

Cornell University

2012

IL

Illinois

2012 Disability Status Report Illinois



www.disabilitystatistics.org

Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School

Contents

Introduction

2012 Annual Disability Status Report	2
ACS Disability Questions	3
Notes	4

Summary

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

Demographics

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

Outcomes

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

Glossary	58
-----------------	-----------

About the Disability Status Report	64
---	-----------

The 2012 Annual Disability Status Report

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

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

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

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

Suggested Citation

Erickson, W., Lee, C., & von Schrader, S. (2014). 2012 Disability Status Report: Illinois. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Employment and Disability Institute(EDI).

We would like to thank Sara VanLooy, Jason Criss, and Joe Williams for their assistance with editing and production of this document.

ACS Disability Questions

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

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

Hearing Disability (asked of all ages):

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

Visual Disability (asked of all ages):

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

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

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

Note:

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

Notes

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

Puerto Rico: A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2012 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.

Illinois Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in Illinois, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2012, the prevalence of disability in IL was:

- 10.7 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.7 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 4.6 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 5.3 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 8.7 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 23.8 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 48.6 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2012, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in IL was:

- 1.9% reported a Visual Disability
- 2.8% reported a Hearing Disability
- 6.2% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 4.1% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.4% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.0% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2012, 11.0 percent of females of all ages and 10.3 percent of males of all ages in IL reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2012, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in IL was 6.4 percent.

Race: In IL in 2012, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 8.2 percent among Whites
- 13.8 percent among Black / African Americans
- 4.0 percent among Asians
- 11.4 percent among Native Americans
- 7.4 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2012, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in IL was 33.2 percent.

Looking for Work: In IL in 2012, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 13.2 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In IL in 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 21.5 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2012, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in IL was \$38,400.

Annual Household Income: In IL in 2012, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$40,400.

Poverty: In IL in 2012, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 27.2 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in IL was 19.8 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in IL:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 33.9 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 32.7 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 14.0 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2012, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 16.3 percent in IL.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2012 in IL, 82.1 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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.4%

Location	2012 (%)	Location	2012 (%)
Alabama	15.5	Montana	10.7
Alaska	10.6	Nebraska	8.5
Arizona	10.1	Nevada	10.6
Arkansas	15.8	New Hampshire	9.9
California	8.1	New Jersey	7.9
Colorado	8.7	New Mexico	13.5
Connecticut	8.4	New York	8.6
Delaware	10.9	North Carolina	11.7
District of Columbia	9.8	North Dakota	8.6
Florida	10.3	Ohio	12.3
Georgia	10.9	Oklahoma	14.1
Hawaii	8.7	Oregon	12.1
Idaho	11.3	Pennsylvania	11.4
Illinois	8.7	Puerto Rico	19.1
Indiana	11.3	Rhode Island	10.6
Iowa	9.8	South Carolina	12.7
Kansas	11.2	South Dakota	10.2
Kentucky	15.8	Tennessee	13.9
Louisiana	14.0	Texas	10.4
Maine	13.7	Utah	8.7
Maryland	8.4	Vermont	11.2
Massachusetts	9.2	Virginia	8.7
Michigan	12.1	Washington	10.4
Minnesota	8.5	West Virginia	17.6
Mississippi	16.2	Wisconsin	9.5
Missouri	13.1	Wyoming	10.1

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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 33.5% for people with disabilities and 76.3% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2012	People without Disabilities 2012	Location	People with Disabilities 2012	People without Disabilities 2012
Alabama	29.4	73.2	Montana	37.8	78.1
Alaska	42.3	76.8	Nebraska	43.6	84.5
Arizona	35.1	73.1	Nevada	36.1	74.6
Arkansas	32.3	75.2	New Hampshire	37.4	83.5
California	32.2	73.1	New Jersey	36.0	76.5
Colorado	42.0	79.6	New Mexico	34.7	73.3
Connecticut	40.2	78.8	New York	32.0	75.6
Delaware	35.5	78.7	North Carolina	30.8	75.3
District of Columbia	31.0	79.0	North Dakota	53.0	84.9
Florida	29.4	73.8	Ohio	32.9	77.2
Georgia	30.9	73.7	Oklahoma	34.2	77.9
Hawaii	38.6	78.7	Oregon	34.8	74.0
Idaho	40.8	76.5	Pennsylvania	33.1	77.7
Illinois	33.2	76.7	Puerto Rico	24.0	57.0
Indiana	34.9	77.8	Rhode Island	28.2	79.7
Iowa	42.1	83.5	South Carolina	27.7	74.7
Kansas	41.1	81.0	South Dakota	54.1	83.6
Kentucky	26.6	74.9	Tennessee	28.2	75.2
Louisiana	35.0	75.5	Texas	37.4	76.5
Maine	34.1	79.1	Utah	41.4	78.9
Maryland	42.1	80.1	Vermont	37.2	82.9
Massachusetts	33.0	79.6	Virginia	36.0	79.9
Michigan	27.6	73.1	Washington	36.9	76.8
Minnesota	42.7	83.4	West Virginia	24.5	72.9
Mississippi	26.4	73.4	Wisconsin	36.3	81.3
Missouri	32.7	78.3	Wyoming	43.9	80.8

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Illinois, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

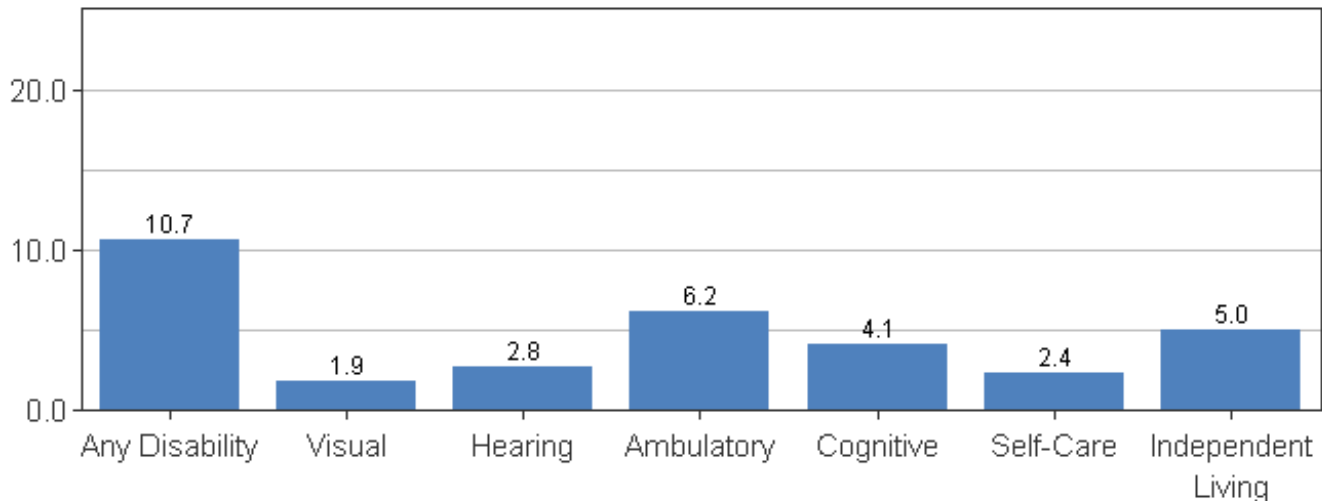
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
10.7%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in IL was 10.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 1,355,500 of the 12,715,300 individuals of all ages in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2012, 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 Illinois in 2012*

Prevalence Rates: All Ages (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	10.7	0.20	1,355,500	25,240	12,715,300	124,127
Visual	1.9	3.29	241,600	11,160	12,715,300	124,127
Hearing	2.8	0.11	350,900	13,390	12,715,300	124,127
Ambulatory	6.2	0.16	742,600	19,170	11,906,700	117,384
Cognitive	4.1	0.13	483,900	15,640	11,906,700	117,384
Self-Care	2.4	0.10	290,600	12,210	11,906,700	117,384
Independent Living	5.0	0.16	514,000	16,100	10,188,400	101,857

* **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 Illinois, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

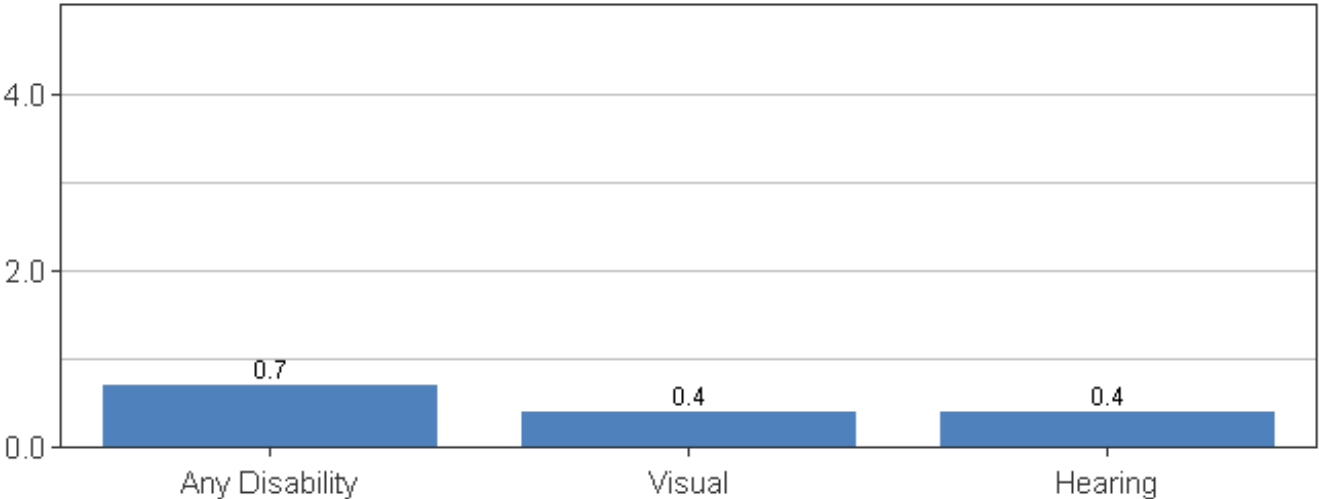
Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.7%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in IL was 0.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 5,300 of the 808,500 children ages 0 to 4 in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2012, 0.4 percent reported a visual disability
- In IL in 2012, 0.4 percent reported a hearing disability

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Illinois in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 4 years and under (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.7	3.29	5,300	1,660	808,500	6,743
Visual	0.4	3.29	3,500	1,350	808,500	6,743
Hearing	0.4	3.29	3,400	1,340	808,500	6,743

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in Illinois, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

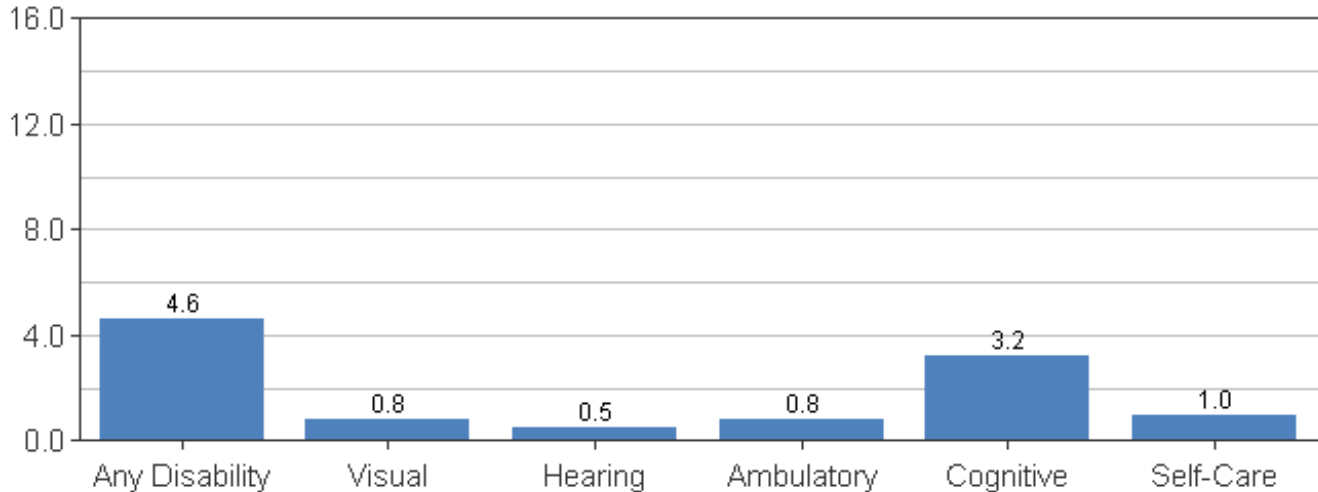
Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
4.6%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in IL was 4.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 86,300 of the 1,887,100 individuals ages 5 to 15 in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2012, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.2 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.5 percent.

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

Prevalence of disability* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in Illinois in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 5 to 15 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	4.6	0.35	86,300	6,710	1,887,100	17,199
Visual	0.8	3.29	14,900	2,790	1,887,100	17,199
Hearing	0.5	3.29	10,200	2,310	1,887,100	17,199
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	14,700	2,780	1,887,100	17,199
Cognitive	3.2	0.29	60,700	5,630	1,887,100	17,199
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	19,700	3,220	1,887,100	17,199

* **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 Illinois, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

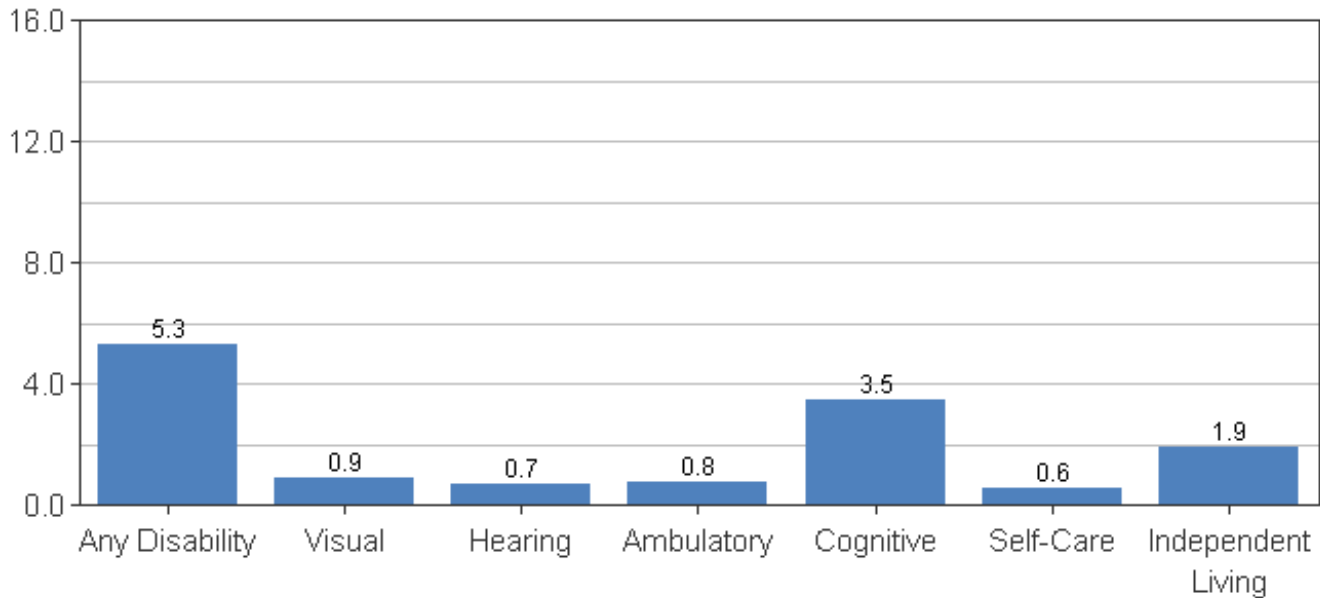
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years
5.3%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in IL was 5.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 47,000 of the 893,800 individuals ages 16 to 20 in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.5 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 0.6 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Illinois in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 16 to 20 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.3	0.54	47,000	4,960	893,800	8,601
Visual	0.9	3.29	8,200	2,080	893,800	8,601
Hearing	0.7	3.29	6,000	1,770	893,800	8,601
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	7,600	1,990	893,800	8,601
Cognitive	3.5	0.45	31,400	4,060	893,800	8,601
Self-Care	0.6	3.29	5,800	1,740	893,800	8,601
Independent Living	1.9	3.29	17,200	3,000	893,800	8,601

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 Illinois, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

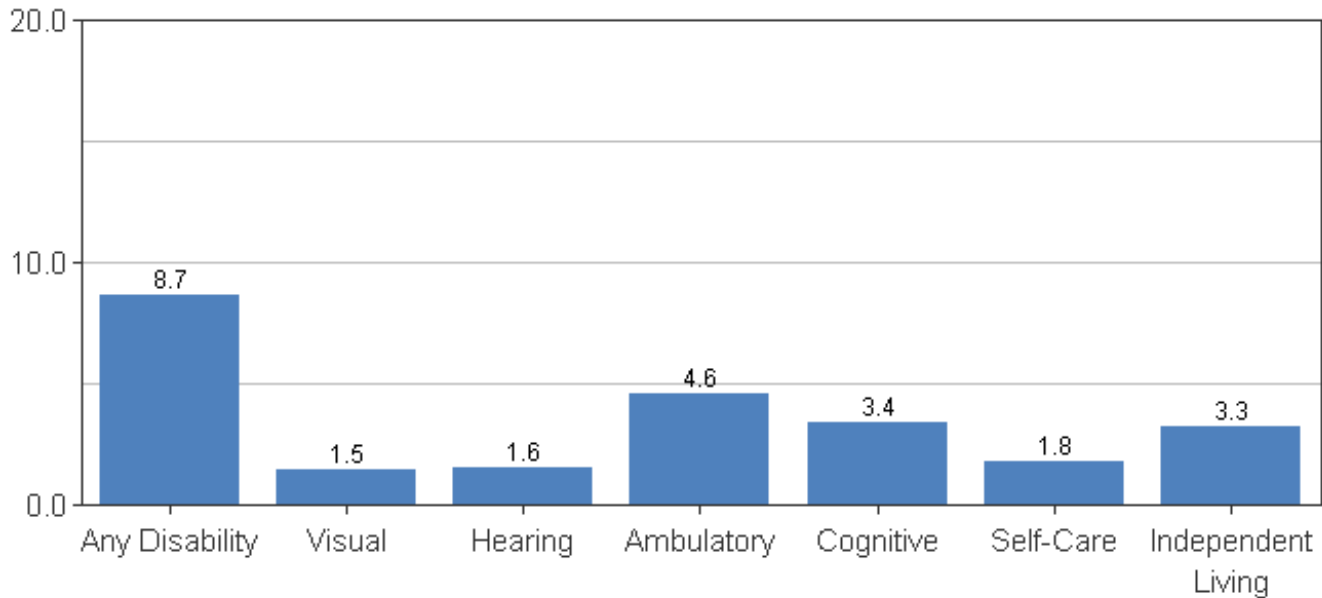
Prevalence:
Ages 21 to
64 years

8.7%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in IL was 8.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 649,500 of the 7,493,000 individuals ages 21 to 64 in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 4.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Visual Disability," 1.5 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Illinois in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 21 to 64 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	8.7	0.24	649,500	18,000	7,493,000	71,852
Visual	1.5	3.29	110,800	7,600	7,493,000	71,852
Hearing	1.6	3.29	122,200	7,970	7,493,000	71,852
Ambulatory	4.6	0.17	343,100	13,240	7,493,000	71,852
Cognitive	3.4	0.15	255,400	11,470	7,493,000	71,852
Self-Care	1.8	3.29	133,700	8,330	7,493,000	71,852
Independent Living	3.3	0.15	244,000	11,210	7,493,000	71,852

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Illinois, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

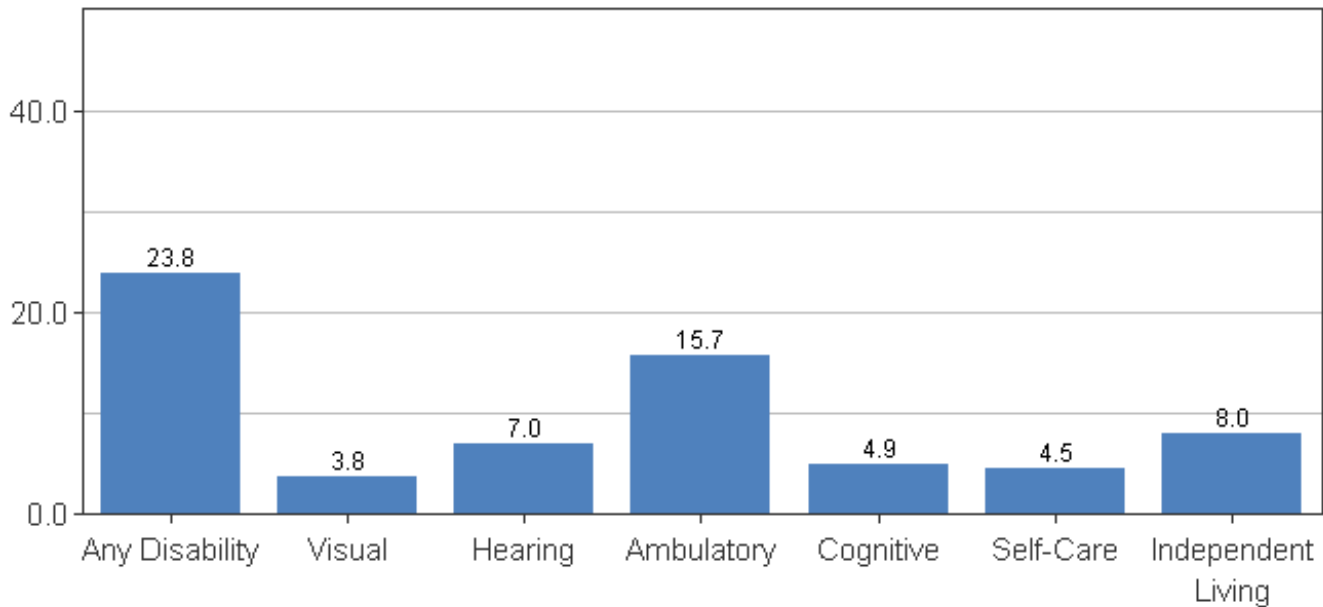
Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

23.8%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in IL was 23.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 218,000 of the 914,200 individuals ages 65 to 74 in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 15.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 3.8 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Illinois in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 65 to 74 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	23.8	1.02	218,000	10,610	914,200	11,056
Visual	3.8	0.46	34,400	4,250	914,200	11,056
Hearing	7.0	0.61	63,800	5,770	914,200	11,056
Ambulatory	15.7	0.87	143,300	8,630	914,200	11,056
Cognitive	4.9	0.52	45,000	4,850	914,200	11,056
Self-Care	4.5	0.50	40,900	4,630	914,200	11,056
Independent Living	8.0	0.65	73,200	6,180	914,200	11,056

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Illinois, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

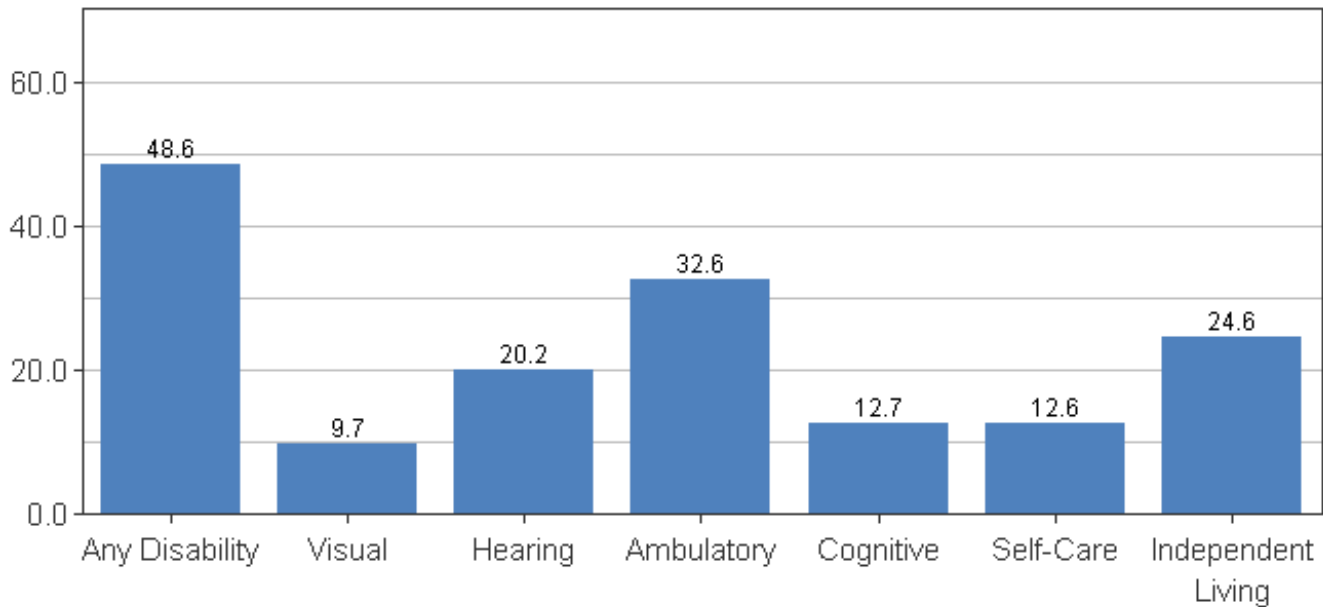
Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

48.6%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in IL was 48.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 349,400 of the 718,700 individuals ages 75 and older in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 32.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 9.7 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Illinois in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 75 and older (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	48.6	1.35	349,400	13,360	718,700	8,676
Visual	9.7	0.80	69,700	6,030	718,700	8,676
Hearing	20.2	1.09	145,300	8,680	718,700	8,676
Ambulatory	32.6	1.27	233,900	10,980	718,700	8,676
Cognitive	12.7	0.90	91,400	6,900	718,700	8,676
Self-Care	12.6	0.90	90,500	6,870	718,700	8,676
Independent Living	24.6	1.16	177,100	9,580	718,700	8,676

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in Illinois, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

10.3%

Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

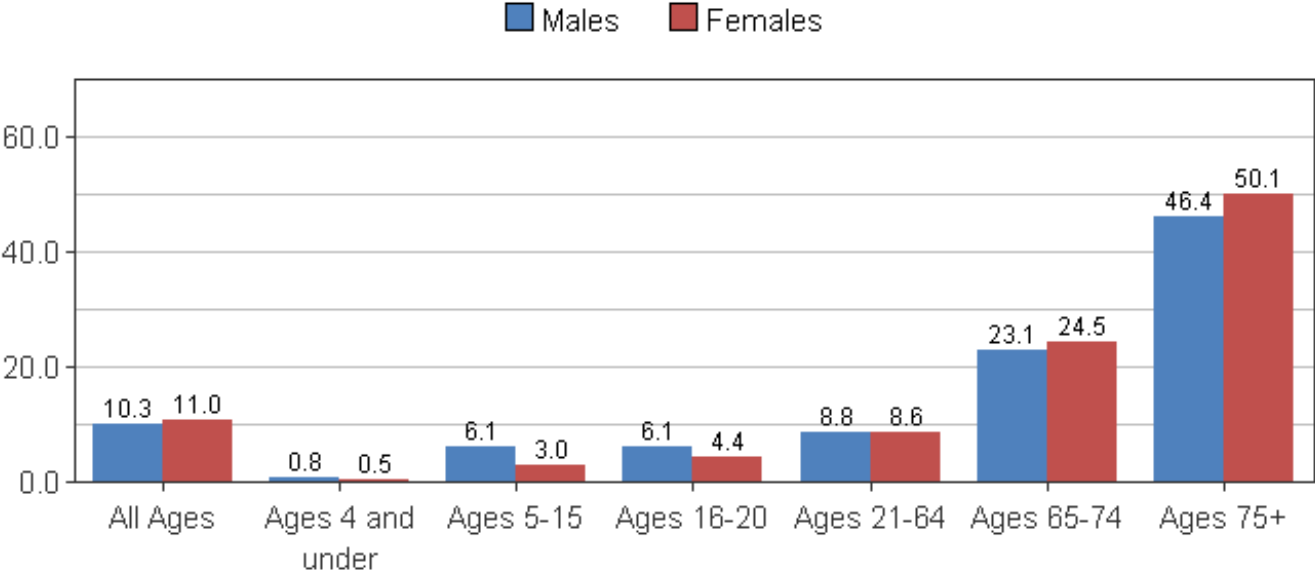
11.0%

- In IL in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 10.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 640,800 of the 6,209,700 males of all ages in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 11.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 714,700 of the 6,505,600 females of all ages in IL 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 Illinois in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Gender and Age (%)



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	10.3	0.28	640,800	17,880	6,209,700	59,732
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	3,300	1,310	409,500	3,440
Males: Ages 5-15	6.1	0.56	58,200	5,520	960,200	8,761
Males: Ages 16-20	6.1	0.82	27,500	3,790	451,300	4,389
Males: Ages 21-64	8.8	0.34	323,100	12,860	3,682,800	34,644
Males: Ages 65-74	23.1	1.48	98,100	7,150	424,000	5,059
Males: Ages 75+	46.4	2.15	130,700	8,240	281,900	3,439
Females						
Females: All Ages	11.0	0.28	714,700	18,830	6,505,600	64,395
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.5	3.29	2,000	1,030	399,100	3,303
Females: Ages 5-15	3.0	0.41	28,100	3,840	926,900	8,438
Females: Ages 16-20	4.4	0.71	19,600	3,200	442,400	4,212
Females: Ages 21-64	8.6	0.33	326,500	12,930	3,810,200	37,208
Females: Ages 65-74	24.5	1.41	119,900	7,900	490,200	5,997
Females: Ages 75+	50.1	1.73	218,600	10,620	436,800	5,237

* **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 Illinois, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

6.4%

Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

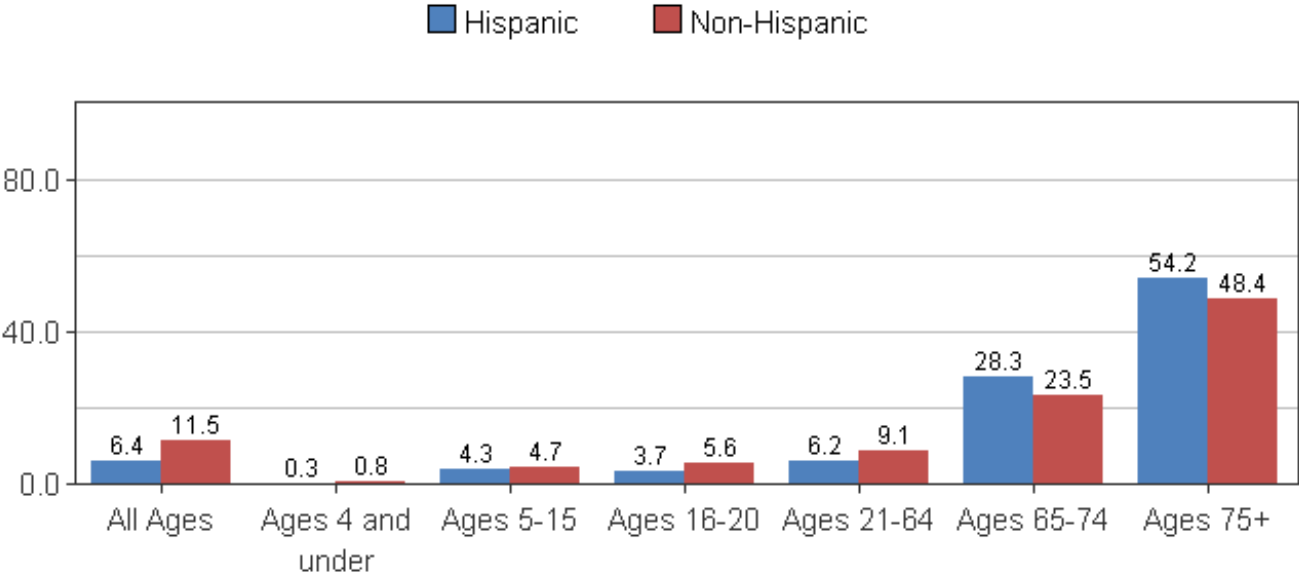
11.5%

- In IL in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 6.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 133,200 of the 2,084,900 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 11.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 1,222,300 of the 10,630,300 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in IL 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 Illinois in 2012

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



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	6.4	0.39	133,200	8,320	2,084,900	14,990
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.3	3.29	600	560	205,400	1,353
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	4.3	0.69	19,600	3,200	452,900	3,222
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	3.7	1.03	6,700	1,880	179,300	1,419
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	6.2	0.52	72,100	6,130	1,154,800	8,167
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	28.3	4.16	17,400	3,020	61,400	538
Hispanic - Ages 75+	54.2	6.47	16,900	2,980	31,100	291
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	11.5	0.22	1,222,300	24,100	10,630,300	109,137
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	4,700	1,570	603,100	5,390
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	4.7	0.40	66,800	5,910	1,434,200	13,977
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.6	0.63	40,300	4,590	714,400	7,182
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	9.1	0.26	577,500	17,020	6,338,200	63,685
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	23.5	1.05	200,600	10,180	852,800	10,518
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	48.4	1.38	332,500	13,040	687,500	8,385

* **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 IL, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

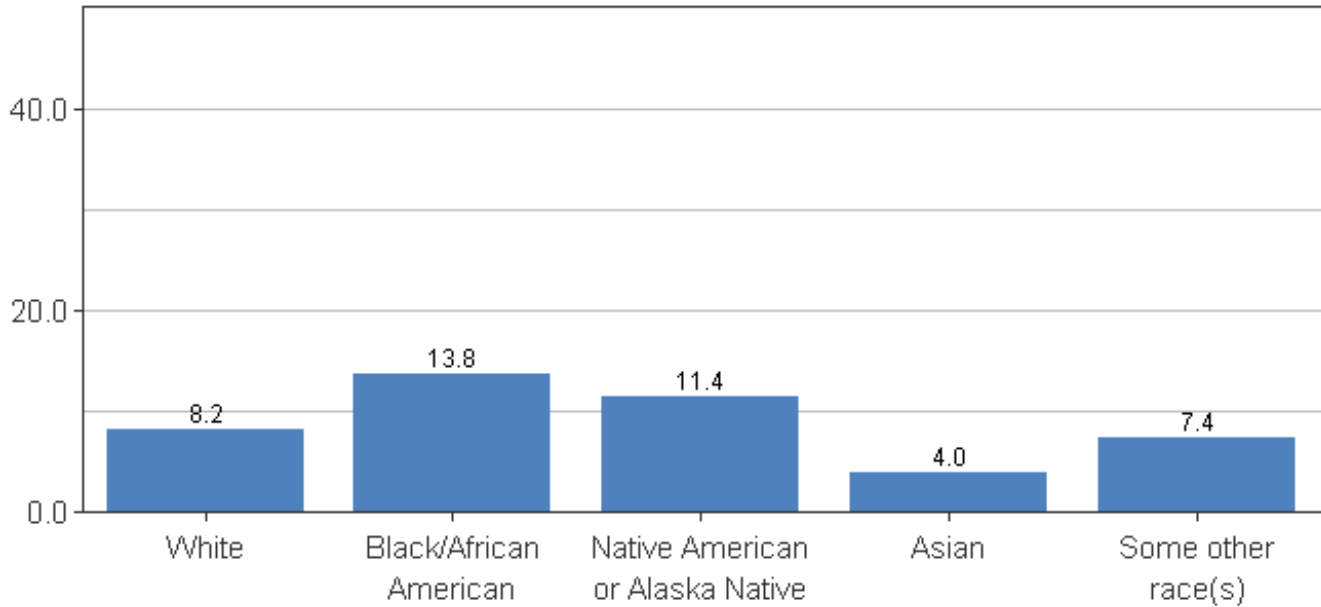
Quick Statistics

In 2012, among working-age people in IL:

- 8.2 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 13.8 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 11.4 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 4.0 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 7.4 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 Illinois in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Race (%)



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	8.2	0.27	450,500	15,110	5,520,000	56,892
Black/African American	13.8	0.78	142,100	8,590	1,028,600	7,895
Native American or Alaska Native	11.4	5.59	1,900	1,010	16,900	175
Asian	4.0	0.71	16,000	2,900	398,800	3,242
Some other race(s)	7.4	0.82	39,000	4,520	528,600	3,648

Employment

Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Illinois, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

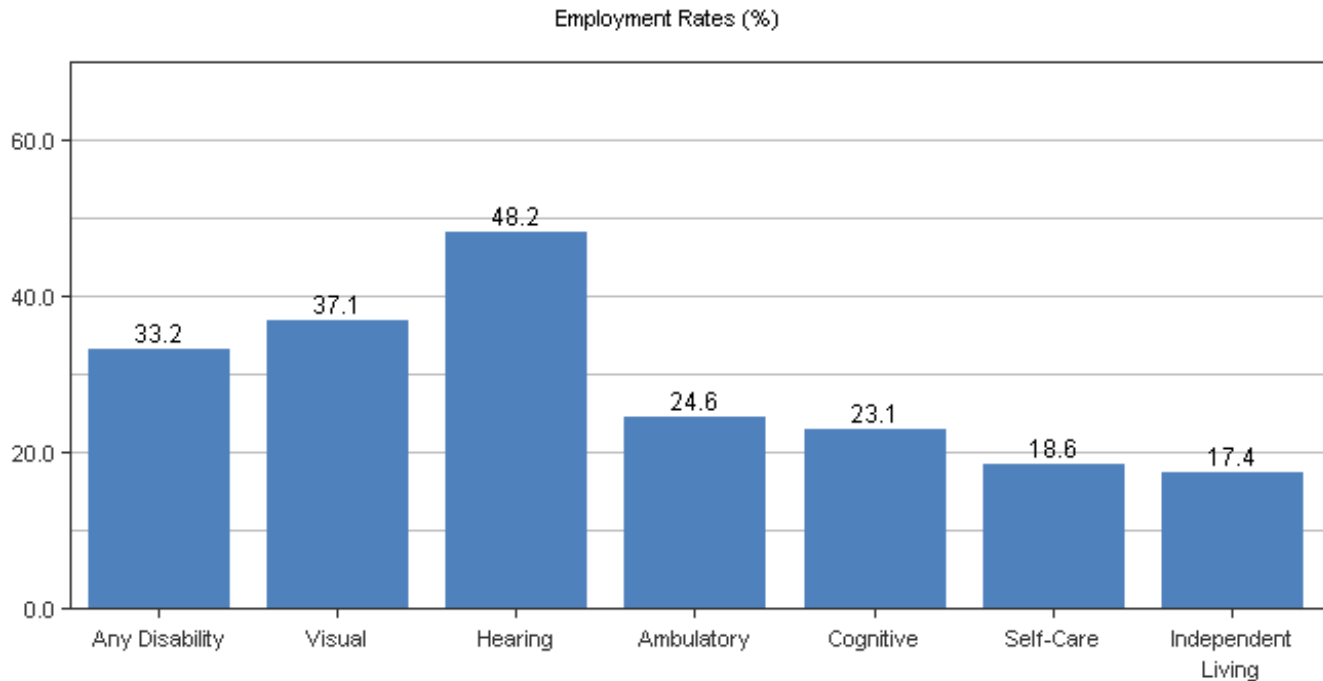
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
33.2%

Employment:
without
disability
76.7%

- In 2012, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in IL was 33.2 percent.
- In 2012, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in IL was 76.7 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 43.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 48.2 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 17.4 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Illinois in 2012



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	76.7	0.37	5,251,200	40,230	6,843,500	64,927
Any Disability	33.2	1.34	215,900	10,560	649,500	6,925
Visual	37.1	3.33	41,200	4,640	110,800	1,076
Hearing	48.2	3.27	59,000	5,550	122,200	1,324
Ambulatory	24.6	1.68	84,400	6,630	343,100	3,679
Cognitive	23.1	1.91	58,900	5,550	255,400	2,809
Self-Care	18.6	2.44	24,900	3,610	133,700	1,494
Independent Living	17.4	1.76	42,500	4,720	244,000	2,706

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 Illinois who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

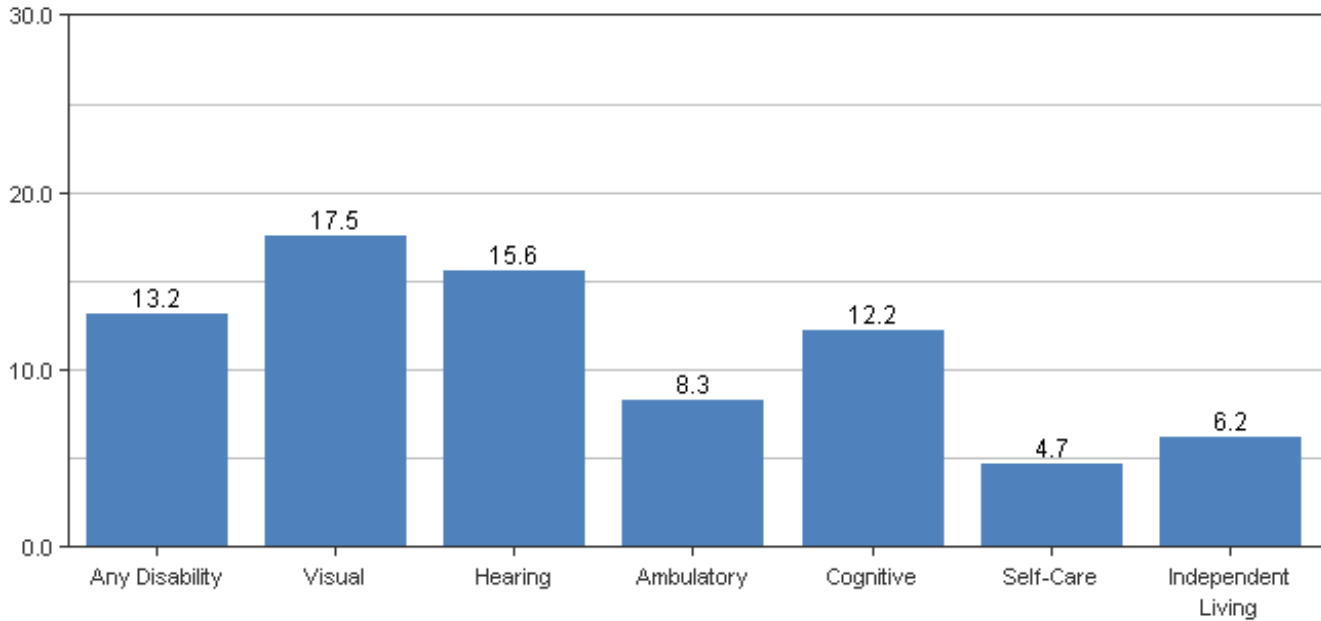
Actively
Looking: with
disability
13.2%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
32.0%

- In 2012 in IL, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 13.2 percent.
- In 2012 in IL, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 32.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 18.8 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," 17.5 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 4.7 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Illinois in 2012

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	32.0	0.85	509,400	16,030	1,592,200	14,920
Any Disability	13.2	1.18	57,300	5,470	433,600	4,663
Visual	17.5	3.30	12,200	2,530	69,700	679
Hearing	15.6	3.30	9,800	2,270	63,300	671
Ambulatory	8.3	1.24	21,500	3,360	258,700	2,817
Cognitive	12.2	1.69	23,900	3,540	196,500	2,178
Self-Care	4.7	1.47	5,100	1,630	108,800	1,254
Independent Living	6.2	1.23	12,400	2,550	201,500	2,260

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 Illinois, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

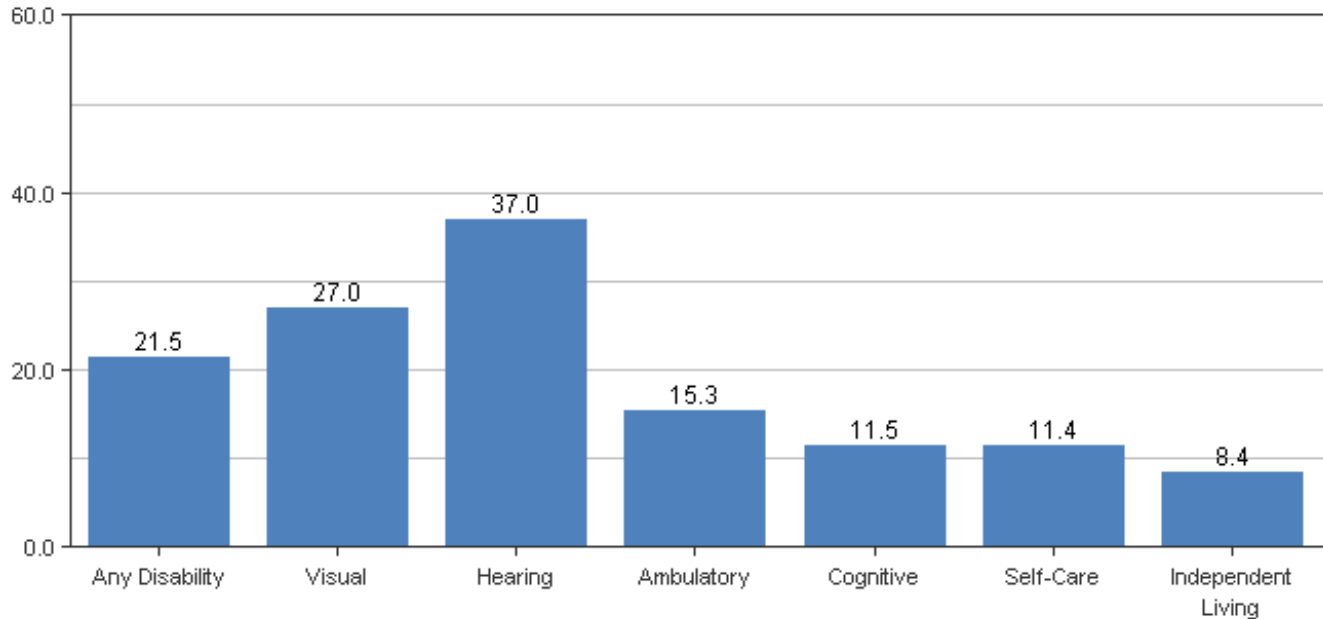
FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
21.5%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
56.7%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in IL was 21.5 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in IL was 56.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 35.2 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 37.0 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 8.4 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Illinois in 2012

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	56.7	0.43	3,881,600	37,730	6,843,500	64,927
Any Disability	21.5	1.17	139,800	8,520	649,500	6,925
Visual	27.0	3.06	29,900	3,960	110,800	1,076
Hearing	37.0	3.16	45,300	4,870	122,200	1,324
Ambulatory	15.3	1.41	52,500	5,240	343,100	3,679
Cognitive	11.5	1.45	29,300	3,920	255,400	2,809
Self-Care	11.4	1.99	15,200	2,820	133,700	1,494
Independent Living	8.4	1.29	20,400	3,270	244,000	2,706

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 Illinois, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

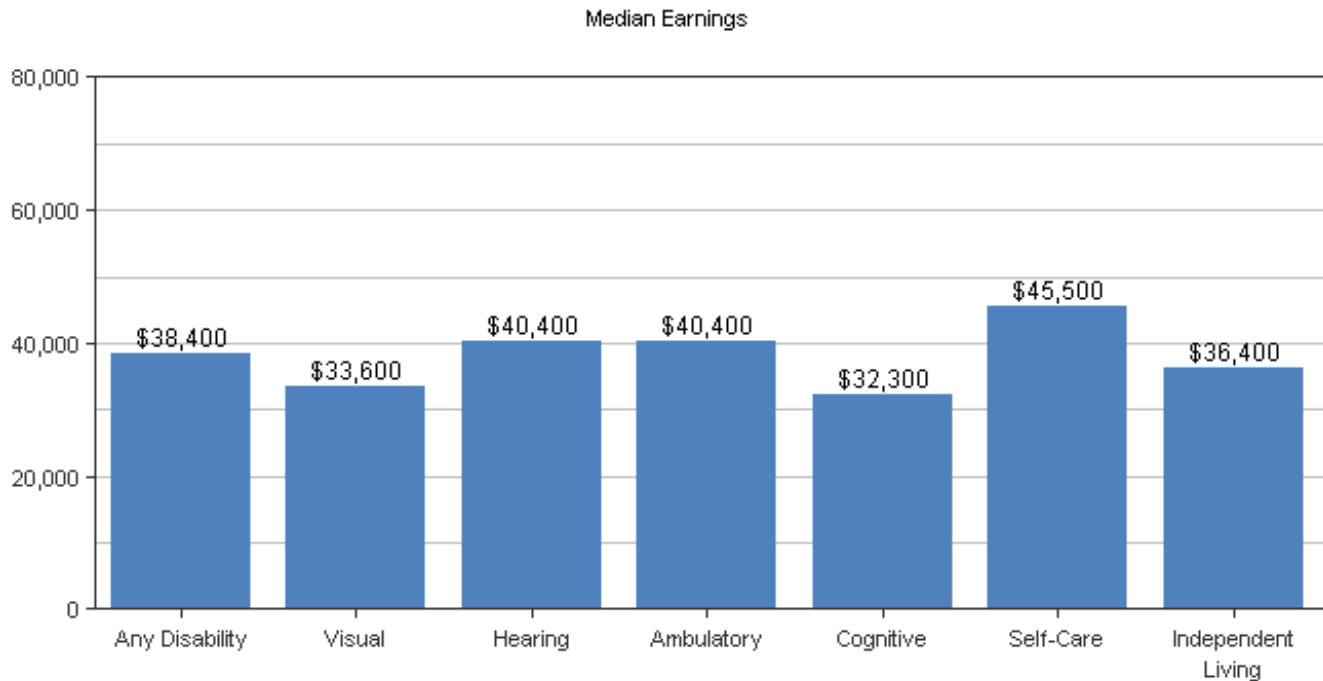
Quick Statistics

Earnings: with disability
\$38,400

Earnings: without disability
\$45,500

- In 2012, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in IL was \$38,400.
- In 2012, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in IL was \$45,500.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$7,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Self-Care Disability," \$45,500. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Cognitive Disability," \$32,300.

Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in Illinois in 2012



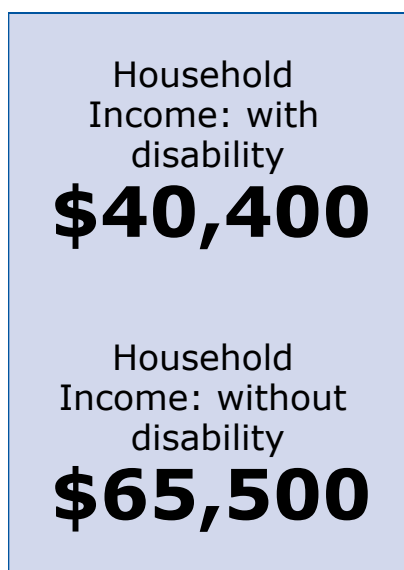
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$45,500	\$540	3,882,000	36,977
Any Disability	\$38,400	\$2,390	140,000	1,404
Visual	\$33,600	\$5,590	30,000	270
Hearing	\$40,400	\$4,900	45,000	488
Ambulatory	\$40,400	\$3,790	52,000	512
Cognitive	\$32,300	\$4,640	29,000	288
Self-Care	\$45,500	\$6,040	15,000	131
Independent Living	\$36,400	\$5,380	20,000	188

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 Illinois, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

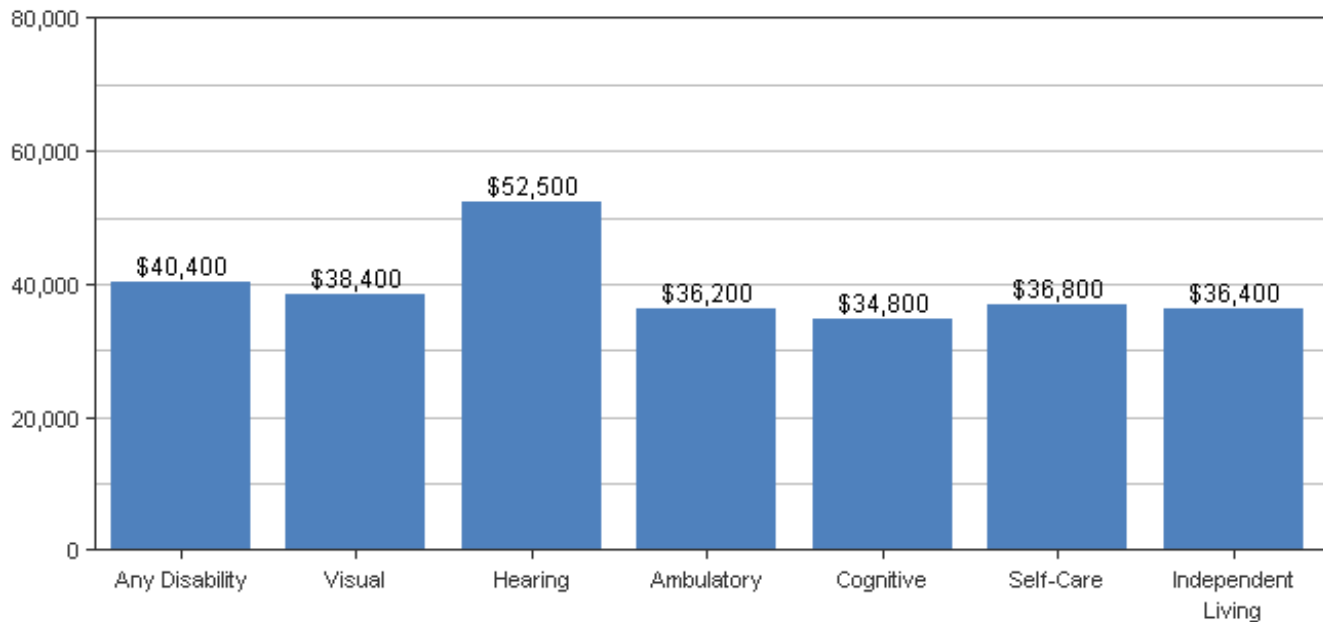


- In 2012, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in IL was \$40,400.
- In 2012, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in IL was \$65,500.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$25,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$52,500. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability" \$34,800 .

* **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 Illinois in 2012

Median Household Income



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$65,500	\$950	3,421,000	33,719
Any Disability	\$40,400	2,000	518,000	5,721
Visual	\$38,400	4,300	94,000	956
Hearing	\$52,500	4,770	111,000	1,237
Ambulatory	\$36,200	2,460	296,000	3,258
Cognitive	\$34,800	3,070	197,000	2,258
Self-Care	\$36,800	4,140	109,000	1,210
Independent Living	\$36,400	3,010	193,000	2,200

* **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 Illinois, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

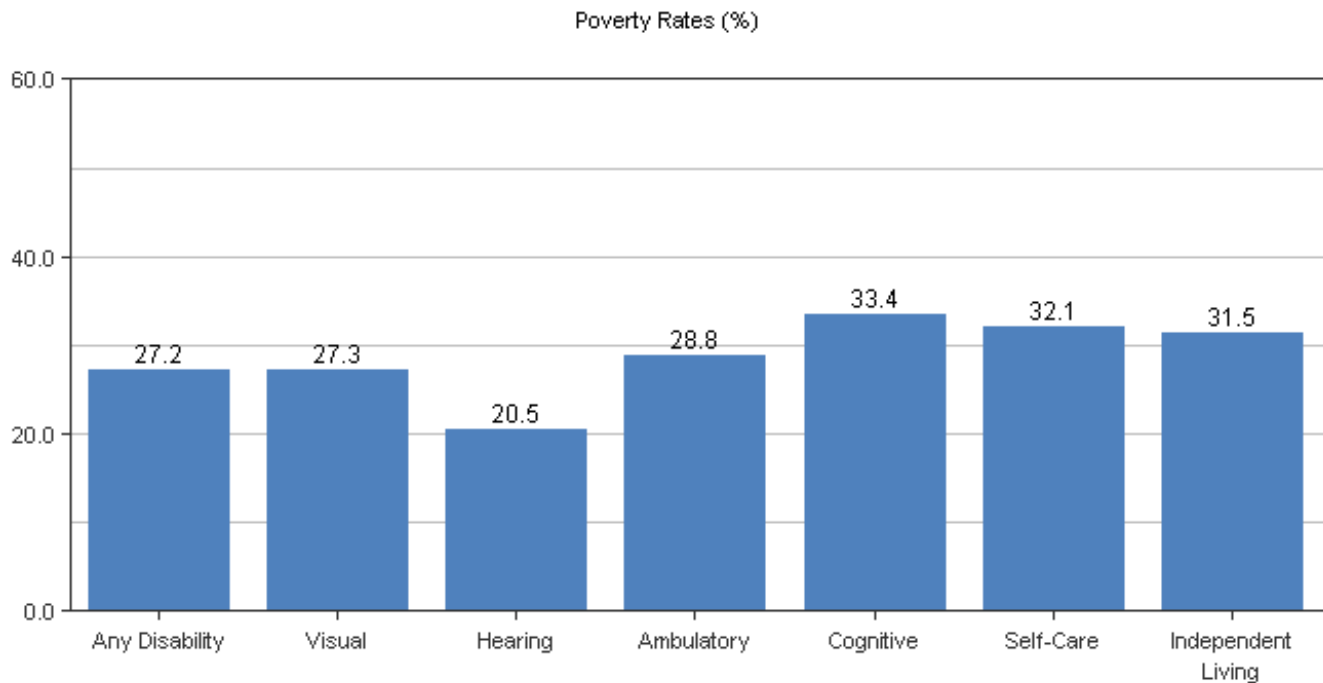
Quick Statistics



- In 2012, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in IL was 27.2 percent.
- In 2012, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in IL was 11.7 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate 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 poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 33.4 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 20.5 percent.

* **Note:** The Census Bureau does not calculate poverty status for those people living in military group quarters or college dormitories.

Poverty rates* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Illinois in 2012



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	11.7	0.36	799,800	25,520	6,817,500	64,550
Any Disability	27.2	1.63	176,100	12,280	648,500	6,913
Visual	27.3	3.95	30,100	5,100	110,400	1,072
Hearing	20.5	3.40	25,000	4,660	122,200	1,324
Ambulatory	28.8	2.28	98,600	9,210	342,700	3,675
Cognitive	33.4	2.75	85,200	8,570	255,200	2,805
Self-Care	32.1	3.76	42,900	6,090	133,700	1,494
Independent Living	31.5	2.77	76,700	8,140	243,900	2,703

* **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

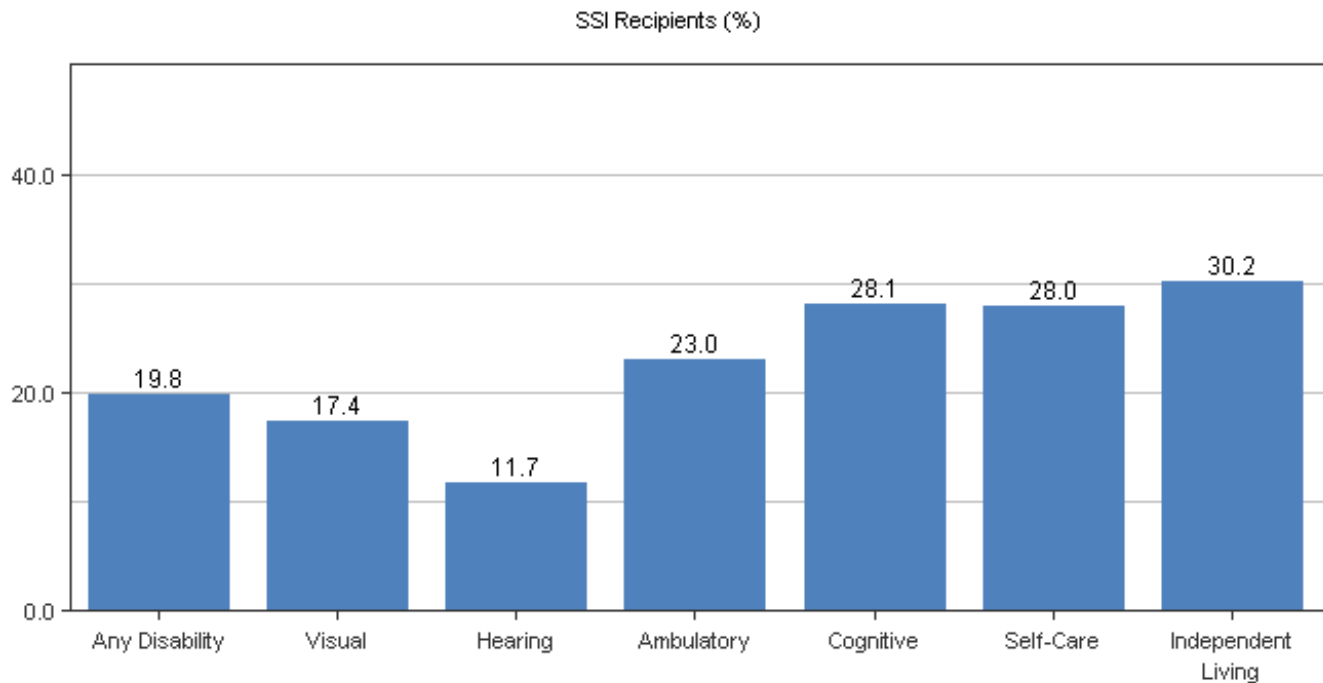
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Illinois, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that 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
19.8%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in IL was 19.8 percent.
- In 2012, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in IL was 128,600.
- 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," 11.7 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Illinois in 2012



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	19.8	1.13	128,600	8,170	649,500	6,925
Visual	17.4	2.61	19,300	3,180	110,800	1,076
Hearing	11.7	2.11	14,300	2,740	122,200	1,324
Ambulatory	23.0	1.65	78,900	6,410	343,100	3,679
Cognitive	28.1	2.04	71,800	6,120	255,400	2,809
Self-Care	28.0	2.81	37,500	4,430	133,700	1,494
Independent Living	30.2	2.13	73,700	6,200	244,000	2,706

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 Illinois, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

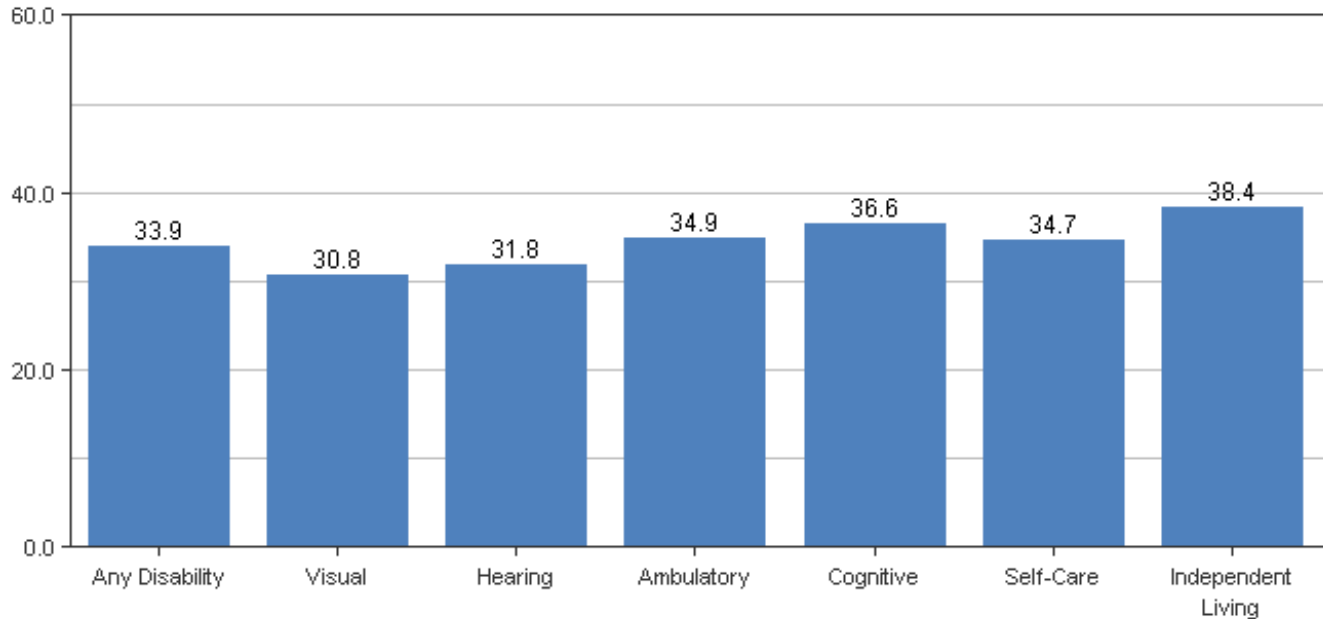
High School
Only: with
disability
33.9%

High School
Only: without
disability
24.0%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in IL was 33.9 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in IL 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 9.9 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," 38.4 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Visual Disability," 30.8 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in IL in 2012

Education: High School Diploma Only or Equivalent (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	24.0	0.37	1,640,100	27,410	6,843,500	64,927
Any Disability	33.9	1.35	220,400	10,660	649,500	6,925
Visual	30.8	3.18	34,100	4,230	110,800	1,076
Hearing	31.8	3.05	38,900	4,510	122,200	1,324
Ambulatory	34.9	1.86	119,800	7,900	343,100	3,679
Cognitive	36.6	2.18	93,600	6,980	255,400	2,809
Self-Care	34.7	2.98	46,400	4,930	133,700	1,494
Independent Living	38.4	2.26	93,700	6,990	244,000	2,706

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 Illinois, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

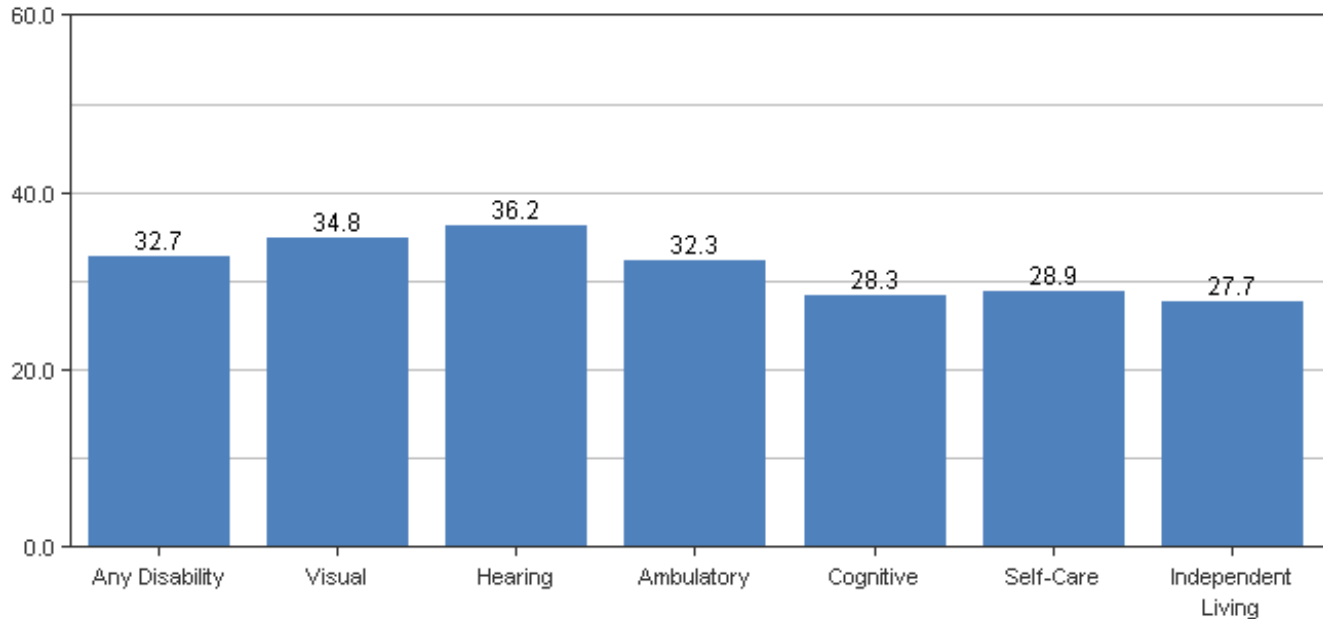
Some
College: with
disability
32.7%

Some
College:
without
disability
32.0%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in IL was 32.7 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in IL was 32.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was -0.7 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," 36.2 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 27.7 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 Illinois in 2012

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	32.0	0.41	2,189,900	30,890	6,843,500	64,927
Any Disability	32.7	1.33	212,400	10,470	649,500	6,925
Visual	34.8	3.28	38,500	4,490	110,800	1,076
Hearing	36.2	3.15	44,300	4,810	122,200	1,324
Ambulatory	32.3	1.83	110,700	7,590	343,100	3,679
Cognitive	28.3	2.04	72,300	6,140	255,400	2,809
Self-Care	28.9	2.84	38,600	4,500	133,700	1,494
Independent Living	27.7	2.08	67,600	5,940	244,000	2,706

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 Illinois, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

14.0%

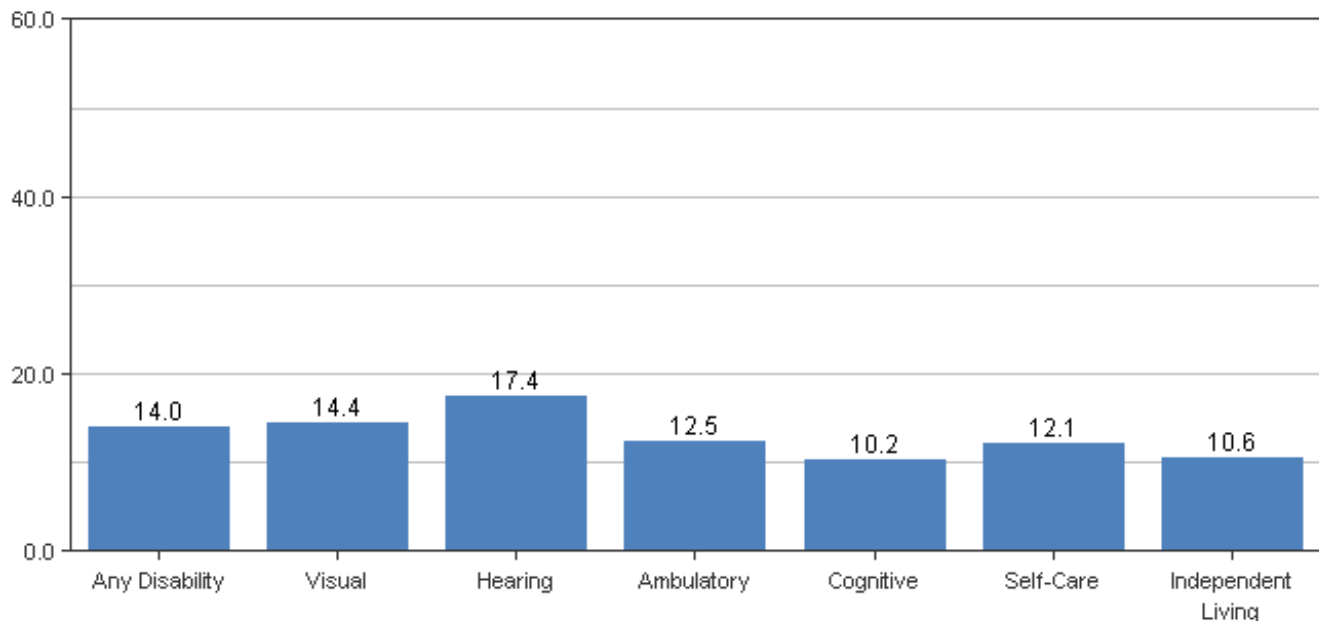
Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

34.9%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in IL was 14.0 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in IL was 34.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 20.9 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," 17.4 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 10.2 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in Illinois in 2012

Education: Bachelor's Degree or More (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	34.9	0.42	2,385,000	31,940	6,843,500	64,927
Any Disability	14.0	0.99	90,900	6,890	649,500	6,925
Visual	14.4	2.42	15,900	2,890	110,800	1,076
Hearing	17.4	2.48	21,300	3,340	122,200	1,324
Ambulatory	12.5	1.29	43,100	4,750	343,100	3,679
Cognitive	10.2	1.37	26,100	3,700	255,400	2,809
Self-Care	12.1	2.04	16,100	2,910	133,700	1,494
Independent Living	10.6	1.43	25,800	3,680	244,000	2,706

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

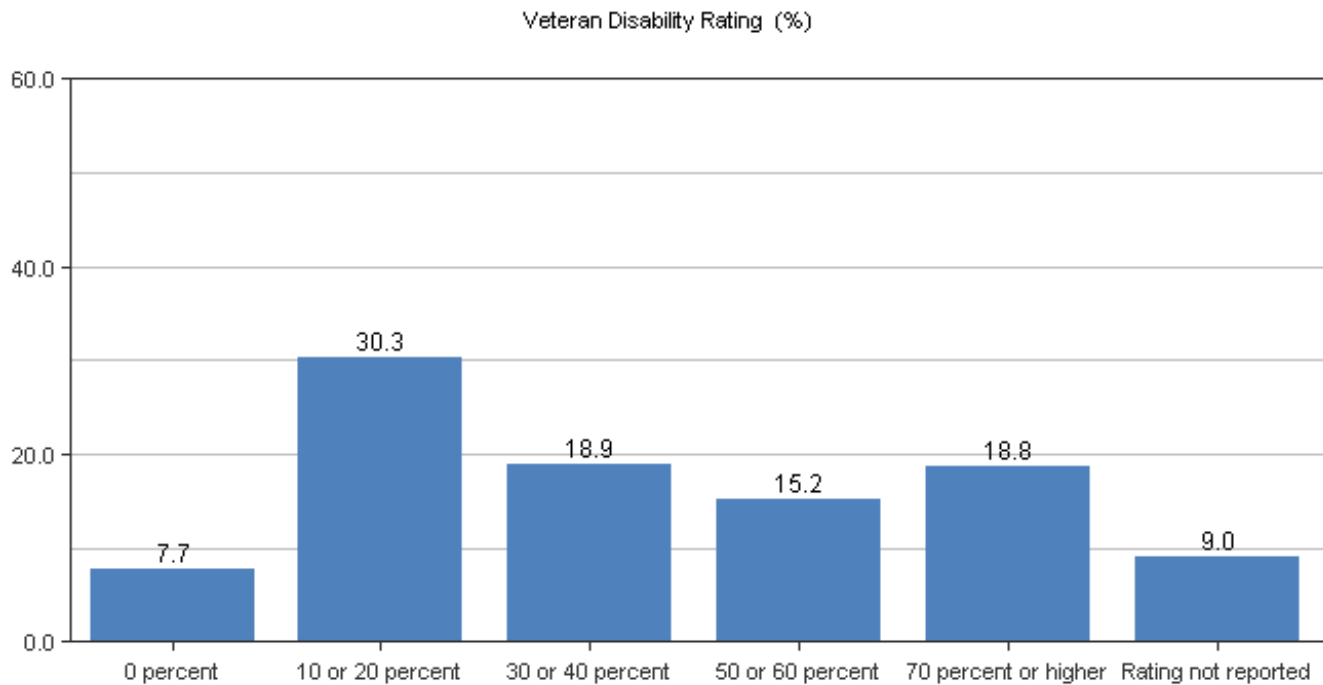
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in Illinois. The 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). 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
16.3%

- In 2012, there were 384,700 working-age civilian veterans in IL, of whom 62,600 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in IL with a VA service-connected disability was 16.3 percent.
- In 2012, 11,800 working-age civilian veterans in IL had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2012, 18.8 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in IL 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 Illinois in 2012



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	16.3	1.36	62,600	5,720	384,700	3,992
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	7.7	2.44	4,800	1,590	62,600	629
10 or 20 percent	30.3	4.21	19,000	3,160	62,600	629
30 or 40 percent	18.9	3.59	11,800	2,490	62,600	629
50 or 60 percent	15.2	3.29	9,500	2,240	62,600	629
70 percent or higher	18.8	3.58	11,800	2,490	62,600	629
Rating not reported	9.0	2.62	5,700	1,720	62,600	629

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Illinois, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

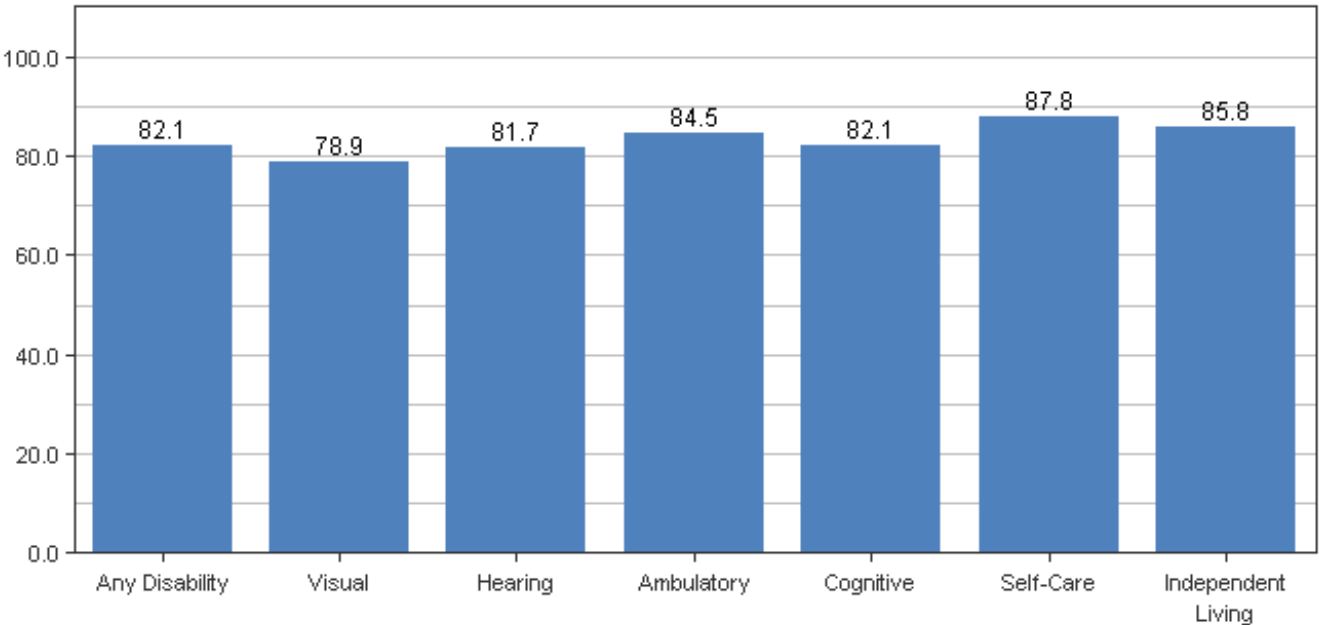
Health
Coverage:
with Disability
82.1%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
80.9%

- In 2012, 82.1 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IL had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2012, 80.9 percent of working-age people without disabilities in IL had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 1.2 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," 78.9 percent.

Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Illinois in 2012

Health Insurance Coverage - By Disability Type (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	80.9	0.44	5,537,900	52,340	6,843,500	64,927
Any Disability	82.1	1.40	533,500	21,070	649,500	6,925
Visual	78.9	3.61	87,500	8,680	110,800	1,076
Hearing	81.7	3.26	99,800	9,270	122,200	1,324
Ambulatory	84.5	1.82	290,000	15,680	343,100	3,679
Cognitive	82.1	2.23	209,600	13,380	255,400	2,809
Self-Care	87.8	2.64	117,400	10,050	133,700	1,494
Independent Living	85.8	2.08	209,300	13,370	244,000	2,706

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 Illinois, using data from the 2012 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

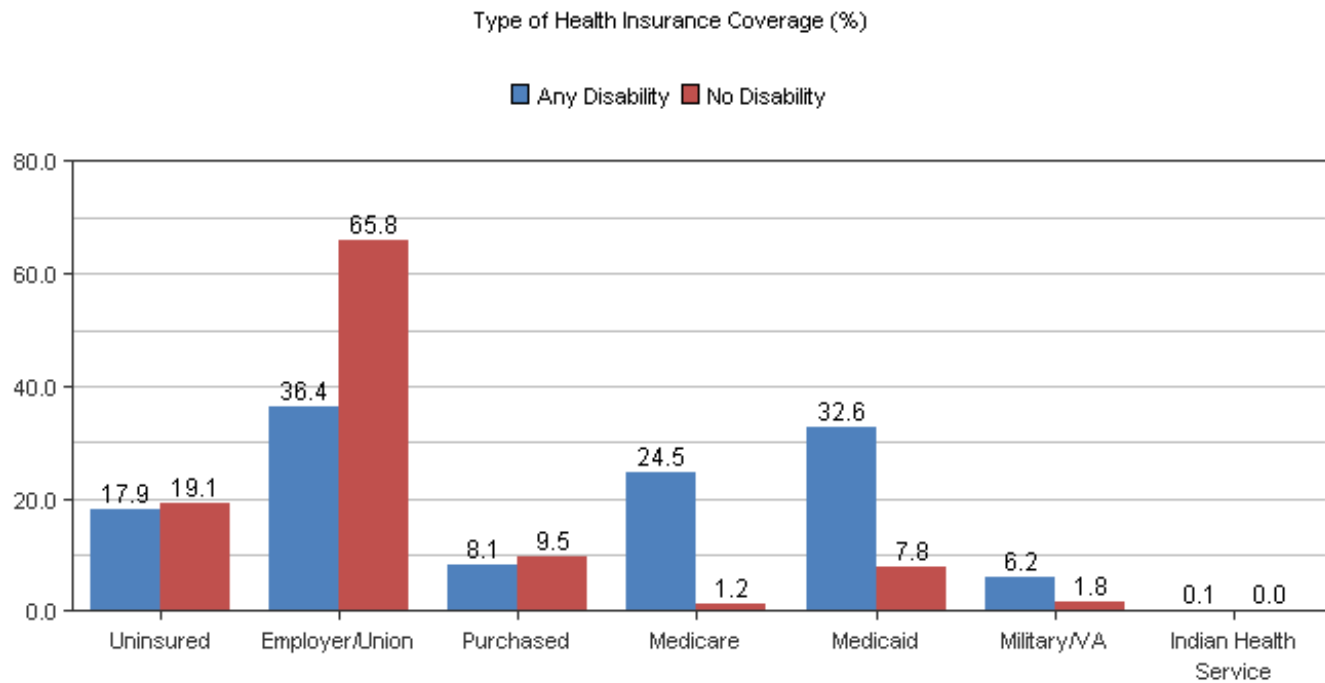
36.4%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

65.8%

- In 2012, 36.4 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IL reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2012, 65.8 percent of working-age people without disabilities in IL reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2012, 8.1 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IL reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2012, 24.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IL reported Medicare coverage and 32.6 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 Illinois in 2012



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	17.9	1.40	116,000	9,990	649,500	6,925
Employer/Union	36.4	1.76	236,500	14,190	649,500	6,925
Purchased	8.1	1.00	52,700	6,750	649,500	6,925
Medicare	24.5	1.57	159,100	11,680	649,500	6,925
Medicaid	32.6	1.71	211,600	13,440	649,500	6,925
Military/VA	6.2	0.88	40,400	5,910	649,500	6,925
Indian Health Service	0.1	3.29	800	810	649,500	6,925
No Disability						
Uninsured	19.1	0.44	1,305,600	31,910	6,843,500	64,927
Employer/Union	65.8	0.53	4,502,300	50,410	6,843,500	64,927
Purchased	9.5	0.33	652,300	23,180	6,843,500	64,927
Medicare	1.2	3.29	83,500	8,490	6,843,500	64,927
Medicaid	7.8	0.30	534,900	21,100	6,843,500	64,927
Military/VA	1.8	3.29	123,800	10,320	6,843,500	64,927
Indian Health Service	0.0	3.29	1,900	1,270	6,843,500	64,927

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

The Cornell University Disability Status Reports is produced and funded by the Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School. This effort originated as a product of the Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics (StatsRRTC) funded to the Employment and Disability Institute in the ILR School at Cornell University by the U.S. Department of Education, National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (grant No. H133B031111).

The contents of this report do not necessarily represent the policy of the Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government (Edgar, 75.620 (b)).

Contact Us

Employment and Disability Institute
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853
Phone: 607.255.7727
Email: disabilitystatistics@cornell.edu
Web: www.disabilitystatistics.org