



Cornell University

2008

AR

Arkansas

2008 Disability Status Report Arkansas



www.disabilitystatistics.org

Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics

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Glossary

About the StatsRRTC

The 2008 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 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 estimates in the 2008 Disability Status Report are based on American Community Survey (ACS) data - a US Census Bureau survey designed to replace the Decennial Census long form. See the ACS User Guide on www.disabilitystatistics.org for additional information on the ACS.

In 2008 the US Census Bureau made a number of significant changes to the ACS. These changes included an entirely new set of disability questions as described on the following page. Changes made to other 2008 ACS questions, including those regarding employment status and the number of weeks worked in the past 12 months (used to calculate full-time/full year employment status), also may have an impact on the results in this report. Because of these changes, comparisons should not be made with previous status reports or estimates. For a summary of all changes to the ACS 2008 survey see the following Census Bureau document: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/SummaryResultsACS2006ContentTest.pdf>.

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. As a result, differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant.

Suggested Citation

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2008 ACS Disability Questions

A number of major changes were made to the ACS disability questions in 2008. The US Census Bureau made these changes to better identify specific portions of the population of persons with disabilities, and to more clearly define disability as a functional limitation that may increase a person's risk of participation limitation. These changes mean that the population of persons with disabilities identified in 2008 is different from that identified in previous years, and the results should not be compared.

Below are the disability questions used in the 2008 ACS. 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):*

16a. Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

Visual Disability *(asked of all ages):*

16b. 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):*

17a. 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):*

17b. Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

Self-Care Disability *(asked of persons ages 5 or older):* 17c. Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

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

18. 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?

The major changes from the previous ACS disability questions are:

Duration of limitation was removed and the term "serious" is used to focus on longer term/more severe impairments.

Employment Disability question is no longer asked.

Vision and **Hearing Disabilities** (was Sensory Disability) are now two separate questions and include children under the age of 5.

Cognitive Disability (was Mental Disability): dropped "learning" as an activity, added the activity "making decisions."

Ambulatory Disability (was Physical disability) is now limited to mobility related activities; "reaching, lifting, or carrying" activities dropped.

Self-Care Disability (was Self-Care disability): no longer includes phrase "Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition." The new question is limited to dressing and bathing activities, and the "getting around inside the home" activity is dropped.

Independent Living Disability (was Go-Outside-Home disability): dropped both the time restriction "lasting 6 months or more" and the phrase "Outside the home."

New Features and Notes

New Features

Additional Topics: Two new topics of special interest to disability were added to the revised 2008 ACS and have been included in the 2008 Disability Status Report: health insurance coverage and veterans service-connected disability rating. As the two new sensory disability questions (visual and hearing disabilities) are asked of children ages 4 and under, estimates for this age group are included in this report.

Further Notes

Puerto Rico: A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2008 Puerto Rico Community Survey, is available again this year. 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 last year's report we provide the 90% MOE to better illustrate sampling variability. See the glossary entry for more information on this topic.

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

Note: According to the Census Bureau, estimates based on the ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file 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.ilr.cornell.edu/edi/disabilitystatistics/faq.cfm#Q4> for further information.

Arkansas Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS questions.

Age: In 2008, the prevalence of disability in AR was:

- 17.6 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.9 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 8.3 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 8.5 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 16.6 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 34.0 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 58.5 percent for persons ages 75+

Gender: In 2008, 17.4 percent of females of all ages and 17.7 percent of males of all ages in AR reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2008, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in AR was 6.2 percent.

Race: In AR in 2008, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 15.6 percent among Whites
- 22.5 percent among Black / African Americans
- 5.8 percent among Asians
- 27.8 percent among Native Americans
- 15.1 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2008, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in AR was 33.9 percent.

Looking for Work: In AR in 2008, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 7.4 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In AR in 2008, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/ full-year was 22.2 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2008, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in AR was \$30,600.

Annual Household Income: In AR in 2008, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$31,900.

Poverty: In AR in 2008, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 26.7 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2008, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in AR was 18.3 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2008, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in AR:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 39.8 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 25.2 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 9.0 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2008, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 20.2 percent in AR.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2008 in AR, 78.8 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 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS disability questions.

Location	2008 (%)	Location	2008 (%)
Alabama	15.1	Montana	12.0
Alaska	12.9	Nebraska	8.4
Arizona	10.7	Nevada	8.7
Arkansas	16.6	New Hampshire	9.7
California	8.5	New Jersey	7.7
Colorado	8.3	New Mexico	12.4
Connecticut	8.5	New York	9.1
Delaware	10.8	North Carolina	11.7
District of Columbia	8.9	North Dakota	8.6
Florida	10.0	Ohio	11.6
Georgia	10.5	Oklahoma	16.0
Hawaii	7.2	Oregon	11.2
Idaho	10.9	Pennsylvania	11.3
Illinois	8.4	Puerto Rico	20.2
Indiana	11.6	Rhode Island	10.9
Iowa	9.6	South Carolina	12.7
Kansas	10.8	South Dakota	8.7
Kentucky	16.4	Tennessee	13.6
Louisiana	13.8	Texas	10.6
Maine	13.4	Utah	7.9
Maryland	8.6	Vermont	12.8
Massachusetts	9.3	Virginia	8.9
Michigan	11.8	Washington	10.6
Minnesota	7.9	West Virginia	18.7
Mississippi	16.3	Wisconsin	9.1
Missouri	12.6	Wyoming	11.9

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 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS disability questions.

Location	People with Disabilities 2008	People without Disabilities 2008	Location	People with Disabilities 2008	People without Disabilities 2008
Alabama	33.1	78.1	Montana	43.7	81.0
Alaska	51.4	80.5	Nebraska	50.5	86.6
Arizona	42.4	78.2	Nevada	44.8	79.5
Arkansas	33.9	79.1	New Hampshire	46.4	84.6
California	37.2	77.3	New Jersey	41.7	81.3
Colorado	48.3	82.5	New Mexico	41.2	77.3
Connecticut	42.1	82.4	New York	36.2	78.9
Delaware	45.8	81.4	North Carolina	39.7	80.1
District of Columbia	33.1	80.6	North Dakota	60.2	87.0
Florida	36.6	78.4	Ohio	38.3	80.4
Georgia	40.8	79.2	Oklahoma	43.5	80.8
Hawaii	44.7	82.3	Oregon	41.2	79.0
Idaho	46.0	80.4	Pennsylvania	38.8	80.9
Illinois	39.5	80.0	Puerto Rico	25.0	59.4
Indiana	39.8	80.6	Rhode Island	39.8	81.4
Iowa	52.5	86.9	South Carolina	33.9	77.6
Kansas	51.3	85.0	South Dakota	61.4	86.0
Kentucky	30.8	77.0	Tennessee	35.6	79.1
Louisiana	36.6	77.6	Texas	42.9	79.6
Maine	39.5	81.4	Utah	45.9	80.1
Maryland	44.7	83.8	Vermont	48.8	84.0
Massachusetts	39.9	82.5	Virginia	41.5	82.6
Michigan	33.6	76.8	Washington	41.0	80.5
Minnesota	52.4	84.8	West Virginia	30.5	76.7
Mississippi	33.2	77.9	Wisconsin	45.1	84.3
Missouri	39.5	81.5	Wyoming	56.6	84.9

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Arkansas, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS disability questions.

Quick Statistics

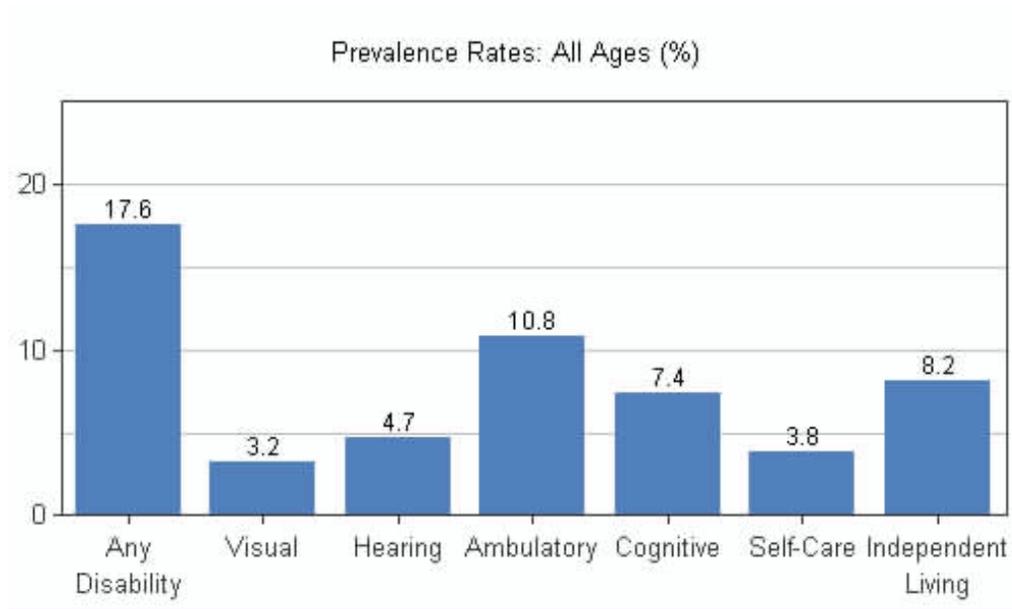
17.6%

Prevalence:
All Ages

- In 2008, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in AR was 17.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2008, 493,800 of the 2,808,300 individuals of all ages in AR reported one or more disabilities.
- In AR in 2008, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 10.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 3.2 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Arkansas in 2008*

Chart



Table

Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	17.6	0.52	493,800	14,640	2,808,300	28,268
Visual	3.2	0.24	90,600	6,790	2,808,300	28,268
Hearing	4.7	0.29	133,000	8,160	2,808,300	28,268
Ambulatory	10.8	0.44	283,200	11,570	2,612,800	26,596
Cognitive	7.4	0.37	194,000	9,740	2,612,800	26,596
Self-Care	3.8	0.27	98,700	7,070	2,612,800	26,596
Independent Living	8.2	0.42	183,300	9,490	2,233,300	22,985

* **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 Arkansas, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS disability questions. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

0.9%

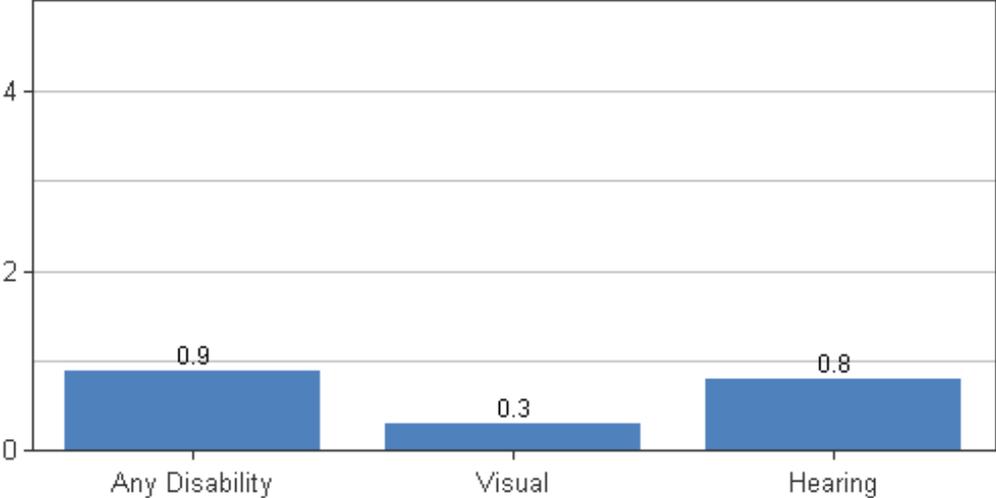
Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

- In 2008, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in AR was 0.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2008, 1,900 of the 195,500 children ages 0 to 4 in AR reported one or more disabilities.
- In AR in 2008, 0.3 percent reported a visual disability
- In AR in 2008, 0.8 percent reported a hearing disability

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Arkansas in 2008

Table

Prevalence Rates: Age 4 years and under (%)



Table

Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.9	3.29	1,900	990	195,500	1,672
Visual	0.3	3.29	600	570	195,500	1,672
Hearing	0.8	3.29	1,500	900	195,500	1,672

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in Arkansas, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS).^{*} For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS disability questions.

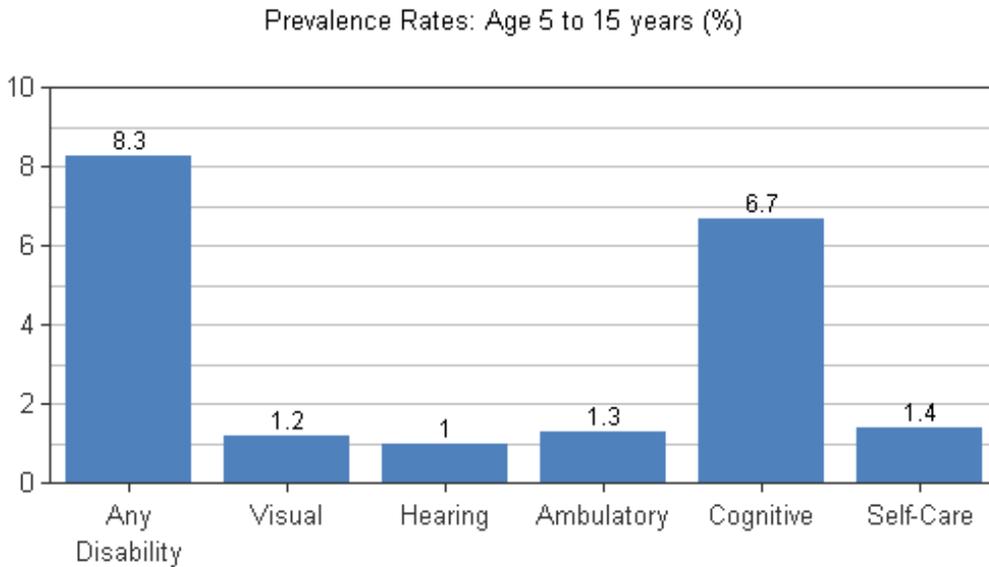
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
8.3%

- In 2008, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in AR was 8.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2008, 34,900 of the 420,700 individuals ages 5 to 15 in AR reported one or more disabilities.
- In AR in 2008, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 6.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 1.0 percent.

Prevalence of disability* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in Arkansas in 2008

Chart



Table

Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	8.3	0.97	34,900	4,250	420,700	4,024
Visual	1.2	3.29	4,900	1,600	420,700	4,024
Hearing	1.0	3.29	4,100	1,460	420,700	4,024
Ambulatory	1.3	3.29	5,500	1,700	420,700	4,024
Cognitive	6.7	0.88	28,100	3,820	420,700	4,024
Self-Care	1.4	3.29	5,700	1,730	420,700	4,024

* **Note:** The "Independent Living Disability" question was not asked of children ages 15 years old 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 Arkansas, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS disability questions.

Quick Statistics

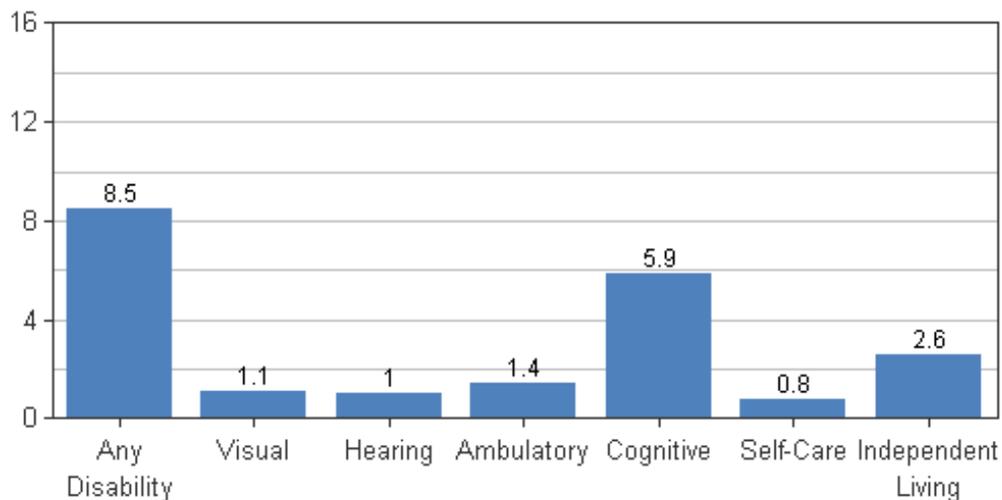
Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years
8.5%

- In 2008, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in AR was 8.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2008, 17,800 of the 210,300 individuals ages 16 to 20 in AR reported one or more disabilities.
- In AR in 2008, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 5.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 0.8 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Arkansas in 2008

Chart

Prevalence Rates: Age 16 to 20 years (%)



Table

Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	8.5	1.39	17,800	3,050	210,300	1,896
Visual	1.1	3.29	2,200	1,080	210,300	1,896
Hearing	1.0	3.29	2,100	1,060	210,300	1,896
Ambulatory	1.4	3.29	2,900	1,240	210,300	1,896
Cognitive	5.9	1.17	12,300	2,540	210,300	1,896
Self-Care	0.8	3.29	1,800	960	210,300	1,896
Independent Living	2.6	0.80	5,500	1,700	210,300	1,896

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 Arkansas, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS disability questions.

Quick Statistics

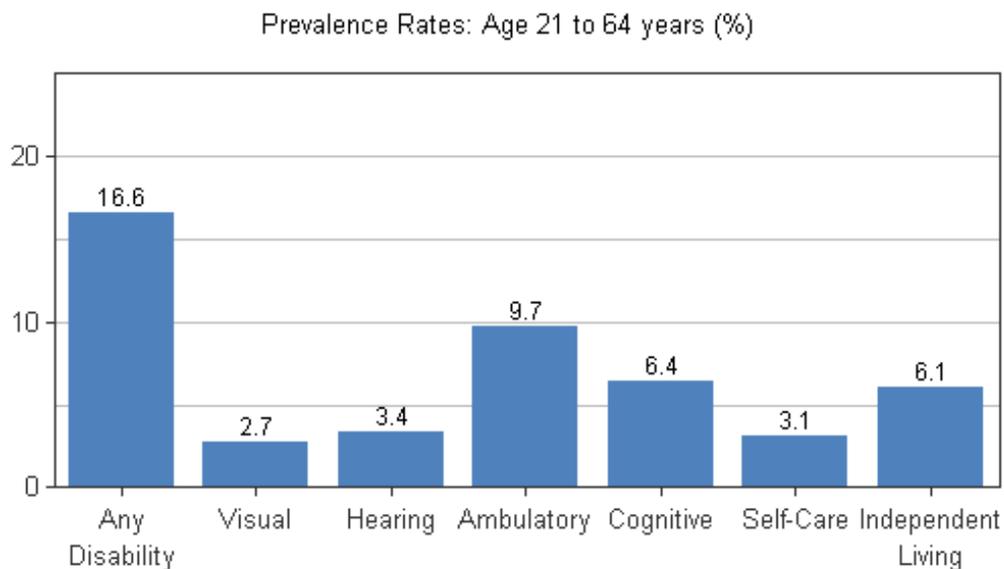
Prevalence:
Ages 21 to
64 years

16.6%

- In 2008, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in AR was 16.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2008, 263,400 of the 1,591,600 individuals ages 21 to 64 in AR reported one or more disabilities.
- In AR in 2008, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 9.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Visual Disability," 2.7 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Arkansas in 2008

Chart



Table

Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	16.6	0.67	263,400	11,210	1,591,600	15,795
Visual	2.7	0.29	42,700	4,700	1,591,600	15,795
Hearing	3.4	0.33	53,700	5,260	1,591,600	15,795
Ambulatory	9.7	0.54	153,700	8,740	1,591,600	15,795
Cognitive	6.4	0.45	102,600	7,210	1,591,600	15,795
Self-Care	3.1	0.31	48,500	5,010	1,591,600	15,795
Independent Living	6.1	0.43	97,100	7,020	1,591,600	15,795

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Arkansas, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS disability questions.

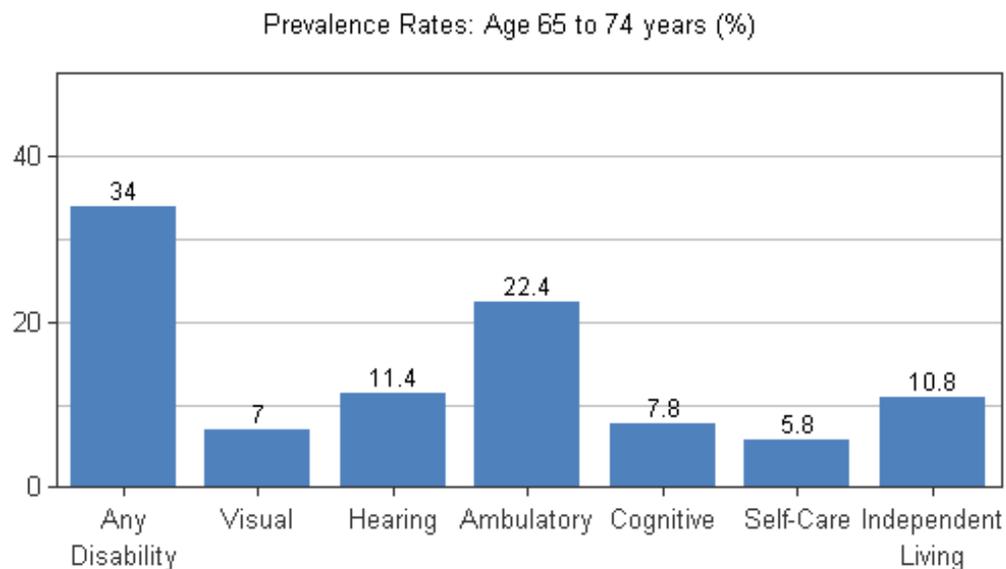
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 65 to
74 years
34.0%

- In 2008, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in AR was 34.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2008, 72,900 of the 214,300 individuals ages 65 to 74 in AR reported one or more disabilities.
- In AR in 2008, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 22.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 5.8 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Arkansas in 2008

Chart



Table

Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	34.0	2.35	72,900	6,110	214,300	2,784
Visual	7.0	1.27	15,100	2,810	214,300	2,784
Hearing	11.4	1.57	24,500	3,570	214,300	2,784
Ambulatory	22.4	2.06	48,100	4,980	214,300	2,784
Cognitive	7.8	1.33	16,700	2,950	214,300	2,784
Self-Care	5.8	1.16	12,500	2,550	214,300	2,784
Independent Living	10.8	1.53	23,100	3,470	214,300	2,784

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Arkansas, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS disability questions,

Quick Statistics

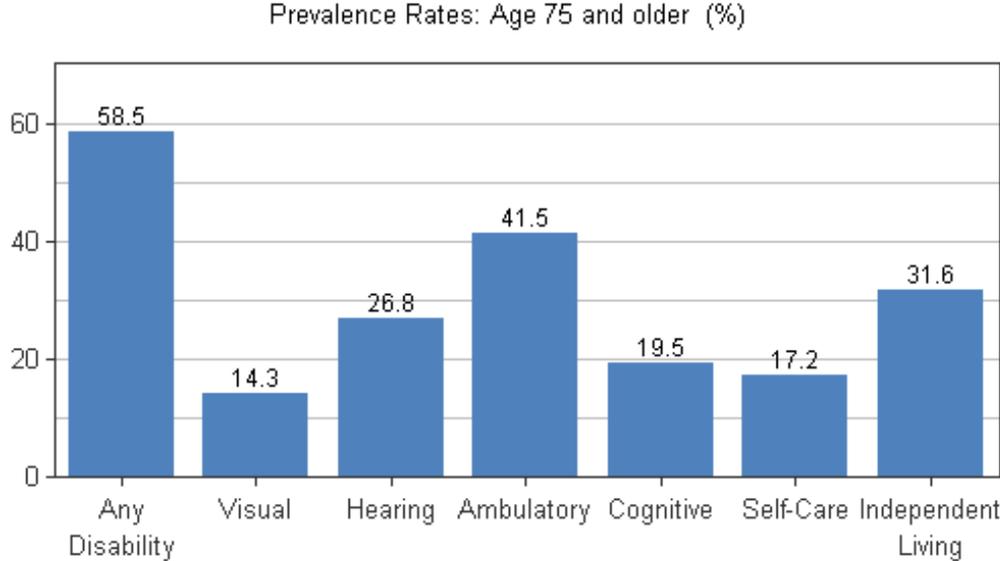
Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

58.5%

- In 2008, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in AR was 58.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2008, 102,900 of the 175,900 individuals ages 75 and older in AR reported one or more disabilities.
- In AR in 2008, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 41.5 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 14.3 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Arkansas in 2008

Chart



Table

Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	58.5	2.69	102,900	7,220	175,900	2,097
Visual	14.3	1.91	25,100	3,620	175,900	2,097
Hearing	26.8	2.42	47,100	4,930	175,900	2,097
Ambulatory	41.5	2.69	73,000	6,110	175,900	2,097
Cognitive	19.5	2.17	34,400	4,220	175,900	2,097
Self-Care	17.2	2.06	30,200	3,960	175,900	2,097
Independent Living	31.6	2.54	55,500	5,350	175,900	2,097

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in Arkansas, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS disability questions.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

17.7%

Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

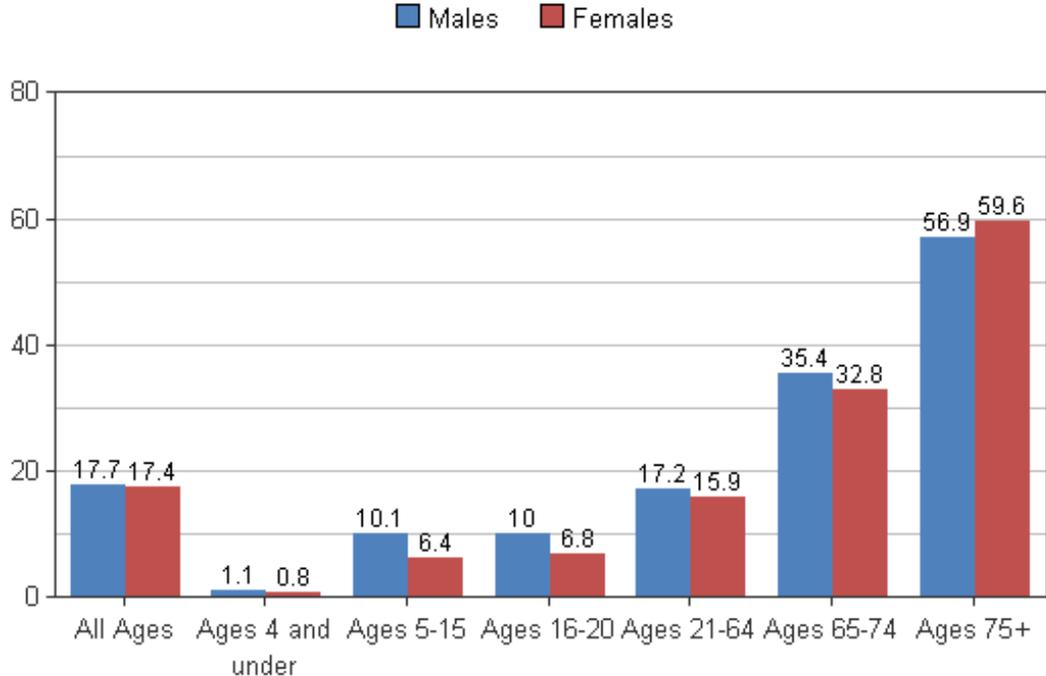
17.4%

- In AR in 2008, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 17.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2008, 243,300 of the 1,370,700 males of all ages in AR reported one or more disabilities.
- In AR in 2008, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 17.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2008, 250,500 of the 1,437,600 females of all ages in AR reported one or more disabilities.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by gender and age group in Arkansas in 2008

Chart

Prevalence Rates: Gender and Age (%)



Table

Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
All Ages	17.7	0.85	243,300	12,350	1,370,700	13,411
Ages 4 and under	1.1	3.29	1,000	850	98,200	827
Ages 5-15	10.1	1.71	21,800	3,850	214,800	2,019
Ages 16-20	10.0	2.38	10,900	2,730	109,100	947
Ages 21-64	17.2	1.12	134,200	9,370	778,700	7,511
Ages 65-74	35.4	3.97	35,200	4,880	99,500	1,272
Ages 75+	56.9	4.89	40,100	5,210	70,400	835
Females						
All Ages	17.4	0.83	250,500	12,520	1,437,600	14,857
Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	800	740	97,300	845
Ages 5-15	6.4	1.41	13,100	2,990	205,900	2,005
Ages 16-20	6.8	2.08	6,900	2,170	101,100	949
Ages 21-64	15.9	1.06	129,200	9,200	813,000	8,284
Ages 65-74	32.8	3.63	37,700	5,050	114,800	1,512
Ages 75+	59.6	3.96	62,800	6,490	105,500	1,262

* **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

Hispanic/Latino Origin and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by Hispanic/Latino origin and age group in Arkansas, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS disability questions.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

6.2%

Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

18.2%

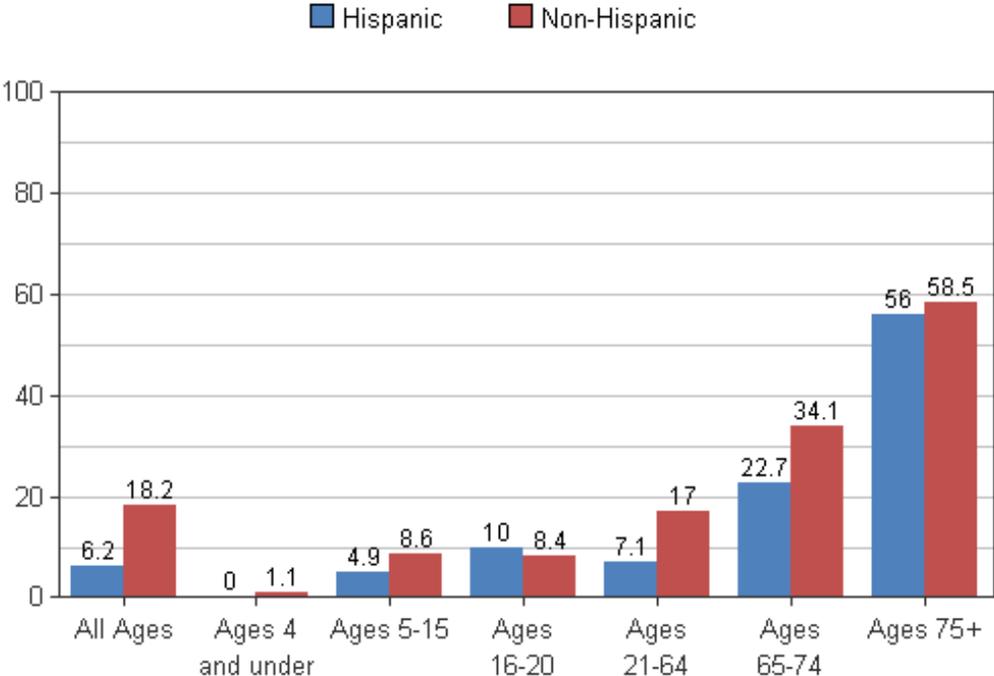
- In AR in 2008, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 6.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2008, 9,500 of the 153,600 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in AR reported one or more disabilities.
- In AR in 2008, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 18.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2008, 484,300 of the 2,654,600 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in AR 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 Arkansas in 2008

Chart

Prevalence Rates: Hispanic/Latino Origin and Age (%)



Table

Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
All Ages	6.2	1.41	9,500	2,230	153,600	1,262
Ages 4 and under	0.0	3.29	0	400	24,100	163
Ages 5-15	4.9	2.60	1,800	970	36,400	316
Ages 16-20	10.0	5.92	1,300	840	13,500	121
Ages 21-64	7.1	2.13	5,500	1,690	76,600	633
Ages 65-74 †	22.7	19.38	600	540	2,500	24
Ages 75+ †	56.0	48.03	300	400	600	5
Non-Hispanic						
All Ages	18.2	0.54	484,300	14,530	2,654,600	27,006
Ages 4 and under	1.1	3.29	1,900	990	171,300	1,509
Ages 5-15	8.6	1.04	33,100	4,140	384,300	3,708
Ages 16-20	8.4	1.43	16,500	2,930	196,800	1,775
Ages 21-64	17.0	0.70	258,000	11,100	1,515,000	15,162
Ages 65-74	34.1	2.36	72,300	6,080	211,900	2,760
Ages 75+	58.5	2.70	102,600	7,210	175,300	2,092

* **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.

† **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

Prevalence

Race

Introduction

This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in AR, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS disability questions.

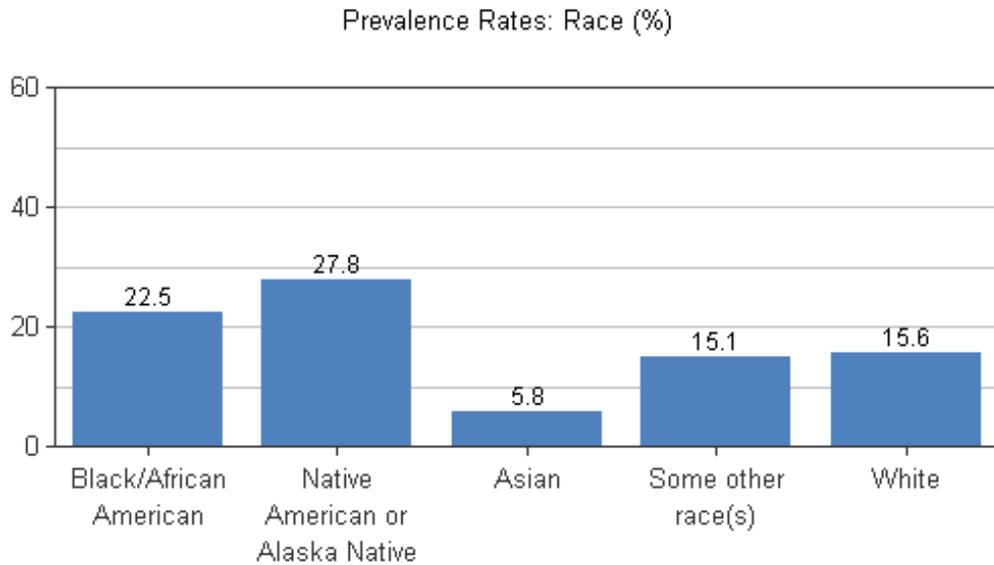
Quick Statistics

In 2008, among working-age people in AR:

- 15.6 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 22.5 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 27.8 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 5.8 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 15.1 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 Arkansas in 2008

Chart



Table

Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Black/African American	22.5	1.96	53,900	5,270	239,400	1,986
Native American or Alaska Native	27.8	11.38	2,300	1,090	8,100	106
Asian	5.8	4.08	1,000	720	17,200	166
Some other race(s)	15.1	3.50	8,300	2,080	55,000	490
White	15.6	0.74	198,000	9,840	1,271,900	13,047

Employment

Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Arkansas, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS disability questions.

Quick Statistics

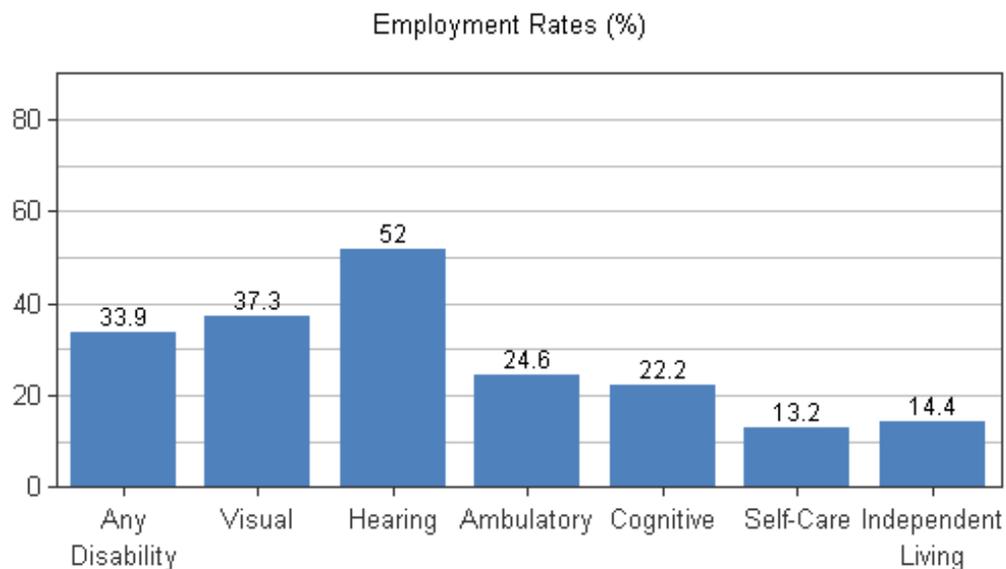
Employment:
with disability
33.9%

Employment:
without
disability
79.1%

- In 2008, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in AR was 33.9 percent.
- In 2008, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in AR was 79.1 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 45.2 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 52.0 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 13.2 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Arkansas in 2008

Chart



Table

Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	79.1	0.81	1,050,700	18,580	1,328,200	13,058
Any Disability	33.9	2.11	89,400	6,740	263,400	2,737
Visual	37.3	5.37	15,900	2,880	42,700	457
Hearing	52.0	4.94	27,900	3,810	53,700	594
Ambulatory	24.6	2.52	37,700	4,420	153,700	1,619
Cognitive	22.2	2.97	22,800	3,440	102,600	1,034
Self-Care	13.2	3.52	6,400	1,830	48,500	513
Independent Living	14.4	2.58	14,000	2,710	97,100	965

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 Arkansas who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS disability questions.

Quick Statistics

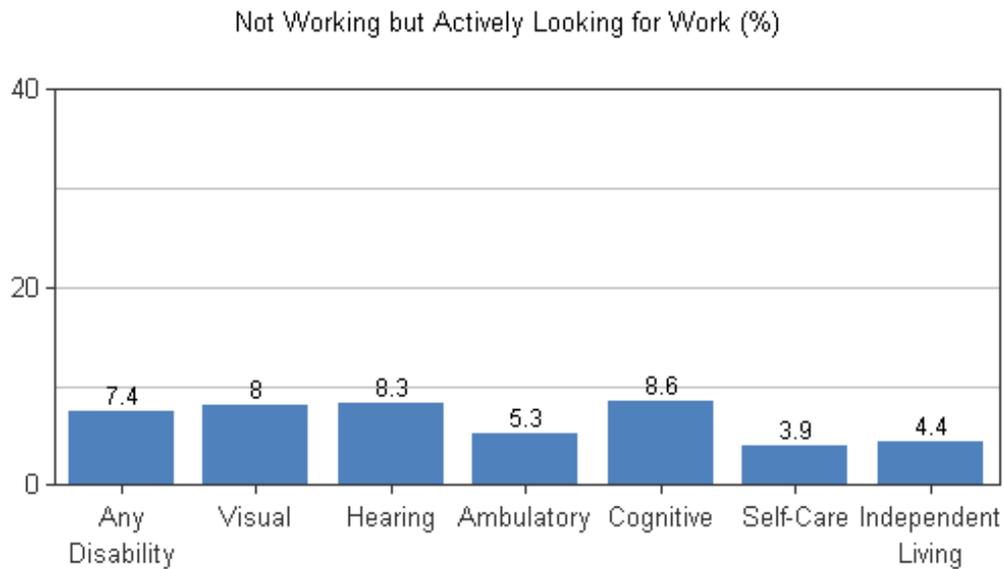
Actively
Looking: with
disability
7.4%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
19.8%

- In 2008 in AR, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 7.4 percent.
- In 2008 in AR, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 19.8 percent.
- The difference in the percentage not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 12.4 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Cognitive Disability," 8.6 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 3.9 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Arkansas in 2008

Chart



Table

Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	19.8	1.61	55,000	4,940	277,500	2,801
Any Disability	7.4	1.34	12,800	2,400	174,000	1,799
Visual	8.0	3.53	2,100	990	26,700	280
Hearing	8.3	3.66	2,200	990	25,800	290
Ambulatory	5.3	1.40	6,100	1,660	115,900	1,235
Cognitive	8.6	2.11	6,800	1,760	79,800	792
Self-Care	3.9	2.01	1,600	860	42,100	444
Independent Living	4.4	1.51	3,700	1,290	83,100	820

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 Arkansas, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS questions regarding the number of weeks worked in the past 12 months and disability.

Quick Statistics

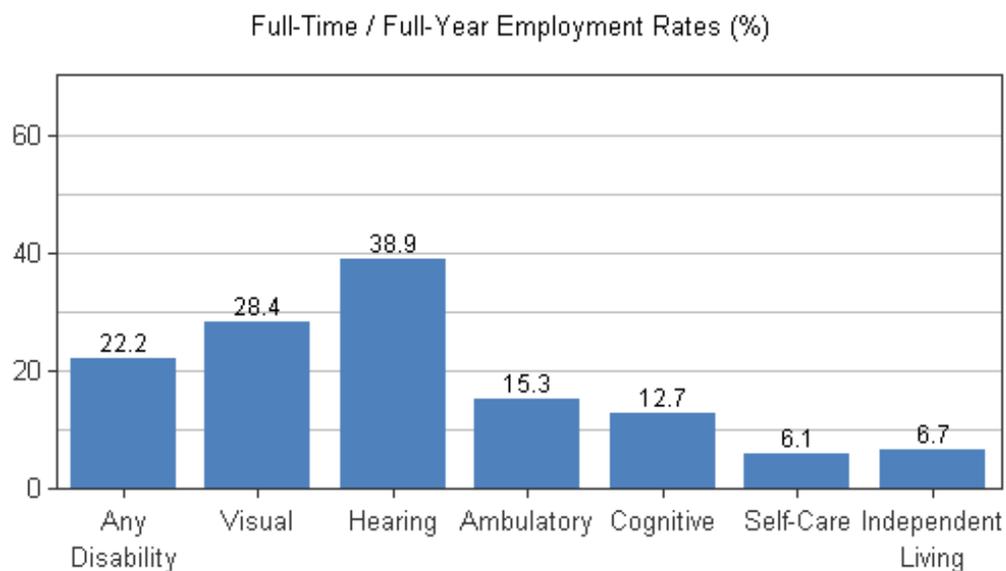
FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
22.2%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
61.2%

- In 2008, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in AR was 22.2 percent.
- In 2008, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in AR was 61.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 39 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 38.9 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 6.1 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Arkansas in 2008

Chart



Table

Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	61.2	0.90	812,500	16,220	1,328,200	13,058
Any Disability	22.2	1.72	58,600	5,100	263,400	2,737
Visual	28.4	4.65	12,100	2,340	42,700	457
Hearing	38.9	4.48	20,800	3,060	53,700	594
Ambulatory	15.3	1.95	23,500	3,250	153,700	1,619
Cognitive	12.7	2.21	13,100	2,430	102,600	1,034
Self-Care	6.1	2.31	3,000	1,160	48,500	513
Independent Living	6.7	1.71	6,500	1,710	97,100	965

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 Arkansas, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the ACS disability questions.

Quick Statistics

Earnings: with
disability
\$30,600

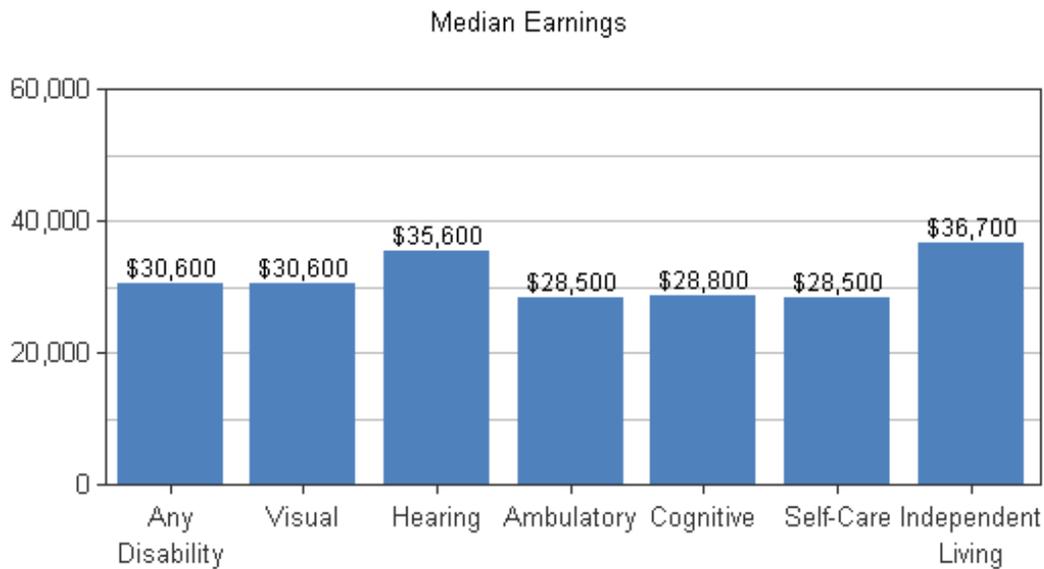
Earnings:
without disability
\$33,600

- In 2008, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in AR was \$30,600.
- In 2008, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in AR was \$33,600[†].
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$3,000[†].
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Independent Living Disability," \$36,700. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Ambulatory Disability," \$28,500.

[†] **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in Arkansas in 2008

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$33,600	\$790	813,000	7,962
Any Disability	\$30,600	\$2,600	59,000	614
Visual	\$30,600	\$5,680	12,000	125
Hearing	\$35,600	\$4,360	21,000	225
Ambulatory	\$28,500	\$4,070	24,000	240
Cognitive	\$28,800	\$5,290	13,000	144
Self-Care †	\$28,500	\$13,770	3,000	38
Independent Living	\$36,700	\$9,620	6,000	71

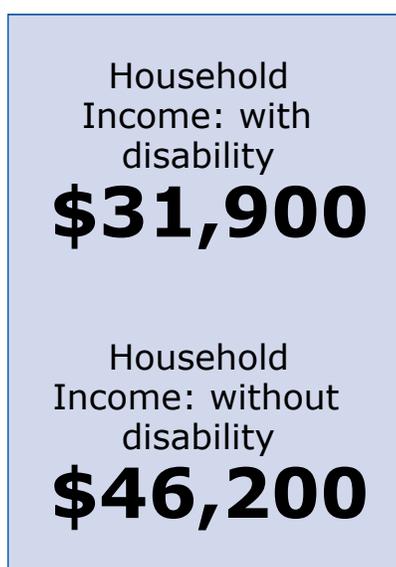
† **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

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 Arkansas, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS disability questions.

Quick Statistics



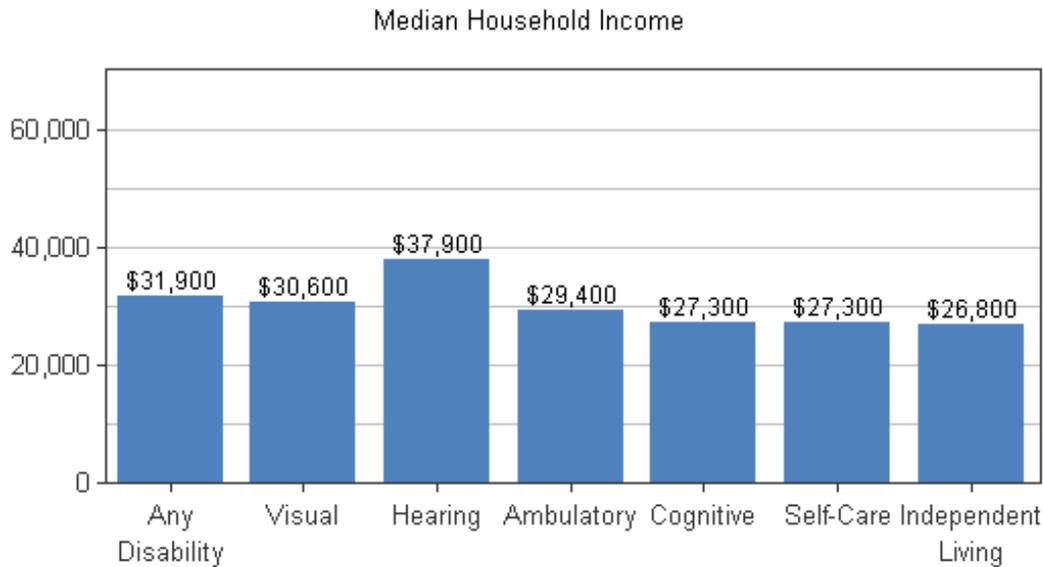
- In 2008, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in AR was \$31,900[†].
- In 2008, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in AR was \$46,200[†].
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$14,300[†].
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$37,900. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Independent Living Disability," \$26,800.

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

† **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

Median annual income* of households including any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Arkansas in 2008

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$46,200	\$1,550	692,000	6,894
Any Disability	\$31,900	\$2,260	210,000	2,286
Visual	\$30,600	\$5,110	38,000	423
Hearing	\$37,900	\$5,520	50,000	567
Ambulatory	\$29,400	\$2,650	134,000	1,448
Cognitive	\$27,300	\$3,170	83,000	913
Self-Care	\$27,300	\$4,600	43,000	481
Independent Living	\$26,800	\$3,420	80,000	868

† **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 Arkansas, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS disability questions.

Quick Statistics

Poverty: with
disability

26.7%

Poverty:
without
disability

11.9%

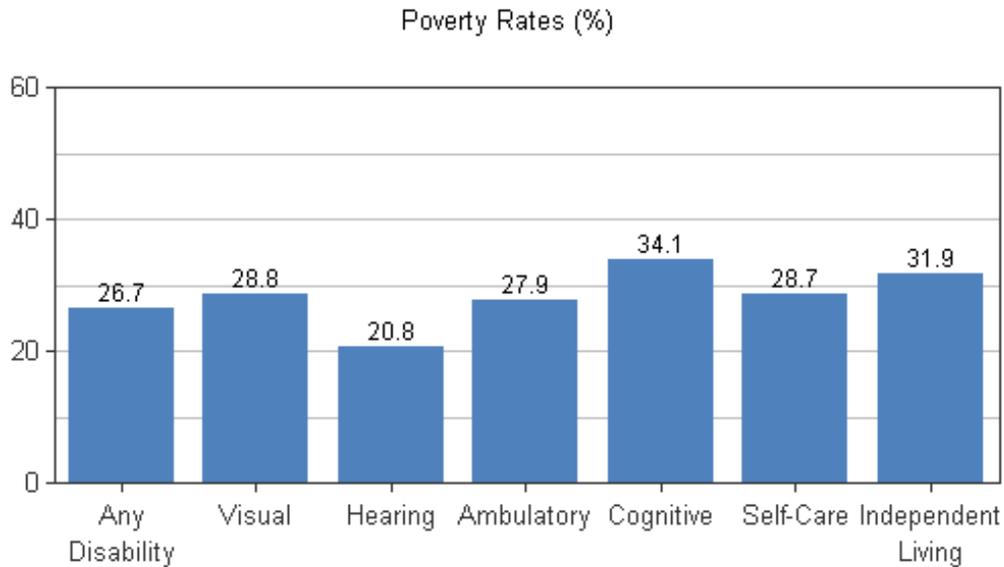
- In 2008, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in AR was 26.7 percent†.
- In 2008, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in AR was 11.9 percent†.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 14.8 percentage points†.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 34.1 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.

† **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

Poverty rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Arkansas in 2008

Chart



Table

Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	11.9	0.78	157,500	10,730	1,324,500	13,030
Any Disability	26.7	2.40	70,200	7,280	263,100	2,735
Visual	28.8	6.10	12,300	3,080	42,700	457
Hearing	20.8	4.88	11,200	2,940	53,700	594
Ambulatory	27.9	3.18	42,900	5,720	153,700	1,619
Cognitive	34.1	4.12	34,900	5,170	102,300	1,032
Self-Care	28.7	5.71	13,900	3,280	48,500	513
Independent Living	31.9	4.16	31,000	4,870	97,100	965

† **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 Arkansas, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS disability questions. Please note that these results will differ from official Social Security Administration reports for several reasons. For additional information please email DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu.

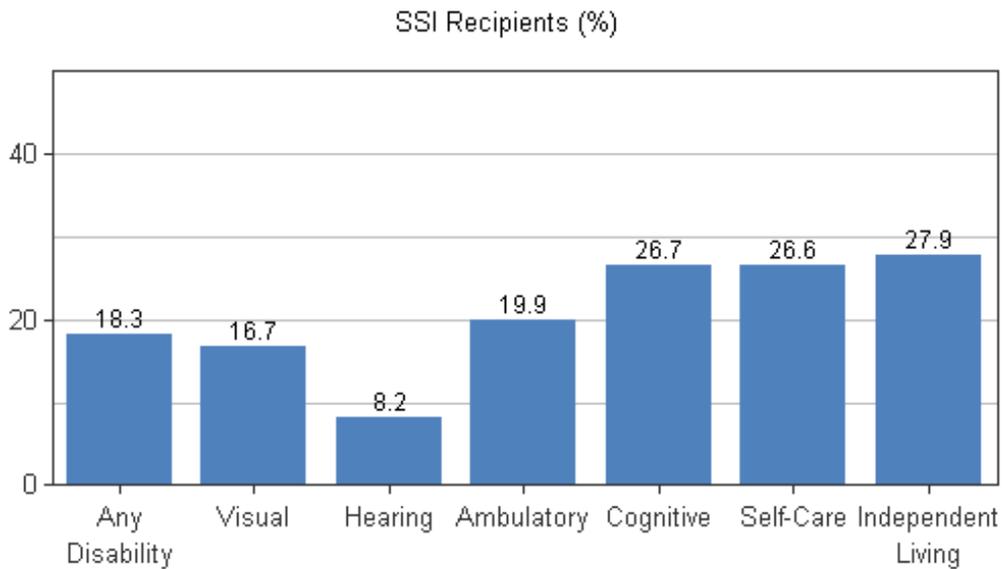
Quick Statistics

SSI
Recipients:
with disability
18.3%

- In 2008, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in AR was 18.3 percent.
- In 2008, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in AR was 48,200.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 27.9 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 8.2 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Arkansas in 2008

Chart



Table

Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	18.3	1.60	48,200	4,630	263,400	2,737
Visual	16.7	3.84	7,100	1,790	42,700	457
Hearing	8.2	2.52	4,400	1,410	53,700	594
Ambulatory	19.9	2.17	30,600	3,700	153,700	1,619
Cognitive	26.7	2.94	27,400	3,500	102,600	1,034
Self-Care	26.6	4.27	12,900	2,410	48,500	513
Independent Living	27.9	3.06	27,100	3,490	97,100	965

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 Arkansas, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS disability questions. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

High School
Only: with
disability

39.8%

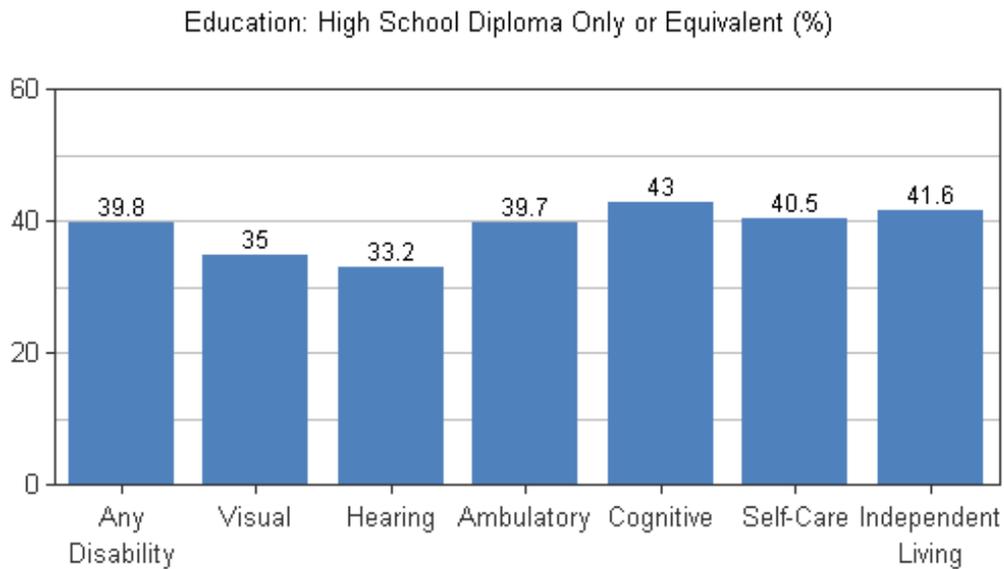
High School
Only: without
disability

33.6%

- In 2008, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in AR was 39.8 percent.
- In 2008, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in AR was 33.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 6.2 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 "Cognitive Disability," 43.0 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Hearing Disability," 33.2 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in AR in 2008

Chart



Table

Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	33.6	0.94	445,700	14,050	1,328,200	13,058
Any Disability	39.8	2.19	104,900	7,290	263,400	2,737
Visual	35.0	5.29	14,900	2,790	42,700	457
Hearing	33.2	4.66	17,800	3,050	53,700	594
Ambulatory	39.7	2.86	61,000	5,600	153,700	1,619
Cognitive	43.0	3.54	44,100	4,780	102,600	1,034
Self-Care	40.5	5.11	19,600	3,200	48,500	513
Independent Living	41.6	3.62	40,400	4,570	97,100	965

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 Arkansas, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS disability questions. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

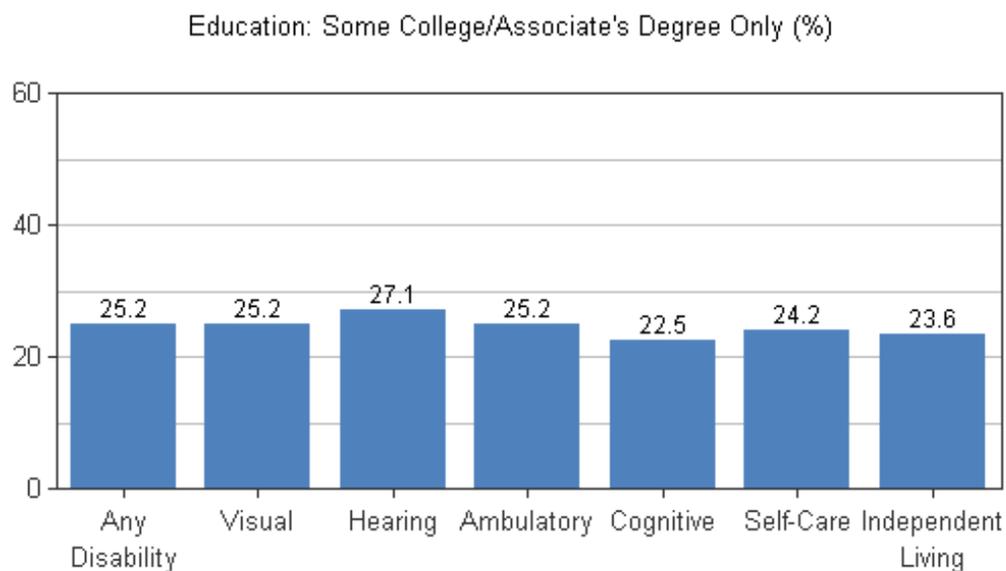
Some
College: with
disability
25.2%

Some
College:
without
disability
32.5%

- In 2008, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in AR was 25.2 percent.
- In 2008, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in AR was 32.5 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 7.3 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," 27.1 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 22.5 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 Arkansas in 2008

Chart



Table

Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	32.5	0.93	431,700	13,870	1,328,200	13,058
Any Disability	25.2	1.94	66,400	5,840	263,400	2,737
Visual	25.2	4.82	10,700	2,370	42,700	457
Hearing	27.1	4.40	14,500	2,760	53,700	594
Ambulatory	25.2	2.54	38,800	4,480	153,700	1,619
Cognitive	22.5	2.99	23,100	3,470	102,600	1,034
Self-Care	24.2	4.45	11,700	2,480	48,500	513
Independent Living	23.6	3.12	22,900	3,460	97,100	965

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 Arkansas, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). Comparisons to the 2007 Disability Status Report should not be made due to changes in the 2008 ACS disability questions. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

9.0%

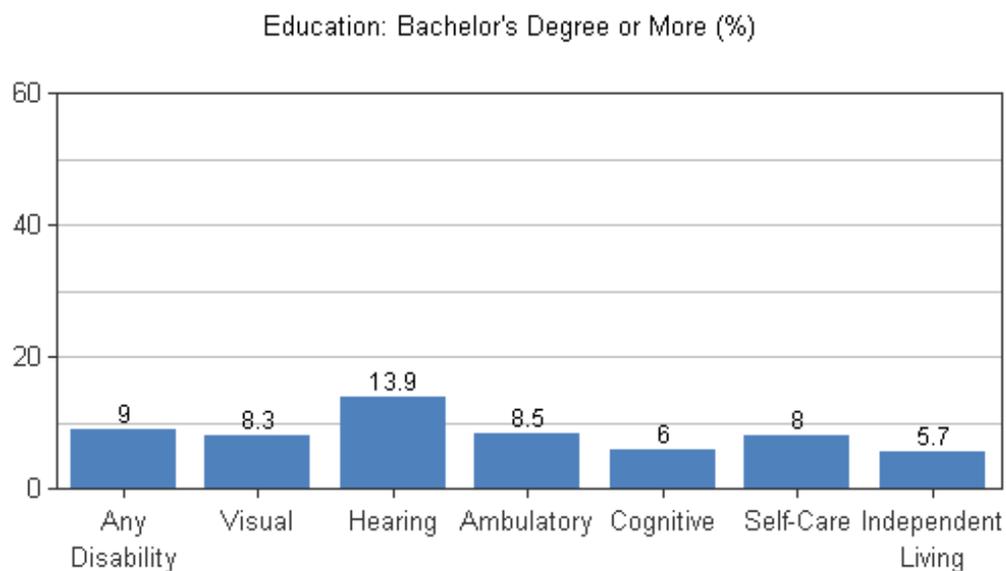
Bachelors's
Degree or
More:
without
disability

22.0%

- In 2008, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in AR was 9.0 percent.
- In 2008, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in AR was 22.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 13 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," 13.9 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 5.7 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in Arkansas in 2008

Chart



Table

Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	22.0	0.82	291,700	11,730	1,328,200	13,058
Any Disability	9.0	1.28	23,600	3,510	263,400	2,737
Visual	8.3	3.06	3,600	1,360	42,700	457
Hearing	13.9	3.42	7,500	1,980	53,700	594
Ambulatory	8.5	1.63	13,000	2,610	153,700	1,619
Cognitive	6.0	1.70	6,200	1,800	102,600	1,034
Self-Care	8.0	2.82	3,900	1,430	48,500	513
Independent Living	5.7	1.70	5,500	1,700	97,100	965

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 in Arkansas. The 2008 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.

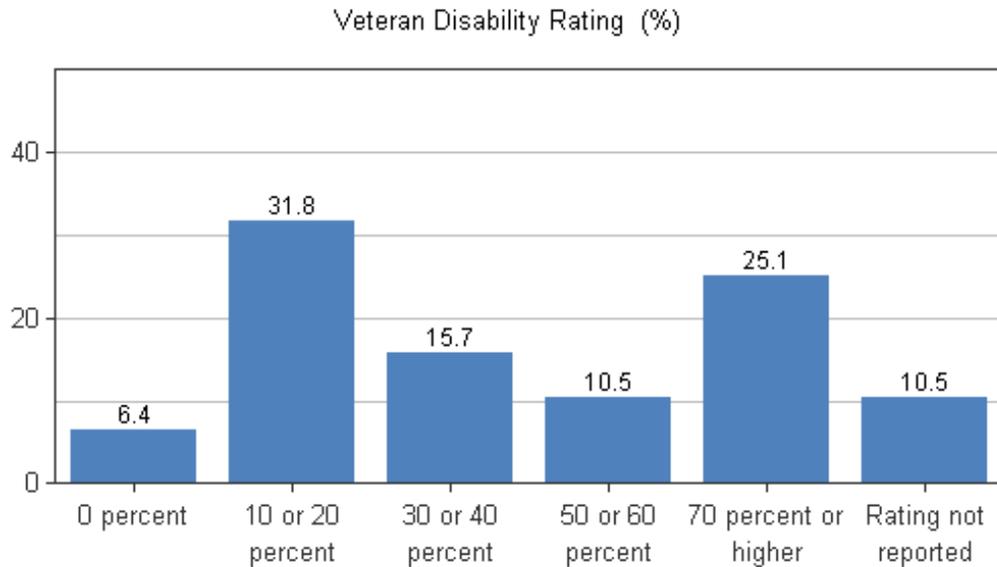
Quick Statistics

Veterans with a
Service-connected
Disability
20.2%

- In 2008, there were 142,900 working-age civilian veterans in AR, of whom 28,800 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2008, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in AR with a VA service-connected disability was 20.2 percent.
- In 2008, 7,300 working-age civilian veterans in AR had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2008, 25.1 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in AR 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 Arkansas in 2008

Chart



Table

Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	20.2	2.26	28,800	3,600	142,900	1,479
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	6.4	3.07	1,800	910	28,800	312
10 or 20 percent	31.8	5.84	9,200	2,030	28,800	312
30 or 40 percent	15.7	4.56	4,500	1,430	28,800	312
50 or 60 percent	10.5	3.84	3,000	1,170	28,800	312
70 percent or higher	25.1	5.43	7,300	1,810	28,800	312
Rating not reported	10.5	3.84	3,000	1,170	28,800	312

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Arkansas, using data from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

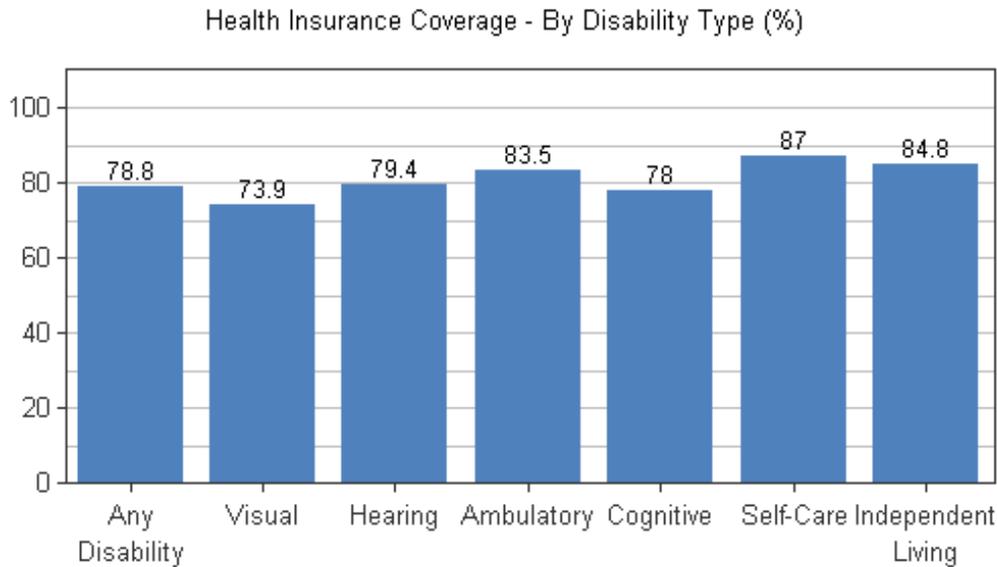
Health
Coverage:
with Disability
78.8%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
74.5%

- In 2008, 78.8 percent of working-age people with disabilities in AR had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2008, 74.5 percent of working-age people without disabilities in AR had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 4.3 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," 87.0 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 73.9 percent.

Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Arkansas in 2008

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	74.5	0.93	990,000	19,740	1,328,200	13,058
Any Disability	78.8	1.96	207,500	10,770	263,400	2,737
Visual	73.9	5.22	31,500	4,330	42,700	457
Hearing	79.4	4.29	42,600	5,030	53,700	594
Ambulatory	83.5	2.32	128,300	8,590	153,700	1,619
Cognitive	78.0	3.18	80,000	6,850	102,600	1,034
Self-Care	87.0	3.75	42,200	5,010	48,500	513
Independent Living	84.8	2.83	82,300	6,940	97,100	965

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 Arkansas, using data from the 2008 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

32.9%

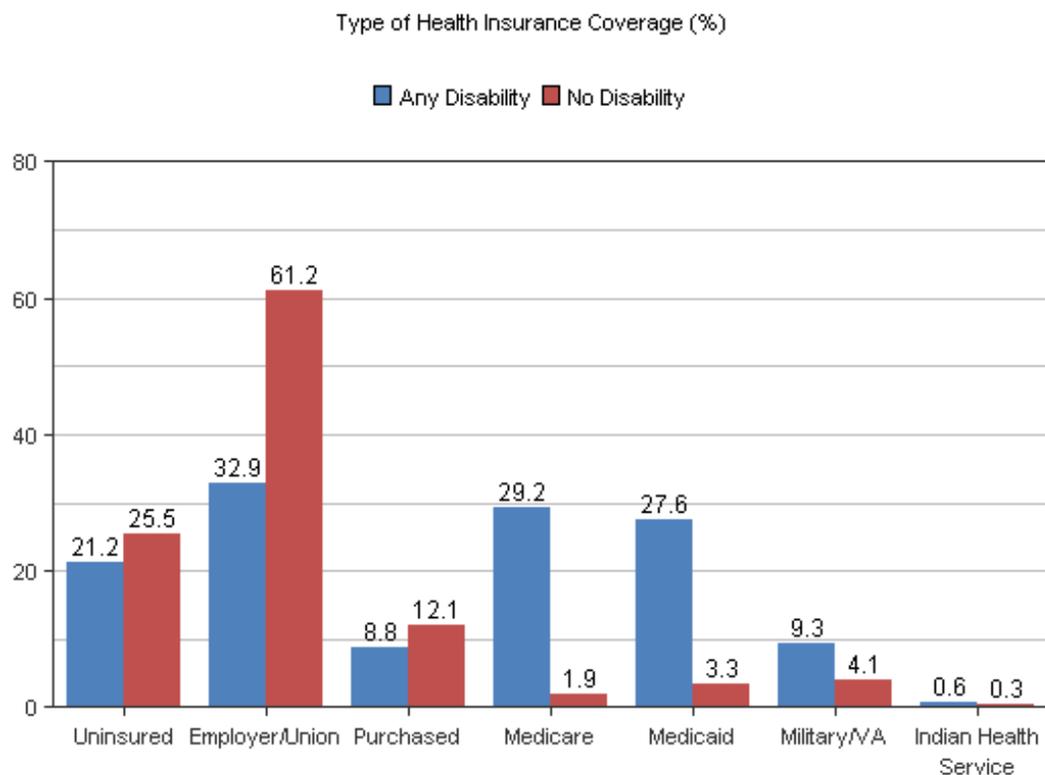
Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

61.2%

- In 2008, 32.9 percent of working-age people with disabilities in AR reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2008, 61.2 percent of working-age people without disabilities in AR reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2008, 8.8 percent of working-age people with disabilities in AR reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2008, 29.2 percent of working-age people with disabilities in AR reported Medicare coverage and 27.6 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 Arkansas in 2008

Chart



Table

Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	21.2	1.96	56,000	5,750	263,400	2,737
Employer/Union	32.9	2.25	86,700	7,120	263,400	2,737
Purchased	8.8	1.36	23,300	3,730	263,400	2,737
Medicare	29.2	2.17	77,000	6,720	263,400	2,737
Medicaid	27.6	2.14	72,800	6,540	263,400	2,737
Military/VA	9.3	1.39	24,500	3,830	263,400	2,737
Indian Health Service	0.6	3.29	1,500	970	263,400	2,737
No Disability						
Uninsured	25.5	0.93	338,200	13,410	1,328,200	13,058
Employer/Union	61.2	1.04	813,100	18,720	1,328,200	13,058
Purchased	12.1	0.69	160,200	9,550	1,328,200	13,058
Medicare	1.9	3.29	24,800	3,850	1,328,200	13,058
Medicaid	3.3	0.38	44,000	5,110	1,328,200	13,058
Military/VA	4.1	0.42	54,000	5,650	1,328,200	13,058
Indian Health Service	0.3	3.29	4,100	1,570	1,328,200	13,058

Glossary

Actively Looking for Work

A person is defined as ACTIVELY looking for work if he or she reports looking for work during the last four weeks.

Ambulatory Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

Base Population (Base Pop.)

The estimated number of individuals upon which the calculation is based. (For percentages, this is the denominator).

Cognitive Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

Disability and Disability Types

The ACS definition of disability is based on six questions. A person is coded as having a disability if he or she or a proxy respondent answers affirmatively for one or more of these six categories.

- Hearing Disability (*asked of all ages*): Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?
- Visual Disability (*asked of all ages*) : Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?
- Cognitive Disability (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*) : Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
- Ambulatory Disability (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
- Self-care Disability (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*) : Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?
- Independent Living Disability (*asked of persons ages 15 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

Earnings

Earnings are defined as wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs including self-employment income (NET income after business expenses) from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships.

Education

Our definition is based on the responses to the question: "What is the highest degree or level of school this person has completed? If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received." Our category "high school diploma/equivalent" includes those marking the ACS option "Regular high school diploma — GED or alternative credential." Our category "Some college/Associate's degree" includes those marking the ACS options: some college credit, but less than 1 year of college credit; one or more years of college credit but no degree, or "Associate's degree (for example: AA, AS)." Our category "a Bachelor's or more" includes those marking the ACS options: "Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, BS)"; "Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)"; "Professional degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)"; or "Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)." Note in 2008 changes were made to some of the response categories and the layout of this question.

Employment

A person is considered employed if he or she is either

- a. "at work": those who did any work at all during the reference week as a paid employee (worked in his or her own business or profession, worked on his or her own farm, or worked 15 or more hours as an unpaid worker on a family farm or business) or
- b. were "with a job but not at work," : had a job but temporarily did not work at that job during the reference week due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation or other personal reasons. The reference week is defined as the week preceding the date the questionnaire was completed.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment

A person is considered employed full-time/full-year if he or she worked 35 hours or more per week (full-time) and 50 or more weeks per year (full-year). The reference period is defined as the year preceding the date the questionnaire was completed. Note: this does not signify whether a person is eligible for fringe benefits. The question and response categories regarding weeks worked per year was changed in 2008.

Group Quarters (GQ)

A GQ is a place where people live or stay that is normally owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. These services may include custodial or medical care as well as other types of assistance, and residency is commonly restricted to those receiving these services. People living in group quarters are usually not related to each other. Group quarters include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, and workers' dormitories. See the definitions of institutional GQs and non-institutional GQs for more information. In addition, a description of the types of group quarters included in the 2008 ACS is located on the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site at www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/2008_ACS_GQ_Definitions.pdf .

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.

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 StatsRRTC

About the Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics (StatsRRTC)

The Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics (StatsRRTC) bridges the divide between the sources of disability data and the users of disability statistics. We conduct research exploring the reliability of existing data sources and collection methods, and study the potential to improve current and future data collection efforts.

The StatsRRTC is an interdisciplinary effort of two organizations at Cornell University: the Employment and Disability Institute, and the Department of Policy Analysis and Management. In addition, expertise is drawn from the following collaborating institutions: American Association of People with Disabilities (AAPD), Center for an Accessible Society, InfoUse, and Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.

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StatsRRTC Co-Principal Investigators

Susanne M. Bruyere: Director, Employment and Disability Institute, School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Extension Division, Cornell University

Richard V. Burkhauser: Sarah Gibson Blanding Professor, Department of Policy Analysis and Management, College of Human Ecology, Cornell University

David C. Stapleton: Mathematica Policy Research, Center for Disability Policy

Contact Us

Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853

Phone: 607.255.7727

Email: disabilitystatistics@cornell.edu

Web: www.disabilitystatistics.org