

Cornell University

2012

US

United States

2012 Disability Status Report United States



www.disabilitystatistics.org

Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School

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Glossary

About the Disability Status Report

The 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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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.

United States Summary

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

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

- 12.1 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.8 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 5.3 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 5.5 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 10.4 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 25.0 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 50.0 percent for persons ages 75+

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

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

Gender: In 2012, 12.3 percent of females of all ages and 12.0 percent of males of all ages in the US reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2012, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in the US was 8.5 percent.

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

- 10.2 percent among Whites
- 14.2 percent among Black / African Americans
- 4.3 percent among Asians
- 17.6 percent among Native Americans
- 9.9 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 the US was 33.5 percent.

Looking for Work: In the US in 2012, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 10.8 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In the US in 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 20.9 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2012, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was \$36,400.

Annual Household Income: In the US in 2012, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$37,300.

Poverty: In the US in 2012, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 28.4 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in the US was 19.9 percent.

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

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 34.4 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 31.0 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 12.4 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2012, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 20.2 percent in the US.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2012 in the US, 82.8 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 the United States, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

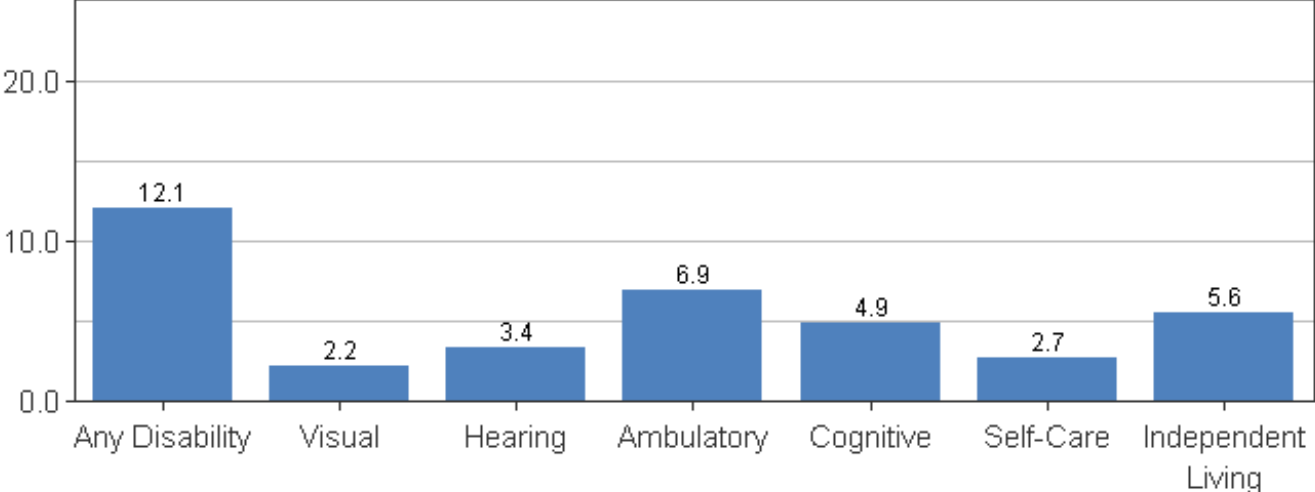
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
12.1%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in the US was 12.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 37,627,800 of the 309,936,400 individuals of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.2 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in the United States in 2012*

Prevalence Rates: All Ages (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	12.1	0.05	37,627,800	150,710	309,936,400	3,035,296
Visual	2.2	0.02	6,670,300	66,910	309,936,400	3,035,296
Hearing	3.4	0.03	10,511,400	83,470	309,936,400	3,035,296
Ambulatory	6.9	0.04	20,008,400	113,350	290,128,100	2,866,339
Cognitive	4.9	0.03	14,315,000	96,800	290,128,100	2,866,339
Self-Care	2.7	0.02	7,711,400	71,820	290,128,100	2,866,339
Independent Living	5.6	0.04	13,877,000	95,370	248,829,200	2,487,808

* **Note:** Children under the age of five were only asked about Vision and Hearing disabilities. The Independent Living disability question was only asked of persons aged 16 years old and older.

Prevalence

Ages 4 years and under

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 4 and under in the United States, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

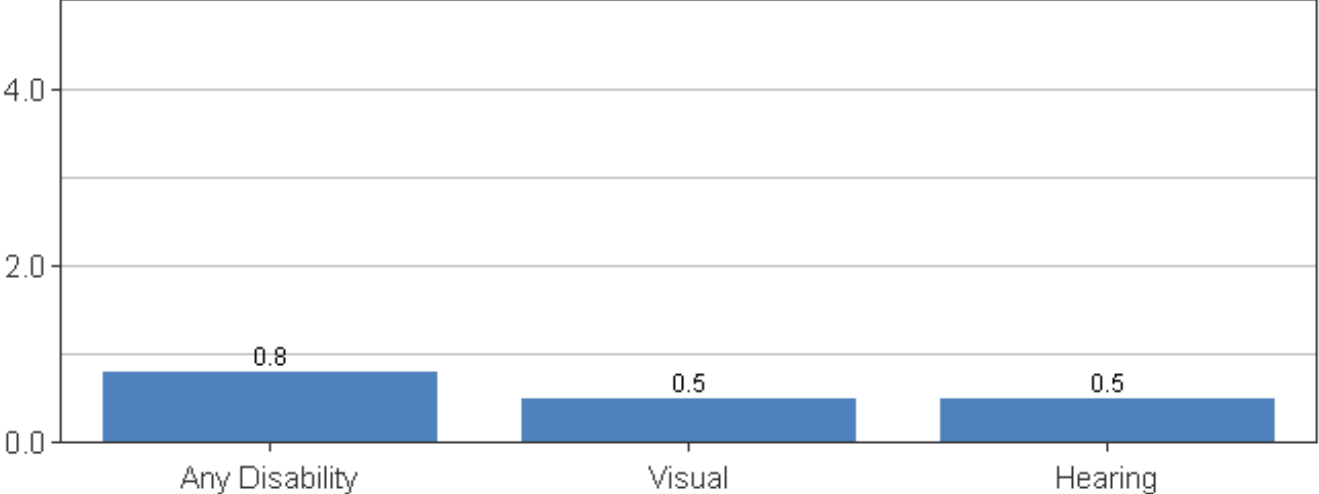
Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.8%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in the US was 0.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 162,900 of the 19,808,400 children ages 0 to 4 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2012, 0.5 percent reported a visual disability
- In the US in 2012, 0.5 percent reported a hearing disability

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in the United States in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 4 years and under (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.8	3.29	162,900	10,570	19,808,400	168,957
Visual	0.5	3.29	100,700	8,310	19,808,400	168,957
Hearing	0.5	3.29	107,600	8,590	19,808,400	168,957

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

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

Quick Statistics

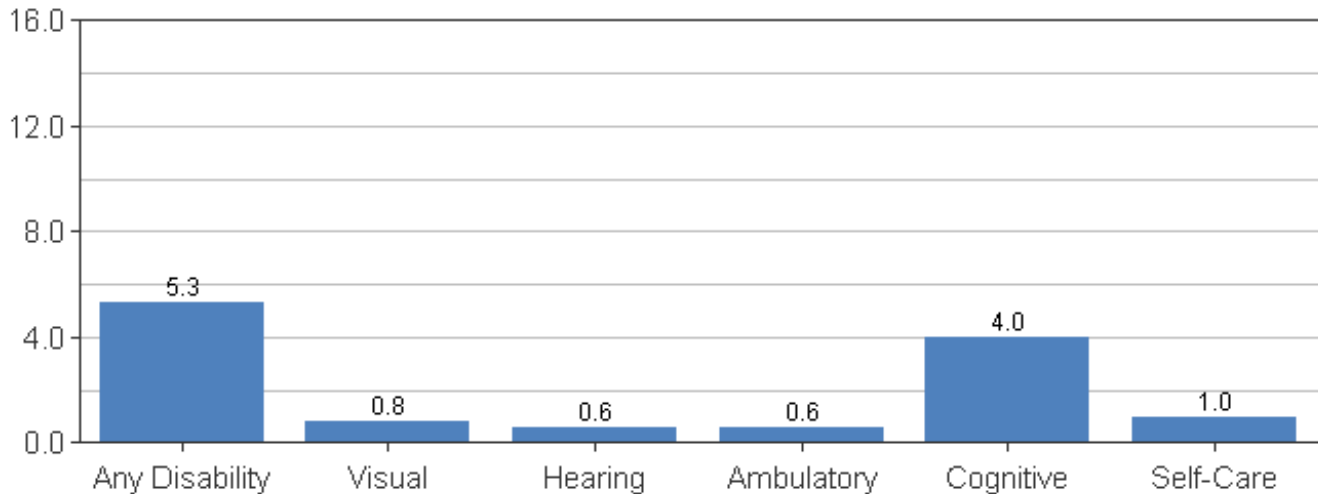
Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
5.3%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in the US was 5.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 2,393,300 of the 45,411,700 individuals ages 5 to 15 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2012, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.6 percent.

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

Prevalence of disability* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in the United States in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 5 to 15 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.3	0.09	2,393,300	40,360	45,411,700	417,759
Visual	0.8	3.29	357,900	15,660	45,411,700	417,759
Hearing	0.6	3.29	285,900	14,000	45,411,700	417,759
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	288,300	14,050	45,411,700	417,759
Cognitive	4.0	0.08	1,827,900	35,300	45,411,700	417,759
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	463,200	17,810	45,411,700	417,759

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

Prevalence

Ages 16 to 20 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in the United States, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

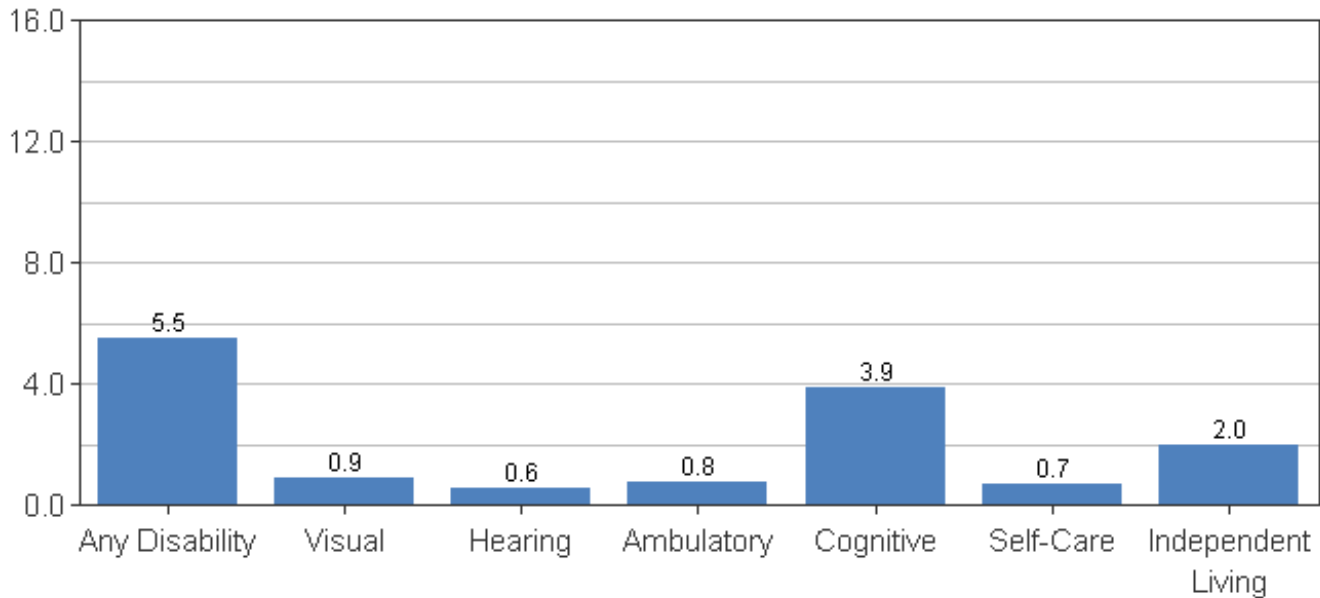
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years
5.5%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in the US was 5.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 1,215,100 of the 21,895,700 individuals ages 16 to 20 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.6 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in the United States in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 16 to 20 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.5	0.13	1,215,100	28,810	21,895,700	211,006
Visual	0.9	3.29	201,100	11,740	21,895,700	211,006
Hearing	0.6	3.29	133,100	9,550	21,895,700	211,006
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	173,300	10,900	21,895,700	211,006
Cognitive	3.9	0.11	852,000	24,140	21,895,700	211,006
Self-Care	0.7	3.29	155,900	10,340	21,895,700	211,006
Independent Living	2.0	0.08	441,800	17,390	21,895,700	211,006

Prevalence

Ages 21 to 64 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in the United States, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

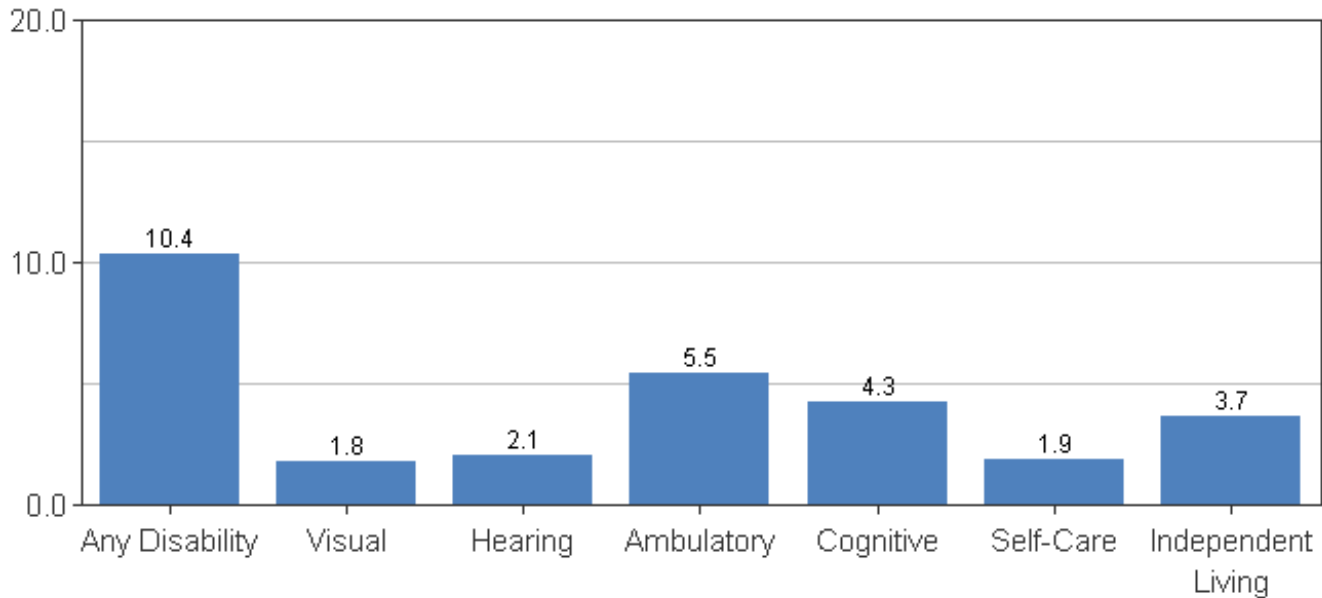
Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64
years

10.4%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in the US was 10.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 18,890,100 of the 180,997,100 individuals ages 21 to 64 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 5.5 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Visual Disability," 1.8 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in the United States in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 21 to 64 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	10.4	0.06	18,890,100	110,340	180,997,100	1,727,327
Visual	1.8	3.29	3,286,100	47,220	180,997,100	1,727,327
Hearing	2.1	0.03	3,857,100	51,110	180,997,100	1,727,327
Ambulatory	5.5	0.04	9,888,800	81,040	180,997,100	1,727,327
Cognitive	4.3	0.04	7,748,800	71,990	180,997,100	1,727,327
Self-Care	1.9	3.29	3,493,800	48,680	180,997,100	1,727,327
Independent Living	3.7	0.04	6,719,800	67,160	180,997,100	1,727,327

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

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

Quick Statistics

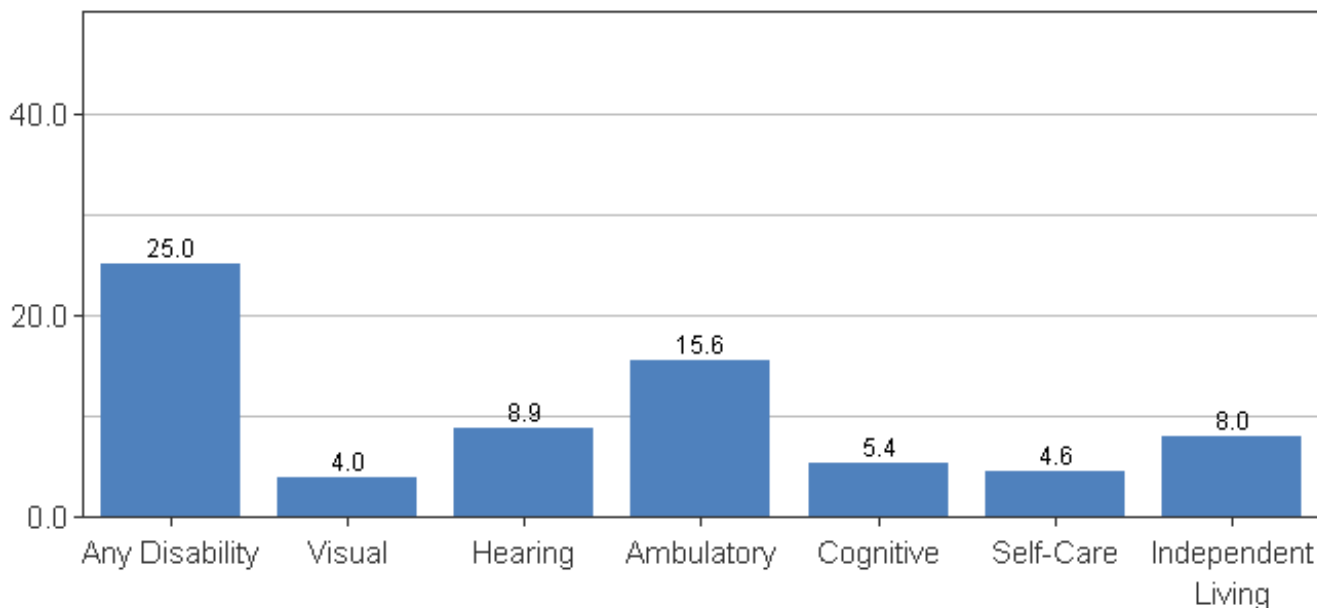
Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

25.0%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in the US was 25.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 5,929,300 of the 23,731,800 individuals ages 65 to 74 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 15.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 4.0 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in the United States in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 65 to 74 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	25.0	0.23	5,929,300	63,160	23,731,800	288,521
Visual	4.0	0.11	947,500	25,450	23,731,800	288,521
Hearing	8.9	0.15	2,110,200	37,910	23,731,800	288,521
Ambulatory	15.6	0.20	3,701,100	50,080	23,731,800	288,521
Cognitive	5.4	0.12	1,285,800	29,630	23,731,800	288,521
Self-Care	4.6	0.11	1,091,700	27,320	23,731,800	288,521
Independent Living	8.0	0.15	1,908,800	36,070	23,731,800	288,521

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

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

Quick Statistics

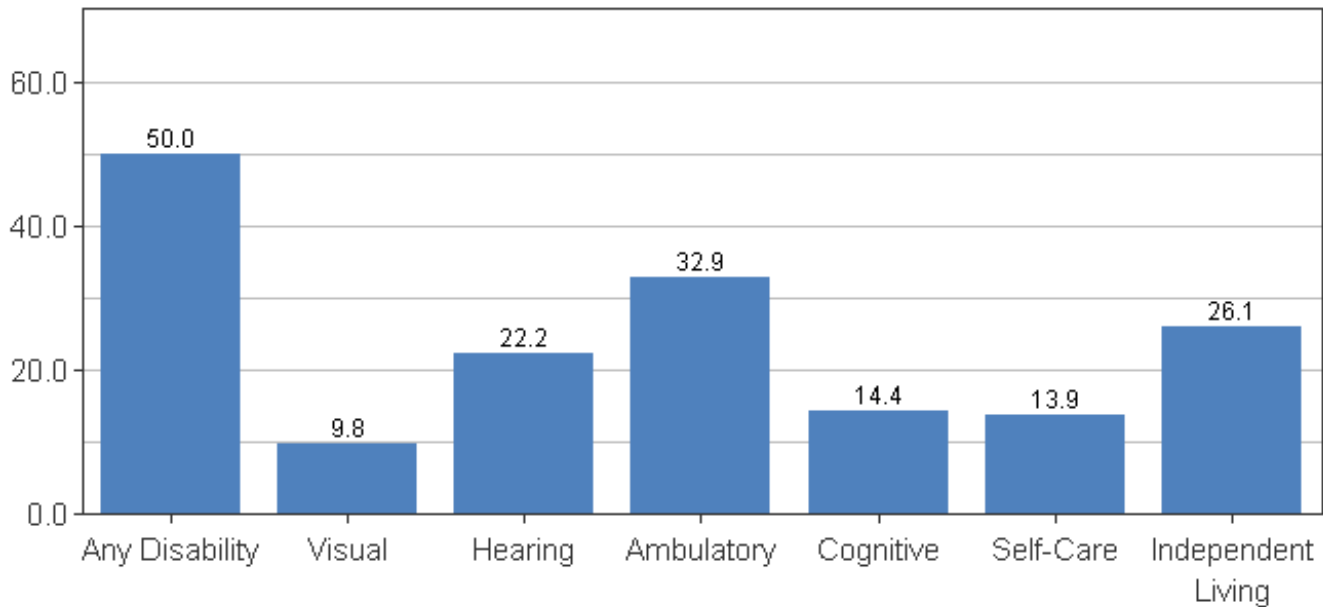
Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

50.0%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in the US was 50.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 9,037,100 of the 18,091,700 individuals ages 75 and older in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 32.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 9.8 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in the United States in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 75 and older (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	50.0	0.31	9,037,100	77,580	18,091,700	221,726
Visual	9.8	0.18	1,777,100	34,810	18,091,700	221,726
Hearing	22.2	0.26	4,017,500	52,150	18,091,700	221,726
Ambulatory	32.9	0.29	5,956,900	63,310	18,091,700	221,726
Cognitive	14.4	0.22	2,600,600	42,060	18,091,700	221,726
Self-Care	13.9	0.21	2,506,700	41,300	18,091,700	221,726
Independent Living	26.1	0.27	4,716,600	56,450	18,091,700	221,726

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

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

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

12.0%

Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

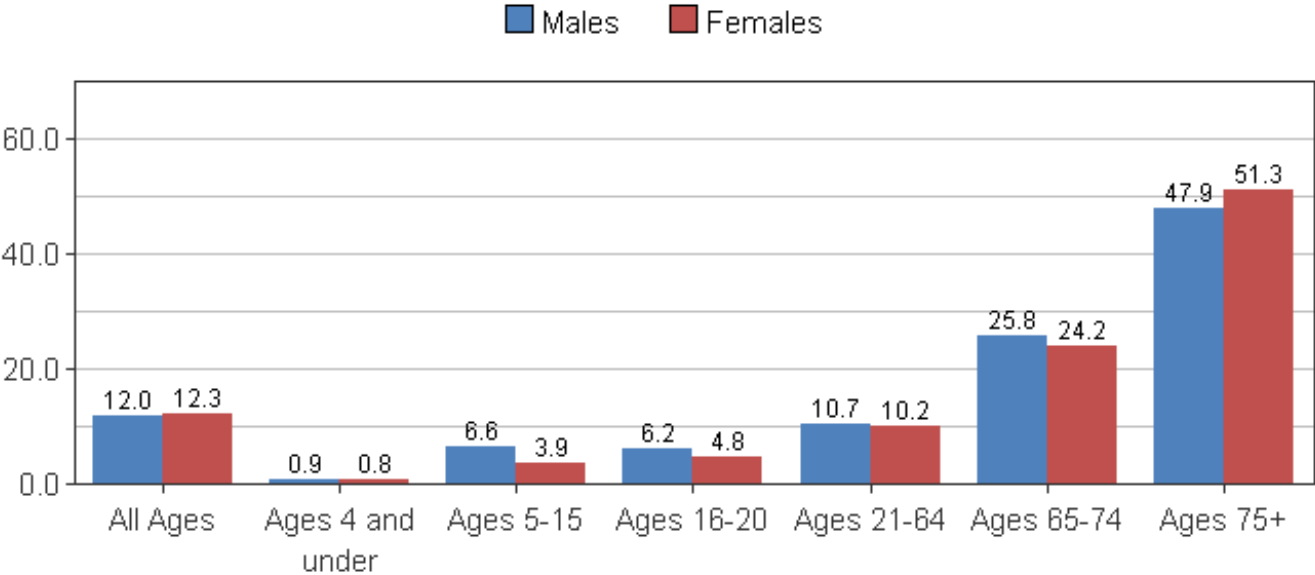
12.3%

- In the US in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 12.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 18,138,200 of the 151,675,600 males of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 12.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 19,489,600 of the 158,260,800 females of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.

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

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by gender and age group in the United States in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Gender and Age (%)



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	12.0	0.07	18,138,200	108,260	151,675,600	1,465,578
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.9	3.29	89,800	7,850	10,123,300	86,349
Males: Ages 5-15	6.6	0.13	1,531,200	32,330	23,226,800	213,609
Males: Ages 16-20	6.2	0.19	695,000	21,810	11,134,500	106,552
Males: Ages 21-64	10.7	0.09	9,463,600	79,340	88,826,600	833,428
Males: Ages 65-74	25.8	0.34	2,858,700	44,080	11,064,100	134,507
Males: Ages 75+	47.9	0.48	3,499,900	48,720	7,300,300	91,133
Females						
Females: All Ages	12.3	0.07	19,489,600	111,970	158,260,800	1,569,718
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	73,100	7,080	9,685,100	82,608
Females: Ages 5-15	3.9	0.11	862,100	24,280	22,184,900	204,150
Females: Ages 16-20	4.8	0.17	520,200	18,870	10,761,200	104,454
Females: Ages 21-64	10.2	0.08	9,426,500	79,190	92,170,500	893,899
Females: Ages 65-74	24.2	0.32	3,070,600	45,660	12,667,800	154,014
Females: Ages 75+	51.3	0.40	5,537,200	61,080	10,791,400	130,593

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

Prevalence

Hispanic/Latino Origin and Age

Introduction

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

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

8.5%

Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

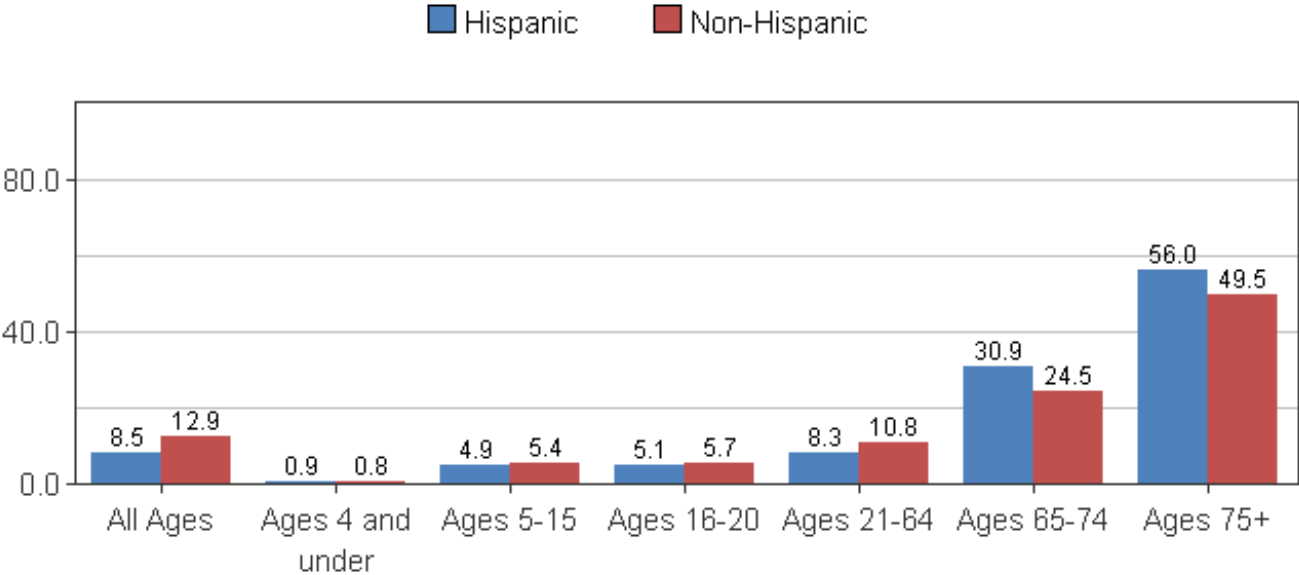
12.9%

- In the US in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 8.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 4,456,200 of the 52,353,100 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 12.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 33,171,700 of the 257,583,300 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.

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

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by Hispanic / Latino origin and age group in the United States in 2012

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



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	8.5	0.10	4,456,200	54,890	52,353,100	424,971
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.9	3.29	45,500	5,590	5,095,300	37,376
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	4.9	0.17	525,100	18,960	10,670,500	86,972
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.1	0.27	232,800	12,630	4,584,000	38,138
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	8.3	0.13	2,401,000	40,420	28,935,700	230,064
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	30.9	0.89	572,000	19,790	1,853,700	19,337
Hispanic - Ages 75+	56.0	1.18	679,700	21,570	1,213,900	13,084
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	12.9	0.05	33,171,700	142,640	257,583,300	2,610,325
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	117,300	8,970	14,713,000	131,581
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.4	0.10	1,868,300	35,690	34,741,300	330,787
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.7	0.15	982,300	25,910	17,311,700	172,868
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	10.8	0.07	16,489,000	103,510	152,061,300	1,497,263
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	24.5	0.24	5,357,300	60,100	21,878,200	269,184
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	49.5	0.32	8,357,400	74,690	16,877,800	208,642

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

Prevalence

Race

Introduction

This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in the US, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

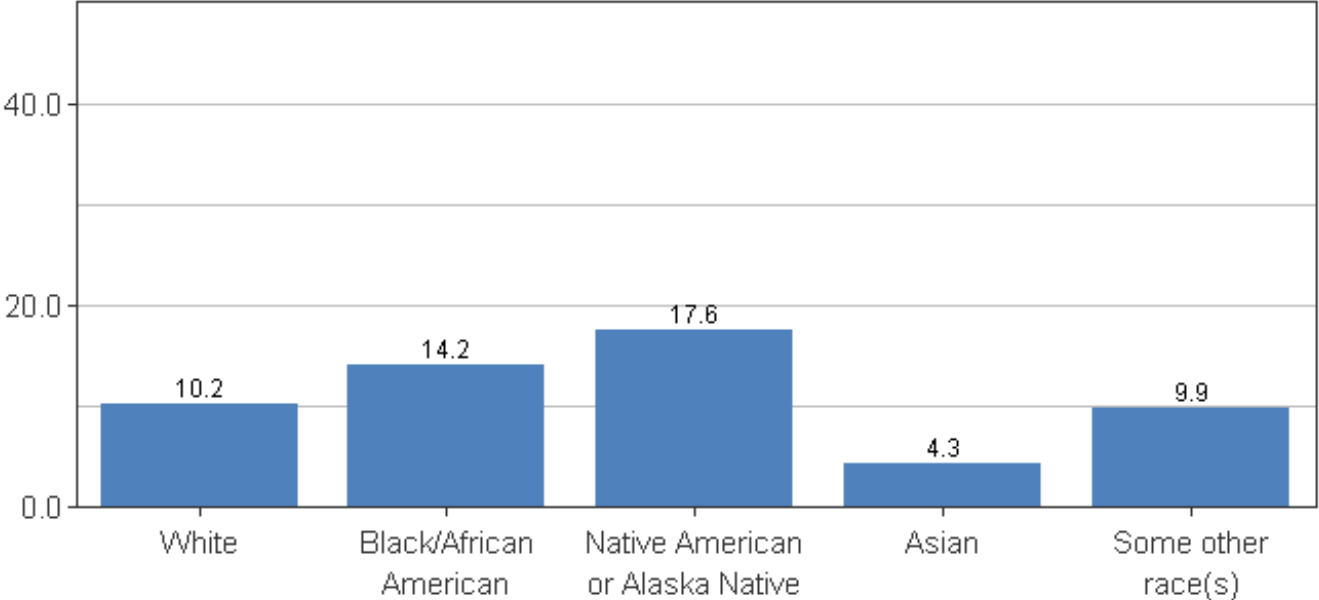
Quick Statistics

In 2012, among working-age people in the US:

- 10.2 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 14.2 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 17.6 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 4.3 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 9.9 percent of persons who were some other race(s) reported a disability.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race in the United States in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Race (%)



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	10.2	0.07	13,792,400	95,100	134,762,000	1,334,808
Black/African American	14.2	0.19	3,177,500	46,440	22,372,700	181,923
Native American or Alaska Native	17.6	0.83	257,500	13,280	1,461,600	19,635
Asian	4.3	0.17	431,200	17,180	10,003,100	90,907
Some other race(s)	9.9	0.22	1,231,600	29,010	12,397,700	100,054

Employment

Introduction

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

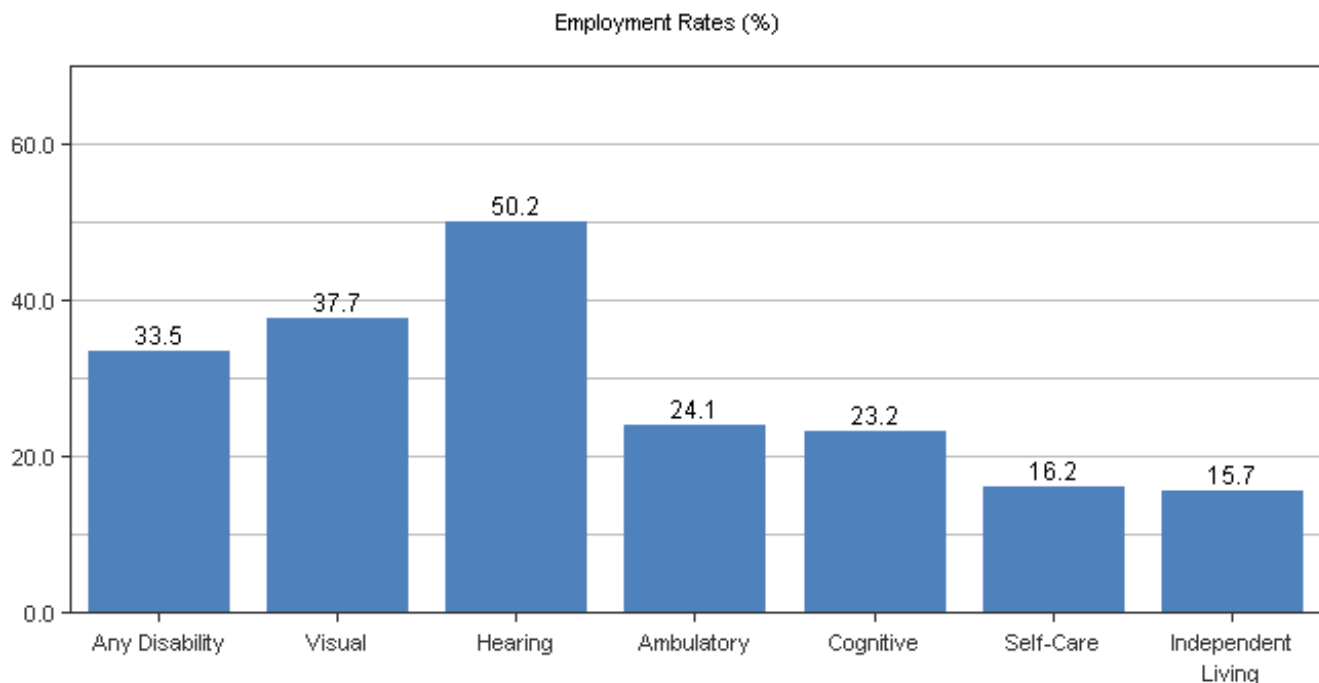
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
33.5%

Employment:
without
disability
76.3%

- In 2012, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in the US was 33.5 percent.
- In 2012, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in the US was 76.3 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 42.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 50.2 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 15.7 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	76.3	0.09	123,685,100	225,770	162,107,000	1,532,753
Any Disability	33.5	0.28	6,328,000	65,200	18,890,100	194,574
Visual	37.7	0.70	1,240,200	29,110	3,286,100	32,021
Hearing	50.2	0.67	1,936,300	36,330	3,857,100	40,210
Ambulatory	24.1	0.36	2,380,500	40,250	9,888,800	102,232
Cognitive	23.2	0.40	1,800,900	35,040	7,748,800	79,991
Self-Care	16.2	0.52	566,100	19,690	3,493,800	37,072
Independent Living	15.7	0.37	1,053,900	26,840	6,719,800	71,279

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

Introduction

This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the United States who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

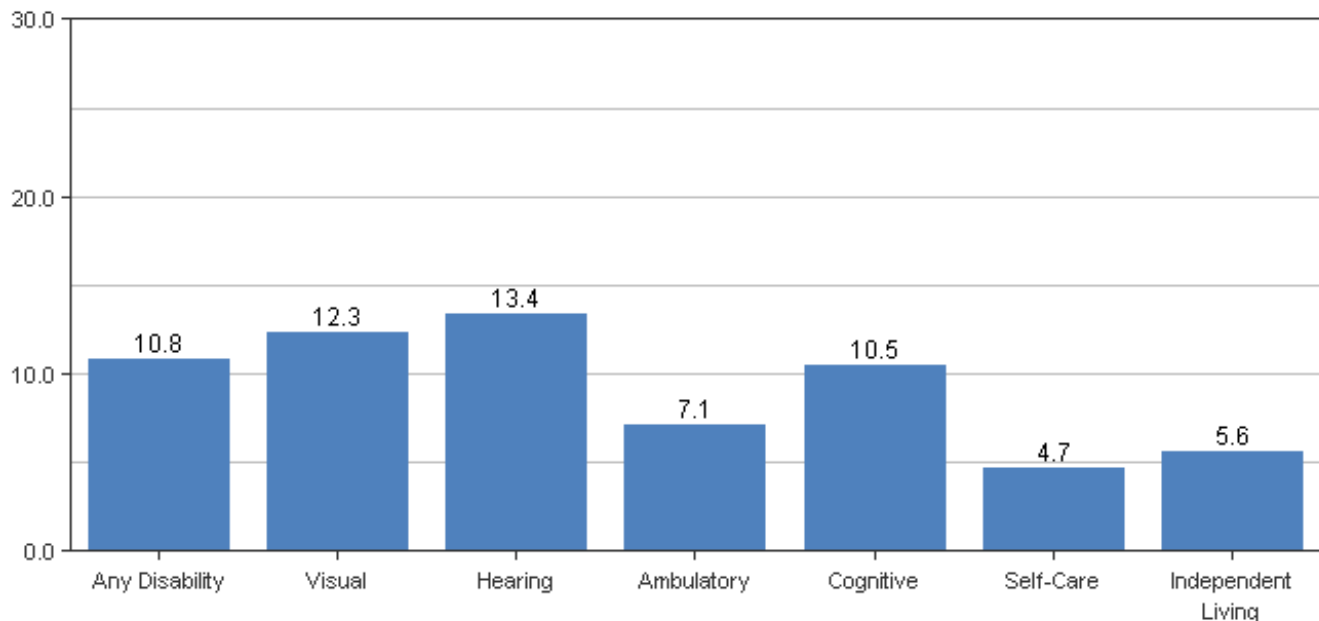
Actively
Looking: with
disability
10.8%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
27.5%

- In 2012 in the US, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 10.8 percent.
- In 2012 in the US, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 27.5 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 16.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 13.4 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 the United States in 2012

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	27.5	0.19	10,582,800	83,740	38,421,900	366,703
Any Disability	10.8	0.23	1,353,800	30,410	12,562,000	131,310
Visual	12.3	0.60	250,900	13,110	2,045,900	20,556
Hearing	13.4	0.64	256,500	13,260	1,920,800	20,328
Ambulatory	7.1	0.25	536,700	19,170	7,508,300	78,671
Cognitive	10.5	0.33	624,200	20,670	5,947,800	62,429
Self-Care	4.7	0.32	136,700	9,680	2,927,700	31,358
Independent Living	5.6	0.25	316,600	14,730	5,665,900	60,317

Full-Time / Full-Year Employment

Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities working full-time/full-year in the United States, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

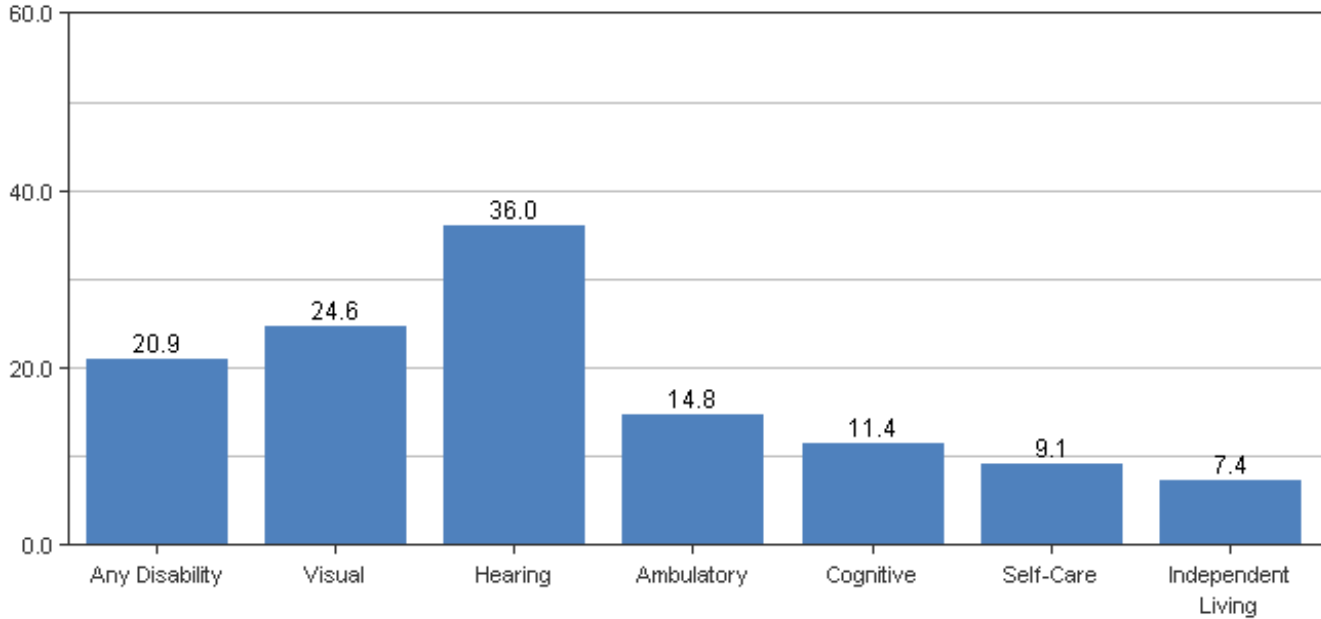
FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
20.9%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
56.4%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was 20.9 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was 56.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 35.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 36.0 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 7.4 percent.

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

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	56.4	0.10	91,375,700	210,770	162,107,000	1,532,753
Any Disability	20.9	0.24	3,957,100	51,770	18,890,100	194,574
Visual	24.6	0.62	809,900	23,540	3,286,100	32,021
Hearing	36.0	0.64	1,387,800	30,780	3,857,100	40,210
Ambulatory	14.8	0.30	1,465,200	31,630	9,888,800	102,232
Cognitive	11.4	0.30	887,000	24,630	7,748,800	79,991
Self-Care	9.1	0.40	316,300	14,720	3,493,800	37,072
Independent Living	7.4	0.26	496,100	18,430	6,719,800	71,279

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

Introduction

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

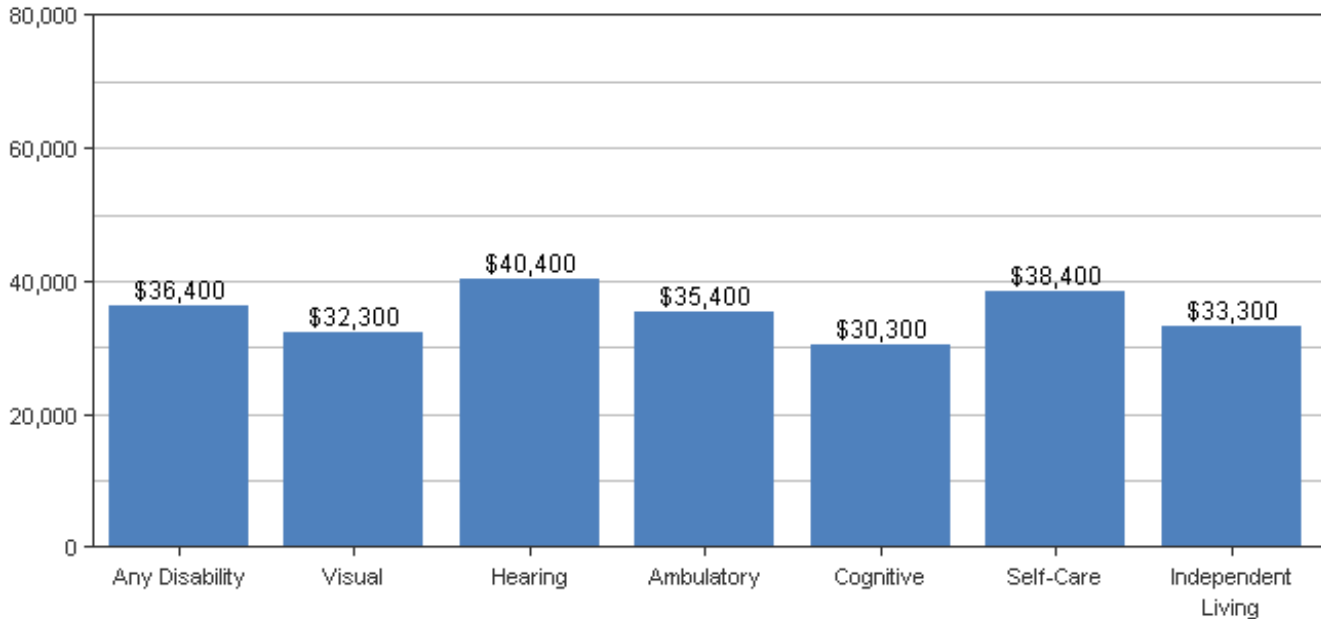
Quick Statistics



- In 2012, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in the US was \$36,400.
- In 2012, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in the US was \$42,400.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$6,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$40,400. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Cognitive Disability," \$30,300.

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

Median Earnings



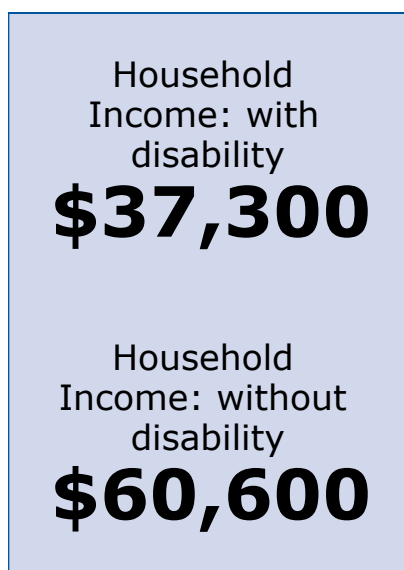
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$42,400	\$110	91,376,000	860,790
Any Disability	\$36,400	\$430	3,957,000	39,355
Visual	\$32,300	\$860	810,000	7,384
Hearing	\$40,400	\$810	1,388,000	14,305
Ambulatory	\$35,400	\$690	1,465,000	14,367
Cognitive	\$30,300	\$790	887,000	8,285
Self-Care	\$38,400	\$1,550	316,000	3,025
Independent Living	\$33,300	\$1,100	496,000	4,812

Annual Household Income

Introduction

This section illustrates the median annual income* of households that include any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

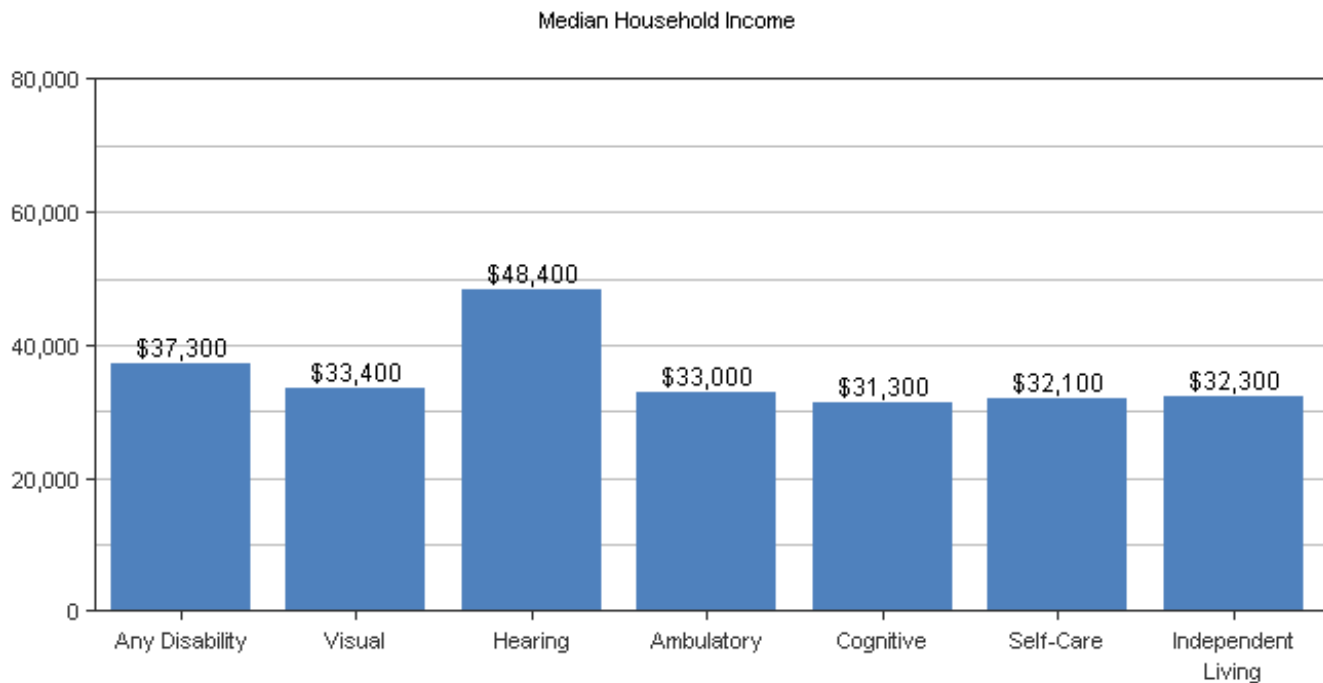
Quick Statistics



- In 2012, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in the US was \$37,300.
- In 2012, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in the US was \$60,600.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$23,300.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$48,400. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability" \$31,300 .

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

Median annual income* of households including any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2012



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$60,600	\$200	80,262,000	791,326
Any Disability	\$37,300	360	14,970,000	160,160
Visual	\$33,400	750	2,785,000	28,314
Hearing	\$48,400	860	3,447,000	37,183
Ambulatory	\$33,000	430	8,394,000	89,868
Cognitive	\$31,300	500	6,066,000	64,768
Self-Care	\$32,100	720	2,933,000	31,677
Independent Living	\$32,300	530	5,426,000	59,817

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

Poverty

Introduction

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

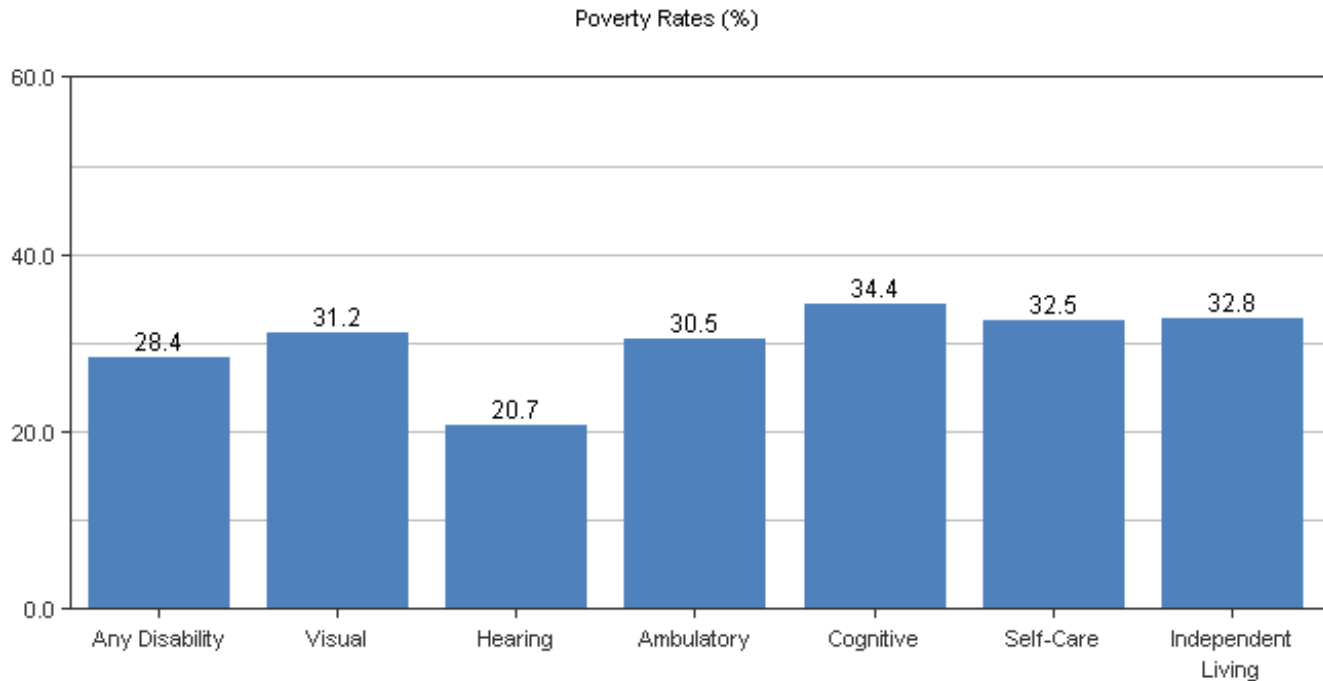
Quick Statistics



- In 2012, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in the US was 28.4 percent.
- In 2012, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in the US was 12.4 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 16 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 34.4 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 20.7 percent.

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

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	12.4	0.07	19,932,400	120,220	161,359,900	1,520,543
Any Disability	28.4	0.29	5,358,200	63,860	18,856,900	194,031
Visual	31.2	0.71	1,022,500	28,090	3,280,600	31,940
Hearing	20.7	0.57	797,100	24,810	3,848,400	40,069
Ambulatory	30.5	0.41	3,017,800	48,100	9,884,200	102,157
Cognitive	34.4	0.48	2,656,400	45,160	7,729,400	79,672
Self-Care	32.5	0.70	1,136,400	29,610	3,492,800	37,055
Independent Living	32.8	0.50	2,201,800	41,140	6,716,300	71,228

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

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

Introduction

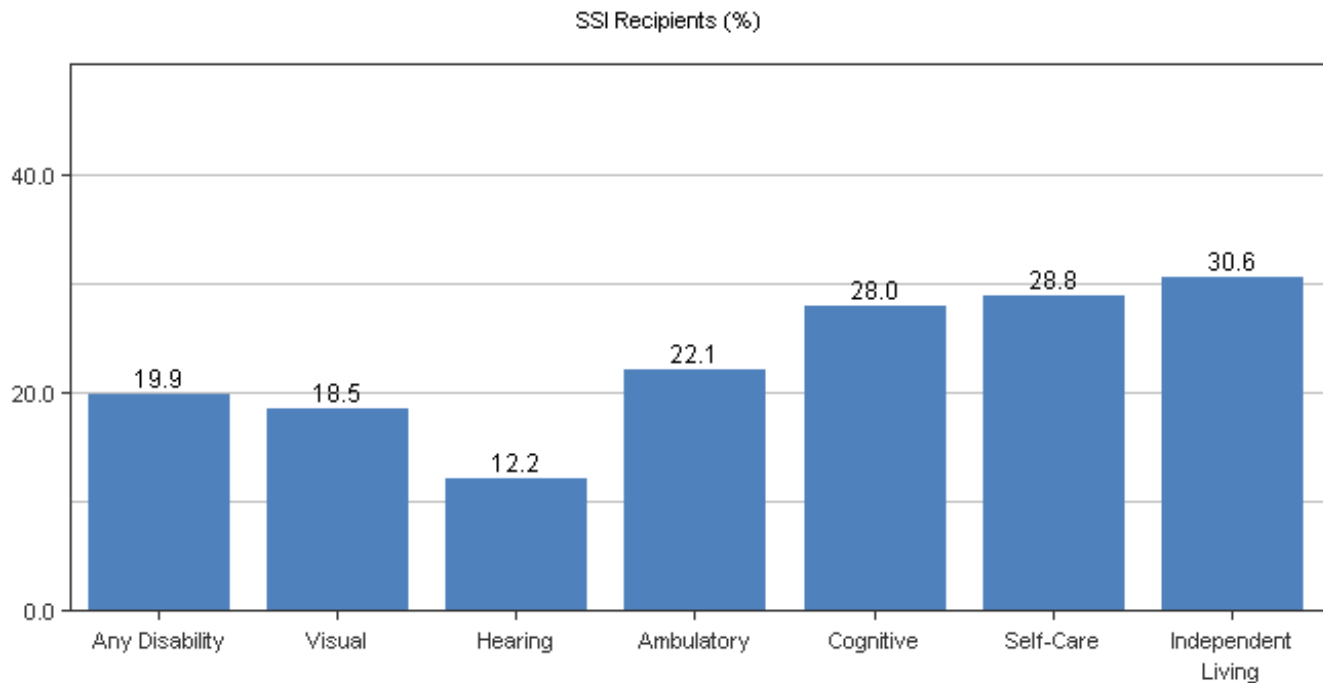
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in the United States, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note 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
19.9%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in the US was 19.9 percent.
- In 2012, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in the US was 3,767,200.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 30.6 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 12.2 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	19.9	0.24	3,767,200	50,520	18,890,100	194,574
Visual	18.5	0.56	609,100	20,420	3,286,100	32,021
Hearing	12.2	0.44	469,800	17,940	3,857,100	40,210
Ambulatory	22.1	0.35	2,181,600	38,550	9,888,800	102,232
Cognitive	28.0	0.42	2,167,000	38,420	7,748,800	79,991
Self-Care	28.8	0.63	1,005,700	26,220	3,493,800	37,072
Independent Living	30.6	0.47	2,058,200	37,450	6,719,800	71,279

Education

High School Diploma/Equivalent

Introduction

This section explores the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in the United States, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

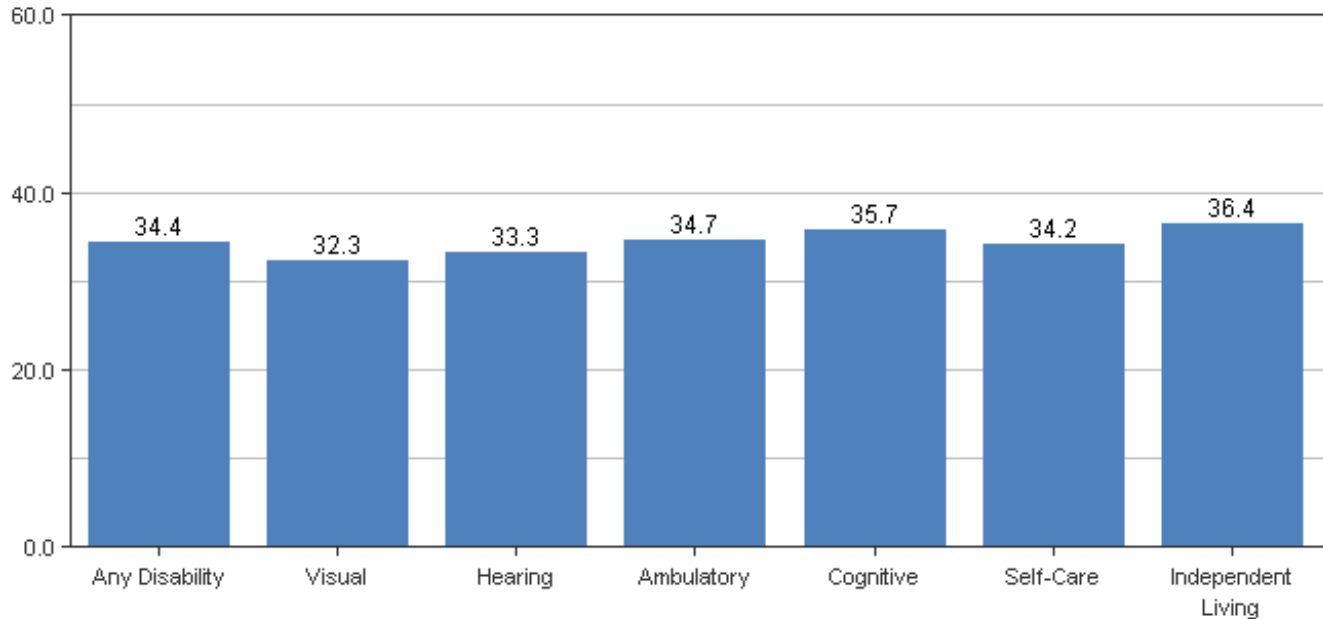
High School
Only: with
disability
34.4%

High School
Only: without
disability
25.5%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in the US was 34.4 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in the US was 25.5 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 8.9 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," 36.4 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Visual Disability," 32.3 percent.

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

Education: High School Diploma Only or Equivalent (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	25.5	0.09	41,283,400	156,810	162,107,000	1,532,753
Any Disability	34.4	0.29	6,501,300	66,080	18,890,100	194,574
Visual	32.3	0.68	1,060,500	26,920	3,286,100	32,021
Hearing	33.3	0.63	1,284,800	29,620	3,857,100	40,210
Ambulatory	34.7	0.40	3,427,000	48,210	9,888,800	102,232
Cognitive	35.7	0.45	2,762,700	43,340	7,748,800	79,991
Self-Care	34.2	0.66	1,193,500	28,560	3,493,800	37,072
Independent Living	36.4	0.49	2,443,300	40,780	6,719,800	71,279

Education

Some College/Associate's Degree

Introduction

This section examines the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in the United States, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

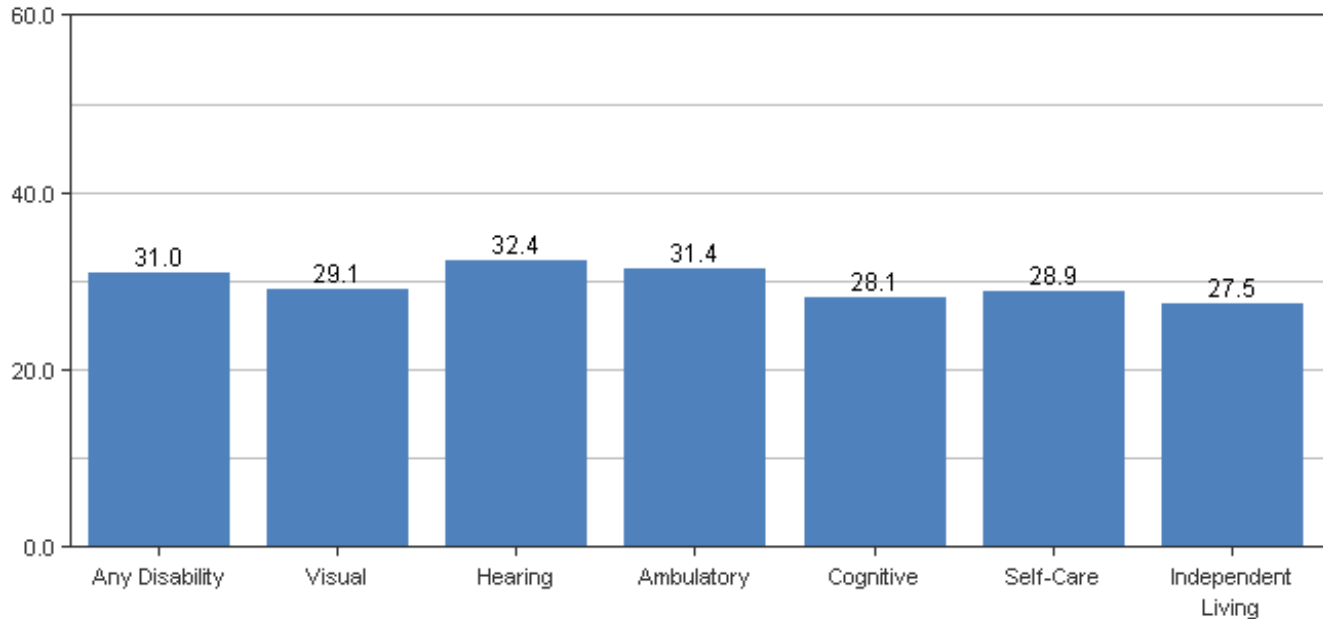
Some
College: with
disability
31.0%

Some
College:
without
disability
32.6%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in the US was 31.0 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in the US was 32.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 1.6 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Hearing Disability," 32.4 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 27.5 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only some college or an Associate's degree by disability status in the United States in 2012

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	32.6	0.10	52,769,800	173,510	162,107,000	1,532,753
Any Disability	31.0	0.28	5,854,900	62,770	18,890,100	194,574
Visual	29.1	0.66	955,000	25,550	3,286,100	32,021
Hearing	32.4	0.62	1,250,300	29,220	3,857,100	40,210
Ambulatory	31.4	0.39	3,108,800	45,950	9,888,800	102,232
Cognitive	28.1	0.42	2,177,500	38,510	7,748,800	79,991
Self-Care	28.9	0.64	1,010,100	26,280	3,493,800	37,072
Independent Living	27.5	0.45	1,846,600	35,480	6,719,800	71,279

Education

Bachelor's Degree or More

Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in the United States, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

12.4%

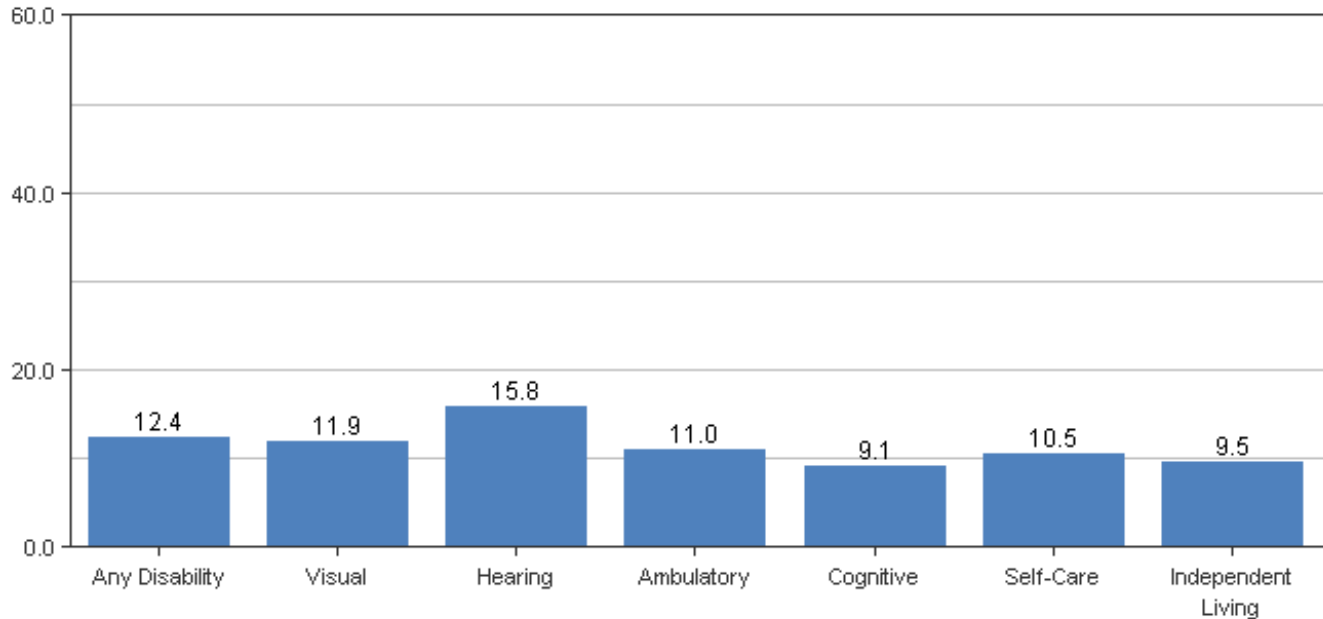
Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

31.7%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in the US was 12.4 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in the US was 31.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 19.3 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Hearing Disability," 15.8 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 9.1 percent.

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

Education: Bachelor's Degree or More (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	31.7	0.10	51,450,700	171,760	162,107,000	1,532,753
Any Disability	12.4	0.20	2,346,100	39,960	18,890,100	194,574
Visual	11.9	0.47	391,700	16,380	3,286,100	32,021
Hearing	15.8	0.49	610,300	20,440	3,857,100	40,210
Ambulatory	11.0	0.26	1,083,200	27,210	9,888,800	102,232
Cognitive	9.1	0.27	708,800	22,020	7,748,800	79,991
Self-Care	10.5	0.43	368,300	15,880	3,493,800	37,072
Independent Living	9.5	0.30	640,400	20,940	6,719,800	71,279

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in the United States. The 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.

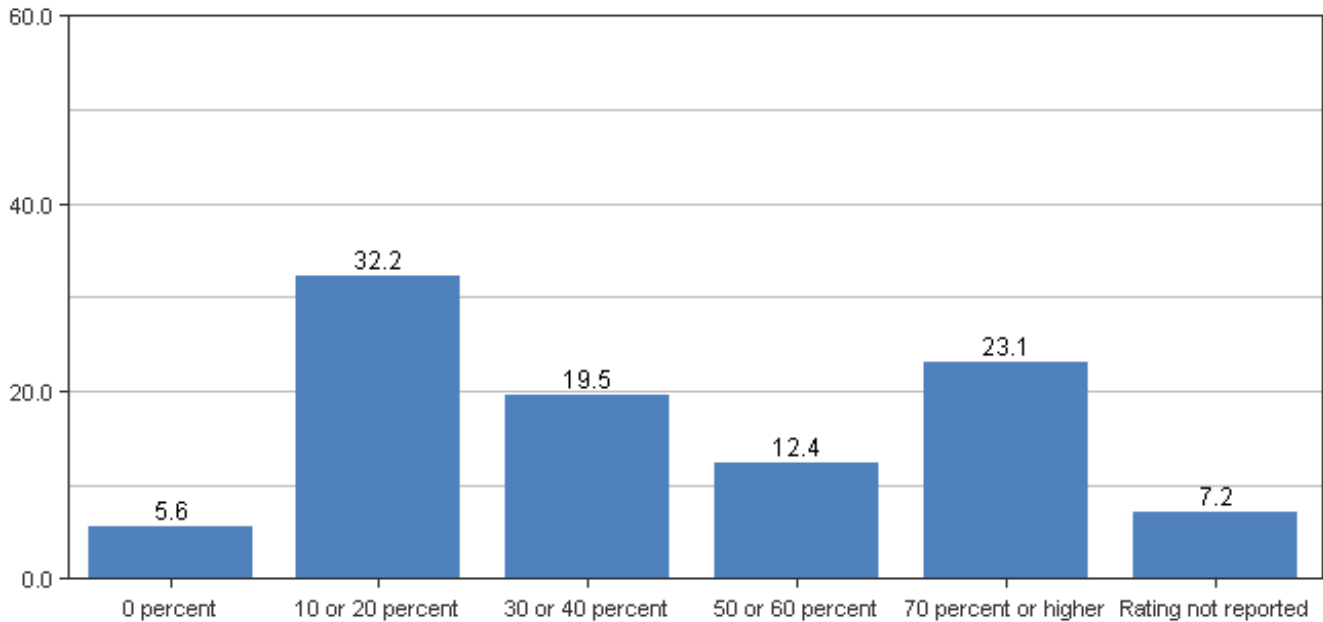
Quick Statistics

Veterans with a
Service-Connected
Disability
20.2%

- In 2012, there were 11,462,900 working-age civilian veterans in the US, of whom 2,313,600 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in the US with a VA service-connected disability was 20.2 percent.
- In 2012, 534,800 working-age civilian veterans in the US had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2012, 23.1 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in the US who had a service connected disability had a service-connected disability rating of 70 percent or above.

Disability rating of working-age civilian veterans (ages 21 to 64) with a service-connected disability in the United States in 2012

Veteran Disability Rating (%)



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	20.2	0.31	2,313,600	39,690	11,462,900	115,095
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	5.6	0.40	128,400	9,380	2,313,600	23,708
10 or 20 percent	32.2	0.80	744,200	22,560	2,313,600	23,708
30 or 40 percent	19.5	0.68	451,700	17,590	2,313,600	23,708
50 or 60 percent	12.4	0.57	288,000	14,050	2,313,600	23,708
70 percent or higher	23.1	0.73	534,800	19,130	2,313,600	23,708
Rating not reported	7.2	0.45	166,500	10,680	2,313,600	23,708

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

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

Quick Statistics

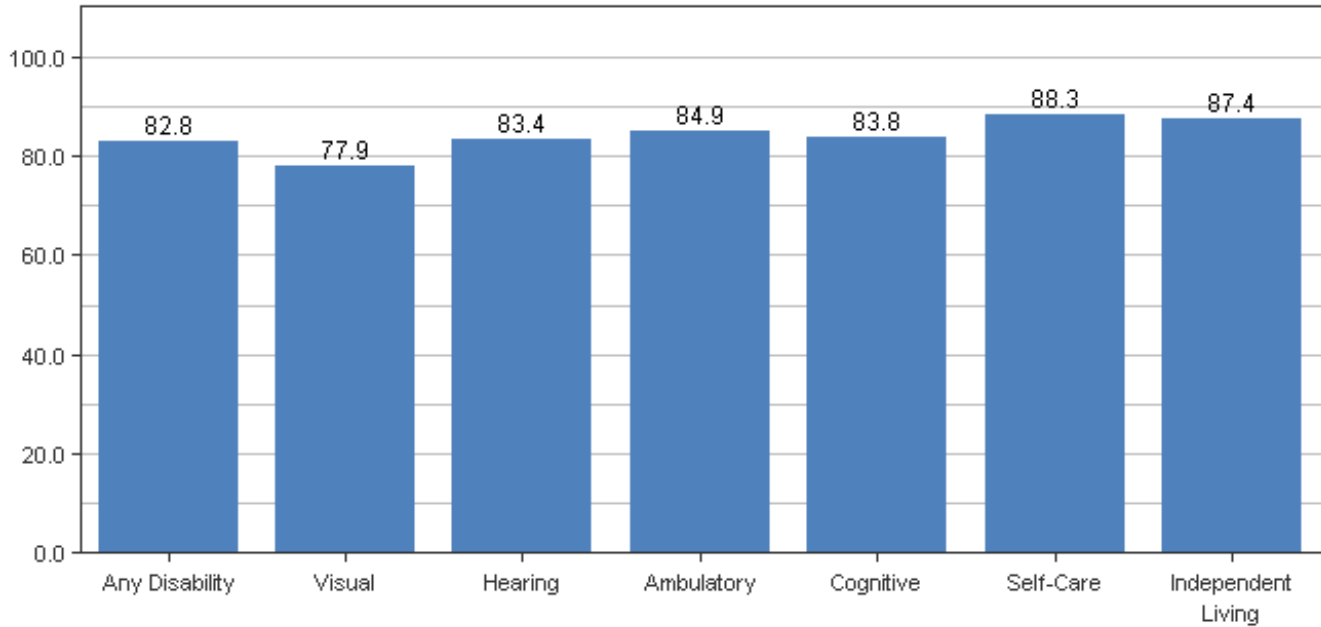
Health
Coverage:
with Disability
82.8%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
79.1%

- In 2012, 82.8 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2012, 79.1 percent of working-age people without disabilities in the US had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 3.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 88.3 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 77.9 percent.

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

Health Insurance Coverage - By Disability Type (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	79.1	0.08	128,244,900	228,080	162,107,000	1,532,753
Any Disability	82.8	0.23	15,635,800	100,940	18,890,100	194,574
Visual	77.9	0.60	2,560,100	41,730	3,286,100	32,021
Hearing	83.4	0.50	3,218,500	46,740	3,857,100	40,210
Ambulatory	84.9	0.30	8,398,000	74,870	9,888,800	102,232
Cognitive	83.8	0.35	6,494,100	66,040	7,748,800	79,991
Self-Care	88.3	0.45	3,086,400	45,780	3,493,800	37,072
Independent Living	87.4	0.34	5,871,700	62,860	6,719,800	71,279

Type of Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the type of health insurance coverage for non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 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

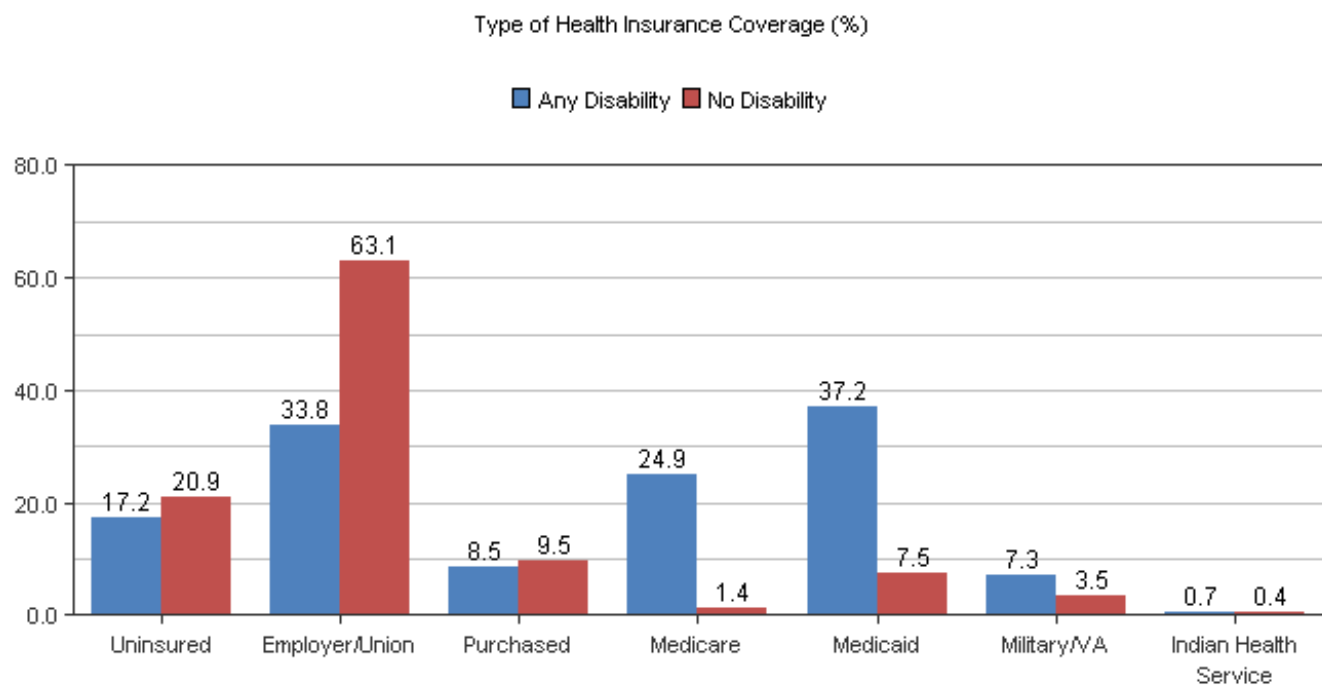
33.8%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

63.1%

- In 2012, 33.8 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2012, 63.1 percent of working-age people without disabilities in the US reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2012, 8.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2012, 24.9 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US reported Medicare coverage and 37.2 percent reported Medicaid coverage (or other government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability).

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



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	17.2	0.23	3,254,200	47,000	18,890,100	194,574
Employer/Union	33.8	0.29	6,376,500	65,450	18,890,100	194,574
Purchased	8.5	0.17	1,608,600	33,130	18,890,100	194,574
Medicare	24.9	0.26	4,703,900	56,370	18,890,100	194,574
Medicaid	37.2	0.29	7,026,100	68,630	18,890,100	194,574
Military/VA	7.3	0.16	1,383,900	30,740	18,890,100	194,574
Indian Health Service	0.7	3.29	131,000	9,470	18,890,100	194,574
No Disability						
Uninsured	20.9	0.08	33,862,100	143,940	162,107,000	1,532,753
Employer/Union	63.1	0.10	102,356,200	217,510	162,107,000	1,532,753
Purchased	9.5	0.06	15,466,600	100,420	162,107,000	1,532,753
Medicare	1.4	3.29	2,348,500	39,980	162,107,000	1,532,753
Medicaid	7.5	0.05	12,099,700	89,320	162,107,000	1,532,753
Military/VA	3.5	0.04	5,634,900	61,600	162,107,000	1,532,753
Indian Health Service	0.4	3.29	666,900	21,360	162,107,000	1,532,753

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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