

Cornell University

2011

IN

Indiana

2011 Disability Status Report Indiana



www.disabilitystatistics.org

Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School

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Glossary

About the Disability Status Report

The 2011 Annual Disability Status Report

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

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

The estimates in the 2011 Disability Status Reports are based on American Community Survey (ACS) data - a US Census Bureau survey that has replaced the Decennial Census long form. See the ACS User Guide on www.disabilitystatistics.org for additional information on the ACS.

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.

Finally, the 2011 Disability Status Report estimates should not be compared to estimates based on ACS data collected prior to 2008. 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. For a summary of all changes to the ACS 2008 survey see the following Census Bureau document: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/methodology/content_test/SummaryResultsACS2006ContentTest.pdf

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ACS Disability Questions

The disability questions used in the ACS are listed below. 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?

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 Disability Technical Assistance Center (DBTAC) and NIDRR.

Puerto Rico: A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2011 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 (see glossary).

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.

Indiana Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in Indiana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2011, the prevalence of disability in IN was:

- 13.1 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.8 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 5.9 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 6.3 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 11.9 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 27.7 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 50.2 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2011, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in IN was:

- 2.2% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.7% reported a Hearing Disability
- 7.4% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 5.2% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.5% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.7% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2011, 13.5 percent of females of all ages and 12.8 percent of males of all ages in IN reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2011, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in IN was 6.6 percent.

Race: In IN in 2011, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 11.9 percent among Whites
- 14.1 percent among Black / African Americans
- 2.9 percent among Asians
- 27.0 percent among Native Americans
- 11.9 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2011, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in IN was 34.5 percent.

Looking for Work: In IN in 2011, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 12.4 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In IN in 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 21.7 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2011, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in IN was \$33,600.

Annual Household Income: In IN in 2011, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$35,600.

Poverty: In IN in 2011, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 26.4 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in IN was 17.4 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in IN:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 39.9 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 29.2 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 8.8 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2011, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 18.0 percent in IN.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2011 in IN, 80.7 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 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.5%

Location	2011 (%)	Location	2011 (%)
Alabama	15.5	Montana	10.8
Alaska	10.6	Nebraska	8.8
Arizona	10.1	Nevada	10.3
Arkansas	15.5	New Hampshire	9.3
California	8.2	New Jersey	7.7
Colorado	8.8	New Mexico	11.8
Connecticut	8.3	New York	8.7
Delaware	10.5	North Carolina	11.9
District of Columbia	8.6	North Dakota	7.4
Florida	10.2	Ohio	12.1
Georgia	11.2	Oklahoma	15.0
Hawaii	7.3	Oregon	11.8
Idaho	11.2	Pennsylvania	11.4
Illinois	8.5	Puerto Rico	18.6
Indiana	11.9	Rhode Island	10.3
Iowa	9.4	South Carolina	13.0
Kansas	10.8	South Dakota	9.6
Kentucky	16.6	Tennessee	14.1
Louisiana	13.9	Texas	10.4
Maine	13.1	Utah	8.3
Maryland	8.5	Vermont	10.3
Massachusetts	9.3	Virginia	9.1
Michigan	12.7	Washington	10.8
Minnesota	7.9	West Virginia	17.8
Mississippi	15.6	Wisconsin	9.3
Missouri	12.8	Wyoming	9.9

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 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 33.4% for people with disabilities and 75.6% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2011	People without Disabilities 2011	Location	People with Disabilities 2011	People without Disabilities 2011
Alabama	26.2	72.9	Montana	44.5	77.8
Alaska	47.3	79.6	Nebraska	45.5	84.5
Arizona	32.4	72.1	Nevada	36.0	73.1
Arkansas	30.0	74.7	New Hampshire	37.9	81.6
California	31.9	72.2	New Jersey	35.5	76.2
Colorado	42.6	78.4	New Mexico	35.3	71.7
Connecticut	38.5	79.1	New York	32.5	74.9
Delaware	35.7	76.4	North Carolina	30.7	74.9
District of Columbia	32.5	76.6	North Dakota	48.8	85.1
Florida	29.9	72.9	Ohio	33.2	76.5
Georgia	31.0	73.7	Oklahoma	35.8	77.1
Hawaii	40.6	77.1	Oregon	35.0	73.2
Idaho	38.1	76.1	Pennsylvania	33.6	77.2
Illinois	34.8	75.5	Puerto Rico	24.5	56.5
Indiana	34.5	77.0	Rhode Island	31.4	79.3
Iowa	41.6	82.7	South Carolina	28.1	73.3
Kansas	43.5	80.8	South Dakota	41.0	83.9
Kentucky	25.9	73.7	Tennessee	28.8	75.0
Louisiana	32.9	74.2	Texas	37.5	76.1
Maine	30.5	79.7	Utah	41.9	76.8
Maryland	36.9	79.8	Vermont	39.8	83.4
Massachusetts	32.2	79.4	Virginia	34.2	79.1
Michigan	29.0	72.4	Washington	35.8	75.8
Minnesota	47.7	81.8	West Virginia	24.4	70.8
Mississippi	29.2	72.5	Wisconsin	38.0	80.5
Missouri	33.1	78.0	Wyoming	46.2	81.5

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Indiana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

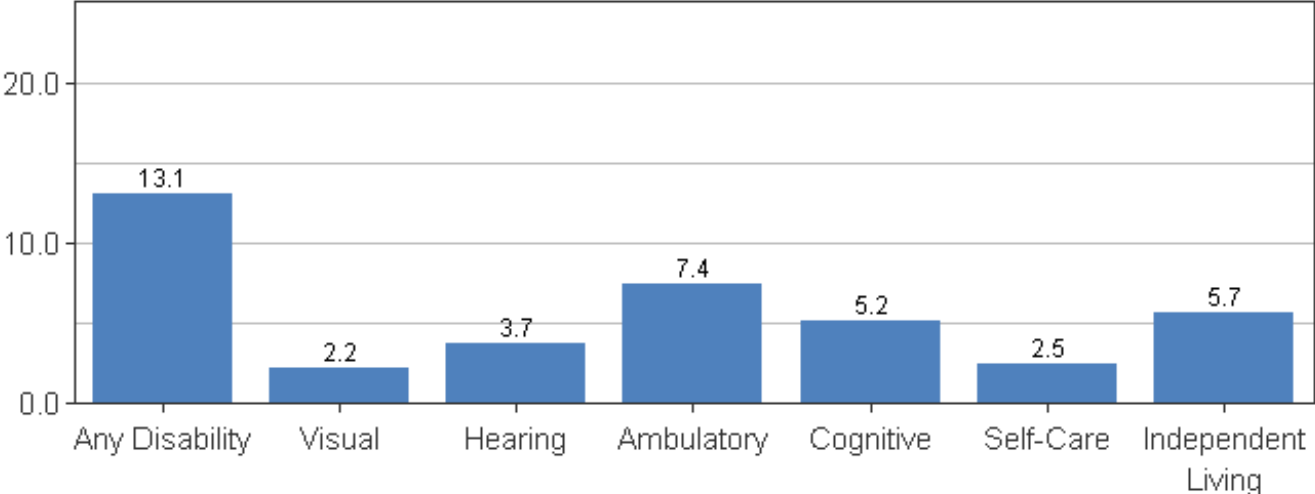
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
13.1%

- In 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in IN was 13.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 844,200 of the 6,421,600 individuals of all ages in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2011, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 7.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.2 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Indiana in 2011*

Prevalence Rates: All Ages (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	13.1	0.31	844,200	19,640	6,421,600	63,986
Visual	2.2	0.13	142,200	8,550	6,421,600	63,986
Hearing	3.7	0.17	237,800	10,970	6,421,600	63,986
Ambulatory	7.4	0.24	440,800	14,690	5,992,800	60,246
Cognitive	5.2	0.21	311,400	12,480	5,992,800	60,246
Self-Care	2.5	0.15	148,600	8,730	5,992,800	60,246
Independent Living	5.7	0.23	288,900	12,040	5,102,500	52,073

* **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 Indiana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

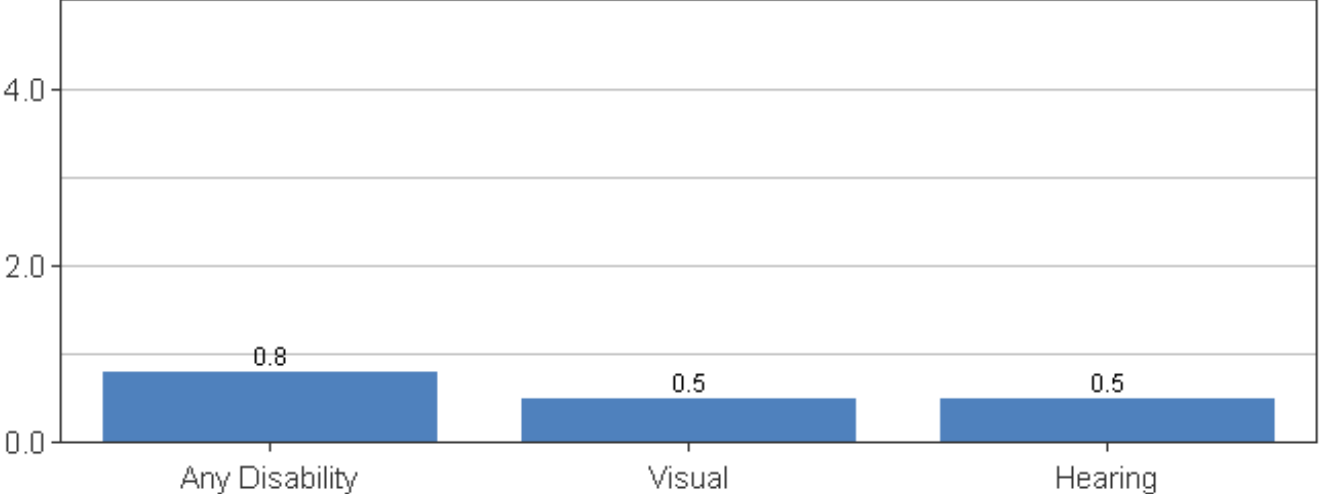
Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.8%

- In 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in IN was 0.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 3,400 of the 428,700 children ages 0 to 4 in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2011, 0.5 percent reported a visual disability
- In IN in 2011, 0.5 percent reported a hearing disability

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Indiana in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Age 4 years and under (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.8	3.29	3,400	1,330	428,700	3,740
Visual	0.5	3.29	2,000	1,030	428,700	3,740
Hearing	0.5	3.29	2,000	1,030	428,700	3,740

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in Indiana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

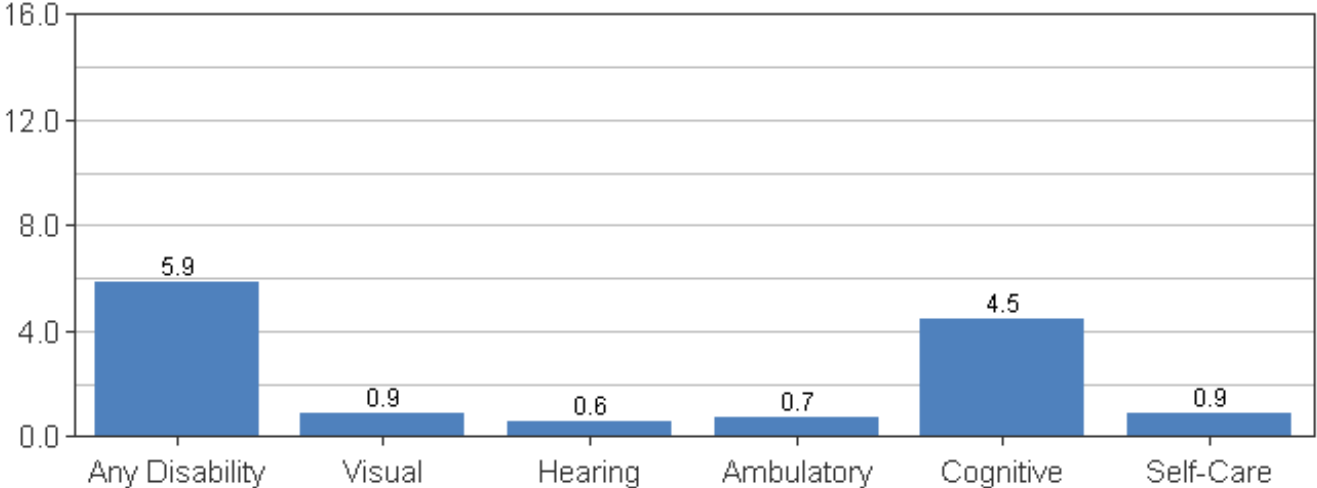
Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
5.9%

- In 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in IN was 5.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 58,400 of the 983,700 individuals ages 5 to 15 in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2011, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.5 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.6 percent.

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

Prevalence of disability* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in Indiana in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Age 5 to 15 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.9	0.55	58,400	5,510	983,700	9,072
Visual	0.9	3.29	8,900	2,160	983,700	9,072
Hearing	0.6	3.29	5,500	1,700	983,700	9,072
Ambulatory	0.7	3.29	6,800	1,880	983,700	9,072
Cognitive	4.5	0.48	44,700	4,830	983,700	9,072
Self-Care	0.9	3.29	9,000	2,180	983,700	9,072

* **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 Indiana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

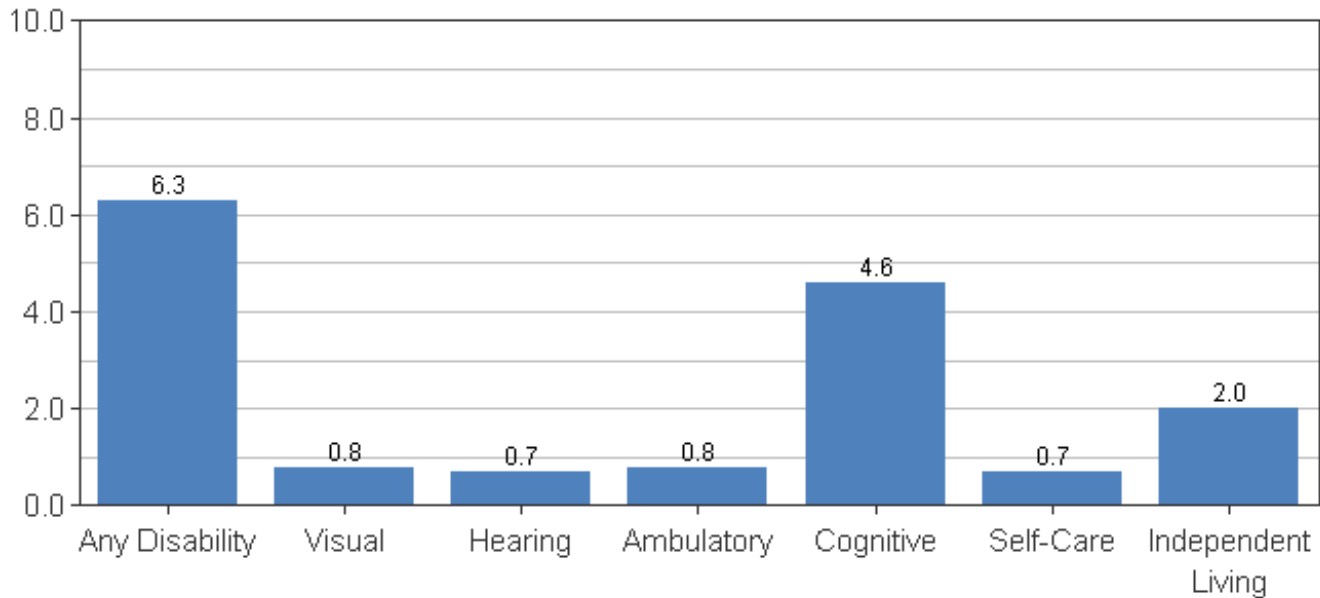
Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years

6.3%

- In 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in IN was 6.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 30,100 of the 477,400 individuals ages 16 to 20 in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2011, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 0.7 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Indiana in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Age 16 to 20 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.3	0.81	30,100	3,970	477,400	4,741
Visual	0.8	3.29	3,800	1,410	477,400	4,741
Hearing	0.7	3.29	3,400	1,330	477,400	4,741
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	3,800	1,400	477,400	4,741
Cognitive	4.6	0.70	22,100	3,400	477,400	4,741
Self-Care	0.7	3.29	3,500	1,350	477,400	4,741
Independent Living	2.0	0.47	9,700	2,260	477,400	4,741

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 Indiana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

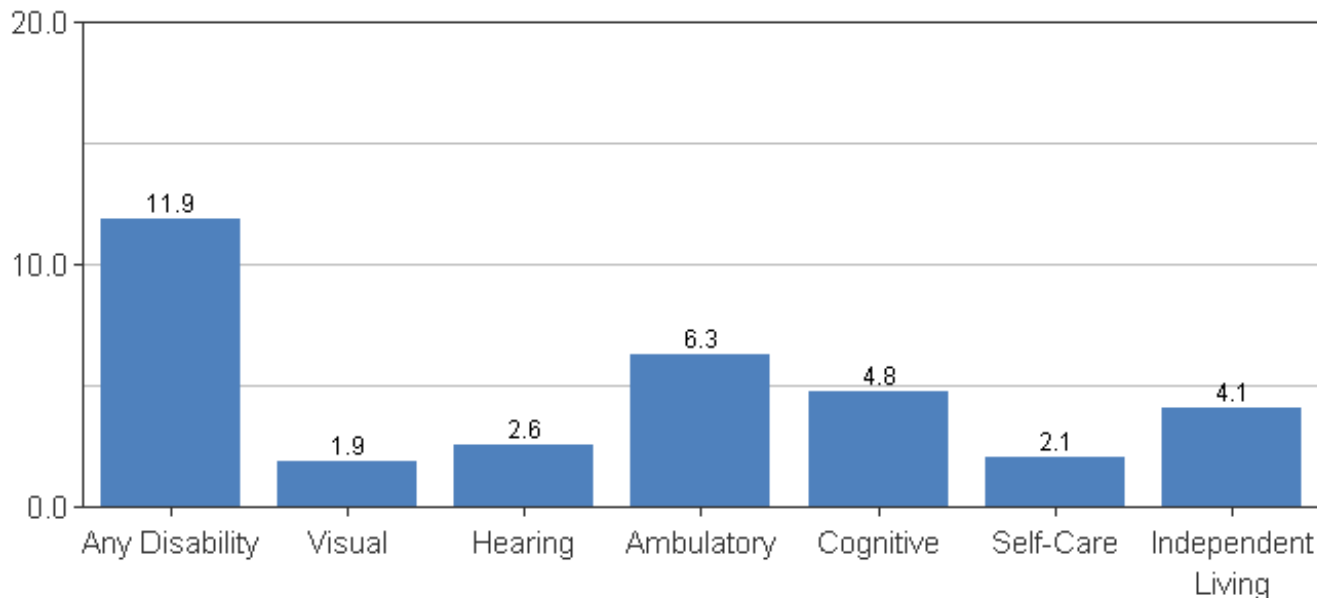
Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64
years

11.9%

- In 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in IN was 11.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 442,800 of the 3,710,400 individuals ages 21 to 64 in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2011, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Visual Disability," 1.9 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Indiana in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Age 21 to 64 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	11.9	0.39	442,800	14,720	3,710,400	36,292
Visual	1.9	3.29	71,300	6,080	3,710,400	36,292
Hearing	2.6	0.19	95,200	7,020	3,710,400	36,292
Ambulatory	6.3	0.29	234,100	10,890	3,710,400	36,292
Cognitive	4.8	0.25	176,300	9,490	3,710,400	36,292
Self-Care	2.1	0.17	76,500	6,300	3,710,400	36,292
Independent Living	4.1	0.24	152,900	8,850	3,710,400	36,292

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Indiana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

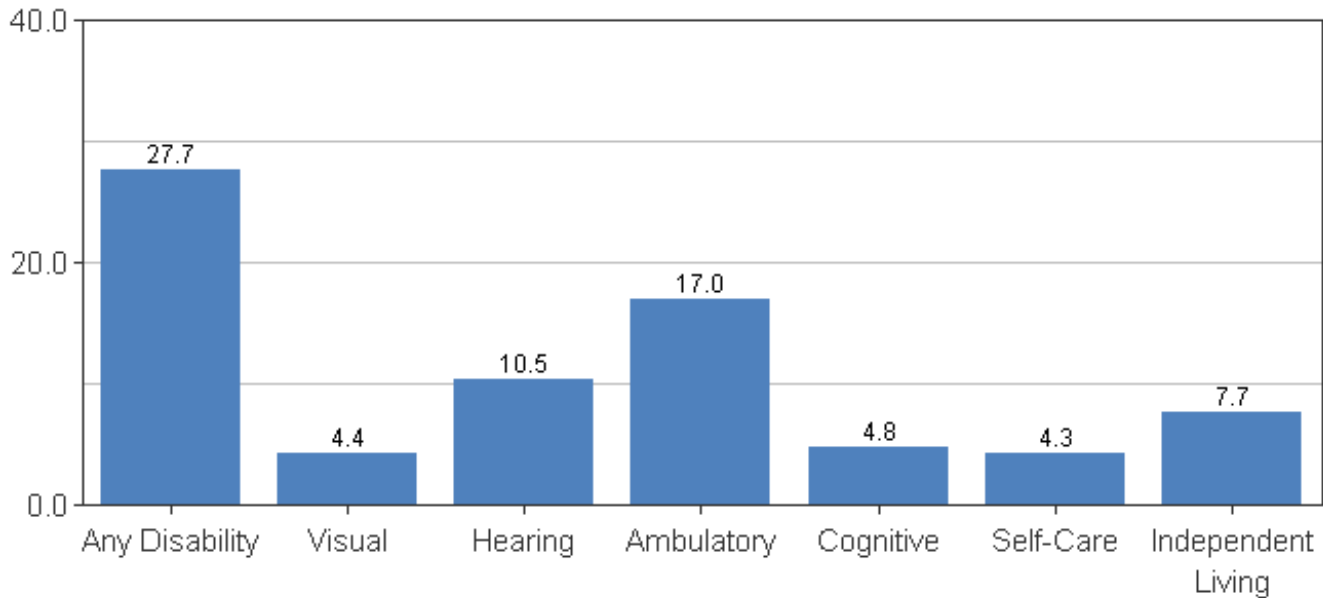
Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

27.7%

- In 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in IN was 27.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 126,500 of the 456,500 individuals ages 65 to 74 in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2011, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 17.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 4.3 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Indiana in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Age 65 to 74 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	27.7	1.52	126,500	8,070	456,500	5,559
Visual	4.4	0.69	20,000	3,230	456,500	5,559
Hearing	10.5	1.04	48,000	5,000	456,500	5,559
Ambulatory	17.0	1.27	77,700	6,350	456,500	5,559
Cognitive	4.8	0.73	22,000	3,390	456,500	5,559
Self-Care	4.3	0.69	19,500	3,190	456,500	5,559
Independent Living	7.7	0.90	35,100	4,280	456,500	5,559

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Indiana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

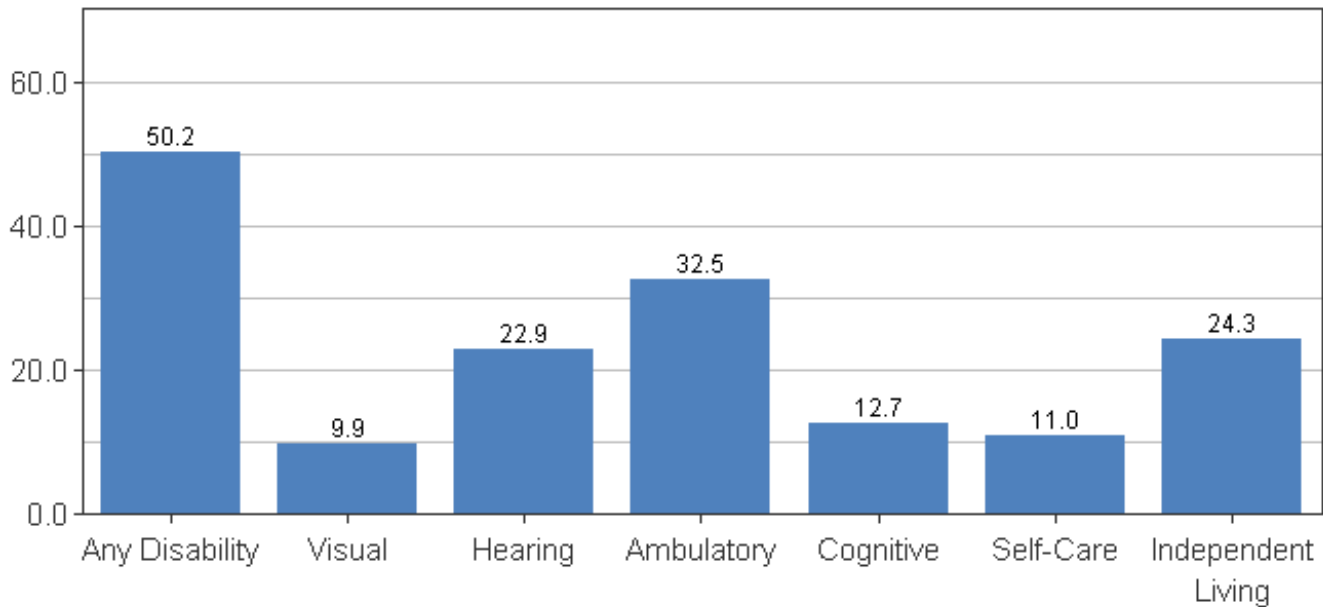
Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

50.2%

- In 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in IN was 50.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 183,000 of the 364,800 individuals ages 75 and older in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2011, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 32.5 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 9.9 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Indiana in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Age 75 and older (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	50.2	1.90	183,000	9,660	364,800	4,582
Visual	9.9	1.14	36,300	4,350	364,800	4,582
Hearing	22.9	1.60	83,700	6,590	364,800	4,582
Ambulatory	32.5	1.78	118,600	7,820	364,800	4,582
Cognitive	12.7	1.26	46,300	4,910	364,800	4,582
Self-Care	11.0	1.19	40,100	4,570	364,800	4,582
Independent Living	24.3	1.63	88,500	6,770	364,800	4,582

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in Indiana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

12.8%

Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

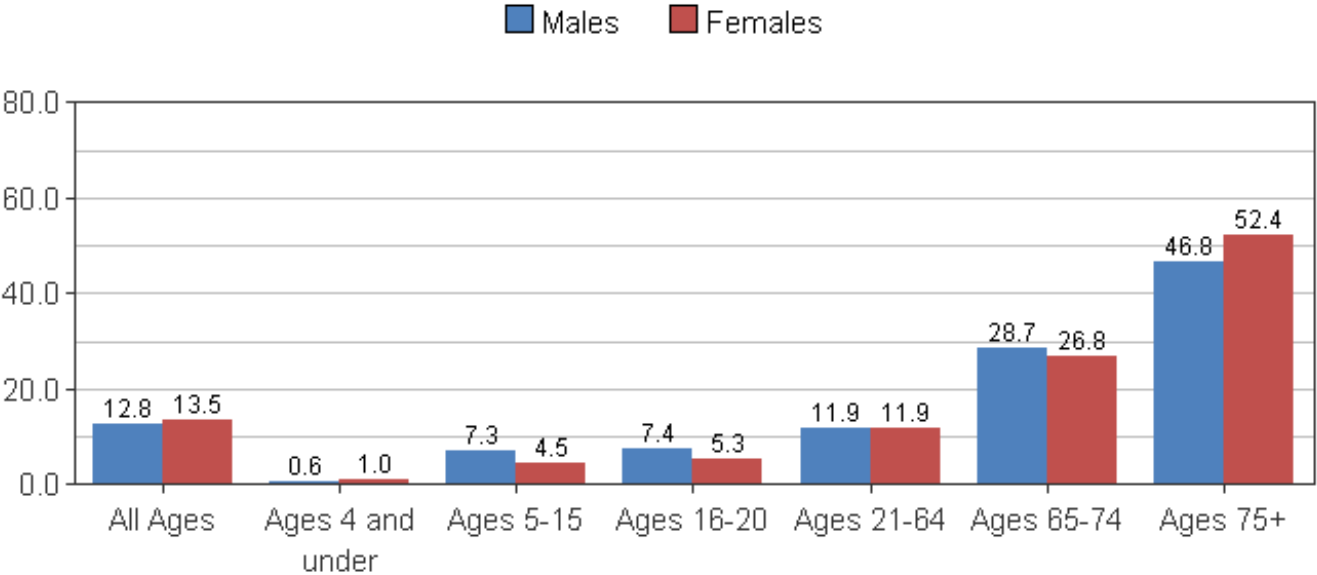
13.5%

- In IN in 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 12.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 402,100 of the 3,146,800 males of all ages in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 13.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 442,100 of the 3,274,800 females of all ages in IN 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 Indiana in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Gender and Age (%)



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	12.8	0.49	402,100	16,090	3,146,800	30,923
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.6	3.29	1,300	940	215,900	1,916
Males: Ages 5-15	7.3	0.96	36,800	5,010	505,800	4,646
Males: Ages 16-20	7.4	1.39	17,700	3,480	240,300	2,331
Males: Ages 21-64	11.9	0.63	218,100	12,020	1,828,700	17,664
Males: Ages 65-74	28.7	2.57	60,800	6,430	212,100	2,559
Males: Ages 75+	46.8	3.44	67,400	6,760	144,100	1,807
Females						
Females: All Ages	13.5	0.49	442,100	16,810	3,274,800	33,063
Females: Ages 4 and under	1.0	3.29	2,100	1,190	212,800	1,824
Females: Ages 5-15	4.5	0.79	21,600	3,850	478,000	4,426
Females: Ages 16-20	5.3	1.20	12,500	2,920	237,000	2,410
Females: Ages 21-64	11.9	0.62	224,700	12,200	1,881,800	18,628
Females: Ages 65-74	26.8	2.35	65,600	6,670	244,500	3,000
Females: Ages 75+	52.4	2.78	115,600	8,830	220,700	2,775

* **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 Indiana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

6.6%

Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

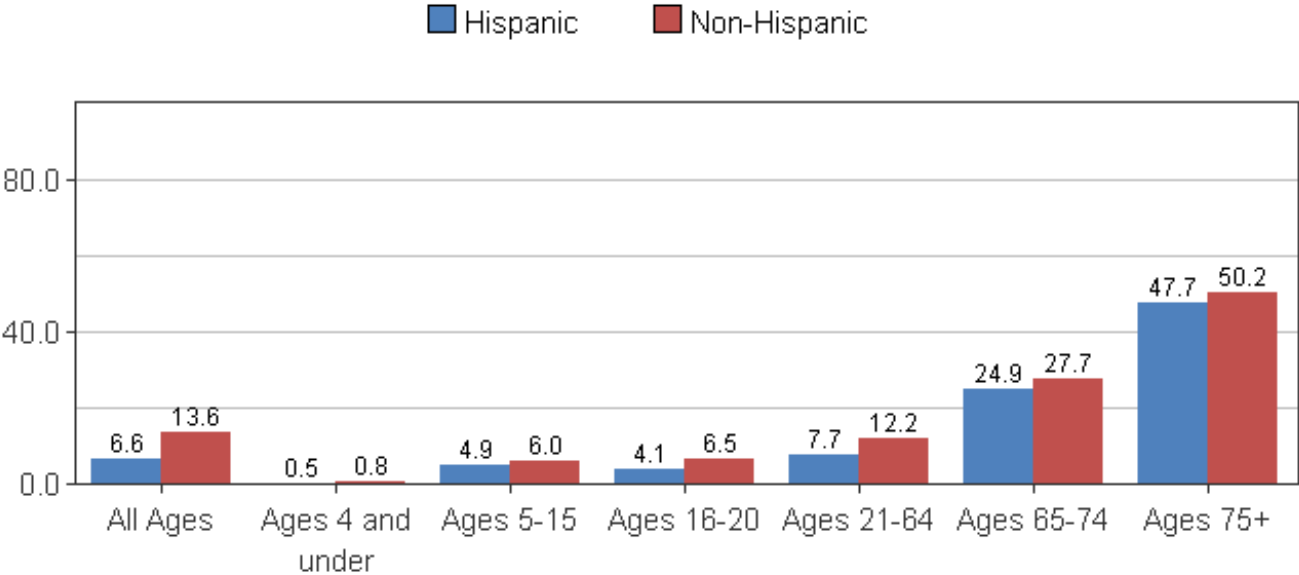
13.6%

- In IN in 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 6.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 25,800 of the 392,500 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 13.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 818,400 of the 6,029,100 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in IN 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 Indiana in 2011

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



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	6.6	0.91	25,800	3,670	392,500	2,968
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.5	3.29	300	400	49,400	390
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	4.9	1.63	4,500	1,530	91,900	715
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	4.1	2.28	1,600	920	39,500	277
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	7.7	1.37	15,500	2,850	199,700	1,458
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	24.9	11.24	1,900	1,010	7,800	77
Hispanic - Ages 75+	47.7	17.44	2,100	1,040	4,300	51
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	13.6	0.32	818,400	19,380	6,029,100	61,018
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	3,100	1,280	379,400	3,350
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.0	0.58	53,900	5,300	891,800	8,357
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	6.5	0.85	28,500	3,860	437,800	4,464
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	12.2	0.40	427,300	14,480	3,510,800	34,834
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	27.7	1.53	124,500	8,010	448,700	5,482
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	50.2	1.91	181,000	9,610	360,500	4,531

* **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 IN, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

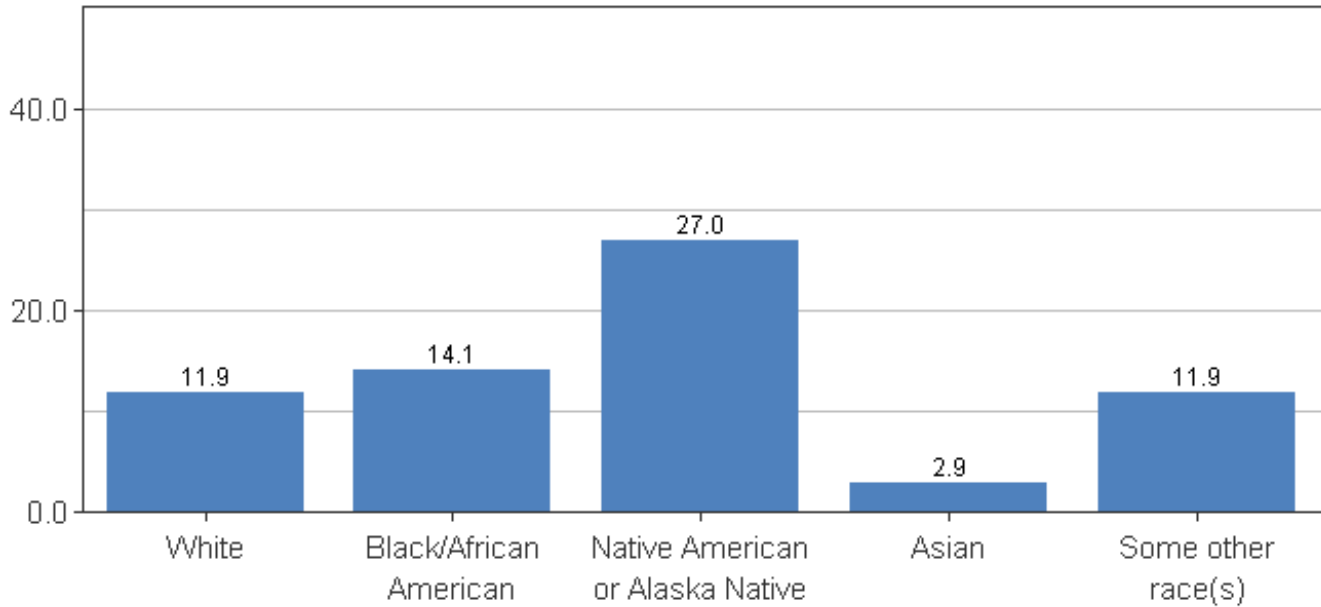
Quick Statistics

In 2011, among working-age people in IN:

- 11.9 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 14.1 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 27.0 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 2.9 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 11.9 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 Indiana in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Race (%)



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	11.9	0.42	377,700	13,670	3,185,100	32,196
Black/African American	14.1	1.41	45,300	4,860	320,400	2,492
Native American or Alaska Native	27.0	11.24	2,200	1,080	8,200	96
Asian	2.9	1.52	1,800	990	63,900	545
Some other race(s)	11.9	2.03	15,800	2,870	132,800	963

Employment

Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Indiana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

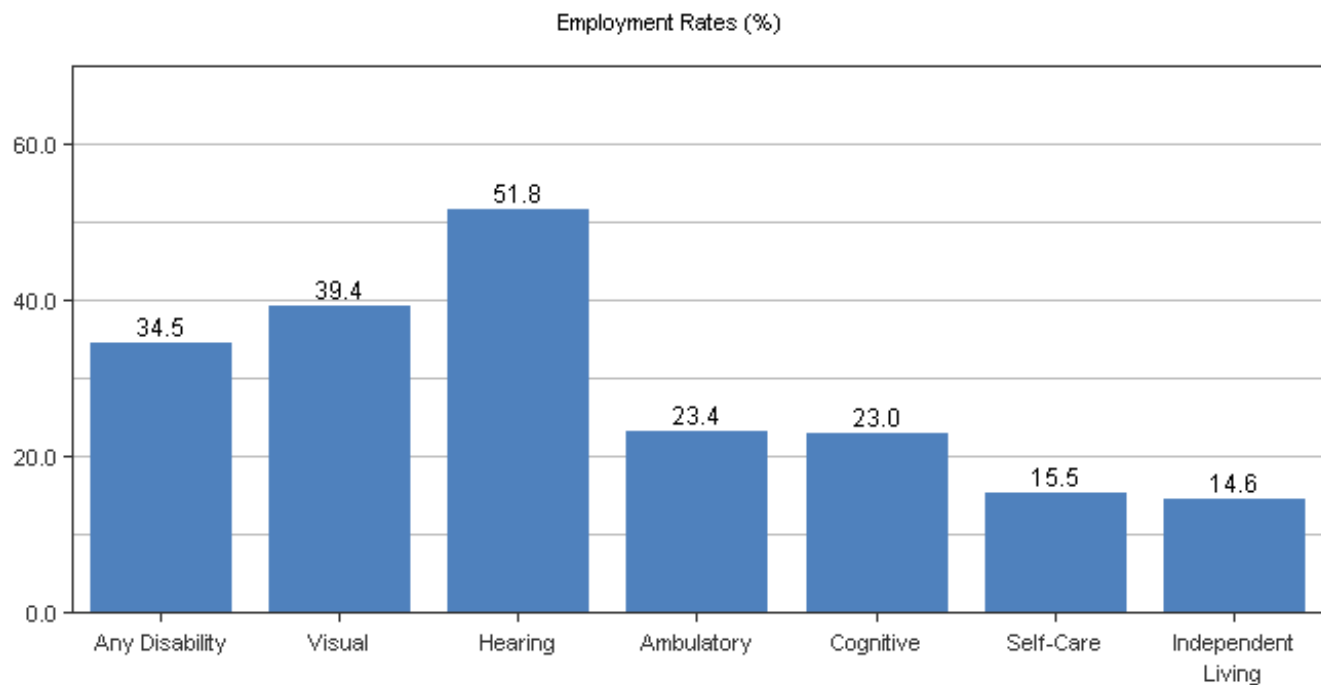
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
34.5%

Employment:
without
disability
77.0%

- In 2011, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in IN was 34.5 percent.
- In 2011, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in IN was 77.0 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 42.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 51.8 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 14.6 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Indiana in 2011



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	77.0	0.53	2,517,600	28,350	3,267,700	31,467
Any Disability	34.5	1.64	152,800	8,850	442,800	4,825
Visual	39.4	4.19	28,000	3,830	71,300	733
Hearing	51.8	3.71	49,300	5,070	95,200	1,027
Ambulatory	23.4	2.01	54,800	5,340	234,100	2,598
Cognitive	23.0	2.30	40,600	4,600	176,300	1,916
Self-Care	15.5	3.00	11,800	2,490	76,500	848
Independent Living	14.6	2.07	22,300	3,420	152,900	1,689

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 Indiana who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

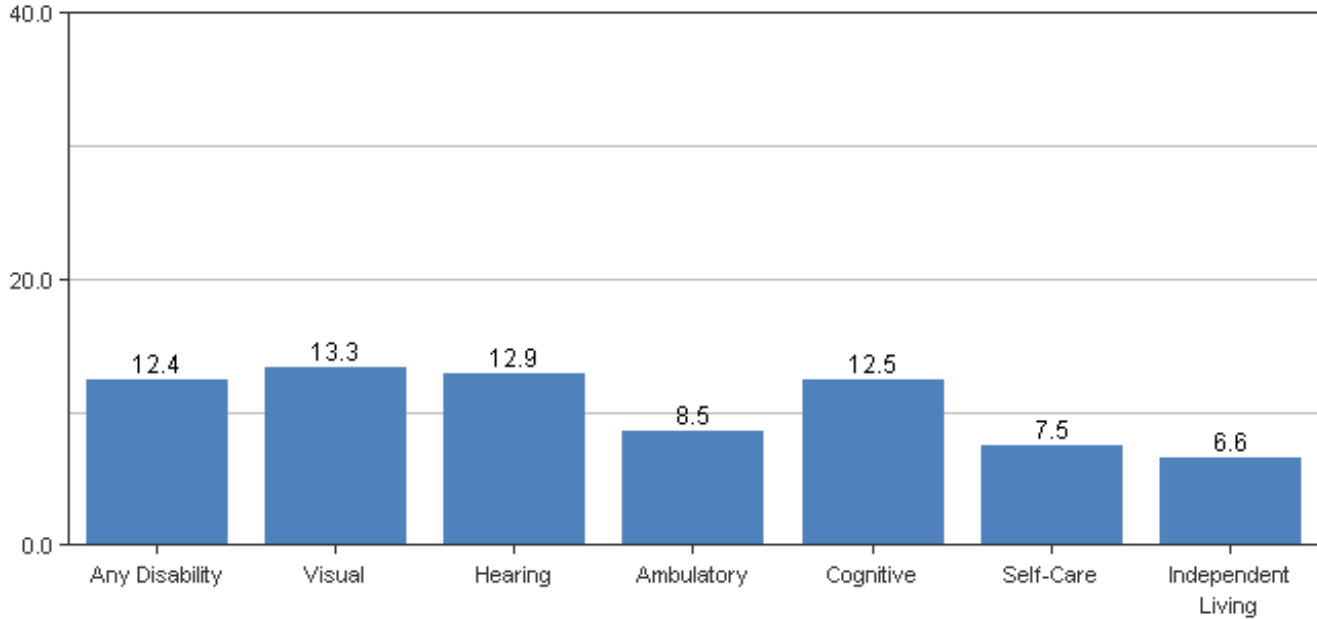
Actively
Looking: with
disability
12.4%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
29.7%

- In 2011 in IN, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 12.4 percent.
- In 2011 in IN, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 29.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 17.3 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," 13.3 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 6.6 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Indiana in 2011

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	29.7	1.21	222,900	10,630	750,000	7,318
Any Disability	12.4	1.40	36,000	4,330	290,000	3,203
Visual	13.3	3.74	5,800	1,740	43,200	455
Hearing	12.9	3.59	5,900	1,760	45,800	504
Ambulatory	8.5	1.51	15,200	2,820	179,300	1,997
Cognitive	12.5	2.06	17,000	2,980	135,700	1,480
Self-Care	7.5	2.37	4,800	1,590	64,600	719
Independent Living	6.6	1.57	8,700	2,130	130,600	1,431

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 Indiana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

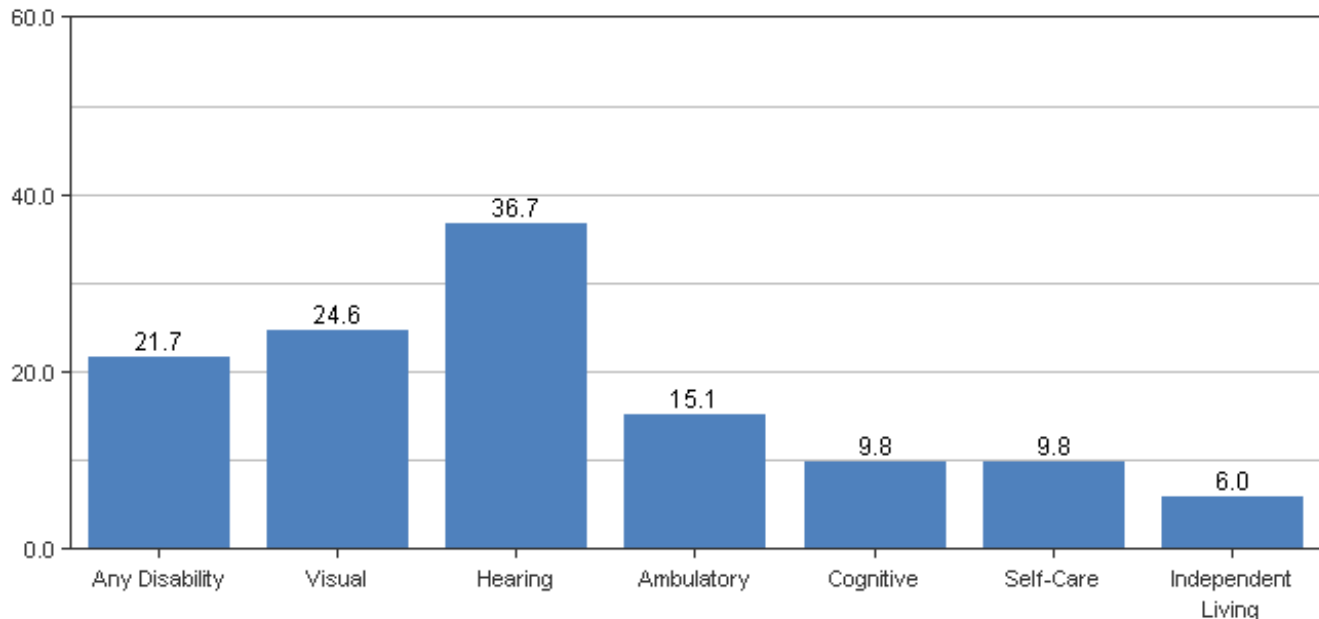
FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
21.7%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
55.9%

- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in IN was 21.7 percent.
- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in IN was 55.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 34.2 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," 36.7 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 6.0 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Indiana in 2011

Full-Time / Full-Year Employment Rates (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	55.9	0.63	1,827,600	26,280	3,267,700	31,467
Any Disability	21.7	1.42	96,000	7,050	442,800	4,825
Visual	24.6	3.70	17,600	3,030	71,300	733
Hearing	36.7	3.58	34,900	4,270	95,200	1,027
Ambulatory	15.1	1.70	35,300	4,290	234,100	2,598
Cognitive	9.8	1.62	17,300	3,010	176,300	1,916
Self-Care	9.8	2.46	7,500	1,980	76,500	848
Independent Living	6.0	1.39	9,200	2,200	152,900	1,689

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 Indiana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

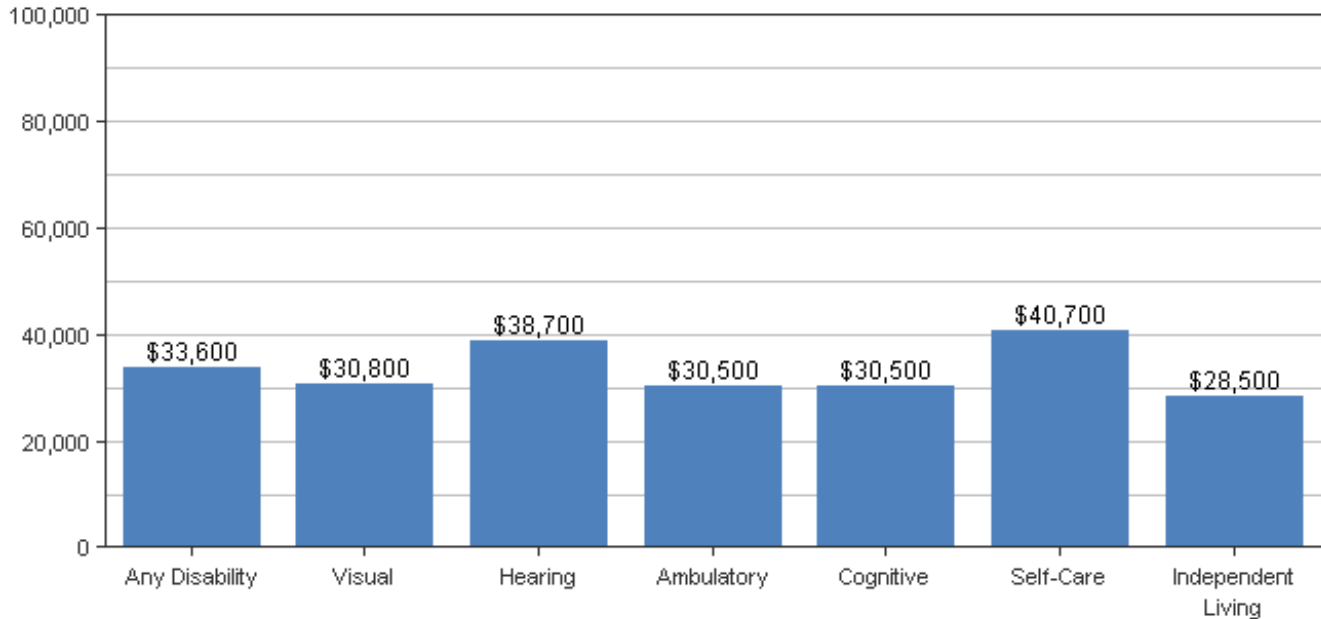
Earnings: with disability
\$33,600

Earnings: without disability
\$40,700

- In 2011, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in IN was \$33,600.
- In 2011, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in IN was \$40,700.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$7,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Self-Care Disability," \$40,700. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Independent Living Disability," \$28,500.

Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in Indiana in 2011

Median Earnings



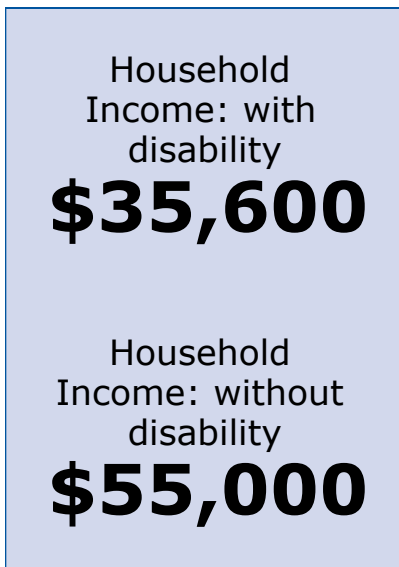
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$40,700	\$610	1,828,000	17,523
Any Disability	\$33,600	\$2,420	96,000	1,000
Visual	\$30,800	\$6,600	18,000	166
Hearing	\$38,700	\$4,810	35,000	369
Ambulatory	\$30,500	\$3,190	35,000	378
Cognitive	\$30,500	\$5,620	17,000	201
Self-Care	\$40,700	\$8,670	7,000	73
Independent Living	\$28,500	\$7,970	9,000	105

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 Indiana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

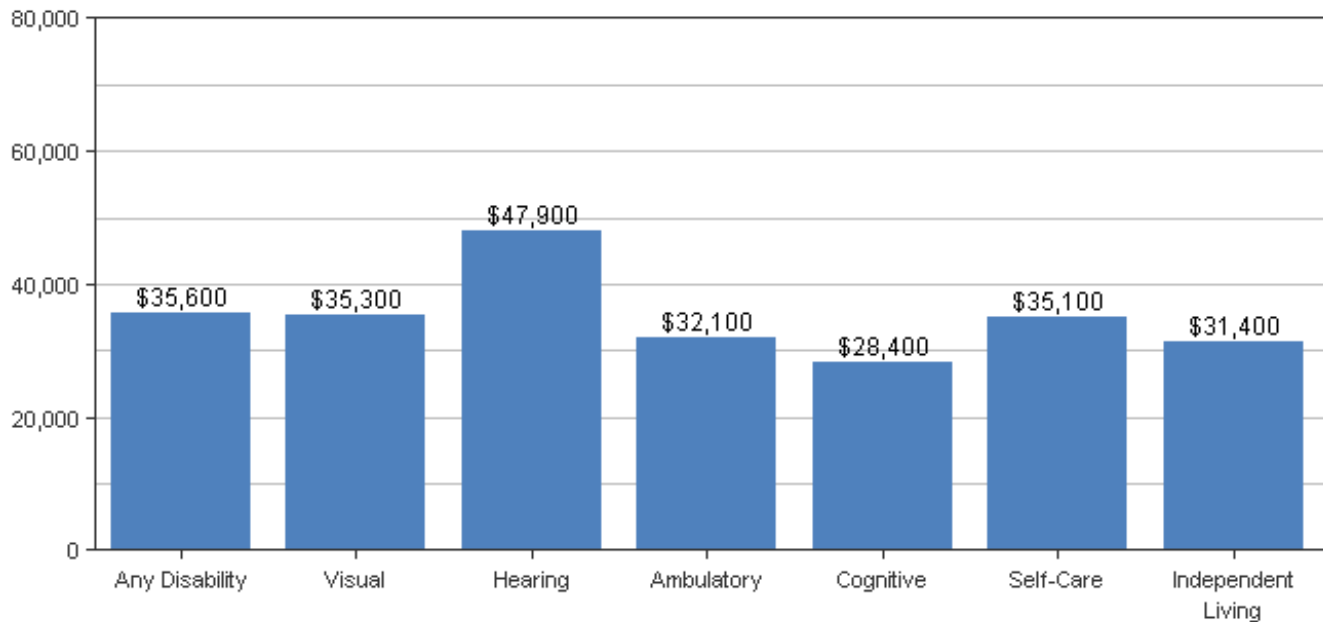


- In 2011, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in IN was \$35,600.
- In 2011, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in IN was \$55,000.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$19,400.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$47,900. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability" \$28,400 .

* **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 Indiana in 2011

Median Household Income



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$55,000	\$1,080	1,676,000	16,536
Any Disability	\$35,600	1,970	354,000	3,994
Visual	\$35,300	4,820	61,000	677
Hearing	\$47,900	4,130	87,000	974
Ambulatory	\$32,100	2,450	199,000	2,292
Cognitive	\$28,400	2,590	140,000	1,599
Self-Care	\$35,100	4,320	67,000	770
Independent Living	\$31,400	2,980	125,000	1,465

* **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 Indiana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Poverty: with
disability

26.4%

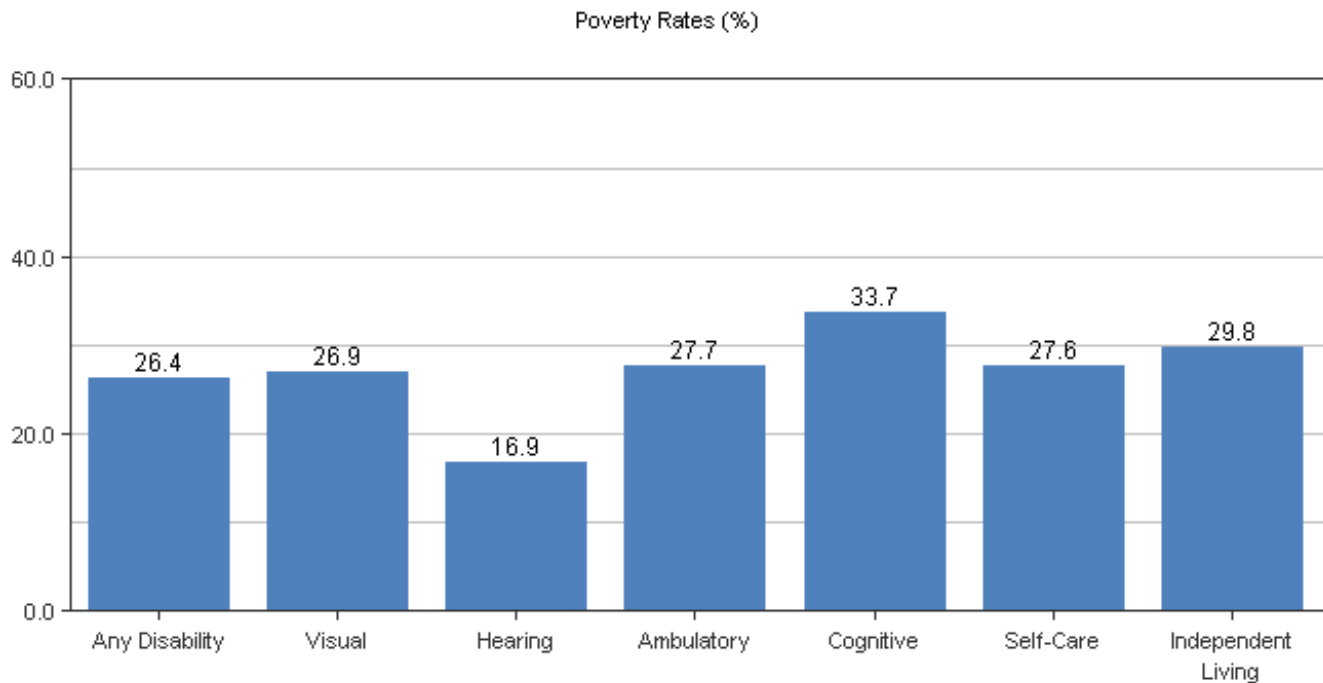
Poverty:
without
disability

12.3%

- In 2011, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in IN was 26.4 percent.
- In 2011, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in IN was 12.3 percent[†].
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 14.1 percentage points[†].
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 33.7 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 16.9 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 Indiana in 2011



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	12.3	0.51	400,900	17,070	3,251,300	31,162
Any Disability	26.4	1.85	116,700	9,420	441,700	4,804
Visual	26.9	4.63	19,100	3,840	70,900	728
Hearing	16.9	3.38	16,100	3,520	95,200	1,027
Ambulatory	27.7	2.58	64,800	7,050	233,700	2,592
Cognitive	33.7	3.14	59,300	6,740	175,800	1,905
Self-Care	27.6	4.50	21,100	4,040	76,500	848
Independent Living	29.8	3.26	45,400	5,910	152,500	1,681

* **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

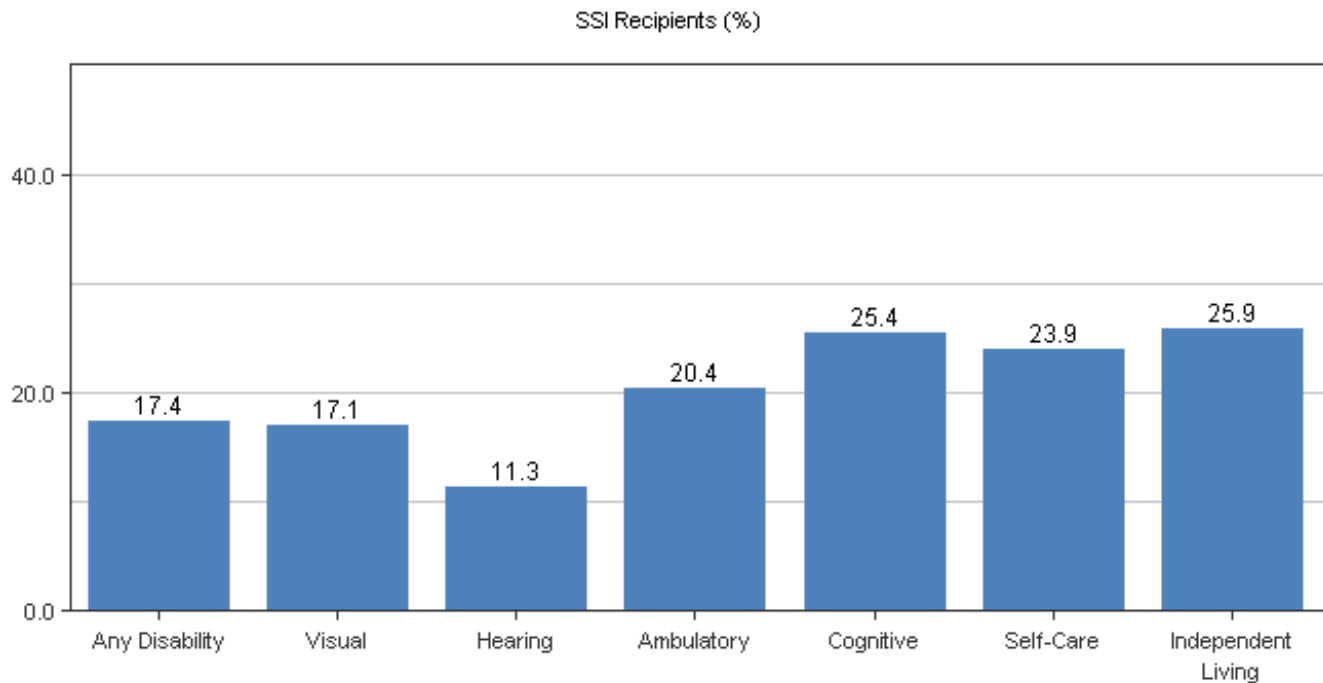
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Indiana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these results will differ from official Social Security Administration reports for several reasons. For additional information, please email DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu.

Quick Statistics

SSI
Recipients:
with disability
17.4%

- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in IN was 17.4 percent.
- In 2011, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in IN was 76,800.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 25.9 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 11.3 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Indiana in 2011



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	17.4	1.31	76,800	6,310	442,800	4,825
Visual	17.1	3.23	12,200	2,530	71,300	733
Hearing	11.3	2.35	10,700	2,370	95,200	1,027
Ambulatory	20.4	1.91	47,700	4,990	234,100	2,598
Cognitive	25.4	2.38	44,700	4,830	176,300	1,916
Self-Care	23.9	3.53	18,300	3,090	76,500	848
Independent Living	25.9	2.57	39,700	4,550	152,900	1,689

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 Indiana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

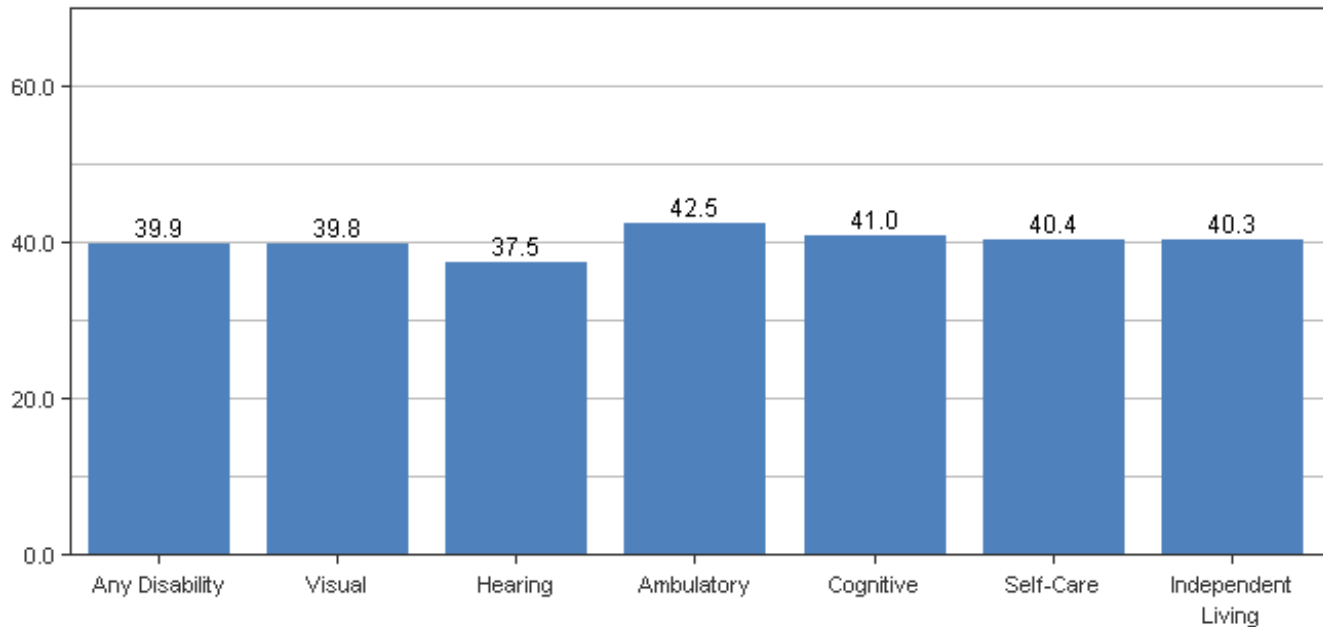
High School
Only: with
disability
39.9%

High School
Only: without
disability
31.9%

- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in IN was 39.9 percent.
- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in IN was 31.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Ambulatory Disability," 42.5 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Hearing Disability," 37.5 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in IN in 2011

Education: High School Diploma Only or Equivalent (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	31.9	0.59	1,040,800	21,430	3,267,700	31,467
Any Disability	39.9	1.69	176,500	9,500	442,800	4,825
Visual	39.8	4.20	28,300	3,850	71,300	733
Hearing	37.5	3.60	35,700	4,310	95,200	1,027
Ambulatory	42.5	2.34	99,600	7,180	234,100	2,598
Cognitive	41.0	2.68	72,300	6,130	176,300	1,916
Self-Care	40.4	4.07	30,900	4,020	76,500	848
Independent Living	40.3	2.87	61,700	5,660	152,900	1,689

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 Indiana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

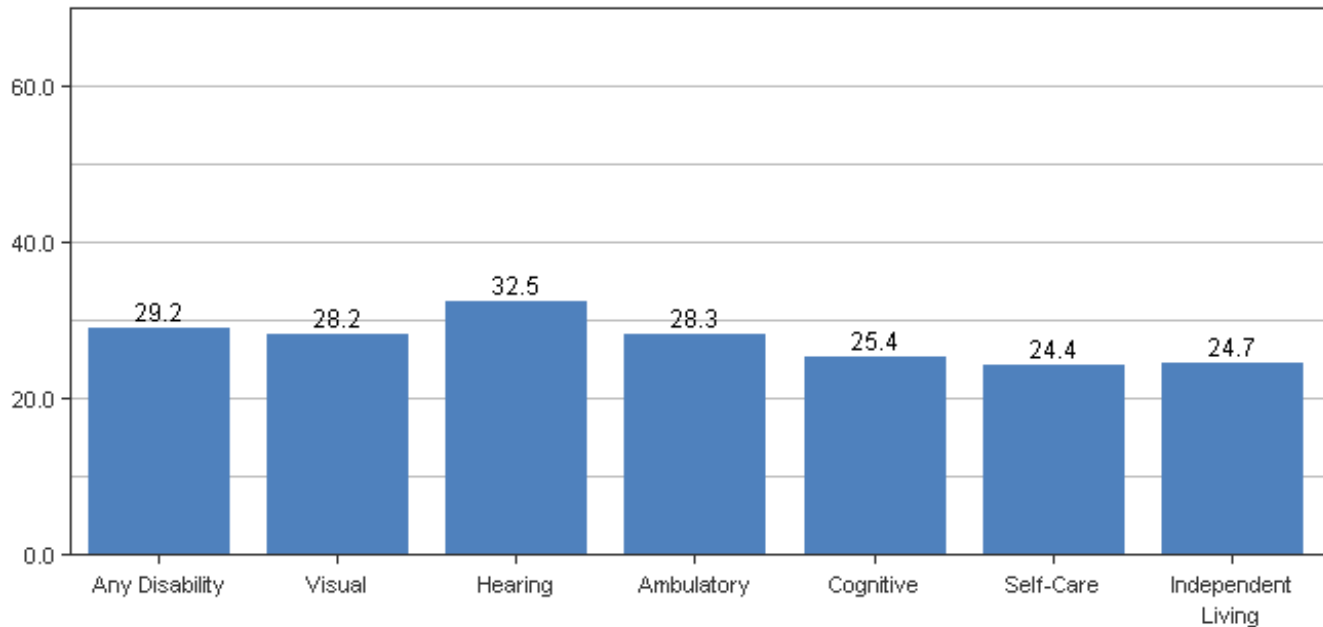
Some
College: with
disability
29.2%

Some
College:
without
disability
33.1%

- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in IN was 29.2 percent.
- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in IN was 33.1 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 3.9 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," 32.5 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 24.4 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 Indiana in 2011

Education: Some College/Associate's Degree Only (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	33.1	0.60	1,081,300	21,760	3,267,700	31,467
Any Disability	29.2	1.57	129,100	8,150	442,800	4,825
Visual	28.2	3.86	20,100	3,240	71,300	733
Hearing	32.5	3.48	31,000	4,020	95,200	1,027
Ambulatory	28.3	2.13	66,200	5,870	234,100	2,598
Cognitive	25.4	2.38	44,700	4,830	176,300	1,916
Self-Care	24.4	3.56	18,600	3,120	76,500	848
Independent Living	24.7	2.53	37,700	4,440	152,900	1,689

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 Indiana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

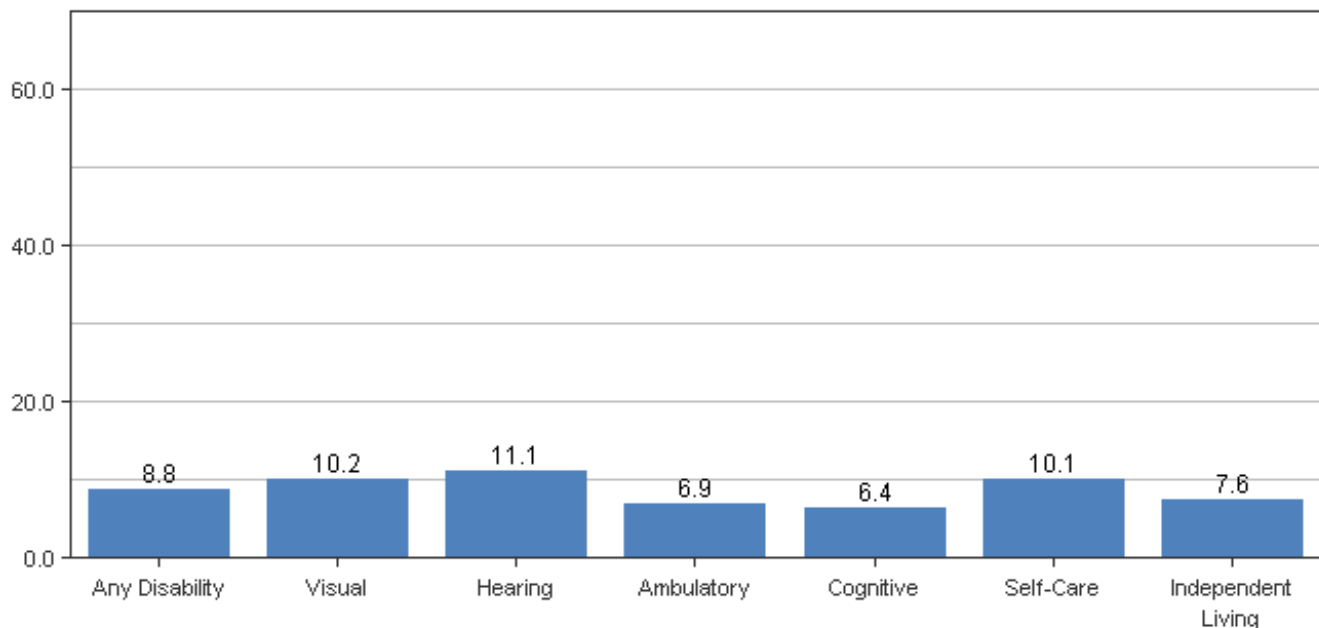
Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability
8.8%

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability
25.8%

- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in IN was 8.8 percent.
- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in IN was 25.8 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 17 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," 11.1 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 6.4 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in Indiana in 2011

Education: Bachelor's Degree or More (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	25.8	0.55	844,100	19,640	3,267,700	31,467
Any Disability	8.8	0.98	39,100	4,520	442,800	4,825
Visual	10.2	2.60	7,300	1,960	71,300	733
Hearing	11.1	2.33	10,500	2,350	95,200	1,027
Ambulatory	6.9	1.20	16,200	2,910	234,100	2,598
Cognitive	6.4	1.34	11,400	2,440	176,300	1,916
Self-Care	10.1	2.50	7,700	2,010	76,500	848
Independent Living	7.6	1.55	11,600	2,470	152,900	1,689

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 Indiana. 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.

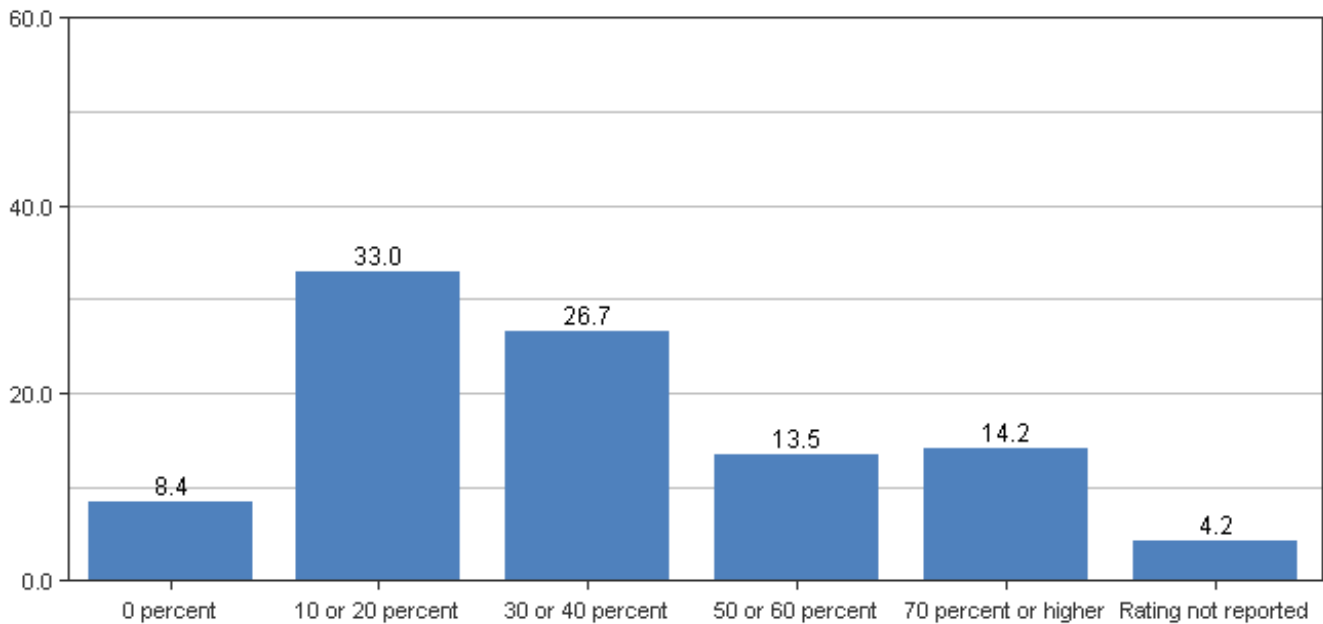
Quick Statistics

Veterans with a
Service-Connected
Disability
18.0%

- In 2011, there were 266,800 working-age civilian veterans in IN, of whom 48,100 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2011, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in IN with a VA service-connected disability was 18.0 percent.
- In 2011, 6,800 working-age civilian veterans in IN had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2011, 14.2 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in IN 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 Indiana in 2011

Veteran Disability Rating (%)



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	18.0	1.70	48,100	5,000	266,800	2,775
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	8.4	2.90	4,000	1,450	48,100	496
10 or 20 percent	33.0	4.92	15,900	2,880	48,100	496
30 or 40 percent	26.7	4.62	12,800	2,590	48,100	496
50 or 60 percent	13.5	3.57	6,500	1,850	48,100	496
70 percent or higher	14.2	3.65	6,800	1,890	48,100	496
Rating not reported	4.2	2.10	2,000	1,030	48,100	496

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Indiana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

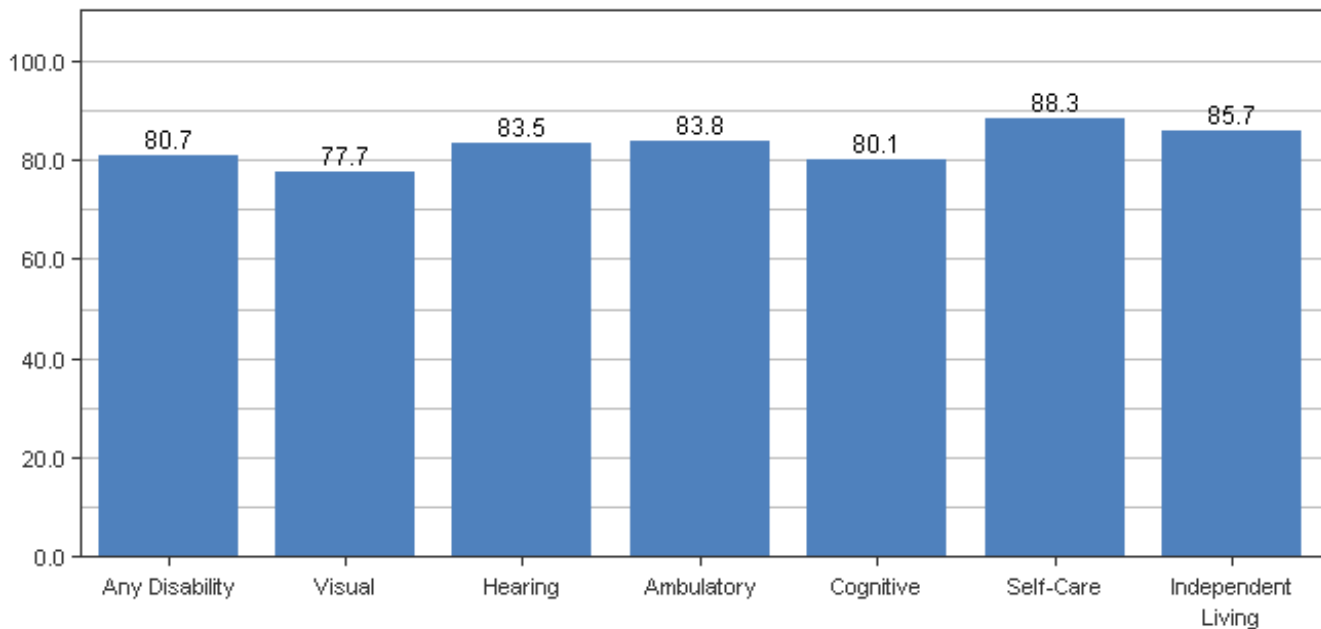
Health
Coverage:
with Disability
80.7%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
79.9%

- In 2011, 80.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IN had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2011, 79.9 percent of working-age people without disabilities in IN had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 0.8 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," 88.3 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 77.7 percent.

Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Indiana in 2011

Health Insurance Coverage - By Disability Type (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	79.9	0.54	2,612,200	30,720	3,267,700	31,467
Any Disability	80.7	1.46	357,400	14,270	442,800	4,825
Visual	77.7	3.83	55,300	5,750	71,300	733
Hearing	83.5	2.95	79,500	6,880	95,200	1,027
Ambulatory	83.8	1.87	196,100	10,710	234,100	2,598
Cognitive	80.1	2.33	141,200	9,130	176,300	1,916
Self-Care	88.3	2.85	67,500	6,340	76,500	848
Independent Living	85.7	2.20	131,000	8,800	152,900	1,689

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 Indiana, using data from the 2011 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

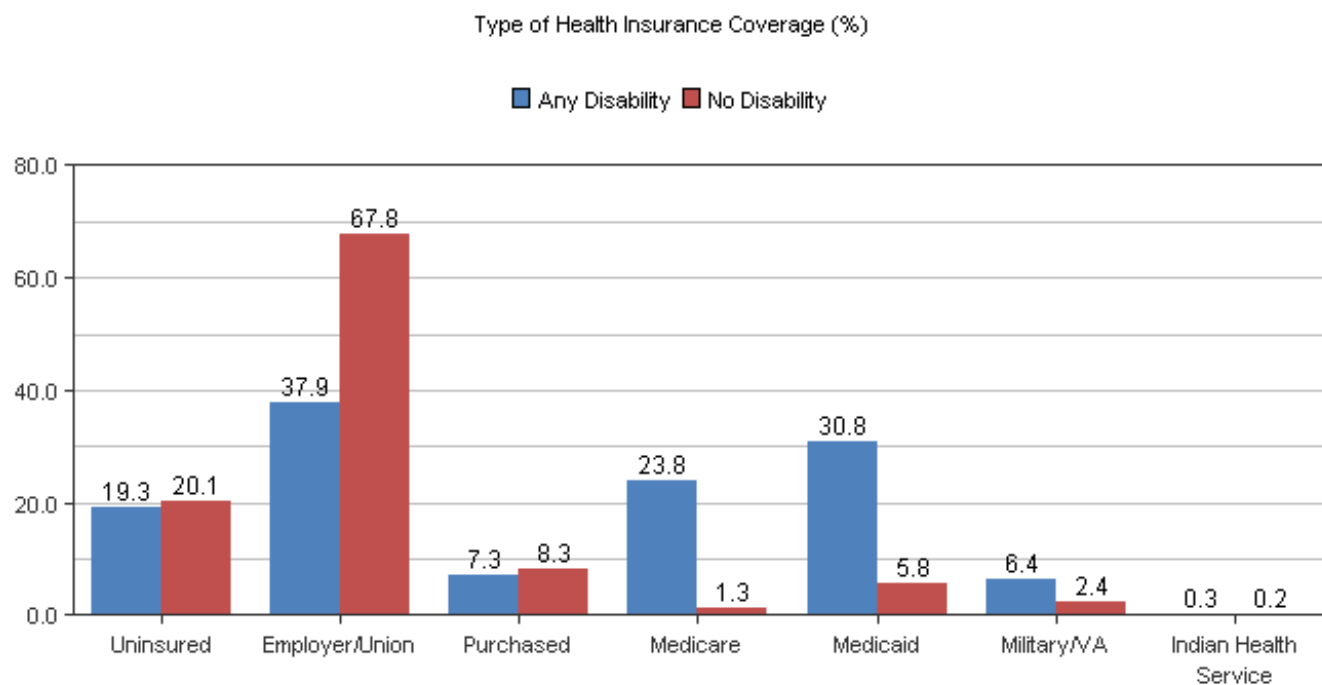
37.9%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

67.8%

- In 2011, 37.9 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IN reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2011, 67.8 percent of working-age people without disabilities in IN reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2011, 7.3 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IN reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2011, 23.8 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IN reported Medicare coverage and 30.8 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 Indiana in 2011



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	19.3	1.46	85,400	7,130	442,800	4,825
Employer/Union	37.9	1.79	167,800	9,930	442,800	4,825
Purchased	7.3	0.96	32,300	4,400	442,800	4,825
Medicare	23.8	1.57	105,600	7,910	442,800	4,825
Medicaid	30.8	1.70	136,300	8,970	442,800	4,825
Military/VA	6.4	0.90	28,400	4,130	442,800	4,825
Indian Health Service	0.3	3.29	1,400	910	442,800	4,825
No Disability						
Uninsured	20.1	0.54	655,400	18,850	3,267,700	31,467
Employer/Union	67.8	0.63	2,213,900	29,680	3,267,700	31,467
Purchased	8.3	0.37	270,300	12,500	3,267,700	31,467
Medicare	1.3	3.29	41,800	5,000	3,267,700	31,467
Medicaid	5.8	0.32	188,700	10,510	3,267,700	31,467
Military/VA	2.4	0.21	79,200	6,870	3,267,700	31,467
Indian Health Service	0.2	3.29	5,000	1,740	3,267,700	31,467

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/

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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