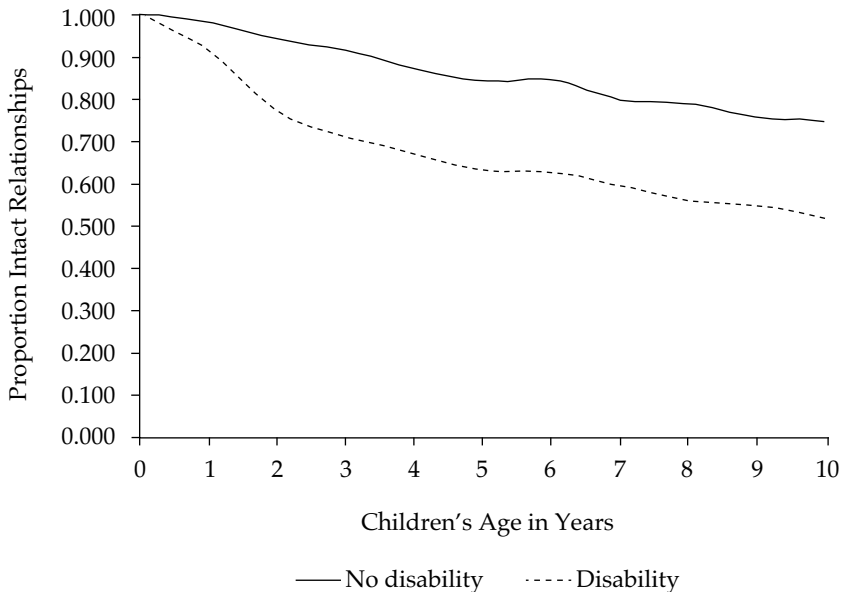**Table 2.1 Type of Disability in Activities, Children Age Five to Seventeen**

| | Population with Disability | Rate per 1000 | | |
| | | Total Disability | Mild Disability | Serious Disability |
Activity Limitation				
Mobility	698,000	13.1	10.9	2.2
Self-care	506,000	9.5	4.4	5.1
Sensory/communication	2,946,000	55.3	28.3	27.0
Learning/behavior	5,823,000	109.3	34.3	71.4
Any limitation	6,537,000	122.7	41.9	80.8

Source: Author's tabulations of National Health Interview Survey on Disability rates (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1995) applied to 2008 U.S. Census population counts (Ruggles et al. 2010b).
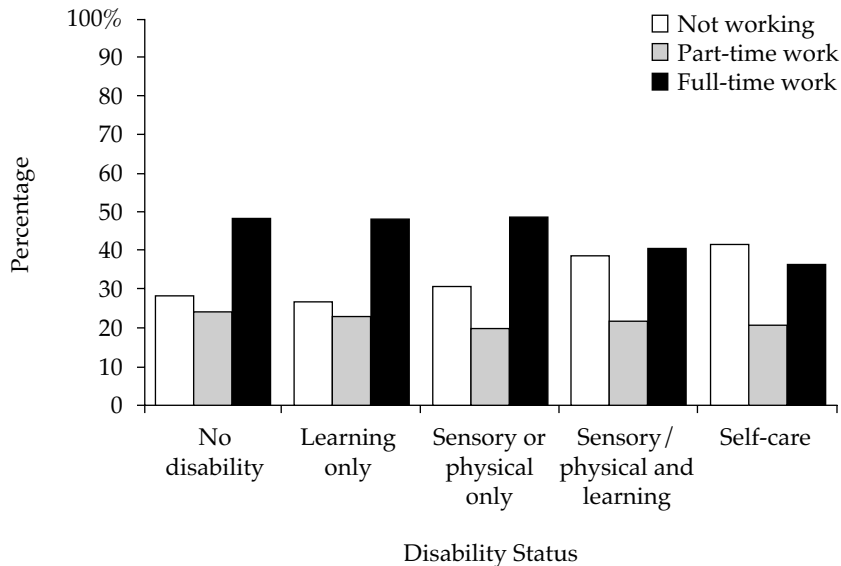
Figure 3.1 Parents' Relationships Remaining Intact During the First Ten Years After Birth, by Disability Status of the Child

Note: Parents' relationships include both marriage and cohabitation. This calculation is an approximation based on the proportion of parents who are still together at each year of the child's age and cumulating the implied probability that parents remain married from one year to the next, from birth to age ten. This is what demographers refer to as a synthetic cohort method. Using this procedure, it was not possible to control for other factors associated with parents' divorce.
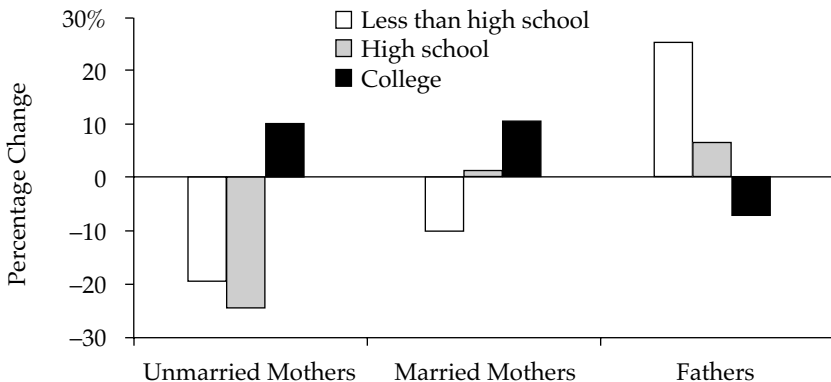
Figure 3.2   Mothers' Employment Patterns by Disability Status of the Child, Children Ages Five to Seventeen
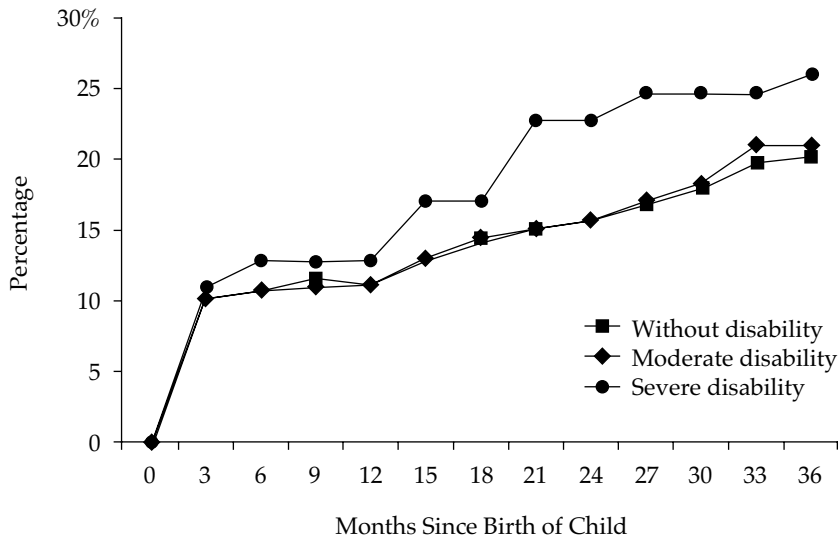
Figure 3.3   Adjusted Difference Between Parents' Employment Rate if They Have a Child Age Five to Seventeen with a Disability Versus if They Do Not, by Parents' Level of Education and Marital Status

Source: Author's calculations of data from Census 2000, 6 percent sample (Ruggles et al. 2010b).
Note: For example, unmarried mothers with less than a high school education who have a disabled child are 19 percent less likely to be employed than unmarried mothers with less than a high school education whose child does not have a disability. All of these regression models include controls for mother's education, age, and number of children age zero to four and five to fifteen. All results shown are significant at $p < .05$.
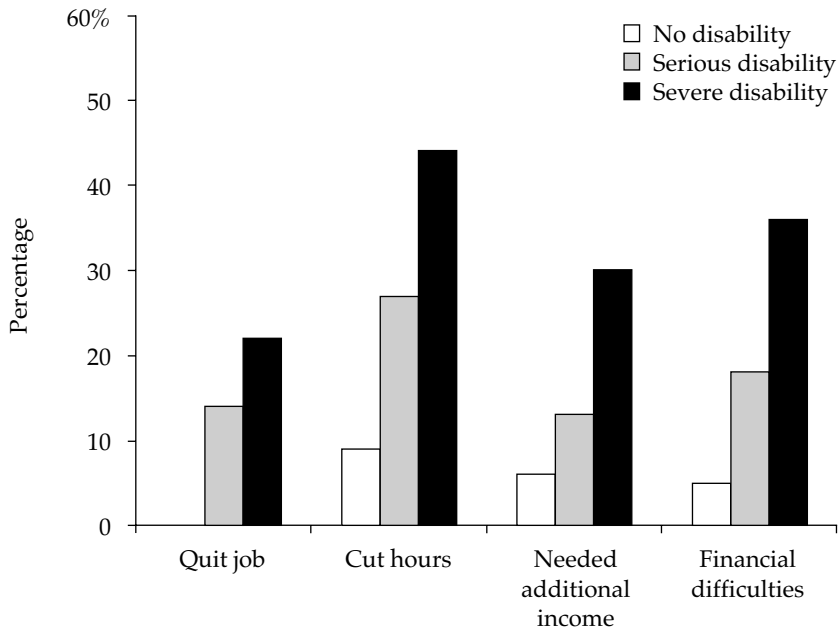
Figure 3.4 Percentage of Mothers Having a Tubal Sterilization, by Months Since Birth and Disability Status of the Child

Note: Using these data and taking into account the interval since the first birth; the sex of the first child; the mother's age, marital status, education, employment; and an indicator of poverty status, the rate of second birth is lower among mothers of children with disabilities (odds ratio = 0.80, $p < .05$; MacInnes 2008).
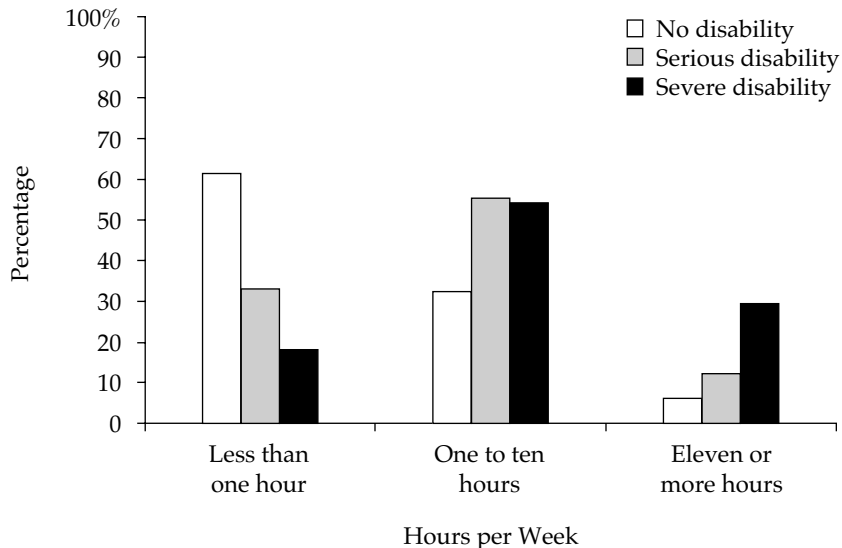
Figure 3.5   Economic Experiences of Families by Disability Status of Children Under Eighteen
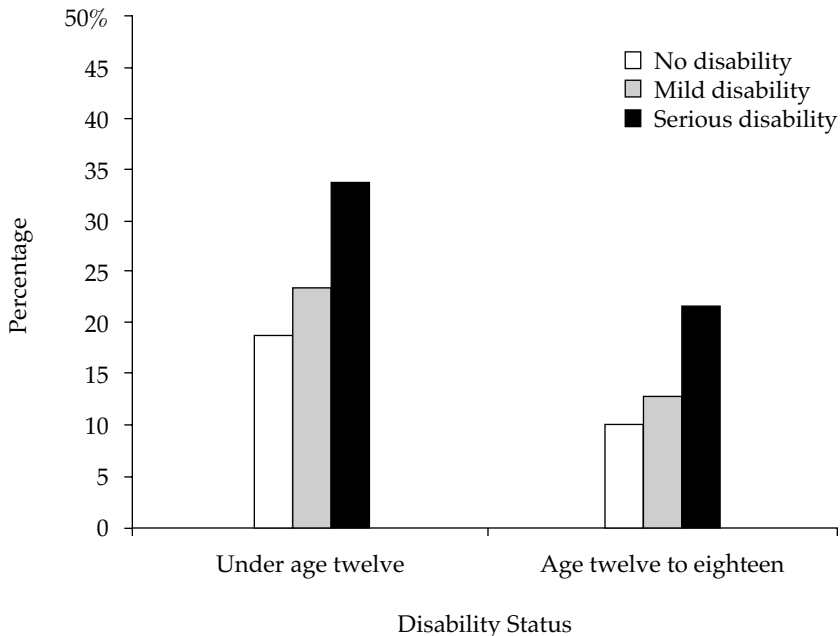
**Figure 4.1   Hours per Week Spent on Children's Home Health Care by
Children's Disability Status, Children Age Under Eighteen**

Source: Author's calculations of data from the National Survey of Children with Special
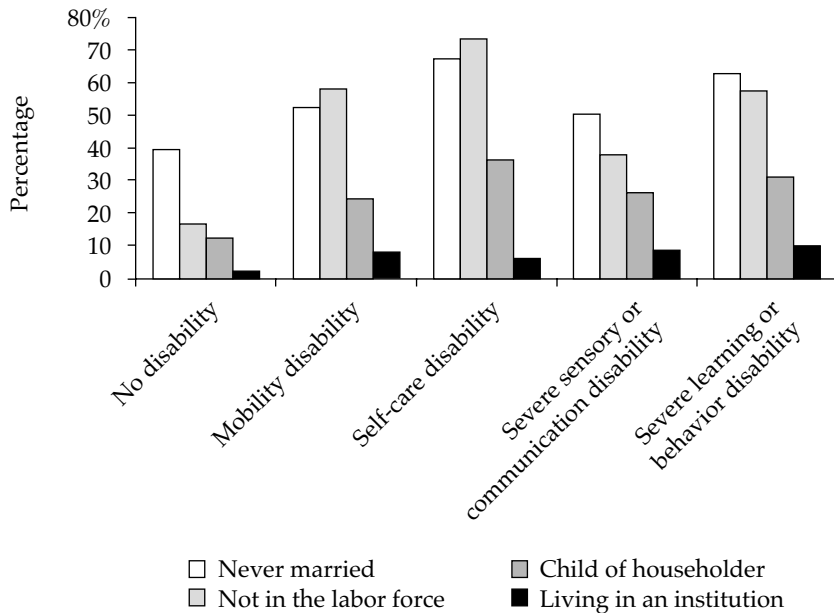Health Care Needs (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2005/2006).
Notes: Survey includes children who have special health care needs but who do not have
disabilities. An ordered logistic regression controlling for race, poverty level, mother's
education, number of children and adults, size of place of residence, and sex and age of
the child shows that the intensity of child medical care is increased dramatically (odds
ratio [OR] = 2.89, $p < .001$, for parents of a seriously disabled child; and OR = 6.70, $p < .001$,
for parents of a child with a severe disability).

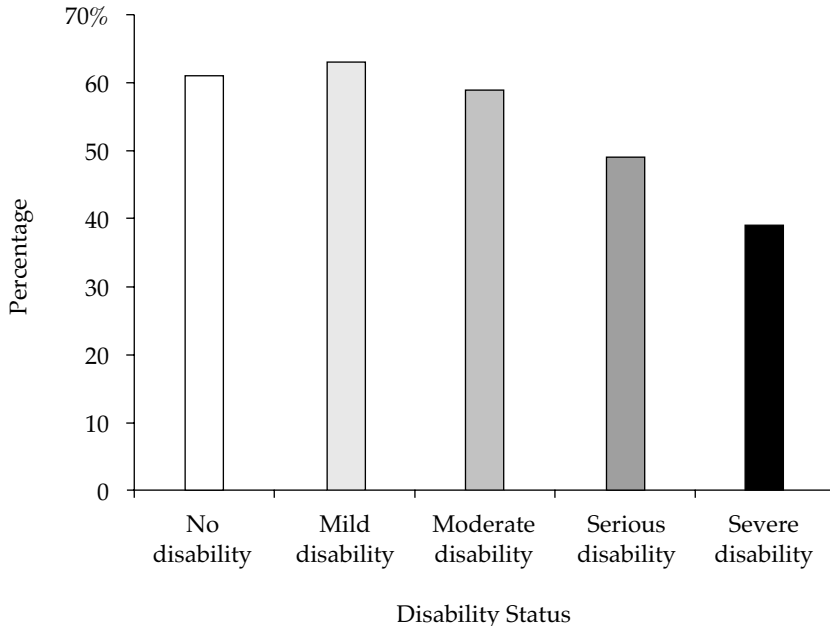**Figure 5.1   Children Who Are Victims of Bullying, by Disability Status and Age**

**Figure 5.2   Adult Life Experiences by Disability Status, Persons Age
                Twenty-five to Thirty-two Years**

Figure 7.1 Children Under Age Eighteen with Special Health Care Needs Who Have a Medical Home, by Disability Status