

Cornell University

2017

SC

South Carolina

2017 Disability Status Report South Carolina



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 2017 Annual Disability Status Report

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

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

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

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

Suggested Citation

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ACS Disability Questions

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

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

Hearing Disability (asked of all ages):

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

Visual Disability (asked of all ages):

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

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

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

Note:

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

Notes

Spanish Language Reports: Spanish language versions of the Annual Disability Status Reports for the US, all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and Washington D.C. can be downloaded at the same location as the English Status Reports. The Spanish translation was made possible through funding from the Northeast 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 2017 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.

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.

South Carolina Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in South Carolina, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2017, the prevalence of disability in SC was:

- 14.7 percent for persons of all ages
- 1.0 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 6.6 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 5.6 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 13.0 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 26.7 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 49.4 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2017, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in SC was:

- 2.9% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.9% reported a Hearing Disability
- 8.4% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 5.6% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.9% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 6.3% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2017, 14.2 percent of females of all ages and 15.2 percent of males of all ages in SC reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2017, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in SC was 7.3 percent.

Race: In SC in 2017, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 12.3 percent among Whites
- 15.2 percent among Black / African Americans
- 4.7 percent among Asians
- 23.2 percent among Native Americans
- 13.7 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2017, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in SC was 33.0 percent.

Looking for Work: In SC in 2017, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 7.2 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In SC in 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 22.0 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2017, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in SC was \$35,400.

Annual Household Income: In SC in 2017, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$39,400.

Poverty: In SC in 2017, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 25.3 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in SC was 17.4 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in SC:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 34.6 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 31.6 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 12.8 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2017, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 28.2 percent in SC.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2017 in SC, 84.0 percent of working-age people with disabilities had health insurance.

Prevalence: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists percentages by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.6%

Location	2017 (%)	Location	2017 (%)
Alabama	14.9	Montana	11.2
Alaska	12.4	Nebraska	10.4
Arizona	10.7	Nevada	10.5
Arkansas	16.5	New Hampshire	10.0
California	8.3	New Jersey	7.9
Colorado	9.0	New Mexico	14.7
Connecticut	8.4	New York	9.1
Delaware	8.8	North Carolina	11.3
District of Columbia	11.3	North Dakota	7.7
Florida	10.5	Ohio	12.3
Georgia	10.7	Oklahoma	15.3
Hawaii	7.4	Oregon	11.6
Idaho	13.0	Pennsylvania	11.8
Illinois	9.0	Puerto Rico	17.9
Indiana	12.1	Rhode Island	11.8
Iowa	9.0	South Carolina	13.0
Kansas	11.5	South Dakota	9.0
Kentucky	16.7	Tennessee	13.7
Louisiana	13.3	Texas	9.7
Maine	14.1	Utah	8.7
Maryland	9.0	Vermont	12.0
Massachusetts	9.4	Virginia	9.7
Michigan	12.3	Washington	10.6
Minnesota	9.2	West Virginia	19.0
Mississippi	15.7	Wisconsin	9.6
Missouri	13.1	Wyoming	12.3

Employment: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists employment rates by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 37.3% for people with disabilities and 79.4% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2017	People without Disabilities 2017	Location	People with Disabilities 2017	People without Disabilities 2017
Alabama	27.0	74.9	Montana	43.8	81.8
Alaska	40.3	79.5	Nebraska	51.8	86.4
Arizona	36.9	77.2	Nevada	41.1	78.6
Arkansas	31.8	78.3	New Hampshire	45.0	85.1
California	36.8	77.3	New Jersey	39.2	80.9
Colorado	45.7	82.4	New Mexico	33.1	73.6
Connecticut	40.4	80.4	New York	34.9	78.8
Delaware	37.0	76.5	North Carolina	34.6	79.2
District of Columbia	44.8	81.9	North Dakota	56.1	85.3
Florida	34.2	77.6	Ohio	37.0	80.7
Georgia	34.9	78.4	Oklahoma	36.6	78.3
Hawaii	41.3	81.4	Oregon	37.0	79.8
Idaho	43.5	78.7	Pennsylvania	37.1	80.4
Illinois	38.8	79.7	Puerto Rico	23.7	57.1
Indiana	38.3	80.6	Rhode Island	42.1	81.8
Iowa	46.0	85.0	South Carolina	33.0	78.5
Kansas	46.1	82.7	South Dakota	53.2	85.1
Kentucky	30.9	78.0	Tennessee	34.5	79.4
Louisiana	34.3	75.2	Texas	40.2	78.3
Maine	32.9	81.9	Utah	49.4	81.1
Maryland	42.6	82.4	Vermont	45.9	81.5
Massachusetts	37.6	82.7	Virginia	41.3	81.8
Michigan	33.5	78.5	Washington	41.7	80.2
Minnesota	49.0	85.7	West Virginia	25.0	73.1
Mississippi	28.8	75.3	Wisconsin	40.5	84.3
Missouri	35.9	81.7	Wyoming	51.3	82.3

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

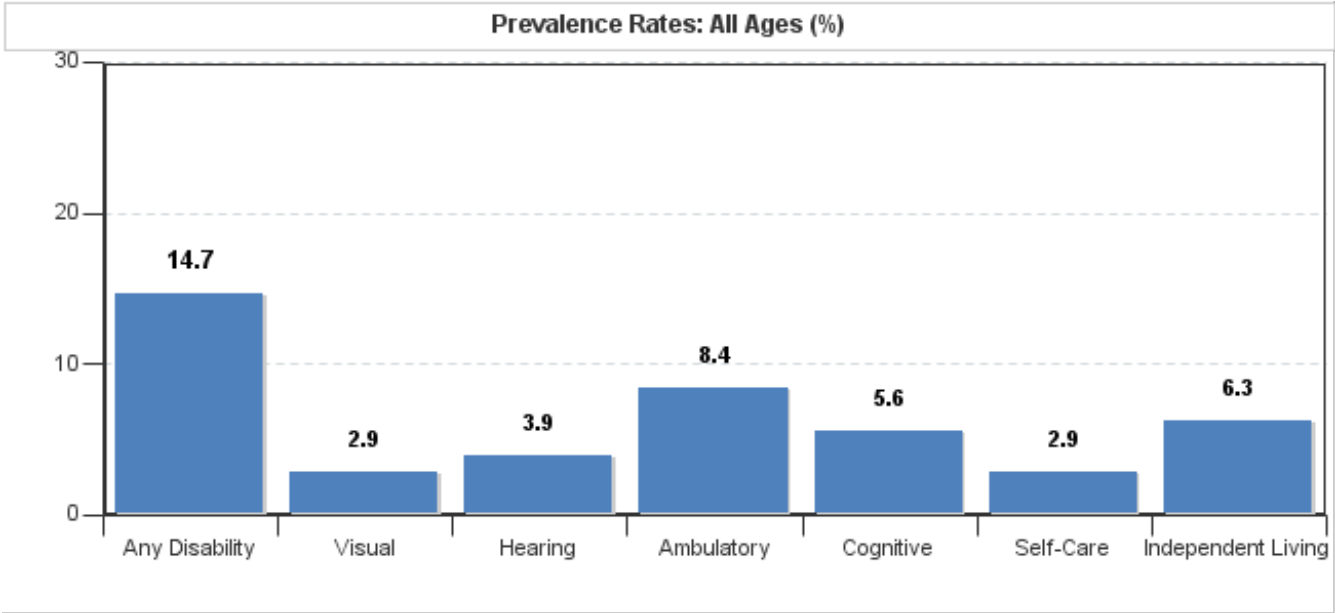
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in South Carolina, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
14.7%

- In 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in SC was 14.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 730,000 of the 4,964,500 individuals of all ages in SC reported one or more disabilities.
- In SC in 2017, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 8.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.9 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in South Carolina in 2017*



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	14.7	0.36	730,000	18,100	4,964,500	48,295
Visual	2.9	0.17	146,300	8,640	4,964,500	48,295
Hearing	3.9	0.20	192,600	9,860	4,964,500	48,295
Ambulatory	8.4	0.29	390,600	13,750	4,675,100	45,872
Cognitive	5.6	0.24	263,900	11,460	4,675,100	45,872
Self-Care	2.9	0.18	136,000	8,340	4,675,100	45,872
Independent Living	6.3	0.28	255,900	11,290	4,049,700	40,419

* **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 South Carolina, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

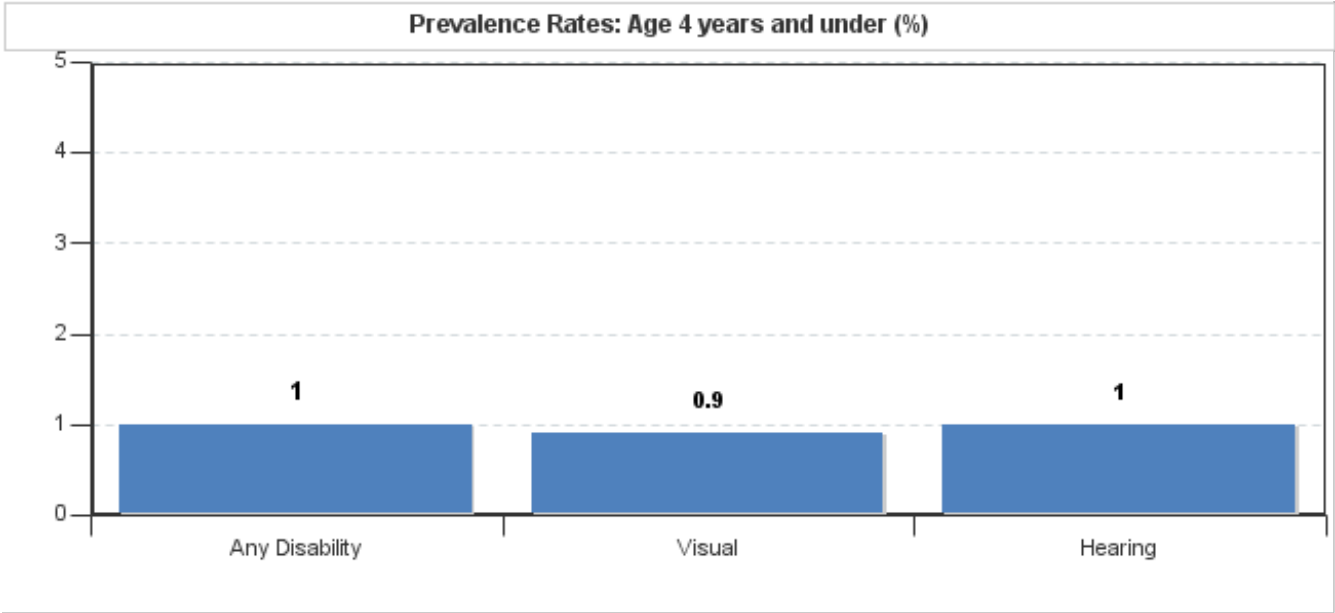
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

1.0%

- In 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in SC was 1.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 3,000 of the 289,400 children ages 0 to 4 in SC reported one or more disabilities.
- In SC in 2017, 0.9 percent reported a "Visual Disability"
- In SC in 2017, 1.0 percent reported a "Hearing Disability"

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in South Carolina in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	1.0	3.29	3,000	1,260	289,400	2,423
Visual	0.9	3.29	2,500	1,140	289,400	2,423
Hearing	1.0	3.29	2,900	1,230	289,400	2,423

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in South Carolina, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

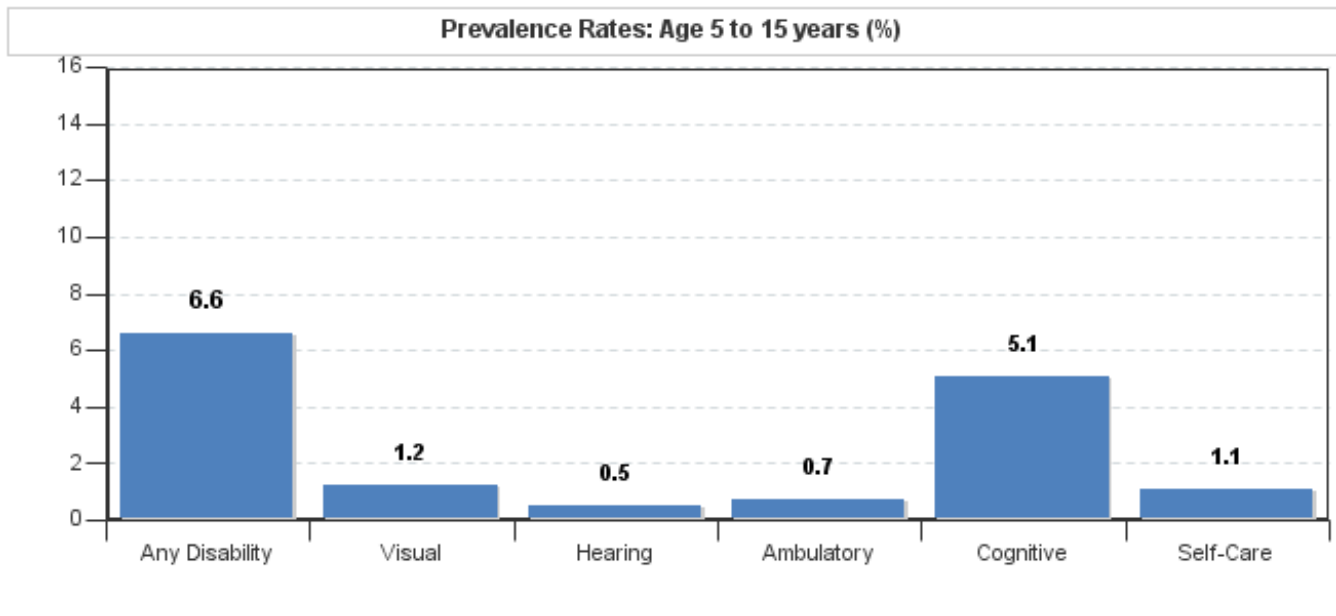
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
6.6%

- In 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in SC was 6.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 44,800 of the 682,800 individuals ages 5 to 15 in SC reported one or more disabilities.
- In SC in 2017, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 5.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.5 percent.

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

Prevalence of disability* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in South Carolina in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.6	0.69	44,800	4,830	682,800	5,980
Visual	1.2	3.29	8,200	2,070	682,800	5,980
Hearing	0.5	3.29	3,700	1,390	682,800	5,980
Ambulatory	0.7	3.29	4,700	1,560	682,800	5,980
Cognitive	5.1	0.61	34,900	4,270	682,800	5,980
Self-Care	1.1	3.29	7,200	1,950	682,800	5,980

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

Prevalence

Ages 16 to 20 years

Introduction

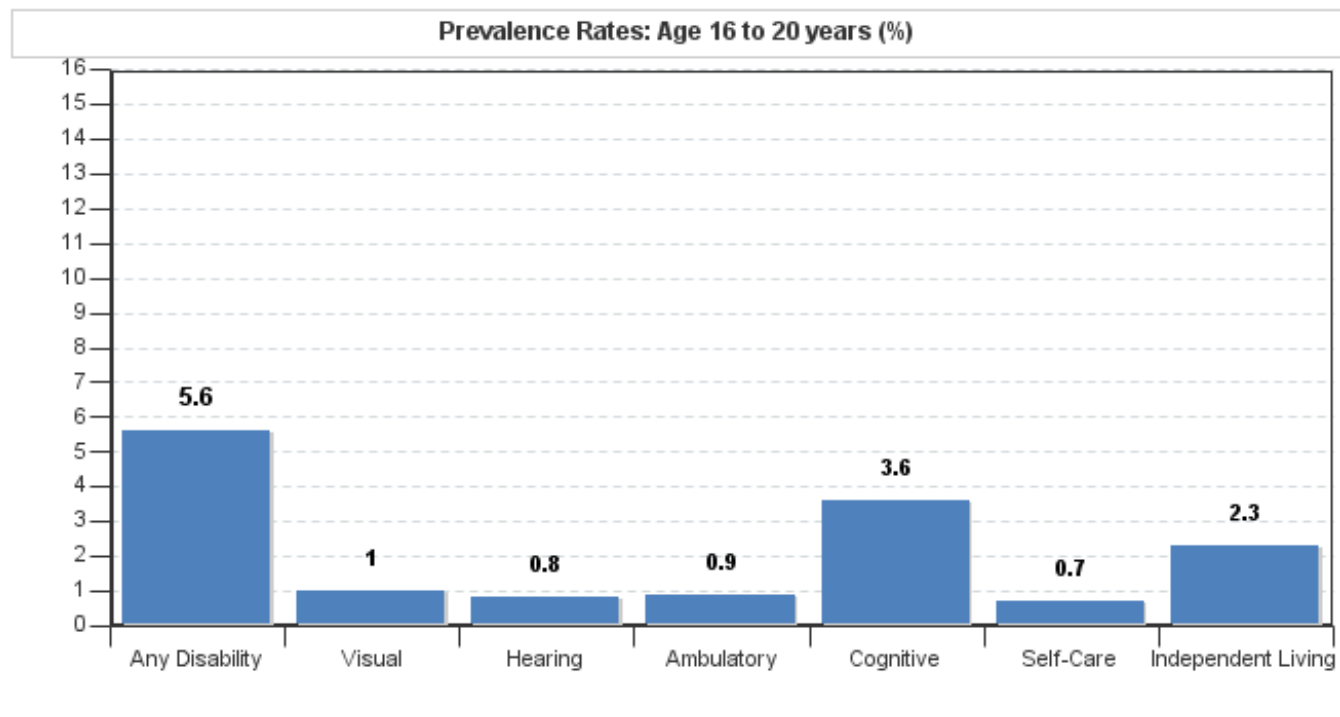
This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in South Carolina, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years
5.6%

- In 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in SC was 5.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 19,600 of the 347,700 individuals ages 16 to 20 in SC reported one or more disabilities.
- In SC in 2017, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.6 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 South Carolina in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.6	0.90	19,600	3,200	347,700	3,367
Visual	1.0	3.29	3,500	1,360	347,700	3,367
Hearing	0.8	3.29	2,800	1,210	347,700	3,367
Ambulatory	0.9	3.29	3,200	1,290	347,700	3,367
Cognitive	3.6	0.72	12,400	2,550	347,700	3,367
Self-Care	0.7	3.29	2,300	1,110	347,700	3,367
Independent Living	2.3	0.58	7,900	2,030	347,700	3,367

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 South Carolina, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

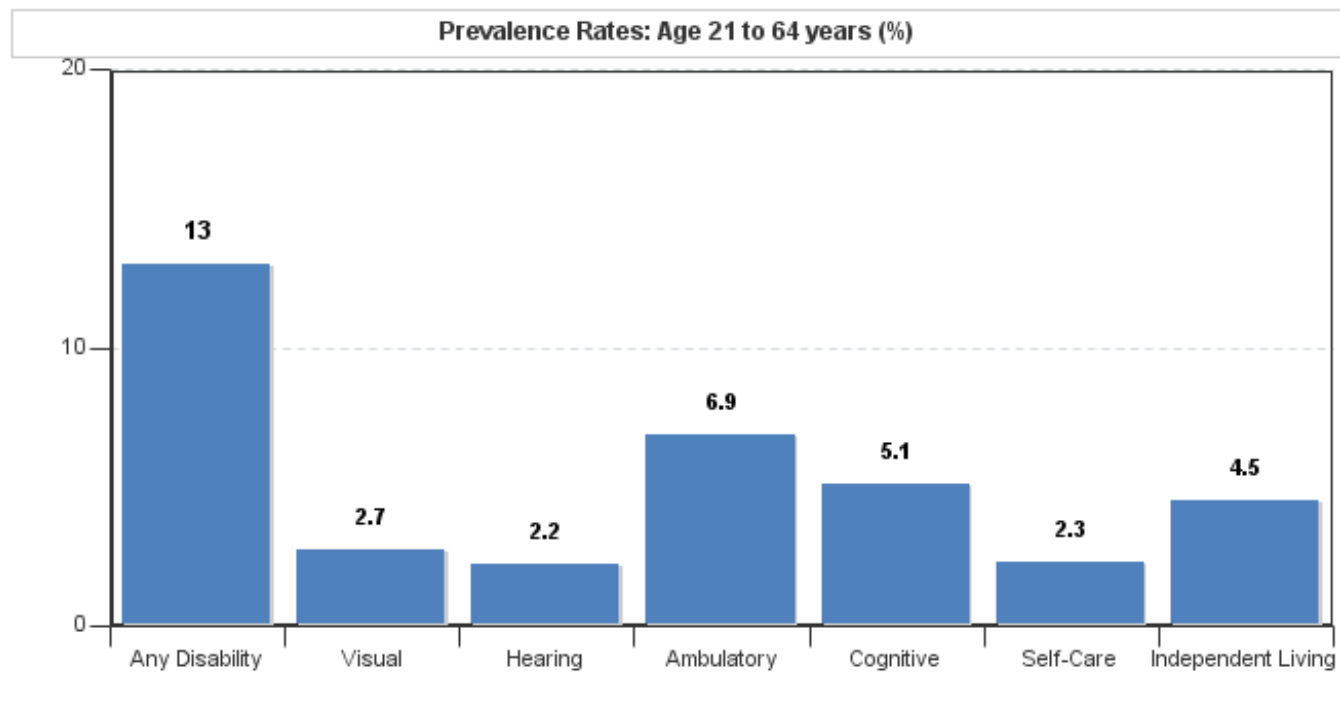
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64
years

13.0%

- In 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in SC was 13.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 363,900 of the 2,795,400 individuals ages 21 to 64 in SC reported one or more disabilities.
- In SC in 2017, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Hearing Disability," 2.2 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in South Carolina in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	13.0	0.46	363,900	13,310	2,795,400	26,215
Visual	2.7	0.22	74,900	6,220	2,795,400	26,215
Hearing	2.2	0.20	62,400	5,690	2,795,400	26,215
Ambulatory	6.9	0.35	192,100	9,850	2,795,400	26,215
Cognitive	5.1	0.30	141,900	8,510	2,795,400	26,215
Self-Care	2.3	0.20	63,200	5,720	2,795,400	26,215
Independent Living	4.5	0.29	126,900	8,060	2,795,400	26,215

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in South Carolina, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

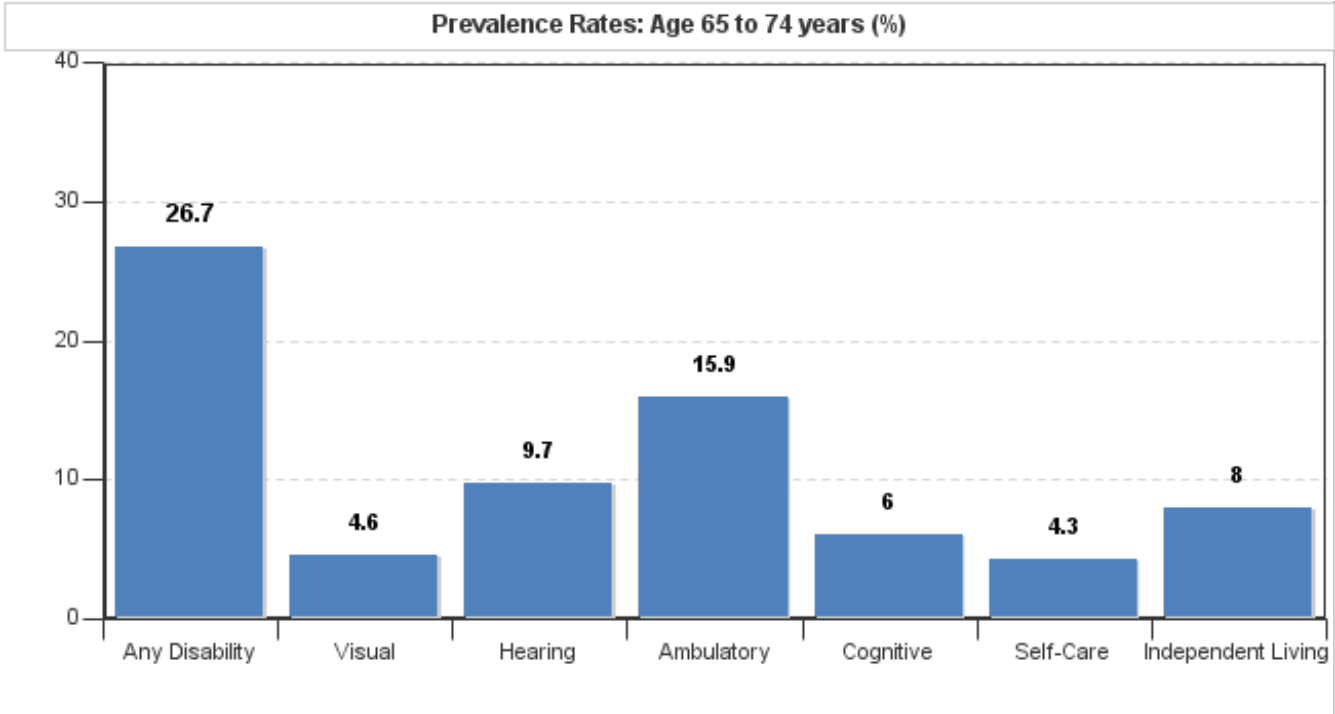
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

26.7%

- In 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in SC was 26.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 142,700 of the 533,400 individuals ages 65 to 74 in SC reported one or more disabilities.
- In SC in 2017, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 15.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 4.3 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in South Carolina in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	26.7	1.39	142,700	8,530	533,400	6,522
Visual	4.6	0.66	24,600	3,590	533,400	6,522
Hearing	9.7	0.93	51,600	5,180	533,400	6,522
Ambulatory	15.9	1.15	84,800	6,620	533,400	6,522
Cognitive	6.0	0.75	32,200	4,100	533,400	6,522
Self-Care	4.3	0.64	23,000	3,460	533,400	6,522
Independent Living	8.0	0.85	42,500	4,700	533,400	6,522

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in South Carolina, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

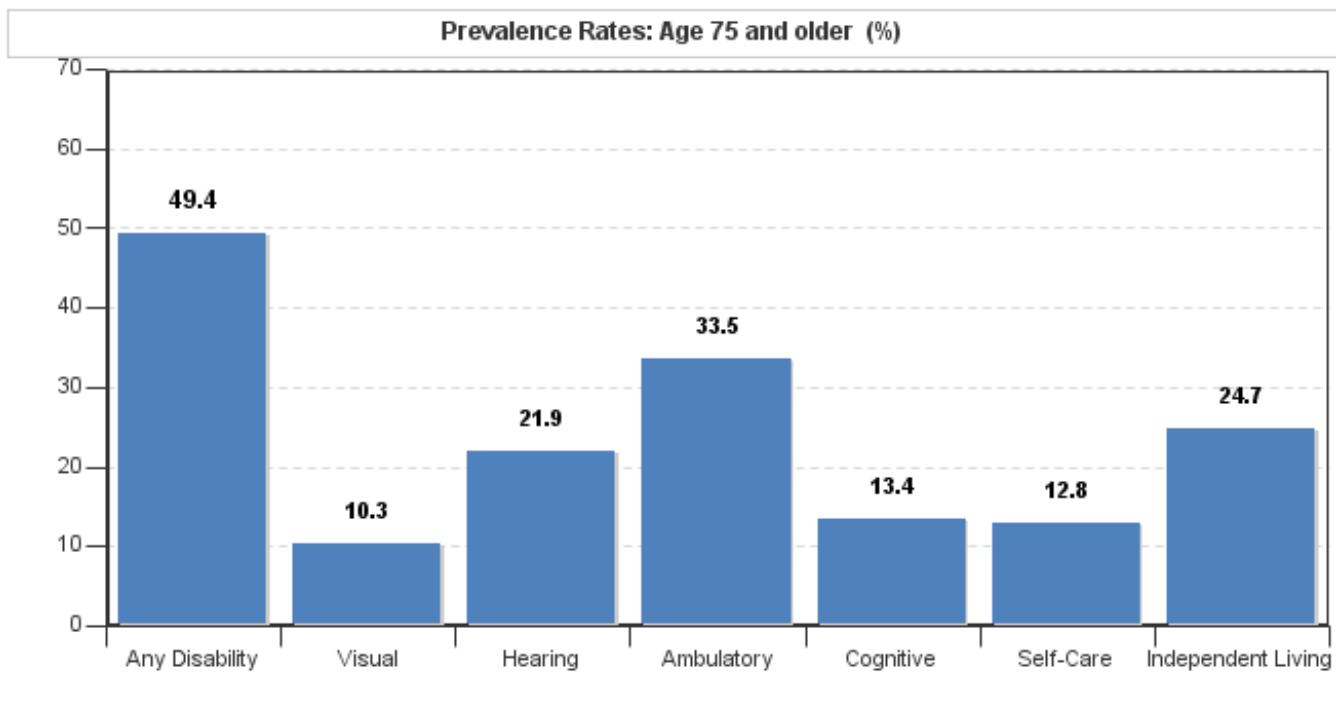
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

49.4%

- In 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in SC was 49.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 156,000 of the 315,800 individuals ages 75 and older in SC reported one or more disabilities.
- In SC in 2017, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 33.5 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 10.3 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in South Carolina in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	49.4	2.04	156,000	8,910	315,800	3,788
Visual	10.3	1.24	32,600	4,120	315,800	3,788
Hearing	21.9	1.69	69,300	5,990	315,800	3,788
Ambulatory	33.5	1.93	105,900	7,380	315,800	3,788
Cognitive	13.4	1.39	42,300	4,700	315,800	3,788
Self-Care	12.8	1.36	40,300	4,580	315,800	3,788
Independent Living	24.7	1.76	78,000	6,350	315,800	3,788

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in South Carolina, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

15.2%

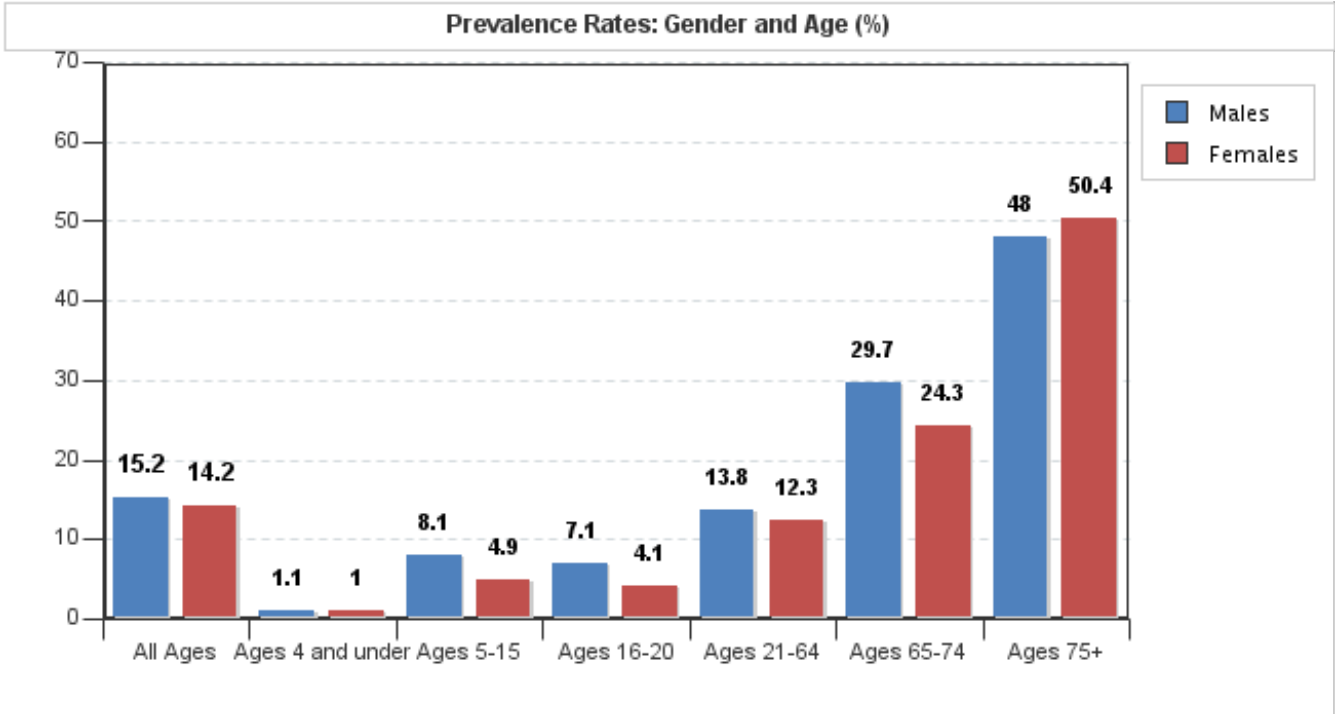
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

14.2%

- In SC in 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 15.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 364,500 of the 2,392,500 males of all ages in SC reported one or more disabilities.
- In SC in 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 14.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 365,500 of the 2,572,000 females of all ages in SC 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 South Carolina in 2017



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	15.2	0.53	364,500	13,320	2,392,500	23,010
Males: Ages 4 and under	1.1	3.29	1,600	920	149,700	1,279
Males: Ages 5-15	8.1	1.07	28,000	3,830	344,400	2,995
Males: Ages 16-20	7.1	1.39	12,600	2,570	179,300	1,684
Males: Ages 21-64	13.8	0.68	184,900	9,670	1,339,600	12,423
Males: Ages 65-74	29.7	2.12	72,600	6,130	244,700	3,014
Males: Ages 75+	48.0	3.12	64,700	5,790	134,700	1,615
Females						
Females: All Ages	14.2	0.50	365,500	13,340	2,572,000	25,285
Females: Ages 4 and under	1.0	3.29	1,400	860	139,700	1,144
Females: Ages 5-15	4.9	0.85	16,700	2,960	338,400	2,985
Females: Ages 16-20	4.1	1.11	7,000	1,910	168,400	1,683
Females: Ages 21-64	12.3	0.62	179,000	9,520	1,455,800	13,792
Females: Ages 65-74	24.3	1.83	70,000	6,020	288,600	3,508
Females: Ages 75+	50.4	2.69	91,300	6,860	181,000	2,173

* **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 South Carolina, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

7.3%

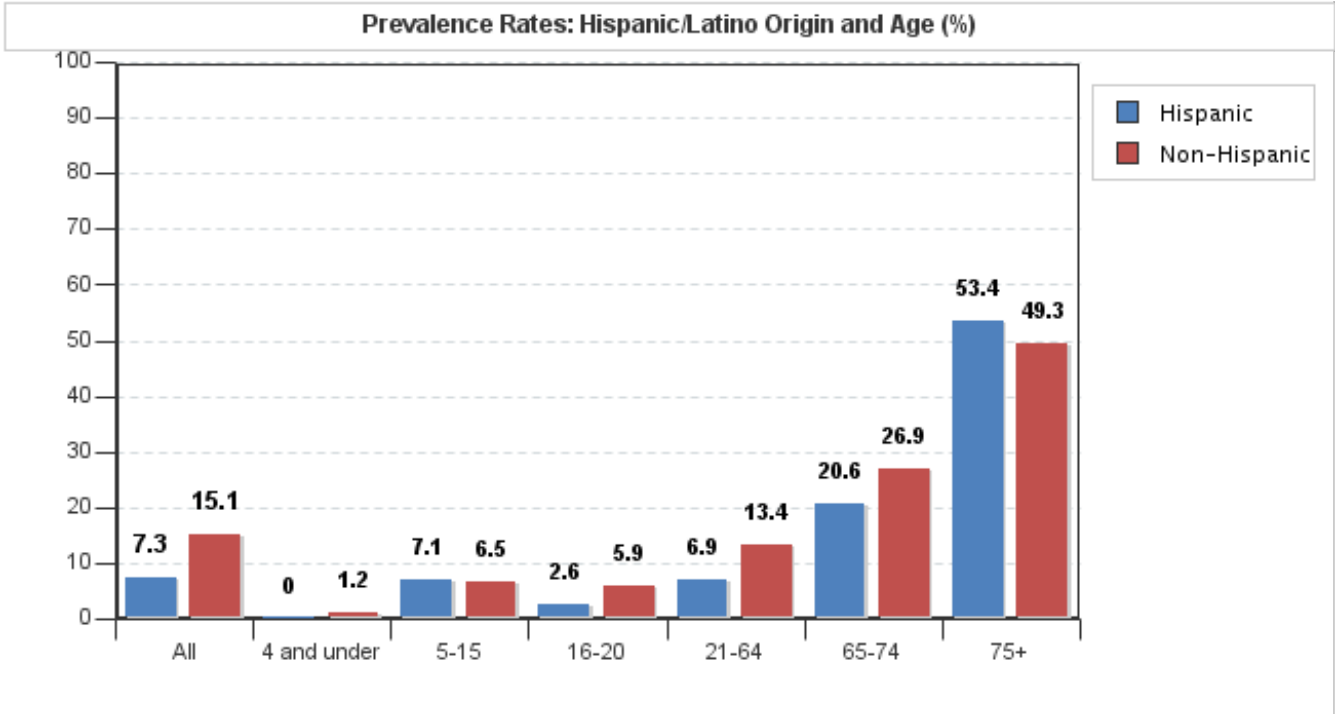
Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

15.1%

- In SC in 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 7.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 20,700 of the 282,500 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in SC reported one or more disabilities.
- In SC in 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 15.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 709,300 of the 4,682,000 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in SC 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 South Carolina in 2017



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	7.3	1.12	20,700	3,290	282,500	2,231
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.0	3.29	0	400	27,600	191
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	7.1	2.29	4,700	1,560	65,900	508
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	2.6	2.44	600	560	22,400	219
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	6.9	1.49	10,500	2,340	151,300	1,170
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	20.6	9.47	2,000	1,020	9,600	87
Hispanic - Ages 75+	53.4	15.09	3,100	1,270	5,700	56
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	15.1	0.38	709,300	17,880	4,682,000	46,064
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	1.2	3.29	3,000	1,260	261,800	2,232
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.5	0.72	40,100	4,570	616,900	5,472
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.9	0.94	19,000	3,160	325,300	3,148
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	13.4	0.48	353,500	13,140	2,644,100	25,045
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	26.9	1.40	140,700	8,470	523,800	6,435
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	49.3	2.06	152,900	8,820	310,000	3,732

* **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

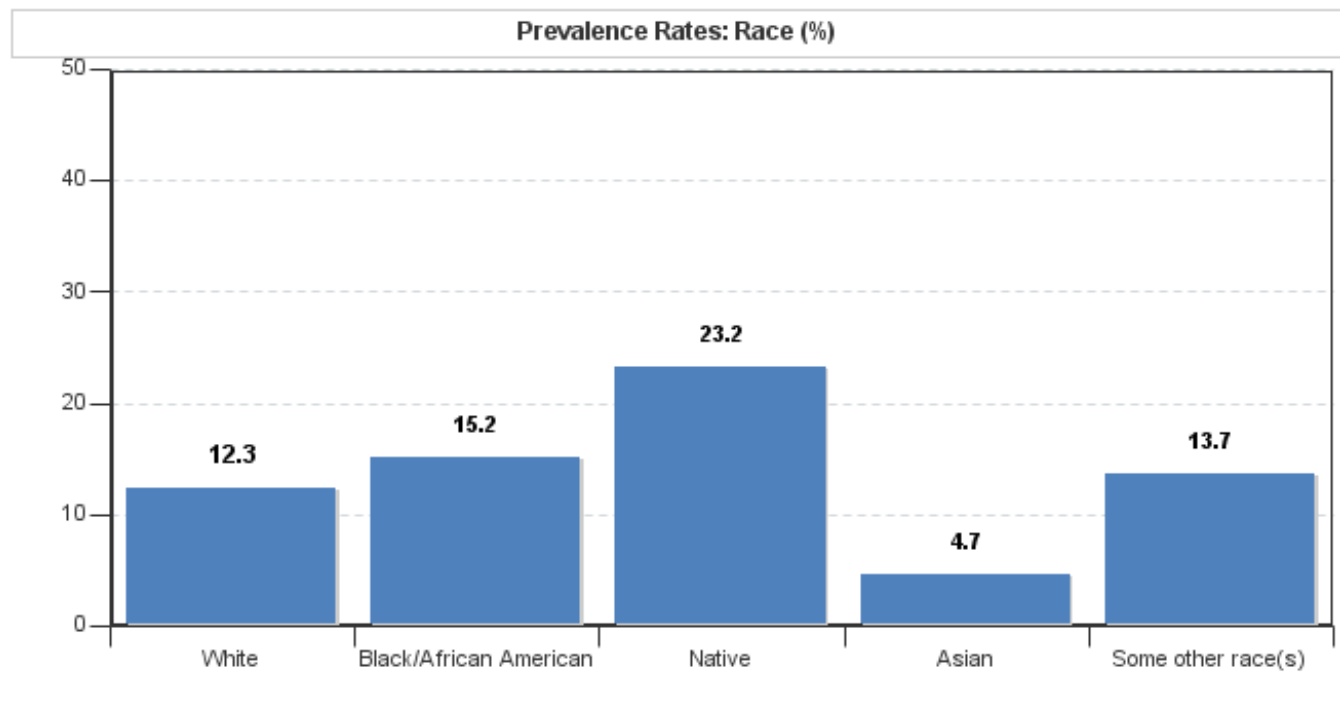
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in SC, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

In 2017, among working-age people in SC:

- 12.3 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 15.2 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 23.2 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 4.7 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 13.7 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 South Carolina in 2017



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	12.3	0.55	231,900	10,780	1,887,900	19,103
Black/African American	15.2	0.94	115,300	7,690	759,200	5,785
Native American or Alaska Native	23.2	9.89	2,200	1,080	9,600	115
Asian	4.7	2.19	2,300	1,100	48,900	459
Some other race(s)	13.7	2.63	12,300	2,540	89,800	753

Employment

Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in South Carolina, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

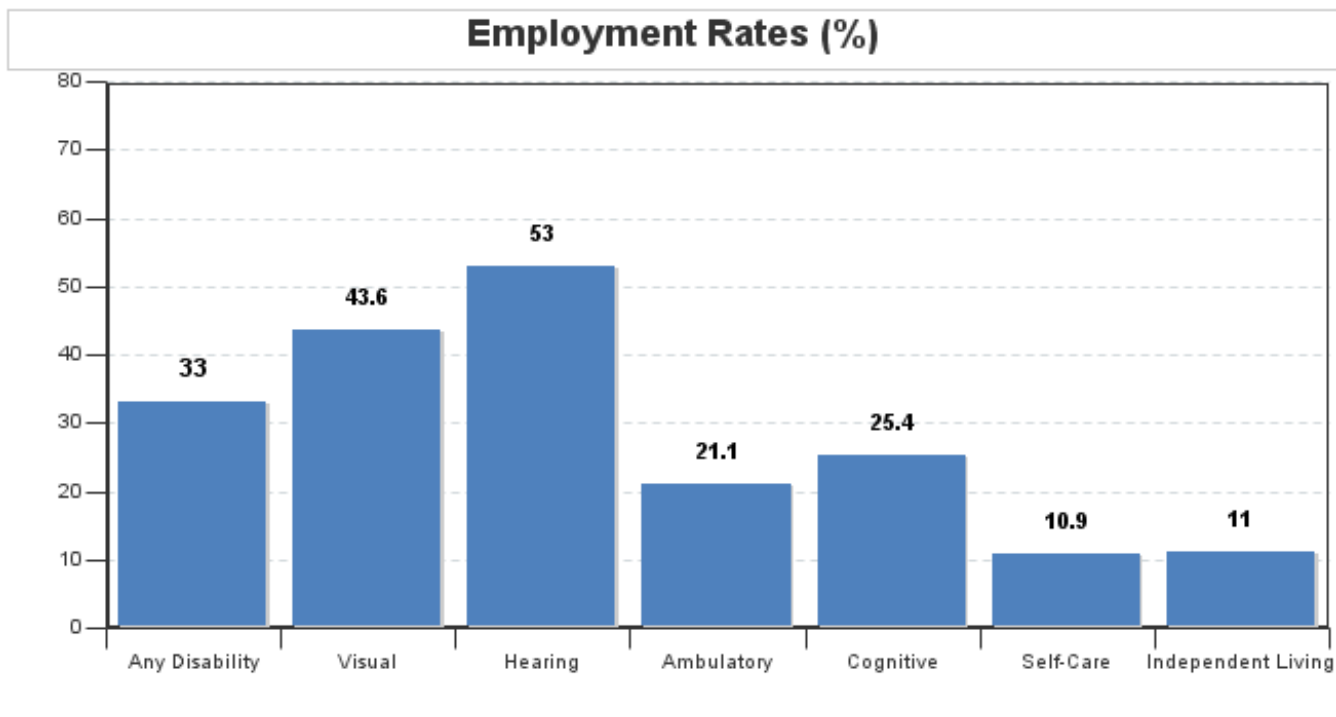
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
33.0%

Employment:
without
disability
78.5%

- In 2017, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in SC was 33.0 percent.
- In 2017, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in SC was 78.5 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 45.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 53.0 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 10.9 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in South Carolina in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	78.5	0.60	1,908,500	24,840	2,431,500	22,638
Any Disability	33.0	1.79	119,900	7,840	363,900	3,577
Visual	43.6	4.15	32,700	4,130	74,900	697
Hearing	53.0	4.58	33,000	4,150	62,400	616
Ambulatory	21.1	2.13	40,500	4,590	192,100	1,907
Cognitive	25.4	2.65	36,100	4,340	141,900	1,424
Self-Care	10.9	2.84	6,900	1,900	63,200	608
Independent Living	11.0	2.01	13,900	2,700	126,900	1,256

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 South Carolina who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

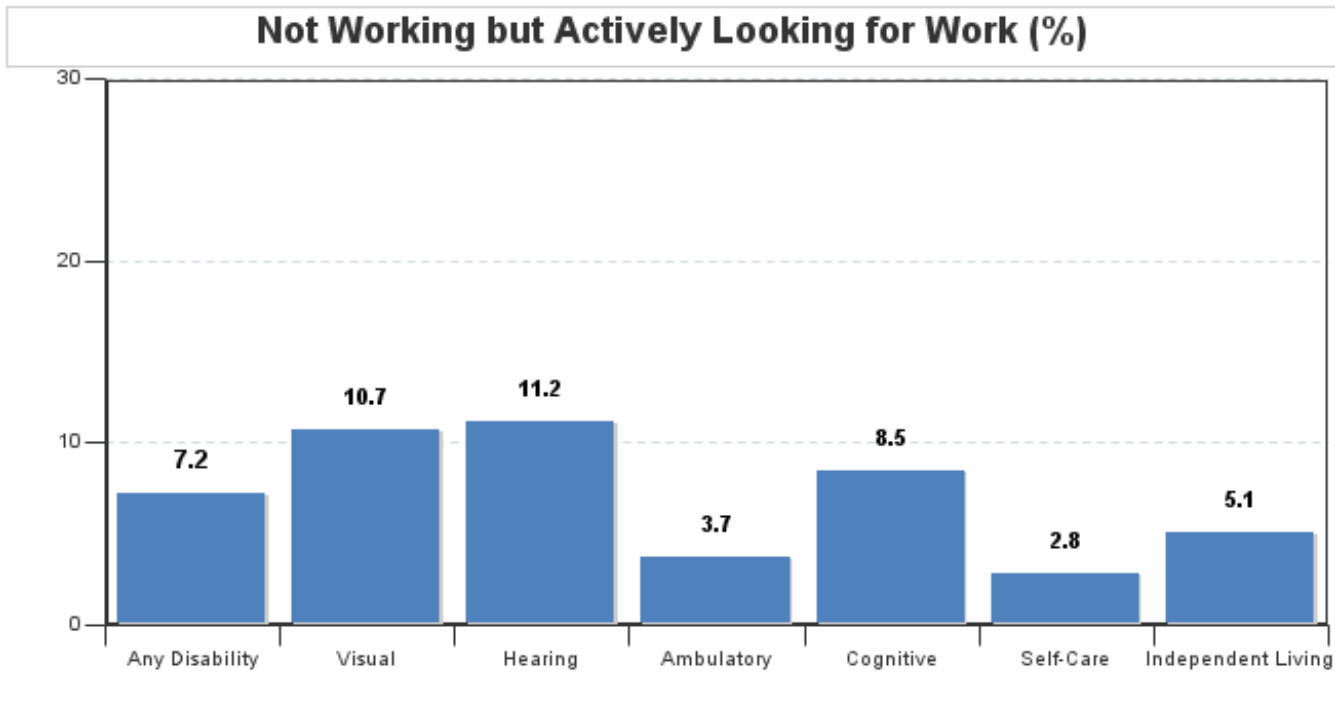
Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability
7.2%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
17.9%

- In 2017 in SC, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 7.2 percent.
- In 2017 in SC, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 17.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 10.7 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," 11.2 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 2.8 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in South Carolina in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	17.9	1.21	93,600	6,950	523,000	4,852
Any Disability	7.2	1.20	17,500	3,030	244,000	2,397
Visual	10.7	3.45	4,500	1,540	42,200	392
Hearing	11.2	4.22	3,300	1,310	29,300	304
Ambulatory	3.7	1.11	5,600	1,720	151,600	1,488
Cognitive	8.5	1.96	9,000	2,170	105,800	1,061
Self-Care	2.8	1.59	1,600	910	56,300	529
Independent Living	5.1	1.50	5,800	1,740	112,900	1,103

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 South Carolina, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

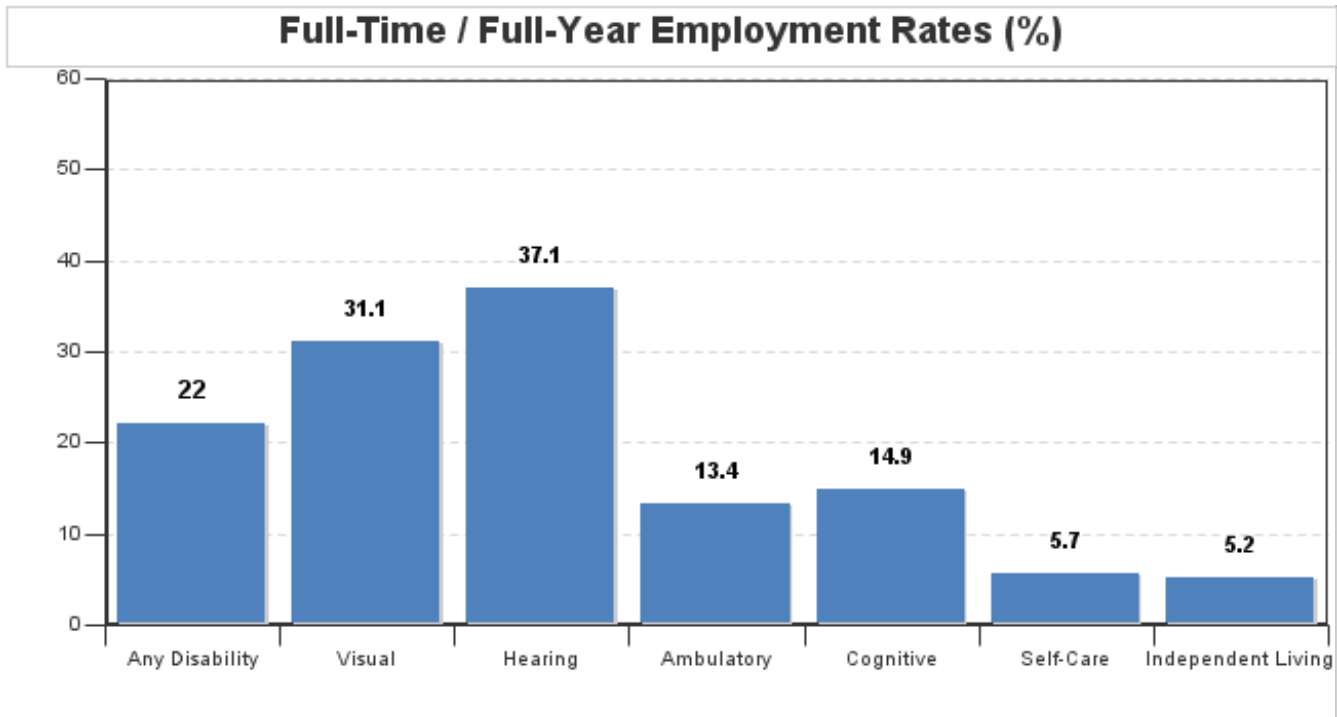
Quick Statistics

FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
22.0%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
60.6%

- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in SC was 22.0 percent.
- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in SC was 60.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 38.6 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 37.1 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 5.2 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in South Carolina in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	60.6	0.72	1,474,700	23,390	2,431,500	22,638
Any Disability	22.0	1.57	80,200	6,440	363,900	3,577
Visual	31.1	3.88	23,300	3,490	74,900	697
Hearing	37.1	4.43	23,100	3,480	62,400	616
Ambulatory	13.4	1.78	25,700	3,660	192,100	1,907
Cognitive	14.9	2.17	21,200	3,330	141,900	1,424
Self-Care	5.7	2.11	3,600	1,380	63,200	608
Independent Living	5.2	1.43	6,600	1,860	126,900	1,256

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

Introduction

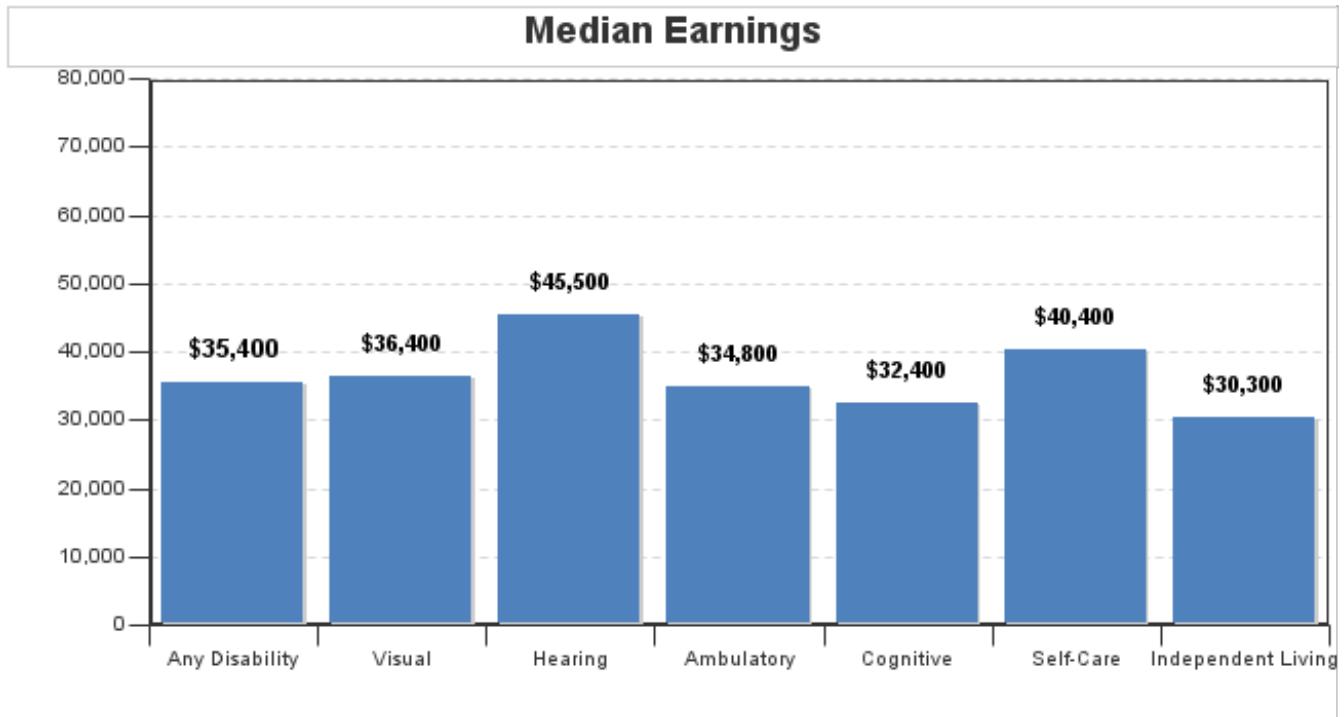
This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in South Carolina, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics



- In 2017, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in SC was \$35,400.
- In 2017, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in SC was \$40,400.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$5,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$45,500. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Independent Living Disability," \$30,300.

Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in South Carolina in 2017



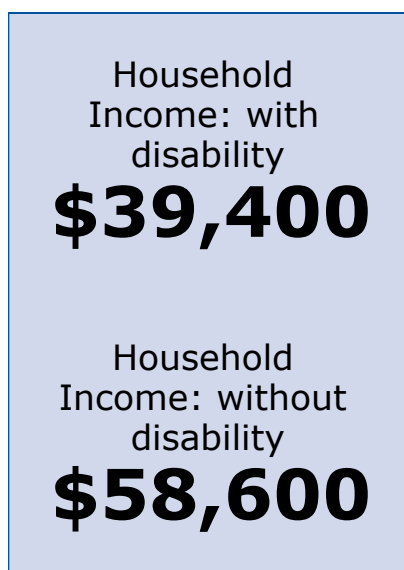
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$40,400	\$700	1,475,000	13,699
Any Disability	\$35,400	\$2,630	80,000	783
Visual	\$36,400	\$4,560	23,000	216
Hearing	\$45,500	\$5,550	23,000	223
Ambulatory	\$34,800	\$4,180	26,000	257
Cognitive	\$32,400	\$4,840	21,000	206
Self-Care	\$40,400	\$13,340	4,000	40
Independent Living	\$30,300	\$6,720	7,000	69

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 South Carolina, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

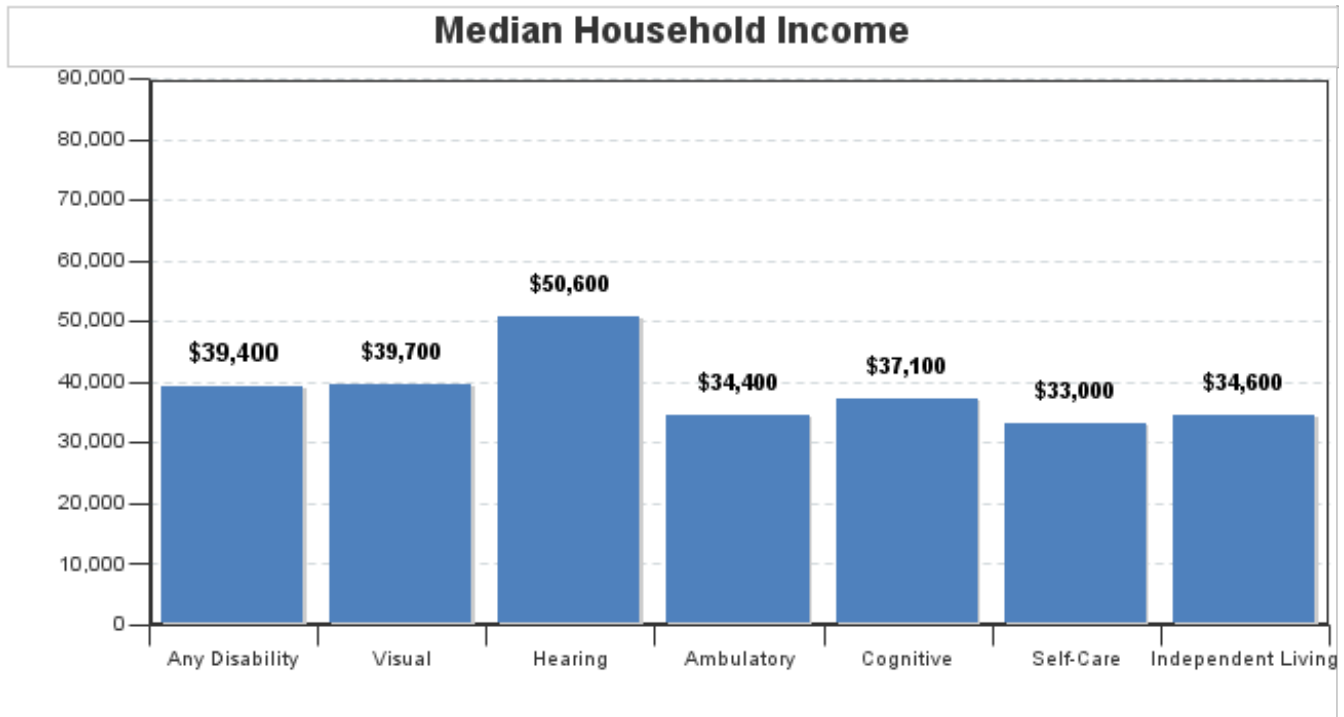
Quick Statistics



- In 2017, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in SC was \$39,400.
- In 2017, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in SC was \$58,600.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$19,200.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$50,600. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Self-Care Disability" \$33,000.

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

Median annual income* of households including any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in South Carolina in 2017



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$58,600	\$1,840	1,212,000	12,060
Any Disability	\$39,400	2,930	279,000	2,982
Visual	\$39,700	6,160	61,000	626
Hearing	\$50,600	8,140	56,000	582
Ambulatory	\$34,400	3,540	158,000	1,701
Cognitive	\$37,100	4,380	111,000	1,216
Self-Care	\$33,000	6,360	51,000	545
Independent Living	\$34,600	4,400	101,000	1,092

* **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 South Carolina, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Poverty: with
disability

25.3%

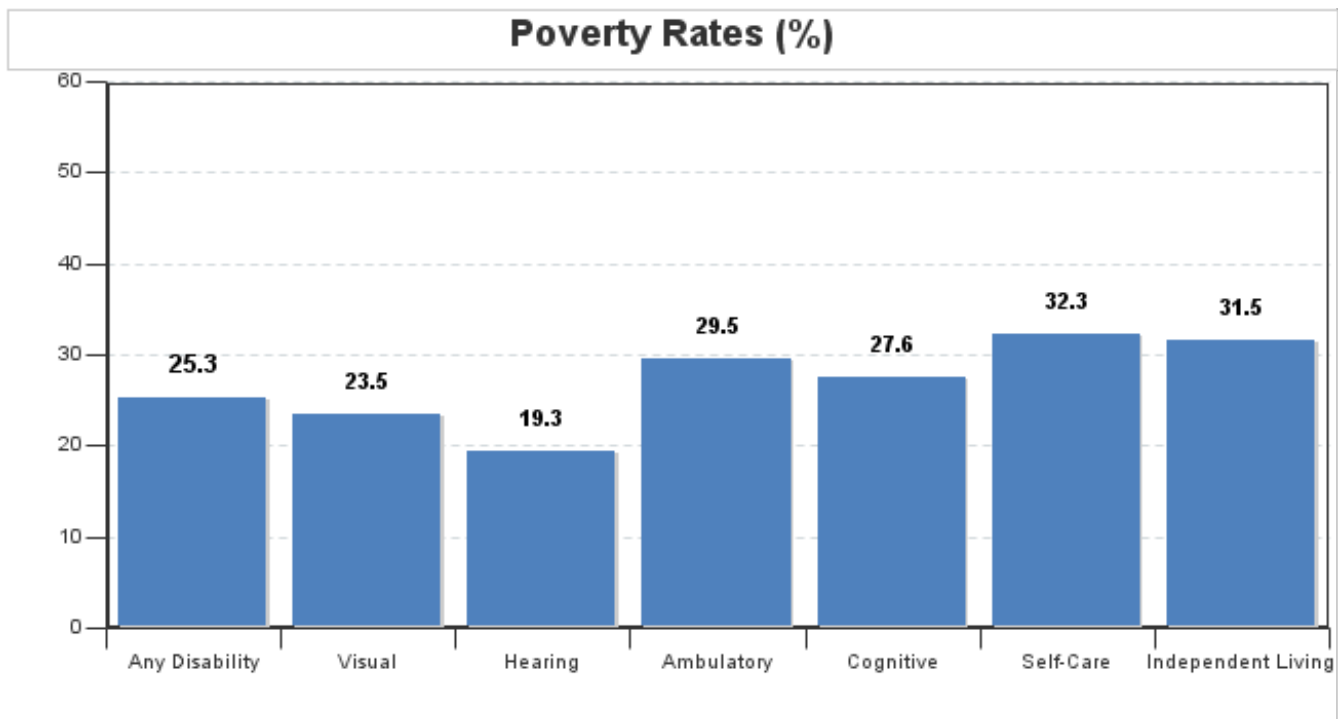
Poverty:
without
disability

12.6%

- In 2017, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in SC was 25.3 percent.
- In 2017, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in SC was 12.6 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 12.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 32.3 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 19.3 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 South Carolina in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	12.6	0.66	303,800	16,620	2,415,700	22,350
Any Disability	25.3	2.24	92,100	9,350	363,600	3,571
Visual	23.5	4.83	17,600	4,110	74,600	693
Hearing	19.3	4.91	12,100	3,410	62,400	616
Ambulatory	29.5	3.24	56,600	7,360	192,100	1,907
Cognitive	27.6	3.69	39,200	6,140	141,900	1,422
Self-Care	32.3	5.79	20,400	4,430	63,200	608
Independent Living	31.5	4.06	40,000	6,190	126,900	1,256

* **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

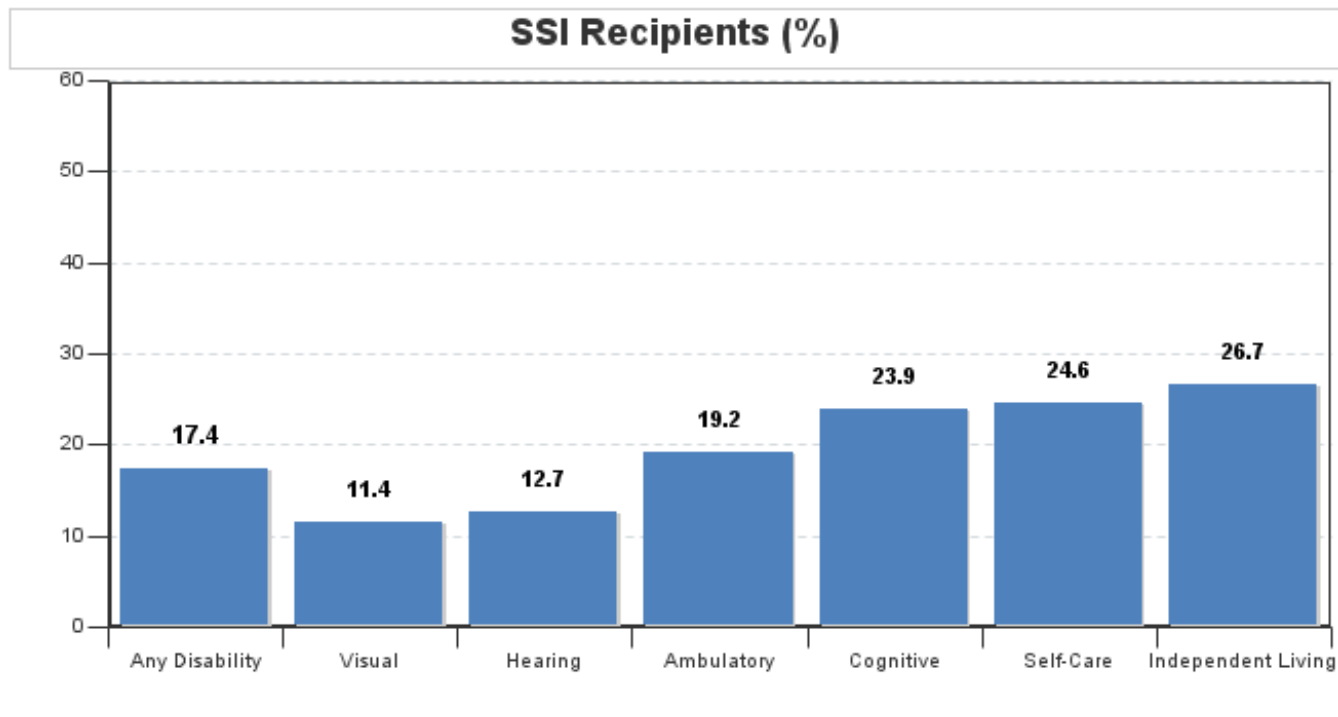
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in South Carolina, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note 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
17.4%

- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in SC was 17.4 percent.
- In 2017, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in SC was 63,200.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 26.7 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Visual Disability," 11.4 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in South Carolina in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	17.4	1.44	63,200	5,720	363,900	3,577
Visual	11.4	2.66	8,600	2,120	74,900	697
Hearing	12.7	3.05	7,900	2,040	62,400	616
Ambulatory	19.2	2.06	36,900	4,390	192,100	1,907
Cognitive	23.9	2.59	34,000	4,210	141,900	1,424
Self-Care	24.6	3.93	15,500	2,850	63,200	608
Independent Living	26.7	2.85	33,900	4,210	126,900	1,256

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 South Carolina, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

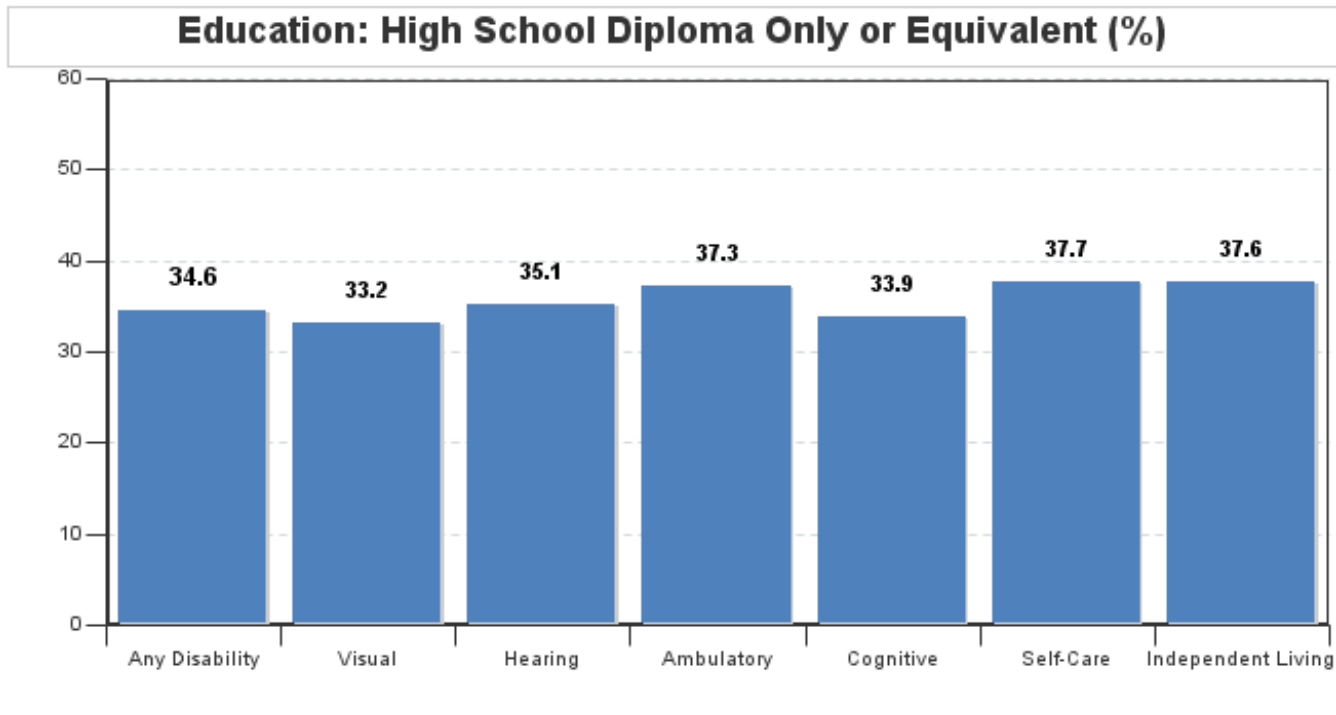
Quick Statistics

High School
Only: with
disability
34.6%

High School
Only: without
disability
28.2%

- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in SC was 34.6 percent.
- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in SC was 28.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 6.4 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 37.7 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Visual Disability," 33.2 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in SC in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	28.2	0.66	685,700	17,630	2,431,500	22,638
Any Disability	34.6	1.81	126,000	8,030	363,900	3,577
Visual	33.2	3.94	24,900	3,610	74,900	697
Hearing	35.1	4.38	21,900	3,380	62,400	616
Ambulatory	37.3	2.53	71,600	6,090	192,100	1,907
Cognitive	33.9	2.88	48,000	5,000	141,900	1,424
Self-Care	37.7	4.42	23,800	3,530	63,200	608
Independent Living	37.6	3.12	47,700	4,980	126,900	1,256

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 South Carolina, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

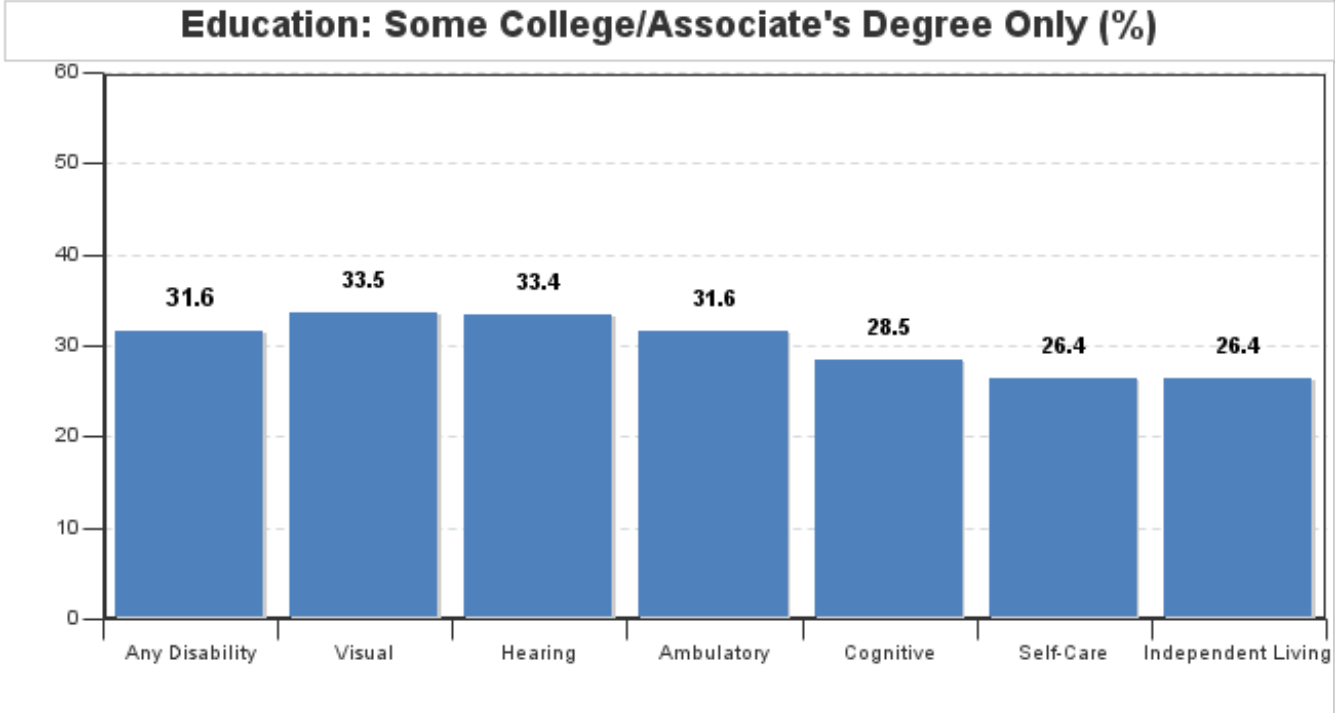
Quick Statistics

Some
College: with
disability
31.6%

Some
College:
without
disability
32.9%

- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in SC was 31.6 percent.
- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in SC was 32.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 1.3 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Visual Disability," 33.5 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 26.4 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 South Carolina in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	32.9	0.69	800,900	18,800	2,431,500	22,638
Any Disability	31.6	1.77	115,000	7,680	363,900	3,577
Visual	33.5	3.95	25,100	3,620	74,900	697
Hearing	33.4	4.33	20,800	3,300	62,400	616
Ambulatory	31.6	2.43	60,700	5,610	192,100	1,907
Cognitive	28.5	2.75	40,500	4,590	141,900	1,424
Self-Care	26.4	4.02	16,700	2,960	63,200	608
Independent Living	26.4	2.84	33,500	4,180	126,900	1,256

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 South Carolina, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

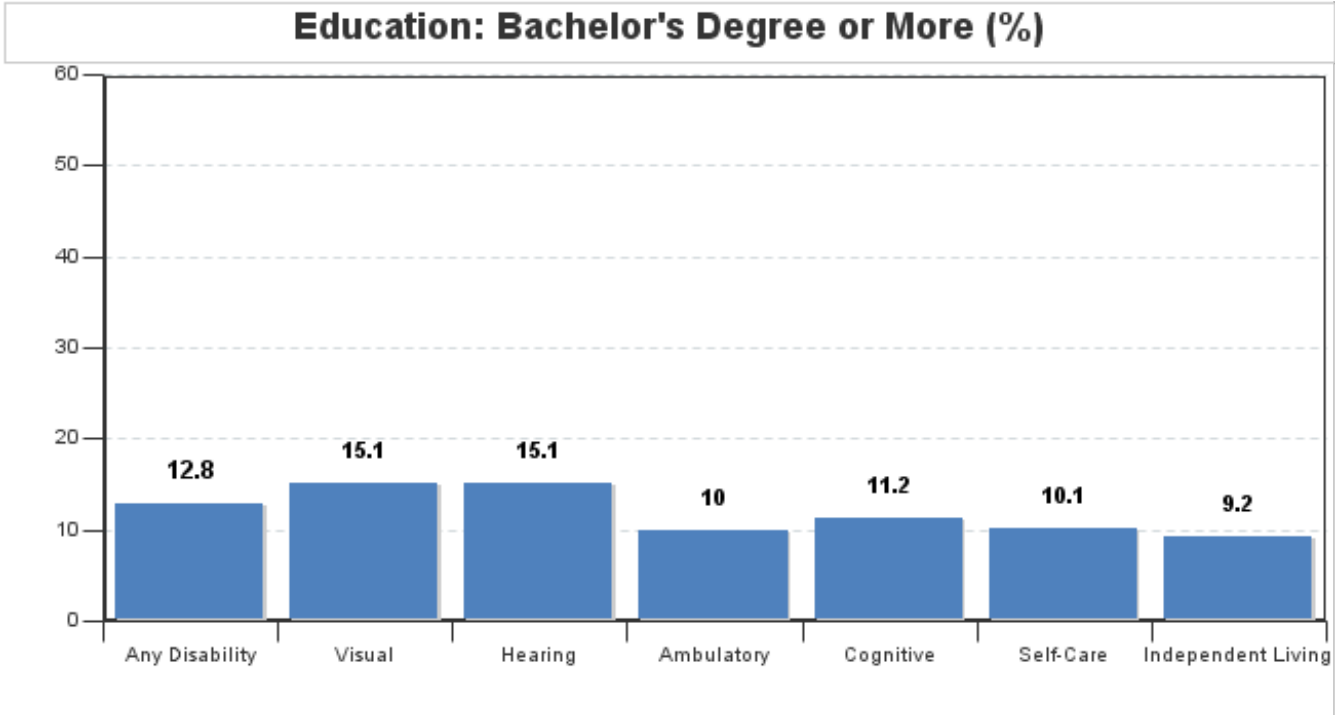
12.8%

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

29.7%

- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in SC was 12.8 percent.
- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in SC was 29.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 16.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Visual Disability," 15.1 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 9.2 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in South Carolina in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	29.7	0.67	721,700	18,010	2,431,500	22,638
Any Disability	12.8	1.27	46,800	4,930	363,900	3,577
Visual	15.1	3.00	11,300	2,430	74,900	697
Hearing	15.1	3.28	9,400	2,220	62,400	616
Ambulatory	10.0	1.57	19,300	3,170	192,100	1,907
Cognitive	11.2	1.92	15,900	2,890	141,900	1,424
Self-Care	10.1	2.75	6,400	1,830	63,200	608
Independent Living	9.2	1.86	11,700	2,470	126,900	1,256

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

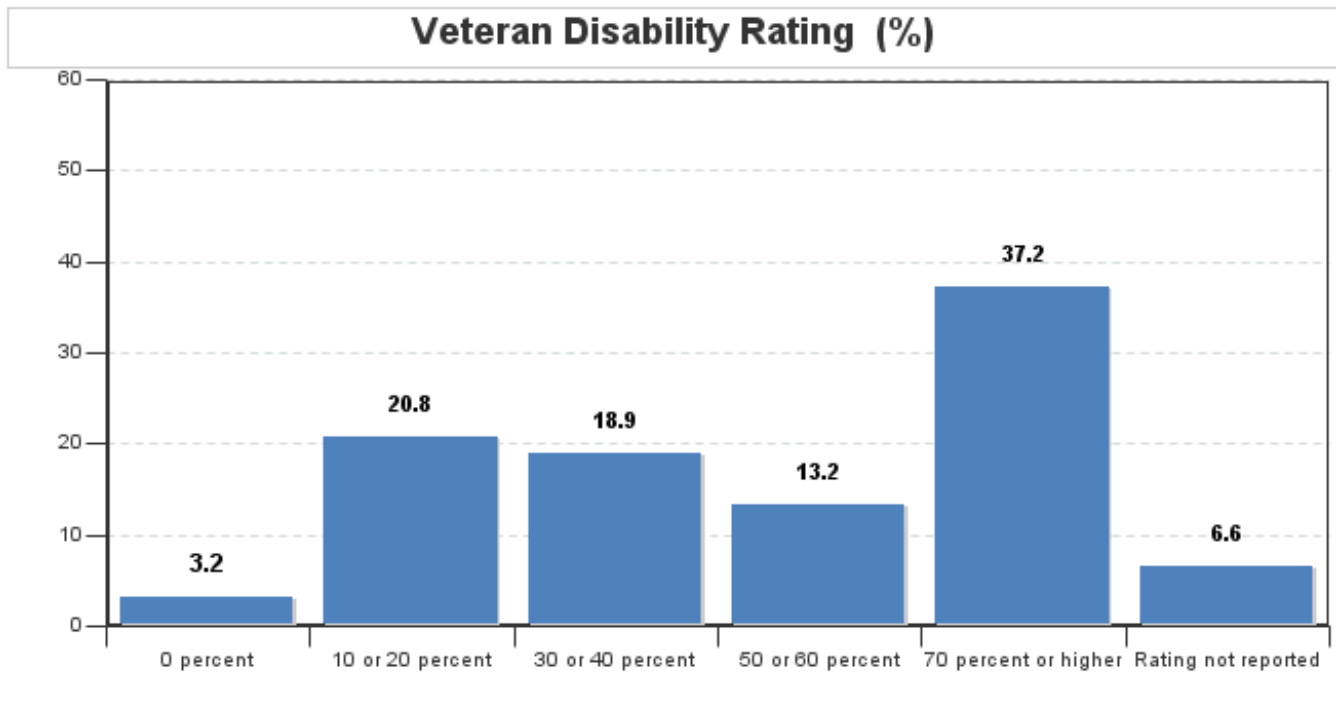
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in South Carolina. The 2017 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating 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
28.2%

- In 2017, there were 186,300 working-age civilian veterans in SC, of whom 52,500 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2017, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in SC with a VA service-connected disability was 28.2 percent.
- In 2017, 19,500 working-age civilian veterans in SC had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2017, 37.2 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in SC 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 South Carolina in 2017



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	28.2	2.39	52,500	5,220	186,300	1,793
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	3.2	1.76	1,700	940	52,500	515
10 or 20 percent	20.8	4.06	10,900	2,390	52,500	515
30 or 40 percent	18.9	3.92	9,900	2,280	52,500	515
50 or 60 percent	13.2	3.39	6,900	1,910	52,500	515
70 percent or higher	37.2	4.84	19,500	3,190	52,500	515
Rating not reported	6.6	2.48	3,500	1,350	52,500	515

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in South Carolina, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

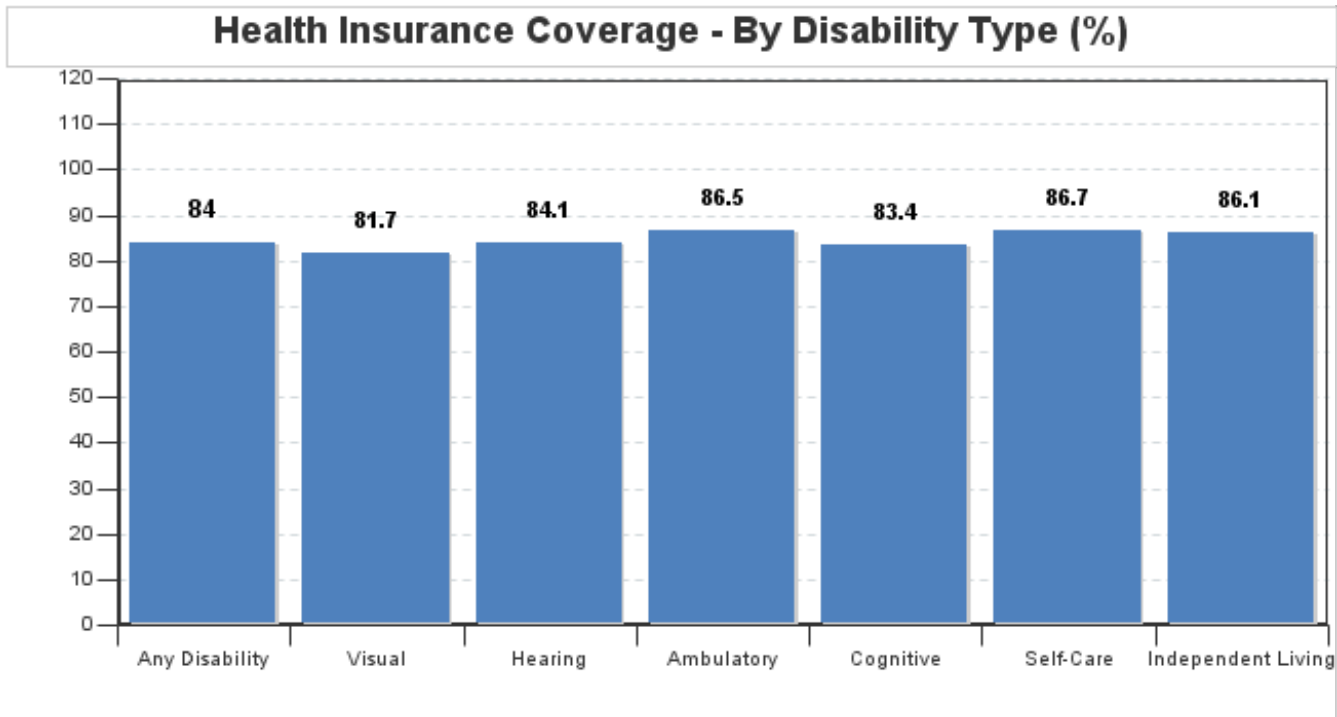
Quick Statistics

Health
Coverage:
with Disability
84.0%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
83.6%

- In 2017, 84.0 percent of working-age people with disabilities in SC had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2017, 83.6 percent of working-age people without disabilities in SC had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 0.4 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," 86.7 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 81.7 percent.

Health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in South Carolina in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	83.6	0.62	2,032,200	28,810	2,431,500	22,638
Any Disability	84.0	1.59	305,800	14,030	363,900	3,577
Visual	81.7	3.70	61,200	6,440	74,900	697
Hearing	84.1	3.83	52,500	5,970	62,400	616
Ambulatory	86.5	2.04	166,200	10,500	192,100	1,907
Cognitive	83.4	2.59	118,400	8,900	141,900	1,424
Self-Care	86.7	3.54	54,800	6,100	63,200	608
Independent Living	86.1	2.54	109,200	8,560	126,900	1,256

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 South Carolina, using data from the 2017 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

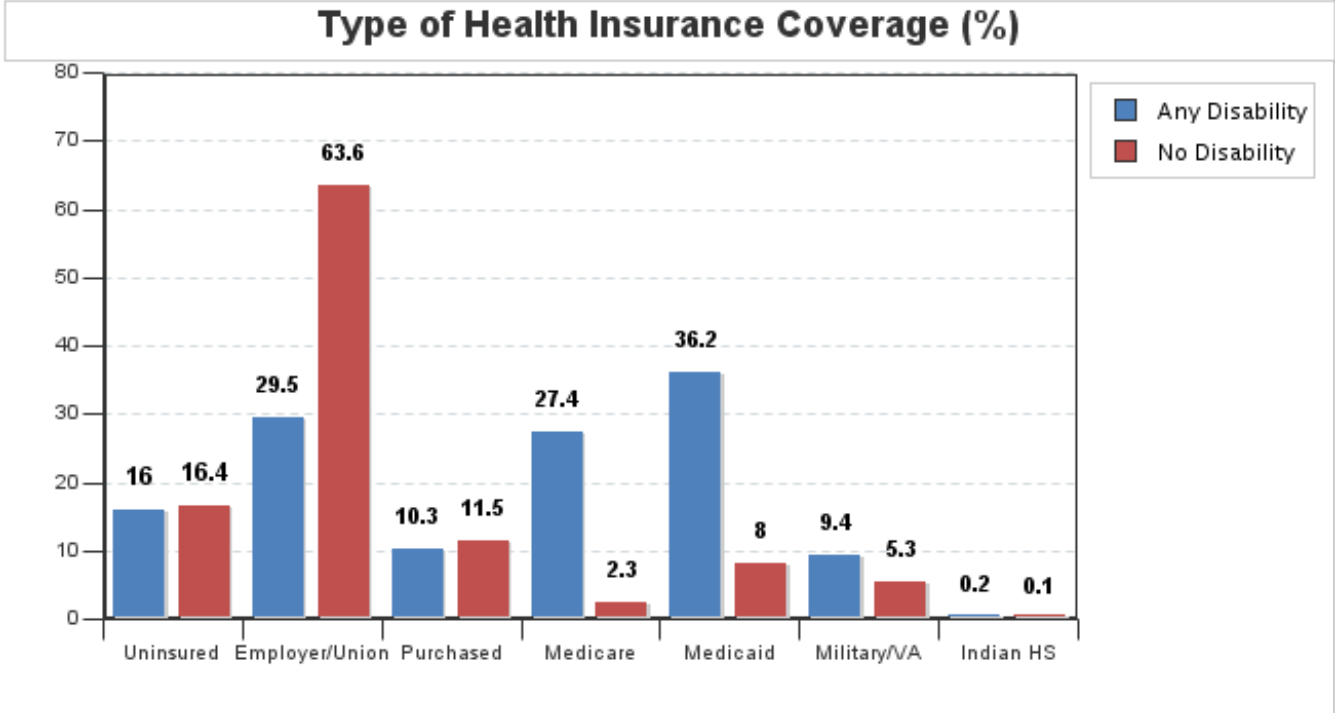
29.5%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

63.6%

- In 2017, 29.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities in SC reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2017, 63.6 percent of working-age people without disabilities in SC reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2017, 10.3 percent of working-age people with disabilities in SC reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2017, 27.4 percent of working-age people with disabilities in SC reported Medicare coverage and 36.2 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 South Carolina in 2017



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	16.0	1.59	58,100	6,280	363,900	3,577
Employer/Union	29.5	1.98	107,400	8,490	363,900	3,577
Purchased	10.3	1.32	37,500	5,050	363,900	3,577
Medicare	27.4	1.94	99,900	8,190	363,900	3,577
Medicaid	36.2	2.09	131,800	9,380	363,900	3,577
Military/VA	9.4	1.27	34,200	4,820	363,900	3,577
Indian Health Service	0.2	3.29	600	630	363,900	3,577
No Disability						
Uninsured	16.4	0.62	399,300	15,880	2,431,500	22,638
Employer/Union	63.6	0.81	1,545,500	27,090	2,431,500	22,638
Purchased	11.5	0.54	279,300	13,450	2,431,500	22,638
Medicare	2.3	0.25	54,900	6,100	2,431,500	22,638
Medicaid	8.0	0.46	194,200	11,320	2,431,500	22,638
Military/VA	5.3	0.38	127,800	9,240	2,431,500	22,638
Indian Health Service	0.1	3.29	2,100	1,210	2,431,500	22,638

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. "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.

Employment Rate

The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons employed by the number of persons in that population.

** Note that the unemployment rate cannot be calculated using the employment rate:

- The employment rate is the percentage of all persons who have a job.
- The unemployment rate is the percentage of persons in the labor force who do not have a job but are actively looking for work. The labor force includes people who have a job, are on layoff, or who actively searched for work in the last four weeks.

Please see <http://www.disabilitystatistics.org/faq.cfm#Q6> for more information on unemployment rate calculation and its implications.

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/2008_ACS_GQ_Definitions.pdf.

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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