

Cornell University

2013

IL

Illinois

2013 Disability Status Report

Illinois



www.disabilitystatistics.org

Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School

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Glossary

About the Disability Status Report

The 2013 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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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 2013 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.

Illinois Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in Illinois, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2013, the prevalence of disability in IL was:

- 11.1 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.8 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 4.2 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 5.2 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 9.2 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 23.7 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 50.2 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2013, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in IL was:

- 2.1% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.1% reported a Hearing Disability
- 6.4% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 4.0% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.3% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.2% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2013, 11.3 percent of females of all ages and 10.9 percent of males of all ages in IL reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2013, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in IL was 6.9 percent.

Race: In IL in 2013, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 8.8 percent among Whites
- 14.5 percent among Black / African Americans
- 4.4 percent among Asians
- 12.4 percent among Native Americans
- 7.4 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2013, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in IL was 37.0 percent.

Looking for Work: In IL in 2013, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 12.0 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In IL in 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 22.5 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2013, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in IL was \$40,300.

Annual Household Income: In IL in 2013, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$42,500.

Poverty: In IL in 2013, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 27.0 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in IL was 18.4 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in IL:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 34.0 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 31.8 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 15.2 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2013, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 15.8 percent in IL.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2013 in IL, 83.5 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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.8%

Location	2013 (%)	Location	2013 (%)
Alabama	14.9	Montana	12.2
Alaska	10.1	Nebraska	8.9
Arizona	10.2	Nevada	11.6
Arkansas	15.8	New Hampshire	10.4
California	8.5	New Jersey	8.2
Colorado	9.4	New Mexico	13.8
Connecticut	8.3	New York	9.0
Delaware	11.2	North Carolina	12.0
District of Columbia	8.8	North Dakota	8.2
Florida	10.6	Ohio	12.3
Georgia	11.3	Oklahoma	14.1
Hawaii	7.7	Oregon	13.1
Idaho	11.5	Pennsylvania	11.2
Illinois	9.2	Puerto Rico	18.4
Indiana	12.8	Rhode Island	10.3
Iowa	10.4	South Carolina	13.0
Kansas	10.6	South Dakota	11.6
Kentucky	16.1	Tennessee	14.4
Louisiana	13.4	Texas	10.4
Maine	14.9	Utah	8.9
Maryland	8.9	Vermont	11.3
Massachusetts	9.5	Virginia	9.3
Michigan	13.2	Washington	11.1
Minnesota	9.0	West Virginia	19.2
Mississippi	16.5	Wisconsin	10.5
Missouri	12.9	Wyoming	11.3

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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 34.5% for people with disabilities and 76.8% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2013	People without Disabilities 2013	Location	People with Disabilities 2013	People without Disabilities 2013
Alabama	27.2	73.3	Montana	36.0	77.5
Alaska	50.8	79.0	Nebraska	45.9	84.4
Arizona	33.5	73.2	Nevada	41.1	74.8
Arkansas	28.0	75.3	New Hampshire	40.5	82.1
California	32.8	73.8	New Jersey	37.5	77.1
Colorado	42.7	79.7	New Mexico	35.6	71.9
Connecticut	41.7	78.7	New York	32.6	75.9
Delaware	36.1	76.3	North Carolina	31.4	76.4
District of Columbia	32.8	76.9	North Dakota	56.0	85.5
Florida	30.8	74.6	Ohio	33.9	78.0
Georgia	32.4	74.7	Oklahoma	37.0	77.8
Hawaii	42.2	79.4	Oregon	35.3	75.7
Idaho	37.6	77.3	Pennsylvania	33.6	78.0
Illinois	37.0	77.4	Puerto Rico	22.5	56.3
Indiana	35.1	78.3	Rhode Island	34.6	79.5
Iowa	43.8	83.4	South Carolina	31.5	75.1
Kansas	42.3	81.1	South Dakota	49.1	84.6
Kentucky	27.6	75.2	Tennessee	30.2	76.3
Louisiana	31.9	75.0	Texas	38.8	77.1
Maine	32.1	81.0	Utah	42.2	77.5
Maryland	41.2	81.0	Vermont	34.6	82.1
Massachusetts	34.6	80.6	Virginia	36.8	79.7
Michigan	30.4	75.3	Washington	37.5	77.1
Minnesota	44.0	83.8	West Virginia	25.3	73.9
Mississippi	26.7	73.2	Wisconsin	41.7	81.7
Missouri	32.4	79.0	Wyoming	51.4	81.9

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

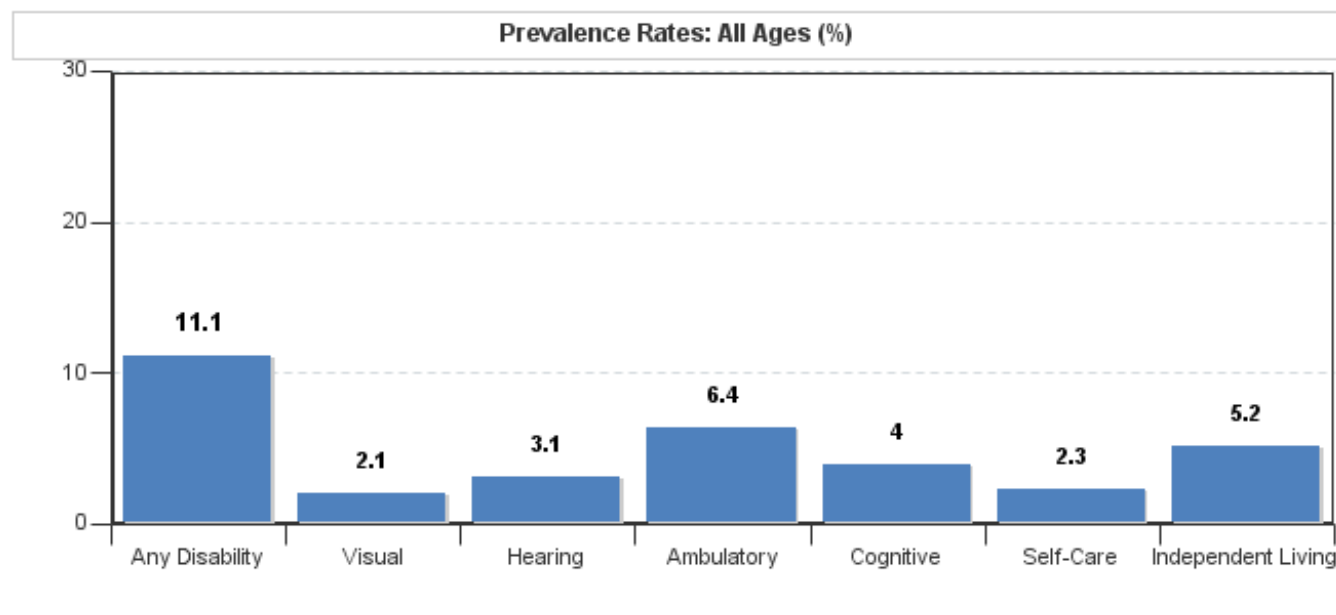
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Illinois, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
11.1%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in IL was 11.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 1,412,400 of the 12,722,200 individuals of all ages in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.1 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Illinois in 2013*



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	11.1	0.20	1,412,400	25,700	12,722,200	125,172
Visual	2.1	0.09	266,500	11,710	12,722,200	125,172
Hearing	3.1	0.11	390,000	14,090	12,722,200	125,172
Ambulatory	6.4	0.16	758,800	19,360	11,931,900	118,374
Cognitive	4.0	0.13	477,700	15,540	11,931,900	118,374
Self-Care	2.3	0.10	279,500	11,980	11,931,900	118,374
Independent Living	5.2	0.16	526,700	16,290	10,221,000	102,598

* **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 Illinois, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

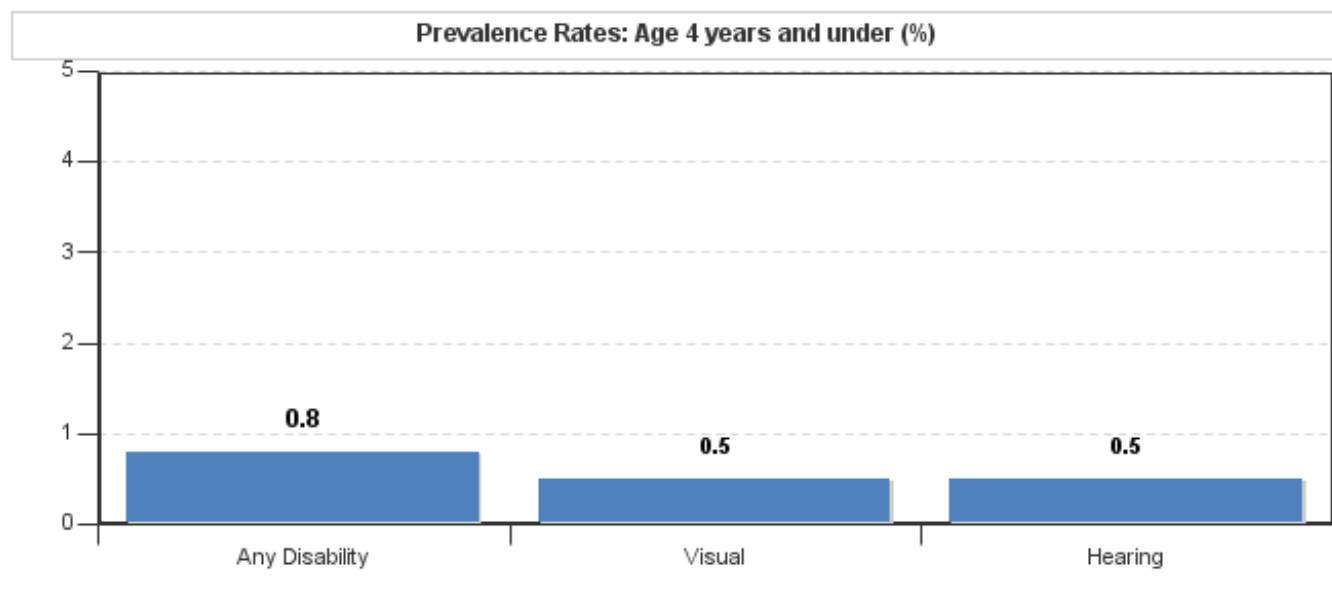
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.8%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in IL was 0.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 6,000 of the 790,300 children ages 0 to 4 in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2013, 0.5 percent reported a visual disability
- In IL in 2013, 0.5 percent reported a hearing disability

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Illinois in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.8	3.29	6,000	1,780	790,300	6,798
Visual	0.5	3.29	4,200	1,480	790,300	6,798
Hearing	0.5	3.29	4,200	1,480	790,300	6,798

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in Illinois, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

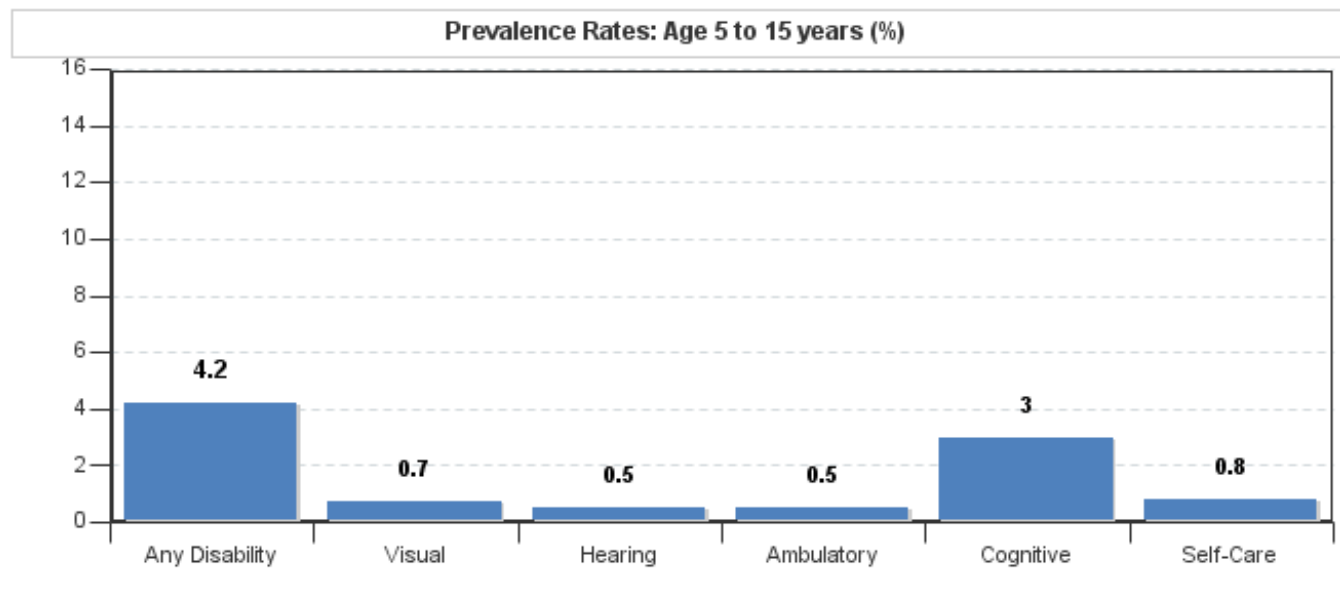
Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years

4.2%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in IL was 4.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 79,400 of the 1,882,400 individuals ages 5 to 15 in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2013, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 0.5 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 Illinois in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	4.2	0.34	79,400	6,440	1,882,400	17,495
Visual	0.7	3.29	13,700	2,680	1,882,400	17,495
Hearing	0.5	3.29	9,600	2,250	1,882,400	17,495
Ambulatory	0.5	3.29	10,100	2,300	1,882,400	17,495
Cognitive	3.0	0.28	56,000	5,410	1,882,400	17,495
Self-Care	0.8	3.29	15,400	2,840	1,882,400	17,495

* **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 Illinois, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

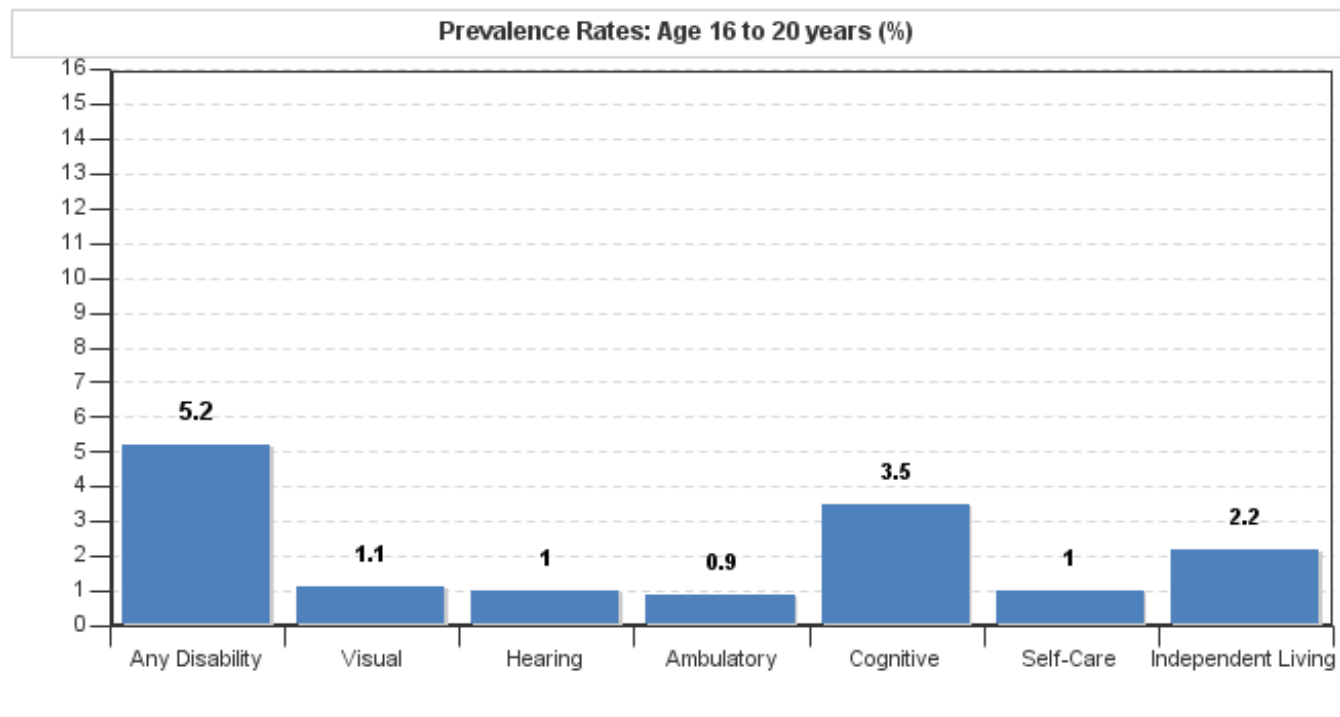
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years

5.2%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in IL was 5.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 46,400 of the 884,800 individuals ages 16 to 20 in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.5 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 0.9 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Illinois in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.2	0.54	46,400	4,930	884,800	8,619
Visual	1.1	3.29	9,800	2,270	884,800	8,619
Hearing	1.0	3.29	8,600	2,120	884,800	8,619
Ambulatory	0.9	3.29	8,000	2,050	884,800	8,619
Cognitive	3.5	0.45	30,700	4,010	884,800	8,619
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	9,200	2,200	884,800	8,619
Independent Living	2.2	0.36	19,900	3,230	884,800	8,619

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 Illinois, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

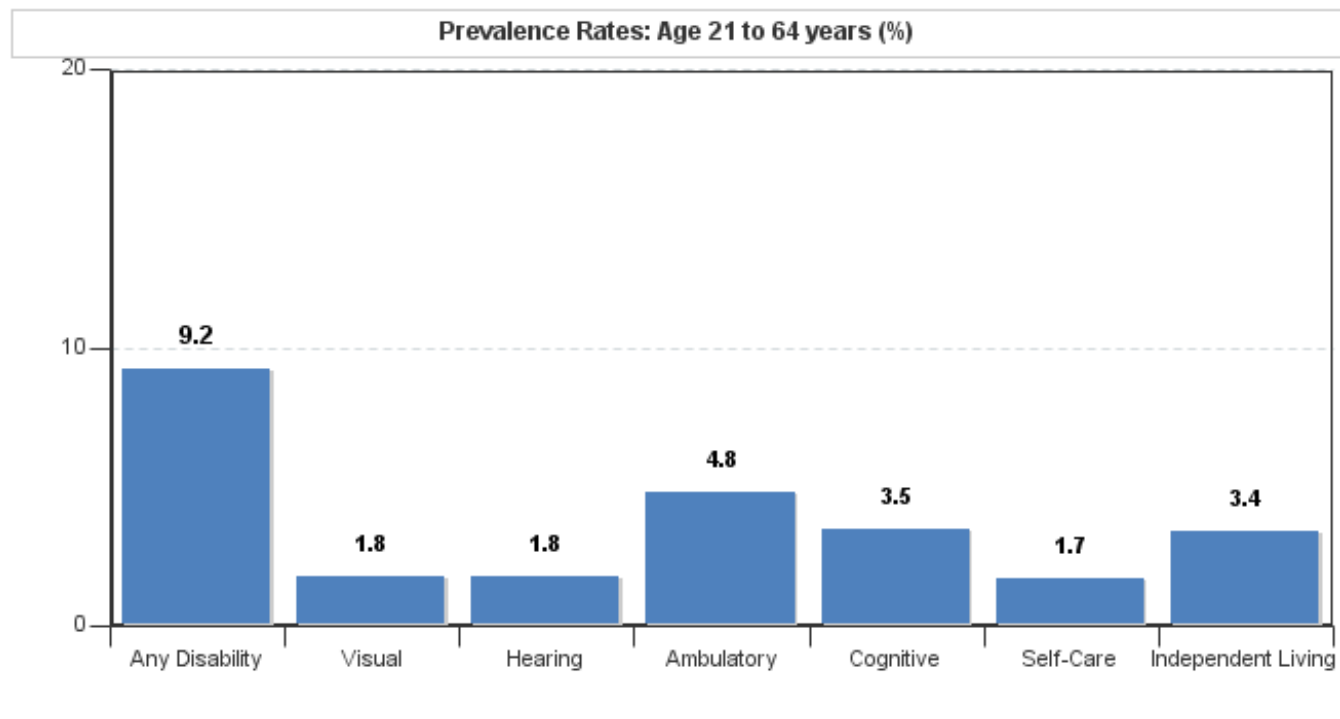
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 21 to
64 years

9.2%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in IL was 9.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 691,000 of the 7,490,100 individuals ages 21 to 64 in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 4.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Self-Care Disability," 1.7 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Illinois in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	9.2	0.24	691,000	18,530	7,490,100	72,338
Visual	1.8	3.29	131,100	8,250	7,490,100	72,338
Hearing	1.8	3.29	131,300	8,260	7,490,100	72,338
Ambulatory	4.8	0.18	360,800	13,570	7,490,100	72,338
Cognitive	3.5	0.15	258,700	11,540	7,490,100	72,338
Self-Care	1.7	3.29	127,000	8,120	7,490,100	72,338
Independent Living	3.4	0.15	252,000	11,390	7,490,100	72,338

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Illinois, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

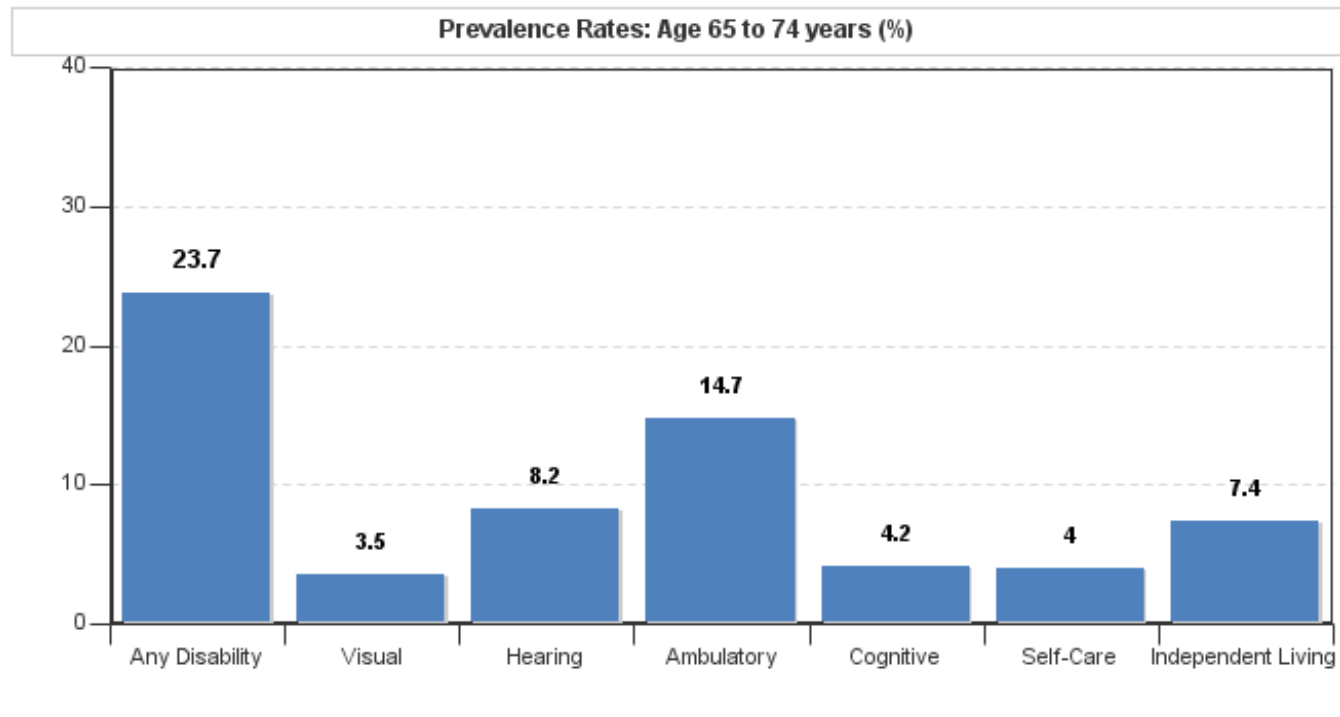
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

23.7%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in IL was 23.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 224,800 of the 948,300 individuals ages 65 to 74 in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 14.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 3.5 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Illinois in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	23.7	1.00	224,800	10,770	948,300	11,218
Visual	3.5	0.43	33,400	4,180	948,300	11,218
Hearing	8.2	0.65	78,100	6,380	948,300	11,218
Ambulatory	14.7	0.83	139,500	8,510	948,300	11,218
Cognitive	4.2	0.47	40,200	4,590	948,300	11,218
Self-Care	4.0	0.46	37,800	4,450	948,300	11,218
Independent Living	7.4	0.62	70,400	6,060	948,300	11,218

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Illinois, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

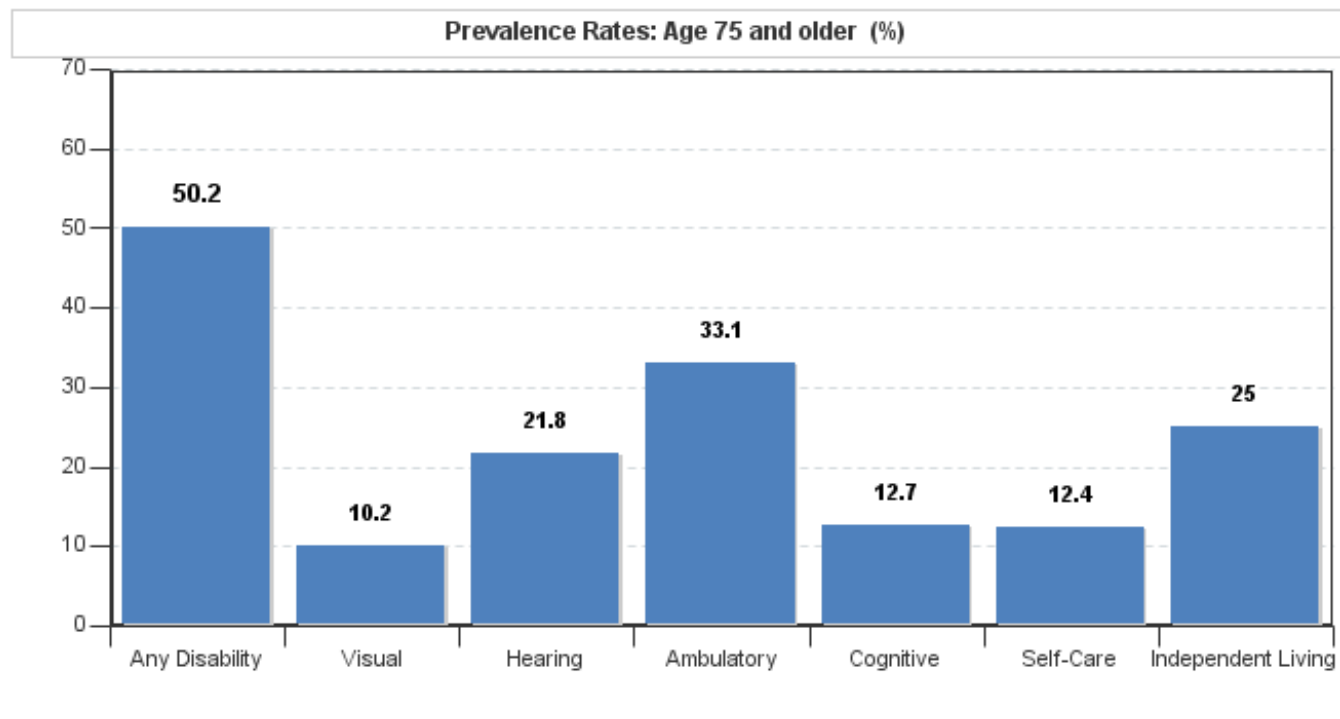
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

50.2%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in IL was 50.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 364,800 of the 726,200 individuals ages 75 and older in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 33.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 10.2 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Illinois in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	50.2	1.34	364,800	13,640	726,200	8,704
Visual	10.2	0.81	74,300	6,230	726,200	8,704
Hearing	21.8	1.11	158,300	9,060	726,200	8,704
Ambulatory	33.1	1.27	240,500	11,130	726,200	8,704
Cognitive	12.7	0.89	92,100	6,930	726,200	8,704
Self-Care	12.4	0.89	90,100	6,860	726,200	8,704
Independent Living	25.0	1.16	181,700	9,700	726,200	8,704

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in Illinois, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

10.9%

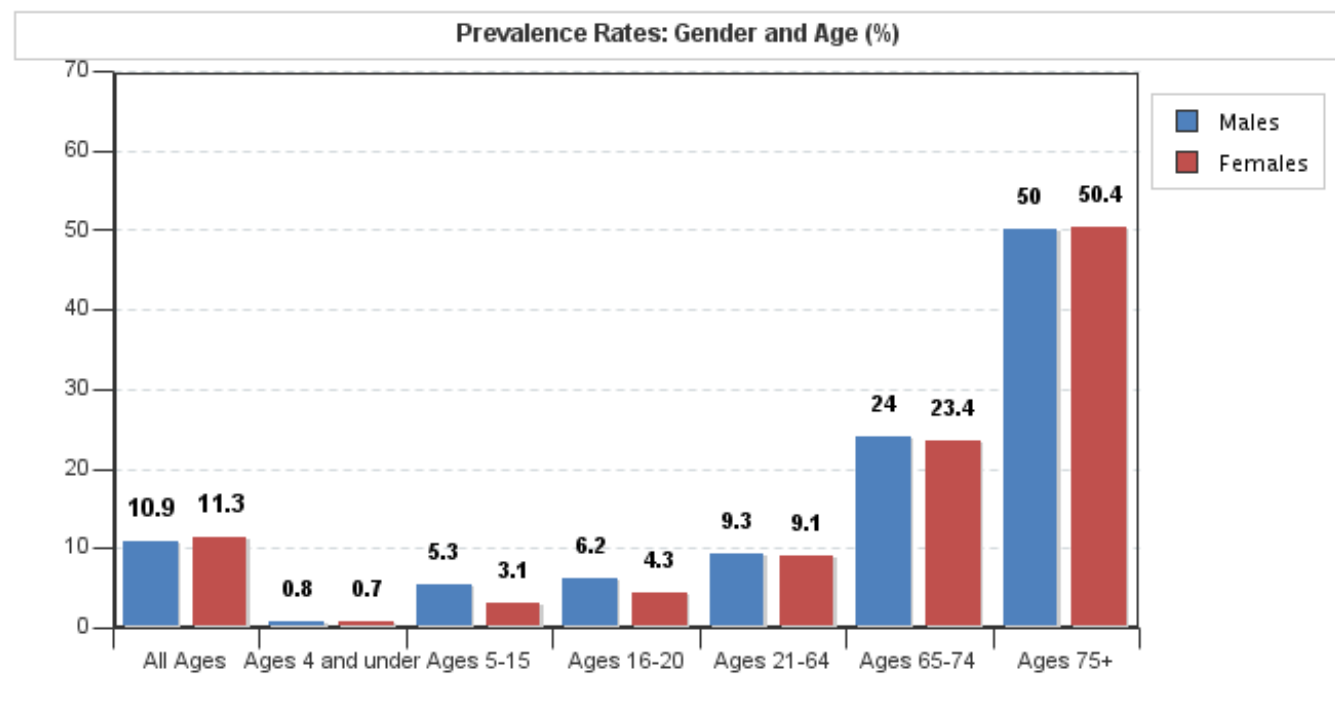
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

11.3%

- In IL in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 10.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 675,900 of the 6,224,700 males of all ages in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 11.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 736,400 of the 6,497,500 females of all ages in IL 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 Illinois in 2013



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	10.9	0.29	675,900	18,340	6,224,700	60,629
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	3,300	1,310	406,600	3,468
Males: Ages 5-15	5.3	0.52	51,000	5,160	963,400	8,945
Males: Ages 16-20	6.2	0.82	27,900	3,820	451,300	4,431
Males: Ages 21-64	9.3	0.35	343,600	13,250	3,675,400	35,047
Males: Ages 65-74	24.0	1.48	105,400	7,410	438,200	5,153
Males: Ages 75+	50.0	2.13	144,800	8,670	289,800	3,585
Females						
Females: All Ages	11.3	0.28	736,400	19,090	6,497,500	64,543
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	2,800	1,200	383,700	3,330
Females: Ages 5-15	3.1	0.41	28,400	3,860	919,000	8,550
Females: Ages 16-20	4.3	0.70	18,500	3,110	433,500	4,188
Females: Ages 21-64	9.1	0.34	347,400	13,320	3,814,800	37,291
Females: Ages 65-74	23.4	1.36	119,400	7,880	510,200	6,065
Females: Ages 75+	50.4	1.73	220,000	10,660	436,400	5,119

* **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 Illinois, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

6.9%

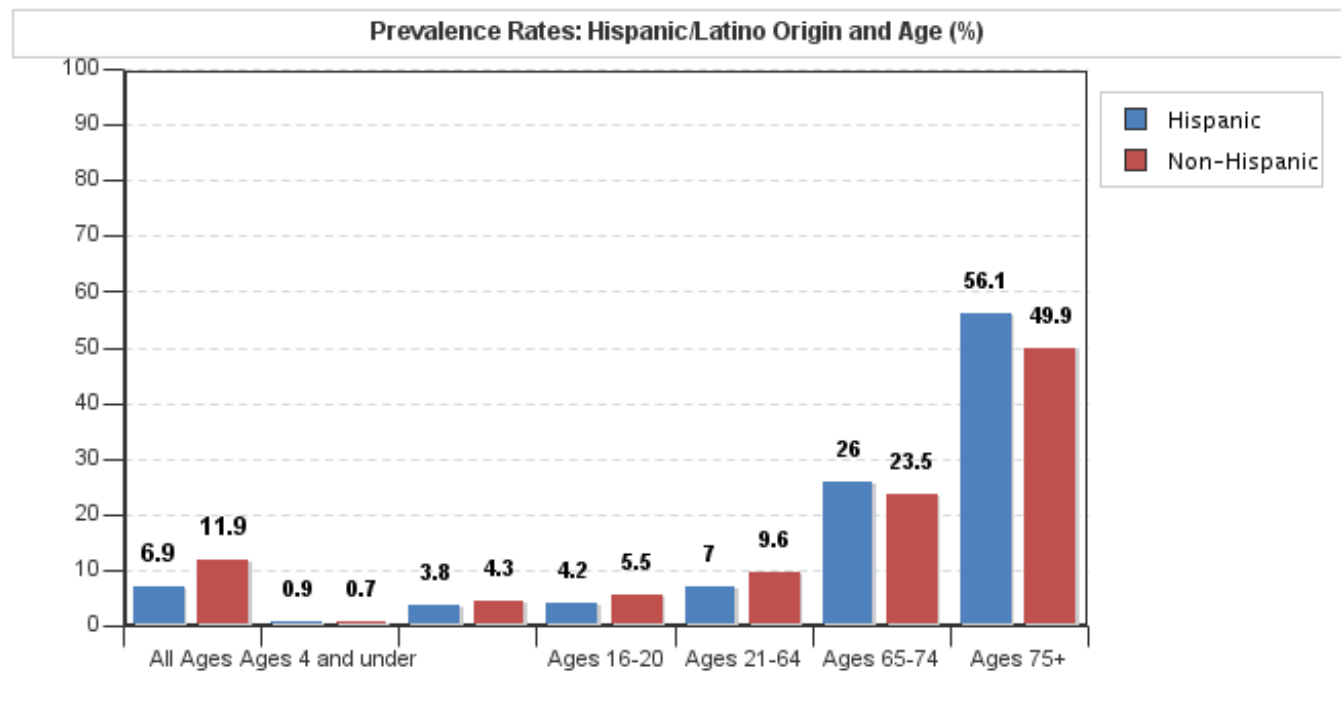
Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

11.9%

- In IL in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 6.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 144,900 of the 2,104,700 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 11.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 1,267,400 of the 10,617,400 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in IL 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 Illinois in 2013



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	6.9	0.40	144,900	8,670	2,104,700	15,219
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.9	3.29	1,800	970	196,000	1,298
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	3.8	0.65	17,400	3,020	455,700	3,326
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	4.2	1.05	8,000	2,050	190,400	1,434
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	7.0	0.54	81,300	6,510	1,162,800	8,275
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	26.0	3.94	16,900	2,980	65,200	536
Hispanic - Ages 75+	56.1	6.10	19,500	3,200	34,700	350
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	11.9	0.23	1,267,400	24,500	10,617,400	109,953
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	4,200	1,490	594,300	5,500
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	4.3	0.39	61,900	5,690	1,426,800	14,169
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.5	0.63	38,400	4,480	694,300	7,185
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	9.6	0.27	609,700	17,460	6,327,400	64,063
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	23.5	1.03	207,900	10,360	883,200	10,682
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	49.9	1.38	345,400	13,280	691,500	8,354

* **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

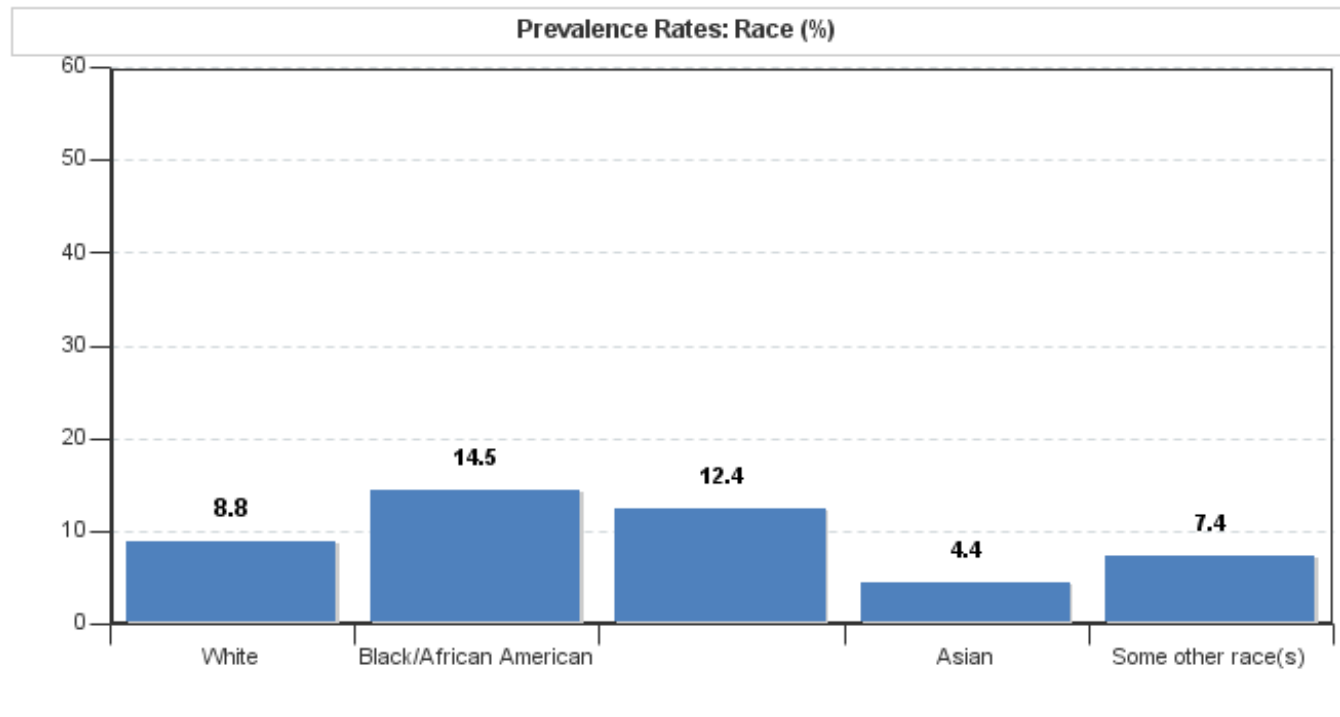
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in IL, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

In 2013, among working-age people in IL:

- 8.8 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 14.5 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 12.4 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 4.4 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 7.4 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 Illinois in 2013



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	8.8	0.28	483,600	15,630	5,511,300	57,052
Black/African American	14.5	0.80	148,100	8,770	1,019,700	7,816
Native American or Alaska Native	12.4	5.67	2,200	1,080	17,800	152
Asian	4.4	0.73	18,000	3,070	410,600	3,445
Some other race(s)	7.4	0.82	39,000	4,520	530,700	3,873

Employment

Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Illinois, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

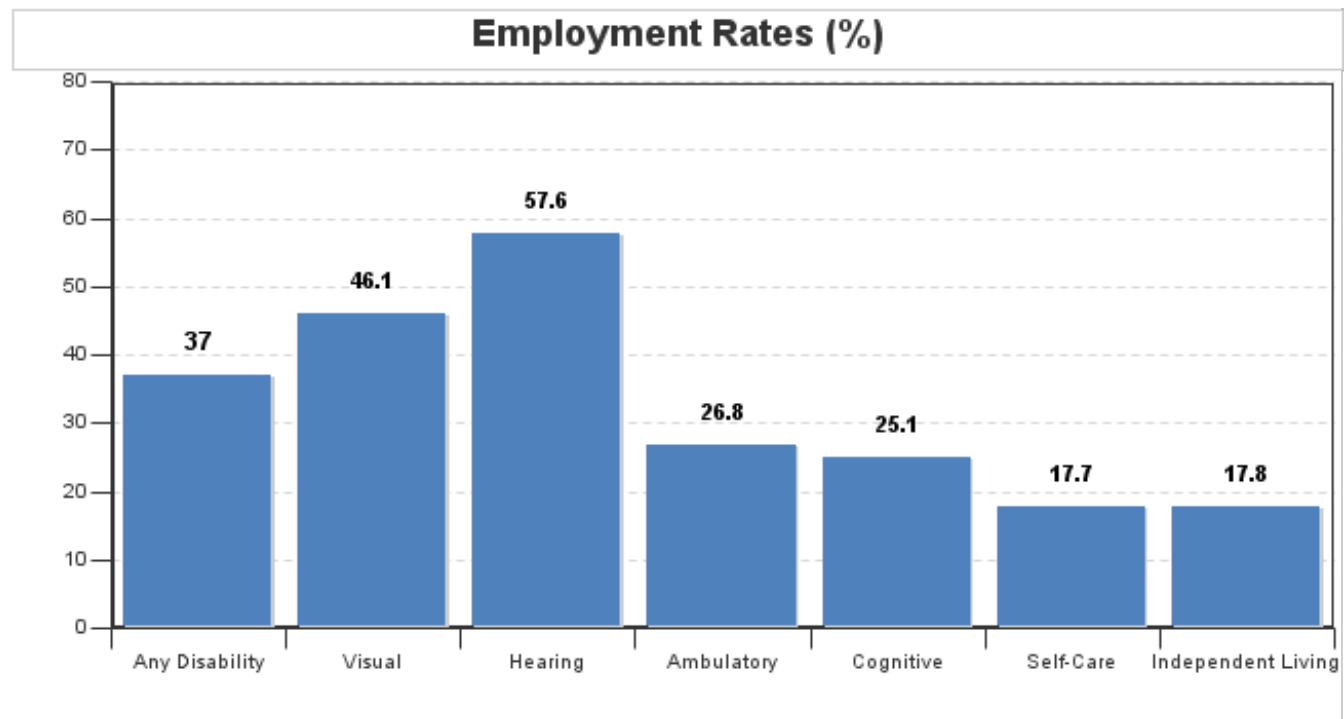
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
37.0%

Employment:
without
disability
77.4%

- In 2013, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in IL was 37.0 percent.
- In 2013, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in IL was 77.4 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 40.4 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 57.6 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 17.7 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Illinois in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	77.4	0.37	5,264,500	40,250	6,799,200	65,144
Any Disability	37.0	1.33	255,700	11,470	691,000	7,194
Visual	46.1	3.15	60,400	5,620	131,100	1,280
Hearing	57.6	3.13	75,600	6,280	131,300	1,414
Ambulatory	26.8	1.69	96,800	7,100	360,800	3,706
Cognitive	25.1	1.95	65,000	5,830	258,700	2,723
Self-Care	17.7	2.45	22,500	3,430	127,000	1,369
Independent Living	17.8	1.75	44,800	4,840	252,000	2,659

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 Illinois who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

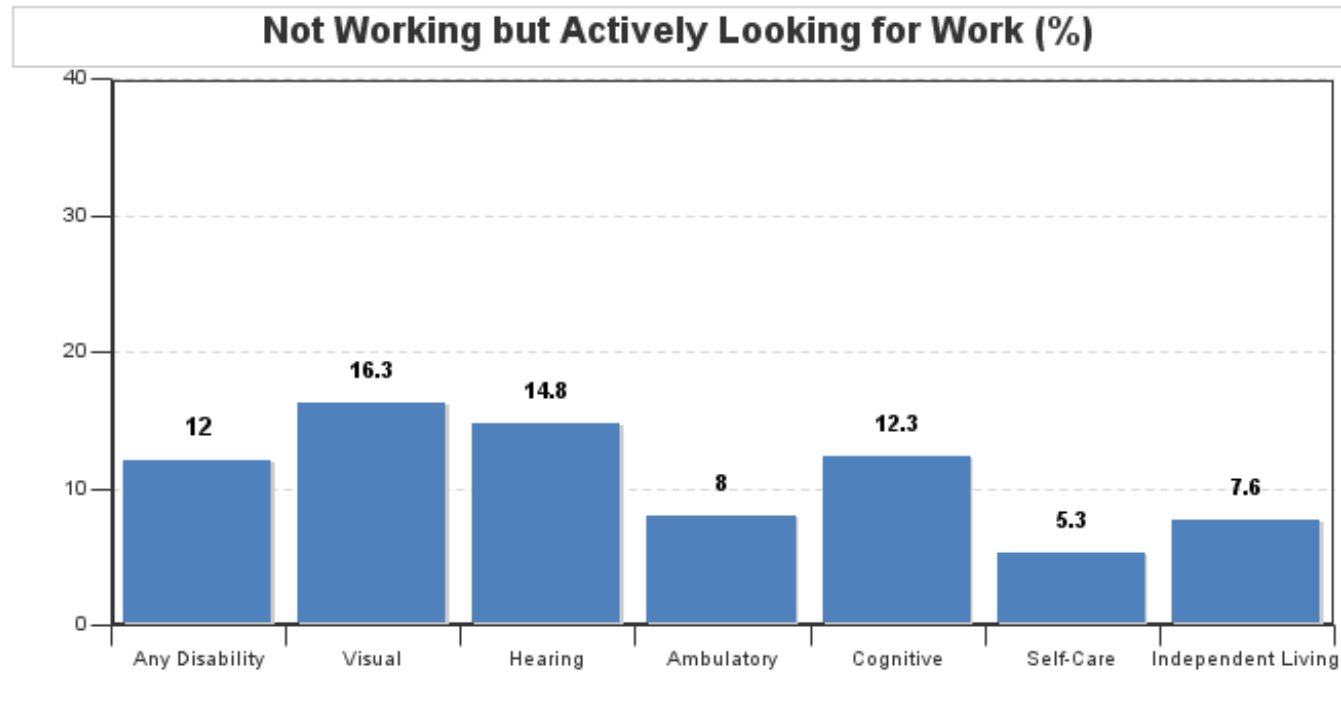
Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability
12.0%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
29.9%

- In 2013 in IL, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 12.0 percent.
- In 2013 in IL, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 29.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 17.9 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," 16.3 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 5.3 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Illinois in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	29.9	0.85	459,000	15,240	1,534,700	14,461
Any Disability	12.0	1.13	52,100	5,220	435,300	4,551
Visual	16.3	3.18	11,500	2,460	70,700	707
Hearing	14.8	3.45	8,300	2,080	55,700	616
Ambulatory	8.0	1.21	21,100	3,320	264,000	2,733
Cognitive	12.3	1.71	23,800	3,530	193,700	2,038
Self-Care	5.3	1.59	5,600	1,710	104,500	1,128
Independent Living	7.6	1.33	15,800	2,880	207,100	2,163

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 Illinois, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

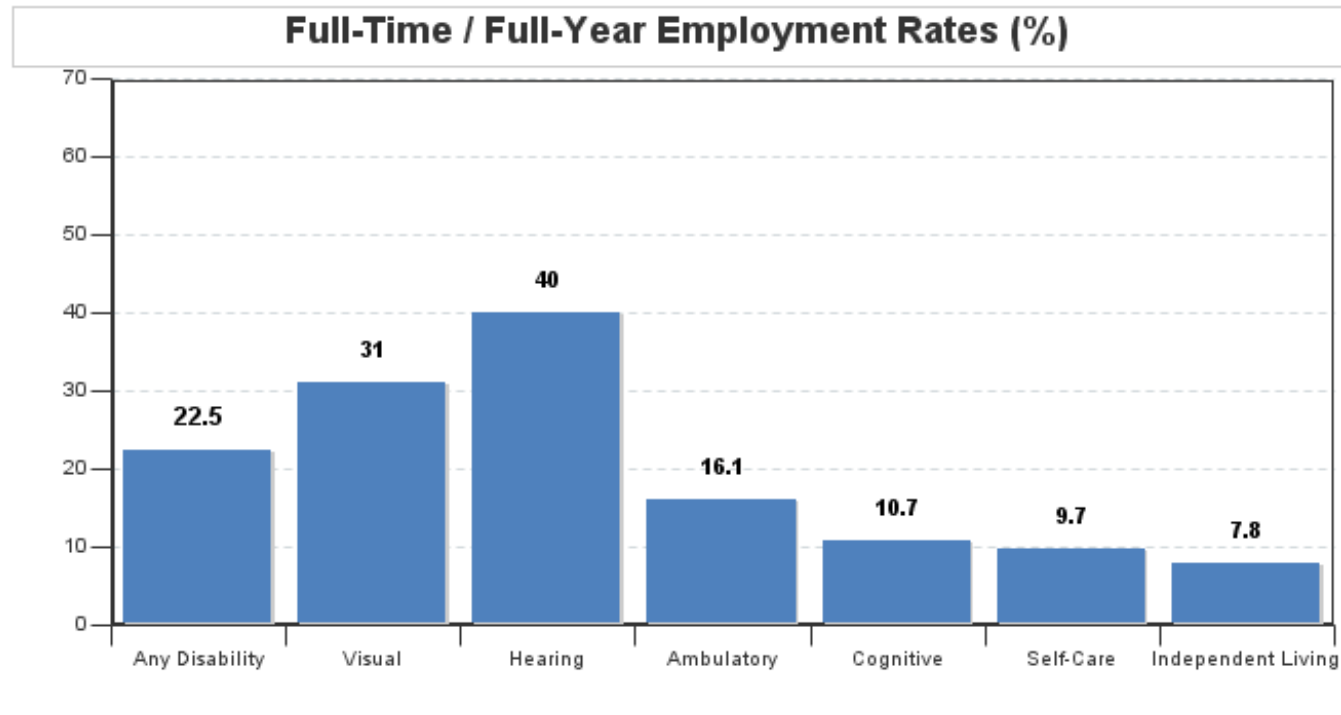
Quick Statistics

FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
22.5%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
56.7%

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in IL was 22.5 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in IL was 56.7 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," 40.0 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 7.8 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Illinois in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	56.7	0.44	3,855,400	37,660	6,799,200	65,144
Any Disability	22.5	1.15	155,300	8,970	691,000	7,194
Visual	31.0	2.93	40,700	4,620	131,100	1,280
Hearing	40.0	3.10	52,600	5,240	131,300	1,414
Ambulatory	16.1	1.40	58,100	5,510	360,800	3,706
Cognitive	10.7	1.39	27,800	3,810	258,700	2,723
Self-Care	9.7	1.90	12,300	2,540	127,000	1,369
Independent Living	7.8	1.22	19,600	3,210	252,000	2,659

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 Illinois, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

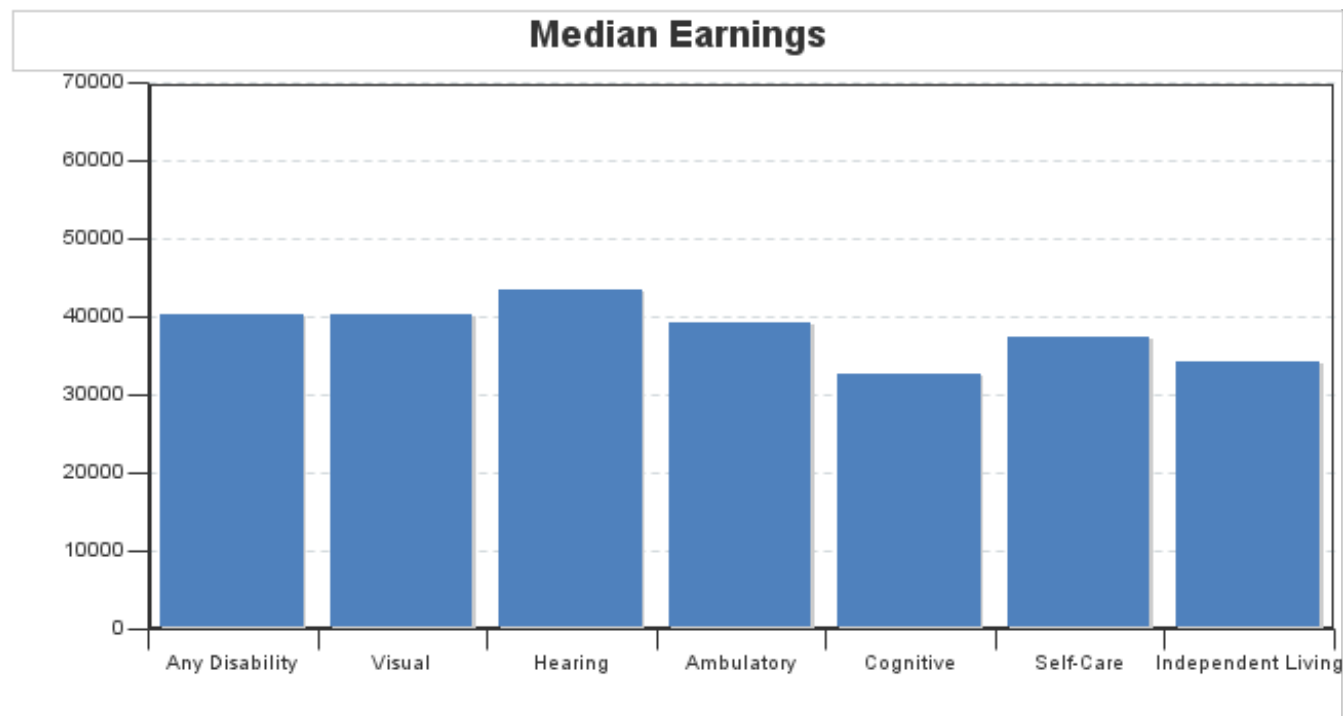
Quick Statistics

Earnings: with
disability
\$40,300

Earnings:
without disability
\$47,400

- In 2013, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in IL was \$40,300.
- In 2013, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in IL was \$47,400.
- 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 "Hearing Disability," \$43,300. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Cognitive Disability," \$32,600.

Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in Illinois in 2013



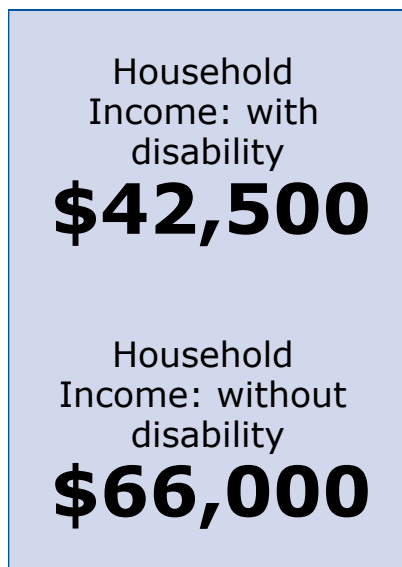
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$47,400	\$550	3,855,000	37,232
Any Disability	\$40,300	\$2,320	155,000	1,625
Visual	\$40,300	\$4,290	41,000	393
Hearing	\$43,300	\$4,530	53,000	561
Ambulatory	\$39,300	\$3,590	58,000	601
Cognitive	\$32,600	\$5,200	28,000	283
Self-Care	\$37,300	\$7,590	12,000	118
Independent Living	\$34,200	\$6,000	20,000	196

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 Illinois, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

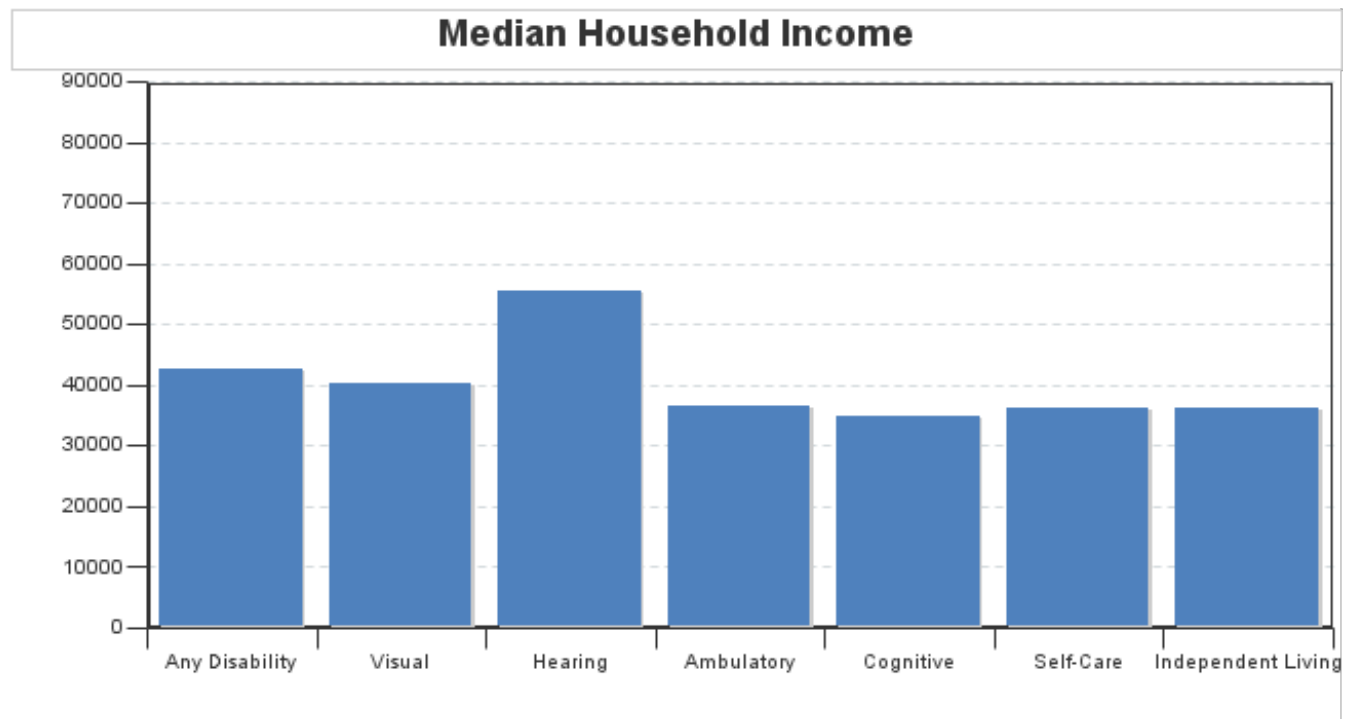
Quick Statistics



- In 2013, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in IL was \$42,500.
- In 2013, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in IL was \$66,000.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$23,500.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$55,600. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability" \$35,000 .

* **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 Illinois in 2013



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$66,000	\$1,010	3,387,000	33,502
Any Disability	\$42,500	1,960	556,000	6,026
Visual	\$40,300	4,360	113,000	1,127
Hearing	\$55,600	4,700	120,000	1,331
Ambulatory	\$36,500	2,410	313,000	3,339
Cognitive	\$35,000	2,860	203,000	2,235
Self-Care	\$36,200	3,880	108,000	1,170
Independent Living	\$36,300	3,010	204,000	2,240

* **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 Illinois, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Poverty: with
disability

27.0%

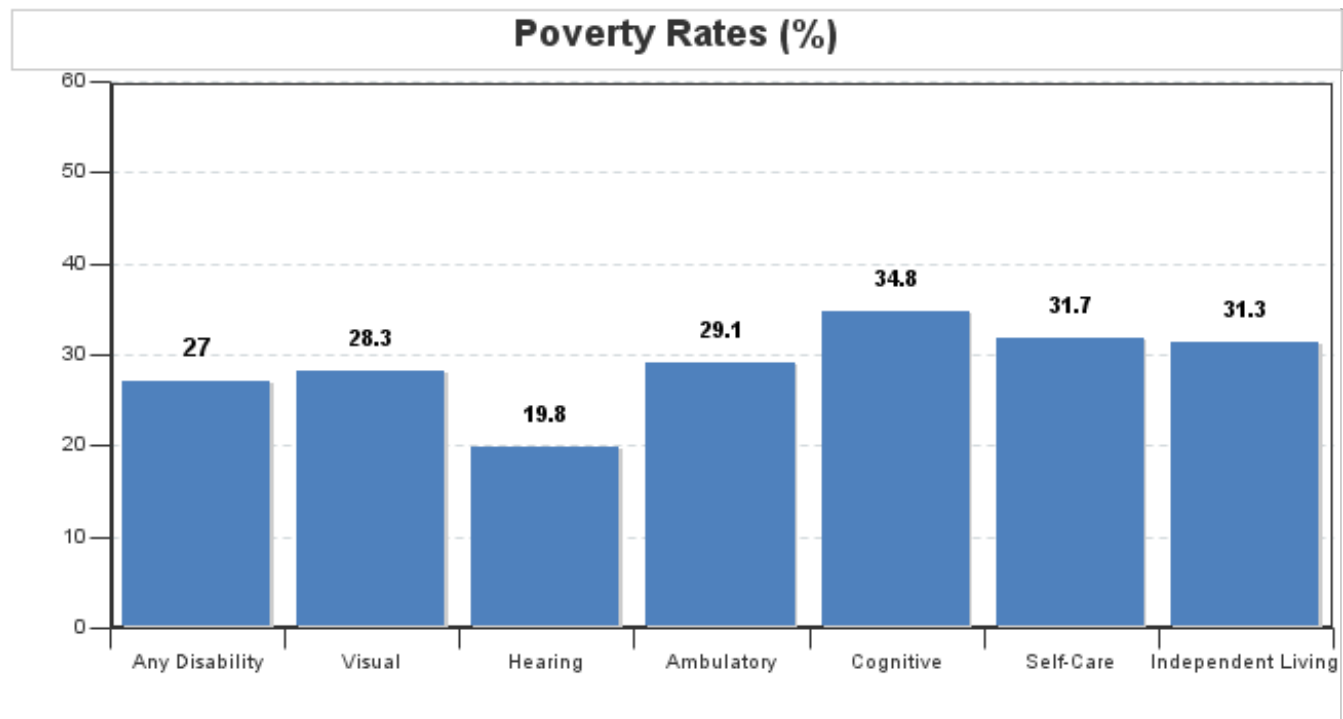
Poverty:
without
disability

11.6%

- In 2013, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in IL was 27.0 percent.
- In 2013, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in IL was 11.6 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 15.4 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 34.8 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 19.8 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 Illinois in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	11.6	0.40	788,100	28,160	6,778,600	64,840
Any Disability	27.0	1.75	186,100	14,020	690,100	7,177
Visual	28.3	4.08	37,000	6,290	130,700	1,274
Hearing	19.8	3.60	26,000	5,280	131,200	1,412
Ambulatory	29.1	2.48	105,000	10,570	360,700	3,704
Cognitive	34.8	3.07	90,000	9,790	258,200	2,713
Self-Care	31.7	4.28	40,200	6,550	126,900	1,368
Independent Living	31.3	3.02	78,900	9,170	251,900	2,658

* **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

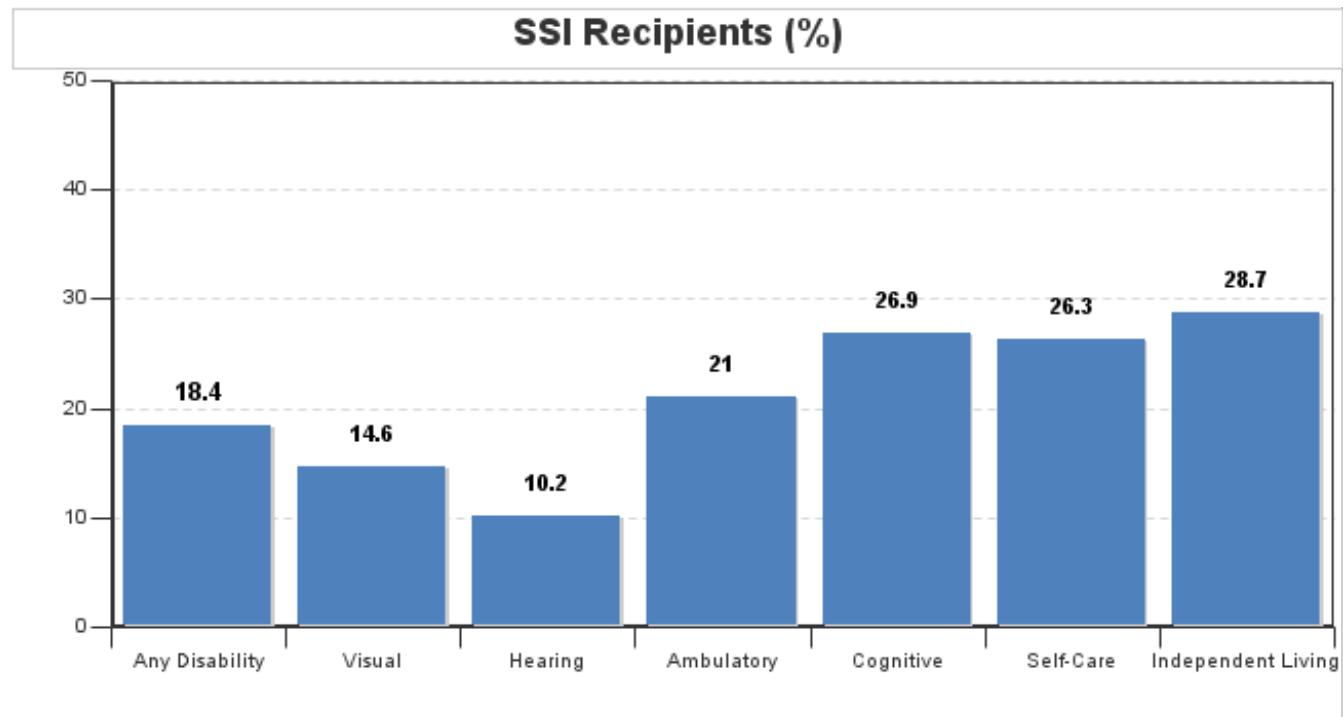
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Illinois, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that 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 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in IL was 18.4 percent.
- In 2013, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in IL was 127,300.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 28.7 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 10.2 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Illinois in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	18.4	1.07	127,300	8,140	691,000	7,194
Visual	14.6	2.23	19,100	3,160	131,100	1,280
Hearing	10.2	1.91	13,400	2,650	131,300	1,414
Ambulatory	21.0	1.55	75,900	6,300	360,800	3,706
Cognitive	26.9	2.00	69,500	6,020	258,700	2,723
Self-Care	26.3	2.83	33,400	4,180	127,000	1,369
Independent Living	28.7	2.07	72,400	6,150	252,000	2,659

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 Illinois, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

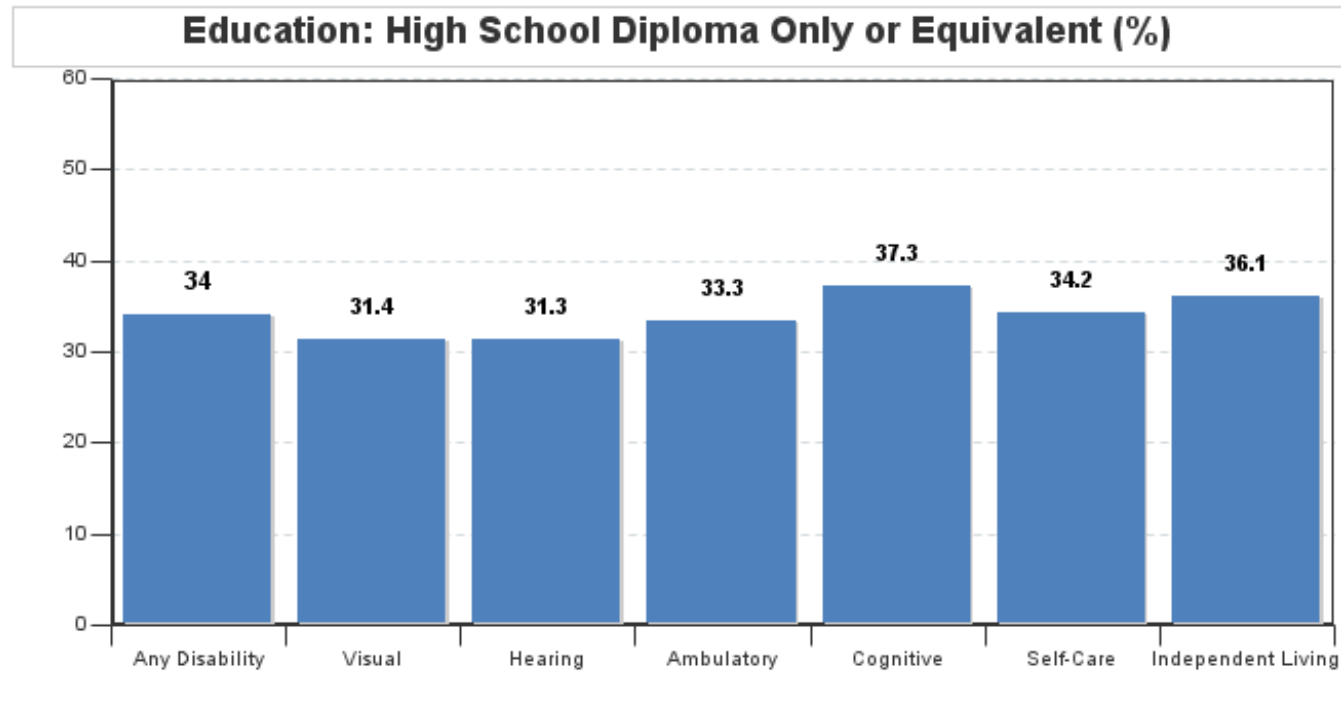
Quick Statistics

High School
Only: with
disability
34.0%

High School
Only: without
disability
23.8%

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in IL was 34.0 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in IL was 23.8 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 10.2 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 37.3 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Hearing Disability," 31.3 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in IL in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	23.8	0.37	1,615,100	27,230	6,799,200	65,144
Any Disability	34.0	1.31	235,100	11,010	691,000	7,194
Visual	31.4	2.94	41,200	4,640	131,100	1,280
Hearing	31.3	2.93	41,100	4,640	131,300	1,414
Ambulatory	33.3	1.80	120,200	7,910	360,800	3,706
Cognitive	37.3	2.18	96,500	7,090	258,700	2,723
Self-Care	34.2	3.05	43,400	4,770	127,000	1,369
Independent Living	36.1	2.19	91,000	6,890	252,000	2,659

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 Illinois, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

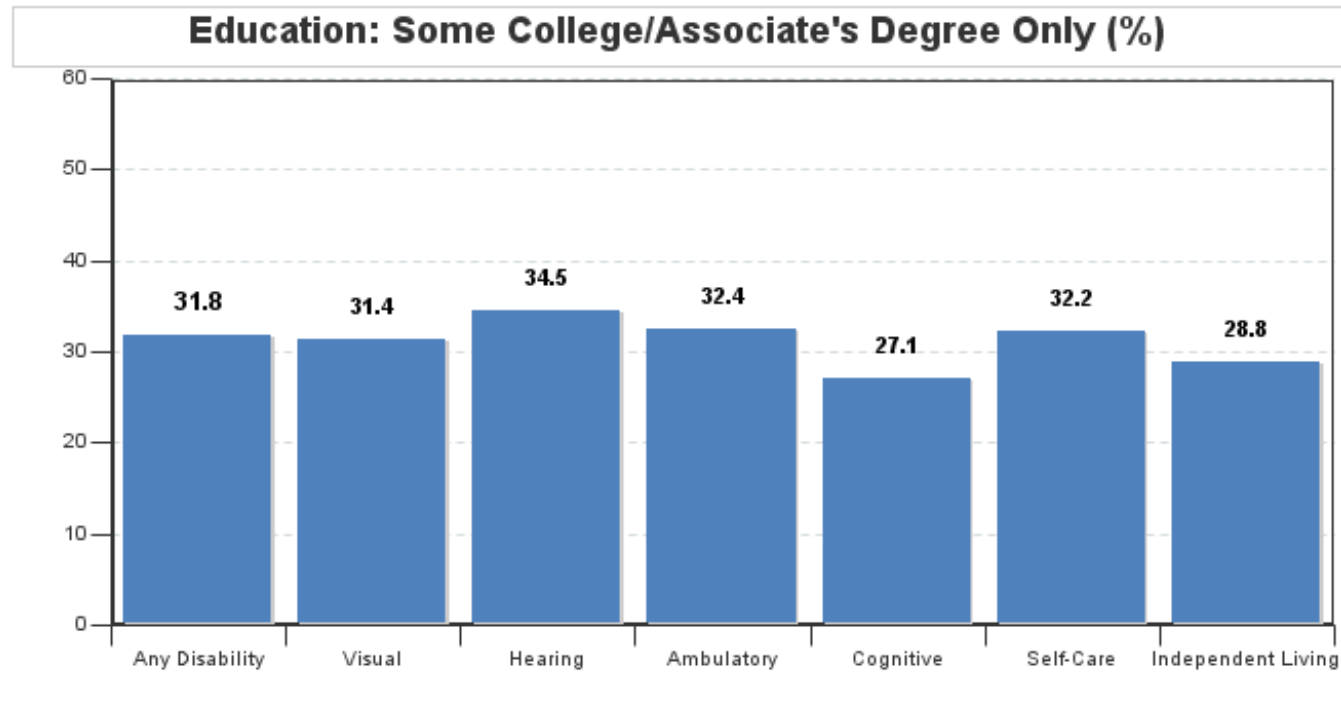
Quick Statistics

Some
College: with
disability
31.8%

Some
College:
without
disability
31.5%

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in IL was 31.8 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in IL was 31.5 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was -0.3 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Hearing Disability," 34.5 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 27.1 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 Illinois in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	31.5	0.41	2,140,100	30,610	6,799,200	65,144
Any Disability	31.8	1.28	219,900	10,650	691,000	7,194
Visual	31.4	2.94	41,200	4,640	131,100	1,280
Hearing	34.5	3.01	45,300	4,870	131,300	1,414
Ambulatory	32.4	1.79	116,800	7,800	360,800	3,706
Cognitive	27.1	2.00	70,000	6,050	258,700	2,723
Self-Care	32.2	3.00	40,800	4,620	127,000	1,369
Independent Living	28.8	2.07	72,600	6,160	252,000	2,659

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 Illinois, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

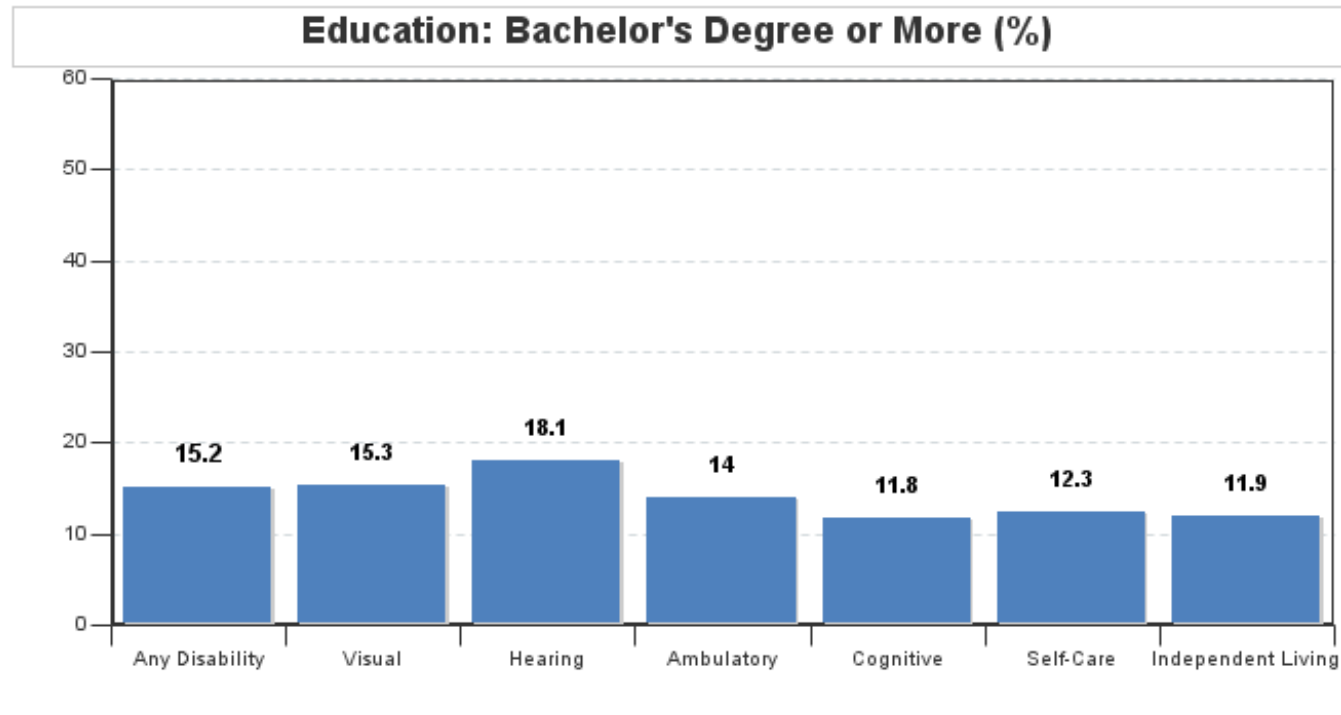
15.2%

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

35.7%

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in IL was 15.2 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in IL was 35.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 20.5 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," 18.1 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 11.8 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in Illinois in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	35.7	0.42	2,425,300	32,150	6,799,200	65,144
Any Disability	15.2	0.99	105,000	7,390	691,000	7,194
Visual	15.3	2.28	20,000	3,240	131,100	1,280
Hearing	18.1	2.43	23,800	3,530	131,300	1,414
Ambulatory	14.0	1.32	50,600	5,150	360,800	3,706
Cognitive	11.8	1.45	30,500	4,000	258,700	2,723
Self-Care	12.3	2.11	15,700	2,870	127,000	1,369
Independent Living	11.9	1.48	30,000	3,970	252,000	2,659

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

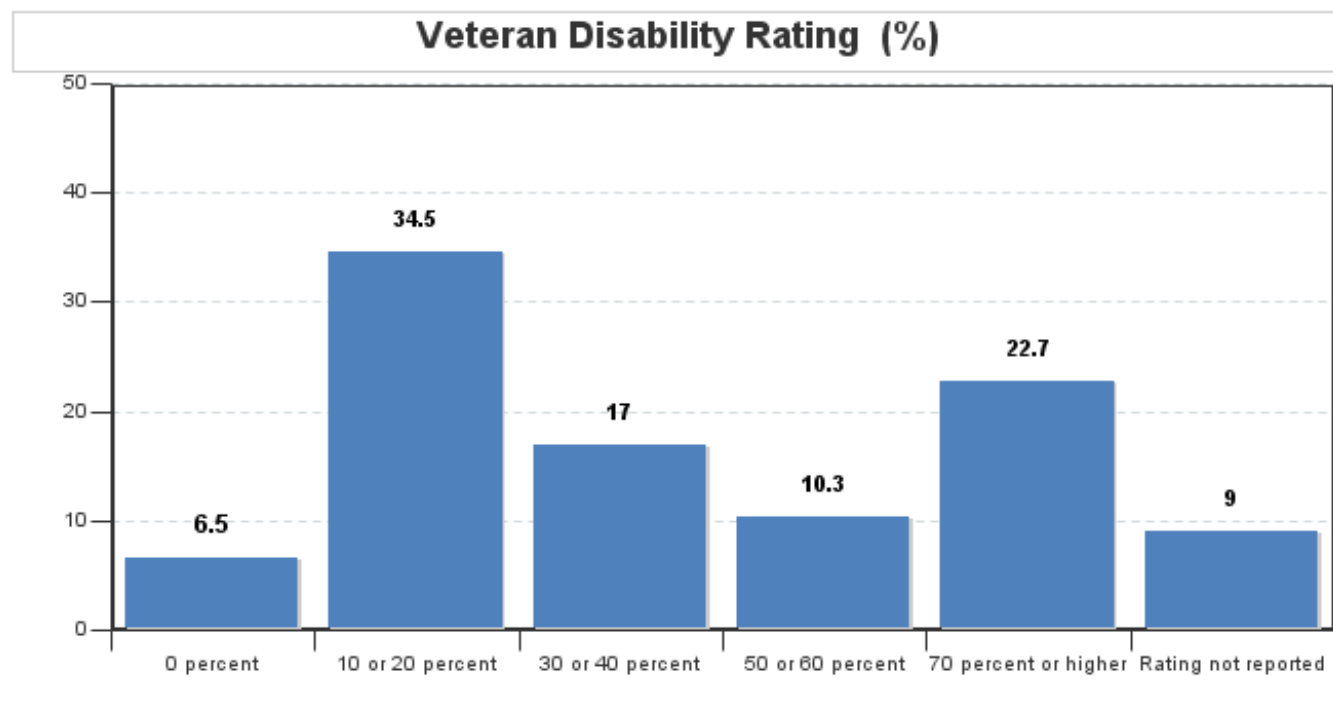
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in Illinois. The 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). 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
15.8%

- In 2013, there were 322,700 working-age civilian veterans in IL, of whom 51,000 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in IL with a VA service-connected disability was 15.8 percent.
- In 2013, 11,600 working-age civilian veterans in IL had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2013, 22.7 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in IL 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 Illinois in 2013



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	15.8	1.47	51,000	5,170	322,700	3,474
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	6.5	2.50	3,300	1,320	51,000	555
10 or 20 percent	34.5	4.82	17,600	3,040	51,000	555
30 or 40 percent	17.0	3.81	8,700	2,130	51,000	555
50 or 60 percent	10.3	3.08	5,200	1,660	51,000	555
70 percent or higher	22.7	4.25	11,600	2,470	51,000	555
Rating not reported	9.0	2.90	4,600	1,550	51,000	555

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Illinois, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

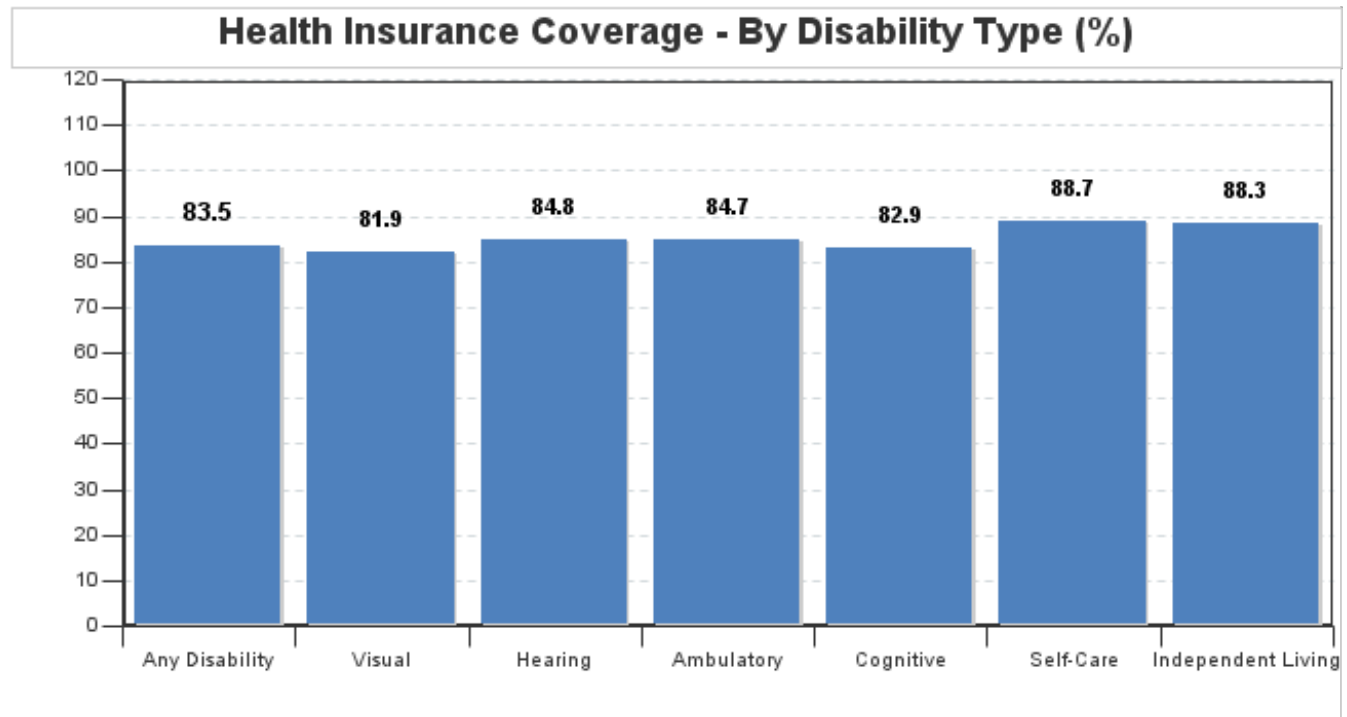
Quick Statistics

Health
Coverage:
with Disability
83.5%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
81.8%

- In 2013, 83.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IL had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2013, 81.8 percent of working-age people without disabilities in IL had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 1.7 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," 88.7 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 81.9 percent.

Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Illinois in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	81.8	0.34	5,560,400	40,740	6,799,200	65,144
Any Disability	83.5	1.02	576,600	17,010	691,000	7,194
Visual	81.9	2.44	107,300	7,480	131,100	1,280
Hearing	84.8	2.27	111,300	7,610	131,300	1,414
Ambulatory	84.7	1.37	305,400	12,510	360,800	3,706
Cognitive	82.9	1.70	214,500	10,520	258,700	2,723
Self-Care	88.7	2.04	112,600	7,660	127,000	1,369
Independent Living	88.3	1.47	222,600	10,720	252,000	2,659

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 Illinois, using data from the 2013 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

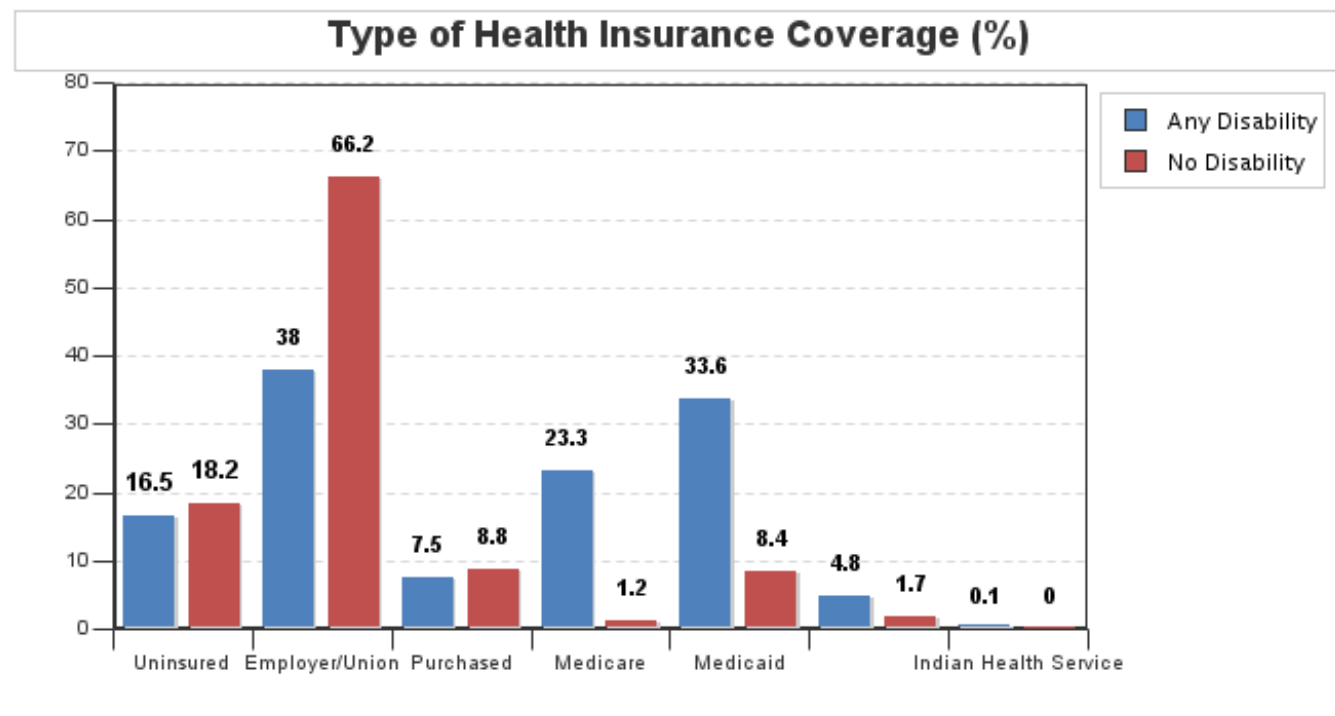
38.0%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

66.2%

- In 2013, 38.0 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IL reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2013, 66.2 percent of working-age people without disabilities in IL reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2013, 7.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IL reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2013, 23.3 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IL reported Medicare coverage and 33.6 percent reported Medicaid coverage (or other government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability).

Type of Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Illinois in 2013



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	16.5	1.02	114,300	7,710	691,000	7,194
Employer/Union	38.0	1.34	262,800	11,630	691,000	7,194
Purchased	7.5	0.73	51,900	5,210	691,000	7,194
Medicare	23.3	1.17	161,100	9,140	691,000	7,194
Medicaid	33.6	1.30	232,100	10,940	691,000	7,194
Military/VA	4.8	0.59	33,000	4,160	691,000	7,194
Indian Health Service	0.1	3.29	600	570	691,000	7,194
No Disability						
Uninsured	18.2	0.34	1,238,800	24,250	6,799,200	65,144
Employer/Union	66.2	0.42	4,499,400	39,210	6,799,200	65,144
Purchased	8.8	0.25	595,300	17,270	6,799,200	65,144
Medicare	1.2	3.29	83,400	6,600	6,799,200	65,144
Medicaid	8.4	0.24	568,600	16,890	6,799,200	65,144
Military/VA	1.7	3.29	115,000	7,740	6,799,200	65,144
Indian Health Service	0.0	3.29	2,200	1,080	6,799,200	65,144

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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