

Cornell University

2012

NJ

New Jersey

2012 Disability Status Report New Jersey



www.disabilitystatistics.org

Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School

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Glossary

About the Disability Status Report

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

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ACS Disability Questions

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

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

Hearing Disability (asked of all ages):

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

Visual Disability (asked of all ages):

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

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

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

Note:

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

Notes

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

New Jersey Summary

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

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

- 10.3 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.6 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 4.8 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 5.1 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 7.9 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 20.7 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 47.7 percent for persons ages 75+

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

- 1.9% reported a Visual Disability
- 2.5% reported a Hearing Disability
- 5.8% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 3.9% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.3% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.1% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2012, 10.8 percent of females of all ages and 9.7 percent of males of all ages in NJ reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2012, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in NJ was 8.7 percent.

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

- 7.6 percent among Whites
- 12.3 percent among Black / African Americans
- 2.6 percent among Asians
- 13.3 percent among Native Americans
- 9.0 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 NJ was 36.0 percent.

Looking for Work: In NJ in 2012, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 13.8 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In NJ in 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 22.8 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2012, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in NJ was \$43,900.

Annual Household Income: In NJ in 2012, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$51,800.

Poverty: In NJ in 2012, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 22.5 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in NJ was 18.2 percent.

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

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 37.5 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 26.8 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 16.2 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2012, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 15.3 percent in NJ.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2012 in NJ, 84.5 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 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 New Jersey, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

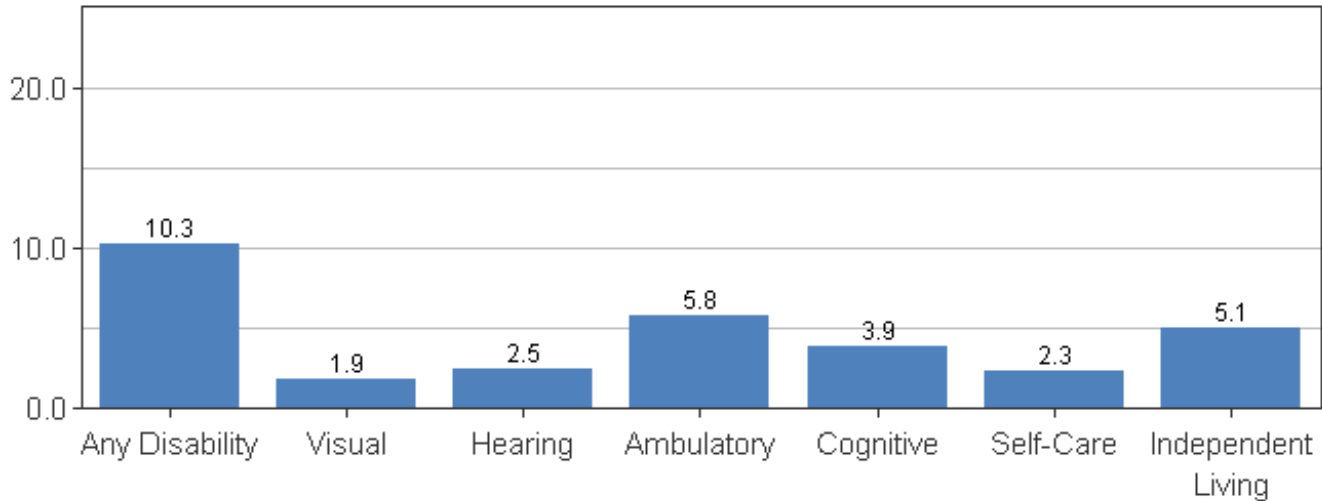
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
10.3%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in NJ was 10.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 900,000 of the 8,764,200 individuals of all ages in NJ reported one or more disabilities.
- In NJ in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 5.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 1.9 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in New Jersey in 2012*

Prevalence Rates: All Ages (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	10.3	0.23	900,000	20,610	8,764,200	86,324
Visual	1.9	3.29	168,800	9,320	8,764,200	86,324
Hearing	2.5	0.12	220,500	10,630	8,764,200	86,324
Ambulatory	5.8	0.19	481,700	15,470	8,240,800	81,668
Cognitive	3.9	0.15	321,200	12,750	8,240,800	81,668
Self-Care	2.3	0.12	188,500	9,840	8,240,800	81,668
Independent Living	5.1	0.19	361,800	13,500	7,092,200	70,869

* **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 New Jersey, 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

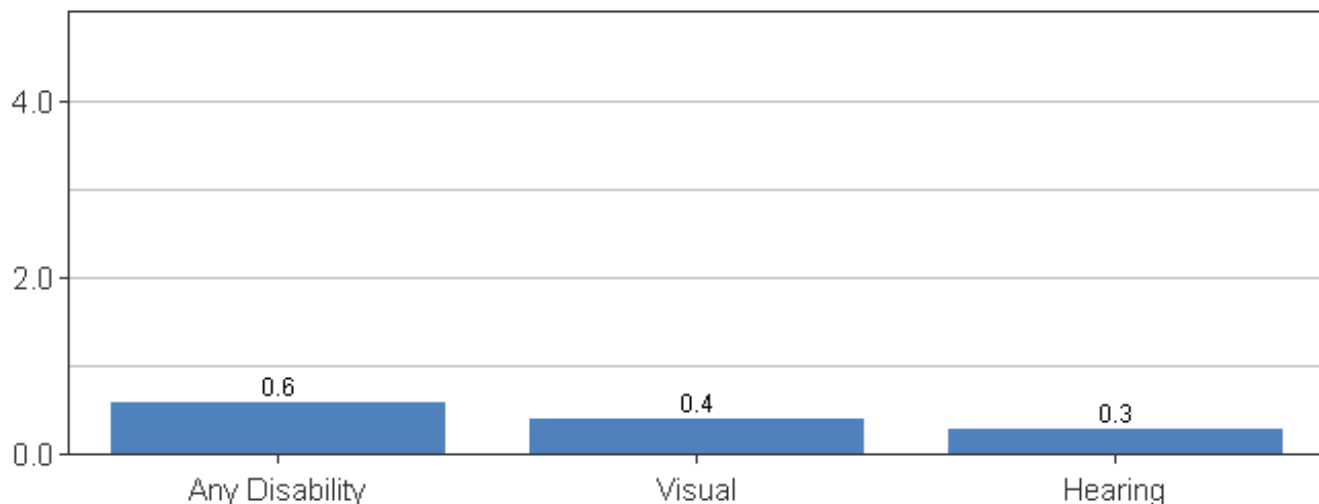
Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.6%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in NJ was 0.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 3,300 of the 523,400 children ages 0 to 4 in NJ reported one or more disabilities.
- In NJ in 2012, 0.4 percent reported a visual disability
- In NJ in 2012, 0.3 percent reported a hearing disability

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

Prevalence Rates: Age 4 years and under (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.6	3.29	3,300	1,310	523,400	4,656
Visual	0.4	3.29	2,100	1,060	523,400	4,656
Hearing	0.3	3.29	1,300	840	523,400	4,656

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

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

Quick Statistics

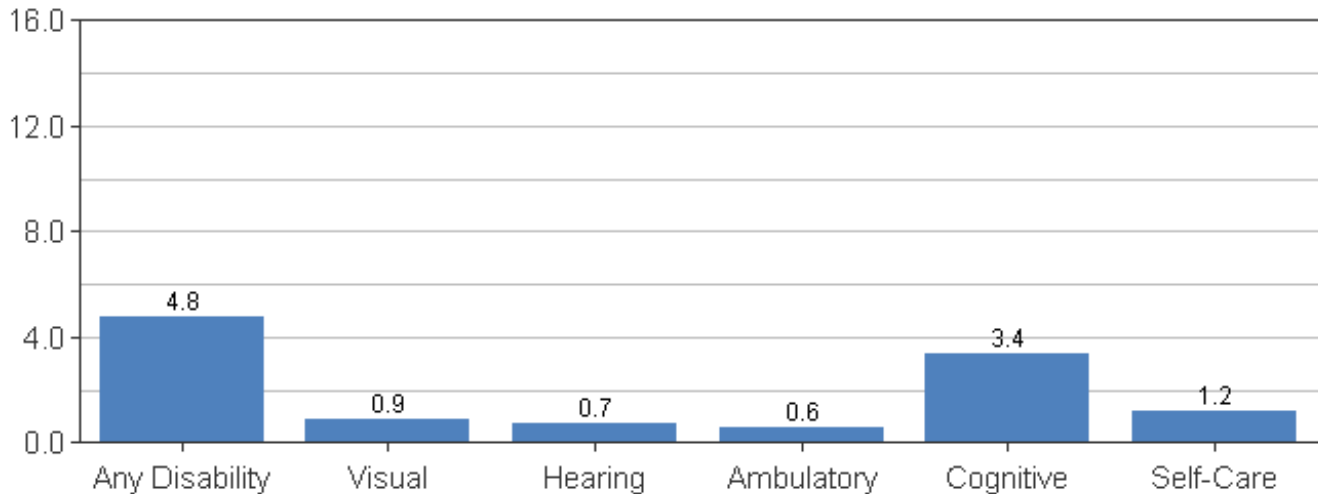
Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
4.8%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in NJ was 4.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 60,600 of the 1,266,200 individuals ages 5 to 15 in NJ reported one or more disabilities.
- In NJ in 2012, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.4 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 New Jersey in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 5 to 15 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	4.8	0.43	60,600	5,620	1,266,200	11,934
Visual	0.9	3.29	10,900	2,390	1,266,200	11,934
Hearing	0.7	3.29	8,500	2,110	1,266,200	11,934
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	8,100	2,070	1,266,200	11,934
Cognitive	3.4	0.37	43,000	4,740	1,266,200	11,934
Self-Care	1.2	3.29	15,000	2,810	1,266,200	11,934

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

Quick Statistics

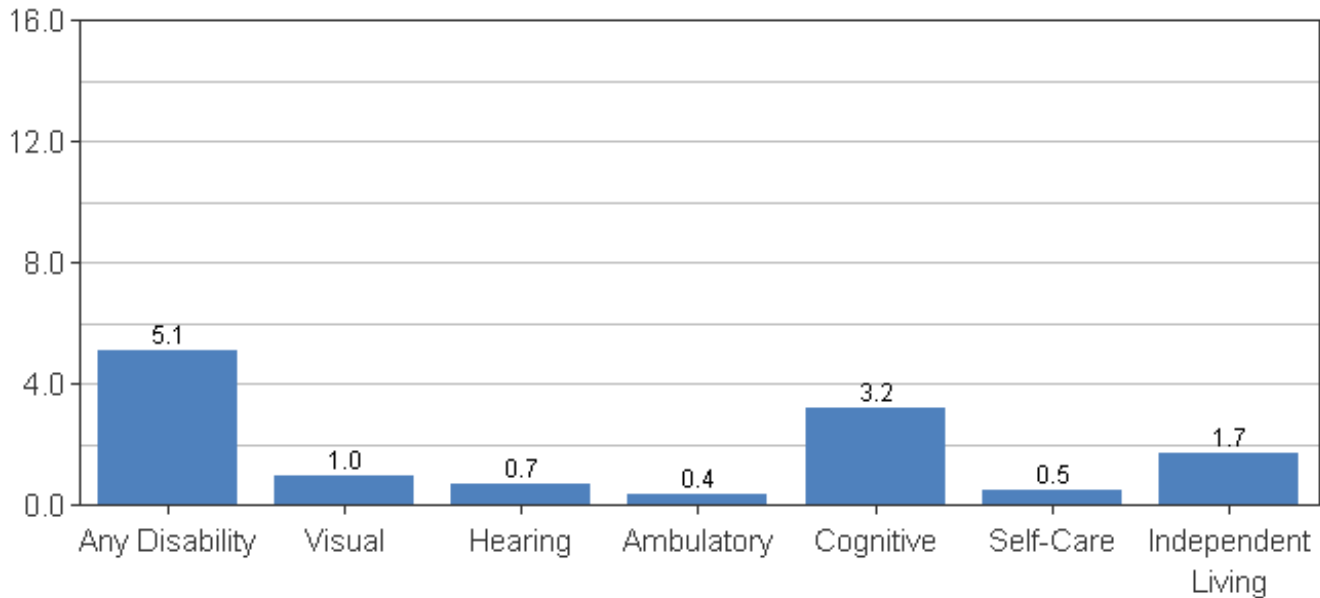
Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years

5.1%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in NJ was 5.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 29,300 of the 573,700 individuals ages 16 to 20 in NJ reported one or more disabilities.
- In NJ in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.2 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 0.4 percent.

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

Prevalence Rates: Age 16 to 20 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.1	0.67	29,300	3,910	573,700	5,595
Visual	1.0	3.29	5,600	1,710	573,700	5,595
Hearing	0.7	3.29	4,200	1,480	573,700	5,595
Ambulatory	0.4	3.29	2,500	1,150	573,700	5,595
Cognitive	3.2	0.53	18,100	3,080	573,700	5,595
Self-Care	0.5	3.29	3,000	1,260	573,700	5,595
Independent Living	1.7	3.29	9,600	2,250	573,700	5,595

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

Quick Statistics

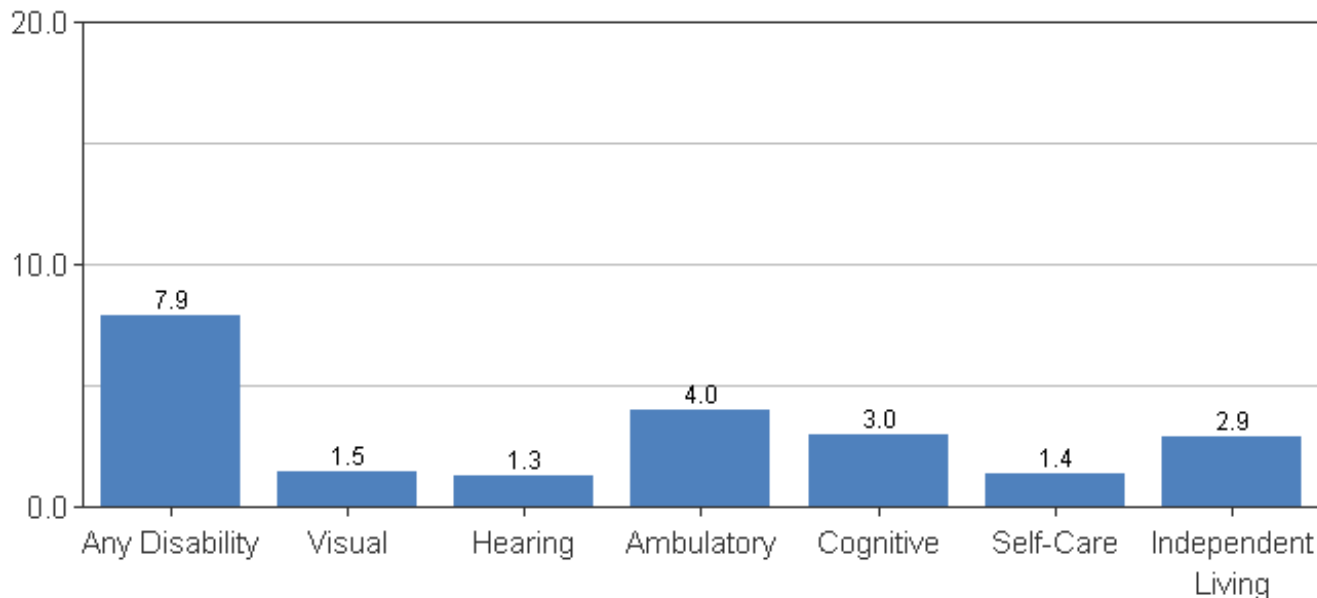
Prevalence:
Ages 21 to
64 years

7.9%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in NJ was 7.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 409,000 of the 5,191,300 individuals ages 21 to 64 in NJ reported one or more disabilities.
- In NJ in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 4.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Hearing Disability," 1.3 percent.

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

Prevalence Rates: Age 21 to 64 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	7.9	0.27	409,000	14,310	5,191,300	49,837
Visual	1.5	3.29	80,500	6,470	5,191,300	49,837
Hearing	1.3	3.29	67,700	5,940	5,191,300	49,837
Ambulatory	4.0	0.20	206,500	10,290	5,191,300	49,837
Cognitive	3.0	0.17	157,800	9,020	5,191,300	49,837
Self-Care	1.4	3.29	71,900	6,120	5,191,300	49,837
Independent Living	2.9	0.17	151,400	8,840	5,191,300	49,837

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

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

Quick Statistics

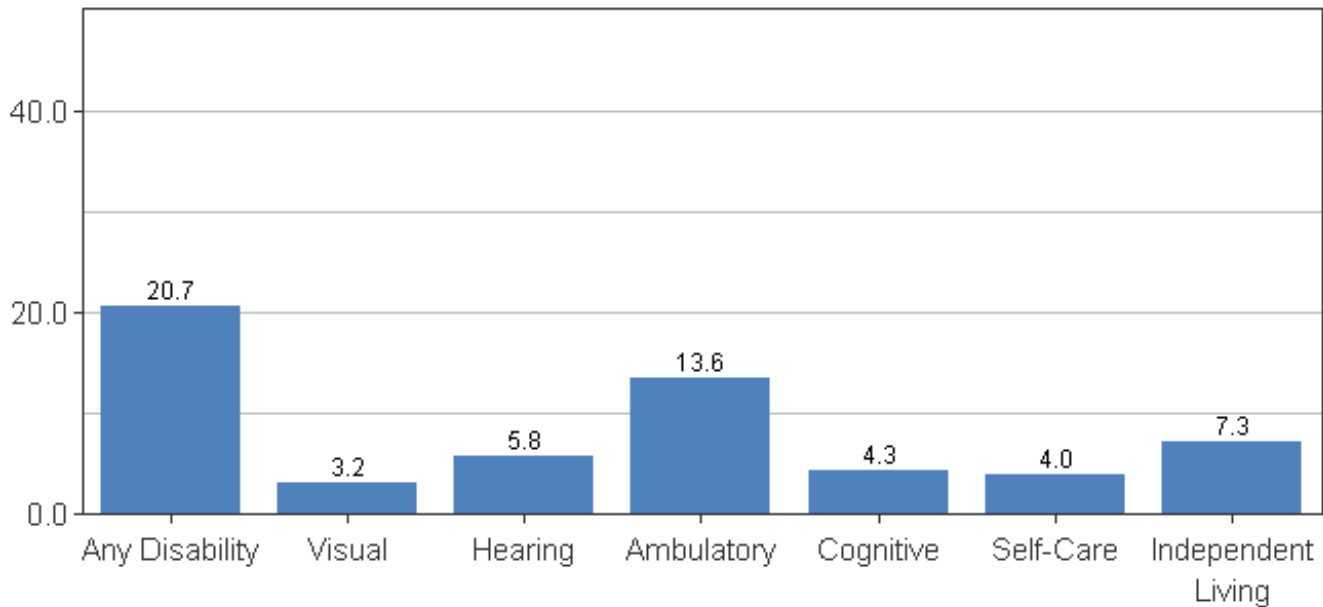
Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

20.7%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in NJ was 20.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 137,000 of the 663,100 individuals ages 65 to 74 in NJ reported one or more disabilities.
- In NJ in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 13.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 3.2 percent.

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

Prevalence Rates: Age 65 to 74 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	20.7	1.14	137,000	8,420	663,100	7,765
Visual	3.2	0.50	21,300	3,340	663,100	7,765
Hearing	5.8	0.66	38,600	4,490	663,100	7,765
Ambulatory	13.6	0.96	90,000	6,840	663,100	7,765
Cognitive	4.3	0.57	28,700	3,880	663,100	7,765
Self-Care	4.0	0.55	26,800	3,750	663,100	7,765
Independent Living	7.3	0.73	48,700	5,040	663,100	7,765

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

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

Quick Statistics

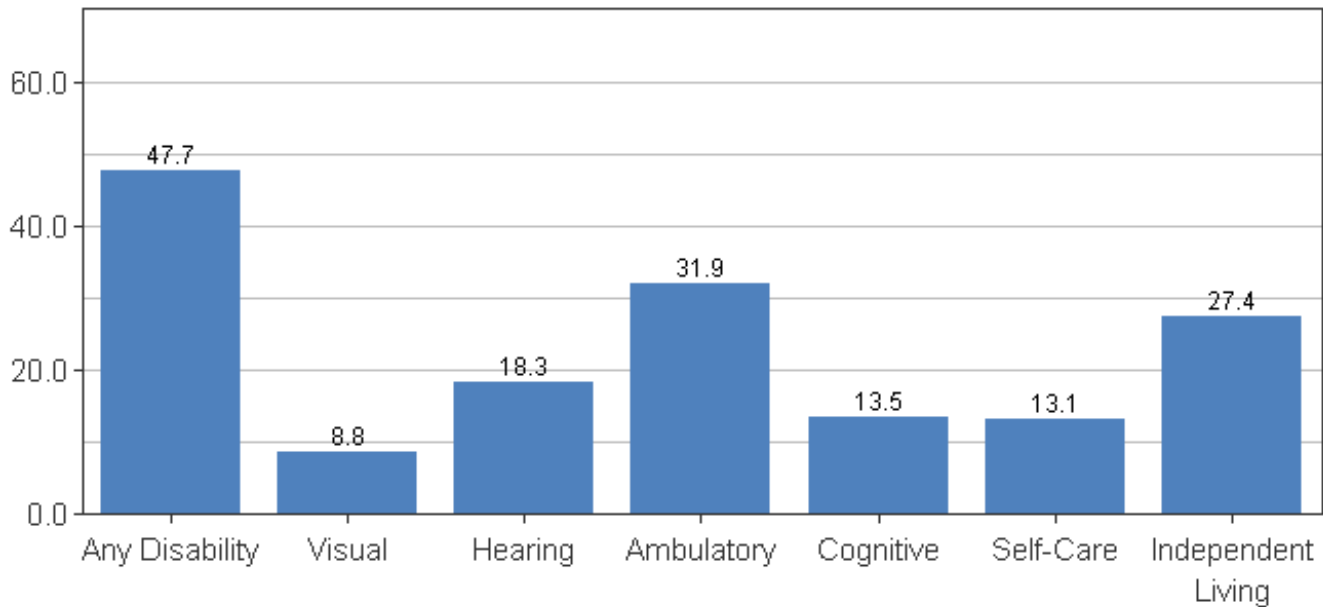
Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

47.7%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in NJ was 47.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 260,800 of the 546,500 individuals ages 75 and older in NJ reported one or more disabilities.
- In NJ in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 31.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 8.8 percent.

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

Prevalence Rates: Age 75 and older (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	47.7	1.55	260,800	11,530	546,500	6,537
Visual	8.8	0.88	48,300	5,020	546,500	6,537
Hearing	18.3	1.20	100,200	7,210	546,500	6,537
Ambulatory	31.9	1.45	174,600	9,480	546,500	6,537
Cognitive	13.5	1.06	73,600	6,190	546,500	6,537
Self-Care	13.1	1.05	71,800	6,120	546,500	6,537
Independent Living	27.4	1.38	149,600	8,790	546,500	6,537

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

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

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

9.7%

Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

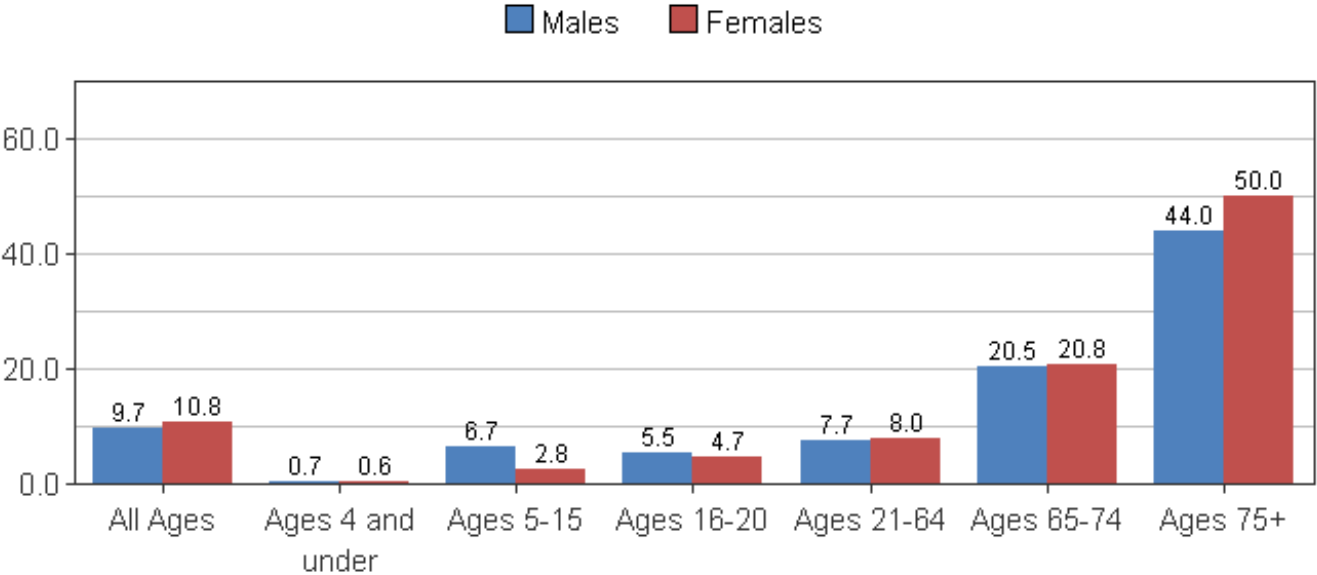
10.8%

- In NJ in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 9.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 411,800 of the 4,250,500 males of all ages in NJ reported one or more disabilities.
- In NJ in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 10.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 488,200 of the 4,513,700 females of all ages in NJ 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 New Jersey in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Gender and Age (%)



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	9.7	0.33	411,800	14,360	4,250,500	41,210
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	1,800	970	269,700	2,321
Males: Ages 5-15	6.7	0.71	43,100	4,740	644,200	5,988
Males: Ages 16-20	5.5	0.97	16,100	2,900	292,200	2,821
Males: Ages 21-64	7.7	0.39	196,000	10,030	2,530,800	23,956
Males: Ages 65-74	20.5	1.68	62,200	5,690	303,100	3,571
Males: Ages 75+	44.0	2.48	92,700	6,940	210,400	2,553
Females						
Females: All Ages	10.8	0.33	488,200	15,560	4,513,700	45,114
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.6	3.29	1,500	880	253,700	2,335
Females: Ages 5-15	2.8	0.48	17,500	3,030	621,900	5,946
Females: Ages 16-20	4.7	0.91	13,200	2,630	281,400	2,774
Females: Ages 21-64	8.0	0.38	213,000	10,450	2,660,400	25,881
Females: Ages 65-74	20.8	1.55	74,800	6,240	360,000	4,194
Females: Ages 75+	50.0	1.98	168,200	9,310	336,200	3,984

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

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

8.7%

Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

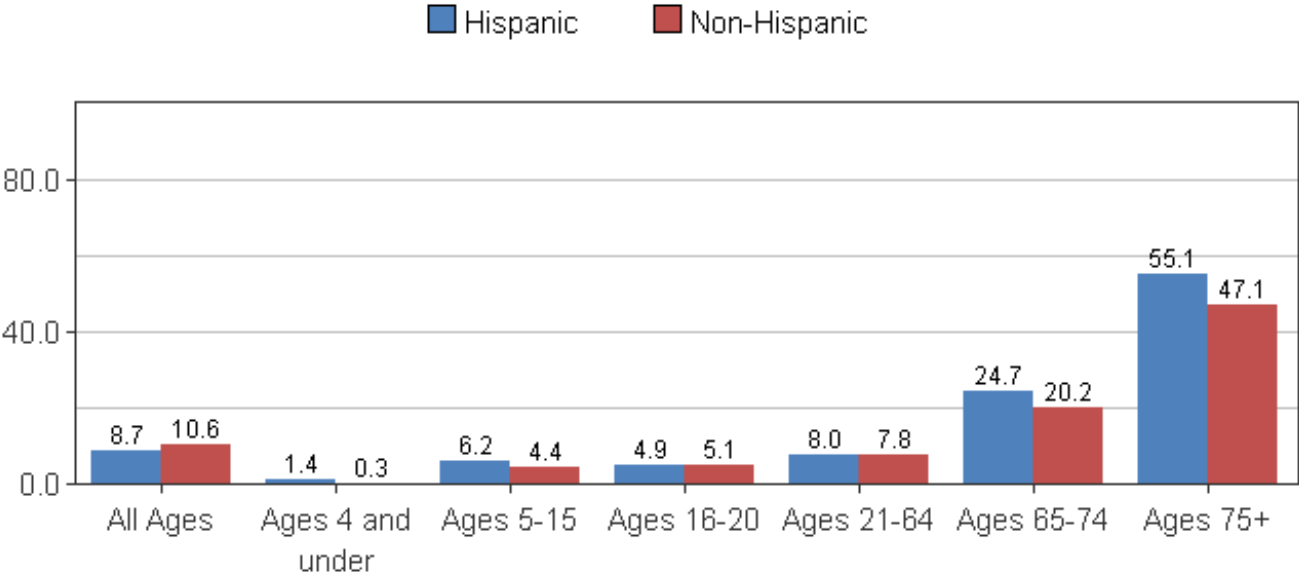
10.6%

- In NJ in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 8.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 141,900 of the 1,629,300 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in NJ reported one or more disabilities.
- In NJ in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 10.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 758,100 of the 7,134,800 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in NJ 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 New Jersey in 2012

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



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	8.7	0.51	141,900	8,560	1,629,300	12,529
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	1.4	3.29	2,000	1,010	141,900	1,024
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.2	1.03	17,800	3,060	288,300	2,329
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	4.9	1.41	6,100	1,790	123,900	996
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	8.0	0.63	78,200	6,380	971,500	7,219
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	24.7	3.92	15,700	2,870	63,700	619
Hispanic - Ages 75+	55.1	5.69	22,100	3,400	40,100	342
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	10.6	0.26	758,100	19,080	7,134,800	73,795
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.3	3.29	1,300	830	381,500	3,632
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	4.4	0.47	42,800	4,730	977,900	9,605
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.1	0.76	23,200	3,480	449,800	4,599
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	7.8	0.30	330,800	12,930	4,219,800	42,618
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	20.2	1.19	121,300	7,930	599,500	7,146
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	47.1	1.61	238,700	11,040	506,400	6,195

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

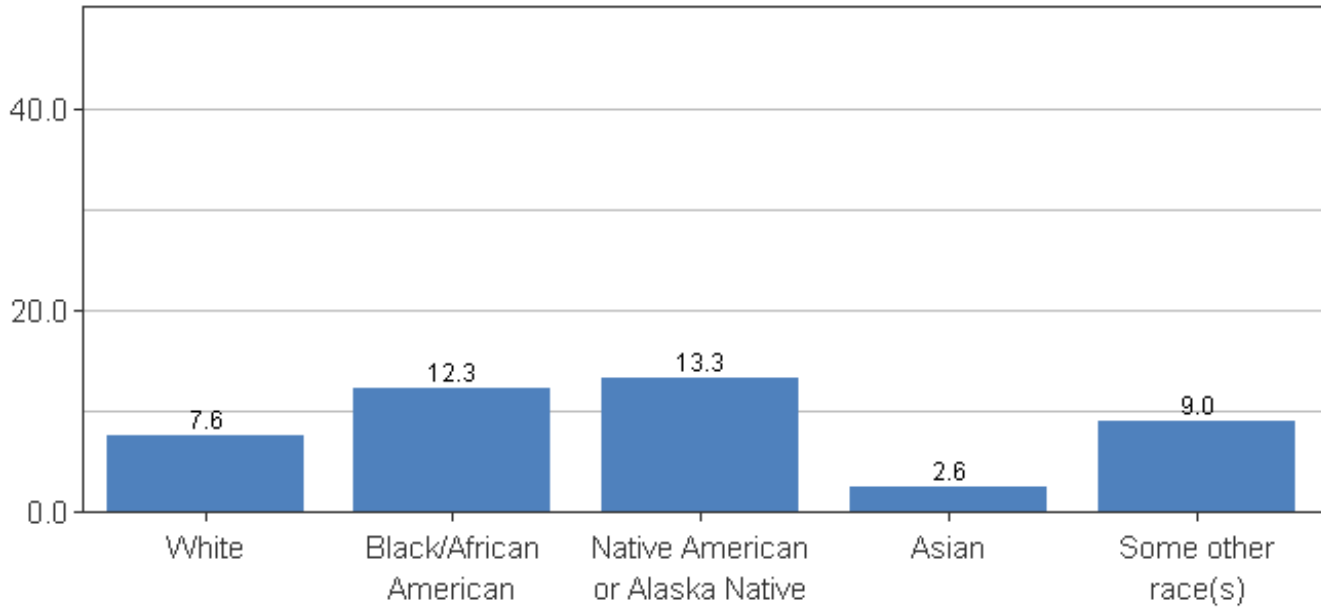
Quick Statistics

In 2012, among working-age people in NJ:

- 7.6 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 12.3 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 13.3 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 2.6 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 9.0 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 New Jersey in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Race (%)



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	7.6	0.32	272,500	11,780	3,567,400	36,076
Black/African American	12.3	0.90	86,000	6,690	700,300	5,994
Native American or Alaska Native	13.3	8.25	1,200	790	8,900	101
Asian	2.6	0.51	13,000	2,610	507,700	4,652
Some other race(s)	9.0	1.03	36,400	4,360	407,000	3,014

Employment

Introduction

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

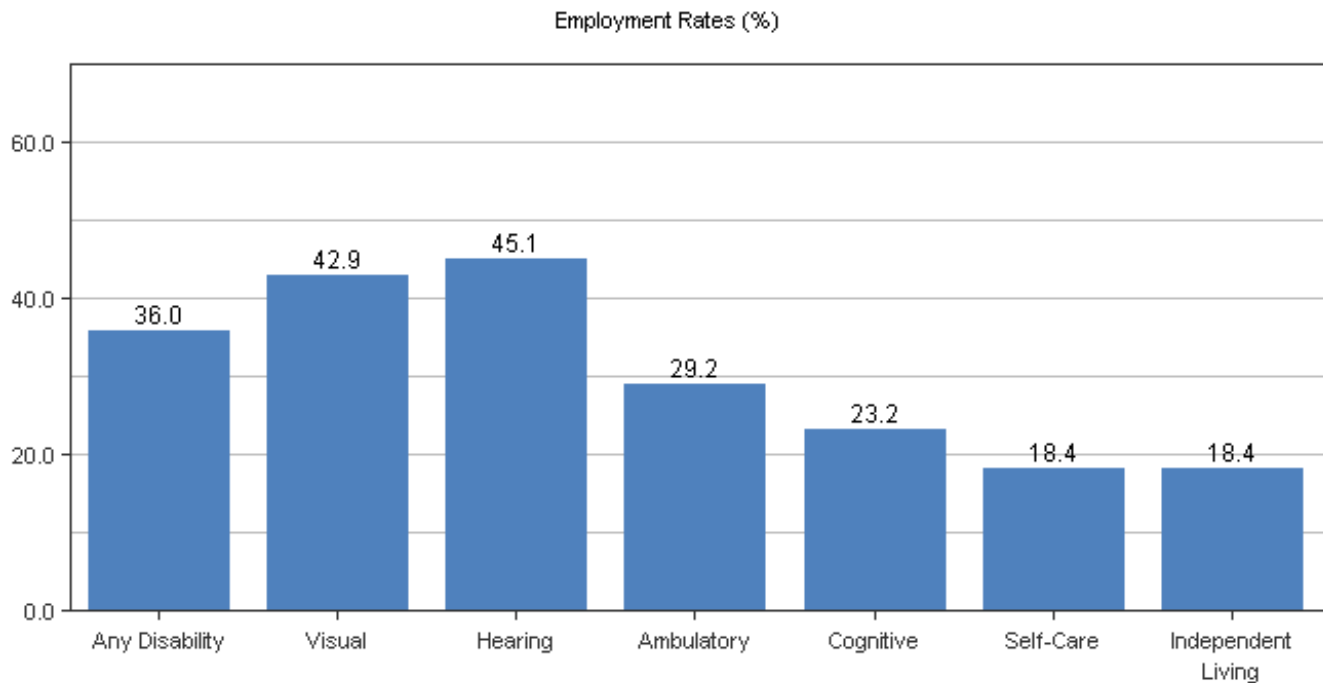
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
36.0%

Employment:
without
disability
76.5%

- In 2012, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in NJ was 36.0 percent.
- In 2012, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in NJ was 76.5 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 40.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 45.1 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 18.4 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	76.5	0.44	3,657,700	33,450	4,782,200	45,690
Any Disability	36.0	1.72	147,200	8,720	409,000	4,147
Visual	42.9	4.00	34,500	4,250	80,500	731
Hearing	45.1	4.38	30,500	4,000	67,700	687
Ambulatory	29.2	2.29	60,400	5,610	206,500	2,090
Cognitive	23.2	2.44	36,600	4,380	157,800	1,692
Self-Care	18.4	3.31	13,200	2,630	71,900	786
Independent Living	18.4	2.28	27,900	3,820	151,400	1,622

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 New Jersey 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

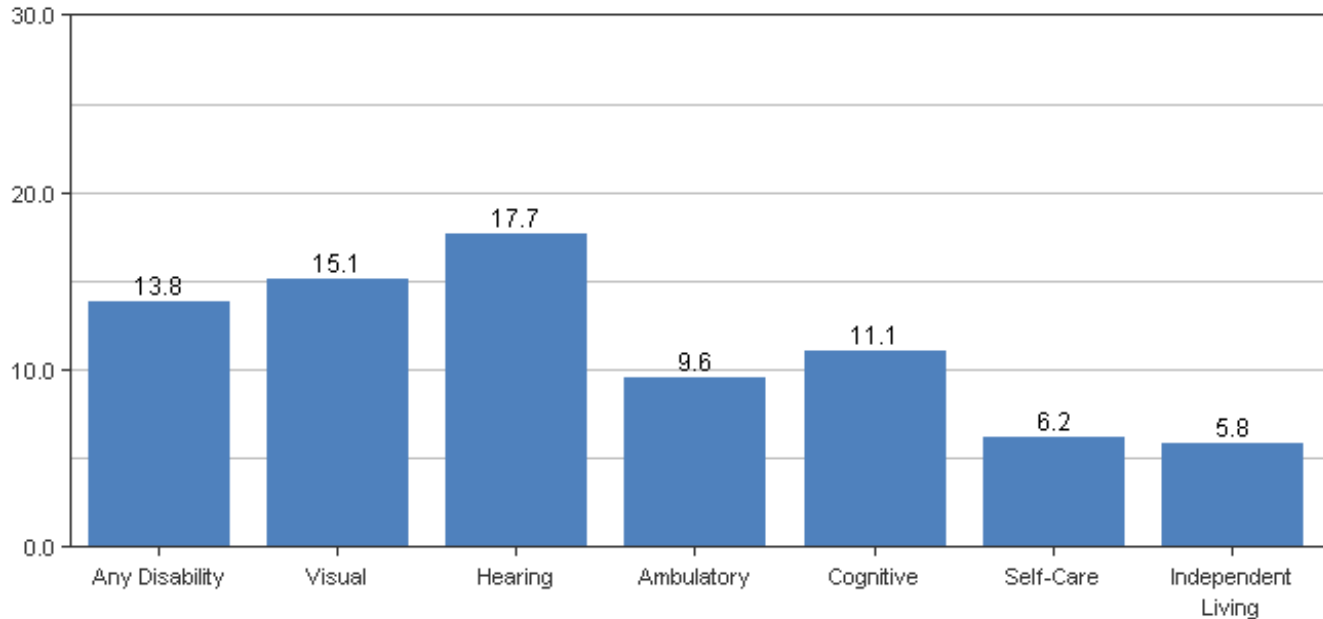
Actively
Looking: with
disability
13.8%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
31.9%

- In 2012 in NJ, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 13.8 percent.
- In 2012 in NJ, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 31.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 18.1 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 17.7 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 5.8 percent.

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

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	31.9	1.01	358,500	13,440	1,124,500	10,762
Any Disability	13.8	1.54	36,000	4,340	261,900	2,700
Visual	15.1	3.83	6,900	1,910	45,900	427
Hearing	17.7	4.54	6,600	1,860	37,200	355
Ambulatory	9.6	1.77	14,100	2,710	146,100	1,506
Cognitive	11.1	2.07	13,500	2,660	121,100	1,325
Self-Care	6.2	2.28	3,700	1,380	58,600	652
Independent Living	5.8	1.52	7,200	1,950	123,500	1,344

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

Quick Statistics

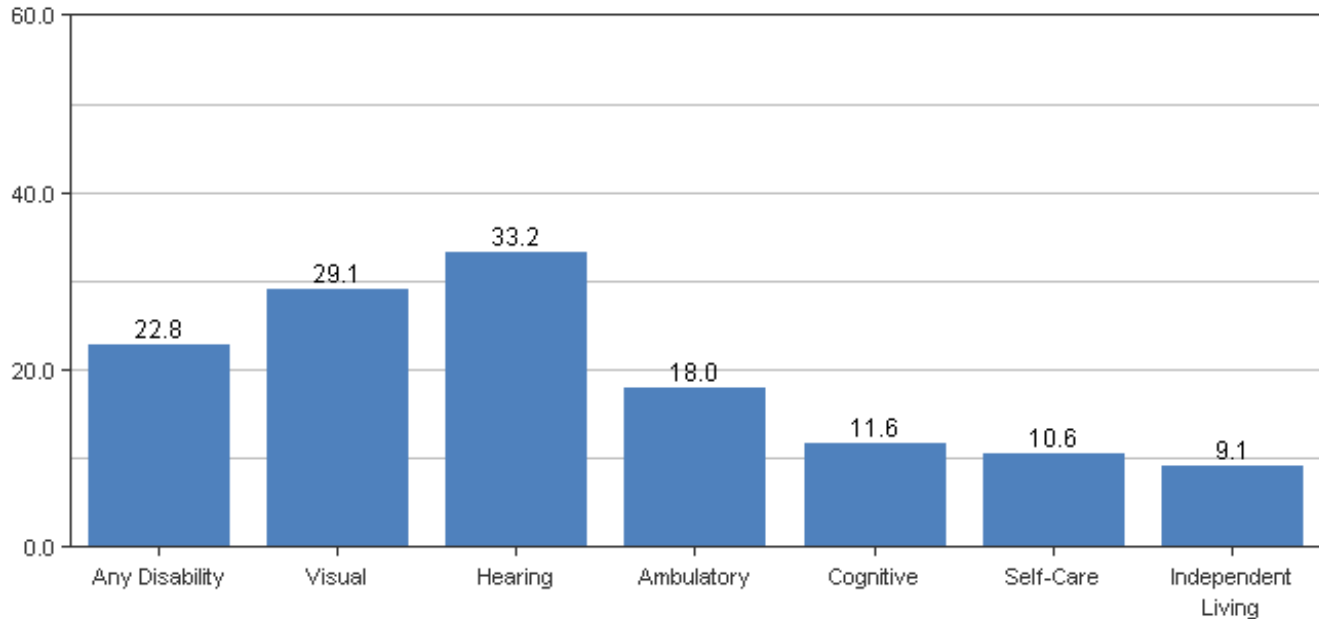
FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
22.8%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
57.3%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in NJ was 22.8 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in NJ was 57.3 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 34.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 33.2 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 9.1 percent.

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

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	57.3	0.52	2,741,500	31,530	4,782,200	45,690
Any Disability	22.8	1.50	93,200	6,960	409,000	4,147
Visual	29.1	3.67	23,400	3,500	80,500	731
Hearing	33.2	4.15	22,500	3,430	67,700	687
Ambulatory	18.0	1.94	37,100	4,400	206,500	2,090
Cognitive	11.6	1.85	18,300	3,100	157,800	1,692
Self-Care	10.6	2.63	7,600	2,000	71,900	786
Independent Living	9.1	1.69	13,700	2,680	151,400	1,622

Annual Earnings (Full-Time / Full-Year workers)

Introduction

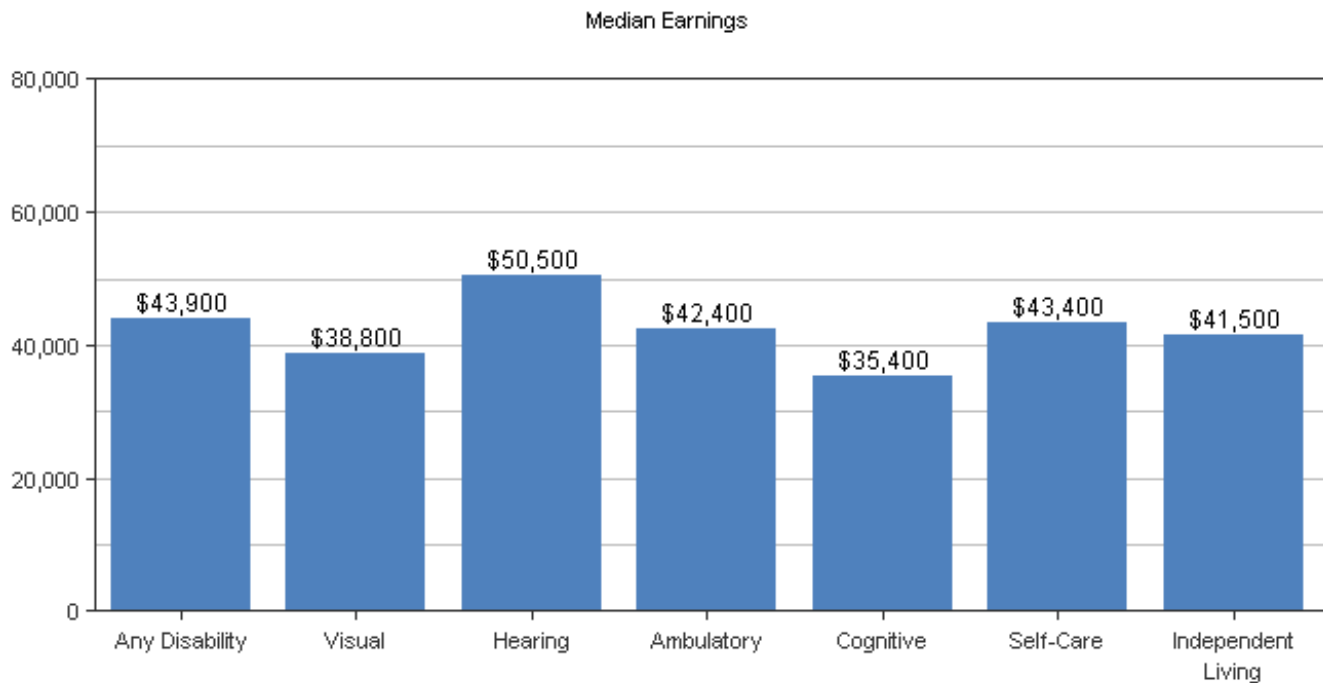
This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in New Jersey, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics



- In 2012, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in NJ was \$43,900.
- In 2012, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in NJ was \$54,600.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$10,700.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$50,500. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Cognitive Disability," \$35,400.

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



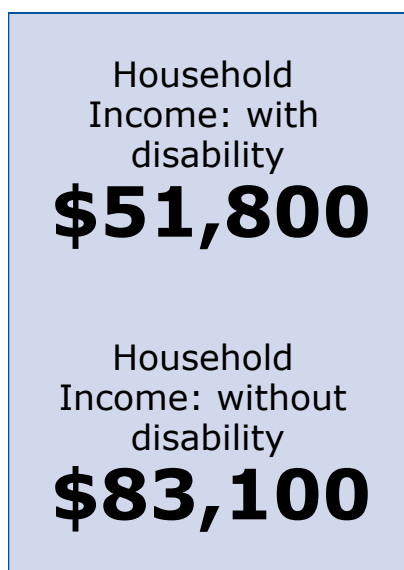
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$54,600	\$820	2,742,000	25,973
Any Disability	\$43,900	\$3,090	93,000	895
Visual	\$38,800	\$5,670	23,000	199
Hearing	\$50,500	\$8,500	22,000	239
Ambulatory	\$42,400	\$4,120	37,000	350
Cognitive	\$35,400	\$6,600	18,000	167
Self-Care	\$43,400	\$9,950	8,000	73
Independent Living	\$41,500	\$6,990	14,000	129

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

Quick Statistics

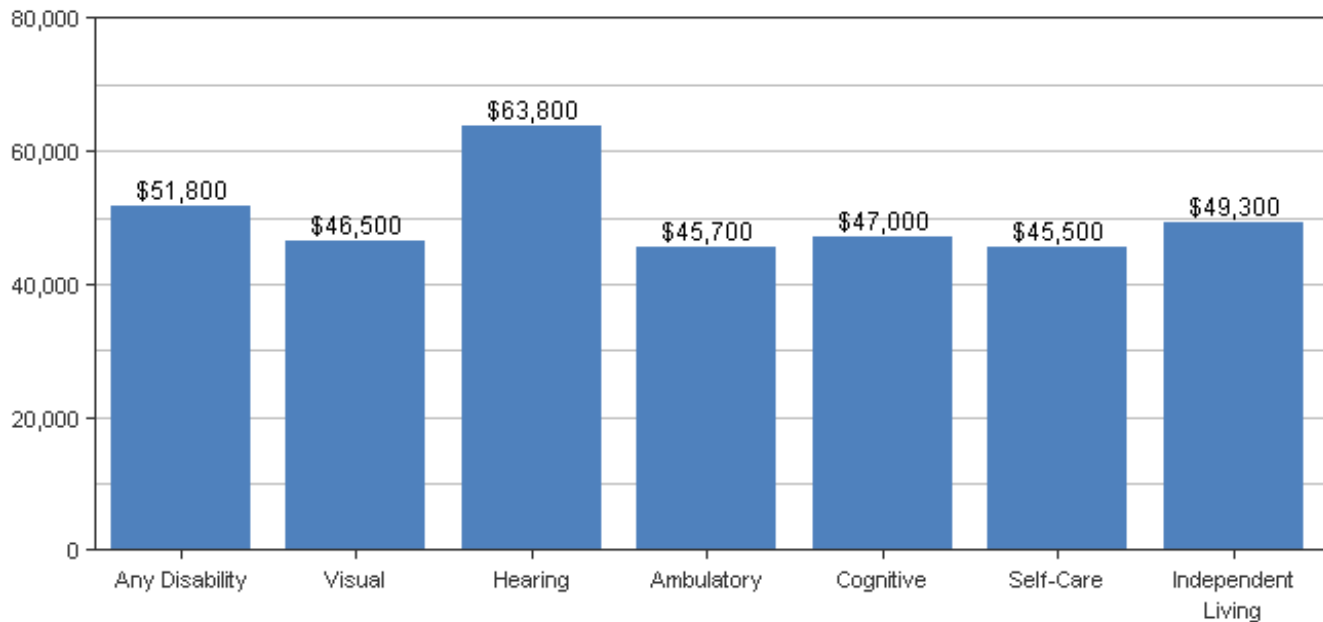


- In 2012, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in NJ was \$51,800.
- In 2012, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in NJ was \$83,100.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$31,300.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$63,800. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Self-Care Disability" \$45,500 .

* **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 New Jersey in 2012

Median Household Income



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$83,100	\$1,480	2,298,000	22,785
Any Disability	\$51,800	3,090	335,000	3,417
Visual	\$46,500	6,290	68,000	635
Hearing	\$63,800	8,080	60,000	633
Ambulatory	\$45,700	3,930	182,000	1,828
Cognitive	\$47,000	4,730	127,000	1,338
Self-Care	\$45,500	7,030	63,000	649
Independent Living	\$49,300	5,000	125,000	1,319

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

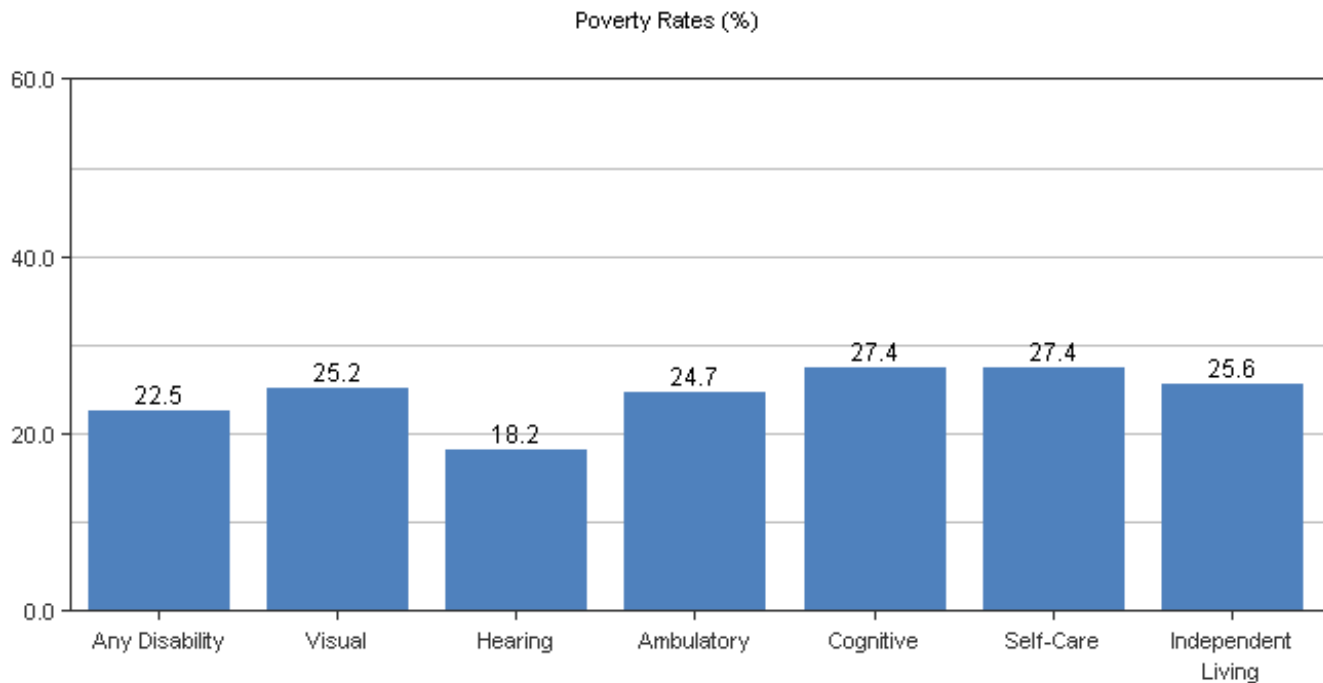
Quick Statistics



- In 2012, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in NJ was 22.5 percent.
- In 2012, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in NJ was 8.2 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 14.3 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 27.4 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 18.2 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 New Jersey in 2012



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	8.2	0.35	392,100	17,030	4,764,900	45,406
Any Disability	22.5	1.82	92,000	8,400	408,800	4,142
Visual	25.2	4.26	20,300	3,960	80,400	730
Hearing	18.2	4.13	12,300	3,090	67,700	687
Ambulatory	24.7	2.64	51,000	6,260	206,500	2,090
Cognitive	27.4	3.13	43,100	5,770	157,600	1,688
Self-Care	27.4	4.63	19,700	3,900	71,900	786
Independent Living	25.6	3.12	38,800	5,470	151,400	1,622

* **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

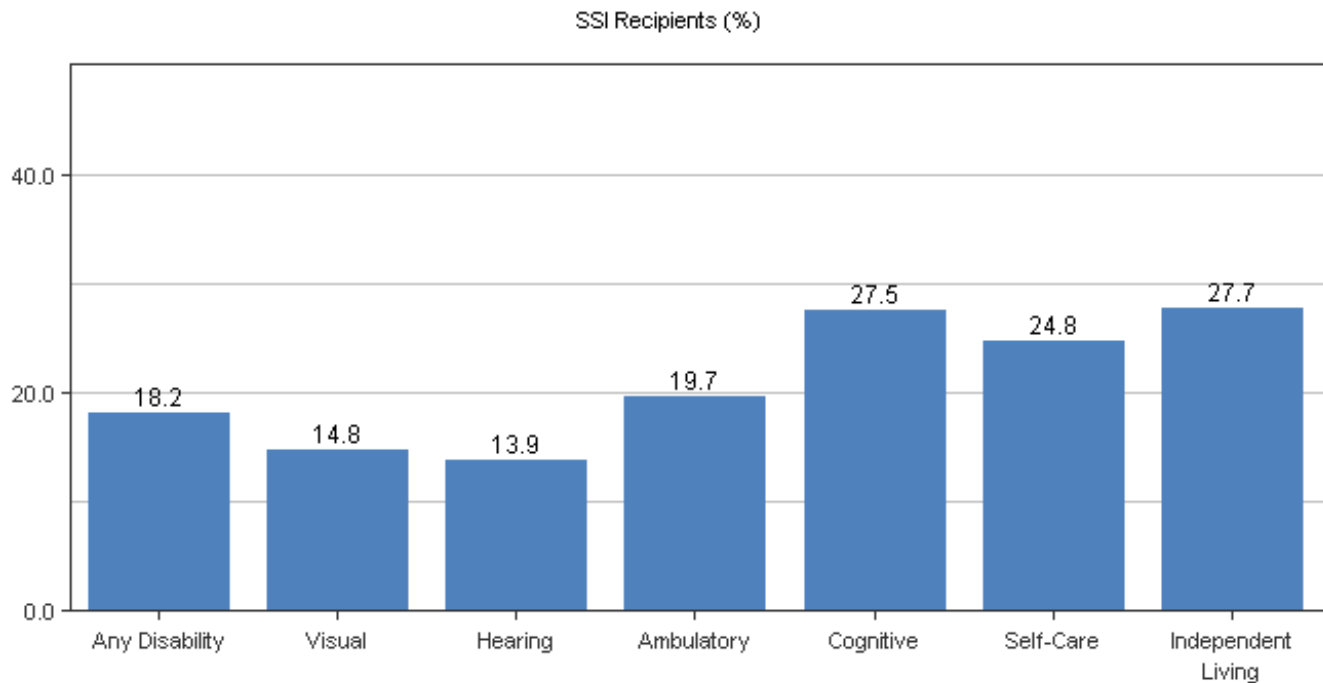
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in New Jersey, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that 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
18.2%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in NJ was 18.2 percent.
- In 2012, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in NJ was 74,600.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 27.7 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 13.9 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	18.2	1.38	74,600	6,230	409,000	4,147
Visual	14.8	2.87	11,900	2,500	80,500	731
Hearing	13.9	3.05	9,400	2,220	67,700	687
Ambulatory	19.7	2.01	40,800	4,620	206,500	2,090
Cognitive	27.5	2.58	43,400	4,760	157,800	1,692
Self-Care	24.8	3.69	17,800	3,060	71,900	786
Independent Living	27.7	2.64	42,000	4,690	151,400	1,622

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

Quick Statistics

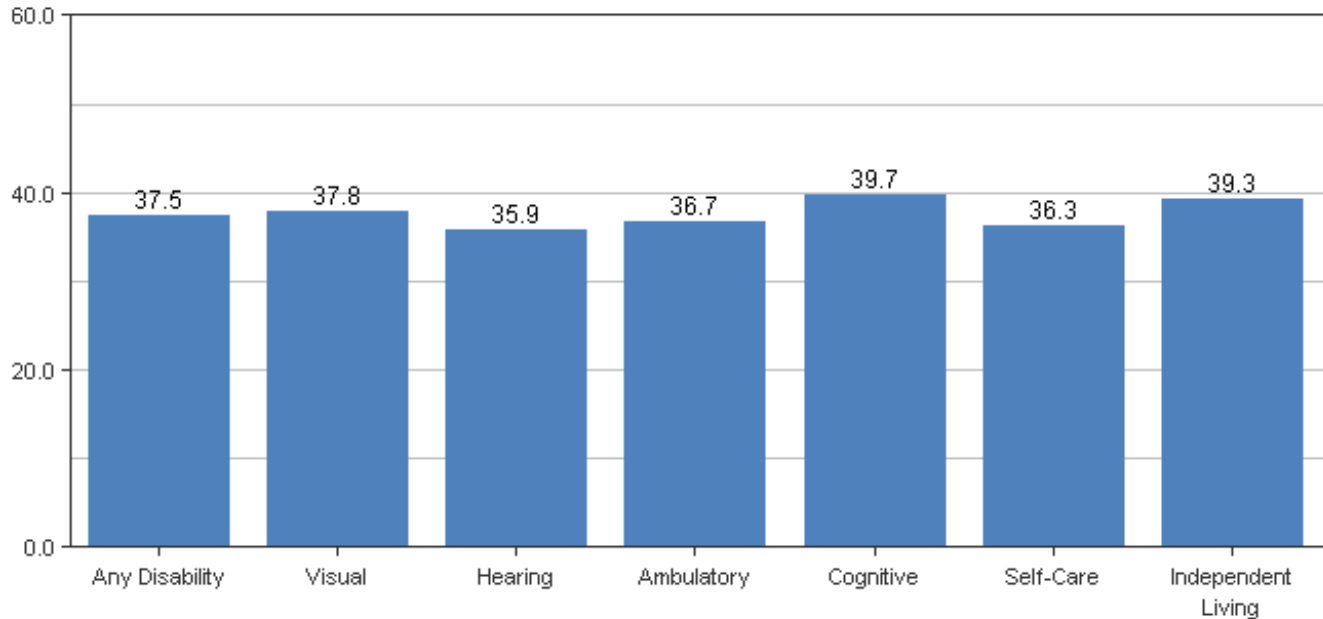
High School
Only: with
disability
37.5%

High School
Only: without
disability
25.7%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in NJ was 37.5 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in NJ was 25.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 11.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 39.7 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Hearing Disability," 35.9 percent.

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

Education: High School Diploma Only or Equivalent (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	25.7	0.46	1,230,100	23,590	4,782,200	45,690
Any Disability	37.5	1.73	153,400	8,900	409,000	4,147
Visual	37.8	3.92	30,400	3,990	80,500	731
Hearing	35.9	4.23	24,300	3,570	67,700	687
Ambulatory	36.7	2.43	75,700	6,280	206,500	2,090
Cognitive	39.7	2.82	62,600	5,720	157,800	1,692
Self-Care	36.3	4.11	26,000	3,690	71,900	786
Independent Living	39.3	2.88	59,500	5,570	151,400	1,622

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

Quick Statistics

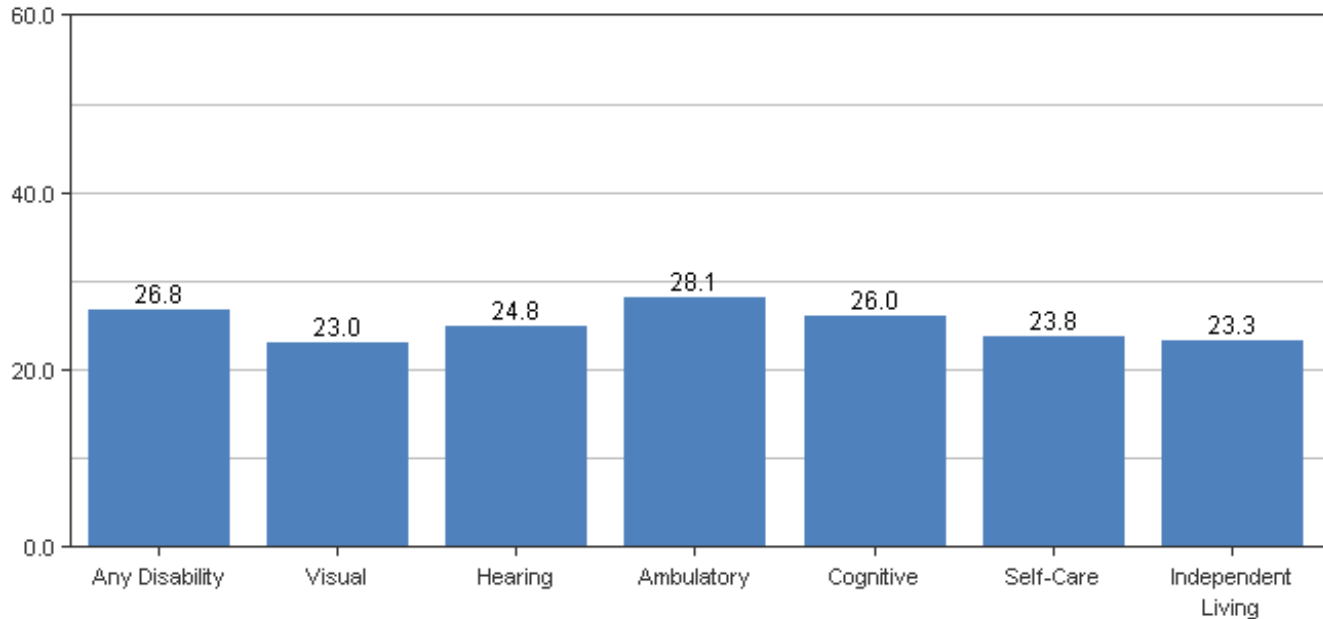
Some
College: with
disability
26.8%

Some
College:
without
disability
26.3%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in NJ was 26.8 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in NJ was 26.3 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was -0.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Ambulatory Disability," 28.1 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Visual Disability," 23.0 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 New Jersey in 2012

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	26.3	0.46	1,258,100	23,810	4,782,200	45,690
Any Disability	26.8	1.59	109,600	7,540	409,000	4,147
Visual	23.0	3.40	18,500	3,110	80,500	731
Hearing	24.8	3.80	16,800	2,960	67,700	687
Ambulatory	28.1	2.27	58,100	5,510	206,500	2,090
Cognitive	26.0	2.53	41,100	4,630	157,800	1,692
Self-Care	23.8	3.64	17,100	2,990	71,900	786
Independent Living	23.3	2.49	35,200	4,290	151,400	1,622

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

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

16.2%

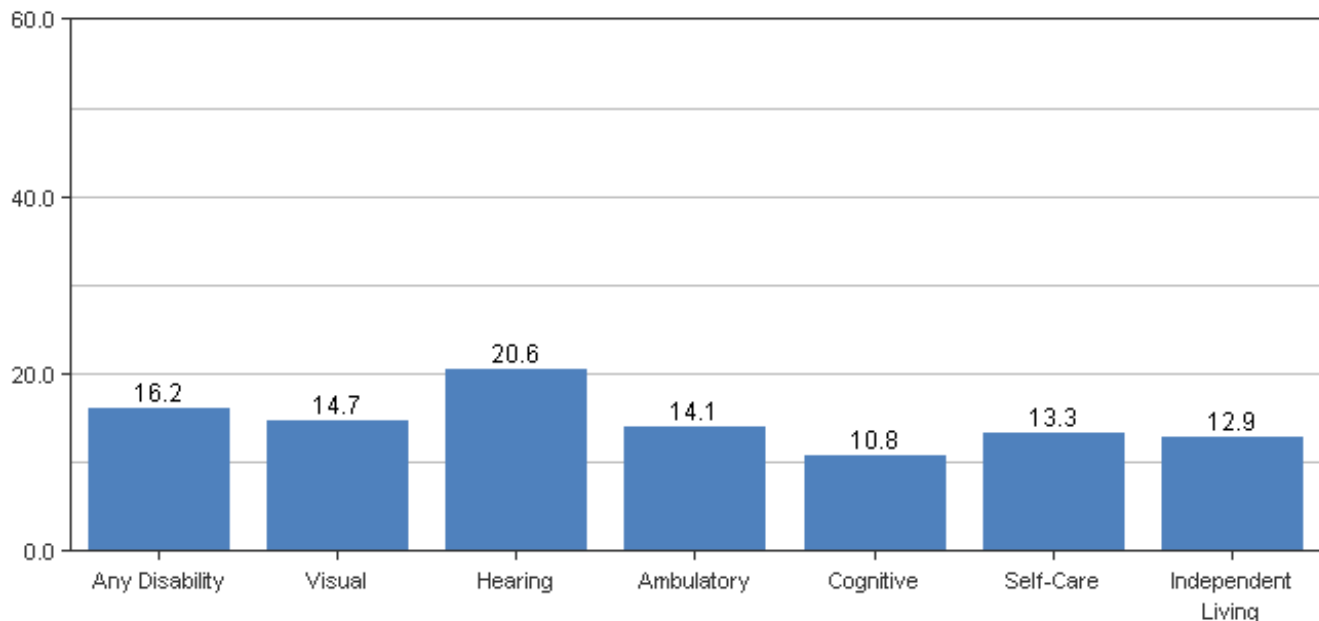
Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

40.0%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in NJ was 16.2 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in NJ was 40.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 23.8 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," 20.6 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 10.8 percent.

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

Education: Bachelor's Degree or More (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	40.0	0.51	1,911,200	28,060	4,782,200	45,690
Any Disability	16.2	1.32	66,300	5,880	409,000	4,147
Visual	14.7	2.86	11,900	2,490	80,500	731
Hearing	20.6	3.56	14,000	2,710	67,700	687
Ambulatory	14.1	1.75	29,200	3,910	206,500	2,090
Cognitive	10.8	1.79	17,000	2,990	157,800	1,692
Self-Care	13.3	2.90	9,500	2,240	71,900	786
Independent Living	12.9	1.97	19,500	3,190	151,400	1,622

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 New Jersey. 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.

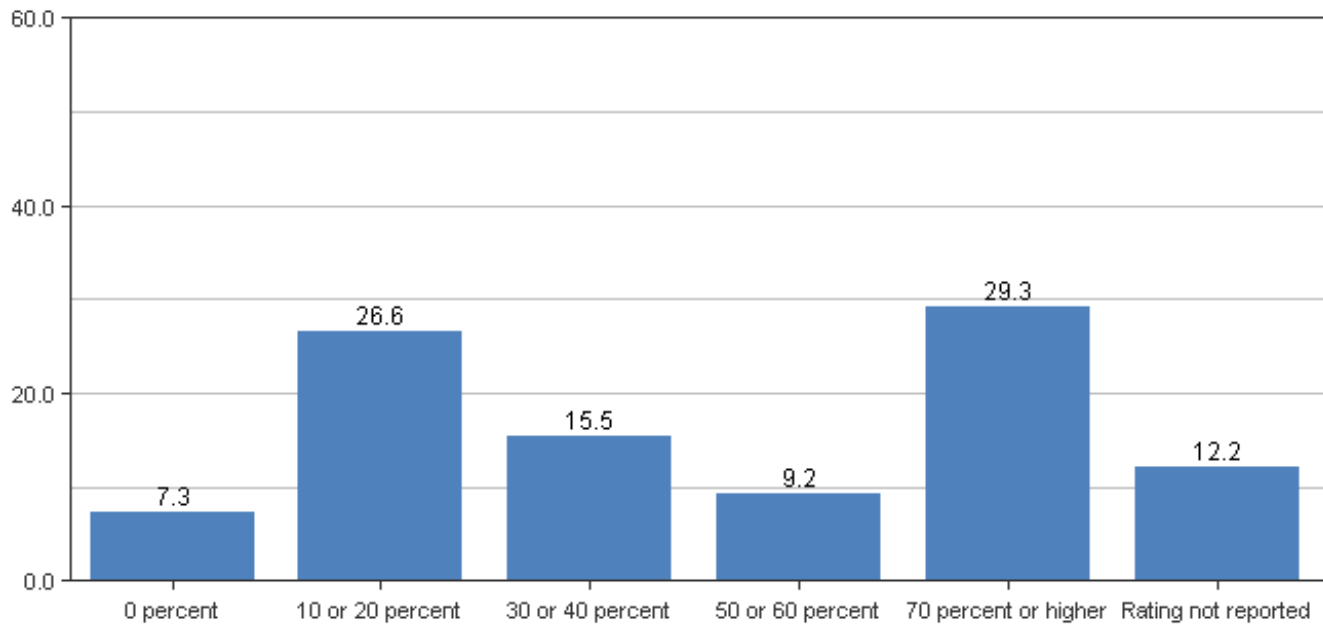
Quick Statistics

Veterans with a
Service-Connected
Disability
15.3%

- In 2012, there were 190,700 working-age civilian veterans in NJ, of whom 29,200 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in NJ with a VA service-connected disability was 15.3 percent.
- In 2012, 8,500 working-age civilian veterans in NJ had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2012, 29.3 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in NJ 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 New Jersey in 2012

Veteran Disability Rating (%)



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	15.3	1.89	29,200	3,910	190,700	1,954
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	7.3	3.49	2,100	1,060	29,200	283
10 or 20 percent	26.6	5.93	7,800	2,020	29,200	283
30 or 40 percent	15.5	4.86	4,500	1,540	29,200	283
50 or 60 percent	9.2	3.88	2,700	1,180	29,200	283
70 percent or higher	29.3	6.11	8,500	2,120	29,200	283
Rating not reported	12.2	4.39	3,600	1,370	29,200	283

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

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

Quick Statistics

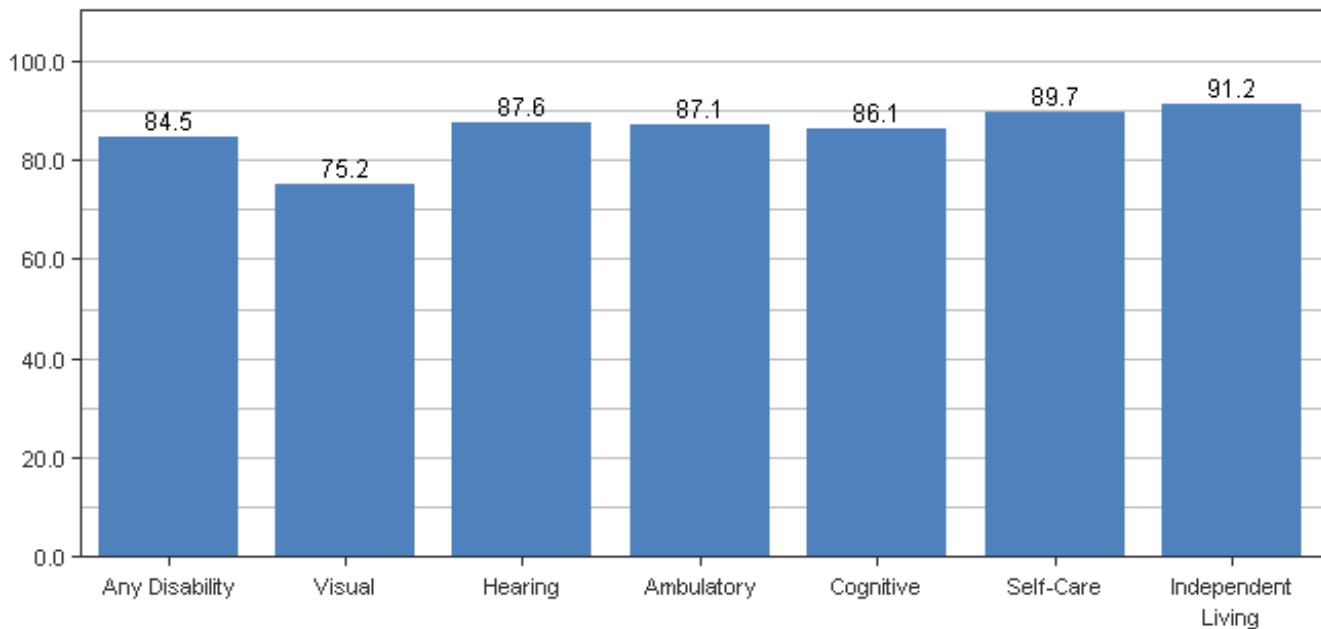
Health
Coverage:
with Disability
84.5%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
81.6%

- In 2012, 84.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NJ had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2012, 81.6 percent of working-age people without disabilities in NJ had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 2.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 91.2 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 75.2 percent.

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

Health Insurance Coverage - By Disability Type (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	81.6	0.52	3,904,200	43,550	4,782,200	45,690
Any Disability	84.5	1.67	345,500	16,980	409,000	4,147
Visual	75.2	4.49	60,500	7,220	80,500	731
Hearing	87.6	3.73	59,300	7,150	67,700	687
Ambulatory	87.1	2.17	179,900	12,370	206,500	2,090
Cognitive	86.1	2.57	135,900	10,780	157,800	1,692
Self-Care	89.7	3.34	64,400	7,450	71,900	786
Independent Living	91.2	2.15	138,000	10,860	151,400	1,622

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 New Jersey, 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

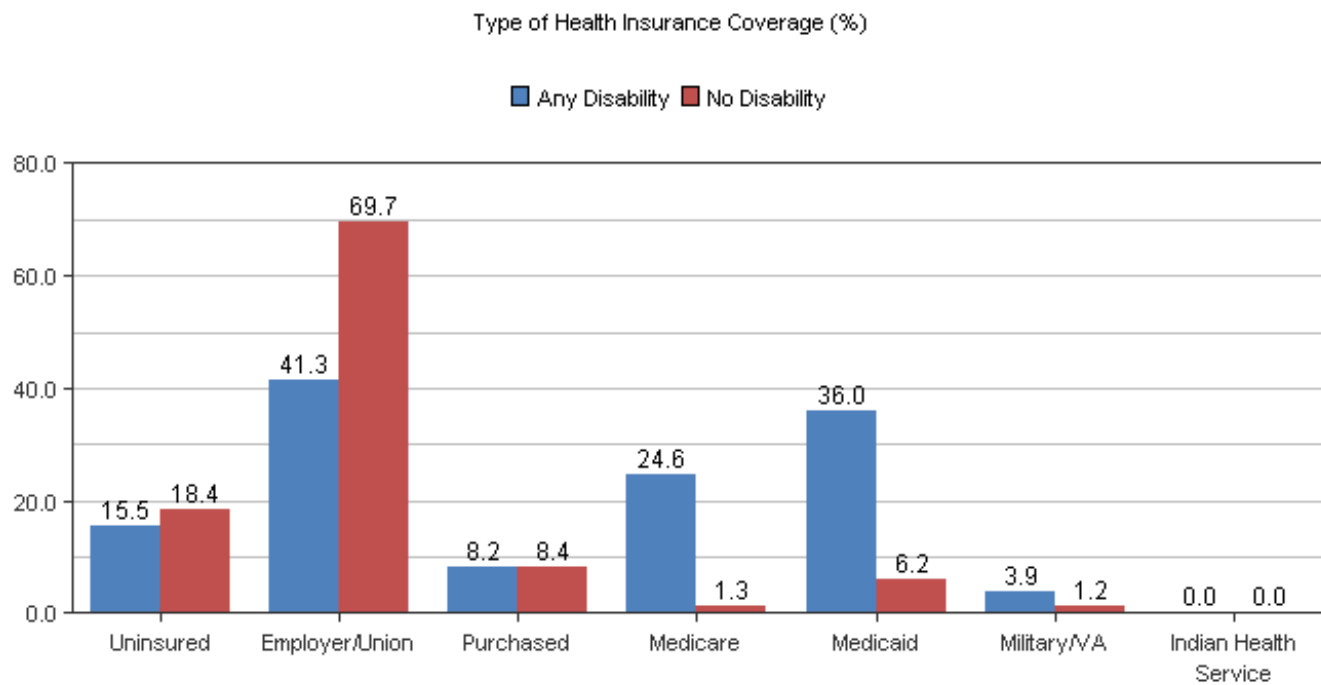
41.3%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

69.7%

- In 2012, 41.3 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NJ reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2012, 69.7 percent of working-age people without disabilities in NJ reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2012, 8.2 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NJ reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2012, 24.6 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NJ reported Medicare coverage and 36.0 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 New Jersey in 2012



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	15.5	1.67	63,500	7,400	409,000	4,147
Employer/Union	41.3	2.27	169,100	12,000	409,000	4,147
Purchased	8.2	1.26	33,500	5,390	409,000	4,147
Medicare	24.6	1.98	100,800	9,300	409,000	4,147
Medicaid	36.0	2.21	147,400	11,220	409,000	4,147
Military/VA	3.9	0.89	15,800	3,700	409,000	4,147
Indian Health Service	0.0	3.29	100	400	409,000	4,147
No Disability						
Uninsured	18.4	0.52	878,100	26,200	4,782,200	45,690
Employer/Union	69.7	0.62	3,331,900	42,490	4,782,200	45,690
Purchased	8.4	0.37	403,300	18,280	4,782,200	45,690
Medicare	1.3	3.29	61,100	7,260	4,782,200	45,690
Medicaid	6.2	0.32	298,100	15,810	4,782,200	45,690
Military/VA	1.2	3.29	55,700	6,930	4,782,200	45,690
Indian Health Service	0.0	3.29	800	850	4,782,200	45,690

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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