

Cornell University

2016

MI

Michigan

2016 Disability Status Report Michigan



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 2016 Annual Disability Status Report

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

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

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

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

Suggested Citation

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ACS Disability Questions

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

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

Hearing Disability (asked of all ages):

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

Visual Disability (asked of all ages):

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

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

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

Note:

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

Notes

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

Puerto Rico: A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2016 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.

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.

Michigan Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in Michigan, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2016, the prevalence of disability in MI was:

- 14.5 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.9 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 6.0 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 7.8 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 13.1 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 24.7 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 49.1 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2016, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in MI was:

- 2.3% reported a Visual Disability
- 4.0% reported a Hearing Disability
- 7.9% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 6.0% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 3.0% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 6.4% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2016, 14.5 percent of females of all ages and 14.5 percent of males of all ages in MI reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2016, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in MI was 11.2 percent.

Race: In MI in 2016, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 12.2 percent among Whites
- 19.0 percent among Black / African Americans
- 5.1 percent among Asians
- 26.2 percent among Native Americans
- 15.6 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2016, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in MI was 33.6 percent.

Looking for Work: In MI in 2016, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 7.7 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In MI in 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 21.2 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2016, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in MI was \$39,300.

Annual Household Income: In MI in 2016, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$39,800.

Poverty: In MI in 2016, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 27.8 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in MI was 21.1 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in MI:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 35.4 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 33.9 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 11.6 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2016, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 18.4 percent in MI.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2016 in MI, 94.8 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 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.9%

Location	2016 (%)	Location	2016 (%)
Alabama	14.7	Montana	13.0
Alaska	12.3	Nebraska	10.2
Arizona	11.3	Nevada	11.4
Arkansas	15.6	New Hampshire	10.6
California	8.5	New Jersey	8.0
Colorado	9.0	New Mexico	13.3
Connecticut	8.7	New York	9.2
Delaware	9.8	North Carolina	12.3
District of Columbia	9.7	North Dakota	9.0
Florida	10.7	Ohio	12.3
Georgia	11.5	Oklahoma	15.1
Hawaii	8.0	Oregon	12.7
Idaho	12.2	Pennsylvania	12.2
Illinois	9.0	Puerto Rico	18.1
Indiana	12.4	Rhode Island	11.7
Iowa	10.1	South Carolina	13.3
Kansas	11.3	South Dakota	10.0
Kentucky	17.0	Tennessee	14.4
Louisiana	14.3	Texas	10.2
Maine	13.4	Utah	9.3
Maryland	9.1	Vermont	12.0
Massachusetts	9.3	Virginia	9.8
Michigan	13.1	Washington	11.3
Minnesota	8.9	West Virginia	18.5
Mississippi	15.1	Wisconsin	9.8
Missouri	13.2	Wyoming	12.4

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 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 36.2% for people with disabilities and 78.9% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2016	People without Disabilities 2016	Location	People with Disabilities 2016	People without Disabilities 2016
Alabama	27.9	75.5	Montana	42.7	80.9
Alaska	49.4	77.6	Nebraska	49.8	85.7
Arizona	35.1	76.1	Nevada	42.6	77.6
Arkansas	32.0	77.6	New Hampshire	45.6	85.2
California	35.0	76.5	New Jersey	37.4	79.7
Colorado	42.8	81.5	New Mexico	31.6	73.9
Connecticut	39.0	81.4	New York	33.0	77.9
Delaware	36.2	79.2	North Carolina	35.2	78.3
District of Columbia	33.8	80.7	North Dakota	51.5	85.4
Florida	32.7	77.3	Ohio	35.7	80.2
Georgia	34.7	77.9	Oklahoma	36.5	77.7
Hawaii	40.5	81.2	Oregon	40.1	78.5
Idaho	42.9	77.9	Pennsylvania	35.2	80.0
Illinois	35.1	79.8	Puerto Rico	23.1	58.6
Indiana	36.9	81.2	Rhode Island	31.5	80.9
Iowa	45.8	84.3	South Carolina	33.4	78.0
Kansas	46.0	82.5	South Dakota	52.0	84.5
Kentucky	31.0	77.6	Tennessee	31.4	78.3
Louisiana	30.9	75.4	Texas	39.7	78.3
Maine	32.4	81.4	Utah	46.2	79.7
Maryland	42.2	82.5	Vermont	41.4	85.0
Massachusetts	38.9	82.3	Virginia	39.5	81.4
Michigan	33.6	78.3	Washington	39.2	79.0
Minnesota	48.7	85.5	West Virginia	27.9	72.6
Mississippi	29.0	74.8	Wisconsin	41.6	83.6
Missouri	34.2	81.0	Wyoming	47.0	80.6

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

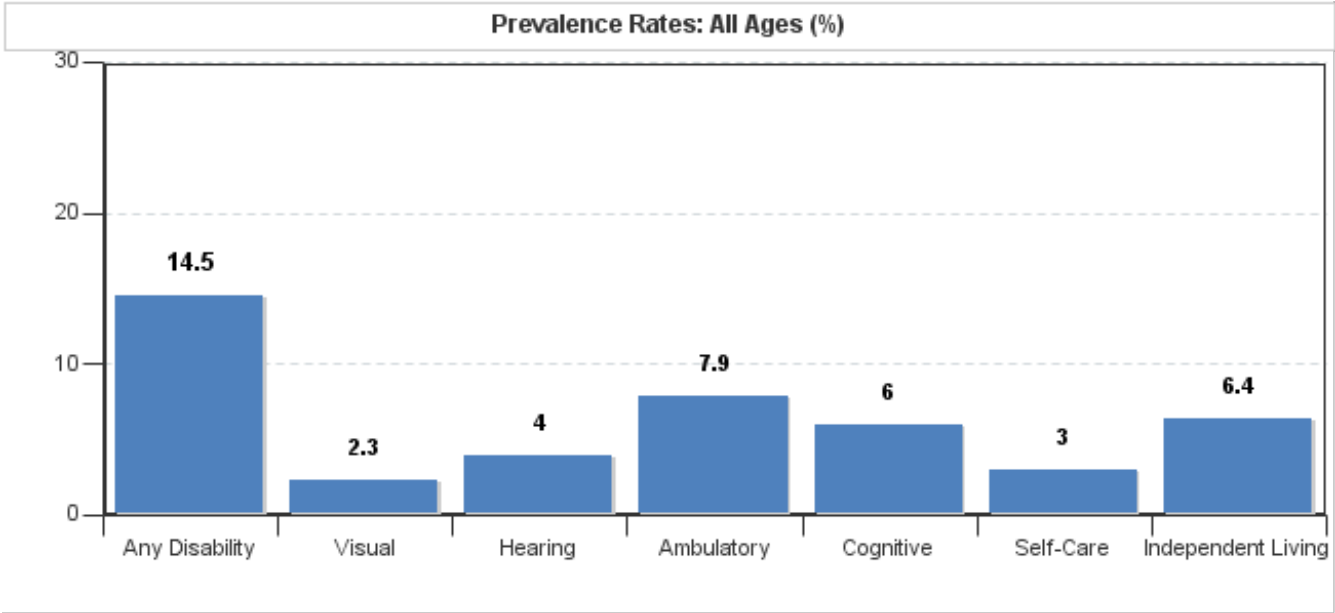
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Michigan, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
14.5%

- In 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in MI was 14.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 1,422,200 of the 9,822,000 individuals of all ages in MI reported one or more disabilities.
- In MI in 2016, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 7.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.3 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Michigan in 2016*



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	14.5	0.24	1,422,200	23,490	9,822,000	96,369
Visual	2.3	0.10	223,500	9,940	9,822,000	96,369
Hearing	4.0	0.13	394,700	13,100	9,822,000	96,369
Ambulatory	7.9	0.19	730,100	17,500	9,255,700	91,607
Cognitive	6.0	0.17	552,000	15,360	9,255,700	91,607
Self-Care	3.0	0.12	276,300	11,030	9,255,700	91,607
Independent Living	6.4	0.18	517,900	14,910	8,040,800	80,923

* **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 Michigan, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

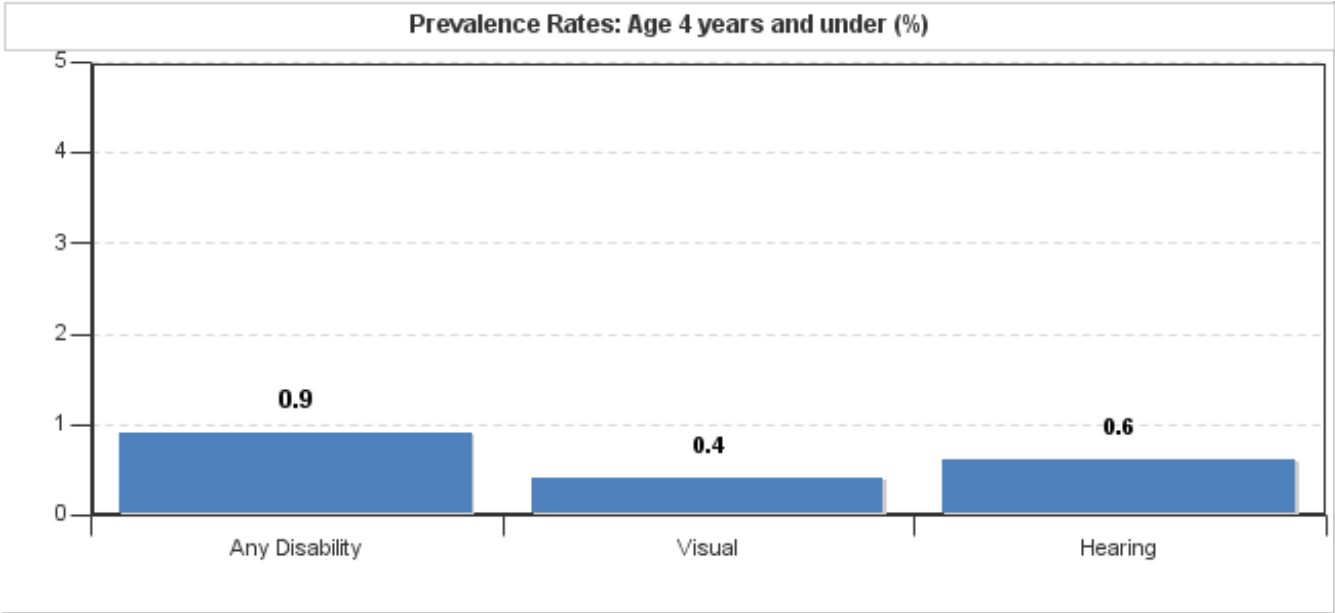
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.9%

- In 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in MI was 0.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 5,000 of the 566,300 children ages 0 to 4 in MI reported one or more disabilities.
- In MI in 2016, 0.4 percent reported a "Visual Disability"
- In MI in 2016, 0.6 percent reported a "Hearing Disability"

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Michigan in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.9	3.29	5,000	1,510	566,300	4,762
Visual	0.4	3.29	2,100	980	566,300	4,762
Hearing	0.6	3.29	3,500	1,260	566,300	4,762

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in Michigan, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

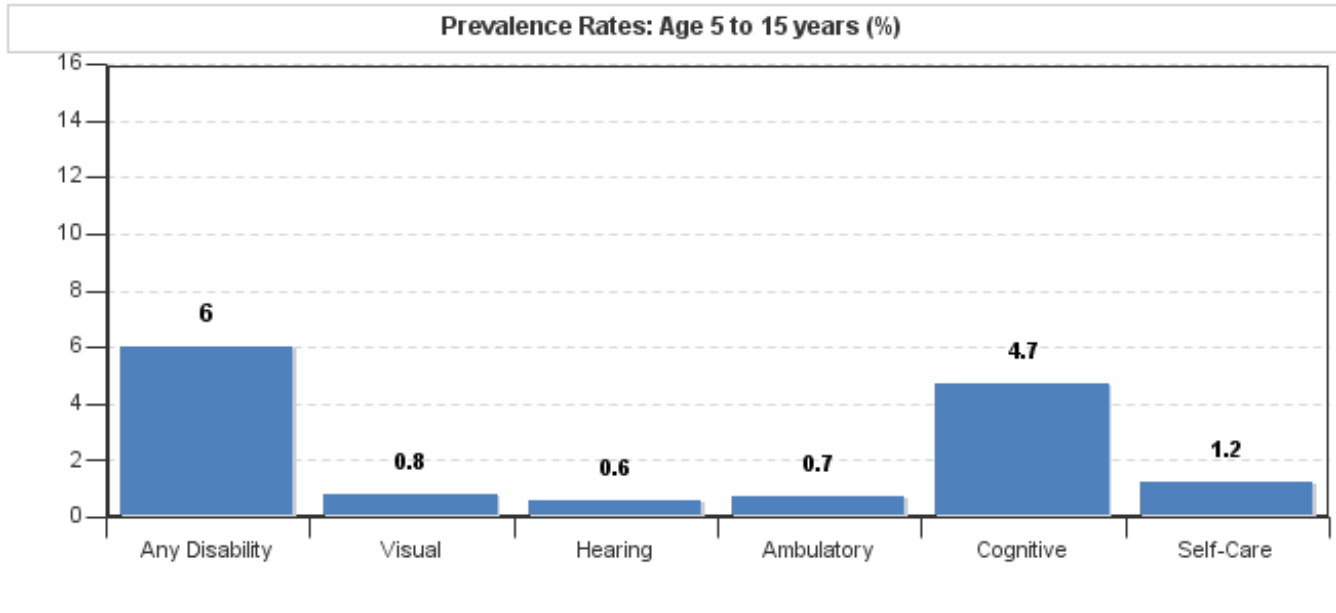
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
6.0%

- In 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in MI was 6.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 80,800 of the 1,348,200 individuals ages 5 to 15 in MI reported one or more disabilities.
- In MI in 2016, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.6 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 Michigan in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.0	0.43	80,800	6,020	1,348,200	11,914
Visual	0.8	3.29	10,800	2,210	1,348,200	11,914
Hearing	0.6	3.29	8,700	1,990	1,348,200	11,914
Ambulatory	0.7	3.29	9,100	2,030	1,348,200	11,914
Cognitive	4.7	0.39	63,500	5,340	1,348,200	11,914
Self-Care	1.2	3.29	15,800	2,670	1,348,200	11,914

* **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 Michigan, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

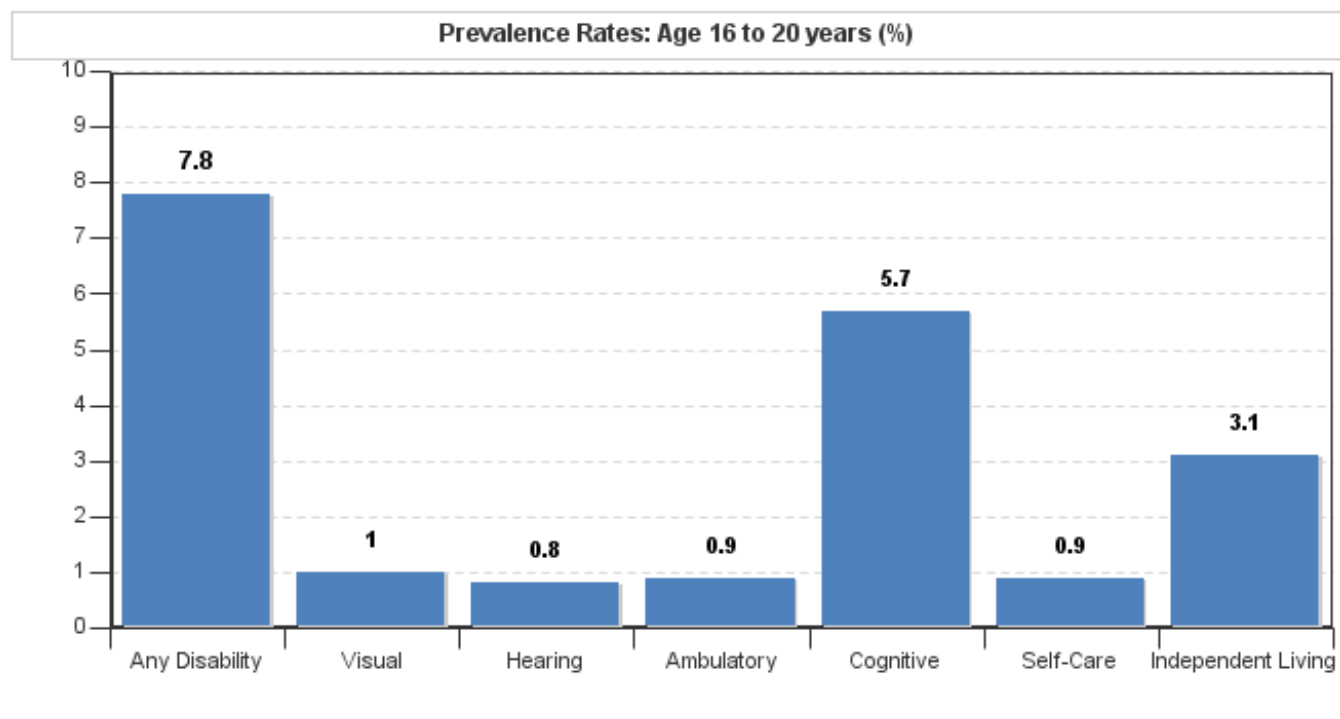
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years

7.8%

- In 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in MI was 7.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 53,200 of the 678,100 individuals ages 16 to 20 in MI reported one or more disabilities.
- In MI in 2016, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 5.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.8 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Michigan in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	7.8	0.69	53,200	4,890	678,100	6,335
Visual	1.0	3.29	7,000	1,780	678,100	6,335
Hearing	0.8	3.29	5,700	1,610	678,100	6,335
Ambulatory	0.9	3.29	6,400	1,700	678,100	6,335
Cognitive	5.7	0.60	38,500	4,170	678,100	6,335
Self-Care	0.9	3.29	6,300	1,680	678,100	6,335
Independent Living	3.1	0.44	20,700	3,060	678,100	6,335

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 Michigan, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

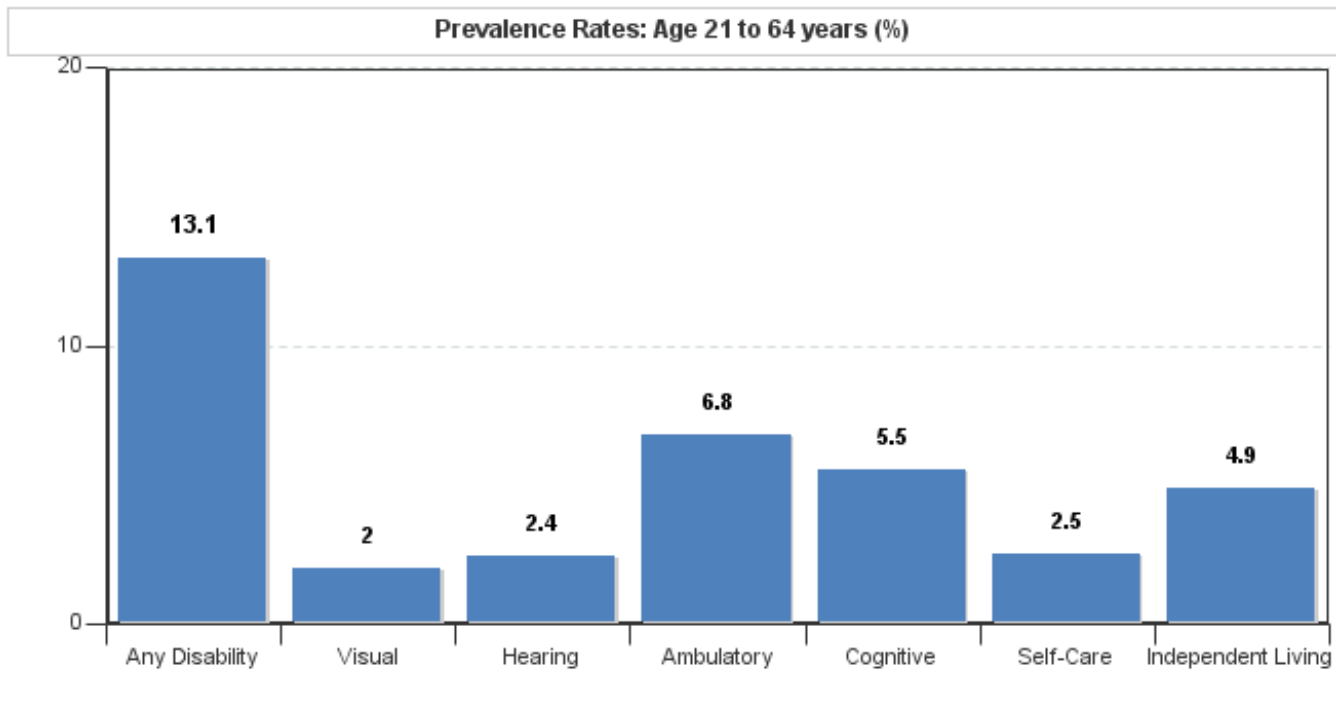
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64
years

13.1%

- In 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in MI was 13.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 738,700 of the 5,660,200 individuals ages 21 to 64 in MI reported one or more disabilities.
- In MI in 2016, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Visual Disability," 2.0 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Michigan in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	13.1	0.30	738,700	17,590	5,660,200	54,192
Visual	2.0	0.13	114,900	7,170	5,660,200	54,192
Hearing	2.4	0.14	134,900	7,760	5,660,200	54,192
Ambulatory	6.8	0.23	385,700	12,960	5,660,200	54,192
Cognitive	5.5	0.20	313,800	11,730	5,660,200	54,192
Self-Care	2.5	0.14	138,900	7,870	5,660,200	54,192
Independent Living	4.9	0.19	278,600	11,070	5,660,200	54,192

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Michigan, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

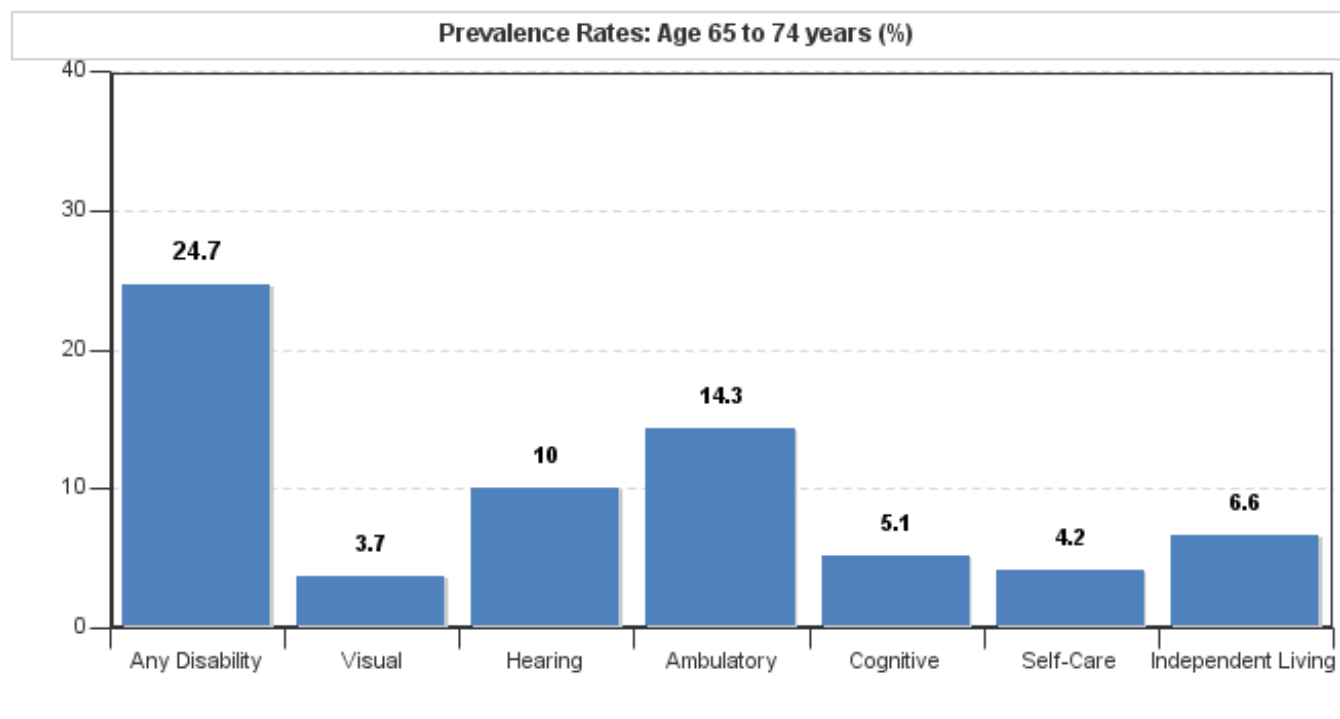
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

24.7%

- In 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in MI was 24.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 229,400 of the 927,300 individuals ages 65 to 74 in MI reported one or more disabilities.
- In MI in 2016, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 14.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 3.7 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Michigan in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	24.7	0.95	229,400	10,070	927,300	11,375
Visual	3.7	0.42	34,200	3,930	927,300	11,375
Hearing	10.0	0.66	92,300	6,430	927,300	11,375
Ambulatory	14.3	0.77	132,300	7,690	927,300	11,375
Cognitive	5.1	0.48	46,900	4,600	927,300	11,375
Self-Care	4.2	0.44	38,500	4,170	927,300	11,375
Independent Living	6.6	0.55	61,300	5,250	927,300	11,375

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Michigan, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

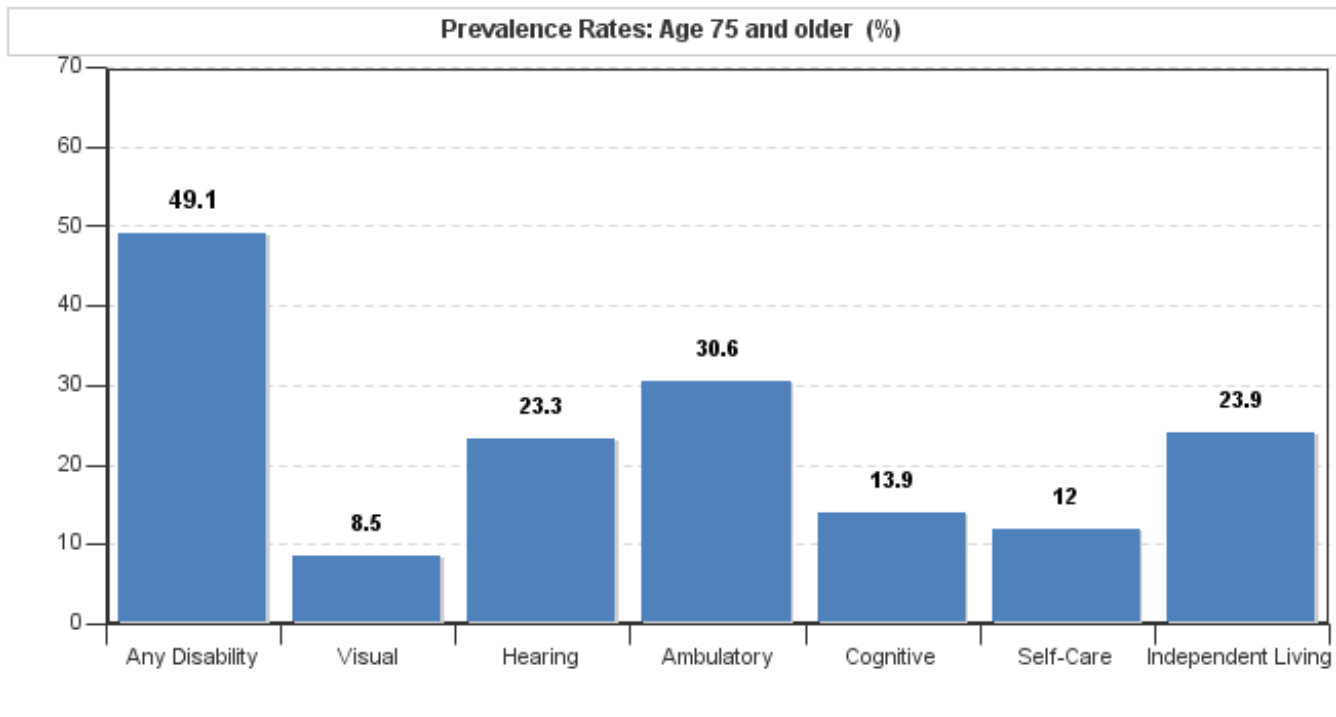
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

49.1%

- In 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in MI was 49.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 315,100 of the 642,000 individuals ages 75 and older in MI reported one or more disabilities.
- In MI in 2016, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 30.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 8.5 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Michigan in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	49.1	1.33	315,100	11,750	642,000	7,791
Visual	8.5	0.74	54,500	4,950	642,000	7,791
Hearing	23.3	1.12	149,600	8,170	642,000	7,791
Ambulatory	30.6	1.22	196,500	9,340	642,000	7,791
Cognitive	13.9	0.92	89,300	6,330	642,000	7,791
Self-Care	12.0	0.86	76,800	5,870	642,000	7,791
Independent Living	23.9	1.13	153,200	8,260	642,000	7,791

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in Michigan, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

14.5%

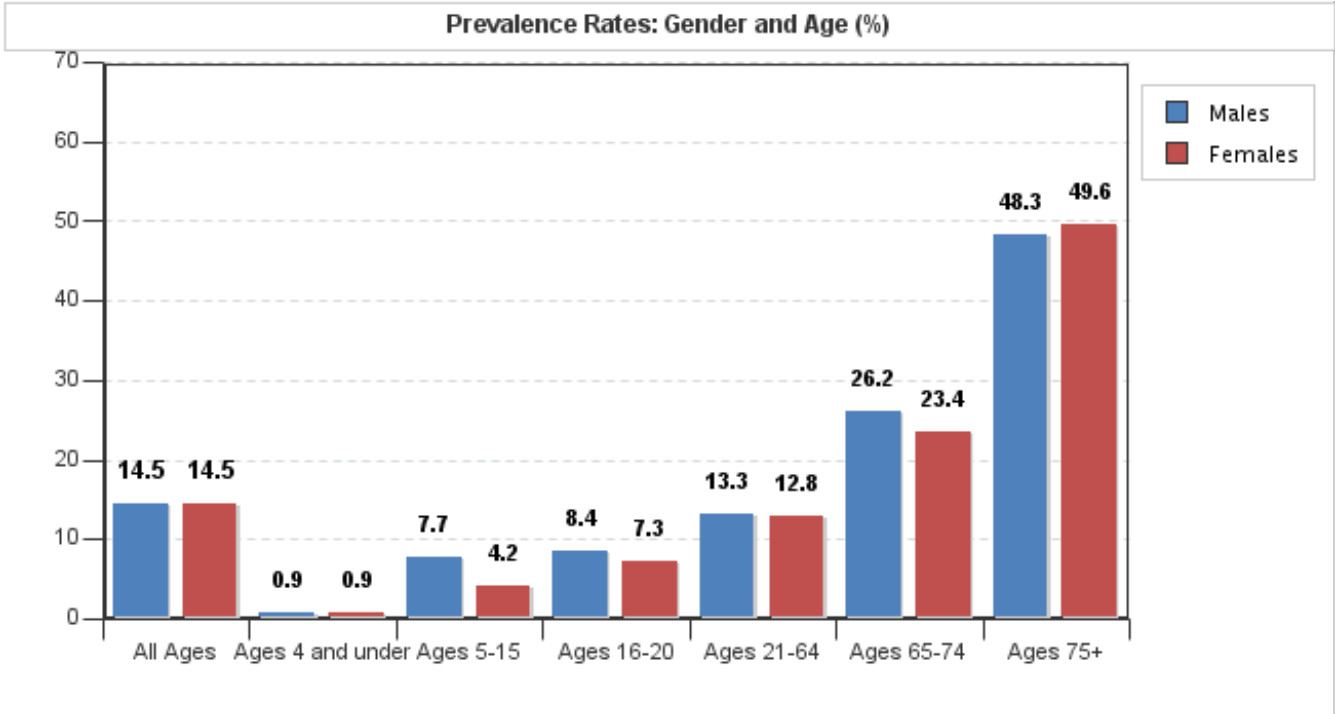
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

14.5%

- In MI in 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 14.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 696,300 of the 4,808,300 males of all ages in MI reported one or more disabilities.
- In MI in 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 14.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 725,900 of the 5,013,700 females of all ages in MI 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 Michigan in 2016



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	14.5	0.34	696,300	17,120	4,808,300	47,446
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.9	3.29	2,500	1,070	288,700	2,431
Males: Ages 5-15	7.7	0.68	53,300	4,900	689,700	6,190
Males: Ages 16-20	8.4	1.00	29,100	3,620	346,800	3,247
Males: Ages 21-64	13.3	0.43	369,400	12,690	2,782,100	26,697
Males: Ages 65-74	26.2	1.41	115,100	7,180	438,600	5,501
Males: Ages 75+	48.3	2.08	126,900	7,530	262,400	3,380
Females						
Females: All Ages	14.5	0.33	725,900	17,450	5,013,700	48,923
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.9	3.29	2,500	1,060	277,500	2,331
Females: Ages 5-15	4.2	0.52	27,400	3,520	658,500	5,724
Females: Ages 16-20	7.3	0.96	24,100	3,300	331,300	3,088
Females: Ages 21-64	12.8	0.42	369,300	12,690	2,878,100	27,495
Females: Ages 65-74	23.4	1.29	114,400	7,150	488,600	5,874
Females: Ages 75+	49.6	1.73	188,200	9,140	379,600	4,411

* **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 Michigan, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

11.2%

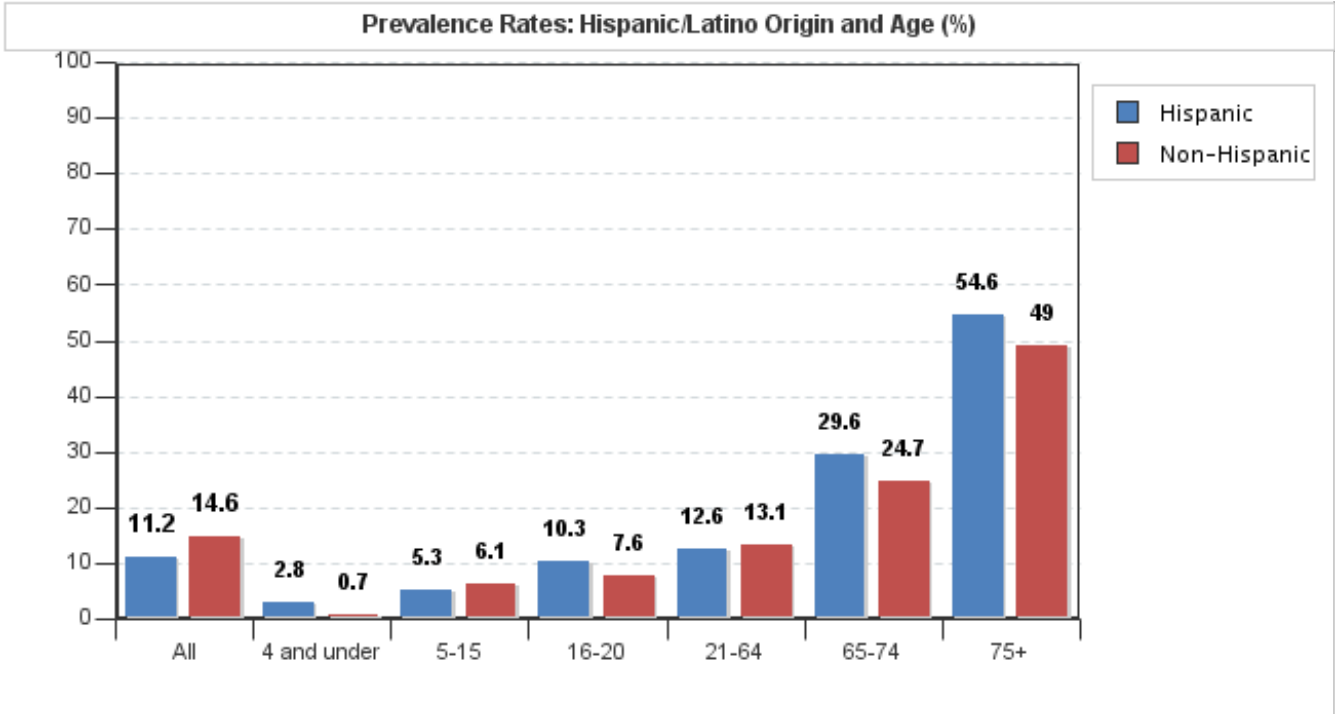
Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

14.6%

- In MI in 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 11.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 54,700 of the 487,400 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in MI reported one or more disabilities.
- In MI in 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 14.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 1,367,500 of the 9,334,600 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in MI 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 Michigan in 2016



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	11.2	0.96	54,700	4,960	487,400	3,892
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	2.8	1.65	1,300	770	45,800	357
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.3	1.41	6,000	1,650	113,700	846
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	10.3	2.94	5,000	1,500	48,400	400
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	12.6	1.40	31,800	3,790	252,800	1,980
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	29.6	7.73	4,700	1,460	15,800	184
Hispanic - Ages 75+	54.6	10.18	5,900	1,640	10,800	125
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	14.6	0.25	1,367,500	23,110	9,334,600	92,477
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	3,700	1,300	520,400	4,405
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.1	0.46	74,700	5,800	1,234,500	11,068
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	7.6	0.71	48,200	4,660	629,700	5,935
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	13.1	0.31	706,900	17,240	5,407,400	52,212
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	24.7	0.96	224,800	9,970	911,500	11,191
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	49.0	1.34	309,200	11,650	631,200	7,666

* **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

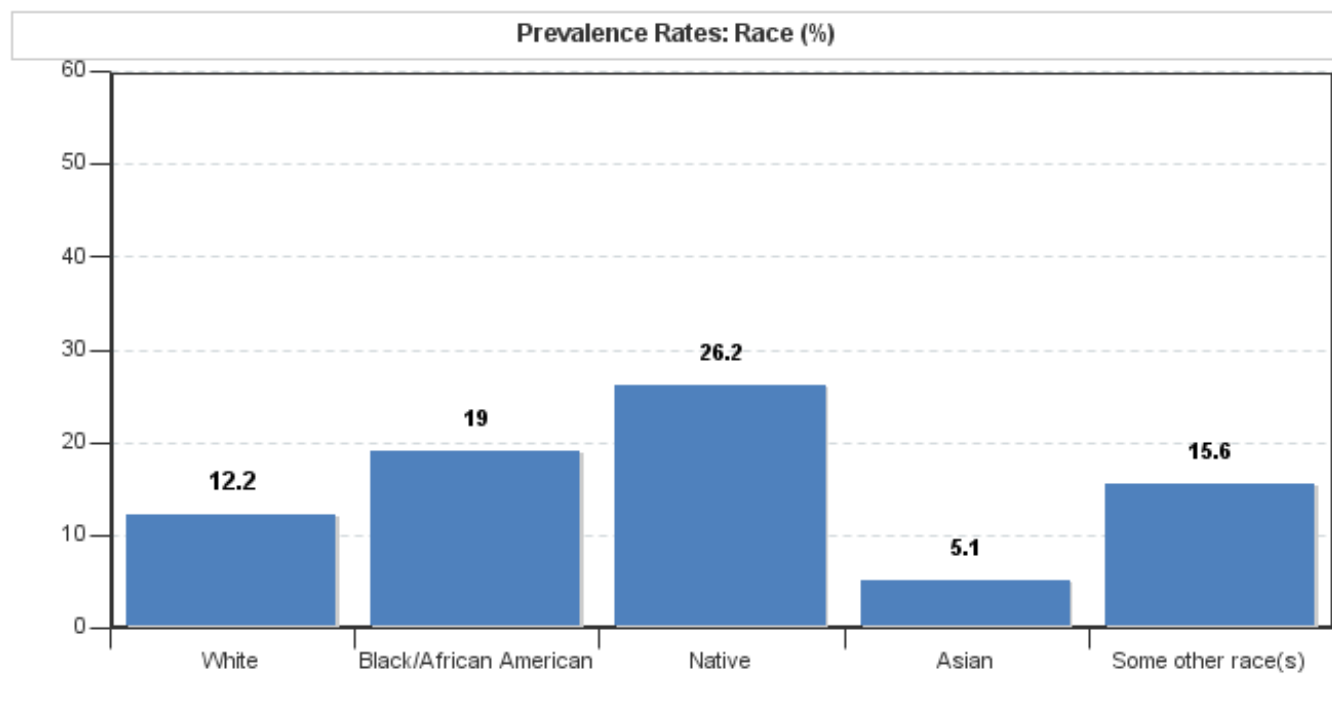
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in MI, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

In 2016, among working-age people in MI:

- 12.2 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 19.0 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 26.2 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 5.1 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 15.6 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 Michigan in 2016



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	12.2	0.33	544,900	15,270	4,479,700	46,152
Black/African American	19.0	0.95	146,700	8,090	770,600	4,786
Native American or Alaska Native	26.2	5.51	7,500	1,850	28,800	364
Asian	5.1	1.07	9,600	2,080	188,700	1,390
Some other race(s)	15.6	1.76	30,000	3,680	192,400	1,500

Employment

Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Michigan, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

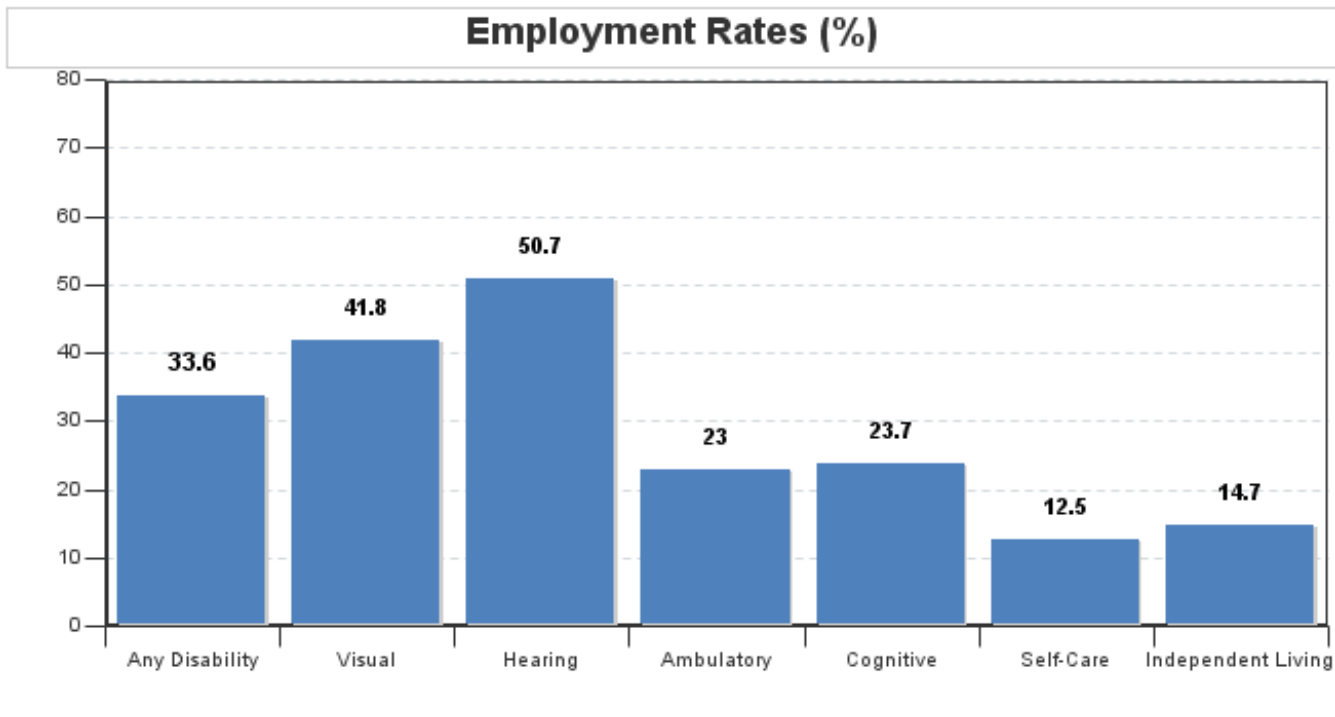
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
33.6%

Employment:
without
disability
78.3%

- In 2016, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in MI was 33.6 percent.
- In 2016, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in MI was 78.3 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 44.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 50.7 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 12.5 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Michigan in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	78.3	0.40	3,853,100	32,560	4,921,400	46,855
Any Disability	33.6	1.17	248,100	10,460	738,700	7,337
Visual	41.8	3.10	48,000	4,650	114,900	1,110
Hearing	50.7	2.90	68,400	5,550	134,900	1,434
Ambulatory	23.0	1.44	88,600	6,310	385,700	3,754
Cognitive	23.7	1.62	74,500	5,780	313,800	3,060
Self-Care	12.5	1.89	17,300	2,800	138,900	1,421
Independent Living	14.7	1.43	41,100	4,300	278,600	2,858

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 Michigan who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

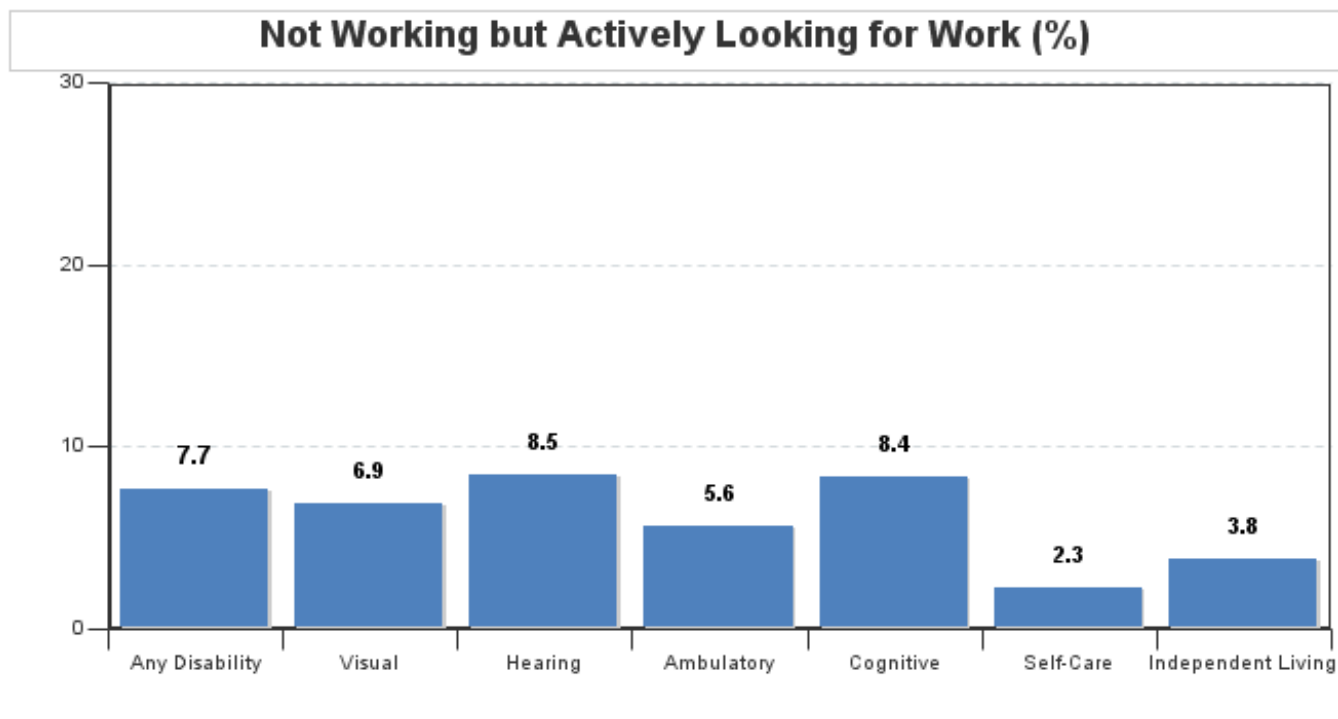
Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability
7.7%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
18.8%

- In 2016 in MI, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 7.7 percent.
- In 2016 in MI, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 18.8 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 11.1 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 8.5 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 2.3 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Michigan in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	18.8	0.80	201,200	9,450	1,068,300	10,414
Any Disability	7.7	0.81	38,000	4,140	490,600	4,960
Visual	6.9	2.09	4,600	1,440	66,900	649
Hearing	8.5	2.30	5,600	1,600	66,400	683
Ambulatory	5.6	0.90	16,500	2,730	297,100	2,984
Cognitive	8.4	1.21	20,100	3,020	239,400	2,371
Self-Care	2.3	0.91	2,900	1,140	121,600	1,247
Independent Living	3.8	0.83	9,100	2,020	237,500	2,445

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 Michigan, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

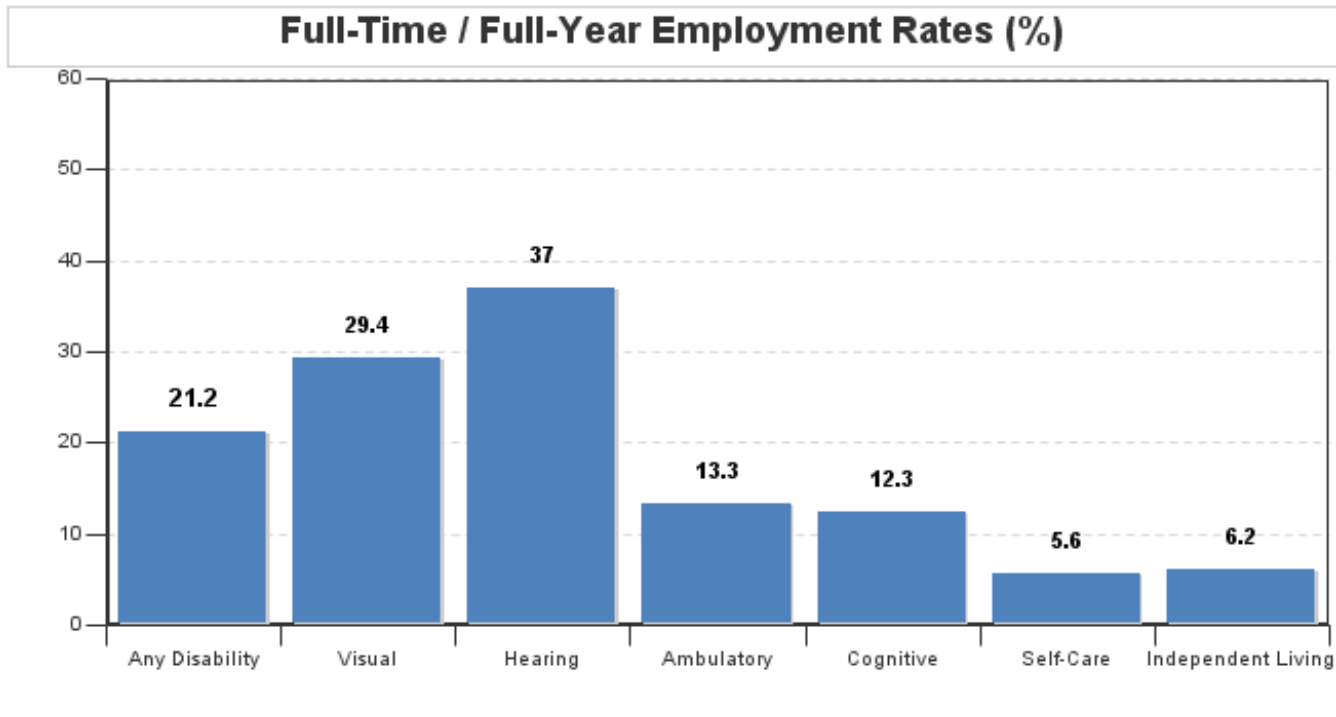
Quick Statistics

FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
21.2%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
56.7%

- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in MI was 21.2 percent.
- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in MI was 56.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 35.5 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," 37.0 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 5.6 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Michigan in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	56.7	0.48	2,791,500	30,140	4,921,400	46,855
Any Disability	21.2	1.01	156,600	8,350	738,700	7,337
Visual	29.4	2.86	33,800	3,910	114,900	1,110
Hearing	37.0	2.80	49,800	4,740	134,900	1,434
Ambulatory	13.3	1.16	51,200	4,800	385,700	3,754
Cognitive	12.3	1.25	38,500	4,170	313,800	3,060
Self-Care	5.6	1.31	7,800	1,880	138,900	1,421
Independent Living	6.2	0.97	17,200	2,790	278,600	2,858

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

Introduction

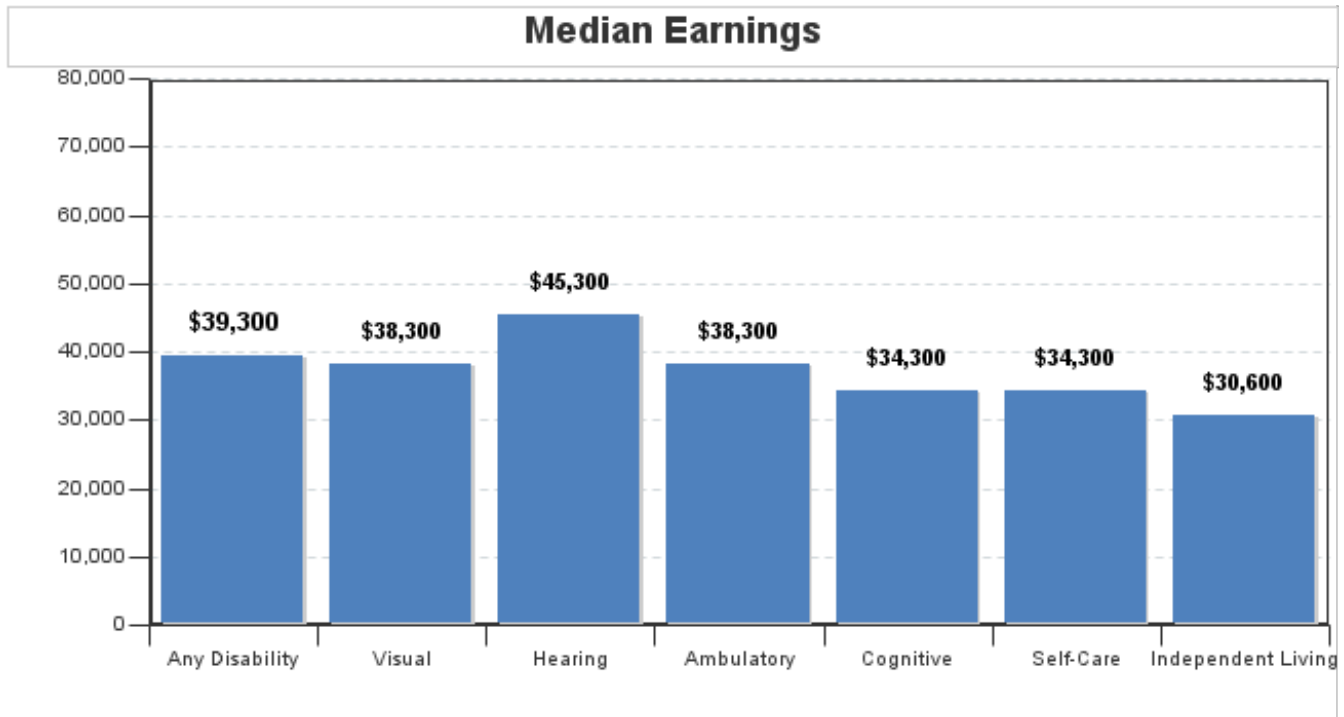
This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in Michigan, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics



- In 2016, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in MI was \$39,300.
- In 2016, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in MI was \$45,300.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$6,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$45,300. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Independent Living Disability," \$30,600.

Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in Michigan in 2016



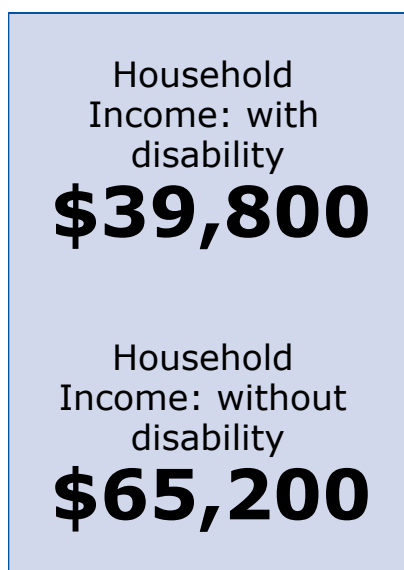
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$45,300	\$550	2,792,000	26,523
Any Disability	\$39,300	\$2,040	157,000	1,517
Visual	\$38,300	\$4,390	34,000	312
Hearing	\$45,300	\$4,140	50,000	547
Ambulatory	\$38,300	\$3,570	51,000	464
Cognitive	\$34,300	\$4,120	39,000	346
Self-Care	\$34,300	\$8,110	8,000	80
Independent Living	\$30,600	\$6,870	17,000	166

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 Michigan, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

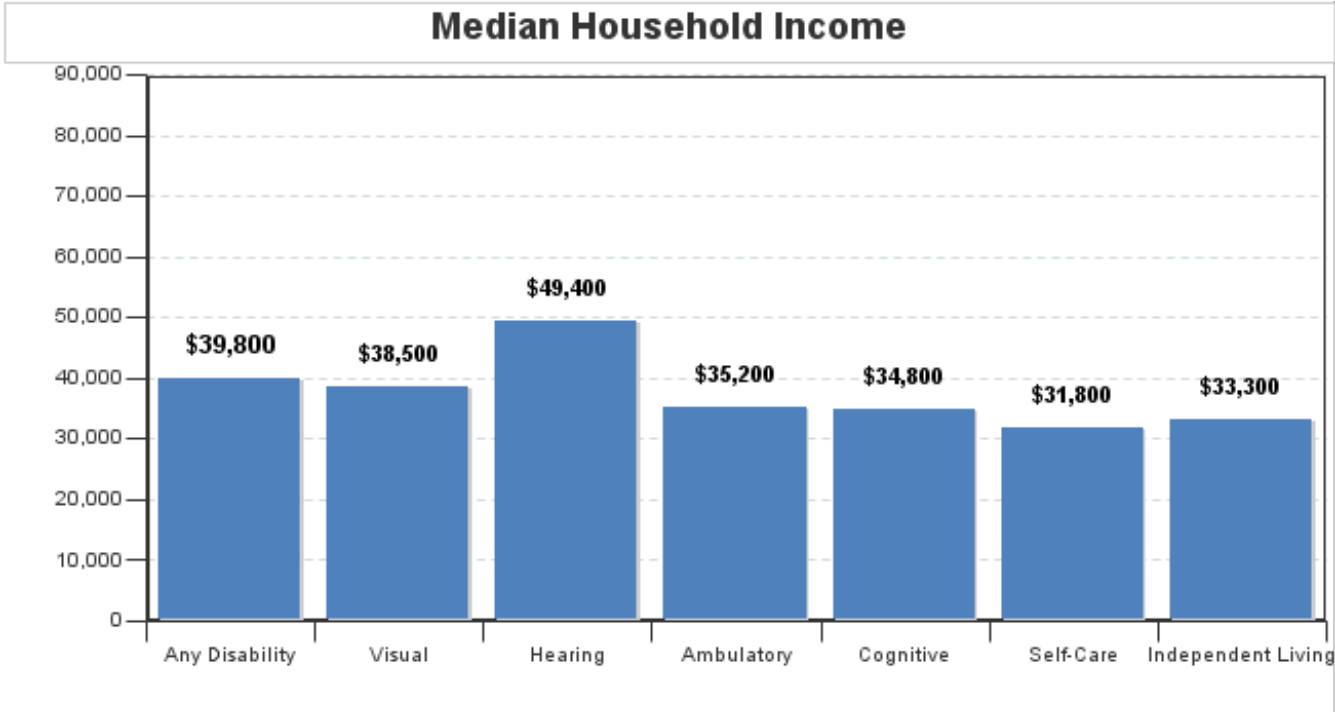
Quick Statistics



- In 2016, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in MI was \$39,800.
- In 2016, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in MI was \$65,200.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$25,400.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$49,400. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Self-Care Disability" \$31,800.

* **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 Michigan in 2016



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$65,200	\$980	2,473,000	24,184
Any Disability	\$39,800	1,520	598,000	6,001
Visual	\$38,500	3,570	100,000	971
Hearing	\$49,400	3,940	123,000	1,332
Ambulatory	\$35,200	1,820	332,000	3,267
Cognitive	\$34,800	2,180	259,000	2,494
Self-Care	\$31,800	2,790	118,000	1,177
Independent Living	\$33,300	2,290	231,000	2,352

* **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 Michigan, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Poverty: with
disability

27.8%

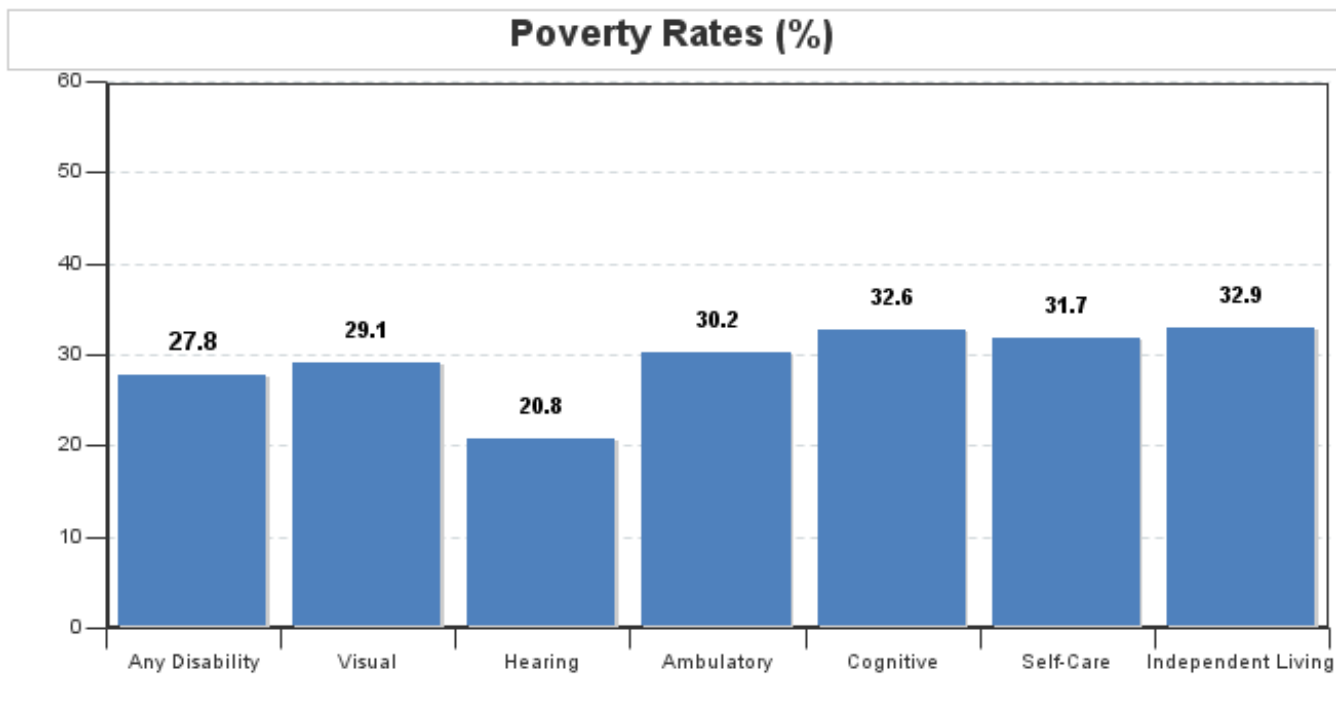
Poverty:
without
disability

11.9%

- In 2016, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in MI was 27.8 percent.
- In 2016, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in MI was 11.9 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 15.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 32.9 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 20.8 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 Michigan in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	11.9	0.45	586,100	23,090	4,904,700	46,600
Any Disability	27.8	1.62	205,600	13,950	738,200	7,328
Visual	29.1	4.17	33,500	5,680	114,900	1,110
Hearing	20.8	3.44	28,000	5,200	134,900	1,433
Ambulatory	30.2	2.30	116,600	10,560	385,600	3,752
Cognitive	32.6	2.60	102,200	9,890	313,400	3,052
Self-Care	31.7	3.88	44,100	6,520	138,900	1,421
Independent Living	32.9	2.77	91,500	9,370	278,600	2,858

* **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

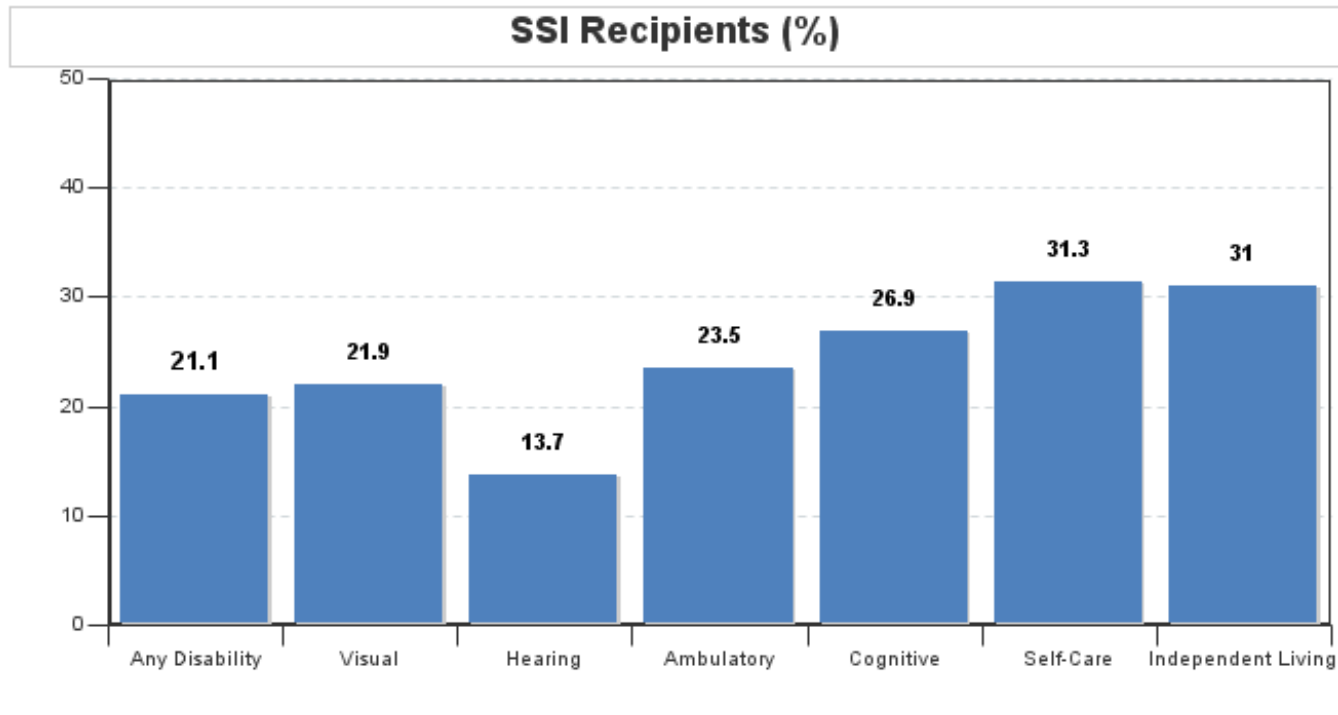
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Michigan, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these results will differ from official Social Security Administration reports for several reasons. For additional information, please email DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu.

Quick Statistics

SSI
Recipients:
with disability
21.1%

- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in MI was 21.1 percent.
- In 2016, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in MI was 155,900.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Self-Care Disability," 31.3 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 13.7 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Michigan in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	21.1	1.01	155,900	8,340	738,700	7,337
Visual	21.9	2.60	25,200	3,370	114,900	1,110
Hearing	13.7	1.99	18,500	2,890	134,900	1,434
Ambulatory	23.5	1.45	90,500	6,370	385,700	3,754
Cognitive	26.9	1.68	84,400	6,150	313,800	3,060
Self-Care	31.3	2.65	43,400	4,420	138,900	1,421
Independent Living	31.0	1.86	86,200	6,220	278,600	2,858

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 Michigan, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

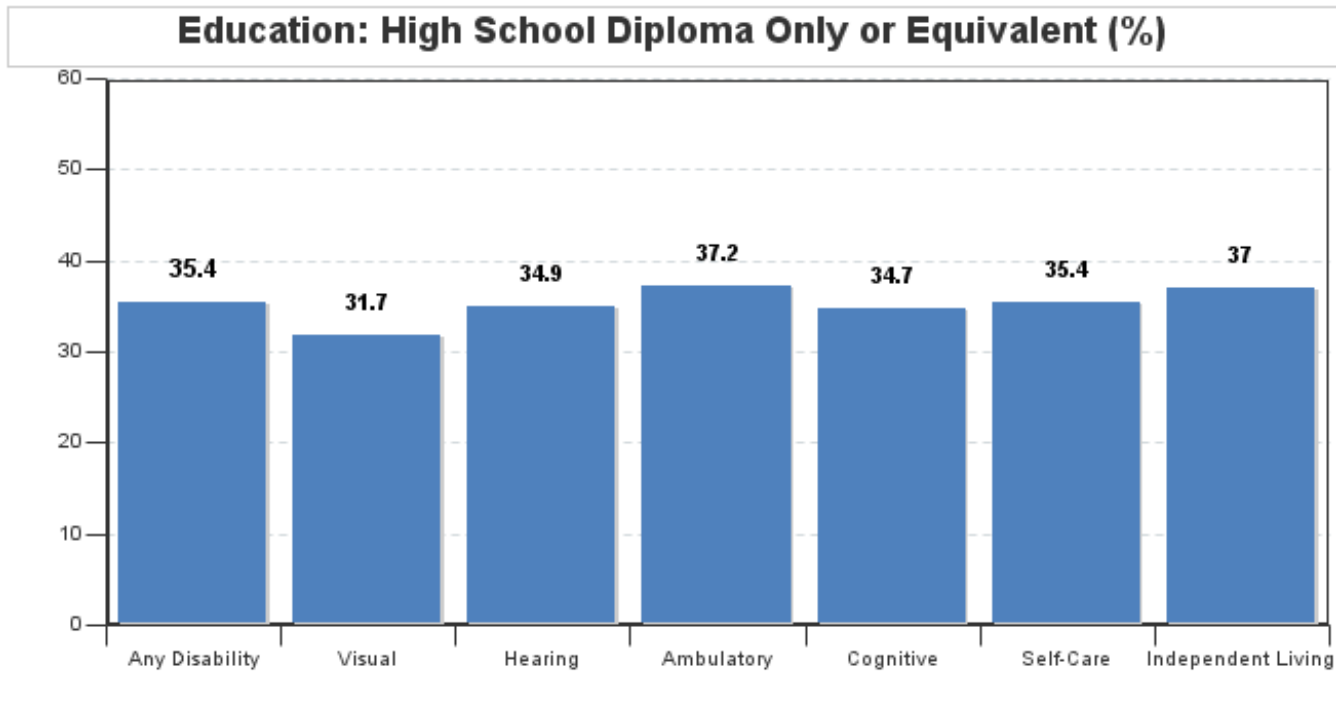
Quick Statistics

High School
Only: with
disability
35.4%

High School
Only: without
disability
25.9%

- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in MI was 35.4 percent.
- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in MI was 25.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 9.5 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 "Ambulatory Disability," 37.2 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Visual Disability," 31.7 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in MI in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	25.9	0.42	1,273,700	22,420	4,921,400	46,855
Any Disability	35.4	1.18	261,700	10,740	738,700	7,337
Visual	31.7	2.92	36,400	4,050	114,900	1,110
Hearing	34.9	2.76	47,000	4,600	134,900	1,434
Ambulatory	37.2	1.66	143,700	8,010	385,700	3,754
Cognitive	34.7	1.81	108,800	6,980	313,800	3,060
Self-Care	35.4	2.73	49,200	4,710	138,900	1,421
Independent Living	37.0	1.95	103,000	6,790	278,600	2,858

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 Michigan, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

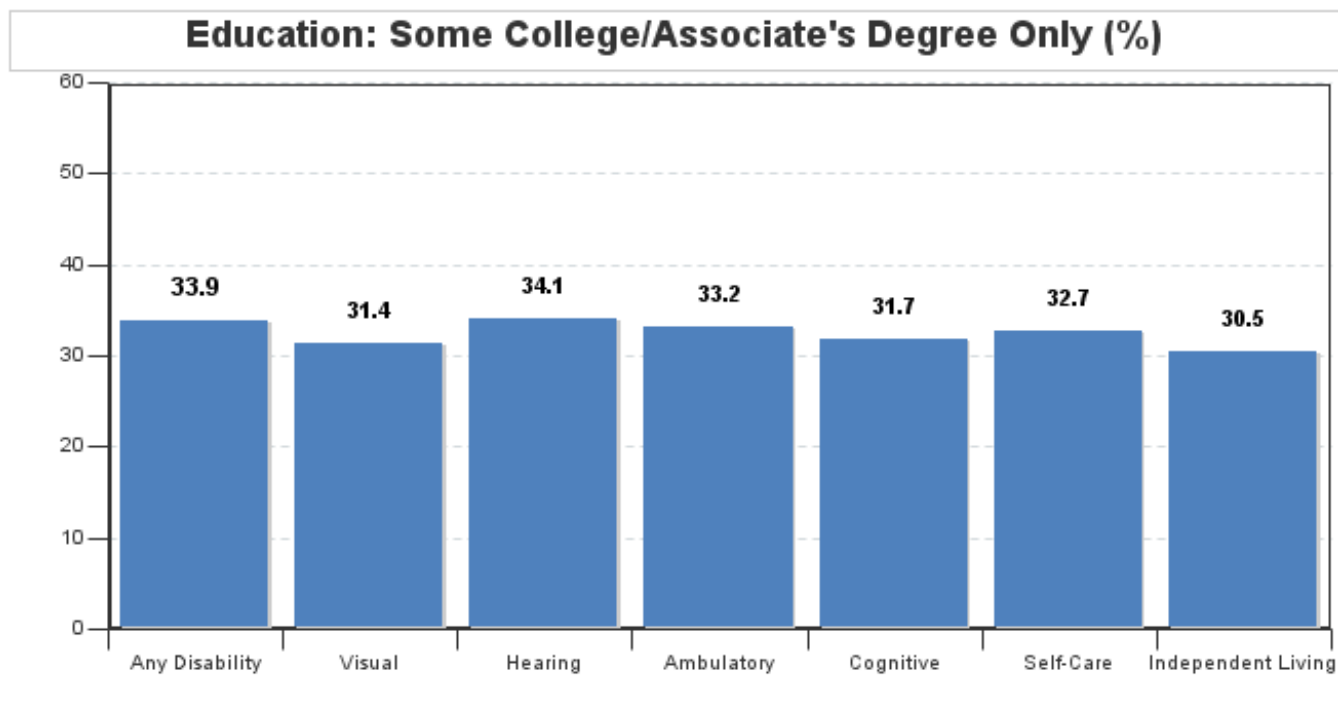
Quick Statistics

Some
College: with
disability
33.9%

Some
College:
without
disability
36.3%

- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in MI was 33.9 percent.
- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in MI was 36.3 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 2.4 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," 34.1 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 30.5 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 Michigan in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	36.3	0.46	1,788,500	25,770	4,921,400	46,855
Any Disability	33.9	1.17	250,300	10,510	738,700	7,337
Visual	31.4	2.91	36,100	4,030	114,900	1,110
Hearing	34.1	2.75	46,000	4,550	134,900	1,434
Ambulatory	33.2	1.61	128,000	7,560	385,700	3,754
Cognitive	31.7	1.77	99,600	6,680	313,800	3,060
Self-Care	32.7	2.68	45,400	4,520	138,900	1,421
Independent Living	30.5	1.86	85,100	6,180	278,600	2,858

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 Michigan, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

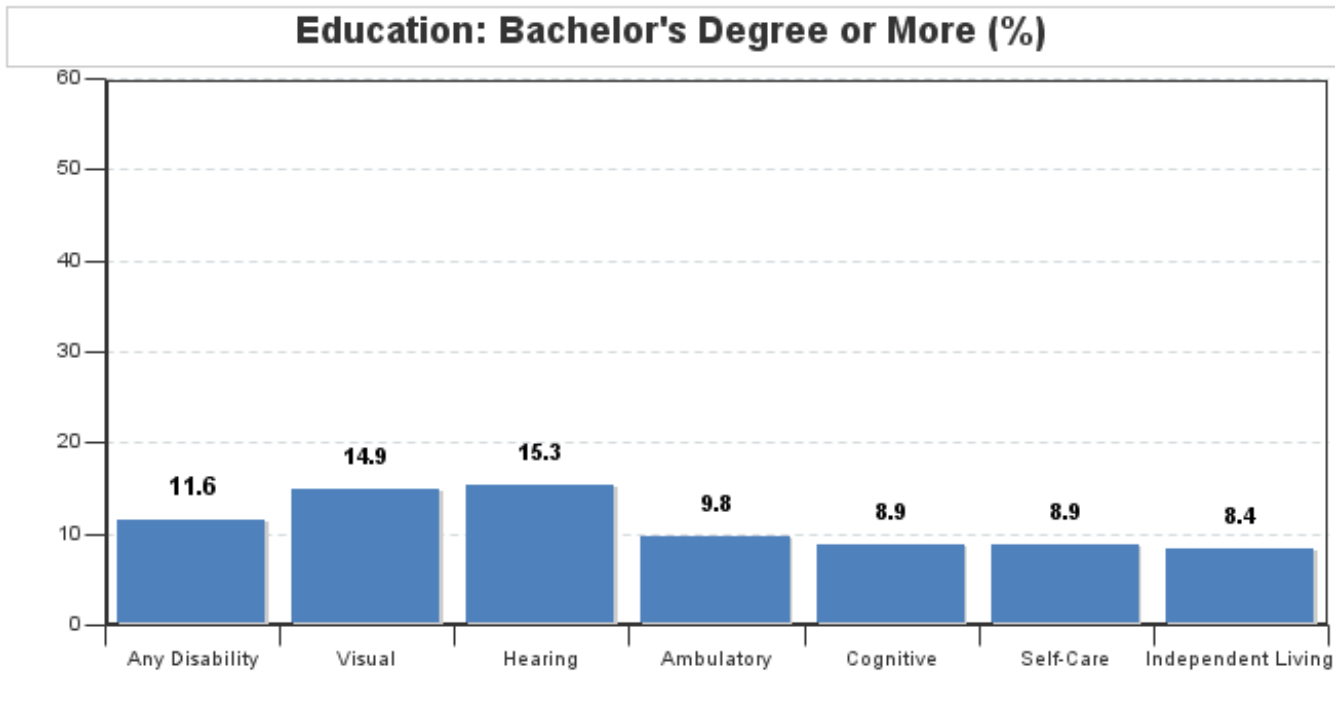
11.6%

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

31.0%

- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in MI was 11.6 percent.
- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in MI was 31.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 19.4 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," 15.3 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 8.4 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in Michigan in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	31.0	0.44	1,527,400	24,190	4,921,400	46,855
Any Disability	11.6	0.79	85,800	6,210	738,700	7,337
Visual	14.9	2.24	17,200	2,780	114,900	1,110
Hearing	15.3	2.09	20,700	3,060	134,900	1,434
Ambulatory	9.8	1.02	37,900	4,130	385,700	3,754
Cognitive	8.9	1.08	28,000	3,560	313,800	3,060
Self-Care	8.9	1.63	12,300	2,360	138,900	1,421
Independent Living	8.4	1.12	23,400	3,250	278,600	2,858

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

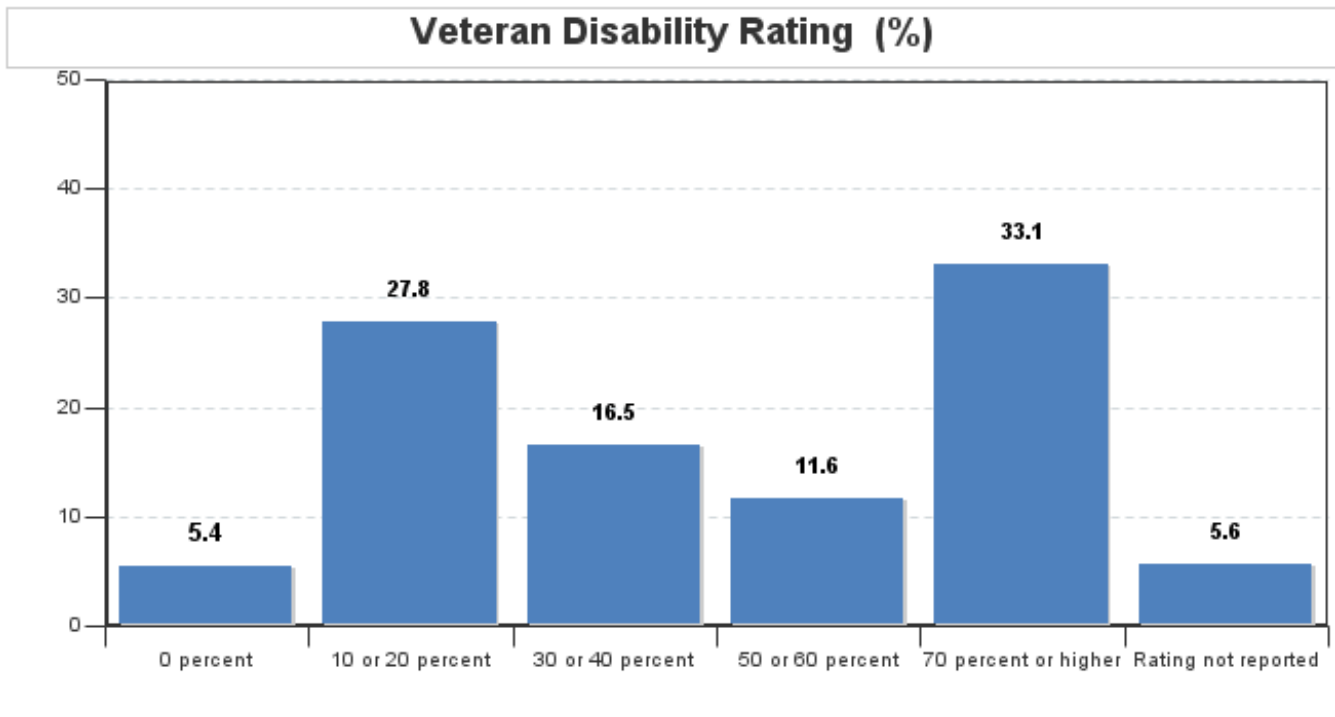
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in Michigan. The 2016 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). 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
18.4%

- In 2016, there were 252,700 working-age civilian veterans in MI, of whom 46,600 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2016, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in MI with a VA service-connected disability was 18.4 percent.
- In 2016, 15,400 working-age civilian veterans in MI had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2016, 33.1 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in MI 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 Michigan in 2016



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	18.4	1.64	46,600	4,580	252,700	2,679
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	5.4	2.23	2,500	1,070	46,600	487
10 or 20 percent	27.8	4.42	13,000	2,420	46,600	487
30 or 40 percent	16.5	3.66	7,700	1,860	46,600	487
50 or 60 percent	11.6	3.16	5,400	1,560	46,600	487
70 percent or higher	33.1	4.64	15,400	2,640	46,600	487
Rating not reported	5.6	2.27	2,600	1,090	46,600	487

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Michigan, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

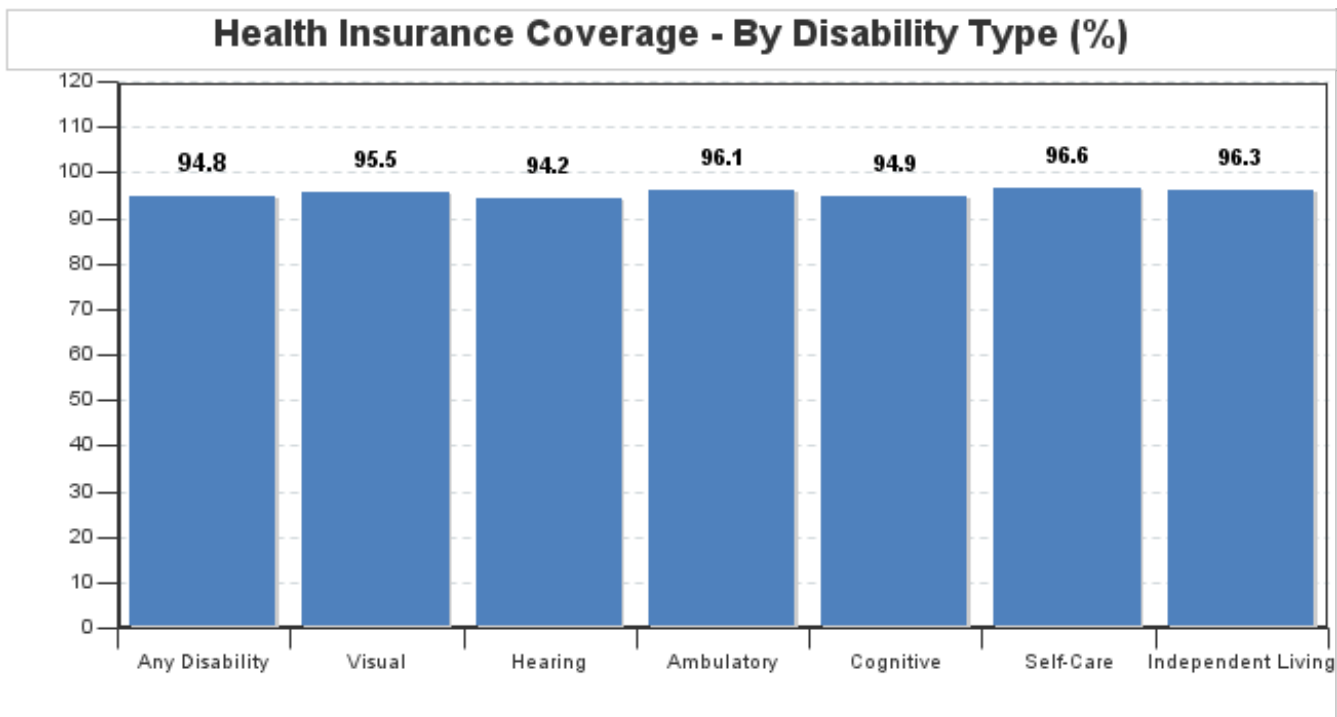
Quick Statistics

Health
Coverage:
with Disability
94.8%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
92.1%

- In 2016, 94.8 percent of working-age people with disabilities in MI had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2016, 92.1 percent of working-age people without disabilities in MI had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 2.7 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," 96.6 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 94.2 percent.

Health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Michigan in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	92.1	0.26	4,533,200	33,400	4,921,400	46,855
Any Disability	94.8	0.55	700,100	17,160	738,700	7,337
Visual	95.5	1.30	109,700	7,010	114,900	1,110
Hearing	94.2	1.35	127,000	7,530	134,900	1,434
Ambulatory	96.1	0.66	370,600	12,710	385,700	3,754
Cognitive	94.9	0.84	297,900	11,440	313,800	3,060
Self-Care	96.6	1.03	134,100	7,740	138,900	1,421
Independent Living	96.3	0.76	268,300	10,870	278,600	2,858

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 Michigan, using data from the 2016 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

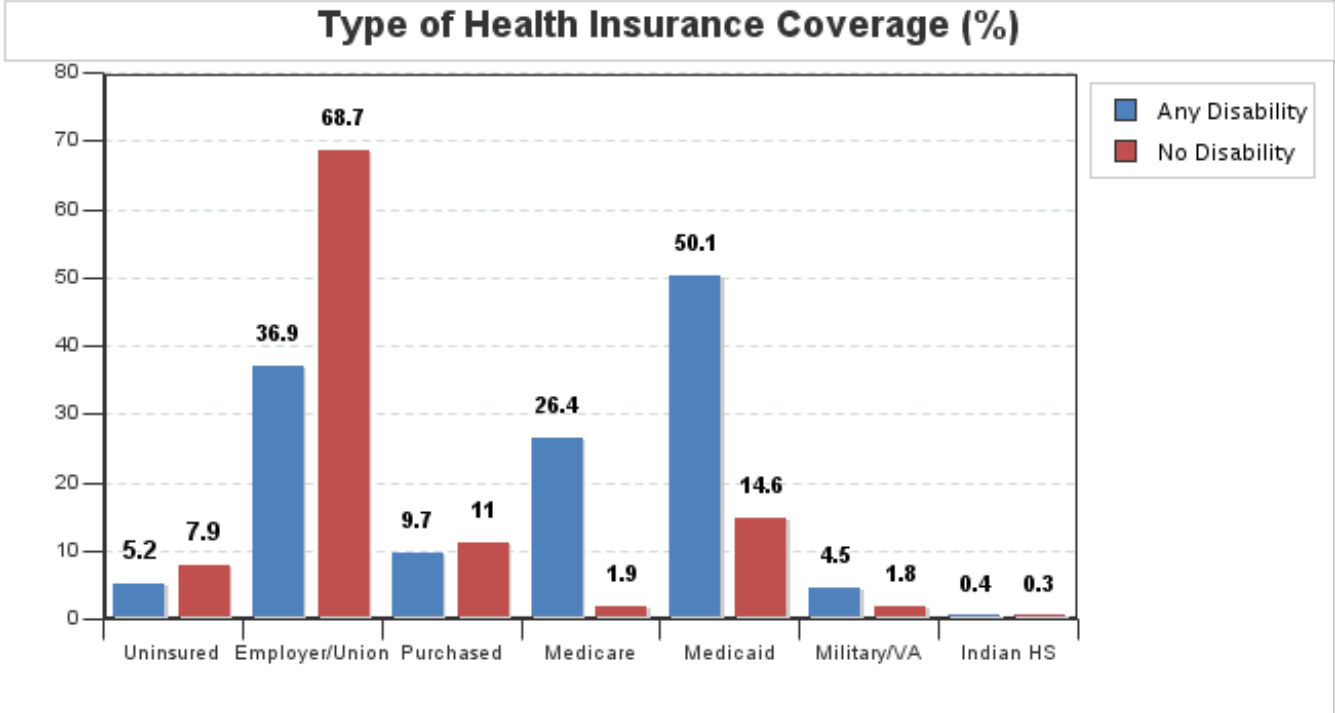
36.9%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

68.7%

- In 2016, 36.9 percent of working-age people with disabilities in MI reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2016, 68.7 percent of working-age people without disabilities in MI reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2016, 9.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities in MI reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2016, 26.4 percent of working-age people with disabilities in MI reported Medicare coverage and 50.1 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 Michigan in 2016



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	5.2	0.55	38,600	4,170	738,700	7,337
Employer/Union	36.9	1.19	272,500	10,950	738,700	7,337
Purchased	9.7	0.73	71,900	5,690	738,700	7,337
Medicare	26.4	1.09	195,100	9,310	738,700	7,337
Medicaid	50.1	1.24	370,400	12,710	738,700	7,337
Military/VA	4.5	0.51	33,500	3,890	738,700	7,337
Indian Health Service	0.4	3.29	2,900	1,140	738,700	7,337
No Disability						
Uninsured	7.9	0.26	388,200	13,000	4,921,400	46,855
Employer/Union	68.7	0.44	3,379,900	31,770	4,921,400	46,855
Purchased	11.0	0.30	541,400	15,220	4,921,400	46,855
Medicare	1.9	3.29	95,800	6,550	4,921,400	46,855
Medicaid	14.6	0.34	718,700	17,370	4,921,400	46,855
Military/VA	1.8	3.29	89,200	6,330	4,921,400	46,855
Indian Health Service	0.3	3.29	17,100	2,780	4,921,400	46,855

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. "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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