

Cornell University

2010

NE

Nebraska

2010 Disability Status Report

Nebraska



www.disabilitystatistics.org

Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School

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Glossary

About the StatsRRTC

The 2010 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 estimates in the 2010 Disability Status Reports are based on American Community Survey (ACS) data - a US Census Bureau survey that has replaced the Decennial Census long form. See the ACS User Guide on www.disabilitystatistics.org for additional information on the ACS.

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.

Finally, the 2010 Disability Status Report estimates should not be compared to estimates based on ACS data collected prior to 2008. In 2008, the US Census Bureau made a number of significant changes to the ACS. These changes included an entirely new set of disability questions as described on the following page. For a summary of all changes to the ACS 2008 survey see the following Census Bureau document: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/methodology/content_test/SummaryResultsACS2006ContentTest.pdf

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ACS Disability Questions

The disability questions used in the ACS are listed below. 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?

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 Disability Technical Assistance Center (DBTAC) and NIDRR.

Puerto Rico: A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2010 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), is available again this year in English as well as Spanish. However, please note that the Puerto Rico sample is not included in any U.S. population estimates included in these reports.

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

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

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

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

Nebraska Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in Nebraska, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2010, the prevalence of disability in NE was:

- 11.6 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.5 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 4.5 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 5.9 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 10.2 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 23.2 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 49.1 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2010, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in NE was:

- 1.9% reported a Visual Disability
- 4.0% reported a Hearing Disability
- 6.2% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 4.0% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.2% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 4.7% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2010, 11.3 percent of females of all ages and 11.9 percent of males of all ages in NE reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2010, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in NE was 9.1 percent.

Race: In NE in 2010, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 9.6 percent among Whites
- 17.0 percent among Black / African Americans
- 7.1 percent among Asians
- 26.1 percent among Native Americans
- 14.1 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2010, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in NE was 43.1 percent.

Looking for Work: In NE in 2010, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 13.5 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In NE in 2010, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 27.7 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2010, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in NE was \$30,200.

Annual Household Income: In NE in 2010, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$37,300.

Poverty: In NE in 2010, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 25.5 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2010, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in NE was 15.3 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2010, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in NE:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 32.5 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 36.5 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 12.4 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2010, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 24.4 percent in NE.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2010 in NE, 79.0 percent of working-age people with disabilities had health insurance.

Prevalence: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists percentages by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.3%

Location	2010 (%)	Location	2010 (%)
Alabama	15.2	Montana	10.2
Alaska	10.3	Nebraska	10.2
Arizona	9.8	Nevada	9.5
Arkansas	15.5	New Hampshire	9.1
California	8.0	New Jersey	7.3
Colorado	8.8	New Mexico	11.9
Connecticut	8.4	New York	8.5
Delaware	11.8	North Carolina	12.0
District of Columbia	8.7	North Dakota	7.8
Florida	10.1	Ohio	11.7
Georgia	10.6	Oklahoma	14.8
Hawaii	7.8	Oregon	12.1
Idaho	11.1	Pennsylvania	11.0
Illinois	8.2	Puerto Rico	17.4
Indiana	11.4	Rhode Island	11.9
Iowa	9.7	South Carolina	13.0
Kansas	10.8	South Dakota	8.2
Kentucky	16.5	Tennessee	13.7
Louisiana	14.1	Texas	10.4
Maine	12.8	Utah	7.9
Maryland	8.3	Vermont	11.7
Massachusetts	8.8	Virginia	9.1
Michigan	11.9	Washington	10.1
Minnesota	8.3	West Virginia	17.7
Mississippi	15.7	Wisconsin	8.9
Missouri	12.4	Wyoming	10.9

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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 33.9% for people with disabilities and 75.4% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2010	People without Disabilities 2010	Location	People with Disabilities 2010	People without Disabilities 2010
Alabama	27.8	73.0	Montana	44.1	77.7
Alaska	47.5	77.9	Nebraska	43.1	83.8
Arizona	32.8	72.2	Nevada	37.7	72.6
Arkansas	30.2	75.6	New Hampshire	38.5	82.3
California	32.3	72.1	New Jersey	37.4	76.0
Colorado	42.3	77.6	New Mexico	34.6	72.4
Connecticut	38.2	78.7	New York	31.4	74.7
Delaware	37.5	77.7	North Carolina	32.3	74.2
District of Columbia	31.0	75.4	North Dakota	52.3	85.6
Florida	31.3	72.5	Ohio	33.2	76.1
Georgia	30.9	73.5	Oklahoma	38.5	77.3
Hawaii	42.2	78.6	Oregon	33.6	73.6
Idaho	37.4	75.9	Pennsylvania	33.3	76.7
Illinois	35.5	75.5	Puerto Rico	22.9	56.5
Indiana	32.6	75.9	Rhode Island	32.2	76.9
Iowa	43.6	83.2	South Carolina	27.3	73.5
Kansas	43.3	80.6	South Dakota	42.8	83.4
Kentucky	25.8	73.7	Tennessee	28.8	74.3
Louisiana	33.8	75.2	Texas	38.2	76.2
Maine	29.6	79.9	Utah	41.8	75.9
Maryland	40.8	79.9	Vermont	40.7	81.2
Massachusetts	33.2	78.5	Virginia	35.4	79.1
Michigan	28.8	71.7	Washington	37.8	74.9
Minnesota	44.4	81.7	West Virginia	26.8	72.0
Mississippi	28.6	71.9	Wisconsin	40.0	80.5
Missouri	33.5	78.0	Wyoming	51.2	79.7

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Nebraska, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

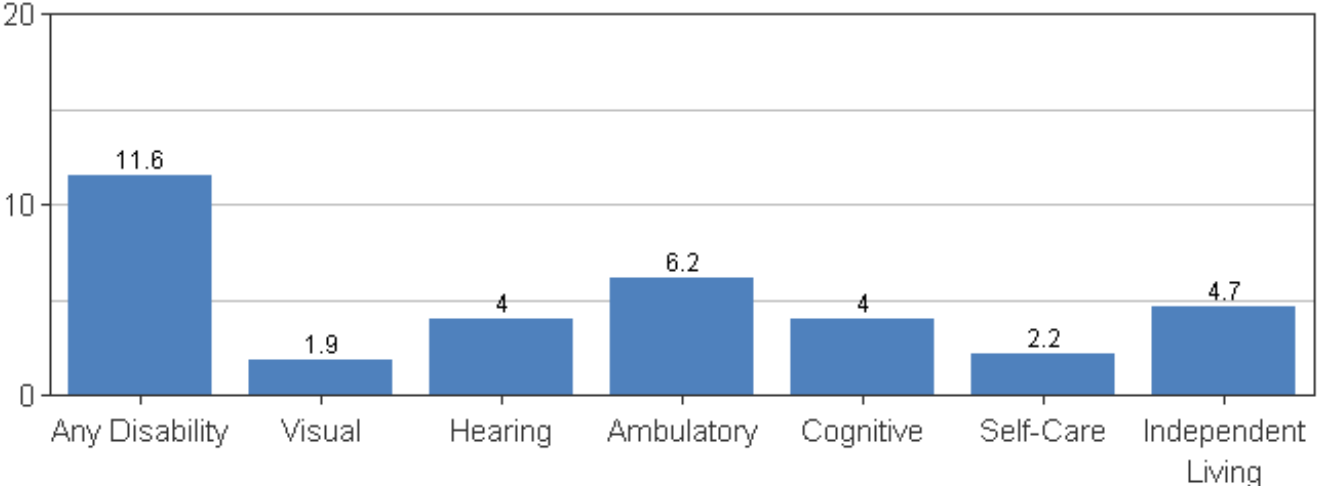
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
11.6%

- In 2010, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in NE was 11.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2010, 209,800 of the 1,806,800 individuals of all ages in NE reported one or more disabilities.
- In NE in 2010, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.2 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 1.9 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Nebraska in 2010*

Prevalence Rates: All Ages (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	11.6	0.55	209,800	9,880	1,806,800	17,721
Visual	1.9	3.29	34,600	4,220	1,806,800	17,721
Hearing	4.0	0.34	72,900	6,060	1,806,800	17,721
Ambulatory	6.2	0.43	104,800	7,200	1,677,800	16,676
Cognitive	4.0	0.35	67,600	5,850	1,677,800	16,676
Self-Care	2.2	0.26	36,200	4,310	1,677,800	16,676
Independent Living	4.7	0.41	66,800	5,810	1,423,600	14,334

* **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 Nebraska, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

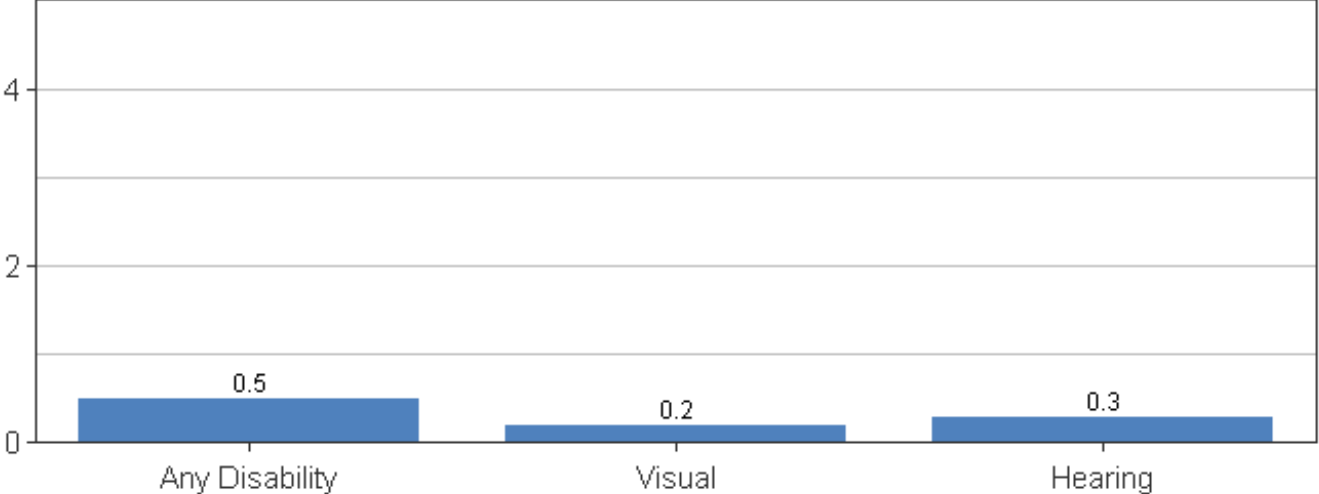
Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.5%

- In 2010, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in NE was 0.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2010, 600 of the 129,000 children ages 0 to 4 in NE reported one or more disabilities.
- In NE in 2010, 0.2 percent reported a visual disability
- In NE in 2010, 0.3 percent reported a hearing disability

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Nebraska in 2010

Prevalence Rates: Age 4 years and under (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.5	3.29	600	580	129,000	1,045
Visual	0.2	3.29	300	400	129,000	1,045
Hearing	0.3	3.29	300	400	129,000	1,045

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in Nebraska, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

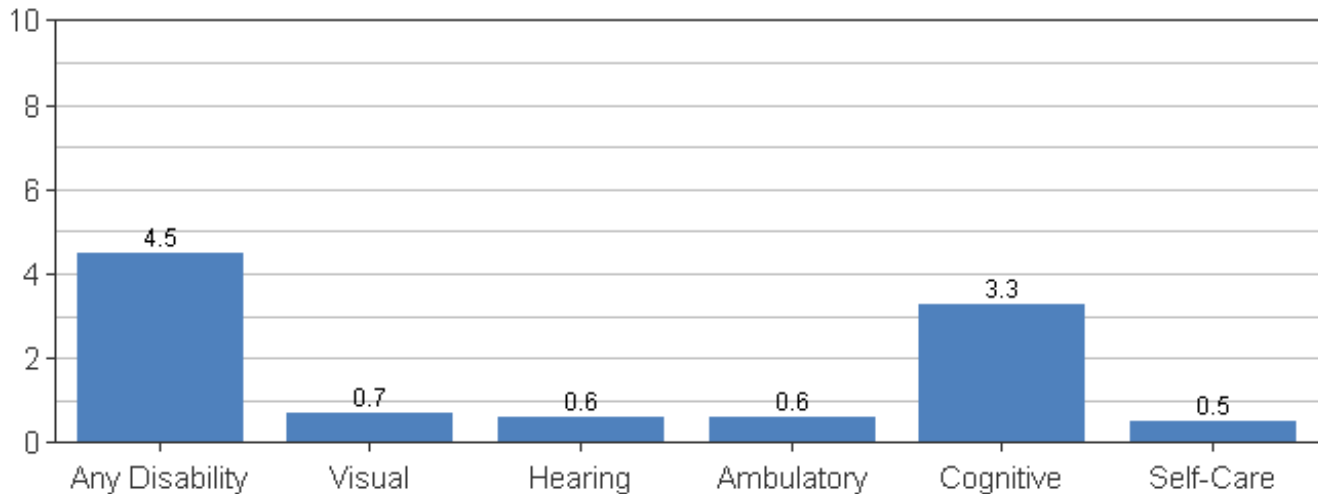
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
4.5%

- In 2010, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in NE was 4.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2010, 12,500 of the 280,000 individuals ages 5 to 15 in NE reported one or more disabilities.
- In NE in 2010, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 0.5 percent.

Prevalence of disability* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in Nebraska in 2010

Prevalence Rates: Age 5 to 15 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	4.5	0.89	12,500	2,550	280,000	2,566
Visual	0.7	3.29	1,800	980	280,000	2,566
Hearing	0.6	3.29	1,600	920	280,000	2,566
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	1,800	970	280,000	2,566
Cognitive	3.3	0.77	9,200	2,200	280,000	2,566
Self-Care	0.5	3.29	1,500	900	280,000	2,566

* **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 Nebraska, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

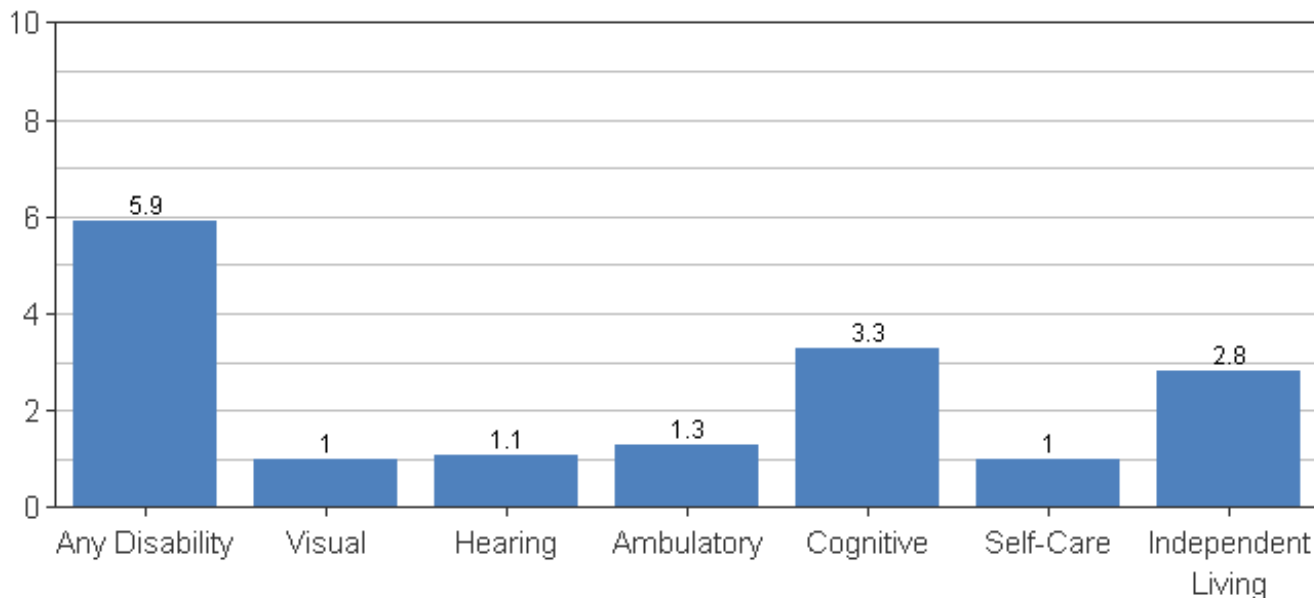
Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years

5.9%

- In 2010, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in NE was 5.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2010, 7,600 of the 128,100 individuals ages 16 to 20 in NE reported one or more disabilities.
- In NE in 2010, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 1.0 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Nebraska in 2010

Prevalence Rates: Age 16 to 20 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.9	1.51	7,600	1,990	128,100	1,176
Visual	1.0	3.29	1,300	810	128,100	1,176
Hearing	1.1	3.29	1,400	860	128,100	1,176
Ambulatory	1.3	3.29	1,700	950	128,100	1,176
Cognitive	3.3	1.15	4,300	1,490	128,100	1,176
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	1,300	820	128,100	1,176
Independent Living	2.8	1.05	3,500	1,360	128,100	1,176

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 Nebraska, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

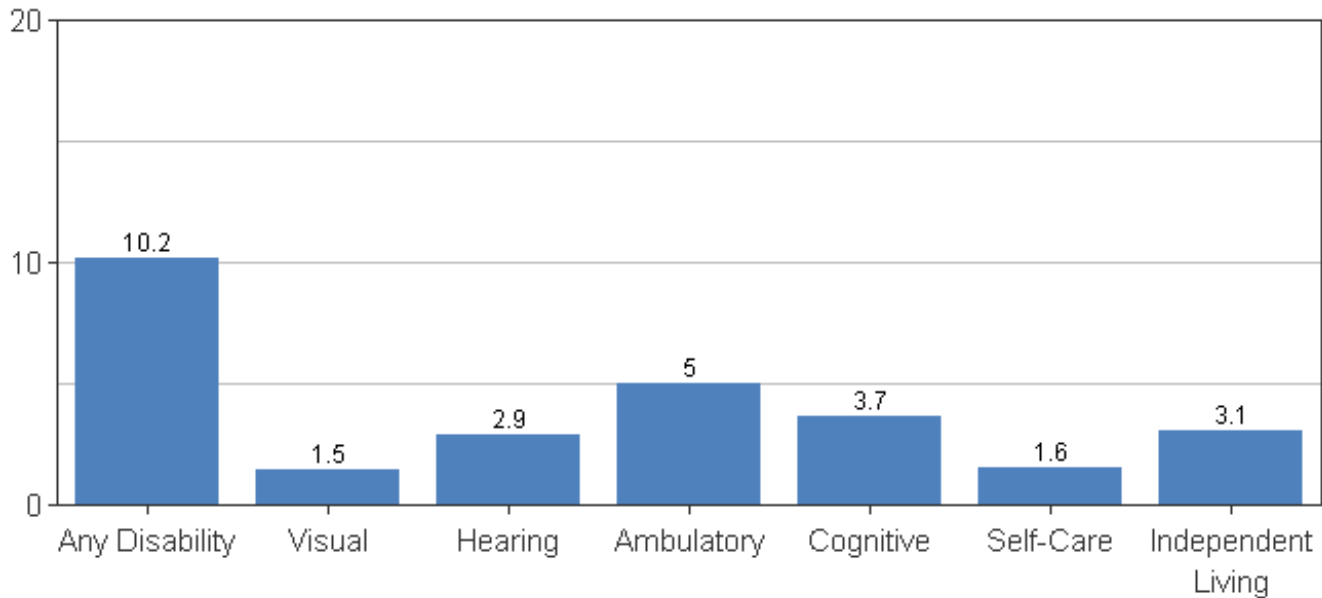
Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64
years

10.2%

- In 2010, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in NE was 10.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2010, 105,500 of the 1,035,200 individuals ages 21 to 64 in NE reported one or more disabilities.
- In NE in 2010, 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 "Visual Disability," 1.5 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Nebraska in 2010

Prevalence Rates: Age 21 to 64 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	10.2	0.68	105,500	7,220	1,035,200	9,915
Visual	1.5	3.29	15,900	2,870	1,035,200	9,915
Hearing	2.9	0.38	29,800	3,920	1,035,200	9,915
Ambulatory	5.0	0.49	51,400	5,120	1,035,200	9,915
Cognitive	3.7	0.43	38,300	4,440	1,035,200	9,915
Self-Care	1.6	3.29	16,400	2,930	1,035,200	9,915
Independent Living	3.1	0.39	32,000	4,060	1,035,200	9,915

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Nebraska, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

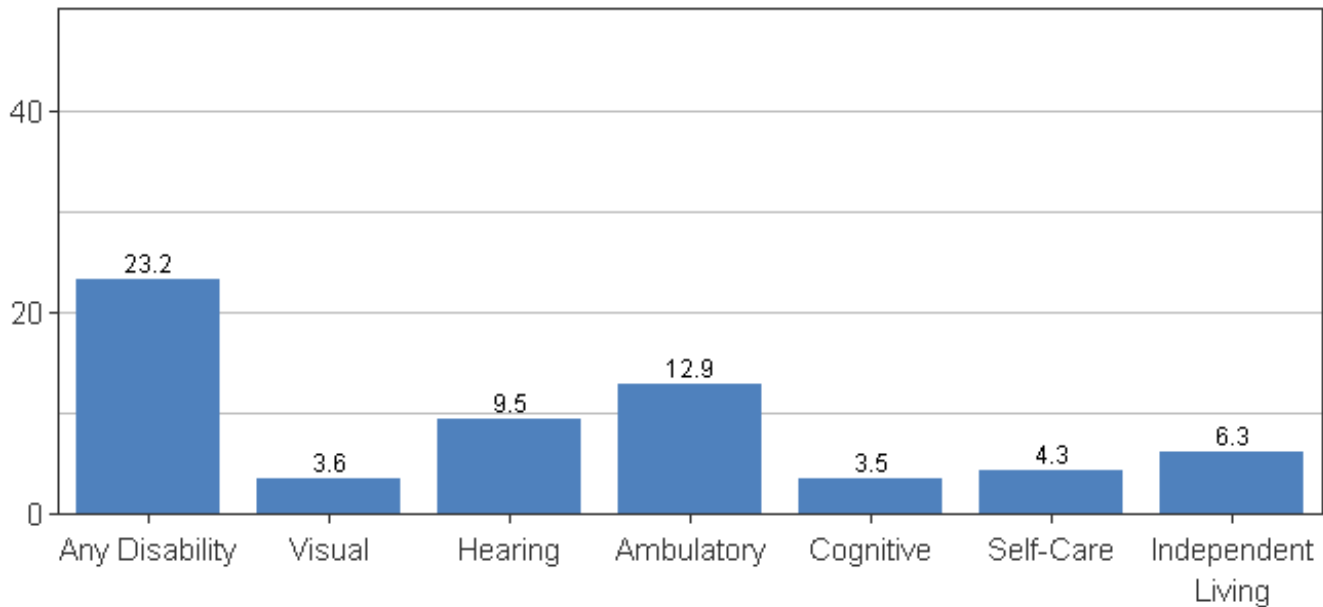
Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

23.2%

- In 2010, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in NE was 23.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2010, 28,200 of the 121,600 individuals ages 65 to 74 in NE reported one or more disabilities.
- In NE in 2010, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 12.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.5 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Nebraska in 2010

Prevalence Rates: Age 65 to 74 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	23.2	2.77	28,200	3,820	121,600	1,516
Visual	3.6	1.22	4,400	1,510	121,600	1,516
Hearing	9.5	1.93	11,600	2,460	121,600	1,516
Ambulatory	12.9	2.21	15,700	2,860	121,600	1,516
Cognitive	3.5	1.21	4,300	1,500	121,600	1,516
Self-Care	4.3	1.34	5,300	1,660	121,600	1,516
Independent Living	6.3	1.60	7,700	2,010	121,600	1,516

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Nebraska, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

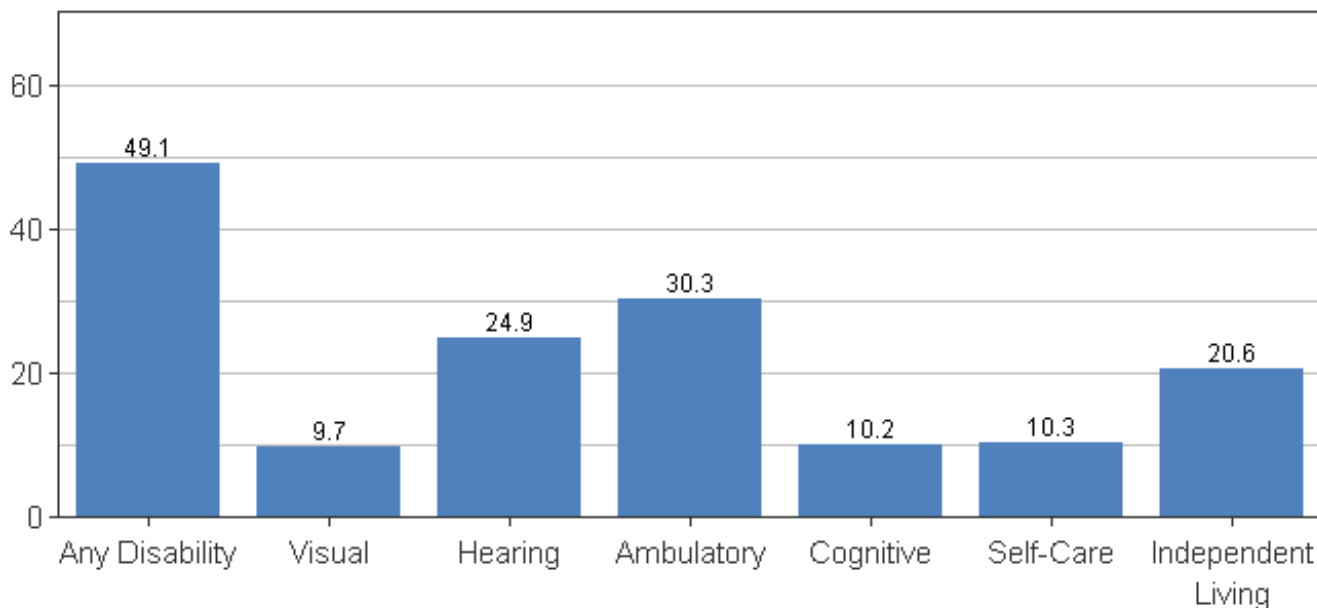
Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

49.1%

- In 2010, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in NE was 49.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2010, 55,500 of the 112,900 individuals ages 75 and older in NE reported one or more disabilities.
- In NE in 2010, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 30.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 9.7 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Nebraska in 2010

Prevalence Rates: Age 75 and older (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	49.1	3.41	55,500	5,310	112,900	1,503
Visual	9.7	2.02	11,000	2,390	112,900	1,503
Hearing	24.9	2.95	28,100	3,810	112,900	1,503
Ambulatory	30.3	3.13	34,200	4,200	112,900	1,503
Cognitive	10.2	2.06	11,500	2,450	112,900	1,503
Self-Care	10.3	2.07	11,600	2,460	112,900	1,503
Independent Living	20.6	2.76	23,200	3,470	112,900	1,503

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in Nebraska, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

11.9%

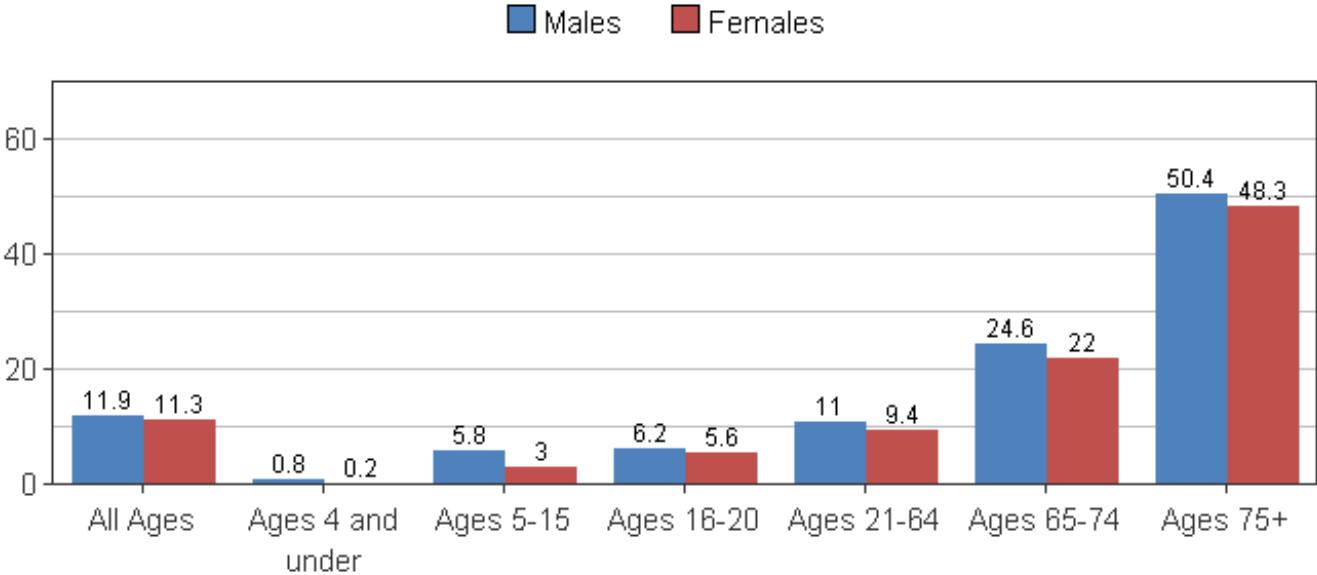
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

11.3%

- In NE in 2010, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 11.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2010, 106,500 of the 895,300 males of all ages in NE reported one or more disabilities.
- In NE in 2010, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 11.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2010, 103,400 of the 911,500 females of all ages in NE reported one or more disabilities.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by gender and age group in Nebraska in 2010

Prevalence Rates: Gender and Age (%)



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	11.9	0.90	106,500	8,290	895,300	8,713
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	500	590	65,000	524
Males: Ages 5-15	5.8	1.61	8,500	2,400	144,800	1,358
Males: Ages 16-20	6.2	2.48	4,000	1,650	64,400	591
Males: Ages 21-64	11.0	1.14	57,100	6,160	519,700	4,912
Males: Ages 65-74	24.6	4.73	14,000	3,080	56,800	718
Males: Ages 75+	50.4	6.20	22,500	3,900	44,600	610
Females						
Females: All Ages	11.3	0.87	103,400	8,180	911,500	9,008
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.2	3.29	100	400	63,900	521
Females: Ages 5-15	3.0	1.21	4,000	1,660	135,200	1,208
Females: Ages 16-20	5.6	2.39	3,600	1,570	63,700	585
Females: Ages 21-64	9.4	1.06	48,400	5,690	515,600	5,003
Females: Ages 65-74	22.0	4.26	14,200	3,110	64,700	798
Females: Ages 75+	48.3	5.01	33,000	4,710	68,300	893

* **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 Nebraska, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) *. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

9.1%

Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

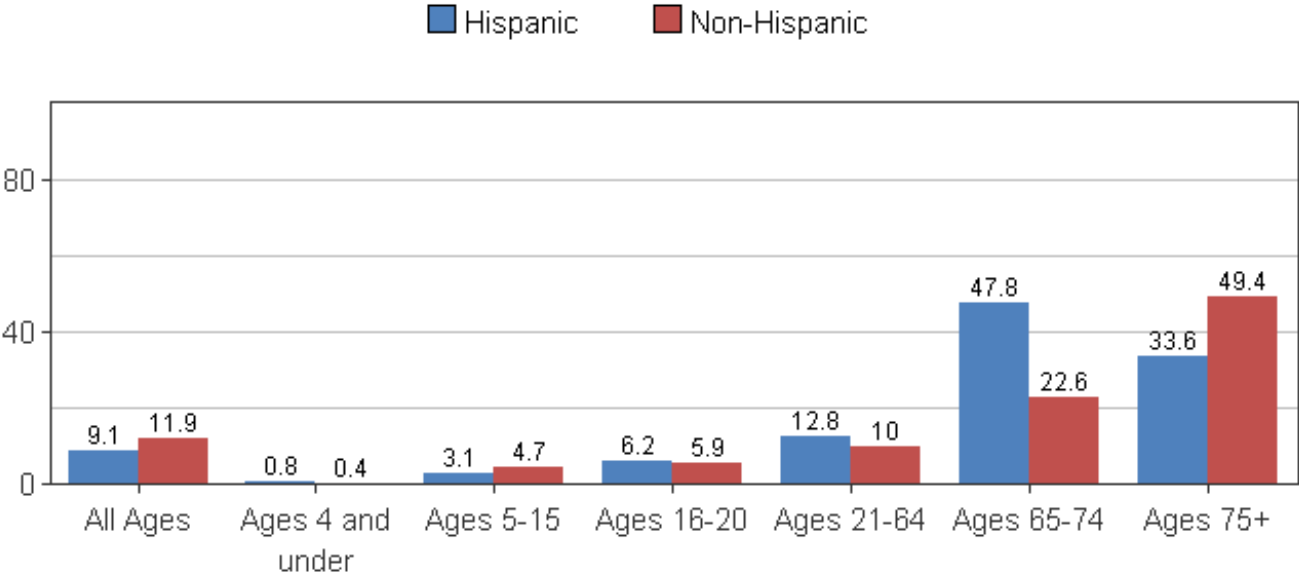
11.9%

- In NE in 2010, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 9.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2010, 15,100 of the 166,200 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in NE reported one or more disabilities.
- In NE in 2010, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 11.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2010, 194,800 of the 1,640,600 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in NE 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 Nebraska in 2010

Prevalence Rates: Hispanic/Latino Origin and Age (%)



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	9.1	1.62	15,100	2,800	166,200	1,016
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	200	400	19,800	105
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	3.1	1.93	1,300	840	42,900	259
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	6.2	4.41	1,000	720	15,800	114
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	12.8	2.66	10,700	2,360	83,100	492
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	47.8 [†]	21.52	1,400	840	2,800	25
Hispanic - Ages 75+	33.6 [†]	25.86	600	560	1,800	21
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	11.9	0.58	194,800	9,560	1,640,600	16,705
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.4	3.29	500	510	109,200	940
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	4.7	1.00	11,100	2,410	237,100	2,307
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.9	1.61	6,600	1,860	112,300	1,062
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	10.0	0.70	94,800	6,870	952,100	9,423
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	22.6	2.78	26,900	3,730	118,800	1,491
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	49.4	3.44	54,900	5,290	111,200	1,482

* **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 NE, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

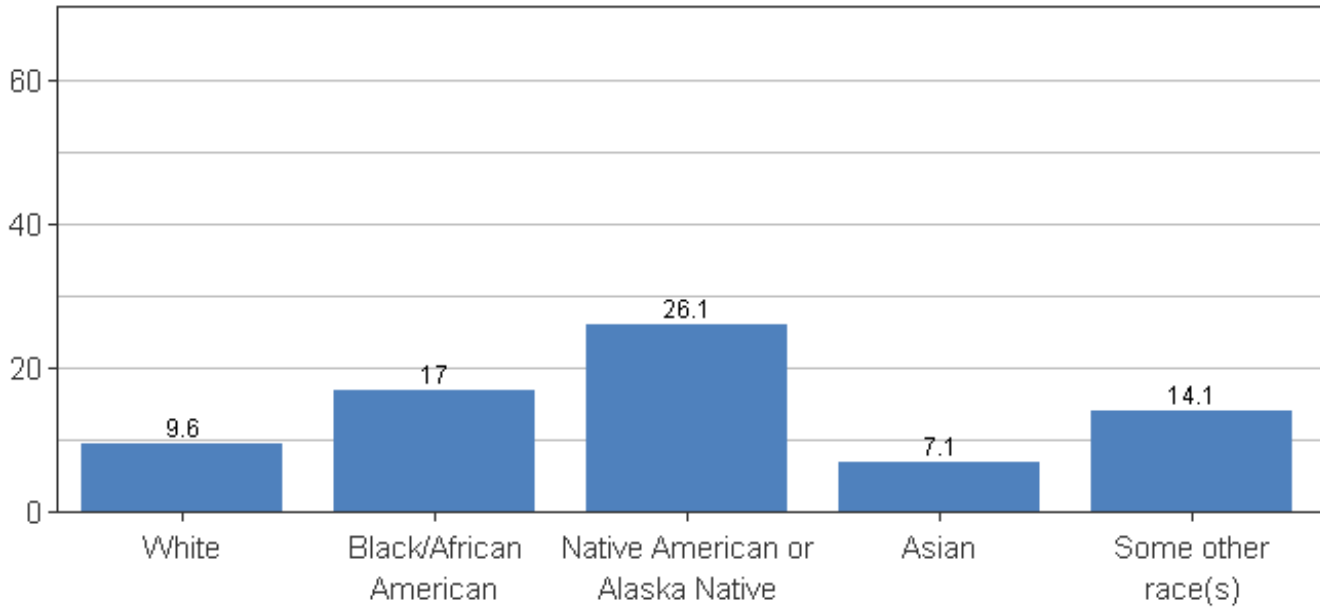
Quick Statistics

In 2010, among working-age people in NE:

- 9.6 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 17.0 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 26.1 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 7.1 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 14.1 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 Nebraska in 2010

Prevalence Rates: Race (%)



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	9.6	0.70	89,500	6,690	928,900	9,237
Black/African American	17.0	4.10	7,500	1,980	44,000	254
Native American or Alaska Native	26.1	11.05	2,200	1,070	8,300	84
Asian	7.1	4.34	1,300	830	18,500	112
Some other race(s)	14.1	4.23	5,000	1,620	35,500	228

Employment

Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Nebraska, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

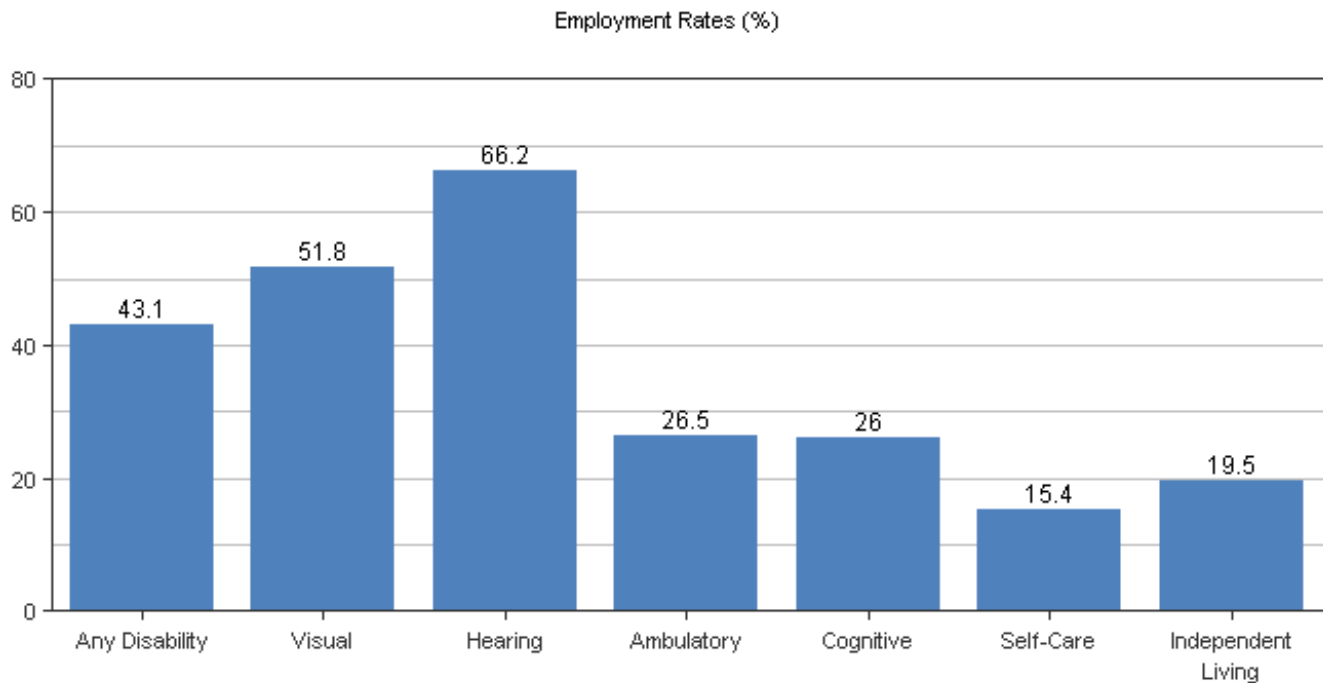
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
43.1%

Employment:
without
disability
83.8%

- In 2010, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in NE was 43.1 percent.
- In 2010, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in NE was 83.8 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 40.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 66.2 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 15.4 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Nebraska in 2010



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	83.8	0.88	779,300	15,250	929,700	8,897
Any Disability	43.1	3.49	45,500	4,830	105,500	1,018
Visual	51.8	9.09	8,200	2,070	15,900	152
Hearing	66.2	6.28	19,700	3,200	29,800	296
Ambulatory	26.5	4.46	13,600	2,660	51,400	528
Cognitive	26.0	5.14	10,000	2,280	38,300	341
Self-Care	15.4	6.44	2,500	1,150	16,400	164
Independent Living	19.5	5.07	6,300	1,810	32,000	296

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 Nebraska who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

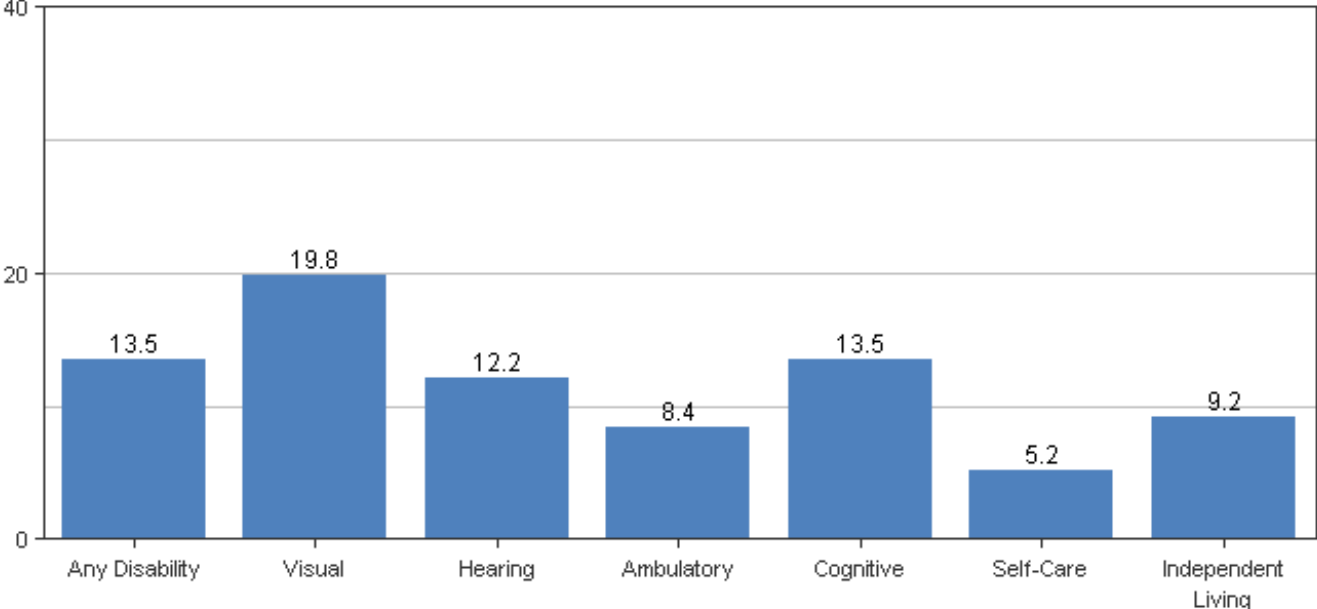
Actively
Looking: with
disability
13.5%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
29.0%

- In 2010 in NE, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 13.5 percent.
- In 2010 in NE, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 29.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 15.5 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," 19.8 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 5.2 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Nebraska in 2010

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	29.0	2.68	43,600	4,730	150,400	1,378
Any Disability	13.5	3.20	8,100	2,060	60,000	588
Visual	19.8	10.45	1,500	890	7,600	79
Hearing	12.2	7.47	1,200	800	10,100	115
Ambulatory	8.4	3.27	3,200	1,290	37,800	386
Cognitive	13.5	4.65	3,800	1,420	28,300	248
Self-Care	5.2	4.31	700	610	13,900	139
Independent Living	9.2	4.13	2,400	1,110	25,800	234

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 Nebraska, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

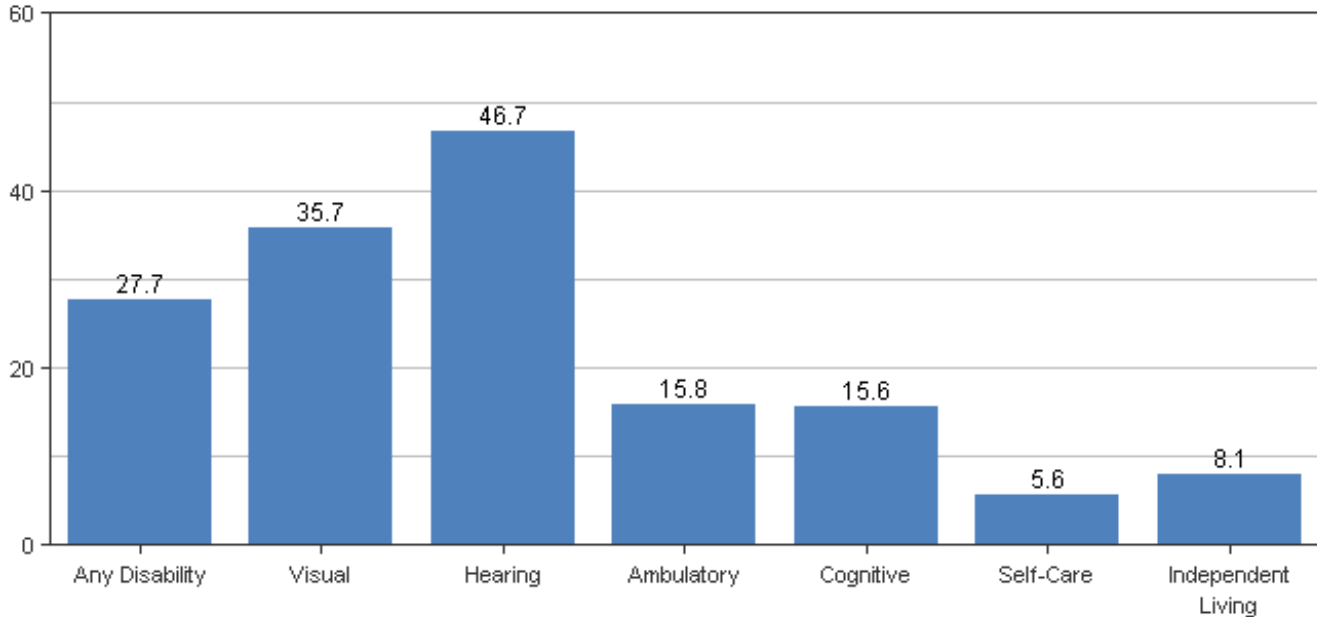
FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
27.7%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
63.2%

- In 2010, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in NE was 27.7 percent.
- In 2010, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in NE was 63.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 35.5 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," 46.7 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 5.6 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Nebraska in 2010

Full-Time / Full-Year Employment Rates (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	63.2	1.15	587,300	14,470	929,700	8,897
Any Disability	27.7	3.16	29,200	3,890	105,500	1,018
Visual	35.7	8.72	5,700	1,720	15,900	152
Hearing	46.7	6.63	13,900	2,690	29,800	296
Ambulatory	15.8	3.69	8,100	2,060	51,400	528
Cognitive	15.6	4.25	6,000	1,770	38,300	341
Self-Care	5.6	4.11	900	700	16,400	164
Independent Living	8.1	3.49	2,600	1,170	32,000	296

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 Nebraska, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

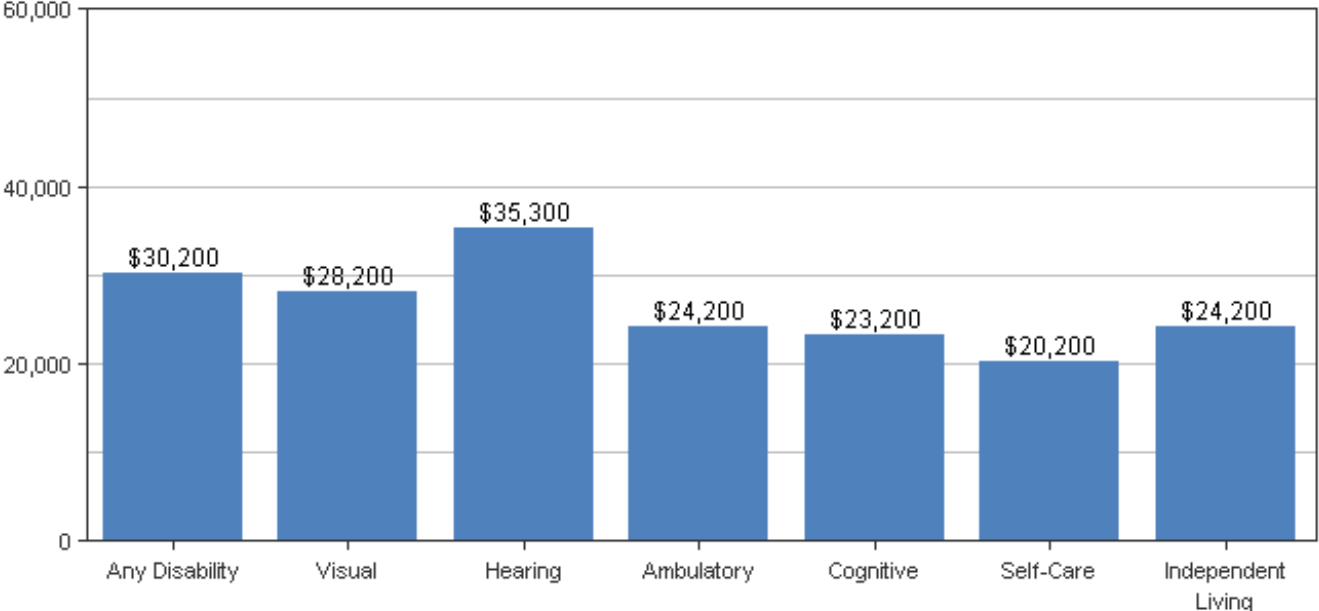


- In 2010, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in NE was \$30,200.
- In 2010, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in NE was \$38,300.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age 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," \$35,300. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Self-Care Disability," \$20,200[†].

[†] **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 Nebraska in 2010

Median Earnings



Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$38,300	\$900	587,000	5,770
Any Disability	\$30,200	\$3,210	29,000	275
Visual	\$28,200	\$6,140	6,000	54
Hearing	\$35,300	\$5,600	14,000	129
Ambulatory	\$24,200	\$5,890	8,000	84
Cognitive	\$23,200	\$5,740	6,000	54
Self-Care	\$20,200 [†]	\$3,800	900	10
Independent Living	\$24,200 [†]	\$10,310	3,000	26

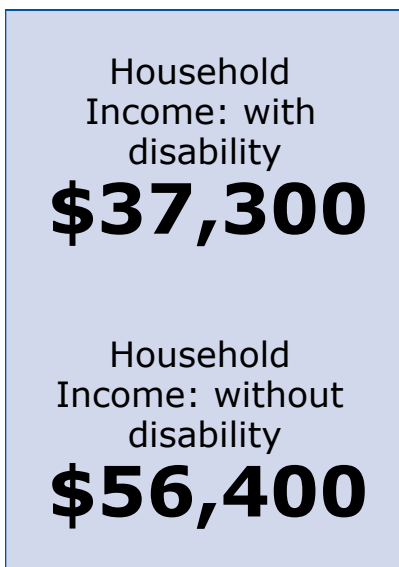
[†] **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

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 Nebraska, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

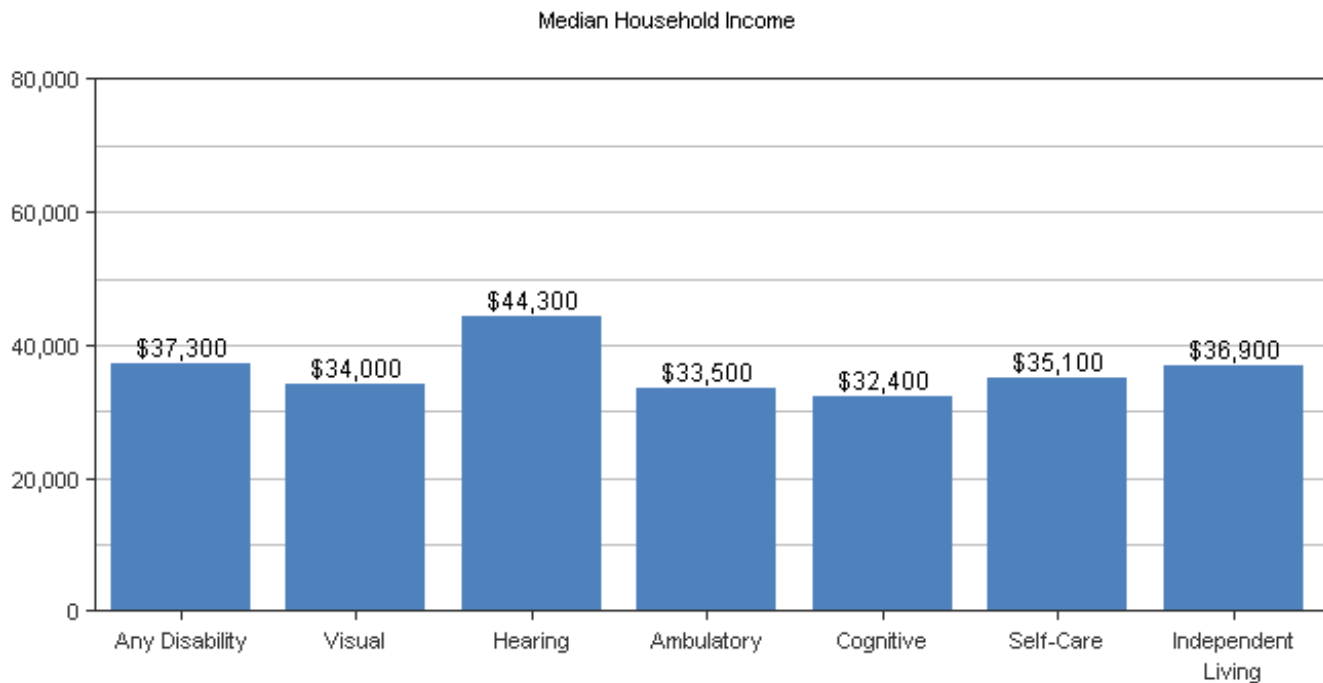
Quick Statistics



- In 2010, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in NE was \$37,300.
- In 2010, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in NE was \$56,400.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$19,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$44,300. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability" \$32,400
BreakdownMin.SampleSize: 297.

[†] **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 Nebraska in 2010



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$56,400	\$1,850	496,000	4,819
Any Disability	\$37,300	3,300	88,000	871
Visual	\$34,000	8,750	14,000	139
Hearing	\$44,300	6,440	28,000	283
Ambulatory	\$33,500	3,970	45,000	479
Cognitive	\$32,400	6,180	31,000	297
Self-Care	\$35,100	10,360	13,000	148
Independent Living	\$36,900	6,740	26,000	261

[†] **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 Nebraska, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

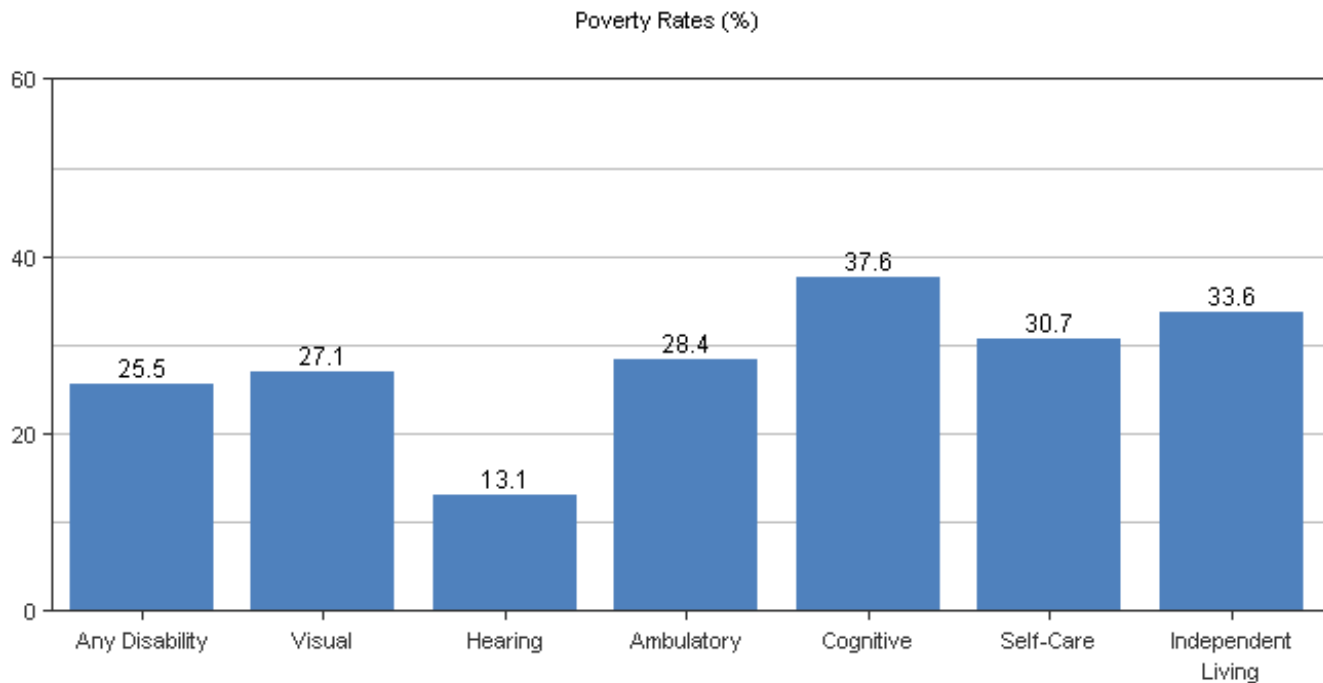
Quick Statistics



- In 2010, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in NE was 25.5 percent.
- In 2010, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in NE was 9.5 percent[†].
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 16 percentage points[†].
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 37.6 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 13.1 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 Nebraska in 2010



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	9.5	0.85	87,500	8,030	926,000	8,862
Any Disability	25.5	3.74	26,800	4,520	105,200	1,016
Visual	27.1	9.82	4,300	1,820	15,900	152
Hearing	13.1	5.46	3,900	1,730	29,600	295
Ambulatory	28.4	5.54	14,600	3,340	51,200	527
Cognitive	37.6	6.92	14,300	3,310	38,000	339
Self-Care	30.7	10.11	5,000	1,960	16,100	162
Independent Living	33.6	7.38	10,700	2,860	31,700	294

[†] **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

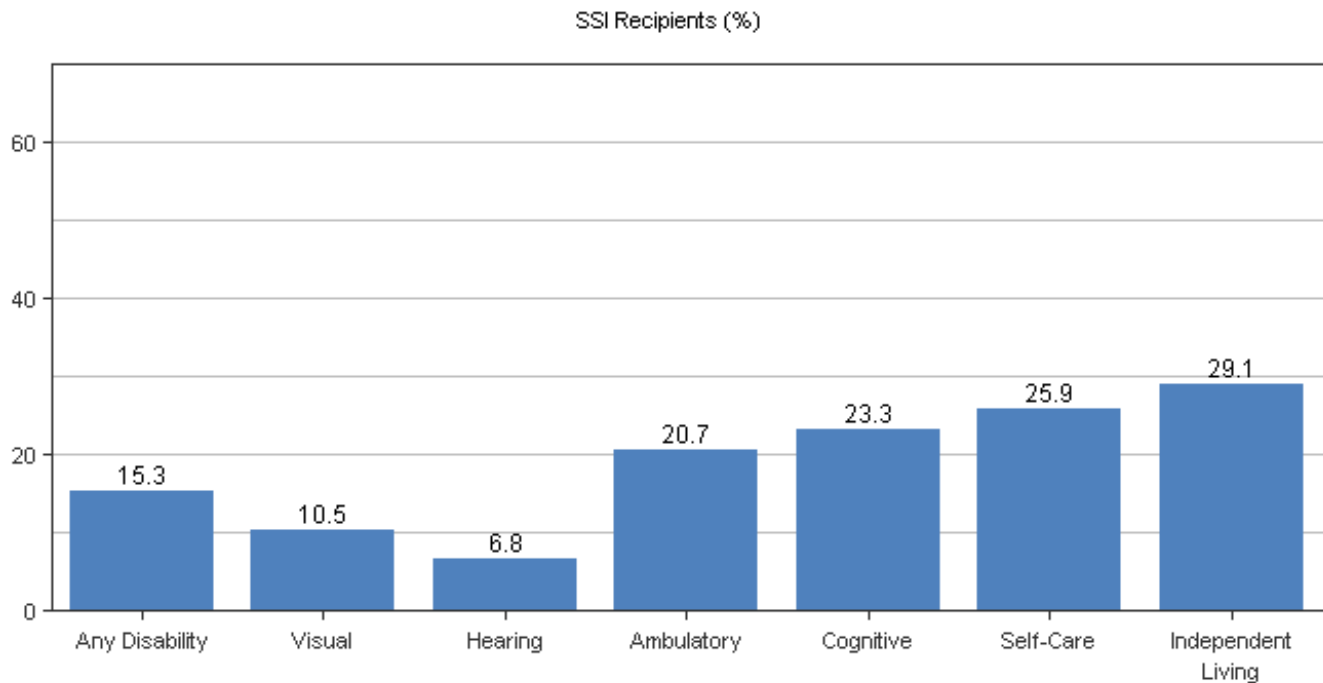
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Nebraska, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that 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
15.3%

- In 2010, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in NE was 15.3 percent.
- In 2010, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in NE was 16,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 29.1 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 6.8 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Nebraska in 2010



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	15.3	2.54	16,100	2,900	105,500	1,018
Visual	10.5	5.58	1,700	940	15,900	152
Hearing	6.8	3.34	2,000	1,030	29,800	296
Ambulatory	20.7	4.10	10,700	2,360	51,400	528
Cognitive	23.3	4.95	8,900	2,160	38,300	341
Self-Care	25.9	7.83	4,300	1,490	16,400	164
Independent Living	29.1	5.82	9,300	2,210	32,000	296

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 Nebraska, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

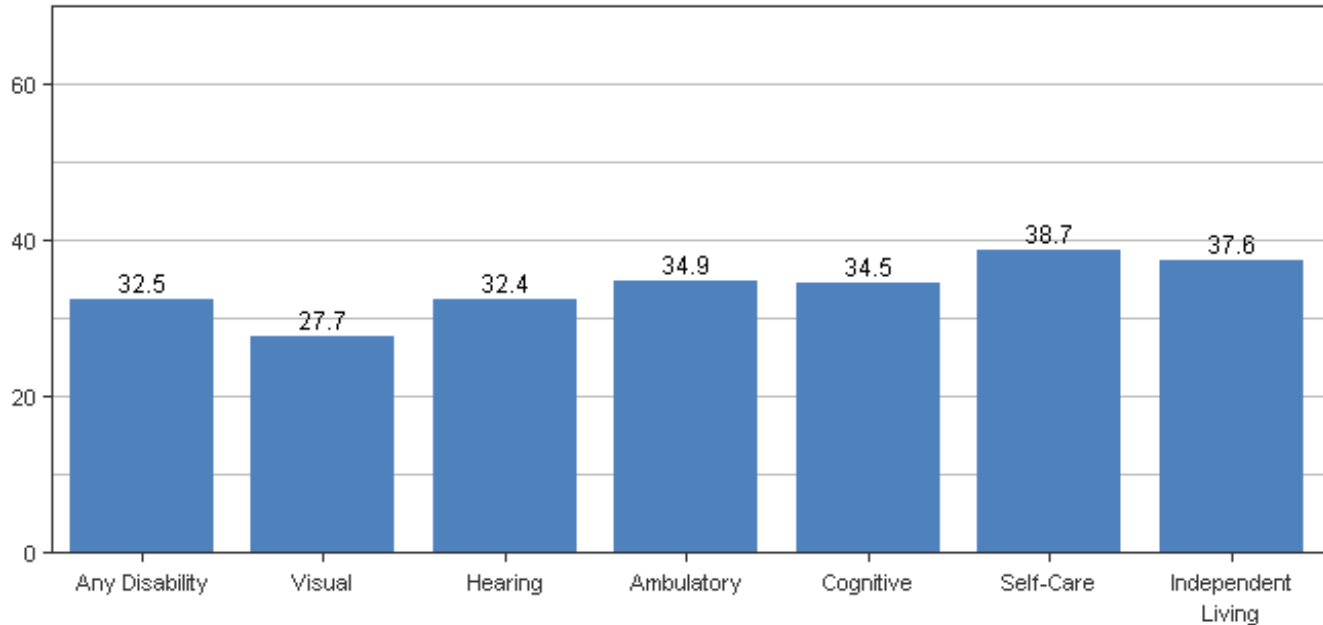
High School
Only: with
disability
32.5%

High School
Only: without
disability
24.0%

- In 2010, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in NE was 32.5 percent.
- In 2010, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in NE was 24.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 8.5 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 "Self-Care Disability," 38.7 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Visual Disability," 27.7 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in NE in 2010

Education: High School Diploma Only or Equivalent (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	24.0	1.01	223,200	10,140	929,700	8,897
Any Disability	32.5	3.30	34,200	4,200	105,500	1,018
Visual	27.7	8.15	4,400	1,520	15,900	152
Hearing	32.4	6.22	9,700	2,250	29,800	296
Ambulatory	34.9	4.82	17,900	3,050	51,400	528
Cognitive	34.5	5.57	13,200	2,620	38,300	341
Self-Care	38.7	8.70	6,400	1,820	16,400	164
Independent Living	37.6	6.20	12,100	2,510	32,000	296

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 Nebraska, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

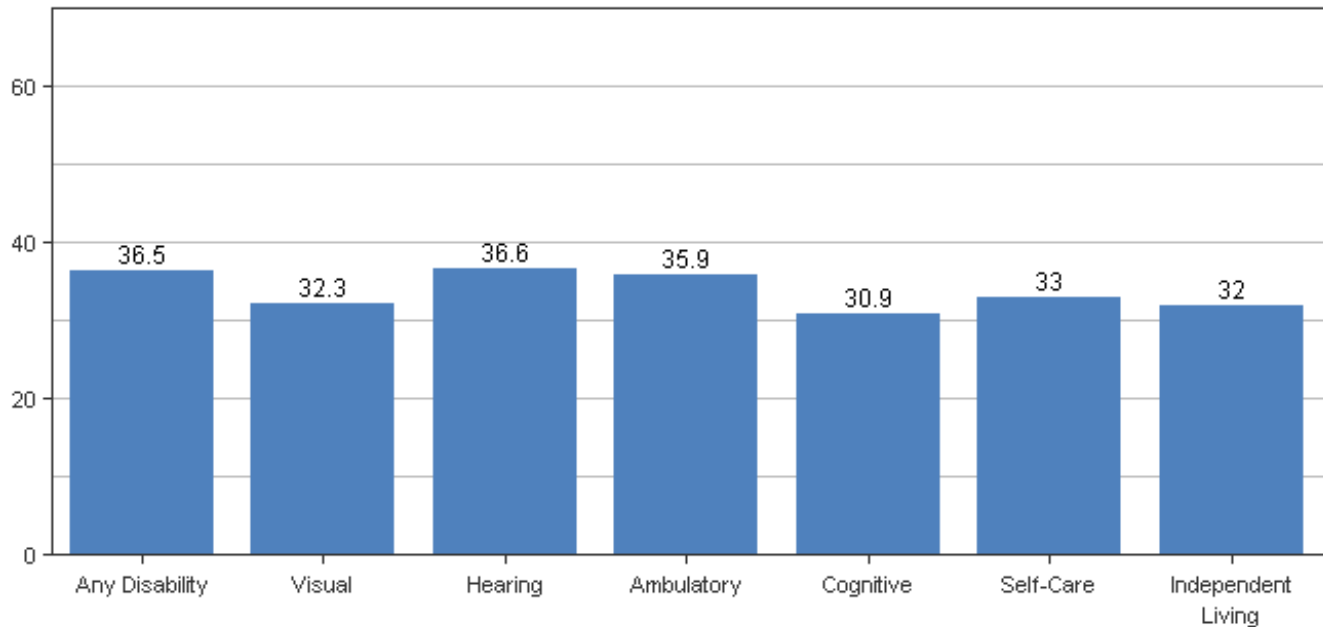
Some
College: with
disability
36.5%

Some
College:
without
disability
38.0%

- In 2010, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in NE was 36.5 percent.
- In 2010, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in NE was 38.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 1.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Hearing Disability," 36.6 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 30.9 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only some college or an Associate's degree by disability status in Nebraska in 2010

Education: Some College/Associate's Degree Only (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	38.0	1.15	353,000	12,230	929,700	8,897
Any Disability	36.5	3.40	38,500	4,450	105,500	1,018
Visual	32.3	8.51	5,100	1,640	15,900	152
Hearing	36.6	6.40	10,900	2,380	29,800	296
Ambulatory	35.9	4.85	18,400	3,100	51,400	528
Cognitive	30.9	5.41	11,800	2,490	38,300	341
Self-Care	33.0	8.40	5,400	1,680	16,400	164
Independent Living	32.0	5.97	10,300	2,310	32,000	296

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 Nebraska, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

12.4%

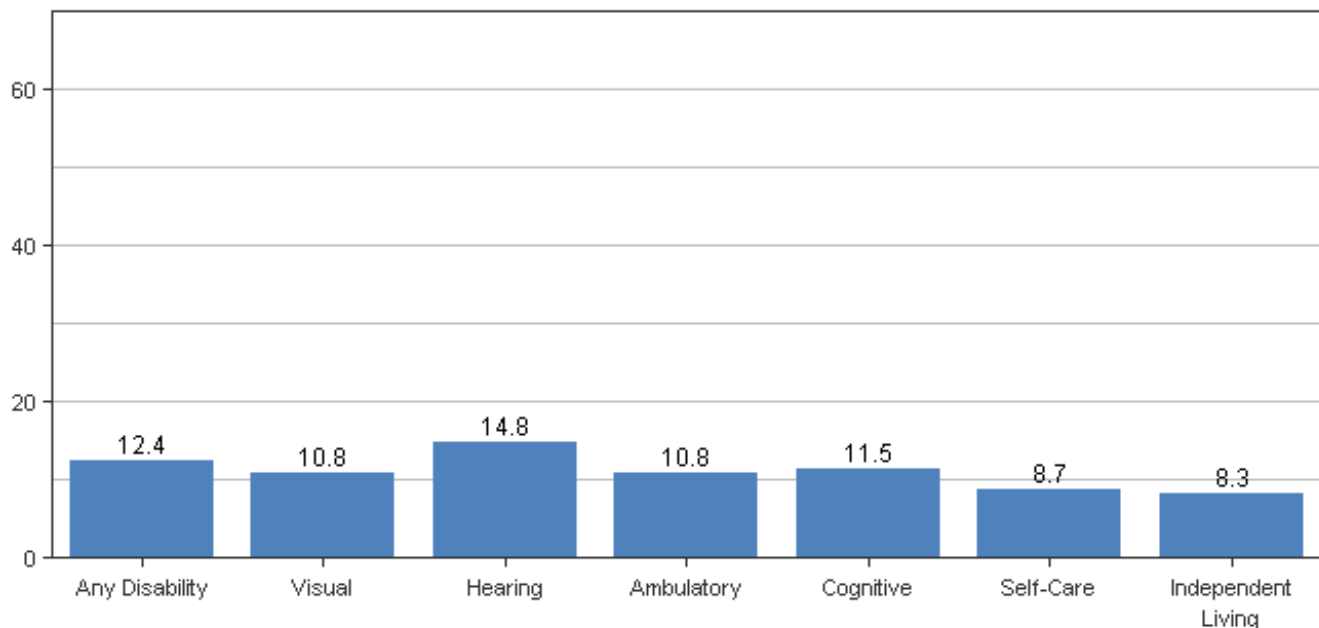
Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

31.3%

- In 2010, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in NE was 12.4 percent.
- In 2010, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in NE was 31.3 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more 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 percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Hearing Disability," 14.8 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 8.3 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in Nebraska in 2010

Education: Bachelor's Degree or More (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	31.3	1.10	290,800	11,330	929,700	8,897
Any Disability	12.4	2.33	13,100	2,610	105,500	1,018
Visual	10.8	5.65	1,700	950	15,900	152
Hearing	14.8	4.72	4,400	1,520	29,800	296
Ambulatory	10.8	3.14	5,500	1,700	51,400	528
Cognitive	11.5	3.74	4,400	1,520	38,300	341
Self-Care	8.7	5.04	1,400	870	16,400	164
Independent Living	8.3	3.53	2,700	1,180	32,000	296

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 Nebraska. The 2008 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.

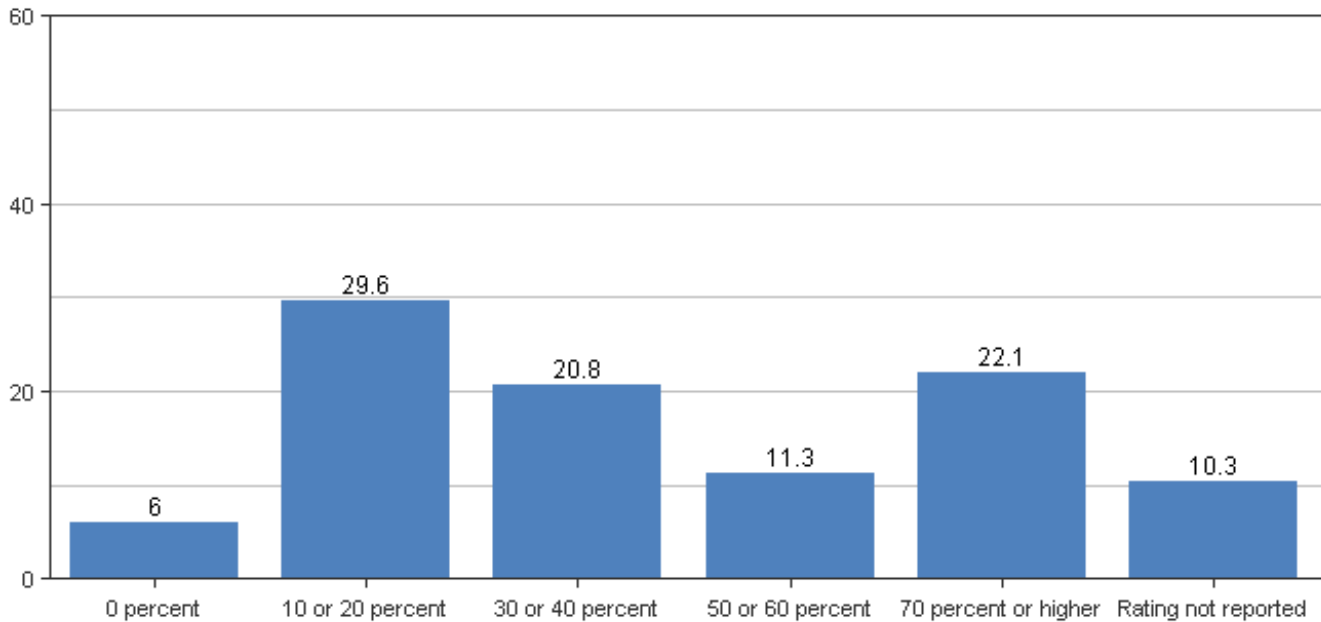
Quick Statistics

Veterans with a
Service-Connected
Disability
24.4%

- In 2010, there were 85,200 working-age civilian veterans in NE, of whom 20,800 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2010, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in NE with a VA service-connected disability was 24.4 percent.
- In 2010, 4,600 working-age civilian veterans in NE had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2010, 22.1 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in NE 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 Nebraska in 2010

Veteran Disability Rating (%)



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	24.4	3.37	20,800	3,290	85,200	852
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	6.0	3.77	1,200	810	20,800	202
10 or 20 percent	29.6	7.25	6,100	1,790	20,800	202
30 or 40 percent	20.8	6.45	4,300	1,510	20,800	202
50 or 60 percent	11.3	5.03	2,400	1,110	20,800	202
70 percent or higher	22.1	6.59	4,600	1,550	20,800	202
Rating not reported	10.3	4.83	2,100	1,060	20,800	202

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Nebraska, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

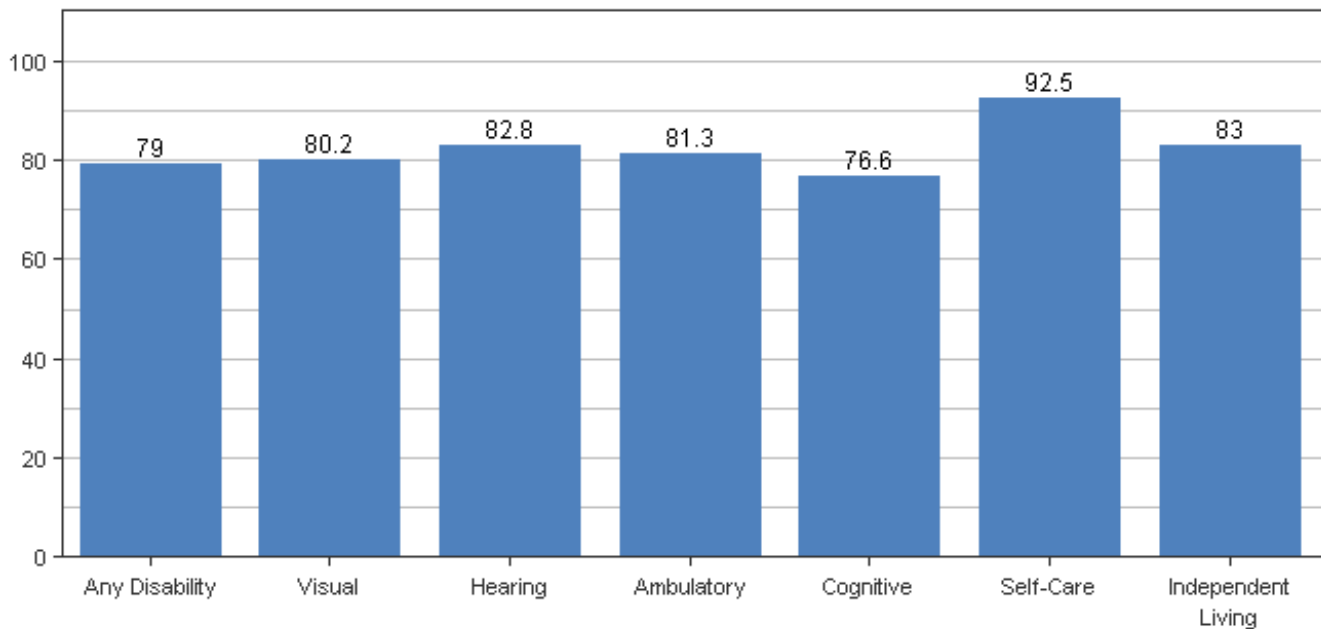
Health
Coverage:
with Disability
79.0%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
83.9%

- In 2010, 79.0 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NE had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2010, 83.9 percent of working-age people without disabilities in NE had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 4.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 92.5 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 76.6 percent.

Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Nebraska in 2010

Health Insurance Coverage - By Disability Type (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	83.9	1.12	780,400	19,710	929,700	8,897
Any Disability	79.0	3.69	83,400	8,310	105,500	1,018
Visual	80.2	9.33	12,700	3,310	15,900	152
Hearing	82.8	6.44	24,700	4,600	29,800	296
Ambulatory	81.3	5.07	41,800	5,950	51,400	528
Cognitive	76.6	6.37	29,300	5,010	38,300	341
Self-Care	92.5	6.05	15,200	3,620	16,400	164
Independent Living	83.0	6.18	26,600	4,770	32,000	296

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 Nebraska, using data from the 2010 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

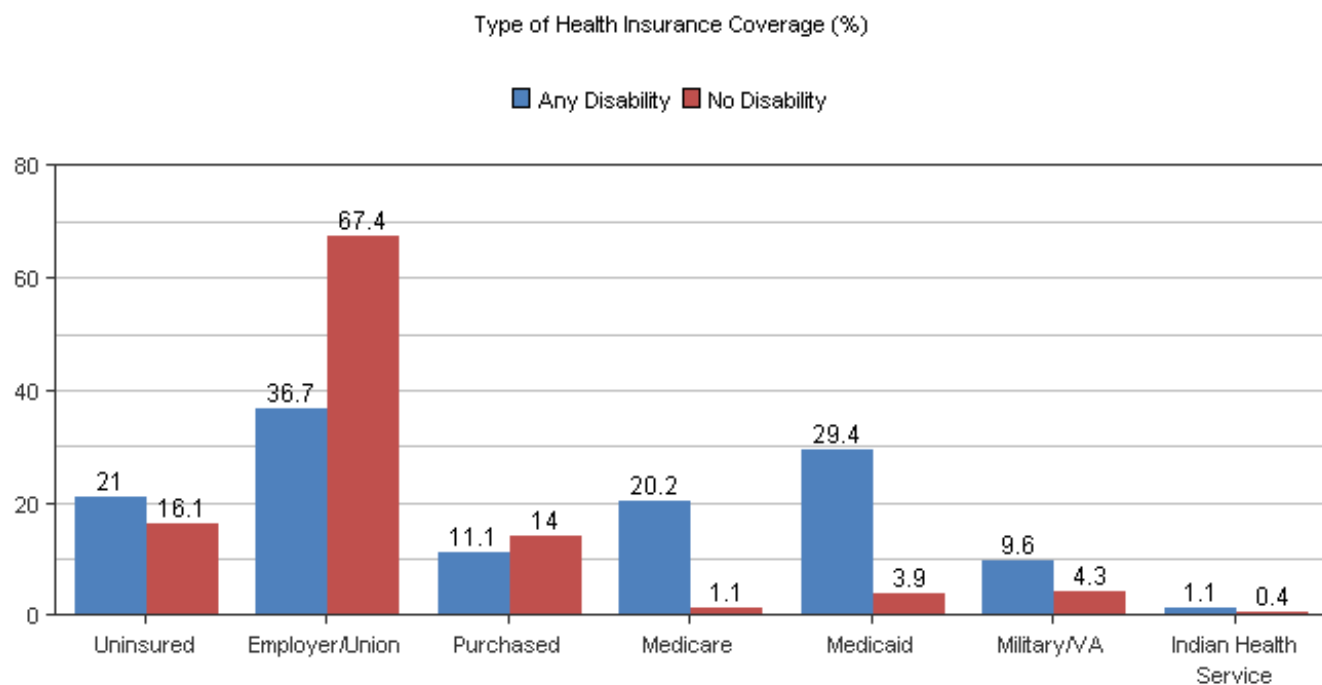
36.7%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

67.4%

- In 2010, 36.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NE reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2010, 67.4 percent of working-age people without disabilities in NE reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2010, 11.1 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NE reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2010, 20.2 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NE reported Medicare coverage and 29.4 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 Nebraska in 2010



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	21.0	3.69	22,100	4,360	105,500	1,018
Employer/Union	36.7	4.37	38,700	5,740	105,500	1,018
Purchased	11.1	2.85	11,700	3,170	105,500	1,018
Medicare	20.2	3.64	21,300	4,270	105,500	1,018
Medicaid	29.4	4.13	31,100	5,150	105,500	1,018
Military/VA	9.6	2.67	10,200	2,960	105,500	1,018
Indian Health Service	1.1	3.29	1,200	1,010	105,500	1,018
No Disability						
Uninsured	16.1	1.12	149,300	10,910	929,700	8,897
Employer/Union	67.4	1.43	626,900	18,910	929,700	8,897
Purchased	14.0	1.06	130,200	10,250	929,700	8,897
Medicare	1.1	3.29	9,900	2,930	929,700	8,897
Medicaid	3.9	0.59	35,900	5,520	929,700	8,897
Military/VA	4.3	0.62	39,700	5,810	929,700	8,897
Indian Health Service	0.4	3.29	3,600	1,770	929,700	8,897

Glossary

Actively Looking for Work

A person is defined as ACTIVELY looking for work if he or she reports looking for work during the last four weeks.

Ambulatory Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

Base Population (Base Pop.)

The estimated number of individuals upon which the calculation is based. (For percentages, this is the denominator).

Cognitive Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

Disability and Disability Types

The ACS definition of disability is based on six questions. A person is coded as having a disability if he or she or a proxy respondent answers affirmatively for one or more of these six categories.

- Hearing Disability (*asked of all ages*): Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?
- Visual Disability (*asked of all ages*): Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?
- Cognitive Disability (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
- Ambulatory Disability (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
- Self-care Disability (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?
- Independent Living Disability (*asked of persons ages 15 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

Earnings

Earnings are defined as wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs including self-employment income (NET income after business expenses) from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships.

Education

Our definition is based on the responses to the question: "What is the highest degree or level of school this person has completed? If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received." Our category "high school diploma/equivalent" includes those marking the ACS option "Regular high school diploma — GED or alternative credential." Our category "Some college/Associate's degree" includes those marking the ACS options: some college credit, but less than 1 year of college credit; one or more years of college credit but no degree, or "Associate's degree (for example: AA, AS)." Our category "a Bachelor's or more" includes those marking the ACS options: "Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, BS)"; "Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)"; "Professional degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)"; or "Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)." Note in 2008 changes were made to some of the response categories and the layout of this question.

Employment

A person is considered employed if he or she is either

- a. "at work": those who did any work at all during the reference week as a paid employee (worked in his or her own business or profession, worked on his or her own farm, or worked 15 or more hours as an unpaid worker on a family farm or business) or
- b. were "with a job but not at work," : had a job but temporarily did not work at that job during the reference week due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation or other personal reasons. The reference week is defined as the week preceding the date the questionnaire was completed.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment

A person is considered employed full-time/full-year if he or she worked 35 hours or more per week (full-time) and 50 or more weeks per year (full-year). The reference period is defined as the year preceding the date the questionnaire was completed. Note: this does not signify whether a person is eligible for fringe benefits. The question and response categories regarding weeks worked per year was changed in 2008.

Group Quarters (GQ)

A GQ is a place where people live or stay that is normally owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. These services may include custodial or medical care as well as other types of assistance, and residency is commonly restricted to those receiving these services. People living in group quarters are usually not related to each other. Group quarters include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, and workers' dormitories. See the definitions of institutional GQs and non-institutional GQs for more information. In addition, a description of the types of group quarters included in the 2008 ACS is located on the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site at www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/

Health Insurance Coverage

Is based on the following question: Is this person CURRENTLY covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans? Mark "Yes" or "No" for EACH type of coverage in items a – h.

- a. Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member)
- b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member)
- c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities
- d. Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability
- e. VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care)
- f. TRICARE or other military health care
- g. Indian Health Service
- h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – Specify (Note: "Other type" were recoded into one of the categories a-g by the Census Bureau)

Hearing Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of all ages*): Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

Hispanic or Latino Origin

People of Hispanic or Latino origin are those who classify themselves in a specific Hispanic or Latino category in response to the question, "Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?" Specifically, those of Hispanic or Latino origin are those who are Cuban; Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano; Puerto Rican; or other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino. Origin may be the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Household Income

Household Income is defined as the total income of a household including: wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs; self-employment income (NET income after business expenses) from own non-farm or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from real estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement; Supplemental Security Income; any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office; retirement, survivor or disability pensions; and any other regularly received income (e.g., Veterans' payments, unemployment compensation, child support or alimony). Median household income is calculated with the household as the unit of analysis, using household weights without adjusting for household size.

Independent Living Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 15 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctors office or shopping?

Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)

Includes facilities for people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody at the time of enumeration. Generally, restricted to the institution, under the care or supervision of trained staff, and classified as "patients" or "inmates." Includes: correctional, nursing, and in-patient hospice facilities, psychiatric hospitals, juvenile group homes and residential treatment centers.

Margin of Error (MOE)

Data, such as data from the American Community Survey, is based on a sample, and therefore statistics derived from this data are subject to sampling variability. The margin of error (MOE) is a measure of the degree of sampling variability. In a random sample, the degree of sampling variation is determined by the underlying variability of the phenomena being estimated (e.g., income) and the size of the sample (i.e., the number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic). The smaller the margin of error, the lower the sampling variability and the more "precise" the estimate. A margin of error is the difference between an estimate and its upper or lower confidence bounds. Confidence bounds are calculated by adding the MOE to the estimate (upper bound) and subtracting the MOE from the estimate (lower bound). All margins of error in this report are based on a 90 percent confidence level. This means that there is a 90% certainty that the actual value lies somewhere between the upper and lower confidence bounds.

Non-Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)

Includes facilities that are not classified as institutional group quarters; such as college/university housing, group homes intended for adults, residential treatment facilities for adults, workers' group living quarters and Job Corps centers and religious group quarters.

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

A person is defined as not working but actively looking for work if he or she reports not being employed, but has been looking for work during the last four weeks.

Number

This term appears in the tables; it refers to estimated number of people in the category. (for percentages, this is the numerator).

Poverty

The poverty measure is computed based upon the standards defined in Directive 14 from the Office of Management and Budget. These standards use poverty thresholds created in 1982 and index these thresholds to 2008 dollars using poverty factors based upon the Consumer Price Index. They use the family as the income sharing unit and family income is the sum of total income from each family member living in the household. The poverty threshold depends upon the size of the family; the age of the householder; and the number of related children under the age of 18.

Race

Race categories are based on the question, "[w]hat is this person's race? Mark (X) one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be." Responses include the following: White; Black or African-American; American Indian or Alaska Native (print name of enrolled or principal tribe); Asian Indian; Chinese; Filipino; Japanese; Korean; Vietnamese; Other Asian (Print Race); Native Hawaiian; Guamanian or Chamorro; Samoan; Other Pacific Islander (Print Race Below); Some other race (print race below). "Other race" also contains people who report more than one race.

Sample Size

The number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic.

Self-care Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): 17c. Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

A person is defined as receiving SSI payments if he or she reports receiving (SSI) income in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Note: The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) does not apply to Puerto Rico. SSI is a federal cash assistance program that provides monthly payments to low-income aged, blind, or disabled persons in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

Veteran Service-Connected Disability

A disease or injury determined to have occurred in or to have been aggravated by military service. A disability is evaluated according to the VA Schedule for Rating Disabilities in Title 38, CFR, and Part 4. Extent of disability is expressed as a

percentage from 0% (for conditions that exist but are not disabling to a compensable degree) to 100%, in increments of 10%. This information was determined by the following two part question:

a. **Does this person have a VA service-connected disability rating?**

Yes (such as 0%, 10%, 20%, ... , 100%)

No *SKIP* to question 28a

b. **What is this person's service-connected disability rating?"**

Responses included: 0 percent; 10 or 20 percent; 30 or 40 percent; 50 or 60 percent; 70 percent or higher

Visual Disability

This disability type is based on the question: *(asked of all ages)*: Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?

About the Disability Status Reports

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