

Cornell University

2017

NV

Nevada

# 2017 Disability Status Report Nevada



[www.disabilitystatistics.org](http://www.disabilitystatistics.org)

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

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## Glossary

## About the Disability Status Report

# The 2017 Annual Disability Status Report

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

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

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

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

## Suggested Citation

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# ACS Disability Questions

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

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

## **Hearing Disability** (asked of all ages):

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

## **Visual Disability** (asked of all ages):

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

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

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

## **Note:**

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

# Notes

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

**Puerto Rico:** A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2017 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), is available again this year in English as well as Spanish. However, please note that the Puerto Rico sample is not included in any U.S. population estimates included in these reports.

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

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

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

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

# Nevada Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in Nevada, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS).

**Age:** In 2017, the prevalence of disability in NV was:

- 12.2 percent for persons of all ages
- 1.1 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 4.0 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 4.7 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 10.5 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 26.1 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 47.0 percent for persons ages 75+

**Disability Type:** In 2017, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in NV was:

- 2.9% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.7% reported a Hearing Disability
- 6.7% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 4.4% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.3% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.1% reported an Independent Living Disability

**Gender:** In 2017, 12.2 percent of females of all ages and 12.3 percent of males of all ages in NV reported a disability.

**Hispanic/Latino:** In 2017, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in NV was 7.3 percent.

**Race:** In NV in 2017, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 10.5 percent among Whites
- 15.7 percent among Black / African Americans
- 6.8 percent among Asians
- 17.3 percent among Native Americans
- 9.2 percent among persons of some other race(s)

**Employment:** In 2017, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in NV was 41.1 percent.

**Looking for Work:** In NV in 2017, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 8.7 percent.

**Full-Time/Full-Year Employment:** In NV in 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 28.1 percent.

**Annual Earnings:** In 2017, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in NV was \$37,400.

**Annual Household Income:** In NV in 2017, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$48,400.

**Poverty:** In NV in 2017, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 24.0 percent.

**Supplemental Security Income:** In 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in NV was 14.3 percent.

**Educational Attainment:** In 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in NV:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 34.9 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 35.1 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 13.3 percent.

**Veterans Service-Connected Disability:** In 2017, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 27.7 percent in NV.

**Health Insurance Coverage:** In 2017 in NV, 89.4 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 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.6%

<b>Location</b>	<b>2017 (%)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>2017 (%)</b>
Alabama	<b>14.9</b>	Montana	<b>11.2</b>
Alaska	<b>12.4</b>	Nebraska	<b>10.4</b>
Arizona	<b>10.7</b>	Nevada	<b>10.5</b>
Arkansas	<b>16.5</b>	New Hampshire	<b>10.0</b>
California	<b>8.3</b>	New Jersey	<b>7.9</b>
Colorado	<b>9.0</b>	New Mexico	<b>14.7</b>
Connecticut	<b>8.4</b>	New York	<b>9.1</b>
Delaware	<b>8.8</b>	North Carolina	<b>11.3</b>
District of Columbia	<b>11.3</b>	North Dakota	<b>7.7</b>
Florida	<b>10.5</b>	Ohio	<b>12.3</b>
Georgia	<b>10.7</b>	Oklahoma	<b>15.3</b>
Hawaii	<b>7.4</b>	Oregon	<b>11.6</b>
Idaho	<b>13.0</b>	Pennsylvania	<b>11.8</b>
Illinois	<b>9.0</b>	Puerto Rico	<b>17.9</b>
Indiana	<b>12.1</b>	Rhode Island	<b>11.8</b>
Iowa	<b>9.0</b>	South Carolina	<b>13.0</b>
Kansas	<b>11.5</b>	South Dakota	<b>9.0</b>
Kentucky	<b>16.7</b>	Tennessee	<b>13.7</b>
Louisiana	<b>13.3</b>	Texas	<b>9.7</b>
Maine	<b>14.1</b>	Utah	<b>8.7</b>
Maryland	<b>9.0</b>	Vermont	<b>12.0</b>
Massachusetts	<b>9.4</b>	Virginia	<b>9.7</b>
Michigan	<b>12.3</b>	Washington	<b>10.6</b>
Minnesota	<b>9.2</b>	West Virginia	<b>19.0</b>
Mississippi	<b>15.7</b>	Wisconsin	<b>9.6</b>
Missouri	<b>13.1</b>	Wyoming	<b>12.3</b>



# 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 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 37.3% for people with disabilities and 79.4% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2017	People without Disabilities 2017	Location	People with Disabilities 2017	People without Disabilities 2017
Alabama	27.0	74.9	Montana	43.8	81.8
Alaska	40.3	79.5	Nebraska	51.8	86.4
Arizona	36.9	77.2	Nevada	41.1	78.6
Arkansas	31.8	78.3	New Hampshire	45.0	85.1
California	36.8	77.3	New Jersey	39.2	80.9
Colorado	45.7	82.4	New Mexico	33.1	73.6
Connecticut	40.4	80.4	New York	34.9	78.8
Delaware	37.0	76.5	North Carolina	34.6	79.2
District of Columbia	44.8	81.9	North Dakota	56.1	85.3
Florida	34.2	77.6	Ohio	37.0	80.7
Georgia	34.9	78.4	Oklahoma	36.6	78.3
Hawaii	41.3	81.4	Oregon	37.0	79.8
Idaho	43.5	78.7	Pennsylvania	37.1	80.4
Illinois	38.8	79.7	Puerto Rico	23.7	57.1
Indiana	38.3	80.6	Rhode Island	42.1	81.8
Iowa	46.0	85.0	South Carolina	33.0	78.5
Kansas	46.1	82.7	South Dakota	53.2	85.1
Kentucky	30.9	78.0	Tennessee	34.5	79.4
Louisiana	34.3	75.2	Texas	40.2	78.3
Maine	32.9	81.9	Utah	49.4	81.1
Maryland	42.6	82.4	Vermont	45.9	81.5
Massachusetts	37.6	82.7	Virginia	41.3	81.8
Michigan	33.5	78.5	Washington	41.7	80.2
Minnesota	49.0	85.7	West Virginia	25.0	73.1
Mississippi	28.8	75.3	Wisconsin	40.5	84.3
Missouri	35.9	81.7	Wyoming	51.3	82.3

# Prevalence

## All Ages

### Introduction

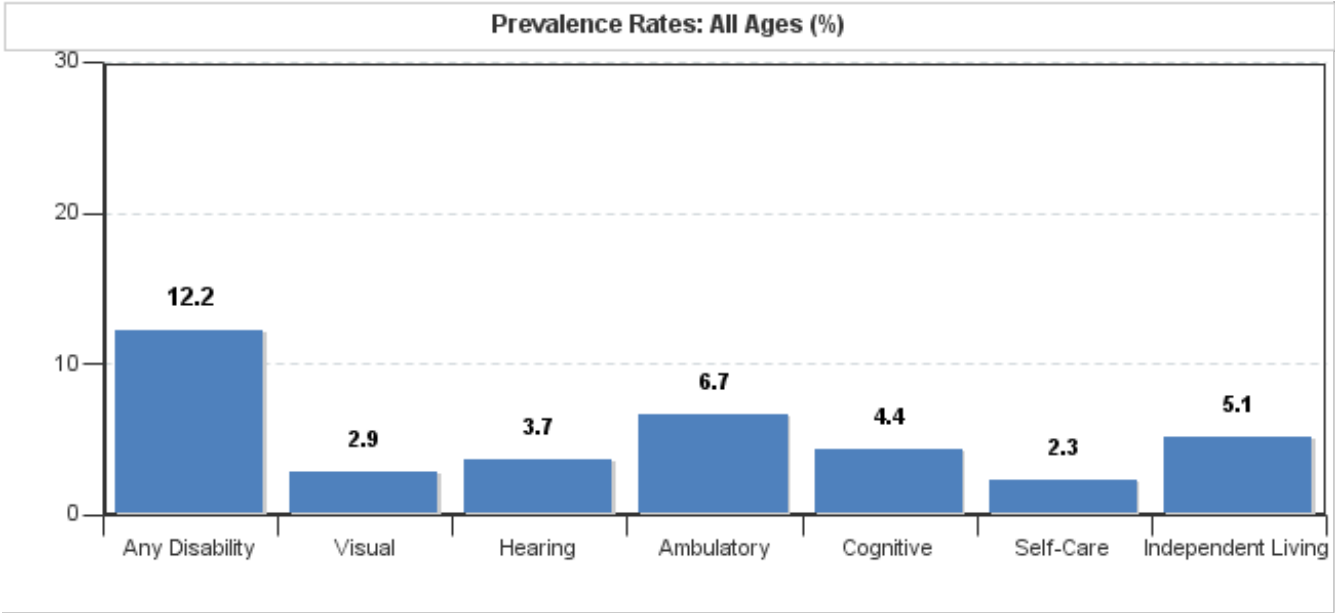
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Nevada, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
All Ages  
**12.2%**

- In 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in NV was 12.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 363,400 of the 2,970,100 individuals of all ages in NV reported one or more disabilities.
- In NV in 2017, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 2.3 percent.

# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Nevada in 2017\*



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	12.2	0.44	363,400	12,950	2,970,100	28,055
Visual	2.9	0.22	85,100	6,590	2,970,100	28,055
Hearing	3.7	0.25	110,700	7,480	2,970,100	28,055
Ambulatory	6.7	0.34	186,200	9,570	2,785,200	26,495
Cognitive	4.4	0.28	121,800	7,830	2,785,200	26,495
Self-Care	2.3	0.21	65,300	5,790	2,785,200	26,495
Independent Living	5.1	0.32	121,500	7,820	2,400,600	23,095

\* **Note:** Children under the age of five were only asked about Vision and Hearing disabilities. The Independent Living disability question was only asked of persons aged 16 years old and older.

# Prevalence

## Ages 4 years and under

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 4 and under in Nevada, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

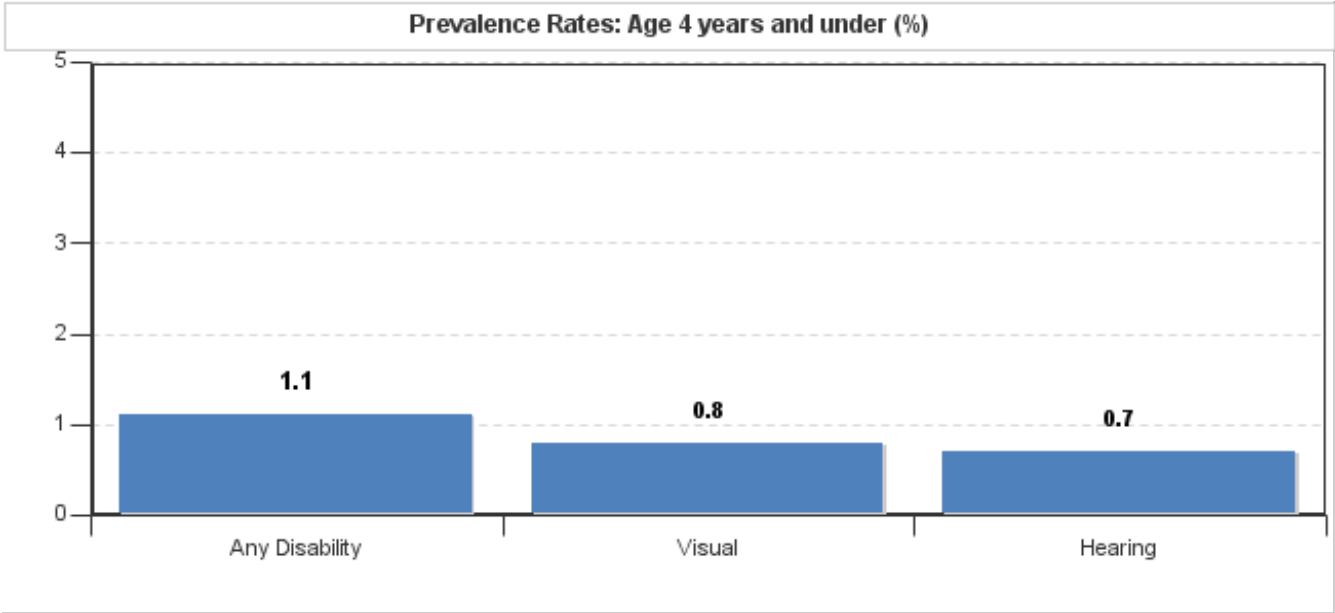
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 4 and  
under

**1.1%**

- In 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in NV was 1.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 2,000 of the 184,900 children ages 0 to 4 in NV reported one or more disabilities.
- In NV in 2017, 0.8 percent reported a "Visual Disability"
- In NV in 2017, 0.7 percent reported a "Hearing Disability"

# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Nevada in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	1.1	3.29	2,000	1,020	184,900	1,560
Visual	0.8	3.29	1,500	900	184,900	1,560
Hearing	0.7	3.29	1,300	830	184,900	1,560

# Prevalence

## Ages 5 to 15 years

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in Nevada, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS)\*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

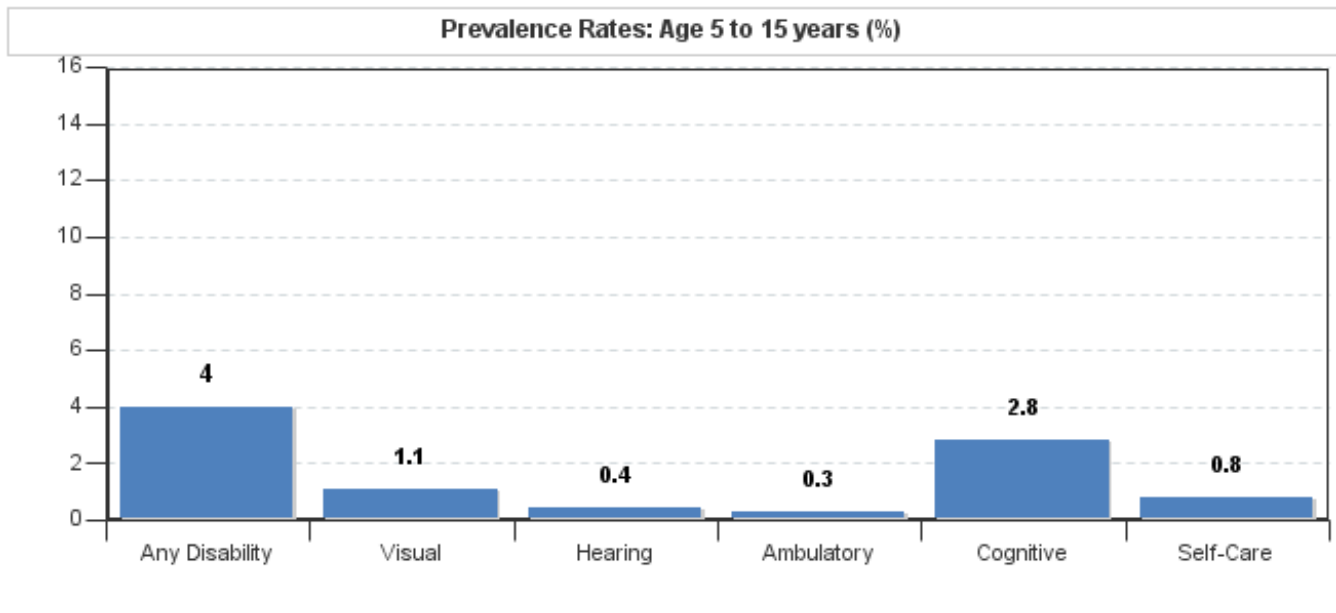
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 5 to  
15 years  
**4.0%**

- In 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in NV was 4.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 17,100 of the 422,400 individuals ages 5 to 15 in NV reported one or more disabilities.
- In NV in 2017, among the five types of disabilities\* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 2.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 0.3 percent.

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

## Prevalence of disability\* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in Nevada in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	4.0	0.69	17,100	2,990	422,400	3,758
Visual	1.1	3.29	4,500	1,530	422,400	3,758
Hearing	0.4	3.29	1,500	890	422,400	3,758
Ambulatory	0.3	3.29	1,300	820	422,400	3,758
Cognitive	2.8	0.58	11,600	2,470	422,400	3,758
Self-Care	0.8	3.29	3,500	1,350	422,400	3,758

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

# Prevalence

## Ages 16 to 20 years

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Nevada, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

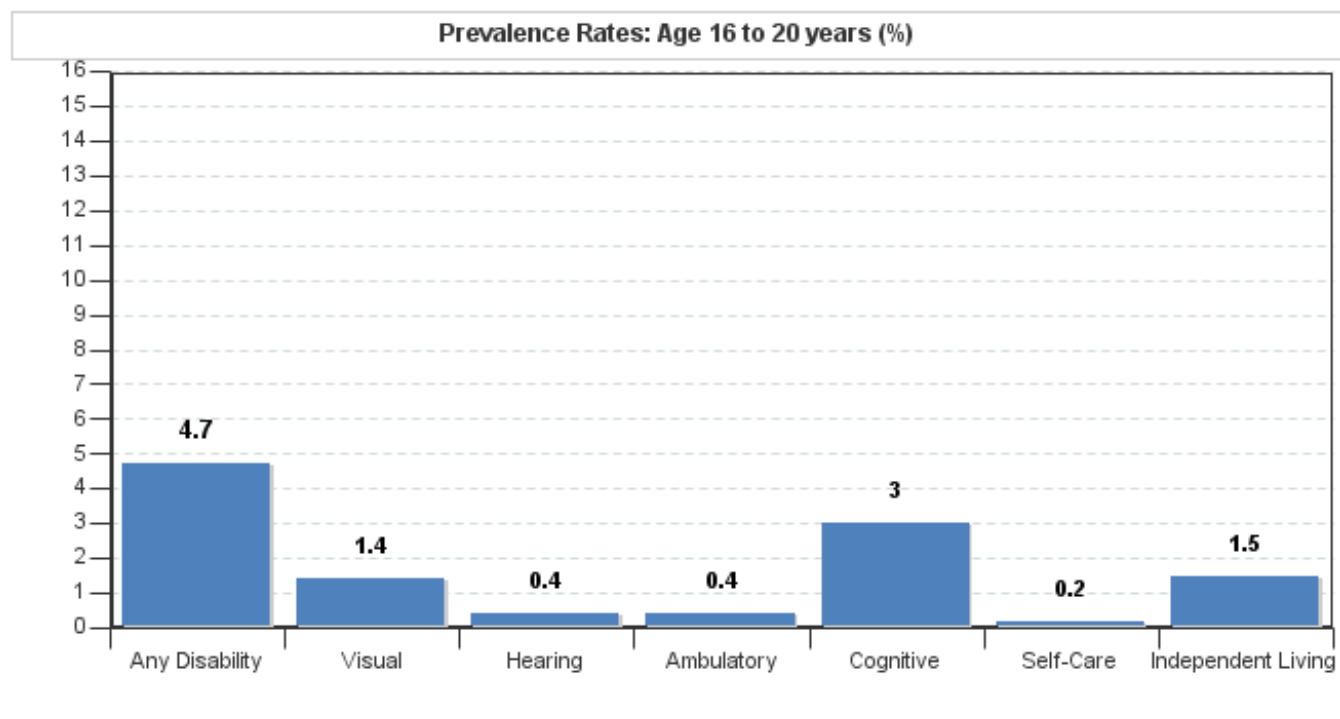
Prevalence:  
Ages 16 to  
20 years

**4.7%**

- In 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in NV was 4.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 8,400 of the 178,000 individuals ages 16 to 20 in NV reported one or more disabilities.
- In NV in 2017, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 0.2 percent.



## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Nevada in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	4.7	1.15	8,400	2,100	178,000	1,598
Visual	1.4	3.29	2,400	1,130	178,000	1,598
Hearing	0.4	3.29	800	640	178,000	1,598
Ambulatory	0.4	3.29	600	580	178,000	1,598
Cognitive	3.0	0.92	5,300	1,660	178,000	1,598
Self-Care	0.2	3.29	400	400	178,000	1,598
Independent Living	1.5	3.29	2,600	1,180	178,000	1,598

# Prevalence

## Ages 21 to 64 years

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Nevada, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

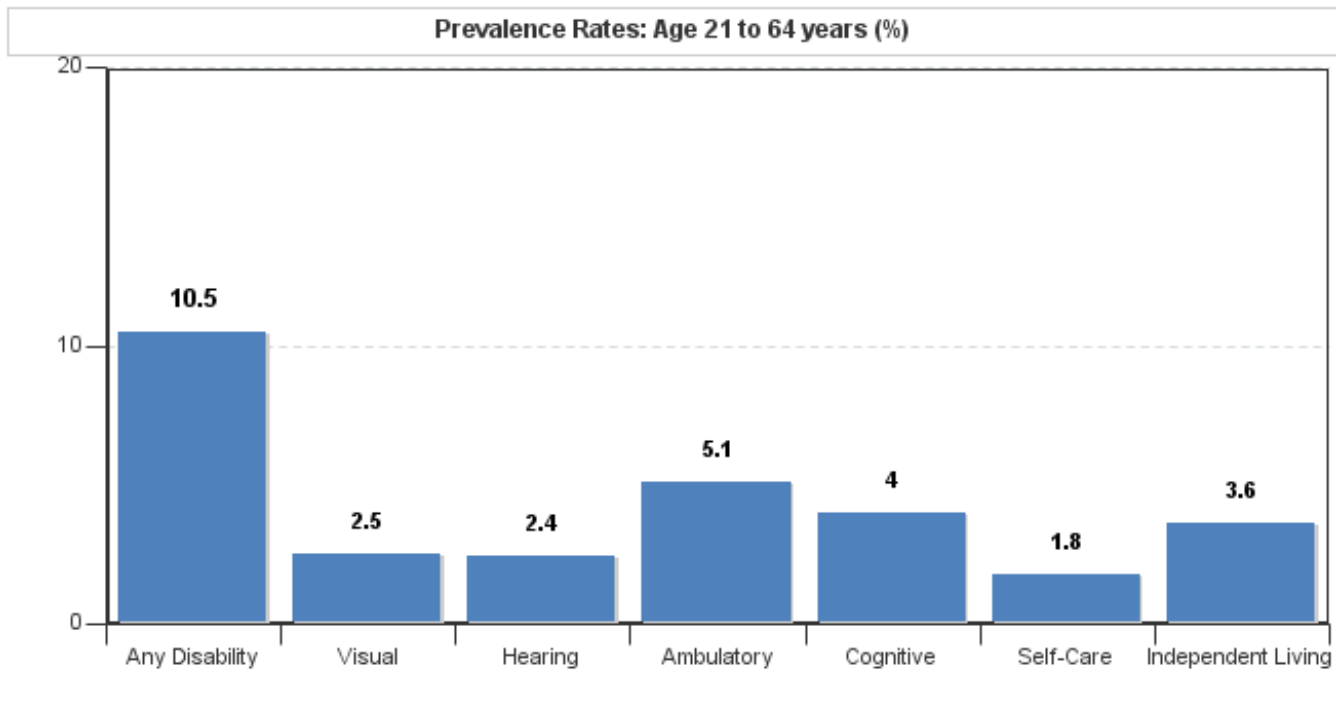
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 21 to 64  
years

**10.5%**

- In 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in NV was 10.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 181,500 of the 1,729,500 individuals ages 21 to 64 in NV reported one or more disabilities.
- In NV in 2017, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 5.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Self-Care Disability," 1.8 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Nevada in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	10.5	0.53	181,500	9,460	1,729,500	15,793
Visual	2.5	0.27	44,000	4,770	1,729,500	15,793
Hearing	2.4	0.27	42,200	4,670	1,729,500	15,793
Ambulatory	5.1	0.38	88,800	6,730	1,729,500	15,793
Cognitive	4.0	0.34	70,000	5,990	1,729,500	15,793
Self-Care	1.8	3.29	30,900	4,010	1,729,500	15,793
Independent Living	3.6	0.33	62,900	5,690	1,729,500	15,793

# Prevalence

## Ages 65 to 74 years

### Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Nevada, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

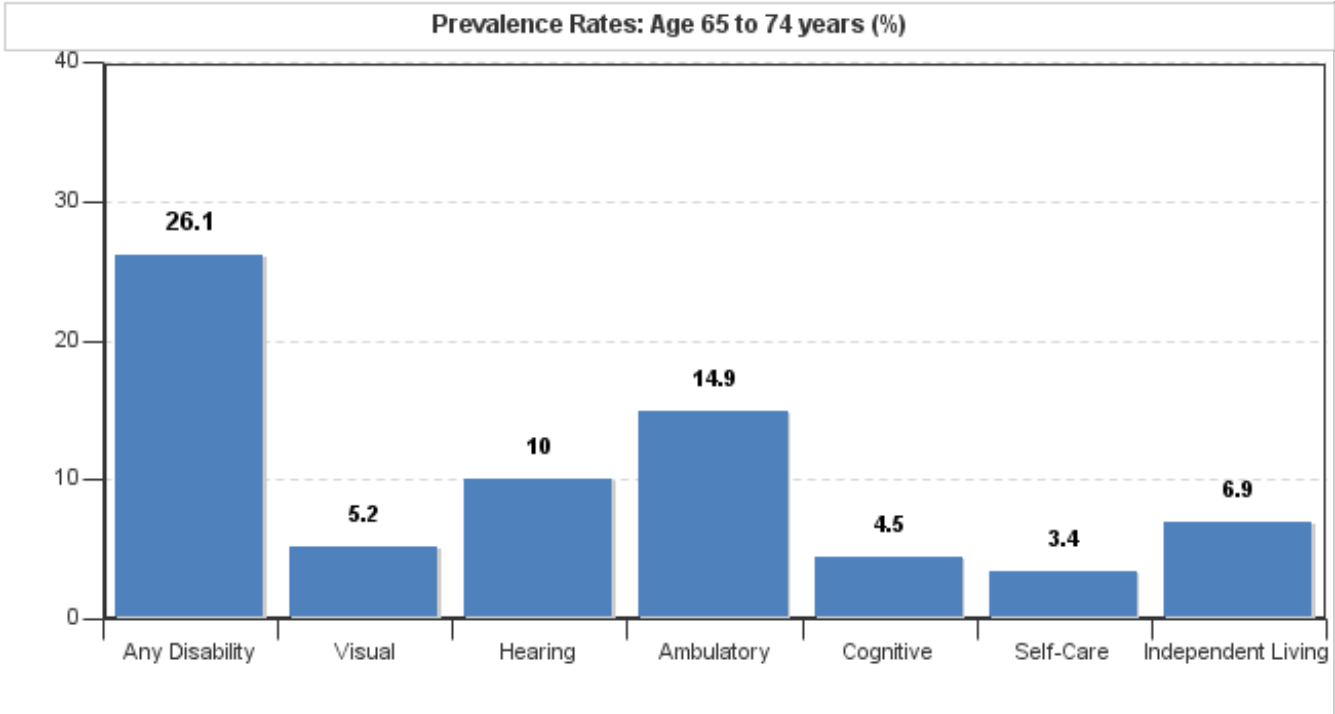
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 65 to 74  
years

**26.1%**

- In 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in NV was 26.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 74,000 of the 284,000 individuals ages 65 to 74 in NV reported one or more disabilities.
- In NV in 2017, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 14.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 3.4 percent.

# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Nevada in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	26.1	1.89	74,000	6,160	284,000	3,394
Visual	5.2	0.95	14,700	2,780	284,000	3,394
Hearing	10.0	1.29	28,400	3,840	284,000	3,394
Ambulatory	14.9	1.53	42,400	4,680	284,000	3,394
Cognitive	4.5	0.89	12,700	2,570	284,000	3,394
Self-Care	3.4	0.78	9,700	2,250	284,000	3,394
Independent Living	6.9	1.09	19,600	3,200	284,000	3,394

# Prevalence

## Ages 75 and Older

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Nevada, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

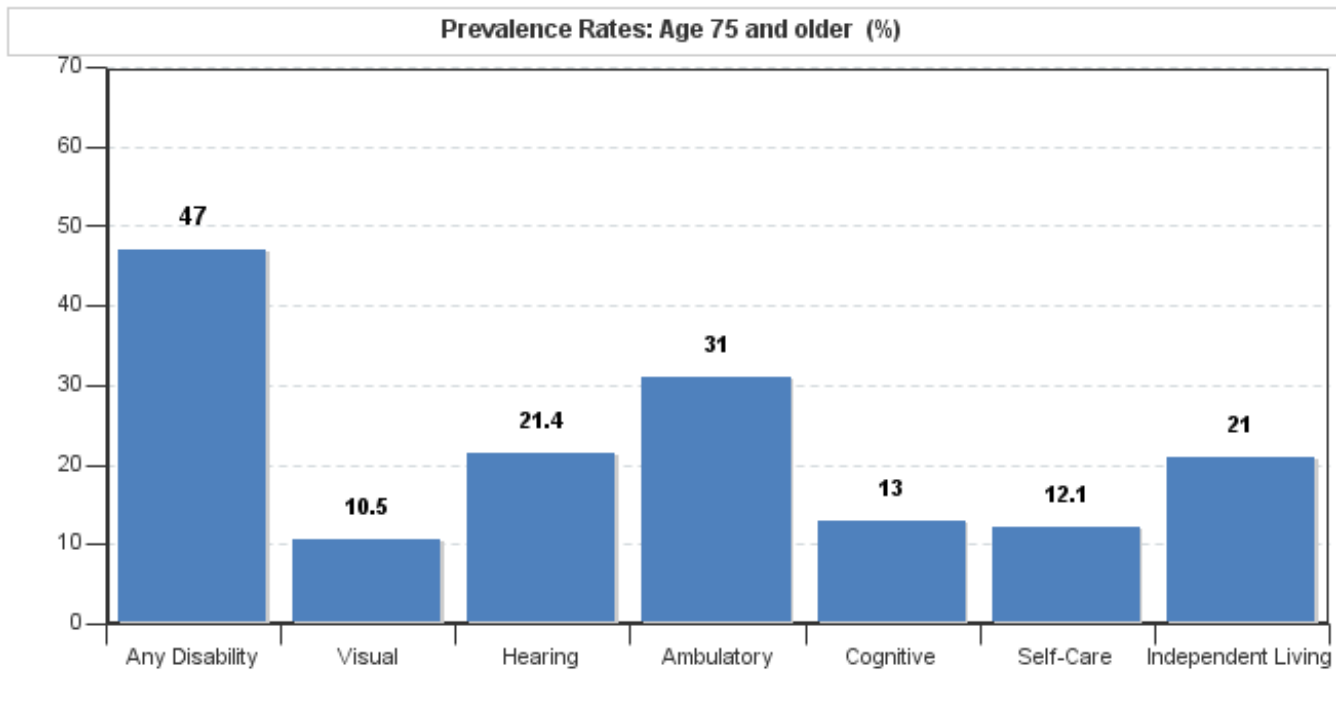
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 75 and  
Older

**47.0%**

- In 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in NV was 47.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 80,500 of the 171,300 individuals ages 75 and older in NV reported one or more disabilities.
- In NV in 2017, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 31.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 10.5 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Nevada in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	47.0	2.76	80,500	6,410	171,300	1,952
Visual	10.5	1.69	17,900	3,060	171,300	1,952
Hearing	21.4	2.27	36,600	4,360	171,300	1,952
Ambulatory	31.0	2.56	53,100	5,230	171,300	1,952
Cognitive	13.0	1.86	22,300	3,410	171,300	1,952
Self-Care	12.1	1.81	20,800	3,290	171,300	1,952
Independent Living	21.0	2.26	36,000	4,320	171,300	1,952

# Prevalence

## Gender and Age

### Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in Nevada, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS)\*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Males All  
Ages

**12.3%**

Prevalence:  
Female All  
Ages

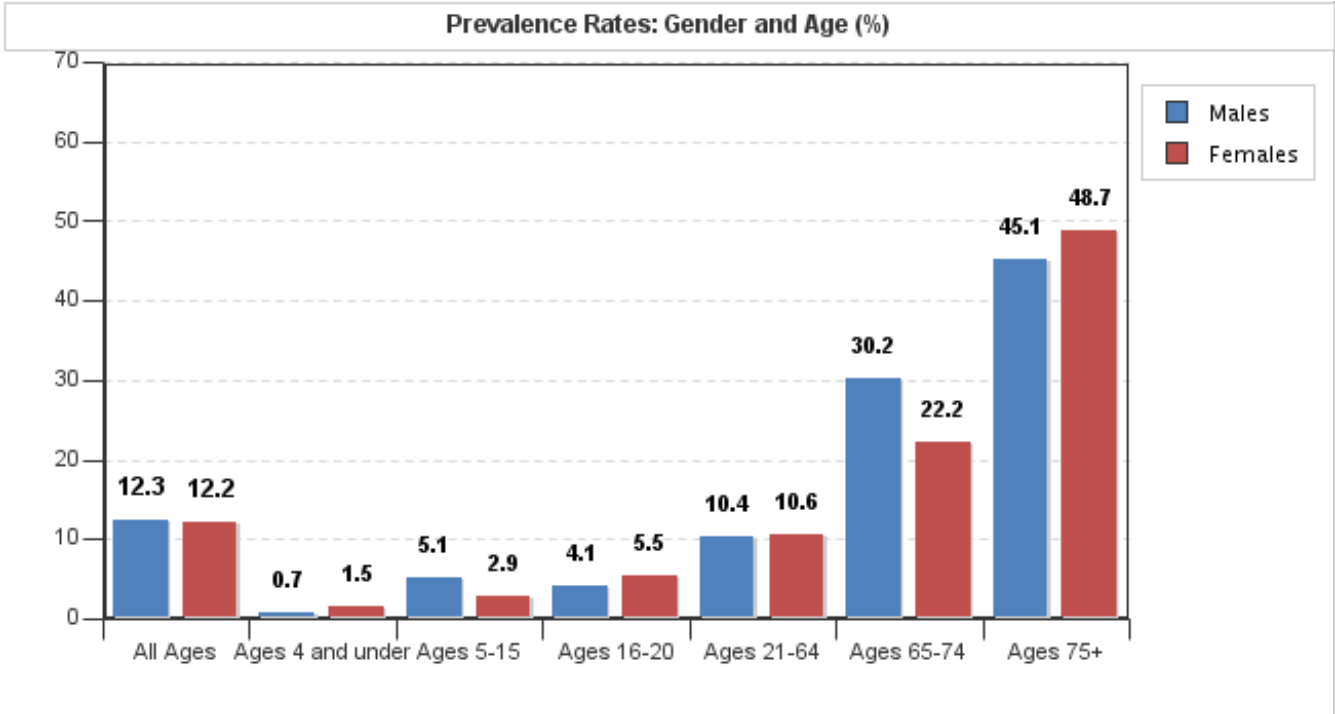
**12.2%**

- In NV in 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 12.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 182,000 of the 1,480,100 males of all ages in NV reported one or more disabilities.
- In NV in 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 12.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 181,400 of the 1,490,000 females of all ages in NV reported one or more disabilities.

\* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children ages 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.



# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by gender and age group in Nevada in 2017



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Males</b>						
Males: All Ages	12.3	0.62	182,000	9,470	1,480,100	13,845
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	600	580	93,400	792
Males: Ages 5-15	5.1	1.09	11,000	2,400	214,100	1,877
Males: Ages 16-20	4.1	1.50	3,700	1,390	91,000	812
Males: Ages 21-64	10.4	0.75	89,700	6,760	865,700	7,756
Males: Ages 65-74	30.2	2.85	41,200	4,620	136,200	1,673
Males: Ages 75+	45.1	4.04	35,800	4,310	79,500	935
<b>Females</b>						
Females: All Ages	12.2	0.61	181,400	9,460	1,490,000	14,210
Females: Ages 4 and under	1.5	3.29	1,400	840	91,400	768
Females: Ages 5-15	2.9	0.85	6,100	1,780	208,300	1,881
Females: Ages 16-20	5.5	1.76	4,700	1,580	87,000	786
Females: Ages 21-64	10.6	0.76	91,700	6,830	863,700	8,037
Females: Ages 65-74	22.2	2.48	32,800	4,130	147,800	1,721
Females: Ages 75+	48.7	3.78	44,700	4,810	91,800	1,017

\* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children ages 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.

# Prevalence

## Hispanic/Latino Origin and Age

### Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by Hispanic/Latino origin and age group in Nevada, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS)\*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Hispanic All  
Ages

**7.3%**

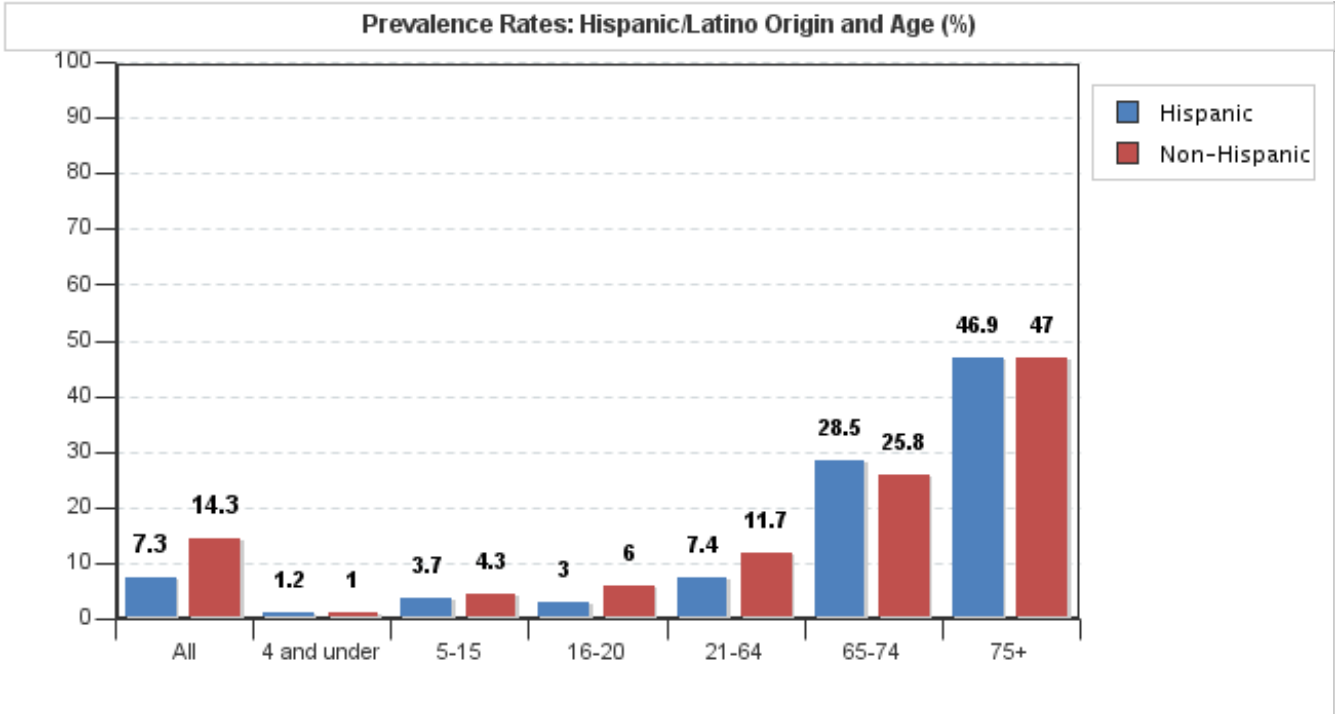
Prevalence:  
Non-Hispanic  
All Ages

**14.3%**

- In NV in 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 7.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 62,300 of the 858,000 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in NV reported one or more disabilities.
- In NV in 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 14.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 301,200 of the 2,112,100 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in NV reported one or more disabilities.

\* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children age 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.

# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by Hispanic / Latino origin and age group in Nevada in 2017



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Hispanic</b>						
Hispanic - All Ages	7.3	0.64	62,300	5,660	858,000	6,834
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	1.2	3.29	900	680	75,300	572
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	3.7	1.03	6,400	1,830	175,600	1,431
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	3.0	1.43	2,200	1,080	74,500	608
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	7.4	0.86	35,600	4,300	483,900	3,802
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	28.5	5.88	8,800	2,150	31,000	291
Hispanic - Ages 75+	46.9	8.59	8,300	2,090	17,700	130
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	14.3	0.55	301,200	11,930	2,112,100	21,221
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	1.0	3.29	1,100	760	109,600	988
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	4.3	0.94	10,700	2,360	246,900	2,327
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	6.0	1.69	6,200	1,800	103,500	990
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	11.7	0.66	145,900	8,540	1,245,600	11,991
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	25.8	1.99	65,200	5,790	253,000	3,103
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	47.0	2.92	72,200	6,080	153,600	1,822

\* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children ages 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.

# Prevalence

## Race

### Introduction

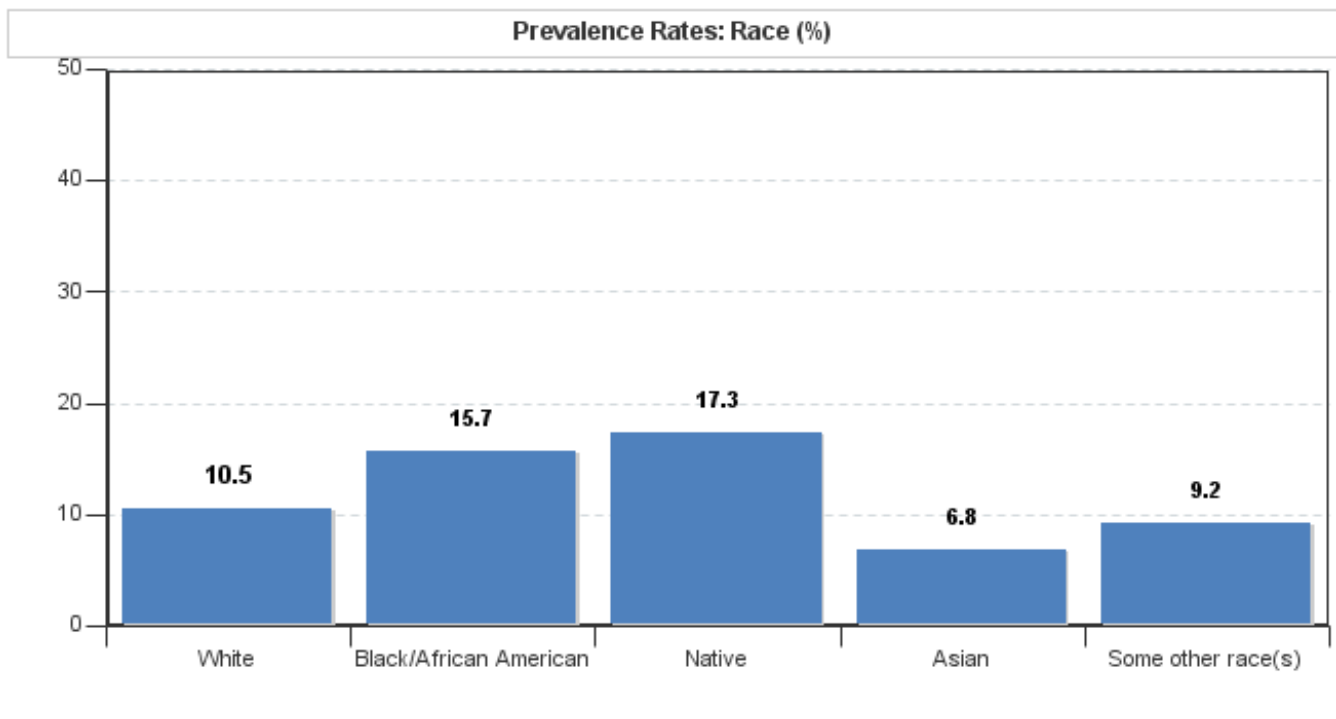
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in NV, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

In 2017, among working-age people in NV:

- 10.5 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 15.7 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 17.3 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 6.8 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 9.2 percent of persons who were some other race(s) reported a disability.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race in Nevada in 2017



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	10.5	0.67	117,100	7,690	1,115,300	10,616
Black/African American	15.7	2.11	24,400	3,570	155,500	1,141
Native American or Alaska Native	17.3	5.91	3,700	1,400	21,500	352
Asian	6.8	1.42	11,100	2,410	164,900	1,535
Some other race(s)	9.2	1.27	25,100	3,610	272,300	2,149

# Employment

## Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Nevada, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

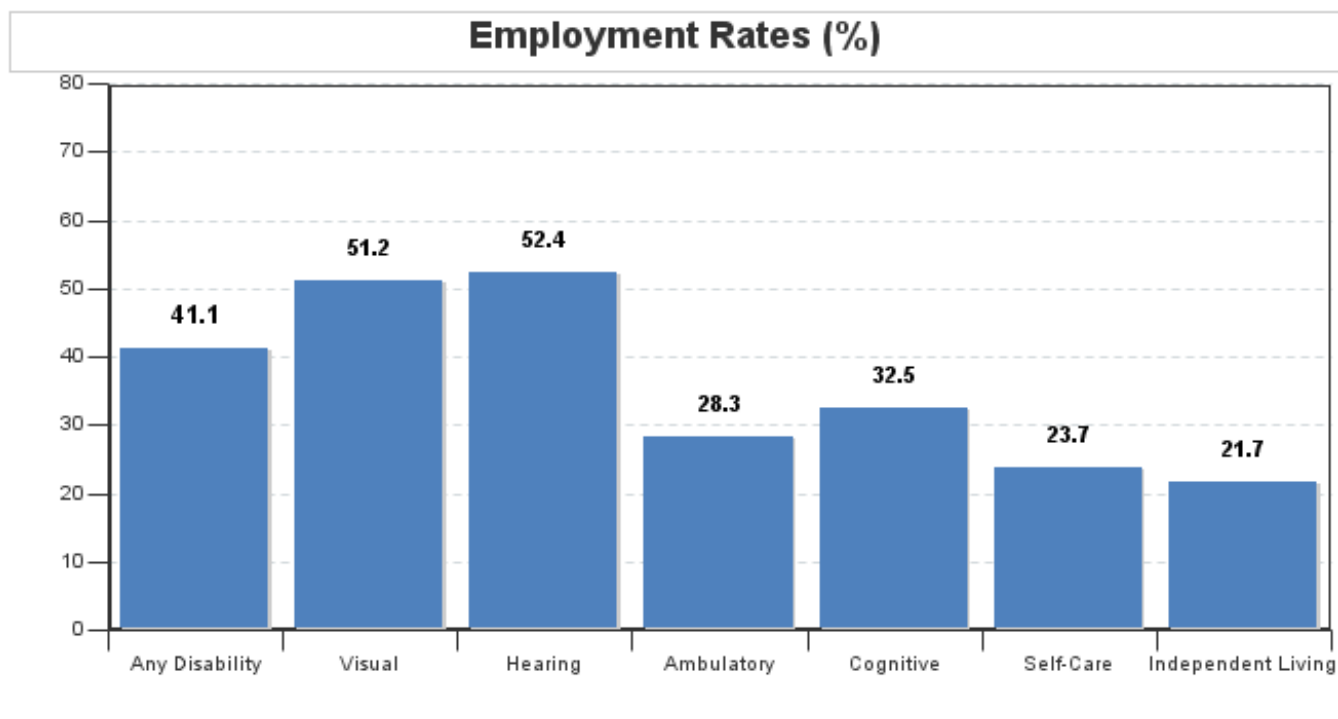
Employment:  
with disability  
**41.1%**

Employment:  
without  
disability  
**78.6%**

- In 2017, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in NV was 41.1 percent.
- In 2017, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in NV was 78.6 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 37.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 52.4 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 21.7 percent.



## Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Nevada in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	78.6	0.75	1,217,400	19,420	1,548,000	14,098
Any Disability	41.1	2.65	74,500	6,180	181,500	1,695
Visual	51.2	5.46	22,500	3,430	44,000	370
Hearing	52.4	5.57	22,100	3,390	42,200	374
Ambulatory	28.3	3.46	25,100	3,610	88,800	854
Cognitive	32.5	4.06	22,700	3,440	70,000	638
Self-Care	23.7	5.54	7,300	1,960	30,900	270
Independent Living	21.7	3.76	13,600	2,670	62,900	575

# Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

## Introduction

This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Nevada who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

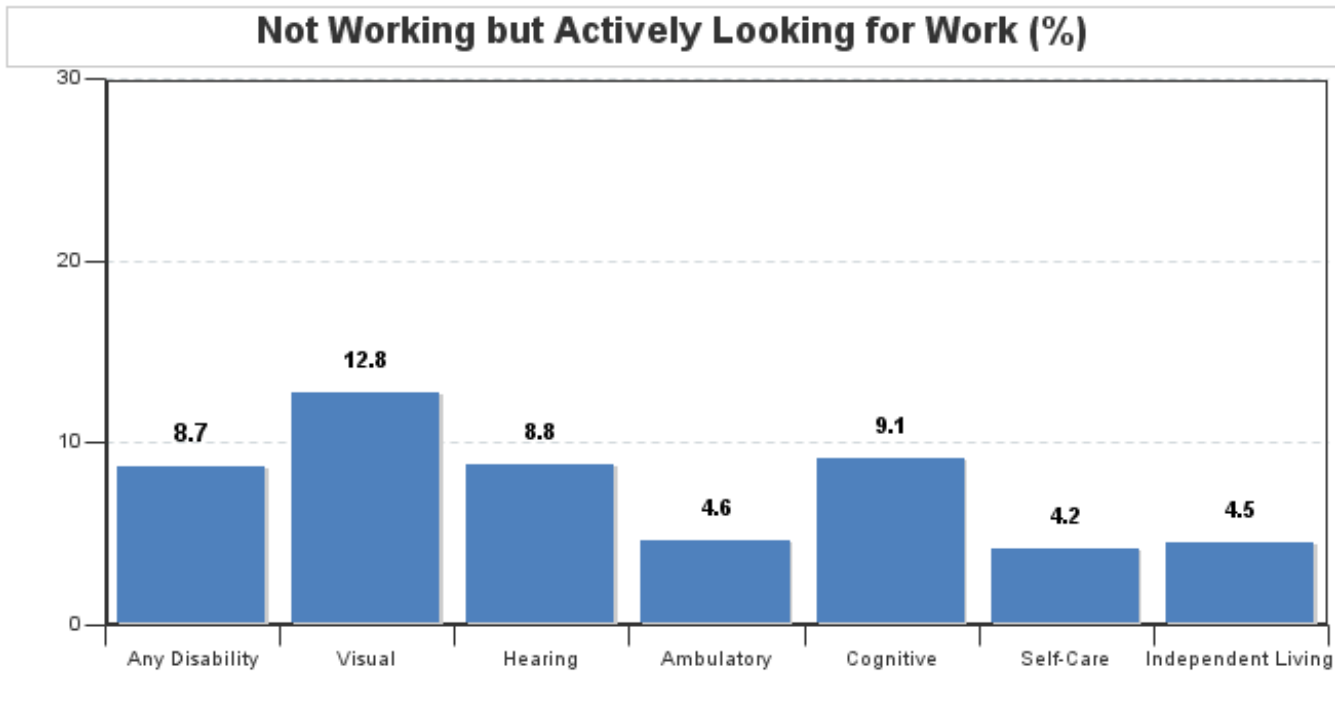
## Quick Statistics

Actively  
Looking: with  
disability  
**8.7%**

Actively  
Looking:  
without  
disability  
**18.4%**

- In 2017 in NV, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 8.7 percent.
- In 2017 in NV, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 18.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 9.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Visual Disability," 12.8 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 4.2 percent.

## Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Nevada in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	18.4	1.54	60,900	5,600	330,600	3,105
Any Disability	8.7	1.97	9,300	2,210	106,900	1,006
Visual	12.8	5.22	2,700	1,200	21,500	188
Hearing	8.8	4.58	1,800	960	20,100	174
Ambulatory	4.6	1.90	3,000	1,250	63,700	613
Cognitive	9.1	3.03	4,300	1,500	47,300	433
Self-Care	4.2	2.99	1,000	720	23,600	219
Independent Living	4.5	2.14	2,200	1,080	49,300	460

# Full-Time / Full-Year Employment

## Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities working full-time/full-year in Nevada, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

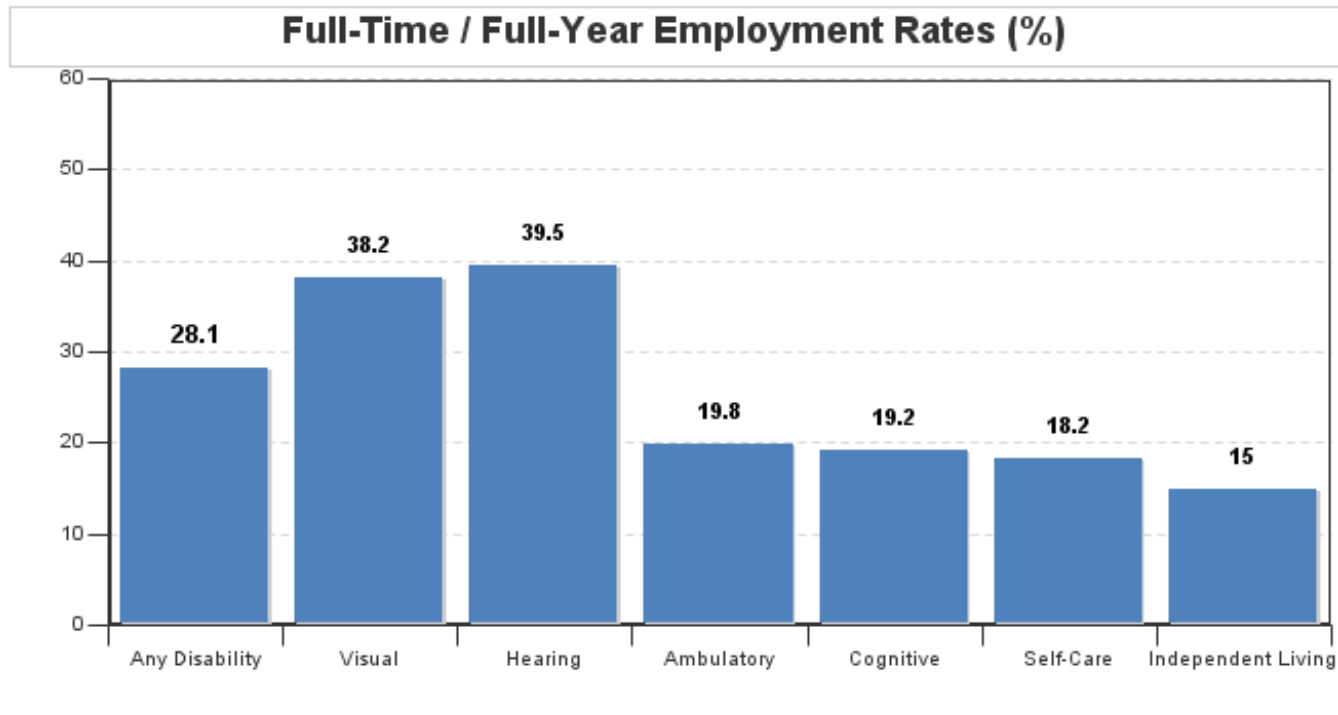
## Quick Statistics

FT / FY  
Employment:  
with disability  
**28.1%**

FT / FY  
Employment:  
without  
disability  
**60.1%**

- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in NV was 28.1 percent.
- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in NV was 60.1 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 32 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," 39.5 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 15.0 percent.

## Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Nevada in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	60.1	0.90	930,300	18,350	1,548,000	14,098
Any Disability	28.1	2.42	50,900	5,130	181,500	1,695
Visual	38.2	5.31	16,800	2,960	44,000	370
Hearing	39.5	5.45	16,700	2,950	42,200	374
Ambulatory	19.8	3.06	17,600	3,030	88,800	854
Cognitive	19.2	3.41	13,500	2,650	70,000	638
Self-Care	18.2	5.03	5,600	1,720	30,900	270
Independent Living	15.0	3.26	9,400	2,220	62,900	575

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

## Introduction

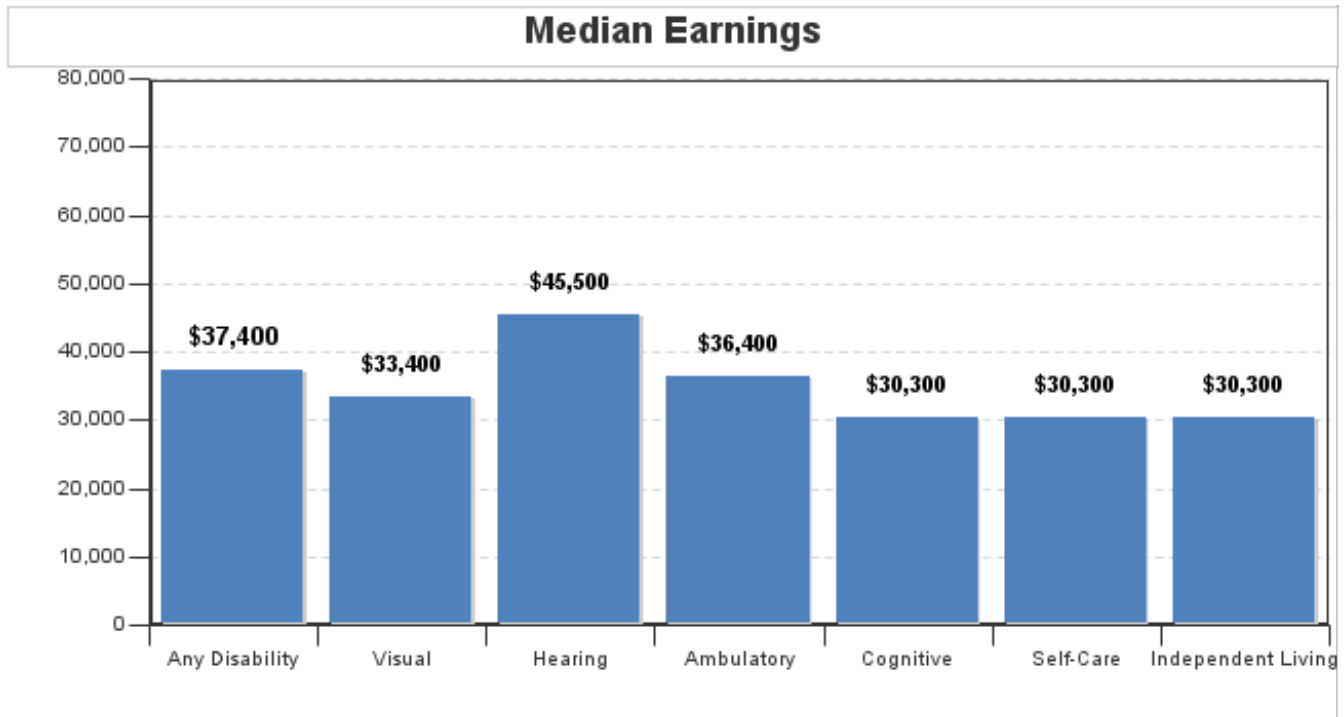
This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in Nevada, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics



- In 2017, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in NV was \$37,400.
- In 2017, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in NV was \$41,300.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$3,900.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$45,500. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Cognitive Disability," \$30,300.

## Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in Nevada in 2017



Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$41,300	\$950	930,000	8,302
Any Disability	\$37,400	\$3,740	51,000	472
Visual	\$33,400	\$4,790	17,000	131
Hearing	\$45,500	\$8,460	17,000	145
Ambulatory	\$36,400	\$5,620	18,000	170
Cognitive	\$30,300	\$4,280	13,000	119
Self-Care	\$30,300 <sup>†</sup>	\$6,950	6,000	38
Independent Living	\$30,300	\$5,110	9,000	75

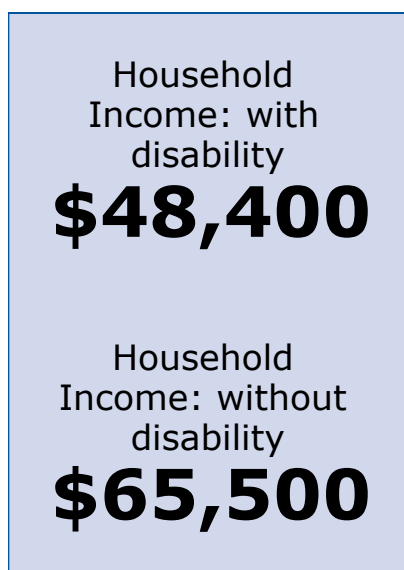
<sup>†</sup> **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

# 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 Nevada, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

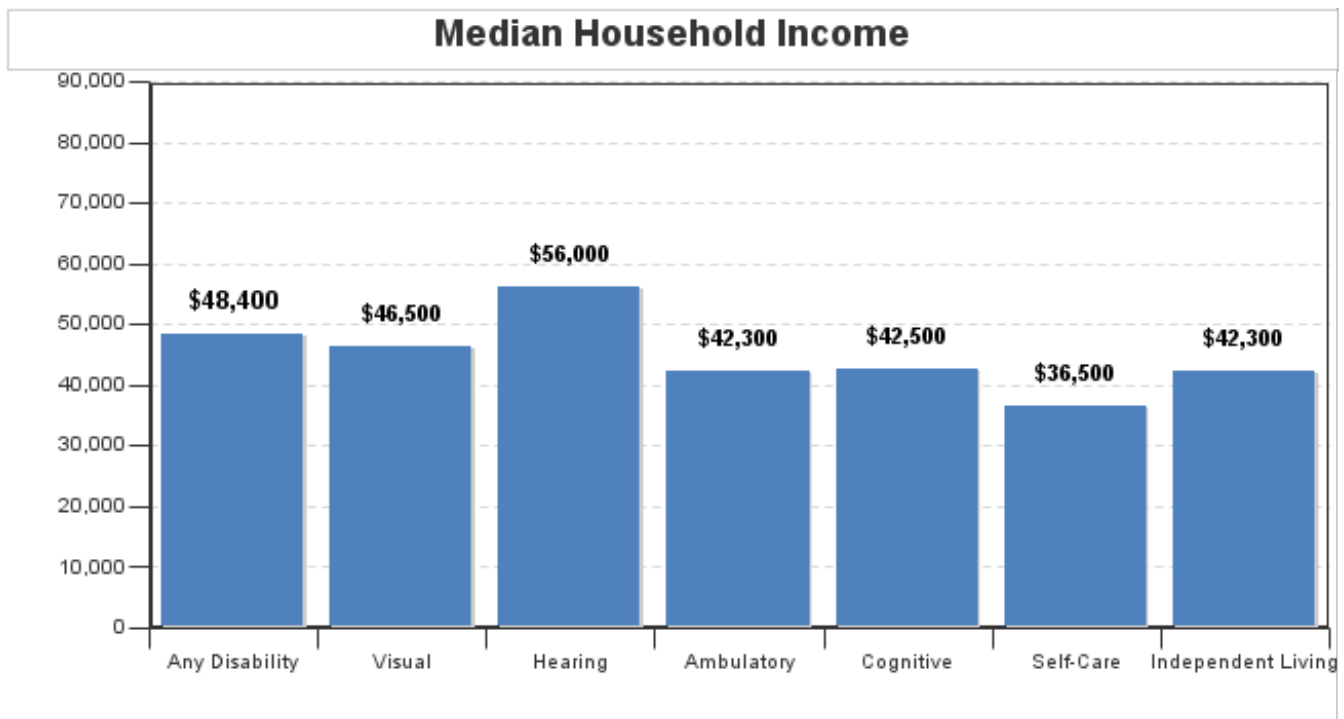


- In 2017, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in NV was \$48,400.
- In 2017, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in NV was \$65,500.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$17,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$56,000. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Self-Care Disability" \$36,500.

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



## Median annual income\* of households including any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Nevada in 2017



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$65,500	\$2,330	749,000	7,409
Any Disability	\$48,400	4,950	143,000	1,468
Visual	\$46,500	7,760	37,000	338
Hearing	\$56,000	11,620	37,000	357
Ambulatory	\$42,300	6,380	73,000	775
Cognitive	\$42,500	7,650	55,000	568
Self-Care	\$36,500	10,610	26,000	257
Independent Living	\$42,300	8,000	50,000	528

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

# Poverty

## Introduction

This section examines the poverty rates\* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Nevada, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

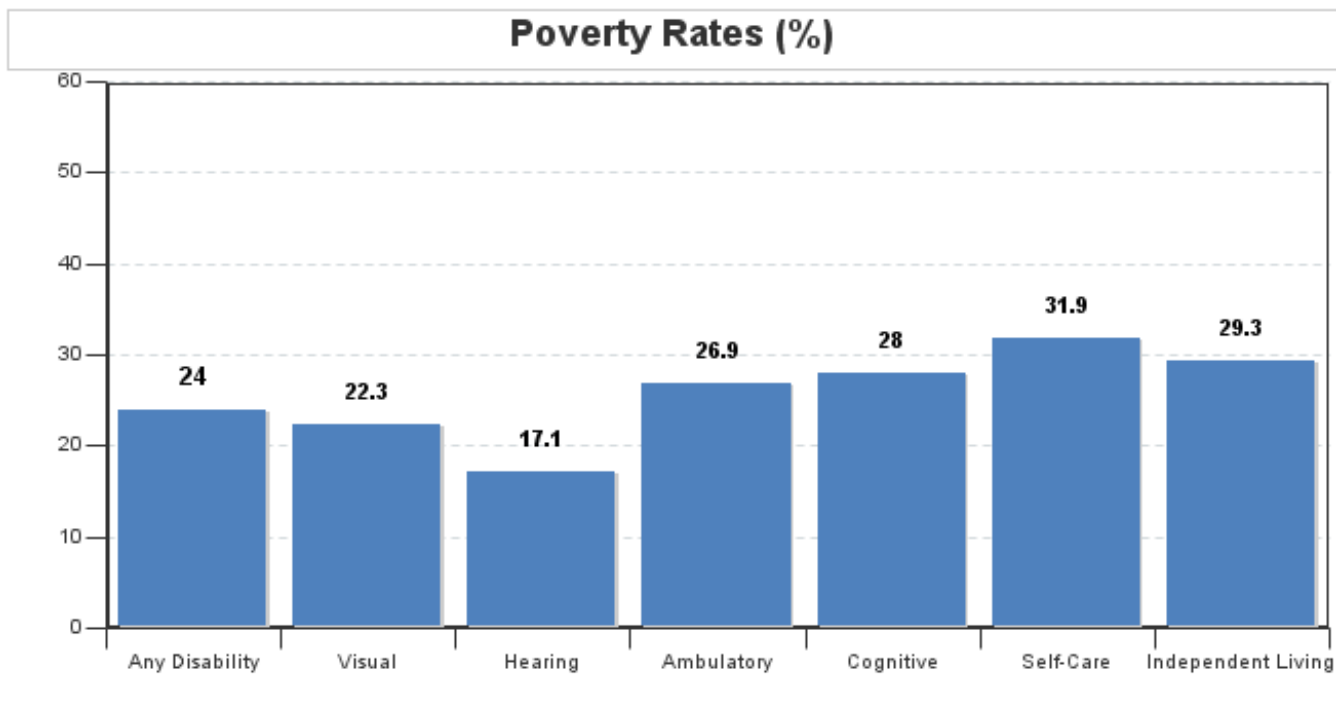
## Quick Statistics



- In 2017, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in NV was 24.0 percent.
- In 2017, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in NV was 10.5 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 13.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 31.9 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 17.1 percent.

\* **Note:** The Census Bureau does not calculate poverty status for those people living in military group quarters or college dormitories.

## Poverty rates\* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Nevada in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	10.5	0.85	161,800	13,450	1,547,300	14,084
Any Disability	24.0	3.45	43,600	7,130	181,400	1,694
Visual	22.3	6.82	9,800	3,400	44,000	370
Hearing	17.1	6.30	7,200	2,910	42,200	373
Ambulatory	26.9	5.11	23,900	5,290	88,800	854
Cognitive	28.0	5.83	19,600	4,800	70,000	638
Self-Care	31.9	9.12	9,900	3,410	30,900	270
Independent Living	29.3	6.24	18,400	4,650	62,900	575

\* **Note:** The Census Bureau does not calculate poverty status for those people living in military group quarters or college dormitories.

# Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

## Introduction

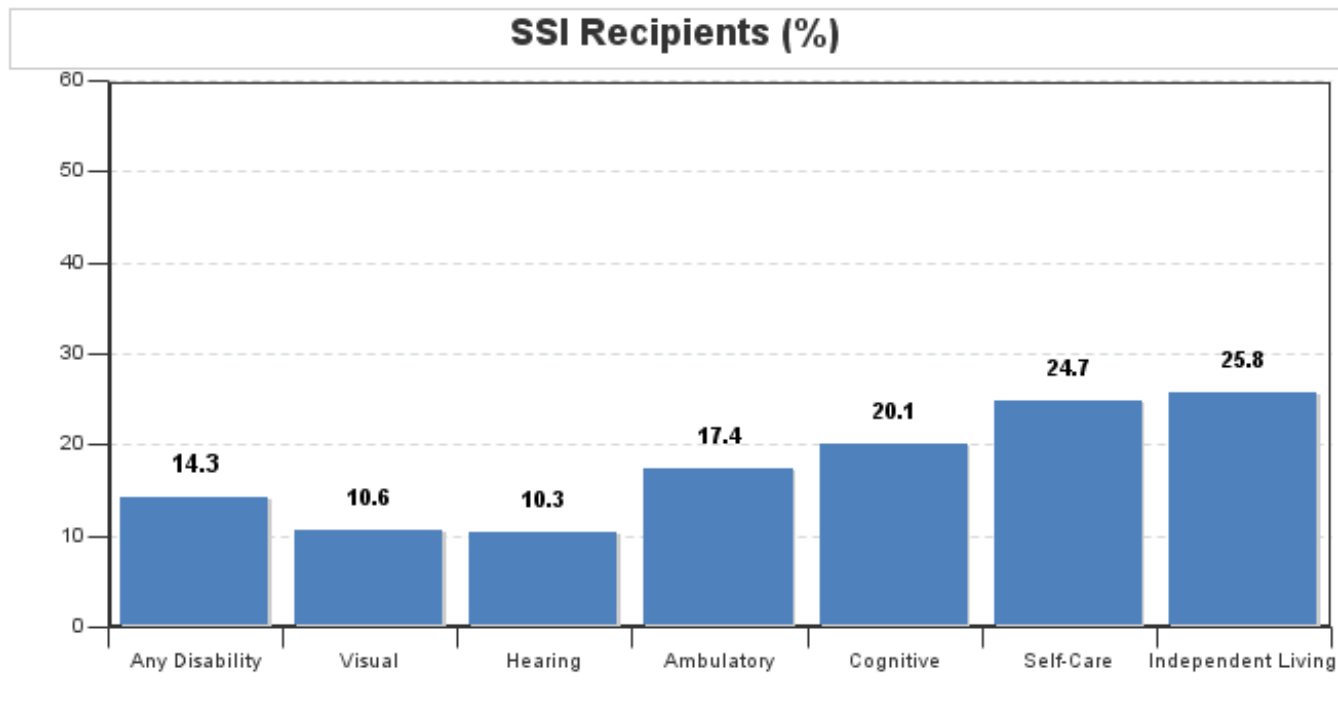
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Nevada, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these results will differ from official Social Security Administration reports for several reasons. For additional information, please email [DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu](mailto:DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu).

## Quick Statistics

SSI Recipients: with disability **14.3%**

- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in NV was 14.3 percent.
- In 2017, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in NV was 26,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 25.8 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 10.3 percent.

## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Nevada in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	14.3	1.88	26,000	3,680	181,500	1,695
Visual	10.6	3.36	4,700	1,560	44,000	370
Hearing	10.3	3.39	4,300	1,510	42,200	374
Ambulatory	17.4	2.92	15,400	2,840	88,800	854
Cognitive	20.1	3.47	14,100	2,710	70,000	638
Self-Care	24.7	5.62	7,600	2,000	30,900	270
Independent Living	25.8	4.00	16,300	2,910	62,900	575

# Education

## High School Diploma/Equivalent

### Introduction

This section explores the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in Nevada, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

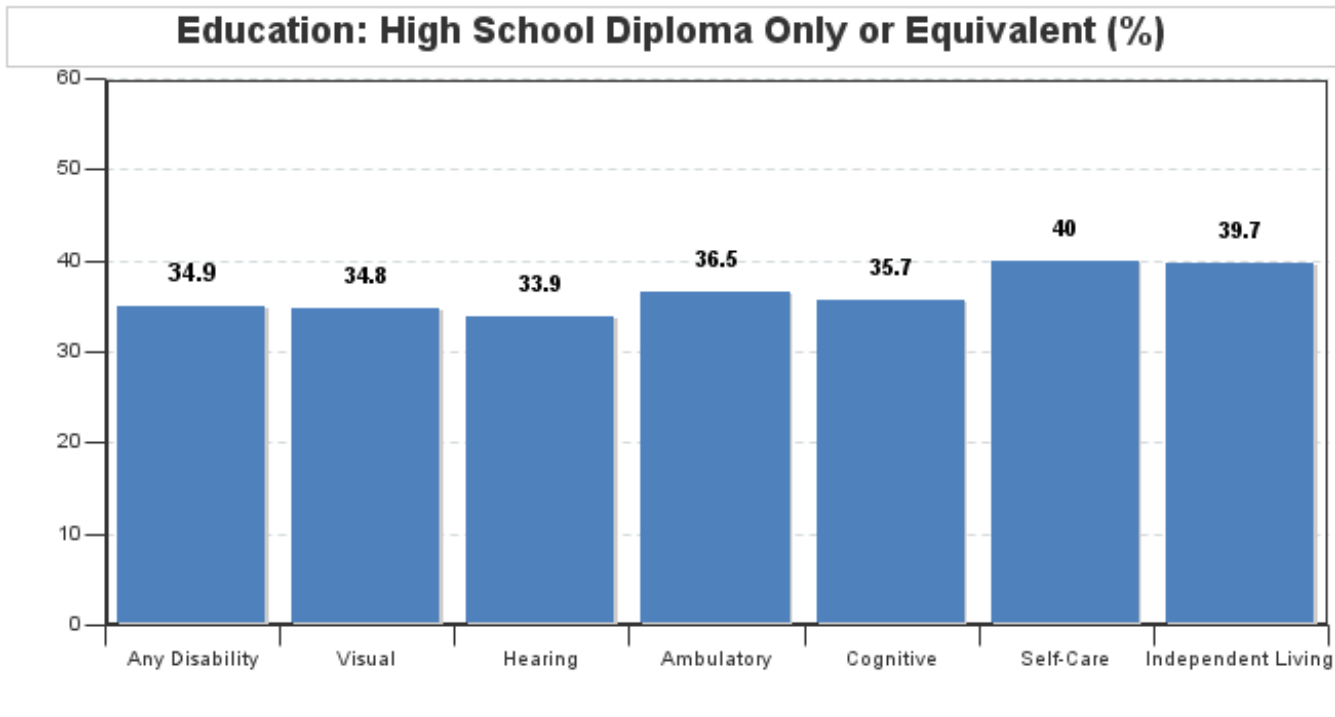
### Quick Statistics

High School  
Only: with  
disability  
**34.9%**

High School  
Only: without  
disability  
**28.8%**

- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in NV was 34.9 percent.
- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in NV was 28.8 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 6.1 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 "Self-Care Disability," 40.0 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Hearing Disability," 33.9 percent.

## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in NV in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	28.8	0.83	445,800	14,120	1,548,000	14,098
Any Disability	34.9	2.56	63,300	5,700	181,500	1,695
Visual	34.8	5.20	15,300	2,830	44,000	370
Hearing	33.9	5.28	14,300	2,730	42,200	374
Ambulatory	36.5	3.70	32,400	4,100	88,800	854
Cognitive	35.7	4.15	25,000	3,610	70,000	638
Self-Care	40.0	6.39	12,300	2,540	30,900	270
Independent Living	39.7	4.47	25,000	3,610	62,900	575

# Education

## Some College/Associate's Degree

### Introduction

This section examines the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in Nevada, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

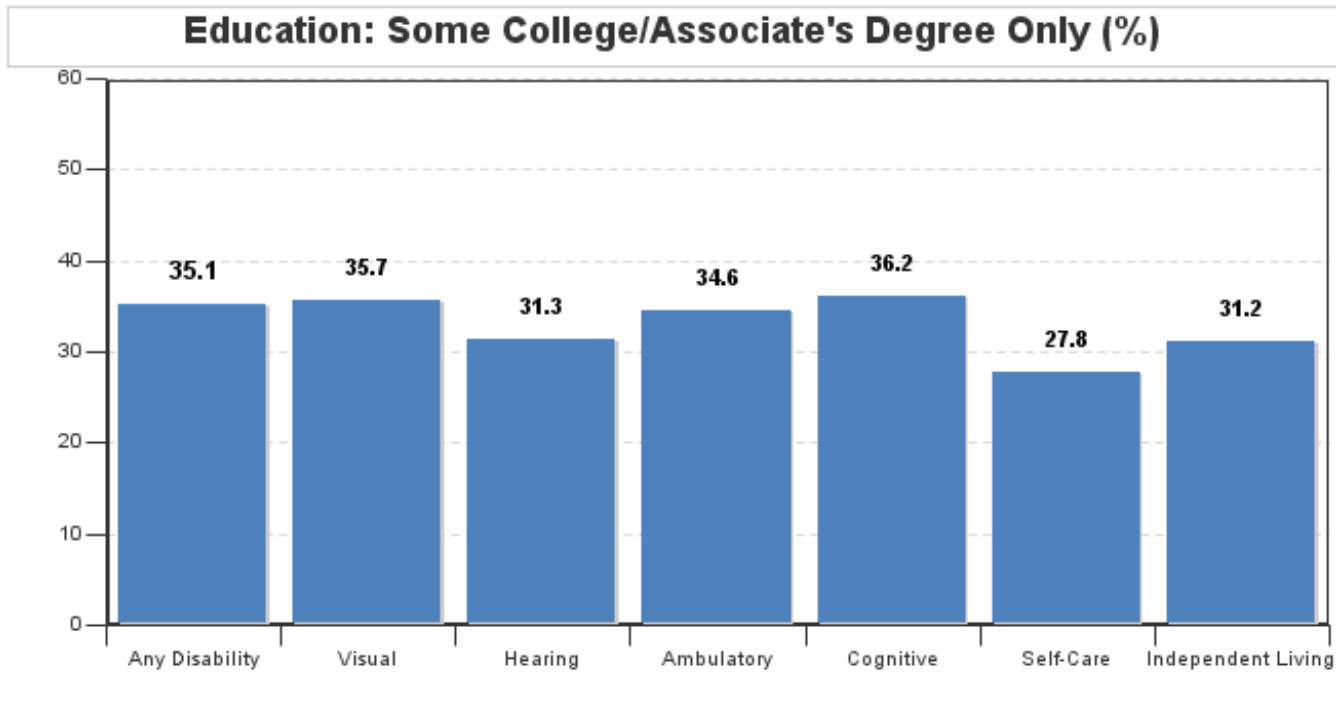
Some  
College: with  
disability  
**35.1%**

Some  
College:  
without  
disability  
**33.6%**

- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in NV was 35.1 percent.
- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in NV was 33.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was -1.5 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 "Cognitive Disability," 36.2 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 27.8 percent.



## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only some college or an Associate's degree by disability status in Nevada in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	33.6	0.87	520,400	15,030	1,548,000	14,098
Any Disability	35.1	2.57	63,700	5,720	181,500	1,695
Visual	35.7	5.23	15,700	2,860	44,000	370
Hearing	31.3	5.17	13,200	2,630	42,200	374
Ambulatory	34.6	3.66	30,700	4,000	88,800	854
Cognitive	36.2	4.16	25,300	3,630	70,000	638
Self-Care	27.8	5.84	8,600	2,120	30,900	270
Independent Living	31.2	4.23	19,600	3,200	62,900	575

# Education

## Bachelor's Degree or More

### Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in Nevada, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: with  
disability

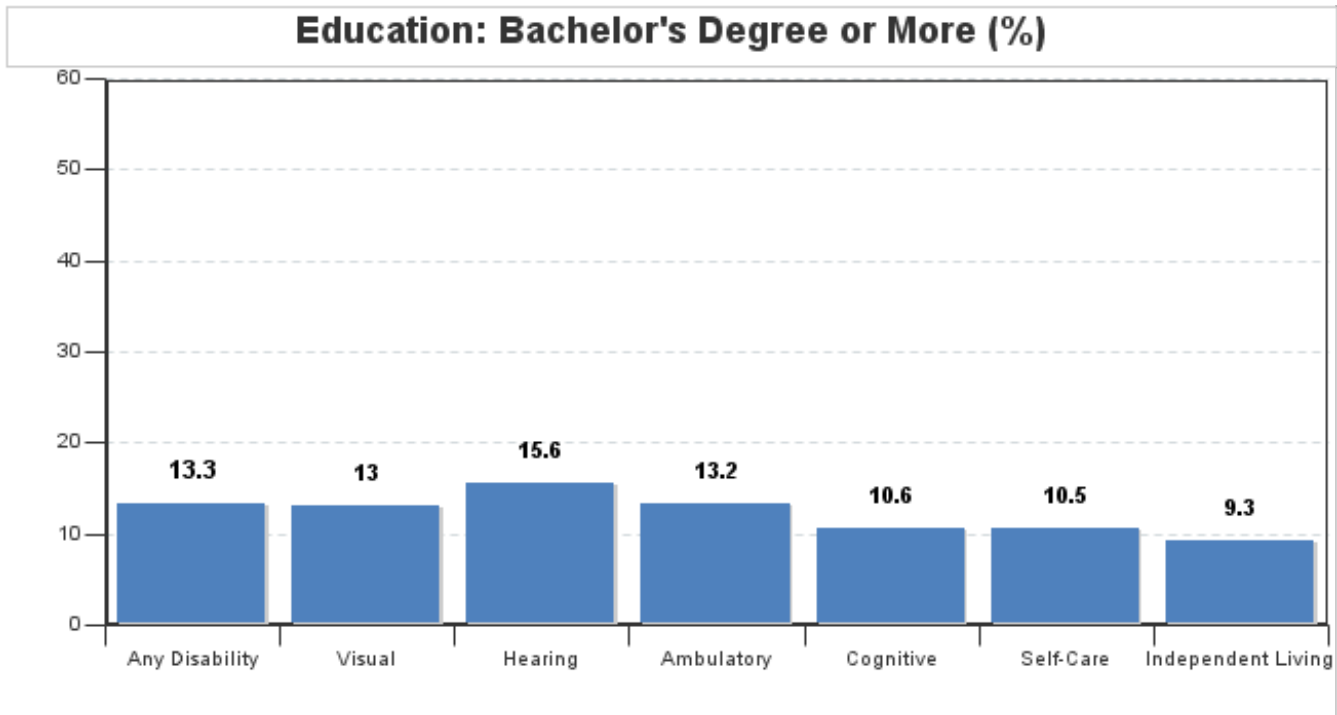
**13.3%**

Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: without  
disability

**25.1%**

- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in NV was 13.3 percent.
- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in NV was 25.1 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 11.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Hearing Disability," 15.6 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 9.3 percent.

## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in Nevada in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	25.1	0.80	388,600	13,330	1,548,000	14,098
Any Disability	13.3	1.83	24,100	3,540	181,500	1,695
Visual	13.0	3.67	5,700	1,730	44,000	370
Hearing	15.6	4.05	6,600	1,850	42,200	374
Ambulatory	13.2	2.60	11,700	2,470	88,800	854
Cognitive	10.6	2.67	7,400	1,970	70,000	638
Self-Care	10.5	4.00	3,300	1,310	30,900	270
Independent Living	9.3	2.65	5,900	1,760	62,900	575

# Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

## Introduction

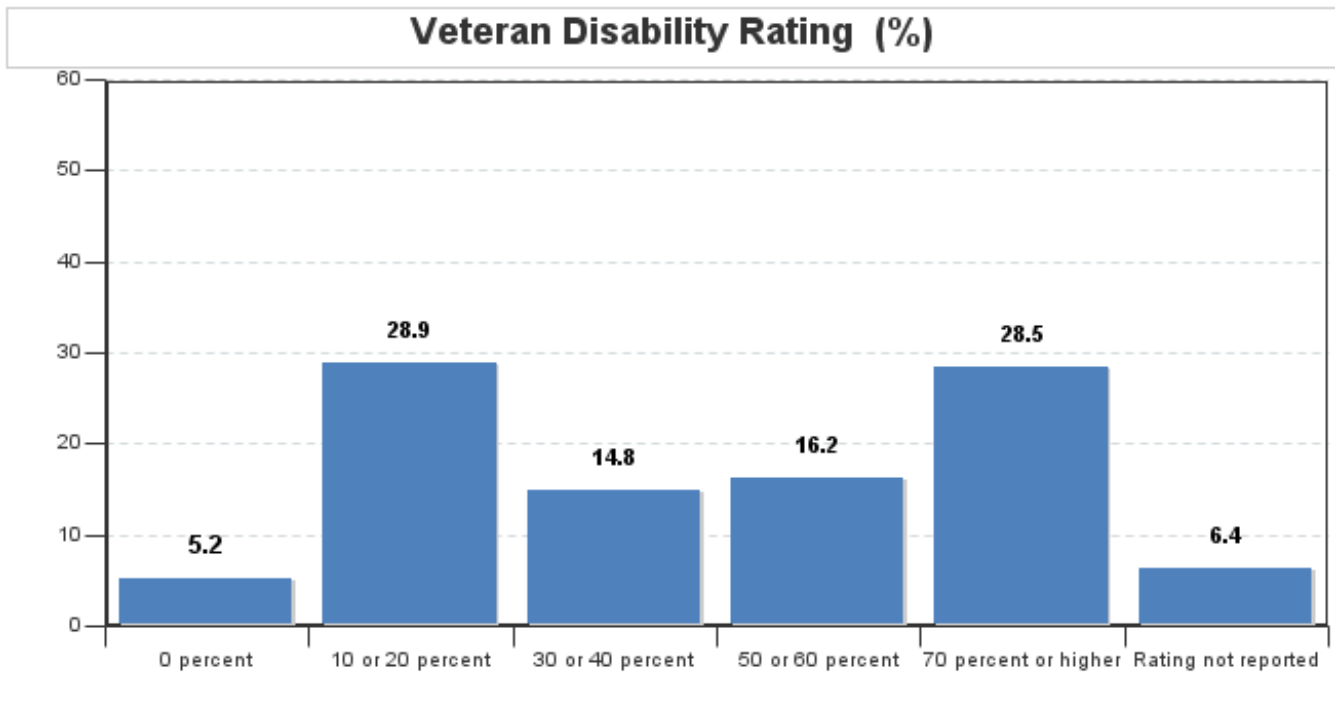
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in Nevada. The 2017 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). 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  
**27.7%**

- In 2017, there were 99,800 working-age civilian veterans in NV, of whom 27,600 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2017, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in NV with a VA service-connected disability was 27.7 percent.
- In 2017, 7,900 working-age civilian veterans in NV had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2017, 28.5 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in NV who had a service-connected disability had a service-connected disability rating of 70 percent or above.

## Disability rating of working-age civilian veterans (ages 21 to 64) with a service-connected disability in Nevada in 2017



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	27.7	3.25	27,600	3,790	99,800	997
<b>Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability</b>						
0 percent	5.2	3.06	1,400	870	27,600	267
10 or 20 percent	28.9	6.25	8,000	2,040	27,600	267
30 or 40 percent	14.8	4.90	4,100	1,460	27,600	267
50 or 60 percent	16.2	5.08	4,500	1,530	27,600	267
70 percent or higher	28.5	6.23	7,900	2,030	27,600	267
Rating not reported	6.4	3.38	1,800	960	27,600	267

# Health Insurance Coverage

## Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Nevada, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

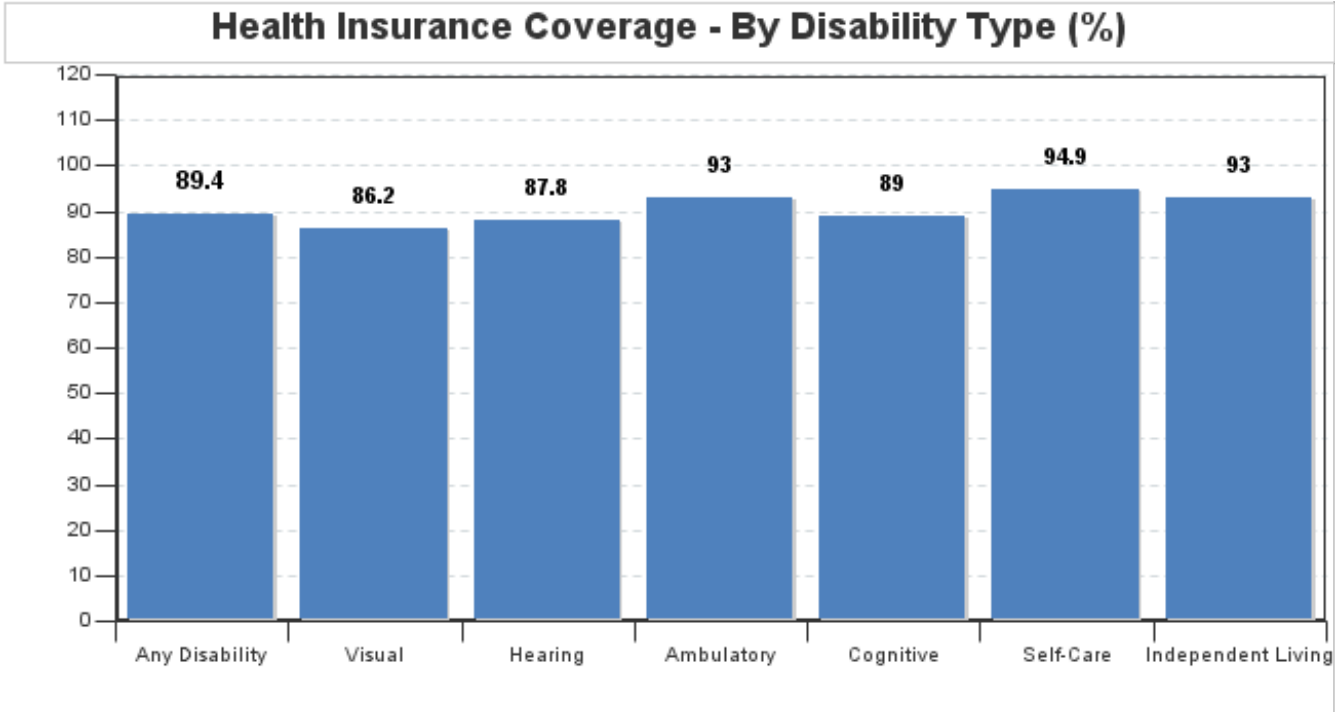
## Quick Statistics

Health  
Coverage:  
with Disability  
**89.4%**

Health  
Coverage:  
without  
Disability  
**84.6%**

- In 2017, 89.4 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NV had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2017, 84.6 percent of working-age people without disabilities in NV had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 4.8 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," 94.9 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 86.2 percent.

# Health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Nevada in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	84.6	0.85	1,309,000	25,300	1,548,000	14,098
Any Disability	89.4	2.13	162,100	11,540	181,500	1,695
Visual	86.2	4.84	37,900	5,700	44,000	370
Hearing	87.8	4.69	37,100	5,640	42,200	374
Ambulatory	93.0	2.52	82,600	8,350	88,800	854
Cognitive	89.0	3.48	62,300	7,270	70,000	638
Self-Care	94.9	3.69	29,300	5,020	30,900	270
Independent Living	93.0	3.00	58,500	7,050	62,900	575

# Type of Health Insurance Coverage

## Introduction

This section examines the type of health insurance coverage for non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Nevada, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). Note that people can report more than one type of insurance coverage. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

Coverage  
through  
Employer/Union:  
with Disability

**36.6%**

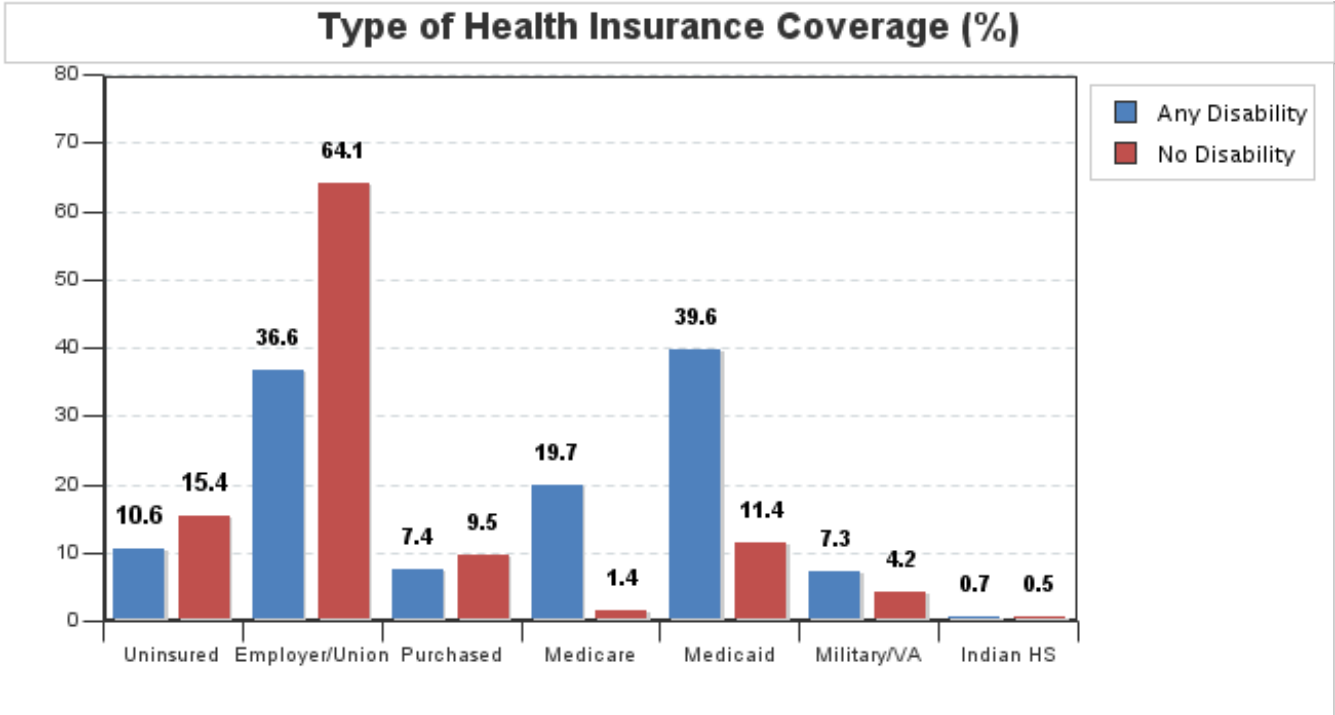
Coverage  
through  
Employer/Union:  
without  
Disability

**64.1%**

- In 2017, 36.6 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NV reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2017, 64.1 percent of working-age people without disabilities in NV reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2017, 7.4 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NV reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2017, 19.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NV reported Medicare coverage and 39.6 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 Nevada in 2017



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Any Disability</b>						
Uninsured	10.6	2.13	19,300	4,080	181,500	1,695
Employer/Union	36.6	3.33	66,300	7,500	181,500	1,695
Purchased	7.4	1.81	13,500	3,420	181,500	1,695
Medicare	19.7	2.75	35,700	5,530	181,500	1,695
Medicaid	39.6	3.38	71,900	7,810	181,500	1,695
Military/VA	7.3	1.80	13,200	3,380	181,500	1,695
Indian Health Service	0.7	3.29	1,300	1,080	181,500	1,695
<b>No Disability</b>						
Uninsured	15.4	0.85	239,000	13,820	1,548,000	14,098
Employer/Union	64.1	1.14	991,500	24,000	1,548,000	14,098
Purchased	9.5	0.69	146,700	11,010	1,548,000	14,098
Medicare	1.4	3.29	21,600	4,320	1,548,000	14,098
Medicaid	11.4	0.75	176,900	12,020	1,548,000	14,098
Military/VA	4.2	0.47	64,500	7,400	1,548,000	14,098
Indian Health Service	0.5	3.29	8,300	2,680	1,548,000	14,098

# Glossary

## Actively Looking for Work

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

## Ambulatory Disability

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

## Base Population (Base Pop.)

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

## Cognitive Disability

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

## Disability and Disability Types

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

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

## Earnings

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

## Education

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

## Employment

A person is considered employed if he or she is either

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

## Employment Rate

The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons employed by the number of persons in that population.

\*\* Note that the unemployment rate cannot be calculated using the employment rate:

- The employment rate is the percentage of all persons who have a job.
- The unemployment rate is the percentage of persons in the labor force who do not have a job but are actively looking for work. The labor force includes people who have a job, are on layoff, or who actively searched for work in the last four weeks.

Please see <http://www.disabilitystatistics.org/faq.cfm#Q6> for more information on unemployment rate calculation and its implications.

## 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](http://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.

**Note:** The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) does not apply to Puerto Rico. SSI is a federal cash assistance program that provides monthly payments to low-income aged, blind, or disabled persons in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

## Veteran Service-Connected Disability

A disease or injury determined to have occurred in or to have been aggravated by military service. A disability is evaluated according to the VA Schedule for Rating Disabilities in Title 38, CFR, and Part 4. Extent of disability is expressed as a percentage from 0% (for conditions that exist but are not disabling to a compensable degree) to 100%, in increments of 10%. This information was determined by the following two part question:

a. **Does this person have a VA service-connected disability rating?**

Yes (such as 0%, 10%, 20%, ... , 100%)

No *SKIP* to question 28a

b. **What is this person's service-connected disability rating?"**

Responses included: 0 percent; 10 or 20 percent; 30 or 40 percent; 50 or 60 percent; 70 percent or higher

## Visual Disability

This disability type is based on the question: (*asked of all ages*): Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?



# About the Disability Status Reports

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