

Cornell University

2017

SD

South Dakota

2017 Disability Status Report South Dakota



www.disabilitystatistics.org

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

Contents

Introduction

2017 Annual Disability Status Report	2
ACS Disability Questions	3
Notes	4

Summary

South Dakota Summary	5
Prevalence by State: Ages 21 to 64	7
Employment by State: Ages 21 to 64	8

Demographics

Prevalence: All Ages	9
Prevalence: Ages 4 and under	11
Prevalence: Ages 5 to 15	13
Prevalence: Ages 16 to 20	15
Prevalence: Ages 21 to 64 (Working-Age)	17
Prevalence: Ages 65 to 74	19
Prevalence: Ages 75 and Older	21
Prevalence: Gender and Age	23
Prevalence: Hispanic / Latino Origin and Age	26
Prevalence: Race	29

Outcomes

Employment	29
Not Working but Actively Looking for Work	33
Full-Time / Full-Year Employment	35
Annual Earnings (Full-Time / Full-Year Workers)	37
Annual Household Income	39
Poverty	41
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	43
Education: High School Diploma / Equivalent	45
Education: Some College / Associate's Degree	47
Education: Bachelor's Degree or More	49
Veterans Service-Connected Disability	51
Health Insurance Coverage	53
Type of Health Insurance Coverage	55

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 Dakota Summary

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

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

- 11.1 percent for persons of all ages
- 1.2 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 4.4 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 3.9 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 9.0 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 24.5 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 43.1 percent for persons ages 75+

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

- 2.1% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.9% reported a Hearing Disability
- 5.0% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 4.0% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 1.6% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 4.3% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2017, 10.2 percent of females of all ages and 12.0 percent of males of all ages in SD reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2017, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in SD was 5.0 percent.

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

- 8.2 percent among Whites
- 10.2 percent among Black / African Americans
- 1.4 percent among Asians
- 18.4 percent among Native Americans
- 13.5 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 SD was 53.2 percent.

Looking for Work: In SD in 2017, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 8.9 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In SD in 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 30.0 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2017, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in SD was \$40,400.

Annual Household Income: In SD in 2017, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$46,200.

Poverty: In SD in 2017, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 24.5 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in SD was 21.5 percent.

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

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 34.1 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 34.5 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 14.2 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2017, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 25.9 percent in SD.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2017 in SD, 85.8 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

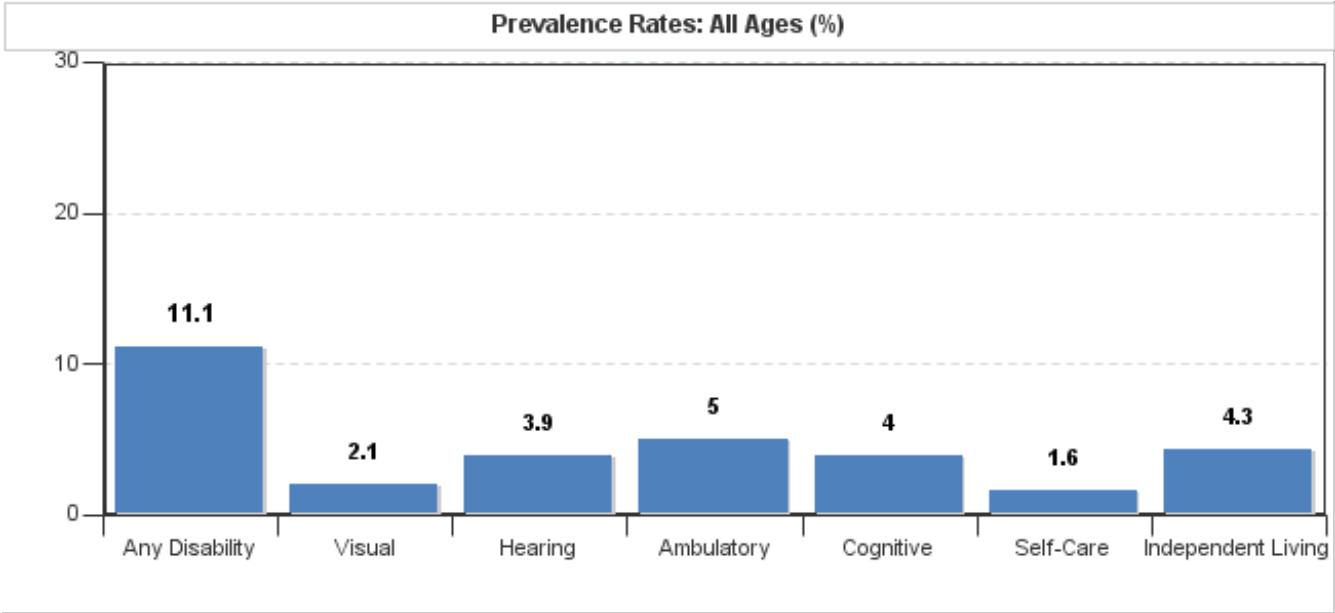
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in South Dakota, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
11.1%

- In 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in SD was 11.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 95,100 of the 855,000 individuals of all ages in SD reported one or more disabilities.
- In SD in 2017, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 5.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 1.6 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	11.1	0.67	95,100	5,710	855,000	8,618
Visual	2.1	0.31	18,200	2,630	855,000	8,618
Hearing	3.9	0.41	33,300	3,510	855,000	8,618
Ambulatory	5.0	0.48	40,000	3,840	795,000	8,075
Cognitive	4.0	0.43	31,700	3,430	795,000	8,075
Self-Care	1.6	3.29	12,900	2,210	795,000	8,075
Independent Living	4.3	0.49	29,300	3,310	676,500	6,896

* **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 Dakota, 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.

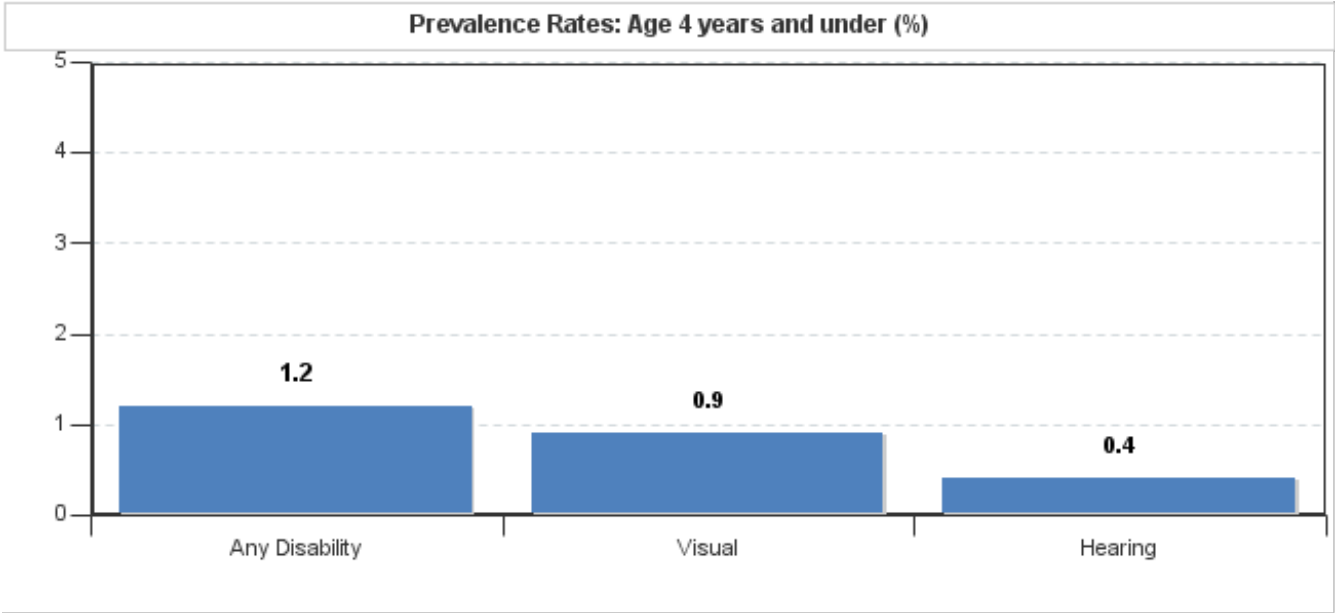
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

1.2%

- In 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in SD was 1.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 700 of the 60,000 children ages 0 to 4 in SD reported one or more disabilities.
- In SD in 2017, 0.9 percent reported a "Visual Disability"
- In SD in 2017, 0.4 percent reported a "Hearing Disability"

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	1.2	3.29	700	520	60,000	543
Visual	0.9	3.29	500	450	60,000	543
Hearing	0.4	3.29	200	400	60,000	543

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

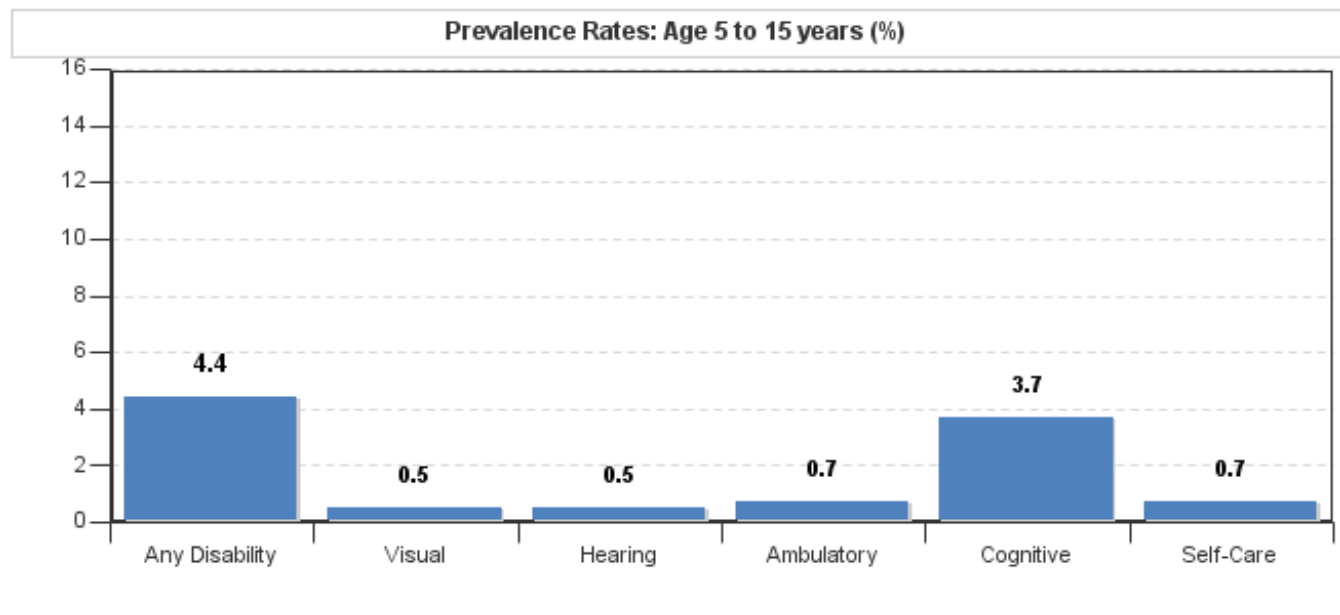
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
4.4%

- In 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in SD was 4.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 5,600 of the 128,000 individuals ages 5 to 15 in SD reported one or more disabilities.
- In SD in 2017, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual 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 Dakota in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	4.4	1.13	5,600	1,470	128,000	1,302
Visual	0.5	3.29	600	490	128,000	1,302
Hearing	0.5	3.29	600	480	128,000	1,302
Ambulatory	0.7	3.29	900	600	128,000	1,302
Cognitive	3.7	1.03	4,700	1,340	128,000	1,302
Self-Care	0.7	3.29	900	580	128,000	1,302

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

Prevalence

Ages 16 to 20 years

Introduction

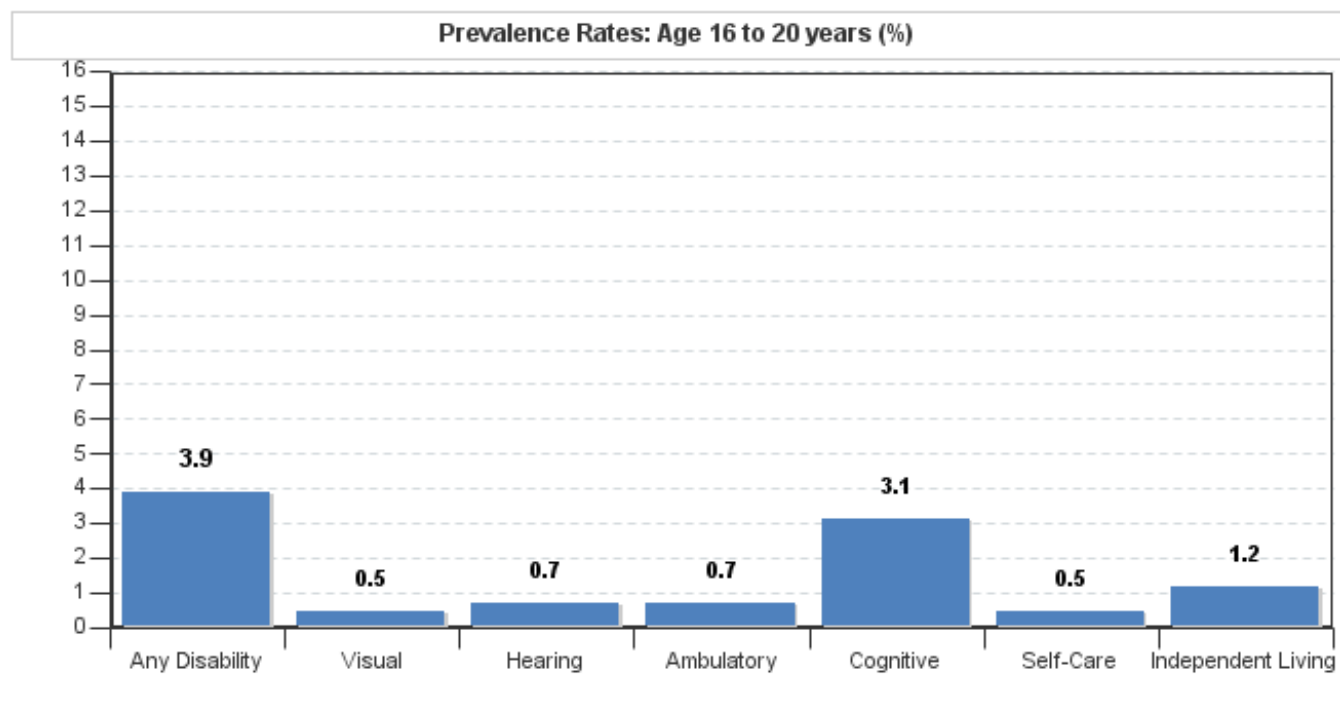
This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in South Dakota, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years
3.9%

- In 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in SD was 3.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 2,100 of the 55,600 individuals ages 16 to 20 in SD reported one or more disabilities.
- In SD in 2017, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 0.5 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in South Dakota in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	3.9	1.60	2,100	910	55,600	624
Visual	0.5	3.29	300	400	55,600	624
Hearing	0.7	3.29	400	400	55,600	624
Ambulatory	0.7	3.29	400	400	55,600	624
Cognitive	3.1	1.44	1,700	810	55,600	624
Self-Care	0.5	3.29	300	400	55,600	624
Independent Living	1.2	3.29	700	520	55,600	624

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

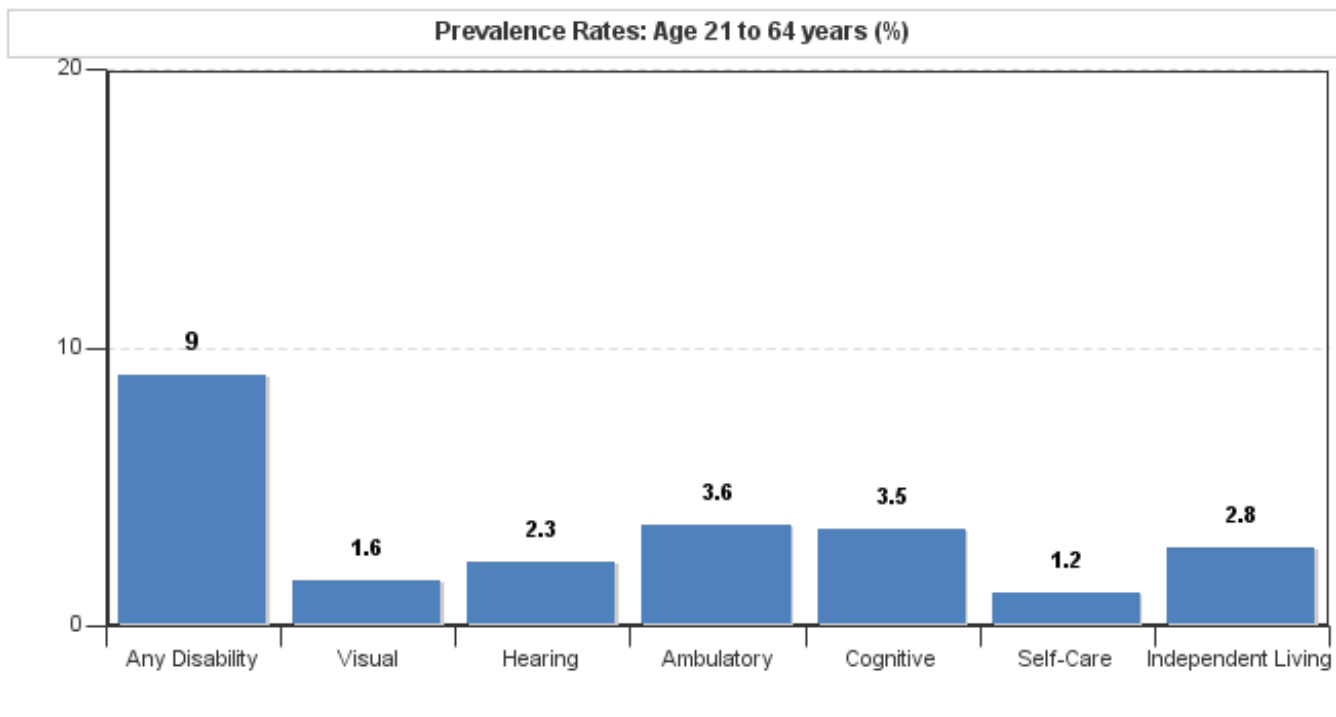
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 21 to
64 years

9.0%

- In 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in SD was 9.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 42,900 of the 475,700 individuals ages 21 to 64 in SD reported one or more disabilities.
- In SD in 2017, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 3.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Self-Care Disability," 1.2 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	9.0	0.82	42,900	3,970	475,700	4,556
Visual	1.6	3.29	7,700	1,720	475,700	4,556
Hearing	2.3	0.43	11,000	2,040	475,700	4,556
Ambulatory	3.6	0.53	16,900	2,530	475,700	4,556
Cognitive	3.5	0.52	16,700	2,510	475,700	4,556
Self-Care	1.2	3.29	5,800	1,490	475,700	4,556
Independent Living	2.8	0.47	13,400	2,250	475,700	4,556

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

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

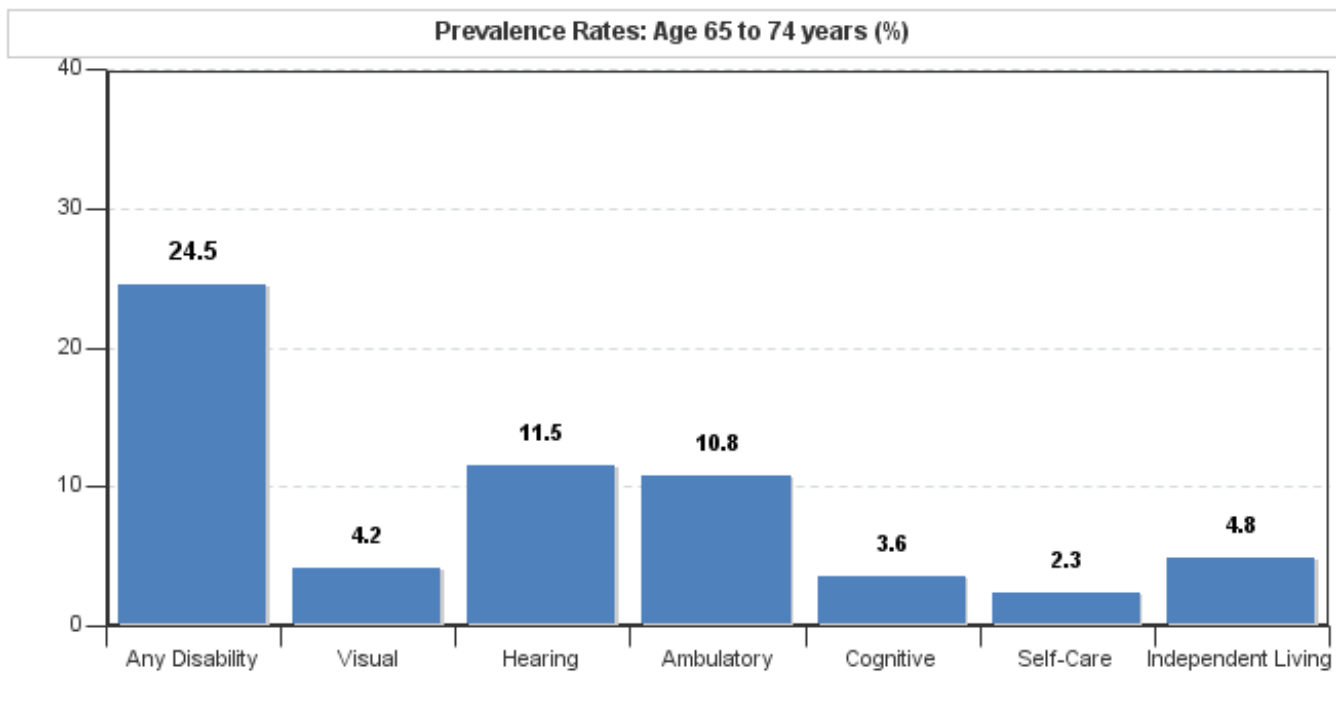
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

24.5%

- In 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in SD was 24.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 19,700 of the 80,400 individuals ages 65 to 74 in SD reported one or more disabilities.
- In SD in 2017, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 11.5 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 2.3 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	24.5	2.98	19,700	2,730	80,400	917
Visual	4.2	1.39	3,400	1,140	80,400	917
Hearing	11.5	2.21	9,200	1,880	80,400	917
Ambulatory	10.8	2.15	8,700	1,820	80,400	917
Cognitive	3.6	1.29	2,900	1,060	80,400	917
Self-Care	2.3	1.03	1,800	830	80,400	917
Independent Living	4.8	1.48	3,800	1,210	80,400	917

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

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

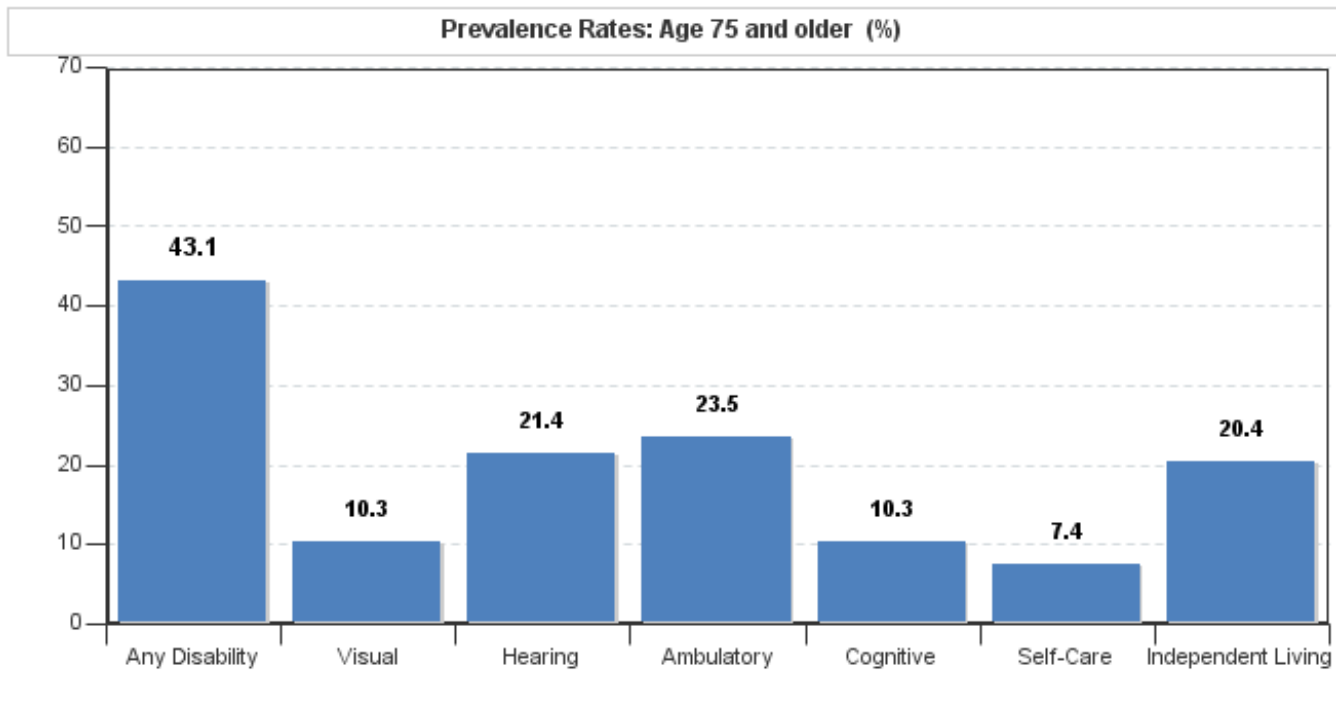
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

43.1%

- In 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in SD was 43.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 23,900 of the 55,500 individuals ages 75 and older in SD reported one or more disabilities.
- In SD in 2017, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 23.5 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 7.4 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	43.1	4.13	23,900	3,000	55,500	676
Visual	10.3	2.54	5,700	1,480	55,500	676
Hearing	21.4	3.42	11,900	2,120	55,500	676
Ambulatory	23.5	3.53	13,000	2,220	55,500	676
Cognitive	10.3	2.53	5,700	1,480	55,500	676
Self-Care	7.4	2.18	4,100	1,250	55,500	676
Independent Living	20.4	3.36	11,300	2,080	55,500	676

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

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

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

12.0%

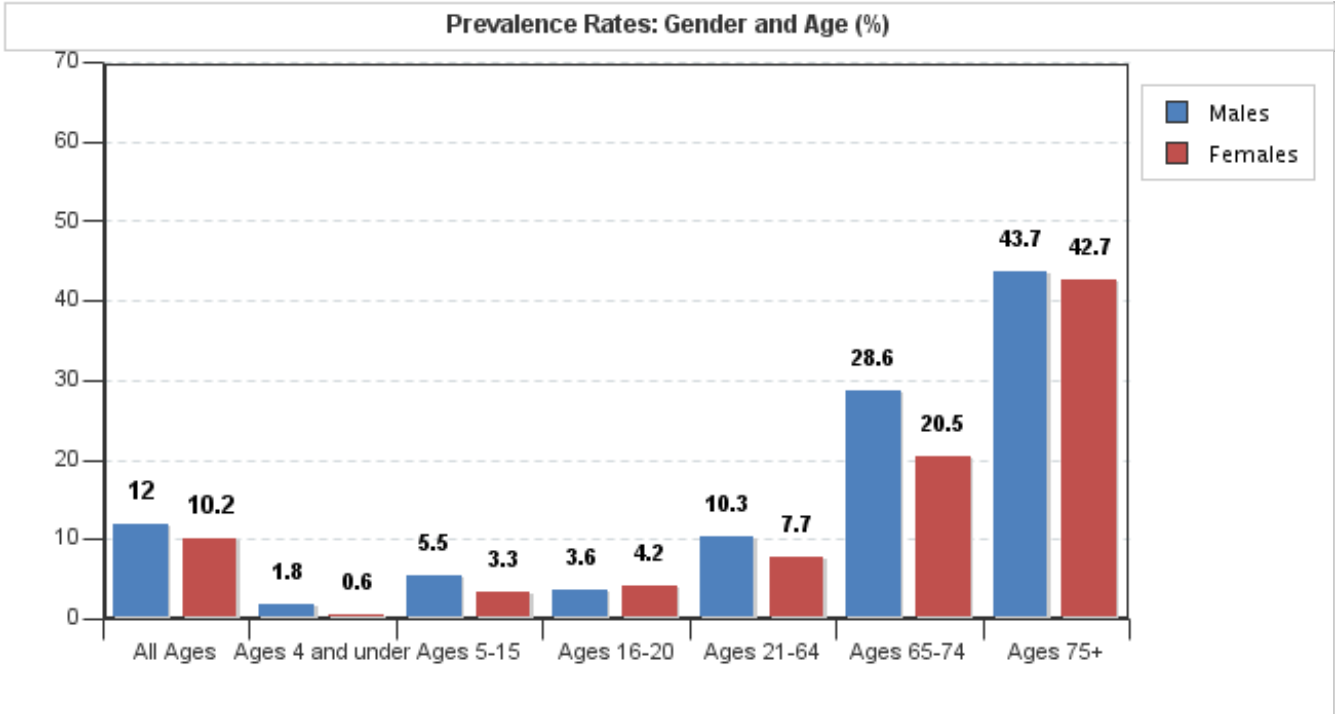
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

10.2%

- In SD in 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 12.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 51,600 of the 428,400 males of all ages in SD reported one or more disabilities.
- In SD in 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 10.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 43,500 of the 426,500 females of all ages in SD 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 Dakota in 2017



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	12.0	0.98	51,600	4,330	428,400	4,297
Males: Ages 4 and under	1.8	3.29	500	450	29,700	251
Males: Ages 5-15	5.5	1.77	3,500	1,160	64,100	655
Males: Ages 16-20	3.6	2.13	1,000	630	29,100	329
Males: Ages 21-64	10.3	1.21	25,100	3,070	242,800	2,335
Males: Ages 65-74	28.6	4.43	11,500	2,090	40,100	439
Males: Ages 75+	43.7	6.46	9,900	1,950	22,800	288
Females						
Females: All Ages	10.2	0.91	43,500	3,990	426,500	4,321
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.6	3.29	200	400	30,300	292
Females: Ages 5-15	3.3	1.39	2,100	900	63,900	647
Females: Ages 16-20	4.2	2.42	1,100	650	26,500	295
Females: Ages 21-64	7.7	1.08	17,800	2,600	232,900	2,221
Females: Ages 65-74	20.5	3.95	8,300	1,780	40,300	478
Females: Ages 75+	42.7	5.37	14,000	2,300	32,700	388

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

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

5.0%

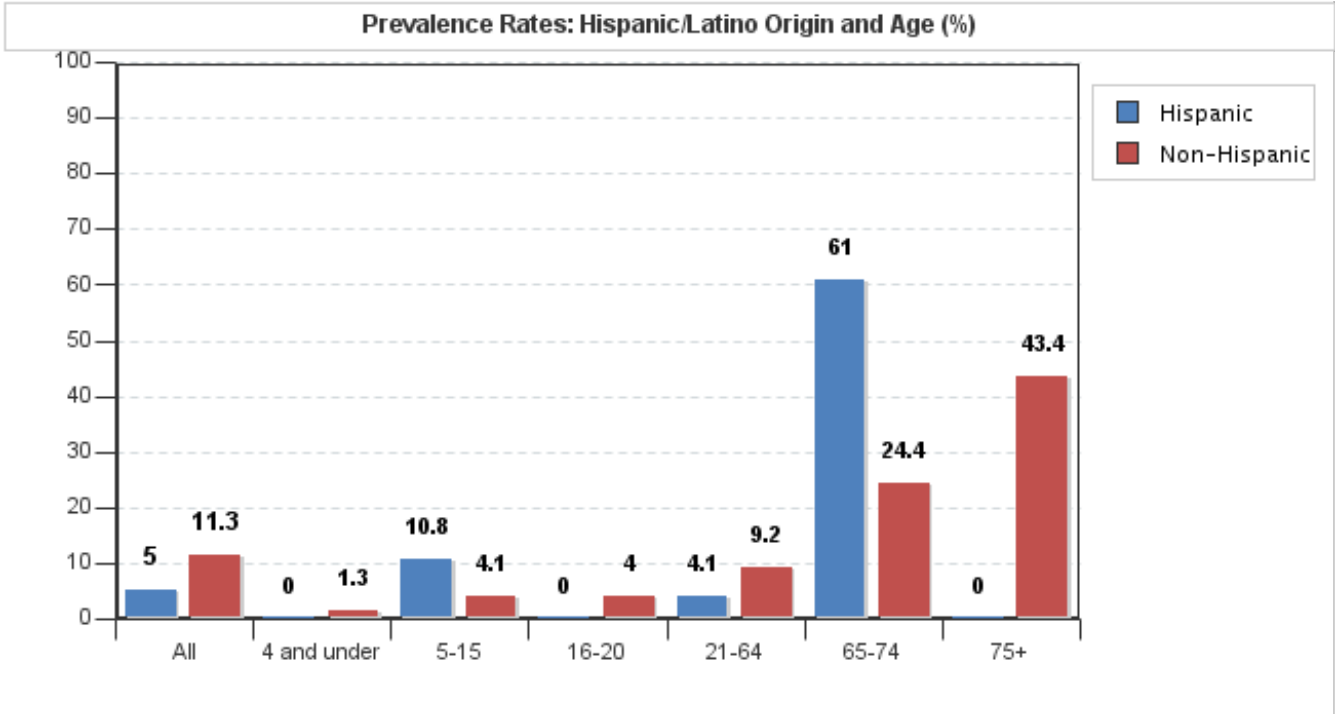
Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

11.3%

- In SD in 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 5.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 1,500 of the 30,400 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in SD reported one or more disabilities.
- In SD in 2017, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 11.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2017, 93,500 of the 824,600 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in SD 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 Dakota in 2017



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	5.0	2.45	1,500	760	30,400	197
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.0 [†]	3.29	0	400	4,400	29
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	10.8	7.84	700	500	6,000	45
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	0.0 [†]	3.29	0	400	2,100	16
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	4.1	2.95	700	520	17,200	98
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	61.0 [†]	60.10	200	400	300	4
Hispanic - Ages 75+	0.0 [†]	3.29	0	400	300	5
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	11.3	0.69	93,500	5,670	824,600	8,421
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	1.3	3.29	700	520	55,600	514
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	4.1	1.11	5,000	1,380	121,900	1,257
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	4.0	1.66	2,100	910	53,500	608
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	9.2	0.84	42,200	3,940	458,400	4,458
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	24.4	2.98	19,600	2,720	80,100	913
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	43.4	4.15	23,900	3,000	55,100	671

* **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.

† **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

Prevalence

Race

Introduction

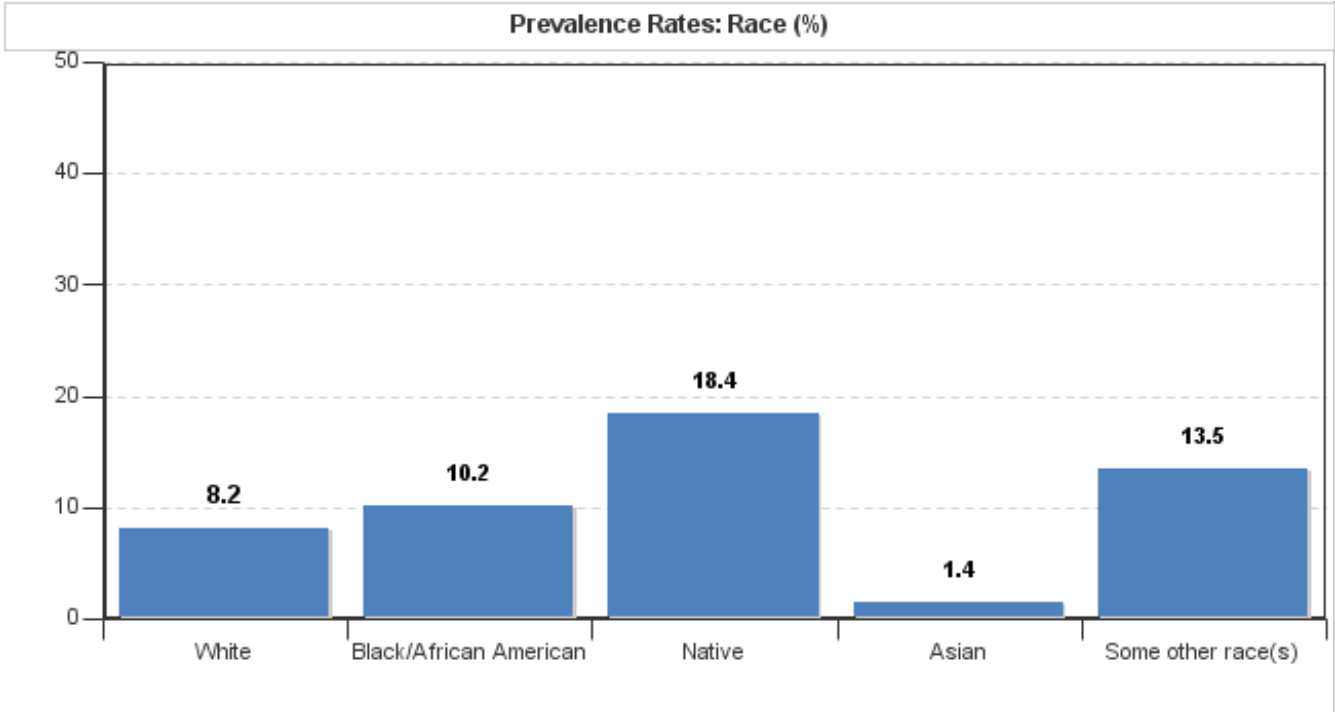
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in SD, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

In 2017, among working-age people in SD:

- 8.2 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 10.2 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 18.4 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 1.4 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 13.5 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 South Dakota in 2017



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	8.2	0.84	33,800	3,540	410,700	3,951
Black/African American	10.2	5.99	1,000	620	9,800	47
Native American or Alaska Native	18.4	4.05	6,500	1,580	35,300	431
Asian	1.4	3.29	100	400	8,800	47
Some other race(s)	13.5	6.42	1,500	750	10,900	80

Employment

Introduction

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

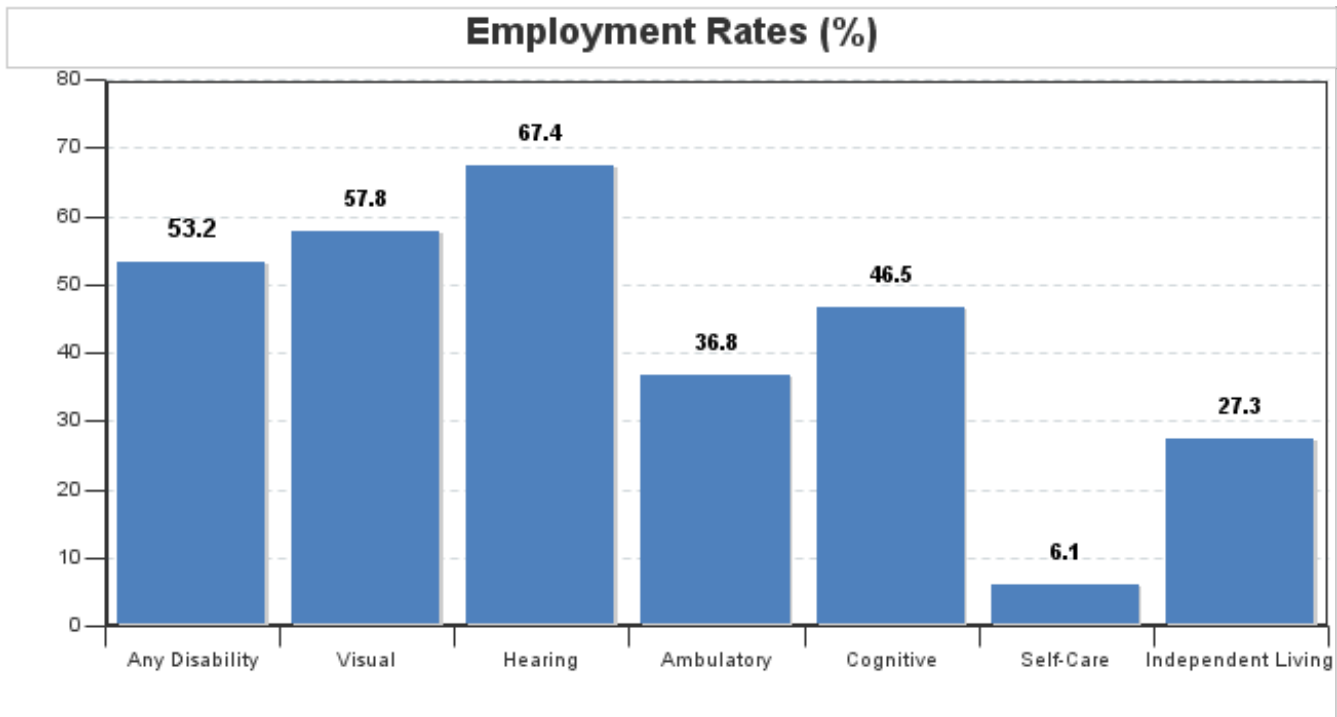
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
53.2%

Employment:
without
disability
85.1%

- In 2017, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in SD was 53.2 percent.
- In 2017, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in SD was 85.1 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 31.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 67.4 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 6.1 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	85.1	1.06	368,200	8,990	432,700	4,105
Any Disability	53.2	4.73	22,900	2,930	42,900	451
Visual	57.8	11.03	4,500	1,310	7,700	81
Hearing	67.4	8.80	7,400	1,680	11,000	112
Ambulatory	36.8	7.28	6,200	1,550	16,900	204
Cognitive	46.5	7.59	7,700	1,720	16,700	151
Self-Care	6.1	6.15	400	400	5,800	79
Independent Living	27.3	7.57	3,700	1,180	13,400	161

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

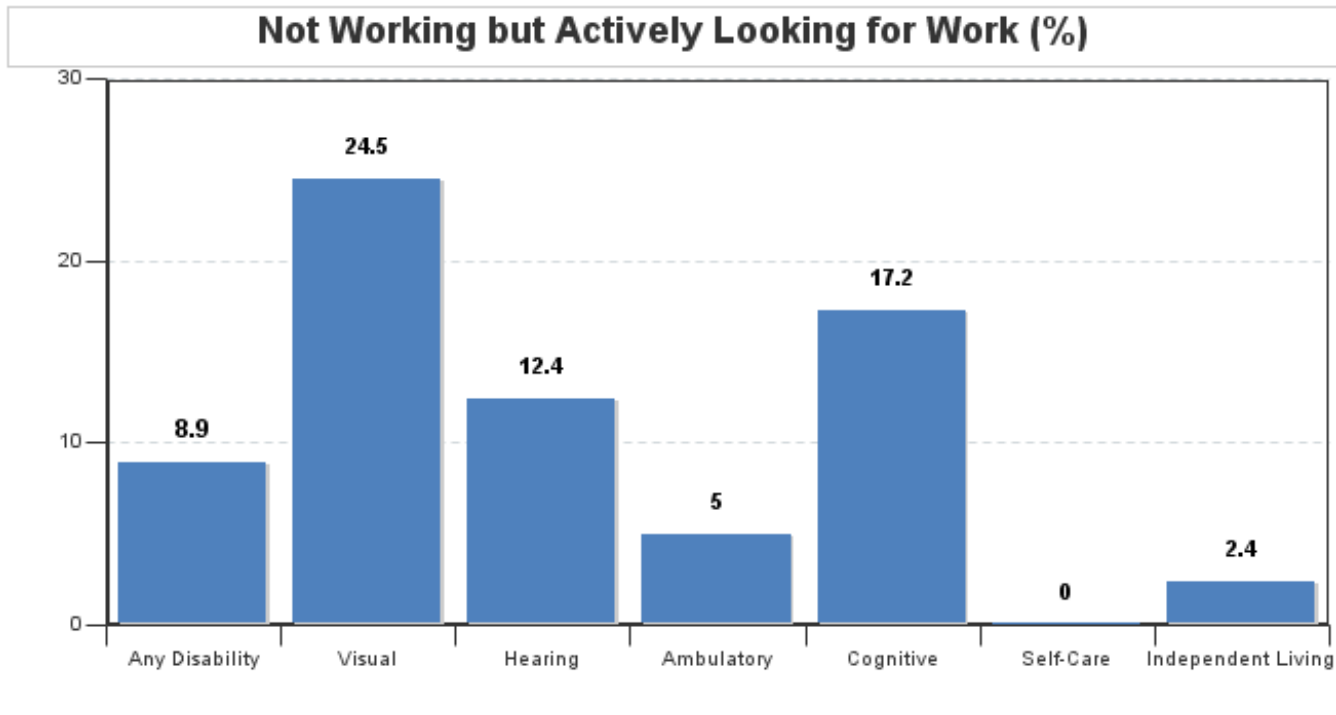
Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability
8.9%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
13.9%

- In 2017 in SD, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 8.9 percent.
- In 2017 in SD, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 13.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Visual Disability," 24.5 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 0.0 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	13.9	2.67	9,000	1,850	64,500	625
Any Disability	8.9	3.95	1,800	830	20,100	232
Visual	24.5	14.79	800	560	3,300	32
Hearing	12.4	10.83	400	410	3,600	38
Ambulatory	5.0	4.14	500	450	10,700	138
Cognitive	17.2	7.85	1,500	770	8,900	91
Self-Care	0.0	3.29	0	400	5,500	70
Independent Living	2.4	3.05	200	400	9,700	127

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

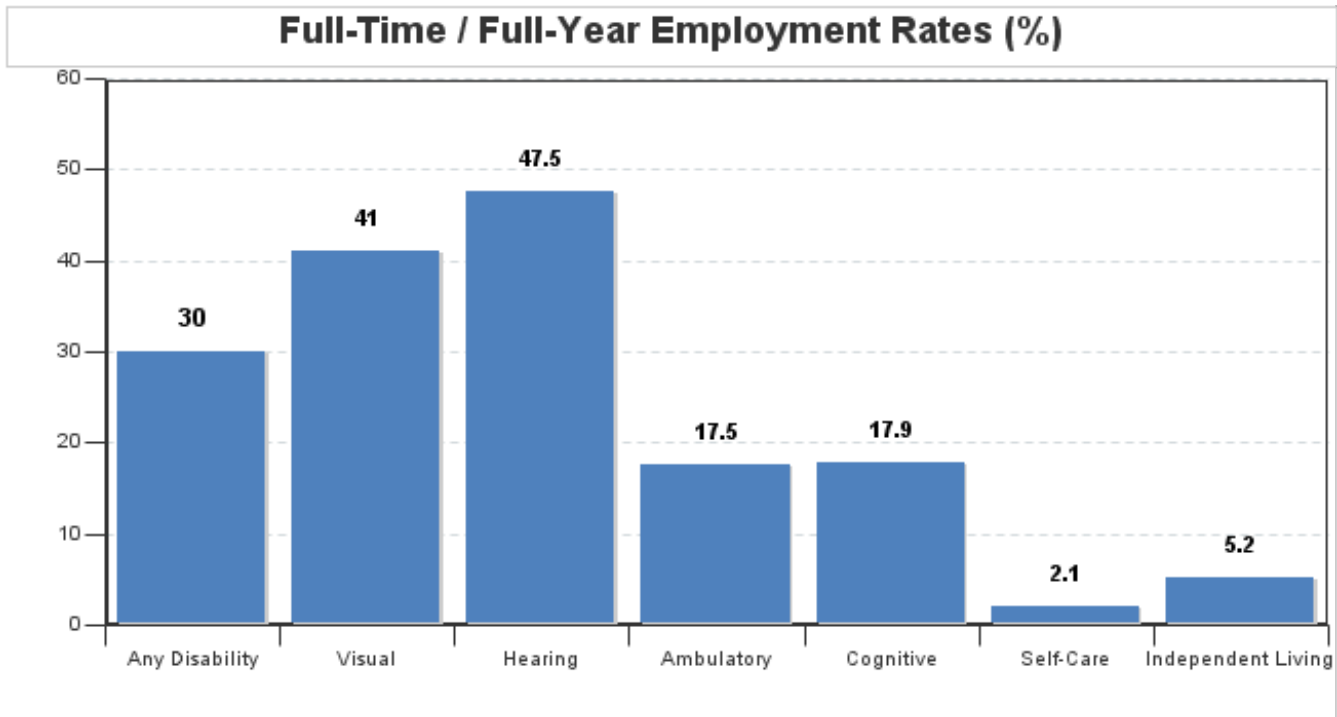
Quick Statistics

FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
30.0%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
67.5%

- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in SD was 30.0 percent.
- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in SD was 67.5 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 37.5 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," 47.5 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 2.1 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	67.5	1.40	292,000	8,650	432,700	4,105
Any Disability	30.0	4.34	12,900	2,210	42,900	451
Visual	41.0	10.99	3,200	1,100	7,700	81
Hearing	47.5	9.37	5,200	1,410	11,000	112
Ambulatory	17.5	5.73	3,000	1,070	16,900	204
Cognitive	17.9	5.83	3,000	1,070	16,700	151
Self-Care	2.1	3.69	100	400	5,800	79
Independent Living	5.2	3.77	700	520	13,400	161

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

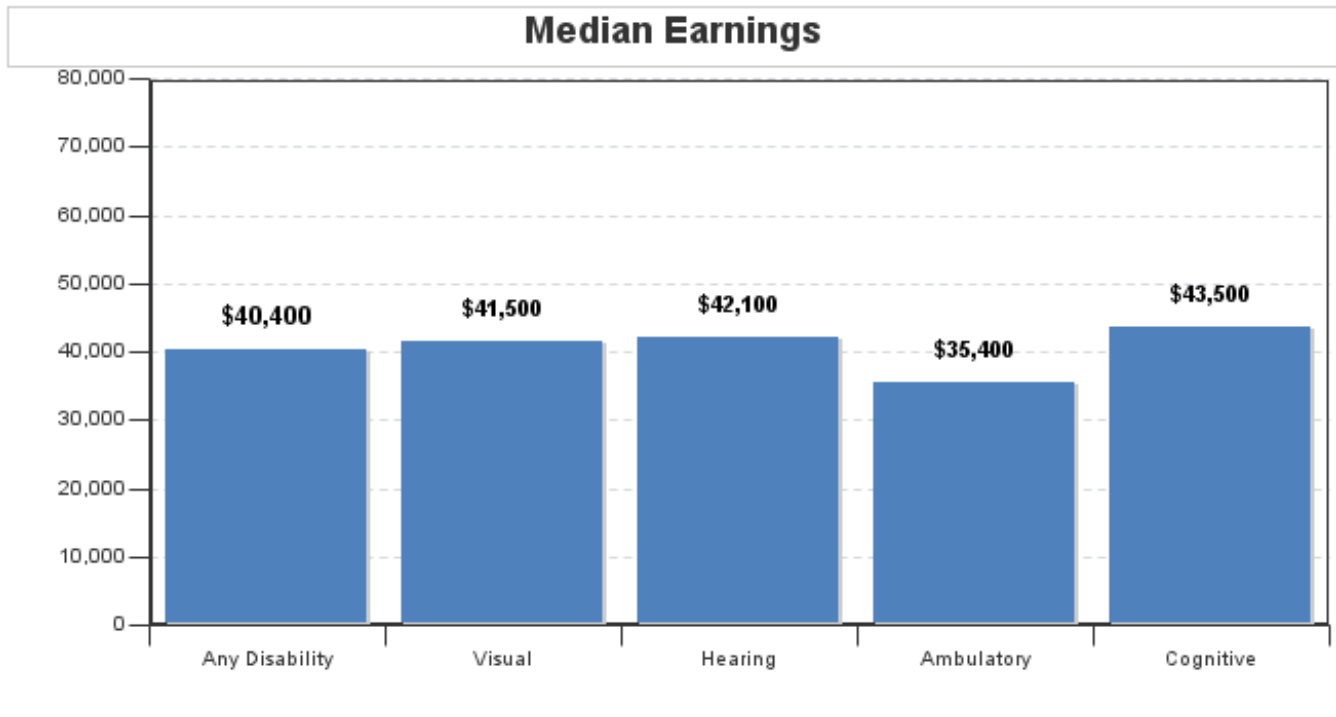
Quick Statistics



- In 2017, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in SD was \$40,400.
- In 2017, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in SD was \$40,400.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$0.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Cognitive Disability," \$43,500[†]. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Ambulatory Disability," \$35,400[†].

[†] **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

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



Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$40,400	\$1,230	292,000	2,780
Any Disability	\$40,400	\$4,510	13,000	136
Visual	\$41,500 [†]	\$11,470	3,000	34
Hearing	\$42,100	\$9,480	5,000	53
Ambulatory	\$35,400 [†]	\$9,090	3,000	37
Cognitive	\$43,500 [†]	\$9,840	3,000	29
Self-Care	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Independent Living	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

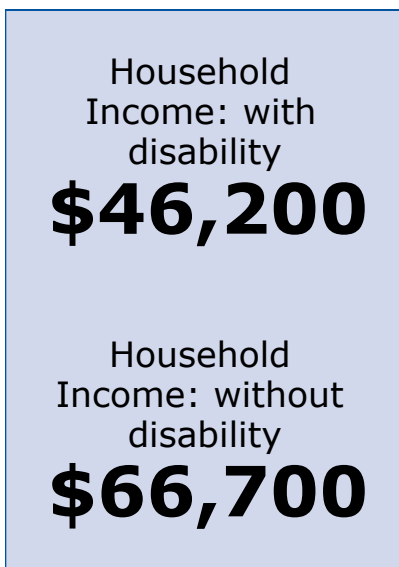
[†] **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

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

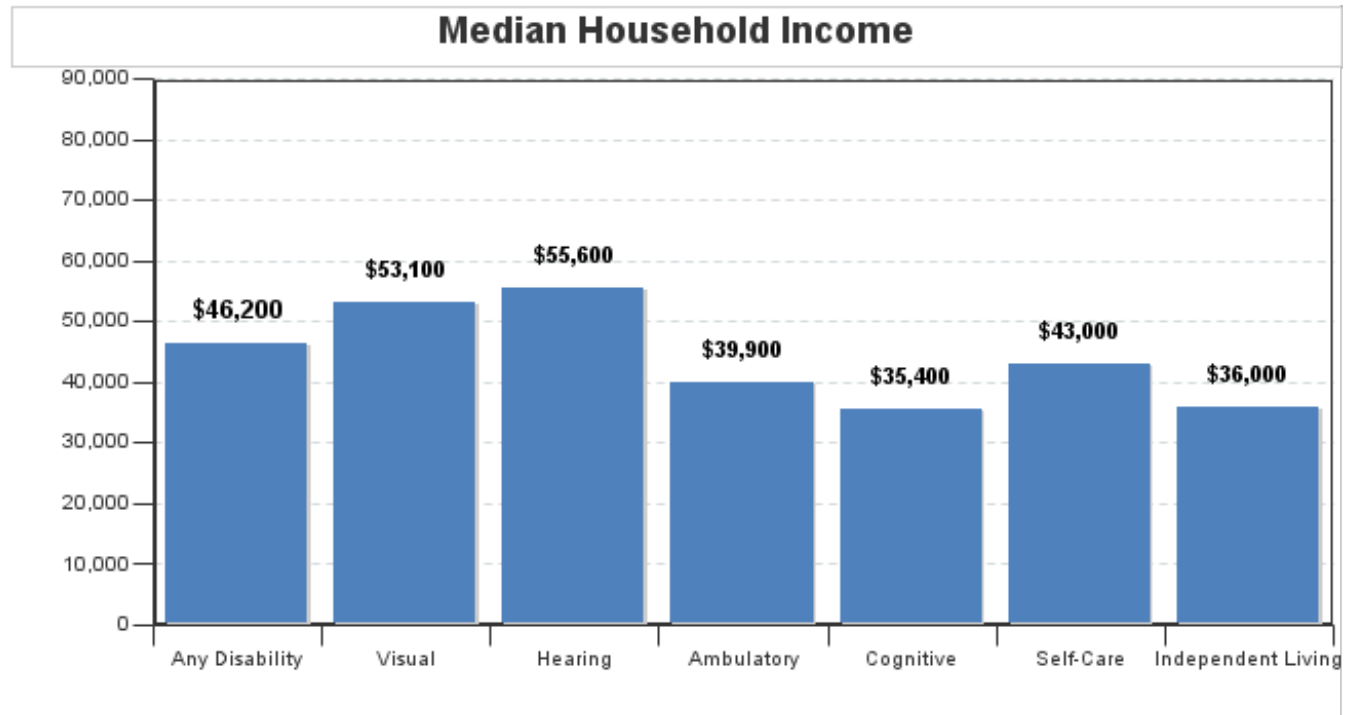
Quick Statistics



- In 2017, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in SD was \$46,200.
- In 2017, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in SD was \$66,700.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$20,500.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$55,600. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability" \$35,400.

* **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 Dakota in 2017



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$66,700	\$3,080	231,000	2,228
Any Disability	\$46,200	6,000	35,000	371
Visual	\$53,100	14,680	7,000	74
Hearing	\$55,600	12,720	11,000	108
Ambulatory	\$39,900	6,650	15,000	182
Cognitive	\$35,400	8,400	14,000	125
Self-Care	\$43,000	15,630	5,000	62
Independent Living	\$36,000	8,260	11,000	127

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

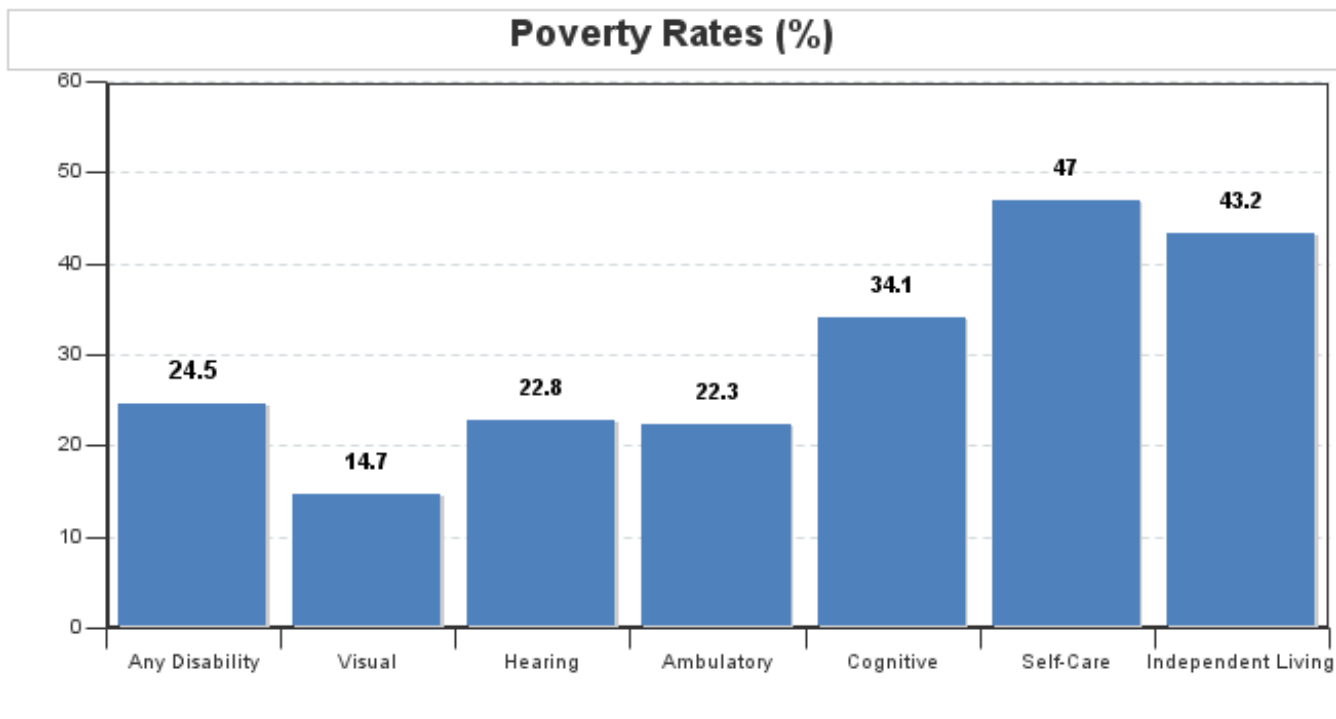
Quick Statistics



- In 2017, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in SD was 24.5 percent.
- In 2017, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in SD was 10.1 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 14.4 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 47.0 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 14.7 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 Dakota in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	10.1	1.28	43,500	5,650	430,100	4,055
Any Disability	24.5	5.78	10,500	2,830	42,800	449
Visual	14.7	11.20	1,100	940	7,700	81
Hearing	22.8	11.15	2,500	1,390	11,000	112
Ambulatory	22.3	8.92	3,800	1,700	16,900	203
Cognitive	34.1	10.24	5,700	2,090	16,600	150
Self-Care	47.0	18.19	2,700	1,450	5,800	79
Independent Living	43.2	11.94	5,800	2,100	13,300	160

* **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

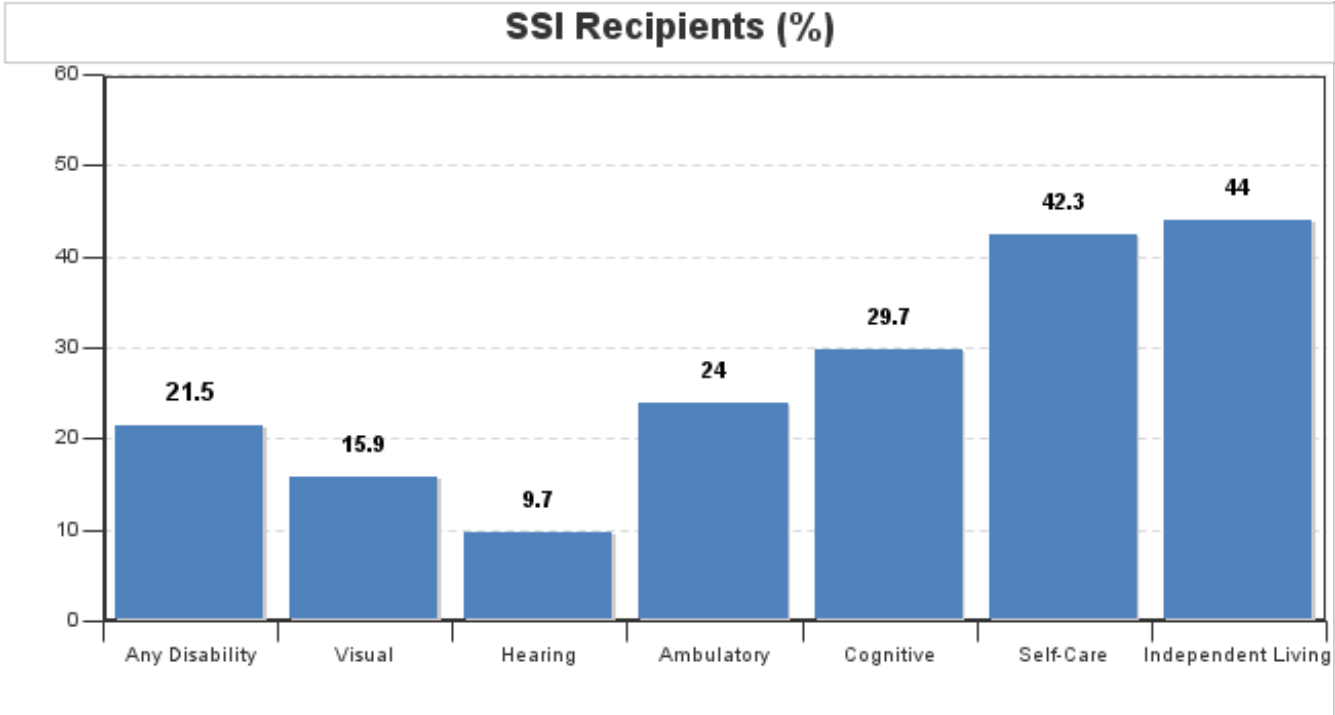
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in South Dakota, using data from the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that 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
21.5%

- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in SD was 21.5 percent.
- In 2017, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in SD was 9,200.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 44.0 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 9.7 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	21.5	4.54	9,200	2,190	42,900	451
Visual	15.9	9.53	1,200	800	7,700	81
Hearing	9.7	6.48	1,100	750	11,000	112
Ambulatory	24.0	7.52	4,100	1,460	16,900	204
Cognitive	29.7	8.11	4,900	1,610	16,700	151
Self-Care	42.3	14.83	2,500	1,140	5,800	79
Independent Living	44.0	9.83	5,900	1,750	13,400	161

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

Quick Statistics

High School
Only: with
disability

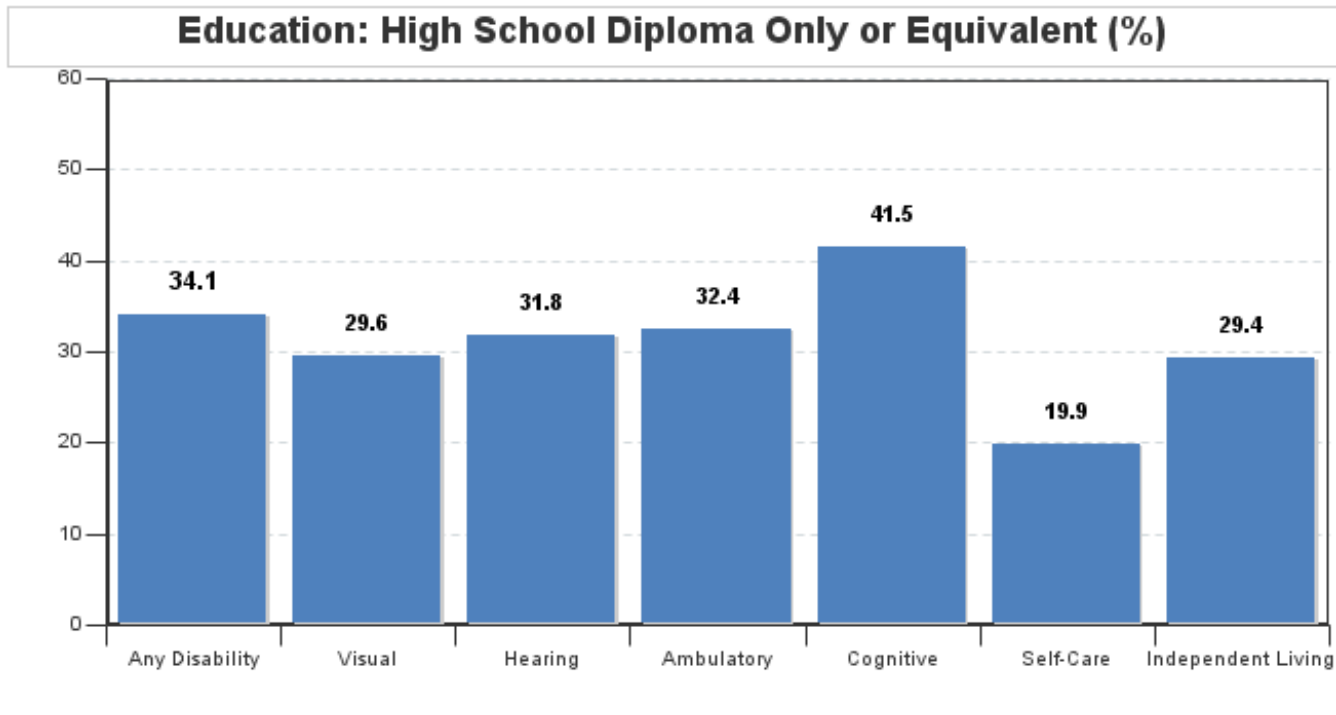
34.1%

High School
Only: without
disability

27.5%

- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in SD was 34.1 percent.
- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in SD was 27.5 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 6.6 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 41.5 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 19.9 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	27.5	1.33	119,000	6,300	432,700	4,105
Any Disability	34.1	4.49	14,600	2,360	42,900	451
Visual	29.6	10.20	2,300	940	7,700	81
Hearing	31.8	8.74	3,500	1,160	11,000	112
Ambulatory	32.4	7.06	5,500	1,450	16,900	204
Cognitive	41.5	7.50	6,900	1,630	16,700	151
Self-Care	19.9	10.27	1,200	670	5,800	79
Independent Living	29.4	7.74	3,900	1,230	13,400	161

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

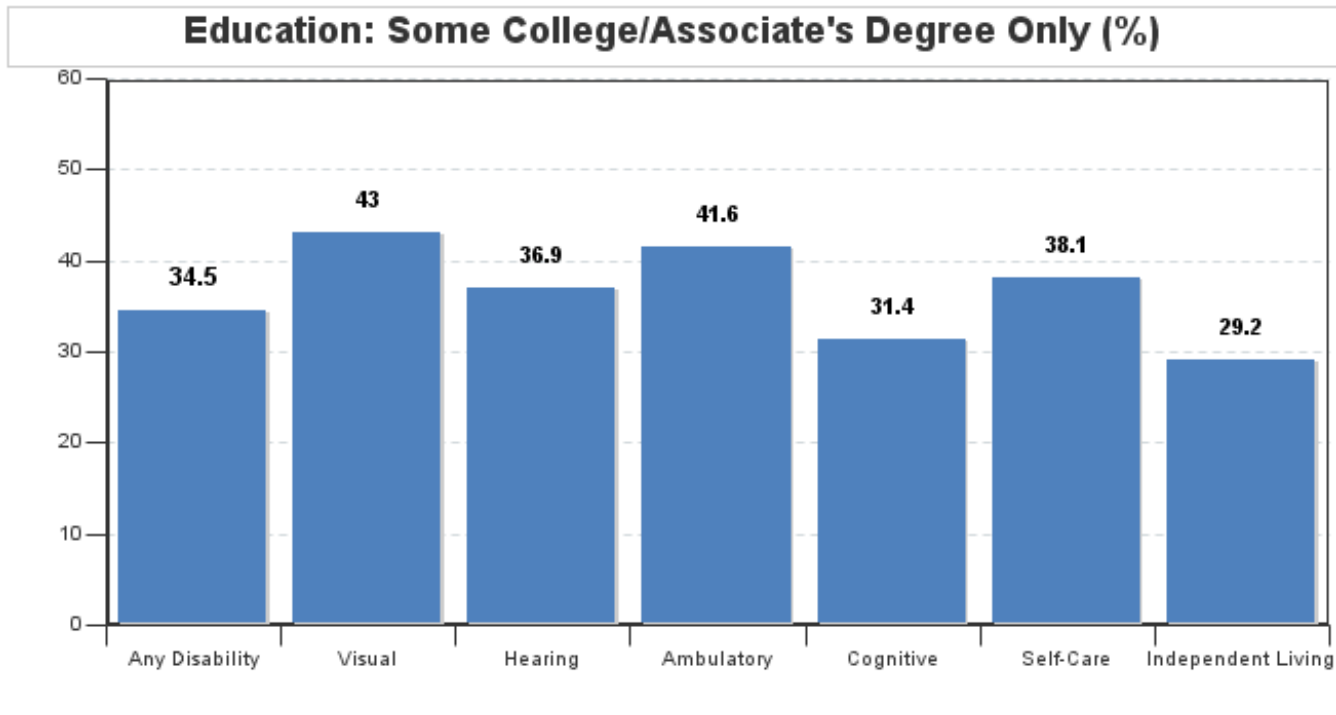
Quick Statistics

Some
College: with
disability
34.5%

Some
College:
without
disability
37.3%

- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in SD was 34.5 percent.
- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in SD was 37.3 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 2.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Visual Disability," 43.0 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 29.2 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only some college or an Associate's degree by disability status in South Dakota in 2017



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	37.3	1.44	161,400	7,120	432,700	4,105
Any Disability	34.5	4.51	14,800	2,370	42,900	451
Visual	43.0	11.06	3,300	1,130	7,700	81
Hearing	36.9	9.05	4,000	1,250	11,000	112
Ambulatory	41.6	7.44	7,100	1,640	16,900	204
Cognitive	31.4	7.06	5,200	1,420	16,700	151
Self-Care	38.1	12.50	2,200	920	5,800	79
Independent Living	29.2	7.72	3,900	1,230	13,400	161

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

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

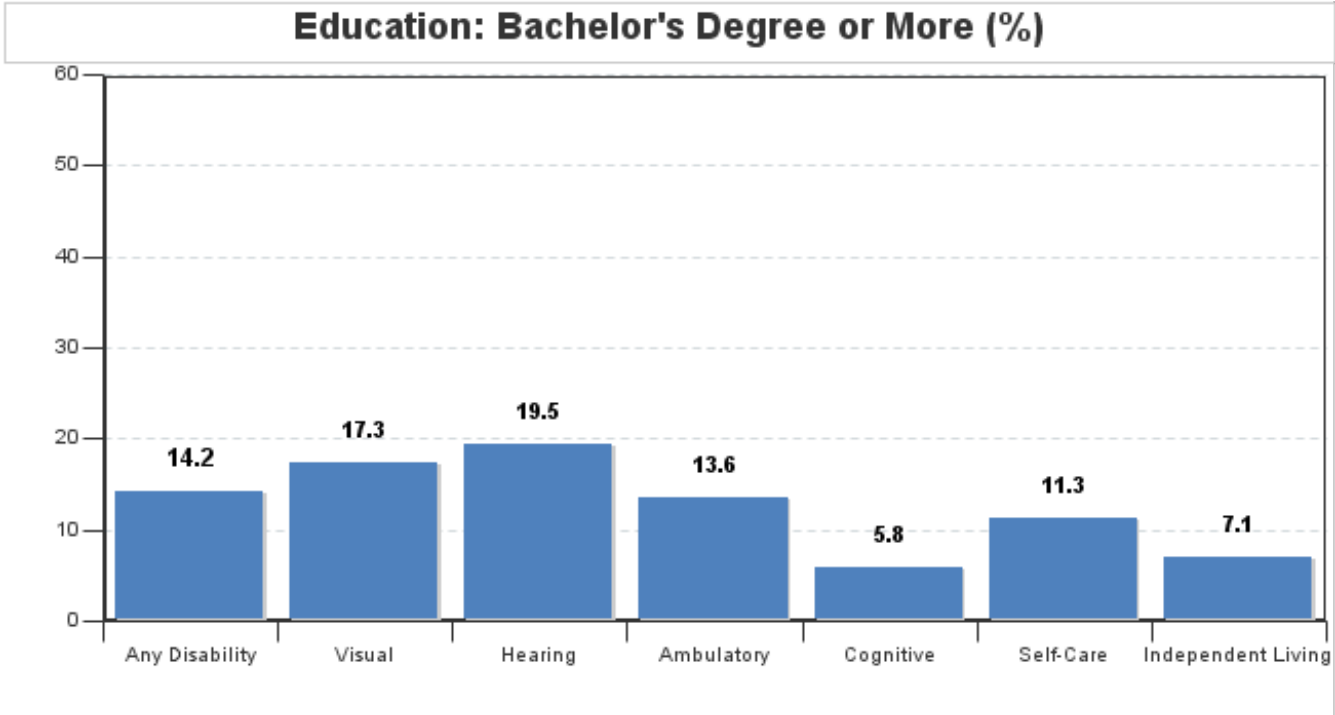
14.2%

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

29.5%

- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in SD was 14.2 percent.
- In 2017, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in SD was 29.5 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 15.3 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," 19.5 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 5.8 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	29.5	1.36	127,800	6,490	432,700	4,105
Any Disability	14.2	3.31	6,100	1,530	42,900	451
Visual	17.3	8.45	1,300	720	7,700	81
Hearing	19.5	7.43	2,100	910	11,000	112
Ambulatory	13.6	5.17	2,300	940	16,900	204
Cognitive	5.8	3.56	1,000	610	16,700	151
Self-Care	11.3	8.15	700	500	5,800	79
Independent Living	7.1	4.36	1,000	610	13,400	161

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

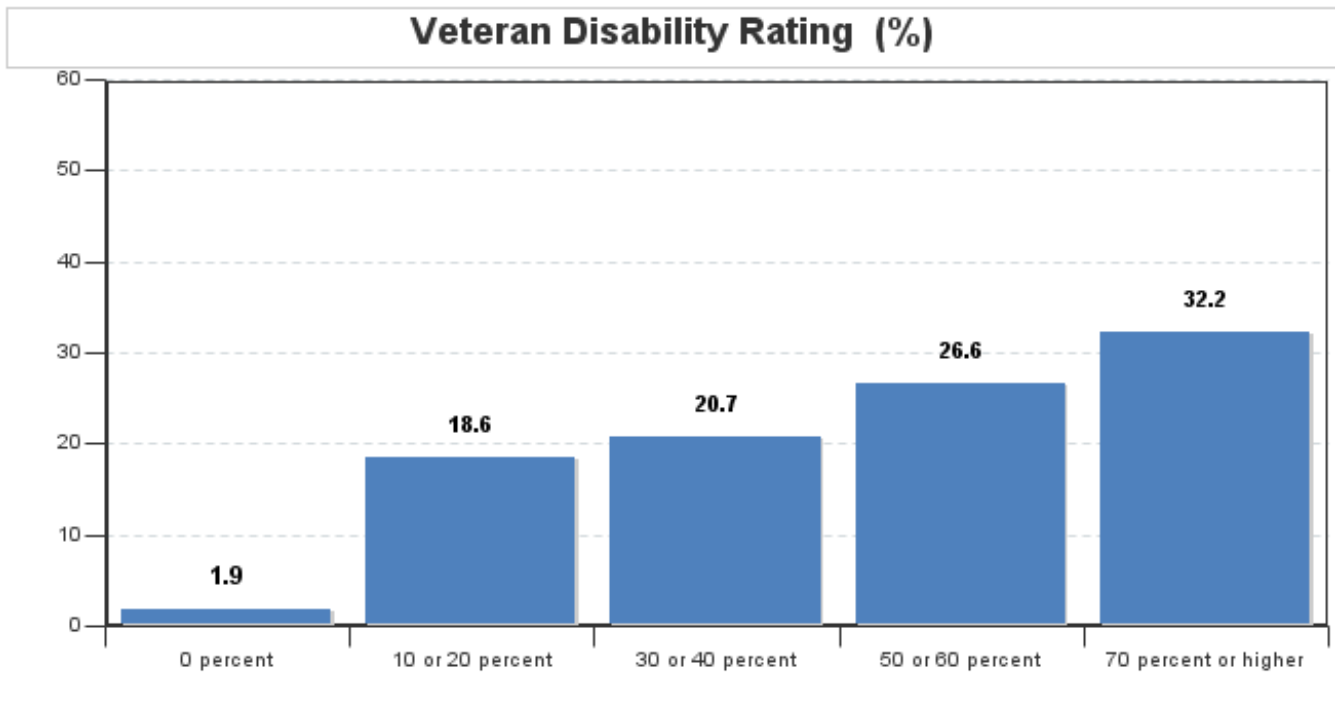
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in South Dakota. The 2017 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (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
25.9%

- In 2017, there were 25,500 working-age civilian veterans in SD, of whom 6,600 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2017, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in SD with a VA service-connected disability was 25.9 percent.
- In 2017, 2,100 working-age civilian veterans in SD had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2017, 32.2 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in SD 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 Dakota in 2017



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	25.9	5.39	6,600	1,590	25,500	243
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	1.9	3.29	100	400	6,600	61
10 or 20 percent	18.6	9.40	1,200	690	6,600	61
30 or 40 percent	20.7	9.79	1,400	730	6,600	61
50 or 60 percent	26.6	10.68	1,800	820	6,600	61
70 percent or higher	32.2	11.29	2,100	900	6,600	61

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

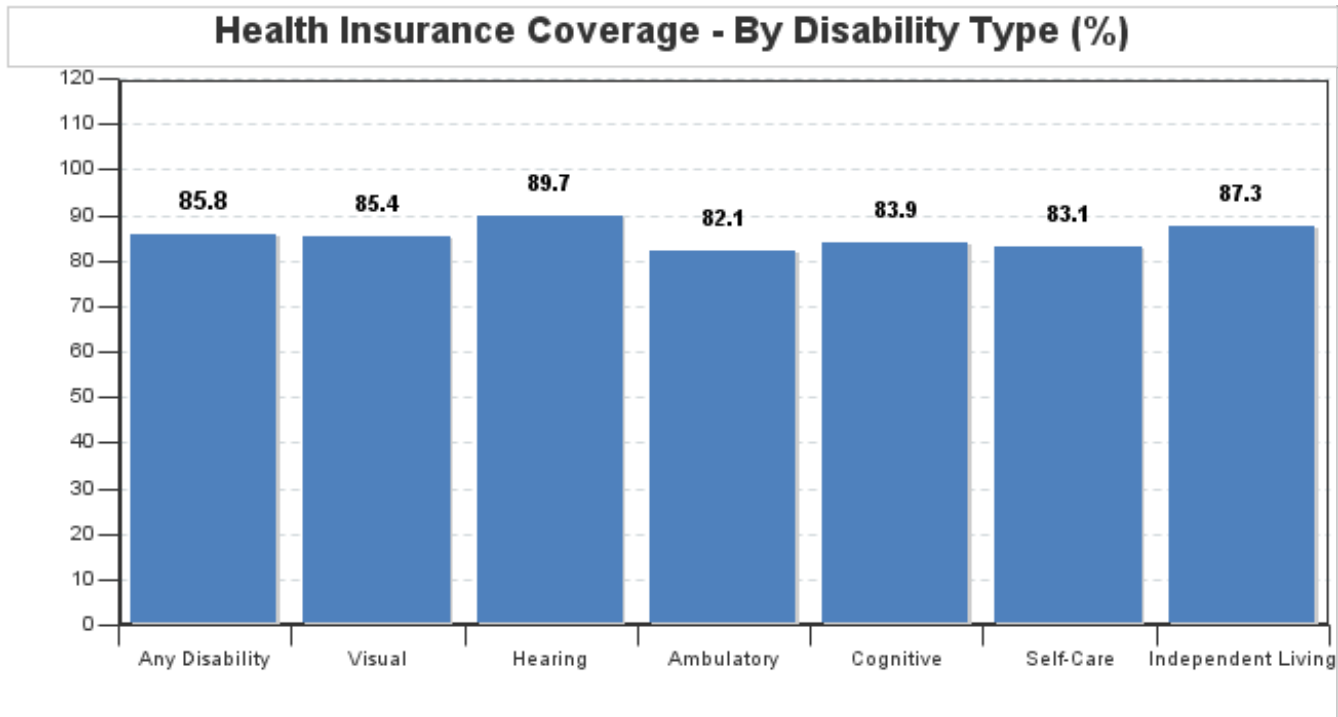
Quick Statistics

Health Coverage:
with Disability
85.8%

Health Coverage:
without Disability
87.5%

- In 2017, 85.8 percent of working-age people with disabilities in SD had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2017, 87.5 percent of working-age people without disabilities in SD had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 1.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 89.7 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Ambulatory Disability," 82.1 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	87.5	1.07	378,400	9,840	432,700	4,105
Any Disability	85.8	3.58	36,900	4,000	42,900	451
Visual	85.4	8.54	6,600	1,720	7,700	81
Hearing	89.7	6.18	9,800	2,100	11,000	112
Ambulatory	82.1	6.27	13,900	2,490	16,900	204
Cognitive	83.9	6.06	14,000	2,490	16,700	151
Self-Care	83.1	10.45	4,800	1,480	5,800	79
Independent Living	87.3	6.13	11,700	2,280	13,400	161

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 Dakota, 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

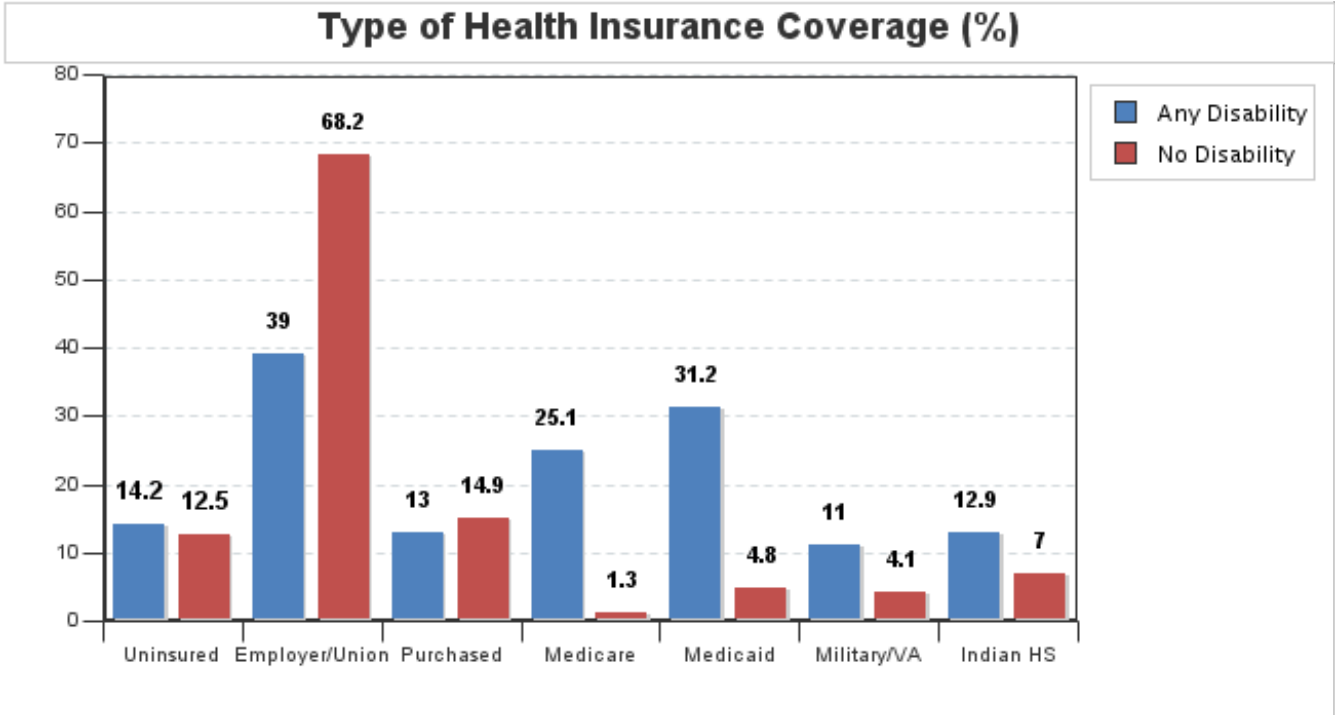
39.0%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

68.2%

- In 2017, 39.0 percent of working-age people with disabilities in SD reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2017, 68.2 percent of working-age people without disabilities in SD reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2017, 13.0 percent of working-age people with disabilities in SD reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2017, 25.1 percent of working-age people with disabilities in SD reported Medicare coverage and 31.2 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 Dakota in 2017



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	14.2	3.58	6,100	1,650	42,900	451
Employer/Union	39.0	5.01	16,800	2,730	42,900	451
Purchased	13.0	3.45	5,600	1,590	42,900	451
Medicare	25.1	4.45	10,800	2,200	42,900	451
Medicaid	31.2	4.76	13,400	2,440	42,900	451
Military/VA	11.0	3.21	4,700	1,460	42,900	451
Indian Health Service	12.9	3.44	5,500	1,580	42,900	451
No Disability						
Uninsured	12.5	1.07	54,300	4,800	432,700	4,105
Employer/Union	68.2	1.51	295,300	9,400	432,700	4,105
Purchased	14.9	1.15	64,300	5,190	432,700	4,105
Medicare	1.3	3.29	5,800	1,610	432,700	4,105
Medicaid	4.8	0.69	20,900	3,040	432,700	4,105
Military/VA	4.1	0.64	17,800	2,810	432,700	4,105
Indian Health Service	7.0	0.83	30,400	3,640	432,700	4,105

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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