



Cornell University

2011

US

United States

2011 Disability Status Report United States



www.disabilitystatistics.org

Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School

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Glossary

About the Disability Status Report

The 2011 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 2011 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 2011 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 2011 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.

United States Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2011, the prevalence of disability in the US was:

- 12.1 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.8 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 5.1 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 5.6 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 10.5 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 25.6 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 50.7 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2011, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in the US was:

- 2.2% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.4% reported a Hearing Disability
- 6.9% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 4.9% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.7% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.6% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2011, 12.4 percent of females of all ages and 11.9 percent of males of all ages in the US reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2011, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in the US was 8.3 percent.

Race: In the US in 2011, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 10.3 percent among Whites
- 14.2 percent among Black / African Americans
- 4.1 percent among Asians
- 18.0 percent among Native Americans
- 9.5 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2011, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the US was 33.4 percent.

Looking for Work: In the US in 2011, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 11.7 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In the US in 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 20.7 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2011, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was \$36,700.

Annual Household Income: In the US in 2011, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$36,700.

Poverty: In the US in 2011, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 27.8 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in the US was 19.6 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in the US:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 34.5 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 30.6 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 12.5 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2011, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 19.1 percent in the US.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2011 in the US, 82.5 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 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.5%

Location	2011 (%)	Location	2011 (%)
Alabama	15.5	Montana	10.8
Alaska	10.6	Nebraska	8.8
Arizona	10.1	Nevada	10.3
Arkansas	15.5	New Hampshire	9.3
California	8.2	New Jersey	7.7
Colorado	8.8	New Mexico	11.8
Connecticut	8.3	New York	8.7
Delaware	10.5	North Carolina	11.9
District of Columbia	8.6	North Dakota	7.4
Florida	10.2	Ohio	12.1
Georgia	11.2	Oklahoma	15.0
Hawaii	7.3	Oregon	11.8
Idaho	11.2	Pennsylvania	11.4
Illinois	8.5	Puerto Rico	18.6
Indiana	11.9	Rhode Island	10.3
Iowa	9.4	South Carolina	13.0
Kansas	10.8	South Dakota	9.6
Kentucky	16.6	Tennessee	14.1
Louisiana	13.9	Texas	10.4
Maine	13.1	Utah	8.3
Maryland	8.5	Vermont	10.3
Massachusetts	9.3	Virginia	9.1
Michigan	12.7	Washington	10.8
Minnesota	7.9	West Virginia	17.8
Mississippi	15.6	Wisconsin	9.3
Missouri	12.8	Wyoming	9.9

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 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 33.4% for people with disabilities and 75.6% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2011	People without Disabilities 2011	Location	People with Disabilities 2011	People without Disabilities 2011
Alabama	26.2	72.9	Montana	44.5	77.8
Alaska	47.3	79.6	Nebraska	45.5	84.5
Arizona	32.4	72.1	Nevada	36.0	73.1
Arkansas	30.0	74.7	New Hampshire	37.9	81.6
California	31.9	72.2	New Jersey	35.5	76.2
Colorado	42.6	78.4	New Mexico	35.3	71.7
Connecticut	38.5	79.1	New York	32.5	74.9
Delaware	35.7	76.4	North Carolina	30.7	74.9
District of Columbia	32.5	76.6	North Dakota	48.8	85.1
Florida	29.9	72.9	Ohio	33.2	76.5
Georgia	31.0	73.7	Oklahoma	35.8	77.1
Hawaii	40.6	77.1	Oregon	35.0	73.2
Idaho	38.1	76.1	Pennsylvania	33.6	77.2
Illinois	34.8	75.5	Puerto Rico	24.5	56.5
Indiana	34.5	77.0	Rhode Island	31.4	79.3
Iowa	41.6	82.7	South Carolina	28.1	73.3
Kansas	43.5	80.8	South Dakota	41.0	83.9
Kentucky	25.9	73.7	Tennessee	28.8	75.0
Louisiana	32.9	74.2	Texas	37.5	76.1
Maine	30.5	79.7	Utah	41.9	76.8
Maryland	36.9	79.8	Vermont	39.8	83.4
Massachusetts	32.2	79.4	Virginia	34.2	79.1
Michigan	29.0	72.4	Washington	35.8	75.8
Minnesota	47.7	81.8	West Virginia	24.4	70.8
Mississippi	29.2	72.5	Wisconsin	38.0	80.5
Missouri	33.1	78.0	Wyoming	46.2	81.5

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in the United States, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

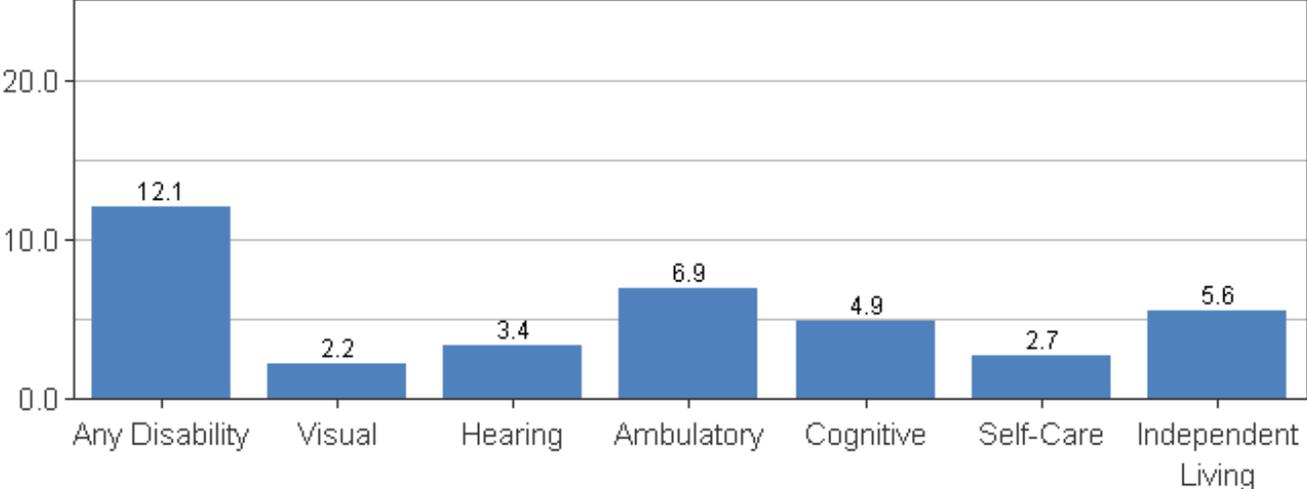
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
12.1%

- In 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in the US was 12.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 37,326,100 of the 307,593,600 individuals of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2011, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.2 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in the United States in 2011*

Prevalence Rates: All Ages (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	12.1	0.05	37,326,100	159,490	307,593,600	3,028,981
Visual	2.2	0.02	6,636,900	70,920	307,593,600	3,028,981
Hearing	3.4	0.03	10,556,600	88,860	307,593,600	3,028,981
Ambulatory	6.9	0.04	19,937,600	120,200	287,572,700	2,856,240
Cognitive	4.9	0.04	14,144,300	102,240	287,572,700	2,856,240
Self-Care	2.7	0.03	7,697,500	76,240	287,572,700	2,856,240
Independent Living	5.6	0.04	13,733,900	100,820	246,478,000	2,479,592

* **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 the United States, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

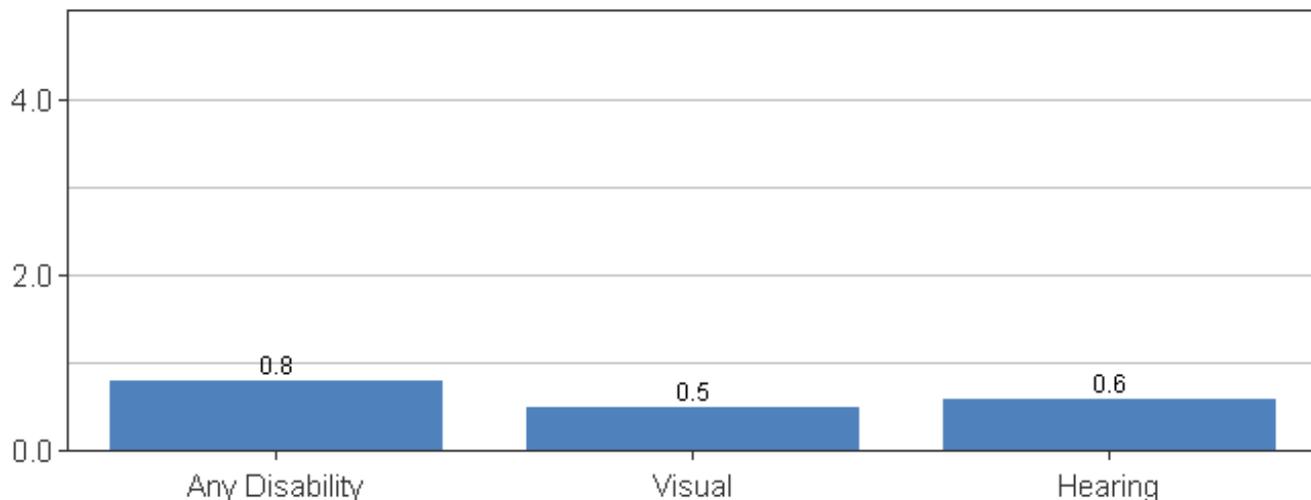
Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.8%

- In 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in the US was 0.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 159,000 of the 20,020,800 children ages 0 to 4 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2011, 0.5 percent reported a visual disability
- In the US in 2011, 0.6 percent reported a hearing disability

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in the United States in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Age 4 years and under (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.8	3.29	159,000	11,090	20,020,800	172,741
Visual	0.5	3.29	92,200	8,450	20,020,800	172,741
Hearing	0.6	3.29	113,500	9,370	20,020,800	172,741

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in the United States, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

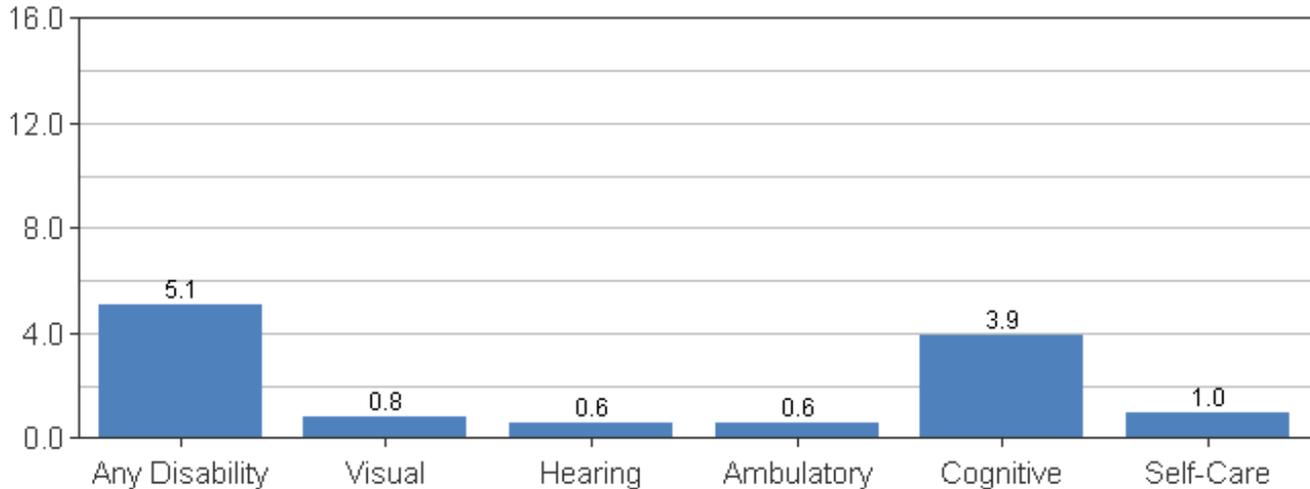
Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
5.1%

- In 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in the US was 5.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 2,328,700 of the 45,269,500 individuals ages 5 to 15 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2011, 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 "Ambulatory Disability," 0.6 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 the United States in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Age 5 to 15 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.1	0.09	2,328,700	42,300	45,269,500	416,302
Visual	0.8	3.29	353,100	16,530	45,269,500	416,302
Hearing	0.6	3.29	289,500	14,960	45,269,500	416,302
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	282,900	14,790	45,269,500	416,302
Cognitive	3.9	0.08	1,783,800	37,060	45,269,500	416,302
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	438,600	18,410	45,269,500	416,302

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

Prevalence

Ages 16 to 20 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in the United States, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

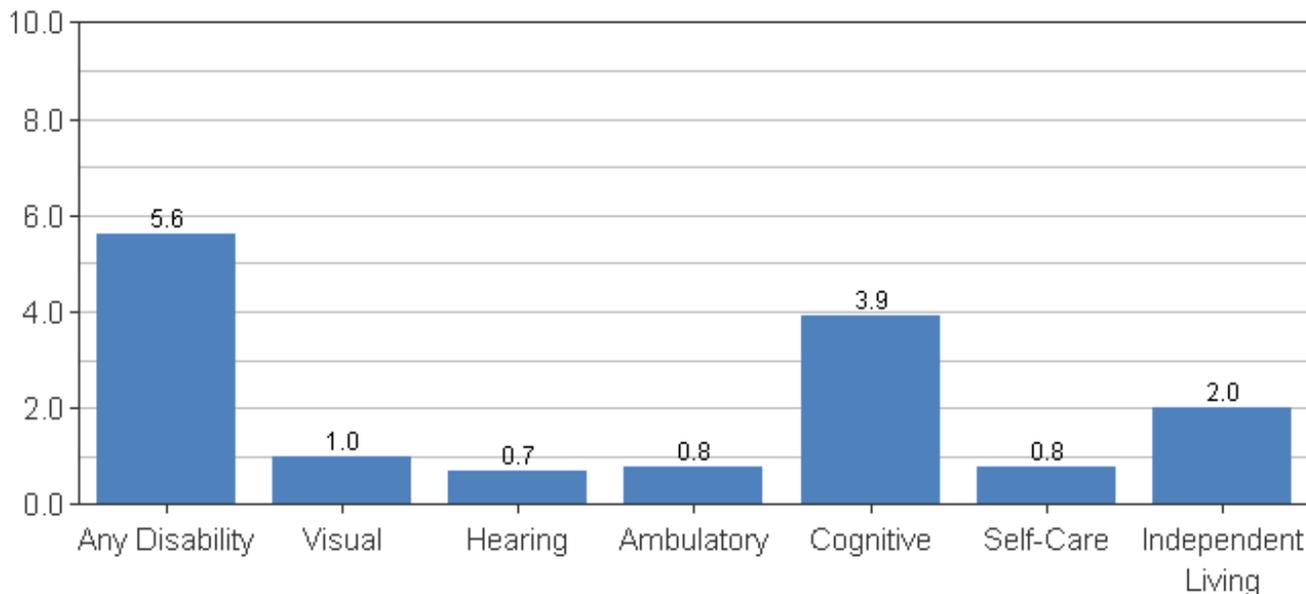
Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years

5.6%

- In 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in the US was 5.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 1,245,200 of the 22,177,100 individuals ages 16 to 20 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2011, among the six 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," 0.7 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in the United States in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Age 16 to 20 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.6	0.14	1,245,200	30,990	22,177,100	216,901
Visual	1.0	3.29	210,800	12,770	22,177,100	216,901
Hearing	0.7	3.29	152,200	10,850	22,177,100	216,901
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	184,100	11,940	22,177,100	216,901
Cognitive	3.9	0.11	862,000	25,800	22,177,100	216,901
Self-Care	0.8	3.29	169,400	11,450	22,177,100	216,901
Independent Living	2.0	3.29	436,700	18,370	22,177,100	216,901

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 the United States, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

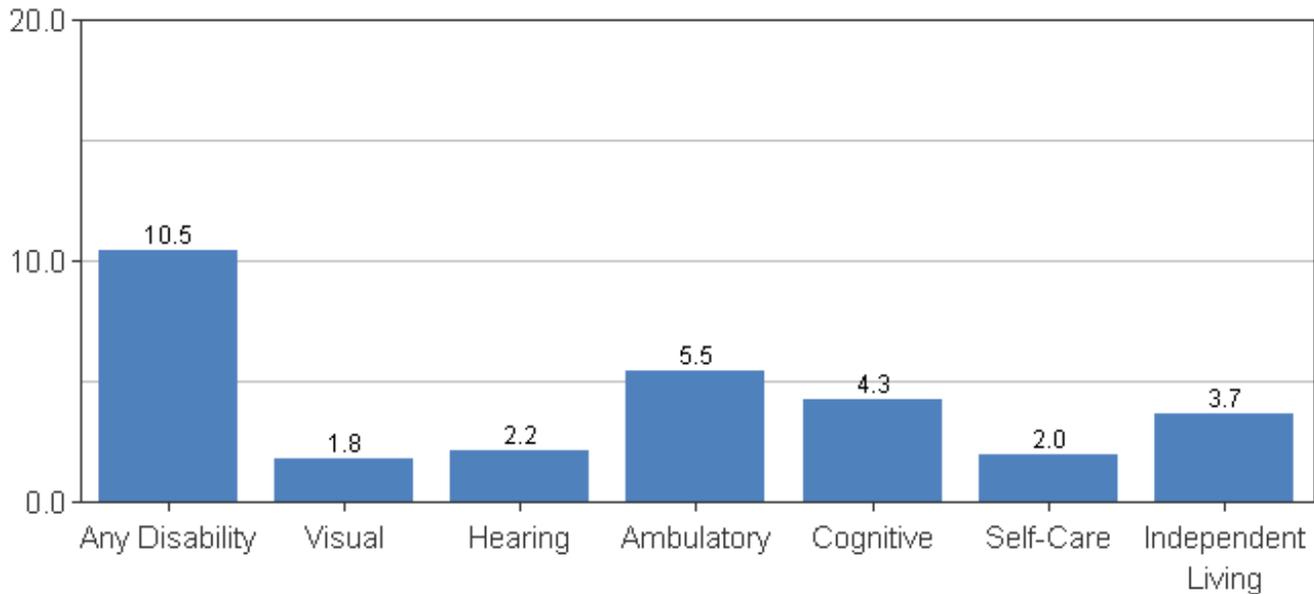
Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64
years

10.5%

- In 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in the US was 10.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 18,858,600 of the 180,037,400 individuals ages 21 to 64 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2011, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 5.5 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Visual Disability," 1.8 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in the United States in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Age 21 to 64 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	10.5	0.06	18,858,600	117,120	180,037,400	1,727,008
Visual	1.8	3.29	3,237,100	49,800	180,037,400	1,727,008
Hearing	2.2	0.03	3,935,200	54,850	180,037,400	1,727,008
Ambulatory	5.5	0.05	9,969,000	86,440	180,037,400	1,727,008
Cognitive	4.3	0.04	7,684,000	76,170	180,037,400	1,727,008
Self-Care	2.0	3.29	3,525,400	51,950	180,037,400	1,727,008
Independent Living	3.7	0.04	6,671,300	71,090	180,037,400	1,727,008

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in the United States, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

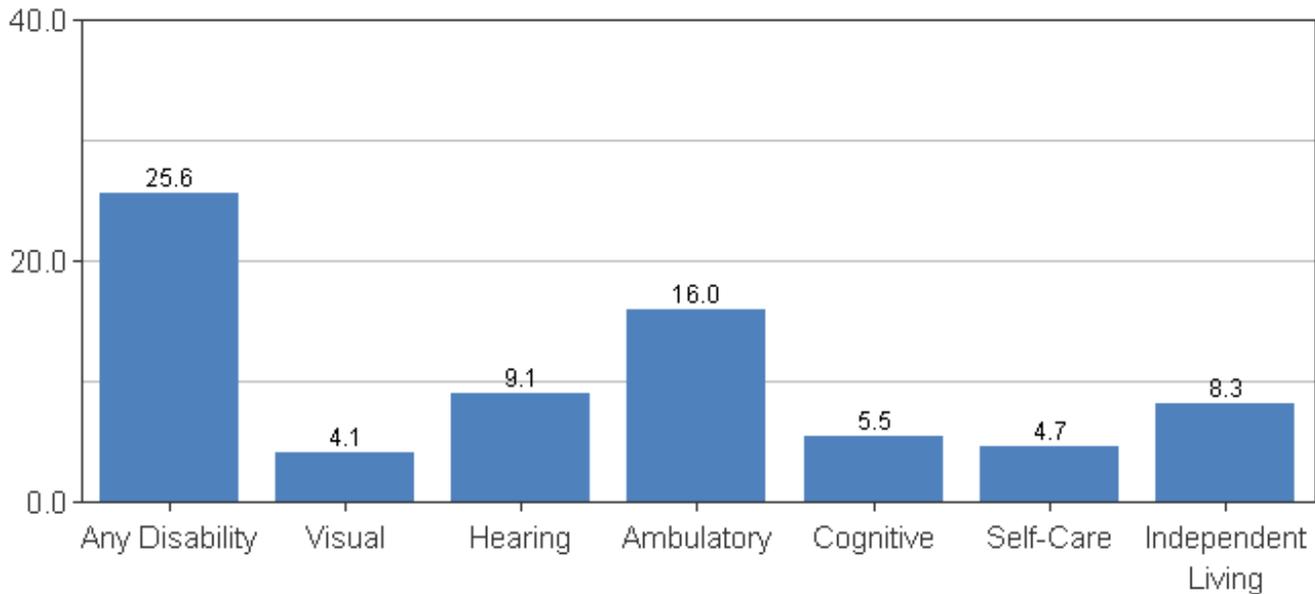
Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

25.6%

- In 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in the US was 25.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 5,698,400 of the 22,261,200 individuals ages 65 to 74 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2011, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 16.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 4.1 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in the United States in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Age 65 to 74 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	25.6	0.26	5,698,400	65,810	22,261,200	273,391
Visual	4.1	0.12	906,400	26,450	22,261,200	273,391
Hearing	9.1	0.17	2,024,400	39,460	22,261,200	273,391
Ambulatory	16.0	0.22	3,556,000	52,170	22,261,200	273,391
Cognitive	5.5	0.13	1,223,100	30,710	22,261,200	273,391
Self-Care	4.7	0.12	1,045,200	28,400	22,261,200	273,391
Independent Living	8.3	0.16	1,840,200	37,630	22,261,200	273,391

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in the United States, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

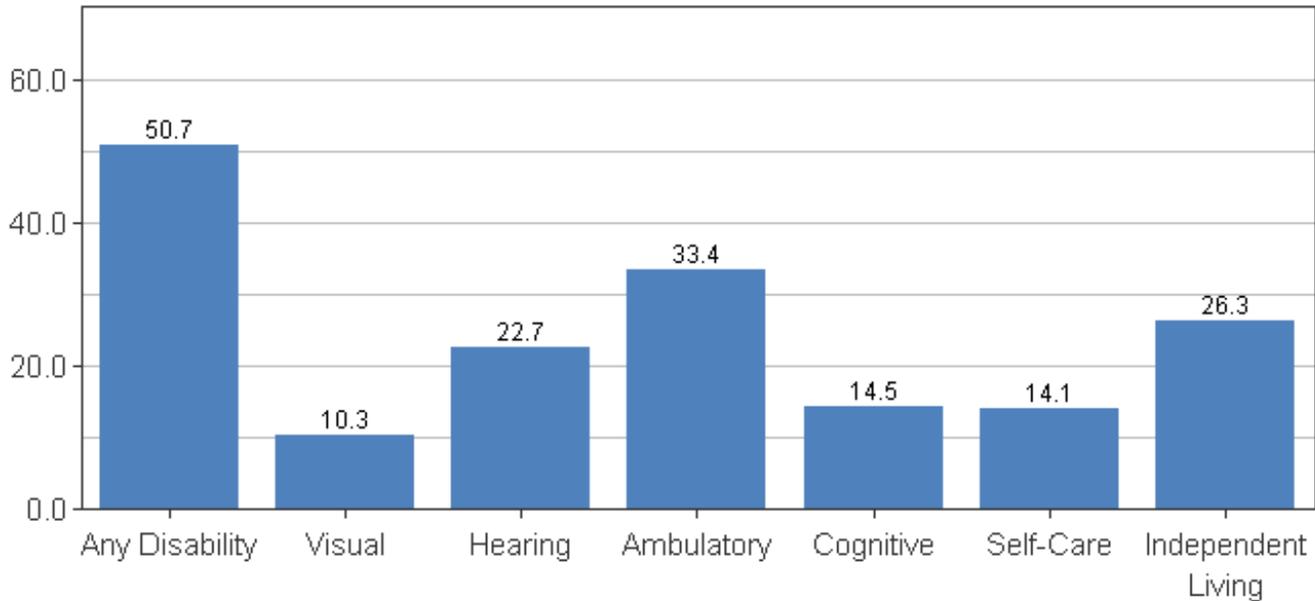
Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

50.7%

- In 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in the US was 50.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 9,036,200 of the 17,827,500 individuals ages 75 and older in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2011, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 33.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 10.3 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in the United States in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Age 75 and older (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	50.7	0.33	9,036,200	82,420	17,827,500	222,638
Visual	10.3	0.20	1,837,200	37,600	17,827,500	222,638
Hearing	22.7	0.28	4,041,700	55,580	17,827,500	222,638
Ambulatory	33.4	0.31	5,945,600	67,200	17,827,500	222,638
Cognitive	14.5	0.23	2,591,400	44,610	17,827,500	222,638
Self-Care	14.1	0.23	2,519,000	43,980	17,827,500	222,638
Independent Living	26.3	0.29	4,697,400	59,850	17,827,500	222,638

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in the United States, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

11.9%

Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

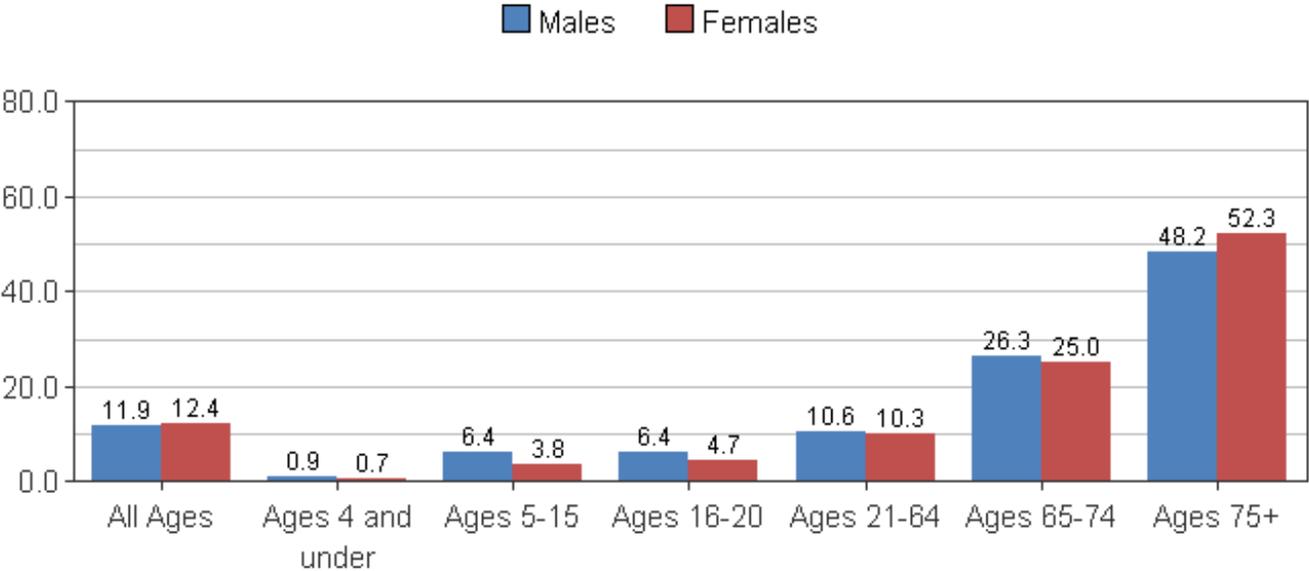
12.4%

- In the US in 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 11.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 17,845,600 of the 150,504,500 males of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 12.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 19,480,500 of the 157,089,100 females of all ages in the US 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 the United States in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Gender and Age (%)



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	11.9	0.07	17,845,600	114,130	150,504,500	1,463,327
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.9	3.29	89,100	8,300	10,230,200	88,547
Males: Ages 5-15	6.4	0.14	1,489,500	33,880	23,145,300	213,302
Males: Ages 16-20	6.4	0.20	730,200	23,750	11,322,200	109,979
Males: Ages 21-64	10.6	0.09	9,369,700	83,880	88,309,300	833,579
Males: Ages 65-74	26.3	0.38	2,721,600	45,700	10,353,800	127,238
Males: Ages 75+	48.2	0.52	3,445,500	51,360	7,143,700	90,682
Females						
Females: All Ages	12.4	0.07	19,480,500	118,910	157,089,100	1,565,654
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	70,000	7,360	9,790,600	84,194
Females: Ages 5-15	3.8	0.11	839,200	25,460	22,124,300	203,000
Females: Ages 16-20	4.7	0.18	515,000	19,950	10,854,900	106,922
Females: Ages 21-64	10.3	0.09	9,488,800	84,400	91,728,100	893,429
Females: Ages 65-74	25.0	0.35	2,976,800	47,780	11,907,300	146,153
Females: Ages 75+	52.3	0.43	5,590,700	65,200	10,683,800	131,956

* **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 the United States, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

8.3%

Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

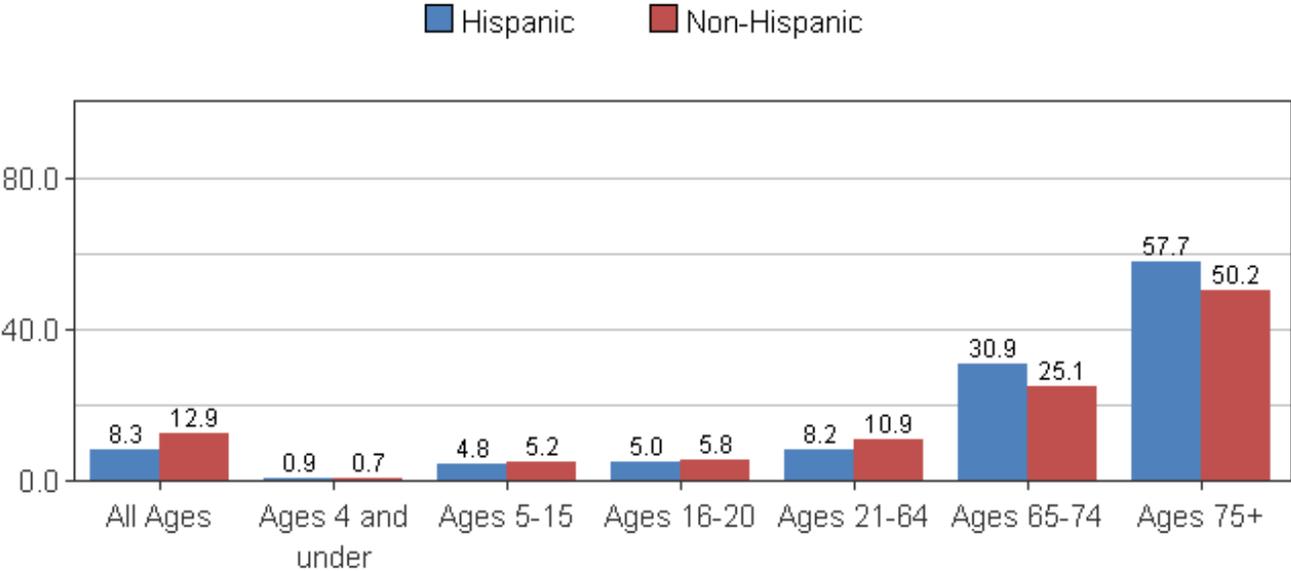
12.9%

- In the US in 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 8.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 4,286,500 of the 51,349,600 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 12.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 33,039,600 of the 256,244,000 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in the US 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 the United States in 2011

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



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	8.3	0.11	4,286,500	57,210	51,349,600	415,931
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.9	3.29	48,200	6,110	5,141,000	38,279
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	4.8	0.18	502,800	19,710	10,423,200	84,330
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.0	0.28	231,300	13,380	4,668,100	38,500
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	8.2	0.14	2,303,300	42,070	28,234,700	224,062
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	30.9	0.98	534,700	20,330	1,728,500	18,094
Hispanic - Ages 75+	57.7	1.28	666,200	22,690	1,154,100	12,666
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	12.9	0.06	33,039,600	151,220	256,244,000	2,613,050
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	110,900	9,260	14,879,900	134,462
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.2	0.11	1,825,900	37,490	34,846,400	331,972
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.8	0.16	1,013,900	27,970	17,509,000	178,401
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	10.9	0.07	16,555,300	110,170	151,802,700	1,502,946
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	25.1	0.27	5,163,700	62,700	20,532,700	255,297
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	50.2	0.34	8,369,900	79,410	16,673,400	209,972

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

Prevalence

Race

Introduction

This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in the US, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

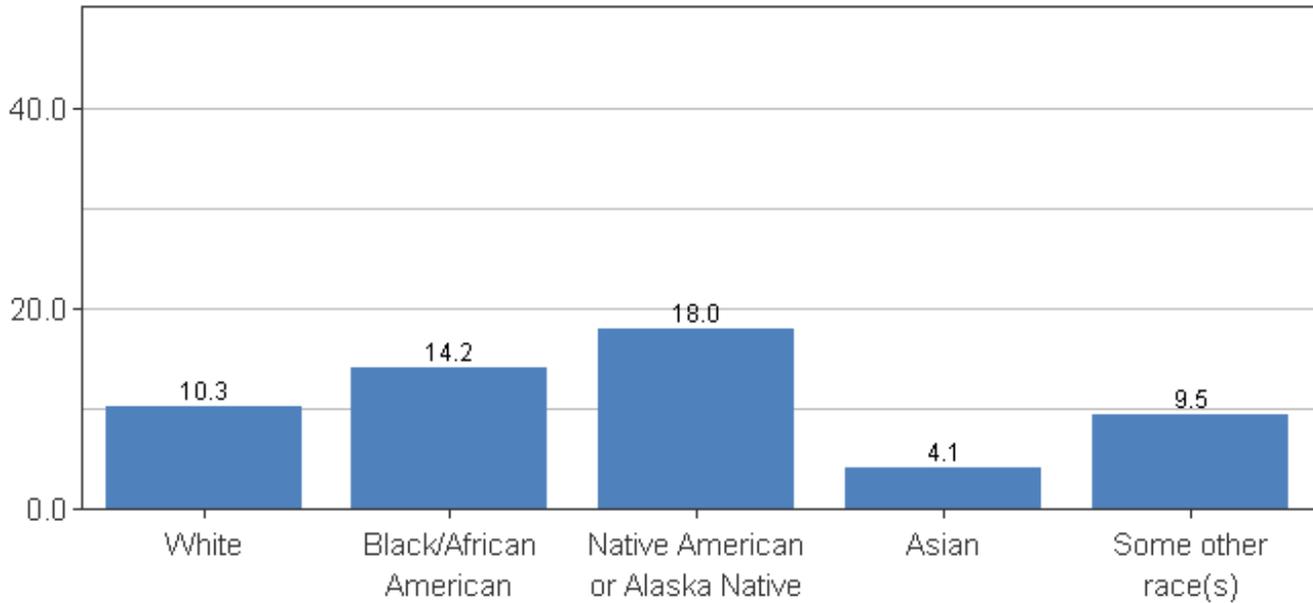
Quick Statistics

In 2011, among working-age people in the US:

- 10.3 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 14.2 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 18.0 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 4.1 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 9.5 percent of persons who were some other race(s) reported a disability.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race in the United States in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Race (%)



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	10.3	0.07	13,911,800	101,440	134,647,000	1,338,710
Black/African American	14.2	0.21	3,128,300	48,970	22,019,800	183,400
Native American or Alaska Native	18.0	0.90	252,200	13,970	1,404,000	18,941
Asian	4.1	0.18	397,800	17,540	9,655,900	87,366
Some other race(s)	9.5	0.23	1,168,600	30,020	12,310,700	98,591

Employment

Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

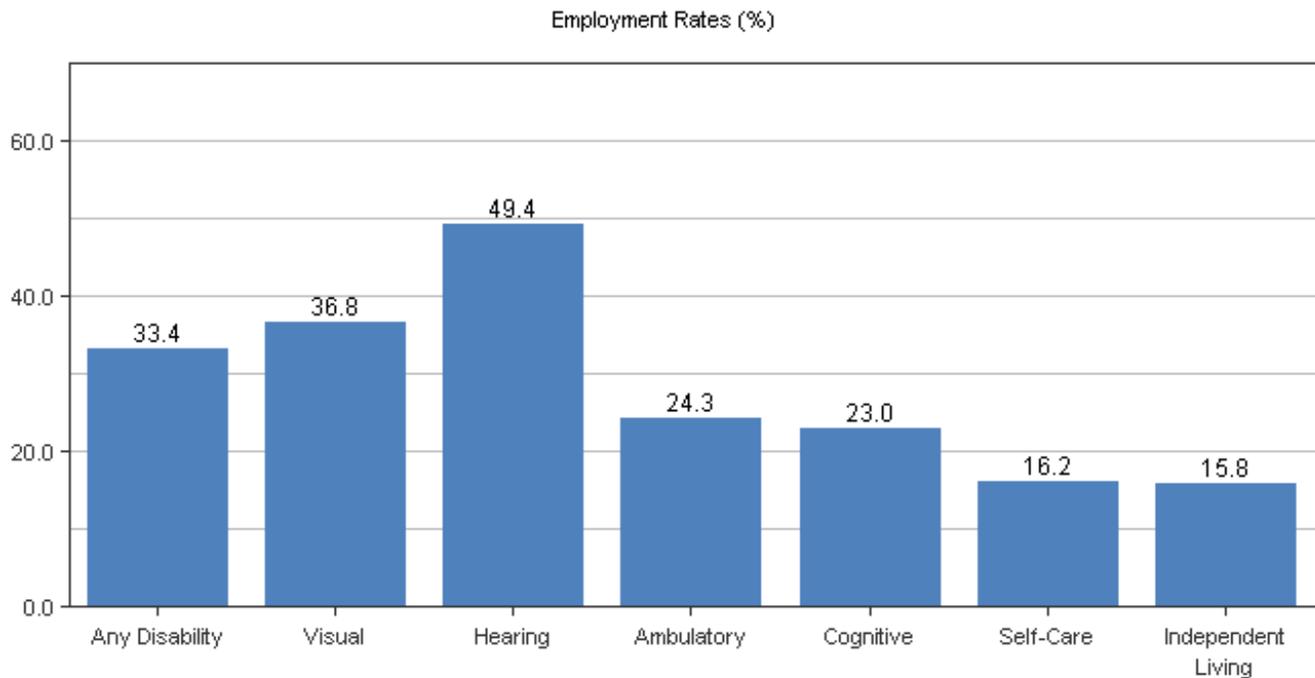
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
33.4%

Employment:
without
disability
75.6%

- In 2011, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in the US was 33.4 percent.
- In 2011, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in the US was 75.6 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 42.2 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 49.4 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 15.8 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2011



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	75.6	0.09	121,833,400	238,670	161,178,900	1,528,273
Any Disability	33.4	0.30	6,307,900	69,160	18,858,600	198,735
Visual	36.8	0.75	1,191,100	30,310	3,237,100	32,553
Hearing	49.4	0.70	1,943,500	38,670	3,935,200	41,460
Ambulatory	24.3	0.38	2,425,900	43,170	9,969,000	105,576
Cognitive	23.0	0.42	1,769,000	36,900	7,684,000	81,297
Self-Care	16.2	0.55	570,800	21,000	3,525,400	38,393
Independent Living	15.8	0.39	1,056,500	28,550	6,671,300	72,490

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 the United States who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

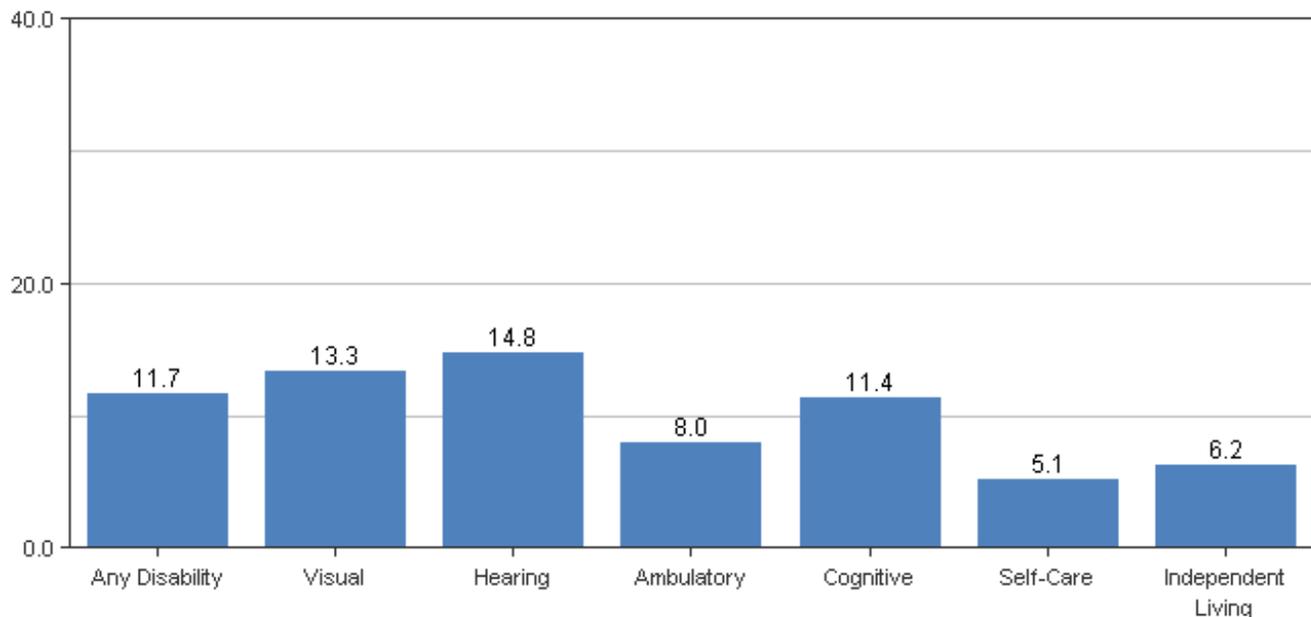
Actively
Looking: with
disability
11.7%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
29.4%

- In 2011 in the US, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 11.7 percent.
- In 2011 in the US, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 29.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 17.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 14.8 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 5.1 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in the United States in 2011

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	29.4	0.20	11,549,800	92,790	39,345,400	375,816
Any Disability	11.7	0.25	1,472,800	33,690	12,550,700	134,128
Visual	13.3	0.66	272,900	14,530	2,046,000	20,971
Hearing	14.8	0.70	294,800	15,100	1,991,800	21,292
Ambulatory	8.0	0.27	602,400	21,570	7,543,000	81,062
Cognitive	11.4	0.36	673,000	22,800	5,915,000	63,249
Self-Care	5.1	0.36	151,100	10,810	2,954,600	32,451
Independent Living	6.2	0.28	348,900	16,430	5,614,800	61,284

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 the United States, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

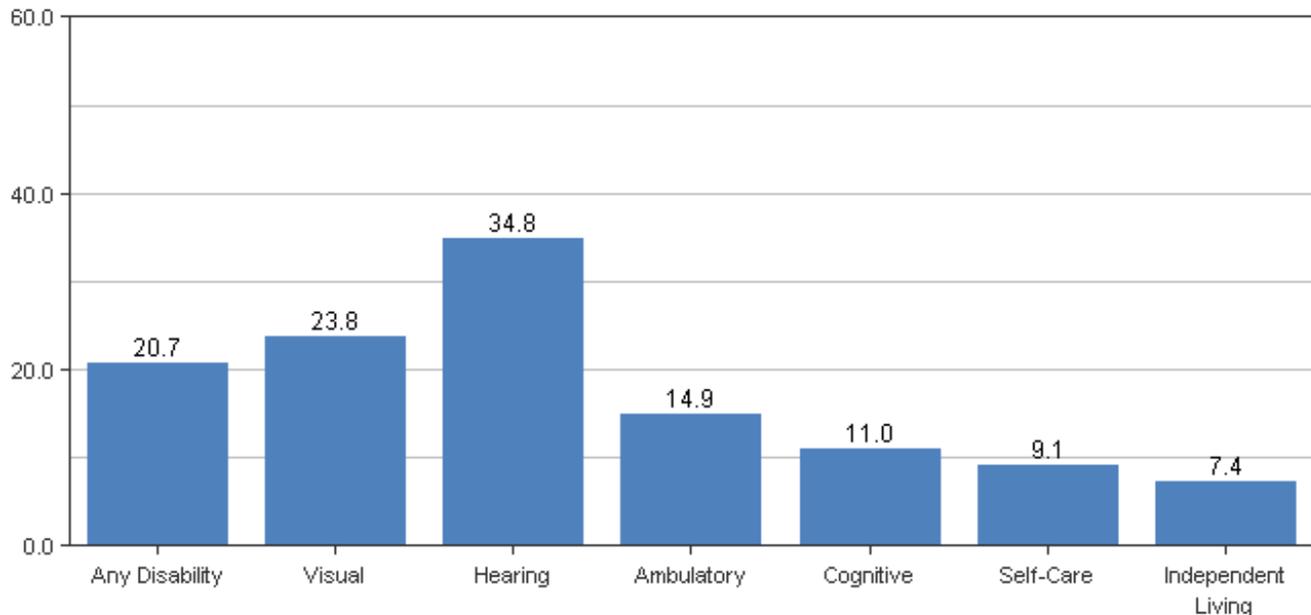
FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
20.7%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
55.5%

- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was 20.7 percent.
- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was 55.5 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 34.8 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," 34.8 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 7.4 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2011

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	55.5	0.11	89,437,800	222,190	161,178,900	1,528,273
Any Disability	20.7	0.26	3,897,700	54,590	18,858,600	198,735
Visual	23.8	0.66	770,000	24,390	3,237,100	32,553
Hearing	34.8	0.67	1,369,600	32,490	3,935,200	41,460
Ambulatory	14.9	0.31	1,486,700	33,850	9,969,000	105,576
Cognitive	11.0	0.31	843,300	25,520	7,684,000	81,297
Self-Care	9.1	0.43	321,700	15,770	3,525,400	38,393
Independent Living	7.4	0.28	490,400	19,470	6,671,300	72,490

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 the United States, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

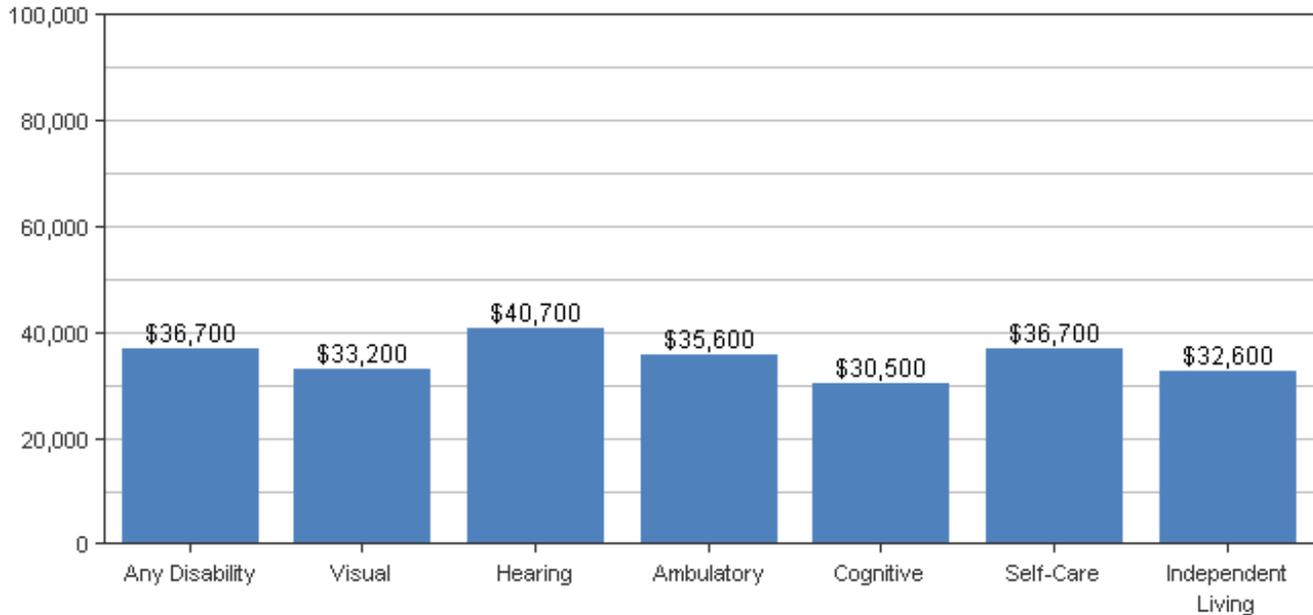
Quick Statistics



- In 2011, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in the US was \$36,700.
- In 2011, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in the US was \$42,800.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$6,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$40,700. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Cognitive Disability," \$30,500.

Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in the United States in 2011

Median Earnings



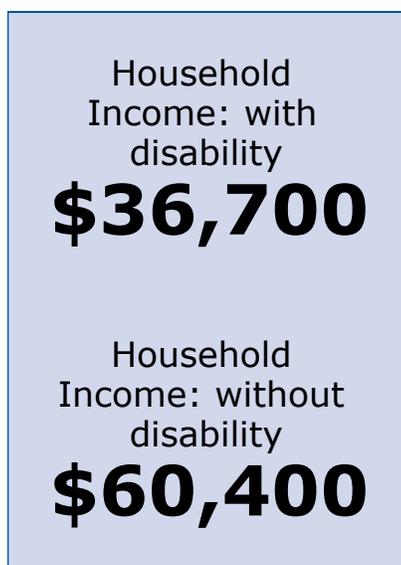
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$42,800	\$110	89,438,000	844,139
Any Disability	\$36,700	\$450	3,898,000	39,706
Visual	\$33,200	\$940	770,000	7,422
Hearing	\$40,700	\$870	1,370,000	14,240
Ambulatory	\$35,600	\$680	1,487,000	14,876
Cognitive	\$30,500	\$860	843,000	8,370
Self-Care	\$36,700	\$1,600	322,000	3,136
Independent Living	\$32,600	\$1,180	490,000	4,902

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 the United States, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

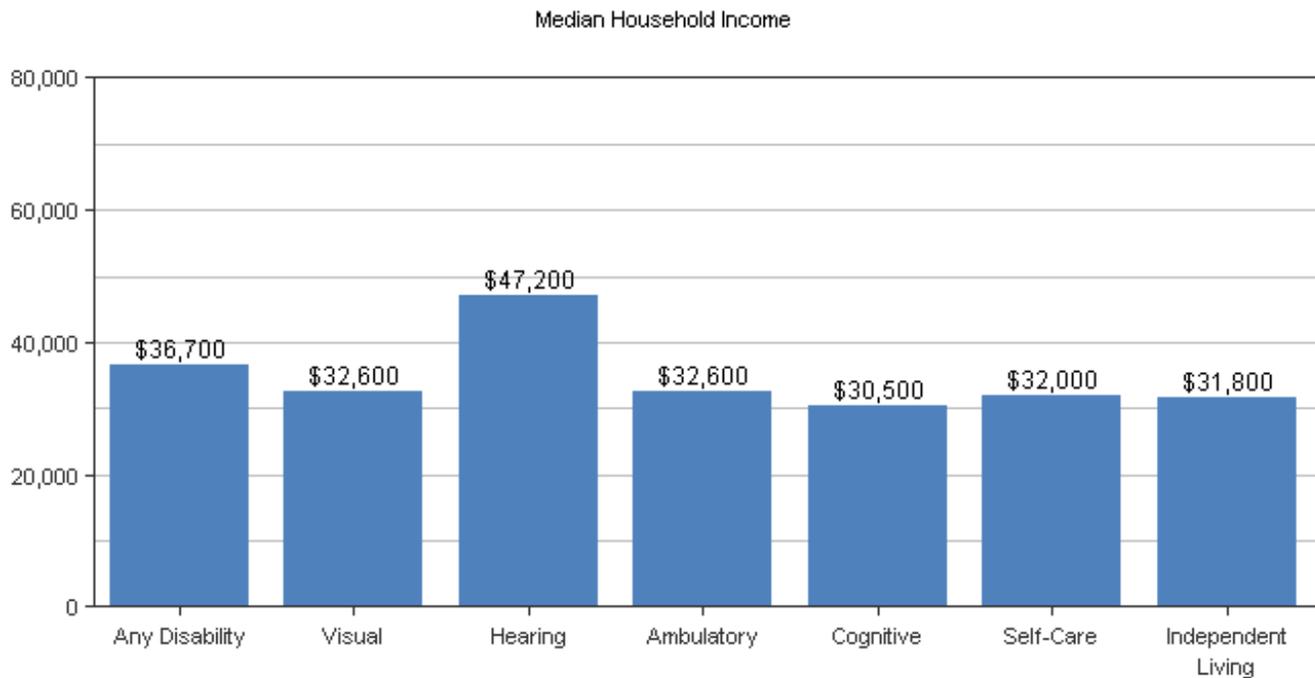
Quick Statistics



- In 2011, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in the US was \$36,700.
- In 2011, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in the US was \$60,400.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$23,700.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$47,200. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability" \$30,500 .

* **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 the United States in 2011



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$60,400	\$220	80,052,000	789,714
Any Disability	\$36,700	380	14,978,000	163,596
Visual	\$32,600	780	2,749,000	28,886
Hearing	\$47,200	890	3,531,000	38,548
Ambulatory	\$32,600	450	8,429,000	92,510
Cognitive	\$30,500	520	6,042,000	65,917
Self-Care	\$32,000	750	2,959,000	32,798
Independent Living	\$31,800	560	5,393,000	60,862

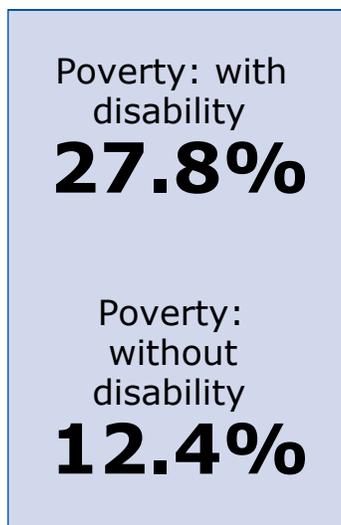
* **Note:** Household income is not available for persons living in group quarters.

Poverty

Introduction

This section examines the poverty rates* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

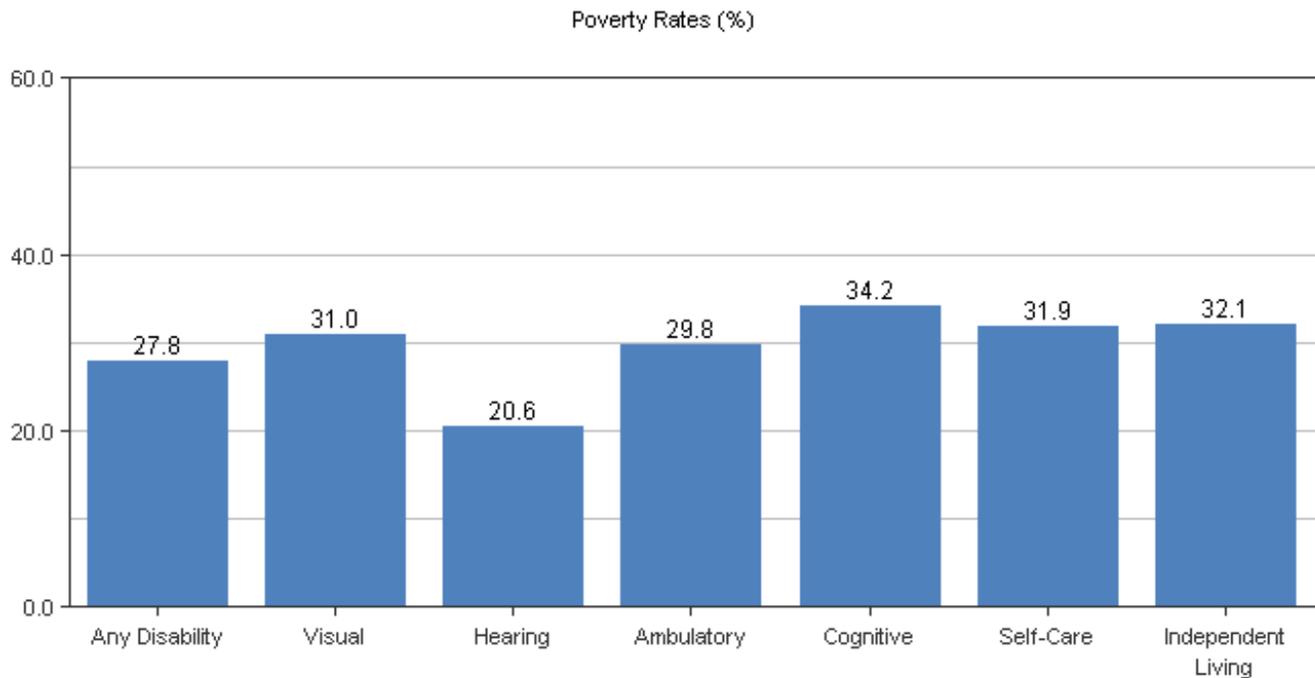
Quick Statistics



- In 2011, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in the US was 27.8 percent.
- In 2011, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in the US was 12.4 percent[†].
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 15.4 percentage points[†].
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 34.2 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 20.6 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 the United States in 2011



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	12.4	0.07	19,909,200	120,120	160,438,400	1,514,953
Any Disability	27.8	0.29	5,241,700	63,170	18,825,800	198,122
Visual	31.0	0.72	1,002,700	27,820	3,230,100	32,428
Hearing	20.6	0.57	807,700	24,970	3,927,600	41,321
Ambulatory	29.8	0.40	2,965,100	47,680	9,961,400	105,438
Cognitive	34.2	0.48	2,625,100	44,890	7,667,700	80,982
Self-Care	31.9	0.69	1,122,900	29,430	3,523,600	38,354
Independent Living	32.1	0.50	2,137,900	40,540	6,666,600	72,403

* **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

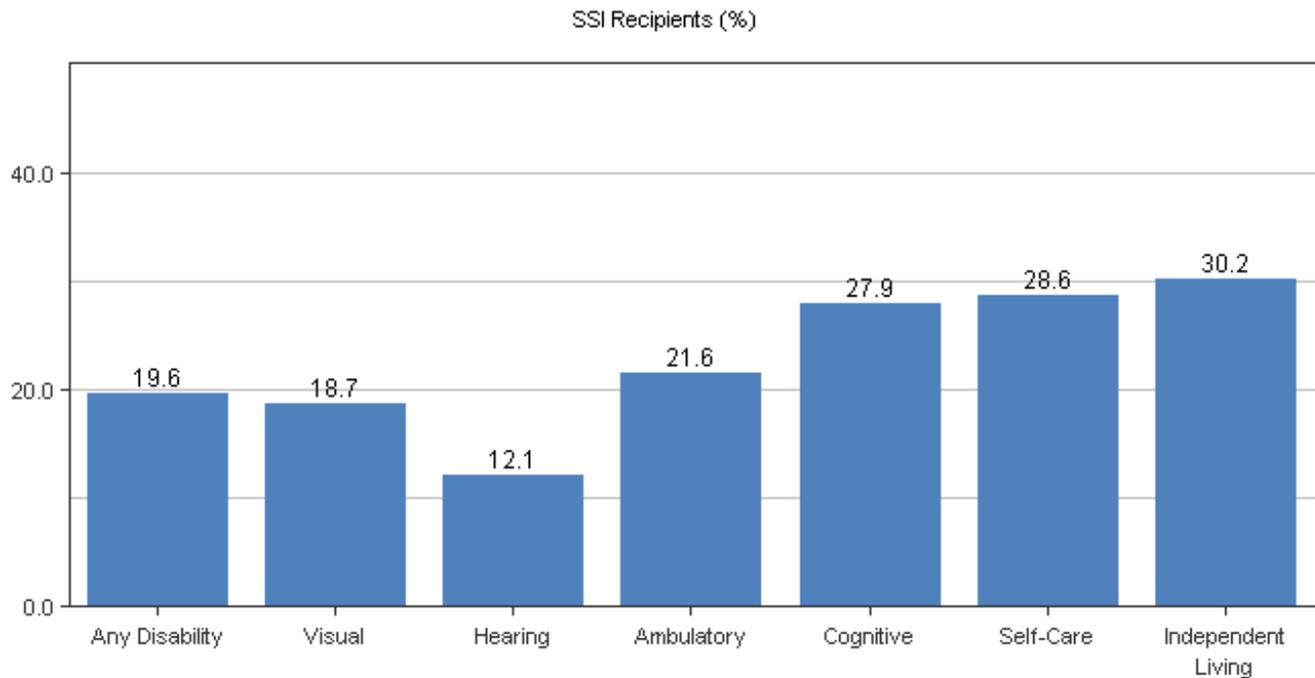
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in the United States, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note 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
19.6%

- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in the US was 19.6 percent.
- In 2011, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in the US was 3,693,300.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 30.2 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 12.1 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in the United States in 2011



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	19.6	0.25	3,693,300	53,160	18,858,600	198,735
Visual	18.7	0.60	604,700	21,620	3,237,100	32,553
Hearing	12.1	0.46	476,800	19,200	3,935,200	41,460
Ambulatory	21.6	0.36	2,150,100	40,660	9,969,000	105,576
Cognitive	27.9	0.45	2,143,500	40,600	7,684,000	81,297
Self-Care	28.6	0.67	1,007,100	27,880	3,525,400	38,393
Independent Living	30.2	0.49	2,012,100	39,340	6,671,300	72,490

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 the United States, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

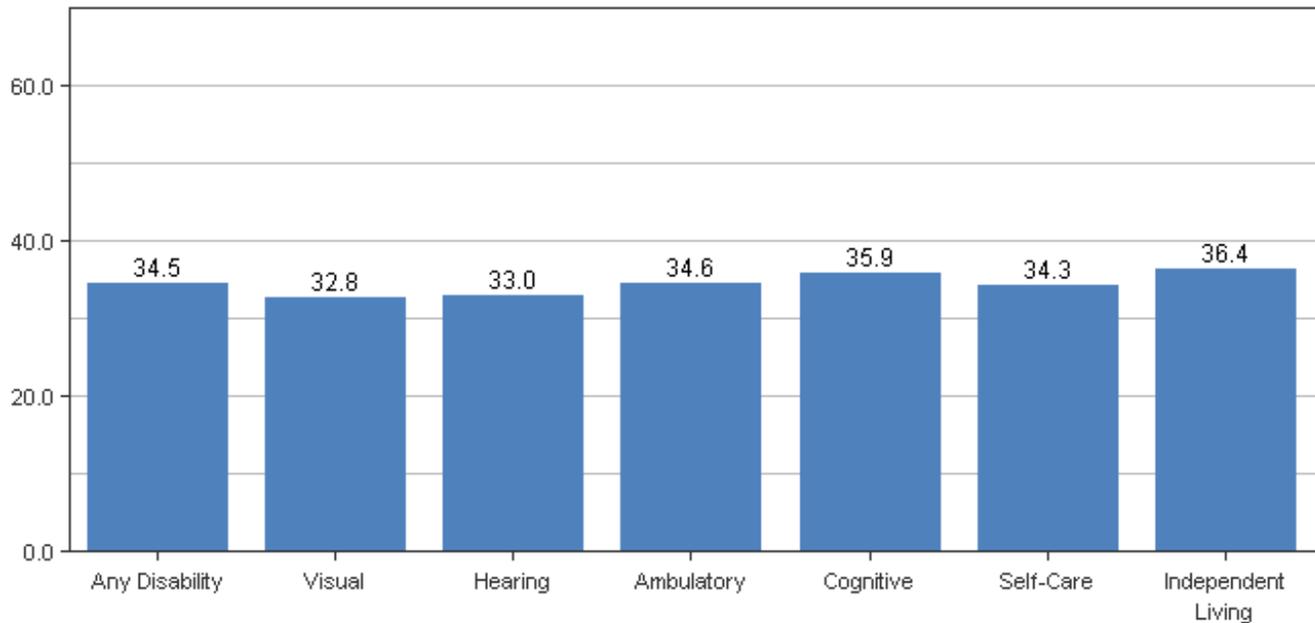
High School
Only: with
disability
34.5%

High School
Only: without
disability
25.9%

- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in the US was 34.5 percent.
- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in the US was 25.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 8.6 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 36.4 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Visual Disability," 32.8 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in the US in 2011

Education: High School Diploma Only or Equivalent (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	25.9	0.10	41,703,900	167,230	161,178,900	1,528,273
Any Disability	34.5	0.30	6,507,200	70,230	18,858,600	198,735
Visual	32.8	0.73	1,061,600	28,620	3,237,100	32,553
Hearing	33.0	0.66	1,298,200	31,640	3,935,200	41,460
Ambulatory	34.6	0.42	3,447,300	51,380	9,969,000	105,576
Cognitive	35.9	0.48	2,756,200	45,990	7,684,000	81,297
Self-Care	34.3	0.70	1,210,100	30,550	3,525,400	38,393
Independent Living	36.4	0.52	2,425,600	43,170	6,671,300	72,490

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 the United States, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

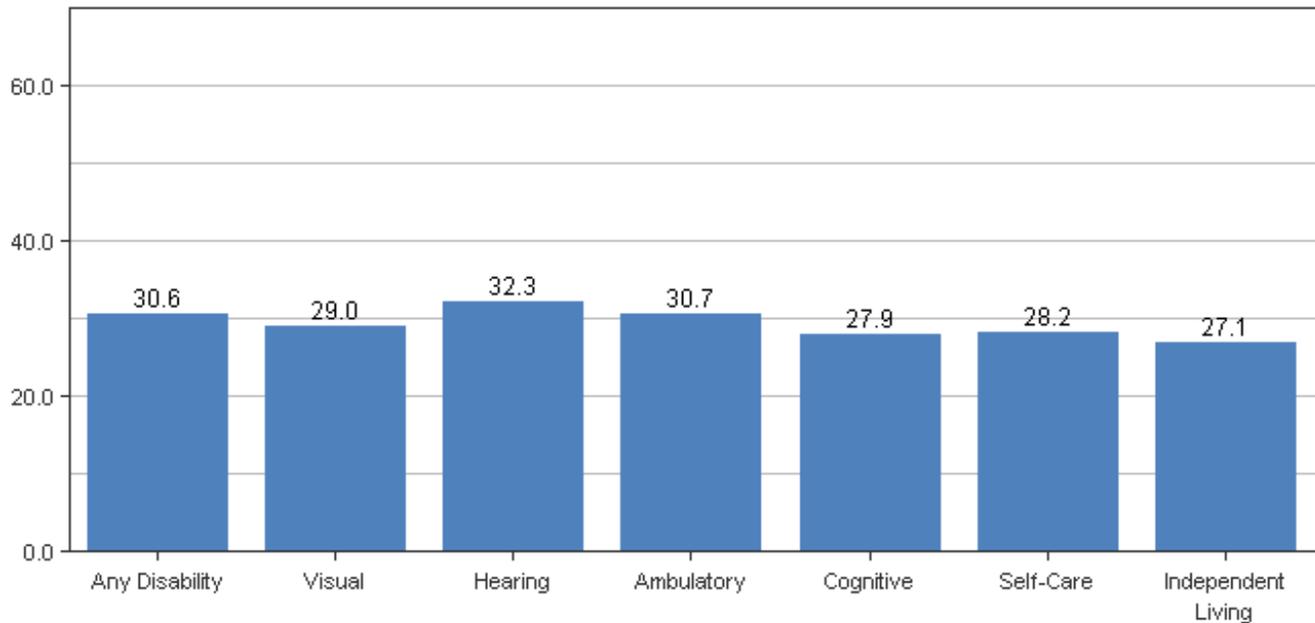
Some
College: with
disability
30.6%

Some
College:
without
disability
32.4%

- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in the US was 30.6 percent.
- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in the US was 32.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 1.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Hearing Disability," 32.3 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 27.1 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only some college or an Associate's degree by disability status in the United States in 2011

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	32.4	0.10	52,168,300	183,380	161,178,900	1,528,273
Any Disability	30.6	0.30	5,763,200	66,180	18,858,600	198,735
Visual	29.0	0.70	939,700	26,930	3,237,100	32,553
Hearing	32.3	0.66	1,269,300	31,280	3,935,200	41,460
Ambulatory	30.7	0.41	3,060,800	48,440	9,969,000	105,576
Cognitive	27.9	0.45	2,144,600	40,610	7,684,000	81,297
Self-Care	28.2	0.67	995,600	27,720	3,525,400	38,393
Independent Living	27.1	0.48	1,805,400	37,280	6,671,300	72,490

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 the United States, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

12.5%

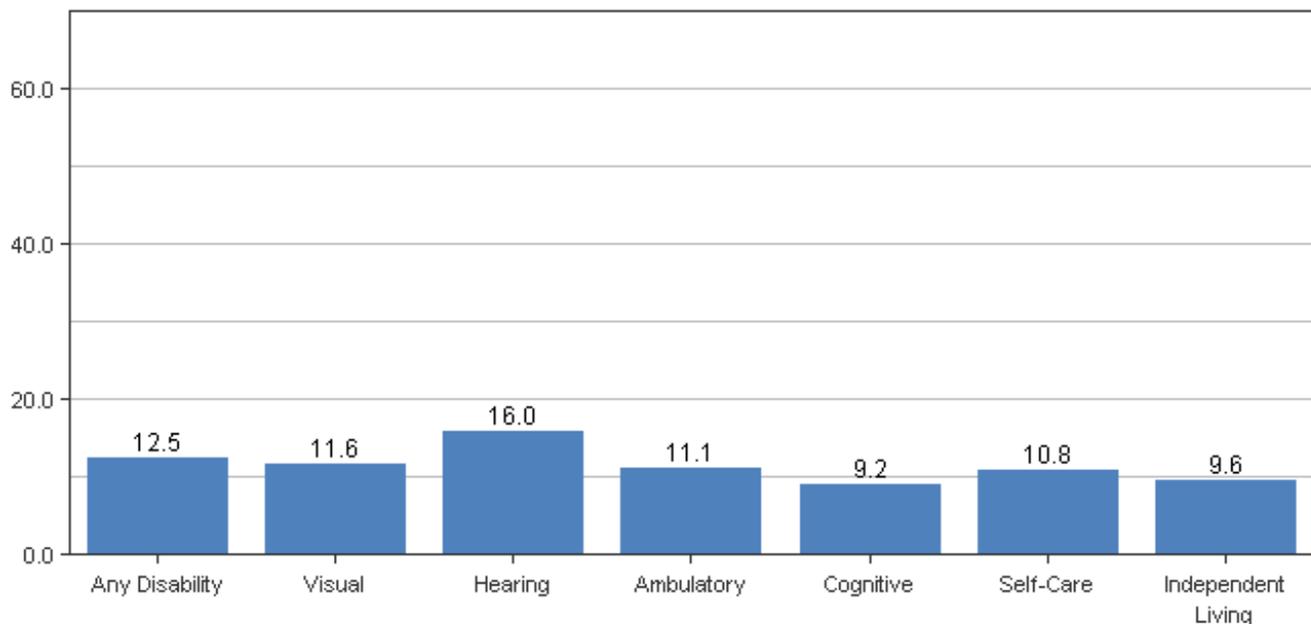
Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

31.2%

- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in the US was 12.5 percent.
- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in the US was 31.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 18.7 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," 16.0 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 9.2 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in the United States in 2011

Education: Bachelor's Degree or More (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	31.2	0.10	50,249,400	180,640	161,178,900	1,528,273
Any Disability	12.5	0.21	2,356,000	42,550	18,858,600	198,735
Visual	11.6	0.50	374,400	17,020	3,237,100	32,553
Hearing	16.0	0.51	629,800	22,060	3,935,200	41,460
Ambulatory	11.1	0.28	1,106,800	29,220	9,969,000	105,576
Cognitive	9.2	0.29	707,200	23,370	7,684,000	81,297
Self-Care	10.8	0.46	382,200	17,190	3,525,400	38,393
Independent Living	9.6	0.32	641,300	22,260	6,671,300	72,490

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 the United States. 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.

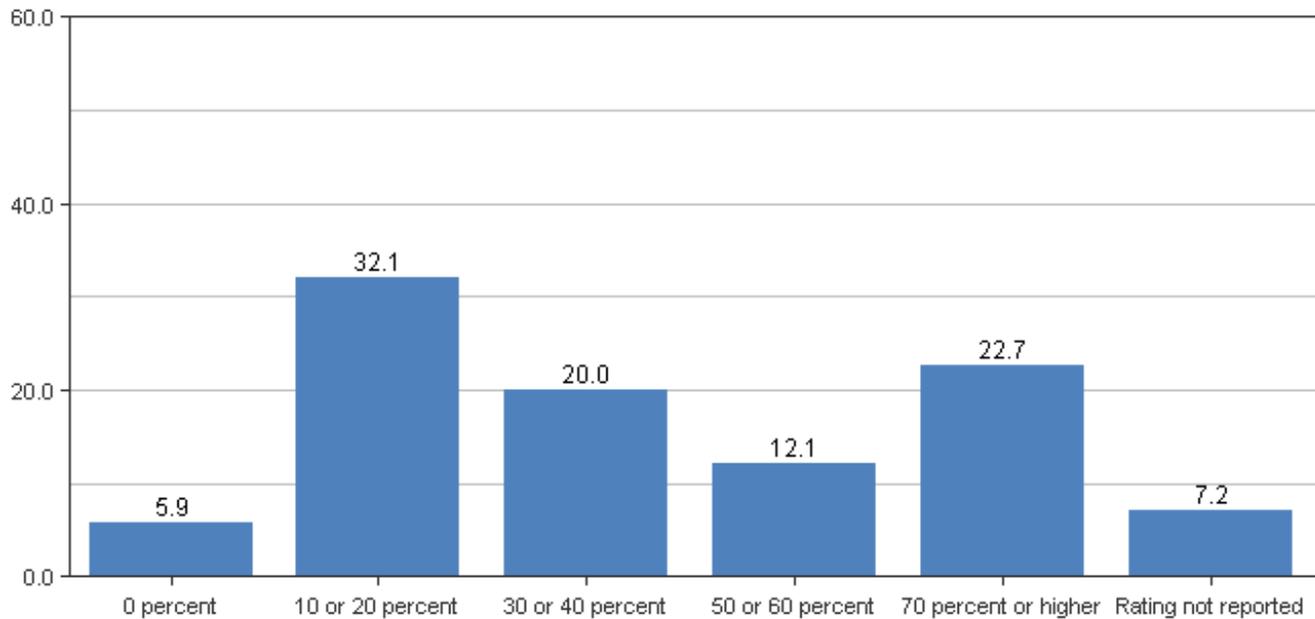
Quick Statistics

Veterans with a
Service-Connected
Disability
19.1%

- In 2011, there were 12,049,300 working-age civilian veterans in the US, of whom 2,298,900 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2011, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in the US with a VA service-connected disability was 19.1 percent.
- In 2011, 521,500 working-age civilian veterans in the US had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2011, 22.7 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in the US 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 the United States in 2011

Veteran Disability Rating (%)



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	19.1	0.32	2,298,900	42,030	12,049,300	121,711
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	5.9	0.43	135,100	10,230	2,298,900	23,776
10 or 20 percent	32.1	0.86	738,400	23,880	2,298,900	23,776
30 or 40 percent	20.0	0.73	458,700	18,830	2,298,900	23,776
50 or 60 percent	12.1	0.60	278,800	14,680	2,298,900	23,776
70 percent or higher	22.7	0.77	521,500	20,080	2,298,900	23,776
Rating not reported	7.2	0.47	166,400	11,350	2,298,900	23,776

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

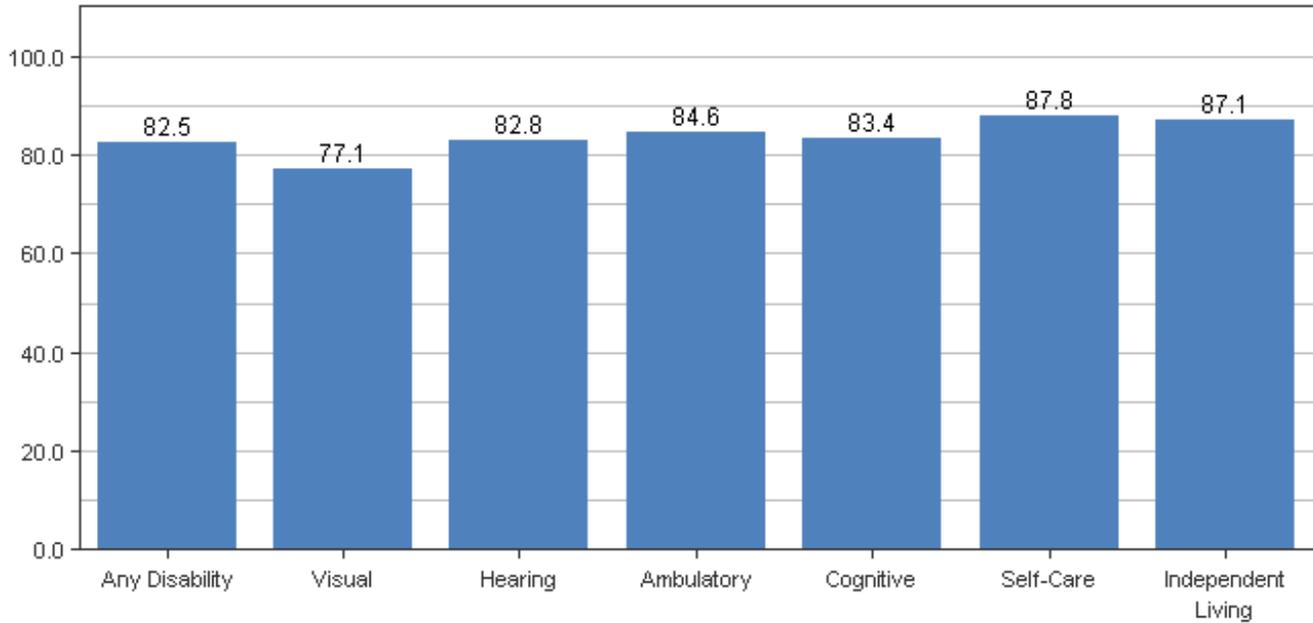
Health
Coverage:
with Disability
82.5%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
78.8%

- In 2011, 82.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2011, 78.8 percent of working-age people without disabilities in the US had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 3.7 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," 87.8 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 77.1 percent.

Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2011

Health Insurance Coverage - By Disability Type (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	78.8	0.09	126,998,300	241,350	161,178,900	1,528,273
Any Disability	82.5	0.24	15,555,000	106,970	18,858,600	198,735
Visual	77.1	0.65	2,496,600	43,790	3,237,100	32,553
Hearing	82.8	0.53	3,260,100	49,980	3,935,200	41,460
Ambulatory	84.6	0.32	8,435,500	79,710	9,969,000	105,576
Cognitive	83.4	0.37	6,411,100	69,720	7,684,000	81,297
Self-Care	87.8	0.49	3,094,800	48,710	3,525,400	38,393
Independent Living	87.1	0.36	5,810,200	66,440	6,671,300	72,490

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 the United States, using data from the 2011 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

34.4%

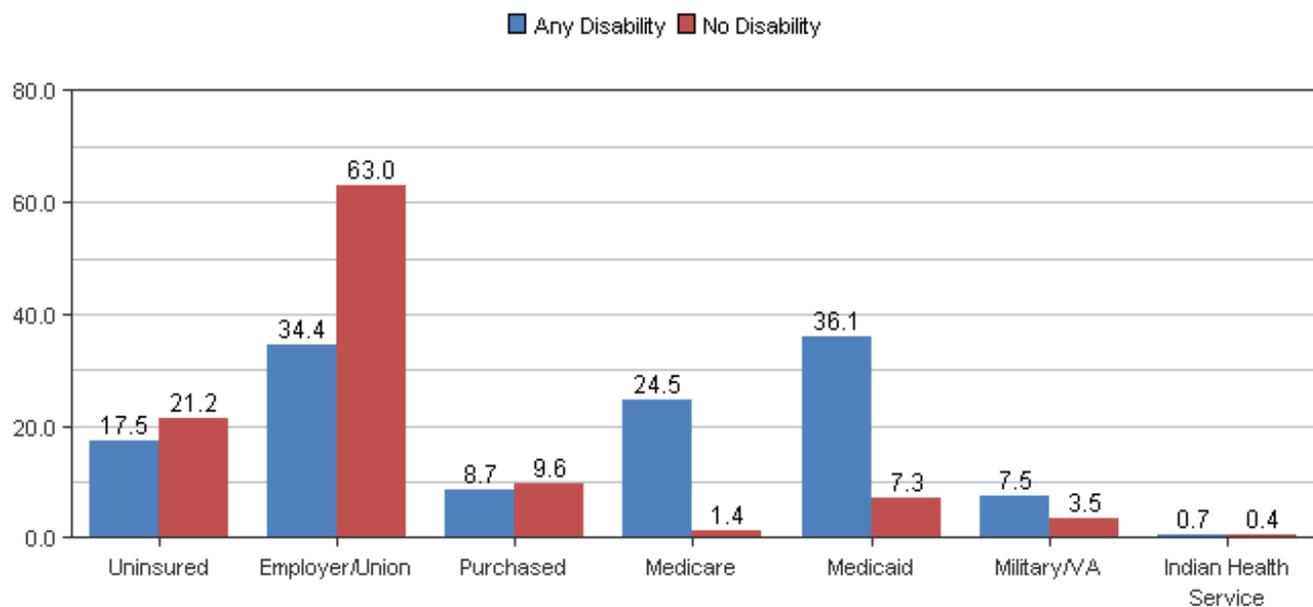
Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

63.0%

- In 2011, 34.4 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2011, 63.0 percent of working-age people without disabilities in the US reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2011, 8.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2011, 24.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US reported Medicare coverage and 36.1 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 the United States in 2011

Type of Health Insurance Coverage (%)



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	17.5	0.24	3,303,600	50,310	18,858,600	198,735
Employer/Union	34.4	0.30	6,492,400	70,160	18,858,600	198,735
Purchased	8.7	0.18	1,633,100	35,460	18,858,600	198,735
Medicare	24.5	0.28	4,621,800	59,370	18,858,600	198,735
Medicaid	36.1	0.31	6,813,300	71,830	18,858,600	198,735
Military/VA	7.5	0.17	1,408,200	32,940	18,858,600	198,735
Indian Health Service	0.7	3.29	124,000	9,800	18,858,600	198,735
No Disability						
Uninsured	21.2	0.09	34,180,600	153,490	161,178,900	1,528,273
Employer/Union	63.0	0.11	101,526,700	230,200	161,178,900	1,528,273
Purchased	9.6	0.06	15,464,300	106,670	161,178,900	1,528,273
Medicare	1.4	3.29	2,213,600	41,250	161,178,900	1,528,273
Medicaid	7.3	0.06	11,762,700	93,610	161,178,900	1,528,273
Military/VA	3.5	0.04	5,565,800	65,050	161,178,900	1,528,273
Indian Health Service	0.4	3.29	633,400	22,120	161,178,900	1,528,273

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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