

Cornell University

2018

DE

Delaware

# 2018 Disability Status Report Delaware



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

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

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# The 2018 Annual Disability Status Report

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

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

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

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

## Suggested Citation

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# ACS Disability Questions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

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

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

## **Note:**

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

# Notes

**Spanish Language Reports:** Spanish language versions of the Annual Disability Status Reports for the US, all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and Washington D.C. can be downloaded at the same location as the English Status Reports. The Spanish translation was made possible through funding from the Northeast 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 2018 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.

# Delaware Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in Delaware, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS).

**Age:** In 2018, the prevalence of disability in DE was:

- 12.7 percent for persons of all ages
- 2.0 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 4.2 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 8.4 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 10.5 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 22.2 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 43.0 percent for persons ages 75+

**Disability Type:** In 2018, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in DE was:

- 1.8% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.0% reported a Hearing Disability
- 7.0% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 5.2% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.5% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.4% reported an Independent Living Disability

**Gender:** In 2018, 12.6 percent of females of all ages and 12.9 percent of males of all ages in DE reported a disability.

**Hispanic/Latino:** In 2018, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in DE was 10.0 percent.

**Race:** In DE in 2018, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 10.6 percent among Whites
- 10.5 percent among Black / African Americans
- 2.6 percent among Asians
- 49.6 percent among Native Americans
- 13.1 percent among persons of some other race(s)

**Employment:** In 2018, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in DE was 37.7 percent.

**Looking for Work:** In DE in 2018, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 9.5 percent.

**Full-Time/Full-Year Employment:** In DE in 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 23.1 percent.

**Annual Earnings:** In 2018, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in DE was \$40,500.

**Annual Household Income:** In DE in 2018, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$52,800.

**Poverty:** In DE in 2018, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 28.6 percent.

**Supplemental Security Income:** In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in DE was 13.7 percent.

**Educational Attainment:** In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in DE:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 42.7 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 28.7 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 12.9 percent.

**Veterans Service-Connected Disability:** In 2018, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 17.4 percent in DE.

**Health Insurance Coverage:** In 2018 in DE, 95.2 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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.4%

<b>Location</b>	<b>2018 (%)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>2018 (%)</b>
Alabama	<b>14.9</b>	Montana	<b>11.2</b>
Alaska	<b>10.8</b>	Nebraska	<b>9.5</b>
Arizona	<b>10.9</b>	Nevada	<b>10.4</b>
Arkansas	<b>16.1</b>	New Hampshire	<b>10.7</b>
California	<b>7.9</b>	New Jersey	<b>7.6</b>
Colorado	<b>8.8</b>	New Mexico	<b>12.8</b>
Connecticut	<b>8.5</b>	New York	<b>8.9</b>
Delaware	<b>10.5</b>	North Carolina	<b>11.2</b>
District of Columbia	<b>10.0</b>	North Dakota	<b>8.5</b>
Florida	<b>10.1</b>	Ohio	<b>12.2</b>
Georgia	<b>10.6</b>	Oklahoma	<b>14.3</b>
Hawaii	<b>7.7</b>	Oregon	<b>11.9</b>
Idaho	<b>12.0</b>	Pennsylvania	<b>11.6</b>
Illinois	<b>8.8</b>	Puerto Rico	<b>18.2</b>
Indiana	<b>12.0</b>	Rhode Island	<b>11.9</b>
Iowa	<b>9.6</b>	South Carolina	<b>12.6</b>
Kansas	<b>12.1</b>	South Dakota	<b>10.2</b>
Kentucky	<b>16.2</b>	Tennessee	<b>14.0</b>
Louisiana	<b>13.7</b>	Texas	<b>9.7</b>
Maine	<b>13.5</b>	Utah	<b>8.9</b>
Maryland	<b>9.4</b>	Vermont	<b>11.5</b>
Massachusetts	<b>9.1</b>	Virginia	<b>9.4</b>
Michigan	<b>12.5</b>	Washington	<b>10.4</b>
Minnesota	<b>8.7</b>	West Virginia	<b>17.3</b>
Mississippi	<b>15.8</b>	Wisconsin	<b>9.2</b>
Missouri	<b>12.8</b>	Wyoming	<b>10.9</b>



# Employment: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists employment rates by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 37.8% for people with disabilities and 80.0% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2018	People without Disabilities 2018	Location	People with Disabilities 2018	People without Disabilities 2018
Alabama	28.9	75.6	Montana	49.0	81.9
Alaska	45.9	79.0	Nebraska	49.5	85.9
Arizona	38.5	77.5	Nevada	42.5	78.2
Arkansas	30.6	78.6	New Hampshire	43.5	84.4
California	37.1	78.0	New Jersey	37.7	81.8
Colorado	48.3	82.9	New Mexico	33.4	74.2
Connecticut	39.3	81.9	New York	34.2	79.5
Delaware	37.7	80.0	North Carolina	35.3	80.0
District of Columbia	38.3	82.6	North Dakota	57.3	85.8
Florida	35.5	78.2	Ohio	38.7	81.4
Georgia	36.8	79.3	Oklahoma	38.7	79.2
Hawaii	44.3	81.8	Oregon	40.9	80.1
Idaho	43.3	79.5	Pennsylvania	38.1	81.6
Illinois	38.0	80.7	Puerto Rico	23.5	58.5
Indiana	36.9	81.6	Rhode Island	34.8	82.1
Iowa	45.9	85.5	South Carolina	33.8	79.3
Kansas	45.2	84.2	South Dakota	52.4	84.4
Kentucky	31.6	78.0	Tennessee	34.5	79.0
Louisiana	34.2	76.2	Texas	40.8	78.8
Maine	34.1	84.1	Utah	47.6	81.0
Maryland	44.4	83.2	Vermont	41.3	85.4
Massachusetts	38.0	82.7	Virginia	41.2	82.2
Michigan	35.7	79.2	Washington	41.2	80.6
Minnesota	48.5	85.5	West Virginia	28.9	73.7
Mississippi	27.7	75.5	Wisconsin	41.5	84.6
Missouri	36.2	81.7	Wyoming	49.9	83.4

# Prevalence

## All Ages

### Introduction

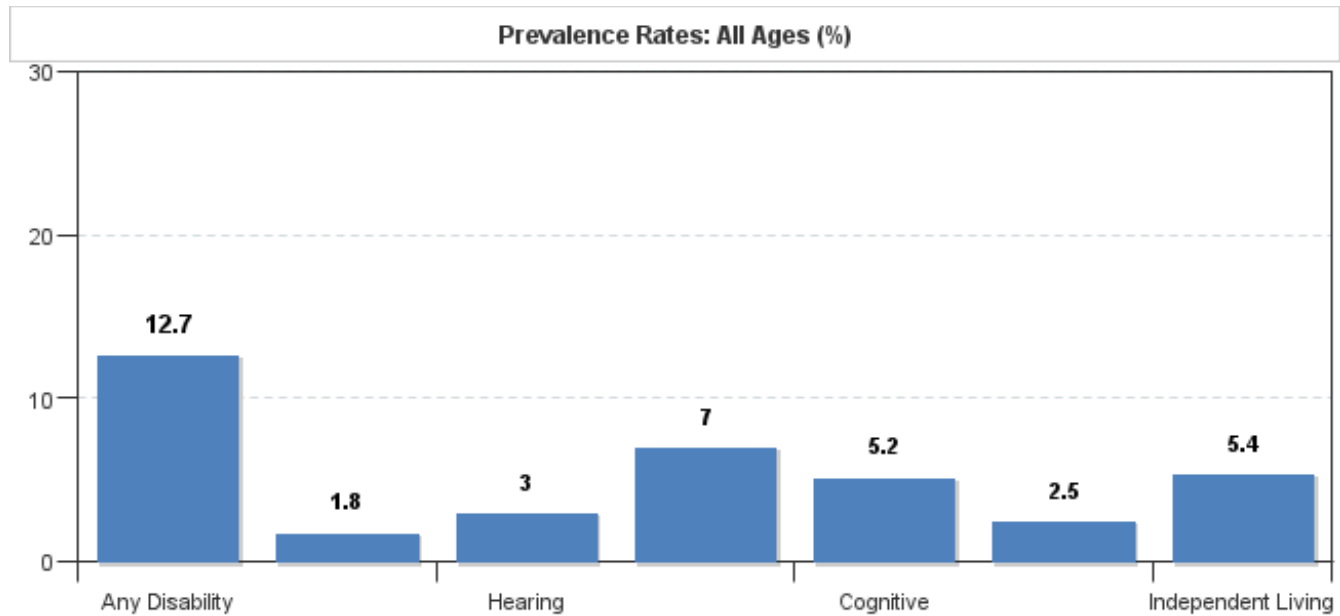
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Delaware, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
All Ages  
**12.7%**

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in DE was 12.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 121,800 of the 955,600 individuals of all ages in DE reported one or more disabilities.
- In DE in 2018, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 7.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 1.8 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Delaware in 2018\*



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	12.7	0.78	121,800	7,480	955,600	8,947
Visual	1.8	3.29	16,900	2,950	955,600	8,947
Hearing	3.0	0.40	28,900	3,840	955,600	8,947
Ambulatory	7.0	0.62	63,000	5,560	900,800	8,564
Cognitive	5.2	0.54	47,100	4,850	900,800	8,564
Self-Care	2.5	0.37	22,100	3,370	900,800	8,564
Independent Living	5.4	0.59	42,700	4,630	786,600	7,684

\* **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 Delaware, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

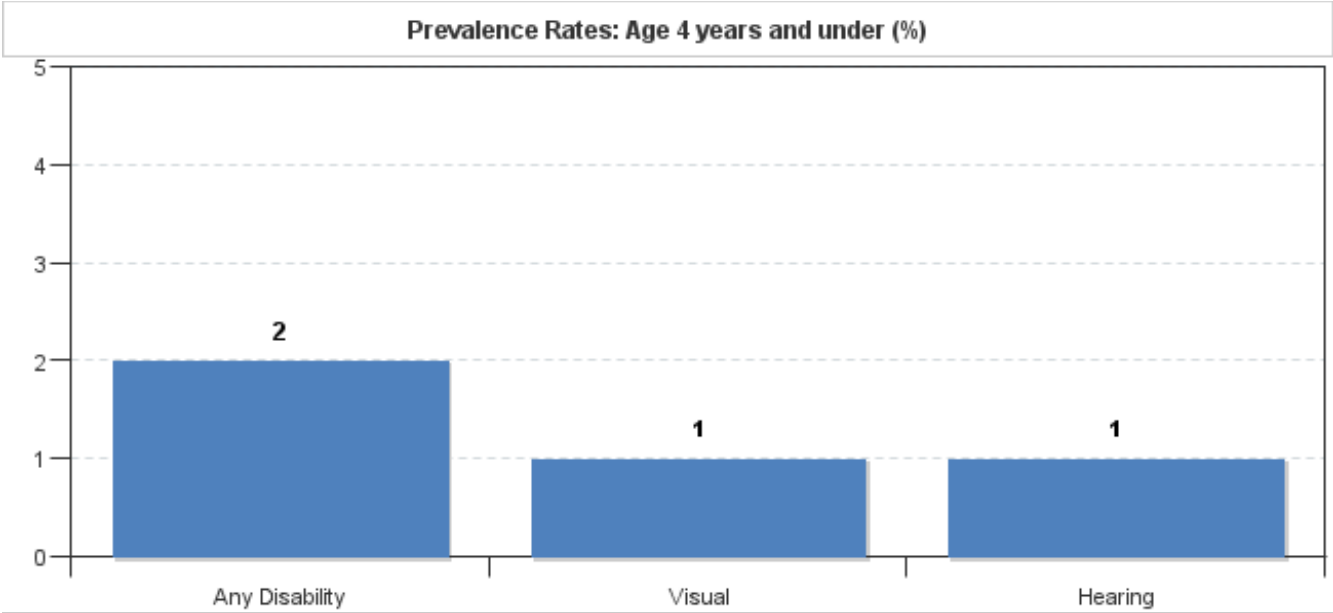
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 4 and  
under

**2.0%**

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in DE was 2.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 1,100 of the 54,900 children ages 0 to 4 in DE reported one or more disabilities.
- In DE in 2018, 1.0 percent reported a "Visual Disability"
- In DE in 2018, 1.0 percent reported a "Hearing Disability"

# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Delaware in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	2.0	3.29	1,100	750	54,900	383
Visual	1.0	3.29	600	540	54,900	383
Hearing	1.0	3.29	500	530	54,900	383

# Prevalence

## Ages 5 to 15 years

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in Delaware, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS)\*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

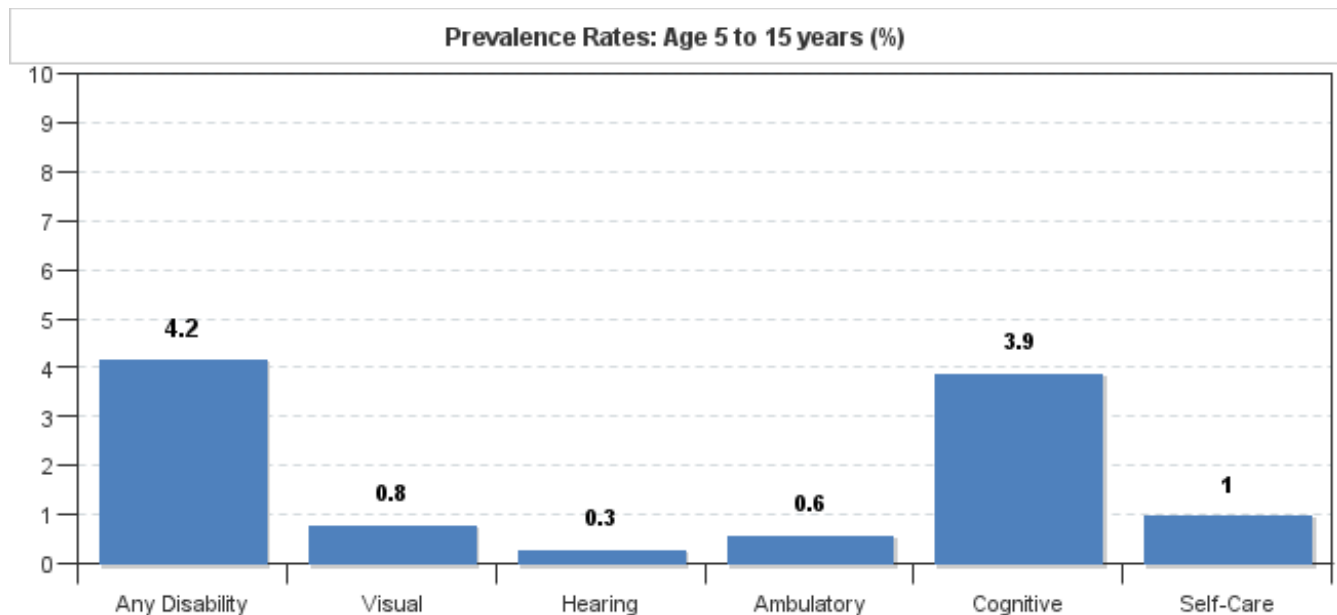
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 5 to  
15 years  
**4.2%**

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in DE was 4.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 5,200 of the 123,900 individuals ages 5 to 15 in DE reported one or more disabilities.
- In DE in 2018, among the five types of disabilities\* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.3 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 Delaware in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	4.2	1.31	5,200	1,650	123,900	964
Visual	0.8	3.29	1,000	740	123,900	964
Hearing	0.3	3.29	400	400	123,900	964
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	700	610	123,900	964
Cognitive	3.9	1.26	4,800	1,590	123,900	964
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	1,200	800	123,900	964

\* **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 Delaware, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

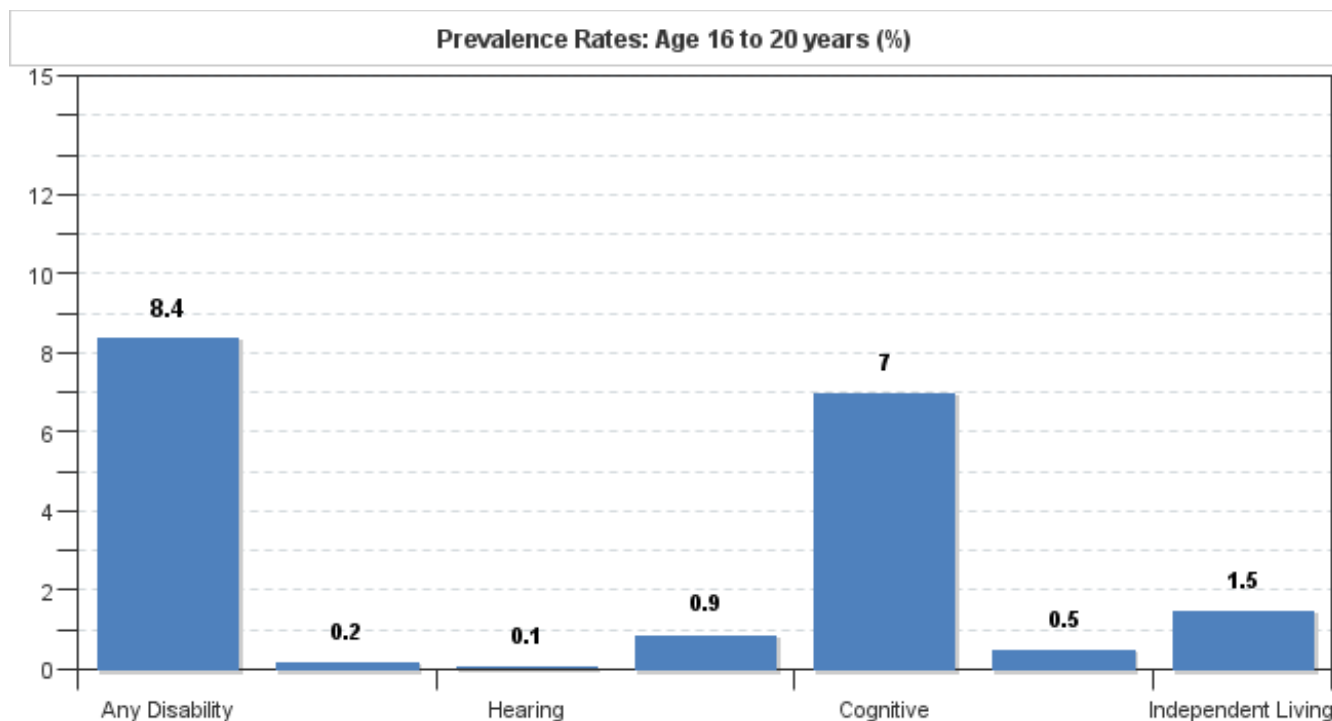
Prevalence:  
Ages 16 to  
20 years

**8.4%**

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in DE was 8.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 5,100 of the 60,900 individuals ages 16 to 20 in DE reported one or more disabilities.
- In DE in 2018, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 7.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.1 percent.



## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Delaware in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	8.4	2.57	5,100	1,630	60,900	578
Visual	0.2	3.29	100	400	60,900	578
Hearing	0.1	3.29	100	400	60,900	578
Ambulatory	0.9	3.29	600	540	60,900	578
Cognitive	7.0	2.38	4,300	1,500	60,900	578
Self-Care	0.5	3.29	300	400	60,900	578
Independent Living	1.5	3.29	900	690	60,900	578

# 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 Delaware, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

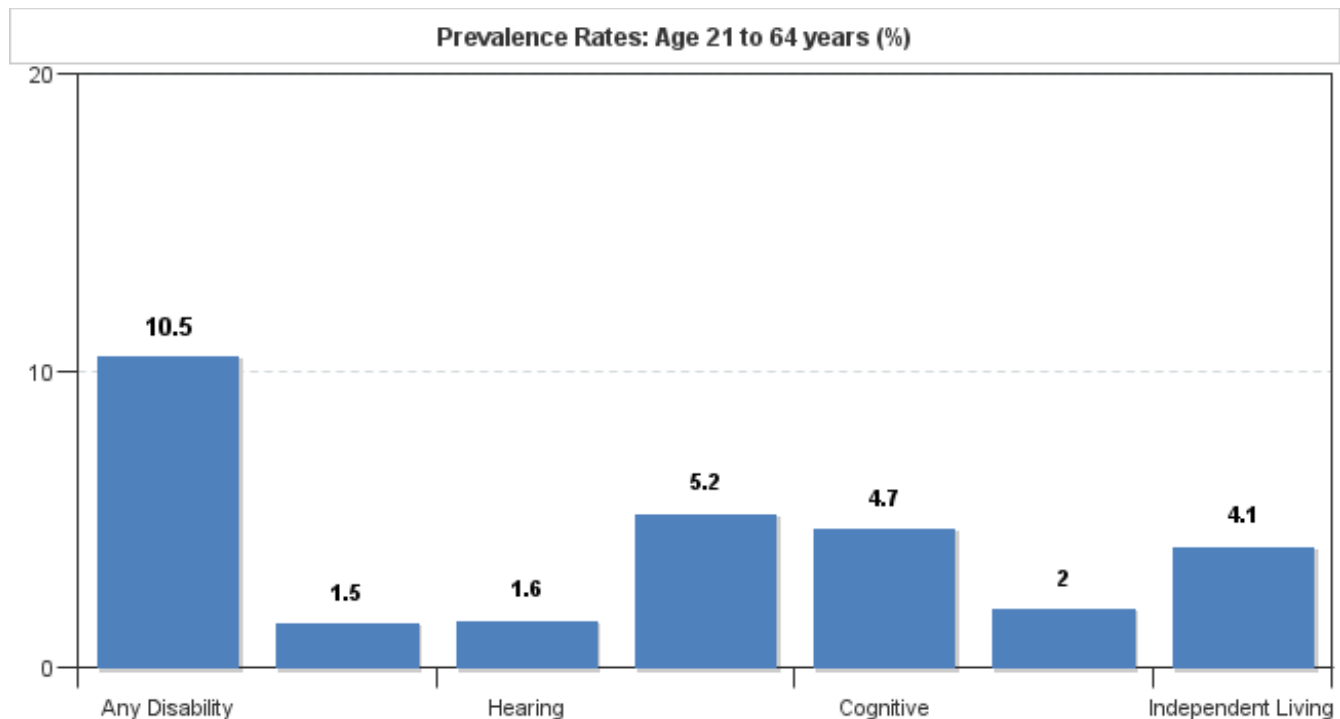
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 21 to 64  
years

**10.5%**

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in DE was 10.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 56,500 of the 538,100 individuals ages 21 to 64 in DE reported one or more disabilities.
- In DE in 2018, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 5.2 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Visual Disability," 1.5 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Delaware in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	10.5	0.96	56,500	5,280	538,100	4,771
Visual	1.5	3.29	7,900	2,030	538,100	4,771
Hearing	1.6	3.29	8,400	2,090	538,100	4,771
Ambulatory	5.2	0.69	27,800	3,760	538,100	4,771
Cognitive	4.7	0.66	25,400	3,600	538,100	4,771
Self-Care	2.0	0.44	10,800	2,370	538,100	4,771
Independent Living	4.1	0.62	22,100	3,370	538,100	4,771

# Prevalence

## Ages 65 to 74 years

### Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Delaware, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

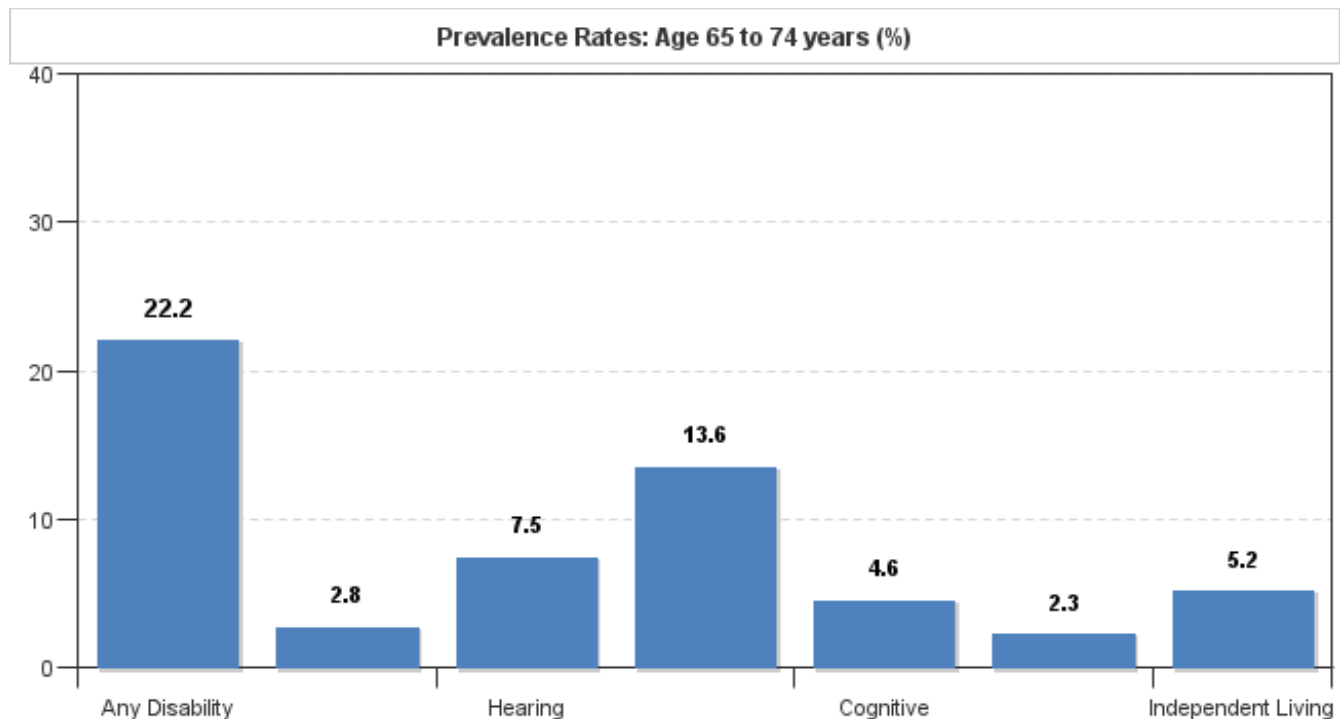
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 65 to 74  
years

**22.2%**

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in DE was 22.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 24,000 of the 108,200 individuals ages 65 to 74 in DE reported one or more disabilities.
- In DE in 2018, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 13.6 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 Delaware in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	22.2	2.89	24,000	3,500	108,200	1,379
Visual	2.8	1.15	3,000	1,260	108,200	1,379
Hearing	7.5	1.83	8,100	2,050	108,200	1,379
Ambulatory	13.6	2.39	14,700	2,760	108,200	1,379
Cognitive	4.6	1.46	5,000	1,620	108,200	1,379
Self-Care	2.3	1.05	2,500	1,150	108,200	1,379
Independent Living	5.2	1.55	5,600	1,720	108,200	1,379

# Prevalence

## Ages 75 and Older

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Delaware, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

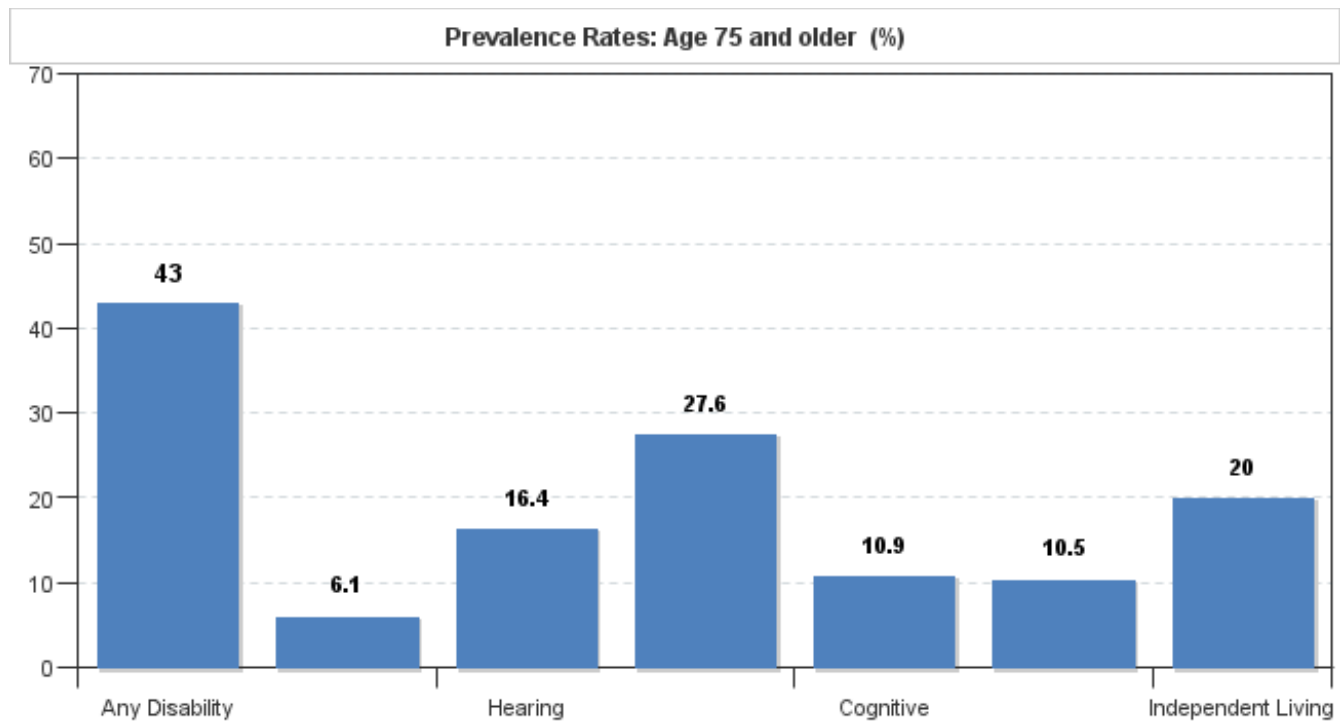
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 75 and  
Older

**43.0%**

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in DE was 43.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 30,000 of the 69,700 individuals ages 75 and older in DE reported one or more disabilities.
- In DE in 2018, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 27.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 6.1 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Delaware in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	43.0	4.30	30,000	3,900	69,700	872
Visual	6.1	2.07	4,200	1,490	69,700	872
Hearing	16.4	3.21	11,400	2,430	69,700	872
Ambulatory	27.6	3.88	19,200	3,150	69,700	872
Cognitive	10.9	2.71	7,600	1,990	69,700	872
Self-Care	10.5	2.67	7,300	1,960	69,700	872
Independent Living	20.0	3.48	14,000	2,690	69,700	872

# Prevalence

## Gender and Age

### Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in Delaware, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS)\*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Males All  
Ages

**12.9%**

Prevalence:  
Female All  
Ages

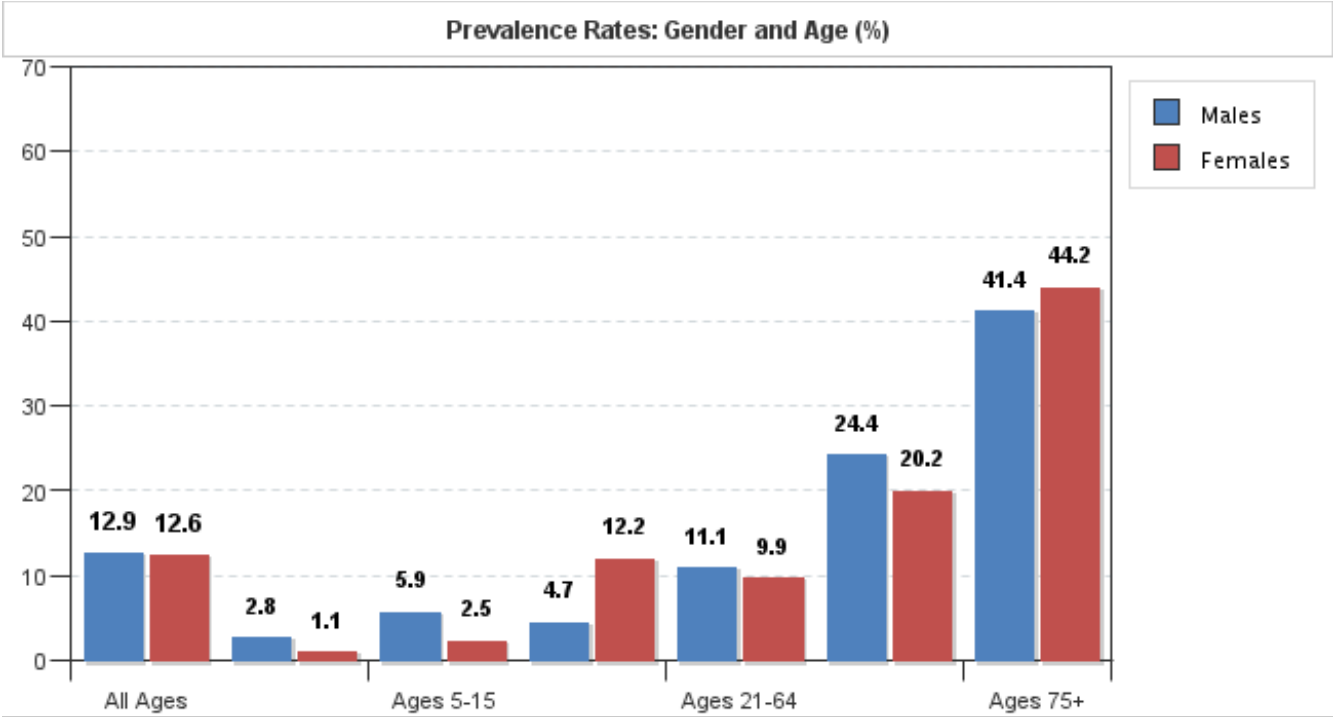
**12.6%**

- In DE in 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 12.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 59,300 of the 458,700 males of all ages in DE reported one or more disabilities.
- In DE in 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 12.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 62,500 of the 496,900 females of all ages in DE 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 Delaware in 2018



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Males</b>						
Males: All Ages	12.9	1.13	59,300	5,410	458,700	4,257
Males: Ages 4 and under	2.8	2.30	800	640	27,400	171
Males: Ages 5-15	5.9	2.16	3,700	1,390	62,600	505
Males: Ages 16-20	4.7	2.76	1,400	870	30,700	294
Males: Ages 21-64	11.1	1.42	28,600	3,810	257,500	2,252
Males: Ages 65-74	24.4	4.40	12,300	2,520	50,200	642
Males: Ages 75+	41.4	6.48	12,600	2,550	30,300	393
<b>Females</b>						
Females: All Ages	12.6	1.08	62,500	5,540	496,900	4,690
Females: Ages 4 and under	1.1	3.29	300	400	27,500	212
Females: Ages 5-15	2.5	1.44	1,500	890	61,300	459
Females: Ages 16-20	12.2	4.31	3,700	1,390	30,200	284
Females: Ages 21-64	9.9	1.29	27,900	3,770	280,600	2,519
Females: Ages 65-74	20.2	3.82	11,700	2,460	58,000	737
Females: Ages 75+	44.2	5.74	17,400	2,990	39,300	479

\* **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 Delaware, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS) \*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Hispanic All  
Ages

**10.0%**

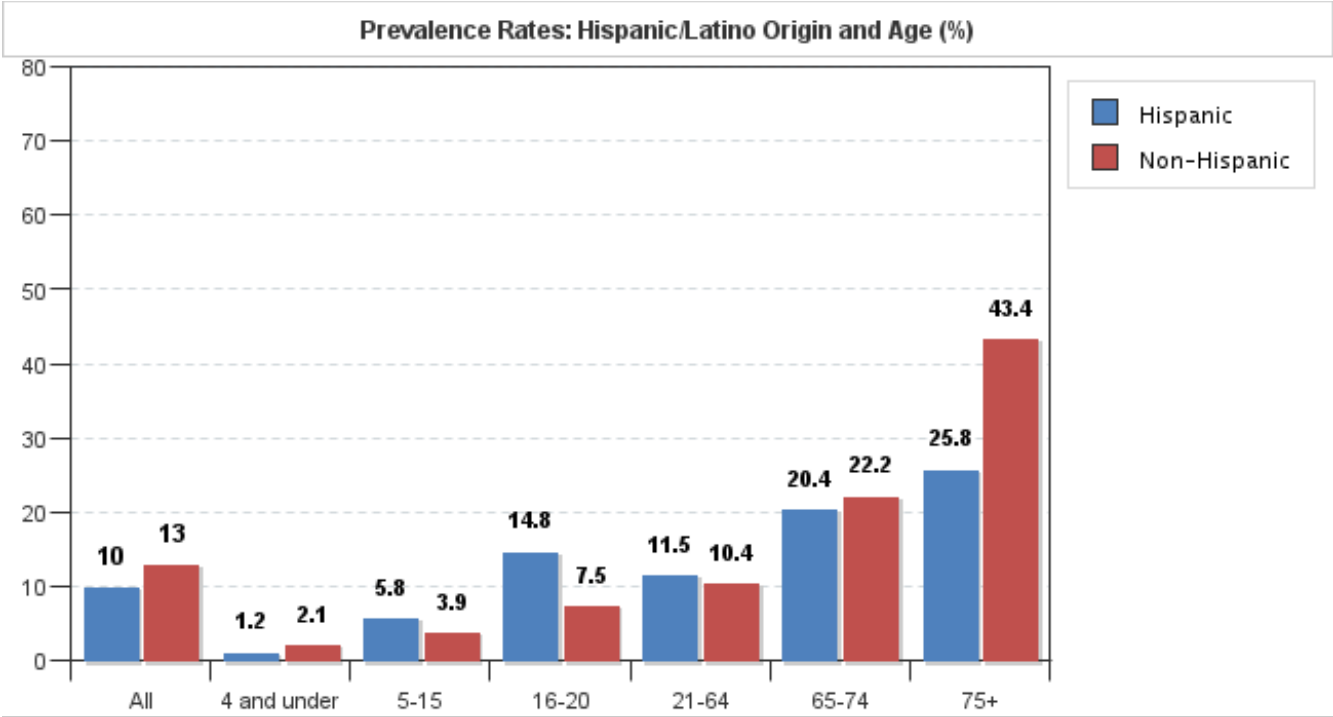
Prevalence:  
Non-Hispanic  
All Ages

**13.0%**

- In DE in 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 10.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 9,100 of the 91,300 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in DE reported one or more disabilities.
- In DE in 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 13.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 112,700 of the 864,300 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in DE 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 Delaware in 2018



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Hispanic</b>						
Hispanic - All Ages	10.0	2.27	9,100	2,180	91,300	696
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	1.2	3.29	100	400	9,100	70
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.8	3.83	1,100	770	19,600	154
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	14.8	9.29	1,100	770	7,700	60
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	11.5	3.24	5,800	1,740	50,900	373
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	20.4 <sup>†</sup>	18.17	500	530	2,600	27
Hispanic - Ages 75+	25.8 <sup>†</sup>	25.84	400	400	1,500	12
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	13.0	0.83	112,700	7,230	864,300	8,251
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	2.1	1.55	1,000	720	45,700	313
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	3.9	1.37	4,100	1,460	104,300	810
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	7.5	2.61	4,000	1,440	53,200	518
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	10.4	1.00	50,600	5,020	487,200	4,398
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	22.2	2.93	23,500	3,470	105,600	1,352
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	43.4	4.35	29,600	3,880	68,200	860

\* **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 DE, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

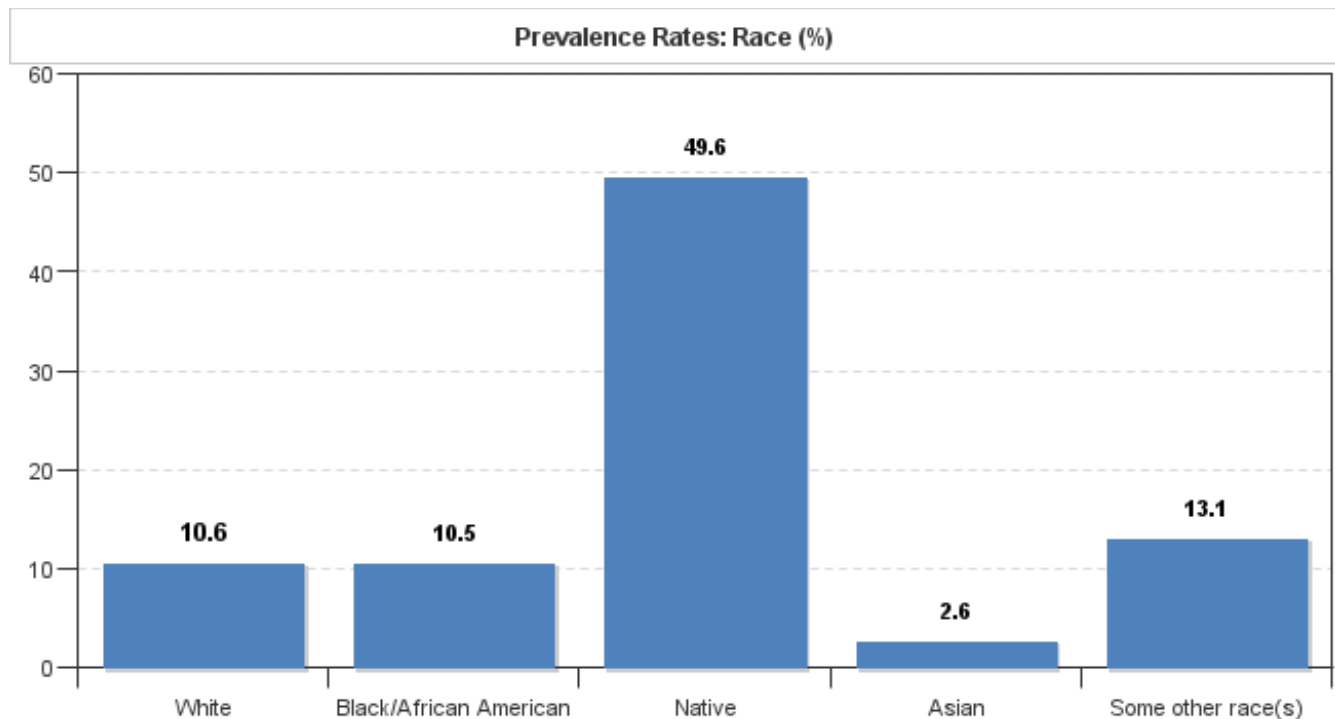
### Quick Statistics

In 2018, among working-age people in DE:

- 10.6 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 10.5 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 49.6<sup>†</sup> percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 2.6 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 13.1 percent of persons who were some other race(s) reported a disability.

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

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race in Delaware in 2018



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	10.6	1.16	39,000	4,430	369,000	3,609
Black/African American	10.5	2.02	12,600	2,550	120,100	775
Native American or Alaska Native	49.6 <sup>†</sup>	21.90	1,400	840	2,700	26
Asian	2.6	2.34	600	570	23,900	195
Some other race(s)	13.1	5.18	2,900	1,240	22,400	166

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

# Employment

## Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Delaware, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

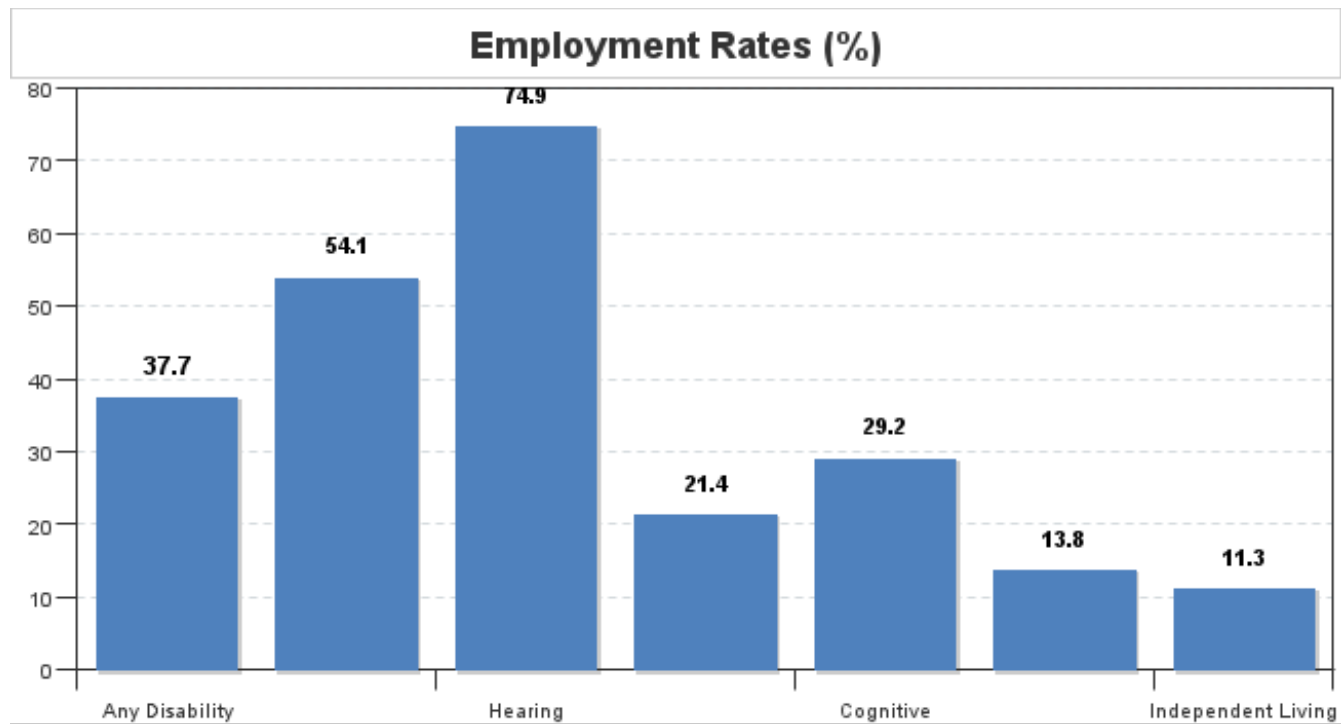
Employment:  
with disability  
**37.7%**

Employment:  
without  
disability  
**80.0%**

- In 2018, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in DE was 37.7 percent.
- In 2018, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in DE was 80.0 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 42.3 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 74.9 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 11.3 percent.



## Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Delaware in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	80.0	1.32	385,400	10,990	481,700	4,267
Any Disability	37.7	4.67	21,300	3,300	56,500	504
Visual	54.1	12.82	4,300	1,500	7,900	76
Hearing	74.9	10.82	6,300	1,810	8,400	77
Ambulatory	21.4	5.64	6,000	1,760	27,800	244
Cognitive	29.2	6.54	7,400	1,960	25,400	218
Self-Care	13.8	7.61	1,500	880	10,800	97
Independent Living	11.3	4.88	2,500	1,140	22,100	190

# 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 Delaware who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

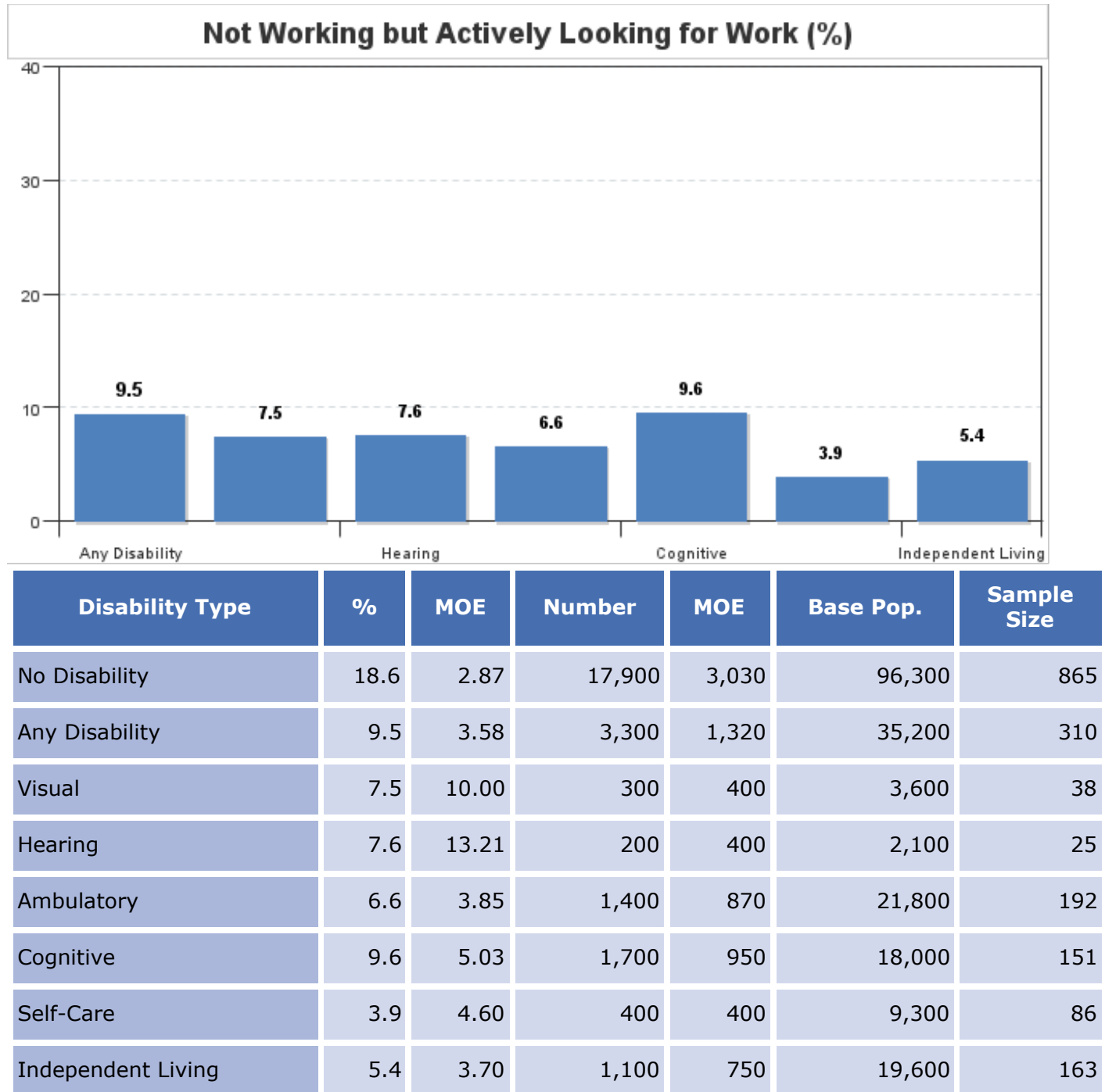
## Quick Statistics

Actively  
Looking: with  
disability  
**9.5%**

Actively  
Looking:  
without  
disability  
**18.6%**

- In 2018 in DE, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 9.5 percent.
- In 2018 in DE, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 18.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 9.1 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Cognitive Disability," 9.6 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 3.9 percent.

## Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Delaware in 2018



# 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 Delaware, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

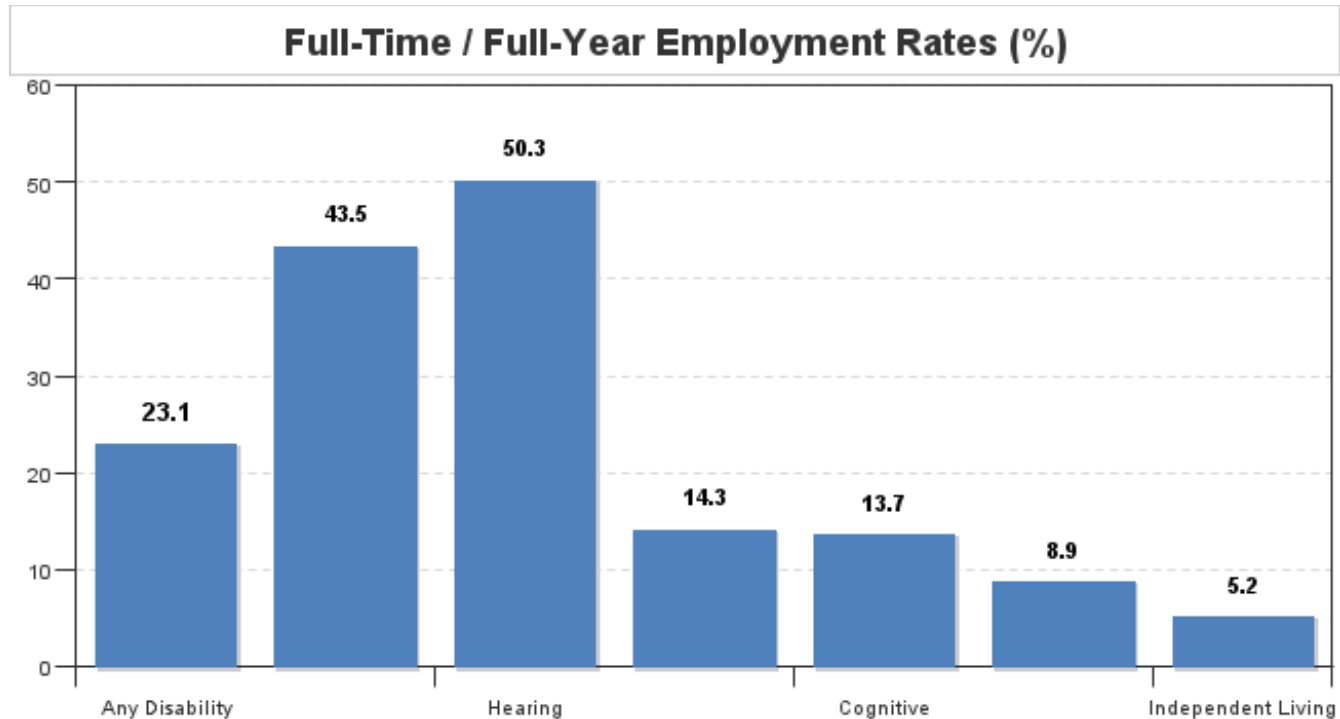
## Quick Statistics

FT / FY  
Employment:  
with disability  
**23.1%**

FT / FY  
Employment:  
without  
disability  
**62.3%**

- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in DE was 23.1 percent.
- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in DE was 62.3 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 39.2 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," 50.3 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 Delaware in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	62.3	1.60	300,300	10,430	481,700	4,267
Any Disability	23.1	4.06	13,100	2,600	56,500	504
Visual	43.5	12.75	3,500	1,340	7,900	76
Hearing	50.3	12.48	4,200	1,490	8,400	77
Ambulatory	14.3	4.81	4,000	1,440	27,800	244
Cognitive	13.7	4.94	3,500	1,350	25,400	218
Self-Care	8.9	6.28	1,000	710	10,800	97
Independent Living	5.2	3.42	1,200	780	22,100	190

# 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 Delaware, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

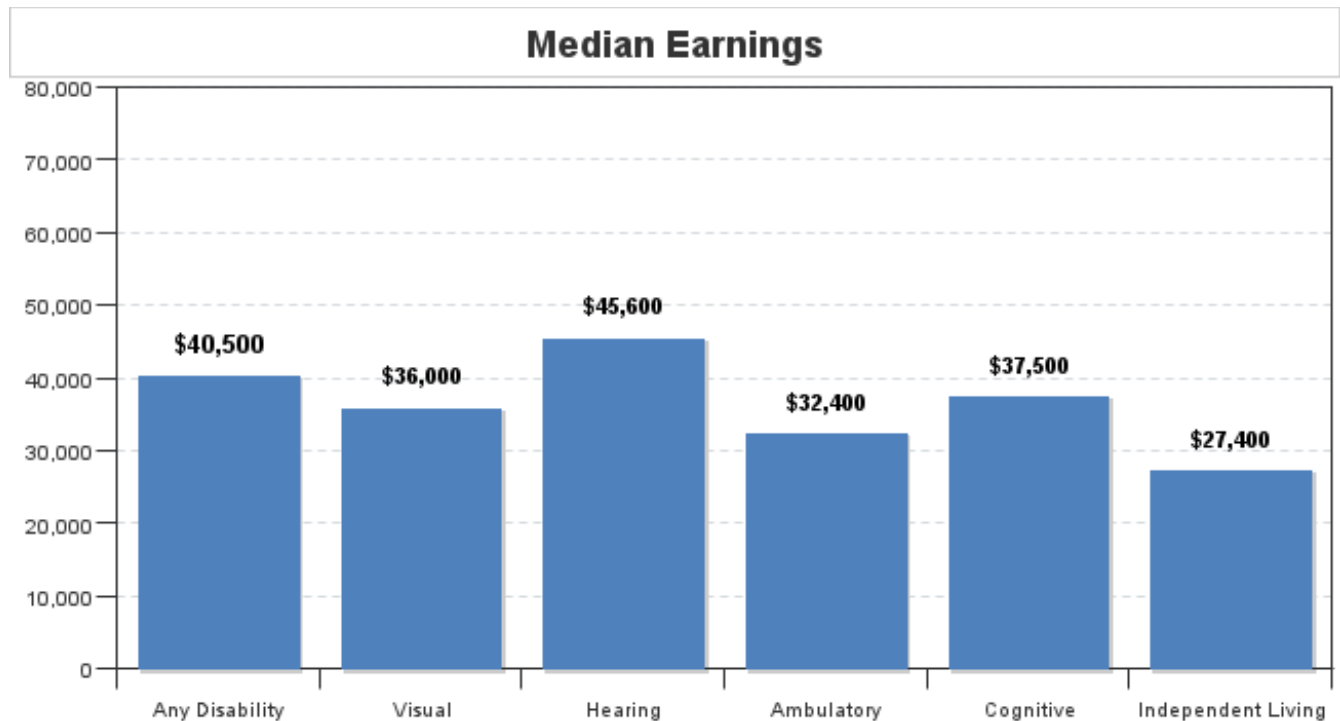
## Quick Statistics



- In 2018, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in DE was \$40,500.
- In 2018, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in DE was \$48,600.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$8,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$45,600<sup>†</sup>. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Independent Living Disability," \$27,400<sup>†</sup>.

<sup>†</sup> **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 Delaware in 2018



Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$48,600	\$2,000	300,000	2,648
Any Disability	\$40,500	\$7,620	13,000	126
Visual	\$36,000 <sup>†</sup>	\$10,580	3,000	32
Hearing	\$45,600 <sup>†</sup>	\$9,550	4,000	35
Ambulatory	\$32,400 <sup>†</sup>	\$20,810	4,000	35
Cognitive	\$37,500 <sup>†</sup>	\$19,810	3,000	33
Self-Care	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Independent Living	\$27,400 <sup>†</sup>	\$37,990	1,000	15

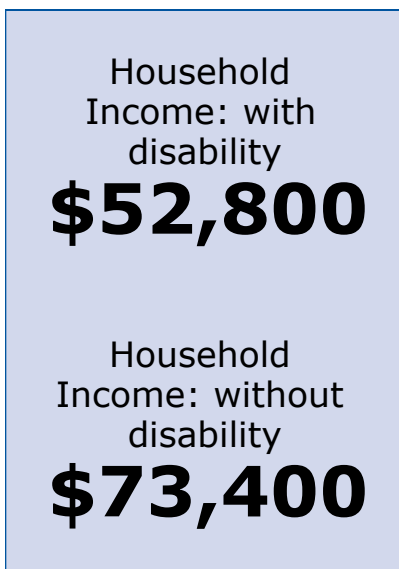
<sup>†</sup> **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

# 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 Delaware, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

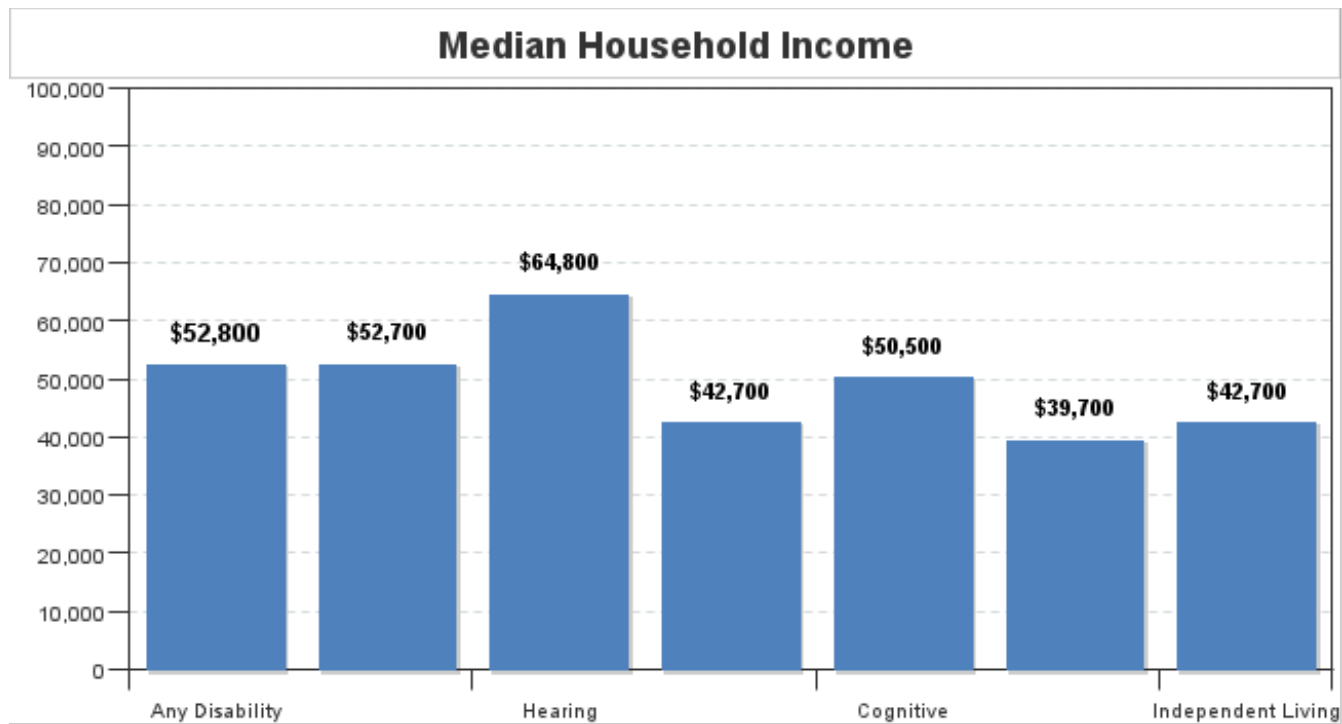


- In 2018, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in DE was \$52,800.
- In 2018, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in DE was \$73,400.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$20,600.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$64,800. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Self-Care Disability" \$39,700.

\* **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 Delaware in 2018



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$73,400	\$4,890	238,000	2,249
Any Disability	\$52,800	8,700	47,000	442
Visual	\$52,700	18,780	7,000	73
Hearing	\$64,800	21,400	8,000	76
Ambulatory	\$42,700	11,900	25,000	225
Cognitive	\$50,500	13,760	20,000	185
Self-Care	\$39,700	19,980	9,000	87
Independent Living	\$42,700	15,340	18,000	161

\* **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 Delaware, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

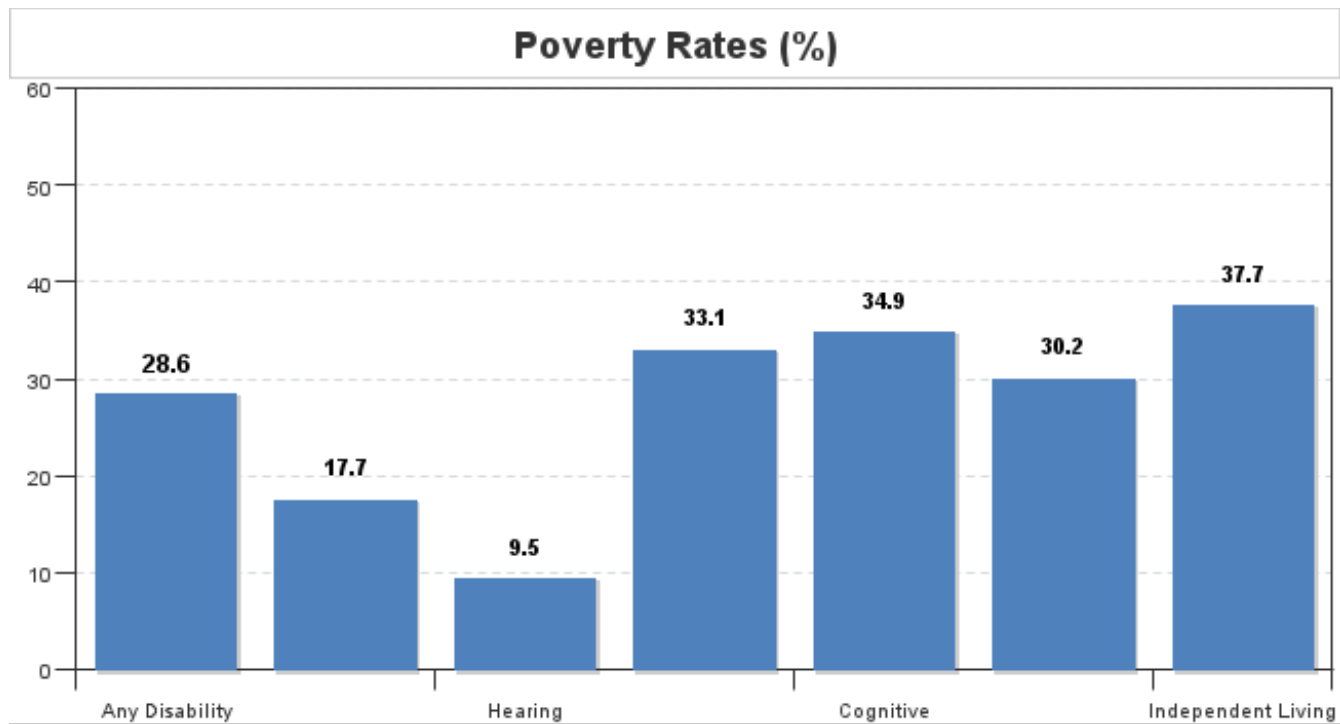
## Quick Statistics



- In 2018, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in DE was 28.6 percent.
- In 2018, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in DE was 9.7 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 18.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 37.7 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 9.5 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 Delaware in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	9.7	1.33	46,800	6,560	480,500	4,240
Any Disability	28.6	5.92	16,100	3,910	56,400	503
Visual	17.7	13.32	1,400	1,160	7,900	76
Hearing	9.5	9.94	800	880	8,400	77
Ambulatory	33.1	8.78	9,200	2,970	27,800	244
Cognitive	34.9	9.31	8,800	2,910	25,300	217
Self-Care	30.2	13.75	3,300	1,770	10,800	97
Independent Living	37.7	10.14	8,300	2,830	22,100	190

\* **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

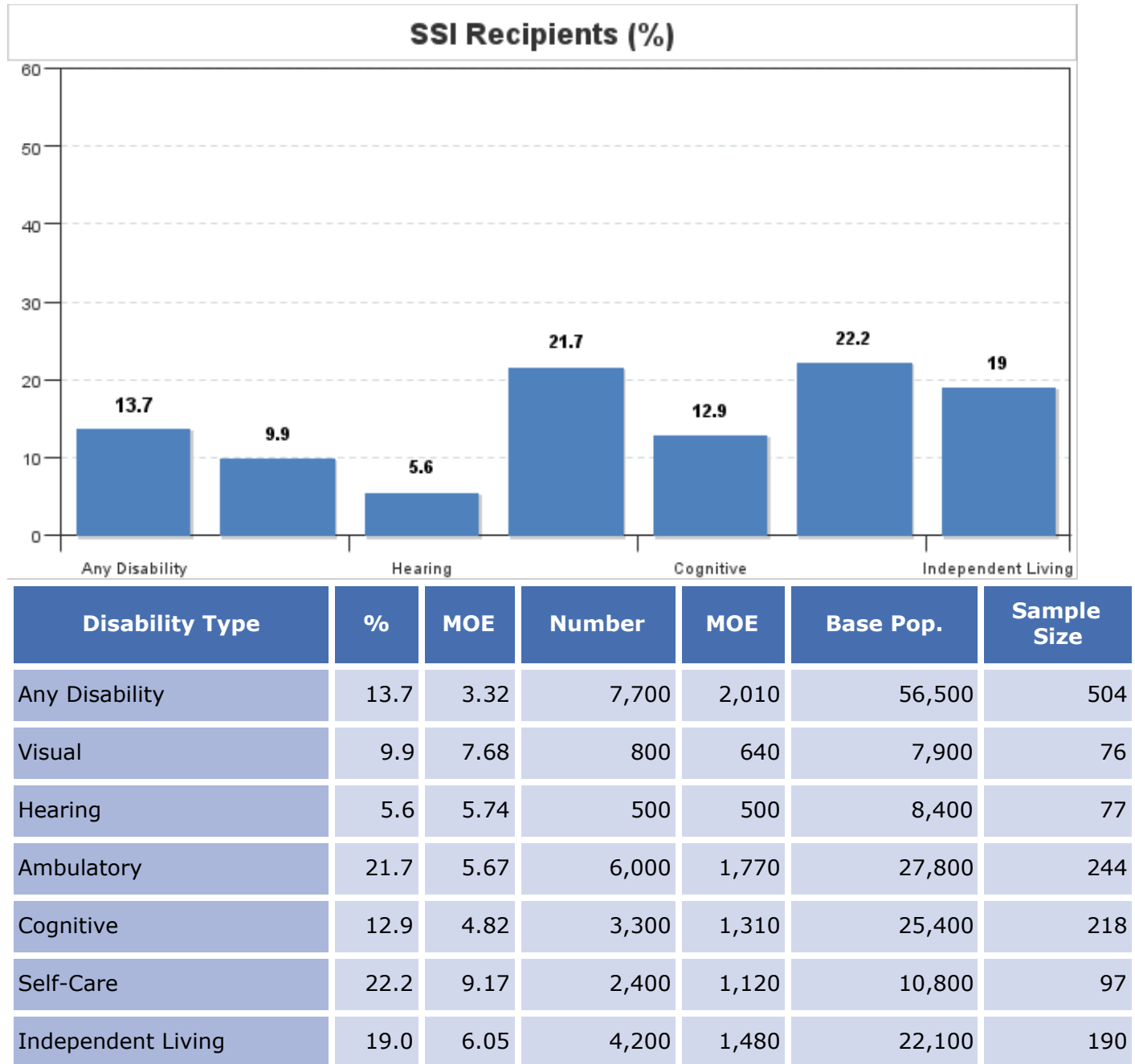
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Delaware, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these results will differ from official Social Security Administration reports for several reasons. For additional information, please email [DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu](mailto:DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu).

## Quick Statistics

SSI  
Recipients:  
with disability  
**13.7%**

- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in DE was 13.7 percent.
- In 2018, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in DE was 7,700.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Self-Care Disability," 22.2 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 5.6 percent.

## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Delaware in 2018



# 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 Delaware, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

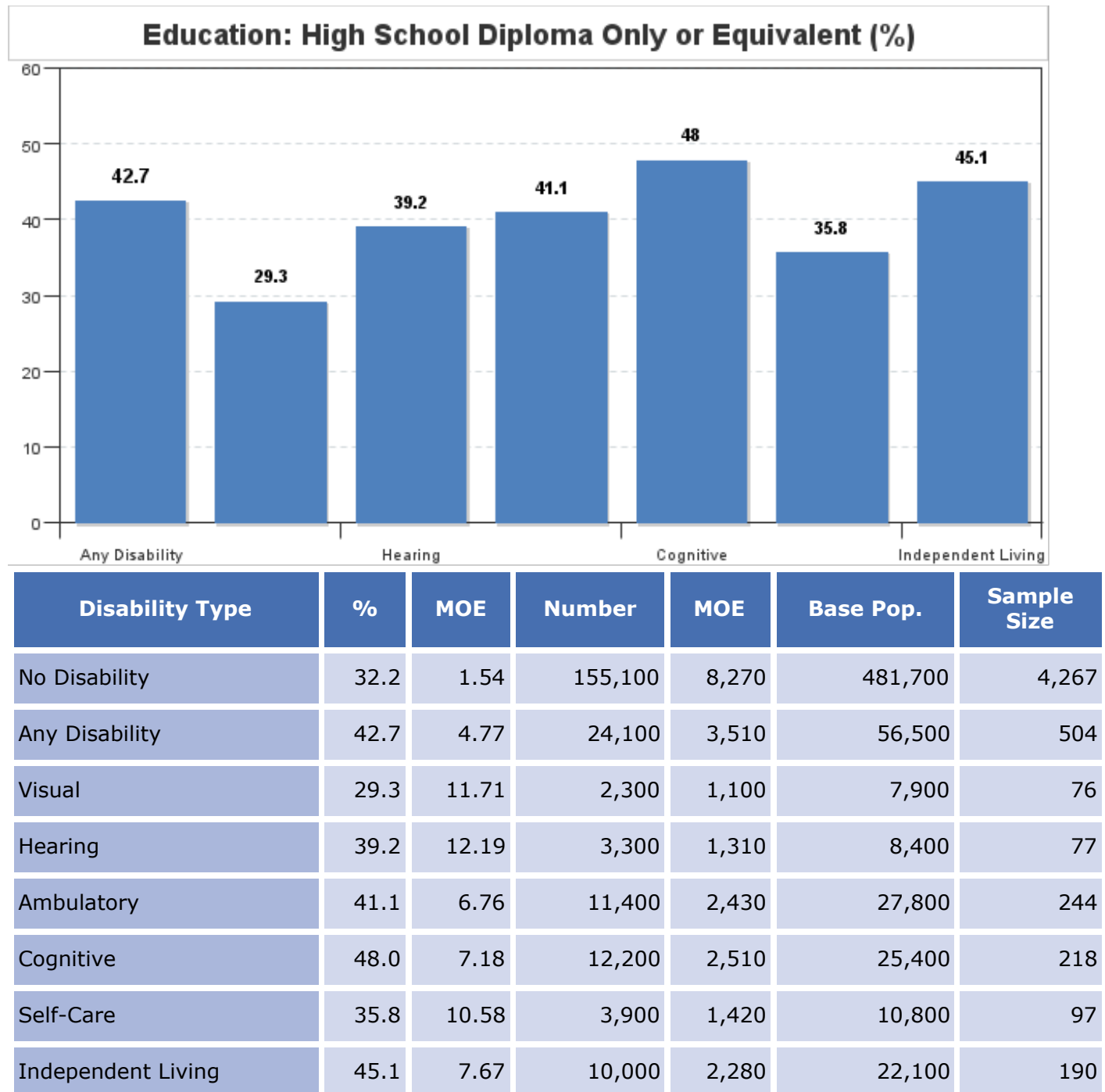
### Quick Statistics

High School  
Only: with  
disability  
**42.7%**

High School  
Only: without  
disability  
**32.2%**

- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in DE was 42.7 percent.
- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in DE was 32.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 10.5 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," 48.0 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Visual Disability," 29.3 percent.

## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in DE in 2018



# 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 Delaware, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

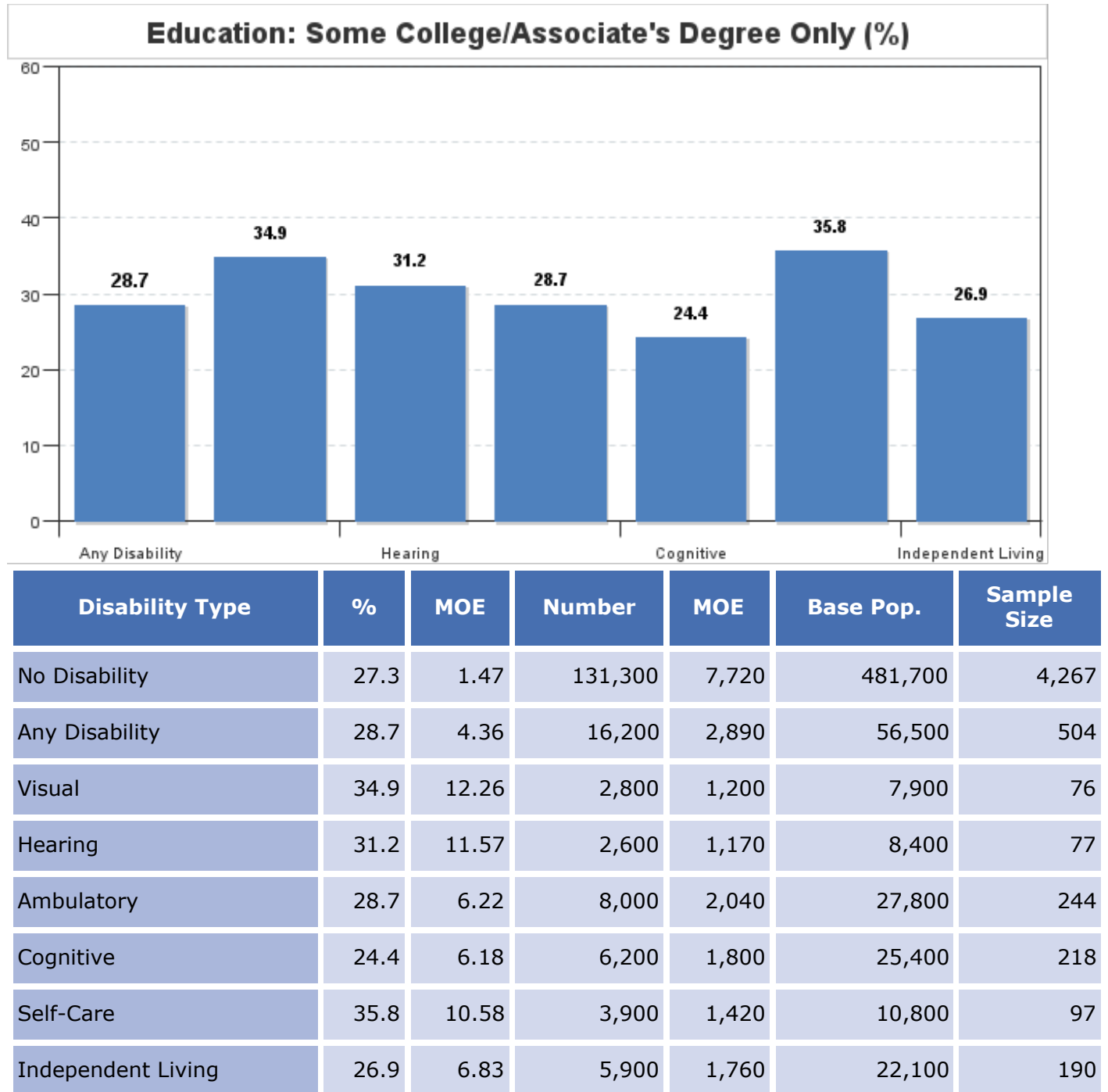
Some  
College: with  
disability  
**28.7%**

Some  
College:  
without  
disability  
**27.3%**

- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in DE was 28.7 percent.
- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in DE was 27.3 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was -1.4 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 "Self-Care Disability," 35.8 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 24.4 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 Delaware in 2018



# 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 Delaware, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: with  
disability

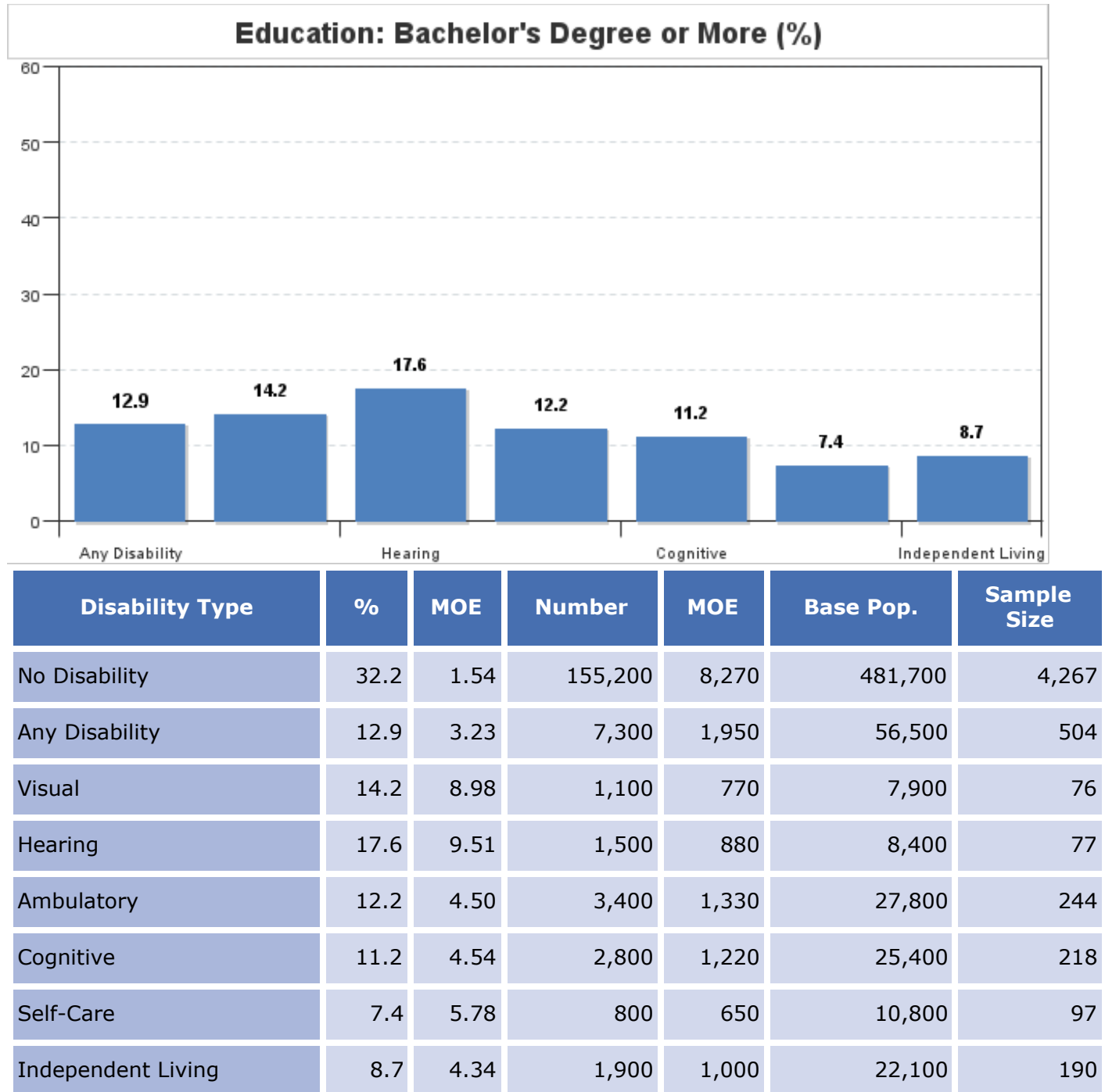
**12.9%**

Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: without  
disability

**32.2%**

- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in DE was 12.9 percent.
- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in DE was 32.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 19.3 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," 17.6 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 7.4 percent.

## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in Delaware in 2018



# Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

## Introduction

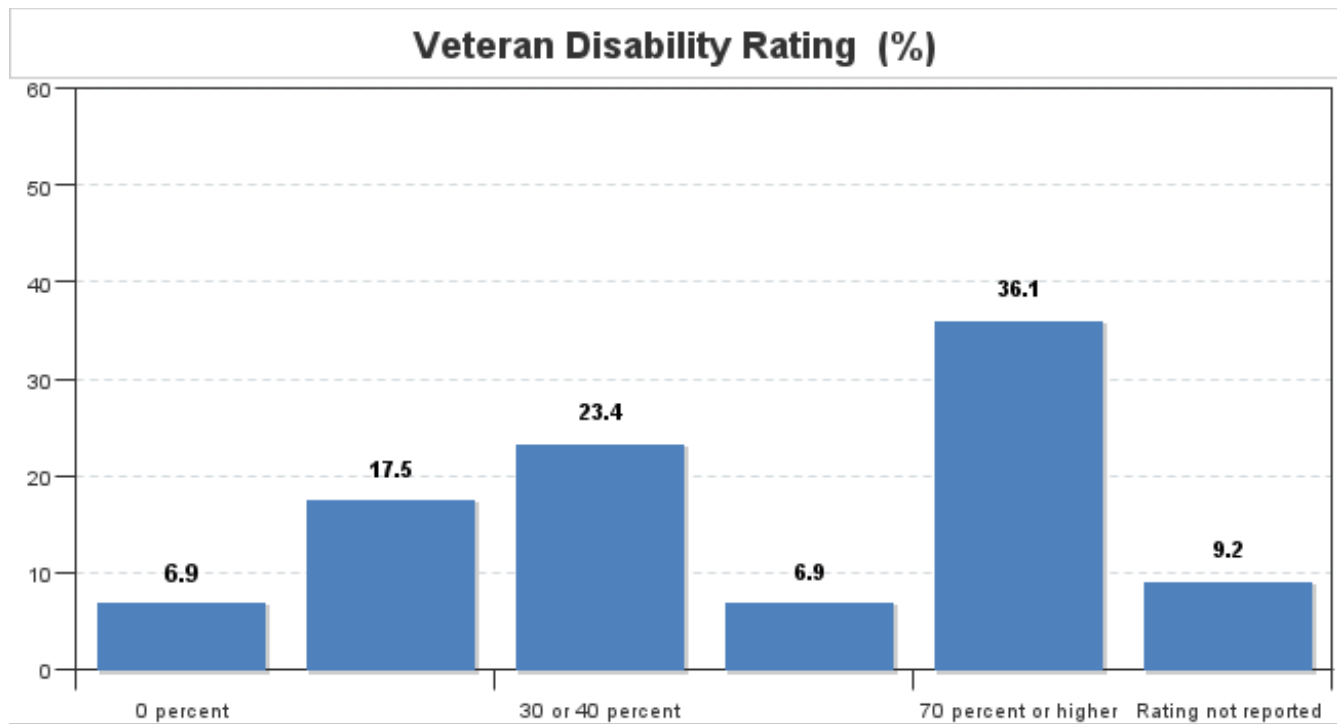
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in Delaware. The 2018 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). 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  
**17.4%**

- In 2018, there were 31,800 working-age civilian veterans in DE, of whom 5,500 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2018, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in DE with a VA service-connected disability was 17.4 percent.
- In 2018, 2,000 working-age civilian veterans in DE had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2018, 36.1 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in DE 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 Delaware in 2018



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	17.4	4.87	5,500	1,700	31,800	283
<b>Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability</b>						
0 percent	6.9	7.82	400	400	5,500	61
10 or 20 percent	17.5	11.72	1,000	710	5,500	61
30 or 40 percent	23.4	13.06	1,300	820	5,500	61
50 or 60 percent	6.9	7.82	400	400	5,500	61
70 percent or higher	36.1	14.82	2,000	1,020	5,500	61
Rating not reported	9.2	8.92	500	520	5,500	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 Delaware, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

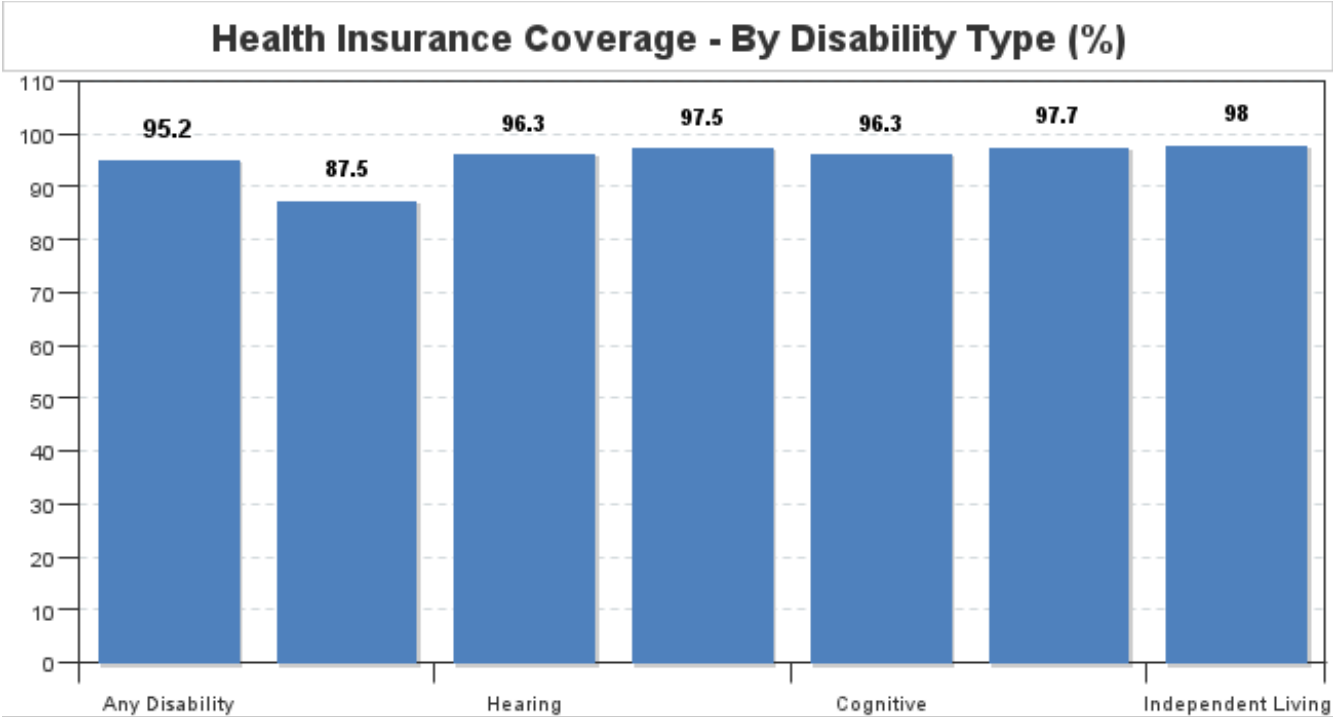
## Quick Statistics

Health  
Coverage:  
with Disability  
**95.2%**

Health  
Coverage:  
without  
Disability  
**91.6%**

- In 2018, 95.2 percent of working-age people with disabilities in DE had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2018, 91.6 percent of working-age people without disabilities in DE had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 3.6 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 98.0 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 87.5 percent.

# Health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Delaware in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	91.6	1.11	441,300	13,630	481,700	4,267
Any Disability	95.2	2.50	53,800	6,270	56,500	504
Visual	87.5	10.33	6,900	2,310	7,900	76
Hearing	96.3	5.72	8,100	2,500	8,400	77
Ambulatory	97.5	2.61	27,100	4,510	27,800	244
Cognitive	96.3	3.30	24,400	4,290	25,400	218
Self-Care	97.7	4.02	10,500	2,840	10,800	97
Independent Living	98.0	2.62	21,700	4,050	22,100	190

# 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 Delaware, using data from the 2018 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

**41.2%**

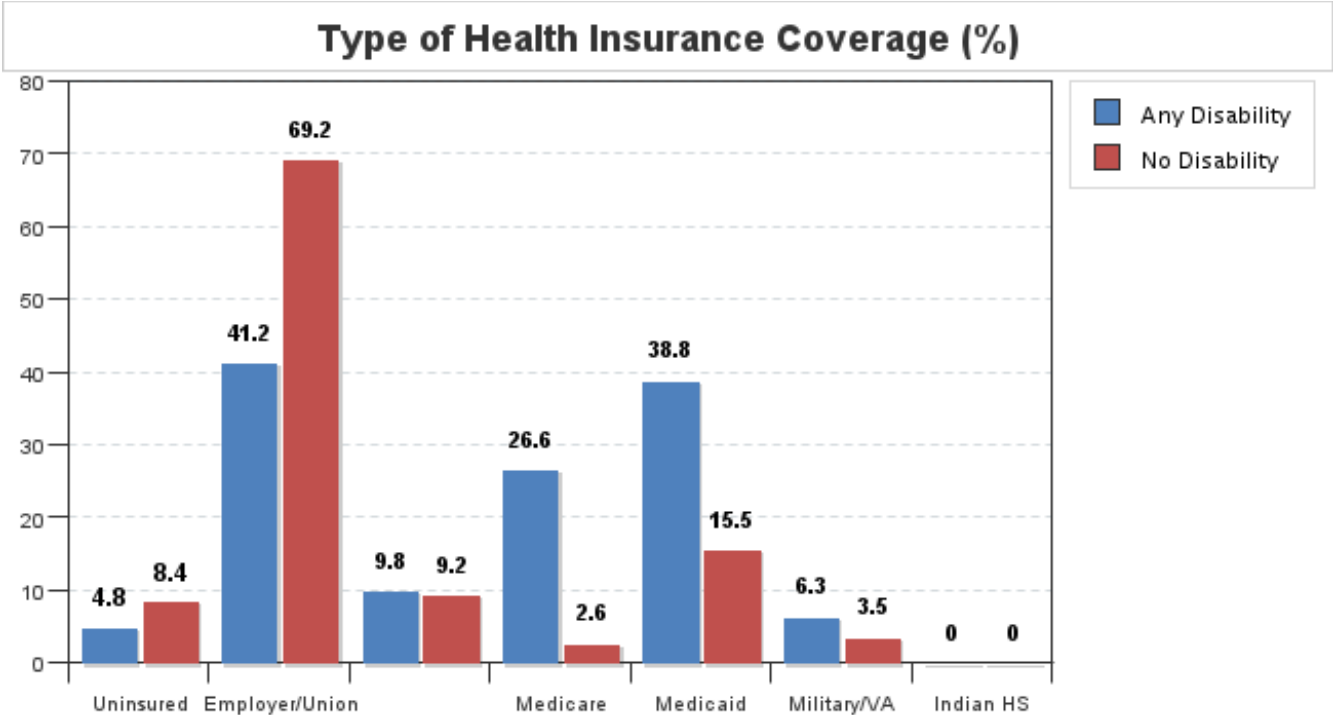
Coverage  
through  
Employer/Union:  
without  
Disability

**69.2%**

- In 2018, 41.2 percent of working-age people with disabilities in DE reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2018, 69.2 percent of working-age people without disabilities in DE reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2018, 9.8 percent of working-age people with disabilities in DE reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2018, 26.6 percent of working-age people with disabilities in DE reported Medicare coverage and 38.8 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 Delaware in 2018



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Any Disability</b>						
Uninsured	4.8	2.50	2,700	1,440	56,500	504
Employer/Union	41.2	5.76	23,300	4,190	56,500	504
Purchased	9.8	3.48	5,500	2,060	56,500	504
Medicare	26.6	5.17	15,000	3,390	56,500	504
Medicaid	38.8	5.71	21,900	4,070	56,500	504
Military/VA	6.3	2.84	3,600	1,660	56,500	504
Indian Health Service	0.0	3.29	0	400	56,500	504
<b>No Disability</b>						
Uninsured	8.4	1.11	40,300	5,470	481,700	4,267
Employer/Union	69.2	1.85	333,200	13,000	481,700	4,267
Purchased	9.2	1.16	44,400	5,730	481,700	4,267
Medicare	2.6	0.64	12,300	3,070	481,700	4,267
Medicaid	15.5	1.45	74,700	7,310	481,700	4,267
Military/VA	3.5	0.74	16,700	3,560	481,700	4,267
Indian Health Service	0.0	3.29	0	400	481,700	4,267

# 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](http://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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