

Cornell University

2012

GA

Georgia

2012 Disability Status Report Georgia



www.disabilitystatistics.org

Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School

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Glossary

About the Disability Status Report

The 2012 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 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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We would like to thank Sara VanLooy, Jason Criss, and Joe Williams for their assistance with editing and production of this document.

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 Disability Technical Assistance Center (DBTAC) and NIDRR.

Puerto Rico: A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2012 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.

Georgia Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in Georgia, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2012, the prevalence of disability in GA was:

- 12.0 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.9 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 4.8 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 5.7 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 10.9 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 28.6 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 54.3 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2012, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in GA was:

- 2.4% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.1% reported a Hearing Disability
- 7.0% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 5.1% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.7% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.8% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2012, 12.3 percent of females of all ages and 11.7 percent of males of all ages in GA reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2012, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in GA was 5.2 percent.

Race: In GA in 2012, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 10.5 percent among Whites
- 13.1 percent among Black / African Americans
- 3.4 percent among Asians
- 12.8 percent among Native Americans
- 6.6 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2012, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in GA was 30.9 percent.

Looking for Work: In GA in 2012, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 11.1 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In GA in 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 21.2 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2012, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in GA was \$32,300.

Annual Household Income: In GA in 2012, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$34,200.

Poverty: In GA in 2012, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 30.0 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in GA was 18.4 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in GA:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 35.4 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 29.2 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 11.7 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2012, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 23.6 percent in GA.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2012 in GA, 77.2 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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.4%

Location	2012 (%)	Location	2012 (%)
Alabama	15.5	Montana	10.7
Alaska	10.6	Nebraska	8.5
Arizona	10.1	Nevada	10.6
Arkansas	15.8	New Hampshire	9.9
California	8.1	New Jersey	7.9
Colorado	8.7	New Mexico	13.5
Connecticut	8.4	New York	8.6
Delaware	10.9	North Carolina	11.7
District of Columbia	9.8	North Dakota	8.6
Florida	10.3	Ohio	12.3
Georgia	10.9	Oklahoma	14.1
Hawaii	8.7	Oregon	12.1
Idaho	11.3	Pennsylvania	11.4
Illinois	8.7	Puerto Rico	19.1
Indiana	11.3	Rhode Island	10.6
Iowa	9.8	South Carolina	12.7
Kansas	11.2	South Dakota	10.2
Kentucky	15.8	Tennessee	13.9
Louisiana	14.0	Texas	10.4
Maine	13.7	Utah	8.7
Maryland	8.4	Vermont	11.2
Massachusetts	9.2	Virginia	8.7
Michigan	12.1	Washington	10.4
Minnesota	8.5	West Virginia	17.6
Mississippi	16.2	Wisconsin	9.5
Missouri	13.1	Wyoming	10.1

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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 33.5% for people with disabilities and 76.3% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2012	People without Disabilities 2012	Location	People with Disabilities 2012	People without Disabilities 2012
Alabama	29.4	73.2	Montana	37.8	78.1
Alaska	42.3	76.8	Nebraska	43.6	84.5
Arizona	35.1	73.1	Nevada	36.1	74.6
Arkansas	32.3	75.2	New Hampshire	37.4	83.5
California	32.2	73.1	New Jersey	36.0	76.5
Colorado	42.0	79.6	New Mexico	34.7	73.3
Connecticut	40.2	78.8	New York	32.0	75.6
Delaware	35.5	78.7	North Carolina	30.8	75.3
District of Columbia	31.0	79.0	North Dakota	53.0	84.9
Florida	29.4	73.8	Ohio	32.9	77.2
Georgia	30.9	73.7	Oklahoma	34.2	77.9
Hawaii	38.6	78.7	Oregon	34.8	74.0
Idaho	40.8	76.5	Pennsylvania	33.1	77.7
Illinois	33.2	76.7	Puerto Rico	24.0	57.0
Indiana	34.9	77.8	Rhode Island	28.2	79.7
Iowa	42.1	83.5	South Carolina	27.7	74.7
Kansas	41.1	81.0	South Dakota	54.1	83.6
Kentucky	26.6	74.9	Tennessee	28.2	75.2
Louisiana	35.0	75.5	Texas	37.4	76.5
Maine	34.1	79.1	Utah	41.4	78.9
Maryland	42.1	80.1	Vermont	37.2	82.9
Massachusetts	33.0	79.6	Virginia	36.0	79.9
Michigan	27.6	73.1	Washington	36.9	76.8
Minnesota	42.7	83.4	West Virginia	24.5	72.9
Mississippi	26.4	73.4	Wisconsin	36.3	81.3
Missouri	32.7	78.3	Wyoming	43.9	80.8

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Georgia, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

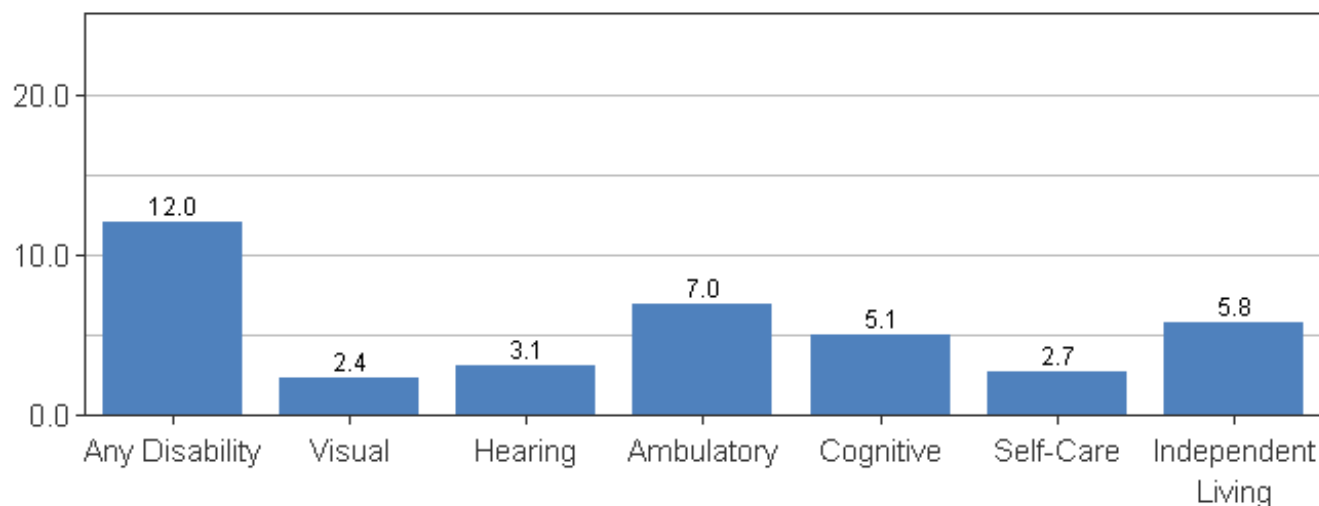
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
12.0%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in GA was 12.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 1,172,700 of the 9,772,000 individuals of all ages in GA reported one or more disabilities.
- In GA in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 7.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.4 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Georgia in 2012*

Prevalence Rates: All Ages (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	12.0	0.24	1,172,700	23,300	9,772,000	93,397
Visual	2.4	0.11	239,300	11,070	9,772,000	93,397
Hearing	3.1	0.13	298,200	12,320	9,772,000	93,397
Ambulatory	7.0	0.19	638,900	17,720	9,105,200	87,835
Cognitive	5.1	0.17	461,800	15,200	9,105,200	87,835
Self-Care	2.7	0.12	246,500	11,230	9,105,200	87,835
Independent Living	5.8	0.19	444,800	14,940	7,683,800	75,492

* **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 Georgia, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

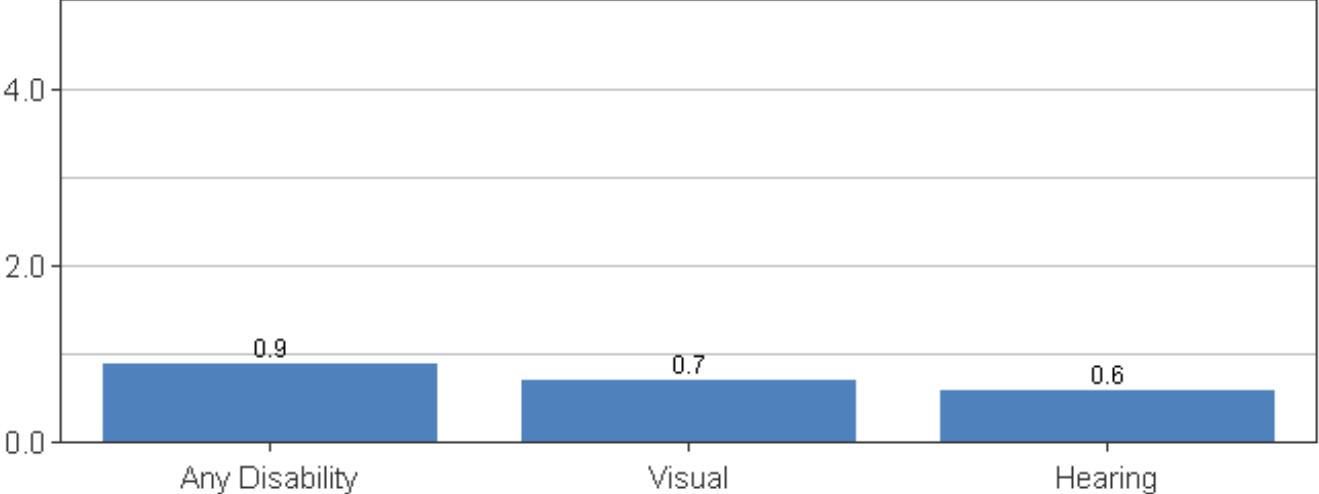
Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.9%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in GA was 0.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 6,200 of the 666,800 children ages 0 to 4 in GA reported one or more disabilities.
- In GA in 2012, 0.7 percent reported a visual disability
- In GA in 2012, 0.6 percent reported a hearing disability

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Georgia in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 4 years and under (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.9	3.29	6,200	1,800	666,800	5,562
Visual	0.7	3.29	4,600	1,560	666,800	5,562
Hearing	0.6	3.29	4,200	1,490	666,800	5,562

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in Georgia, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

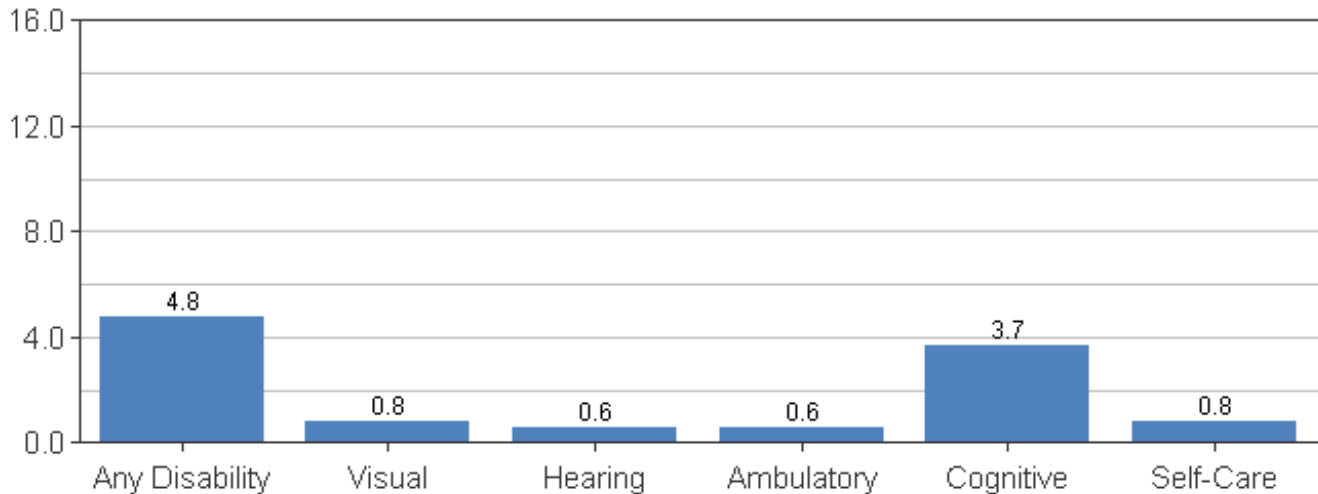
Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
4.8%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in GA was 4.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 75,100 of the 1,561,200 individuals ages 5 to 15 in GA reported one or more disabilities.
- In GA in 2012, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory 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 Georgia in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 5 to 15 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	4.8	0.39	75,100	6,260	1,561,200	13,596
Visual	0.8	3.29	13,200	2,630	1,561,200	13,596
Hearing	0.6	3.29	9,200	2,200	1,561,200	13,596
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	8,900	2,150	1,561,200	13,596
Cognitive	3.7	0.35	58,400	5,520	1,561,200	13,596
Self-Care	0.8	3.29	12,300	2,540	1,561,200	13,596

* **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 Georgia, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

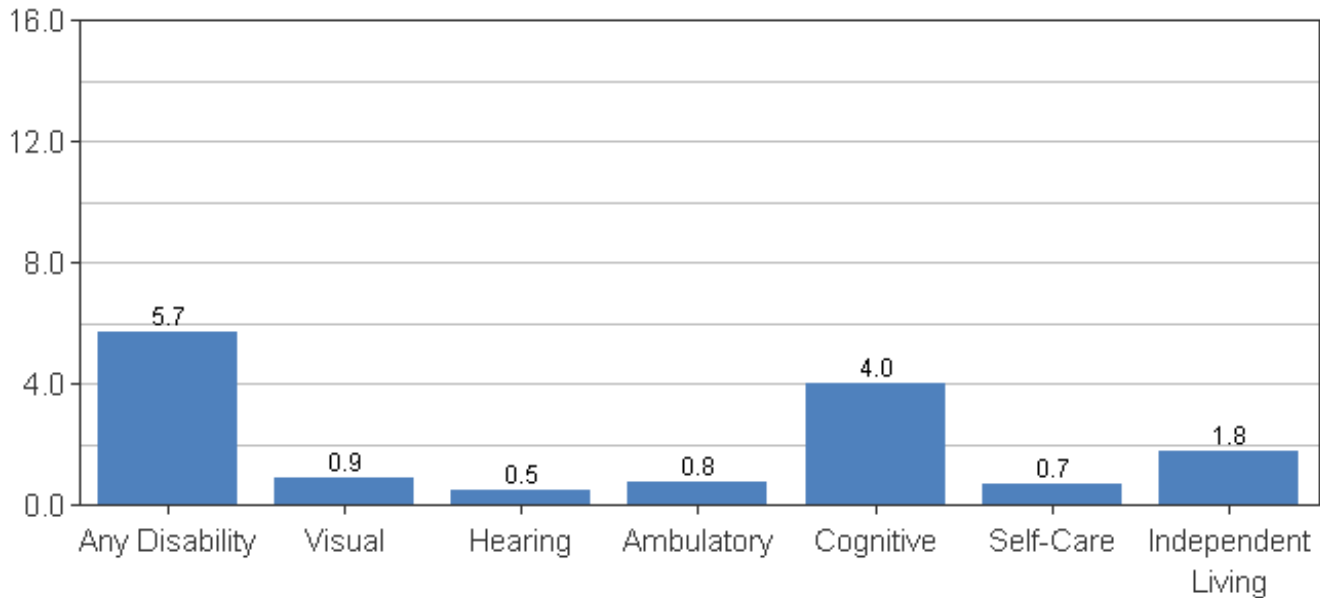
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years
5.7%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in GA was 5.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 40,300 of the 706,200 individuals ages 16 to 20 in GA reported one or more disabilities.
- In GA in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.5 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Georgia in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 16 to 20 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.7	0.63	40,300	4,590	706,200	6,441
Visual	0.9	3.29	6,500	1,850	706,200	6,441
Hearing	0.5	3.29	3,600	1,380	706,200	6,441
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	5,600	1,720	706,200	6,441
Cognitive	4.0	0.54	28,400	3,850	706,200	6,441
Self-Care	0.7	3.29	4,700	1,570	706,200	6,441
Independent Living	1.8	3.29	12,500	2,560	706,200	6,441

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 Georgia, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

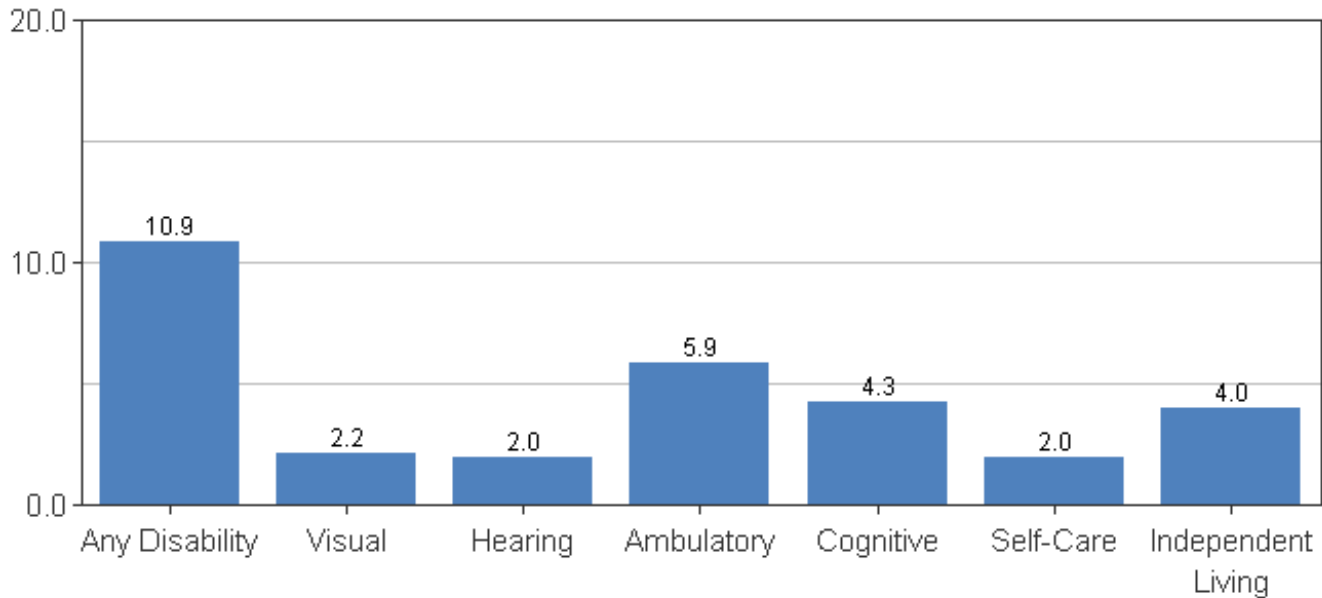
Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64
years

10.9%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in GA was 10.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 622,600 of the 5,728,300 individuals ages 21 to 64 in GA reported one or more disabilities.
- In GA in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 5.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Hearing Disability," 2.0 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Georgia in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 21 to 64 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	10.9	0.30	622,600	17,500	5,728,300	53,605
Visual	2.2	0.14	127,900	8,140	5,728,300	53,605
Hearing	2.0	3.29	113,500	7,670	5,728,300	53,605
Ambulatory	5.9	0.23	336,600	13,070	5,728,300	53,605
Cognitive	4.3	0.19	246,200	11,230	5,728,300	53,605
Self-Care	2.0	3.29	113,500	7,680	5,728,300	53,605
Independent Living	4.0	0.19	226,400	10,780	5,728,300	53,605

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Georgia, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

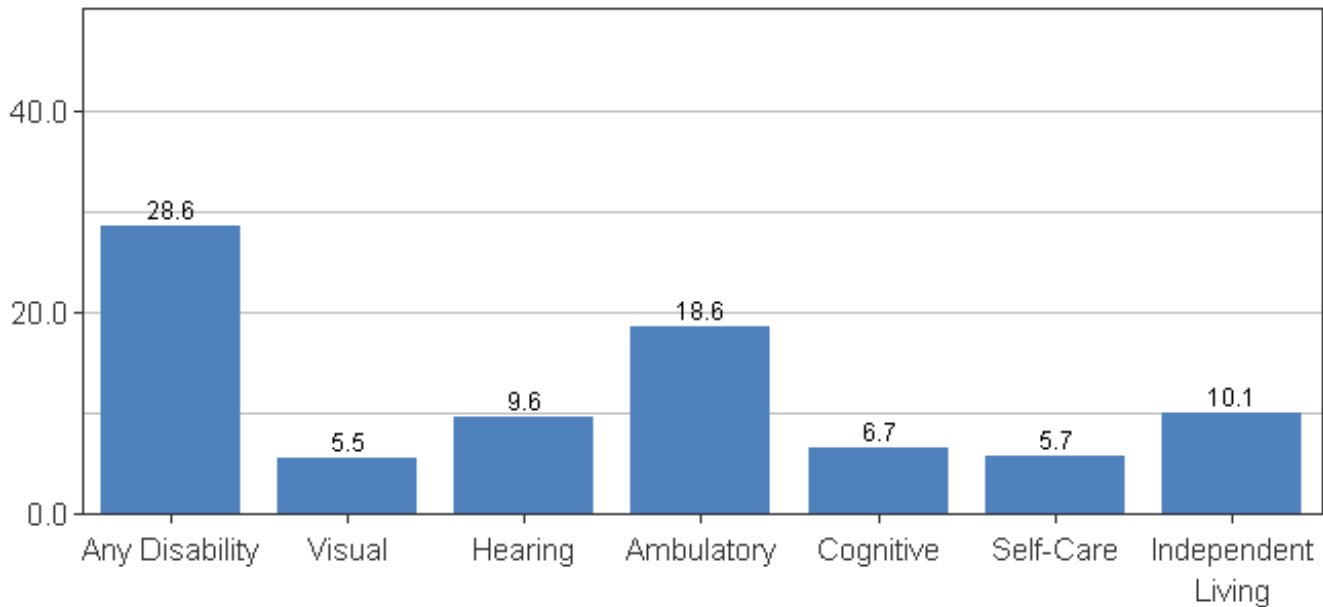
Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

28.6%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in GA was 28.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 193,200 of the 675,900 individuals ages 65 to 74 in GA reported one or more disabilities.
- In GA in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 18.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 5.5 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Georgia in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 65 to 74 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	28.6	1.26	193,200	9,970	675,900	8,590
Visual	5.5	0.64	37,400	4,420	675,900	8,590
Hearing	9.6	0.82	64,900	5,820	675,900	8,590
Ambulatory	18.6	1.08	125,700	8,070	675,900	8,590
Cognitive	6.7	0.70	45,300	4,860	675,900	8,590
Self-Care	5.7	0.65	38,700	4,500	675,900	8,590
Independent Living	10.1	0.84	68,200	5,960	675,900	8,590

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Georgia, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

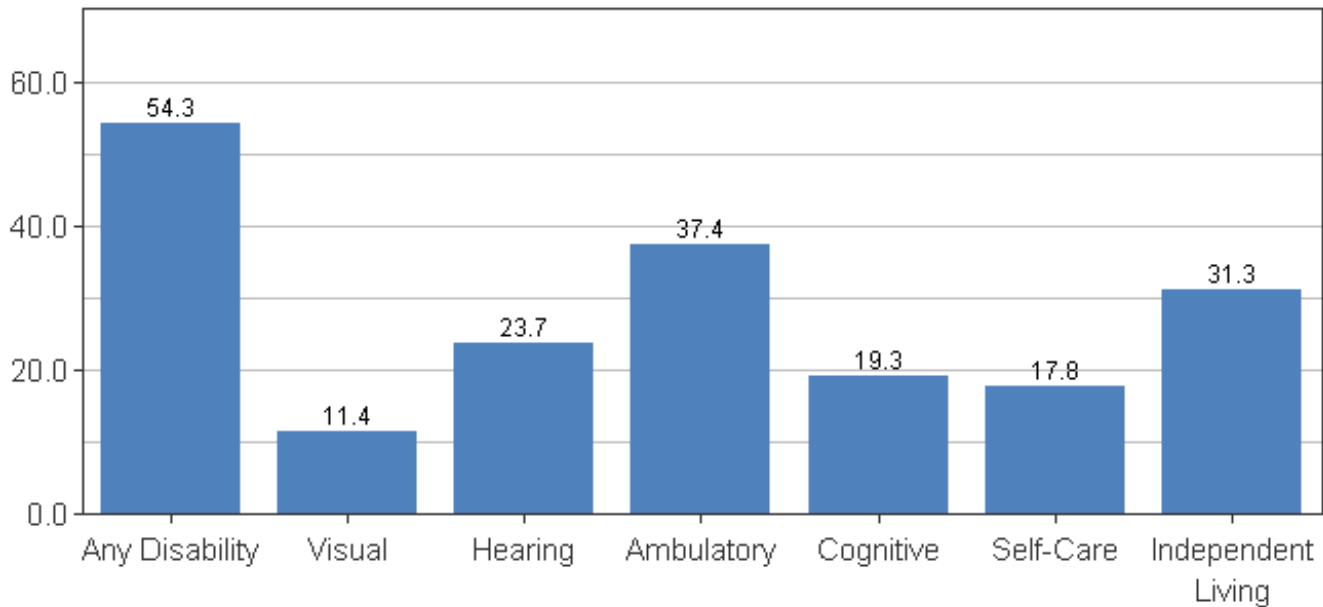
Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

54.3%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in GA was 54.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 235,400 of the 433,500 individuals ages 75 and older in GA reported one or more disabilities.
- In GA in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 37.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 11.4 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Georgia in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 75 and older (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	54.3	1.73	235,400	10,980	433,500	5,603
Visual	11.4	1.11	49,600	5,090	433,500	5,603
Hearing	23.7	1.48	102,800	7,310	433,500	5,603
Ambulatory	37.4	1.68	162,100	9,150	433,500	5,603
Cognitive	19.3	1.37	83,500	6,590	433,500	5,603
Self-Care	17.8	1.33	77,200	6,340	433,500	5,603
Independent Living	31.3	1.61	135,500	8,380	433,500	5,603

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in Georgia, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

11.7%

Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

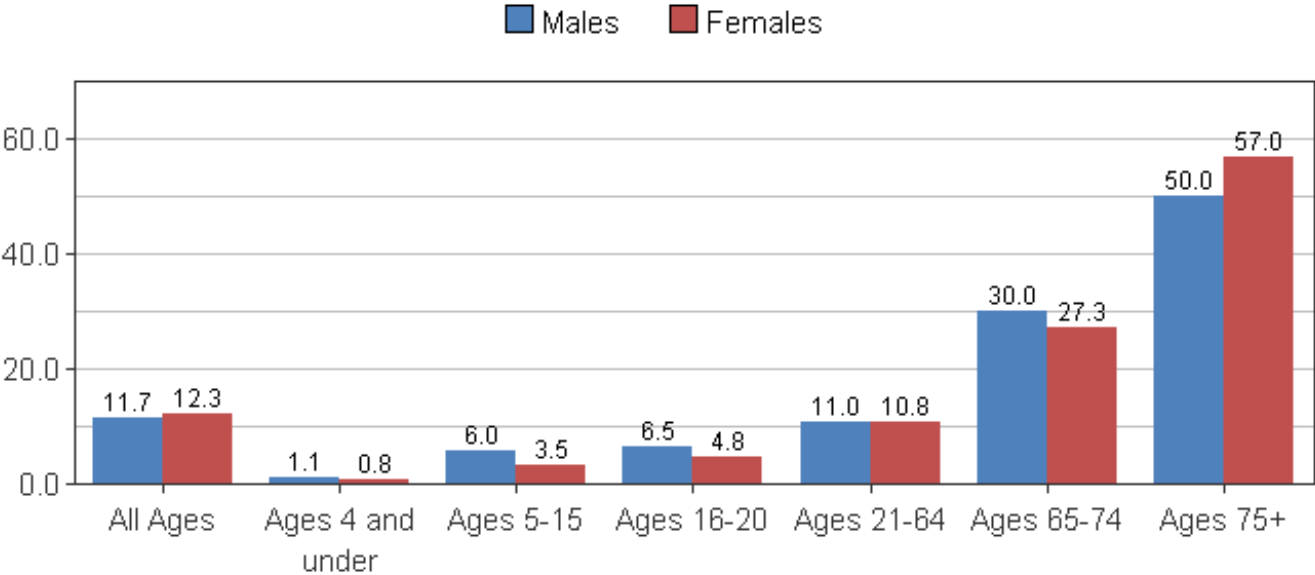
12.3%

- In GA in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 11.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 556,000 of the 4,738,500 males of all ages in GA reported one or more disabilities.
- In GA in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 12.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 616,800 of the 5,033,500 females of all ages in GA 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 Georgia in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Gender and Age (%)



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	11.7	0.34	556,000	16,600	4,738,500	44,503
Males: Ages 4 and under	1.1	3.29	3,600	1,370	338,500	2,852
Males: Ages 5-15	6.0	0.61	48,400	5,030	800,100	6,930
Males: Ages 16-20	6.5	0.94	23,500	3,510	360,000	3,246
Males: Ages 21-64	11.0	0.43	302,700	12,410	2,759,700	25,344
Males: Ages 65-74	30.0	1.88	93,700	6,980	312,300	3,963
Males: Ages 75+	50.0	2.80	84,000	6,610	168,000	2,168
Females						
Females: All Ages	12.3	0.33	616,800	17,430	5,033,500	48,894
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	2,600	1,170	328,200	2,710
Females: Ages 5-15	3.5	0.48	26,800	3,740	761,100	6,666
Females: Ages 16-20	4.8	0.84	16,800	2,970	346,300	3,195
Females: Ages 21-64	10.8	0.41	319,800	12,750	2,968,700	28,261
Females: Ages 65-74	27.3	1.69	99,400	7,190	363,600	4,627
Females: Ages 75+	57.0	2.20	151,400	8,850	265,500	3,435

* **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 Georgia, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) *. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

5.2%

Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

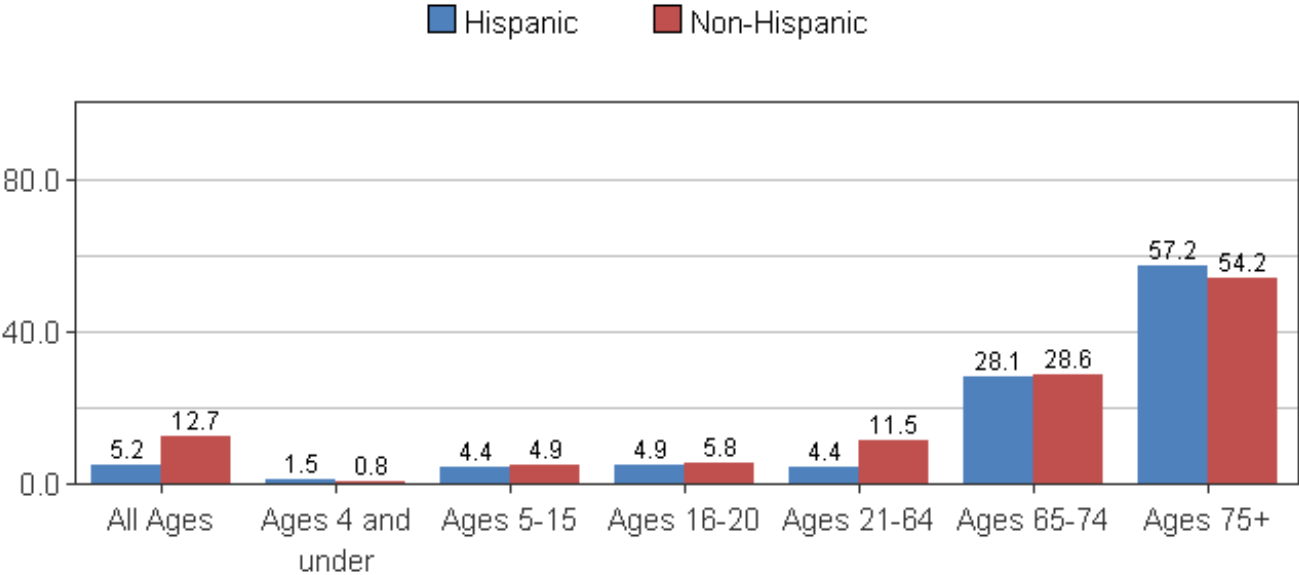
12.7%

- In GA in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 5.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 46,100 of the 892,600 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in GA reported one or more disabilities.
- In GA in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 12.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 1,126,600 of the 8,879,400 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in GA 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 Georgia in 2012

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



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	5.2	0.54	46,100	4,910	892,600	6,043
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	1.5	3.29	1,700	940	109,600	677
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	4.4	1.05	8,900	2,160	201,400	1,450
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	4.9	1.88	3,400	1,330	69,200	481
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	4.4	0.67	21,300	3,340	485,300	3,188
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	28.1	8.16	4,500	1,530	15,900	151
Hispanic - Ages 75+	57.2	10.76	6,300	1,820	11,100	96
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	12.7	0.26	1,126,600	22,900	8,879,400	87,354
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	4,500	1,540	557,100	4,885
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	4.9	0.42	66,200	5,880	1,359,800	12,146
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.8	0.67	36,900	4,400	637,100	5,960
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	11.5	0.32	601,300	17,220	5,243,000	50,417
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	28.6	1.27	188,700	9,860	660,000	8,439
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	54.2	1.76	229,000	10,840	422,400	5,507

* **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 GA, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

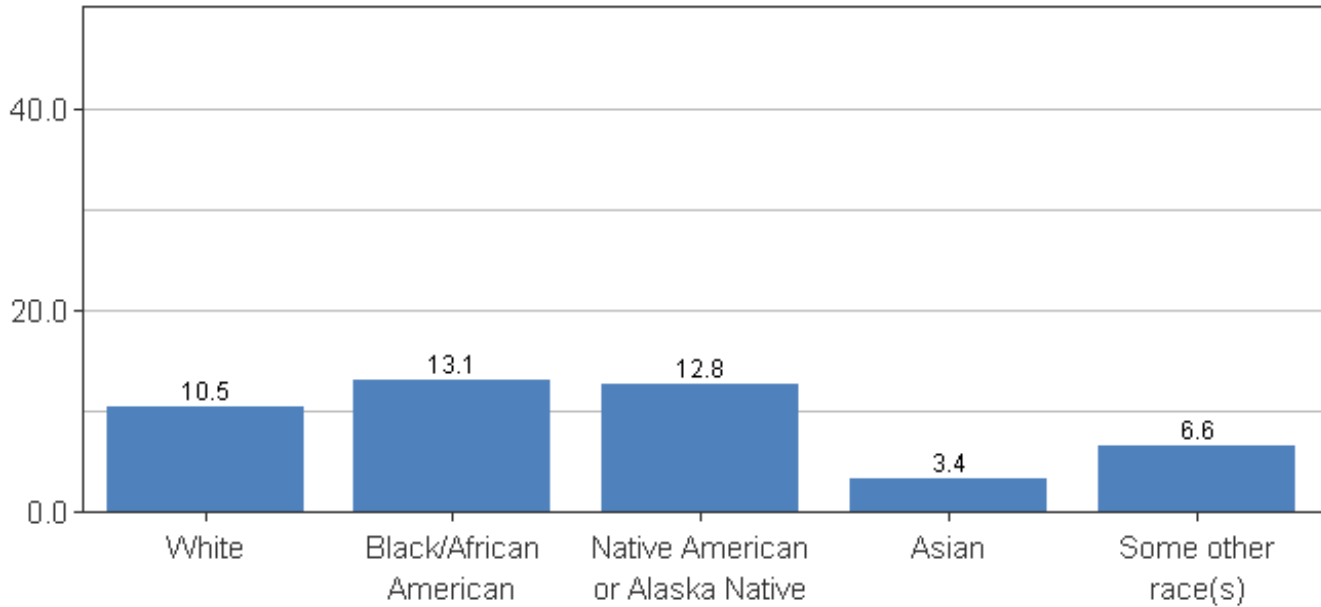
Quick Statistics

In 2012, among working-age people in GA:

- 10.5 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 13.1 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 12.8 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 3.4 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 6.6 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 Georgia in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Race (%)



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	10.5	0.37	368,300	13,650	3,512,200	35,290
Black/African American	13.1	0.59	229,100	10,840	1,743,800	14,479
Native American or Alaska Native	12.8	6.22	1,900	1,010	15,100	176
Asian	3.4	0.89	7,500	1,980	218,000	1,887
Some other race(s)	6.6	1.16	15,700	2,870	239,200	1,773

Employment

Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Georgia, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

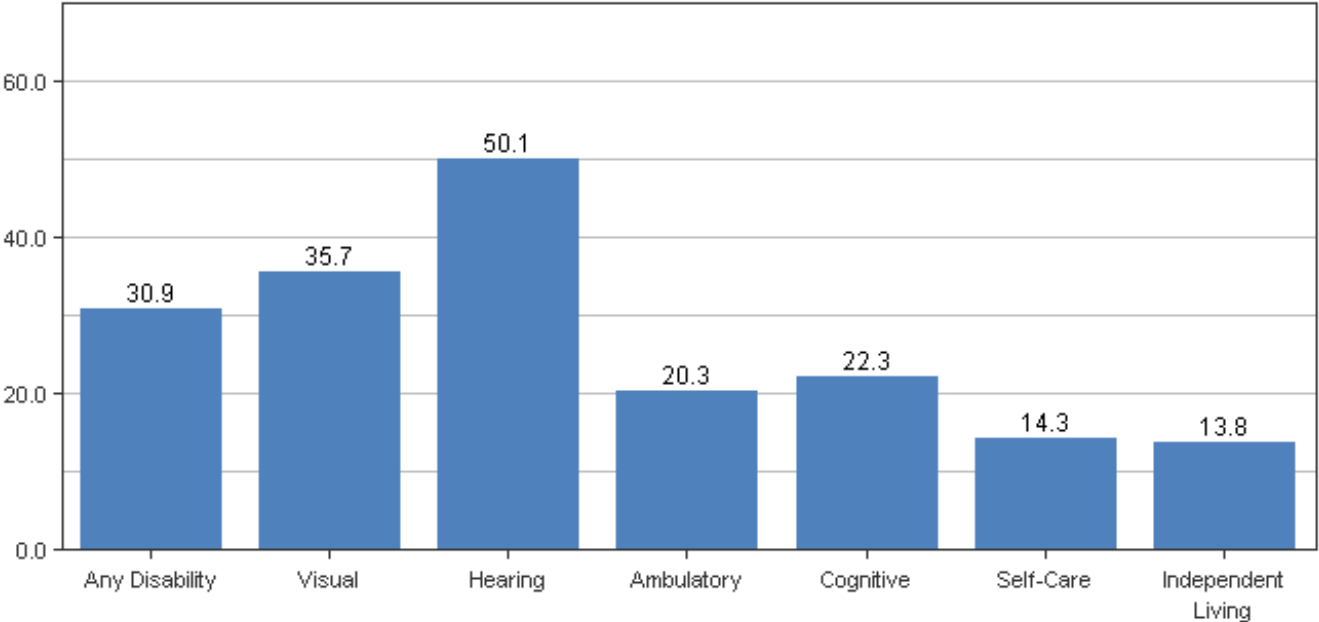
Employment:
with disability
30.9%

Employment:
without
disability
73.7%

- In 2012, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in GA was 30.9 percent.
- In 2012, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in GA was 73.7 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 42.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 50.1 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 13.8 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Georgia in 2012

Employment Rates (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	73.7	0.45	3,761,700	34,850	5,105,800	47,052
Any Disability	30.9	1.34	192,400	9,950	622,600	6,553
Visual	35.7	3.07	45,600	4,880	127,900	1,297
Hearing	50.1	3.40	56,800	5,450	113,500	1,248
Ambulatory	20.3	1.59	68,200	5,960	336,600	3,677
Cognitive	22.3	1.92	55,000	5,360	246,200	2,507
Self-Care	14.3	2.38	16,300	2,920	113,500	1,241
Independent Living	13.8	1.66	31,300	4,050	226,400	2,407

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 Georgia who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

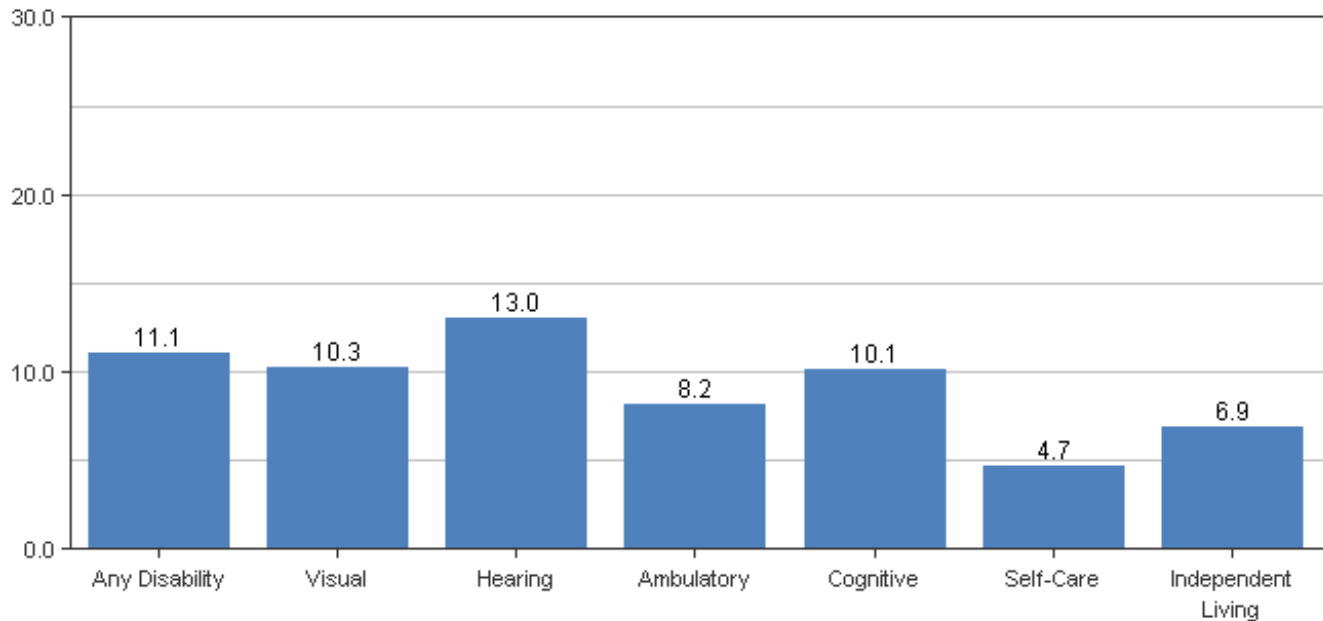
Actively
Looking: with
disability
11.1%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
27.6%

- In 2012 in GA, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 11.1 percent.
- In 2012 in GA, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 27.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 16.5 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 "Hearing Disability," 13.0 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 4.7 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Georgia in 2012

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	27.6	0.88	371,100	13,700	1,344,100	12,312
Any Disability	11.1	1.10	47,500	4,980	430,200	4,604
Visual	10.3	2.43	8,500	2,110	82,300	866
Hearing	13.0	3.24	7,300	1,960	56,700	641
Ambulatory	8.2	1.21	21,900	3,390	268,400	2,950
Cognitive	10.1	1.58	19,300	3,180	191,200	2,001
Self-Care	4.7	1.55	4,500	1,540	97,300	1,079
Independent Living	6.9	1.31	13,500	2,660	195,100	2,093

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 Georgia, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

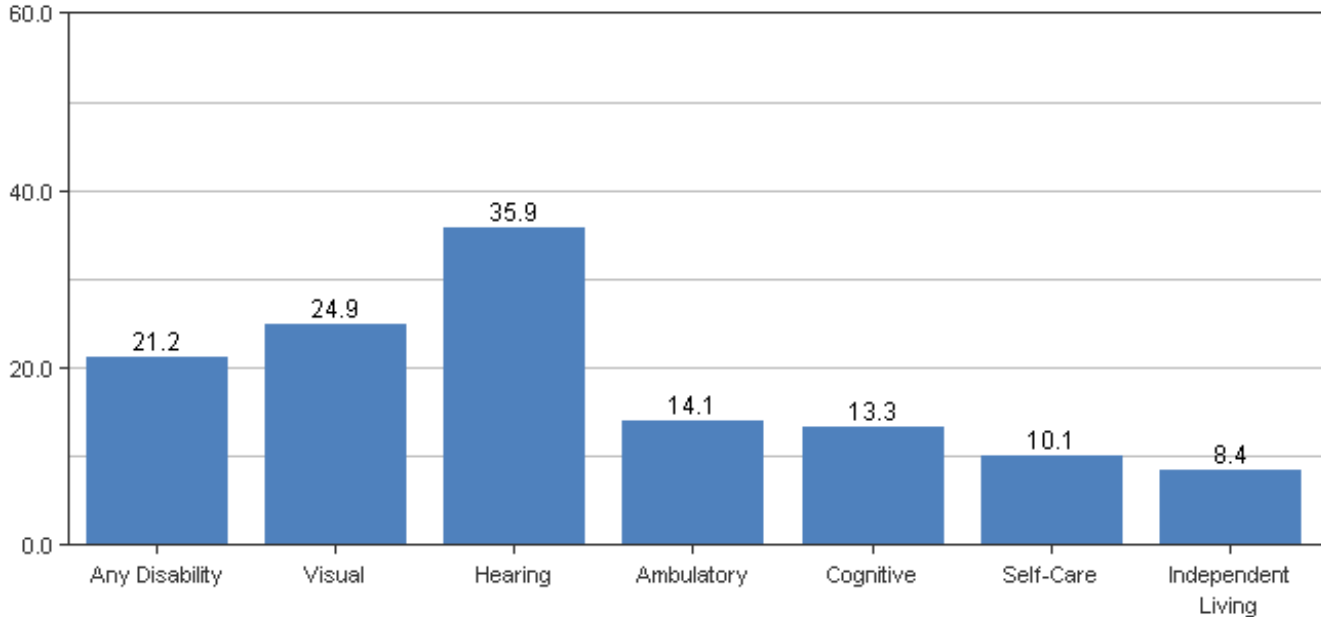
FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
21.2%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
55.8%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in GA was 21.2 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in GA was 55.8 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 34.6 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," 35.9 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 8.4 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Georgia in 2012

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	55.8	0.50	2,851,000	32,660	5,105,800	47,052
Any Disability	21.2	1.19	132,100	8,270	622,600	6,553
Visual	24.9	2.77	31,900	4,080	127,900	1,297
Hearing	35.9	3.26	40,800	4,620	113,500	1,248
Ambulatory	14.1	1.37	47,400	4,970	336,600	3,677
Cognitive	13.3	1.57	32,700	4,140	246,200	2,507
Self-Care	10.1	2.05	11,400	2,450	113,500	1,241
Independent Living	8.4	1.34	18,900	3,150	226,400	2,407

Annual Earnings (Full-Time / Full-Year workers)

Introduction

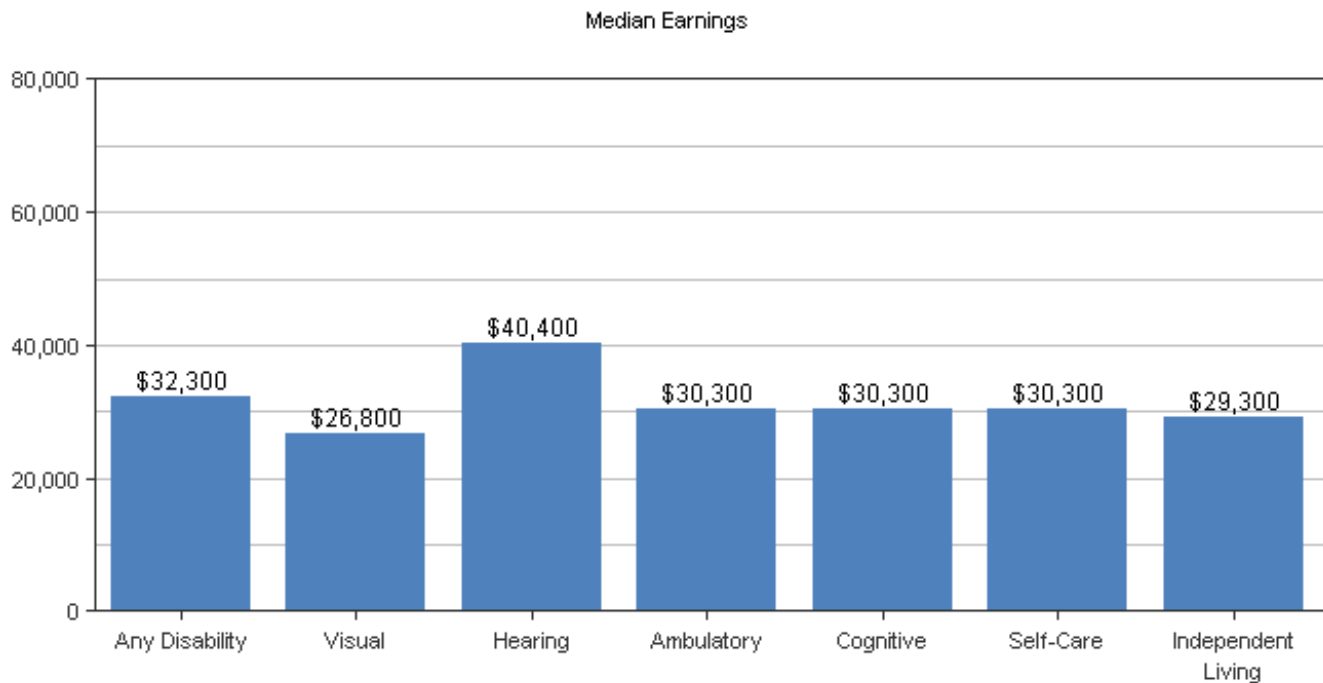
This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in Georgia, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics



- In 2012, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in GA was \$32,300.
- In 2012, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in GA was \$40,400.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$8,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$40,400. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Visual Disability," \$26,800.

Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in Georgia in 2012



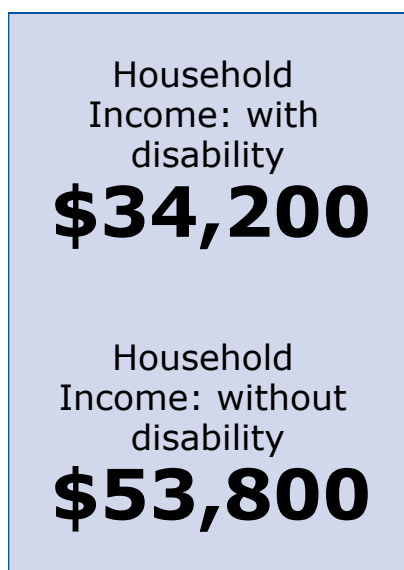
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$40,400	\$560	2,851,000	26,408
Any Disability	\$32,300	\$1,980	132,000	1,330
Visual	\$26,800	\$2,920	32,000	291
Hearing	\$40,400	\$4,300	41,000	453
Ambulatory	\$30,300	\$3,420	47,000	494
Cognitive	\$30,300	\$3,020	33,000	285
Self-Care	\$30,300	\$5,570	11,000	103
Independent Living	\$29,300	\$4,310	19,000	174

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 Georgia, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

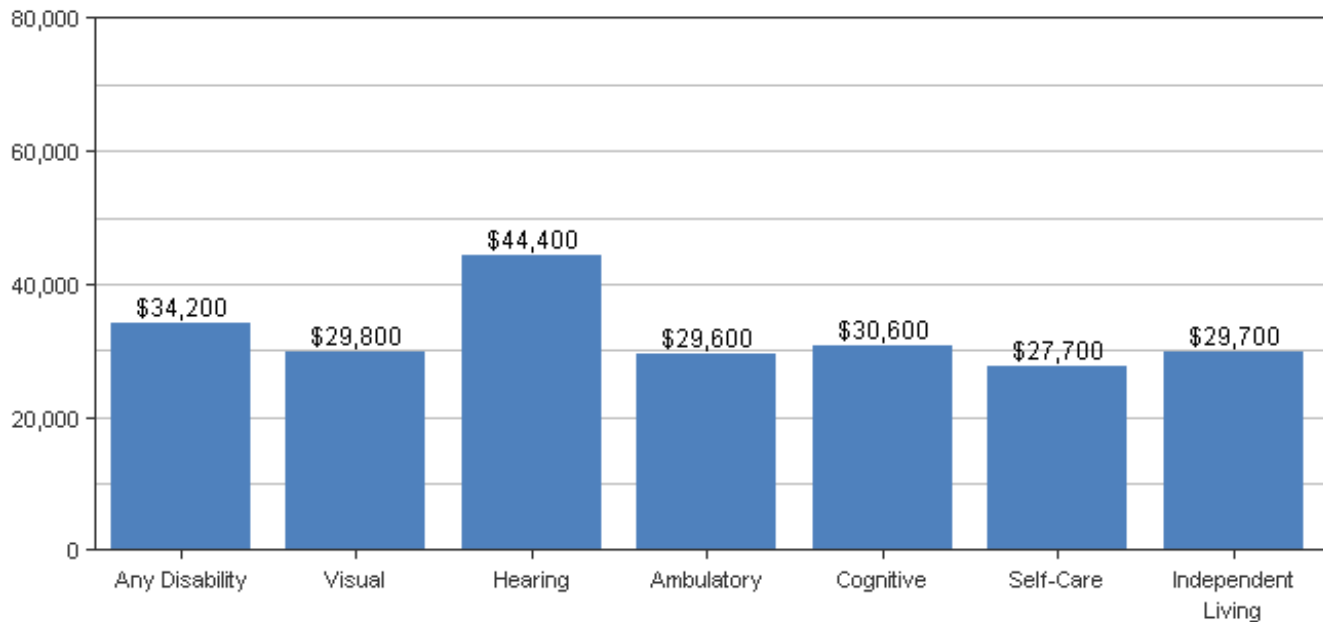


- In 2012, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in GA was \$34,200.
- In 2012, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in GA was \$53,800.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$19,600.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$44,400. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Self-Care Disability" \$27,700 .

* **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 Georgia in 2012

Median Household Income



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$53,800	\$1,080	2,534,000	24,829
Any Disability	\$34,200	1,890	485,000	5,536
Visual	\$29,800	3,420	108,000	1,184
Hearing	\$44,400	5,090	102,000	1,176
Ambulatory	\$29,600	2,150	282,000	3,282
Cognitive	\$30,600	2,790	190,000	2,183
Self-Care	\$27,700	3,510	97,000	1,129
Independent Living	\$29,700	2,730	182,000	2,152

* **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 Georgia, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Poverty: with
disability

30.0%

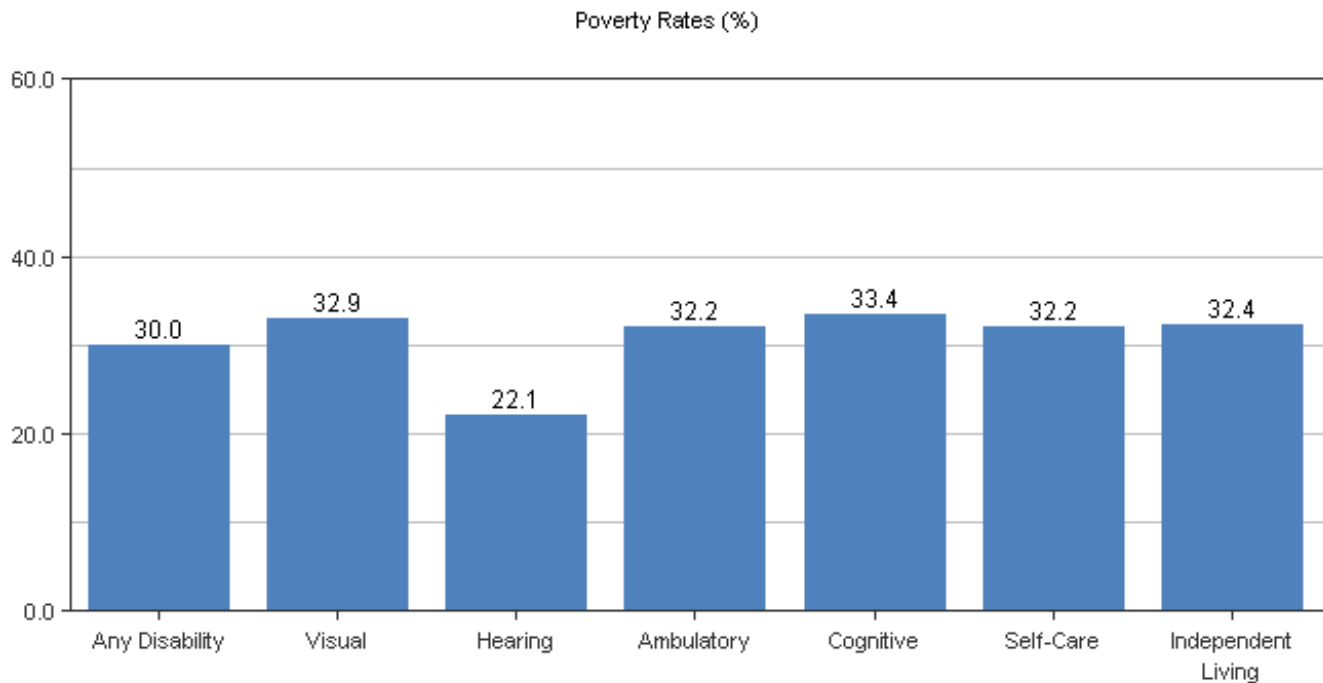
Poverty:
without
disability

14.9%

- In 2012, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in GA was 30.0 percent.
- In 2012, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in GA was 14.9 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 15.1 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 33.4 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 22.1 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 Georgia in 2012



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	14.9	0.47	758,100	24,650	5,079,900	46,644
Any Disability	30.0	1.71	186,300	12,600	621,900	6,540
Visual	32.9	3.87	42,100	6,030	127,800	1,295
Hearing	22.1	3.64	24,900	4,650	112,900	1,237
Ambulatory	32.2	2.37	108,400	9,650	336,600	3,677
Cognitive	33.4	2.80	82,200	8,410	245,600	2,498
Self-Care	32.2	4.09	36,500	5,620	113,500	1,241
Independent Living	32.4	2.90	73,400	7,950	226,400	2,407

* **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

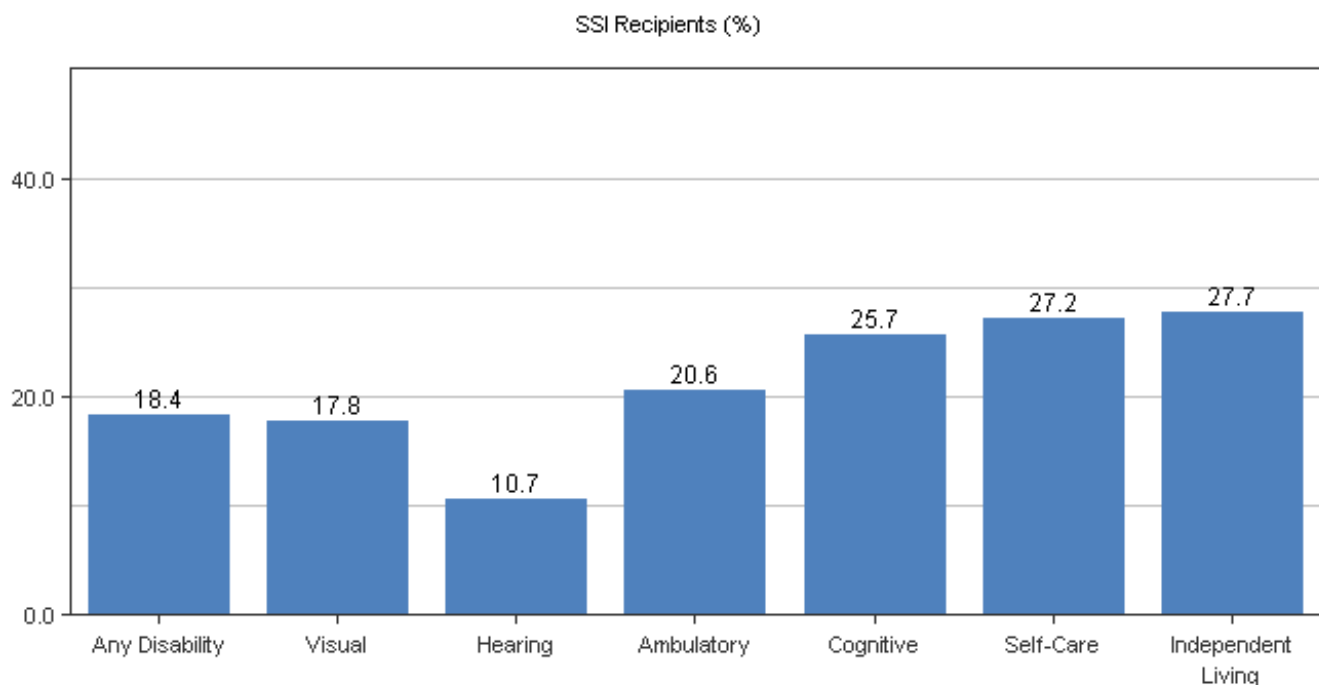
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Georgia, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these 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
18.4%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in GA was 18.4 percent.
- In 2012, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in GA was 114,300.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 27.7 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 10.7 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Georgia in 2012



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	18.4	1.13	114,300	7,700	622,600	6,553
Visual	17.8	2.45	22,800	3,450	127,900	1,297
Hearing	10.7	2.10	12,200	2,530	113,500	1,248
Ambulatory	20.6	1.60	69,200	6,010	336,600	3,677
Cognitive	25.7	2.02	63,200	5,740	246,200	2,507
Self-Care	27.2	3.03	30,900	4,020	113,500	1,241
Independent Living	27.7	2.16	62,600	5,720	226,400	2,407

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 Georgia, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

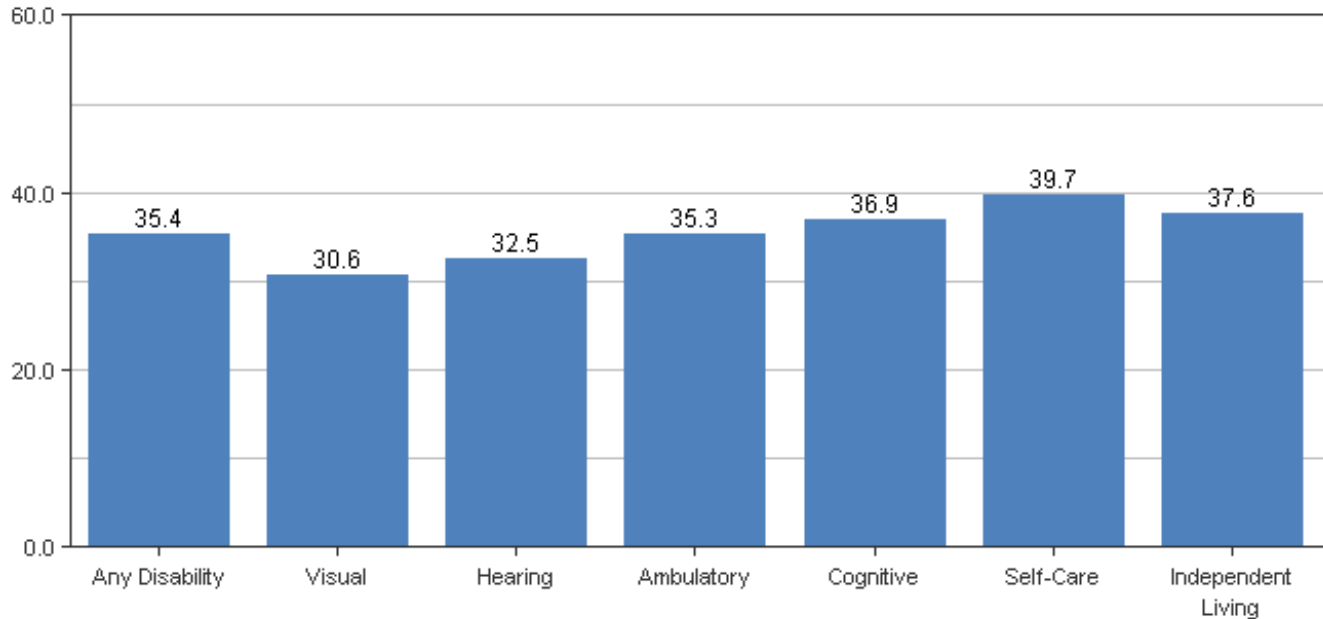
High School
Only: with
disability
35.4%

High School
Only: without
disability
26.2%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in GA was 35.4 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in GA was 26.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 9.2 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 39.7 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Visual Disability," 30.6 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in GA in 2012

Education: High School Diploma Only or Equivalent (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	26.2	0.45	1,337,800	24,650	5,105,800	47,052
Any Disability	35.4	1.39	220,600	10,640	622,600	6,553
Visual	30.6	2.95	39,200	4,530	127,900	1,297
Hearing	32.5	3.19	36,900	4,390	113,500	1,248
Ambulatory	35.3	1.89	119,000	7,860	336,600	3,677
Cognitive	36.9	2.23	90,700	6,870	246,200	2,507
Self-Care	39.7	3.33	45,100	4,850	113,500	1,241
Independent Living	37.6	2.33	85,200	6,660	226,400	2,407

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 Georgia, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

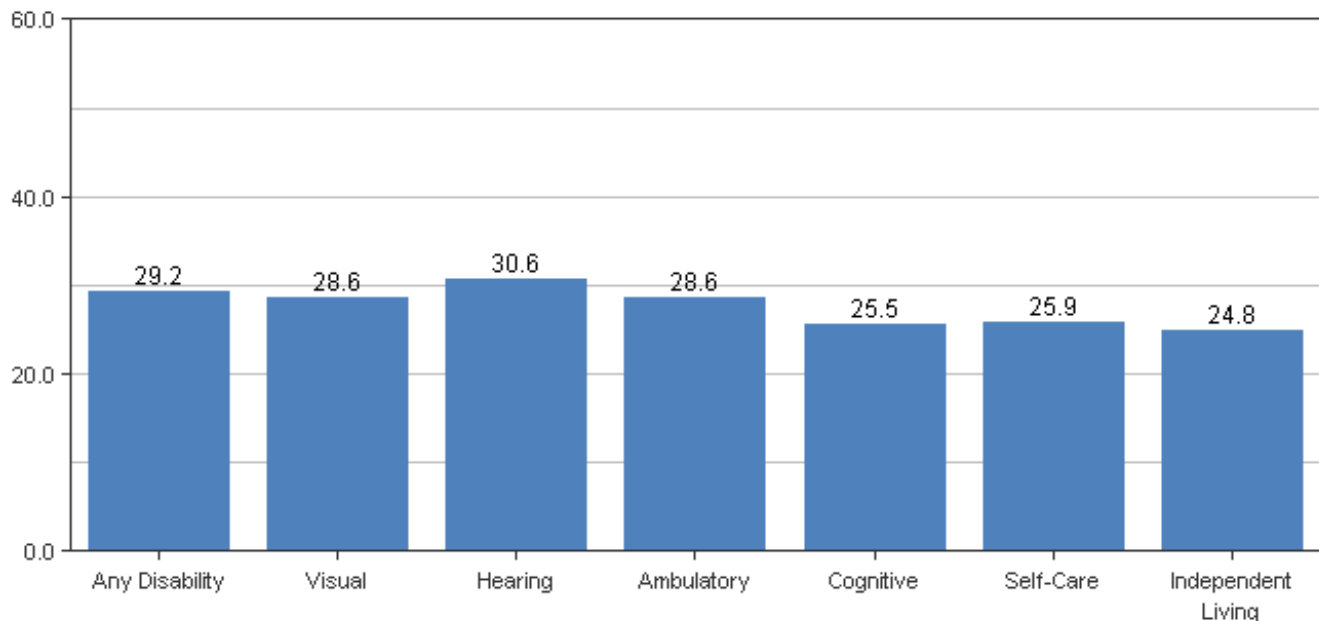
Some
College: with
disability
29.2%

Some
College:
without
disability
31.9%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in GA was 29.2 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in GA was 31.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 2.7 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," 30.6 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 24.8 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 Georgia in 2012

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	31.9	0.47	1,626,400	26,720	5,105,800	47,052
Any Disability	29.2	1.32	181,600	9,680	622,600	6,553
Visual	28.6	2.89	36,500	4,370	127,900	1,297
Hearing	30.6	3.13	34,700	4,260	113,500	1,248
Ambulatory	28.6	1.78	96,300	7,080	336,600	3,677
Cognitive	25.5	2.01	62,800	5,720	246,200	2,507
Self-Care	25.9	2.98	29,400	3,920	113,500	1,241
Independent Living	24.8	2.08	56,200	5,420	226,400	2,407

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 Georgia, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

11.7%

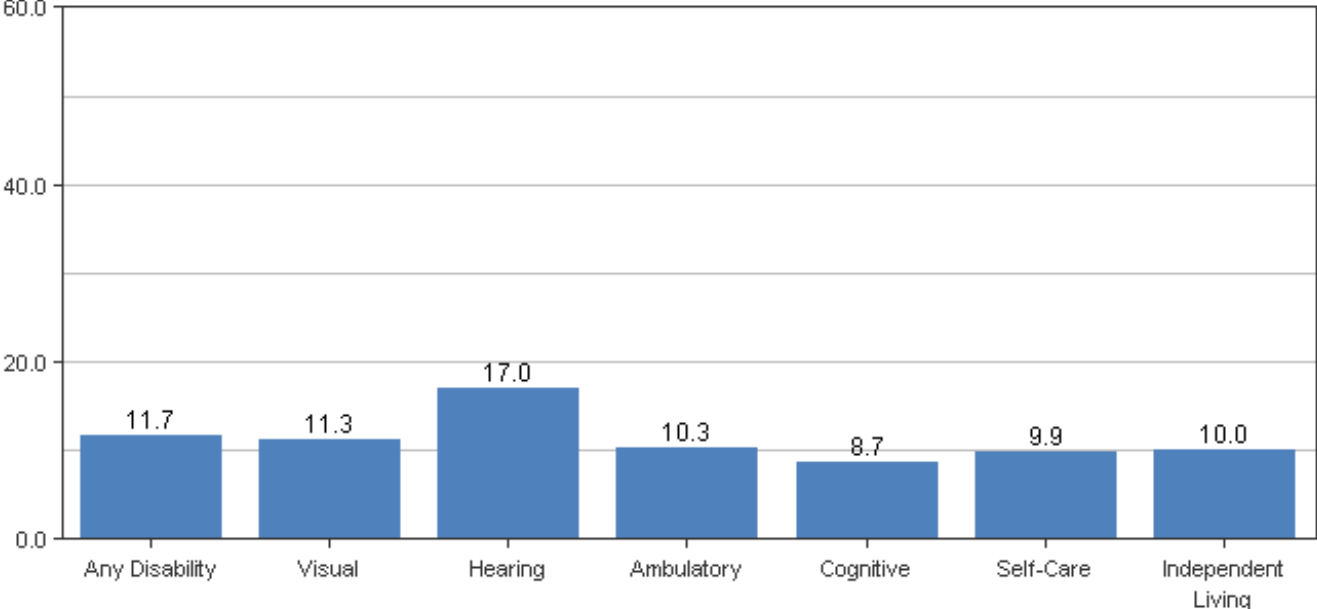
Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

30.6%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in GA was 11.7 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in GA was 30.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 18.9 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," 17.0 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 8.7 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in Georgia in 2012

Education: Bachelor's Degree or More (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	30.6	0.47	1,564,400	26,300	5,105,800	47,052
Any Disability	11.7	0.93	72,600	6,150	622,600	6,553
Visual	11.3	2.03	14,500	2,760	127,900	1,297
Hearing	17.0	2.56	19,300	3,180	113,500	1,248
Ambulatory	10.3	1.20	34,500	4,250	336,600	3,677
Cognitive	8.7	1.30	21,300	3,340	246,200	2,507
Self-Care	9.9	2.03	11,300	2,430	113,500	1,241
Independent Living	10.0	1.44	22,500	3,440	226,400	2,407

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 Georgia. The 2012 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.

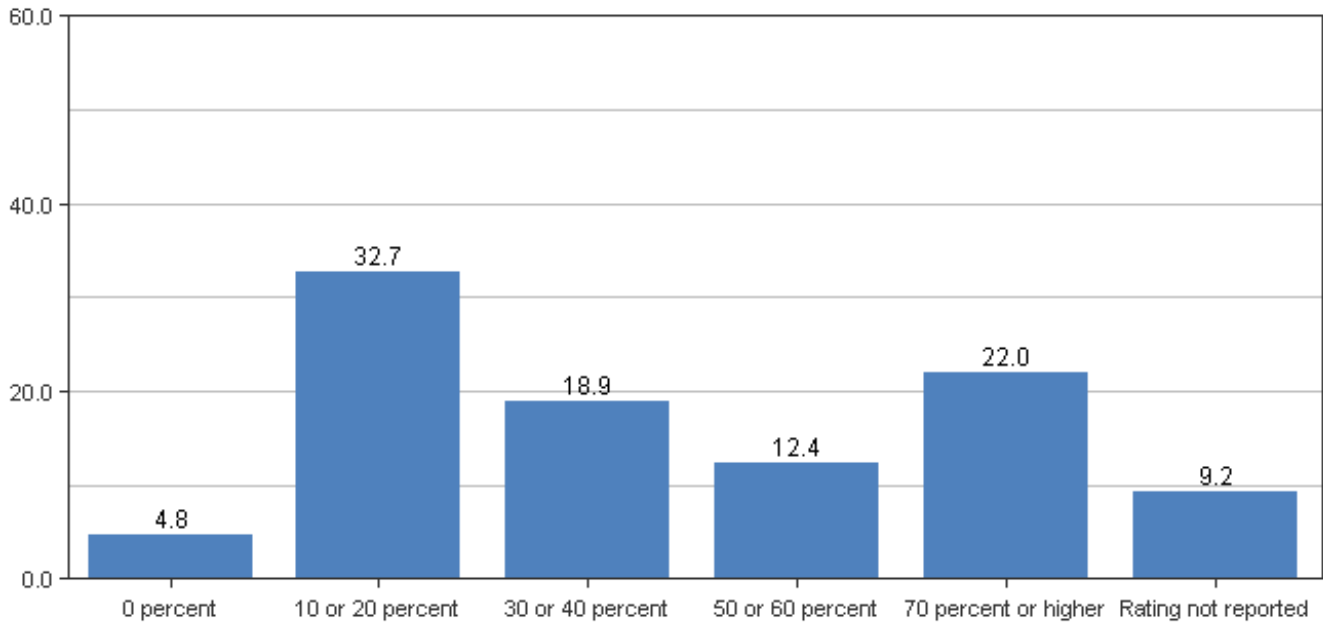
Quick Statistics

Veterans with a
Service-Connected
Disability
23.6%

- In 2012, there were 433,100 working-age civilian veterans in GA, of whom 102,200 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in GA with a VA service-connected disability was 23.6 percent.
- In 2012, 22,500 working-age civilian veterans in GA had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2012, 22.0 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in GA 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 Georgia in 2012

Veteran Disability Rating (%)



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	23.6	1.48	102,200	7,290	433,100	4,265
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	4.8	1.53	4,900	1,600	102,200	1,010
10 or 20 percent	32.7	3.36	33,500	4,180	102,200	1,010
30 or 40 percent	18.9	2.81	19,300	3,180	102,200	1,010
50 or 60 percent	12.4	2.36	12,700	2,580	102,200	1,010
70 percent or higher	22.0	2.97	22,500	3,430	102,200	1,010
Rating not reported	9.2	2.07	9,400	2,220	102,200	1,010

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Georgia, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

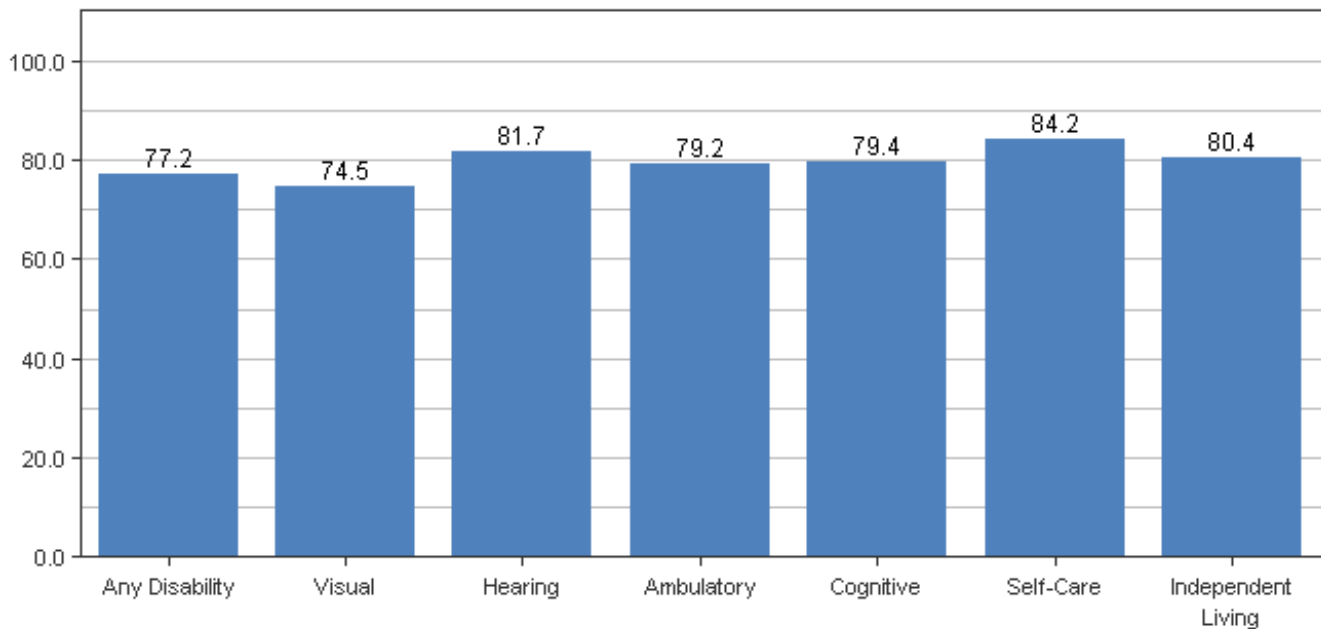
Health
Coverage:
with Disability
77.2%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
74.3%

- In 2012, 77.2 percent of working-age people with disabilities in GA had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2012, 74.3 percent of working-age people without disabilities in GA had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 2.9 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," 84.2 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 74.5 percent.

Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Georgia in 2012

Health Insurance Coverage - By Disability Type (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	74.3	0.44	3,795,300	35,080	5,105,800	47,052
Any Disability	77.2	1.22	480,500	15,490	622,600	6,553
Visual	74.5	2.79	95,300	7,040	127,900	1,297
Hearing	81.7	2.63	92,800	6,950	113,500	1,248
Ambulatory	79.2	1.60	266,500	11,670	336,600	3,677
Cognitive	79.4	1.87	195,500	10,030	246,200	2,507
Self-Care	84.2	2.48	95,600	7,050	113,500	1,241
Independent Living	80.4	1.91	182,100	9,690	226,400	2,407

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 Georgia, using data from the 2012 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

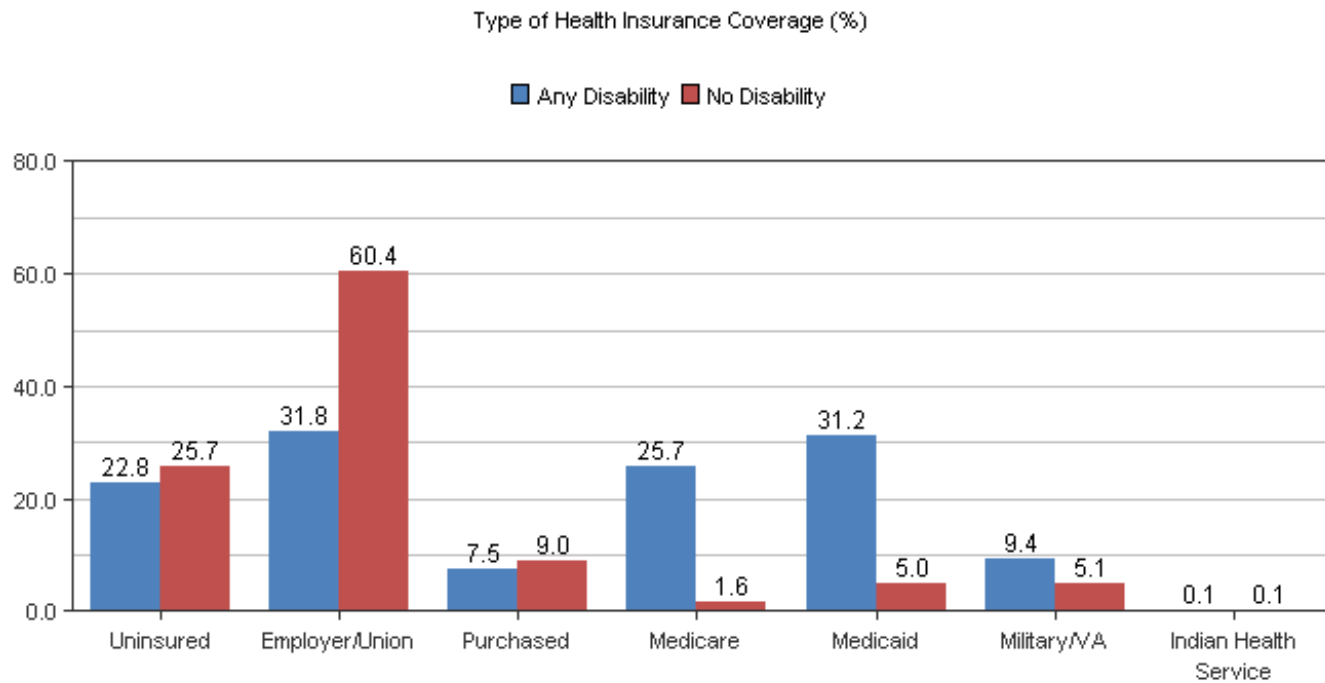
31.8%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

60.4%

- In 2012, 31.8 percent of working-age people with disabilities in GA reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2012, 60.4 percent of working-age people without disabilities in GA reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2012, 7.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities in GA reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2012, 25.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities in GA reported Medicare coverage and 31.2 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 Georgia in 2012



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	22.8	1.22	142,100	8,570	622,600	6,553
Employer/Union	31.8	1.35	197,700	10,090	622,600	6,553
Purchased	7.5	0.76	46,500	4,930	622,600	6,553
Medicare	25.7	1.27	160,300	9,100	622,600	6,553
Medicaid	31.2	1.35	194,300	10,000	622,600	6,553
Military/VA	9.4	0.85	58,500	5,530	622,600	6,553
Indian Health Service	0.1	3.29	400	480	622,600	6,553
No Disability						
Uninsured	25.7	0.44	1,310,500	24,440	5,105,800	47,052
Employer/Union	60.4	0.50	3,082,400	33,400	5,105,800	47,052
Purchased	9.0	0.29	457,100	15,130	5,105,800	47,052
Medicare	1.6	3.29	80,000	6,450	5,105,800	47,052
Medicaid	5.0	0.22	254,100	11,400	5,105,800	47,052
Military/VA	5.1	0.22	258,700	11,500	5,105,800	47,052
Indian Health Service	0.1	3.29	2,900	1,240	5,105,800	47,052

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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