

2015 DISABILITY STATISTICS ANNUAL REPORT

A Publication of the *Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Statistics and Demographics*



Institute on Disability/UCED



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2015 DISABILITY STATISTICS ANNUAL REPORT

Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Statistics and Demographics

A NIDILRR-Funded Center



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Introduction

The 2015 Disability Statistics Annual Report is a companion volume to the 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium. The Compendium presents many tables of data, including state and national values and trends over time. The Annual Report presents statistics from the 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium tables to address the following types of questions:

- How many people with disabilities live in the United States?
- What is the disability percentage in different age groups?
- What is the disability percentage for different types of disability?
- To what extent are people with disabilities employed?
- What are the earnings for people with and without disabilities?
- What is the poverty percentage for people with and without disabilities?
- Is disability status associated with percentages of smoking, obesity, and binge drinking?

The Annual Report highlights state and trend data, and complements the detailed tables available in the Compendium. There is a great deal of variability in disability rates by state and the Annual Report includes maps to highlight this information; each map is related to a specific table from the 2015 Compendium. A specific listing of source data for each figure is included in Appendix B. A glossary of terms is included in Appendix C.

Quick Facts

- The American Community Survey (ACS) estimates the overall rate of disability in the US population in 2014 was 12.6%.
- The percent of persons with disability as well as employment and poverty rates and earnings and health measures of people with disabilities vary greatly by state.
- The percentage of those with a disability in the United States civilian population rose from 11.9 in 2010 to 12.6 in 2013 and 2014.
- The lowest percentage of a population having a disability in a state was 9.6% (Utah); the highest was over twice as high with a percentage of 19.9% (West Virginia).
- Rates of disability increase with age. In 2014, in the population under 5 years old, less than 1.0% of the population had a disability. For the population ages 5-17, the rate was 5.4%. For ages 18-64, the rate was 10.5%. For people ages 65 and older, 36.0% had a disability.
- In 2014, of the US population with disabilities, over half (51.6%) were people ages 18-64. Forty percent (40.7%) of people with disabilities were 65 and older, while children and youth with disabilities accounted for only 7.3% (ages 5-17) and 0.4% (under 5 years old).
- All disability types (hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living) have increases in disability percentages with age, however cognitive shows the least change between age groups.
- In 2014, 34.4% of US civilians with disabilities ages 18-64 living in the community were employed, compared to 75.4% for people without disabilities – a gap of 41 percentage points.
- There is state variation in the rates of employment for persons with disabilities, from a high of 50.1% to a low of 25.6%; for people without disabilities, state rates ranged from 83.9% to 70.4%.
- Employment rates vary by type of disability. Employment rates are highest for people with hearing disabilities (50.7%) and vision disabilities (40.2%) and lowest for people with self-care (15.4%) and independent living (15.9%) disabilities.
- According to 2014 data, the median earnings of US civilians with disabilities ages 16 and over was \$21,232, about two-thirds of the median earnings of people without disabilities (\$31,324).
- Almost thirty percent (28.1%) of US civilians with disabilities of working-age in 2014 were living in poverty. For US civilians of working-age without disabilities, the national poverty rate was 13.3%.
- The US rate for smoking for people with disabilities was 24.5% in 2014, much higher than the rate of 15.3% for people without disabilities.
- In 2014, the US obesity rate for people with disabilities was 41.1%. For people without disabilities, the obesity rate was 25.2%.
- The 2014 state rates for binge drinking among people 18 and over with disabilities ranged from 6.6% to 17.8%. Among people 18 and over without disabilities, the binge drinking rates were higher, varying from 11.0% to 26.6%.

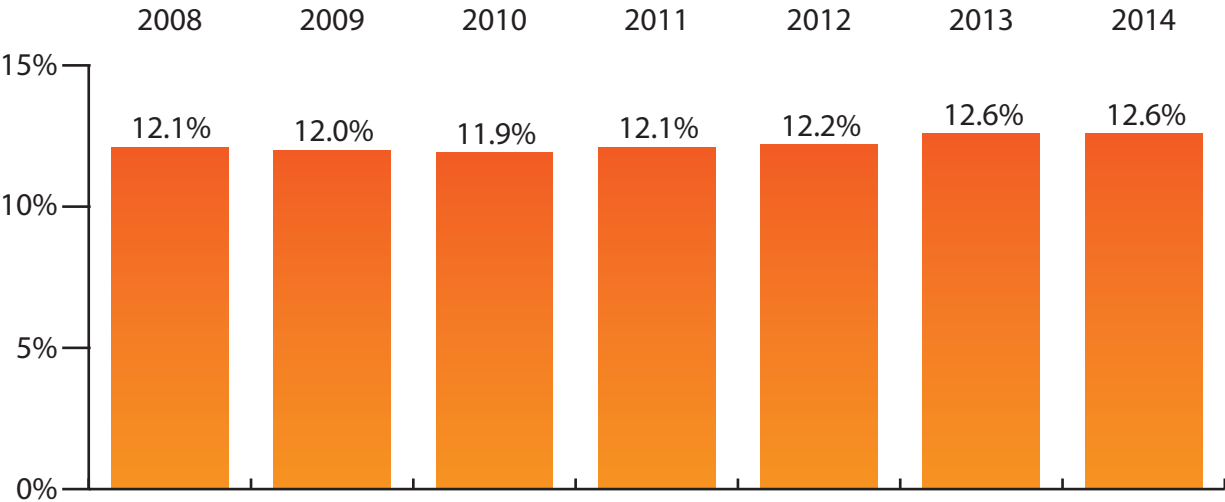
Disability in the United States

How many people with disabilities live in the United States?

According to the American Community Survey (ACS), an annual survey conducted by the United States (US) Census Bureau, the overall percentage of disability in the US in 2014 was 12.6%. Disability is defined by the ACS as an affirmative response to one of six (6) questions. Appendix A provides detail on the definitions used in the ACS estimates.*

Over the past years, the consistency of the disability questions used in the survey allows for a look at the disability percentage over time. Figure 1 shows that the percentage of those with a disability in the US civilian population ranged from 11.9 in 2010 to 12.6 in 2013 and 2014.

FIG 1. Percentage of People in the US with Disabilities, 2008-2014



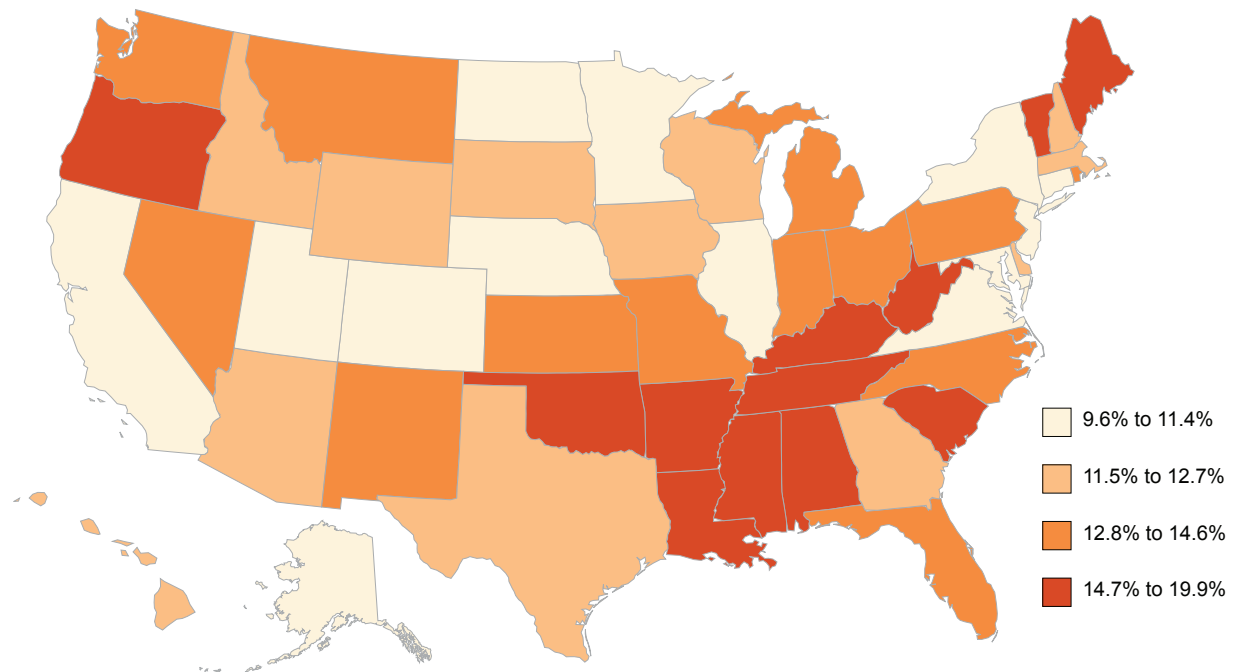
*- Other surveys have publicized other rates of disability. These rates are affected by survey question, method, and other factors. Each survey has strengths and weaknesses. Comparing between surveys' data is discouraged by all survey organizations. We have used the ACS due to its larger sampling, consistent year to year questions, and multitude of variables to examine.

The ACS provides estimates of disability in all states. This Annual Report shows data for states divided into four “quartiles” to show how states vary for different disability-related topics.

In 2014, the state with the lowest percentage of the US population having a disability was Utah (9.6%).

The state with the highest percentage of disability, West Virginia, was over twice as high with a percentage of 19.9%. For the most part, higher percentages of disability were clustered in the southern US, around the lower Mississippi river region, with concentrations also high in the states of Maine and Oregon (Figure 2).

FIG 2. Civilians with Disabilities Living in the Community as a Percentage of the US Population, by State, 2014



Percent with Disability in the US Across the Life Span

What is the disability percentage in different age groups?

As the US population ages, the percentage of people with disabilities increases. Figure 3 shows that less than 1.0% of children under 5 years old had a disability. For ages 5-17, the percentage was 5.4%. For ages 18-64 the rate was 10.5%, while people ages 65 and over had a percentage of 36.0%.

Figure 4 shows the composition of the population of persons with disabilities in the US, by age. Of the US population in 2014 with disabilities, over half (51.6%) were people in the working-ages of 18-64. Forty percent (40.7%) of people with disabilities were 65 and older. Disability in children and youth accounted for only 7.3% (ages 5-17) and 0.4% (under 5 years old).

FIG 3. Age Distribution of Disability in the US Civilian Population, 2014

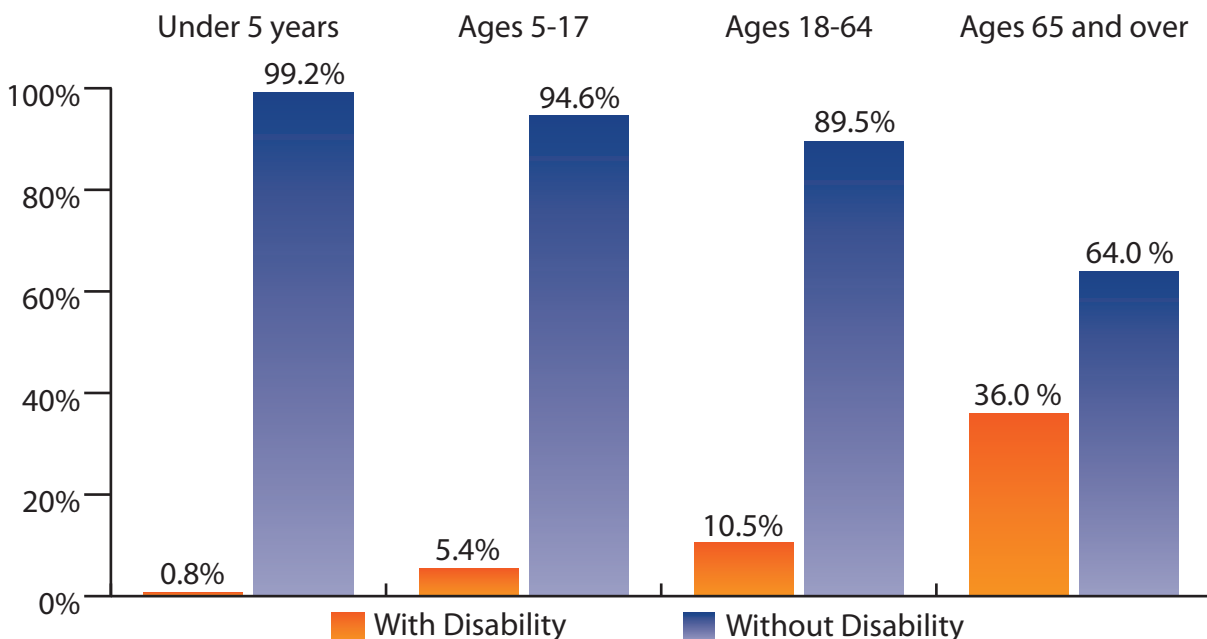
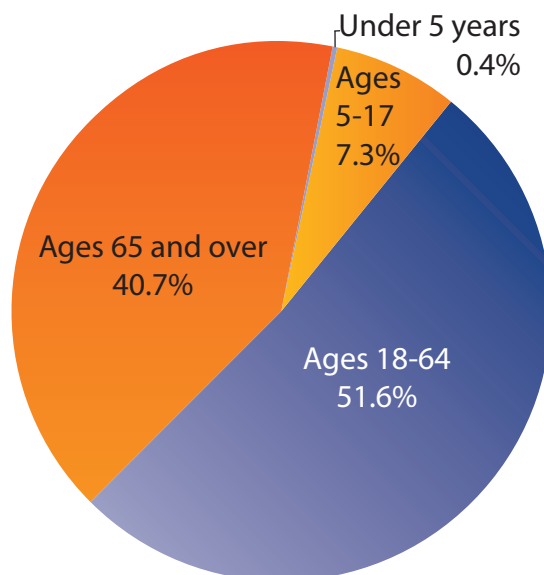


FIG 4. Age Distribution in the US Population of Civilians with Disabilities, ACS, 2014



Figures 5 thru 8 show state variation in the disability percentages by age, demonstrating how disability percentages increase with age.

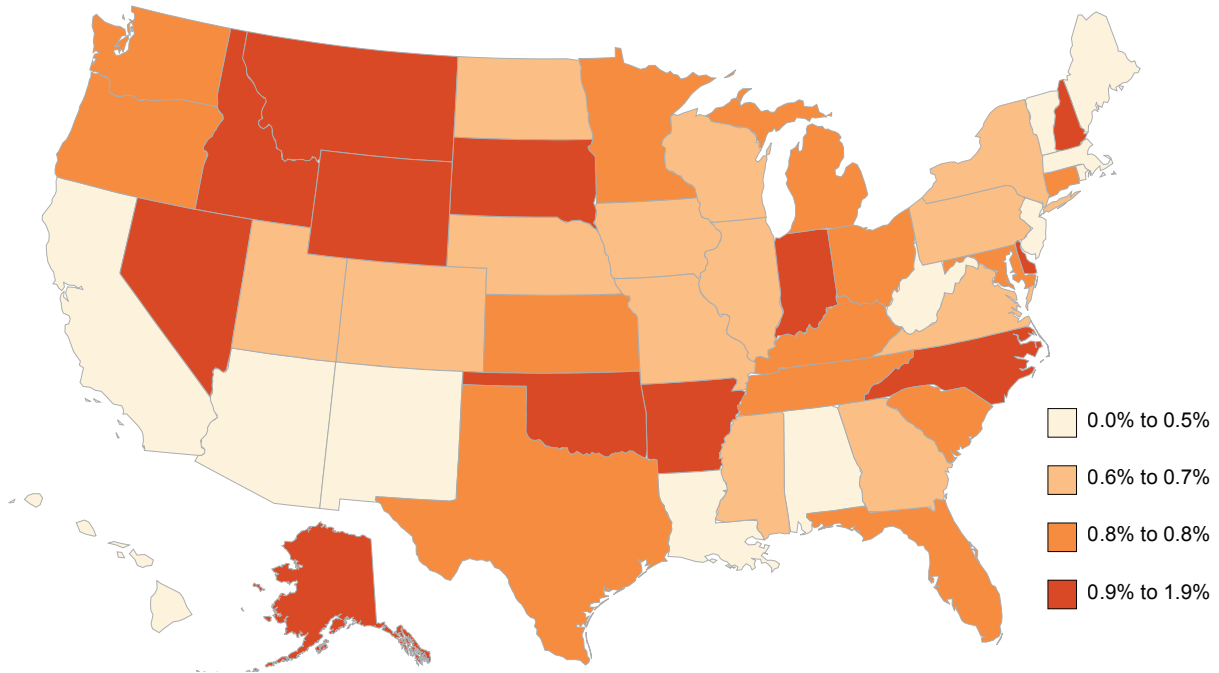
The percentage of disability in children under age 5 was very low, about 0.8% nationally, and 1.9% or less in every state (Figure 4). The states with the highest percentages were Arkansas, and Wyoming. Eight states and the District of Columbia had percentages equal to or less than 0.5%.

For children ages 5-17, the percentages ranged from 4.1% (Hawaii, Montana, New Mexico, and South Dakota) to twice that percentage in Maine at 8.2%. In general, percentages for this age group were lower in the states around the Rockies and the upper Great Plains, Hawaii and Alaska, and more concentrated in the eastern and southern US (Figure 5).

For adults ages 18-64, the highest percentages were in states in the southern US from Oklahoma to West Virginia, and also Maine and Oregon (Figure 6). The percentage was lowest in New Jersey (7.8%) and more than twice as high in West Virginia (17.9%). The highest percentages of disability were in the US population 65 and over; more than one third of the civilian population 65 and over (36.0%) had a disability. In nine states, primarily in the South, the percentage was over 40%, or more than two in every five people: Mississippi, West Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Alabama, Alaska, New Mexico, and Louisiana (Figure 7).

Disability percentages were generally lowest in the upper Midwest and Northeast; ten states had disability percentages of less than one third (33.3%): Delaware, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Connecticut, Maryland, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Colorado, and New Jersey.

FIG 5. Civilians with Disabilities Ages Under 5 Years Living in the Community, by State, 2014



Note: The above estimates reflect a state with a value of 0%. This is a result of sampling error and rounding. While the true value is highly unlikely to be 0%, it may be small.

FIG 6. Civilians with Disabilities Ages 5-17 Years Living in the Community, by State, 2014

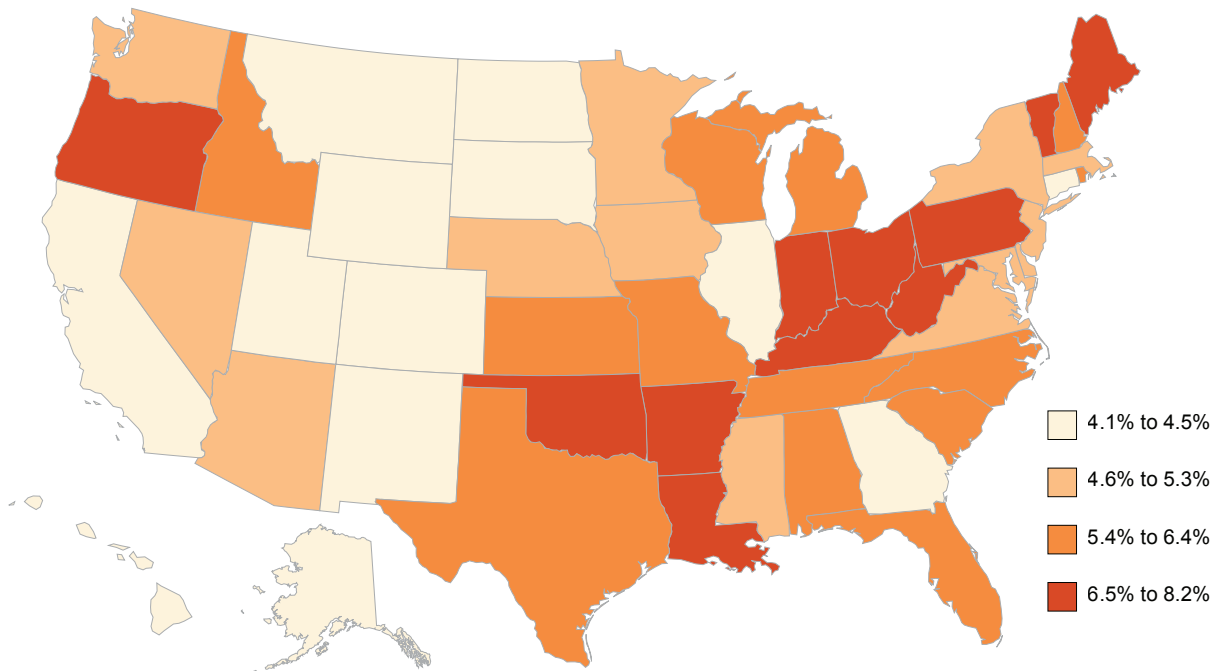


FIG 7. Civilians with Disabilities Ages 18-64 Years Living in the Community, by State, 2014

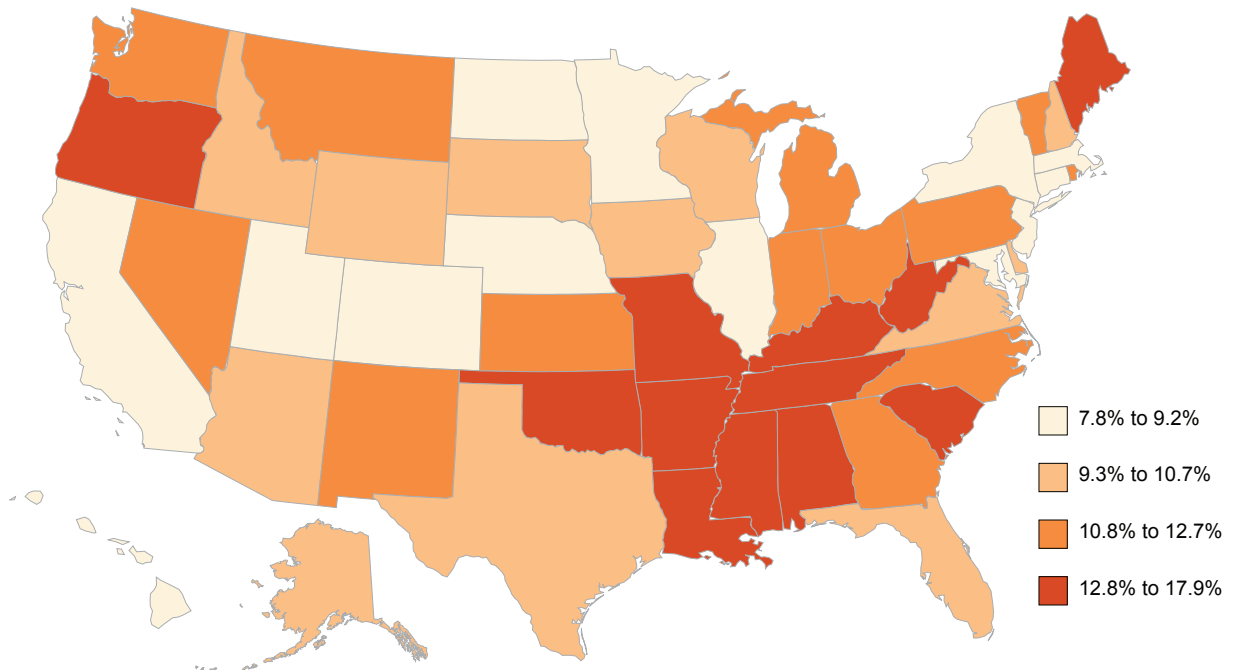
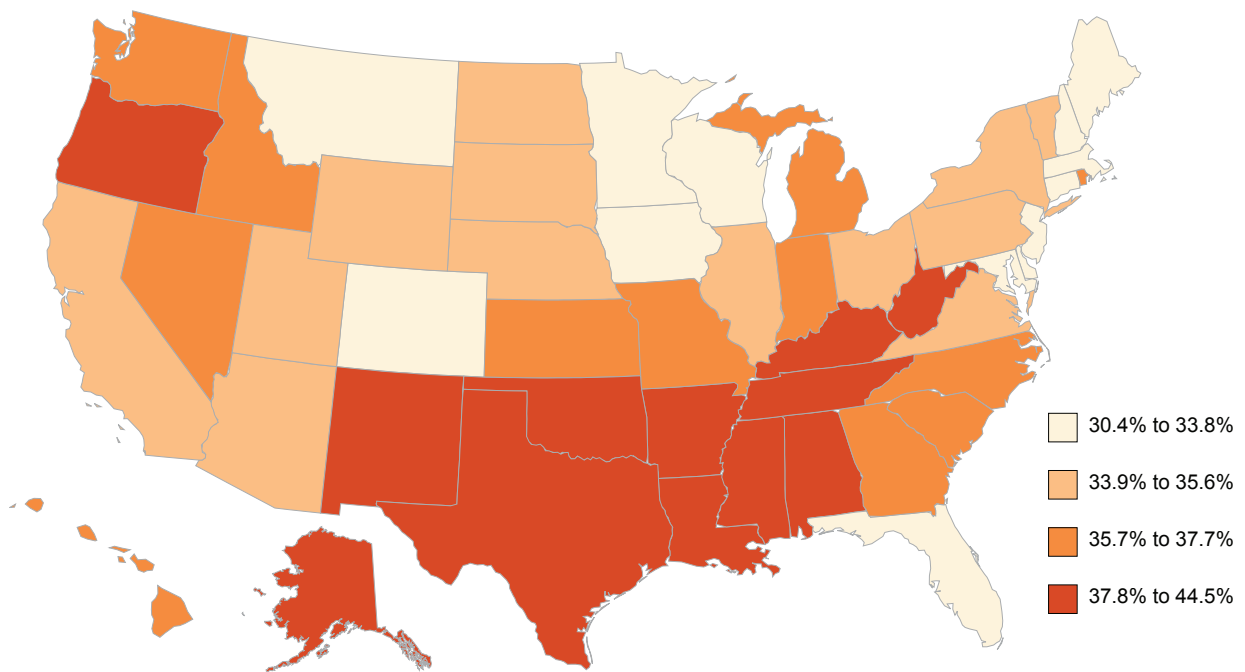


FIG 8. Civilians with Disabilities Ages 65 and Over Living in the Community, by State, 2014



Prevalence by Disability Type

What is the disability percentage for different types of disability for people in different age groups?

The American Community Survey (ACS) asks about six types of disability: vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living. For the US population, these types of disabilities were prevalent at different levels for various age groups. The disability types also were distributed unevenly across age groups in the 50 states; some states had prevalence percentages two or three times that of other states.

Hearing Disability

Hearing disability is connected strongly with age: there are very low percentages in the under 5 and 5-17 age groups (0.5% and 0.6% respectively), rising to 2.1% of 18-64 year olds, and to 15.0% of those ages 65 and over (Figure 9).

No distinct regional patterns appear for those with a hearing disability in the younger ages. For those under age 5, only 4 states were 1.0% or above: Wyoming at 1.1%; Arkansas, Montana, and Nevada at 1.0% (Figure 10). Similarly only 4 states had a prevalence as high as 1.1% in the 5-17 age group: Idaho, Oklahoma, Vermont, and West Virginia (Figure 11).

In the working age (18-64 years), hearing disability ranged from a low of 1.4% in Connecticut, Delaware, and New Jersey to a high of 4.2% in West Virginia (Figure 12).

There is a concentration of states in the Northwest and Great Plains with higher percentages of those age 65 and over with a hearing disability. The highest state percentage is 21.6% in Alaska, while the lowest is the District of Columbia at 8.9% (Figure 13).

FIG 9. Civilians with Hearing Disability, by Age Group, 2014

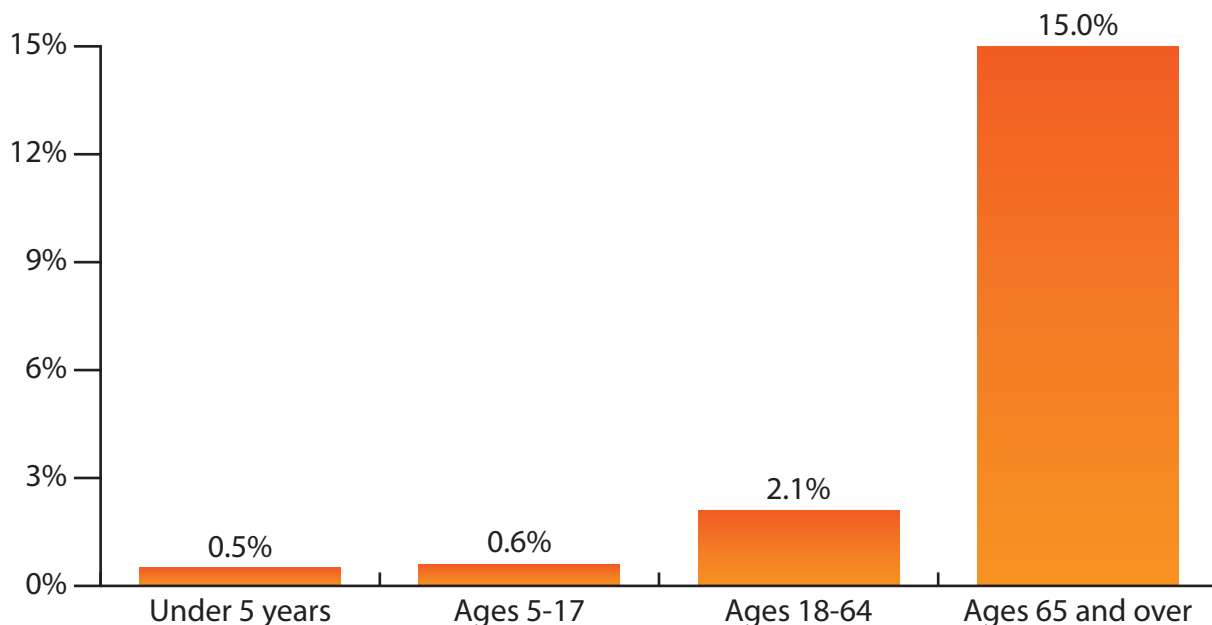


FIG 10. Civilians with Hearing Disability Under Age 5 Years, by State, 2014

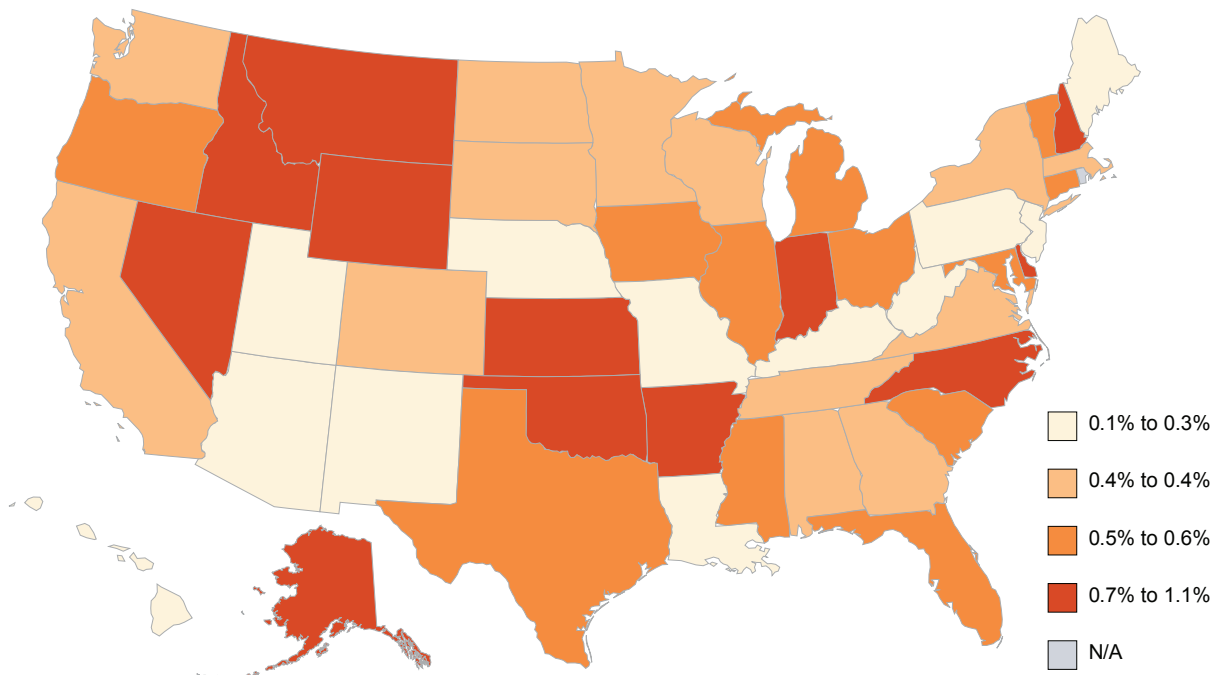


FIG 11. Civilians with Hearing Disability Ages 5-17 Years, by State, 2014

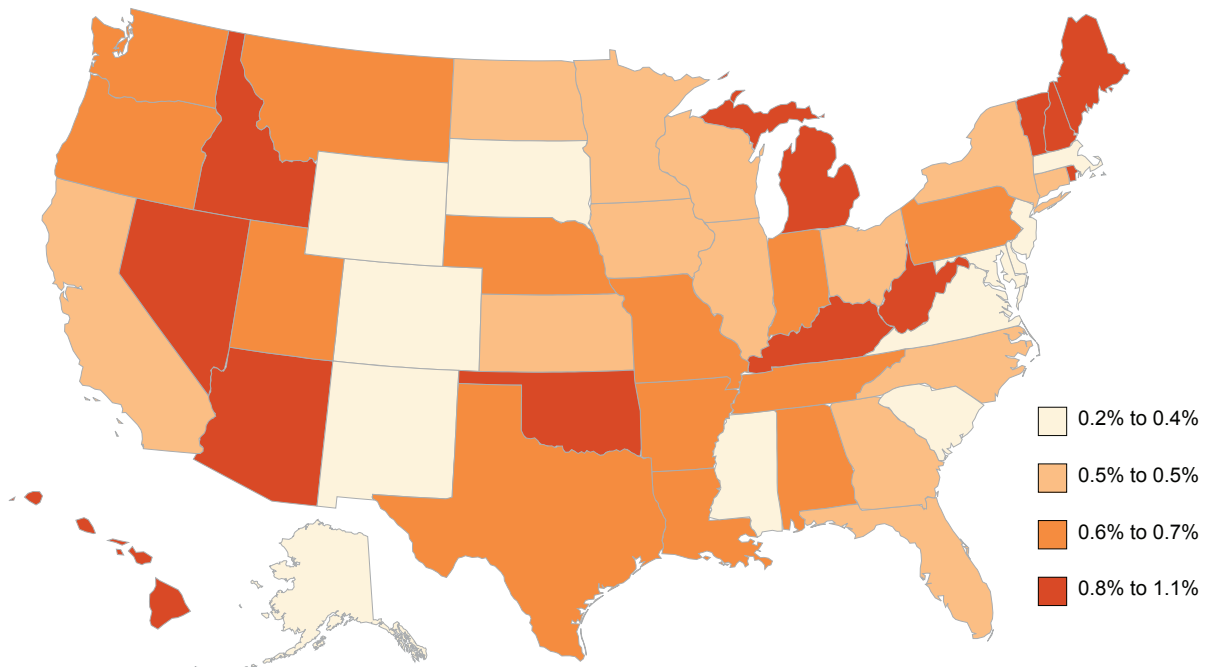


FIG 12. Civilians with Hearing Disability Ages 18-64 Years, by State, 2014

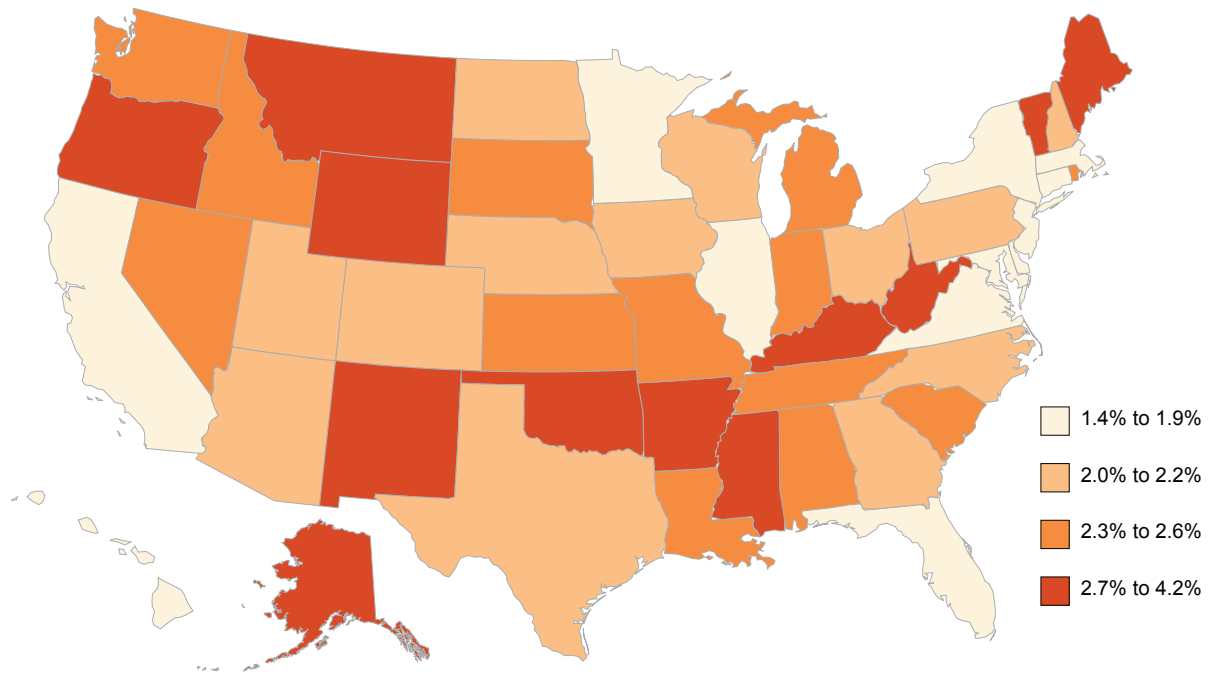
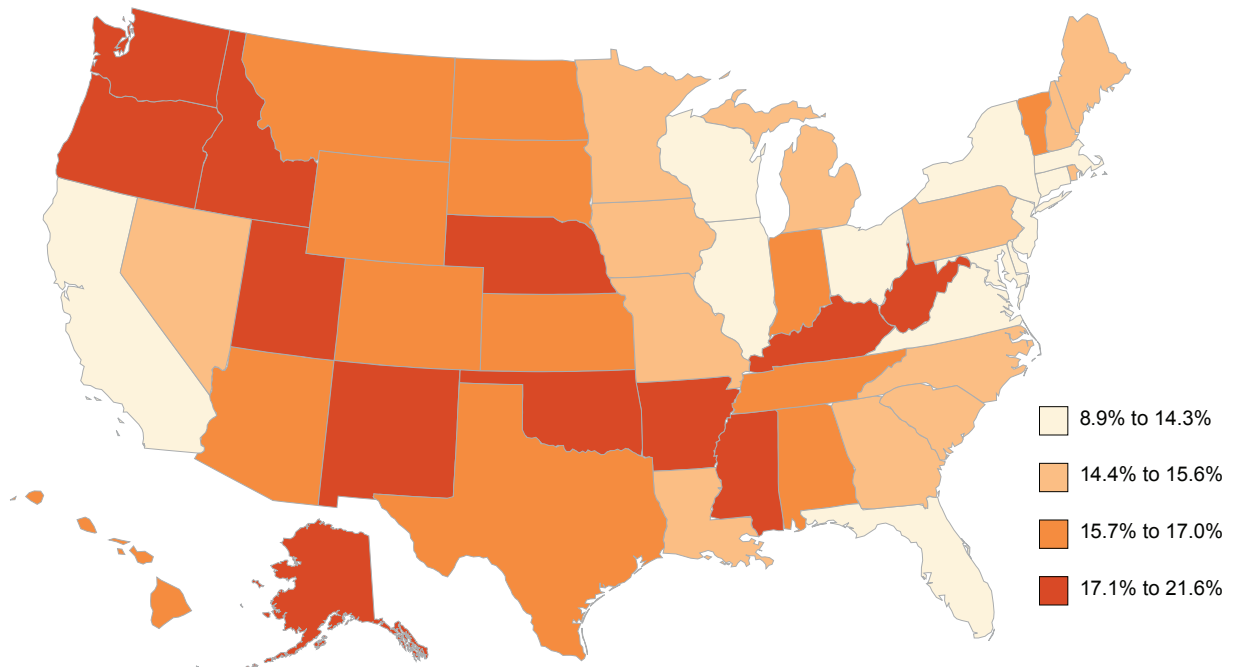


FIG 13. Civilians with Hearing Disability Ages 65 Years and Over, by State, 2014



Vision Disability

Figure 14 shows that vision disability also is connected strongly with age. Only 0.5% of children under 5 age, 0.8% of the 5-17 age group, and 1.9% of 18-64 year olds had a vision disability. For those 65 and over, the percentage increases to 6.7%.

For those under 5, percentages ranged from less than 0.1% in Rhode Island and District of Columbia to a high of 1.6% in Montana with no clear pattern among states or regions (Figure 15). Vision disability was more clustered in the southern states for the 5-17 age group while low

rates tended to occur in the upper Plains and the Northeast (Figure 16). This similar clustering occurred for the 18-64 age group with lows of 1.2% in Minnesota and a high of 3.9% in West Virginia (Figure 17). The pattern becomes very distinct in the 65 and over age group where the higher rates exist in a broad swath of the southern and western states and Alaska and the lower rates are in the northern states and Hawaii. The range is from 4.6% in Iowa and North Dakota to 10.2% in West Virginia (Figure 18).

Figure 14. Civilians with Vision Disability, by Age Group, 2014

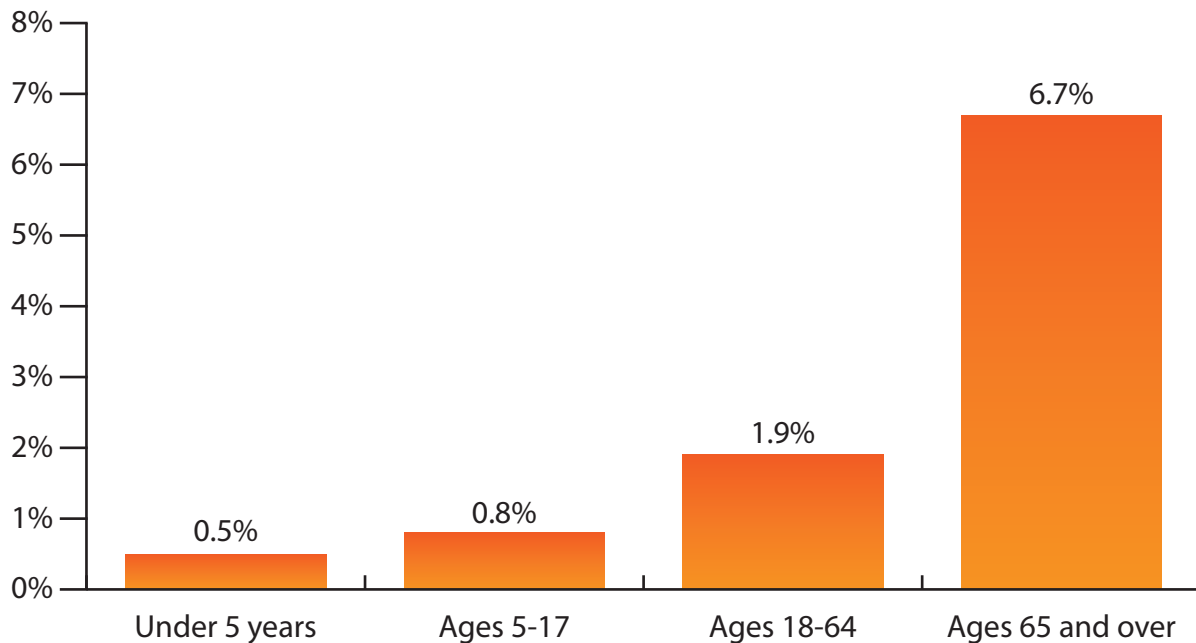
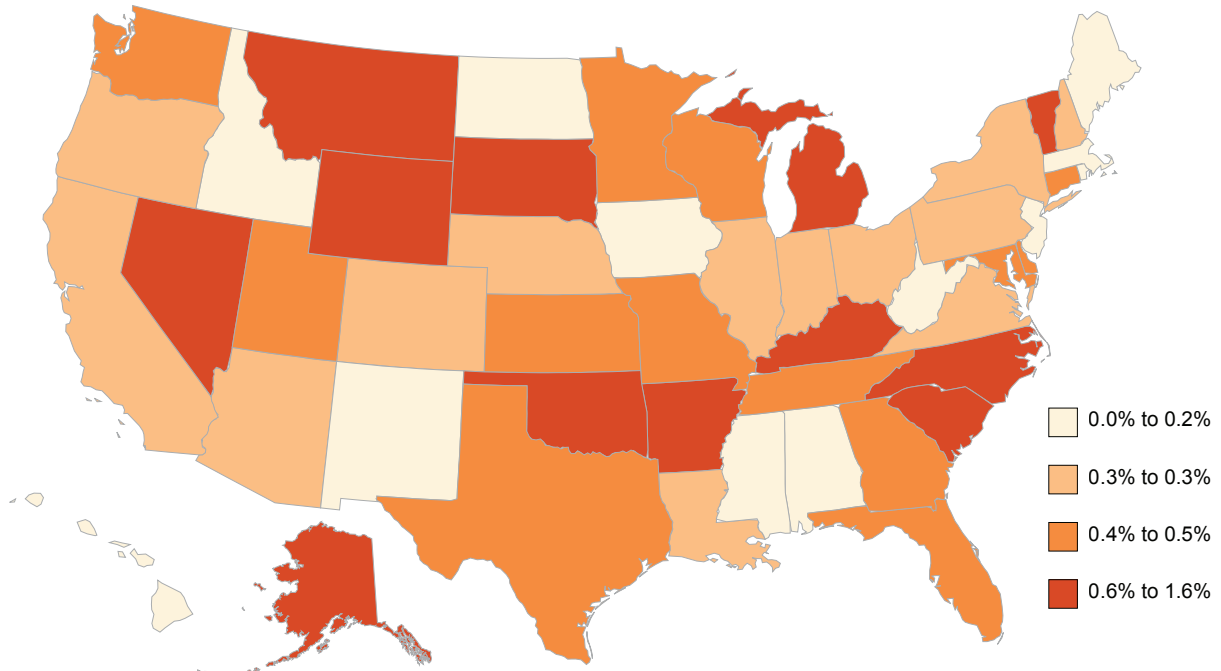


FIG 15. Civilians with Vision Disability Under Age 5 Years, by State, 2014



Note: The above estimates reflect a state with a value of 0%. This is a result of sampling error and rounding. While the true value is highly unlikely to be 0%, it may be small.

FIG 16. Civilians with Vision Disability Ages 5-17 Years, by State, 2014

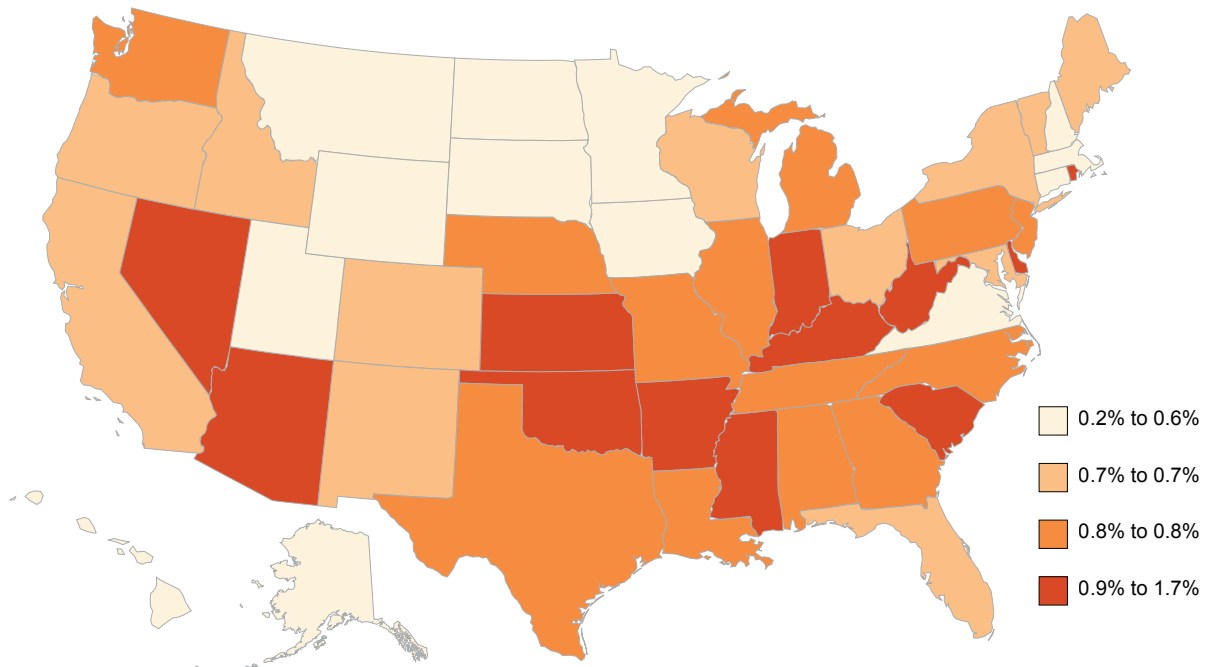


FIG 17. Civilians with Vision Disability Ages 18-64 Years, by State, 2014

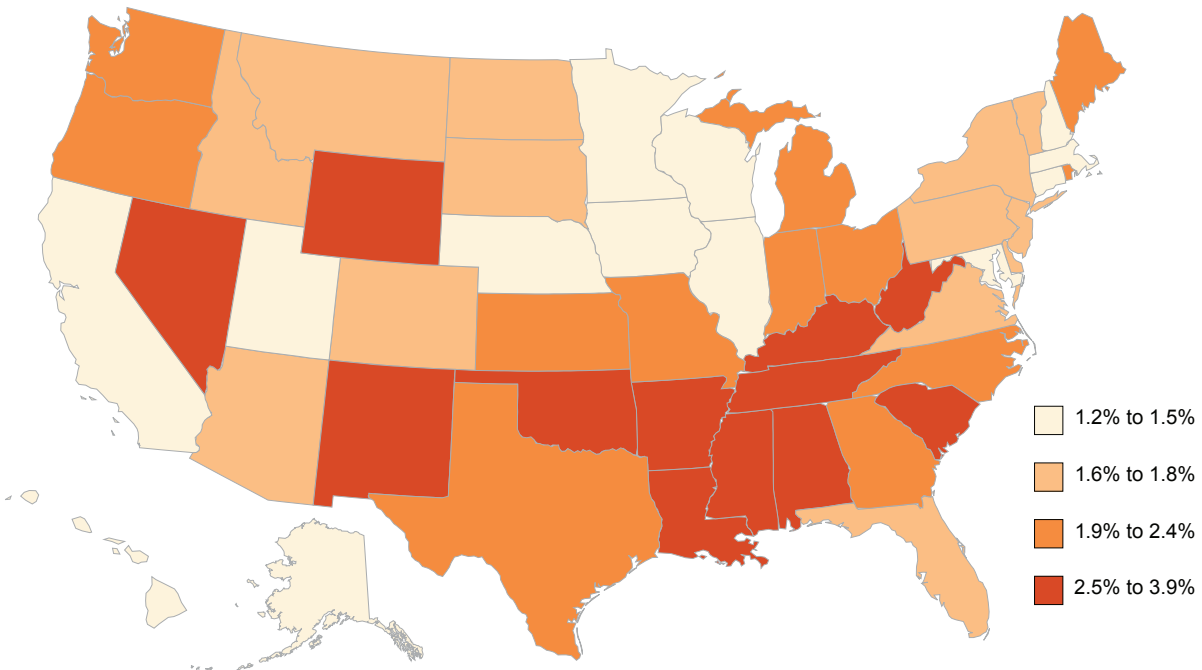
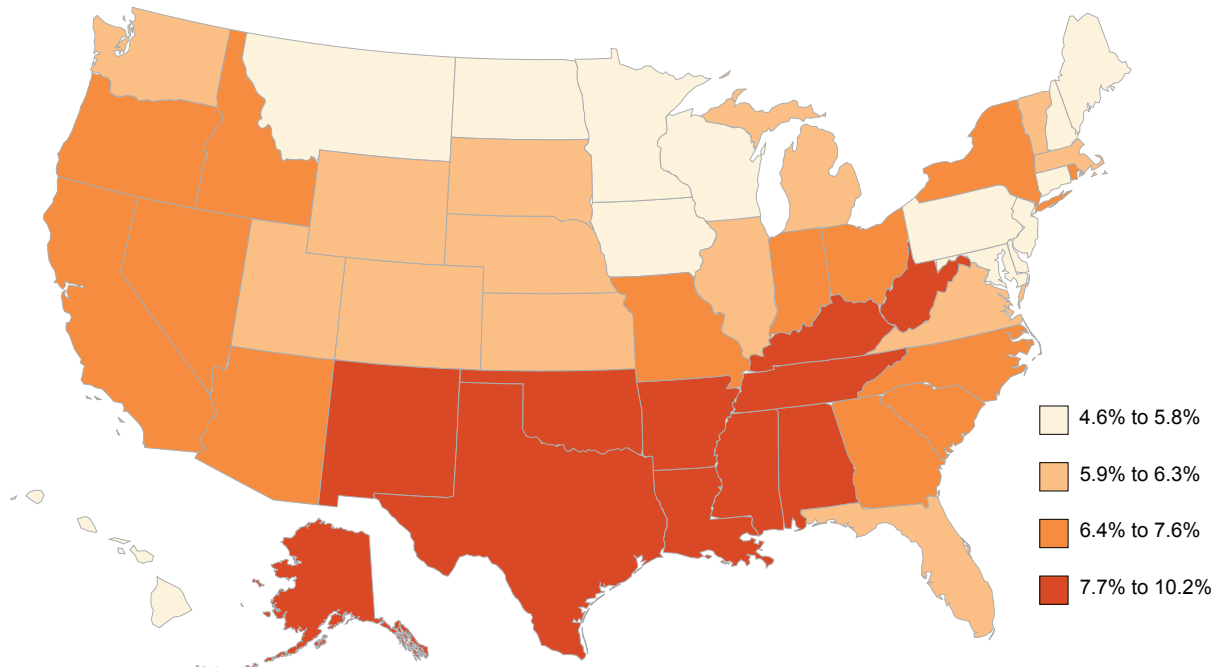


FIG 18. Civilians with Vision Disability Ages 65 Years and Over, by State, 2014



Cognitive Disability

The national prevalence percentage for civilians with cognitive disabilities increases with age, starting at 4.1% for those age 5-17, rising to 4.4% for those 18-64, and jumping to 9.1% for those ages 65 and over (Figure 19).

For the 5-17 age group, state percentages ranged from 2.9% in New Mexico to 6.8% in Maine (Figure 20). In twelve (12) states and the District of Columbia, the percentage was 5.0% or higher. In eighteen (18) states, the rate was under 4.0%. There was a concentration of higher percentages in the Ohio Valley and eastern Great Lakes states along with Oregon, Maine, Vermont, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

In the 18-64 age group, cognitive disability percentages had a similar range: from 3.0% in New Jersey to 7.6% in West Virginia (Figure 21). Six states were at 3.5% or below; 3 states were double that at 7.0% or higher.

Cognitive disability percentages rise for those 65 and over. The lowest percentage was 6.3% in Iowa, while the highest was 13.2% in Mississippi (Figure 22). Southern and western states had higher percentages, while states in the Great Plains had lower percentages.

Figure 19 Civilians with Cognitive Disability, by Age Group, 2014

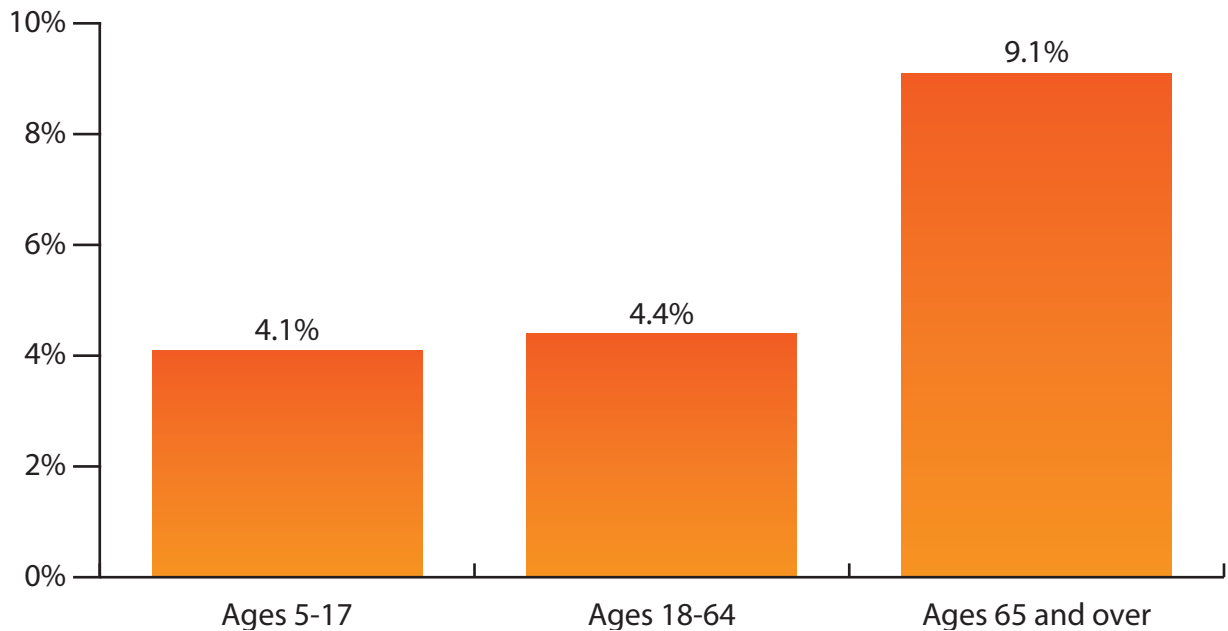


FIG 20. Civilians with Cognitive Disability Ages 5-17 Years, by State, 2014

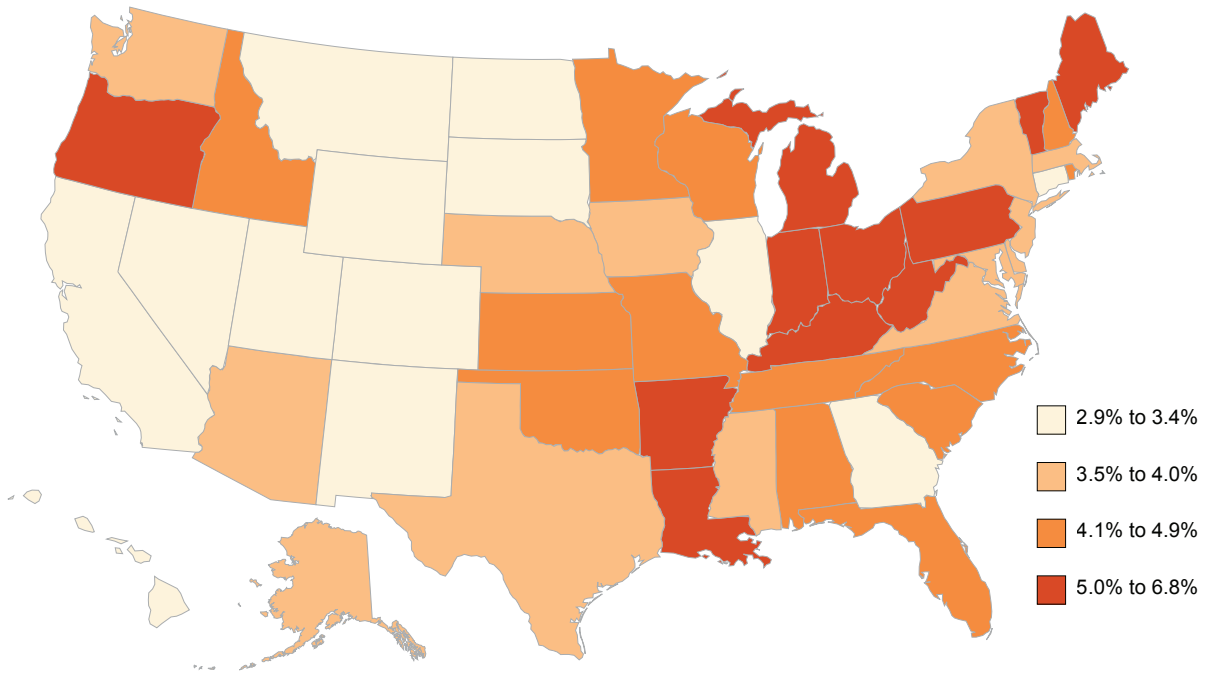


FIG 21. Civilians with Cognitive Disability Ages 18-64 Years, by State, 2014

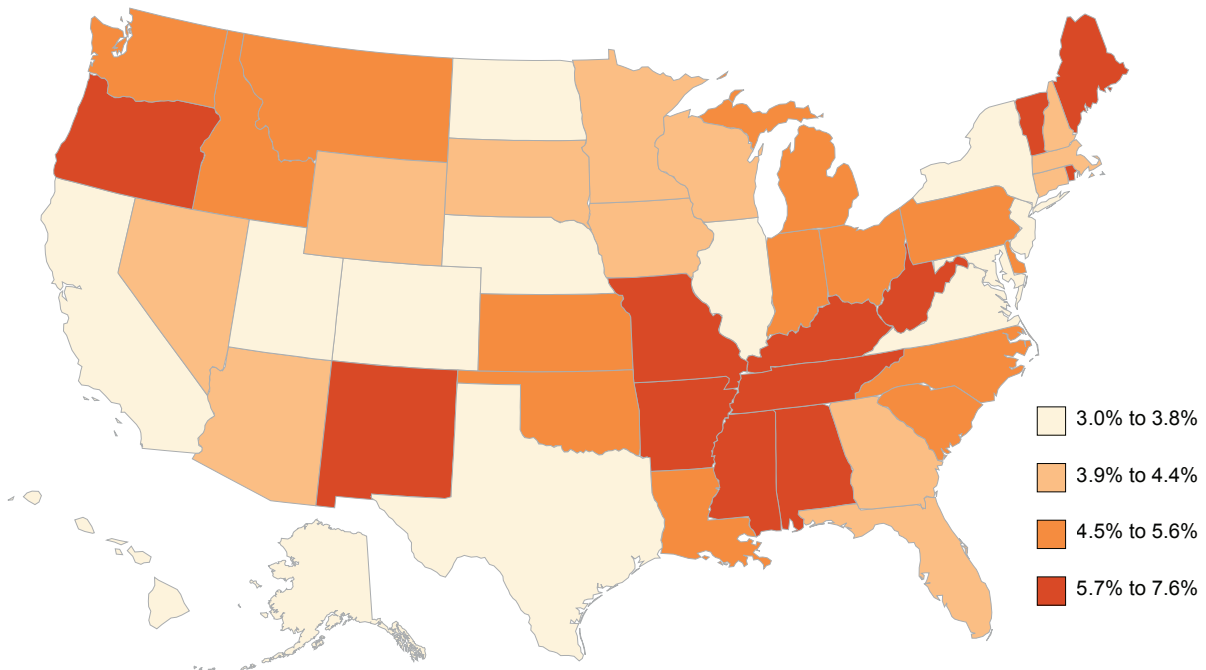
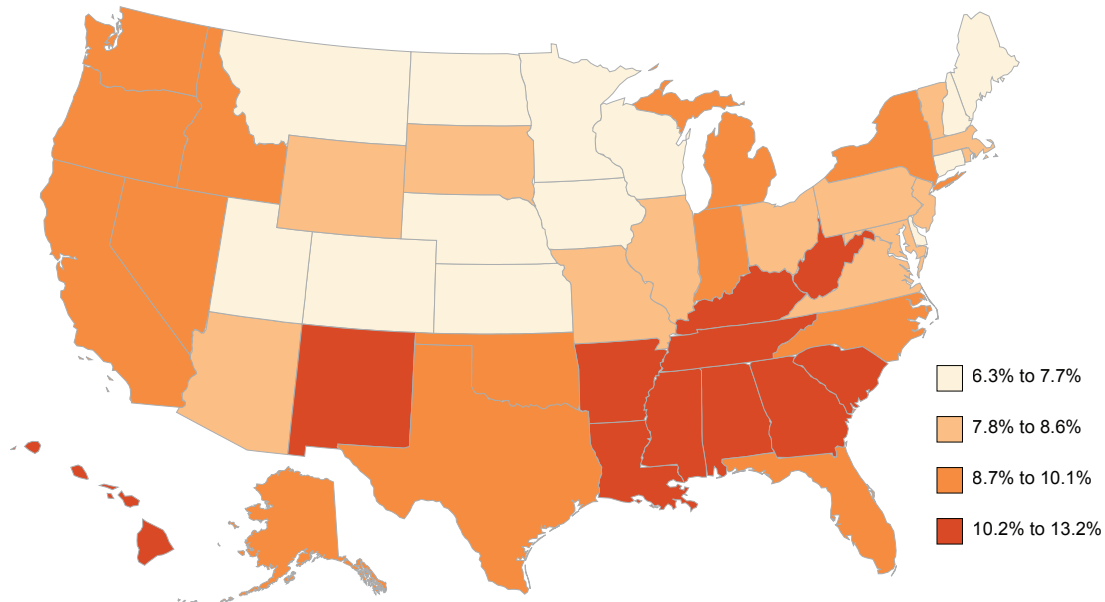


FIG 22. Civilians with Cognitive Disability Ages 65 Years and Over, by State, 2014



Ambulatory Disability

Figure 23 shows in 2014, the percentage of ambulatory disability increases rapidly with age. In those ages 5-17, the rate was a very low 0.6%. For those in the working age (18-64 year olds), the rate jumps to 5.2%. The rate then leaps to 23.0% for those ages 65 and over.

In the 5-17 age group, the percentages range from 0.2% in District of Columbia to 0.9% in six states (Figure 24). Among 18-64 year olds, the rate ranged from 3.5 % in Minnesota to

10.3% in West Virginia. For this age group, concentrations of higher percentage states exist in the middle and south of the US (Figure 25). For those 65 and over, a clear pattern of higher percentage states occurs throughout the southern US from New Mexico to West Virginia and Georgia, with Mississippi having the highest rate at 30.8%. The upper Midwest and Northeast had lower state percentages with Minnesota having the lowest at 18.2% (Figure 26).

Figure 23. Civilians with Ambulatory Disability, by Age Group, 2014

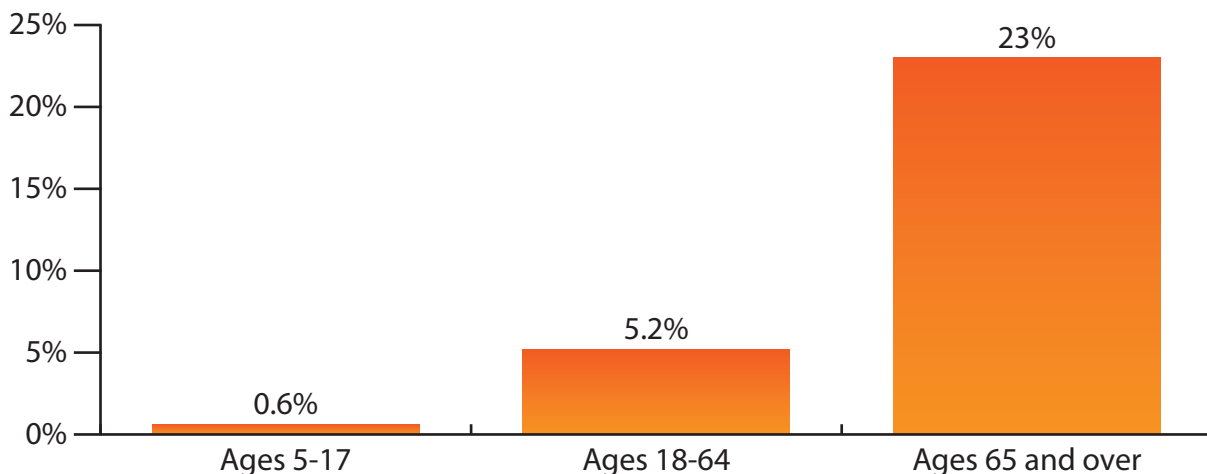


FIG 24. Civilians with Ambulatory Disability Ages 5-17 Years, by State, 2014

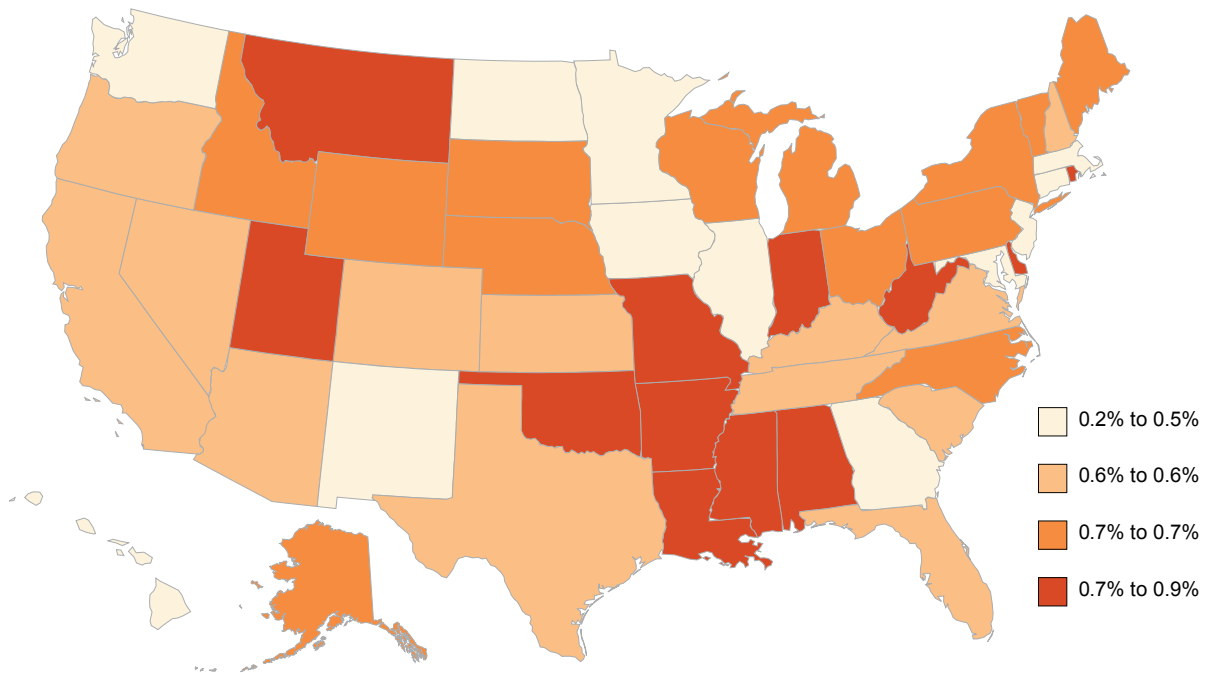


FIG 25. Civilians with Ambulatory Disability Ages 18-64 Years, by State, 2014

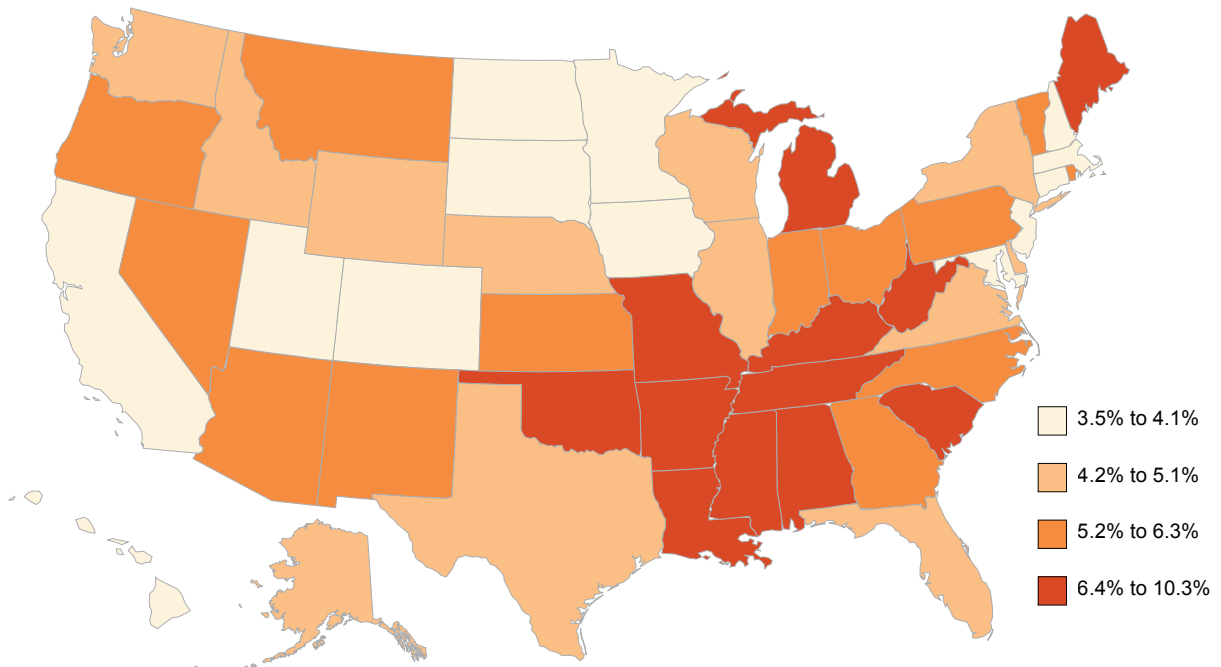
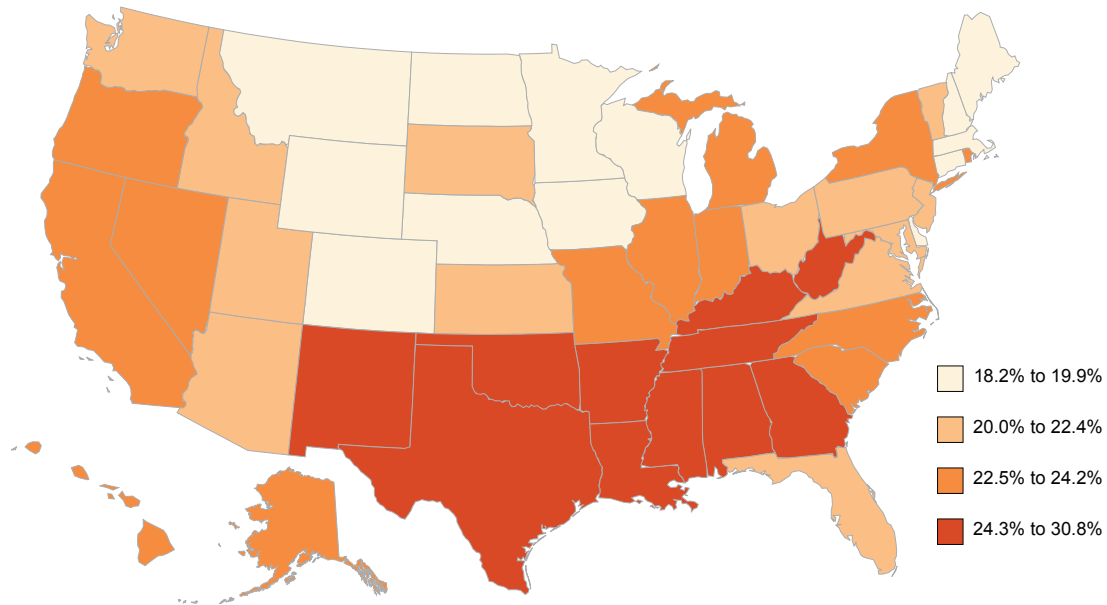


FIG 26. Civilians with Ambulatory Disability Ages 65 Years and Over, by State, 2014



Self-Care Disability

As with the other disabilities, the national percentage of civilians with a self-care disability rises with age (Figure 27). The percentage was 1.0% for those ages 5-17, 1.9% for those ages 18-64, and 8.4% for those 65 and over.

In the 5-17 age group, higher percentages of those with a self-care disability exist in the Northeast US, paced by Rhode Island and Vermont at 1.5%. Lower percentages were in the Great Plains states, especially Wyoming at 0.4% (Figure 28).

The southern US shows higher rates of self-care disability for those between ages 18 and 64,

with the highest rates being West Virginia at 3.4%. The Great Plains states again show low rates in this age group. Utah is the lowest state rate at 1.1% (Figure 29).

For those age 65 and over, a similar geographic pattern exists with high percentages in the south, low percentages in the upper plains (Figure 30). Five (5) states plus the District of Columbia have more than 10% with a self-care disability (DC- 11.7%, Alaska – 11.3%, Mississippi – 11.2%, Louisiana – 10.7%, Alabama – 10.3%, and California -10.1%). North Dakota (4.5%) and Iowa (5.8%) are half the rate of the higher states.

Figure 27 Civilians with Self-Care Disability, by Age Group, 2014

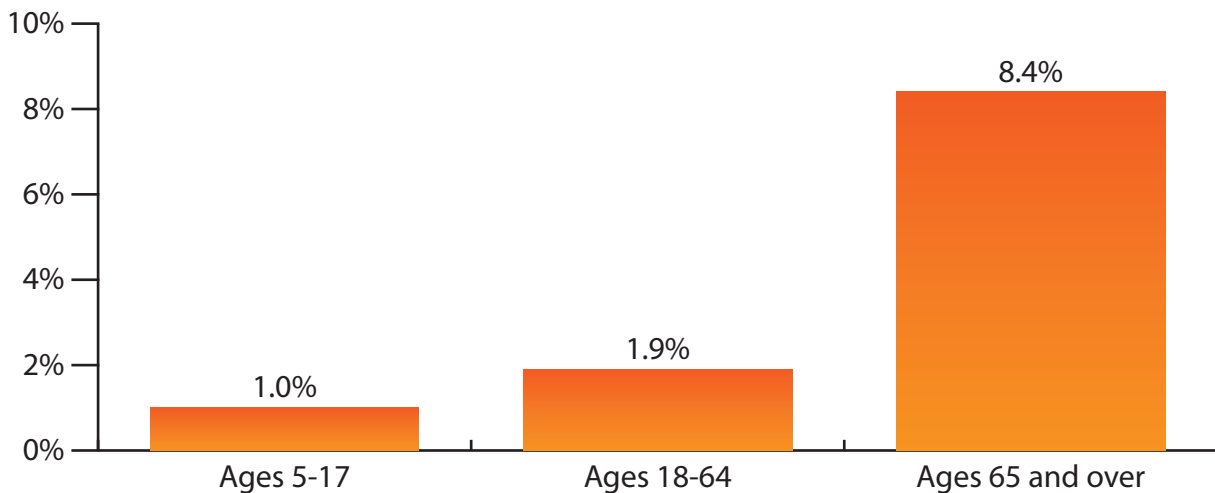


FIG 28. Civilians with Self-Care Disability Ages 5-17 Years, by State, 2014

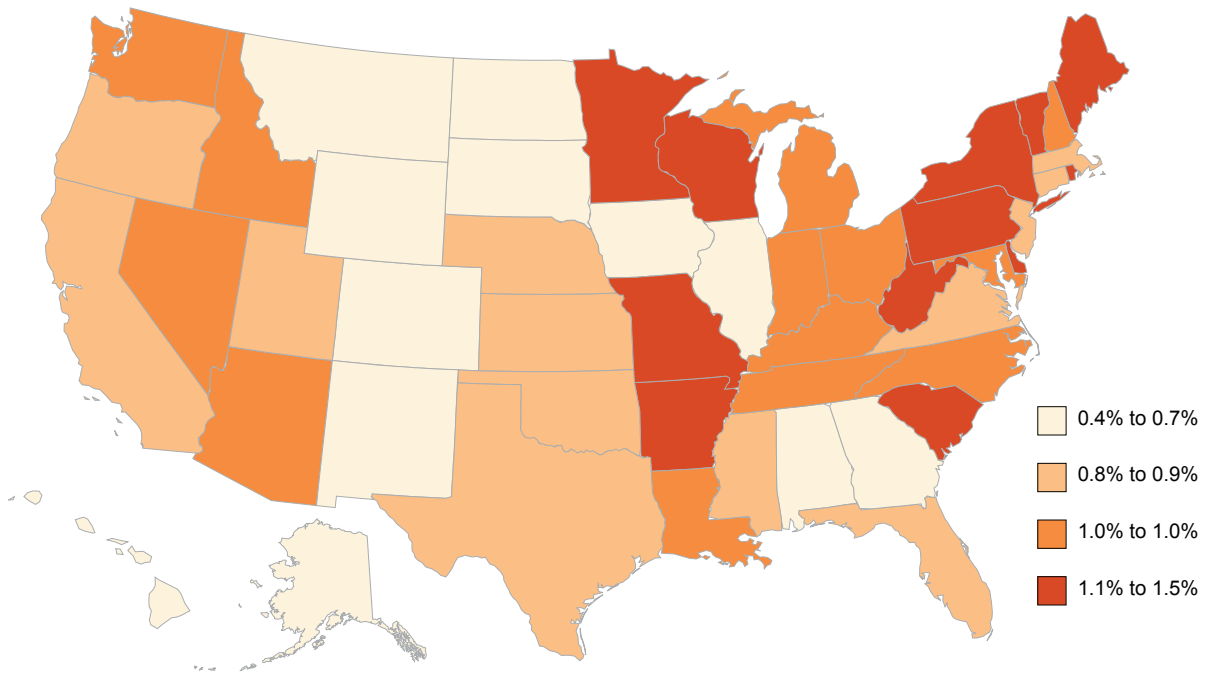


FIG 29. Civilians with Self-Care Disability Ages 18-64 Years, by State, 2014

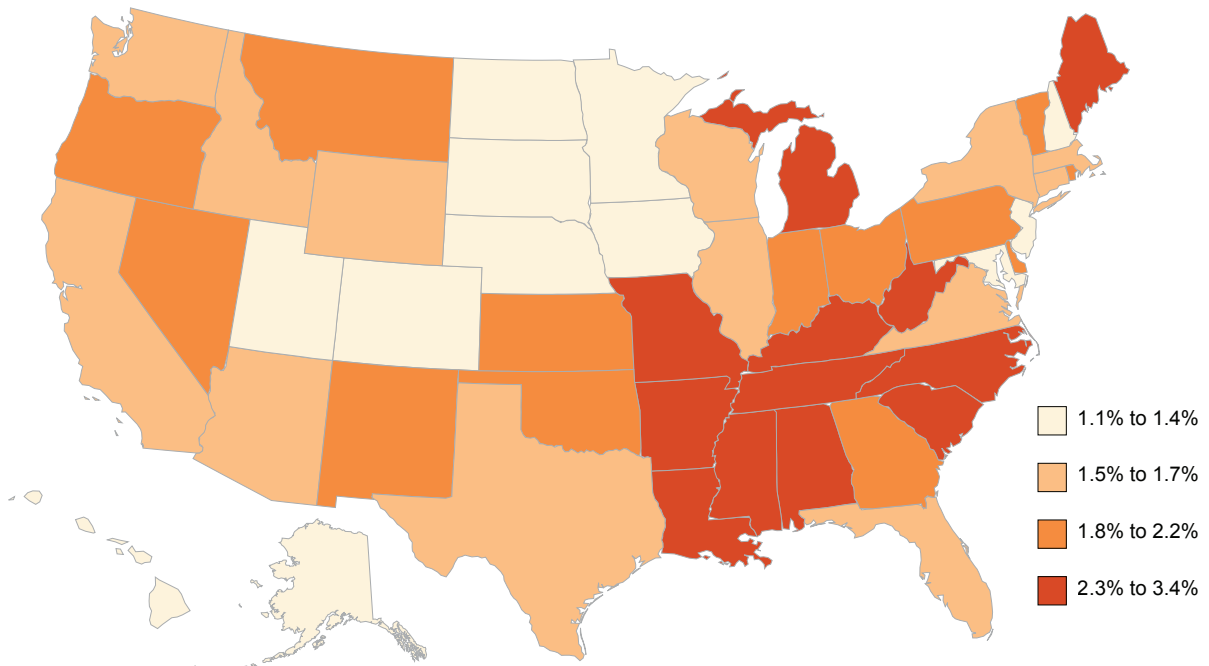
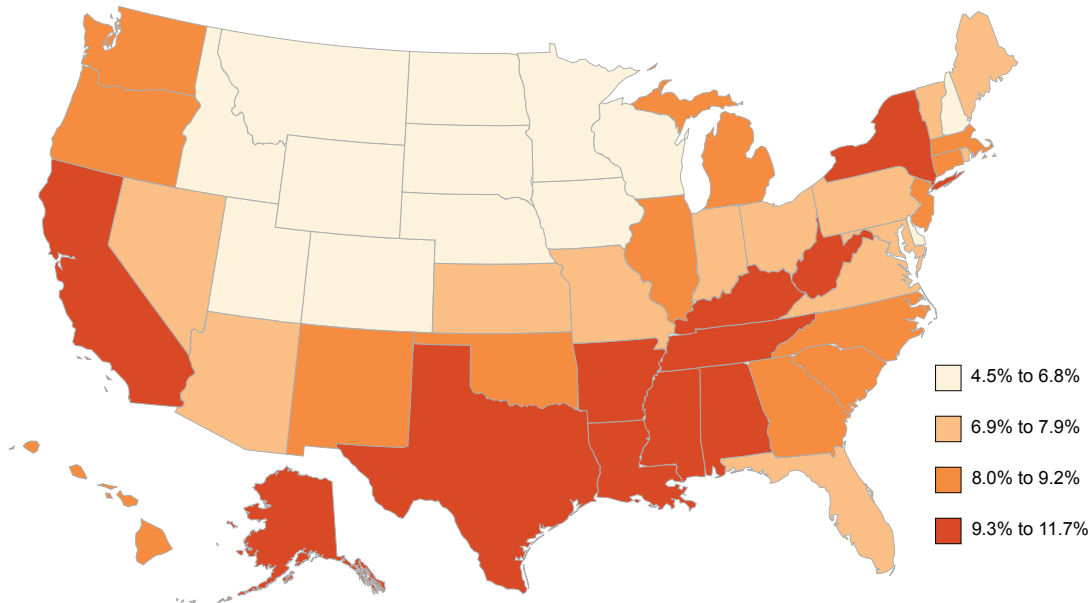


FIG 30. Civilians with Self-Care Disability Ages 65 Years and Over, by State, 2014



Independent Living Disability

The national percentage for independent living disability for civilians ages 18-64 was 3.7%. As Figure 31 shows, for those 65 and over, however, the percentage skyrockets to 15.2% (or nearly 1 in 7). Independent living disability

percentage in the 18-64 age group ranged from a low of 2.3% in North Dakota to a high of 6.3% in West Virginia (Figure 32). For those in the 65 and over ages, the rate ranged from 10.3% in Wyoming to 19.6% in Mississippi (Figure 33).

Figure 31 Civilians with Independent Living Disability, by Age Group, 2014

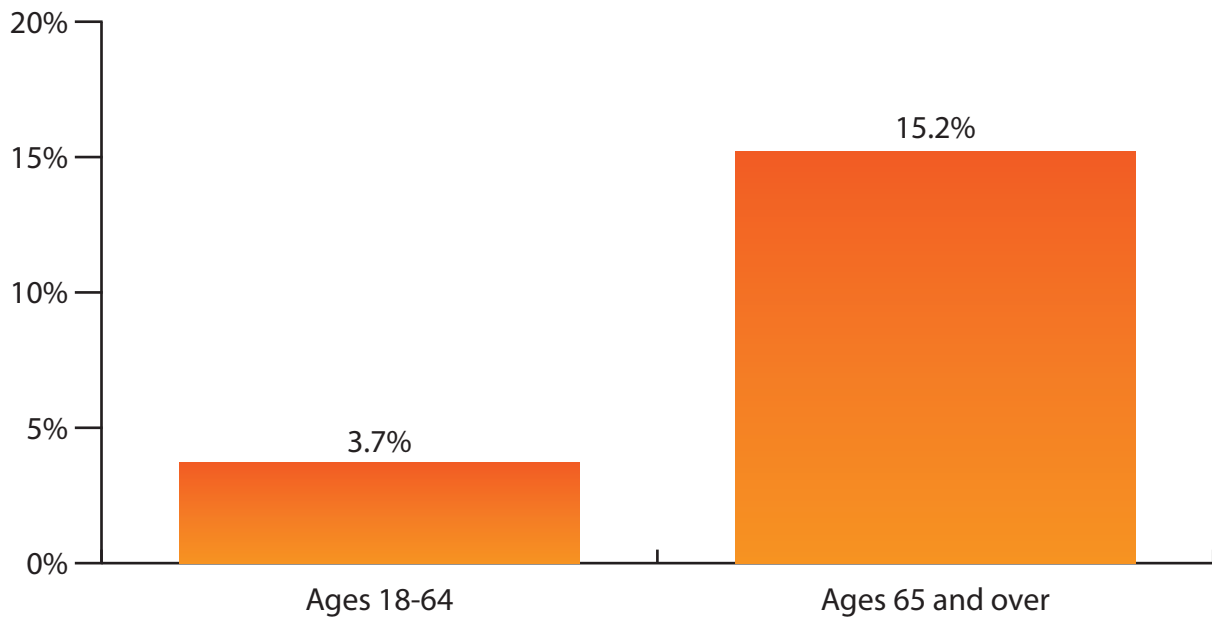


FIG 32. Civilians with Independent Living Disability, Ages 18-64 Years, by State, 2014

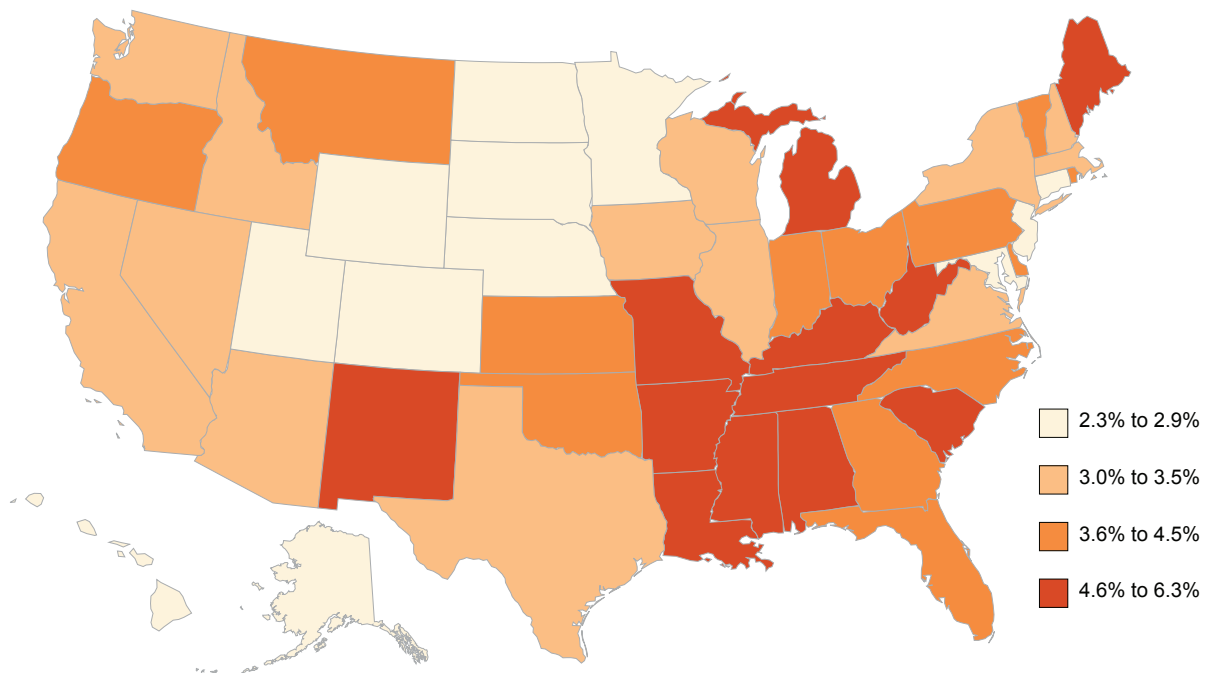
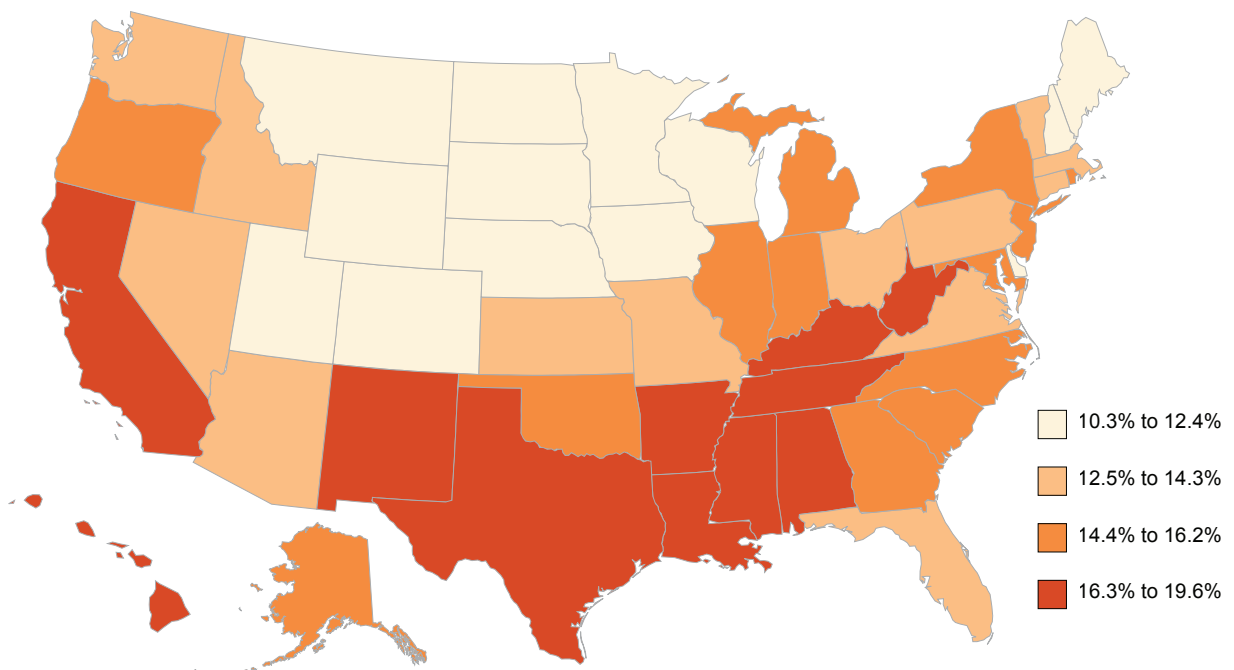


FIG 33. Civilians with Independent Living Disability, Ages 65 Years and Over, by State, 2014



Percent employed, Ages 18-64

To what extent are people with disabilities employed?

As Figure 34 shows, in the US in 2014, 34.4% of civilians with disabilities ages 18-64 living in the community were employed. The employment percentage was more than double for people without disabilities, 75.4%. Figure 34 also shows this continuing pattern of difference in employment between people with and without disabilities since 2008.

The employment gap is the difference between the respective employment percentages of people with and without disabilities. In the US in 2014, the difference between the employment percentage for people with disabilities (34.4%) and people without disabilities (75.4%) was 41 percentage points.

Figures 35 and 36 depict how rates of employment varied by state. For persons with disabilities, rates ranged from a high of 50.1% (South Dakota) to a low of 25.6% (West Virginia). For those without disabilities, the employment percentages ranged from 70.4% (Mississippi) to 83.9% (Nebraska).

In twenty-seven (27) states, the employment percentage gap was greater than 40 percentage points - highest in Maine, Kentucky, District of Columbia, South Carolina, and West Virginia. The smallest gap was in North Dakota at 32.1 percentage points.

FIG 34. Employment Percentage, with and without Disability, 2008-2014

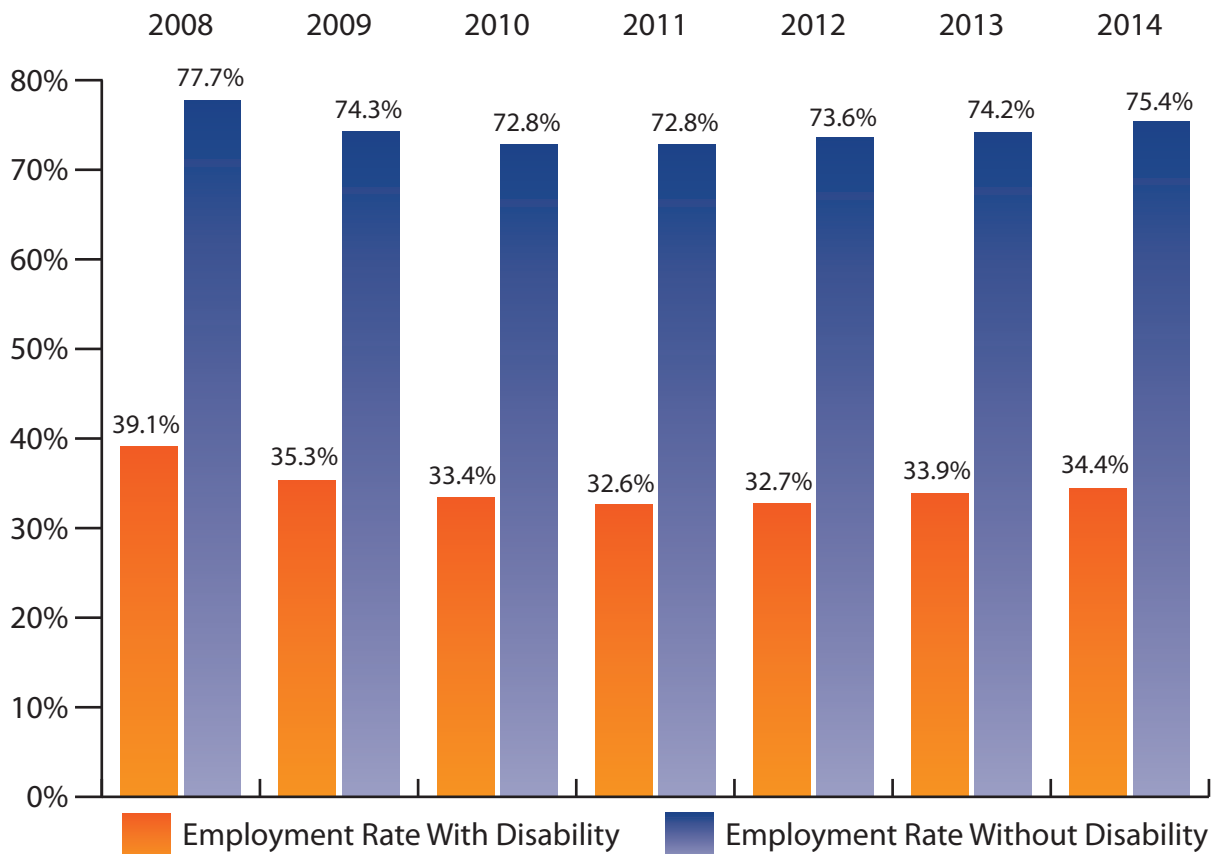


FIG 35. Percent Employed among Persons with Disabilities, by State, 2014

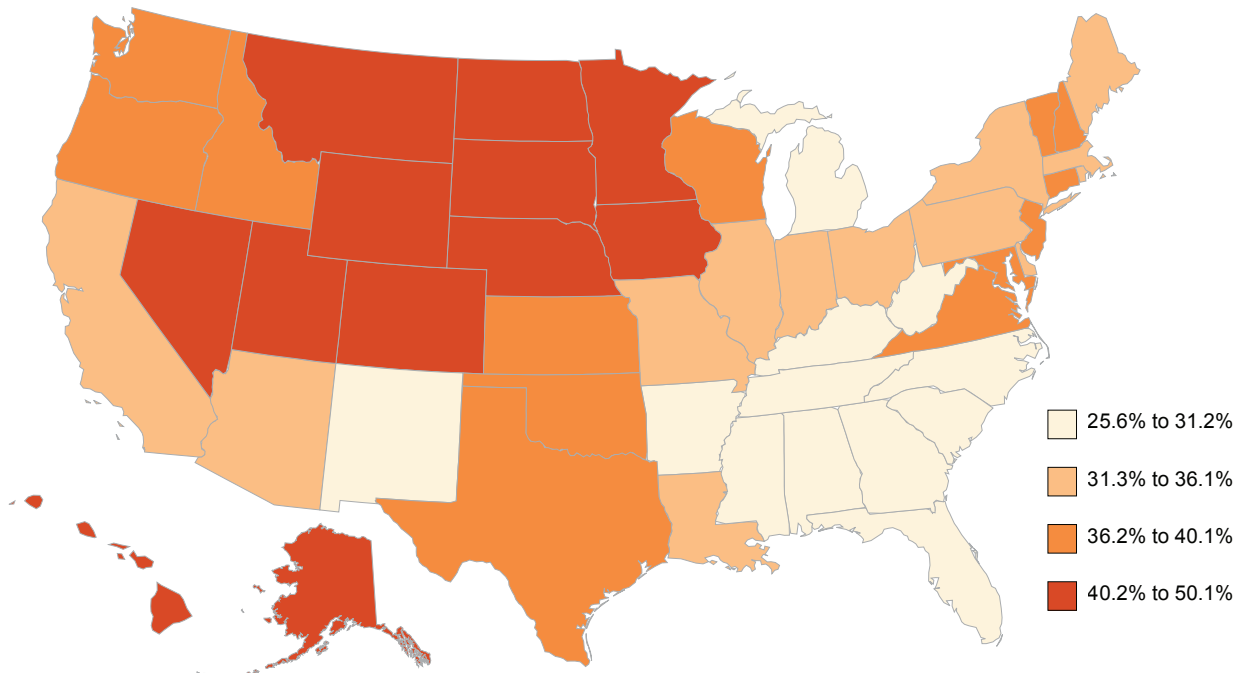


FIG 36. Percent Employed among Persons without Disabilities, by State, 2014

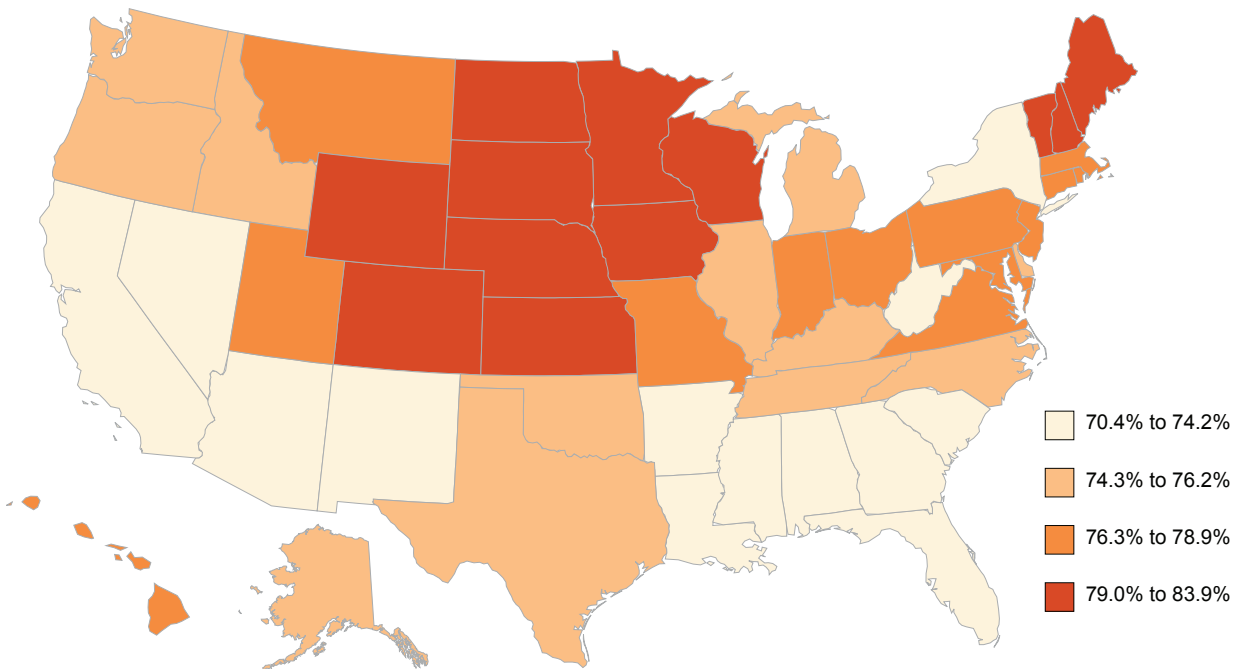
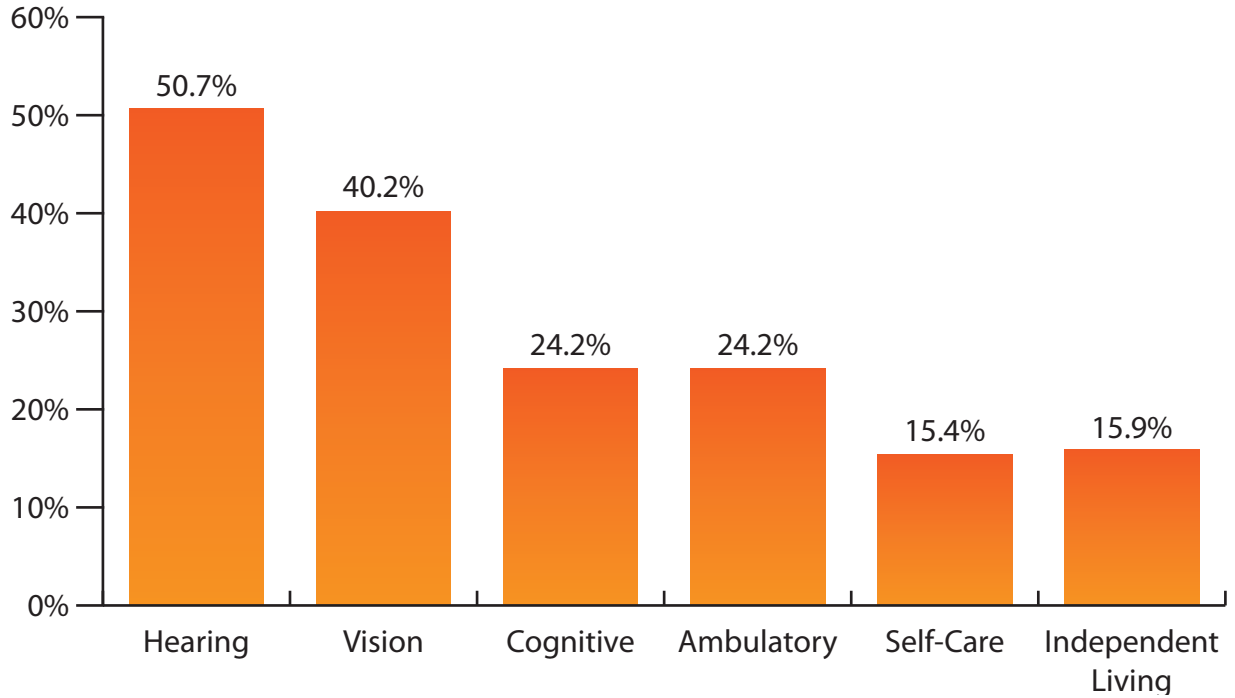


Figure 37 shows how employment percentages varied by type of disability. Employment percentages were highest for people with hearing disabilities (50.7%) and vision disabilities (40.2%) and lowest for self-care (15.4%) and independent living (15.9%) disabilities.

FIG 37. Employment Percentage by Type of Disability, Ages 18-64, by State, 2014



Earnings

What are the earnings for people with and without disabilities?

In 2014, the median earnings of civilians with disabilities ages 16 and over in the US was \$21,232, about two-thirds of the median earnings of people without disabilities, \$31,324. This disparity of over \$10,000 in median earnings between those with and without disabilities continues a trend, seen in Figure 38, that has existed since at least 2008.

Figures 39 and 40 show variations in earnings for persons with and without disabilities, by state in 2014. The range of median earnings in states for people with disabilities was \$16,322 in Montana to \$32,855 in Alaska. In three states (Alaska,

Maryland, and New Jersey), the median earnings for people with disabilities was over \$26,000, while fifteen (15) states had median disability earnings lower than \$20,000.

The median earnings for civilians without disabilities ranged from \$25,515 in Idaho to \$47,450 in the District of Columbia.

States also varied widely in earnings gap – from a low of \$4,390 in Alaska to a high of \$21,603 in the District of Columbia. Generally, states in the northern US had a higher earnings gap; states in the southern US had a lower earnings gap (Figure 41).

FIG 38. Median Earnings, Civilians with and without Disabilities, Ages 16 and Over, 2008-2014

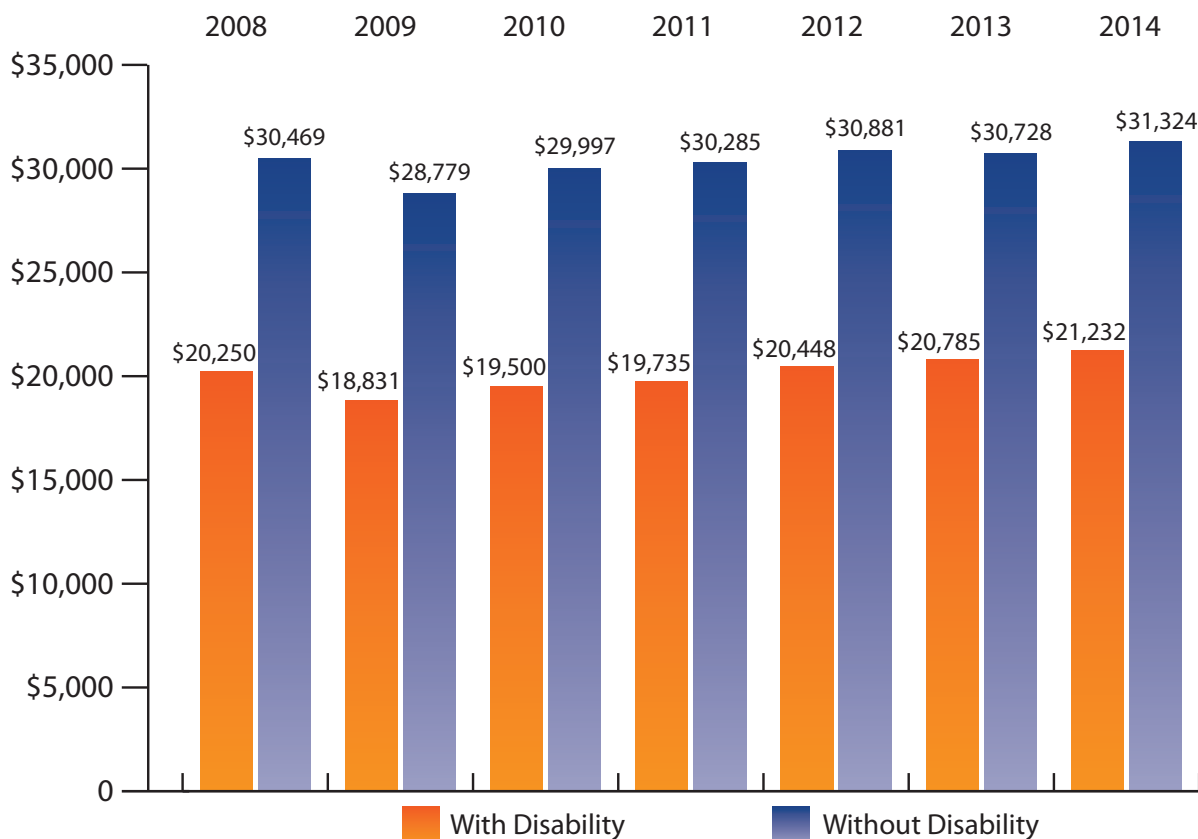


FIG 39. State Median Earnings, Past 12 Months, Ages 16 and Over with Disability, 2014

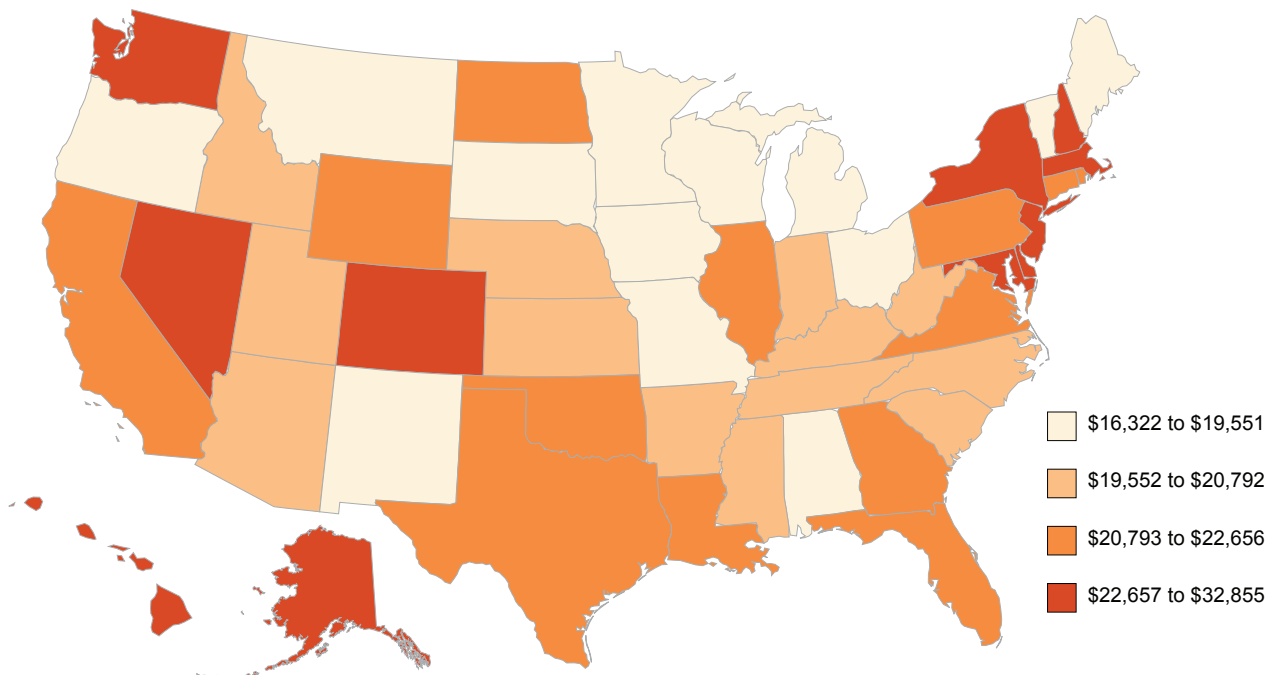


FIG 40. State Median Earnings, Past 12 Months, Ages 16 and Over without Disability, 2014

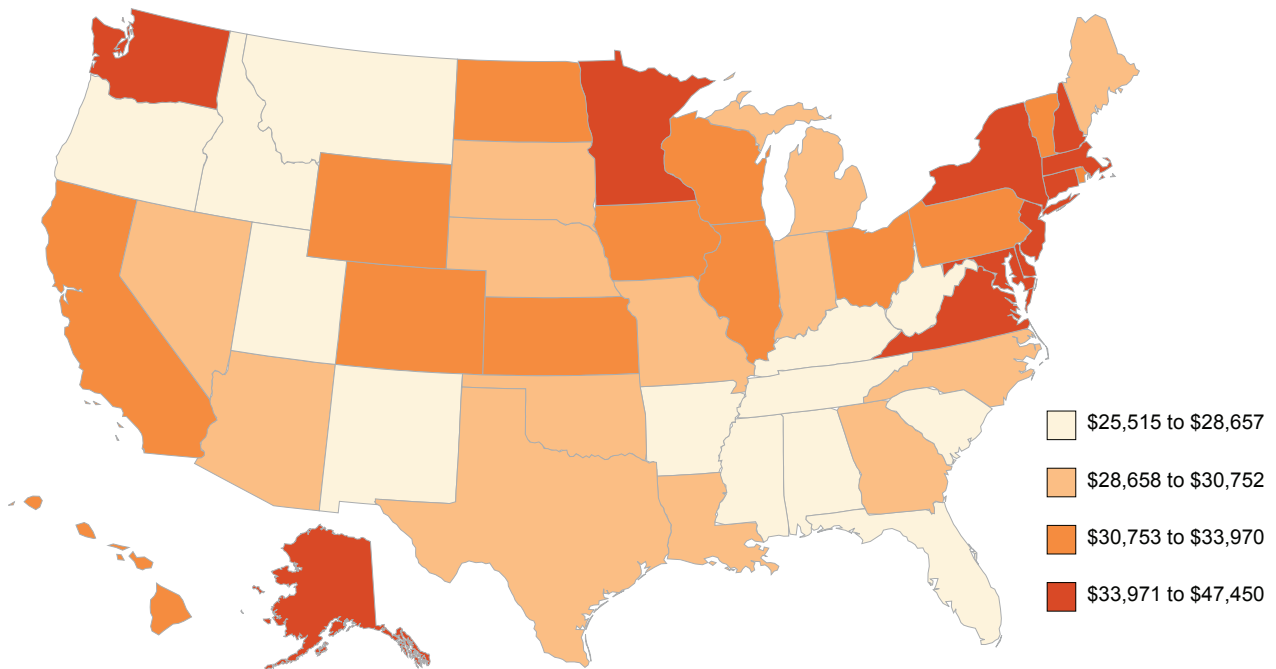
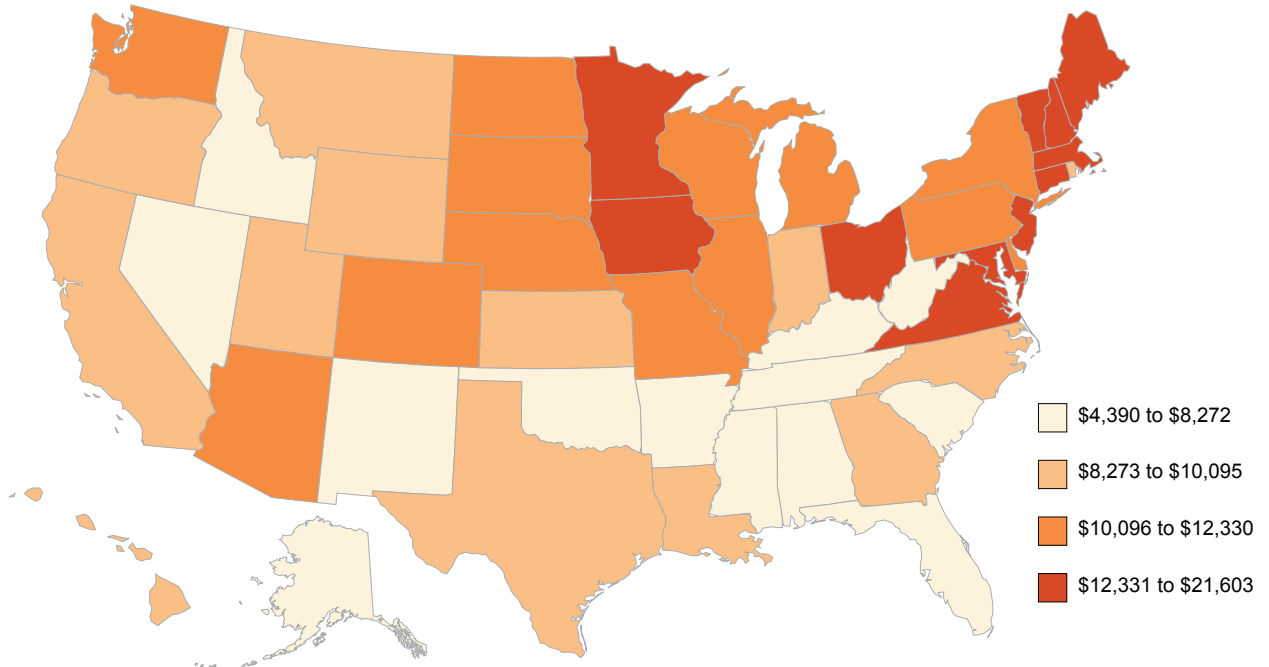


Fig. 41. Median Earnings Gap of Civilians 16 Years and Over in the Past 12 Months for the United States and States (in 2014 inflation-adjusted dollars)



Poverty

What percentage of people with and without disabilities are in poverty?

As seen in Figure 42, from 2009 to 2014 poverty rose among people with and without disabilities. For people with disabilities, the percentage increased from 26.4% in 2009 to 28.1% in 2014, seeing a high in 2012 of 29.2%. For people without disabilities, the percentage increased from 11.7% in 2009 to 13.3% in 2014, after a high of 13.7% in 2011.

The poverty percentage gap, or the difference between the percentages of these two groups, was about 15 percentage points. For these six years, the gap was higher than 15 percentage points in 2012 (15.6) and 2013 (15.1). The other years, the gap ranged from 14.5 (2010) to 14.9 percentage points (2011).

Figures 43-50 show state variation in poverty by age group and disability status.

For children under age 5 with a disability, poverty rates were highest in the central and southern states and some western states. For children age 5 and under without disabilities, the highest states for living in poverty were in the southern US (Figure 43 and 44).

The poverty rate for those age 5-17 with a disability ranged from a low of 17.7% in North Dakota to 61.5% in District of Columbia (Figure 45). For those without a disability ages 5-17, the state with the lowest poverty rate was New Hampshire at 11.6%; the highest rate for a state was Mississippi at 28.2% (Figure 46).

As shown in Figure 47, for US civilians ages 18-64 living in poverty in 2014, state rates ranged from 19.2% (Alaska) to 40.6% (District of Columbia). For those without disabilities of the same age group, the poverty rate was about half as high, ranging from 7.5% in New Hampshire to 18.8% in Arizona (Figure 48).

Poverty rates for those ages 65 and over with disabilities had a low of 5.9% (Alaska) to 22.7% (District of Columbia) in 2014 (Figure 49). For those ages 65 and over without disabilities, the poverty rate was about 1/3 less, ranging from 1.9% in Alaska to 8.3% in Pennsylvania (Figure 50).

FIG 42. Poverty Percentage, People with and without Disabilities, 2009-2014

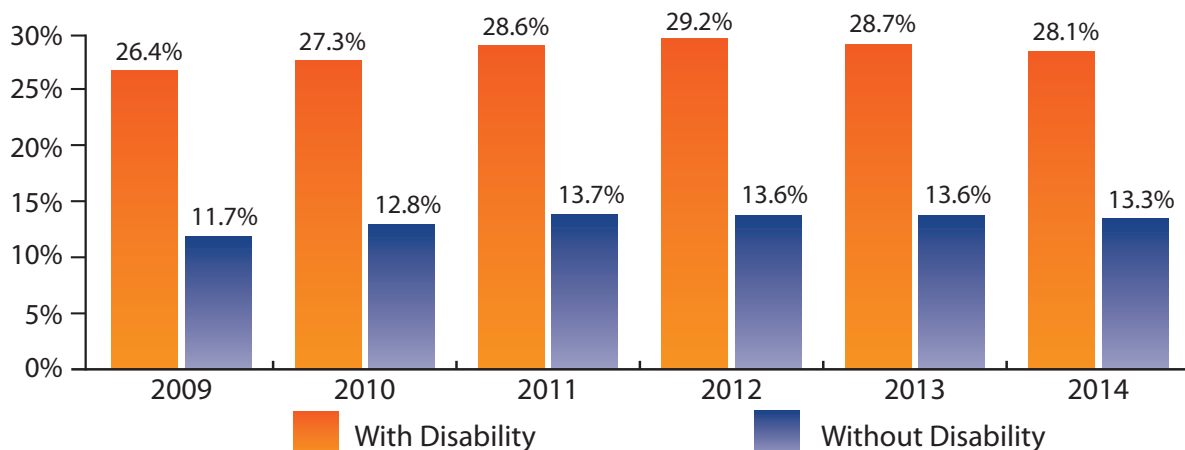
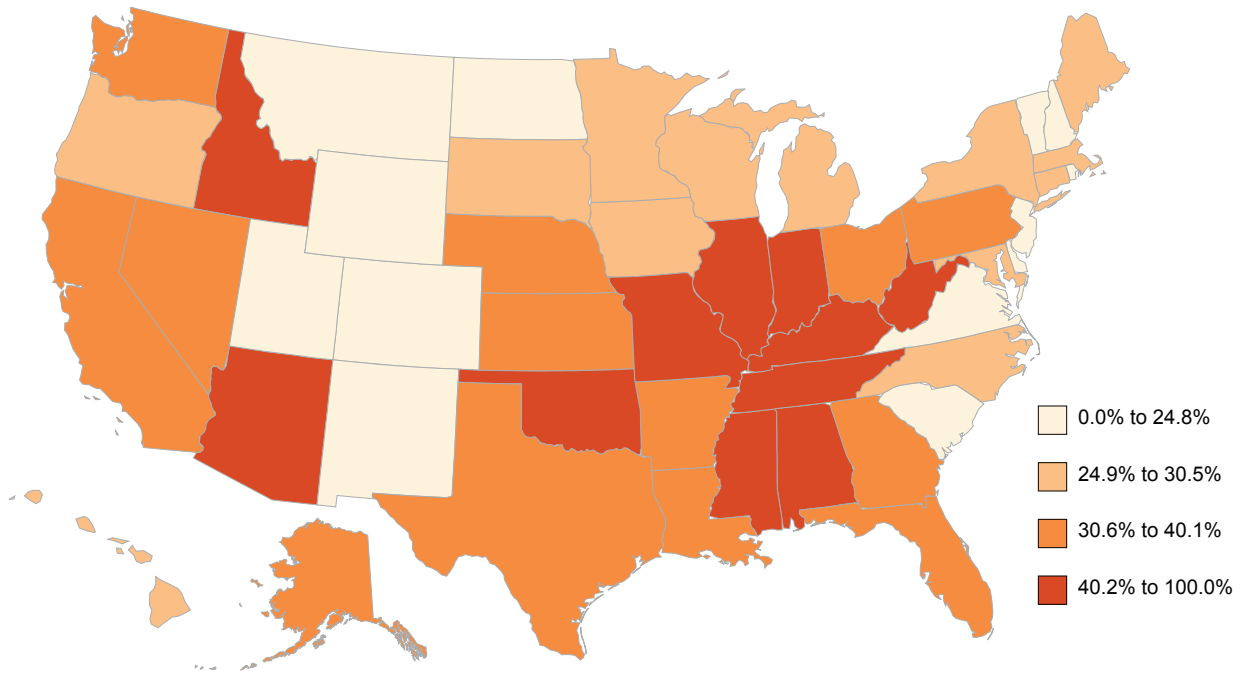


FIG 43. Poverty Percentage, Civilians with Disabilities Under Age 5, 2014



The above estimates reflect a state with a value of 0%. This is a result of sampling error and rounding. While the true value is highly unlikely to be 0%, it may be small.

FIG 44. Poverty Percentage, Civilians without Disabilities Under Age 5, 2014

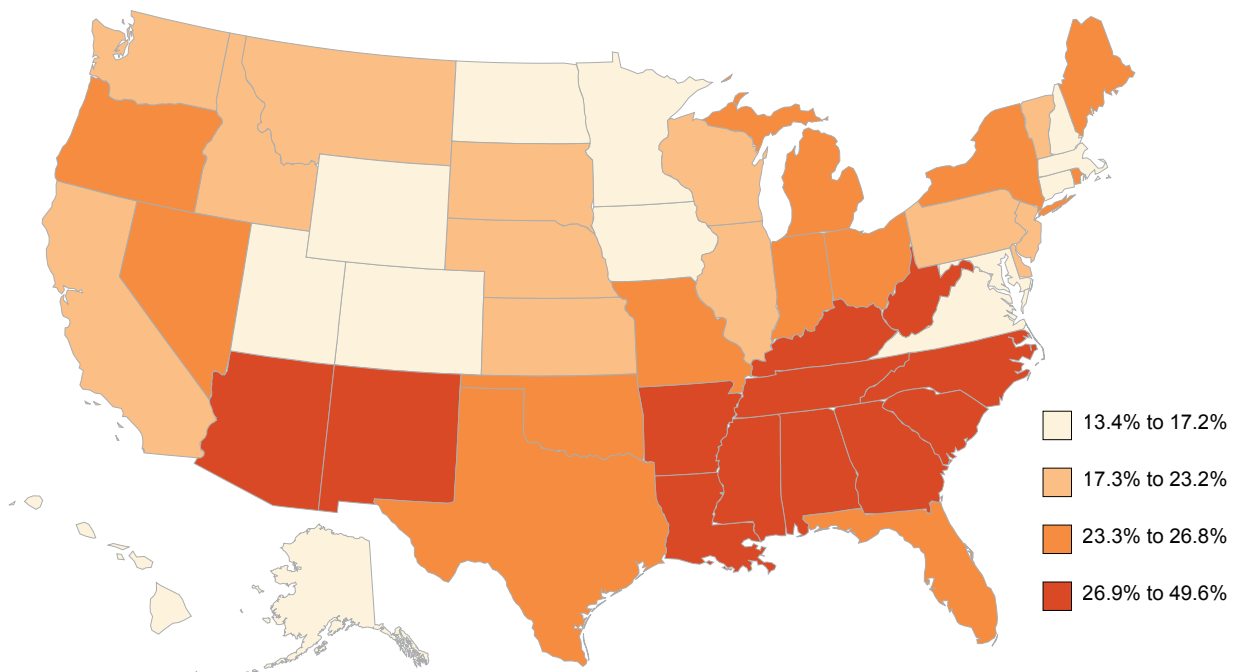


FIG 45. Poverty Percentage, Civilians with Disabilities Ages 5-17, 2014

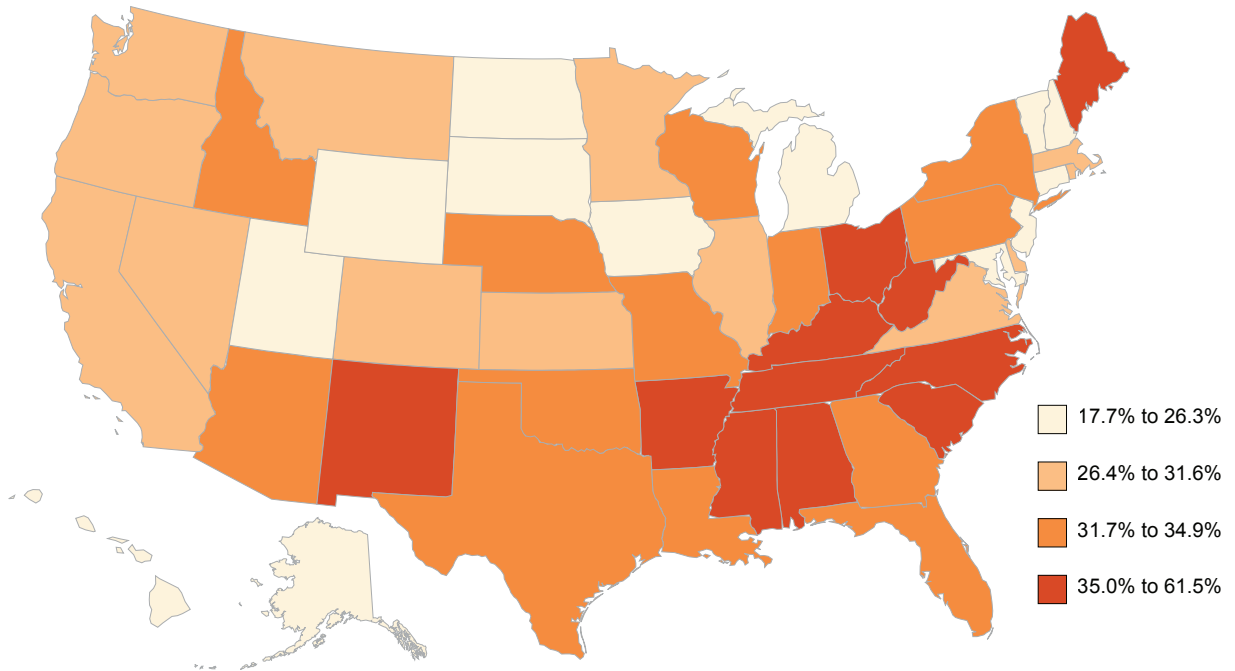


FIG 46. Poverty Percentage, Civilians without Disabilities Ages 5-17, 2014

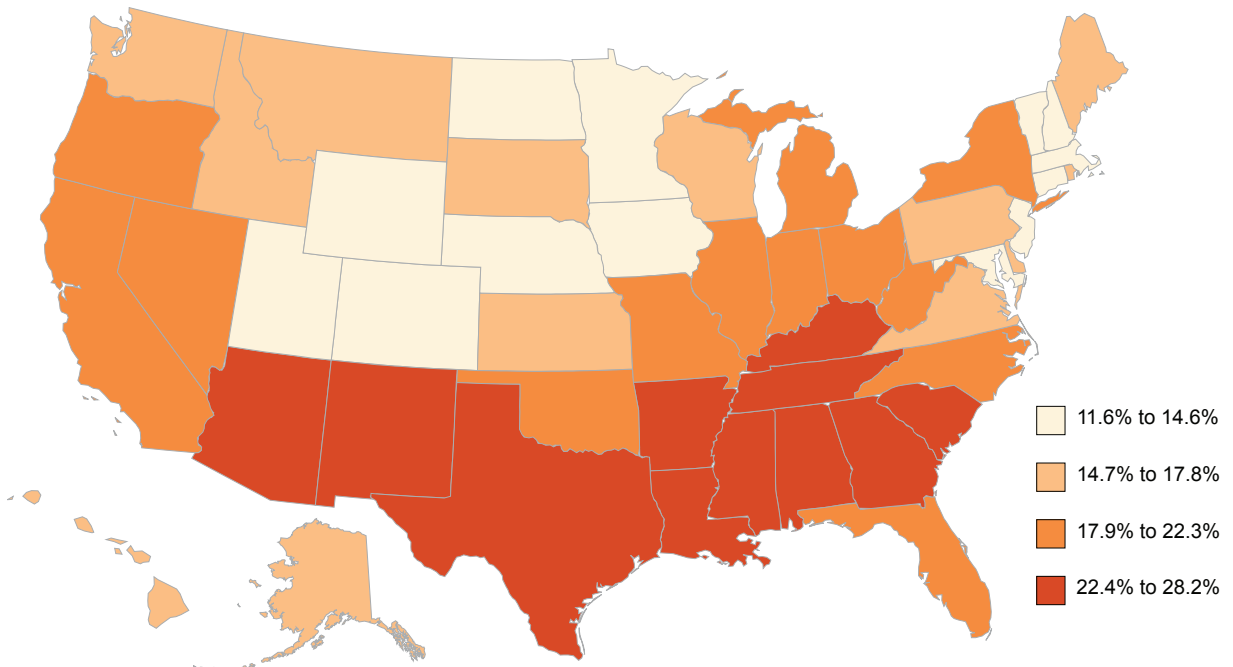


FIG 47. Poverty Percentage, Civilians with Disabilities Ages 18-64, 2014

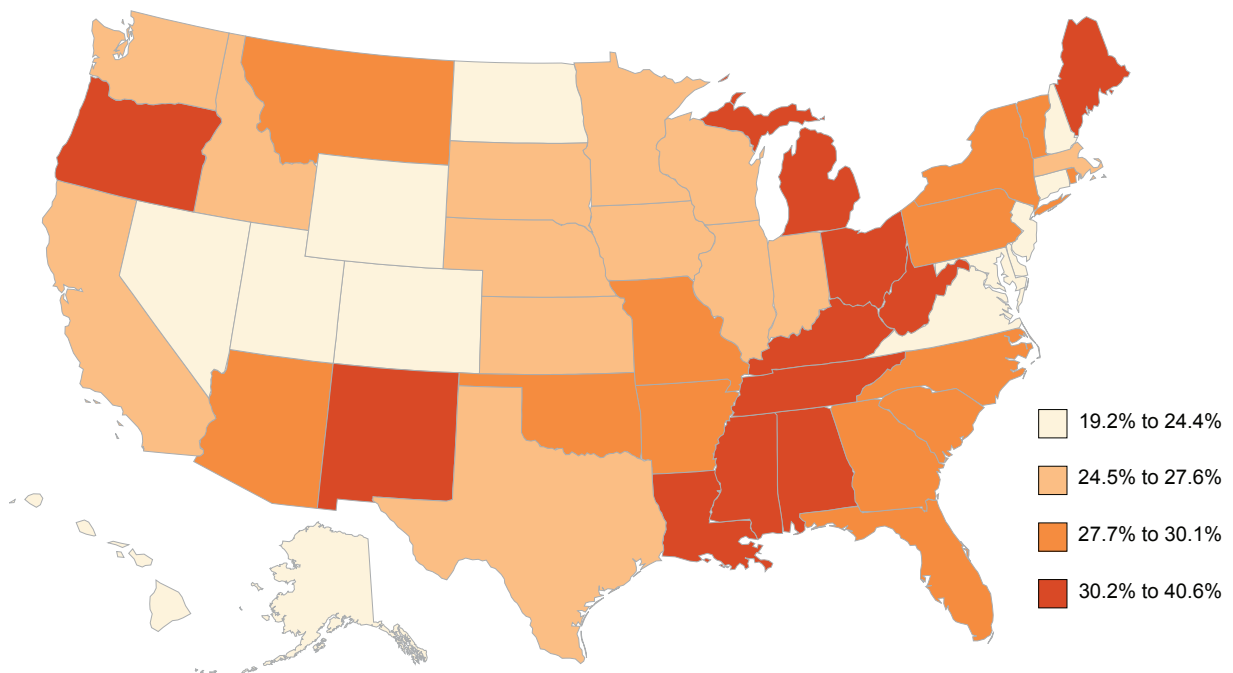


FIG 48. Poverty Percentage, Civilians without Disabilities Ages 18-64, 2014

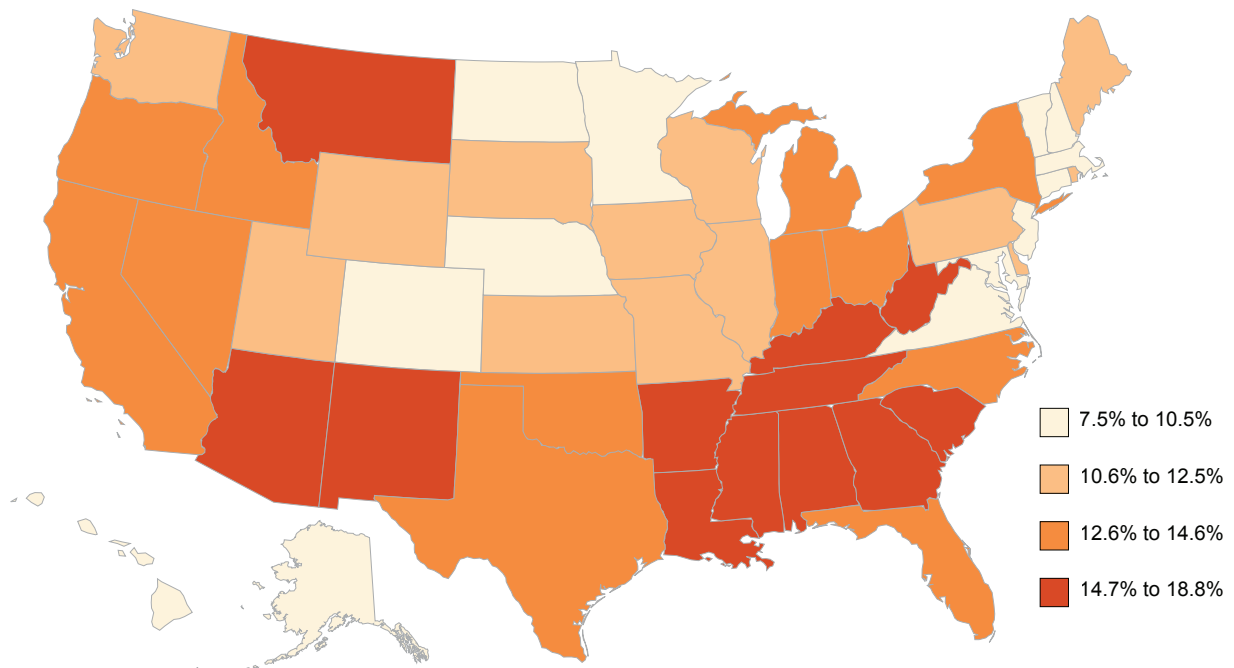


FIG 49. Poverty Percentage, Civilians with Disabilities Ages 65 and Over, 2014

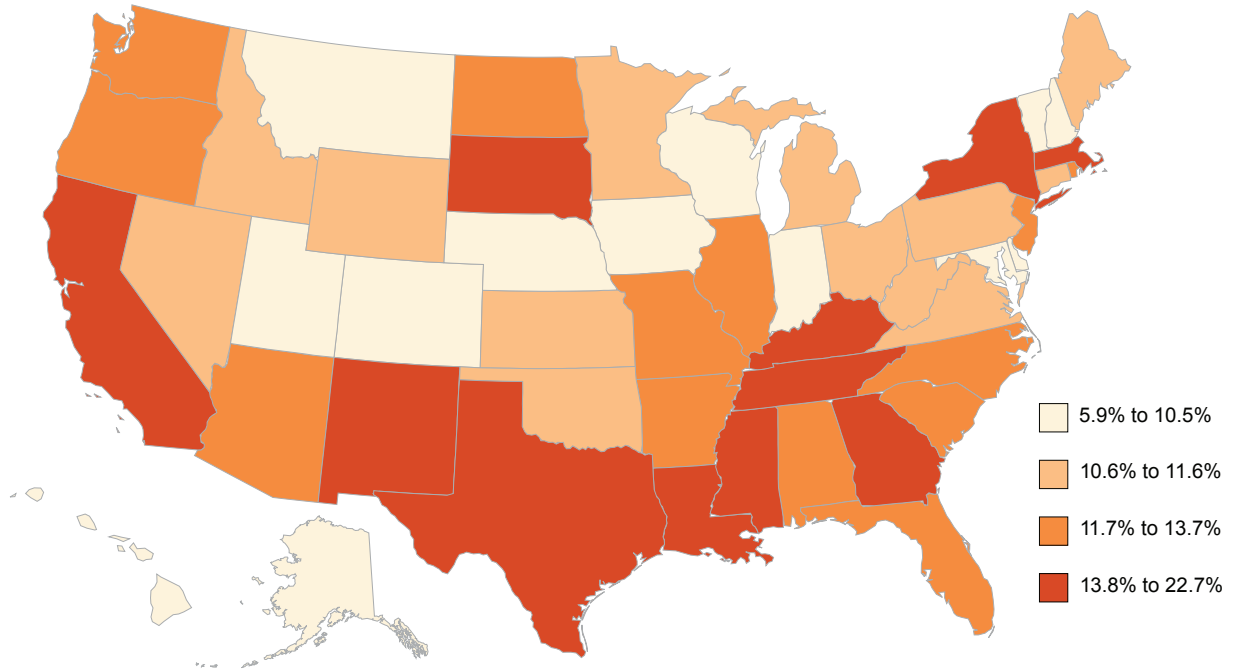
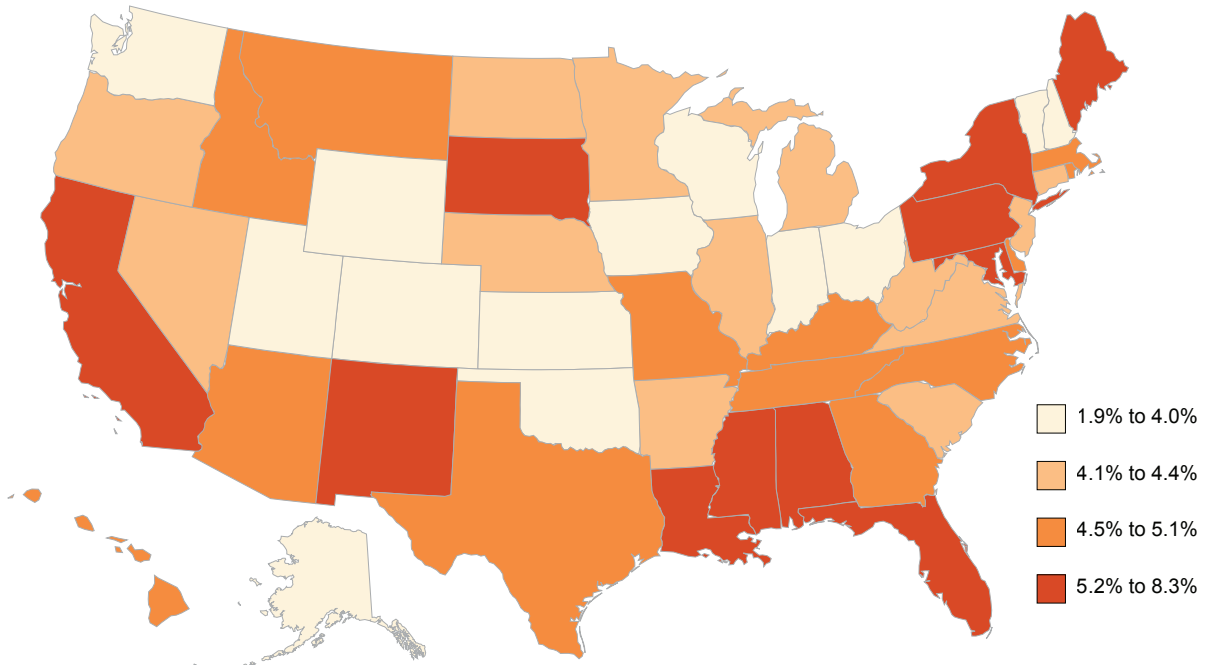


FIG 50. Poverty Percentage, Civilians without Disabilities Ages 65 and Over, 2014



Health

Is disability status associated with percentages of smoking, obesity, and binge drinking?

Smoking

Since 2009, the percentage of people with disabilities who smoke has ranged from a high of 27.0% in 2009 to 23.0% in 2010. The gap between the percentages for smokers with disabilities and people without disabilities was 9.2% in 2013 and 2014, lower than in 2009 (10.3%) but higher than the other years (Figure 51).

In the US, the percentage of people with disabilities who smoke was 24.5%, much higher than the percentage for people without disabilities which was 15.3%. State percentages of smokers ranged from 14.5% (Utah) to 36.1% (Kentucky) in 2014 (Figure 52). For people without disabilities, the state percentages ranged from 8.5% (Utah) to 24.4% (West Virginia) in 2014 (Figure 53).

FIG 51. Smoking Percentages with and without Disabilities, 2009-2014

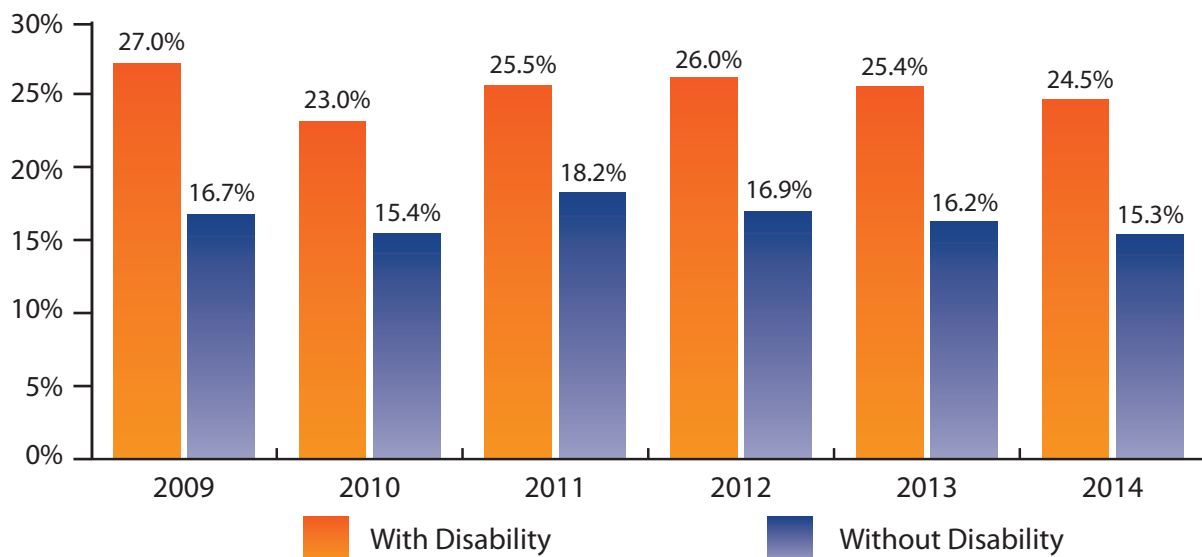


FIG 52. Smoking Among Persons Ages 18 and Over with Disabilities, 2014

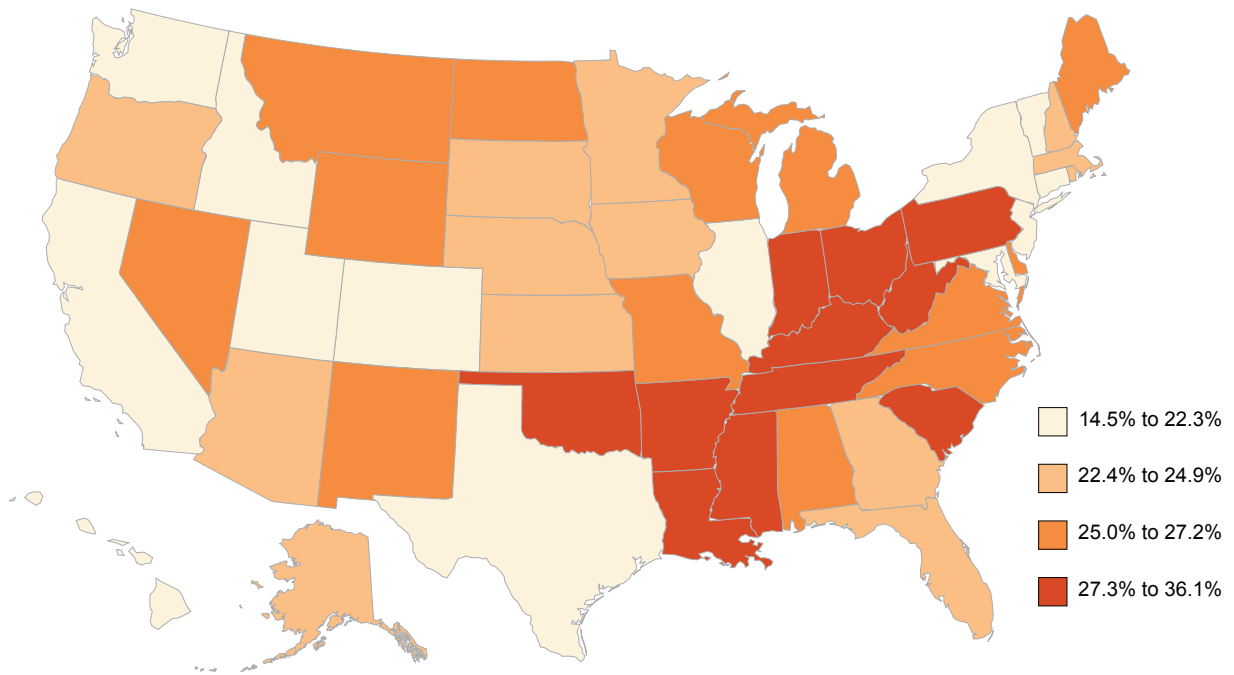
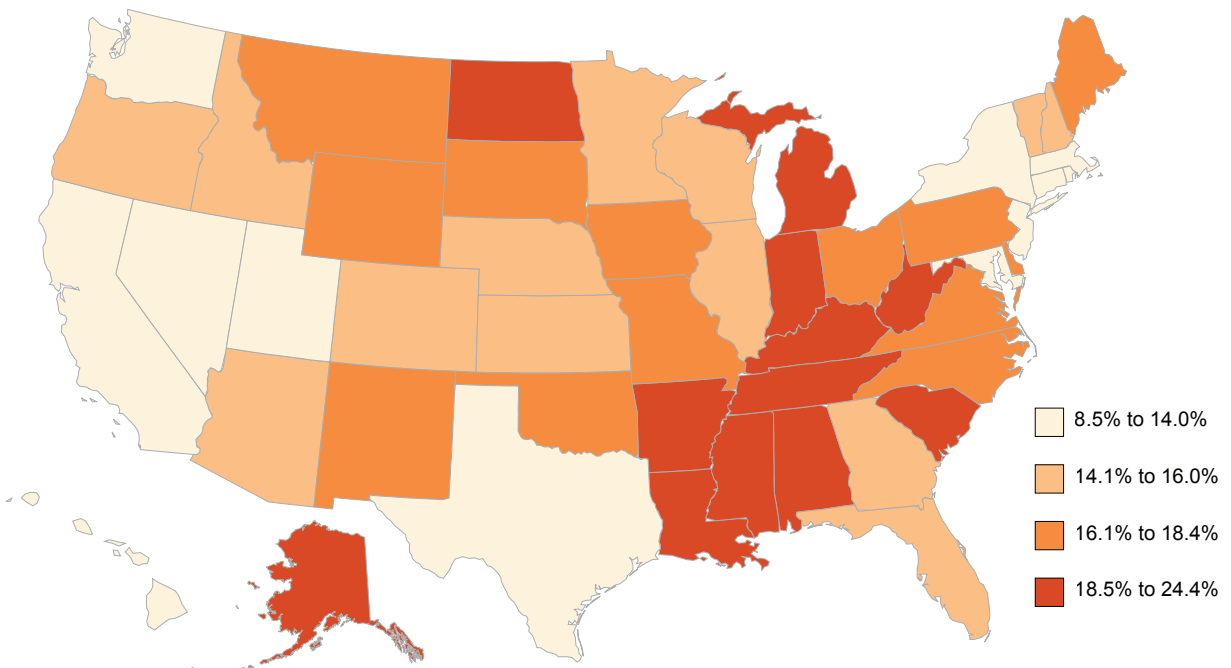


FIG 53. Smoking Among Persons Ages 18 and Over without Disabilities, 2014



Obesity

In 2014, 41.1% of people age 18 and over with a disability were obese. In comparison, only 25.2% of those without a disability were obese.

Since 2009, the obesity percentage increased for both people with disabilities (from 36.9% in 2009 to 41.1% in 2014) and people without disabilities (from 23.5% in 2009 to 25.2% in 2014). In 2014, the gap between the percentages of obesity for people with and without disabilities increased from 13.4% in 2009 to 15.9%, the largest difference in this period (Figure 54).

Figure 55 shows that state rates of obesity for people with a disability are higher in the eastern US. State obesity percentages for people with disabilities ranged from 31.1% (Hawaii) to 46.3% (Delaware).

Figure 56 shows that state obesity percentages for people without disabilities ranged from 17.4% (District of Columbia) to 32.2% (Mississippi).

FIG 54. Obesity Percentages with and without Disabilities, 2009-2014

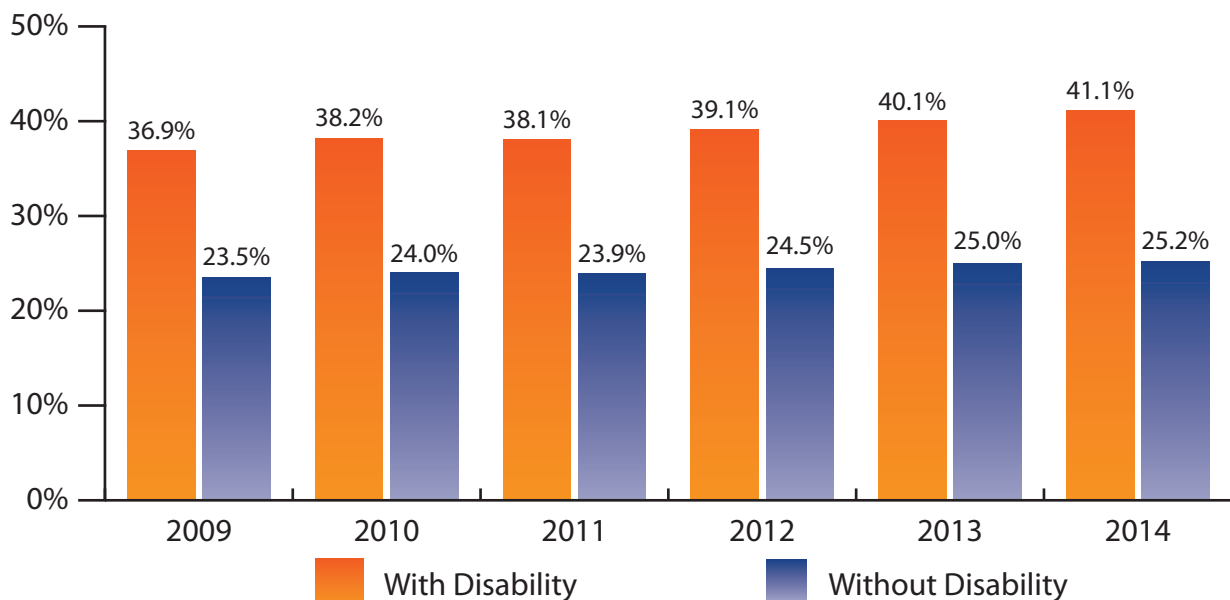


FIG 55. Obesity Among Persons Ages 18 and Over with Disabilities, 2014

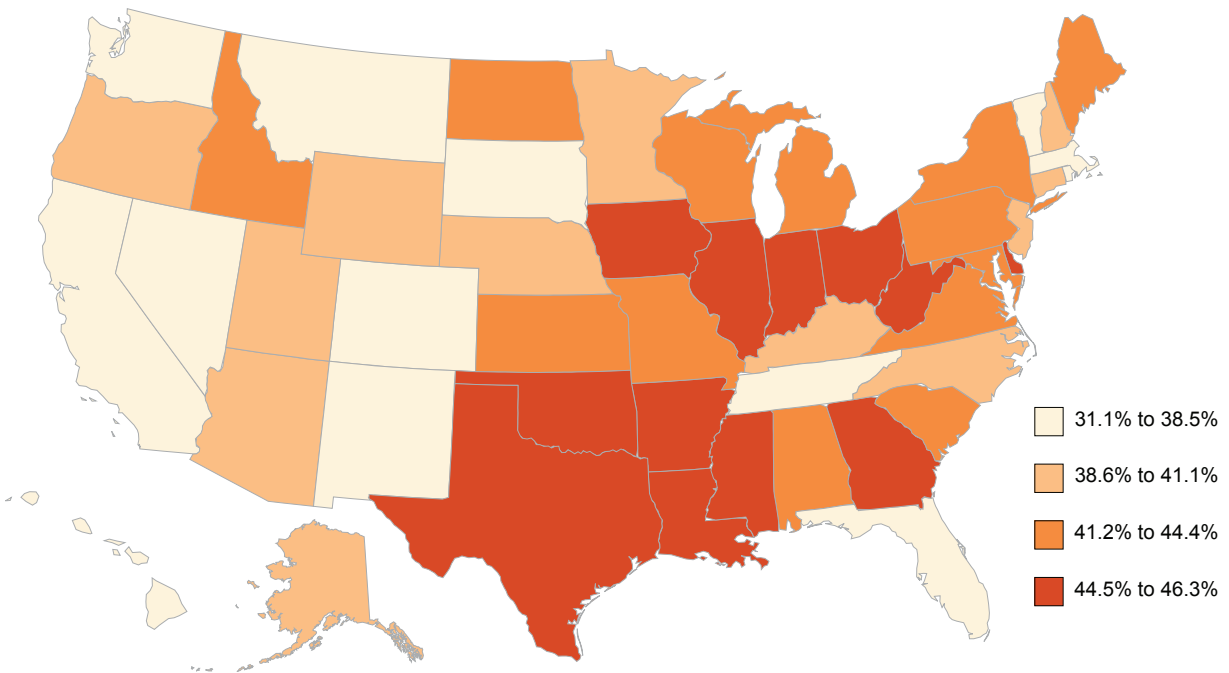
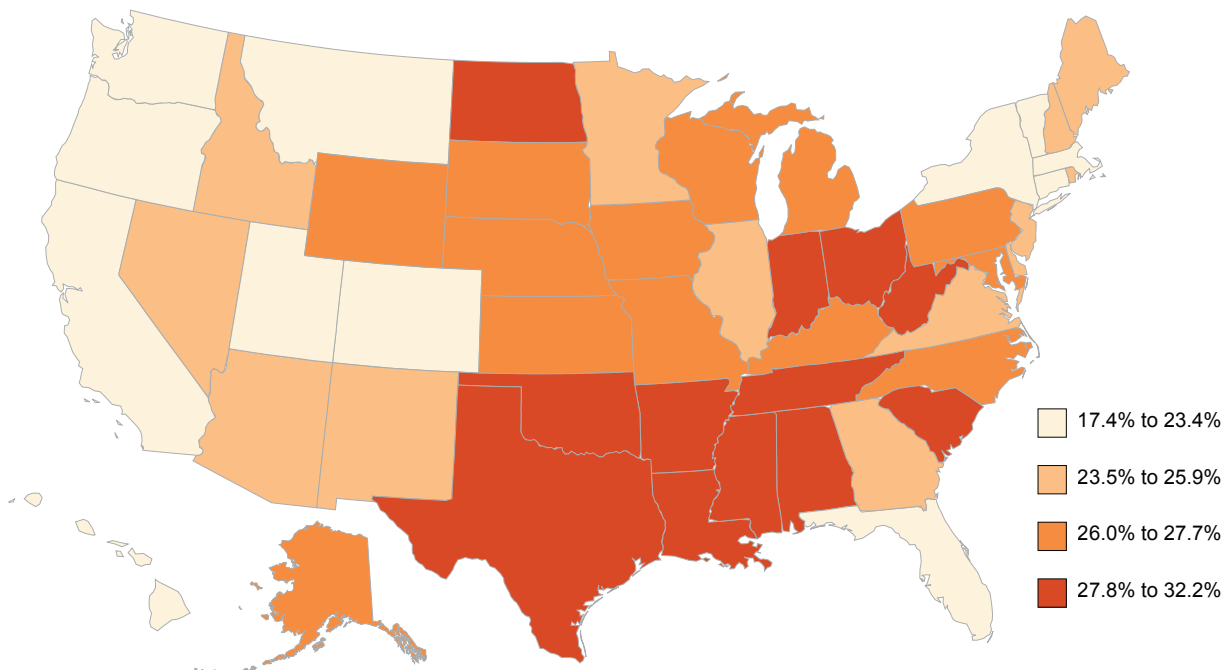


FIG 56. Obesity Among Persons Ages 18 and Over without Disabilities, 2014



Binge Drinking

In the years 2009 through 2014, the binge drinking percentage for people with disabilities varied from a high of 13.2% in 2009 to a low of 10.2% in 2010 (Figure 57). For people without disabilities the percentages were higher, varying from 16.0% in 2009 to 20.4% in 2011. The binge drinking gap measures the degree to which people with disabilities have less binge drinking; the gap was 6.5% in 2013 and 2014, while it was lower in 2009 (2.8%).

Figures 58 and 59 show variations in binge drinking for persons with and without disabilities, by state. The 2014 state percentages for binge drinking among people with disabilities, ages 18 and over ranged from 6.6% in West Virginia to 17.8% in District of Columbia. For those without disabilities, the range is from 11.0% in West Virginia to 26.6% in District of Columbia.

FIG 57. Binge Drinking Percentages with and without Disabilities, 2009-2014

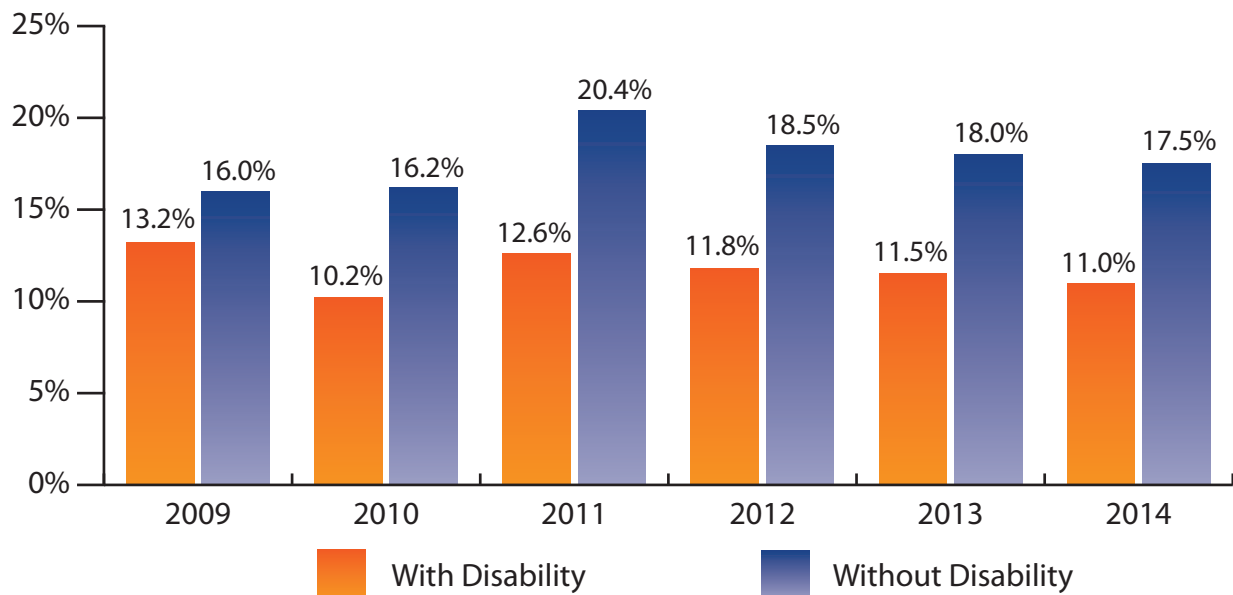


FIG 58. Binge Drinking Among Persons Ages 18 and Over with Disabilities, 2014

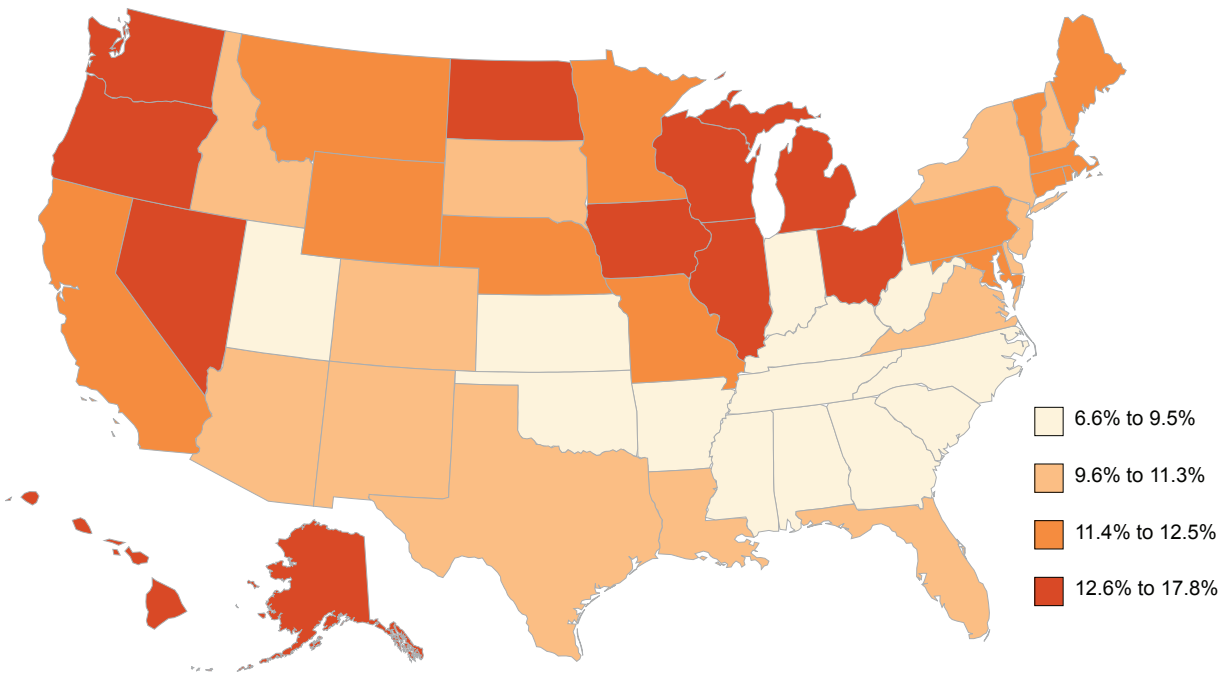
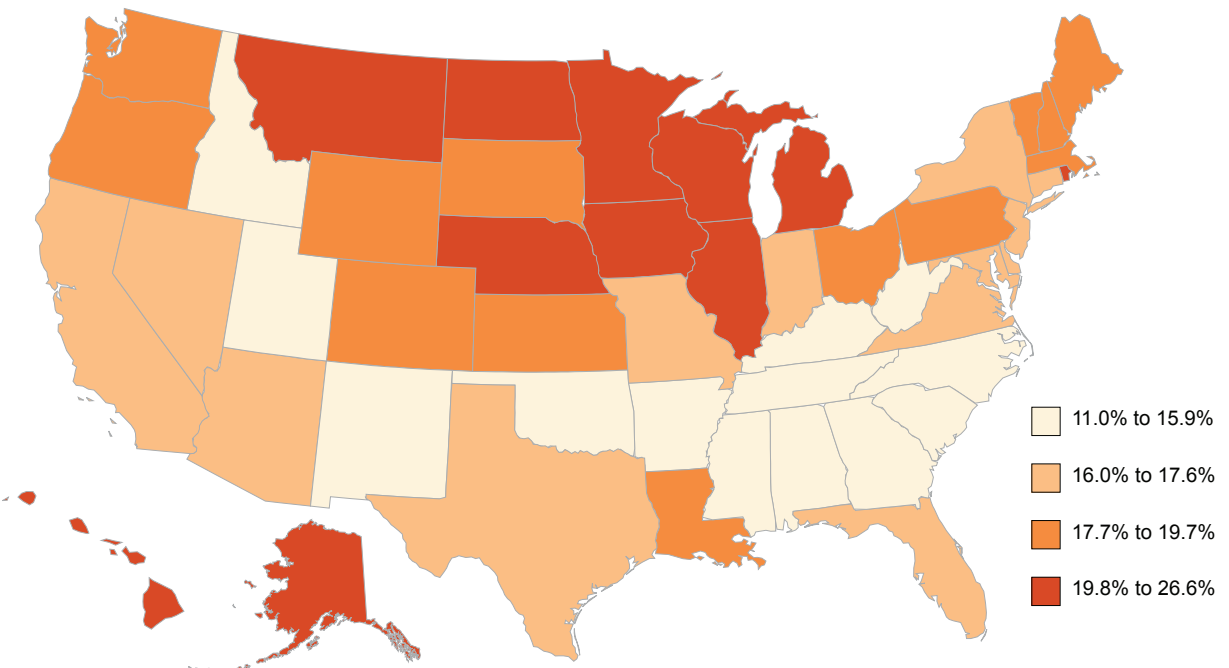


FIG 59. Binge Drinking Among Persons Ages 18 and Over without Disabilities, 2014



About the StatsRRTC

The mission of the Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Statistics and Demographics (StatsRRTC) is to narrow and actively bridge the divide between the producers and end users of disability statistics, thereby supporting better data collection, more accurate information, better decision-making, more effective programs, and better lives for people with disabilities.

www.ResearchonDisability.org

About the Compendium

The Annual Disability Statistics Compendium is a web-based tool that pools disability statistics published by various federal agencies together in one place. When working on legislative and other matters relating to persons with disabilities, the Compendium will make finding and using disability statistics easier.

www.DisabilityCompendium.org

Center Collaborators

- University of New Hampshire–Institute on Disability, a University Center of Excellence on Disability,
- Mathematica Policy Research, a world-class employee-owned survey and research firm,
- Kessler Foundation, a leading medical rehabilitation research organization,
- Center on Disability at the Public Health Institute, a national leader in disability policy, civil rights, disability law, employment, health issues, independent living, and assistive technology.
- American Association of People with Disabilities (AAPD), the country’s largest cross-disability membership association, and
- Council of State Administrators of Vocational Rehabilitation (CSAVR), a nationally-recognized association of disability services administrators

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Appendix A: The Six Disability Questions in the American Community Survey

1. Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?
2. Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?
3. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
4. Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
5. Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?
6. 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?

Appendix B: Source Data

FIG 1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-14 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.3. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 3. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Tables 1.4-1.7. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 4. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.4-1.7. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 5. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.4. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 6. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.5. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 7. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.6. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 8. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.7. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 9. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Tables 1.8-1.13. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 10. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.8. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 11. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.9. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 12. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.10. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 13. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.11. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 14. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.12-15. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 15. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.12. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 16. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.13. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 17. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.14. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 18. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.15. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 19. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.16-18. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 20. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.16. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 21. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.17. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 22. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.18. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 23. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.19-21. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 24. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.19. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 25. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.20. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 26. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.21. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 27. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.22-24. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 28. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.22. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 29. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.23. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 30. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.24. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 31. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.25-26. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 32. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.25. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 33. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B1810; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 1.26. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 34. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B18120; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 2.1-2.2 and prior years. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 35. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B18120; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 2.1. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 36. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B18120; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 2.2. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 37. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B18120; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Tables 2.3-2.8. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 38. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B18140. <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 4.1 and prior years. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 39. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B18140. <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 4.1. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 40. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B18140. <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 4.1. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 41. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B18140. <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 4.1. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 42. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B18130; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Tables 3.1-3.8 and prior years. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 43. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B18130; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 3.1. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 44. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B18130; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 3.5. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 45. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B18130; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 3.2. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 46. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B18130; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 3.6. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 47. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B18130; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 3.3. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 48. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B18130; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 3.7. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 49. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B18130; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 3.4. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 50. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder, Table B18130; <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 3.8. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 51. Authors' calculations using data from the 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey BRFSS. 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 7.2 and prior years. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 52. Authors' calculations using data from the 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey BRFSS. 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 7.2. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 53. Authors' calculations using data from the 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey BRFSS. 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 7.2. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 54. Authors' calculations using data from the 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey BRFSS. 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 7.3 and prior years. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 55. Authors' calculations using data from the 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey BRFSS. 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 7.3. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 56. Authors' calculations using data from the 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey BRFSS. 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 7.3. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 57. Authors' calculations using data from the 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey BRFSS. 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 7.4 and prior years. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 58. Authors' calculations using data from the 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey BRFSS. 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 7.4. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

FIG 59. Authors' calculations using data from the 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey BRFSS. 2015 Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, Table 7.4. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

Appendix C: Glossary of Terms

A

Ambulatory Disability (ACS): In the ACS, individuals five or more years old who responded "yes" when asked if they had "serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs."

American Community Survey (ACS): The American Community Survey is a large, continuous demographic survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau that will provide accurate and up-to-date profiles of America's communities every year. Annual and multi-year estimates of population and housing data are generated for small areas, including tracts and population subgroups. This information is collected by mailing questionnaires to a sample of addresses.

B

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS): The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System is a state-based system of health surveys that collects information on health risk behaviors, preventive health practices, and health care access primarily related to chronic disease and injury. BRFSS was established in 1984 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); currently data are collected monthly in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. More than 350,000 adults are interviewed each year, making the BRFSS the largest telephone health survey in the world. States use BRFSS data to identify emerging health problems, establish and track health objectives, and develop and evaluate public health policies and programs. Many states also use BRFSS data to support health-related legislative efforts.

Binge Drinking (BRFSS): Respondents were asked "[considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have [5, if male respondent] [4, if female respondents] or more drinks on an occasion?" Respondents who reported doing so at least one time were considered to have engaged in binge drinking.

C

Civilian: A person not in active-duty military.

Cognitive Disability (ACS): In the ACS, individuals who indicated "yes" when asked if due to a physical, mental, or emotional condition, they had "serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions."

D

Disability Status (ACS): The U.S. Census Bureau used six questions to identify persons with disabilities. A response of "yes" to any one of the questions indicates that the person in question has a disability—vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living. However, the questions related to cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living are not used to identify disability in individuals less than five years old, and the question related to independent living is not used to identify disability in individuals less than 18 years old.

Disability Status (BRFSS): An individual is classified as having a disability based on answers to the following questions: (1) Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems? and (2) Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone (include occasional use or use in certain circumstances)?

E

Earnings (ACS): Regularly received income from salaries/wages, self-employment or both, for people ages 16 or older before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc.

Employment Status (ACS): In the ACS, individuals were asked a series of questions designed to identify their status. Based on the answers, individuals were classified into one of five groups: (1) people who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) people on temporary layoff who were available for work; (3) people who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (4) people who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week; and (5) people not in the labor force. The employment status data shown in American Community Survey tabulations relate to people ages 16 or older.

G

Go-Outside-Home Disability (ACS): An individual with difficulty going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting at least six months.

H

Hearing Disability (ACS): In the ACS, individuals who indicated "yes" when asked if they were "deaf or ... [had] serious difficulty hearing."

I

Independent Living Disability (ACS): In the ACS, individuals who indicated "yes" when asked if due to a physical, mental, or emotional condition, they had difficulty "doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping."

O

Obese (BRFSS): The condition where a person has a body mass index greater than 30.

P

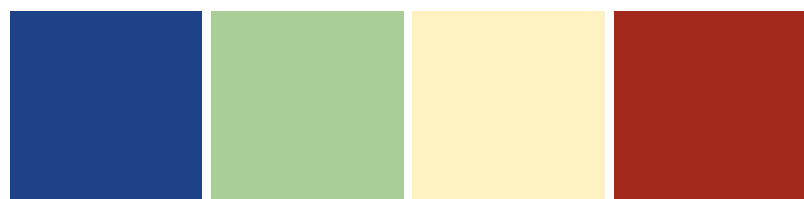
Poverty Rate: Percent of the population who are determined to be in poverty. The Office of Management and Budget in Statistical Policy Directive 14 sets the standards for which poverty is calculated. The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of dollar value thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the dollar value of the appropriate threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty.

S

Smoking (BRFSS): Respondents were asked about smoking: "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?" and "Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?" Respondents who reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and who, at the time of survey, smoked either every day or some days were defined as a current smoker.

V

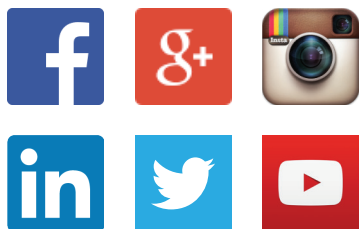
Vision Disability: In the ACS, individuals who indicated "yes" when asked if they were "blind or ... [had] serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses."



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