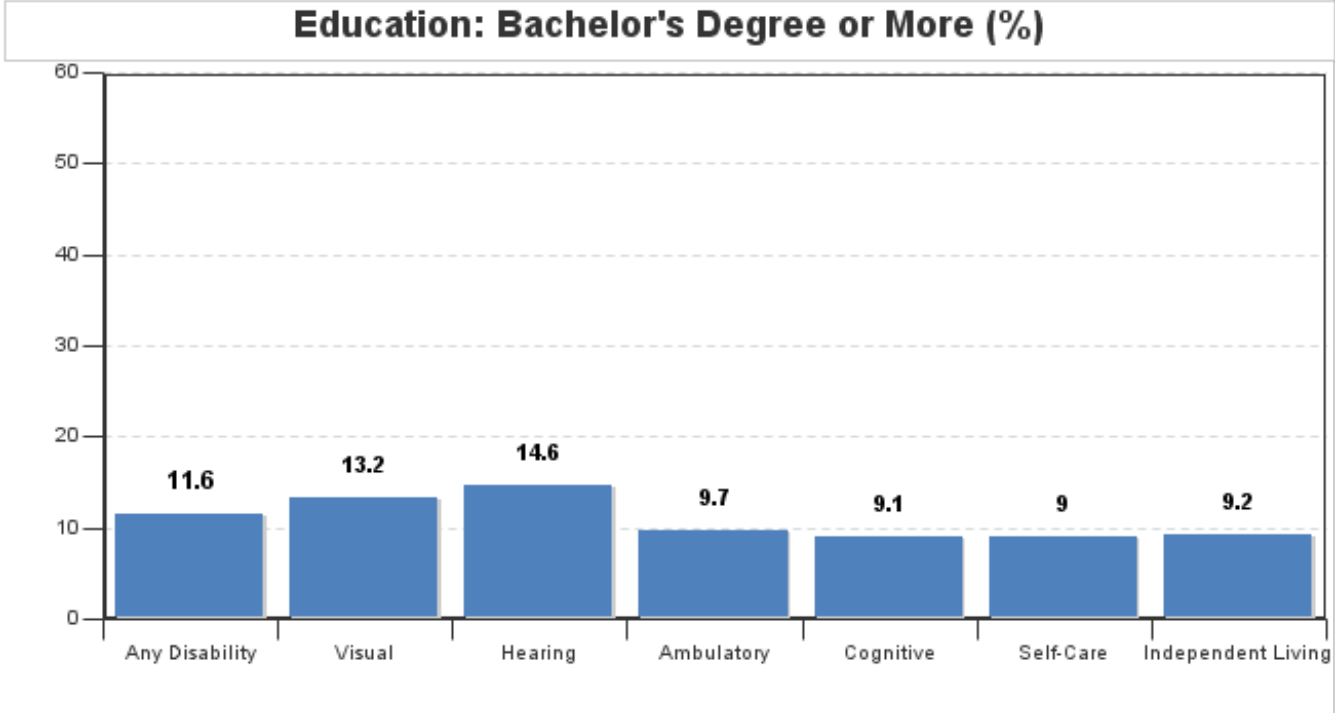
11.6%

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

31.4%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in MO was 11.6 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in MO was 31.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 19.8 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," 14.6 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 9.0 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	31.4	0.62	937,200	20,400	2,989,200	28,504
Any Disability	11.6	1.09	52,200	5,210	450,700	4,745
Visual	13.2	2.81	10,000	2,290	76,000	809
Hearing	14.6	2.59	14,200	2,730	97,500	980
Ambulatory	9.7	1.39	23,100	3,480	237,200	2,550
Cognitive	9.1	1.50	17,700	3,040	193,700	1,993
Self-Care	9.0	2.37	6,900	1,910	76,600	802
Independent Living	9.2	1.66	14,600	2,770	159,000	1,699

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

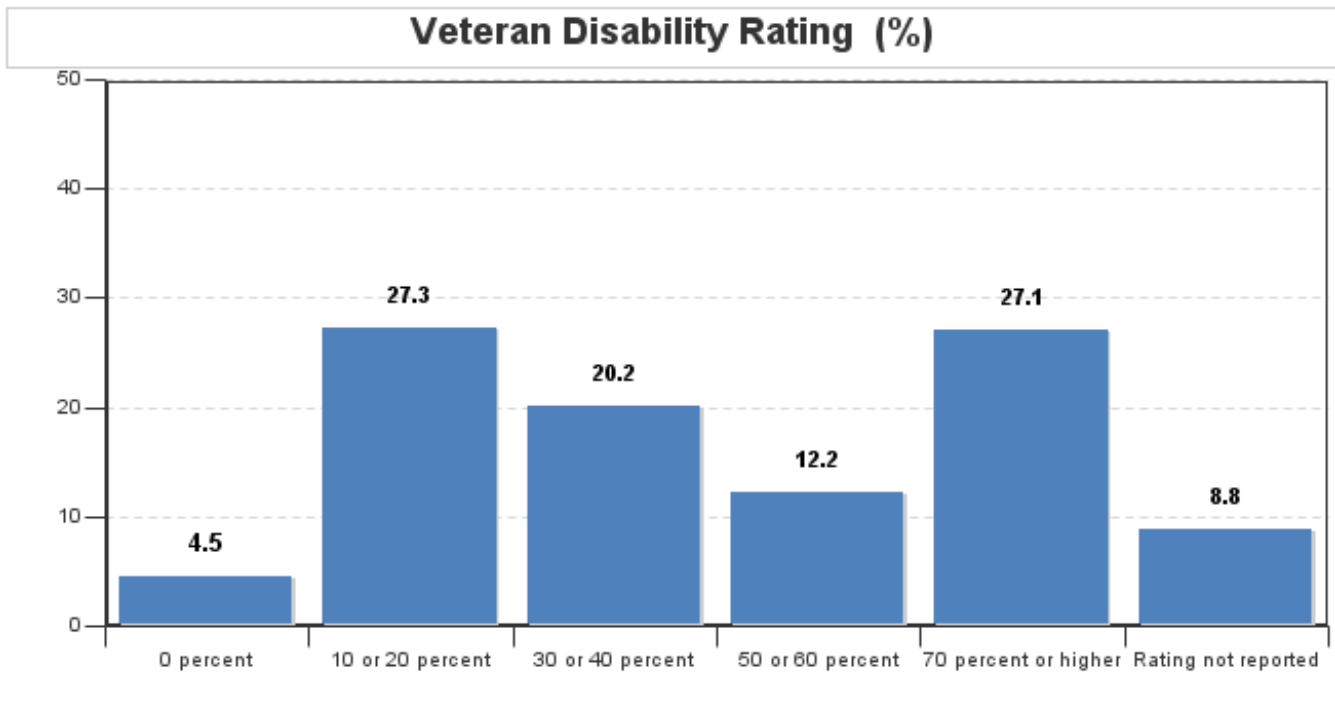
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in Missouri. The 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). 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
23.1%

- In 2015, there were 200,400 working-age civilian veterans in MO, of whom 46,300 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in MO with a VA service-connected disability was 23.1 percent.
- In 2015, 12,500 working-age civilian veterans in MO had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2015, 27.1 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in MO 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 Missouri in 2015



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	23.1	2.16	46,300	4,910	200,400	1,989
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	4.5	2.21	2,100	1,050	46,300	457
10 or 20 percent	27.3	4.74	12,600	2,570	46,300	457
30 or 40 percent	20.2	4.28	9,300	2,210	46,300	457
50 or 60 percent	12.2	3.49	5,600	1,720	46,300	457
70 percent or higher	27.1	4.73	12,500	2,560	46,300	457
Rating not reported	8.8	3.02	4,100	1,460	46,300	457

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

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

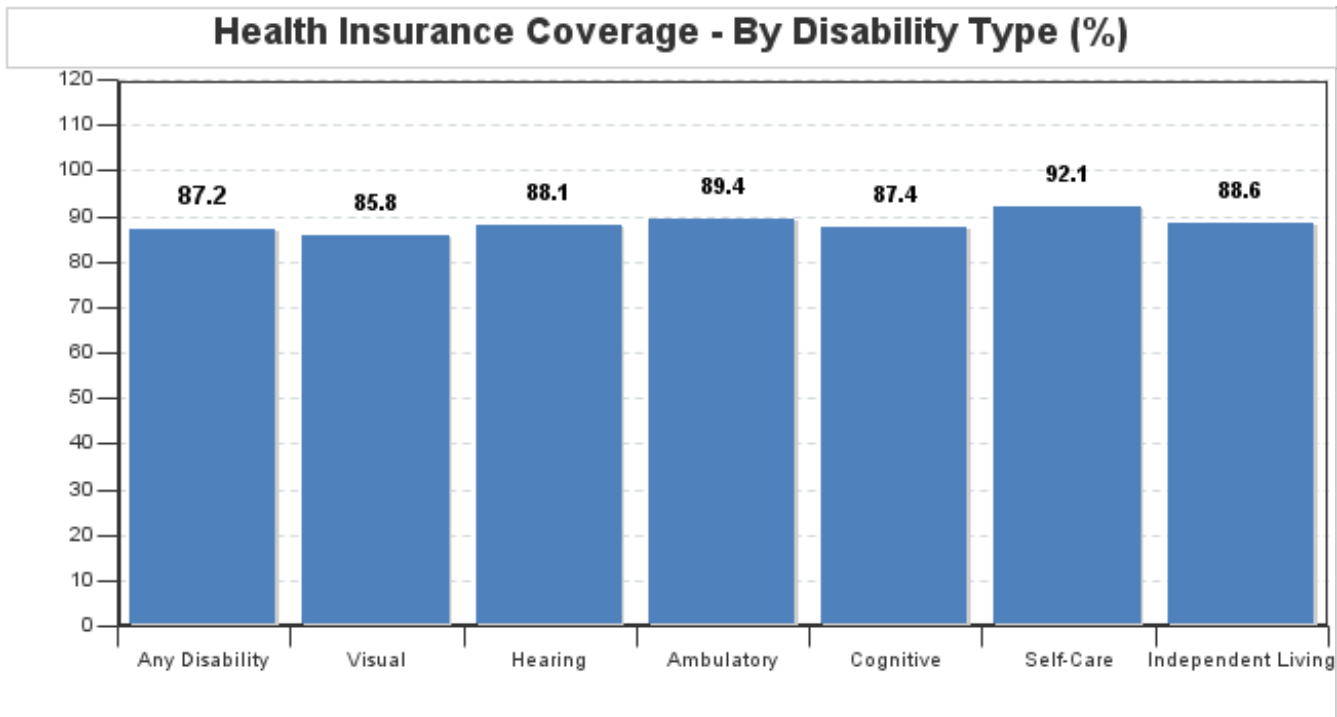
Quick Statistics

Health
Coverage:
with Disability
87.2%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
86.8%

- In 2015, 87.2 percent of working-age people with disabilities in MO had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2015, 86.8 percent of working-age people without disabilities in MO had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 0.4 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 92.1 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 85.8 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	86.8	0.51	2,594,100	31,940	2,989,200	28,504
Any Disability	87.2	1.30	393,000	15,880	450,700	4,745
Visual	85.8	3.32	65,200	6,650	76,000	809
Hearing	88.1	2.72	85,900	7,620	97,500	980
Ambulatory	89.4	1.66	212,100	11,850	237,200	2,550
Cognitive	87.4	1.97	169,300	10,620	193,700	1,993
Self-Care	92.1	2.55	70,600	6,920	76,600	802
Independent Living	88.6	2.09	140,900	9,710	159,000	1,699

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 Missouri, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). Note that people can report more than one type of insurance coverage. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
with Disability

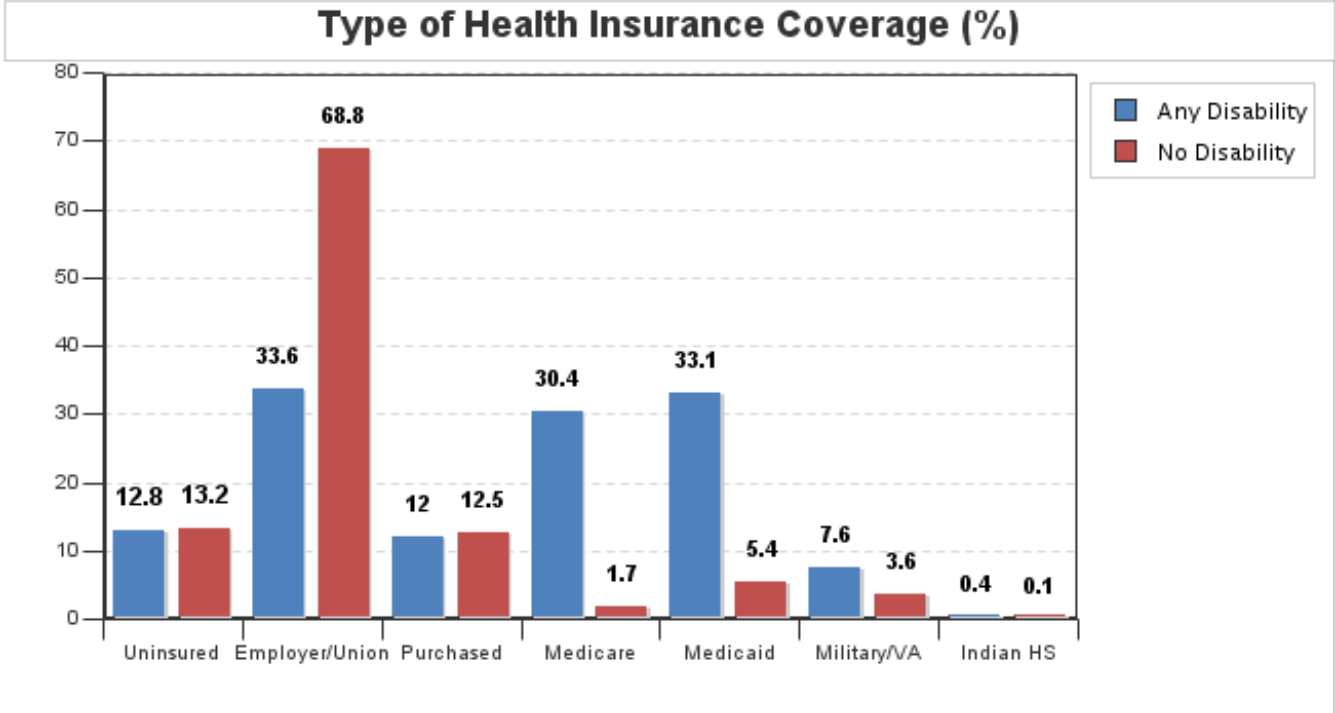
33.6%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

68.8%

- In 2015, 33.6 percent of working-age people with disabilities in MO reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2015, 68.8 percent of working-age people without disabilities in MO reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2015, 12.0 percent of working-age people with disabilities in MO reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2015, 30.4 percent of working-age people with disabilities in MO reported Medicare coverage and 33.1 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 Missouri in 2015



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	12.8	1.30	57,700	6,260	450,700	4,745
Employer/Union	33.6	1.84	151,300	10,060	450,700	4,745
Purchased	12.0	1.27	54,000	6,060	450,700	4,745
Medicare	30.4	1.79	137,200	9,590	450,700	4,745
Medicaid	33.1	1.84	149,200	9,990	450,700	4,745
Military/VA	7.6	1.03	34,200	4,830	450,700	4,745
Indian Health Service	0.4	3.29	1,700	1,080	450,700	4,745
No Disability						
Uninsured	13.2	0.51	395,100	15,920	2,989,200	28,504
Employer/Union	68.8	0.70	2,057,600	30,560	2,989,200	28,504
Purchased	12.5	0.50	374,900	15,530	2,989,200	28,504
Medicare	1.7	3.29	52,300	5,960	2,989,200	28,504
Medicaid	5.4	0.34	162,900	10,430	2,989,200	28,504
Military/VA	3.6	0.28	106,700	8,480	2,989,200	28,504
Indian Health Service	0.1	3.29	2,900	1,410	2,989,200	28,504

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