

Cornell University

2013

IN

Indiana

2013 Disability Status Report

Indiana



www.disabilitystatistics.org

Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School

Contents

Introduction

2013 Annual Disability Status Report	2
ACS Disability Questions	3
Notes	4

Summary

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

Demographics

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

Outcomes

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

Glossary	58
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About the Disability Status Report	64
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The 2013 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 2013 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.

Indiana Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in Indiana, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2013, the prevalence of disability in IN was:

- 13.9 percent for persons of all ages
- 1.0 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 6.3 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 6.0 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 12.8 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 27.7 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 51.9 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2013, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in IN was:

- 2.6% reported a Visual Disability
- 4.1% reported a Hearing Disability
- 7.9% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 5.5% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.7% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.8% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2013, 14.1 percent of females of all ages and 13.8 percent of males of all ages in IN reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2013, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in IN was 7.2 percent.

Race: In IN in 2013, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 12.7 percent among Whites
- 15.6 percent among Black / African Americans
- 3.1 percent among Asians
- 32.0 percent among Native Americans
- 11.3 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2013, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in IN was 35.1 percent.

Looking for Work: In IN in 2013, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 9.9 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In IN in 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 21.8 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2013, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in IN was \$35,300.

Annual Household Income: In IN in 2013, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$38,300.

Poverty: In IN in 2013, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 29.3 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in IN was 17.7 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in IN:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 38.9 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 29.2 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 10.6 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2013, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 18.9 percent in IN.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2013 in IN, 82.4 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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.8%

Location	2013 (%)	Location	2013 (%)
Alabama	14.9	Montana	12.2
Alaska	10.1	Nebraska	8.9
Arizona	10.2	Nevada	11.6
Arkansas	15.8	New Hampshire	10.4
California	8.5	New Jersey	8.2
Colorado	9.4	New Mexico	13.8
Connecticut	8.3	New York	9.0
Delaware	11.2	North Carolina	12.0
District of Columbia	8.8	North Dakota	8.2
Florida	10.6	Ohio	12.3
Georgia	11.3	Oklahoma	14.1
Hawaii	7.7	Oregon	13.1
Idaho	11.5	Pennsylvania	11.2
Illinois	9.2	Puerto Rico	18.4
Indiana	12.8	Rhode Island	10.3
Iowa	10.4	South Carolina	13.0
Kansas	10.6	South Dakota	11.6
Kentucky	16.1	Tennessee	14.4
Louisiana	13.4	Texas	10.4
Maine	14.9	Utah	8.9
Maryland	8.9	Vermont	11.3
Massachusetts	9.5	Virginia	9.3
Michigan	13.2	Washington	11.1
Minnesota	9.0	West Virginia	19.2
Mississippi	16.5	Wisconsin	10.5
Missouri	12.9	Wyoming	11.3

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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 34.5% for people with disabilities and 76.8% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2013	People without Disabilities 2013	Location	People with Disabilities 2013	People without Disabilities 2013
Alabama	27.2	73.3	Montana	36.0	77.5
Alaska	50.8	79.0	Nebraska	45.9	84.4
Arizona	33.5	73.2	Nevada	41.1	74.8
Arkansas	28.0	75.3	New Hampshire	40.5	82.1
California	32.8	73.8	New Jersey	37.5	77.1
Colorado	42.7	79.7	New Mexico	35.6	71.9
Connecticut	41.7	78.7	New York	32.6	75.9
Delaware	36.1	76.3	North Carolina	31.4	76.4
District of Columbia	32.8	76.9	North Dakota	56.0	85.5
Florida	30.8	74.6	Ohio	33.9	78.0
Georgia	32.4	74.7	Oklahoma	37.0	77.8
Hawaii	42.2	79.4	Oregon	35.3	75.7
Idaho	37.6	77.3	Pennsylvania	33.6	78.0
Illinois	37.0	77.4	Puerto Rico	22.5	56.3
Indiana	35.1	78.3	Rhode Island	34.6	79.5
Iowa	43.8	83.4	South Carolina	31.5	75.1
Kansas	42.3	81.1	South Dakota	49.1	84.6
Kentucky	27.6	75.2	Tennessee	30.2	76.3
Louisiana	31.9	75.0	Texas	38.8	77.1
Maine	32.1	81.0	Utah	42.2	77.5
Maryland	41.2	81.0	Vermont	34.6	82.1
Massachusetts	34.6	80.6	Virginia	36.8	79.7
Michigan	30.4	75.3	Washington	37.5	77.1
Minnesota	44.0	83.8	West Virginia	25.3	73.9
Mississippi	26.7	73.2	Wisconsin	41.7	81.7
Missouri	32.4	79.0	Wyoming	51.4	81.9

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

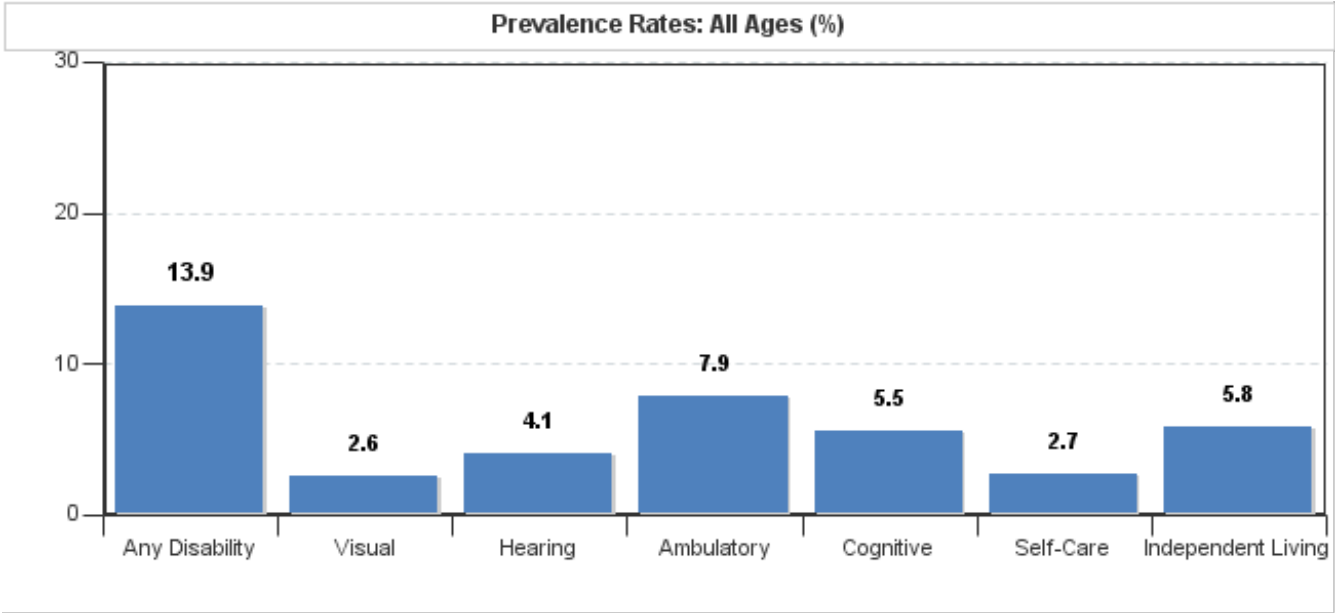
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Indiana, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
13.9%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in IN was 13.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 902,200 of the 6,474,100 individuals of all ages in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 7.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.6 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Indiana in 2013*



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	13.9	0.31	902,200	20,220	6,474,100	64,703
Visual	2.6	0.14	165,400	9,200	6,474,100	64,703
Hearing	4.1	0.18	265,000	11,560	6,474,100	64,703
Ambulatory	7.9	0.25	477,400	15,250	6,050,300	61,082
Cognitive	5.5	0.21	331,800	12,860	6,050,300	61,082
Self-Care	2.7	0.15	163,100	9,140	6,050,300	61,082
Independent Living	5.8	0.23	296,600	12,190	5,157,000	52,738

* **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 Indiana, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

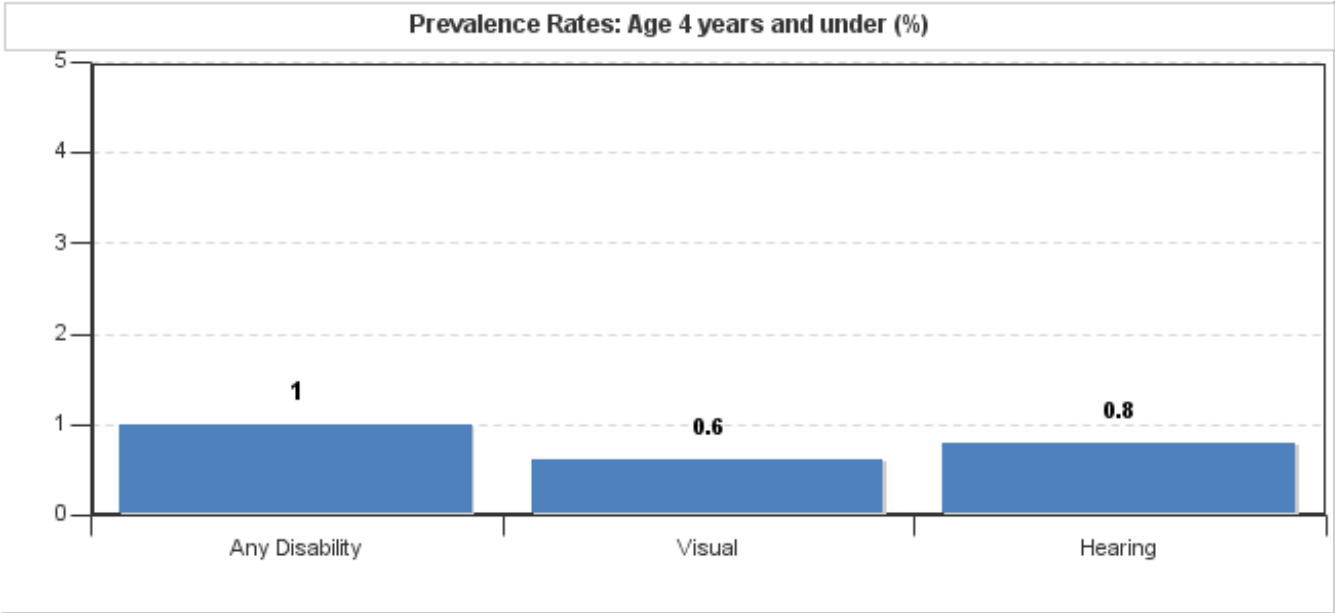
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

1.0%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in IN was 1.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 4,400 of the 423,800 children ages 0 to 4 in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2013, 0.6 percent reported a visual disability
- In IN in 2013, 0.8 percent reported a hearing disability

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Indiana in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	1.0	3.29	4,400	1,520	423,800	3,621
Visual	0.6	3.29	2,400	1,120	423,800	3,621
Hearing	0.8	3.29	3,300	1,310	423,800	3,621

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in Indiana, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

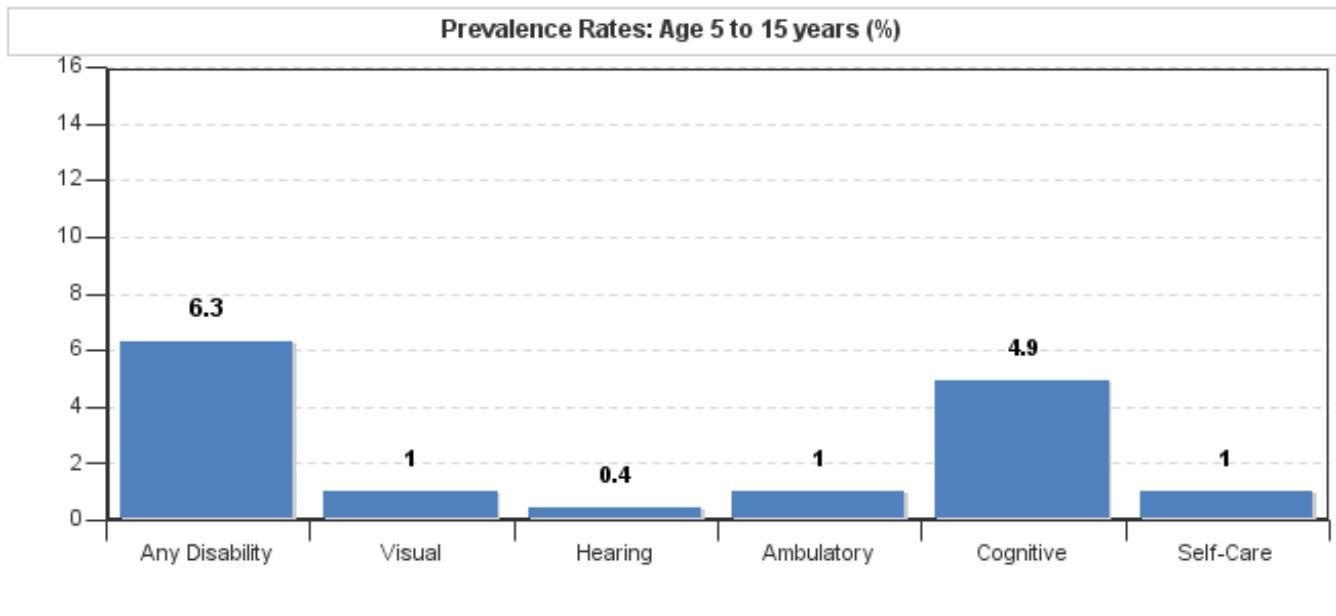
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
6.3%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in IN was 6.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 62,300 of the 985,600 individuals ages 5 to 15 in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2013, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.4 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 Indiana in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.3	0.56	62,300	5,690	985,600	9,265
Visual	1.0	3.29	10,100	2,300	985,600	9,265
Hearing	0.4	3.29	4,200	1,490	985,600	9,265
Ambulatory	1.0	3.29	9,600	2,240	985,600	9,265
Cognitive	4.9	0.50	48,700	5,040	985,600	9,265
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	9,600	2,240	985,600	9,265

* **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 Indiana, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

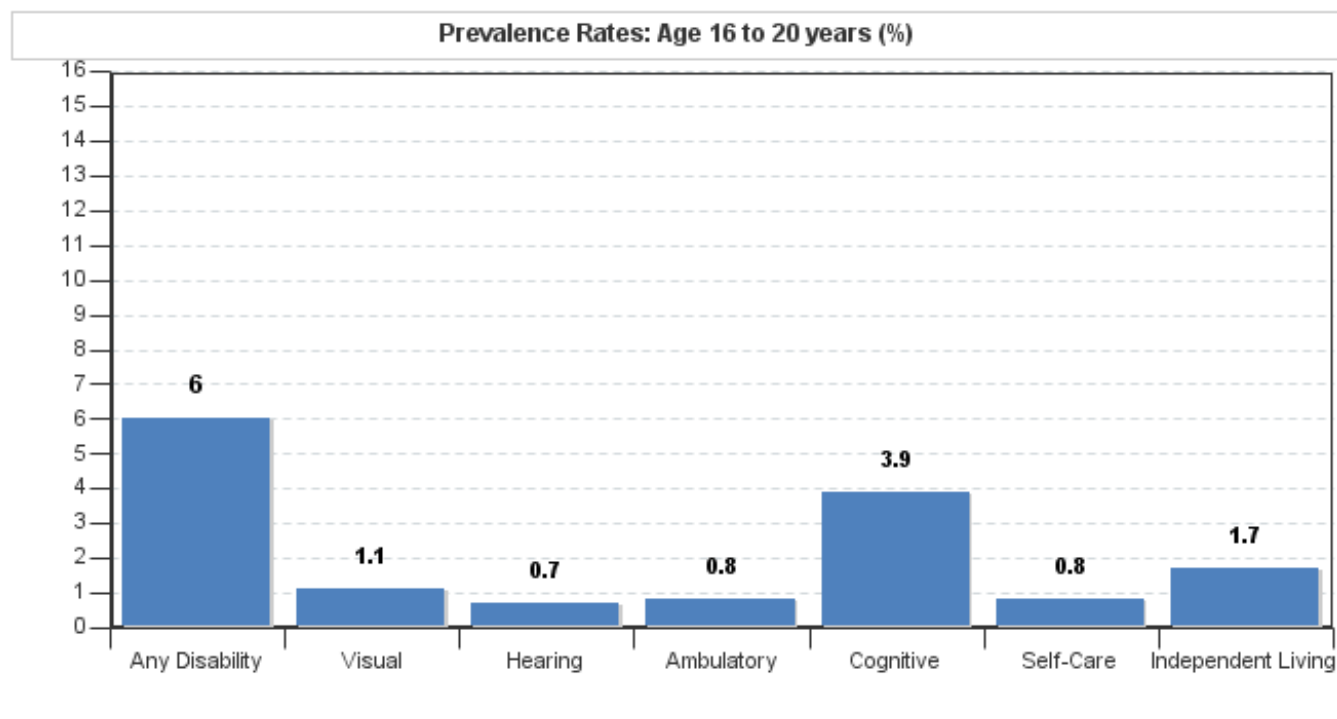
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years

6.0%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in IN was 6.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 28,200 of the 466,700 individuals ages 16 to 20 in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.7 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Indiana in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.0	0.80	28,200	3,840	466,700	4,701
Visual	1.1	3.29	5,200	1,660	466,700	4,701
Hearing	0.7	3.29	3,200	1,300	466,700	4,701
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	3,700	1,390	466,700	4,701
Cognitive	3.9	0.65	18,300	3,100	466,700	4,701
Self-Care	0.8	3.29	3,500	1,360	466,700	4,701
Independent Living	1.7	3.29	8,100	2,060	466,700	4,701

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 Indiana, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

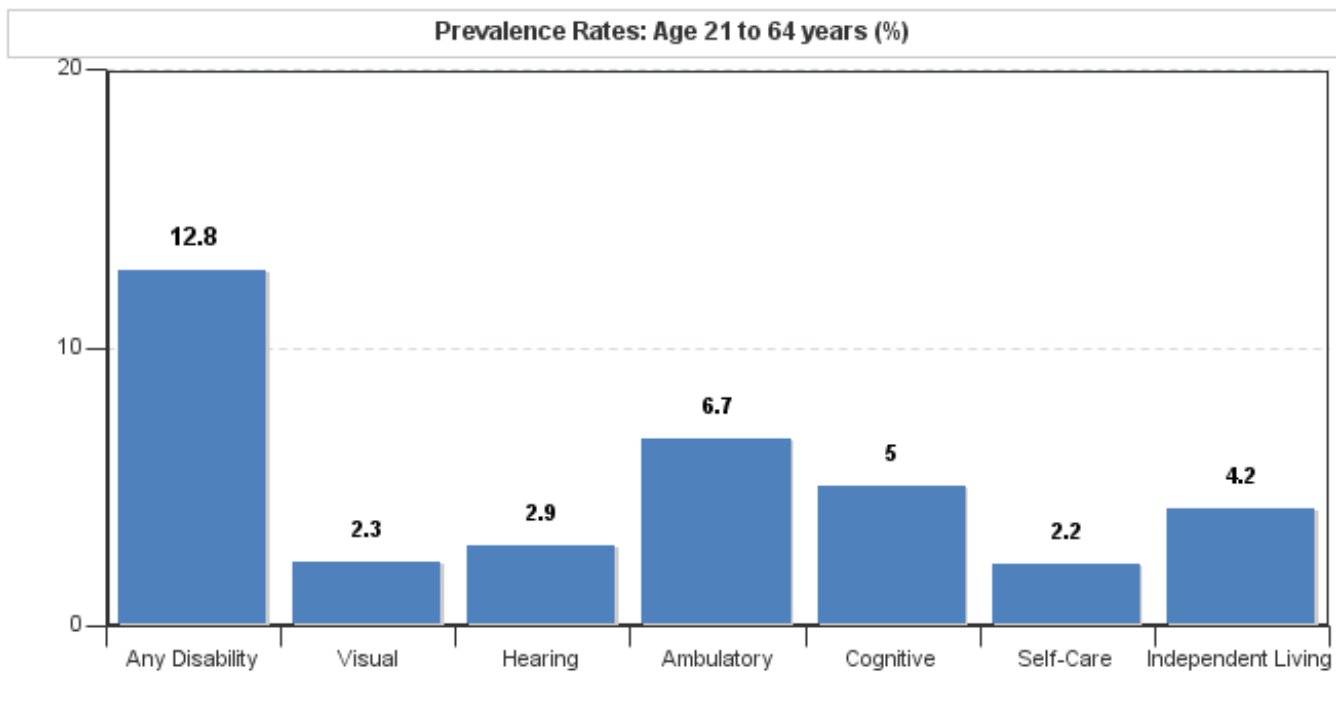
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64
years

12.8%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in IN was 12.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 474,300 of the 3,718,900 individuals ages 21 to 64 in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Self-Care Disability," 2.2 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Indiana in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	12.8	0.40	474,300	15,200	3,718,900	36,476
Visual	2.3	0.18	86,600	6,700	3,718,900	36,476
Hearing	2.9	0.20	107,200	7,440	3,718,900	36,476
Ambulatory	6.7	0.30	248,700	11,210	3,718,900	36,476
Cognitive	5.0	0.26	186,400	9,750	3,718,900	36,476
Self-Care	2.2	0.17	80,200	6,450	3,718,900	36,476
Independent Living	4.2	0.24	157,100	8,970	3,718,900	36,476

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Indiana, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

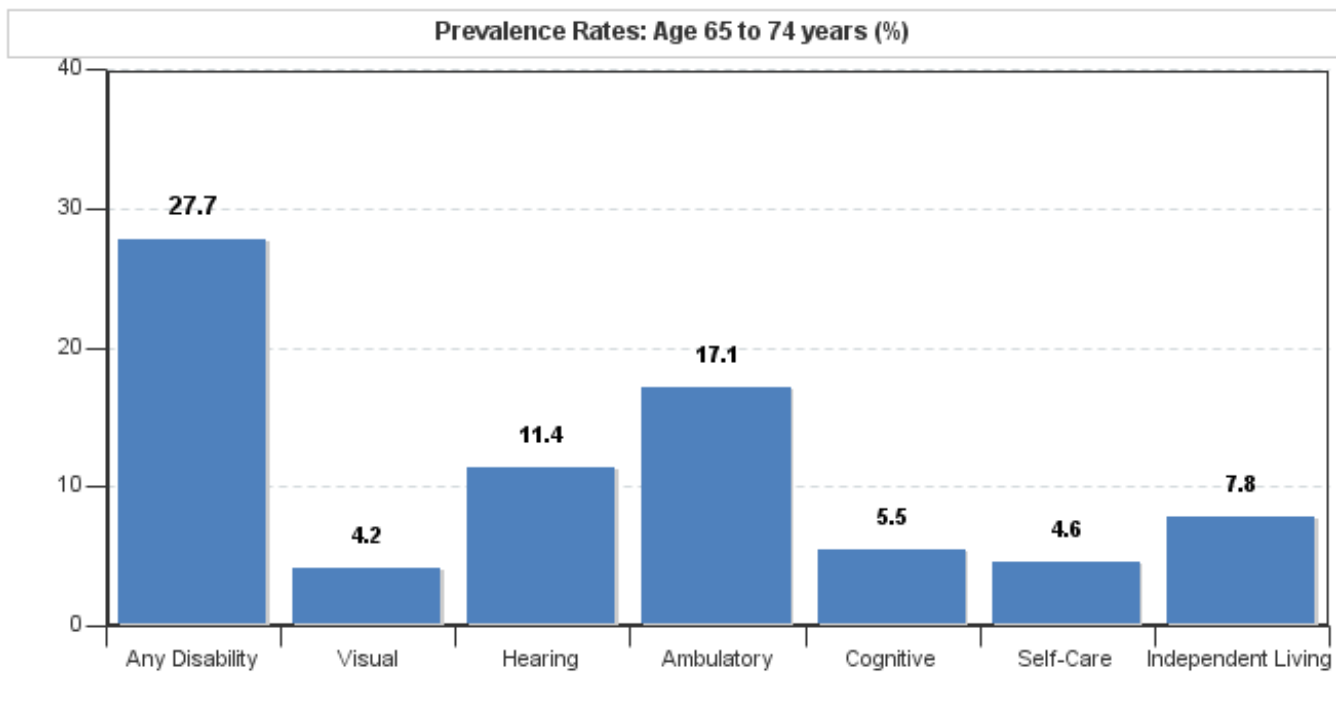
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

27.7%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in IN was 27.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 140,400 of the 507,700 individuals ages 65 to 74 in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 17.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 4.2 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Indiana in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	27.7	1.44	140,400	8,490	507,700	6,126
Visual	4.2	0.64	21,200	3,330	507,700	6,126
Hearing	11.4	1.02	57,600	5,480	507,700	6,126
Ambulatory	17.1	1.21	87,000	6,710	507,700	6,126
Cognitive	5.5	0.73	27,700	3,800	507,700	6,126
Self-Care	4.6	0.67	23,400	3,500	507,700	6,126
Independent Living	7.8	0.86	39,800	4,560	507,700	6,126

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Indiana, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

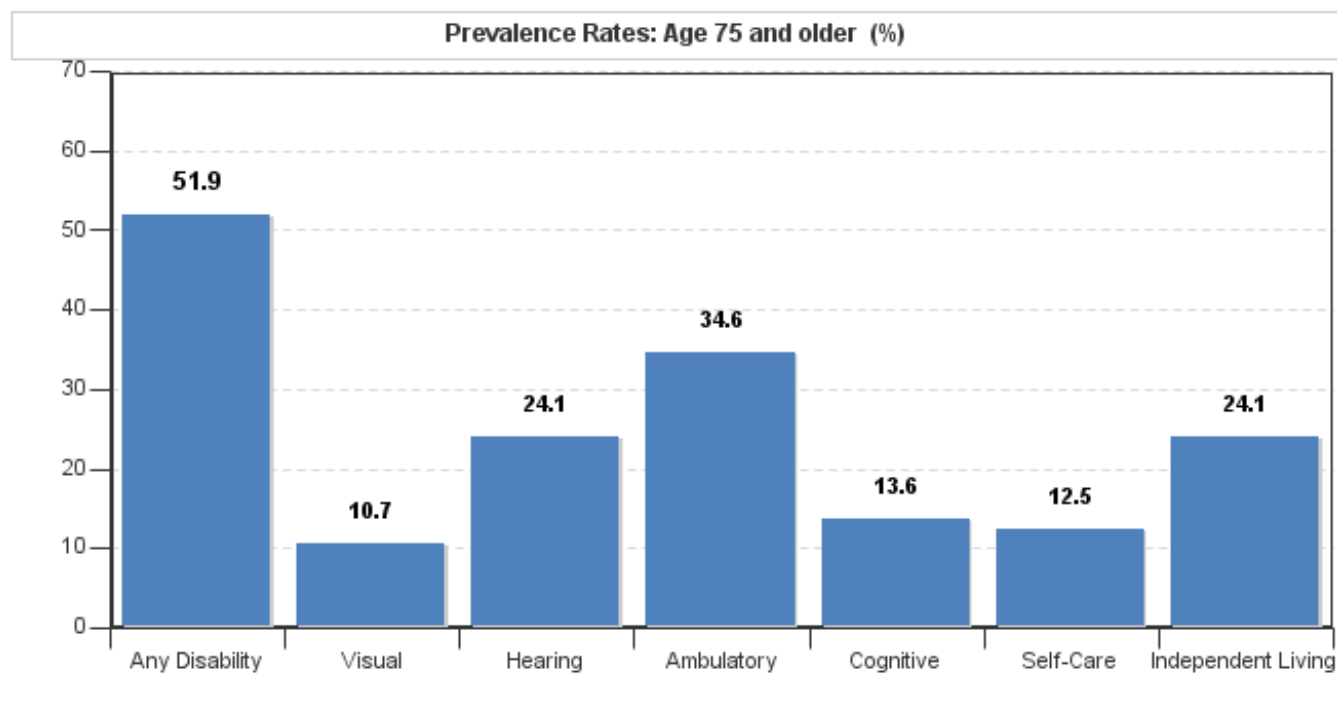
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

51.9%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in IN was 51.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 192,700 of the 371,300 individuals ages 75 and older in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 34.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 10.7 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Indiana in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	51.9	1.88	192,700	9,910	371,300	4,514
Visual	10.7	1.16	39,900	4,560	371,300	4,514
Hearing	24.1	1.61	89,500	6,810	371,300	4,514
Ambulatory	34.6	1.79	128,400	8,130	371,300	4,514
Cognitive	13.6	1.29	50,700	5,140	371,300	4,514
Self-Care	12.5	1.24	46,400	4,920	371,300	4,514
Independent Living	24.1	1.61	89,300	6,800	371,300	4,514

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in Indiana, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

13.8%

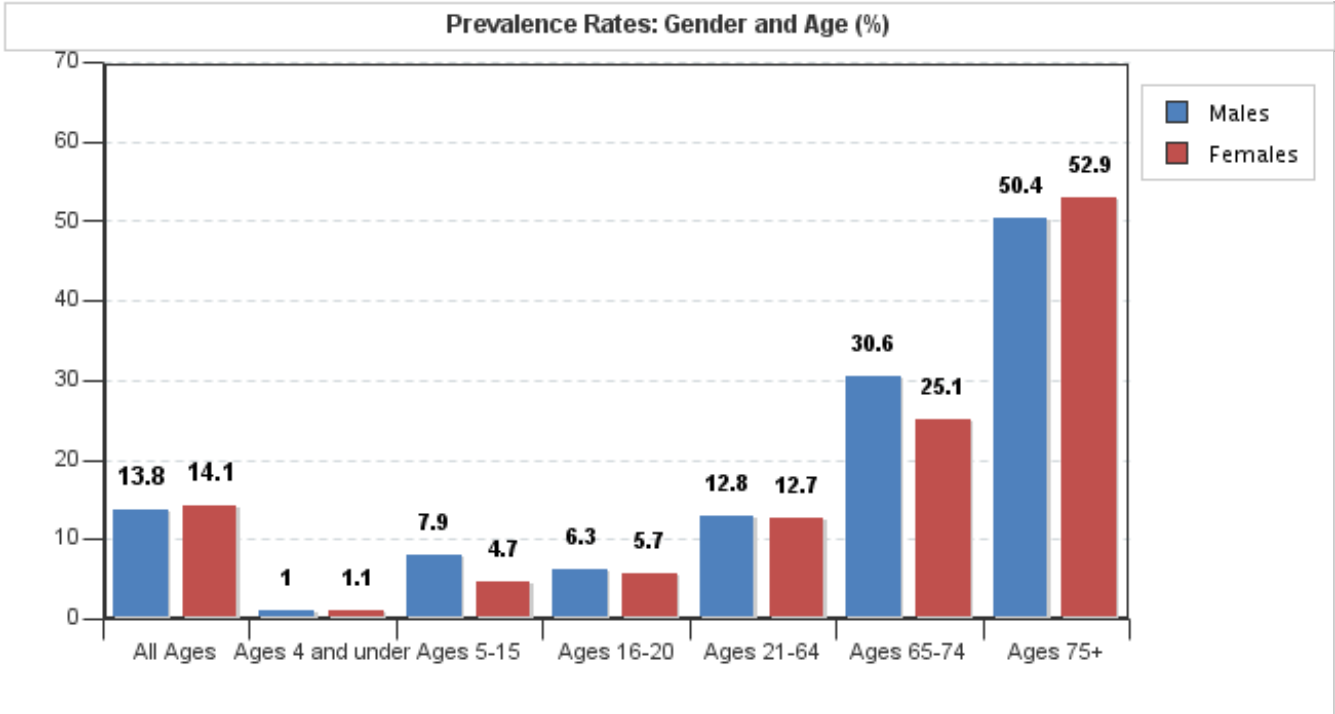
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

14.1%

- In IN in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 13.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 437,300 of the 3,166,900 males of all ages in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 14.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 464,900 of the 3,307,200 females of all ages in IN 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 Indiana in 2013



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	13.8	0.44	437,300	14,640	3,166,900	31,421
Males: Ages 4 and under	1.0	3.29	2,100	1,050	215,100	1,826
Males: Ages 5-15	7.9	0.87	39,600	4,550	501,400	4,759
Males: Ages 16-20	6.3	1.14	15,300	2,830	240,700	2,402
Males: Ages 21-64	12.8	0.57	232,800	10,860	1,823,600	17,721
Males: Ages 65-74	30.6	2.17	72,500	6,140	237,400	2,863
Males: Ages 75+	50.4	2.97	75,000	6,240	148,800	1,850
Females						
Females: All Ages	14.1	0.44	464,900	15,060	3,307,200	33,282
Females: Ages 4 and under	1.1	3.29	2,300	1,100	208,700	1,795
Females: Ages 5-15	4.7	0.69	22,600	3,440	484,300	4,506
Females: Ages 16-20	5.7	1.12	12,900	2,600	226,000	2,299
Females: Ages 21-64	12.7	0.56	241,600	11,050	1,895,400	18,755
Females: Ages 65-74	25.1	1.91	67,900	5,940	270,300	3,263
Females: Ages 75+	52.9	2.42	117,600	7,790	222,500	2,664

* **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 Indiana, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

7.2%

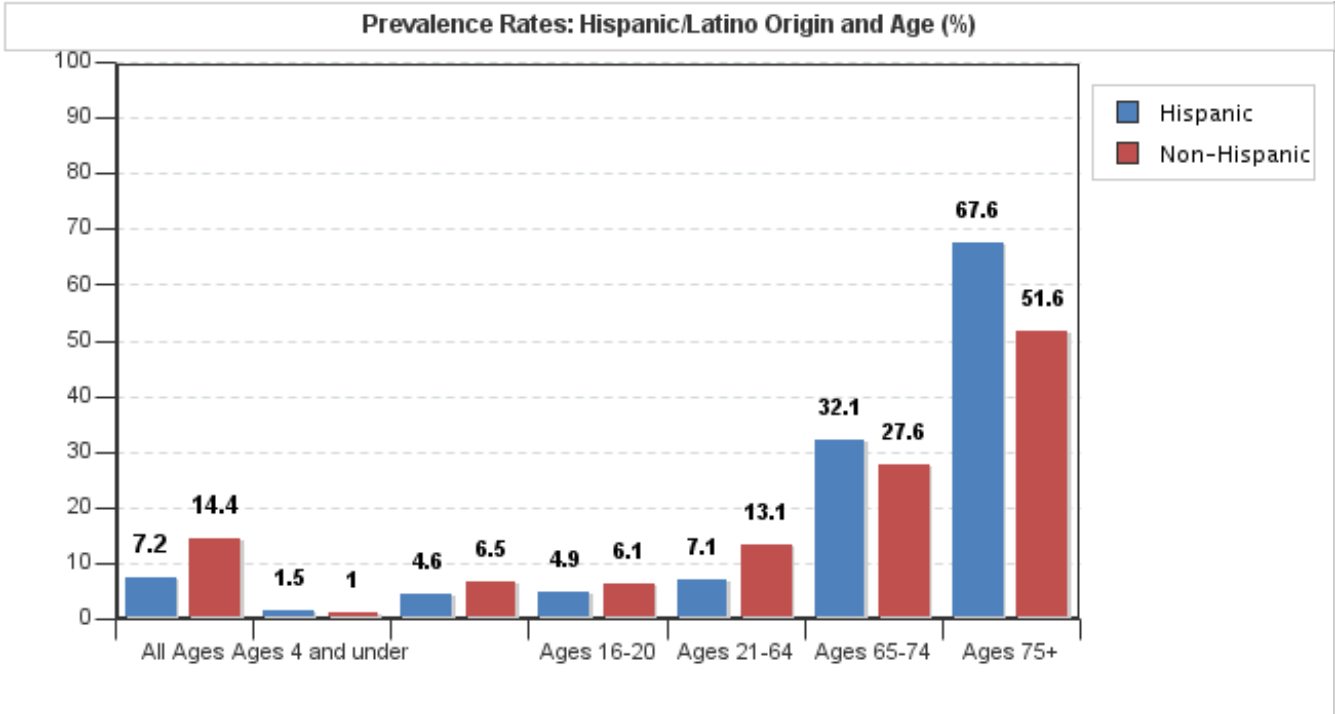
Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

14.4%

- In IN in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 7.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 30,100 of the 417,200 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in IN reported one or more disabilities.
- In IN in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 14.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 872,100 of the 6,056,900 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in IN 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 Indiana in 2013



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	7.2	0.92	30,100	3,970	417,200	3,173
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	1.5	3.29	800	630	49,900	352
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	4.6	1.51	4,600	1,560	100,700	831
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	4.9	2.82	1,500	900	31,100	262
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	7.1	1.26	15,600	2,860	218,500	1,558
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	32.1	10.21	3,500	1,360	11,000	112
Hispanic - Ages 75+	67.6	13.88	4,000	1,460	6,000	58
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	14.4	0.33	872,100	19,930	6,056,900	61,530
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	1.0	3.29	3,600	1,380	373,900	3,269
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.5	0.60	57,600	5,480	884,900	8,434
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	6.1	0.83	26,600	3,730	435,600	4,439
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	13.1	0.41	458,700	14,970	3,500,400	34,918
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	27.6	1.45	136,900	8,390	496,700	6,014
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	51.6	1.89	188,600	9,810	365,400	4,456

* **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

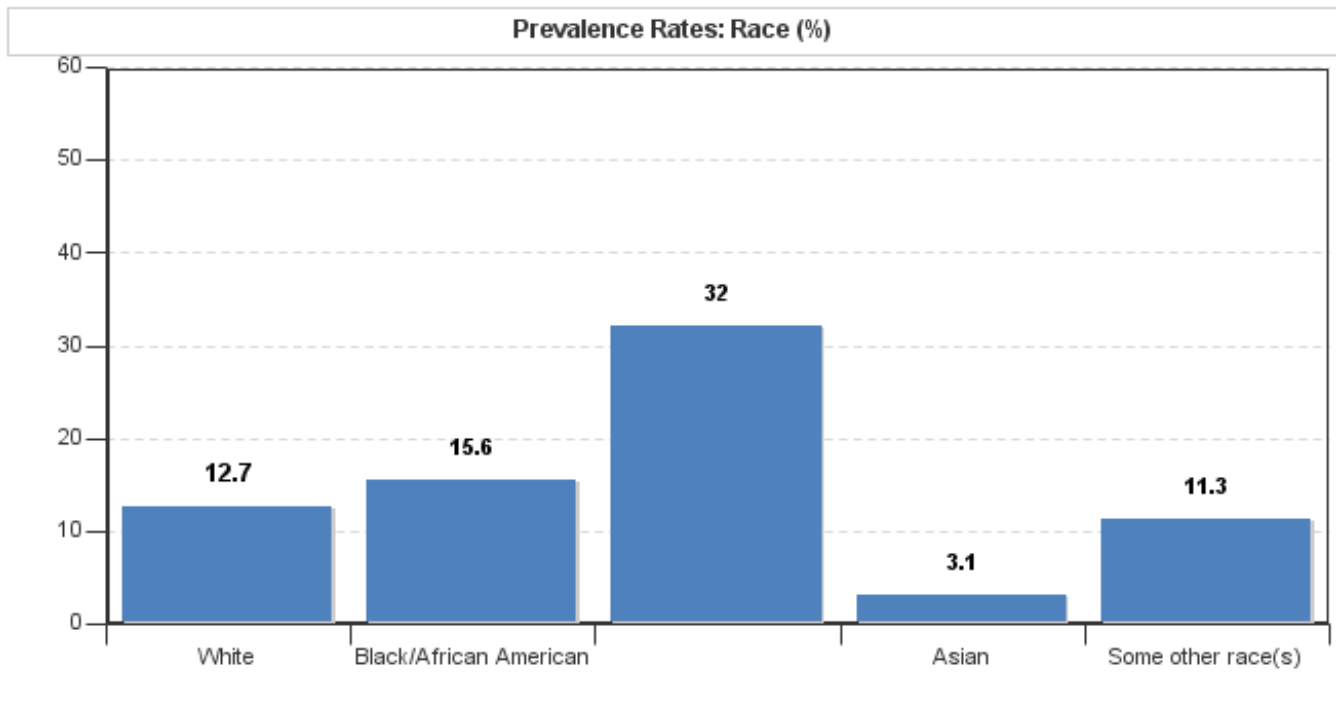
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in IN, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

In 2013, among working-age people in IN:

- 12.7 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 15.6 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 32.0 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 3.1 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 11.3 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 Indiana in 2013



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	12.7	0.43	403,500	14,100	3,170,900	32,193
Black/African American	15.6	1.46	50,200	5,120	322,600	2,495
Native American or Alaska Native	32.0	12.09	2,500	1,140	7,800	92
Asian	3.1	1.42	2,400	1,130	78,200	672
Some other race(s)	11.3	1.94	15,700	2,870	139,300	1,024

Employment

Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Indiana, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

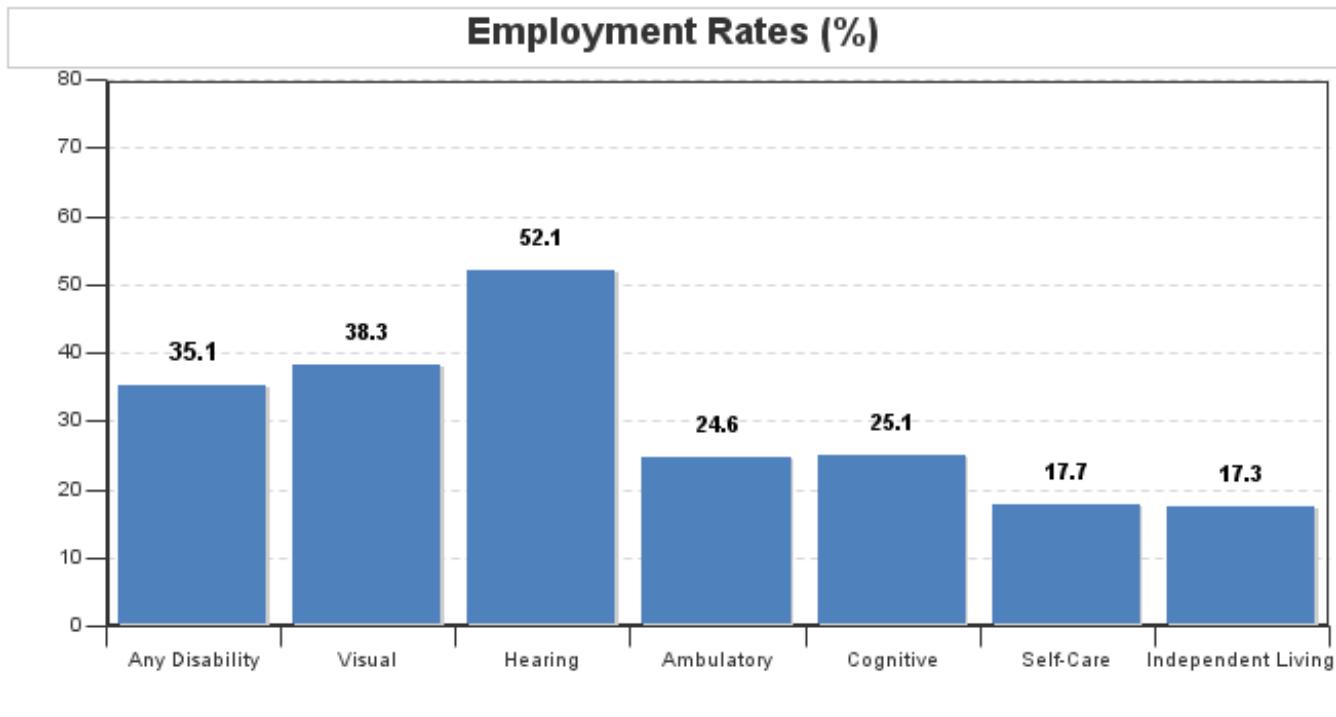
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
35.1%

Employment:
without
disability
78.3%

- In 2013, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in IN was 35.1 percent.
- In 2013, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in IN was 78.3 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 43.2 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 52.1 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 17.3 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Indiana in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	78.3	0.52	2,539,400	28,470	3,244,600	31,529
Any Disability	35.1	1.59	166,700	9,230	474,300	4,947
Visual	38.3	3.78	33,100	4,160	86,600	870
Hearing	52.1	3.50	55,800	5,390	107,200	1,078
Ambulatory	24.6	1.98	61,200	5,640	248,700	2,622
Cognitive	25.1	2.30	46,800	4,940	186,400	1,973
Self-Care	17.7	3.09	14,200	2,730	80,200	882
Independent Living	17.3	2.19	27,200	3,770	157,100	1,707

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 Indiana who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

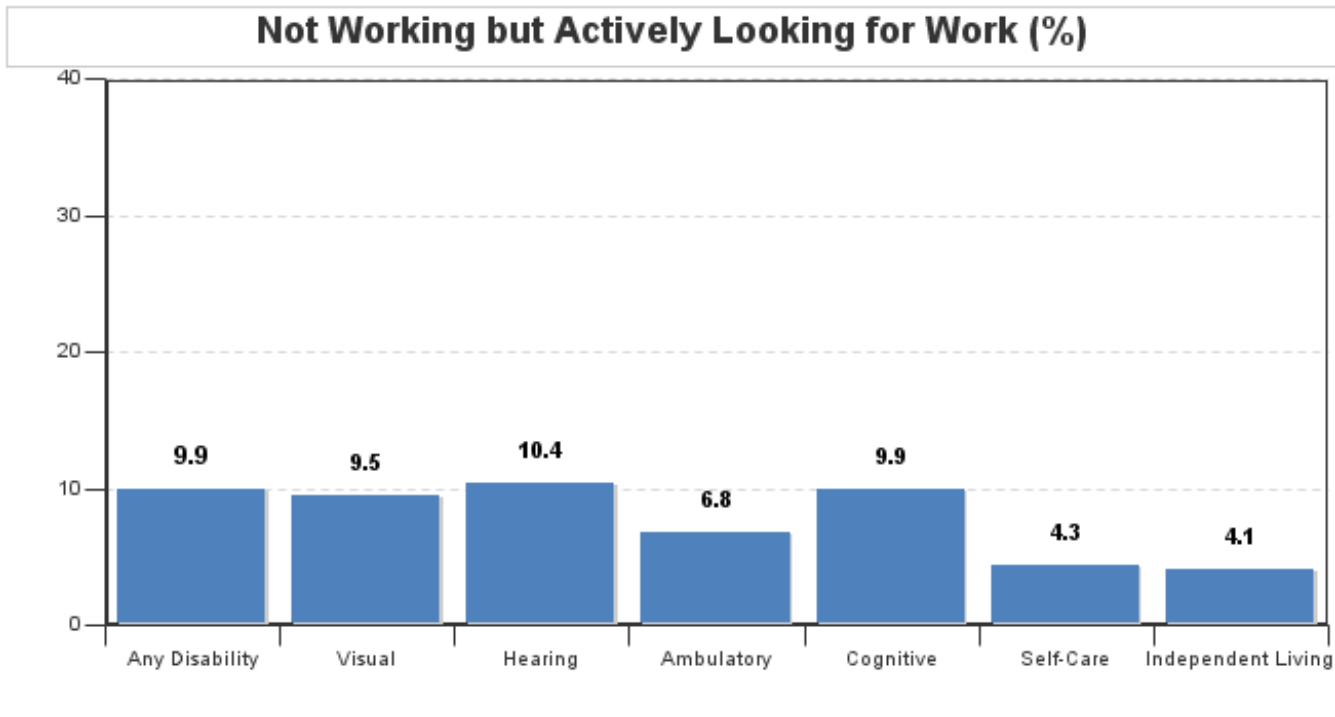
Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability
9.9%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
24.4%

- In 2013 in IN, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 9.9 percent.
- In 2013 in IN, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 24.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 14.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 10.4 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 4.1 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Indiana in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	24.4	1.17	172,400	9,390	705,200	6,767
Any Disability	9.9	1.23	30,500	3,990	307,600	3,213
Visual	9.5	2.91	5,100	1,630	53,500	515
Hearing	10.4	3.09	5,300	1,670	51,300	511
Ambulatory	6.8	1.33	12,700	2,580	187,500	1,979
Cognitive	9.9	1.83	13,800	2,690	139,600	1,482
Self-Care	4.3	1.81	2,800	1,220	66,000	728
Independent Living	4.1	1.26	5,300	1,670	129,900	1,427

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 Indiana, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

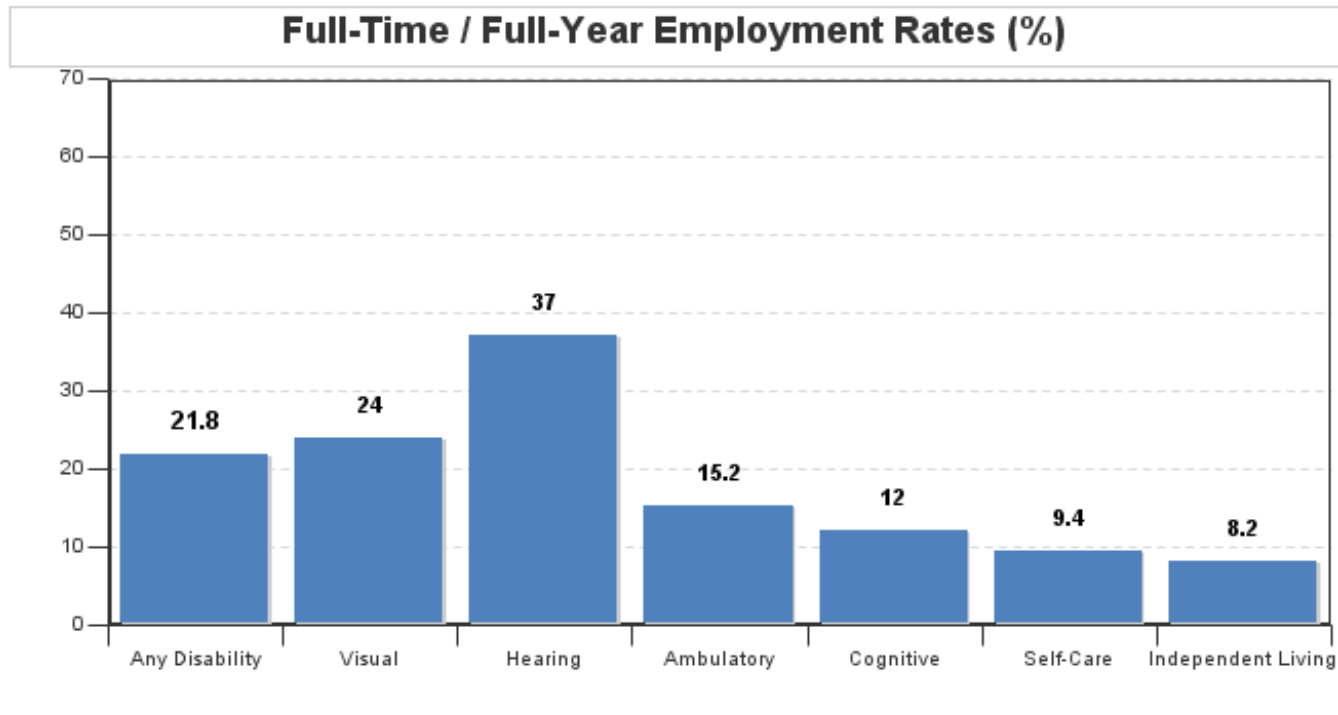
Quick Statistics

FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
21.8%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
57.8%

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in IN was 21.8 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in IN was 57.8 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 36 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 37.0 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 8.2 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Indiana in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	57.8	0.63	1,874,400	26,520	3,244,600	31,529
Any Disability	21.8	1.37	103,300	7,310	474,300	4,947
Visual	24.0	3.33	20,800	3,300	86,600	870
Hearing	37.0	3.38	39,700	4,550	107,200	1,078
Ambulatory	15.2	1.65	37,800	4,440	248,700	2,622
Cognitive	12.0	1.72	22,300	3,420	186,400	1,973
Self-Care	9.4	2.36	7,500	1,990	80,200	882
Independent Living	8.2	1.59	12,900	2,600	157,100	1,707

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

Introduction

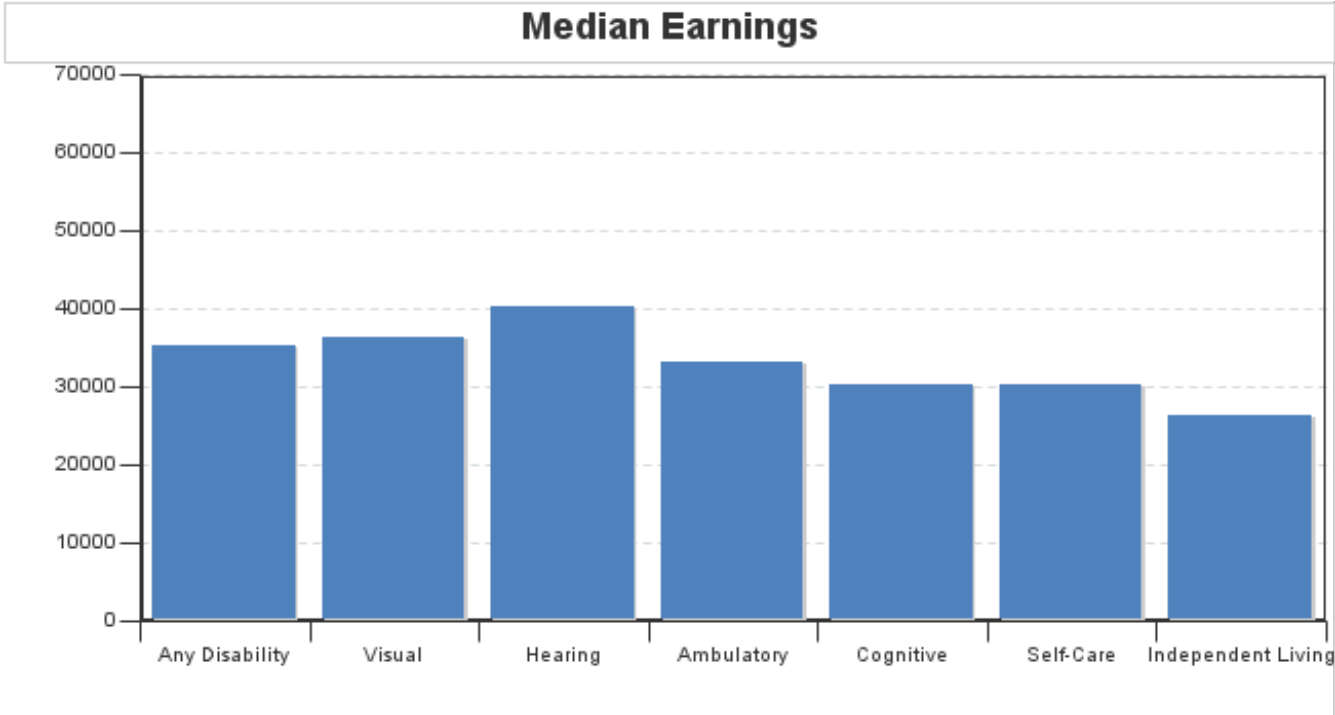
This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in Indiana, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics



- In 2013, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in IN was \$35,300.
- In 2013, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in IN was \$40,300.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$5,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$40,300. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Independent Living Disability," \$26,200.

Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in Indiana in 2013



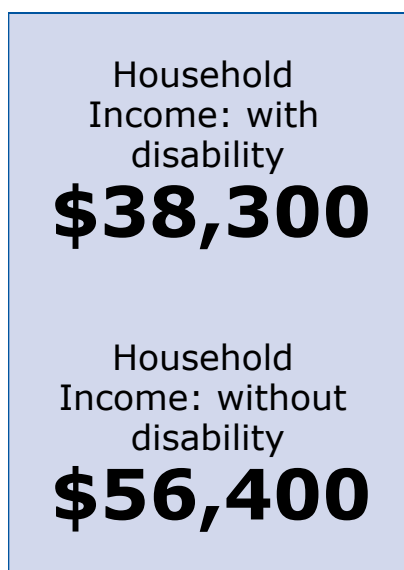
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$40,300	\$600	1,874,000	18,341
Any Disability	\$35,300	\$2,140	103,000	1,086
Visual	\$36,300	\$4,800	21,000	231
Hearing	\$40,300	\$4,100	40,000	413
Ambulatory	\$33,100	\$2,930	38,000	380
Cognitive	\$30,200	\$3,310	22,000	232
Self-Care	\$30,200	\$6,260	8,000	78
Independent Living	\$26,200	\$3,480	13,000	121

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 Indiana, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

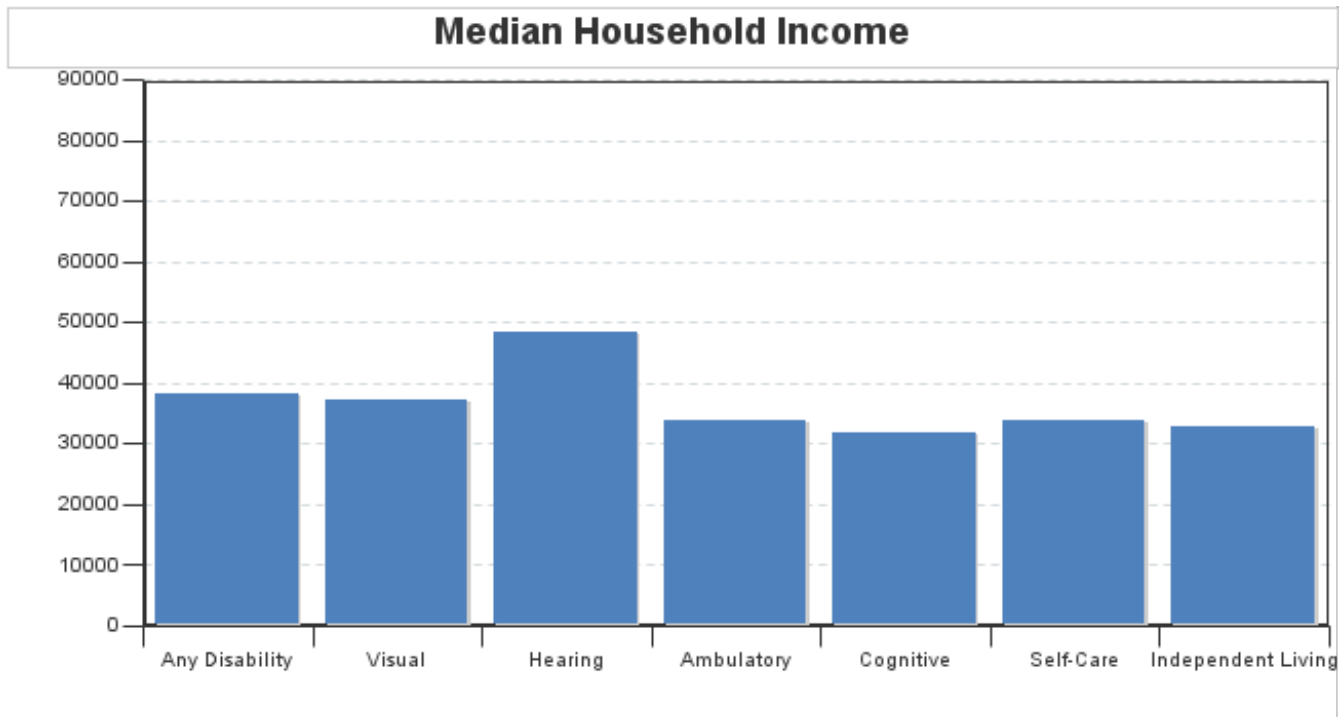
Quick Statistics



- In 2013, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in IN was \$38,300.
- In 2013, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in IN was \$56,400.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$18,100.
- 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" \$31,800 .

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

Median annual income* of households including any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Indiana in 2013



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$56,400	\$1,140	1,654,000	16,481
Any Disability	\$38,300	1,980	377,000	4,094
Visual	\$37,300	4,310	76,000	799
Hearing	\$48,400	4,100	97,000	1,007
Ambulatory	\$33,800	2,420	208,000	2,276
Cognitive	\$31,800	2,870	148,000	1,640
Self-Care	\$33,900	4,090	69,000	752
Independent Living	\$32,900	3,010	129,000	1,458

* **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 Indiana, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

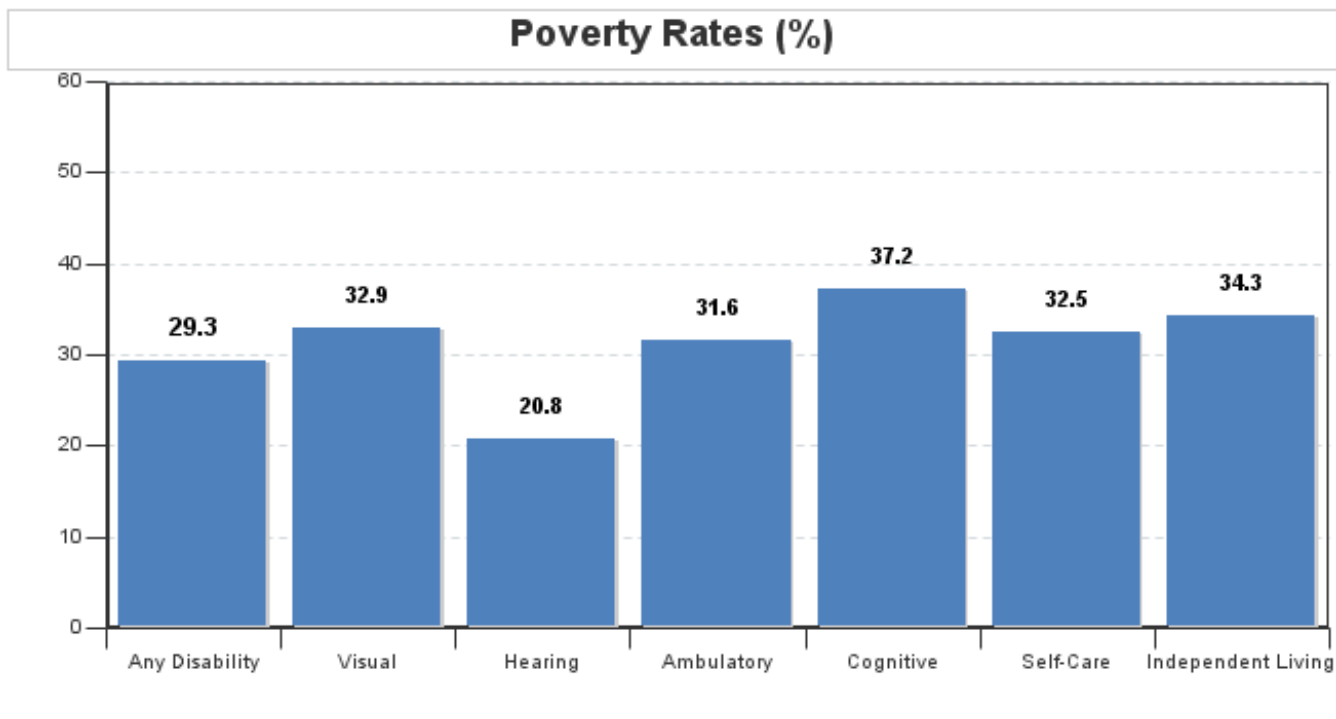
Quick Statistics



- In 2013, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in IN was 29.3 percent.
- In 2013, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in IN was 12.6 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate 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 poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 37.2 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 20.8 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 Indiana in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	12.6	0.57	408,400	19,250	3,228,800	31,236
Any Disability	29.3	2.06	138,800	11,460	473,800	4,938
Visual	32.9	4.96	28,500	5,240	86,600	870
Hearing	20.8	3.86	22,200	4,630	107,000	1,075
Ambulatory	31.6	2.90	78,600	8,670	248,700	2,621
Cognitive	37.2	3.48	69,300	8,150	186,200	1,968
Self-Care	32.5	5.14	26,000	5,010	80,200	881
Independent Living	34.3	3.72	53,800	7,180	157,100	1,707

* **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

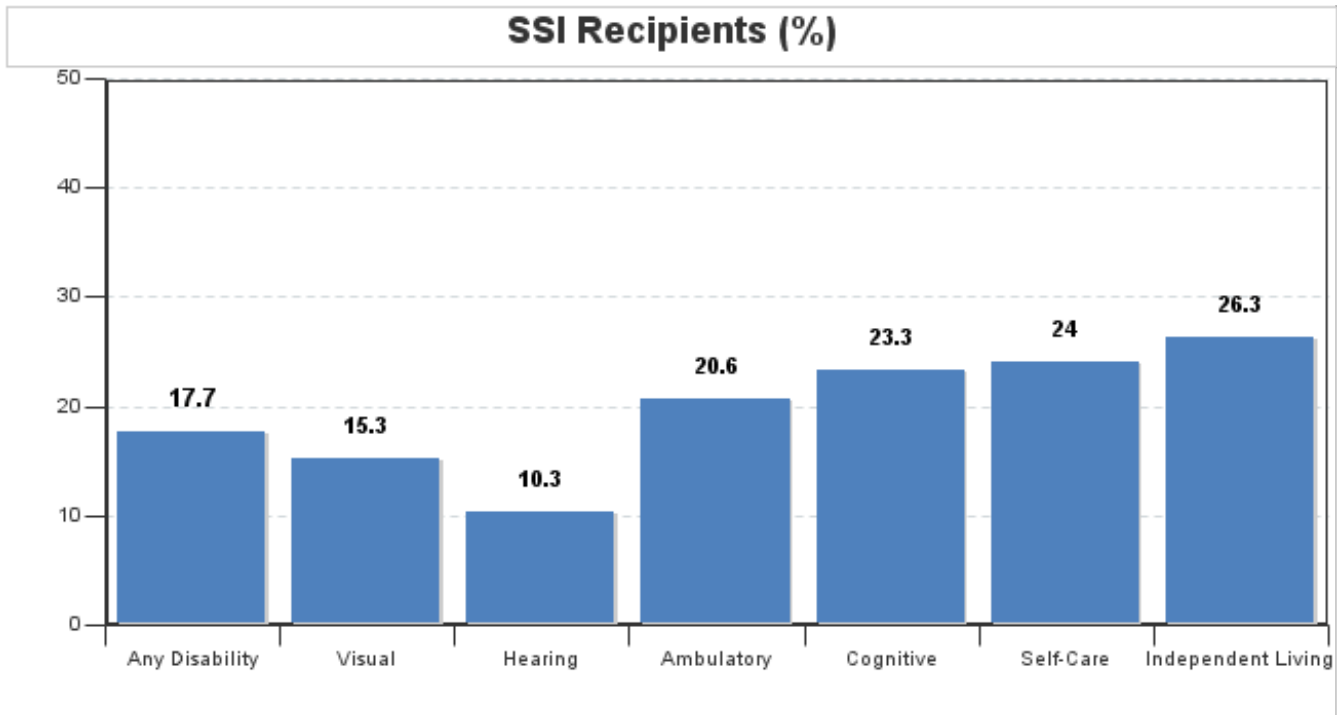
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Indiana, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these 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
17.7%

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in IN was 17.7 percent.
- In 2013, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in IN was 83,900.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 26.3 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 10.3 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Indiana in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	17.7	1.27	83,900	6,600	474,300	4,947
Visual	15.3	2.80	13,300	2,640	86,600	870
Hearing	10.3	2.13	11,000	2,400	107,200	1,078
Ambulatory	20.6	1.86	51,300	5,170	248,700	2,622
Cognitive	23.3	2.24	43,500	4,760	186,400	1,973
Self-Care	24.0	3.46	19,300	3,170	80,200	882
Independent Living	26.3	2.55	41,400	4,650	157,100	1,707

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 Indiana, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

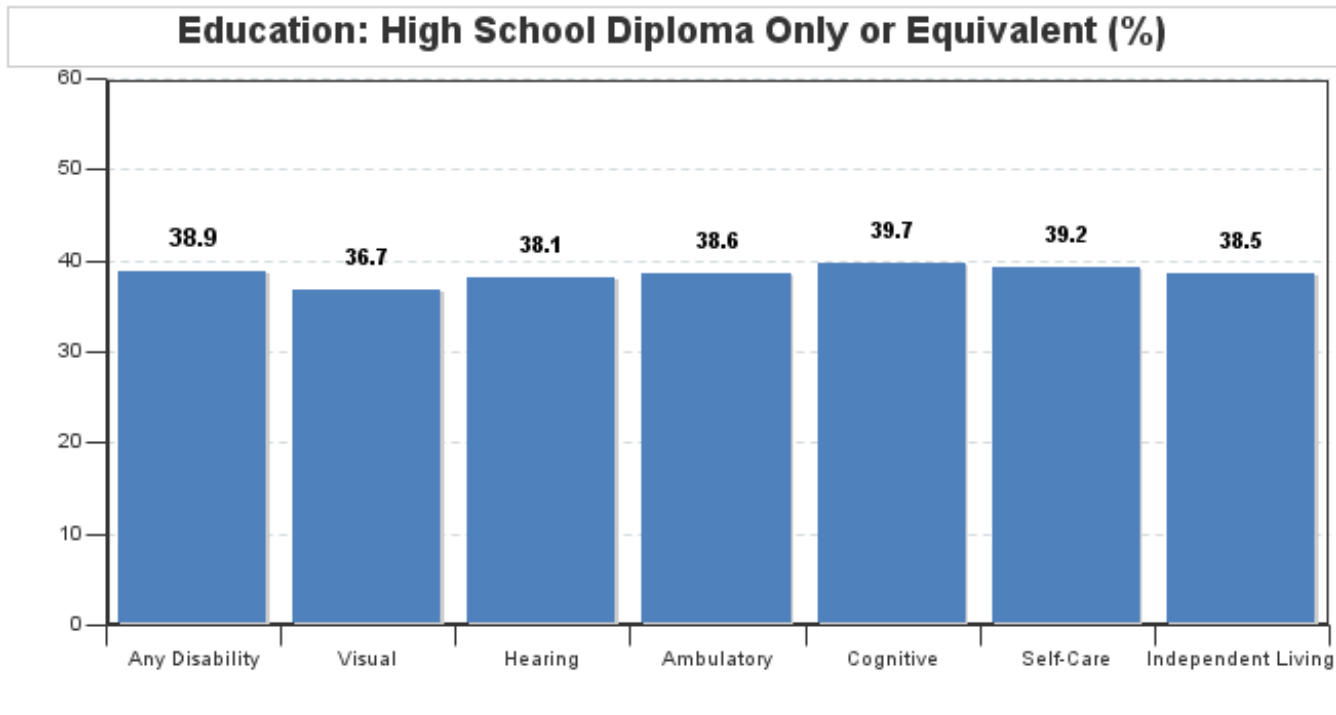
Quick Statistics

High School
Only: with
disability
38.9%

High School
Only: without
disability
30.7%

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in IN was 38.9 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in IN was 30.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 8.2 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 "Visual Disability," 36.7 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in IN in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	30.7	0.59	994,500	21,050	3,244,600	31,529
Any Disability	38.9	1.62	184,500	9,700	474,300	4,947
Visual	36.7	3.75	31,800	4,080	86,600	870
Hearing	38.1	3.40	40,800	4,620	107,200	1,078
Ambulatory	38.6	2.24	96,000	7,050	248,700	2,622
Cognitive	39.7	2.60	74,100	6,200	186,400	1,973
Self-Care	39.2	3.95	31,400	4,050	80,200	882
Independent Living	38.5	2.81	60,500	5,610	157,100	1,707

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 Indiana, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

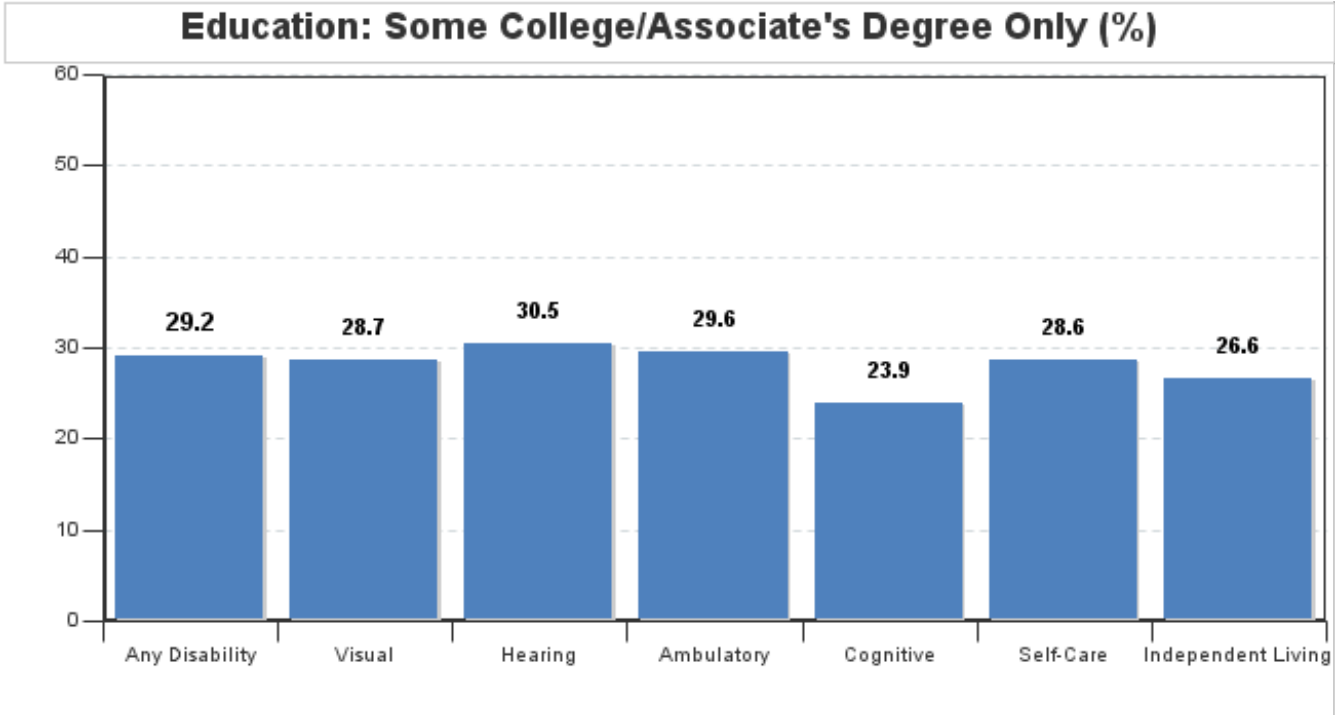
Quick Statistics

Some
College: with
disability
29.2%

Some
College:
without
disability
33.6%

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in IN was 29.2 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in IN was 33.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 4.4 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," 30.5 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 23.9 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only some college or an Associate's degree by disability status in Indiana in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	33.6	0.60	1,088,600	21,840	3,244,600	31,529
Any Disability	29.2	1.51	138,400	8,430	474,300	4,947
Visual	28.7	3.52	24,800	3,610	86,600	870
Hearing	30.5	3.22	32,700	4,140	107,200	1,078
Ambulatory	29.6	2.10	73,700	6,190	248,700	2,622
Cognitive	23.9	2.26	44,600	4,820	186,400	1,973
Self-Care	28.6	3.66	22,900	3,460	80,200	882
Independent Living	26.6	2.55	41,700	4,670	157,100	1,707

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 Indiana, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

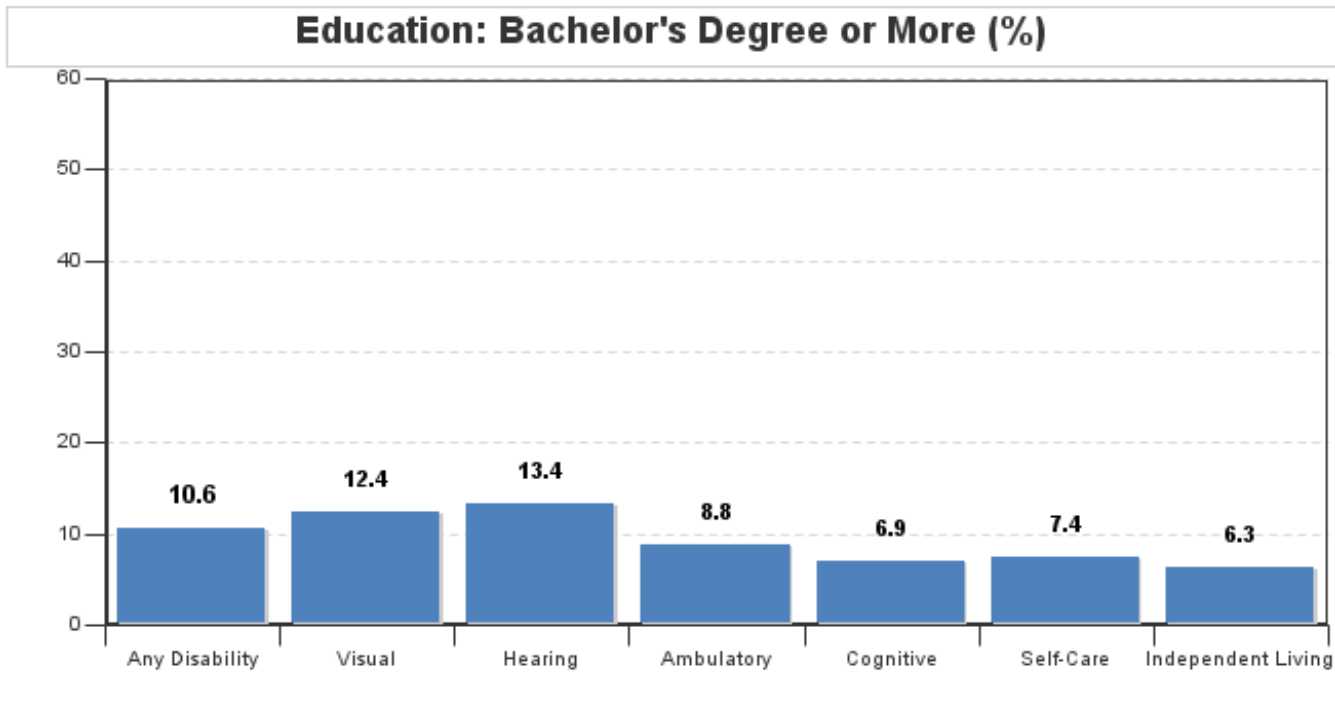
10.6%

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

26.8%

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in IN was 10.6 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in IN was 26.8 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 16.2 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," 13.4 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 6.3 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in Indiana in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	26.8	0.56	868,400	19,890	3,244,600	31,529
Any Disability	10.6	1.02	50,100	5,110	474,300	4,947
Visual	12.4	2.57	10,700	2,370	86,600	870
Hearing	13.4	2.38	14,400	2,740	107,200	1,078
Ambulatory	8.8	1.30	21,900	3,390	248,700	2,622
Cognitive	6.9	1.35	12,900	2,600	186,400	1,973
Self-Care	7.4	2.12	5,900	1,760	80,200	882
Independent Living	6.3	1.40	9,900	2,280	157,100	1,707

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

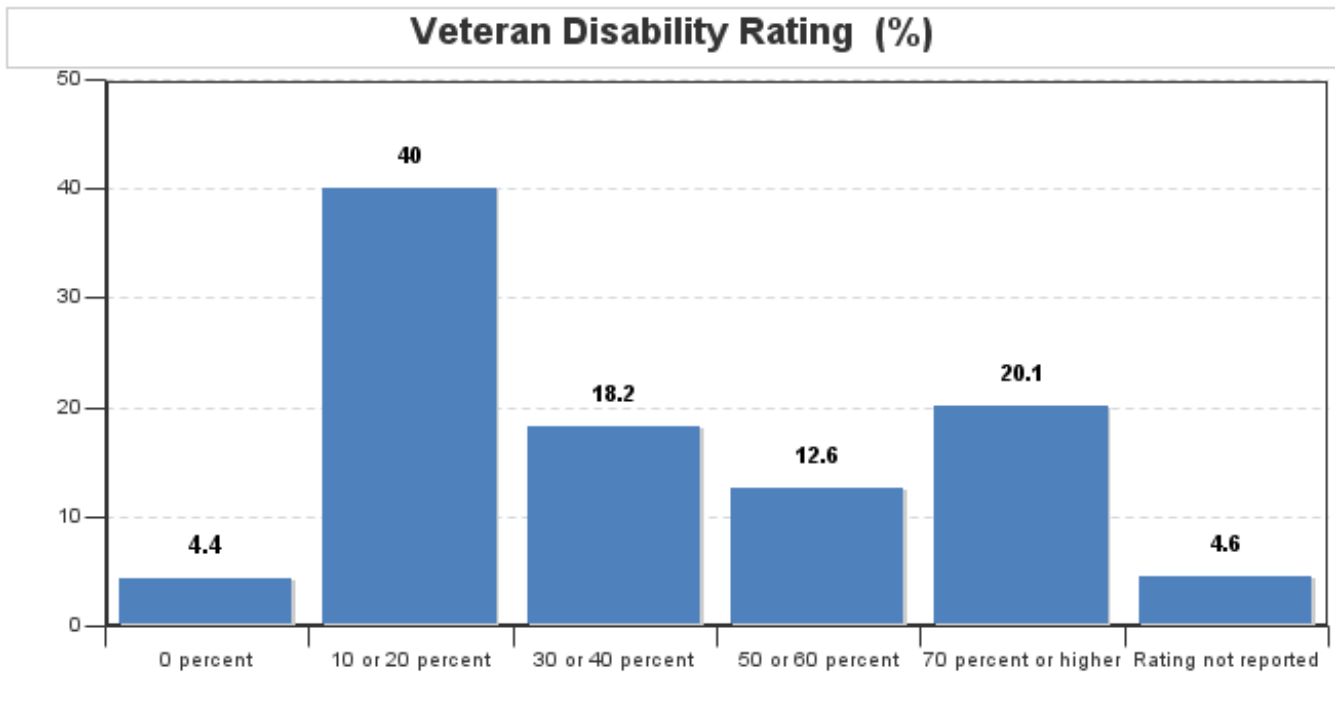
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in Indiana. The 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). 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
18.9%

- In 2013, there were 217,600 working-age civilian veterans in IN, of whom 41,100 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in IN with a VA service-connected disability was 18.9 percent.
- In 2013, 8,300 working-age civilian veterans in IN had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2013, 20.1 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in IN 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 Indiana in 2013



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	18.9	1.92	41,100	4,630	217,600	2,230
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	4.4	2.32	1,800	980	41,100	433
10 or 20 percent	40.0	5.54	16,500	2,940	41,100	433
30 or 40 percent	18.2	4.36	7,500	1,980	41,100	433
50 or 60 percent	12.6	3.75	5,200	1,650	41,100	433
70 percent or higher	20.1	4.53	8,300	2,080	41,100	433
Rating not reported	4.6	2.37	1,900	1,000	41,100	433

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Indiana, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

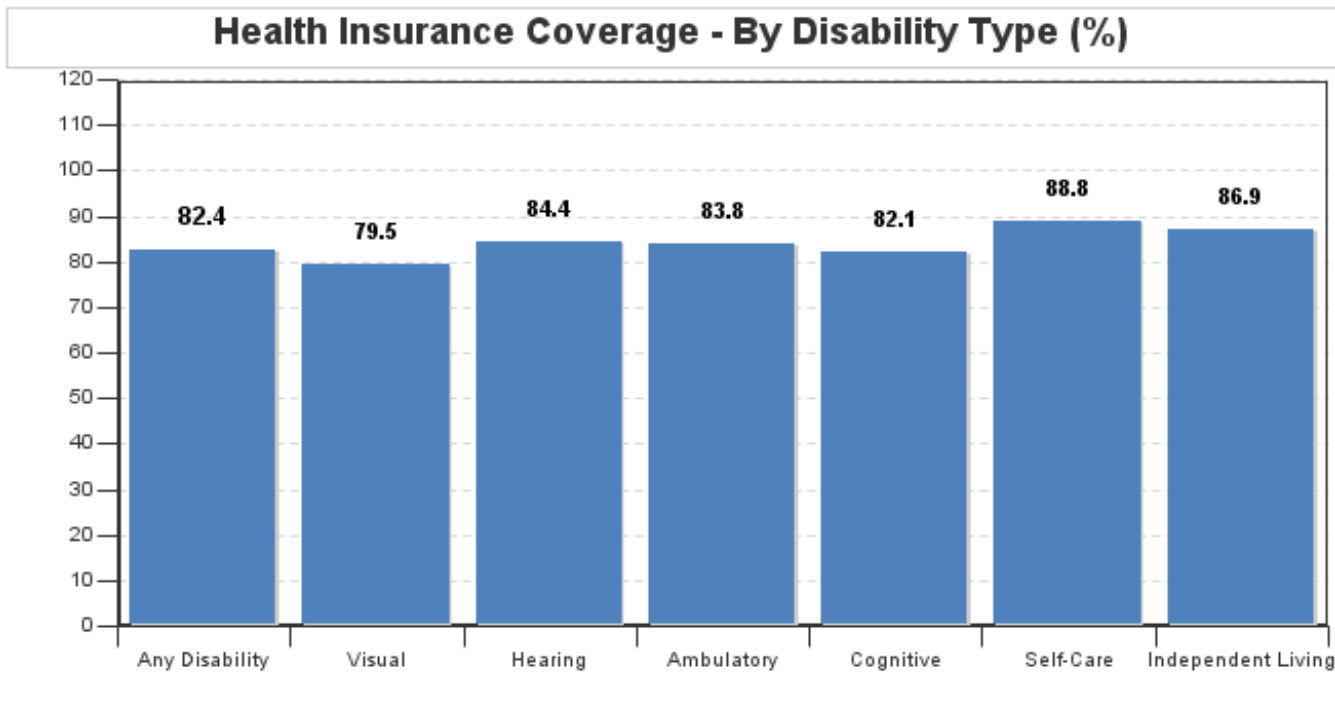
Quick Statistics

Health
Coverage:
with Disability
82.4%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
80.6%

- In 2013, 82.4 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IN had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2013, 80.6 percent of working-age people without disabilities in IN had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 1.8 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," 88.8 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 79.5 percent.

Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Indiana in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	80.6	0.54	2,614,400	30,800	3,244,600	31,529
Any Disability	82.4	1.36	390,600	14,880	474,300	4,947
Visual	79.5	3.37	68,900	6,410	86,600	870
Hearing	84.4	2.72	90,500	7,330	107,200	1,078
Ambulatory	83.8	1.81	208,500	11,030	248,700	2,622
Cognitive	82.1	2.18	153,100	9,490	186,400	1,973
Self-Care	88.8	2.73	71,200	6,510	80,200	882
Independent Living	86.9	2.09	136,500	8,980	157,100	1,707

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 Indiana, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). Note that people can report more than one type of insurance coverage. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
with Disability

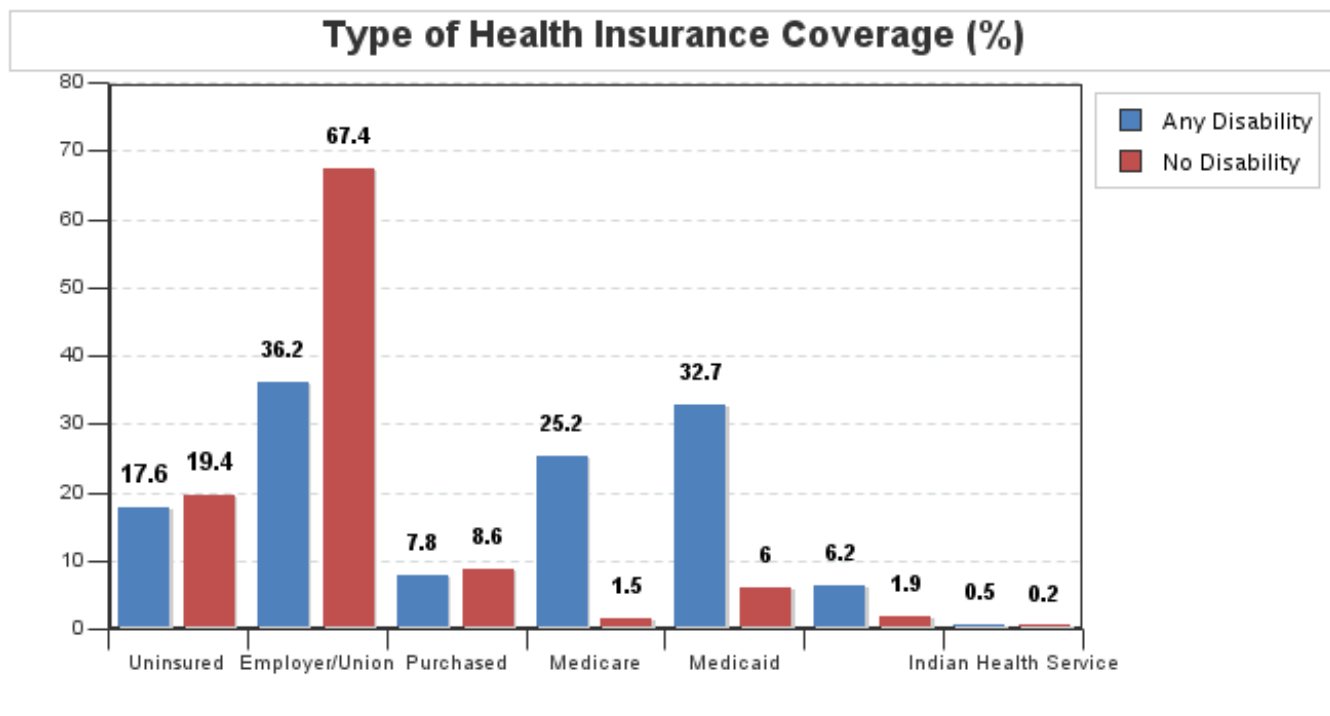
36.2%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

67.4%

- In 2013, 36.2 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IN reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2013, 67.4 percent of working-age people without disabilities in IN reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2013, 7.8 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IN reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2013, 25.2 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IN reported Medicare coverage and 32.7 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 Indiana in 2013



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	17.6	1.36	83,700	7,060	474,300	4,947
Employer/Union	36.2	1.71	171,900	10,040	474,300	4,947
Purchased	7.8	0.96	37,000	4,710	474,300	4,947
Medicare	25.2	1.55	119,700	8,420	474,300	4,947
Medicaid	32.7	1.67	155,000	9,550	474,300	4,947
Military/VA	6.2	0.86	29,400	4,200	474,300	4,947
Indian Health Service	0.5	3.29	2,200	1,150	474,300	4,947
No Disability						
Uninsured	19.4	0.54	630,200	18,530	3,244,600	31,529
Employer/Union	67.4	0.64	2,188,100	29,660	3,244,600	31,529
Purchased	8.6	0.38	277,800	12,660	3,244,600	31,529
Medicare	1.5	3.29	48,700	5,400	3,244,600	31,529
Medicaid	6.0	0.32	196,000	10,710	3,244,600	31,529
Military/VA	1.9	3.29	63,000	6,130	3,244,600	31,529
Indian Health Service	0.2	3.29	4,900	1,720	3,244,600	31,529

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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Contact Us

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