

Cornell University

2015

IN

Indiana

2015 Disability Status Report Indiana



www.disabilitystatistics.org

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

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The 2015 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 2015 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), is available again this year in English as well as Spanish. However, please note that the Puerto Rico sample is not included in any U.S. population estimates included in these reports.

Group Quarters: In 2006, the ACS began surveying the group quarters population. We include the non-institutionalized group quarters population, but due to small state level sample sizes exclude the institutionalized group quarters population (see glossary) in the Disability Status Reports.

Margin of Error (MOE): As in previous years' reports we provide the 90% MOE to better illustrate sampling variability. See the glossary entry for more information on this topic.

Glossary: As in previous years, we provide a comprehensive glossary at the back of this report defining the terms used in the Disability Status Report (see glossary).

Note: According to the Census Bureau, estimates based on the ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file such as those included in this report may differ slightly from the ACS summary tables produced by the Census Bureau, because they are subject to additional sampling error and further data processing operations. Please see <http://www.disabilitystatistics.org/faq.cfm#Q4> for further information.

Indiana Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in Indiana, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2015, the prevalence of disability in IN was:

- 13.9 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.5 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 6.2 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 6.0 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 12.5 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 28.3 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 51.4 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2015, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in IN was:

- 2.4% reported a Visual Disability
- 4.0% reported a Hearing Disability
- 7.8% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 5.6% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.7% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 6.1% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2015, 13.9 percent of females of all ages and 14.0 percent of males of all ages in IN reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2015, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in IN was 7.5 percent.

Race: In IN in 2015, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 12.5 percent among Whites
- 15.6 percent among Black / African Americans
- 3.5 percent among Asians
- 21.3 percent among Native Americans
- 11.5 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2015, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in IN was 35.9 percent.

Looking for Work: In IN in 2015, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 8.2 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In IN in 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 22.8 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2015, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in IN was \$35,800.

Annual Household Income: In IN in 2015, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$39,100.

Poverty: In IN in 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 26.3 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in IN was 18.6 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in IN:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 38.6 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 31.1 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 10.0 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2015, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 21.1 percent in IN.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2015 in IN, 89.1 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 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.7%

Location	2015 (%)	Location	2015 (%)
Alabama	15.5	Montana	12.5
Alaska	10.8	Nebraska	9.8
Arizona	10.7	Nevada	11.6
Arkansas	15.9	New Hampshire	11.3
California	8.4	New Jersey	7.7
Colorado	8.6	New Mexico	13.0
Connecticut	8.7	New York	9.0
Delaware	9.4	North Carolina	12.4
District of Columbia	9.2	North Dakota	7.8
Florida	10.2	Ohio	12.6
Georgia	10.8	Oklahoma	14.2
Hawaii	8.2	Oregon	13.0
Idaho	12.4	Pennsylvania	11.9
Illinois	8.7	Puerto Rico	18.3
Indiana	12.5	Rhode Island	11.6
Iowa	10.0	South Carolina	13.0
Kansas	10.5	South Dakota	11.2
Kentucky	16.1	Tennessee	14.3
Louisiana	13.3	Texas	10.0
Maine	14.8	Utah	9.3
Maryland	8.6	Vermont	12.4
Massachusetts	9.4	Virginia	9.5
Michigan	13.0	Washington	11.2
Minnesota	9.0	West Virginia	17.8
Mississippi	15.3	Wisconsin	10.1
Missouri	13.1	Wyoming	11.2

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 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 35.2% for people with disabilities and 78.3% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2015	People without Disabilities 2015	Location	People with Disabilities 2015	People without Disabilities 2015
Alabama	28.9	74.3	Montana	37.8	80.6
Alaska	41.4	78.3	Nebraska	47.7	85.3
Arizona	35.4	75.1	Nevada	40.7	75.9
Arkansas	30.1	76.2	New Hampshire	42.4	85.1
California	33.9	75.7	New Jersey	38.2	78.9
Colorado	42.1	81.2	New Mexico	30.2	73.7
Connecticut	34.8	81.2	New York	33.4	77.6
Delaware	33.3	79.5	North Carolina	33.3	78.1
District of Columbia	32.8	81.4	North Dakota	44.5	85.2
Florida	31.0	76.4	Ohio	35.6	79.5
Georgia	32.0	76.9	Oklahoma	35.4	77.8
Hawaii	43.2	80.5	Oregon	37.1	78.1
Idaho	41.0	79.1	Pennsylvania	35.9	79.4
Illinois	35.4	78.5	Puerto Rico	21.4	56.4
Indiana	35.9	79.6	Rhode Island	35.4	81.2
Iowa	45.2	84.3	South Carolina	29.4	76.6
Kansas	44.3	82.1	South Dakota	51.3	83.9
Kentucky	26.7	76.7	Tennessee	30.7	78.0
Louisiana	33.1	75.3	Texas	38.8	77.7
Maine	27.5	82.5	Utah	46.5	79.6
Maryland	42.4	81.2	Vermont	41.0	84.5
Massachusetts	34.7	81.6	Virginia	36.9	80.8
Michigan	31.3	77.1	Washington	37.4	78.5
Minnesota	48.9	84.8	West Virginia	25.8	72.5
Mississippi	28.1	73.5	Wisconsin	42.3	83.9
Missouri	34.5	81.0	Wyoming	59.9	80.3

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

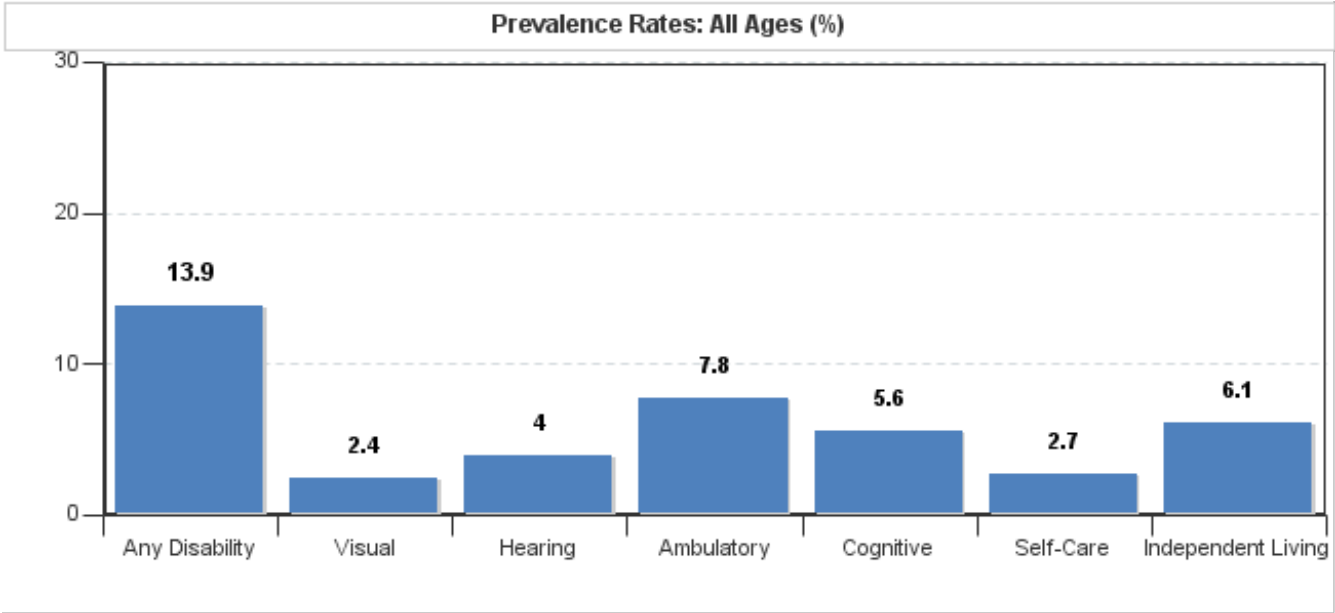
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Indiana, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
13.9%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in IN was 13.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 909,100 of the 6,523,300 individuals of all ages in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 7.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.4 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Indiana in 2015*



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	13.9	0.31	909,100	20,290	6,523,300	64,312
Visual	2.4	0.14	156,300	8,950	6,523,300	64,312
Hearing	4.0	0.18	263,500	11,530	6,523,300	64,312
Ambulatory	7.8	0.25	478,800	15,270	6,105,500	60,795
Cognitive	5.6	0.21	341,700	13,040	6,105,500	60,795
Self-Care	2.7	0.15	162,600	9,120	6,105,500	60,795
Independent Living	6.1	0.24	317,800	12,600	5,218,800	52,664

* **Note:** Children under the age of five were only asked about Vision and Hearing disabilities. The Independent Living disability question was only asked of persons aged 16 years old and older.

Prevalence

Ages 4 years and under

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 4 and under in Indiana, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

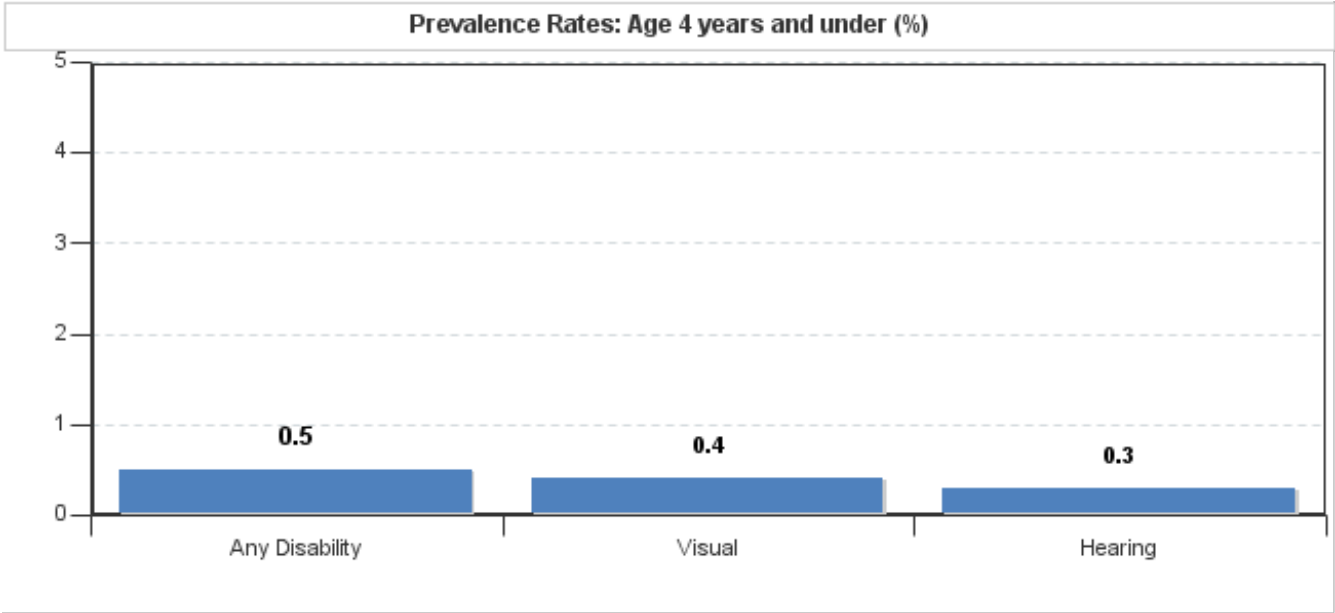
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.5%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in IN was 0.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 2,100 of the 417,800 children ages 0 to 4 in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2015, 0.4 percent reported a visual disability
- In IN in 2015, 0.3 percent reported a hearing disability

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Indiana in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.5	3.29	2,100	1,040	417,800	3,517
Visual	0.4	3.29	1,500	890	417,800	3,517
Hearing	0.3	3.29	1,400	870	417,800	3,517

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in Indiana, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

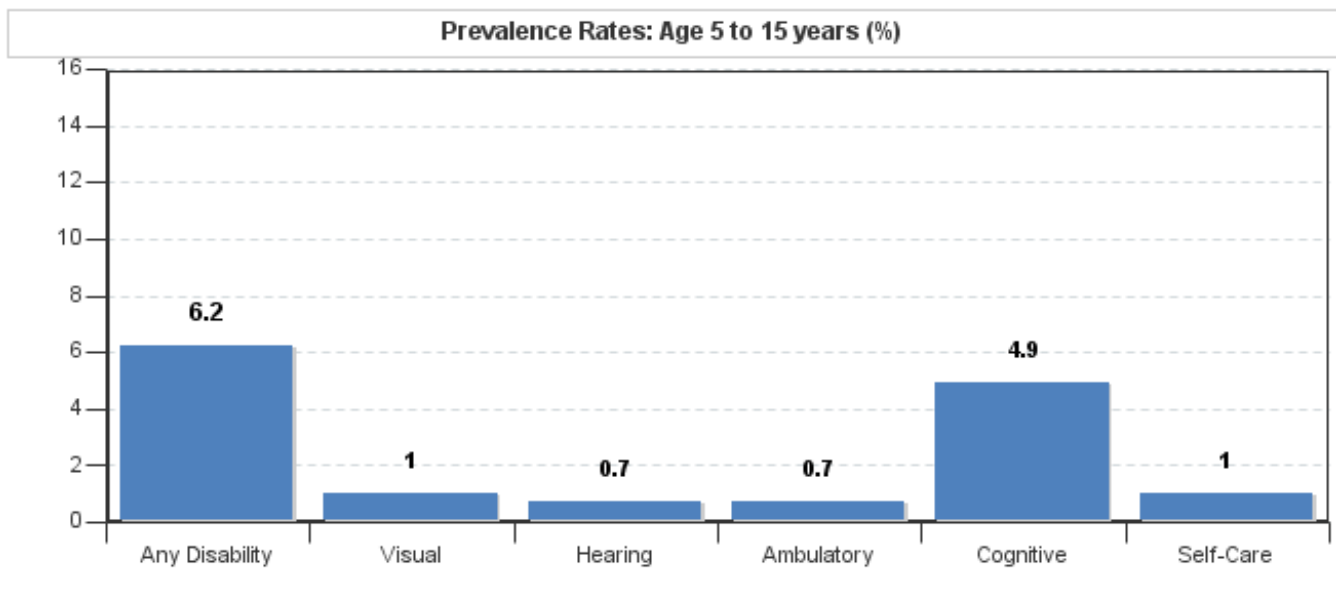
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
6.2%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in IN was 6.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 60,600 of the 983,500 individuals ages 5 to 15 in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2015, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.7 percent.

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

Prevalence of disability* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in Indiana in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.2	0.56	60,600	5,620	983,500	9,010
Visual	1.0	3.29	10,000	2,290	983,500	9,010
Hearing	0.7	3.29	7,200	1,950	983,500	9,010
Ambulatory	0.7	3.29	7,200	1,950	983,500	9,010
Cognitive	4.9	0.50	48,000	5,000	983,500	9,010
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	9,400	2,220	983,500	9,010

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

Prevalence

Ages 16 to 20 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Indiana, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

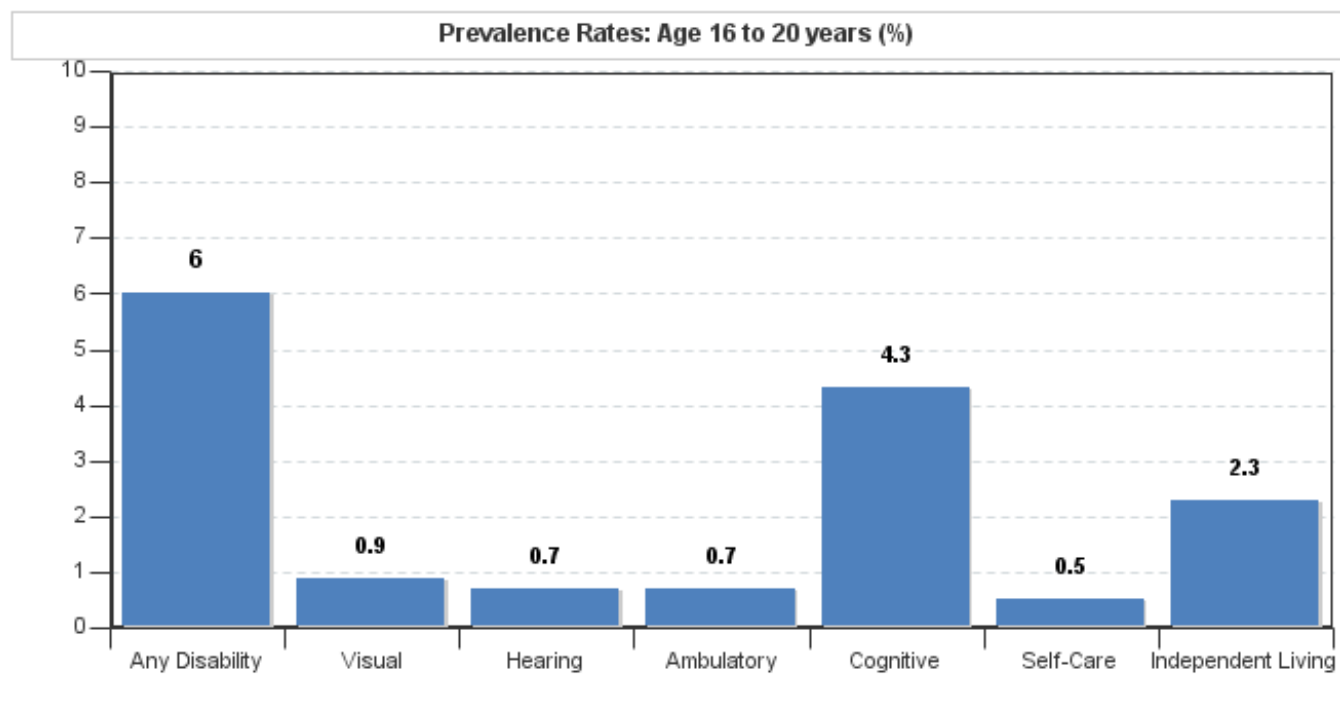
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years

6.0%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in IN was 6.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 27,600 of the 460,800 individuals ages 16 to 20 in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 0.5 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Indiana in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.0	0.80	27,600	3,800	460,800	4,508
Visual	0.9	3.29	4,300	1,500	460,800	4,508
Hearing	0.7	3.29	3,400	1,340	460,800	4,508
Ambulatory	0.7	3.29	3,400	1,330	460,800	4,508
Cognitive	4.3	0.68	19,600	3,210	460,800	4,508
Self-Care	0.5	3.29	2,500	1,150	460,800	4,508
Independent Living	2.3	0.51	10,600	2,360	460,800	4,508

Prevalence

Ages 21 to 64 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Indiana, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

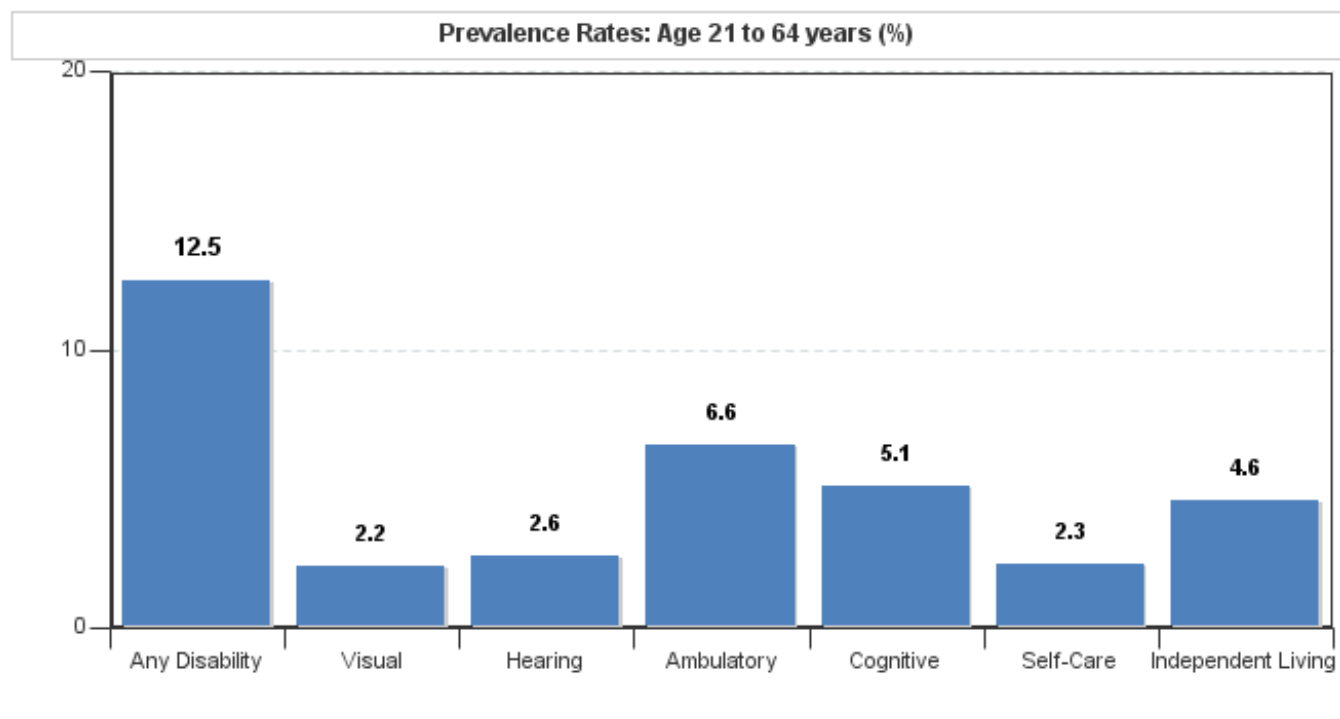
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64
years

12.5%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in IN was 12.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 467,900 of the 3,731,600 individuals ages 21 to 64 in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Visual Disability," 2.2 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Indiana in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	12.5	0.39	467,900	15,110	3,731,600	35,865
Visual	2.2	0.17	81,300	6,490	3,731,600	35,865
Hearing	2.6	0.19	97,600	7,110	3,731,600	35,865
Ambulatory	6.6	0.30	247,700	11,190	3,731,600	35,865
Cognitive	5.1	0.26	191,900	9,890	3,731,600	35,865
Self-Care	2.3	0.18	85,500	6,660	3,731,600	35,865
Independent Living	4.6	0.25	171,900	9,380	3,731,600	35,865

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Indiana, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

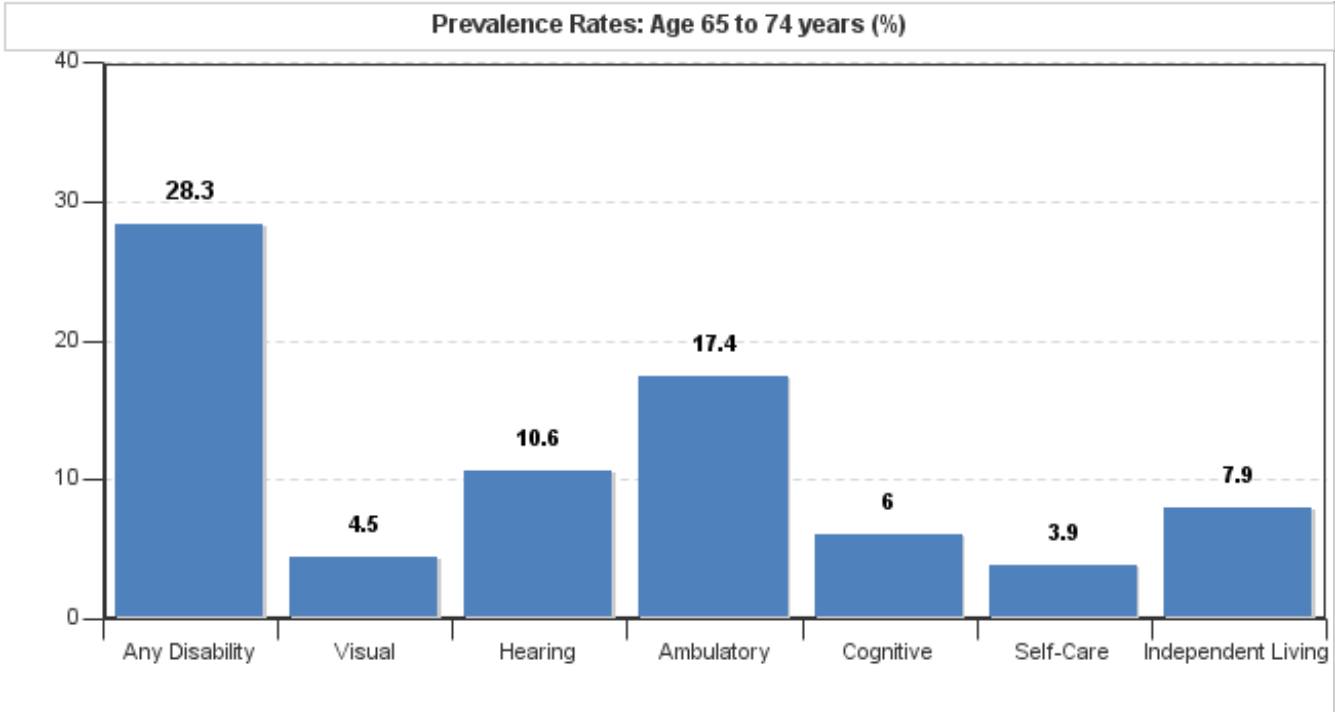
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

28.3%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in IN was 28.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 156,000 of the 550,300 individuals ages 65 to 74 in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 17.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 3.9 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Indiana in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	28.3	1.39	156,000	8,940	550,300	6,680
Visual	4.5	0.64	24,800	3,610	550,300	6,680
Hearing	10.6	0.95	58,600	5,520	550,300	6,680
Ambulatory	17.4	1.17	96,000	7,050	550,300	6,680
Cognitive	6.0	0.74	33,200	4,170	550,300	6,680
Self-Care	3.9	0.60	21,200	3,330	550,300	6,680
Independent Living	7.9	0.83	43,700	4,770	550,300	6,680

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Indiana, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

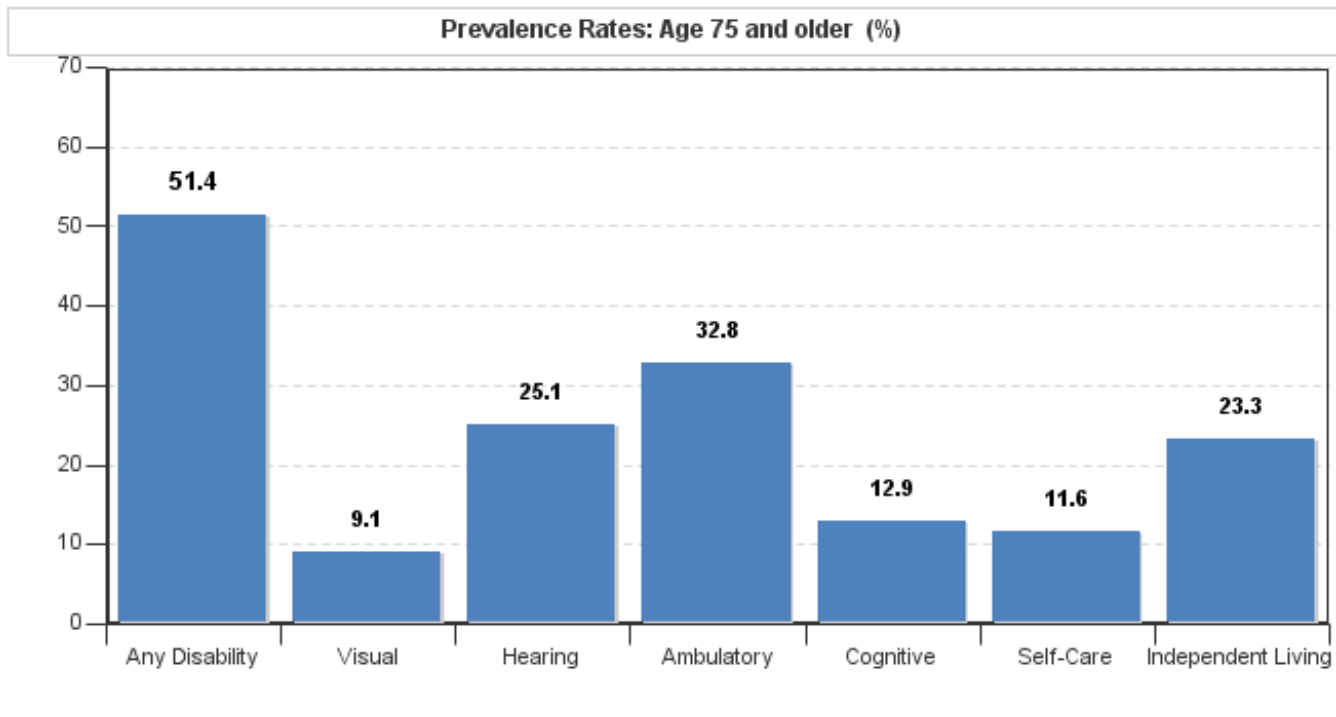
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

51.4%

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in IN was 51.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 194,900 of the 379,300 individuals ages 75 and older in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 32.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 9.1 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Indiana in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	51.4	1.86	194,900	9,970	379,300	4,732
Visual	9.1	1.07	34,300	4,240	379,300	4,732
Hearing	25.1	1.61	95,200	7,020	379,300	4,732
Ambulatory	32.8	1.75	124,500	8,010	379,300	4,732
Cognitive	12.9	1.25	48,900	5,050	379,300	4,732
Self-Care	11.6	1.19	43,900	4,790	379,300	4,732
Independent Living	23.3	1.57	88,400	6,770	379,300	4,732

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in Indiana, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

14.0%

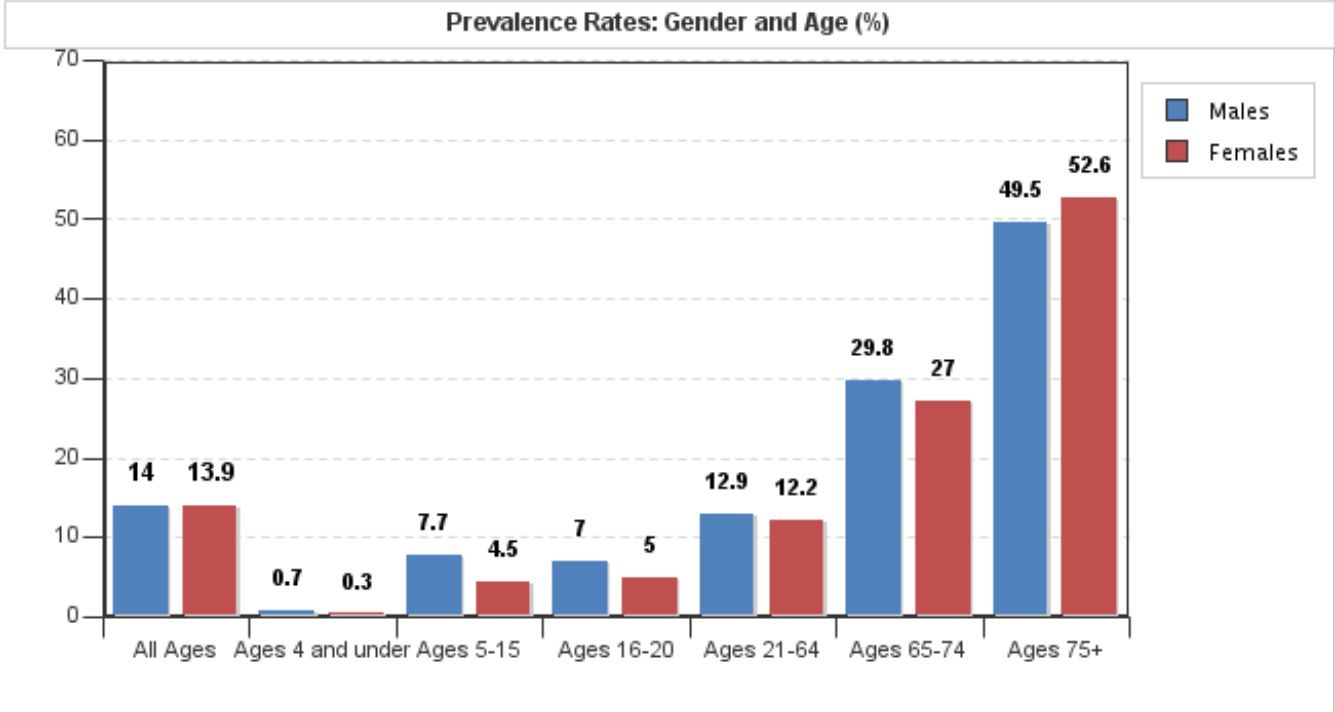
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

13.9%

- In IN in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 14.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 446,300 of the 3,194,000 males of all ages in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 13.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 462,800 of the 3,329,300 females of all ages in IN reported one or more disabilities.

* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children ages 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by gender and age group in Indiana in 2015



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	14.0	0.44	446,300	14,780	3,194,000	31,218
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	1,500	880	213,300	1,786
Males: Ages 5-15	7.7	0.86	39,200	4,520	505,700	4,568
Males: Ages 16-20	7.0	1.23	15,800	2,880	225,300	2,202
Males: Ages 21-64	12.9	0.57	237,300	10,960	1,839,000	17,661
Males: Ages 65-74	29.8	2.06	77,200	6,330	258,700	3,072
Males: Ages 75+	49.5	2.94	75,300	6,250	151,900	1,929
Females						
Females: All Ages	13.9	0.43	462,800	15,030	3,329,300	33,094
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.3	3.29	600	550	204,500	1,731
Females: Ages 5-15	4.5	0.69	21,400	3,350	477,700	4,442
Females: Ages 16-20	5.0	1.03	11,800	2,490	235,500	2,306
Females: Ages 21-64	12.2	0.54	230,500	10,810	1,892,600	18,204
Females: Ages 65-74	27.0	1.88	78,800	6,390	291,600	3,608
Females: Ages 75+	52.6	2.40	119,700	7,850	227,400	2,803

* **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

Hispanic/Latino Origin and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by Hispanic/Latino origin and age group in Indiana, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

7.5%

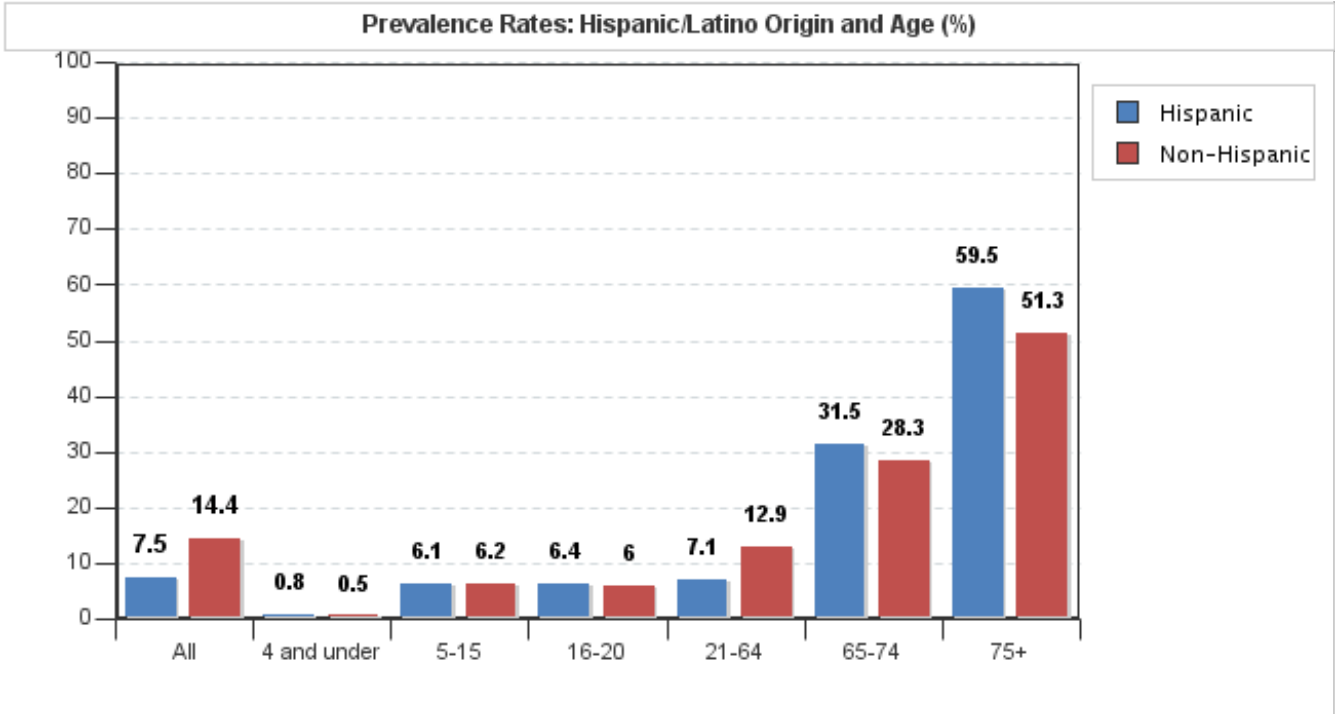
Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

14.4%

- In IN in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 7.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 32,600 of the 432,400 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 14.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 876,500 of the 6,090,900 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in IN reported one or more disabilities.

* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children age 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by Hispanic / Latino origin and age group in Indiana in 2015



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	7.5	0.92	32,600	4,130	432,400	3,322
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	400	400	44,200	327
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.1	1.65	6,700	1,870	109,500	837
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	6.4	2.82	2,500	1,150	39,300	298
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	7.1	1.25	15,700	2,860	221,600	1,683
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	31.5	9.99	3,600	1,370	11,400	101
Hispanic - Ages 75+	59.5	14.02	3,800	1,420	6,400	76
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	14.4	0.33	876,500	19,980	6,090,900	60,990
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.5	3.29	1,700	950	373,600	3,190
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.2	0.59	54,000	5,300	873,900	8,173
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	6.0	0.84	25,100	3,630	421,500	4,210
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	12.9	0.41	452,200	14,870	3,510,000	34,182
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	28.3	1.41	152,400	8,840	538,900	6,579
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	51.3	1.88	191,100	9,870	372,900	4,656

* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children ages 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.

Prevalence

Race

Introduction

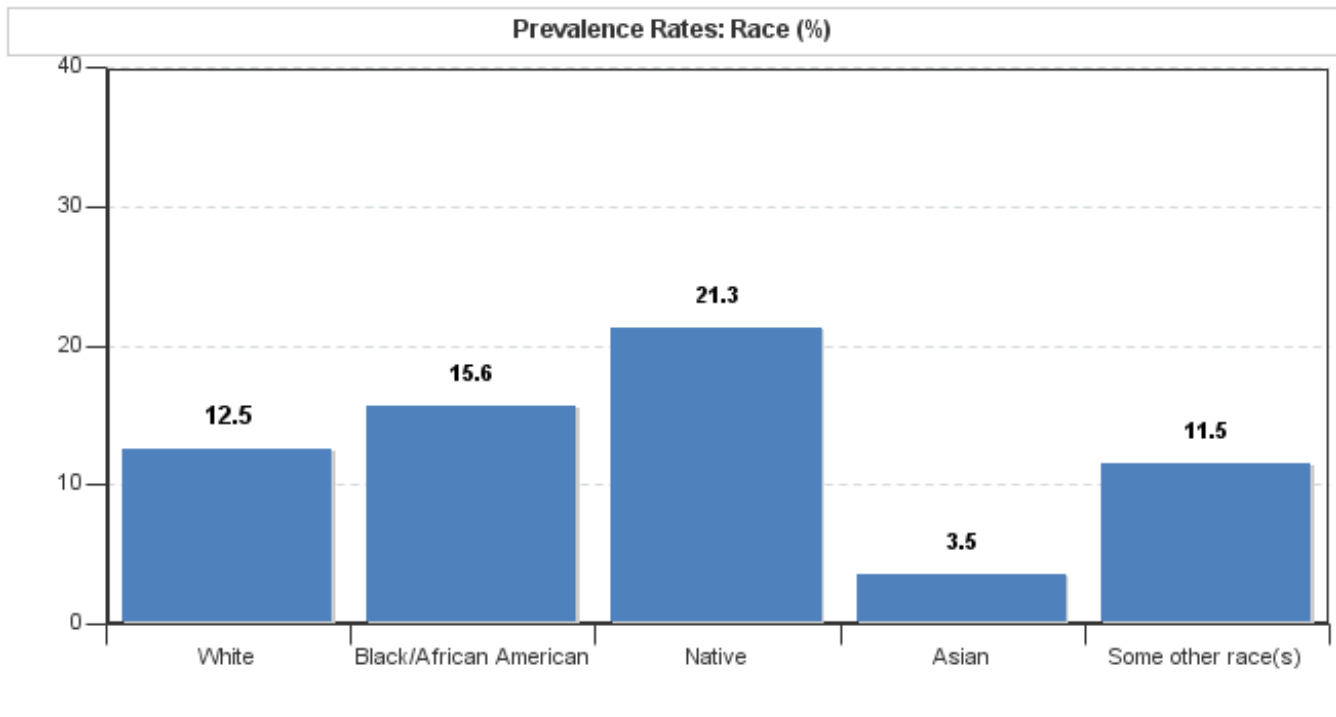
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in IN, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

In 2015, among working-age people in IN:

- 12.5 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 15.6 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 21.3 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 3.5 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 11.5 percent of persons who were some other race(s) reported a disability.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race in Indiana in 2015



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	12.5	0.43	395,600	13,970	3,169,900	31,657
Black/African American	15.6	1.43	52,400	5,220	336,500	2,473
Native American or Alaska Native	21.3	10.06	1,900	990	8,700	74
Asian	3.5	1.43	3,000	1,250	85,700	652
Some other race(s)	11.5	2.02	15,100	2,810	130,900	1,009

Employment

Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Indiana, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

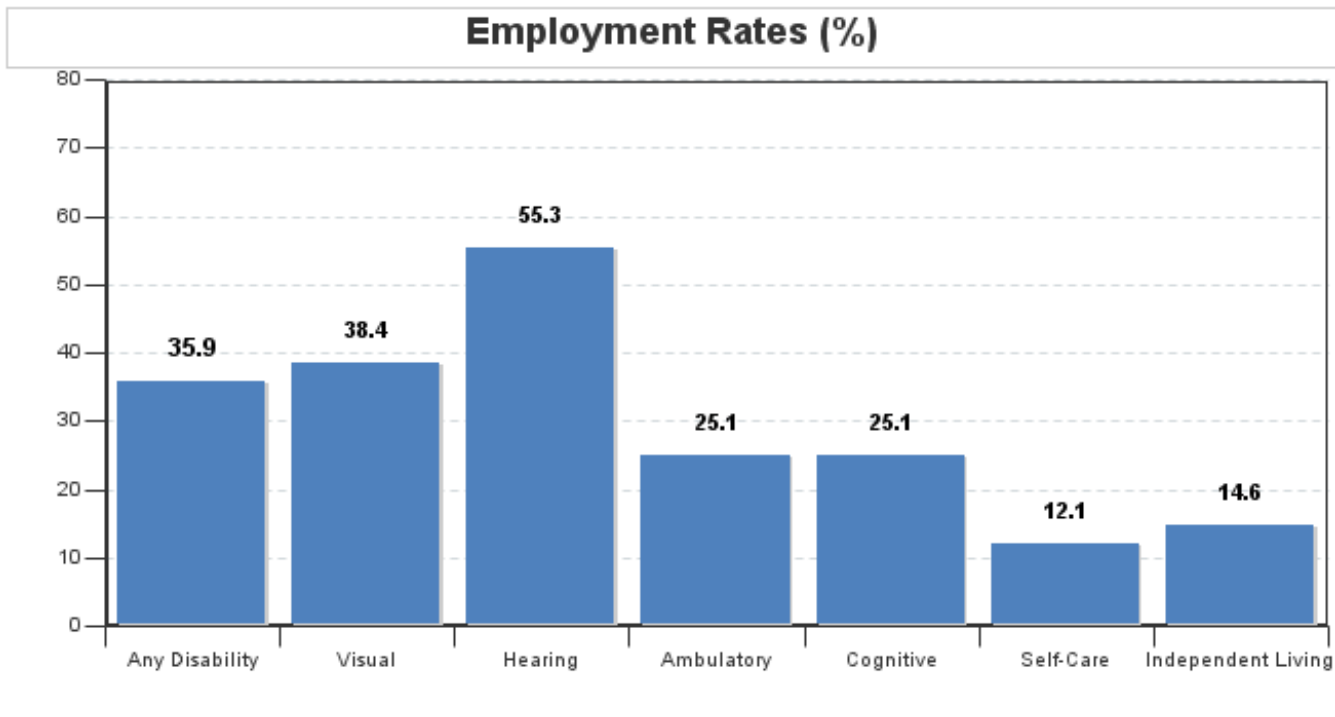
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
35.9%

Employment:
without
disability
79.6%

- In 2015, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in IN was 35.9 percent.
- In 2015, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in IN was 79.6 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 43.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 55.3 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 12.1 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Indiana in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	79.6	0.51	2,598,800	28,650	3,263,700	31,004
Any Disability	35.9	1.61	167,800	9,270	467,900	4,861
Visual	38.4	3.91	31,200	4,040	81,300	828
Hearing	55.3	3.65	53,900	5,300	97,600	1,012
Ambulatory	25.1	2.00	62,200	5,690	247,700	2,595
Cognitive	25.1	2.27	48,100	5,010	191,900	1,981
Self-Care	12.1	2.55	10,300	2,330	85,500	855
Independent Living	14.6	1.95	25,100	3,620	171,900	1,755

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

Introduction

This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Indiana who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

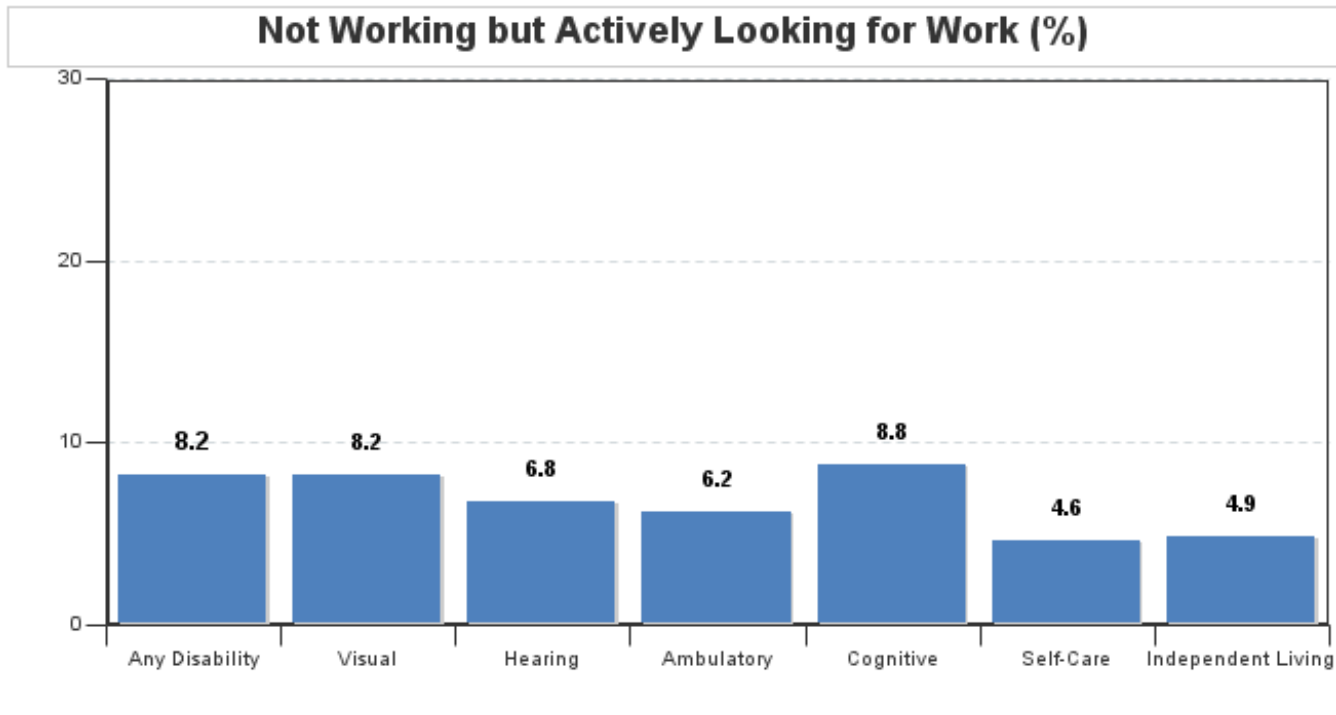
Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability
8.2%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
20.4%

- In 2015 in IN, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 8.2 percent.
- In 2015 in IN, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 20.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 12.2 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 "Cognitive Disability," 8.8 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 Indiana in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	20.4	1.13	135,900	8,360	665,000	6,279
Any Disability	8.2	1.15	24,700	3,600	300,000	3,133
Visual	8.2	2.81	4,100	1,470	50,100	485
Hearing	6.8	2.76	3,000	1,250	43,700	474
Ambulatory	6.2	1.28	11,400	2,450	185,500	1,941
Cognitive	8.8	1.71	12,700	2,580	143,800	1,493
Self-Care	4.6	1.75	3,400	1,340	75,200	748
Independent Living	4.9	1.29	7,200	1,950	146,800	1,515

Full-Time / Full-Year Employment

Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities working full-time/full-year in Indiana, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

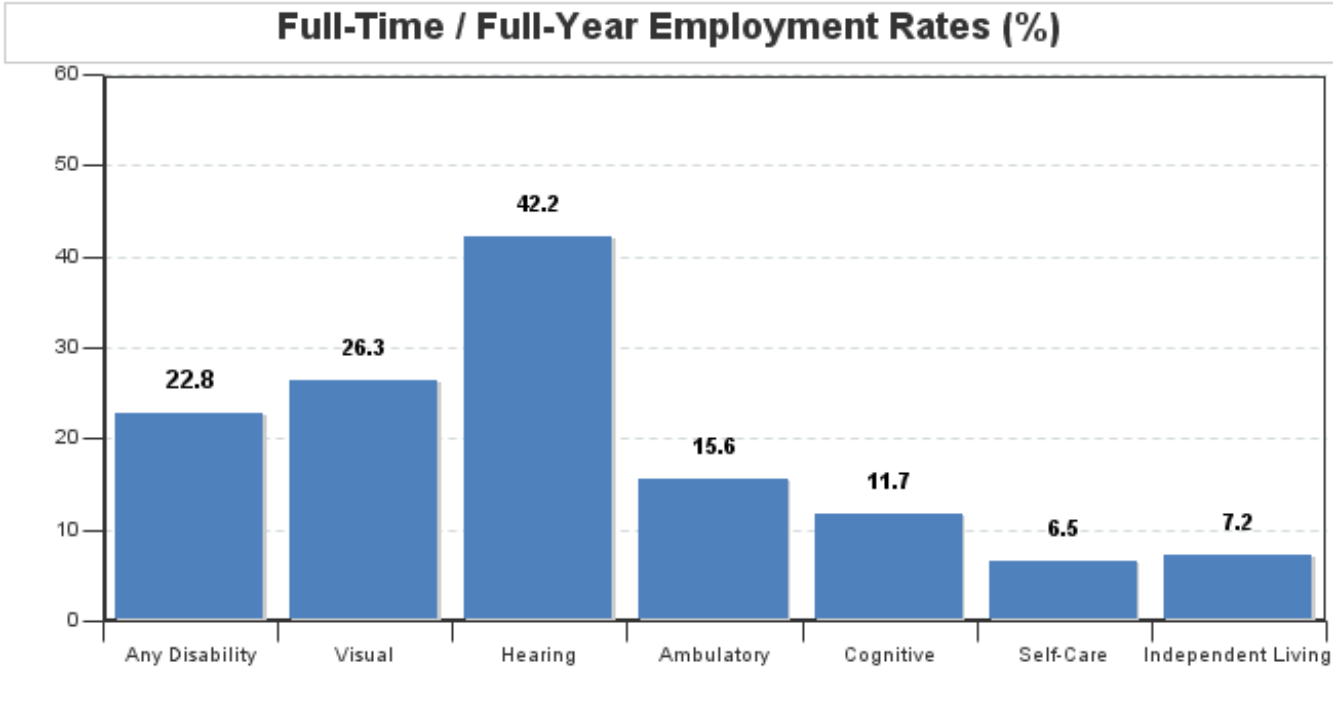
Quick Statistics

FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
22.8%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
60.2%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in IN was 22.8 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in IN was 60.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 37.4 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," 42.2 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 6.5 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Indiana in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	60.2	0.62	1,964,500	26,930	3,263,700	31,004
Any Disability	22.8	1.41	106,500	7,420	467,900	4,861
Visual	26.3	3.54	21,400	3,350	81,300	828
Hearing	42.2	3.62	41,200	4,640	97,600	1,012
Ambulatory	15.6	1.67	38,700	4,490	247,700	2,595
Cognitive	11.7	1.68	22,500	3,430	191,900	1,981
Self-Care	6.5	1.93	5,500	1,710	85,500	855
Independent Living	7.2	1.43	12,400	2,550	171,900	1,755

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

Introduction

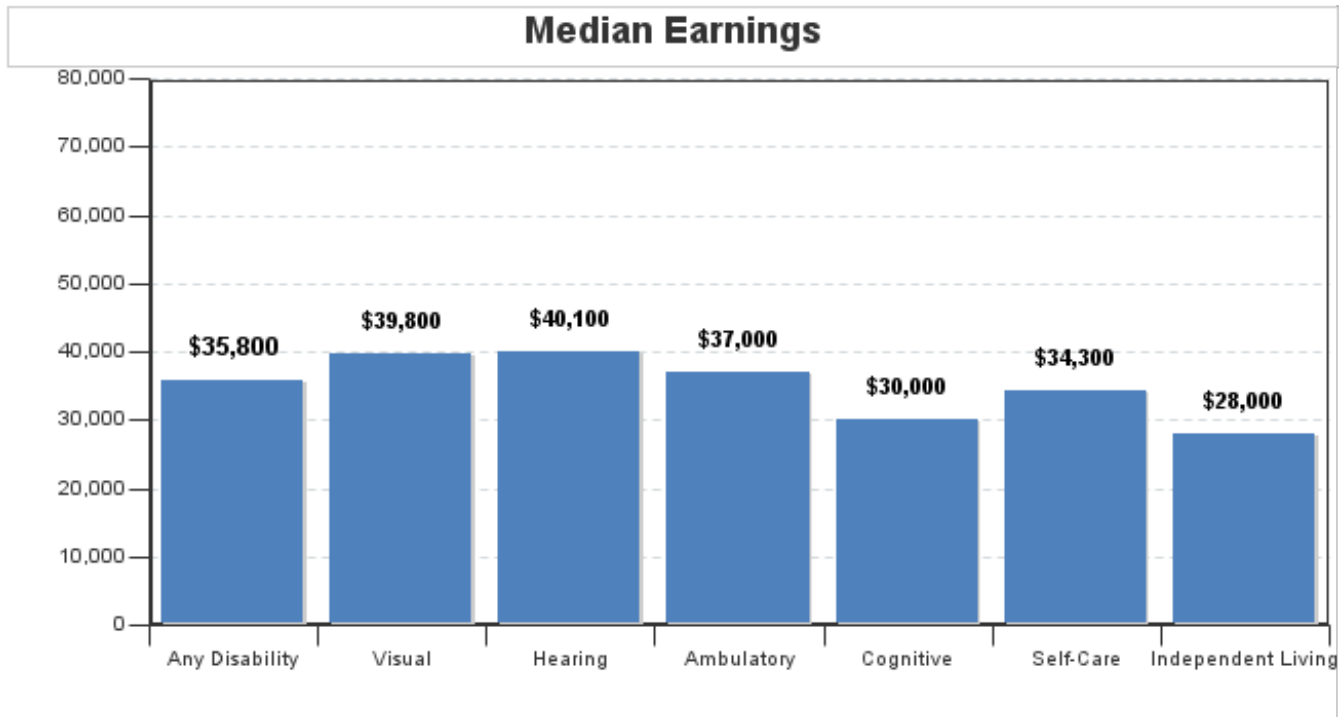
This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in Indiana, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics



- In 2015, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in IN was \$35,800.
- In 2015, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in IN was \$41,100.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$5,300.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$40,100. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Independent Living Disability," \$28,000.

Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in Indiana in 2015



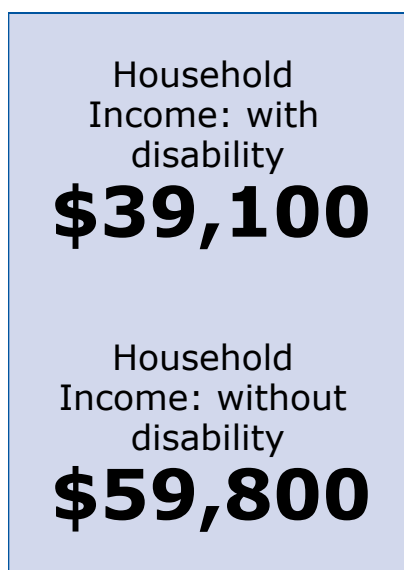
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$41,100	\$610	1,964,000	18,688
Any Disability	\$35,800	\$2,180	106,000	1,095
Visual	\$39,800	\$4,200	21,000	233
Hearing	\$40,100	\$4,480	41,000	408
Ambulatory	\$37,000	\$3,880	39,000	398
Cognitive	\$30,000	\$3,610	23,000	230
Self-Care	\$34,300	\$4,950	6,000	60
Independent Living	\$28,000	\$5,300	12,000	124

Annual Household Income

Introduction

This section illustrates the median annual income* of households that include any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Indiana, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

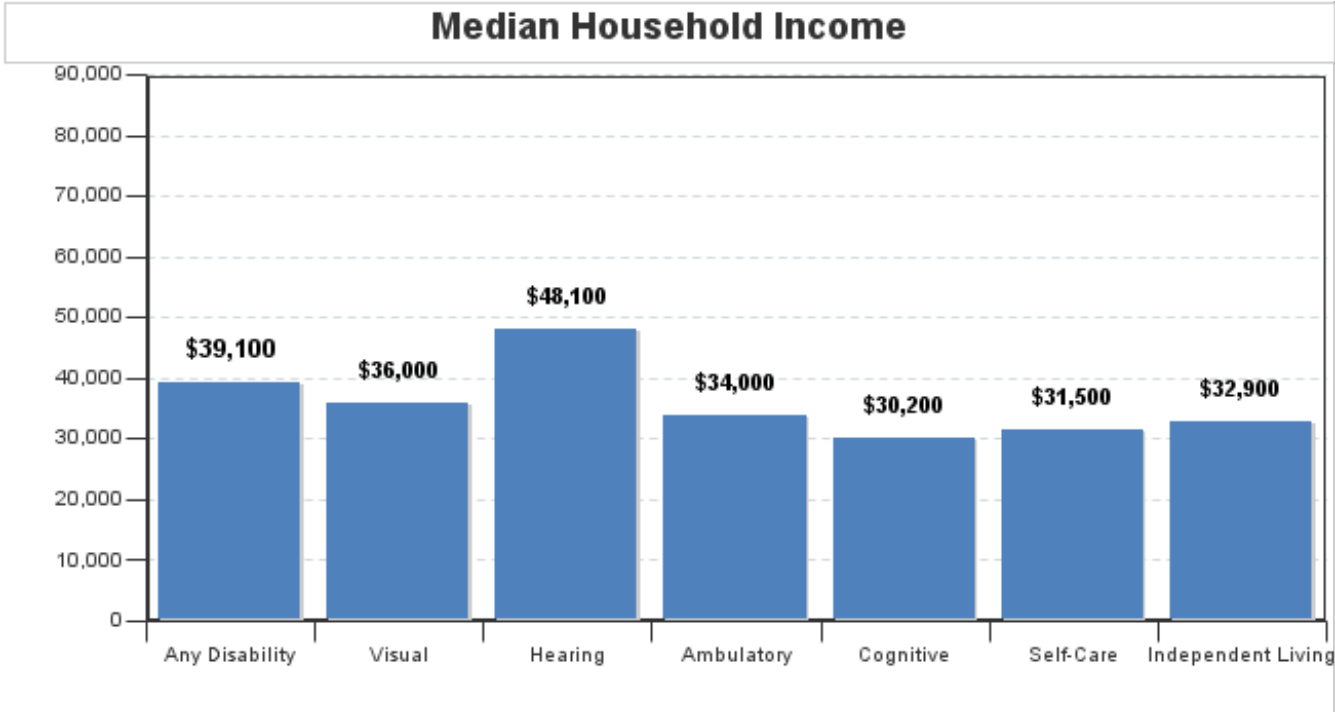
Quick Statistics



- In 2015, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in IN was \$39,100.
- In 2015, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in IN was \$59,800.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$20,700.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$48,100. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability" \$30,200 .

* **Note:** Household income is not available for persons living in group quarters.

Median annual income* of households including any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Indiana in 2015



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$59,800	\$1,200	1,659,000	16,326
Any Disability	\$39,100	2,140	361,000	3,969
Visual	\$36,000	4,170	69,000	744
Hearing	\$48,100	4,730	88,000	948
Ambulatory	\$34,000	2,560	207,000	2,253
Cognitive	\$30,200	3,020	145,000	1,605
Self-Care	\$31,500	4,170	71,000	773
Independent Living	\$32,900	3,200	132,000	1,472

* **Note:** Household income is not available for persons living in group quarters.

Poverty

Introduction

This section examines the poverty rates* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Indiana, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

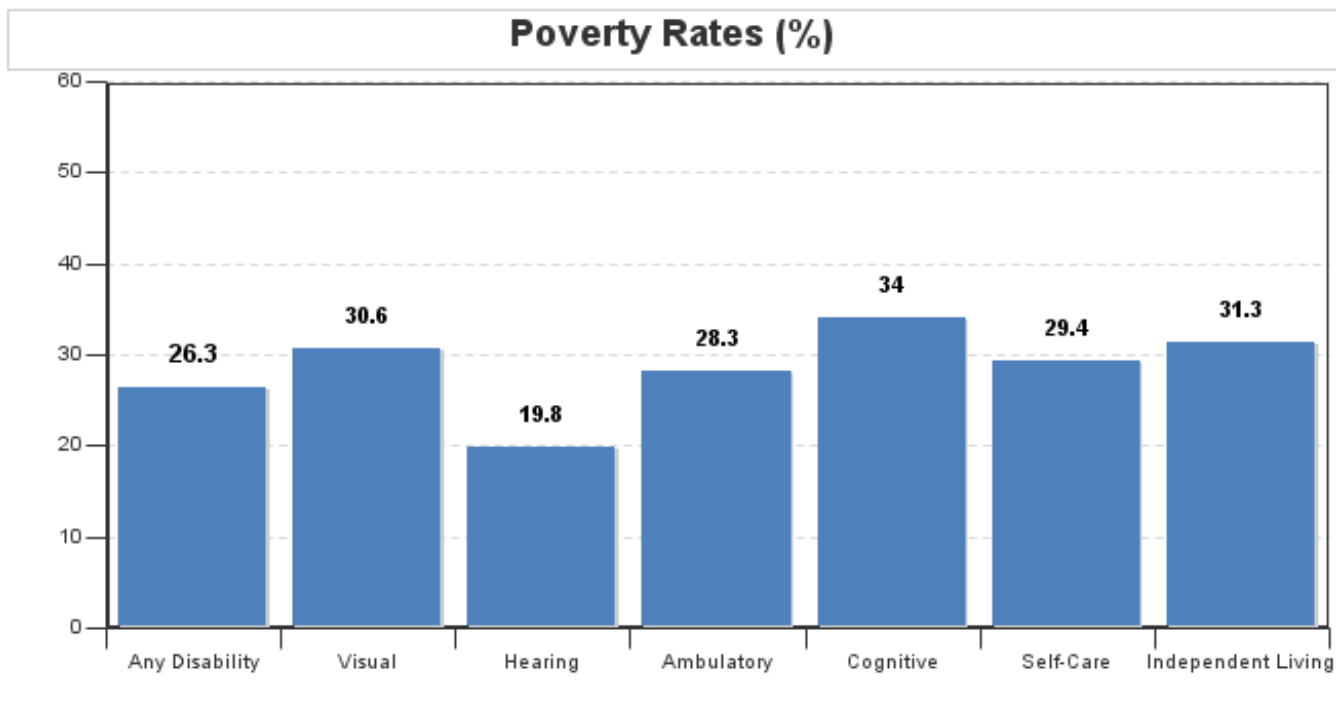
Quick Statistics



- In 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in IN was 26.3 percent.
- In 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in IN was 11.7 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate 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 poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 34.0 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 19.8 percent.

* **Note:** The Census Bureau does not calculate poverty status for those people living in military group quarters or college dormitories.

Poverty rates* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Indiana in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	11.7	0.55	380,000	18,610	3,246,500	30,662
Any Disability	26.3	2.00	122,700	10,790	466,900	4,837
Visual	30.6	5.03	24,800	4,890	81,200	826
Hearing	19.8	3.97	19,400	4,320	97,500	1,011
Ambulatory	28.3	2.82	70,100	8,190	247,300	2,584
Cognitive	34.0	3.37	65,100	7,890	191,400	1,968
Self-Care	29.4	4.85	25,100	4,910	85,200	849
Independent Living	31.3	3.48	53,800	7,180	171,700	1,749

* **Note:** The Census Bureau does not calculate poverty status for those people living in military group quarters or college dormitories.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

Introduction

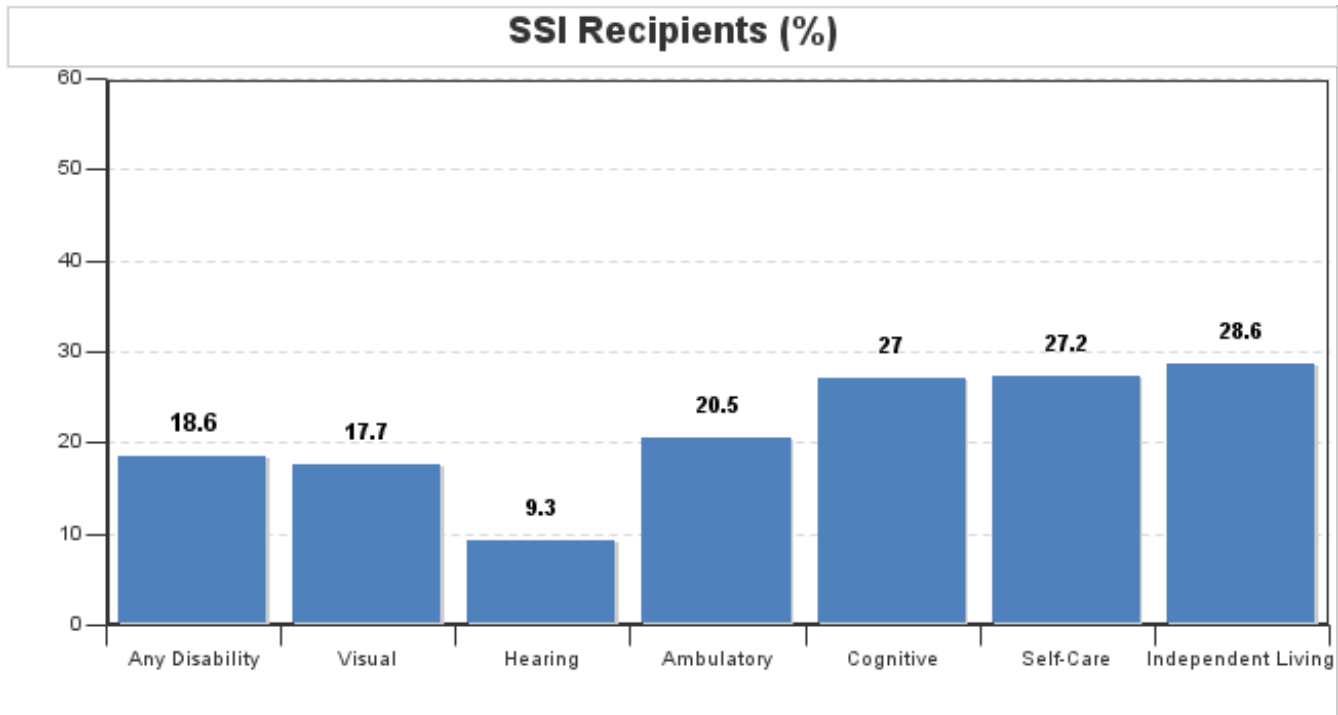
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Indiana, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these results will differ from official Social Security Administration reports for several reasons. For additional information, please email DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu.

Quick Statistics

SSI
Recipients:
with disability
18.6%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in IN was 18.6 percent.
- In 2015, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in IN was 86,900.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 28.6 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 9.3 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Indiana in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	18.6	1.30	86,900	6,710	467,900	4,861
Visual	17.7	3.07	14,400	2,750	81,300	828
Hearing	9.3	2.13	9,000	2,180	97,600	1,012
Ambulatory	20.5	1.86	50,700	5,140	247,700	2,595
Cognitive	27.0	2.32	51,900	5,200	191,900	1,981
Self-Care	27.2	3.49	23,200	3,490	85,500	855
Independent Living	28.6	2.50	49,200	5,070	171,900	1,755

Education

High School Diploma/Equivalent

Introduction

This section explores the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in Indiana, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

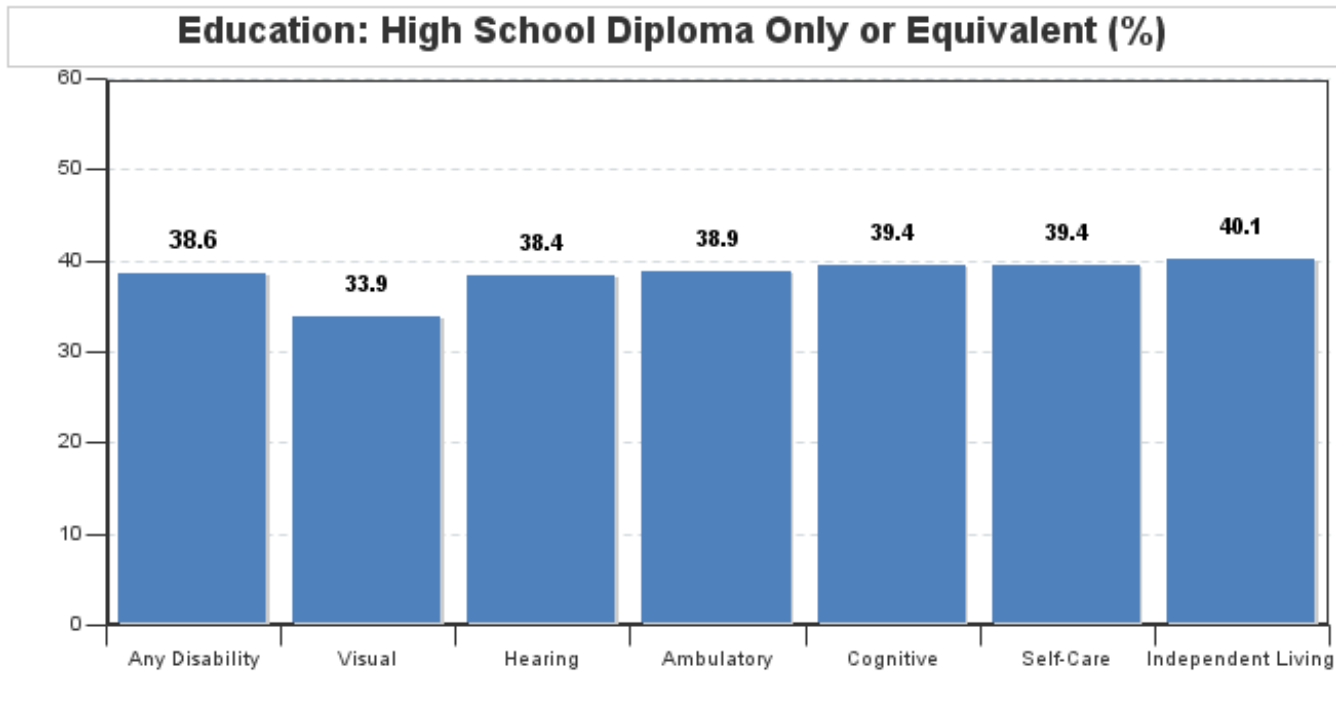
Quick Statistics

High School
Only: with
disability
38.6%

High School
Only: without
disability
30.3%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in IN was 38.6 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in IN was 30.3 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 8.3 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," 40.1 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Visual Disability," 33.9 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in IN in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	30.3	0.58	987,800	21,010	3,263,700	31,004
Any Disability	38.6	1.63	180,500	9,600	467,900	4,861
Visual	33.9	3.80	27,600	3,800	81,300	828
Hearing	38.4	3.57	37,500	4,420	97,600	1,012
Ambulatory	38.9	2.24	96,300	7,060	247,700	2,595
Cognitive	39.4	2.56	75,600	6,270	191,900	1,981
Self-Care	39.4	3.83	33,700	4,190	85,500	855
Independent Living	40.1	2.71	68,900	5,990	171,900	1,755

Education

Some College/Associate's Degree

Introduction

This section examines the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in Indiana, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

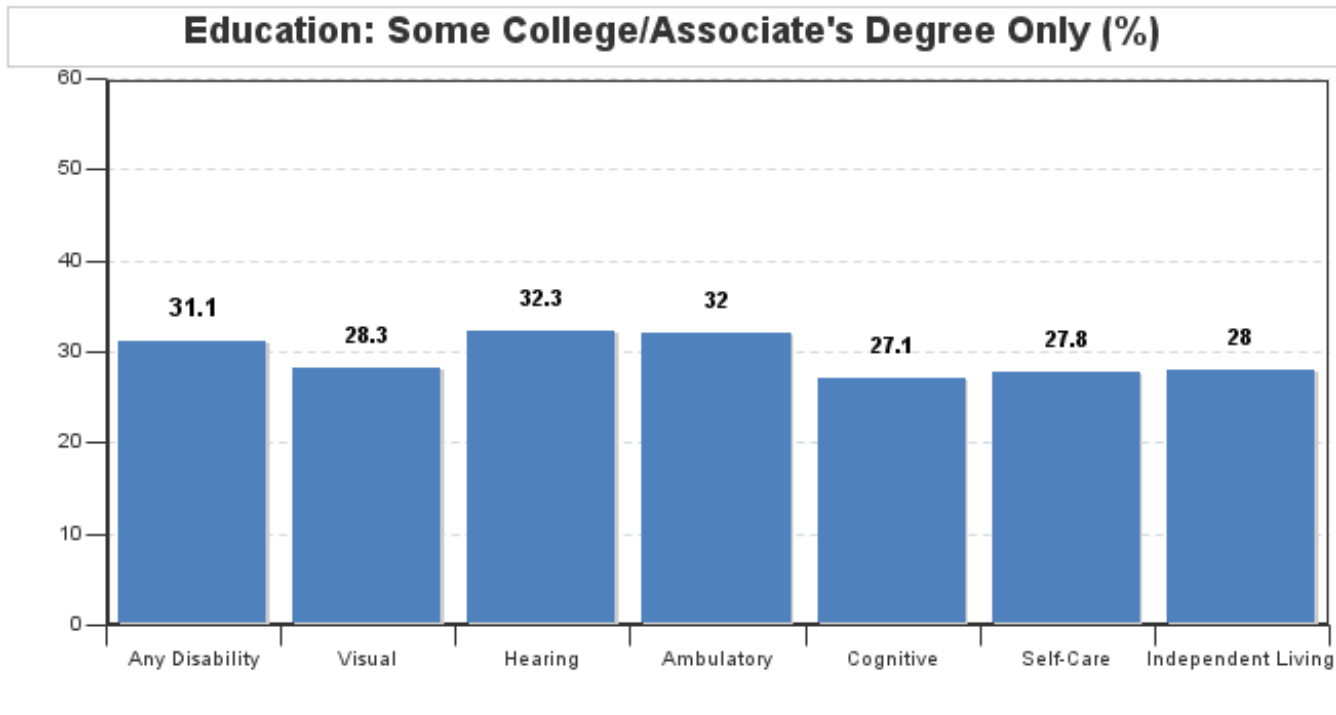
Quick Statistics

Some
College: with
disability
31.1%

Some
College:
without
disability
32.8%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in IN was 31.1 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in IN was 32.8 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 1.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Hearing Disability," 32.3 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 27.1 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only some college or an Associate's degree by disability status in Indiana in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	32.8	0.60	1,070,600	21,710	3,263,700	31,004
Any Disability	31.1	1.55	145,400	8,640	467,900	4,861
Visual	28.3	3.62	23,000	3,470	81,300	828
Hearing	32.3	3.43	31,500	4,060	97,600	1,012
Ambulatory	32.0	2.15	79,300	6,420	247,700	2,595
Cognitive	27.1	2.32	52,000	5,200	191,900	1,981
Self-Care	27.8	3.51	23,800	3,530	85,500	855
Independent Living	28.0	2.48	48,100	5,010	171,900	1,755

Education

Bachelor's Degree or More

Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in Indiana, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

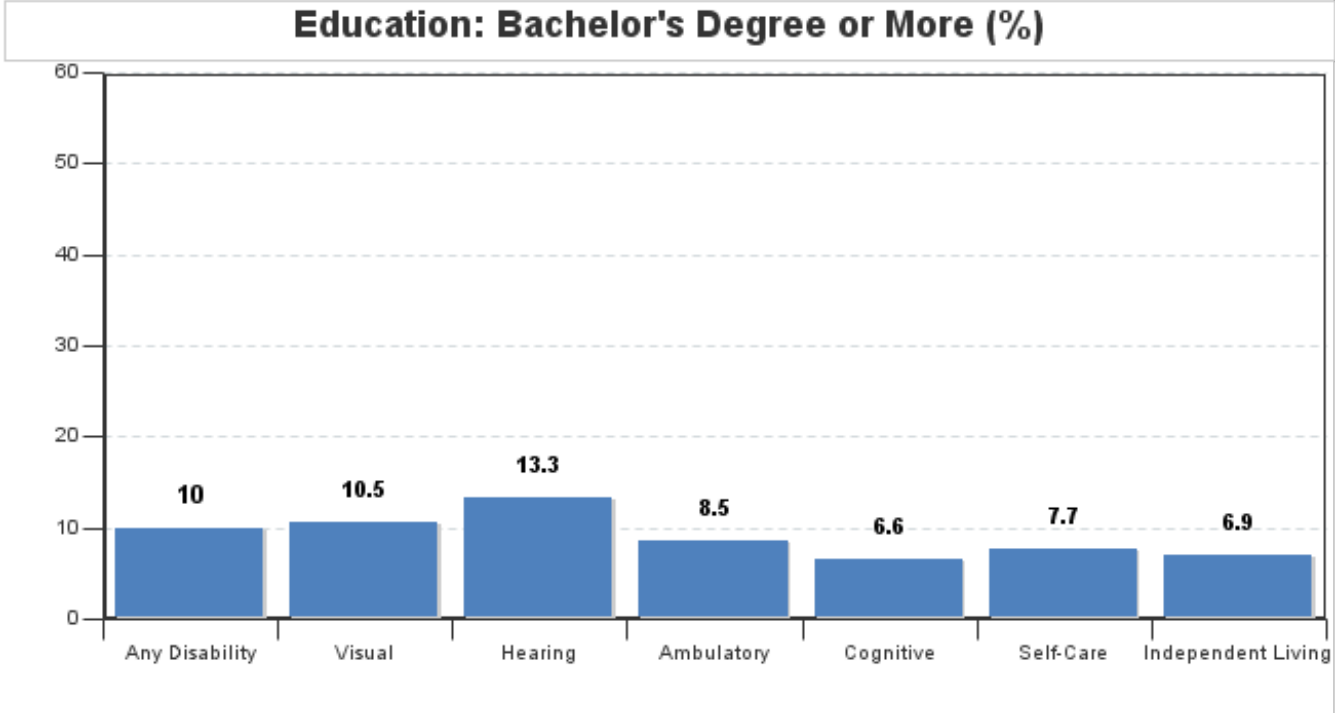
10.0%

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

28.2%

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in IN was 10.0 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in IN was 28.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 18.2 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," 13.3 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 6.6 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in Indiana in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	28.2	0.57	921,100	20,400	3,263,700	31,004
Any Disability	10.0	1.01	46,600	4,930	467,900	4,861
Visual	10.5	2.46	8,500	2,110	81,300	828
Hearing	13.3	2.49	13,000	2,610	97,600	1,012
Ambulatory	8.5	1.28	20,900	3,310	247,700	2,595
Cognitive	6.6	1.30	12,600	2,570	191,900	1,981
Self-Care	7.7	2.09	6,600	1,860	85,500	855
Independent Living	6.9	1.40	11,900	2,490	171,900	1,755

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

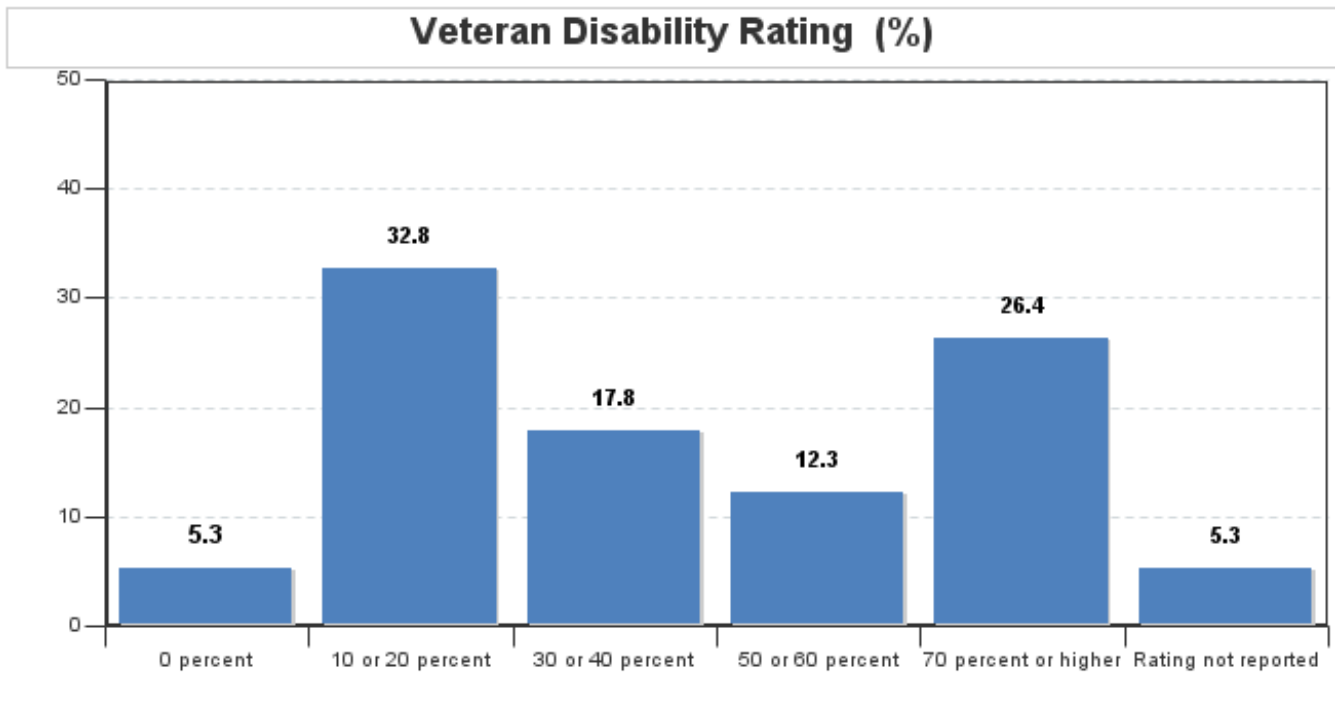
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in Indiana. The 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). 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
21.1%

- In 2015, there were 200,800 working-age civilian veterans in IN, of whom 42,400 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in IN with a VA service-connected disability was 21.1 percent.
- In 2015, 11,200 working-age civilian veterans in IN had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2015, 26.4 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in IN who had a service connected disability had a service-connected disability rating of 70 percent or above.

Disability rating of working-age civilian veterans (ages 21 to 64) with a service-connected disability in Indiana in 2015



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	21.1	2.09	42,400	4,700	200,800	2,128
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	5.3	2.49	2,300	1,090	42,400	481
10 or 20 percent	32.8	5.23	13,900	2,700	42,400	481
30 or 40 percent	17.8	4.26	7,600	1,990	42,400	481
50 or 60 percent	12.3	3.66	5,200	1,650	42,400	481
70 percent or higher	26.4	4.91	11,200	2,420	42,400	481
Rating not reported	5.3	2.49	2,300	1,090	42,400	481

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Indiana, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

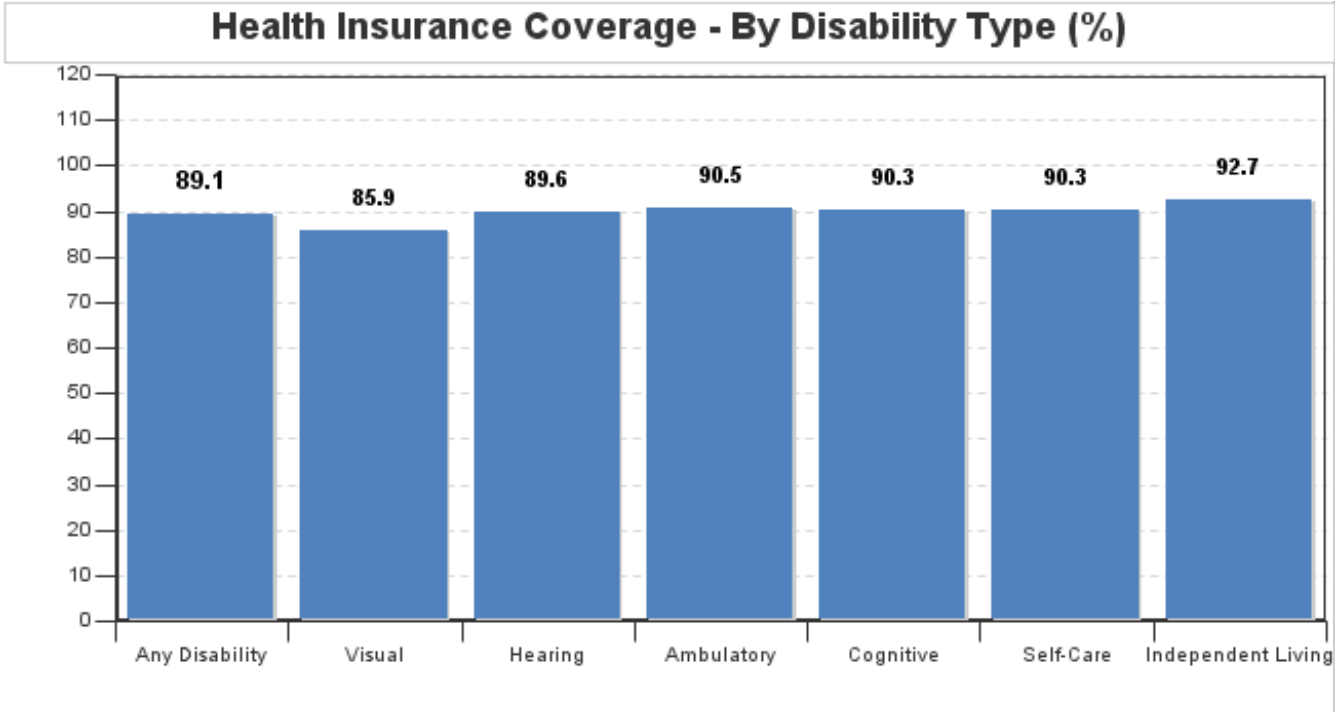
Quick Statistics

Health
Coverage:
with Disability
89.1%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
86.6%

- In 2015, 89.1 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IN had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2015, 86.6 percent of working-age people without disabilities in IN had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 2.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 92.7 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 85.9 percent.

Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Indiana in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	86.6	0.46	2,825,600	31,240	3,263,700	31,004
Any Disability	89.1	1.12	417,000	15,350	467,900	4,861
Visual	85.9	3.00	69,800	6,450	81,300	828
Hearing	89.6	2.40	87,400	7,210	97,600	1,012
Ambulatory	90.5	1.45	224,200	11,430	247,700	2,595
Cognitive	90.3	1.66	173,200	10,080	191,900	1,981
Self-Care	90.3	2.49	77,200	6,780	85,500	855
Independent Living	92.7	1.54	159,400	9,680	171,900	1,755

Type of Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the type of health insurance coverage for non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Indiana, using data from the 2015 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

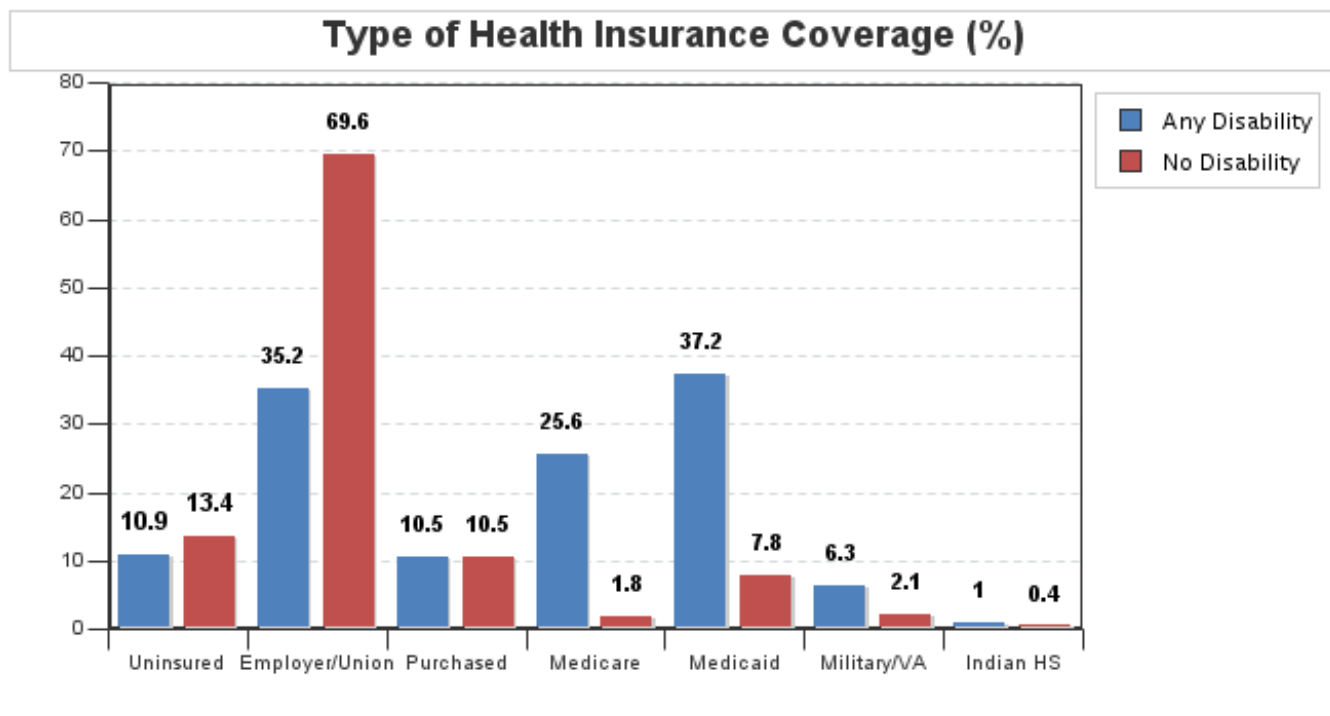
35.2%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

69.6%

- In 2015, 35.2 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IN reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2015, 69.6 percent of working-age people without disabilities in IN reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2015, 10.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IN reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2015, 25.6 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IN reported Medicare coverage and 37.2 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 Indiana in 2015



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	10.9	1.12	50,800	5,510	467,900	4,861
Employer/Union	35.2	1.71	164,900	9,840	467,900	4,861
Purchased	10.5	1.10	49,200	5,420	467,900	4,861
Medicare	25.6	1.57	119,700	8,420	467,900	4,861
Medicaid	37.2	1.73	174,200	10,110	467,900	4,861
Military/VA	6.3	0.87	29,500	4,210	467,900	4,861
Indian Health Service	1.0	3.29	4,900	1,710	467,900	4,861
No Disability						
Uninsured	13.4	0.46	438,100	15,700	3,263,700	31,004
Employer/Union	69.6	0.63	2,272,500	29,990	3,263,700	31,004
Purchased	10.5	0.42	344,300	14,030	3,263,700	31,004
Medicare	1.8	3.29	57,500	5,860	3,263,700	31,004
Medicaid	7.8	0.36	253,000	12,110	3,263,700	31,004
Military/VA	2.1	0.19	69,200	6,420	3,263,700	31,004
Indian Health Service	0.4	3.29	14,100	2,910	3,263,700	31,004

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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