

Cornell University

2013

US

United States

# 2013 Disability Status Report United States



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

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

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

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

## Suggested Citation

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# ACS Disability Questions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

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

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

## **Note:**

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

# Notes

**Spanish Language Reports:** Spanish language versions of the Annual Disability Status Reports for the US, all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and Washington D.C. can be downloaded at the same location as the English Status Reports. The Spanish translation was made possible through funding from the Northeast 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.

# United States Summary

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

**Age:** In 2013, the prevalence of disability in the US was:

- 12.6 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.8 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 5.3 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 5.6 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 10.8 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 25.8 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 50.7 percent for persons ages 75+

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

- 2.3% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.5% reported a Hearing Disability
- 7.1% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 5.0% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.7% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.6% reported an Independent Living Disability

**Gender:** In 2013, 12.7 percent of females of all ages and 12.4 percent of males of all ages in the US reported a disability.

**Hispanic/Latino:** In 2013, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in the US was 8.7 percent.

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

- 10.7 percent among Whites
- 14.1 percent among Black / African Americans
- 4.6 percent among Asians
- 18.4 percent among Native Americans
- 10.1 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 the US was 34.5 percent.

**Looking for Work:** In the US in 2013, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 10.5 percent.

**Full-Time/Full-Year Employment:** In the US in 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 21.5 percent.

**Annual Earnings:** In 2013, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was \$38,300.

**Annual Household Income:** In the US in 2013, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$39,400.

**Poverty:** In the US in 2013, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 28.2 percent.

**Supplemental Security Income:** In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in the US was 18.9 percent.

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

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 34.2 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 31.4 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 13.5 percent.

**Veterans Service-Connected Disability:** In 2013, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 21.4 percent in the US.

**Health Insurance Coverage:** In 2013 in the US, 83.0 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%

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



# Employment: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists employment rates by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 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

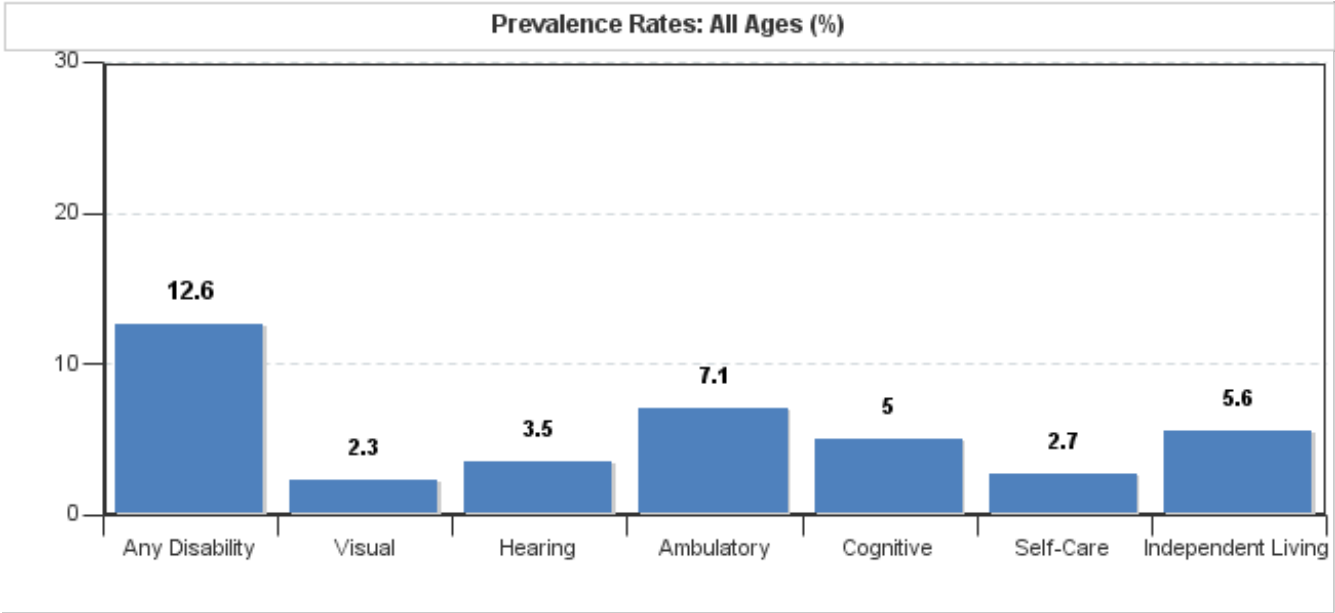
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in the United States, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
All Ages  
**12.6%**

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in the US was 12.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 39,187,600 of the 312,169,400 individuals of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 7.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.3 percent.

# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in the United States in 2013\*



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	12.6	0.05	39,187,600	153,440	312,169,400	3,059,393
Visual	2.3	0.02	7,327,800	70,060	312,169,400	3,059,393
Hearing	3.5	0.03	11,081,300	85,630	312,169,400	3,059,393
Ambulatory	7.1	0.04	20,639,200	115,020	292,489,900	2,891,851
Cognitive	5.0	0.03	14,637,400	97,850	292,489,900	2,891,851
Self-Care	2.7	0.02	7,775,300	72,120	292,489,900	2,891,851
Independent Living	5.6	0.04	14,005,400	95,810	251,136,500	2,510,282

\* **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 the United States, 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.

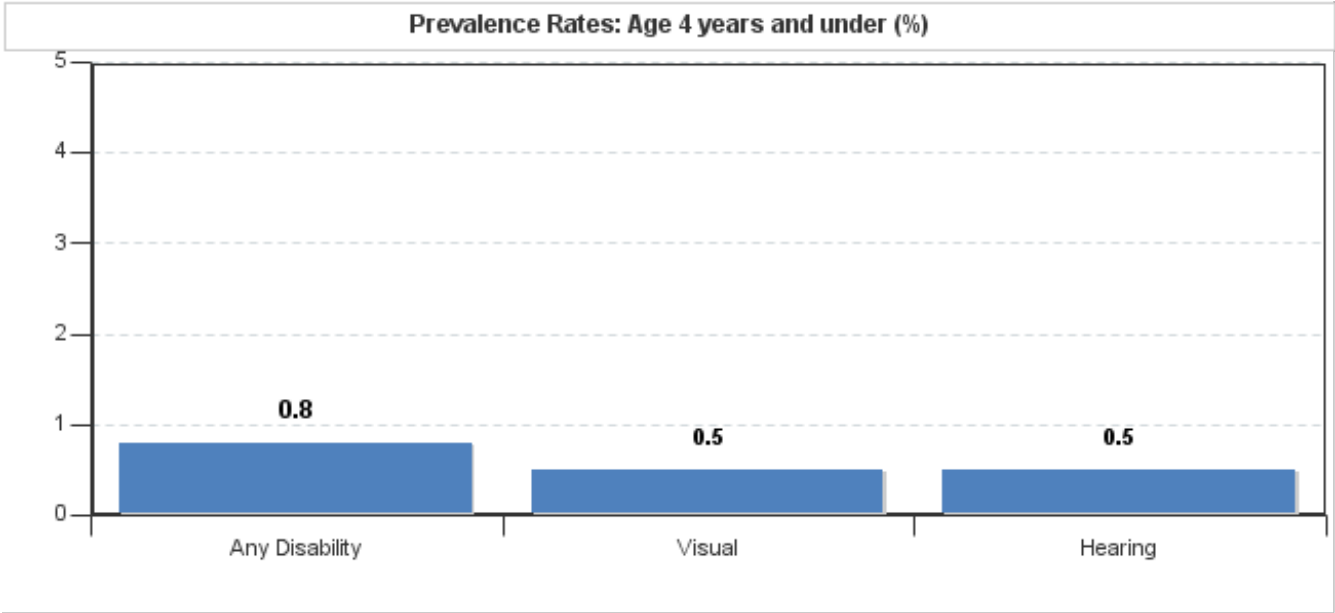
### Quick Statistics

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 the US was 0.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 155,700 of the 19,679,600 children ages 0 to 4 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2013, 0.5 percent reported a visual disability
- In the US in 2013, 0.5 percent reported a hearing disability

# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in the United States in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.8	3.29	155,700	10,330	19,679,600	167,542
Visual	0.5	3.29	93,200	7,990	19,679,600	167,542
Hearing	0.5	3.29	100,800	8,310	19,679,600	167,542

# Prevalence

## Ages 5 to 15 years

### Introduction

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

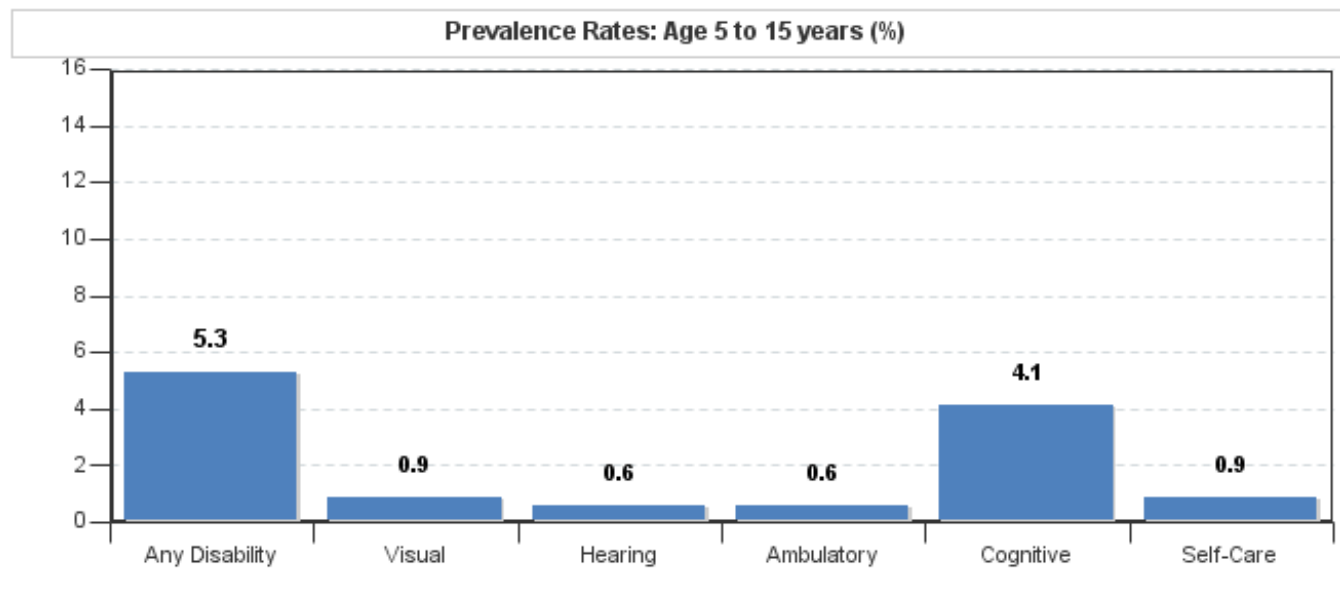
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 5 to  
15 years  
**5.3%**

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in the US was 5.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 2,430,600 of the 45,475,100 individuals ages 5 to 15 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2013, among the five types of disabilities\* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.1 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 the United States in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.3	0.09	2,430,600	40,670	45,475,100	421,214
Visual	0.9	3.29	388,600	16,320	45,475,100	421,214
Hearing	0.6	3.29	282,200	13,910	45,475,100	421,214
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	283,100	13,930	45,475,100	421,214
Cognitive	4.1	0.08	1,855,300	35,570	45,475,100	421,214
Self-Care	0.9	3.29	429,600	17,150	45,475,100	421,214

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

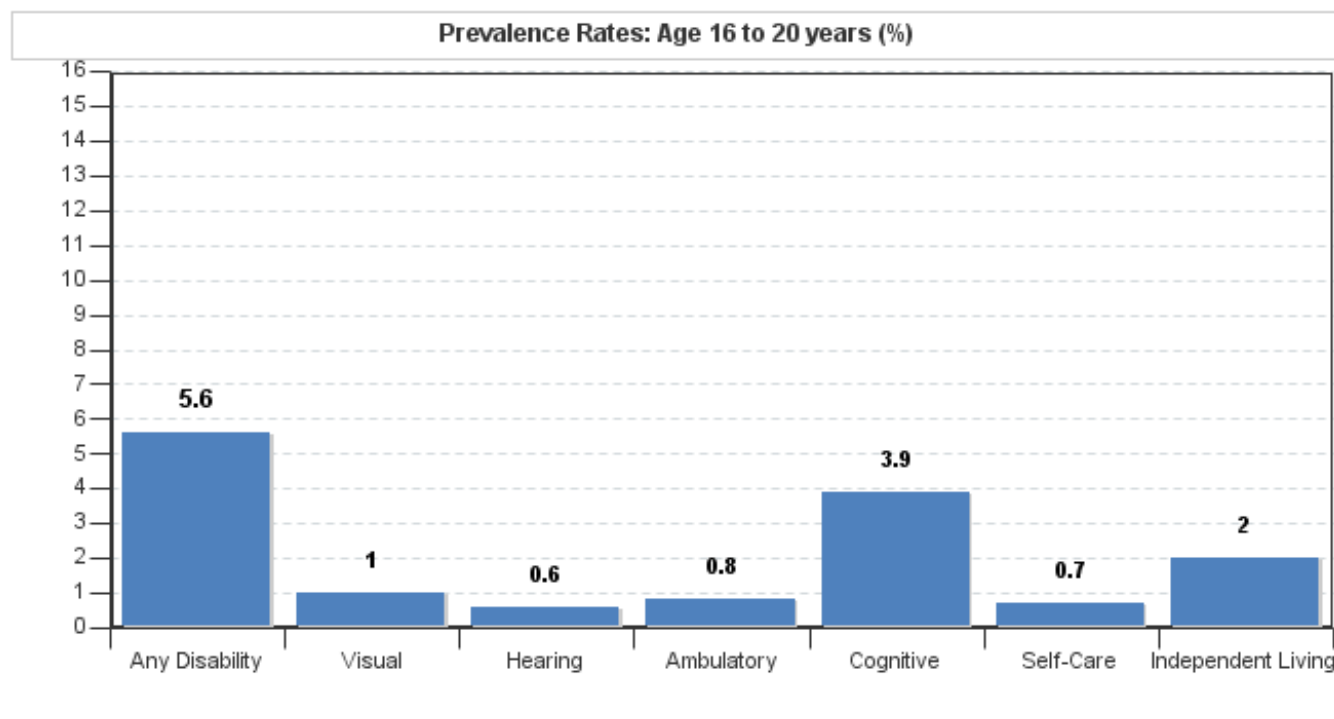
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 16 to  
20 years  
**5.6%**

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in the US was 5.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 1,221,000 of the 21,710,800 individuals ages 16 to 20 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.6 percent.



## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in the United States in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.6	0.13	1,221,000	28,880	21,710,800	209,514
Visual	1.0	3.29	212,500	12,070	21,710,800	209,514
Hearing	0.6	3.29	140,000	9,800	21,710,800	209,514
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	171,300	10,840	21,710,800	209,514
Cognitive	3.9	0.11	850,700	24,120	21,710,800	209,514
Self-Care	0.7	3.29	152,900	10,240	21,710,800	209,514
Independent Living	2.0	3.29	432,100	17,200	21,710,800	209,514

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

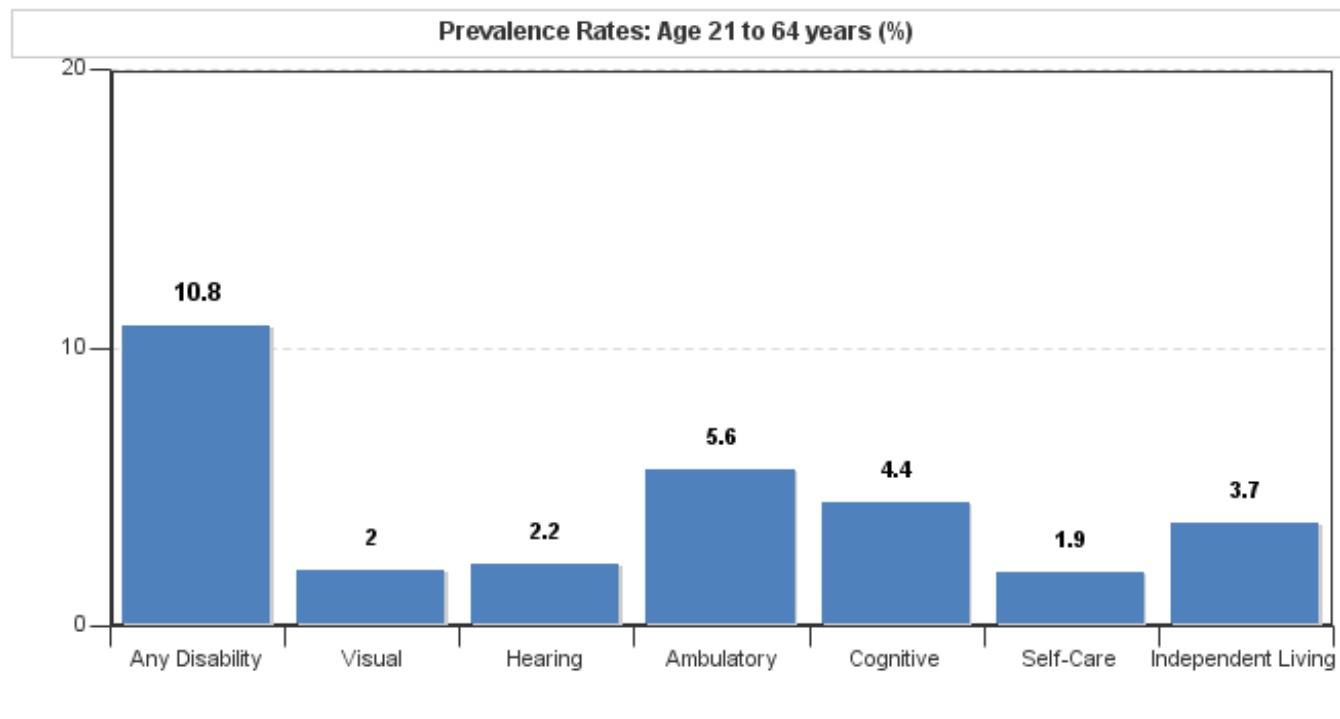
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 21 to 64  
years

**10.8%**

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in the US was 10.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 19,618,200 of the 181,949,900 individuals ages 21 to 64 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 5.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Self-Care Disability," 1.9 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in the United States in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	10.8	0.06	19,618,200	112,340	181,949,900	1,742,887
Visual	2.0	0.03	3,667,200	49,860	181,949,900	1,742,887
Hearing	2.2	0.03	3,992,400	51,990	181,949,900	1,742,887
Ambulatory	5.6	0.04	10,111,000	81,930	181,949,900	1,742,887
Cognitive	4.4	0.04	7,948,200	72,900	181,949,900	1,742,887
Self-Care	1.9	3.29	3,521,100	48,870	181,949,900	1,742,887
Independent Living	3.7	0.04	6,811,600	67,610	181,949,900	1,742,887

# Prevalence

## Ages 65 to 74 years

### Introduction

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

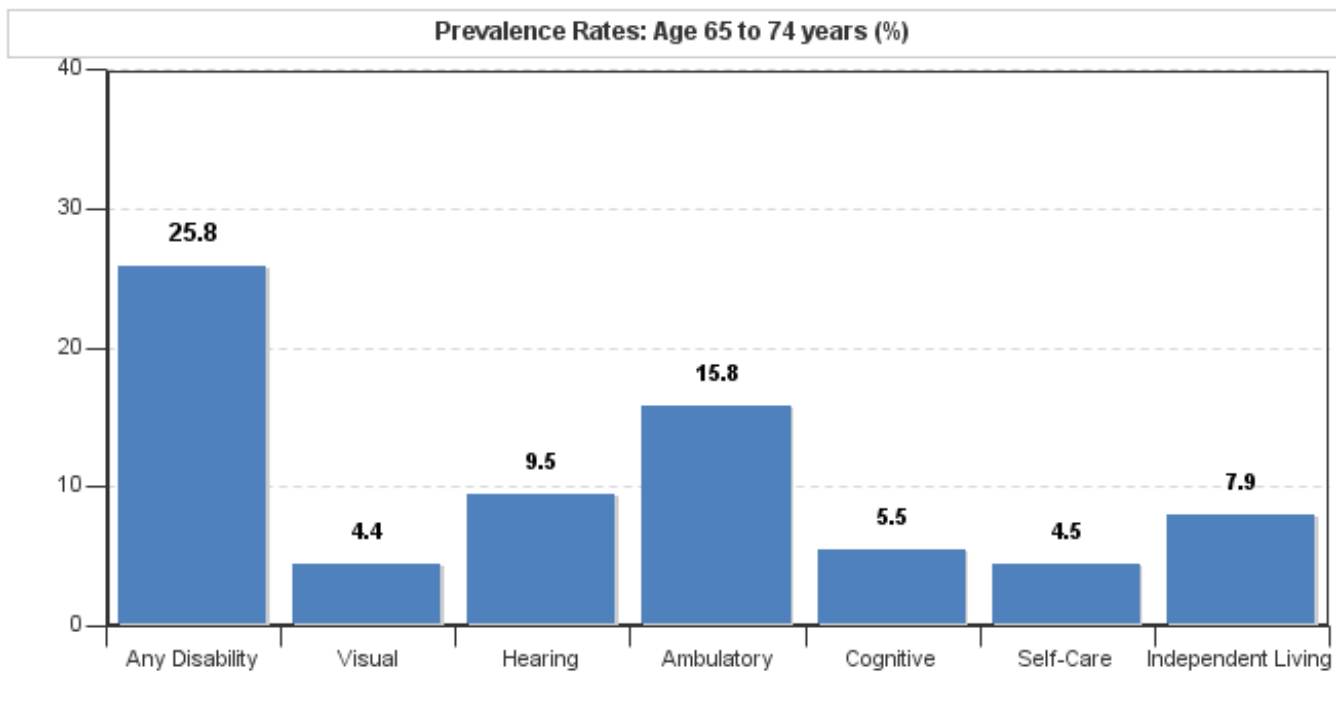
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 65 to 74  
years

**25.8%**

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in the US was 25.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 6,439,900 of the 24,950,800 individuals ages 65 to 74 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 15.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 4.4 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in the United States in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	25.8	0.23	6,439,900	65,780	24,950,800	299,255
Visual	4.4	0.11	1,099,100	27,410	24,950,800	299,255
Hearing	9.5	0.15	2,366,100	40,130	24,950,800	299,255
Ambulatory	15.8	0.19	3,944,800	51,690	24,950,800	299,255
Cognitive	5.5	0.12	1,360,500	30,480	24,950,800	299,255
Self-Care	4.5	0.11	1,124,600	27,720	24,950,800	299,255
Independent Living	7.9	0.14	1,960,300	36,550	24,950,800	299,255

# Prevalence

## Ages 75 and Older

### Introduction

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

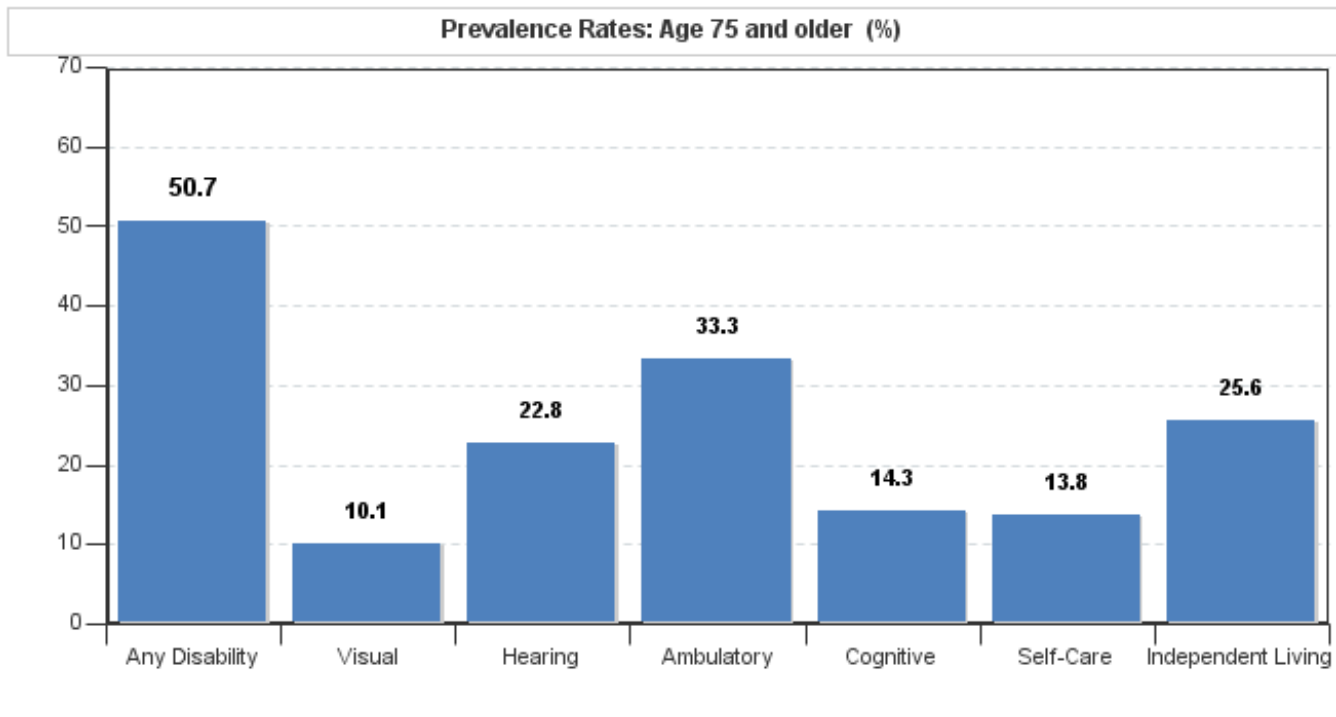
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 75 and  
Older

**50.7%**

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in the US was 50.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 9,322,200 of the 18,403,300 individuals ages 75 and older in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 33.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 10.1 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in the United States in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	50.7	0.31	9,322,200	78,770	18,403,300	218,981
Visual	10.1	0.18	1,867,200	35,680	18,403,300	218,981
Hearing	22.8	0.26	4,199,700	53,310	18,403,300	218,981
Ambulatory	33.3	0.29	6,129,000	64,200	18,403,300	218,981
Cognitive	14.3	0.21	2,622,800	42,240	18,403,300	218,981
Self-Care	13.8	0.21	2,547,200	41,630	18,403,300	218,981
Independent Living	25.6	0.27	4,714,000	56,430	18,403,300	218,981

# Prevalence

## Gender and Age

### Introduction

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

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Males All  
Ages

**12.4%**

Prevalence:  
Female All  
Ages

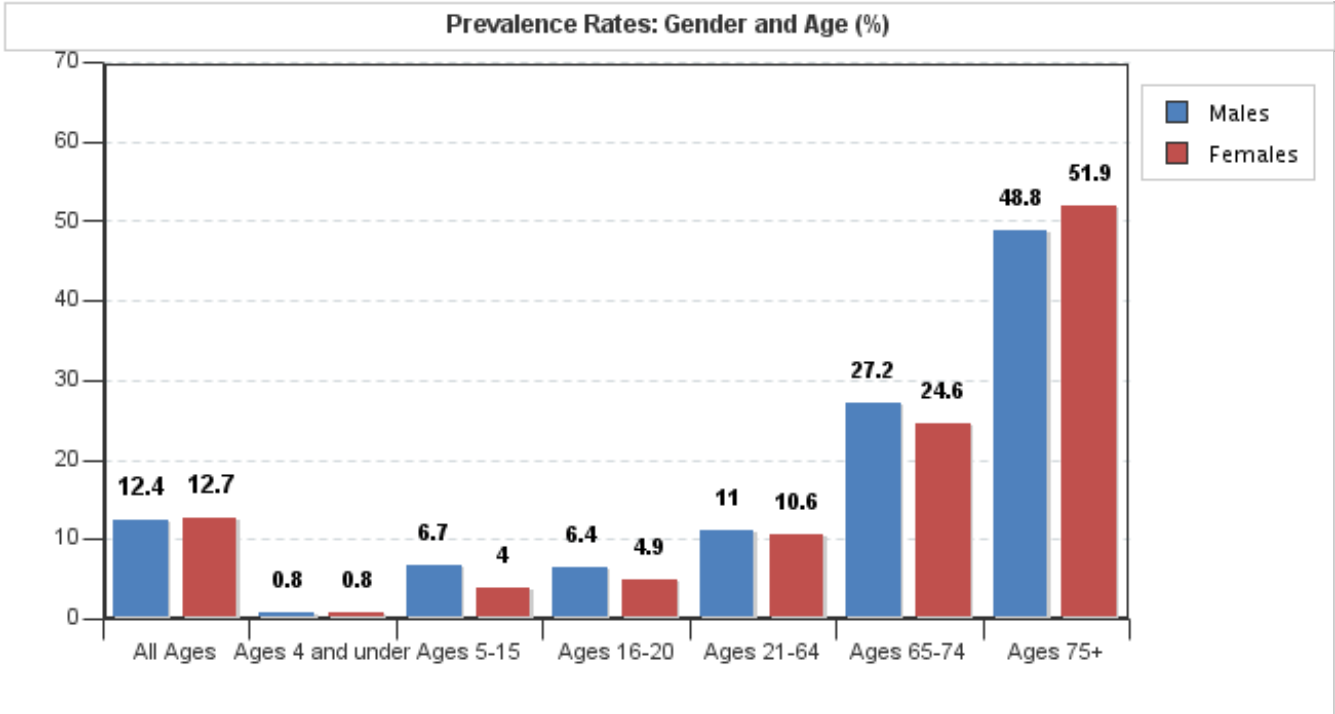
**12.7%**

- In the US in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 12.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 18,957,800 of the 152,884,200 males of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 12.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 20,229,800 of the 159,285,200 females of all ages in the US 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 the United States in 2013



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Males</b>						
Males: All Ages	12.4	0.07	18,957,800	110,550	152,884,200	1,480,933
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	83,000	7,540	10,061,800	85,580
Males: Ages 5-15	6.7	0.14	1,553,000	32,560	23,261,200	215,599
Males: Ages 16-20	6.4	0.19	703,300	21,940	11,065,600	106,126
Males: Ages 21-64	11.0	0.09	9,788,400	80,650	89,344,400	842,948
Males: Ages 65-74	27.2	0.34	3,172,900	46,410	11,662,800	140,048
Males: Ages 75+	48.8	0.48	3,657,400	49,790	7,488,400	90,632
<b>Females</b>						
Females: All Ages	12.7	0.07	20,229,800	113,960	159,285,200	1,578,460
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	72,800	7,060	9,617,800	81,962
Females: Ages 5-15	4.0	0.11	877,600	24,500	22,213,900	205,615
Females: Ages 16-20	4.9	0.17	517,800	18,830	10,645,200	103,388
Females: Ages 21-64	10.6	0.08	9,829,900	80,820	92,605,500	899,939
Females: Ages 65-74	24.6	0.31	3,267,000	47,090	13,287,900	159,207
Females: Ages 75+	51.9	0.40	5,664,800	61,770	10,914,900	128,349

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

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Hispanic All  
Ages

**8.7%**

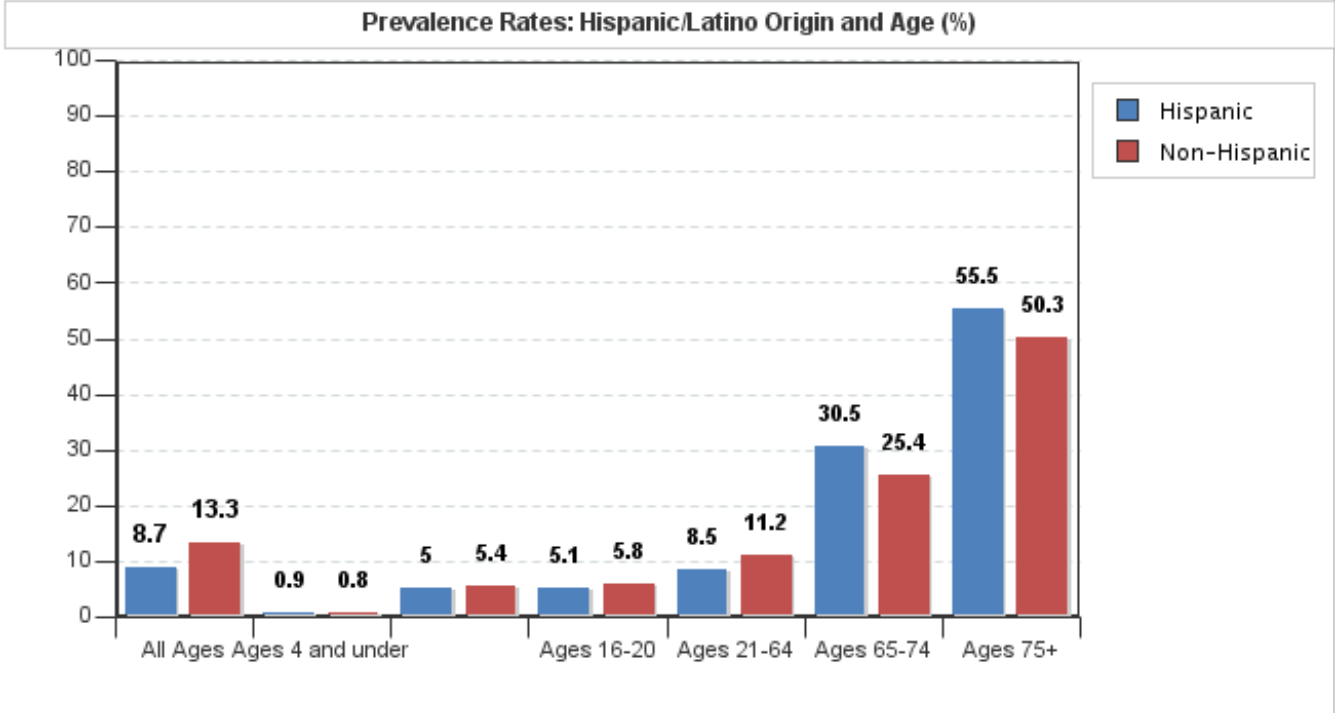
Prevalence:  
Non-Hispanic  
All Ages

**13.3%**

- In the US in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 8.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 4,652,500 of the 53,385,000 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 13.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 34,535,100 of the 258,784,400 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in the US 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 the United States in 2013



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Hispanic</b>						
Hispanic - All Ages	8.7	0.10	4,652,500	56,070	53,385,000	425,190
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.9	3.29	45,100	5,560	5,052,800	35,824
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.0	0.17	545,900	19,330	10,833,600	86,355
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.1	0.27	238,000	12,770	4,651,500	38,026
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	8.5	0.13	2,516,200	41,370	29,609,900	232,169
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	30.5	0.86	599,300	20,250	1,962,100	19,638
Hispanic - Ages 75+	55.5	1.15	708,100	22,010	1,275,100	13,178
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	13.3	0.06	34,535,100	145,250	258,784,400	2,634,203
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	110,700	8,710	14,626,800	131,718
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.4	0.10	1,884,700	35,840	34,641,500	334,859
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.8	0.15	983,000	25,920	17,059,300	171,488
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	11.2	0.07	17,102,100	105,330	152,340,000	1,510,718
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	25.4	0.24	5,840,600	62,700	22,988,600	279,617
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	50.3	0.32	8,614,000	75,810	17,128,300	205,803

\* **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

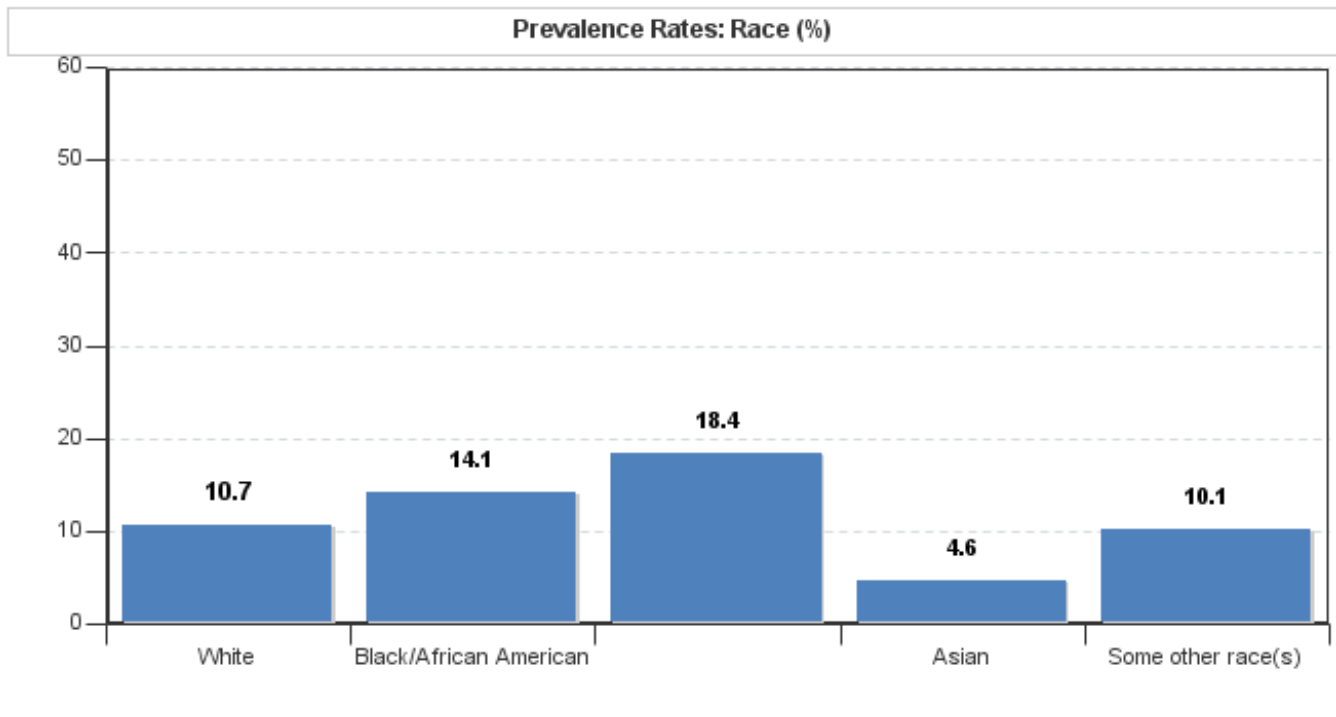
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in the US, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

In 2013, among working-age people in the US:

- 10.7 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 14.1 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 18.4 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 4.6 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 10.1 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 the United States in 2013



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	10.7	0.07	14,402,500	97,100	134,824,700	1,346,551
Black/African American	14.1	0.19	3,186,400	46,510	22,659,300	179,195
Native American or Alaska Native	18.4	0.85	263,900	13,450	1,433,400	18,650
Asian	4.6	0.17	475,300	18,040	10,268,000	95,022
Some other race(s)	10.1	0.22	1,290,200	29,690	12,764,400	103,469

# Employment

## Introduction

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

## Quick Statistics

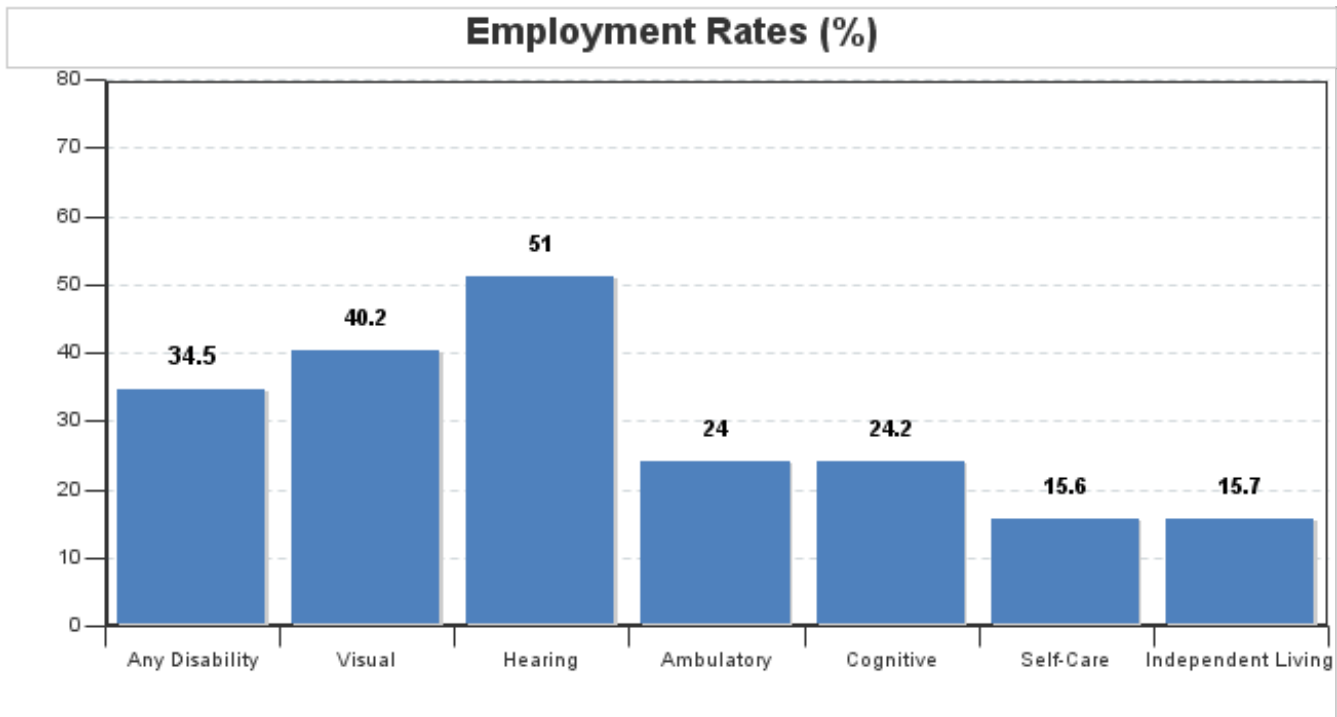
Employment:  
with disability  
**34.5%**

Employment:  
without  
disability  
**76.8%**

- In 2013, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in the US was 34.5 percent.
- In 2013, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in the US was 76.8 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 42.3 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 51.0 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 15.6 percent.



## Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	76.8	0.09	124,727,900	226,630	162,331,700	1,542,890
Any Disability	34.5	0.28	6,775,300	67,420	19,618,200	199,997
Visual	40.2	0.67	1,474,700	31,730	3,667,200	36,026
Hearing	51.0	0.66	2,034,700	37,230	3,992,400	41,246
Ambulatory	24.0	0.35	2,424,500	40,620	10,111,000	102,813
Cognitive	24.2	0.40	1,922,100	36,200	7,948,200	80,369
Self-Care	15.6	0.51	548,700	19,380	3,521,100	36,431
Independent Living	15.7	0.36	1,068,700	27,030	6,811,600	70,467

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

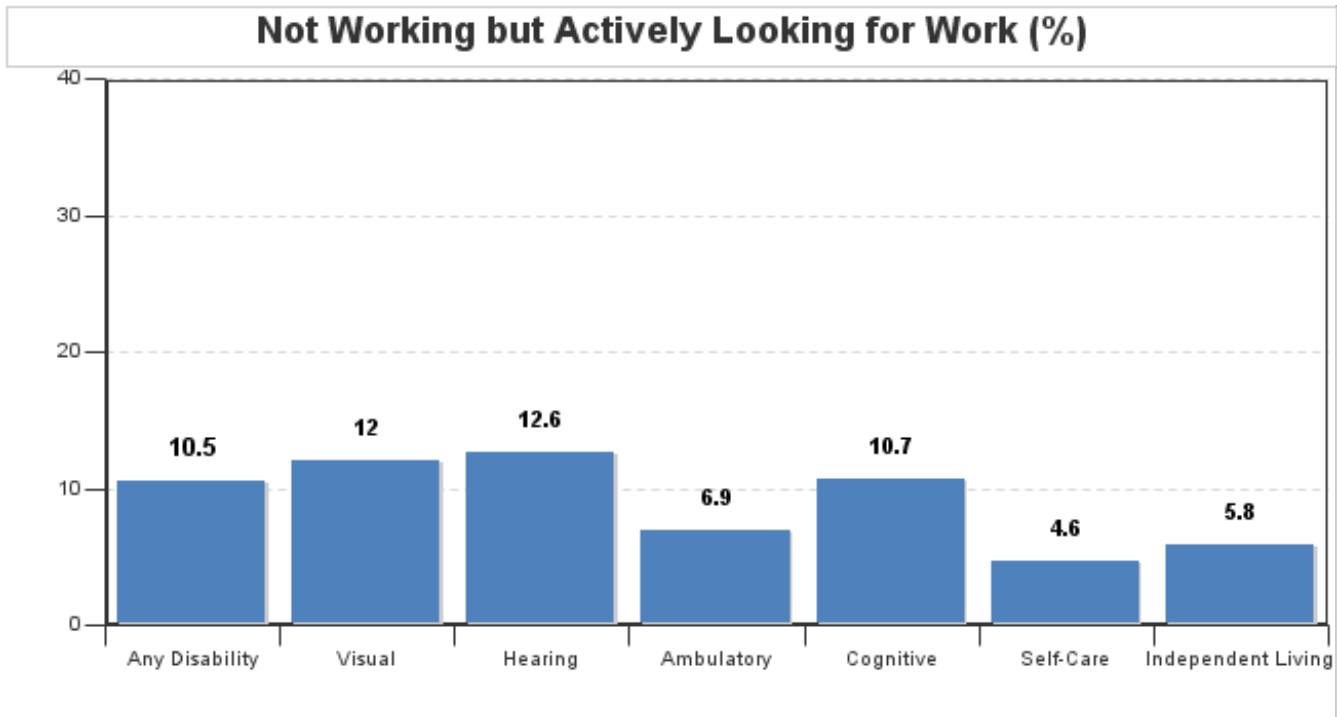
## Quick Statistics

Actively  
Looking: with  
disability  
**10.5%**

Actively  
Looking:  
without  
disability  
**25.1%**

- In 2013 in the US, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 10.5 percent.
- In 2013 in the US, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 25.1 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 14.6 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," 12.6 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 4.6 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	25.1	0.19	9,437,500	79,240	37,603,800	357,861
Any Disability	10.5	0.22	1,346,400	30,320	12,843,000	131,120
Visual	12.0	0.57	263,800	13,440	2,192,500	21,461
Hearing	12.6	0.62	246,300	12,990	1,957,700	20,109
Ambulatory	6.9	0.24	532,800	19,100	7,686,600	78,308
Cognitive	10.7	0.33	647,300	21,050	6,026,100	61,409
Self-Care	4.6	0.32	136,000	9,650	2,972,400	30,928
Independent Living	5.8	0.26	333,100	15,110	5,742,900	59,337

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

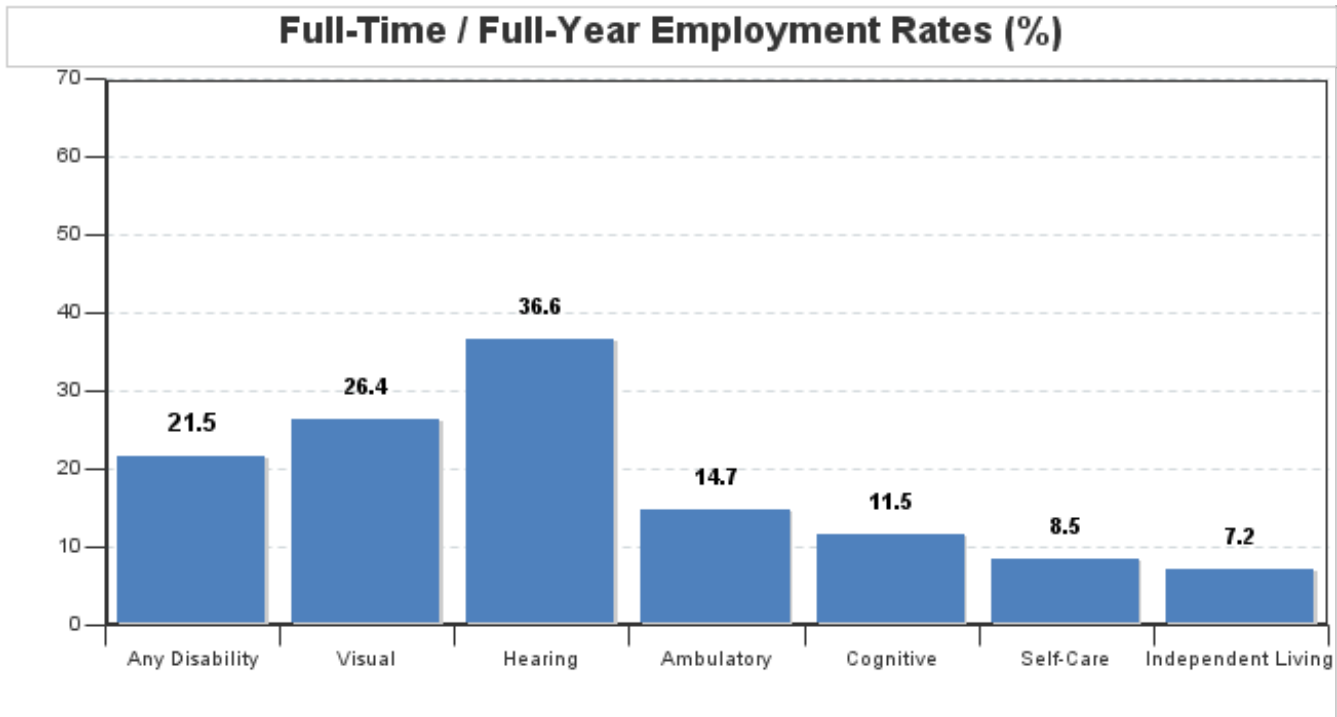
## Quick Statistics

FT / FY  
Employment:  
with disability  
**21.5%**

FT / FY  
Employment:  
without  
disability  
**56.8%**

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was 21.5 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was 56.8 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 35.3 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 36.6 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 7.2 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	56.8	0.10	92,133,200	211,590	162,331,700	1,542,890
Any Disability	21.5	0.24	4,225,200	53,470	19,618,200	199,997
Visual	26.4	0.60	968,600	25,730	3,667,200	36,026
Hearing	36.6	0.63	1,461,000	31,580	3,992,400	41,246
Ambulatory	14.7	0.29	1,484,600	31,830	10,111,000	102,813
Cognitive	11.5	0.30	911,200	24,960	7,948,200	80,369
Self-Care	8.5	0.39	299,700	14,330	3,521,100	36,431
Independent Living	7.2	0.26	490,600	18,330	6,811,600	70,467

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

## Introduction

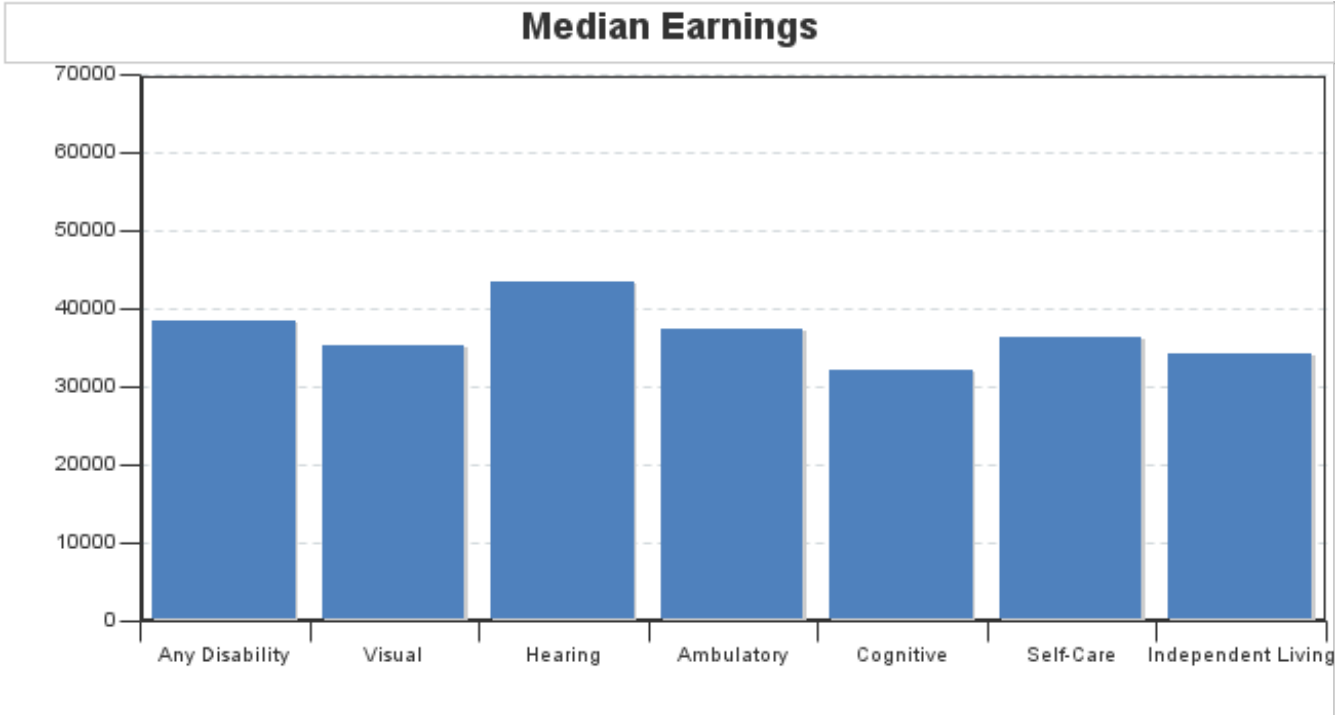
This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in the United States, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics



- In 2013, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in the US was \$38,300.
- In 2013, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in the US was \$43,300.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$5,000.
- 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," \$32,200.

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



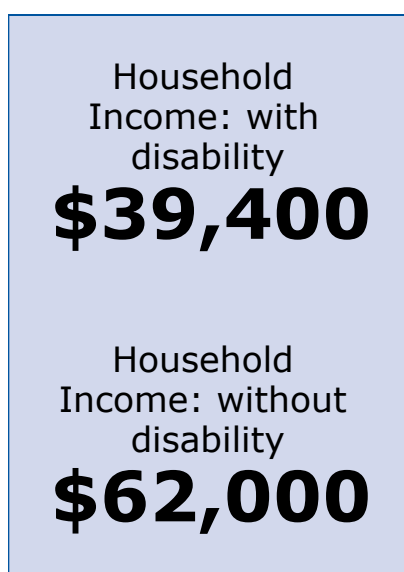
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$43,300	\$120	92,133,000	875,543
Any Disability	\$38,300	\$460	4,225,000	43,205
Visual	\$35,300	\$860	969,000	9,627
Hearing	\$43,300	\$820	1,461,000	15,365
Ambulatory	\$37,300	\$690	1,485,000	14,977
Cognitive	\$32,200	\$820	911,000	8,899
Self-Care	\$36,300	\$1,640	300,000	2,884
Independent Living	\$34,300	\$1,230	491,000	4,791

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

## Quick Statistics

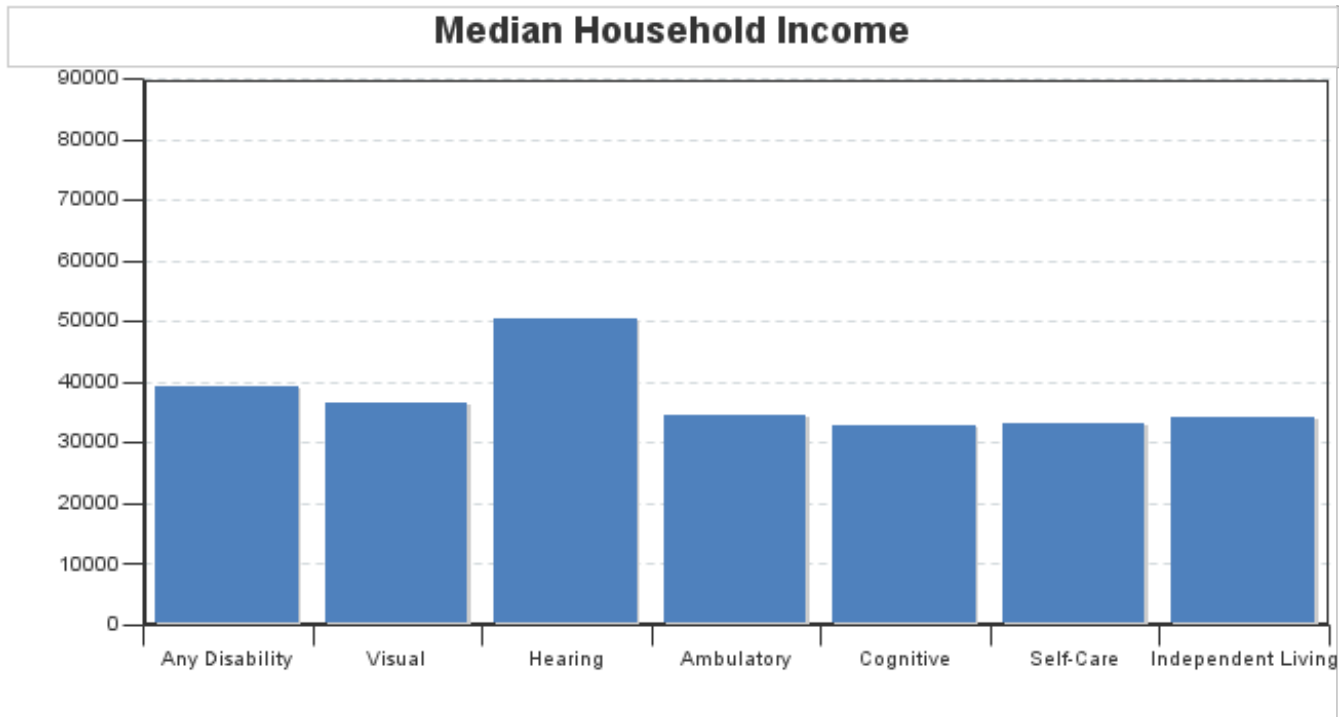


- In 2013, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in the US was \$39,400.
- In 2013, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in the US was \$62,000.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$22,600.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$50,400. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability" \$32,900 .

\* **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 the United States in 2013



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$62,000	\$210	79,524,000	789,292
Any Disability	\$39,400	370	15,526,000	165,214
Visual	\$36,500	780	3,119,000	32,110
Hearing	\$50,400	890	3,590,000	38,519
Ambulatory	\$34,500	450	8,536,000	90,477
Cognitive	\$32,900	520	6,227,000	65,601
Self-Care	\$33,300	750	2,950,000	31,340
Independent Living	\$34,300	560	5,484,000	59,488

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

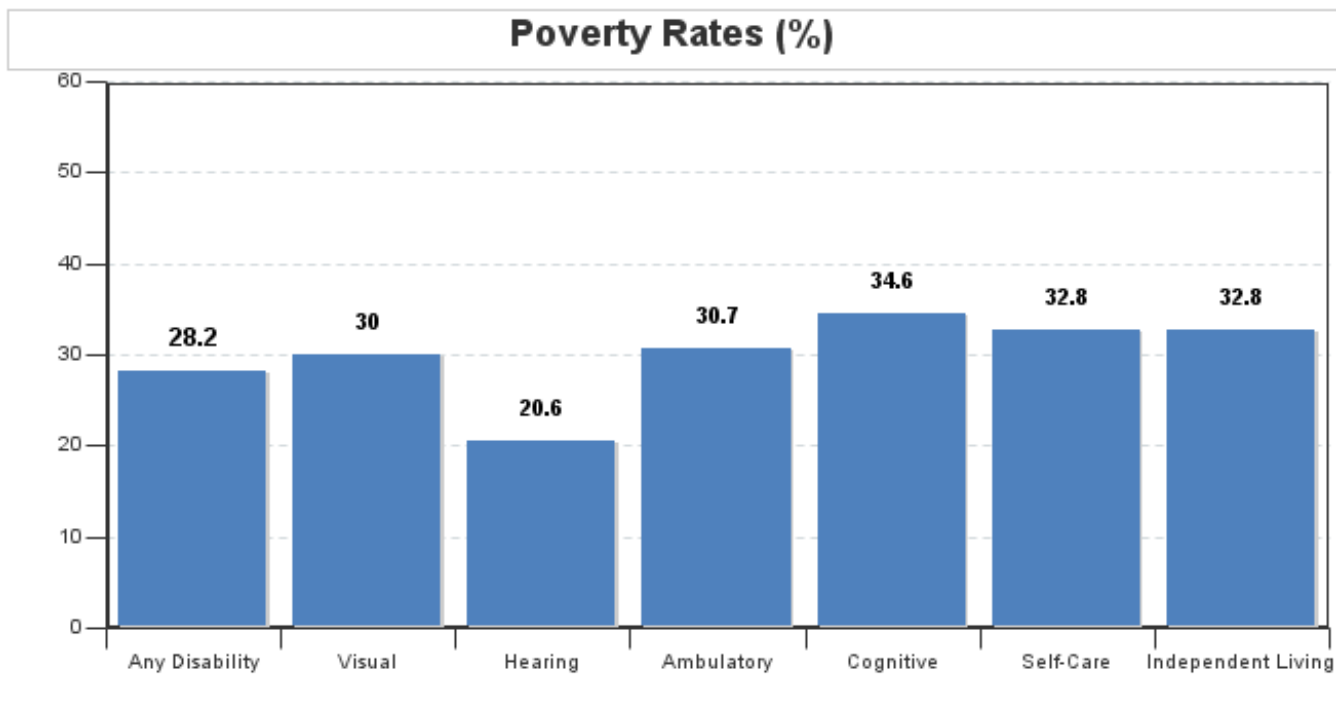
## Quick Statistics



- In 2013, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in the US was 28.2 percent.
- In 2013, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in the US was 12.5 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 15.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 34.6 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 20.6 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 the United States in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	12.5	0.08	20,123,900	134,990	161,616,500	1,531,068
Any Disability	28.2	0.32	5,521,500	72,430	19,588,600	199,458
Visual	30.0	0.74	1,098,100	32,530	3,661,800	35,932
Hearing	20.6	0.63	821,300	28,150	3,986,000	41,135
Ambulatory	30.7	0.45	3,100,300	54,490	10,104,000	102,697
Cognitive	34.6	0.53	2,746,200	51,310	7,931,500	80,058
Self-Care	32.8	0.78	1,154,100	33,350	3,519,300	36,397
Independent Living	32.8	0.56	2,231,600	46,290	6,808,900	70,425

\* **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

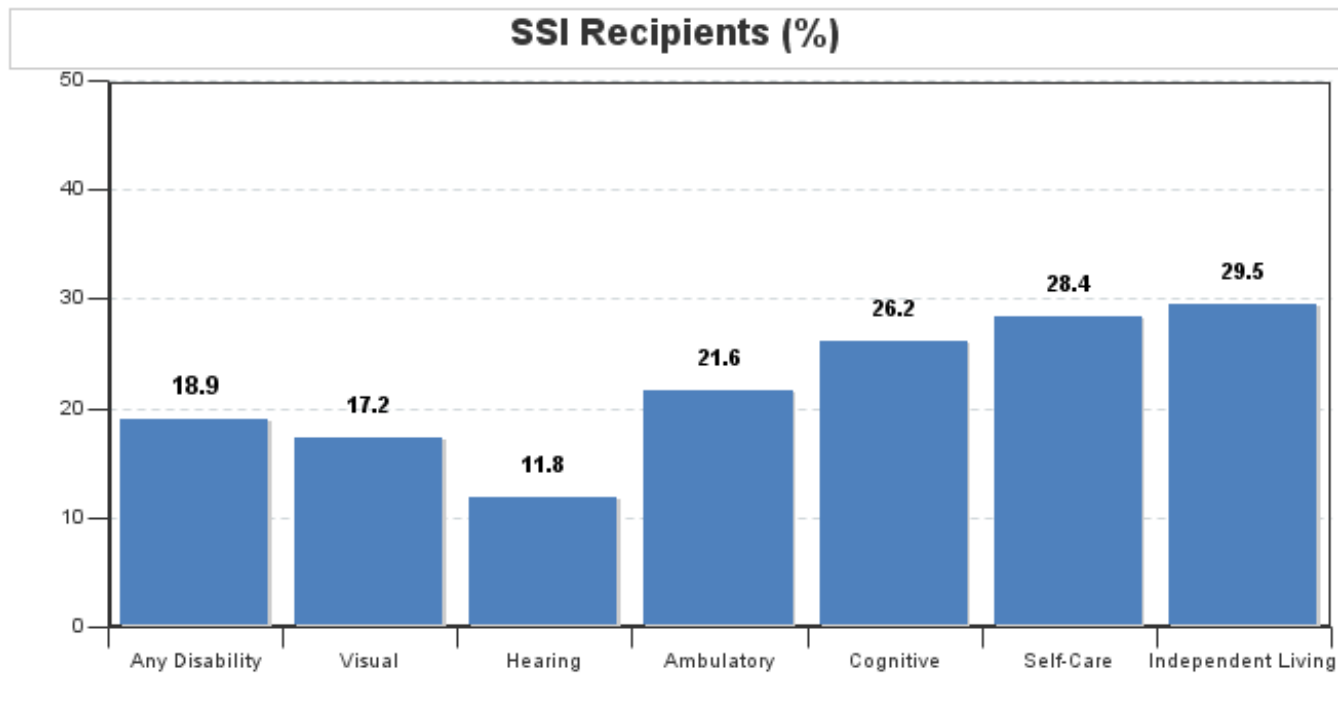
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in the United States, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these results will differ from official Social Security Administration reports for several reasons. For additional information, please email [DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu](mailto:DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu).

## Quick Statistics

SSI  
Recipients:  
with disability  
**18.9%**

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in the US was 18.9 percent.
- In 2013, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in the US was 3,705,600.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 29.5 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 11.8 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	18.9	0.23	3,705,600	50,120	19,618,200	199,997
Visual	17.2	0.52	631,100	20,780	3,667,200	36,026
Hearing	11.8	0.42	471,100	17,960	3,992,400	41,246
Ambulatory	21.6	0.34	2,182,100	38,550	10,111,000	102,813
Cognitive	26.2	0.41	2,084,800	37,690	7,948,200	80,369
Self-Care	28.4	0.63	1,000,200	26,150	3,521,100	36,431
Independent Living	29.5	0.46	2,009,000	37,000	6,811,600	70,467

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

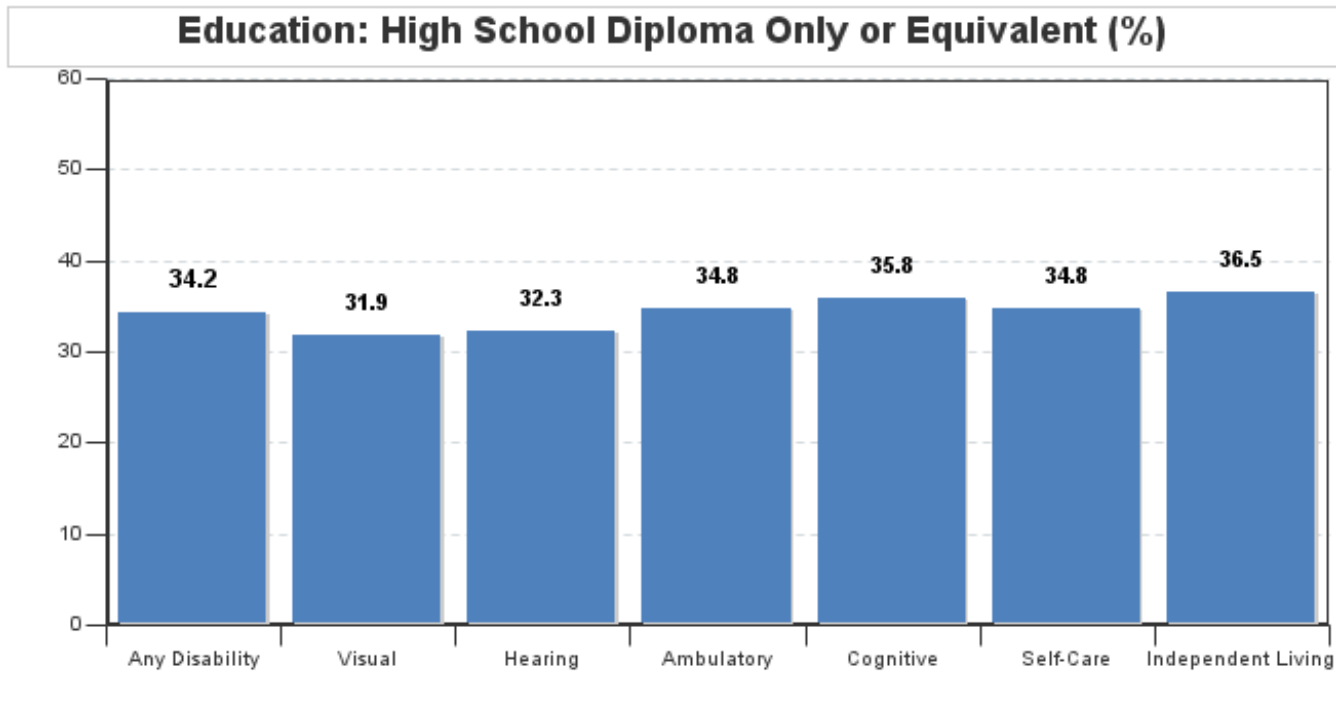
### Quick Statistics

High School  
Only: with  
disability  
**34.2%**

High School  
Only: without  
disability  
**25.4%**

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in the US was 34.2 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in the US was 25.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 8.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 36.5 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Visual Disability," 31.9 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	25.4	0.09	41,175,500	156,720	162,331,700	1,542,890
Any Disability	34.2	0.28	6,715,400	67,140	19,618,200	199,997
Visual	31.9	0.64	1,171,600	28,290	3,667,200	36,026
Hearing	32.3	0.61	1,288,900	29,670	3,992,400	41,246
Ambulatory	34.8	0.39	3,518,200	48,850	10,111,000	102,813
Cognitive	35.8	0.45	2,845,900	43,980	7,948,200	80,369
Self-Care	34.8	0.66	1,226,600	28,950	3,521,100	36,431
Independent Living	36.5	0.48	2,484,400	41,120	6,811,600	70,467

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

### Quick Statistics

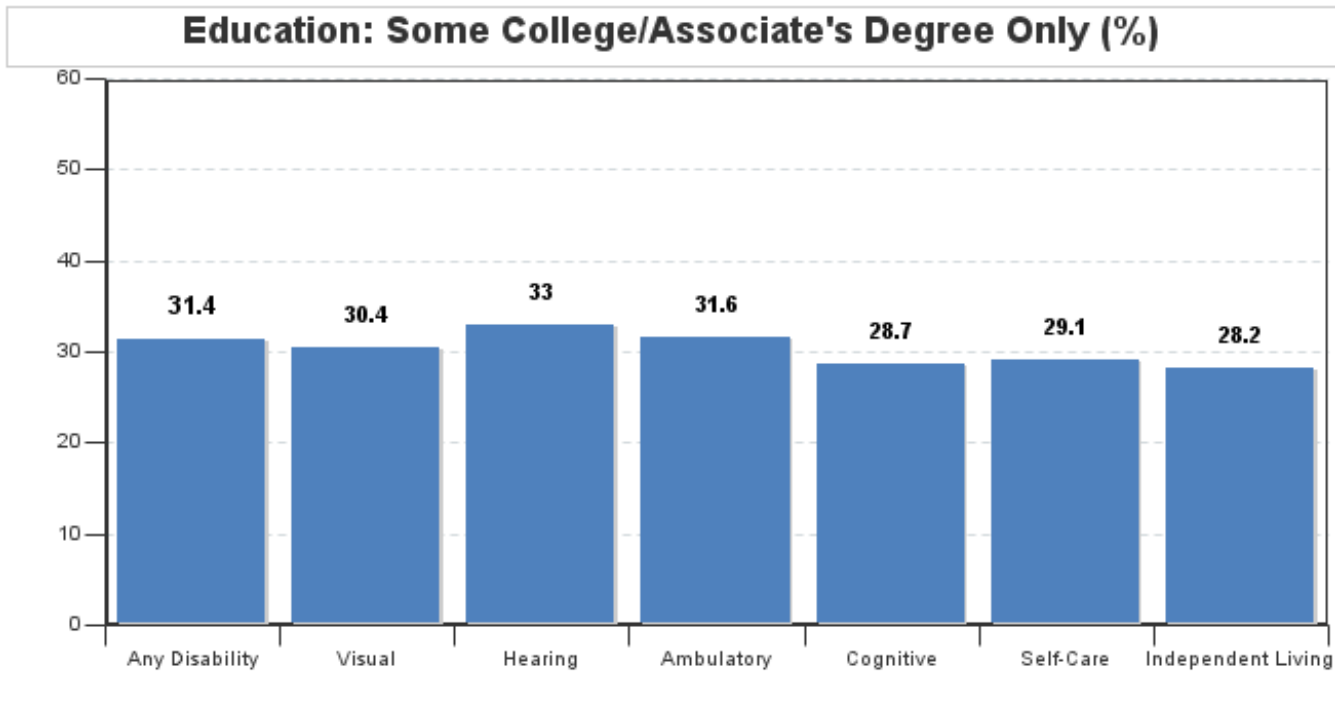
Some  
College: with  
disability  
**31.4%**

Some  
College:  
without  
disability  
**32.3%**

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in the US was 31.4 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in the US was 32.3 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 0.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Hearing Disability," 33.0 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 28.2 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 the United States in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	32.3	0.10	52,434,400	173,190	162,331,700	1,542,890
Any Disability	31.4	0.27	6,151,800	64,320	19,618,200	199,997
Visual	30.4	0.63	1,113,800	27,590	3,667,200	36,026
Hearing	33.0	0.62	1,316,700	29,990	3,992,400	41,246
Ambulatory	31.6	0.38	3,197,900	46,590	10,111,000	102,813
Cognitive	28.7	0.42	2,279,900	39,400	7,948,200	80,369
Self-Care	29.1	0.63	1,026,300	26,490	3,521,100	36,431
Independent Living	28.2	0.45	1,922,300	36,200	6,811,600	70,467

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

### Quick Statistics

Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: with  
disability

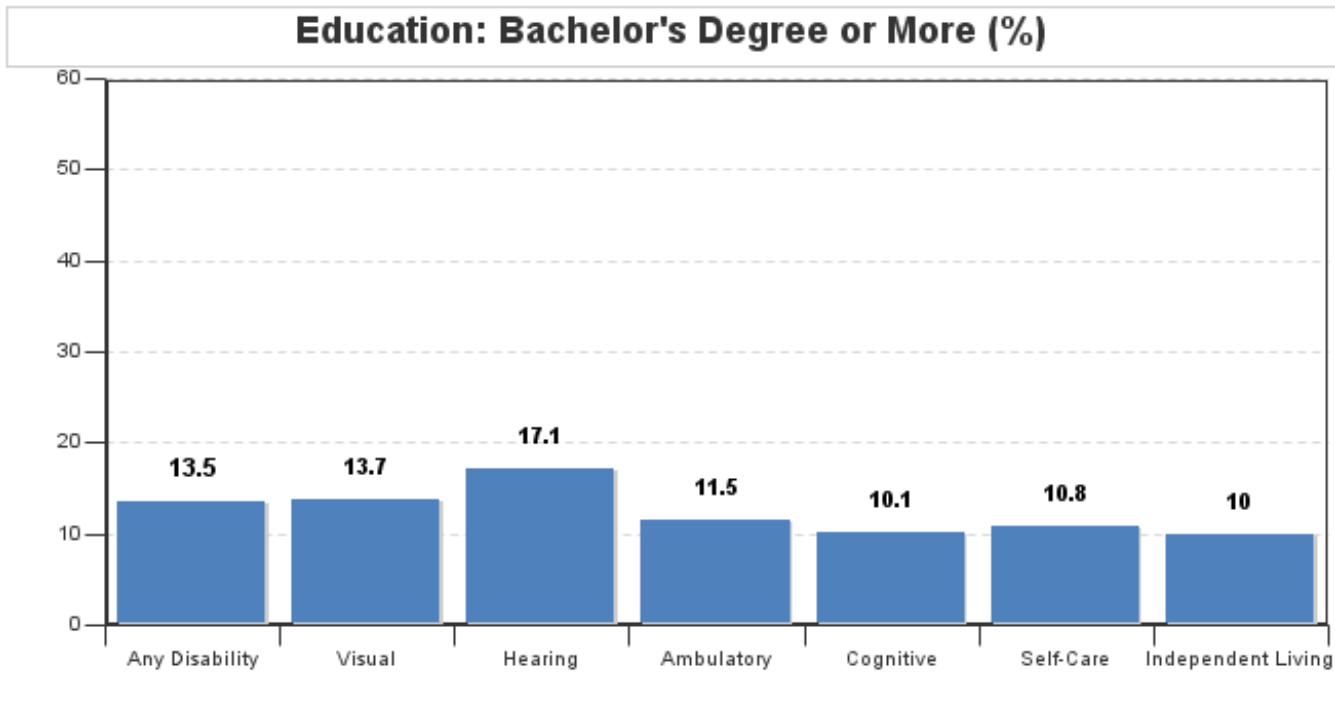
**13.5%**

Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: without  
disability

**32.1%**

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in the US was 13.5 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in the US was 32.1 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 18.6 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," 17.1 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 10.0 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	32.1	0.10	52,028,400	172,650	162,331,700	1,542,890
Any Disability	13.5	0.20	2,641,300	42,380	19,618,200	199,997
Visual	13.7	0.47	503,300	18,560	3,667,200	36,026
Hearing	17.1	0.49	684,400	21,640	3,992,400	41,246
Ambulatory	11.5	0.26	1,164,800	28,210	10,111,000	102,813
Cognitive	10.1	0.28	802,600	23,430	7,948,200	80,369
Self-Care	10.8	0.43	379,900	16,130	3,521,100	36,431
Independent Living	10.0	0.30	678,300	21,550	6,811,600	70,467

# Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

## Introduction

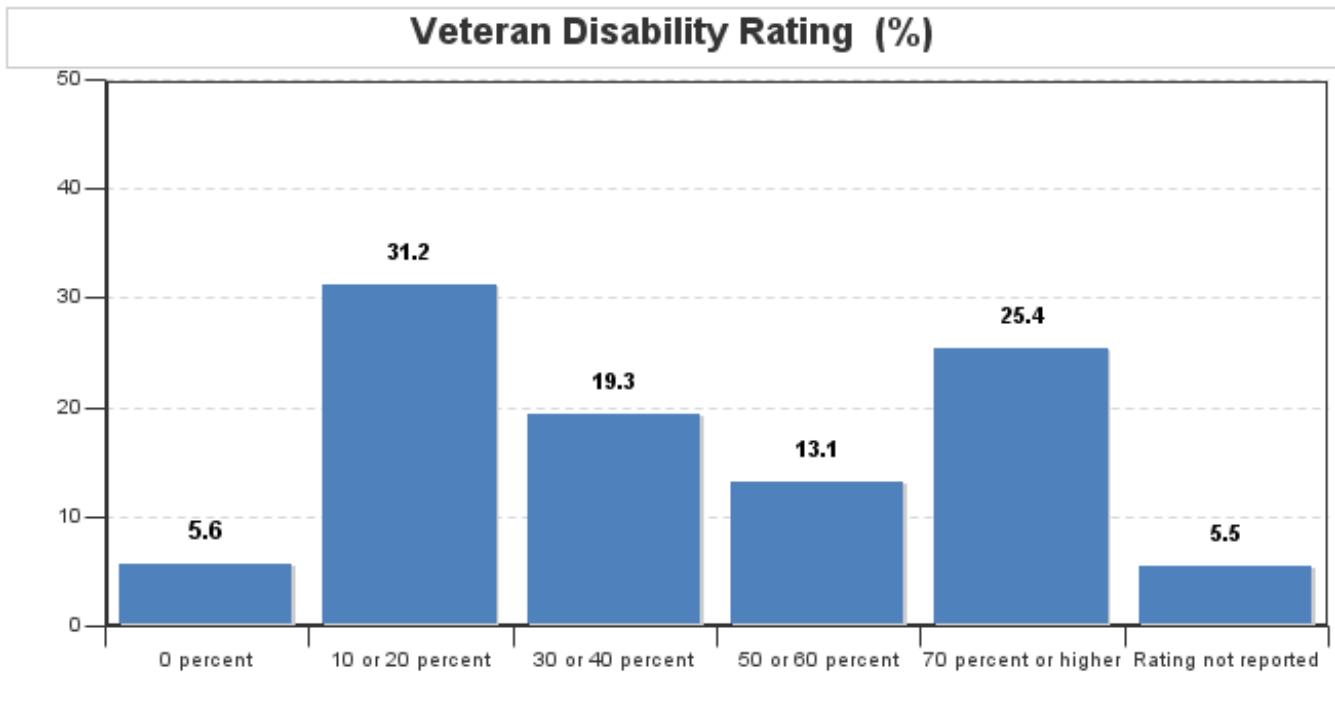
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in the United States. The 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating 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  
**21.4%**

- In 2013, there were 10,140,500 working-age civilian veterans in the US, of whom 2,166,800 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in the US with a VA service-connected disability was 21.4 percent.
- In 2013, 550,300 working-age civilian veterans in the US had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2013, 25.4 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in the US 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 the United States in 2013



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	21.4	0.34	2,166,800	38,420	10,140,500	103,700
<b>Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability</b>						
0 percent	5.6	0.41	120,900	9,100	2,166,800	22,637
10 or 20 percent	31.2	0.82	675,800	21,510	2,166,800	22,637
30 or 40 percent	19.3	0.70	417,900	16,920	2,166,800	22,637
50 or 60 percent	13.1	0.60	282,900	13,920	2,166,800	22,637
70 percent or higher	25.4	0.77	550,300	19,410	2,166,800	22,637
Rating not reported	5.5	0.41	118,900	9,030	2,166,800	22,637

# Health Insurance Coverage

## Introduction

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

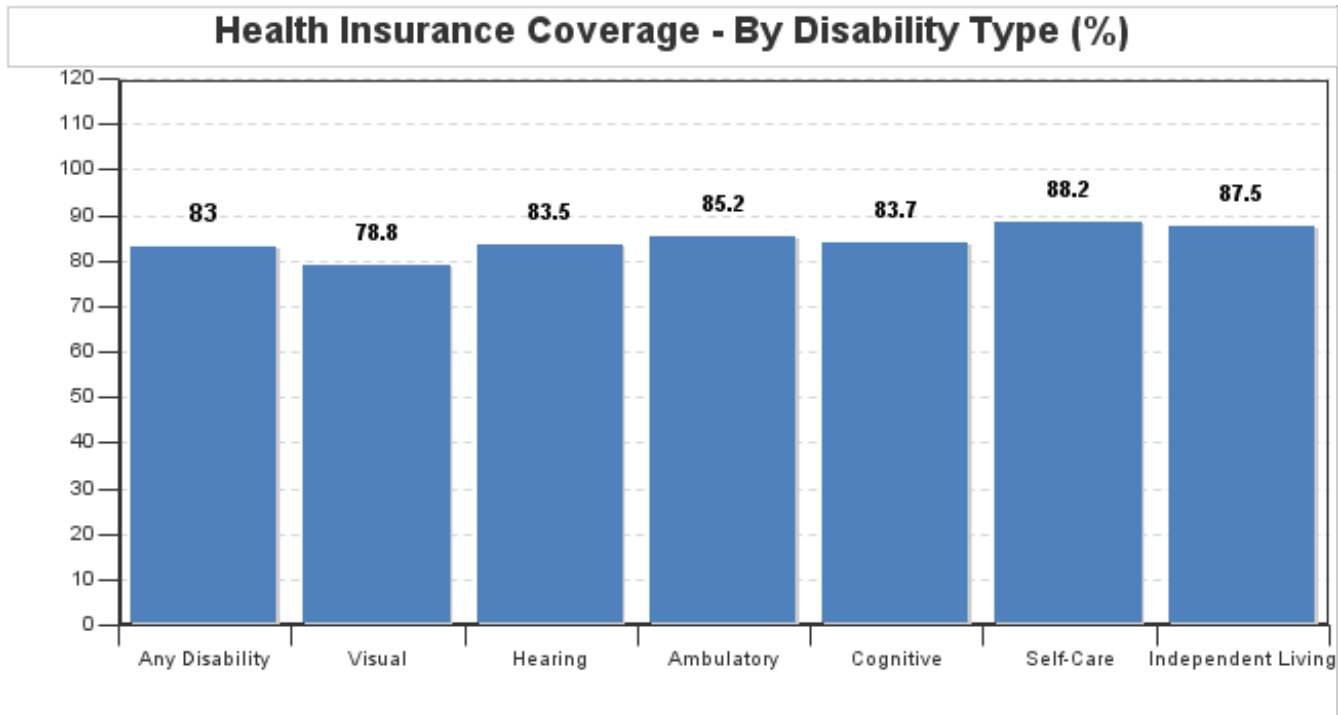
## Quick Statistics

Health  
Coverage:  
with Disability  
**83.0%**

Health  
Coverage:  
without  
Disability  
**79.4%**

- In 2013, 83.0 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2013, 79.4 percent of working-age people without disabilities in the US had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 3.6 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," 88.2 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 78.8 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	79.4	0.08	128,919,600	228,820	162,331,700	1,542,890
Any Disability	83.0	0.22	16,280,000	102,910	19,618,200	199,997
Visual	78.8	0.56	2,891,300	44,330	3,667,200	36,026
Hearing	83.5	0.49	3,333,500	47,560	3,992,400	41,246
Ambulatory	85.2	0.29	8,615,100	75,810	10,111,000	102,813
Cognitive	83.7	0.34	6,648,900	66,810	7,948,200	80,369
Self-Care	88.2	0.45	3,104,500	45,920	3,521,100	36,431
Independent Living	87.5	0.33	5,959,600	63,330	6,811,600	70,467

# 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 the United States, 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

**34.0%**

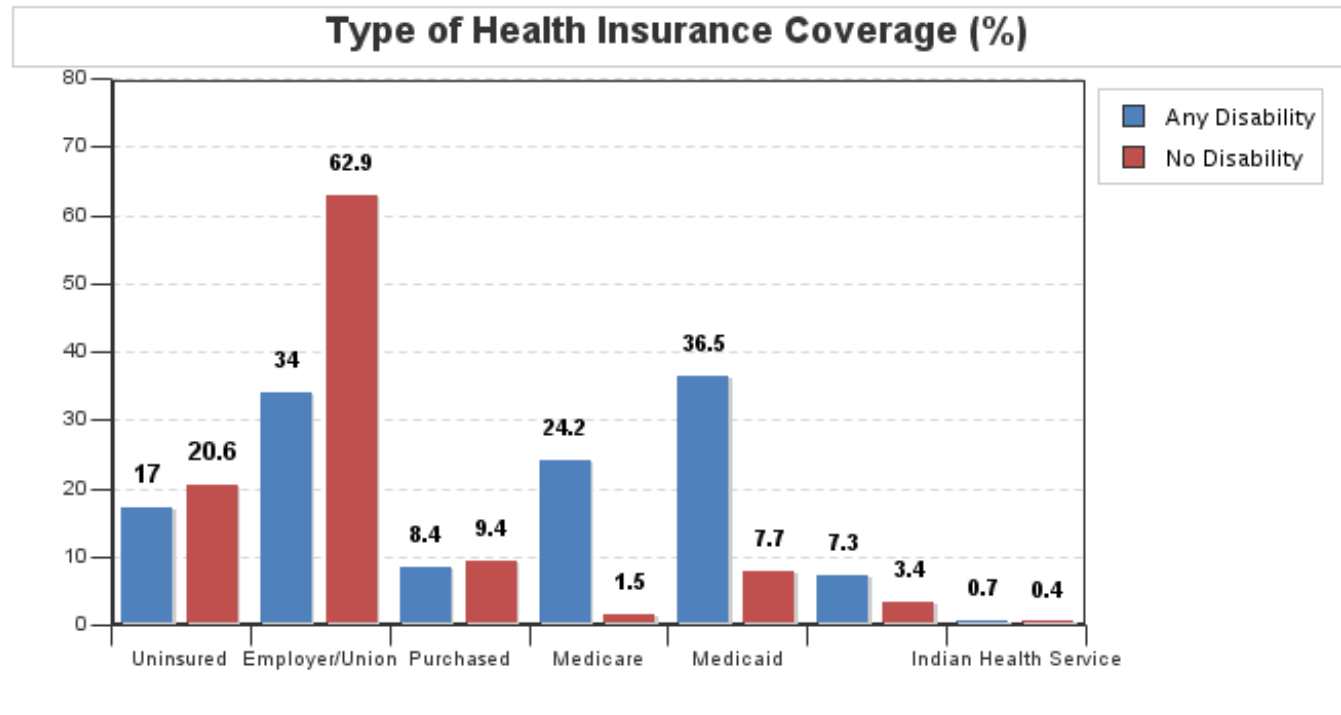
Coverage  
through  
Employer/Union:  
without  
Disability

**62.9%**

- In 2013, 34.0 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2013, 62.9 percent of working-age people without disabilities in the US reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2013, 8.4 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2013, 24.2 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US reported Medicare coverage and 36.5 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 the United States in 2013



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Any Disability</b>						
Uninsured	17.0	0.22	3,338,200	47,590	19,618,200	199,997
Employer/Union	34.0	0.28	6,669,900	66,920	19,618,200	199,997
Purchased	8.4	0.16	1,657,200	33,620	19,618,200	199,997
Medicare	24.2	0.25	4,755,500	56,680	19,618,200	199,997
Medicaid	36.5	0.28	7,154,700	69,250	19,618,200	199,997
Military/VA	7.3	0.15	1,424,600	31,190	19,618,200	199,997
Indian Health Service	0.7	3.29	141,700	9,860	19,618,200	199,997
<b>No Disability</b>						
Uninsured	20.6	0.08	33,412,100	143,150	162,331,700	1,542,890
Employer/Union	62.9	0.10	102,180,000	217,780	162,331,700	1,542,890
Purchased	9.4	0.06	15,190,300	99,580	162,331,700	1,542,890
Medicare	1.5	3.29	2,449,600	40,830	162,331,700	1,542,890
Medicaid	7.7	0.05	12,432,000	90,500	162,331,700	1,542,890
Military/VA	3.4	0.04	5,501,900	60,890	162,331,700	1,542,890
Indian Health Service	0.4	3.29	675,000	21,490	162,331,700	1,542,890

# 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/](http://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

The Cornell University Disability Status Reports is produced and funded by the Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School. This effort originated as a product of the Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics (StatsRRTC) funded to the Employment and Disability Institute in the ILR School at Cornell University by the U.S. Department of Education, National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (grant No. H133B031111).

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