

Cornell University

2014

US

United States

2014 Disability Status Report United States



www.disabilitystatistics.org

Yang-Tan Institute on Employment and Disability at the Cornell University ILR School

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Glossary

About the Disability Status Report

The 2014 Annual Disability Status Report

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

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

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

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

Suggested Citation

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

ACS Disability Questions

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

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

Hearing Disability (asked of all ages):

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

Visual Disability (asked of all ages):

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

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

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

Note:

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

Notes

Spanish Language Reports: Spanish language versions of the Annual Disability Status Reports for the US, all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and Washington D.C. can be downloaded at the same location as the English Status Reports. The Spanish translation was made possible through funding from the Northeast ADA Center through a grant from NIDILRR National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research

Puerto Rico: A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2014 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 2014 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2014, the prevalence of disability in the US was:

- 12.6 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.7 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 5.4 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 5.8 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 10.8 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 25.6 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 50.3 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2014, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in the US was:

- 2.3% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.6% reported a Hearing Disability
- 7.1% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 5.1% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.7% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.6% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2014, 12.8 percent of females of all ages and 12.4 percent of males of all ages in the US reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2014, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in the US was 8.8 percent.

Race: In the US in 2014, 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
- 4.5 percent among Asians
- 17.9 percent among Native Americans
- 10.2 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2014, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the US was 34.6 percent.

Looking for Work: In the US in 2014, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 9.2 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In the US in 2014, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 21.6 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2014, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was \$39,300.

Annual Household Income: In the US in 2014, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$40,200.

Poverty: In the US in 2014, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 28.1 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2014, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in the US was 19.5 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2014, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in the US:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 34.1 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 31.4 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 13.7 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2014, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 22.5 percent in the US.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2014 in the US, 86.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities had health insurance.

Prevalence: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists percentages by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2014 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.8%

Location	2014 (%)	Location	2014 (%)
Alabama	14.9	Montana	12.0
Alaska	9.9	Nebraska	9.0
Arizona	11.0	Nevada	12.0
Arkansas	15.4	New Hampshire	9.6
California	8.4	New Jersey	8.1
Colorado	9.0	New Mexico	13.8
Connecticut	8.9	New York	9.1
Delaware	9.8	North Carolina	12.1
District of Columbia	9.9	North Dakota	8.3
Florida	10.4	Ohio	12.5
Georgia	11.5	Oklahoma	14.8
Hawaii	8.3	Oregon	13.4
Idaho	11.0	Pennsylvania	11.7
Illinois	8.8	Puerto Rico	19.0
Indiana	12.6	Rhode Island	12.1
Iowa	9.5	South Carolina	13.3
Kansas	11.3	South Dakota	10.5
Kentucky	16.7	Tennessee	14.7
Louisiana	13.4	Texas	10.2
Maine	14.7	Utah	8.7
Maryland	8.6	Vermont	13.4
Massachusetts	9.3	Virginia	9.7
Michigan	13.0	Washington	11.2
Minnesota	8.8	West Virginia	17.8
Mississippi	15.7	Wisconsin	10.1
Missouri	13.3	Wyoming	10.7

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 2014 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 34.6% for people with disabilities and 77.6% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2014	People without Disabilities 2014	Location	People with Disabilities 2014	People without Disabilities 2014
Alabama	27.1	73.8	Montana	41.0	78.2
Alaska	42.1	79.1	Nebraska	46.2	86.2
Arizona	33.2	74.5	Nevada	42.0	76.1
Arkansas	30.9	76.2	New Hampshire	40.2	83.2
California	33.5	74.7	New Jersey	39.9	78.8
Colorado	40.7	80.7	New Mexico	31.0	73.4
Connecticut	40.3	79.9	New York	33.3	77.0
Delaware	36.8	78.1	North Carolina	31.7	76.9
District of Columbia	34.7	79.9	North Dakota	53.7	83.6
Florida	30.4	75.7	Ohio	34.4	79.1
Georgia	29.8	75.7	Oklahoma	37.9	77.6
Hawaii	45.2	79.9	Oregon	36.0	76.8
Idaho	35.7	77.3	Pennsylvania	35.4	78.9
Illinois	36.1	77.9	Puerto Rico	22.6	56.0
Indiana	37.5	78.8	Rhode Island	35.5	79.8
Iowa	43.6	84.2	South Carolina	29.4	76.8
Kansas	39.7	81.2	South Dakota	48.1	85.8
Kentucky	27.3	76.1	Tennessee	29.9	76.6
Louisiana	33.5	74.8	Texas	38.4	77.6
Maine	32.6	80.9	Utah	42.4	79.0
Maryland	39.9	80.8	Vermont	36.0	83.1
Massachusetts	35.2	81.2	Virginia	37.8	80.4
Michigan	29.7	75.9	Washington	38.3	78.0
Minnesota	44.0	84.3	West Virginia	26.7	72.6
Mississippi	28.3	73.9	Wisconsin	39.8	82.3
Missouri	32.9	79.1	Wyoming	46.7	82.3

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

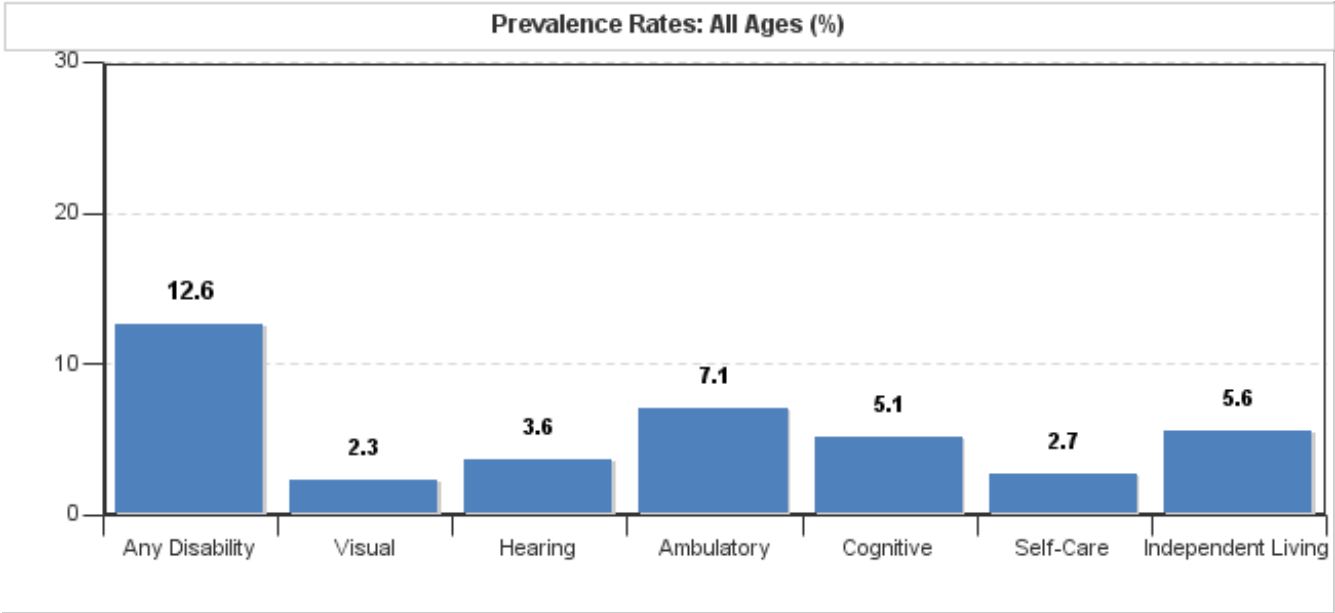
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in the United States, using data from the 2014 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
12.6%

- In 2014, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in the US was 12.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2014, 39,737,900 of the 314,896,200 individuals of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2014, 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 2014*



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	12.6	0.05	39,737,900	154,460	314,896,200	3,061,306
Visual	2.3	0.02	7,358,400	70,210	314,896,200	3,061,306
Hearing	3.6	0.03	11,255,900	86,300	314,896,200	3,061,306
Ambulatory	7.1	0.04	20,909,000	115,760	295,199,200	2,897,235
Cognitive	5.1	0.03	15,050,400	99,170	295,199,200	2,897,235
Self-Care	2.7	0.02	7,947,400	72,900	295,199,200	2,897,235
Independent Living	5.6	0.04	14,336,400	96,900	253,900,700	2,521,060

* **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 2014 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

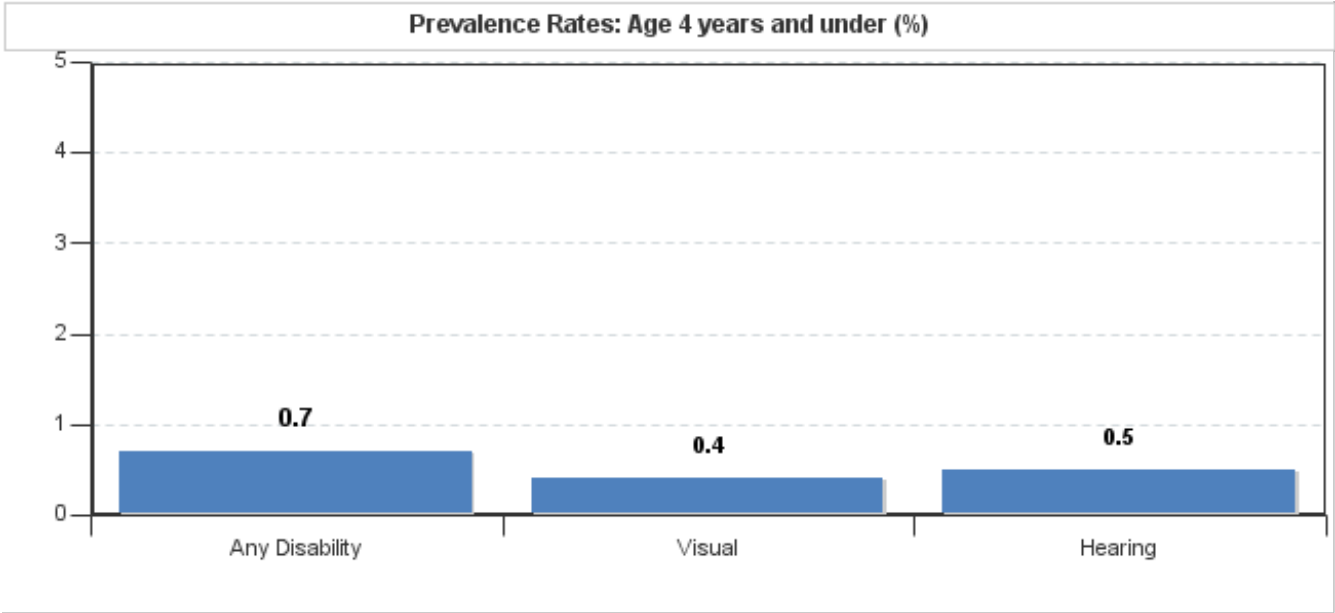
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.7%

- In 2014, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in the US was 0.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2014, 146,400 of the 19,697,000 children ages 0 to 4 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2014, 0.4 percent reported a visual disability
- In the US in 2014, 0.5 percent reported a hearing disability

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in the United States in 2014



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.7	3.29	146,400	10,020	19,697,000	164,071
Visual	0.4	3.29	83,700	7,570	19,697,000	164,071
Hearing	0.5	3.29	100,400	8,300	19,697,000	164,071

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 2014 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

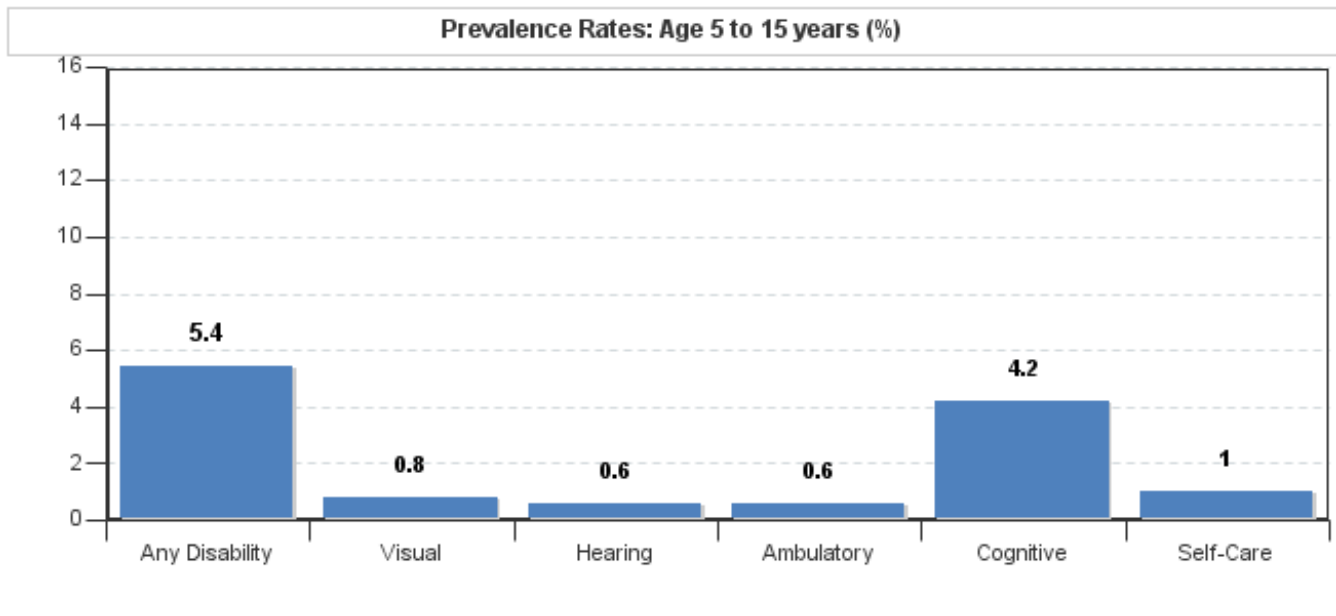
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
5.4%

- In 2014, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in the US was 5.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2014, 2,443,200 of the 45,435,200 individuals ages 5 to 15 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2014, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.2 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.6 percent.

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

Prevalence of disability* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in the United States in 2014



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.4	0.09	2,443,200	40,780	45,435,200	415,332
Visual	0.8	3.29	368,200	15,880	45,435,200	415,332
Hearing	0.6	3.29	275,200	13,730	45,435,200	415,332
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	283,100	13,930	45,435,200	415,332
Cognitive	4.2	0.08	1,901,700	36,010	45,435,200	415,332
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	459,400	17,740	45,435,200	415,332

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

Prevalence

Ages 16 to 20 years

Introduction

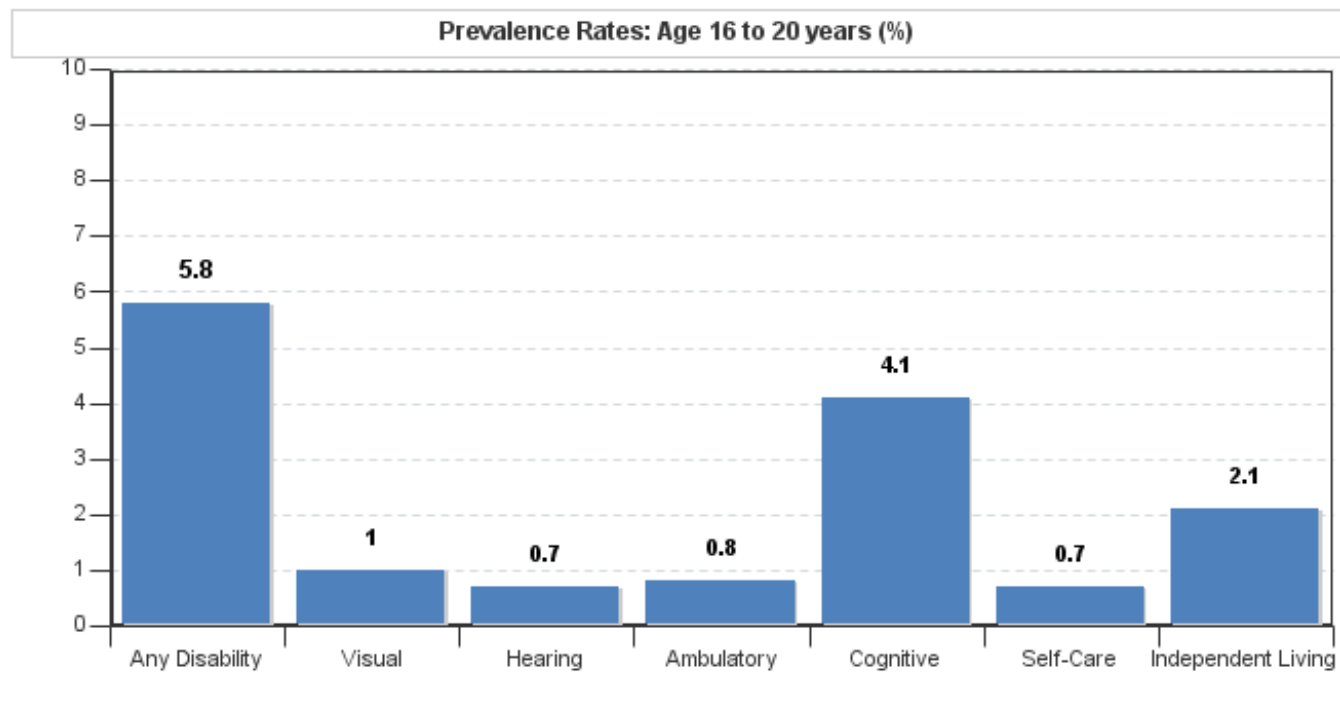
This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in the United States, using data from the 2014 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years
5.8%

- In 2014, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in the US was 5.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2014, 1,257,900 of the 21,588,100 individuals ages 16 to 20 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2014, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 0.7 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in the United States in 2014



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.8	0.13	1,257,900	29,310	21,588,100	205,824
Visual	1.0	3.29	213,300	12,090	21,588,100	205,824
Hearing	0.7	3.29	145,000	9,970	21,588,100	205,824
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	177,600	11,030	21,588,100	205,824
Cognitive	4.1	0.11	885,100	24,600	21,588,100	205,824
Self-Care	0.7	3.29	158,100	10,410	21,588,100	205,824
Independent Living	2.1	0.08	451,300	17,580	21,588,100	205,824

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 2014 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

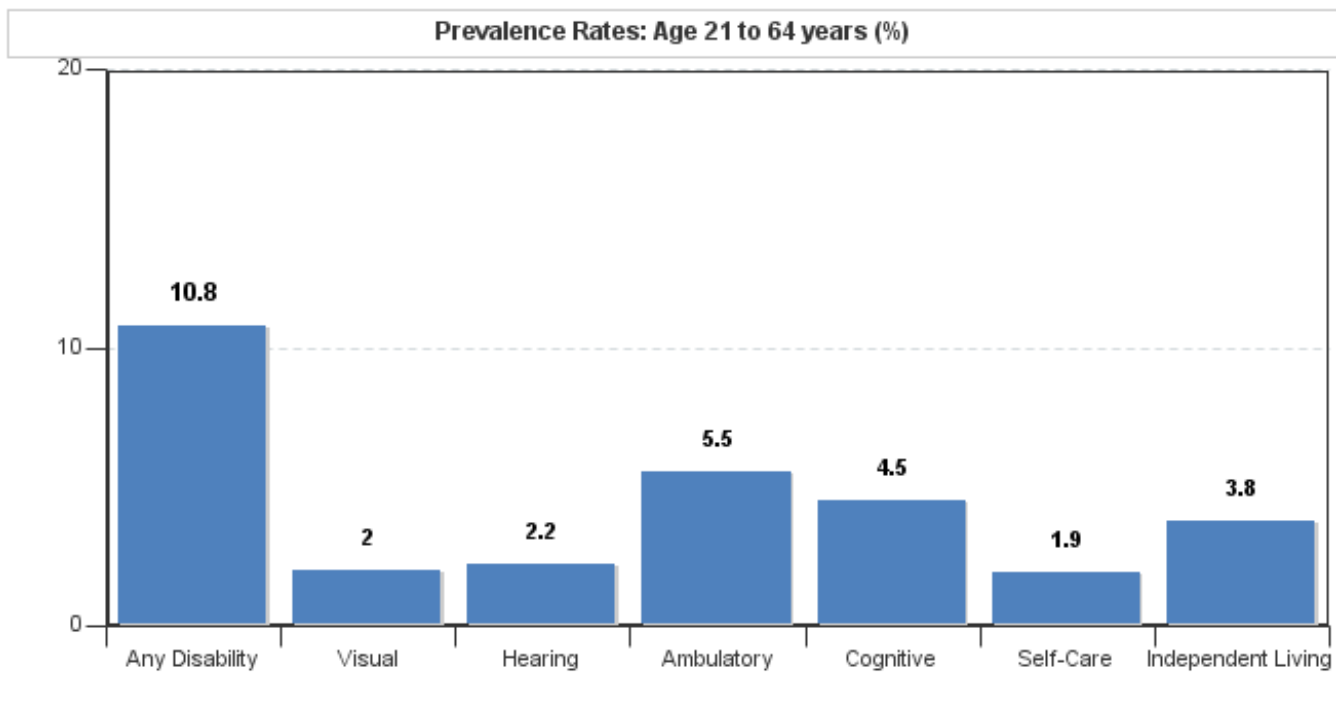
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64
years

10.8%

- In 2014, 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 2014, 19,754,700 of the 183,265,700 individuals ages 21 to 64 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2014, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 5.5 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 2014



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	10.8	0.06	19,754,700	112,730	183,265,700	1,735,190
Visual	2.0	0.03	3,692,900	50,030	183,265,700	1,735,190
Hearing	2.2	0.03	3,980,800	51,920	183,265,700	1,735,190
Ambulatory	5.5	0.04	10,116,500	81,960	183,265,700	1,735,190
Cognitive	4.5	0.04	8,179,900	73,930	183,265,700	1,735,190
Self-Care	1.9	3.29	3,545,000	49,030	183,265,700	1,735,190
Independent Living	3.8	0.04	6,977,300	68,410	183,265,700	1,735,190

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 2014 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

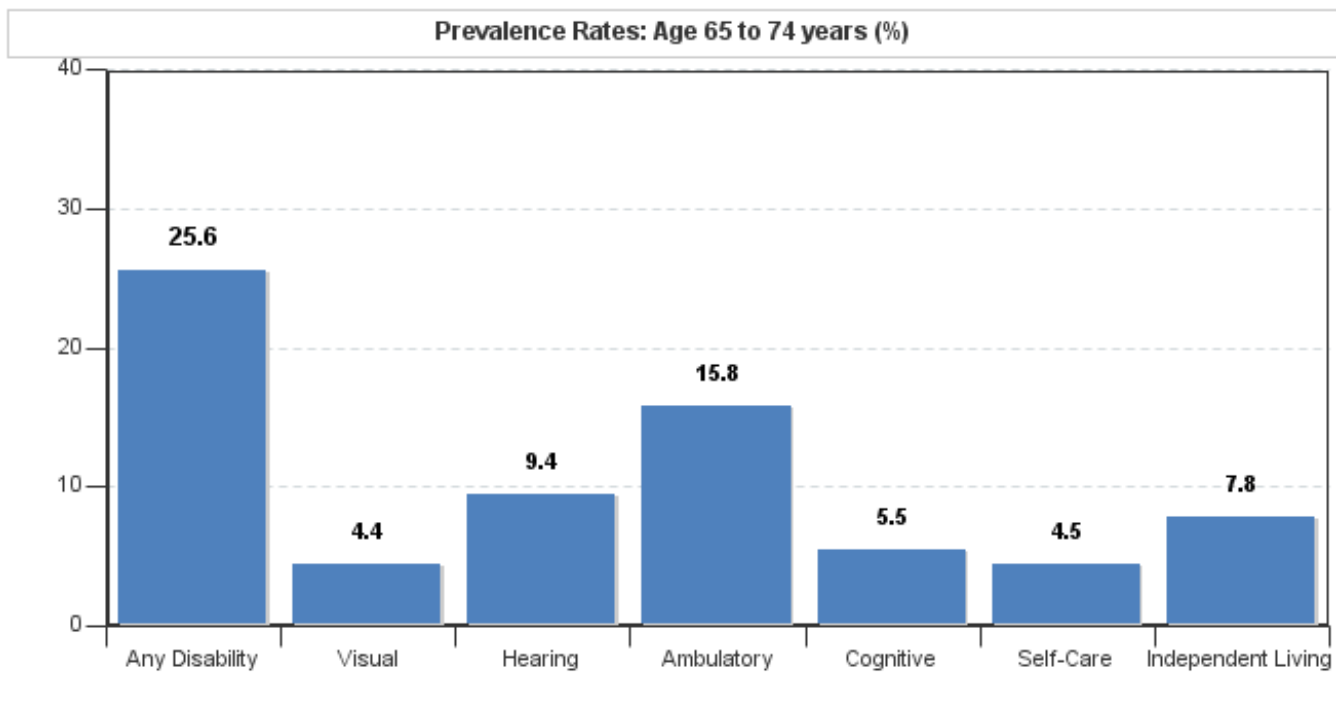
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

25.6%

- In 2014, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in the US was 25.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2014, 6,702,900 of the 26,144,800 individuals ages 65 to 74 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2014, 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 2014



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	25.6	0.22	6,702,900	67,080	26,144,800	315,490
Visual	4.4	0.10	1,137,700	27,880	26,144,800	315,490
Hearing	9.4	0.15	2,457,000	40,890	26,144,800	315,490
Ambulatory	15.8	0.19	4,123,100	52,830	26,144,800	315,490
Cognitive	5.5	0.12	1,425,300	31,190	26,144,800	315,490
Self-Care	4.5	0.11	1,172,500	28,310	26,144,800	315,490
Independent Living	7.8	0.14	2,042,300	37,310	26,144,800	315,490

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 2014 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

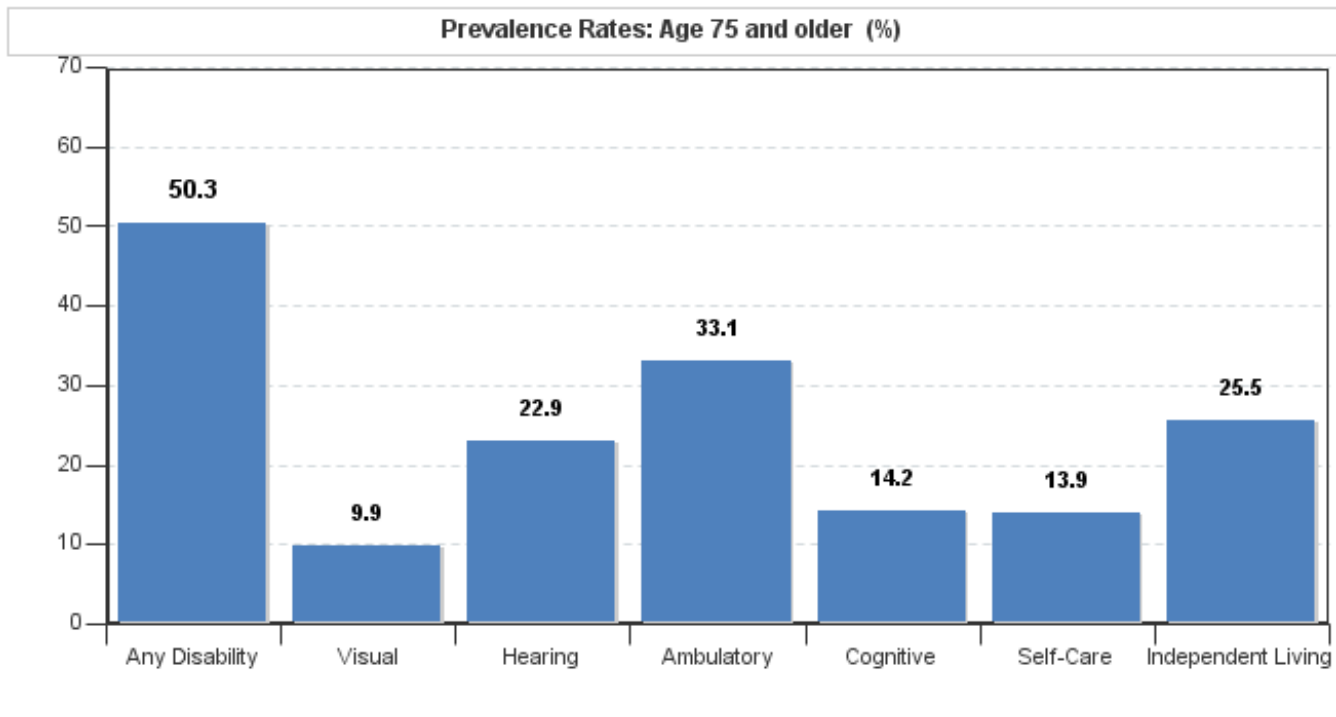
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

50.3%

- In 2014, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in the US was 50.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2014, 9,432,700 of the 18,765,400 individuals ages 75 and older in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2014, 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," 9.9 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in the United States in 2014



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	50.3	0.30	9,432,700	79,230	18,765,400	225,399
Visual	9.9	0.18	1,862,700	35,640	18,765,400	225,399
Hearing	22.9	0.25	4,297,400	53,920	18,765,400	225,399
Ambulatory	33.1	0.28	6,208,800	64,620	18,765,400	225,399
Cognitive	14.2	0.21	2,658,300	42,520	18,765,400	225,399
Self-Care	13.9	0.21	2,612,400	42,150	18,765,400	225,399
Independent Living	25.5	0.26	4,782,300	56,840	18,765,400	225,399

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 2014 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

12.4%

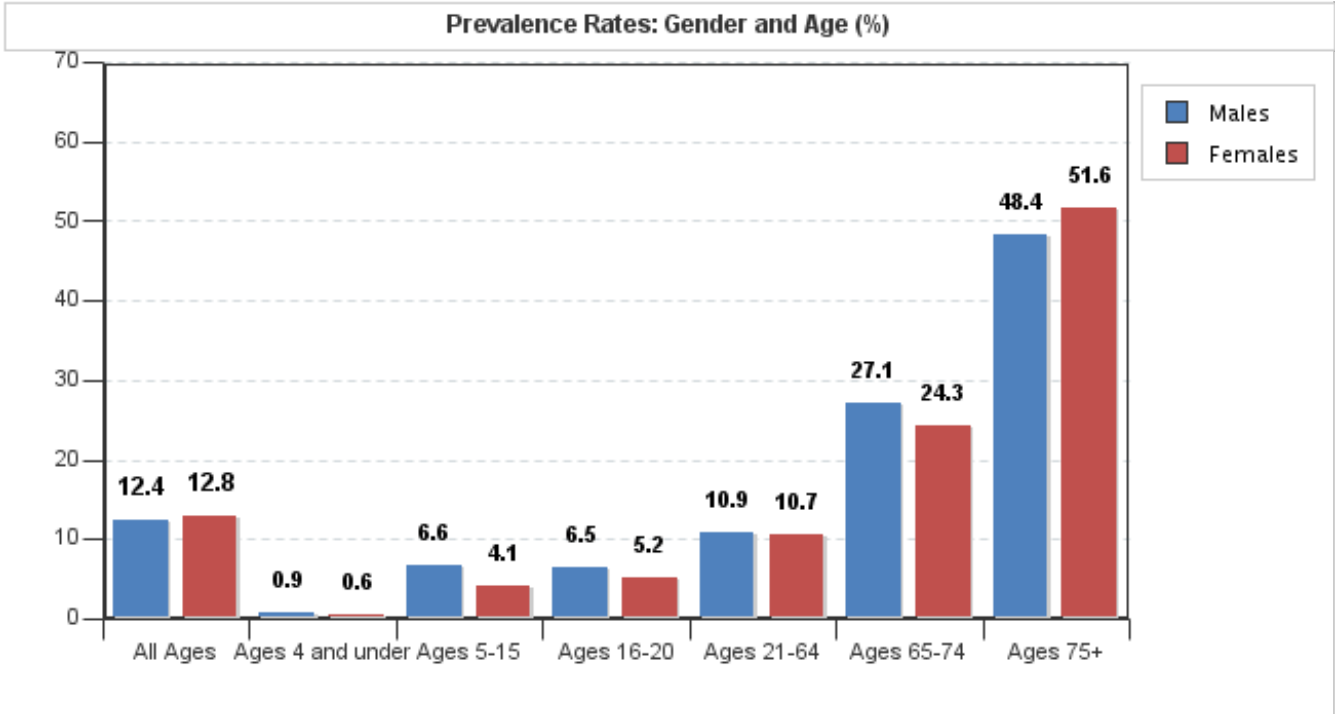
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

12.8%

- In the US in 2014, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 12.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2014, 19,140,800 of the 154,158,000 males of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2014, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 12.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2014, 20,597,000 of the 160,738,300 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 2014



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	12.4	0.07	19,140,800	111,080	154,158,000	1,482,199
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.9	3.29	86,700	7,710	10,082,000	84,231
Males: Ages 5-15	6.6	0.14	1,539,300	32,410	23,251,900	212,718
Males: Ages 16-20	6.5	0.19	712,800	22,080	11,041,300	104,785
Males: Ages 21-64	10.9	0.09	9,788,500	80,670	89,919,200	839,043
Males: Ages 65-74	27.1	0.33	3,309,900	47,400	12,204,700	147,673
Males: Ages 75+	48.4	0.47	3,703,600	50,100	7,659,000	93,749
Females						
Females: All Ages	12.8	0.07	20,597,000	114,950	160,738,300	1,579,107
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.6	3.29	59,700	6,400	9,615,100	79,840
Females: Ages 5-15	4.1	0.11	903,900	24,860	22,183,400	202,614
Females: Ages 16-20	5.2	0.18	545,200	19,320	10,546,800	101,039
Females: Ages 21-64	10.7	0.08	9,966,200	81,370	93,346,500	896,147
Females: Ages 65-74	24.3	0.30	3,393,000	47,980	13,940,100	167,817
Females: Ages 75+	51.6	0.39	5,729,100	62,120	11,106,500	131,650

* **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 2014 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

8.8%

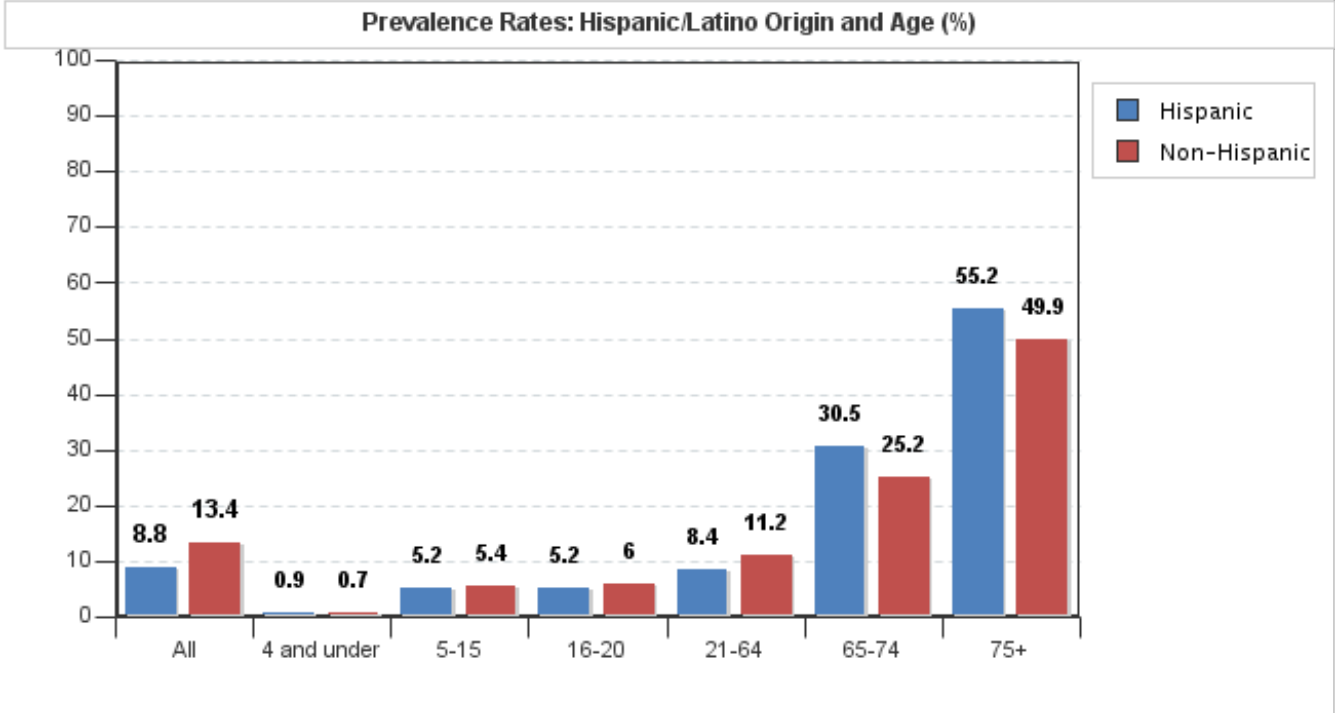
Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

13.4%

- In the US in 2014, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 8.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2014, 4,816,300 of the 54,677,400 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2014, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 13.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2014, 34,921,600 of the 260,218,800 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 2014



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	8.8	0.10	4,816,300	57,040	54,677,400	431,396
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.9	3.29	45,500	5,590	5,067,600	34,849
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.2	0.18	571,800	19,790	10,977,800	86,773
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.2	0.27	246,200	12,990	4,705,200	38,330
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	8.4	0.13	2,566,400	41,780	30,471,200	236,742
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	30.5	0.83	643,500	20,990	2,109,600	21,098
Hispanic - Ages 75+	55.2	1.12	742,800	22,540	1,346,000	13,604
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	13.4	0.06	34,921,600	146,040	260,218,800	2,629,910
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	100,900	8,320	14,629,400	129,222
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.4	0.10	1,871,400	35,720	34,457,400	328,559
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	6.0	0.15	1,011,700	26,300	16,882,900	167,494
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	11.2	0.07	17,188,300	105,610	152,794,500	1,498,448
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	25.2	0.23	6,059,400	63,850	24,035,100	294,392
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	49.9	0.31	8,689,900	76,140	17,419,400	211,795

* **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

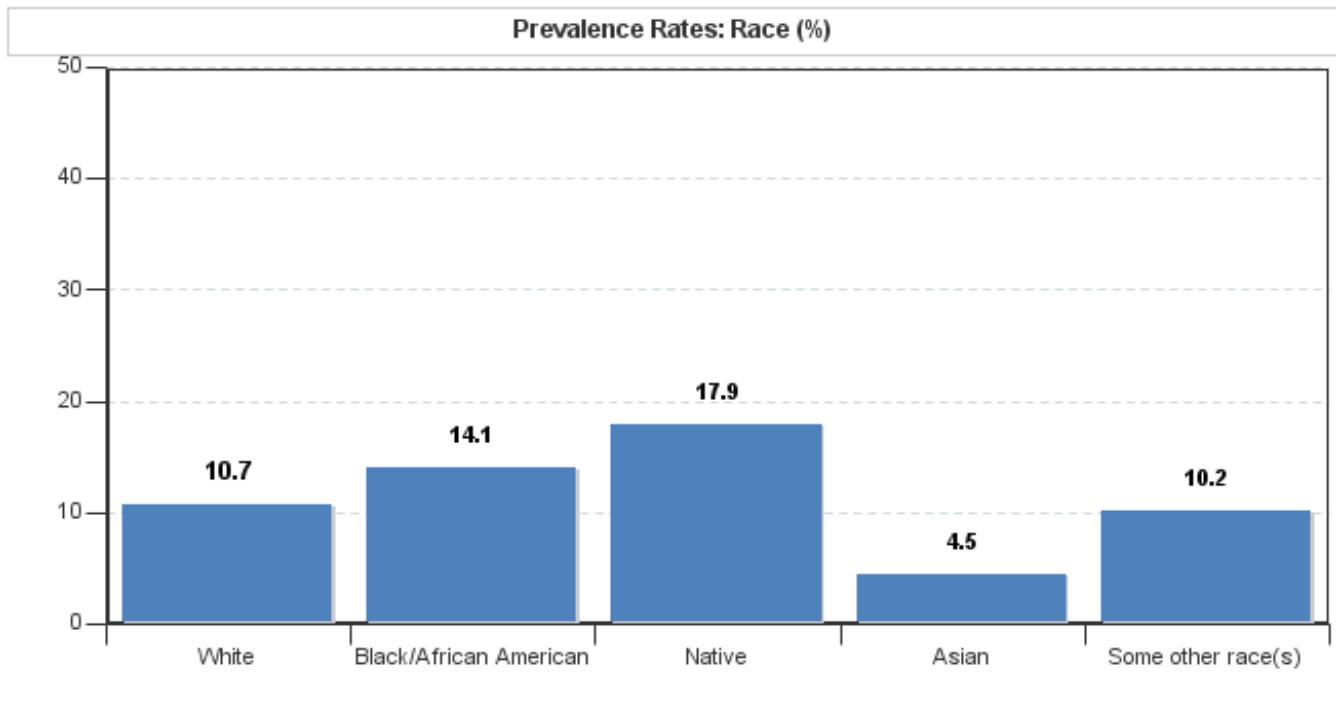
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in the US, using data from the 2014 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

In 2014, 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.
- 17.9 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 4.5 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 10.2 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 2014



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	10.7	0.07	14,439,400	97,230	134,959,300	1,334,260
Black/African American	14.1	0.19	3,234,000	46,860	23,013,400	179,704
Native American or Alaska Native	17.9	0.83	261,900	13,400	1,464,500	18,851
Asian	4.5	0.17	485,500	18,230	10,699,700	97,260
Some other race(s)	10.2	0.22	1,333,900	30,180	13,128,800	105,115

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 2014 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

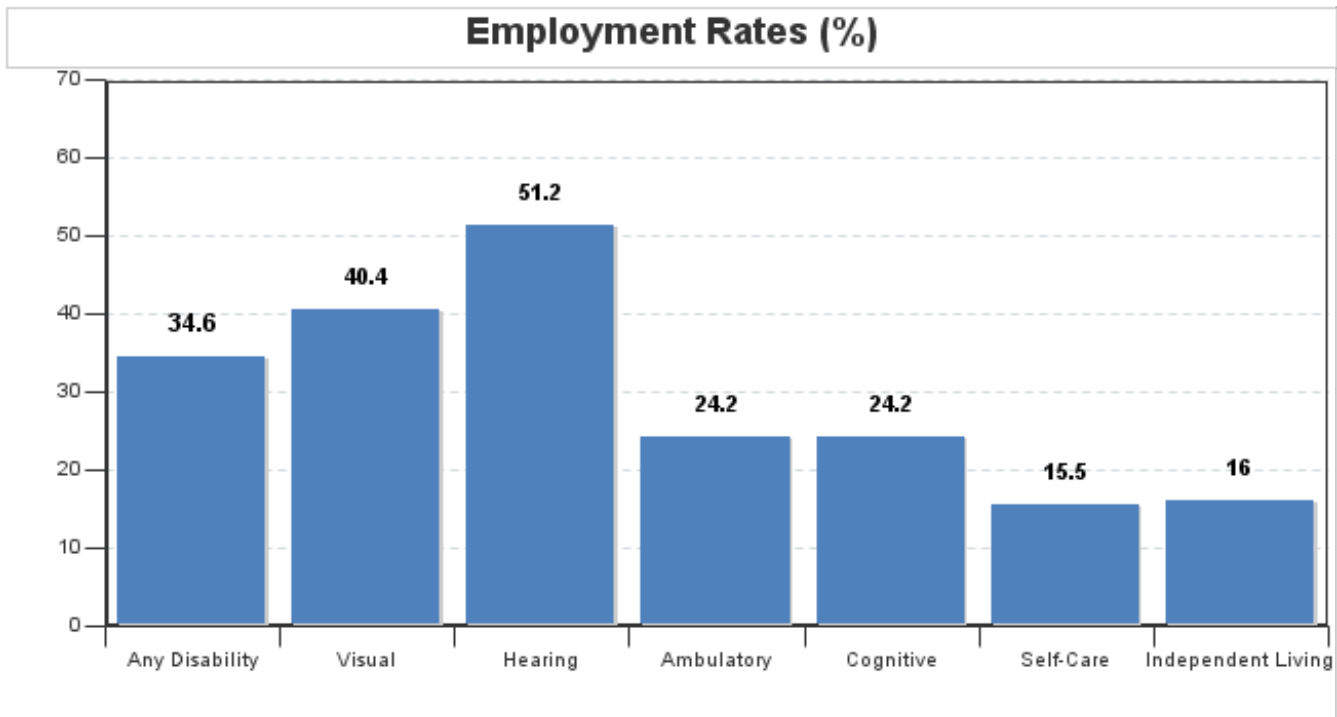
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
34.6%

Employment:
without
disability
77.6%

- In 2014, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in the US was 34.6 percent.
- In 2014, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in the US was 77.6 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 43 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 51.2 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 15.5 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2014



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	77.6	0.09	126,901,900	227,940	163,511,000	1,534,915
Any Disability	34.6	0.28	6,840,200	67,740	19,754,700	200,275
Visual	40.4	0.67	1,492,700	31,920	3,692,900	35,984
Hearing	51.2	0.66	2,037,700	37,260	3,980,800	40,685
Ambulatory	24.2	0.35	2,449,500	40,830	10,116,500	102,763
Cognitive	24.2	0.39	1,979,700	36,730	8,179,900	82,039
Self-Care	15.5	0.50	548,700	19,380	3,545,000	36,737
Independent Living	16.0	0.36	1,113,800	27,590	6,977,300	71,938

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 2014 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

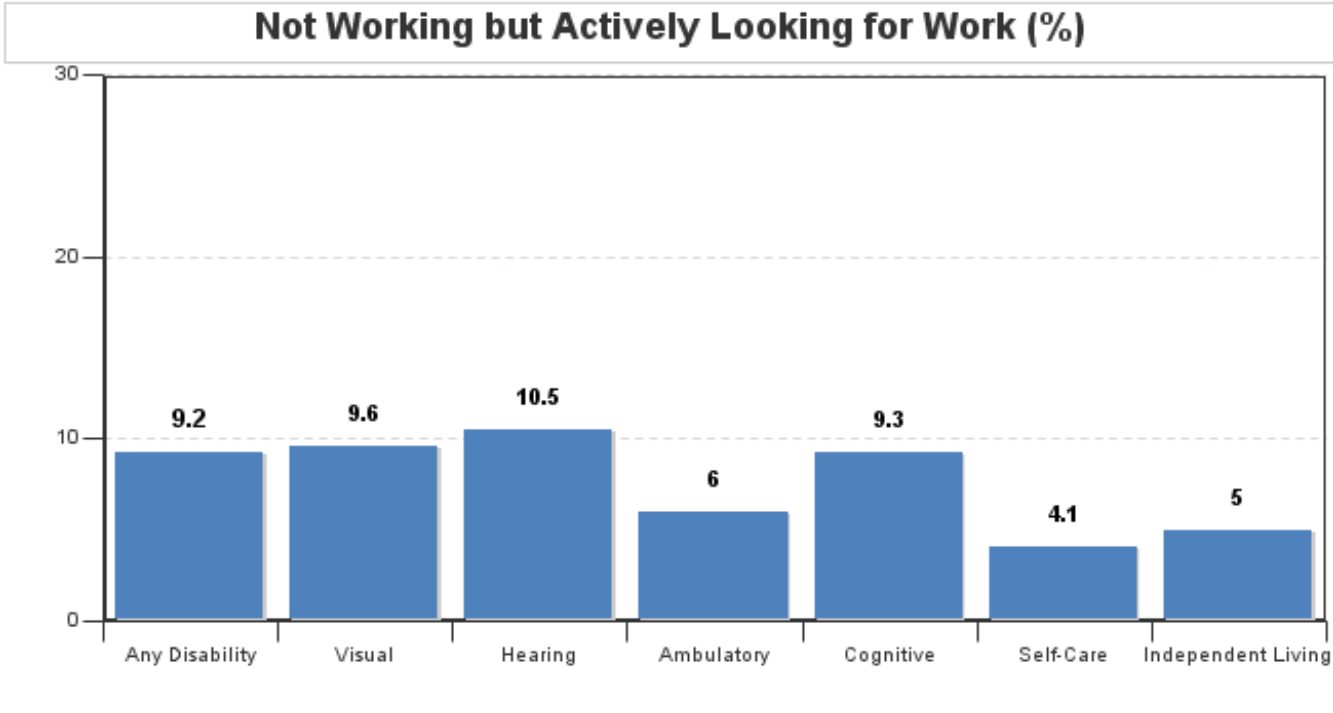
Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability
9.2%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
22.3%

- In 2014 in the US, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 9.2 percent.
- In 2014 in the US, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 22.3 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 13.1 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," 10.5 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 4.1 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 2014



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	22.3	0.18	8,147,100	73,790	36,609,100	344,782
Any Disability	9.2	0.21	1,185,300	28,460	12,914,500	131,155
Visual	9.6	0.52	212,300	12,060	2,200,100	21,313
Hearing	10.5	0.58	204,400	11,840	1,943,100	19,827
Ambulatory	6.0	0.22	462,500	17,800	7,666,900	78,275
Cognitive	9.3	0.31	576,400	19,870	6,200,300	62,598
Self-Care	4.1	0.30	121,600	9,130	2,996,300	31,233
Independent Living	5.0	0.24	293,100	14,170	5,863,600	60,472

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 2014 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

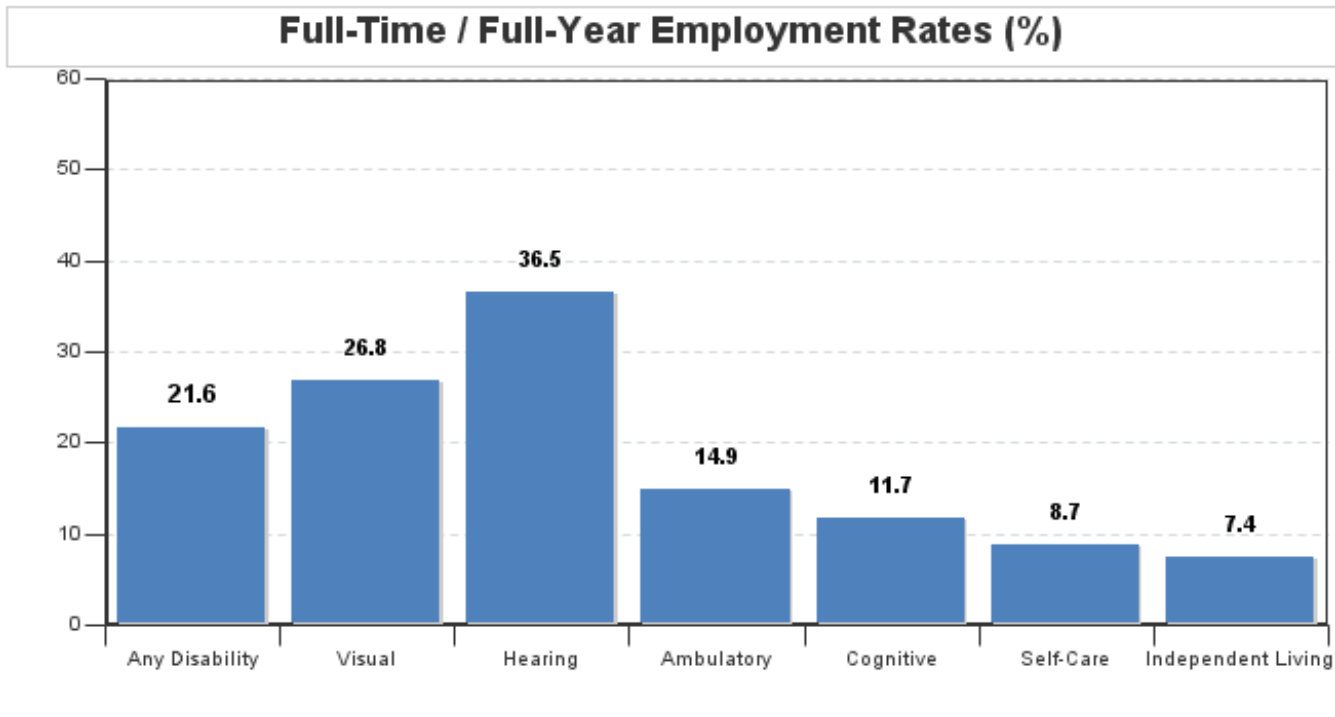
Quick Statistics

FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
21.6%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
57.6%

- In 2014, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was 21.6 percent.
- In 2014, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was 57.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 36 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," 36.5 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 7.4 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2014



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	57.6	0.10	94,253,300	213,380	163,511,000	1,534,915
Any Disability	21.6	0.24	4,276,700	53,790	19,754,700	200,275
Visual	26.8	0.60	988,200	25,990	3,692,900	35,984
Hearing	36.5	0.63	1,451,900	31,480	3,980,800	40,685
Ambulatory	14.9	0.29	1,502,600	32,030	10,116,500	102,763
Cognitive	11.7	0.29	960,100	25,620	8,179,900	82,039
Self-Care	8.7	0.39	307,000	14,500	3,545,000	36,737
Independent Living	7.4	0.26	517,800	18,830	6,977,300	71,938

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

Introduction

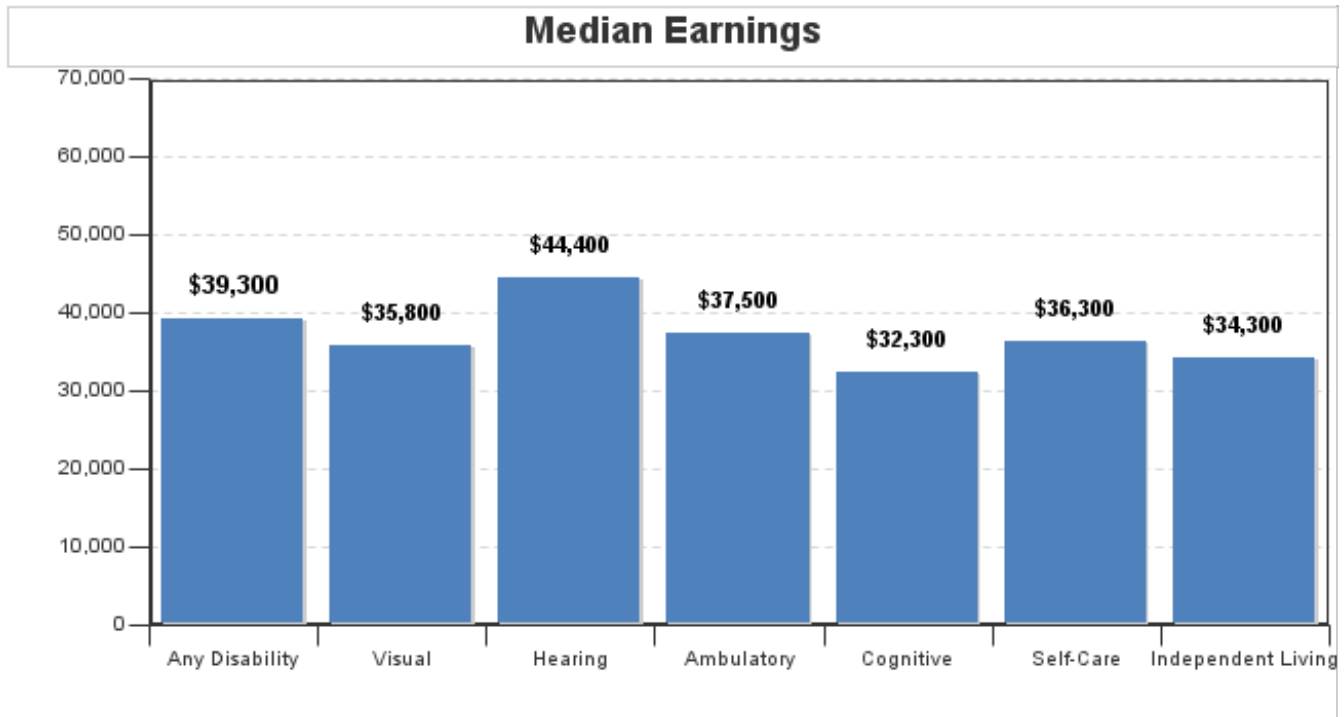
This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in the United States, using data from the 2014 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics



- In 2014, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in the US was \$39,300.
- In 2014, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in the US was \$44,400.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$5,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$44,400. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Cognitive Disability," \$32,300.

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 2014



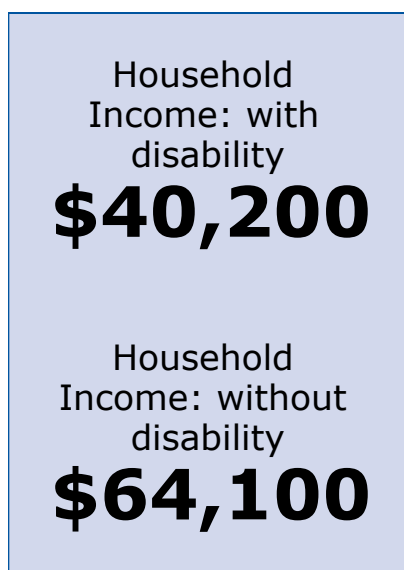
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$44,400	\$110	94,253,000	882,692
Any Disability	\$39,300	\$450	4,277,000	43,465
Visual	\$35,800	\$850	988,000	9,777
Hearing	\$44,400	\$820	1,452,000	15,059
Ambulatory	\$37,500	\$680	1,503,000	15,036
Cognitive	\$32,300	\$780	960,000	9,240
Self-Care	\$36,300	\$1,530	307,000	2,972
Independent Living	\$34,300	\$1,130	518,000	5,151

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 2014 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

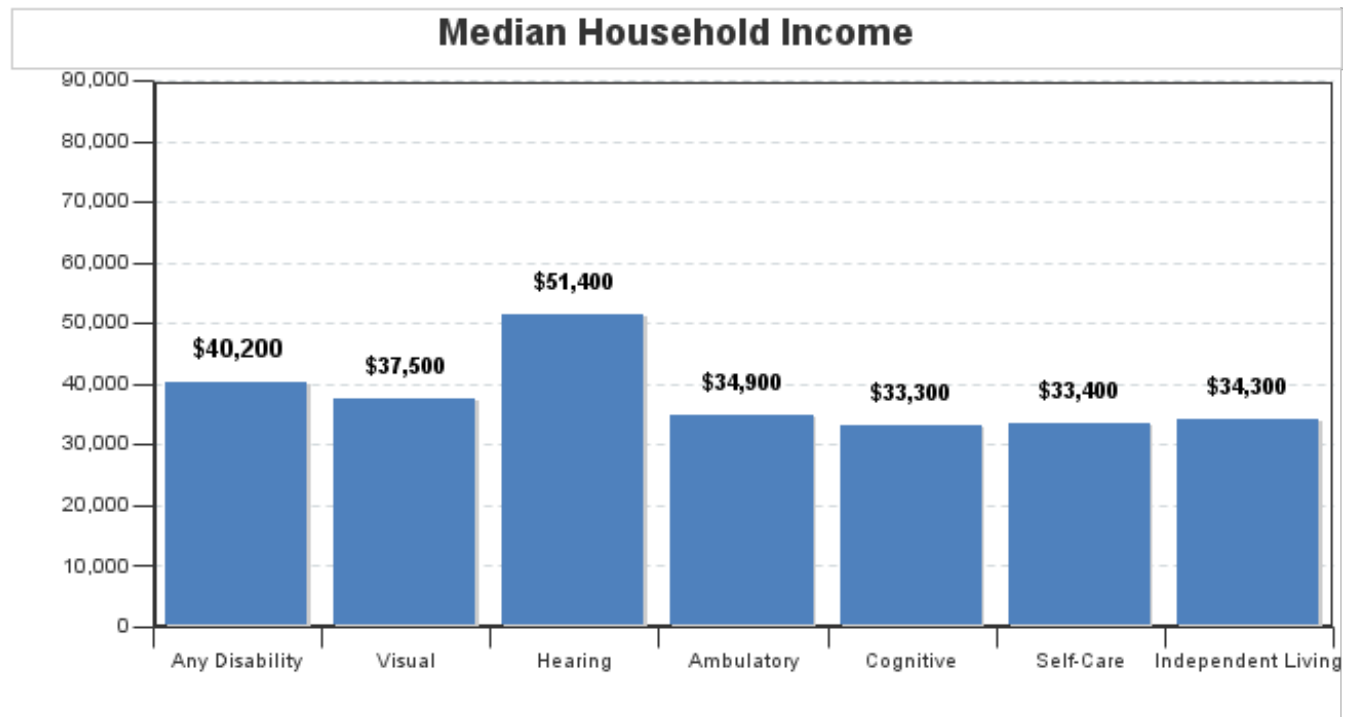
Quick Statistics



- In 2014, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in the US was \$40,200.
- In 2014, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in the US was \$64,100.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$23,900.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$51,400. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability" \$33,300 .

* **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 2014



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$64,100	\$220	79,780,000	785,092
Any Disability	\$40,200	380	15,579,000	165,435
Visual	\$37,500	800	3,127,000	32,010
Hearing	\$51,400	930	3,548,000	37,875
Ambulatory	\$34,900	460	8,517,000	90,279
Cognitive	\$33,300	530	6,364,000	66,969
Self-Care	\$33,400	760	2,941,000	31,369
Independent Living	\$34,300	560	5,596,000	60,576

* **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 2014 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

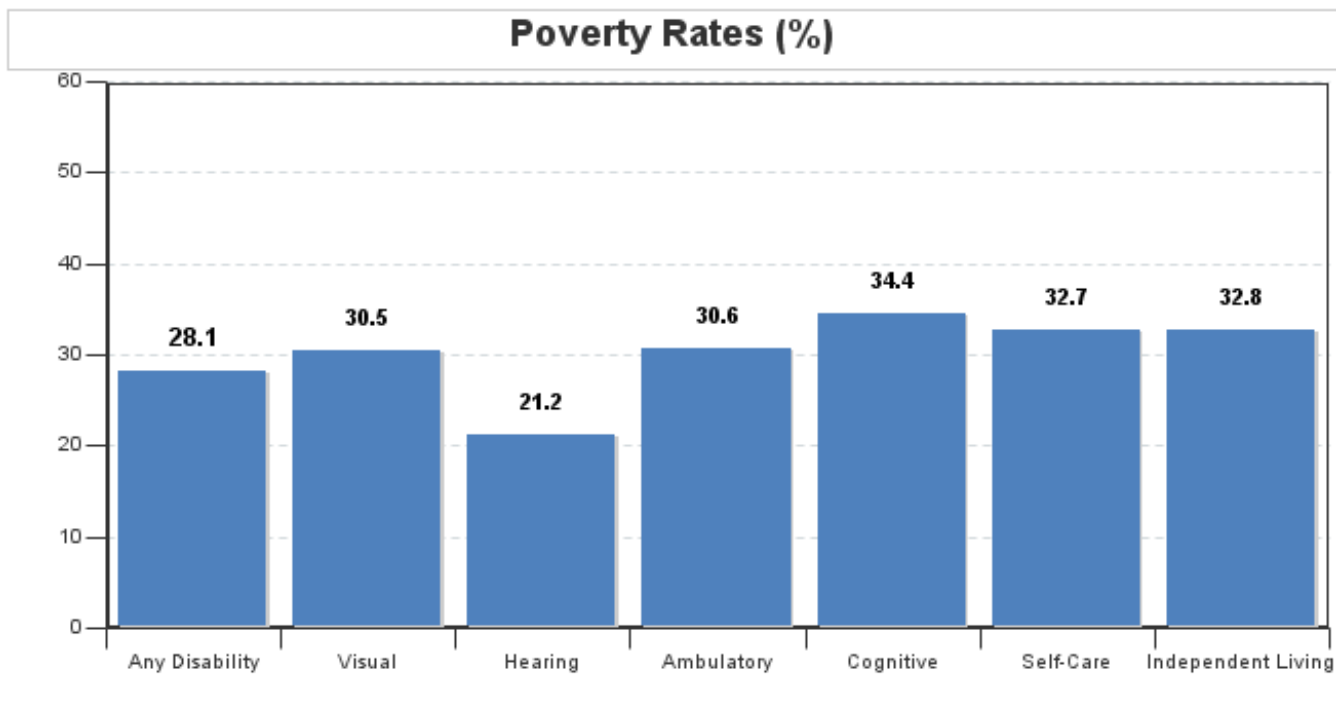
Quick Statistics



- In 2014, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in the US was 28.1 percent.
- In 2014, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in the US was 12.2 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 15.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 34.4 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 21.2 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 2014



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	12.2	0.08	19,874,600	134,250	162,792,000	1,523,173
Any Disability	28.1	0.31	5,540,700	72,560	19,723,800	199,749
Visual	30.5	0.75	1,124,200	32,920	3,687,500	35,888
Hearing	21.2	0.64	841,900	28,500	3,974,700	40,577
Ambulatory	30.6	0.45	3,095,500	54,450	10,111,400	102,676
Cognitive	34.4	0.52	2,803,900	51,840	8,161,200	81,725
Self-Care	32.7	0.77	1,160,600	33,440	3,544,000	36,719
Independent Living	32.8	0.55	2,290,700	46,900	6,974,900	71,892

* **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

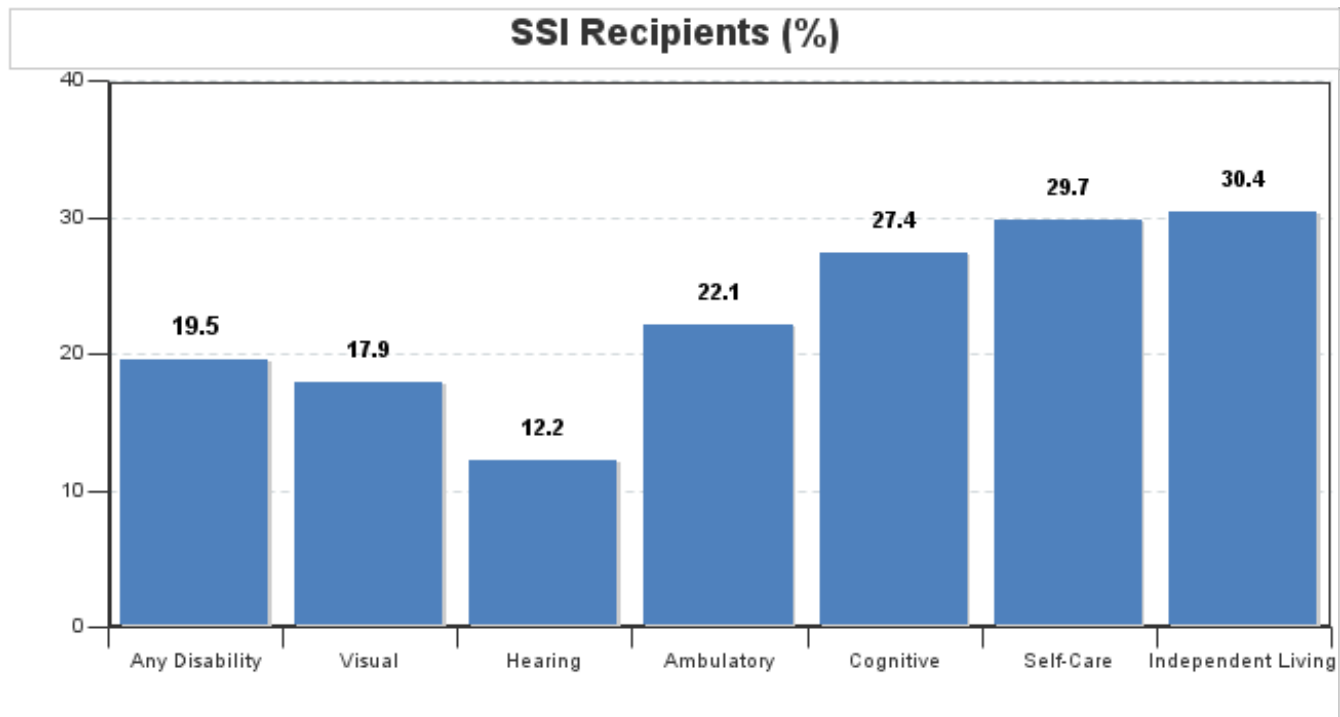
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in the United States, using data from the 2014 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note 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
19.5%

- In 2014, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in the US was 19.5 percent.
- In 2014, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in the US was 3,848,700.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 30.4 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 12.2 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 2014



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	19.5	0.23	3,848,700	51,060	19,754,700	200,275
Visual	17.9	0.52	662,000	21,290	3,692,900	35,984
Hearing	12.2	0.43	483,900	18,200	3,980,800	40,685
Ambulatory	22.1	0.34	2,230,900	38,980	10,116,500	102,763
Cognitive	27.4	0.41	2,239,600	39,050	8,179,900	82,039
Self-Care	29.7	0.64	1,051,100	26,810	3,545,000	36,737
Independent Living	30.4	0.46	2,119,200	38,000	6,977,300	71,938

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 2014 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

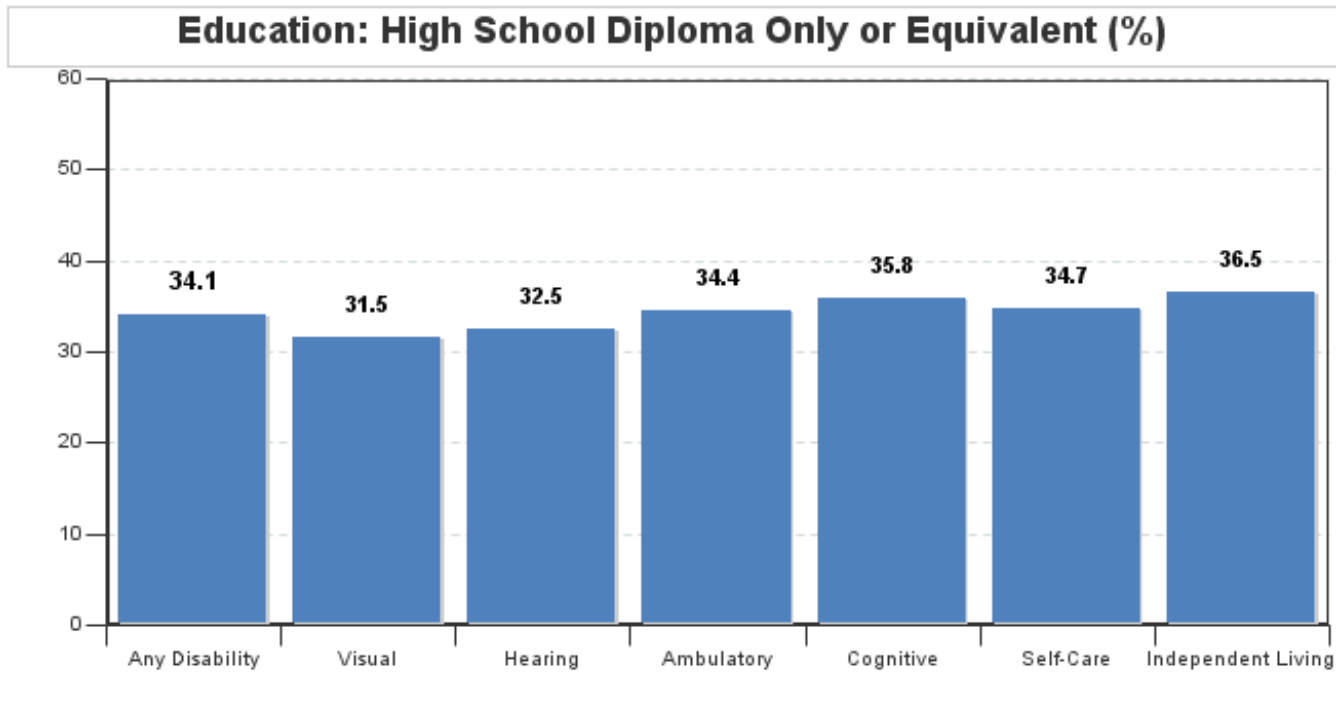
Quick Statistics

High School
Only: with
disability
34.1%

High School
Only: without
disability
25.3%

- In 2014, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in the US was 34.1 percent.
- In 2014, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in the US was 25.3 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," 31.5 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in the US in 2014



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	25.3	0.09	41,336,200	157,080	163,511,000	1,534,915
Any Disability	34.1	0.28	6,729,900	67,220	19,754,700	200,275
Visual	31.5	0.63	1,163,900	28,200	3,692,900	35,984
Hearing	32.5	0.61	1,292,200	29,710	3,980,800	40,685
Ambulatory	34.4	0.39	3,482,400	48,600	10,116,500	102,763
Cognitive	35.8	0.44	2,930,900	44,630	8,179,900	82,039
Self-Care	34.7	0.66	1,230,400	28,990	3,545,000	36,737
Independent Living	36.5	0.48	2,548,000	41,640	6,977,300	71,938

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 2014 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

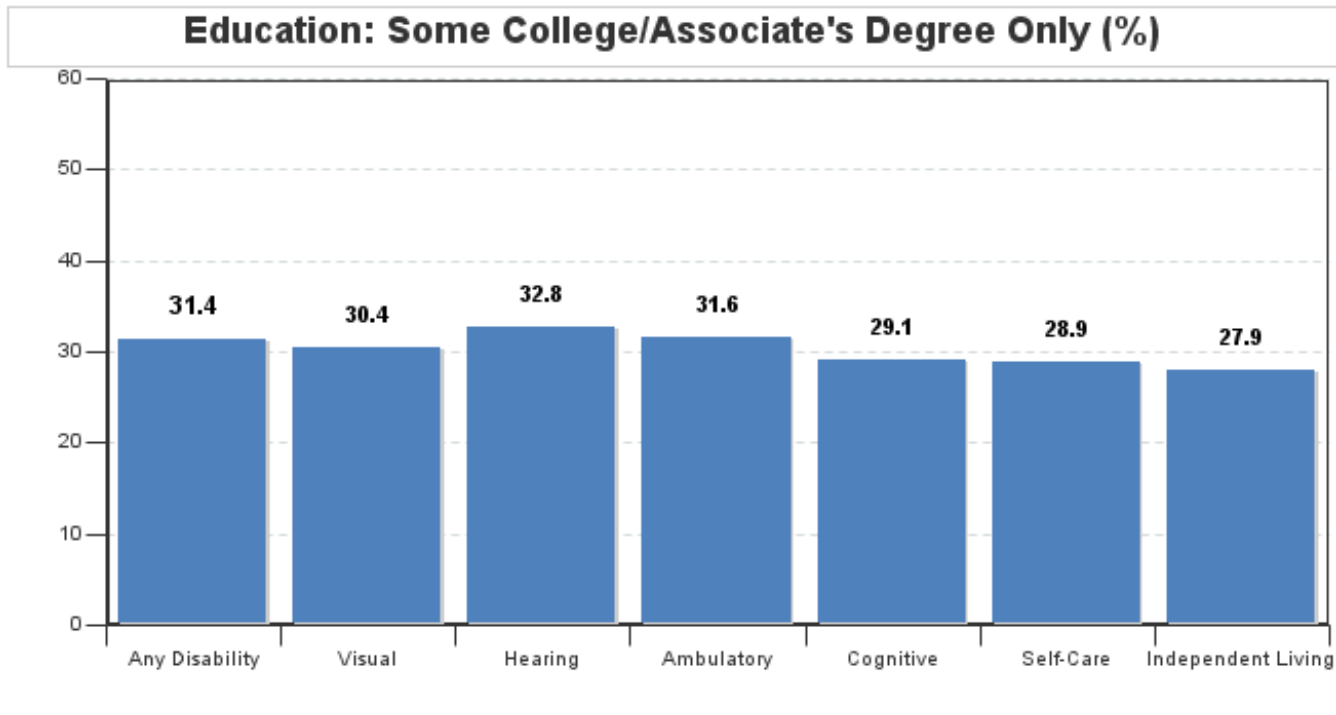
Quick Statistics

Some
College: with
disability
31.4%

Some
College:
without
disability
32.2%

- In 2014, 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 2014, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in the US was 32.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 0.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Hearing Disability," 32.8 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 27.9 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 2014



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	32.2	0.10	52,671,000	173,650	163,511,000	1,534,915
Any Disability	31.4	0.27	6,212,800	64,640	19,754,700	200,275
Visual	30.4	0.63	1,122,600	27,700	3,692,900	35,984
Hearing	32.8	0.62	1,305,200	29,860	3,980,800	40,685
Ambulatory	31.6	0.38	3,201,800	46,620	10,116,500	102,763
Cognitive	29.1	0.42	2,380,800	40,260	8,179,900	82,039
Self-Care	28.9	0.63	1,025,800	26,480	3,545,000	36,737
Independent Living	27.9	0.44	1,949,900	36,460	6,977,300	71,938

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 2014 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

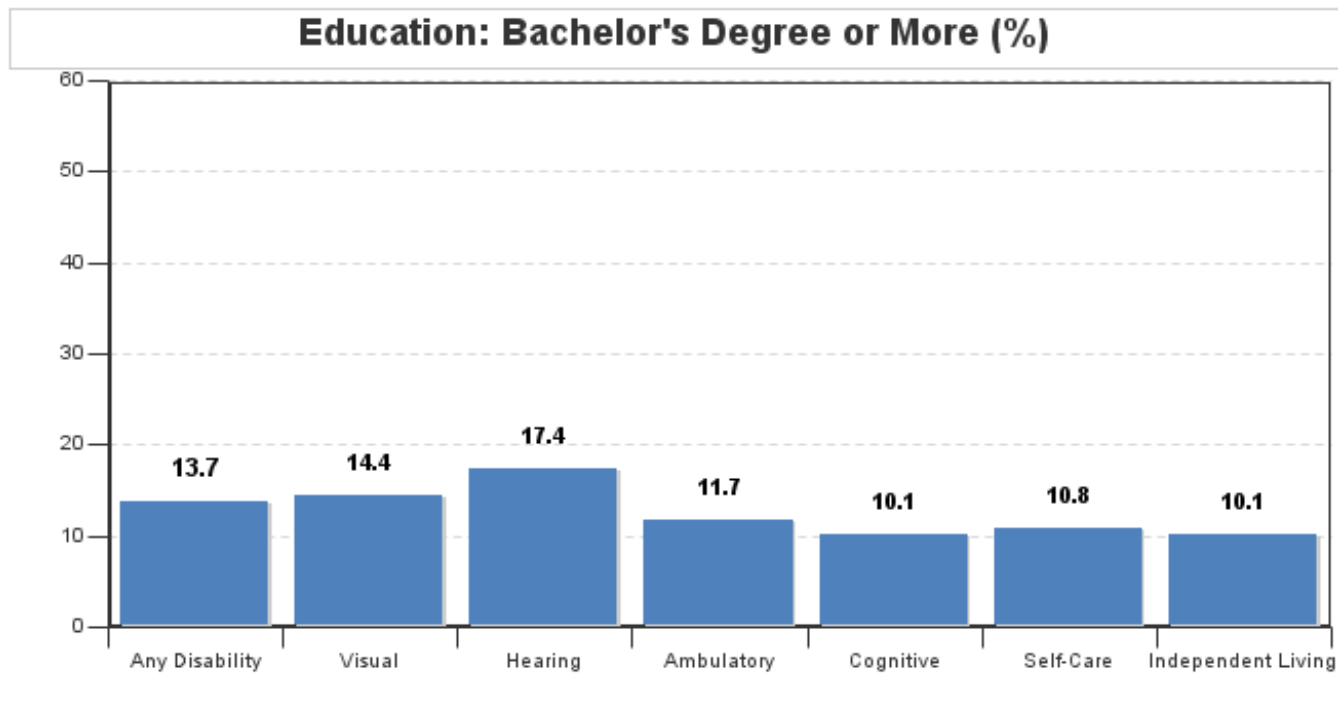
13.7%

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

32.5%

- In 2014, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in the US was 13.7 percent.
- In 2014, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in the US was 32.5 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 18.8 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," 17.4 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 10.1 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 2014



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	32.5	0.10	53,160,600	174,300	163,511,000	1,534,915
Any Disability	13.7	0.20	2,711,600	42,940	19,754,700	200,275
Visual	14.4	0.48	531,000	19,070	3,692,900	35,984
Hearing	17.4	0.50	692,400	21,770	3,980,800	40,685
Ambulatory	11.7	0.26	1,186,600	28,470	10,116,500	102,763
Cognitive	10.1	0.28	827,400	23,790	8,179,900	82,039
Self-Care	10.8	0.43	381,400	16,160	3,545,000	36,737
Independent Living	10.1	0.30	701,300	21,910	6,977,300	71,938

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

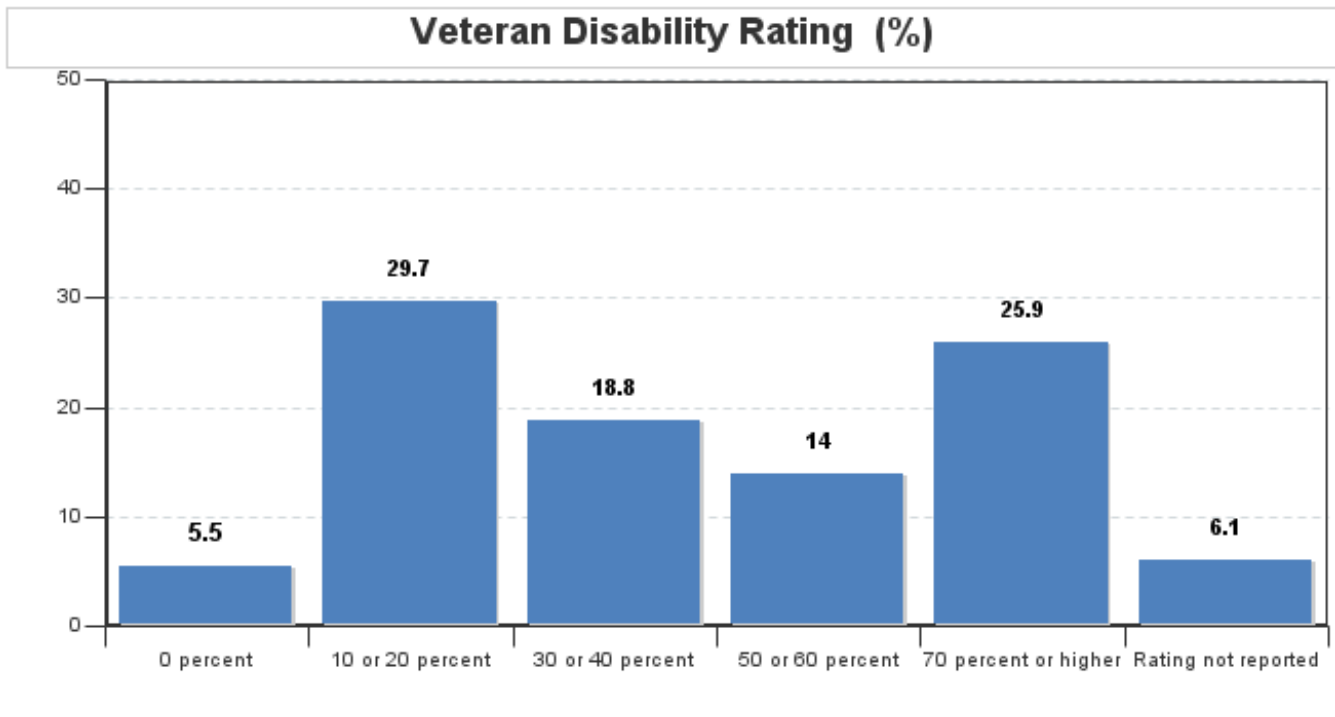
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in the United States. The 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating 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
22.5%

- In 2014, there were 9,750,600 working-age civilian veterans in the US, of whom 2,198,300 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2014, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in the US with a VA service-connected disability was 22.5 percent.
- In 2014, 570,400 working-age civilian veterans in the US had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2014, 25.9 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 2014



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	22.5	0.35	2,198,300	38,690	9,750,600	98,039
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	5.5	0.40	120,600	9,090	2,198,300	22,183
10 or 20 percent	29.7	0.81	653,100	21,140	2,198,300	22,183
30 or 40 percent	18.8	0.69	412,400	16,810	2,198,300	22,183
50 or 60 percent	14.0	0.61	308,600	14,540	2,198,300	22,183
70 percent or higher	25.9	0.77	570,400	19,760	2,198,300	22,183
Rating not reported	6.1	0.42	133,300	9,560	2,198,300	22,183

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 2014 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

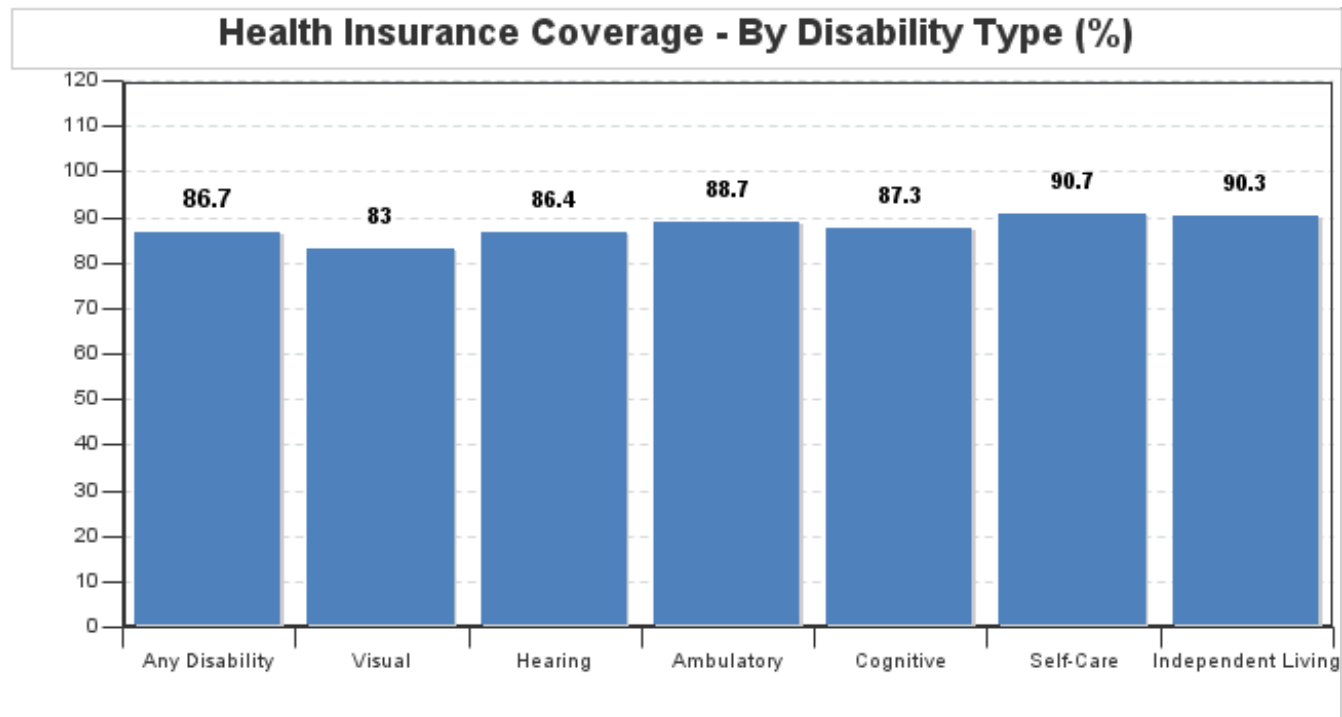
Quick Statistics

Health
Coverage:
with Disability
86.7%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
83.5%

- In 2014, 86.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2014, 83.5 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 3.2 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," 90.7 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 83.0 percent.

Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2014



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	83.5	0.08	136,502,800	231,380	163,511,000	1,534,915
Any Disability	86.7	0.20	17,128,900	105,430	19,754,700	200,275
Visual	83.0	0.51	3,066,600	45,640	3,692,900	35,984
Hearing	86.4	0.45	3,438,300	48,300	3,980,800	40,685
Ambulatory	88.7	0.26	8,970,400	77,320	10,116,500	102,763
Cognitive	87.3	0.30	7,141,500	69,200	8,179,900	82,039
Self-Care	90.7	0.40	3,215,300	46,720	3,545,000	36,737
Independent Living	90.3	0.29	6,300,000	65,080	6,977,300	71,938

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 2014 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

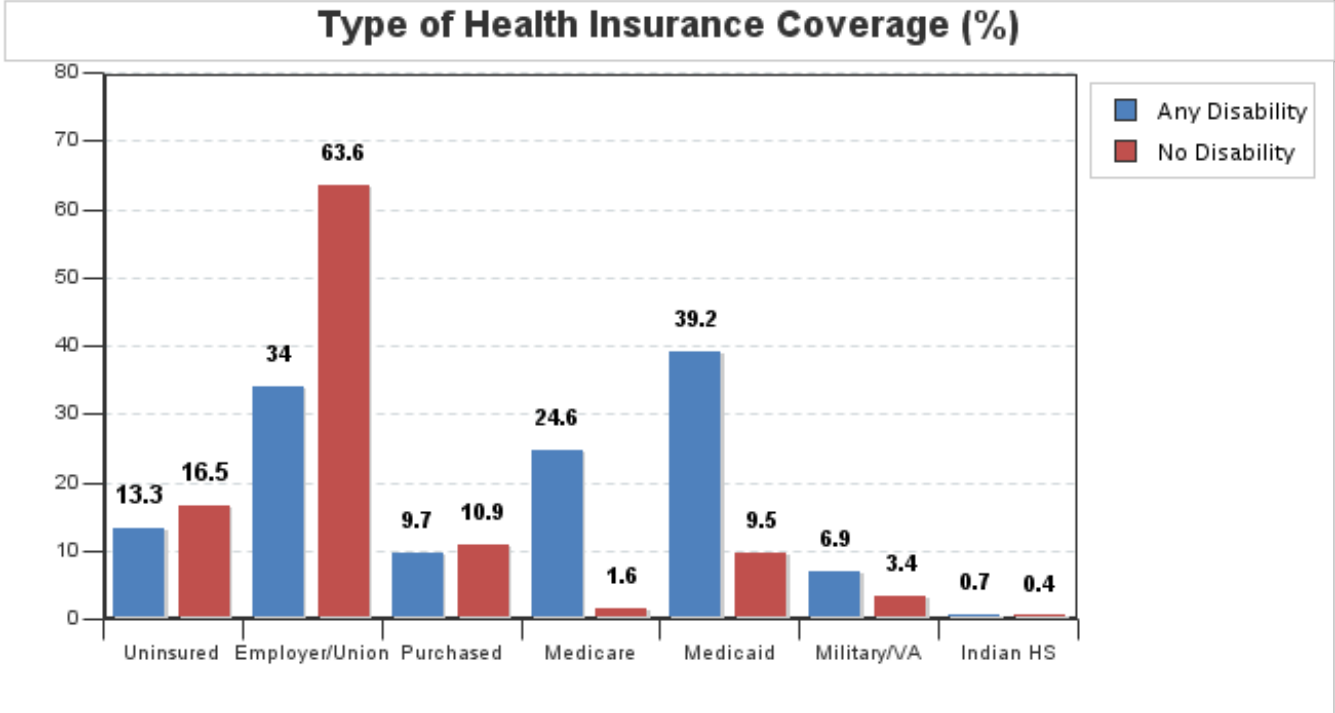
34.0%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

63.6%

- In 2014, 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 2014, 63.6 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 2014, 9.7 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 2014, 24.6 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US reported Medicare coverage and 39.2 percent reported Medicaid coverage (or other government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability).

Type of Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2014



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	13.3	0.20	2,625,800	42,260	19,754,700	200,275
Employer/Union	34.0	0.28	6,709,900	67,120	19,754,700	200,275
Purchased	9.7	0.17	1,925,700	36,230	19,754,700	200,275
Medicare	24.6	0.25	4,866,100	57,330	19,754,700	200,275
Medicaid	39.2	0.29	7,747,800	72,000	19,754,700	200,275
Military/VA	6.9	0.15	1,364,700	30,530	19,754,700	200,275
Indian Health Service	0.7	3.29	136,100	9,660	19,754,700	200,275
No Disability						
Uninsured	16.5	0.08	27,008,100	130,210	163,511,000	1,534,915
Employer/Union	63.6	0.10	104,048,900	219,260	163,511,000	1,534,915
Purchased	10.9	0.06	17,744,800	107,200	163,511,000	1,534,915
Medicare	1.6	3.29	2,584,600	41,930	163,511,000	1,534,915
Medicaid	9.5	0.06	15,467,700	100,470	163,511,000	1,534,915
Military/VA	3.4	0.04	5,520,800	61,000	163,511,000	1,534,915
Indian Health Service	0.4	3.29	678,500	21,550	163,511,000	1,534,915

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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