

Cornell University

2015

NV

Nevada

2015 Disability Status Report Nevada



www.disabilitystatistics.org

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

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Glossary

About the Disability Status Report

The 2015 Annual Disability Status Report

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

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

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

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

Suggested Citation

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

ACS Disability Questions

There is no single accepted definition of disability. Different definitions and disability questions may identify different populations with disabilities and result in larger or smaller estimates.

Below are the six questions used in the ACS to identify persons with disabilities. Note that the Census Bureau refers to each of the individual types as "difficulty" while in this report the term "disability" is used.

Hearing Disability (asked of all ages):

- Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

Visual Disability (asked of all ages):

- Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?

Cognitive Disability (asked of persons ages 5 or older):

- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

Ambulatory Disability (asked of persons ages 5 or older):

- Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

Self-Care Disability (asked of persons ages 5 or older):

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

Independent Living Disability (asked of persons ages 15 or older):

- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

Note:

- The "Any Disability" category used in this report includes persons who reported one or more of the individual disability types.
- Respondents could report more than one disability type.
- Some disability questions were not asked of children.
- A separate set of survey questions identify veterans with service-connected disabilities. Based on a separate set of survey questions, this report includes estimates related to veterans' service-connected disability (see page 51).

Notes

Spanish Language Reports: Spanish language versions of the Annual Disability Status Reports for the US, all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and Washington D.C. can be downloaded at the same location as the English Status Reports. The Spanish translation was made possible through funding from the Northeast ADA Center through a grant from NIDILRR National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research

Puerto Rico: A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2015 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), is available again this year in English as well as Spanish. However, please note that the Puerto Rico sample is not included in any U.S. population estimates included in these reports.

Group Quarters: In 2006, the ACS began surveying the group quarters population. We include the non-institutionalized group quarters population, but due to small state level sample sizes exclude the institutionalized group quarters population (see glossary) in the Disability Status Reports.

Margin of Error (MOE): As in previous years' reports we provide the 90% MOE to better illustrate sampling variability. See the glossary entry for more information on this topic.

Glossary: As in previous years, we provide a comprehensive glossary at the back of this report defining the terms used in the Disability Status Report (see glossary).

Note: According to the Census Bureau, estimates based on the ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file such as those included in this report may differ slightly from the ACS summary tables produced by the Census Bureau, because they are subject to additional sampling error and further data processing operations. Please see <http://www.disabilitystatistics.org/faq.cfm#Q4> for further information.

Nevada Summary

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

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

- 13.3 percent for persons of all ages
- 2.1 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 6.6 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 5.7 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 11.6 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 26.1 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 48.3 percent for persons ages 75+

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

- 3.8% reported a Visual Disability
- 4.4% reported a Hearing Disability
- 7.6% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 5.4% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 3.2% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.6% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2015, 13.3 percent of females of all ages and 13.2 percent of males of all ages in NV reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2015, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in NV was 8.6 percent.

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

- 11.8 percent among Whites
- 13.1 percent among Black / African Americans
- 7.4 percent among Asians
- 21.2 percent among Native Americans
- 11.5 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 NV was 40.7 percent.

Looking for Work: In NV in 2015, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 9.0 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In NV in 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 26.1 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2015, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in NV was \$39,000.

Annual Household Income: In NV in 2015, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$44,400.

Poverty: In NV in 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 24.0 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in NV was 11.8 percent.

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

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 30.6 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 36.2 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 13.6 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2015, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 22.9 percent in NV.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2015 in NV, 88.7 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

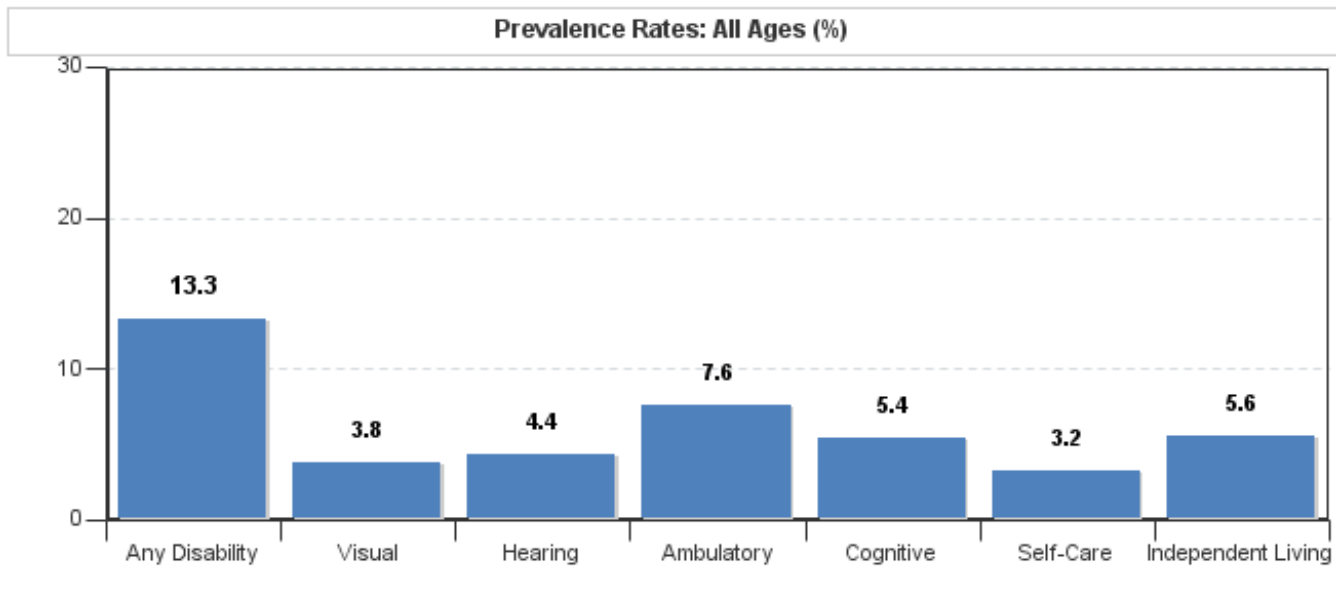
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Nevada, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
13.3%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in NV was 13.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 379,700 of the 2,864,500 individuals of all ages in NV reported one or more disabilities.
- In NV in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 7.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 3.2 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	13.3	0.46	379,700	13,160	2,864,500	26,681
Visual	3.8	0.26	108,400	7,400	2,864,500	26,681
Hearing	4.4	0.28	124,800	7,920	2,864,500	26,681
Ambulatory	7.6	0.37	204,400	9,990	2,688,800	25,246
Cognitive	5.4	0.32	145,400	8,510	2,688,800	25,246
Self-Care	3.2	0.25	85,400	6,600	2,688,800	25,246
Independent Living	5.6	0.35	130,000	8,070	2,305,100	21,957

* **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 Nevada, 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.

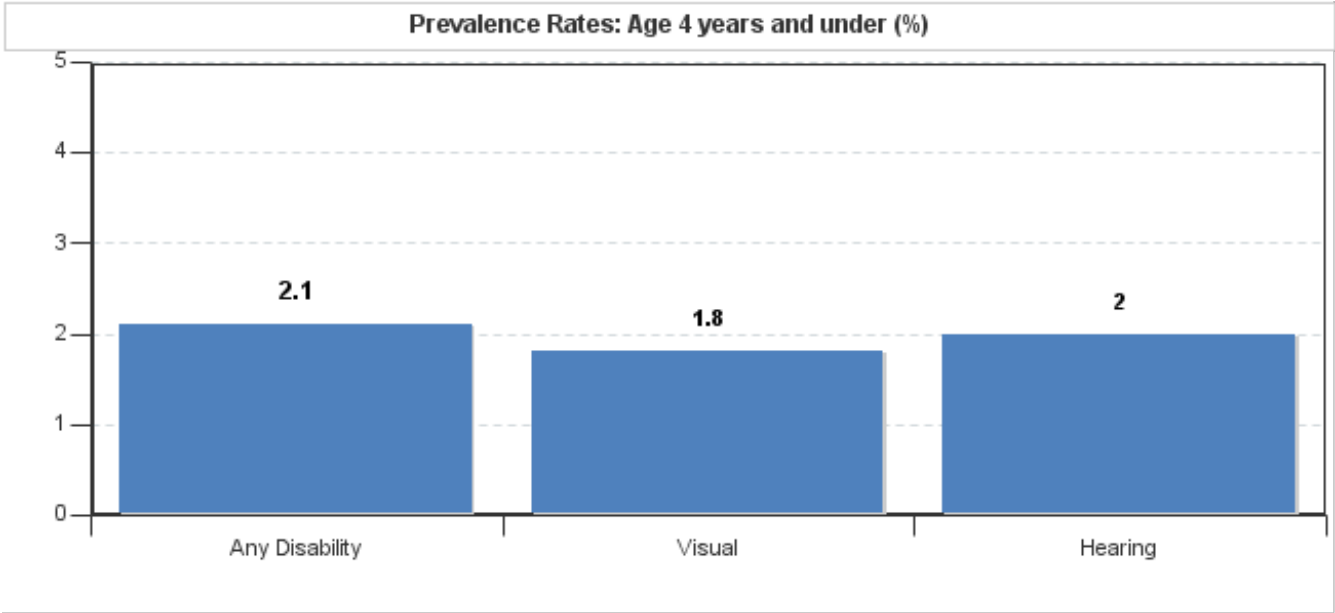
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

2.1%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in NV was 2.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 3,800 of the 175,700 children ages 0 to 4 in NV reported one or more disabilities.
- In NV in 2015, 1.8 percent reported a visual disability
- In NV in 2015, 2.0 percent reported a hearing disability

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	2.1	0.79	3,800	1,400	175,700	1,435
Visual	1.8	3.29	3,300	1,310	175,700	1,435
Hearing	2.0	3.29	3,400	1,340	175,700	1,435

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

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

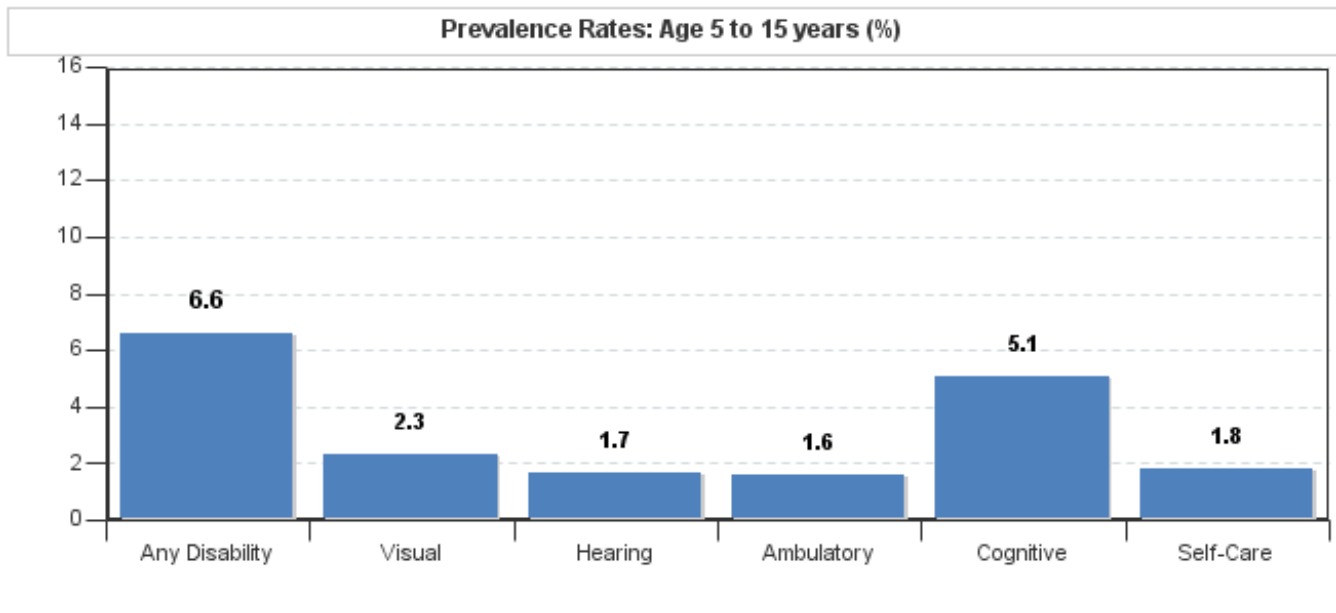
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
6.6%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in NV was 6.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 27,900 of the 422,200 individuals ages 5 to 15 in NV reported one or more disabilities.
- In NV in 2015, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 5.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 1.6 percent.

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

Prevalence of disability* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in Nevada in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.6	0.88	27,900	3,810	422,200	3,635
Visual	2.3	0.53	9,900	2,270	422,200	3,635
Hearing	1.7	3.29	7,100	1,930	422,200	3,635
Ambulatory	1.6	3.29	6,900	1,900	422,200	3,635
Cognitive	5.1	0.78	21,600	3,350	422,200	3,635
Self-Care	1.8	3.29	7,400	1,970	422,200	3,635

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

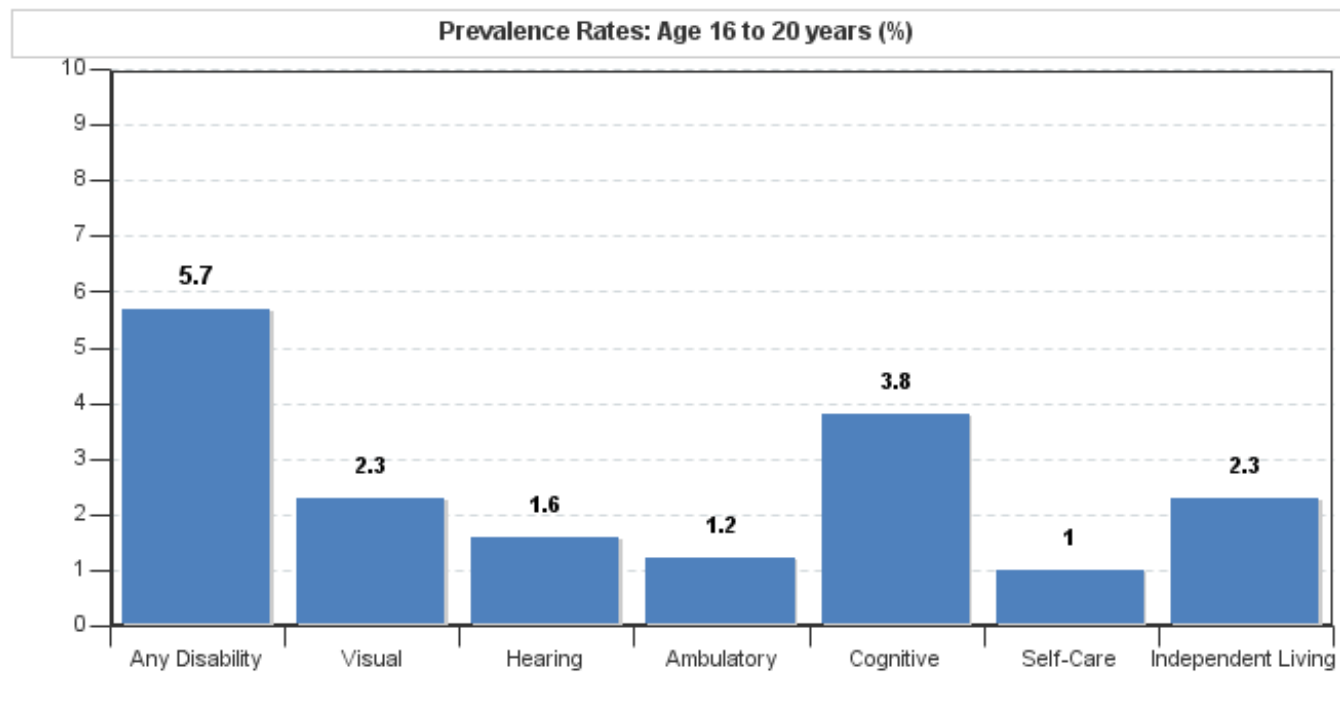
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years

5.7%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in NV was 5.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 9,700 of the 170,200 individuals ages 16 to 20 in NV reported one or more disabilities.
- In NV in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 1.0 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.7	1.29	9,700	2,260	170,200	1,564
Visual	2.3	0.83	3,900	1,440	170,200	1,564
Hearing	1.6	3.29	2,700	1,200	170,200	1,564
Ambulatory	1.2	3.29	2,100	1,050	170,200	1,564
Cognitive	3.8	1.07	6,500	1,850	170,200	1,564
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	1,800	960	170,200	1,564
Independent Living	2.3	0.83	3,900	1,430	170,200	1,564

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

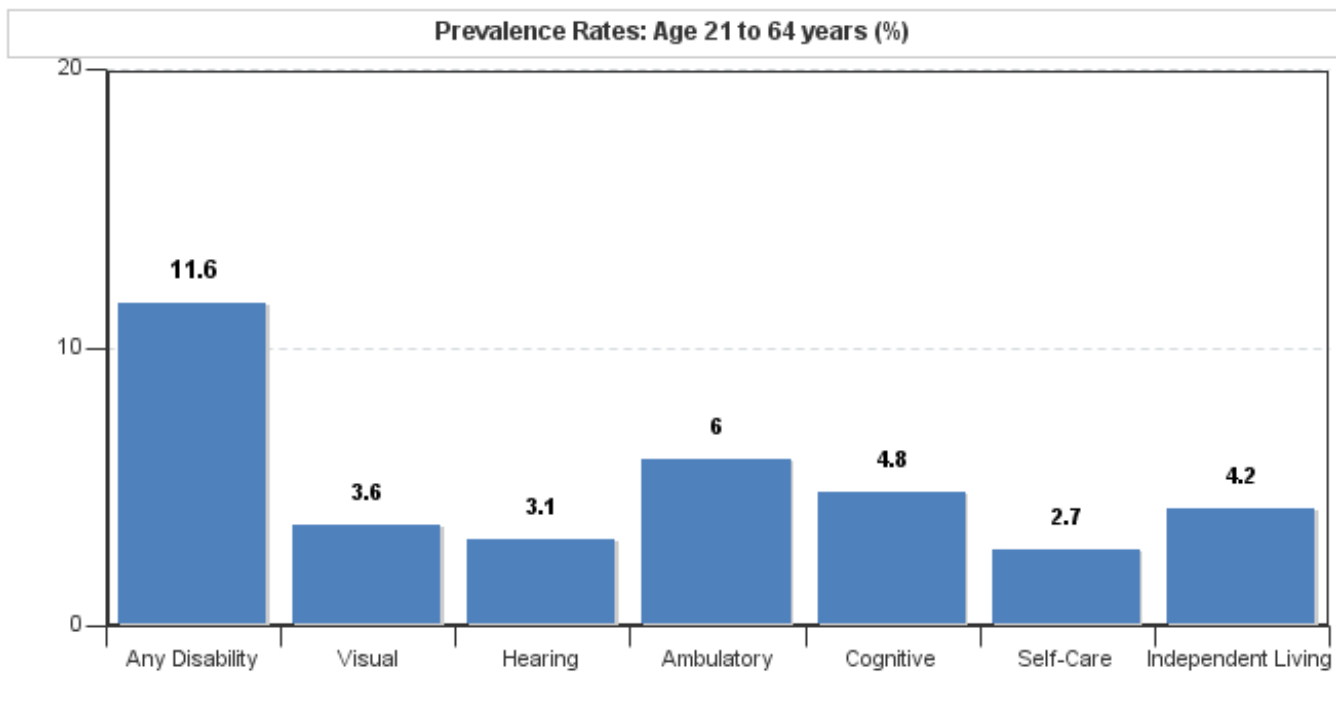
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64
years

11.6%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in NV was 11.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 194,400 of the 1,677,000 individuals ages 21 to 64 in NV reported one or more disabilities.
- In NV in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Self-Care Disability," 2.7 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	11.6	0.57	194,400	9,760	1,677,000	15,177
Visual	3.6	0.33	59,600	5,540	1,677,000	15,177
Hearing	3.1	0.31	52,700	5,210	1,677,000	15,177
Ambulatory	6.0	0.42	101,100	7,160	1,677,000	15,177
Cognitive	4.8	0.38	81,200	6,440	1,677,000	15,177
Self-Care	2.7	0.29	46,100	4,880	1,677,000	15,177
Independent Living	4.2	0.35	70,400	6,010	1,677,000	15,177

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

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

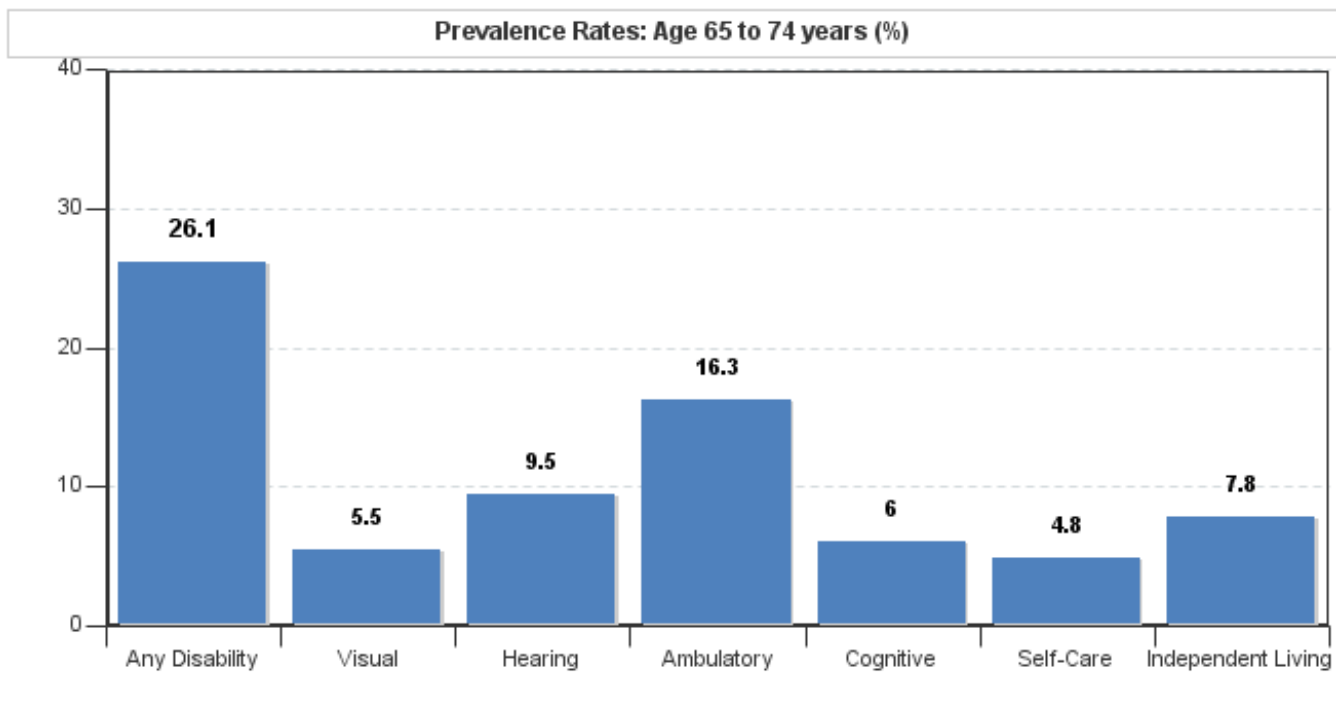
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

26.1%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in NV was 26.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 69,200 of the 264,700 individuals ages 65 to 74 in NV reported one or more disabilities.
- In NV in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 16.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 4.8 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	26.1	1.96	69,200	5,950	264,700	3,072
Visual	5.5	1.01	14,500	2,750	264,700	3,072
Hearing	9.5	1.31	25,300	3,630	264,700	3,072
Ambulatory	16.3	1.65	43,200	4,730	264,700	3,072
Cognitive	6.0	1.06	15,900	2,880	264,700	3,072
Self-Care	4.8	0.95	12,600	2,570	264,700	3,072
Independent Living	7.8	1.19	20,600	3,280	264,700	3,072

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

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

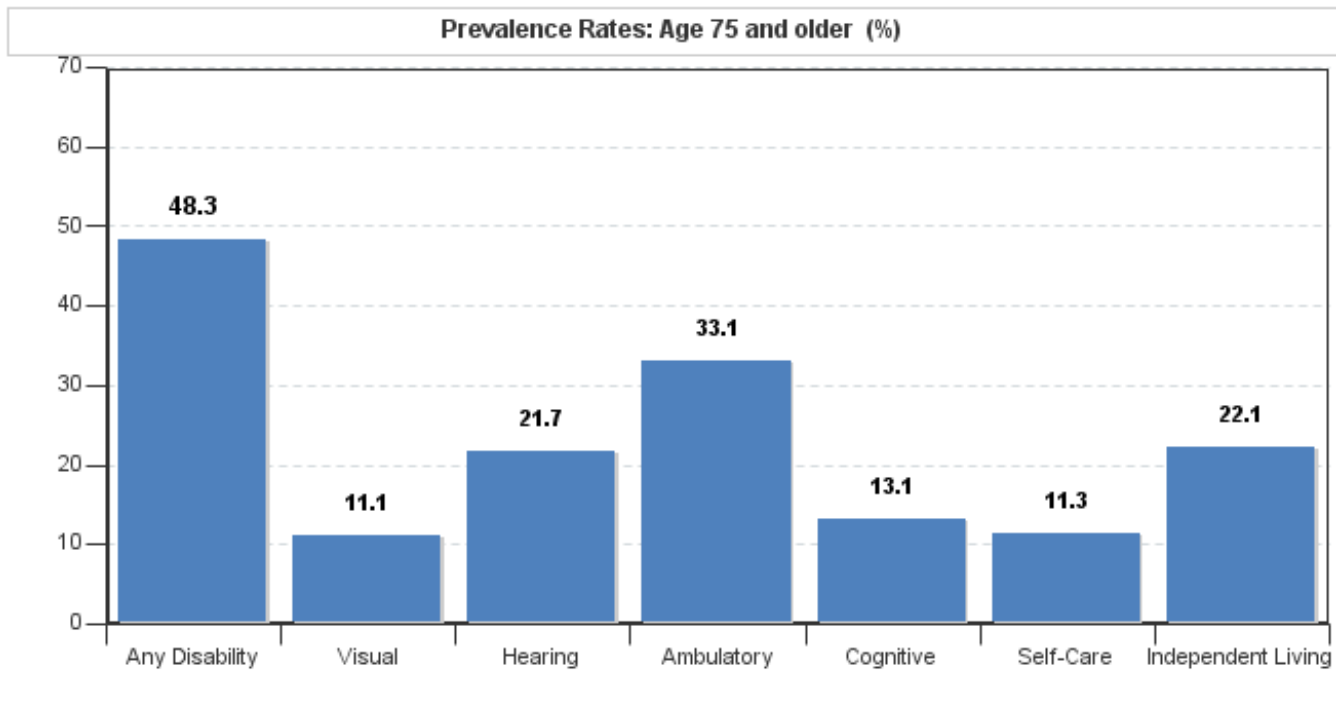
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

48.3%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in NV was 48.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 74,700 of the 154,600 individuals ages 75 and older in NV reported one or more disabilities.
- In NV in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 33.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 11.1 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	48.3	2.91	74,700	6,180	154,600	1,798
Visual	11.1	1.83	17,200	3,000	154,600	1,798
Hearing	21.7	2.40	33,600	4,170	154,600	1,798
Ambulatory	33.1	2.74	51,100	5,140	154,600	1,798
Cognitive	13.1	1.97	20,200	3,250	154,600	1,798
Self-Care	11.3	1.85	17,500	3,020	154,600	1,798
Independent Living	22.1	2.42	34,200	4,210	154,600	1,798

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

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

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

13.2%

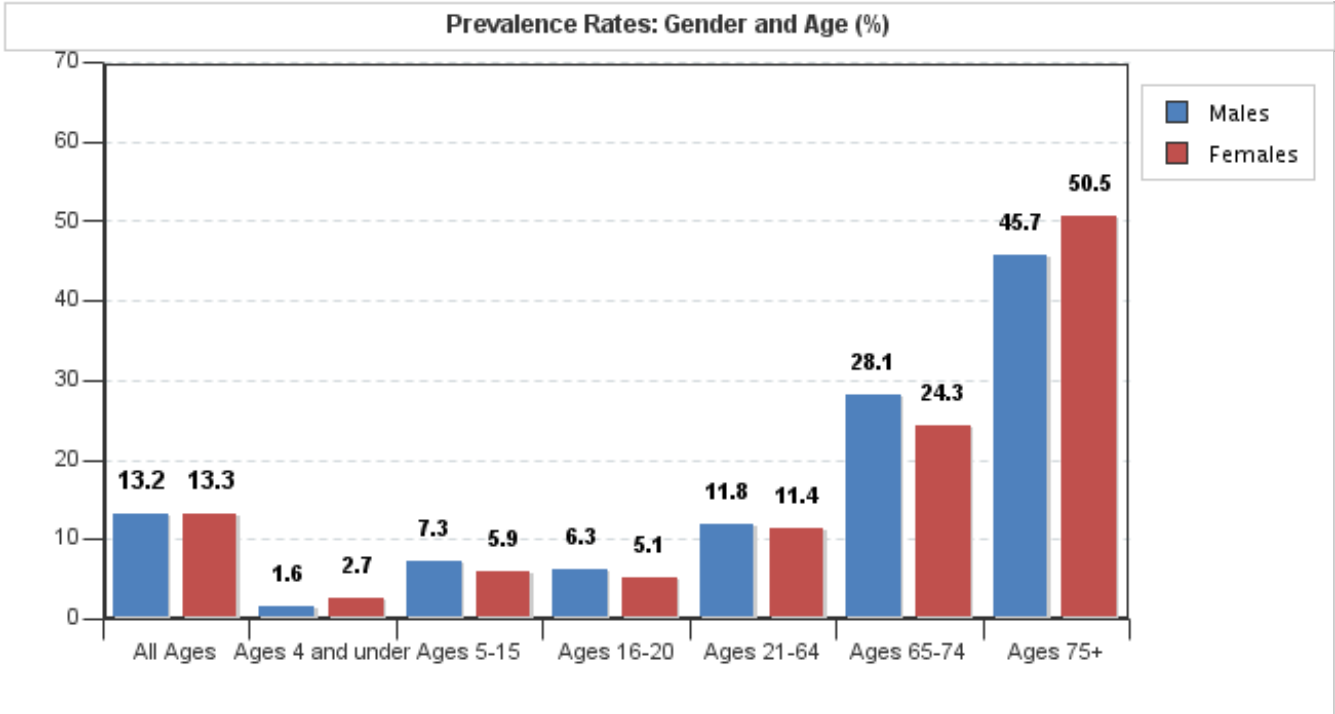
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

13.3%

- In NV in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 13.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 188,900 of the 1,425,700 males of all ages in NV reported one or more disabilities.
- In NV in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 13.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 190,800 of the 1,438,800 females of all ages in NV 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 Nevada in 2015



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	13.2	0.65	188,900	9,630	1,425,700	13,147
Males: Ages 4 and under	1.6	3.29	1,500	880	90,000	757
Males: Ages 5-15	7.3	1.29	15,500	2,840	212,900	1,836
Males: Ages 16-20	6.3	1.90	5,400	1,690	85,900	785
Males: Ages 21-64	11.8	0.81	98,600	7,070	839,000	7,454
Males: Ages 65-74	28.1	2.88	35,900	4,320	128,000	1,477
Males: Ages 75+	45.7	4.32	31,900	4,070	69,800	838
Females						
Females: All Ages	13.3	0.65	190,800	9,670	1,438,800	13,534
Females: Ages 4 and under	2.7	1.26	2,300	1,100	85,700	678
Females: Ages 5-15	5.9	1.18	12,400	2,550	209,300	1,799
Females: Ages 16-20	5.1	1.74	4,300	1,500	84,200	779
Females: Ages 21-64	11.4	0.80	95,800	6,970	838,100	7,723
Females: Ages 65-74	24.3	2.66	33,200	4,150	136,700	1,595
Females: Ages 75+	50.5	3.93	42,800	4,700	84,800	960

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

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

8.6%

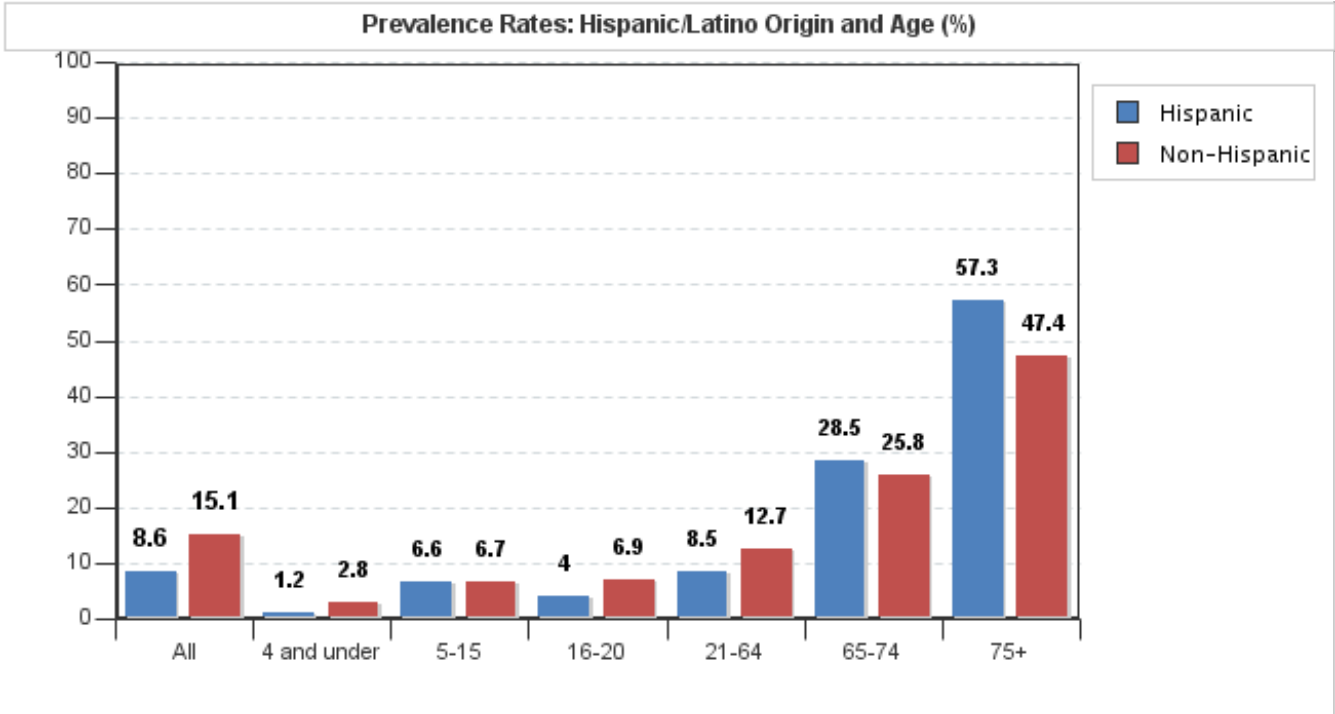
Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

15.1%

- In NV in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 8.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 69,700 of the 807,000 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in NV reported one or more disabilities.
- In NV in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 15.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 310,000 of the 2,057,500 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in NV 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 Nevada in 2015



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	8.6	0.72	69,700	5,980	807,000	6,321
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	1.2	3.29	900	670	72,300	512
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.6	1.37	11,300	2,430	172,400	1,361
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	4.0	1.72	2,700	1,190	67,600	569
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	8.5	0.95	38,100	4,440	451,200	3,459
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	28.5	6.11	8,200	2,070	28,600	274
Hispanic - Ages 75+	57.3	9.30	8,500	2,110	14,900	146
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	15.1	0.57	310,000	12,050	2,057,500	20,360
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	2.8	1.18	2,900	1,230	103,400	923
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.7	1.14	16,600	2,950	249,800	2,274
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	6.9	1.81	7,000	1,920	102,600	995
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	12.7	0.69	156,300	8,810	1,225,900	11,718
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	25.8	2.06	61,000	5,600	236,100	2,798
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	47.4	3.06	66,200	5,830	139,700	1,652

* **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

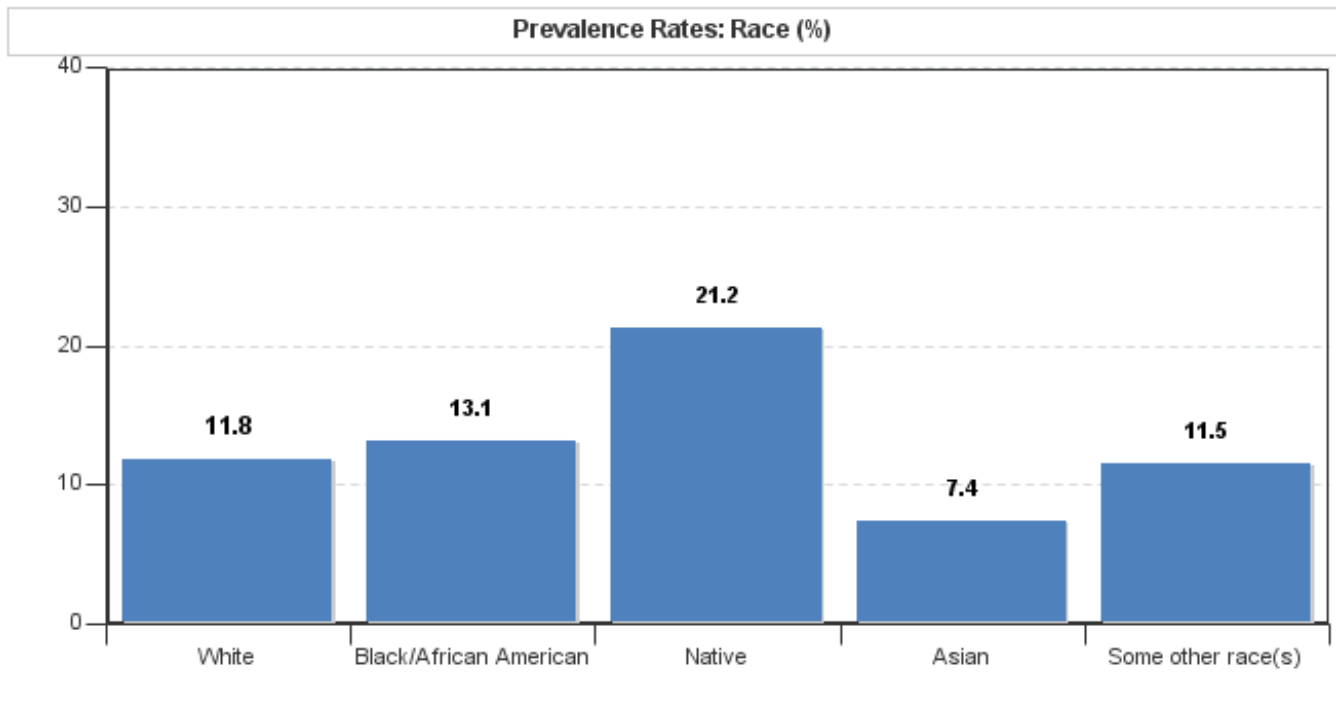
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in NV, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

In 2015, among working-age people in NV:

- 11.8 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 13.1 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 21.2 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 7.4 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 11.5 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 Nevada in 2015



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	11.8	0.69	134,100	8,190	1,136,200	10,642
Black/African American	13.1	2.03	19,000	3,150	145,100	1,103
Native American or Alaska Native	21.2	6.62	4,300	1,490	20,100	308
Asian	7.4	1.54	11,100	2,410	151,200	1,326
Some other race(s)	11.5	1.54	25,900	3,670	224,600	1,798

Employment

Introduction

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

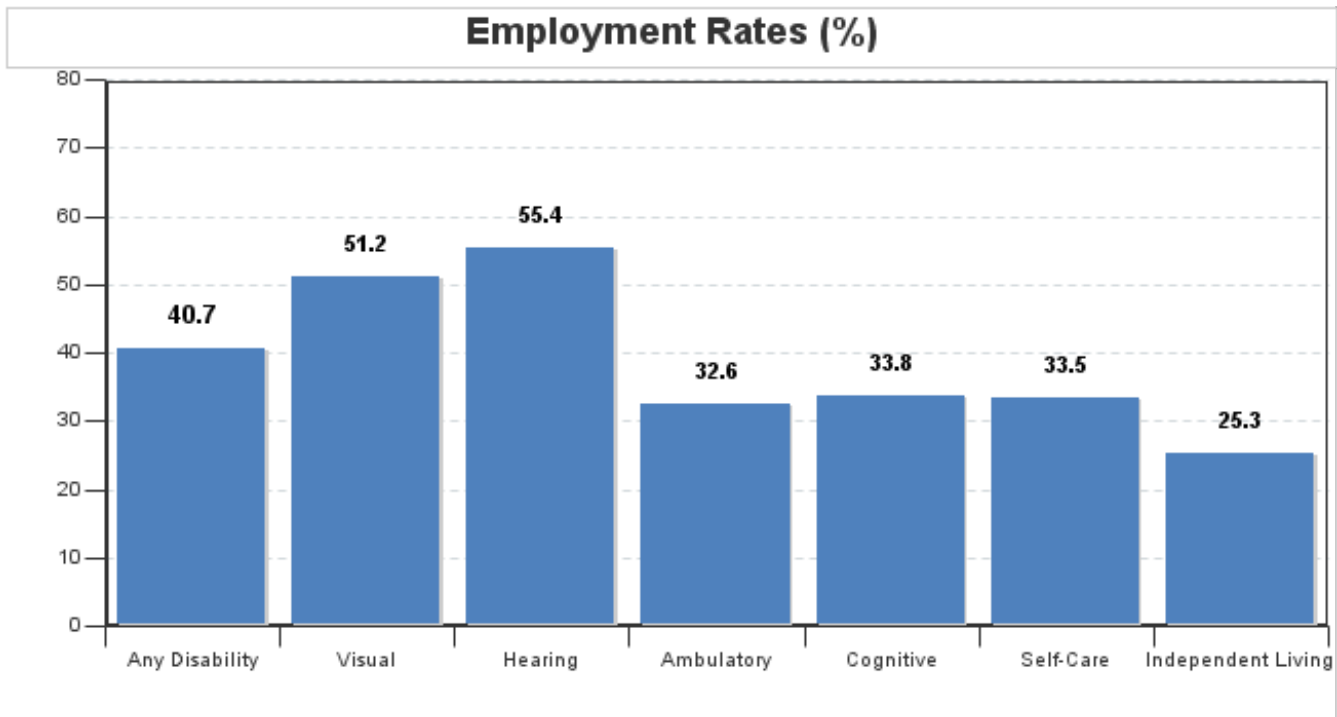
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
40.7%

Employment:
without
disability
75.9%

- In 2015, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in NV was 40.7 percent.
- In 2015, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in NV was 75.9 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 35.2 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 55.4 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 25.3 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	75.9	0.80	1,126,100	18,940	1,482,700	13,428
Any Disability	40.7	2.55	79,200	6,360	194,400	1,749
Visual	51.2	4.69	30,500	3,980	59,600	450
Hearing	55.4	4.96	29,200	3,890	52,700	422
Ambulatory	32.6	3.38	33,000	4,140	101,100	933
Cognitive	33.8	3.80	27,400	3,770	81,200	653
Self-Care	33.5	5.04	15,400	2,840	46,100	365
Independent Living	25.3	3.75	17,800	3,050	70,400	595

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

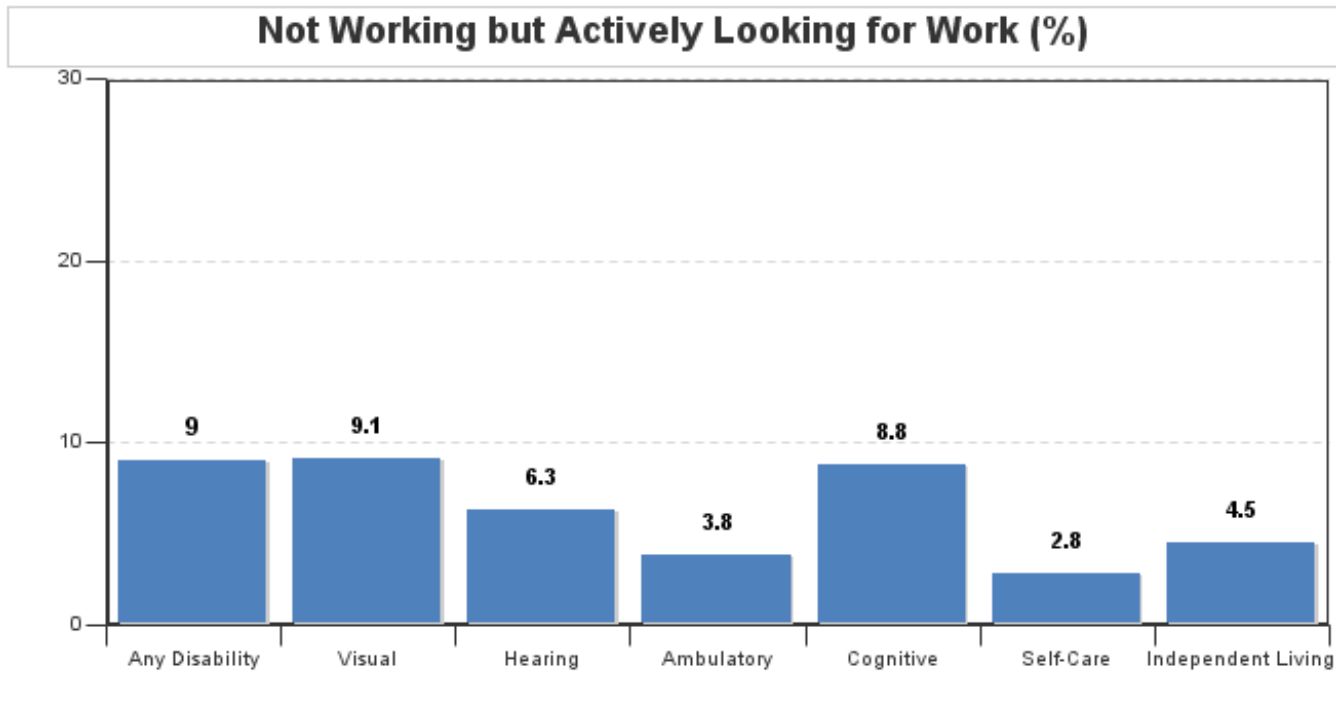
Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability
9.0%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
25.4%

- In 2015 in NV, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 9.0 percent.
- In 2015 in NV, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 25.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 16.4 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Visual Disability," 9.1 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 2.8 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	25.4	1.67	90,400	6,780	356,600	3,244
Any Disability	9.0	1.93	10,300	2,320	115,200	1,075
Visual	9.1	3.86	2,600	1,180	29,100	235
Hearing	6.3	3.63	1,500	880	23,500	191
Ambulatory	3.8	1.68	2,600	1,170	68,100	668
Cognitive	8.8	2.80	4,700	1,570	53,800	462
Self-Care	2.8	2.16	900	680	30,600	278
Independent Living	4.5	2.07	2,400	1,120	52,600	474

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

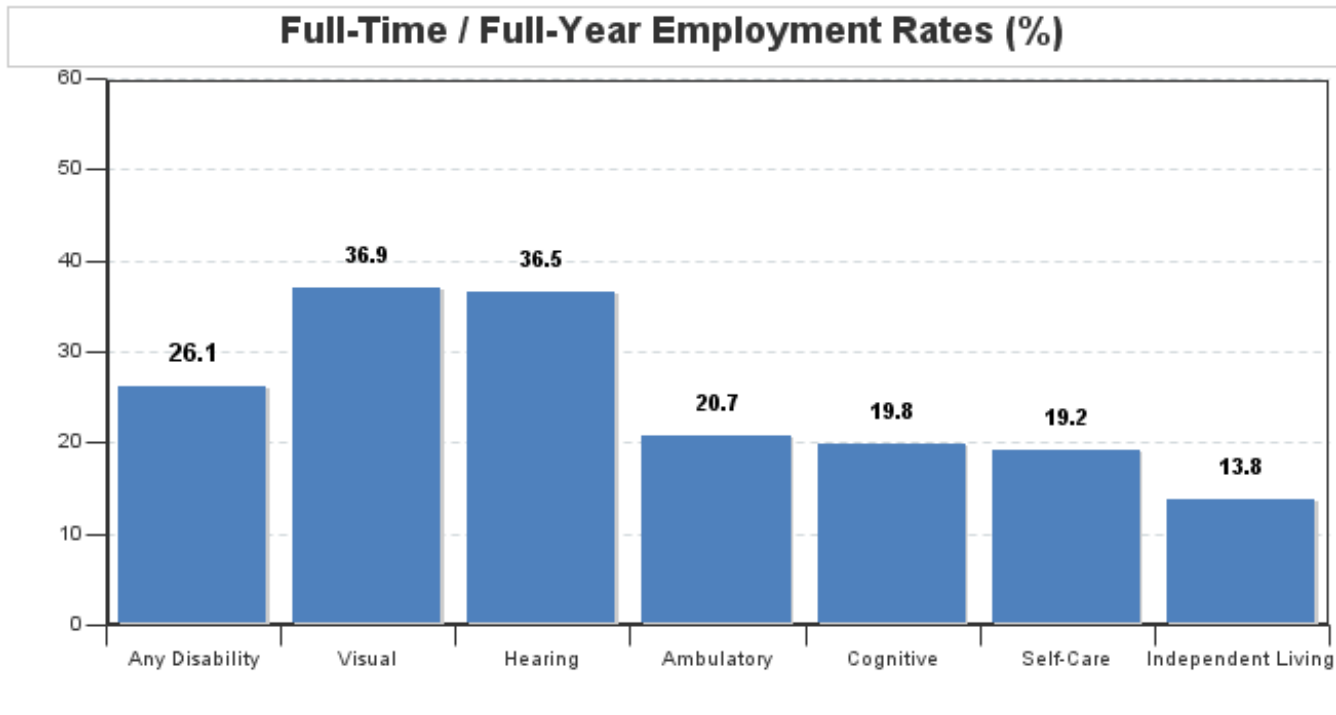
Quick Statistics

FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
26.1%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
55.2%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in NV was 26.1 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in NV was 55.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 29.1 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 36.9 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 13.8 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	55.2	0.94	818,800	17,550	1,482,700	13,428
Any Disability	26.1	2.28	50,800	5,120	194,400	1,749
Visual	36.9	4.53	22,000	3,390	59,600	450
Hearing	36.5	4.81	19,200	3,160	52,700	422
Ambulatory	20.7	2.92	20,900	3,300	101,100	933
Cognitive	19.8	3.21	16,100	2,900	81,200	653
Self-Care	19.2	4.20	8,800	2,150	46,100	365
Independent Living	13.8	2.98	9,700	2,260	70,400	595

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

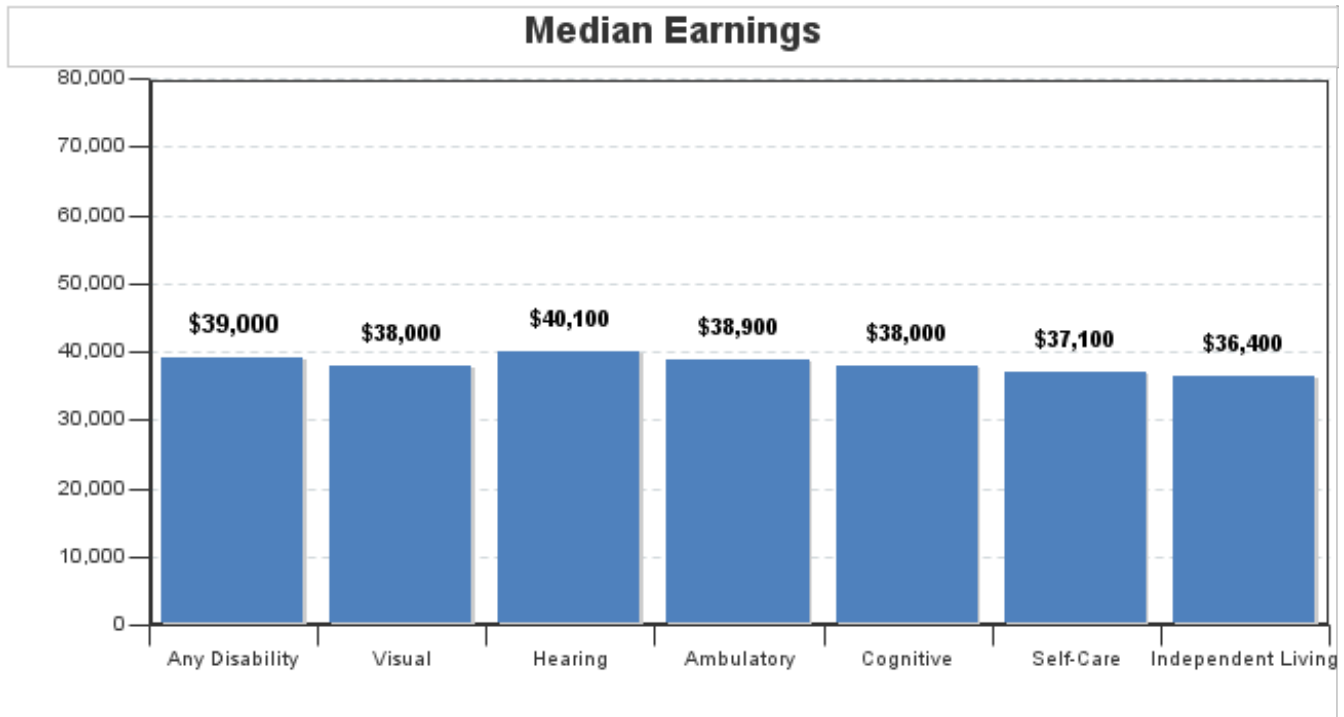
Quick Statistics

Earnings: with disability
\$39,000

Earnings: without disability
\$40,100

- In 2015, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in NV was \$39,000.
- In 2015, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in NV was \$40,100.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$1,100.
- 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 "Independent Living Disability," \$36,400.

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



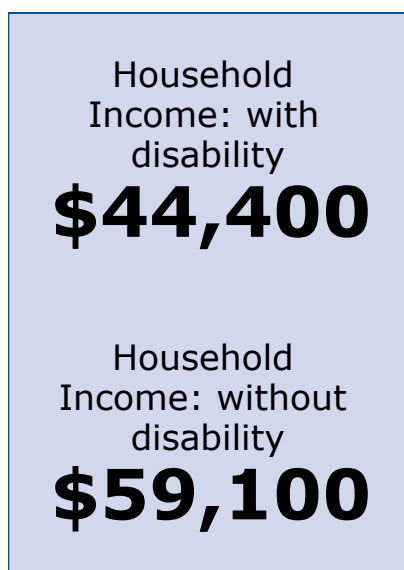
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$40,100	\$920	819,000	7,410
Any Disability	\$39,000	\$3,220	51,000	436
Visual	\$38,000	\$3,640	22,000	158
Hearing	\$40,100	\$5,320	19,000	156
Ambulatory	\$38,900	\$4,250	21,000	163
Cognitive	\$38,000	\$5,430	16,000	105
Self-Care	\$37,100	\$5,490	9,000	45
Independent Living	\$36,400	\$5,480	10,000	57

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

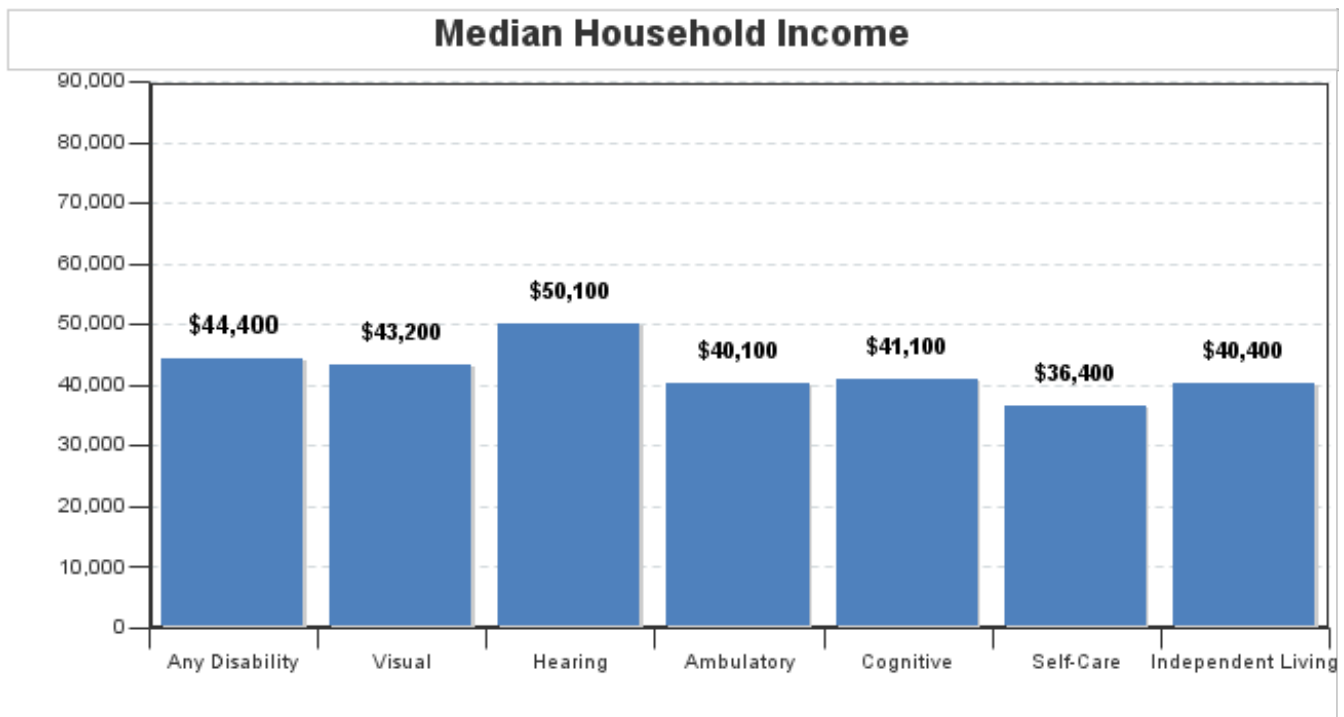
Quick Statistics



- In 2015, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in NV was \$44,400.
- In 2015, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in NV was \$59,100.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$14,700.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$50,100. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Self-Care Disability" \$36,400 .

* **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 Nevada in 2015



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$59,100	\$1,860	705,000	7,089
Any Disability	\$44,400	3,760	146,000	1,494
Visual	\$43,200	6,380	45,000	398
Hearing	\$50,100	7,000	39,000	373
Ambulatory	\$40,100	4,590	80,000	828
Cognitive	\$41,100	5,820	58,000	563
Self-Care	\$36,400	6,680	33,000	316
Independent Living	\$40,400	6,160	50,000	515

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

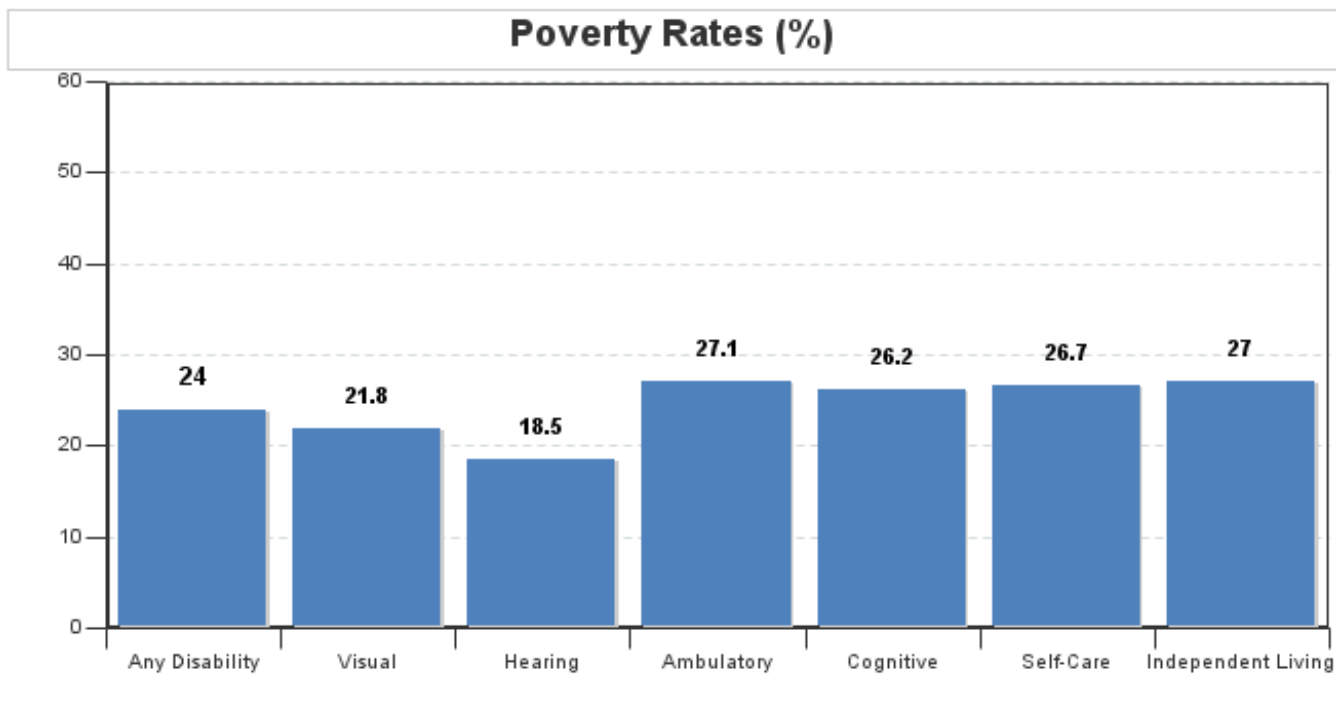
Quick Statistics



- In 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in NV was 24.0 percent.
- In 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in NV was 12.3 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 11.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Ambulatory Disability," 27.1 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 18.5 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 Nevada in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	12.3	0.93	182,200	14,200	1,481,900	13,413
Any Disability	24.0	3.33	46,600	7,360	194,200	1,747
Visual	21.8	5.82	13,000	3,900	59,500	448
Hearing	18.5	5.82	9,700	3,380	52,700	422
Ambulatory	27.1	4.81	27,400	5,670	101,100	933
Cognitive	26.2	5.31	21,300	5,000	81,200	653
Self-Care	26.7	7.08	12,300	3,800	46,100	365
Independent Living	27.0	5.75	19,000	4,720	70,400	595

* **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

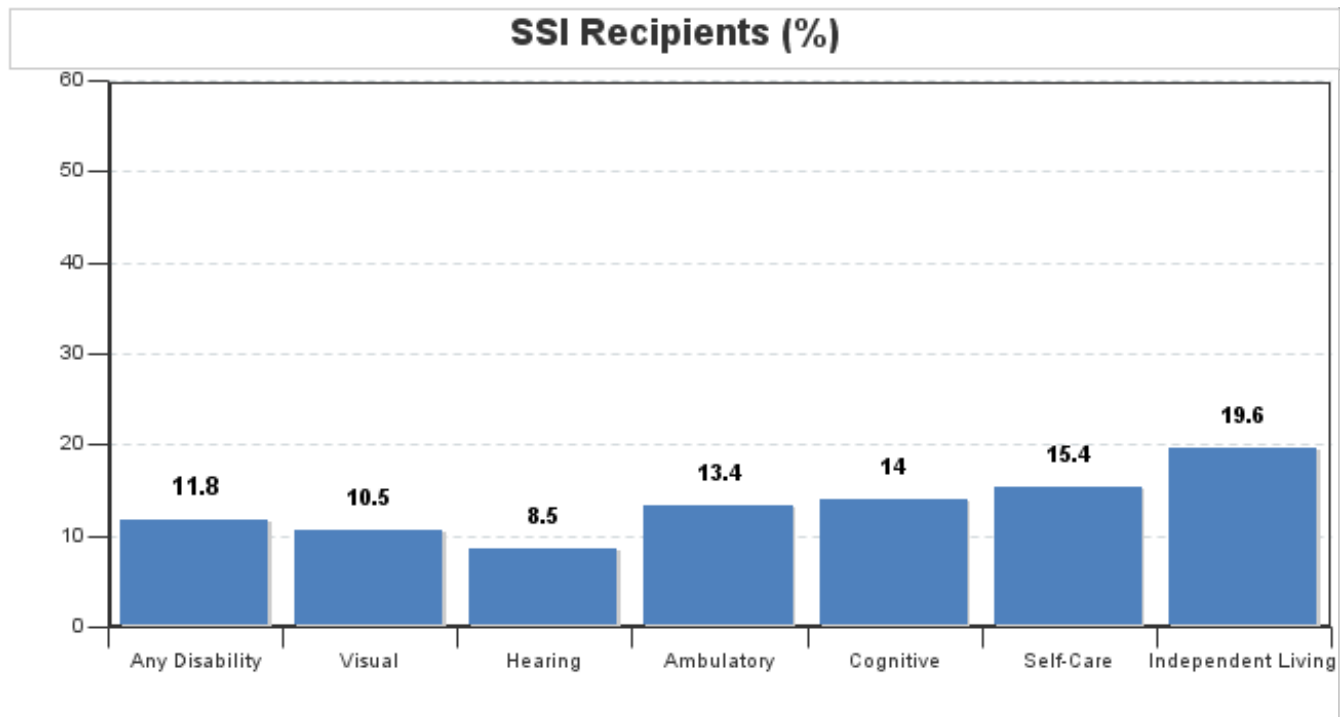
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Nevada, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these 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
11.8%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in NV was 11.8 percent.
- In 2015, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in NV was 23,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 19.6 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 8.5 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	11.8	1.68	23,000	3,460	194,400	1,749
Visual	10.5	2.88	6,300	1,810	59,600	450
Hearing	8.5	2.78	4,500	1,530	52,700	422
Ambulatory	13.4	2.46	13,500	2,660	101,100	933
Cognitive	14.0	2.79	11,300	2,430	81,200	653
Self-Care	15.4	3.85	7,100	1,930	46,100	365
Independent Living	19.6	3.43	13,800	2,690	70,400	595

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

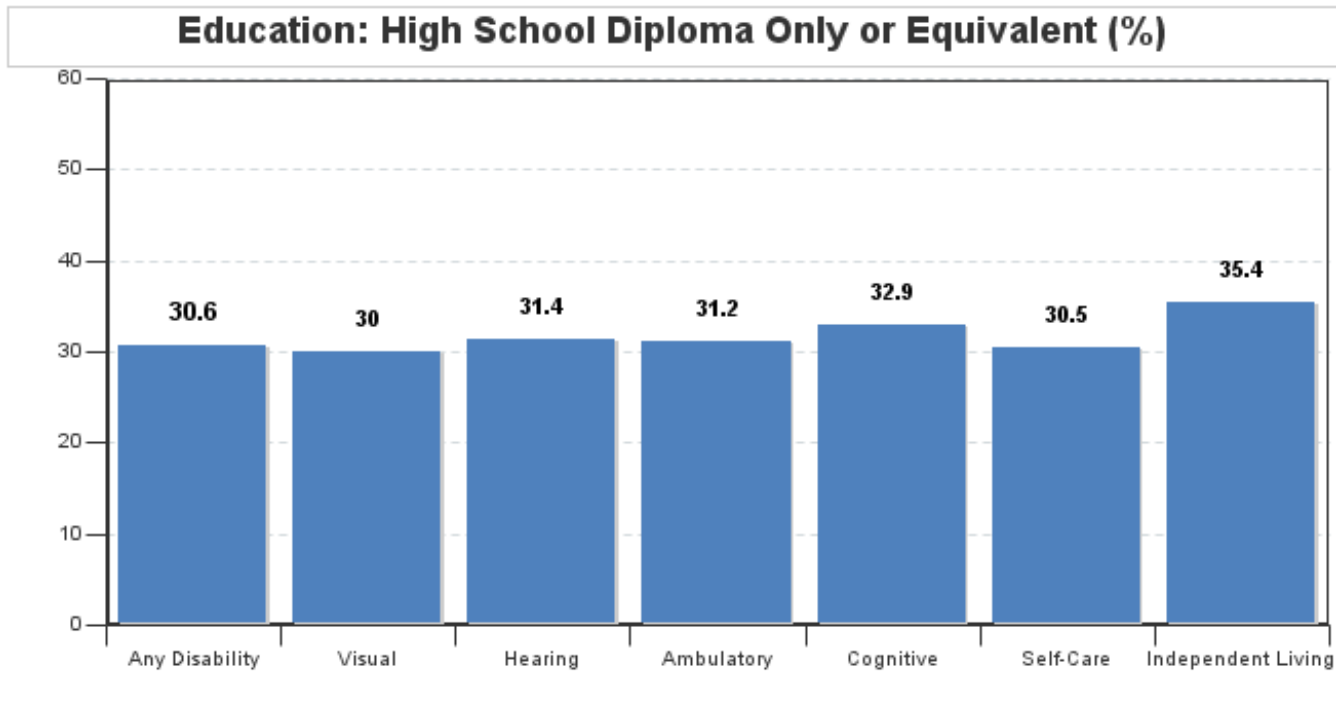
Quick Statistics

High School
Only: with
disability
30.6%

High School
Only: without
disability
27.8%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in NV was 30.6 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in NV was 27.8 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 2.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 35.4 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Visual Disability," 30.0 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	27.8	0.84	411,900	13,620	1,482,700	13,428
Any Disability	30.6	2.40	59,500	5,530	194,400	1,749
Visual	30.0	4.30	17,900	3,060	59,600	450
Hearing	31.4	4.63	16,500	2,940	52,700	422
Ambulatory	31.2	3.34	31,500	4,050	101,100	933
Cognitive	32.9	3.78	26,700	3,730	81,200	653
Self-Care	30.5	4.91	14,100	2,710	46,100	365
Independent Living	35.4	4.13	24,900	3,600	70,400	595

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

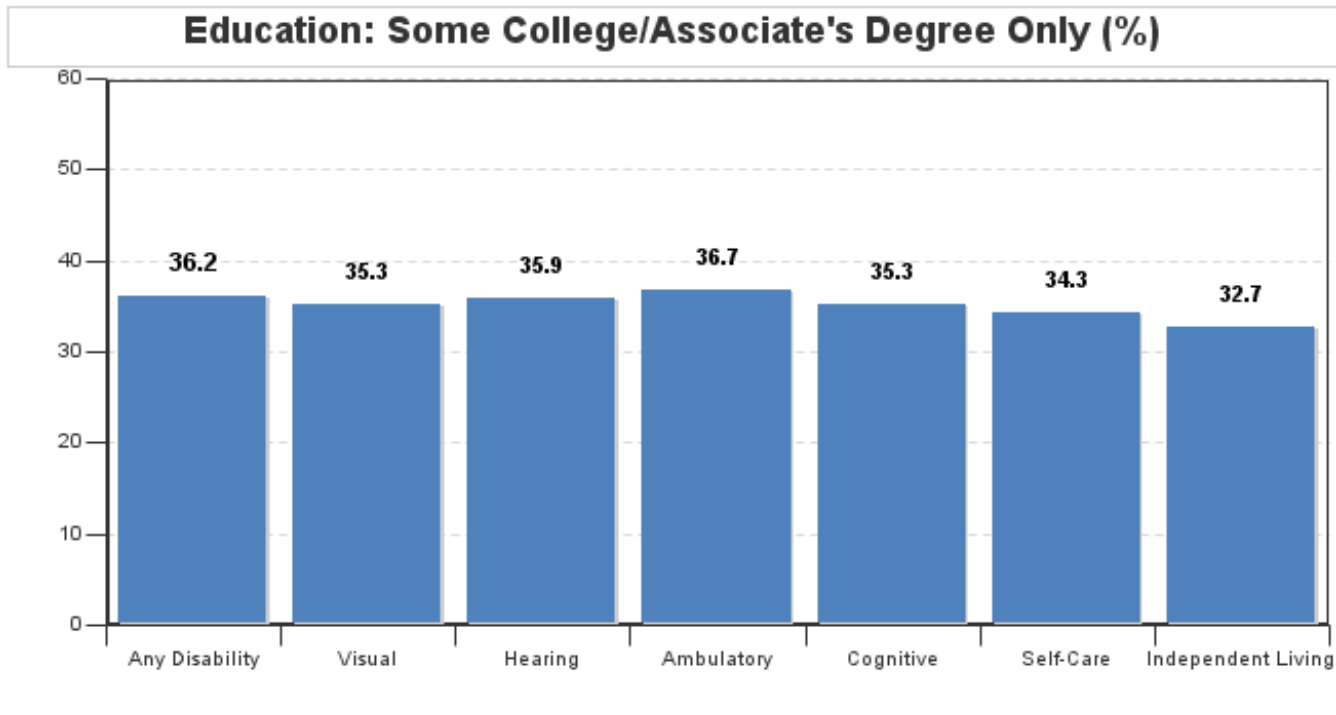
Quick Statistics

Some
College: with
disability
36.2%

Some
College:
without
disability
35.3%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in NV was 36.2 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in NV was 35.3 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was -0.9 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 "Ambulatory Disability," 36.7 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 32.7 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 Nevada in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	35.3	0.90	522,900	15,000	1,482,700	13,428
Any Disability	36.2	2.50	70,300	6,000	194,400	1,749
Visual	35.3	4.48	21,000	3,310	59,600	450
Hearing	35.9	4.79	18,900	3,140	52,700	422
Ambulatory	36.7	3.47	37,100	4,390	101,100	933
Cognitive	35.3	3.84	28,600	3,860	81,200	653
Self-Care	34.3	5.07	15,800	2,870	46,100	365
Independent Living	32.7	4.05	23,000	3,460	70,400	595

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

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

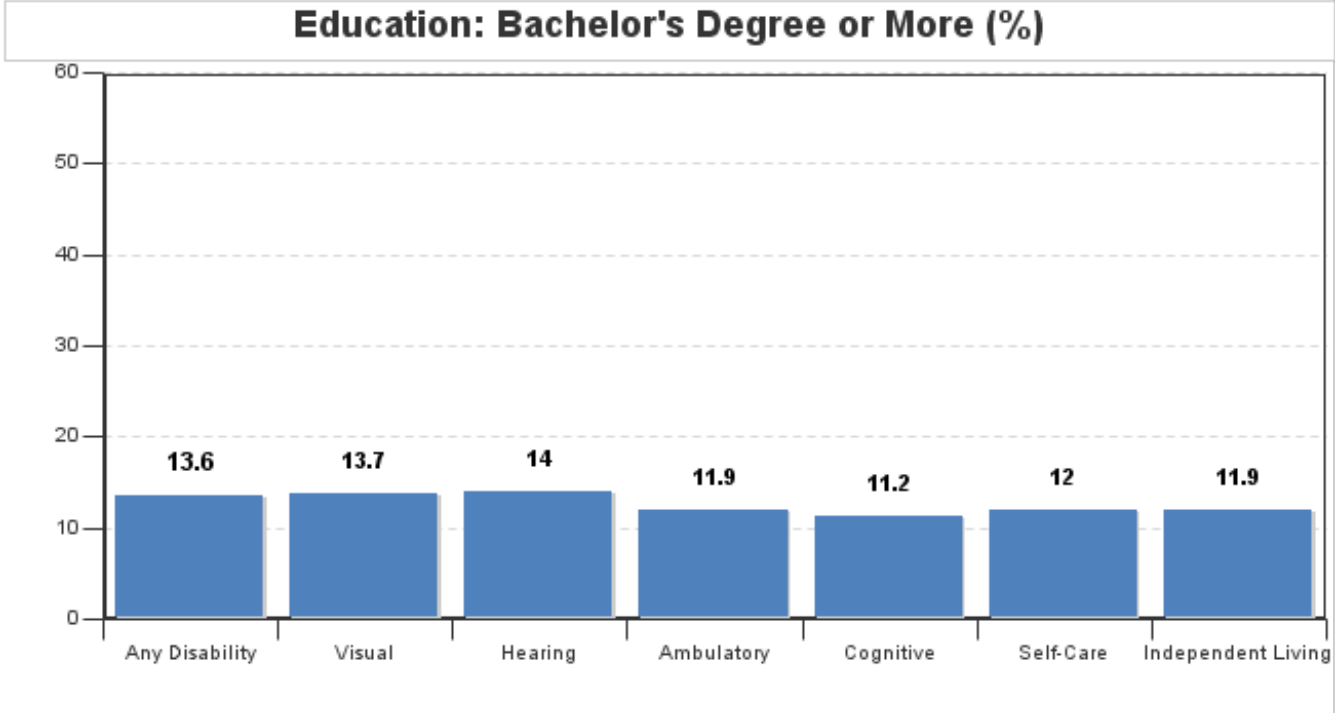
13.6%

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

23.5%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in NV was 13.6 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in NV was 23.5 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 9.9 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 "Hearing Disability," 14.0 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 11.2 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	23.5	0.80	348,200	12,680	1,482,700	13,428
Any Disability	13.6	1.78	26,400	3,710	194,400	1,749
Visual	13.7	3.23	8,200	2,070	59,600	450
Hearing	14.0	3.47	7,400	1,970	52,700	422
Ambulatory	11.9	2.33	12,000	2,500	101,100	933
Cognitive	11.2	2.54	9,100	2,180	81,200	653
Self-Care	12.0	3.47	5,500	1,700	46,100	365
Independent Living	11.9	2.80	8,400	2,090	70,400	595

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

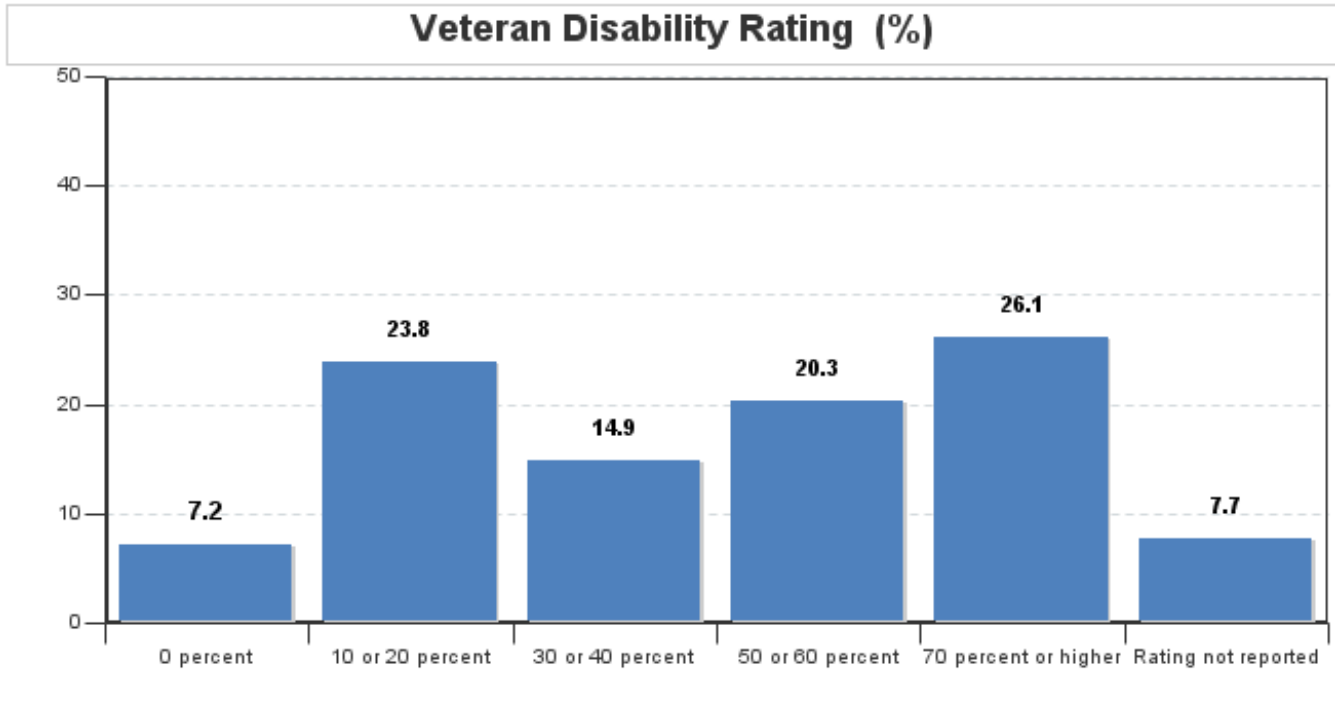
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in Nevada. The 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). 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
22.9%

- In 2015, there were 103,600 working-age civilian veterans in NV, of whom 23,700 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in NV with a VA service-connected disability was 22.9 percent.
- In 2015, 6,200 working-age civilian veterans in NV had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2015, 26.1 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in NV 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 Nevada in 2015



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	22.9	2.99	23,700	3,510	103,600	1,056
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	7.2	3.85	1,700	950	23,700	254
10 or 20 percent	23.8	6.34	5,600	1,720	23,700	254
30 or 40 percent	14.9	5.30	3,500	1,360	23,700	254
50 or 60 percent	20.3	5.99	4,800	1,590	23,700	254
70 percent or higher	26.1	6.54	6,200	1,800	23,700	254
Rating not reported	7.7	3.97	1,800	980	23,700	254

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

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

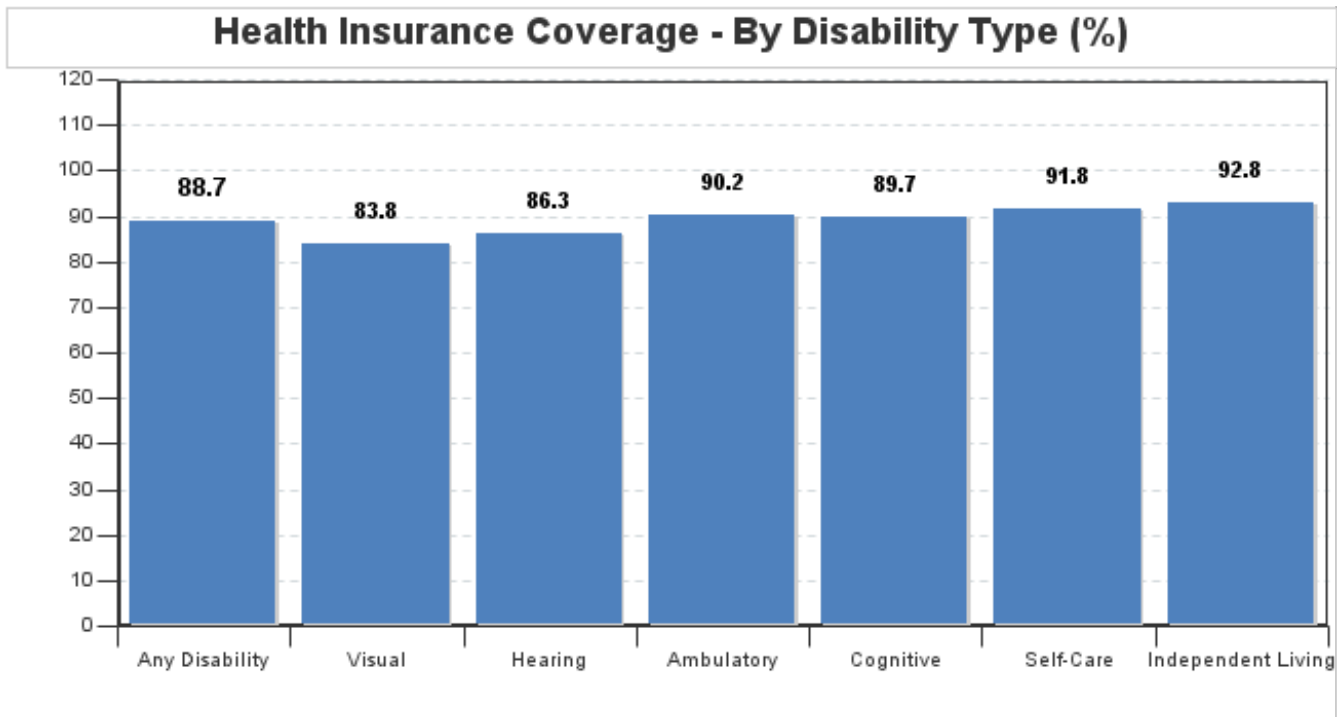
Quick Statistics

Health
Coverage:
with Disability
88.7%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
82.9%

- In 2015, 88.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NV had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2015, 82.9 percent of working-age people without disabilities in NV had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 5.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 92.8 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 83.8 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	82.9	0.91	1,229,800	24,770	1,482,700	13,428
Any Disability	88.7	2.12	172,400	11,860	194,400	1,749
Visual	83.8	4.44	50,000	6,530	59,600	450
Hearing	86.3	4.41	45,400	6,230	52,700	422
Ambulatory	90.2	2.76	91,200	8,760	101,100	933
Cognitive	89.7	3.14	72,800	7,850	81,200	653
Self-Care	91.8	3.77	42,300	6,020	46,100	365
Independent Living	92.8	2.87	65,400	7,450	70,400	595

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 Nevada, 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

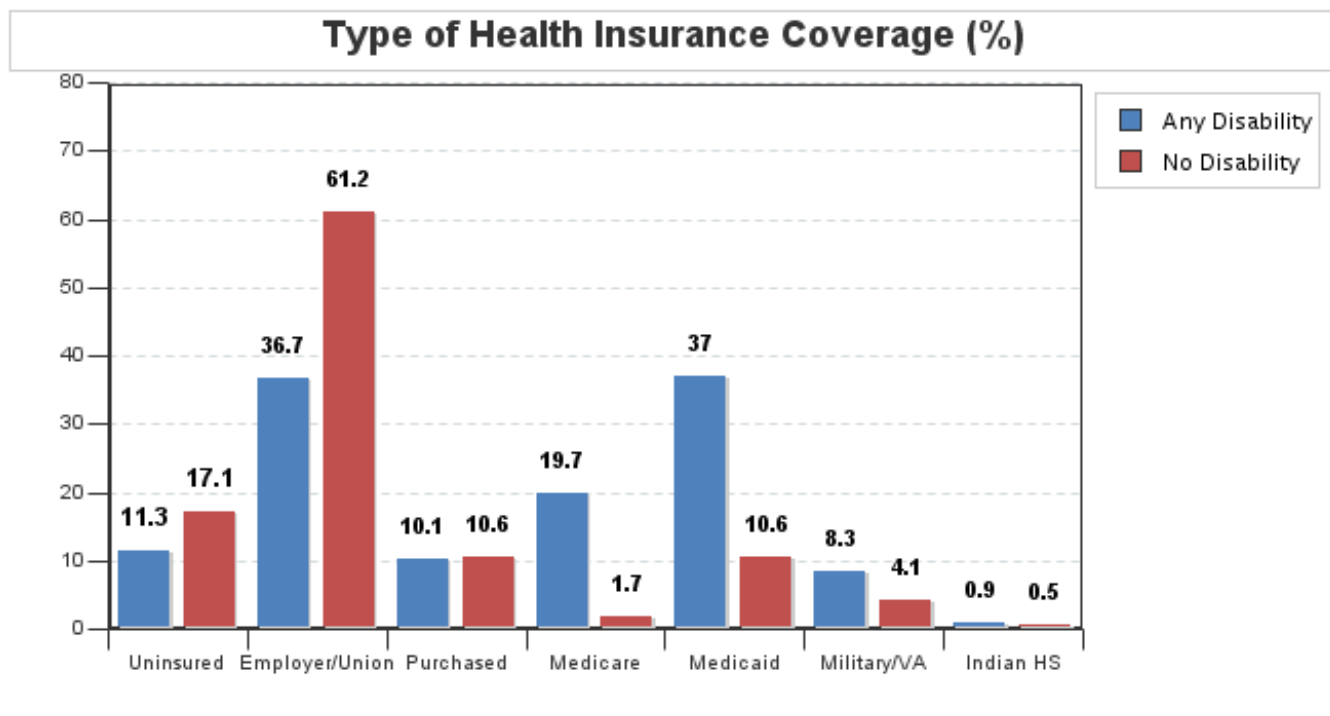
36.7%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

61.2%

- In 2015, 36.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NV reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2015, 61.2 percent of working-age people without disabilities in NV reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2015, 10.1 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NV reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2015, 19.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NV reported Medicare coverage and 37.0 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 Nevada in 2015



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	11.3	2.12	22,000	4,360	194,400	1,749
Employer/Union	36.7	3.22	71,400	7,770	194,400	1,749
Purchased	10.1	2.01	19,600	4,110	194,400	1,749
Medicare	19.7	2.66	38,300	5,730	194,400	1,749
Medicaid	37.0	3.23	72,000	7,800	194,400	1,749
Military/VA	8.3	1.84	16,200	3,740	194,400	1,749
Indian Health Service	0.9	3.29	1,700	1,220	194,400	1,749
No Disability						
Uninsured	17.1	0.91	252,900	14,150	1,482,700	13,428
Employer/Union	61.2	1.18	907,200	23,240	1,482,700	13,428
Purchased	10.6	0.74	157,800	11,380	1,482,700	13,428
Medicare	1.7	3.29	24,900	4,630	1,482,700	13,428
Medicaid	10.6	0.74	156,900	11,350	1,482,700	13,428
Military/VA	4.1	0.48	61,000	7,200	1,482,700	13,428
Indian Health Service	0.5	3.29	6,700	2,420	1,482,700	13,428

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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