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2010 Disability Status Report, United States

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2010 Disability Status Report, United States

Abstract

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

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

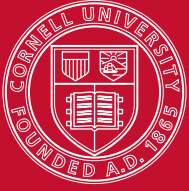
The estimates in the 2010 Disability Status Reports are based on American Community Survey (ACS) data - a US Census Bureau survey that has replaced the Decennial Census long form. See the ACS User Guide on www.disabilitystatistics.org for additional information on the ACS.

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

Finally, the 2010 Disability Status Report estimates should not be compared to estimates based on ACS data collected prior to 2008. In 2008, the US Census Bureau made a number of significant changes to the ACS. These changes included an entirely new set of disability questions as described on the following page. For a summary of all changes to the ACS 2008 survey see the following Census Bureau document:
http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/methodology/content_test/SummaryResultsACS2006ContentTest.pdf

Keywords

disability, statistics, status, report, employment, United States, poverty, gender, age, race, education, health, veterans



Cornell University

2010

US

United States

2010 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 StatsRRTC

The 2010 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.

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ACS Disability Questions

The disability questions used in the ACS are listed below. Note that the Census Bureau refers to each of the individual types as "difficulty" while in this report the term "disability" is used.

Hearing Disability (asked of all ages):

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

Visual Disability (asked of all ages):

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

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

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

Notes

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

Puerto Rico: A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2010 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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2010, the prevalence of disability in the US was:

- 11.9 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.8 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 5.1 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 5.4 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 10.3 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 25.5 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 50.5 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2010, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in the US was:

- 2.1% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.4% reported a Hearing Disability
- 6.8% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 4.8% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.6% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.4% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2010, 12.2 percent of females of all ages and 11.7 percent of males of all ages in the US reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2010, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in the US was 8.1 percent.

Race: In the US in 2010, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 10.2 percent among Whites
- 13.8 percent among Black / African Americans
- 4.1 percent among Asians
- 17.3 percent among Native Americans
- 9.3 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2010, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the US was 33.9 percent.

Looking for Work: In the US in 2010, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 12.3 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In the US in 2010, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 20.9 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2010, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was \$35,900.

Annual Household Income: In the US in 2010, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$36,800.

Poverty: In the US in 2010, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 27.0 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2010, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in the US was 18.9 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2010, 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 30.1 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 12.2 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2010, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 18.4 percent in the US.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2010 in the US, 82.2 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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.3%

Location	2010 (%)	Location	2010 (%)
Alabama	15.2	Montana	10.2
Alaska	10.3	Nebraska	10.2
Arizona	9.8	Nevada	9.5
Arkansas	15.5	New Hampshire	9.1
California	8.0	New Jersey	7.3
Colorado	8.8	New Mexico	11.9
Connecticut	8.4	New York	8.5
Delaware	11.8	North Carolina	12.0
District of Columbia	8.7	North Dakota	7.8
Florida	10.1	Ohio	11.7
Georgia	10.6	Oklahoma	14.8
Hawaii	7.8	Oregon	12.1
Idaho	11.1	Pennsylvania	11.0
Illinois	8.2	Puerto Rico	17.4
Indiana	11.4	Rhode Island	11.9
Iowa	9.7	South Carolina	13.0
Kansas	10.8	South Dakota	8.2
Kentucky	16.5	Tennessee	13.7
Louisiana	14.1	Texas	10.4
Maine	12.8	Utah	7.9
Maryland	8.3	Vermont	11.7
Massachusetts	8.8	Virginia	9.1
Michigan	11.9	Washington	10.1
Minnesota	8.3	West Virginia	17.7
Mississippi	15.7	Wisconsin	8.9
Missouri	12.4	Wyoming	10.9

Employment: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists employment rates by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 33.9% for people with disabilities and 75.4% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2010	People without Disabilities 2010	Location	People with Disabilities 2010	People without Disabilities 2010
Alabama	27.8	73.0	Montana	44.1	77.7
Alaska	47.5	77.9	Nebraska	43.1	83.8
Arizona	32.8	72.2	Nevada	37.7	72.6
Arkansas	30.2	75.6	New Hampshire	38.5	82.3
California	32.3	72.1	New Jersey	37.4	76.0
Colorado	42.3	77.6	New Mexico	34.6	72.4
Connecticut	38.2	78.7	New York	31.4	74.7
Delaware	37.5	77.7	North Carolina	32.3	74.2
District of Columbia	31.0	75.4	North Dakota	52.3	85.6
Florida	31.3	72.5	Ohio	33.2	76.1
Georgia	30.9	73.5	Oklahoma	38.5	77.3
Hawaii	42.2	78.6	Oregon	33.6	73.6
Idaho	37.4	75.9	Pennsylvania	33.3	76.7
Illinois	35.5	75.5	Puerto Rico	22.9	56.5
Indiana	32.6	75.9	Rhode Island	32.2	76.9
Iowa	43.6	83.2	South Carolina	27.3	73.5
Kansas	43.3	80.6	South Dakota	42.8	83.4
Kentucky	25.8	73.7	Tennessee	28.8	74.3
Louisiana	33.8	75.2	Texas	38.2	76.2
Maine	29.6	79.9	Utah	41.8	75.9
Maryland	40.8	79.9	Vermont	40.7	81.2
Massachusetts	33.2	78.5	Virginia	35.4	79.1
Michigan	28.8	71.7	Washington	37.8	74.9
Minnesota	44.4	81.7	West Virginia	26.8	72.0
Mississippi	28.6	71.9	Wisconsin	40.0	80.5
Missouri	33.5	78.0	Wyoming	51.2	79.7

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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

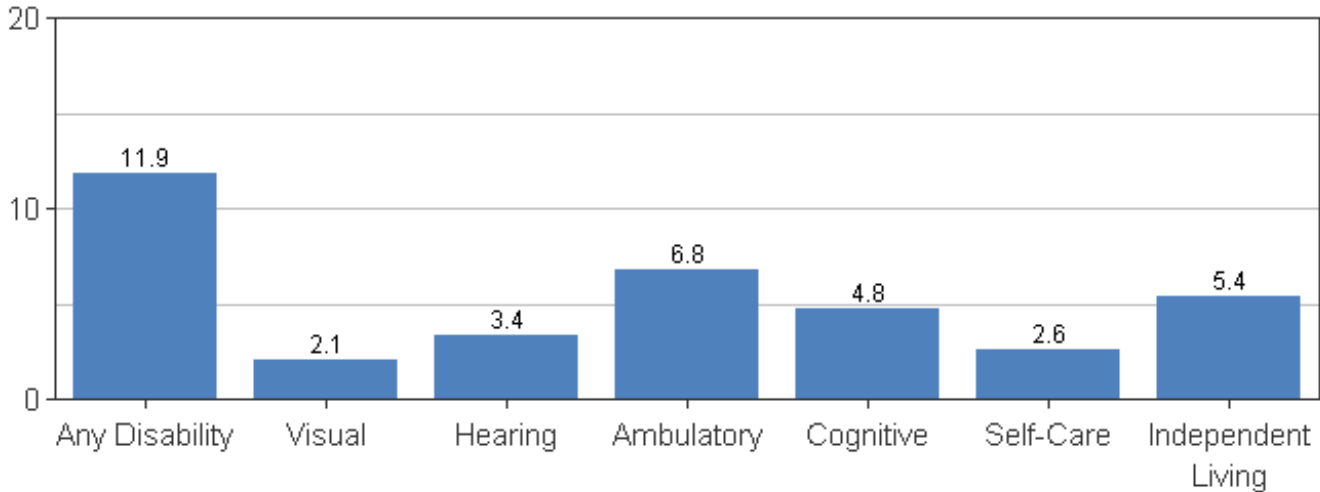
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
11.9%

- In 2010, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in the US was 11.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2010, 36,399,700 of the 305,353,600 individuals of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2010, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.1 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in the United States in 2010*

Prevalence Rates: All Ages (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	11.9	0.05	36,399,700	157,690	305,353,600	3,013,142
Visual	2.1	0.02	6,374,100	69,520	305,353,600	3,013,142
Hearing	3.4	0.03	10,294,900	87,780	305,353,600	3,013,142
Ambulatory	6.8	0.04	19,527,600	119,010	285,260,000	2,833,215
Cognitive	4.8	0.04	13,776,800	100,950	285,260,000	2,833,215
Self-Care	2.6	0.03	7,368,700	74,630	285,260,000	2,833,215
Independent Living	5.4	0.04	13,254,000	99,110	244,096,500	2,446,728

* **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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

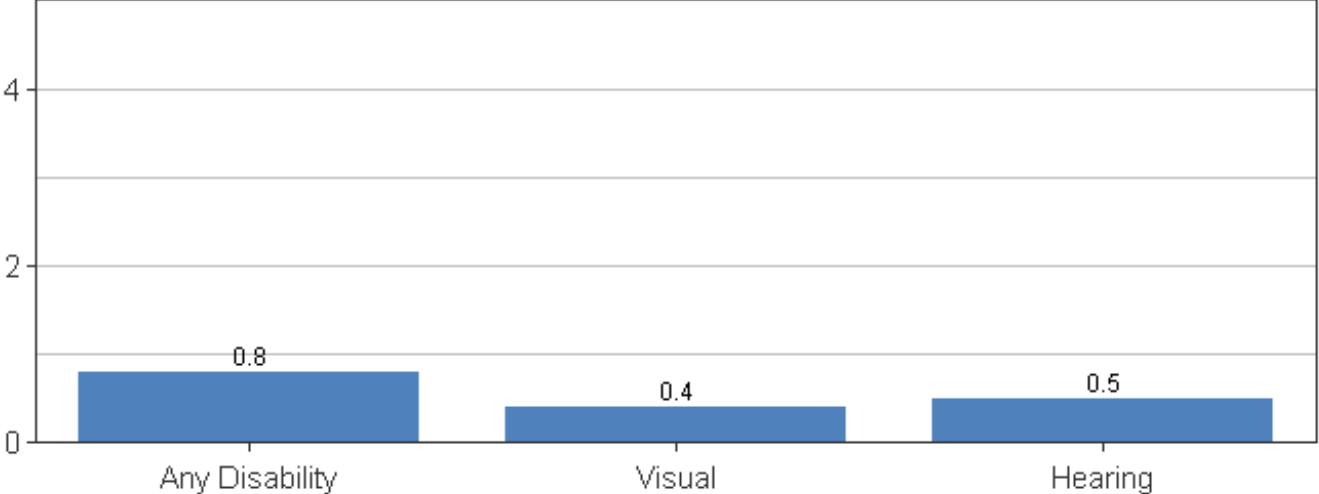
Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.8%

- In 2010, 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 2010, 152,400 of the 20,093,600 children ages 0 to 4 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2010, 0.4 percent reported a visual disability
- In the US in 2010, 0.5 percent reported a hearing disability

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in the United States in 2010

Prevalence Rates: Age 4 years and under (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.8	3.29	152,400	10,860	20,093,600	179,927
Visual	0.4	3.29	88,600	8,280	20,093,600	179,927
Hearing	0.5	3.29	102,800	8,920	20,093,600	179,927

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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

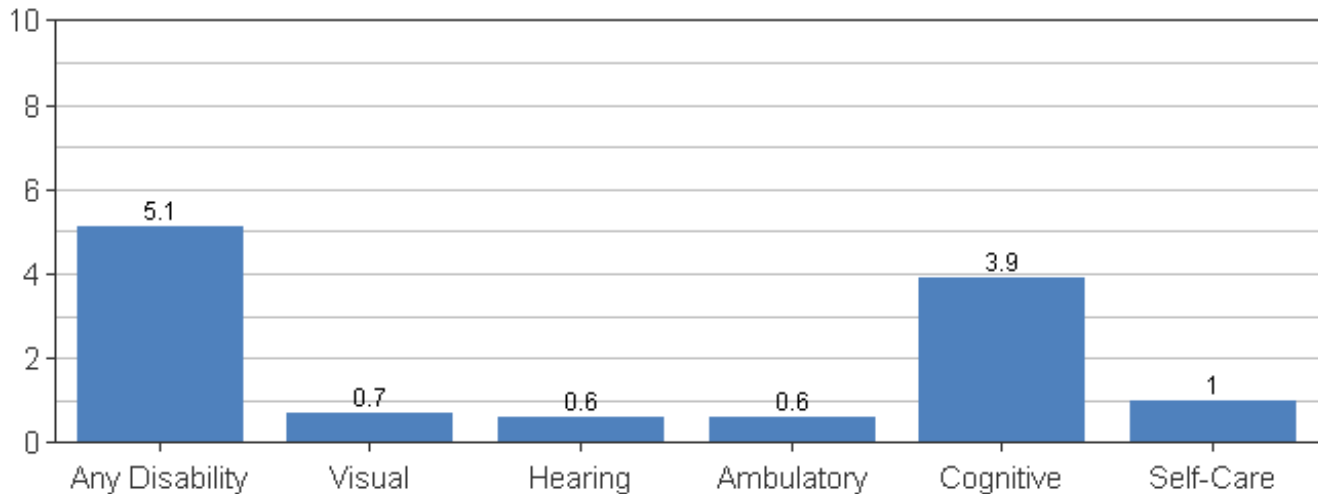
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
5.1%

- In 2010, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in the US was 5.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2010, 2,328,100 of the 45,343,700 individuals ages 5 to 15 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2010, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 0.6 percent.

Prevalence of disability* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in the United States in 2010

Prevalence Rates: Age 5 to 15 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.1	0.09	2,328,100	42,300	45,343,700	427,359
Visual	0.7	3.29	329,700	15,970	45,343,700	427,359
Hearing	0.6	3.29	281,900	14,770	45,343,700	427,359
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	283,800	14,820	45,343,700	427,359
Cognitive	3.9	0.08	1,779,400	37,010	45,343,700	427,359
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	431,100	18,260	45,343,700	427,359

* **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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

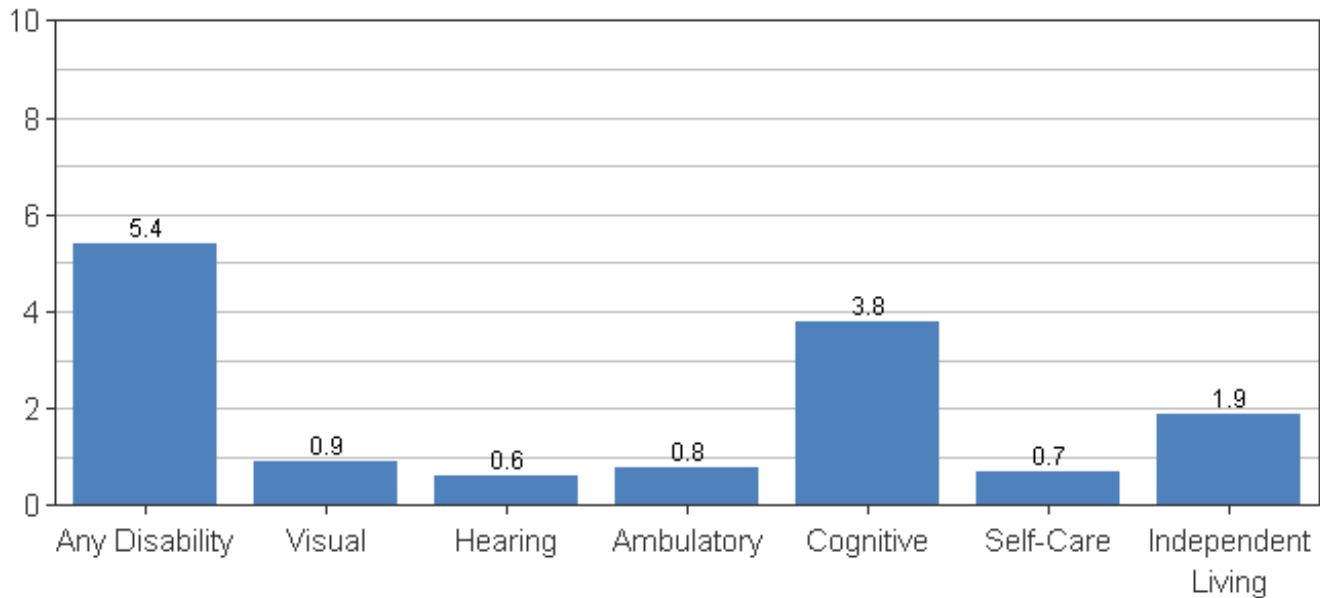
Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years

5.4%

- In 2010, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in the US was 5.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2010, 1,205,500 of the 22,296,900 individuals ages 16 to 20 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2010, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.8 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 2010

Prevalence Rates: Age 16 to 20 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.4	0.13	1,205,500	30,490	22,296,900	201,883
Visual	0.9	3.29	194,500	12,270	22,296,900	201,883
Hearing	0.6	3.29	139,000	10,370	22,296,900	201,883
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	185,800	11,990	22,296,900	201,883
Cognitive	3.8	0.11	838,300	25,440	22,296,900	201,883
Self-Care	0.7	3.29	149,600	10,760	22,296,900	201,883
Independent Living	1.9	3.29	414,800	17,910	22,296,900	201,883

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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

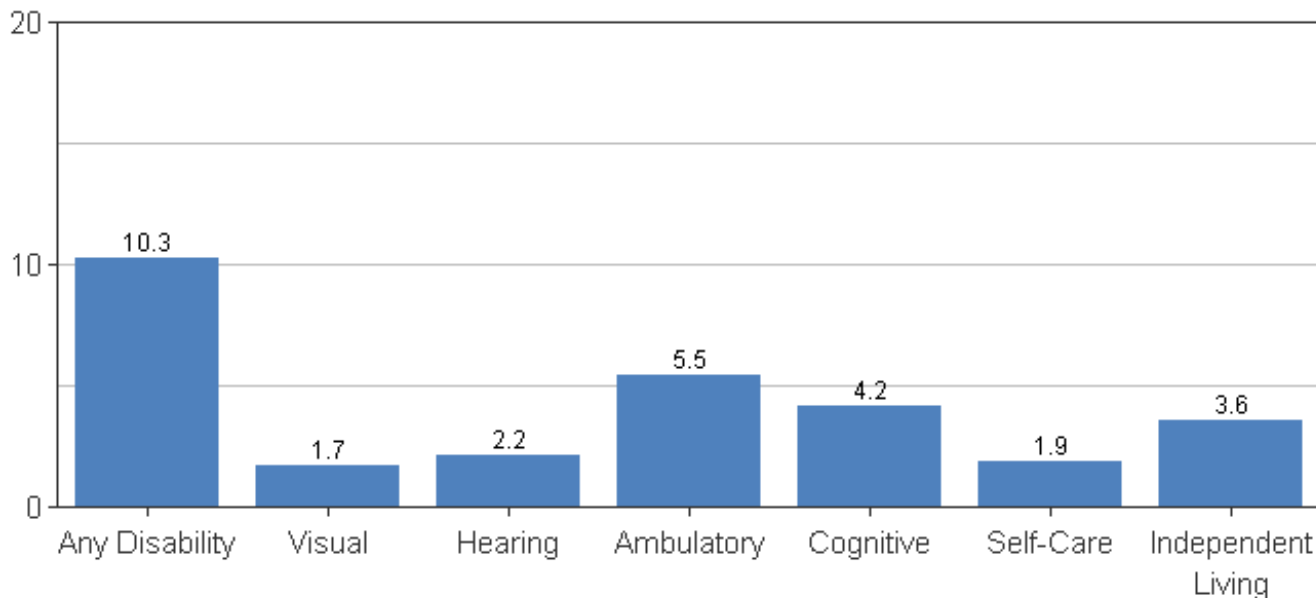
Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64
years

10.3%

- In 2010, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in the US was 10.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2010, 18,348,600 of the 178,471,400 individuals ages 21 to 64 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2010, 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," 1.7 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in the United States in 2010

Prevalence Rates: Age 21 to 64 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	10.3	0.06	18,348,600	115,600	178,471,400	1,729,926
Visual	1.7	3.29	3,074,800	48,550	178,471,400	1,729,926
Hearing	2.2	0.03	3,855,100	54,290	178,471,400	1,729,926
Ambulatory	5.5	0.05	9,746,200	85,490	178,471,400	1,729,926
Cognitive	4.2	0.04	7,458,800	75,070	178,471,400	1,729,926
Self-Care	1.9	3.29	3,366,600	50,780	178,471,400	1,729,926
Independent Living	3.6	0.04	6,407,600	69,700	178,471,400	1,729,926

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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

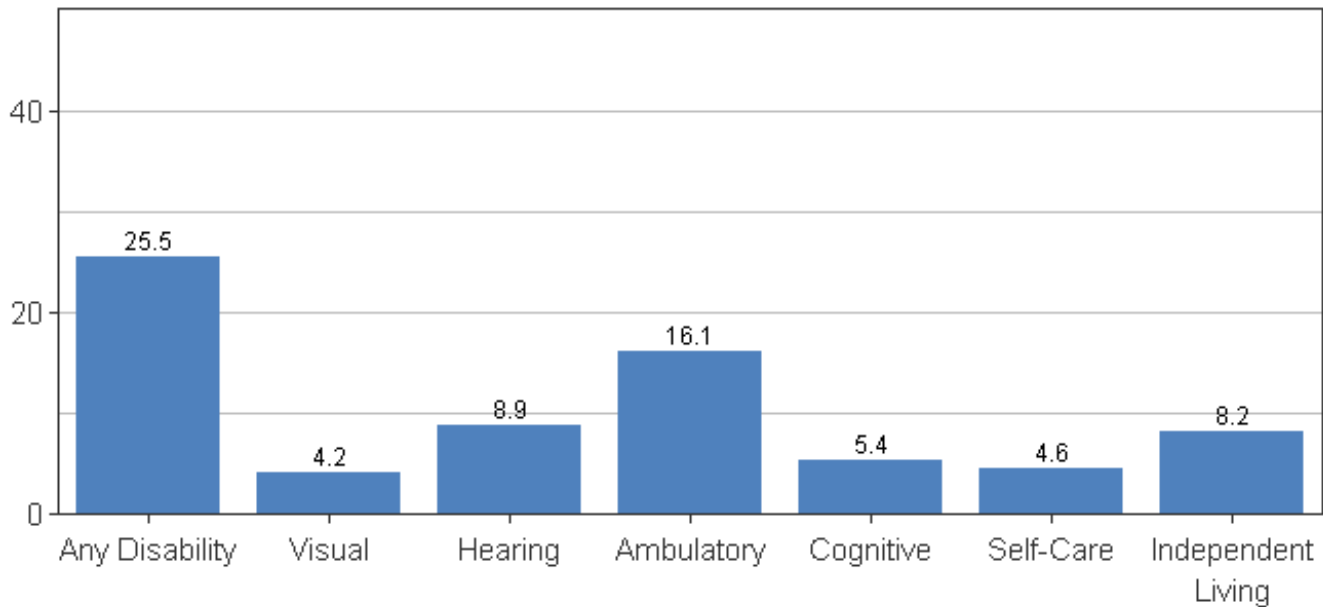
Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

25.5%

- In 2010, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in the US was 25.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2010, 5,516,600 of the 21,631,800 individuals ages 65 to 74 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2010, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 16.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 4.2 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in the United States in 2010

Prevalence Rates: Age 65 to 74 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	25.5	0.26	5,516,600	64,770	21,631,800	259,975
Visual	4.2	0.12	898,300	26,330	21,631,800	259,975
Hearing	8.9	0.17	1,933,900	38,570	21,631,800	259,975
Ambulatory	16.1	0.22	3,485,600	51,650	21,631,800	259,975
Cognitive	5.4	0.14	1,177,000	30,130	21,631,800	259,975
Self-Care	4.6	0.13	990,400	27,650	21,631,800	259,975
Independent Living	8.2	0.16	1,764,400	36,850	21,631,800	259,975

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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

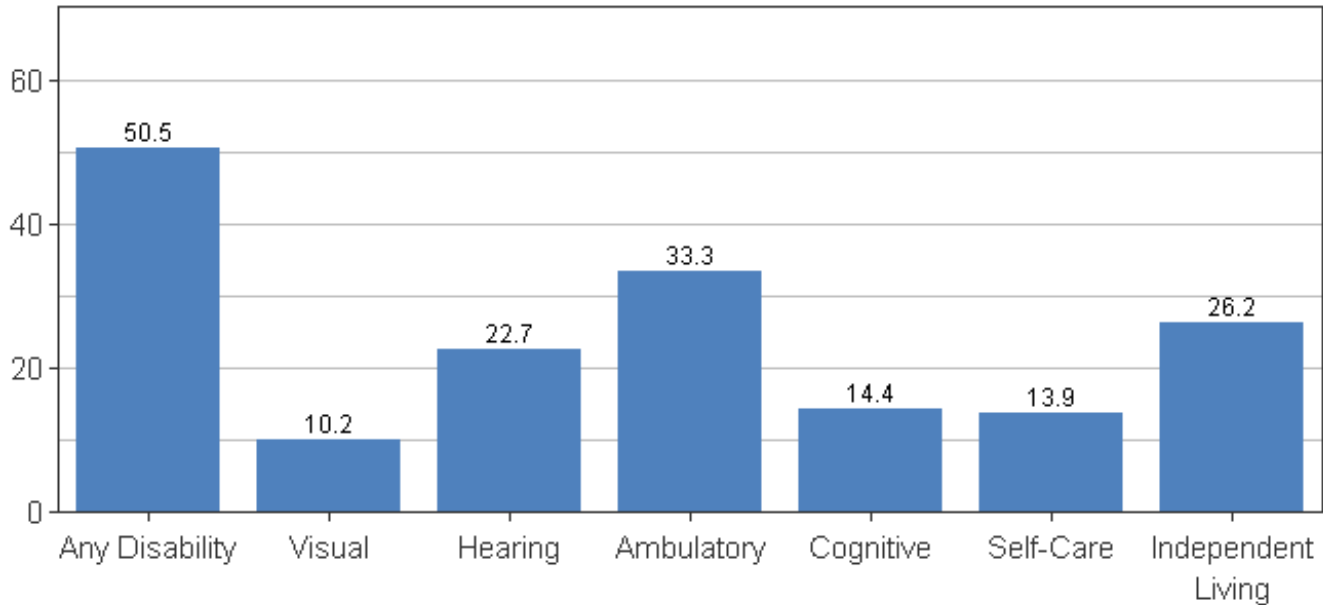
Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

50.5%

- In 2010, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in the US was 50.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2010, 8,848,600 of the 17,516,300 individuals ages 75 and older in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2010, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 33.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 10.2 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in the United States in 2010

Prevalence Rates: Age 75 and older (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	50.5	0.33	8,848,600	81,580	17,516,300	214,072
Visual	10.2	0.20	1,788,200	37,100	17,516,300	214,072
Hearing	22.7	0.28	3,982,100	55,170	17,516,300	214,072
Ambulatory	33.3	0.31	5,826,200	66,530	17,516,300	214,072
Cognitive	14.4	0.23	2,523,300	44,020	17,516,300	214,072
Self-Care	13.9	0.23	2,430,900	43,210	17,516,300	214,072
Independent Living	26.2	0.29	4,588,600	59,160	17,516,300	214,072

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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

11.7%

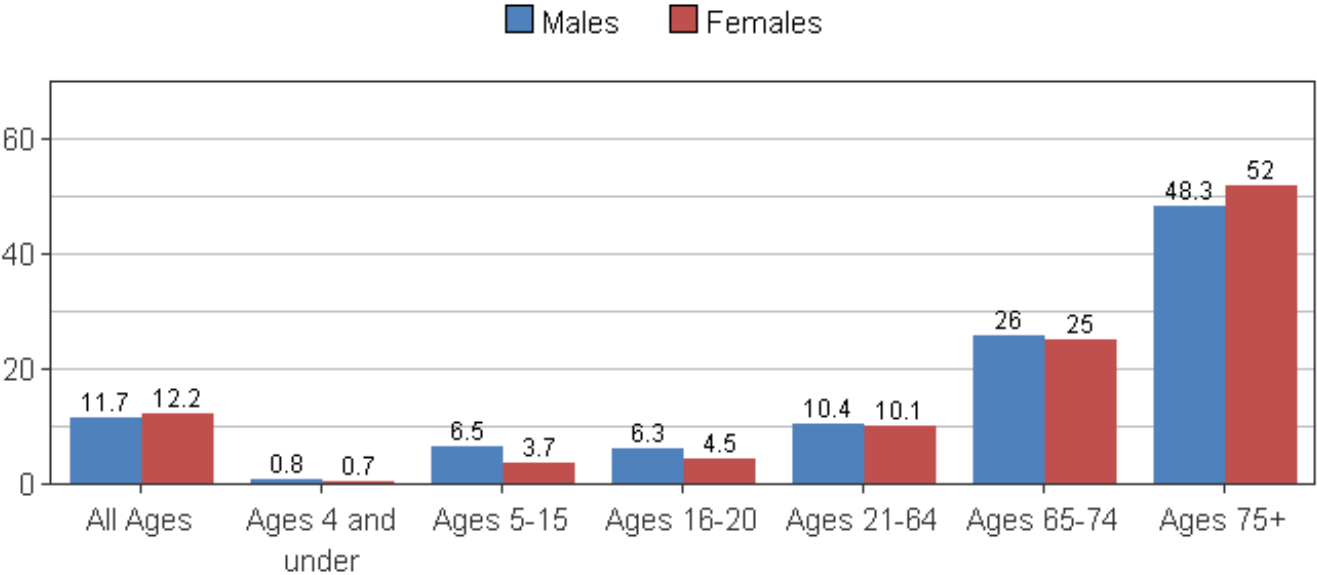
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

12.2%

- In the US in 2010, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 11.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2010, 17,403,500 of the 149,327,500 males of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2010, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 12.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2010, 18,996,200 of the 156,026,100 females of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by gender and age group in the United States in 2010

Prevalence Rates: Gender and Age (%)



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	11.7	0.07	17,403,500	112,770	149,327,500	1,456,455
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	82,400	7,990	10,263,400	92,175
Males: Ages 5-15	6.5	0.14	1,499,800	33,990	23,202,800	218,775
Males: Ages 16-20	6.3	0.20	711,400	23,440	11,362,100	103,369
Males: Ages 21-64	10.4	0.09	9,121,400	82,790	87,473,200	834,244
Males: Ages 65-74	26.0	0.39	2,614,500	44,800	10,039,400	120,521
Males: Ages 75+	48.3	0.53	3,374,000	50,830	6,986,600	87,371
Females						
Females: All Ages	12.2	0.07	18,996,200	117,490	156,026,100	1,556,687
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	69,900	7,360	9,830,100	87,752
Females: Ages 5-15	3.7	0.11	828,300	25,290	22,140,800	208,584
Females: Ages 16-20	4.5	0.17	494,100	19,540	10,934,800	98,514
Females: Ages 21-64	10.1	0.09	9,227,100	83,250	90,998,200	895,682
Females: Ages 65-74	25.0	0.35	2,902,000	47,180	11,592,500	139,454
Females: Ages 75+	52.0	0.43	5,474,600	64,530	10,529,700	126,701

* **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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

8.1%

Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

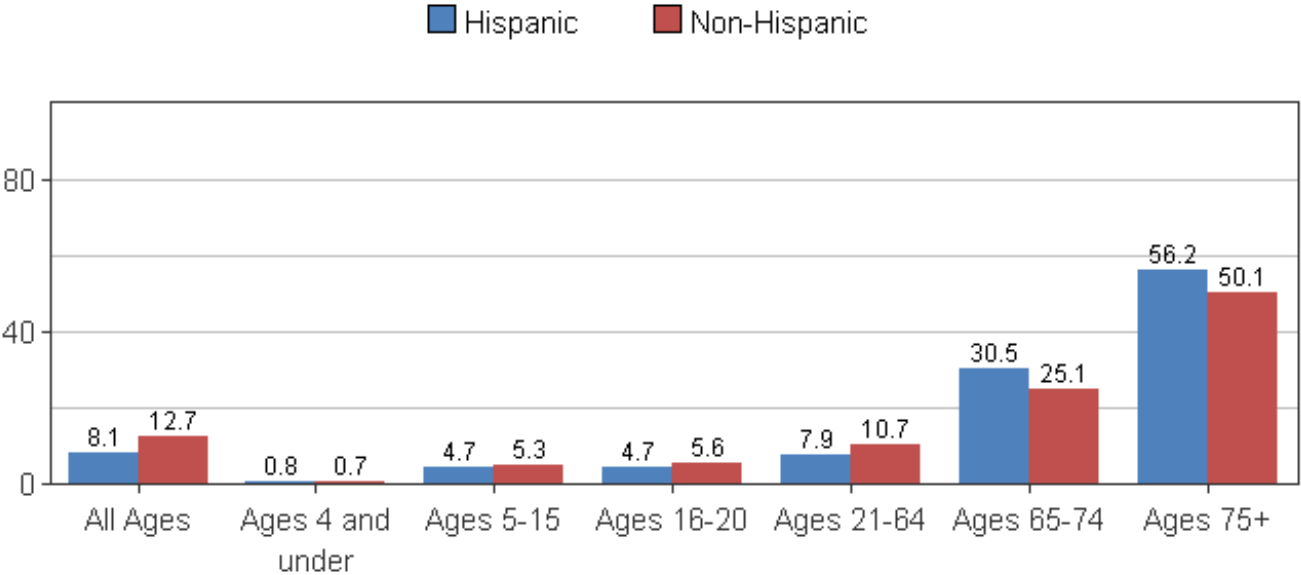
12.7%

- In the US in 2010, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 8.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2010, 4,040,000 of the 50,169,000 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2010, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 12.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2010, 32,359,700 of the 255,184,600 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 2010

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



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	8.1	0.11	4,040,000	55,560	50,169,000	410,011
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	42,500	5,740	5,087,900	39,593
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	4.7	0.18	478,800	19,240	10,272,500	84,476
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	4.7	0.28	214,500	12,880	4,549,800	36,275
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	7.9	0.14	2,182,600	40,960	27,507,700	221,409
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	30.5	1.00	504,600	19,750	1,653,900	16,731
Hispanic - Ages 75+	56.2	1.32	617,000	21,830	1,097,200	11,527
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	12.7	0.06	32,359,700	149,780	255,184,600	2,603,131
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	109,800	9,220	15,005,700	140,334
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.3	0.11	1,849,300	37,730	35,071,200	342,883
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.6	0.15	991,000	27,650	17,747,100	165,608
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	10.7	0.07	16,165,900	108,910	150,963,600	1,508,517
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	25.1	0.27	5,012,000	61,790	19,977,900	243,244
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	50.1	0.34	8,231,600	78,760	16,419,100	202,545

* **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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

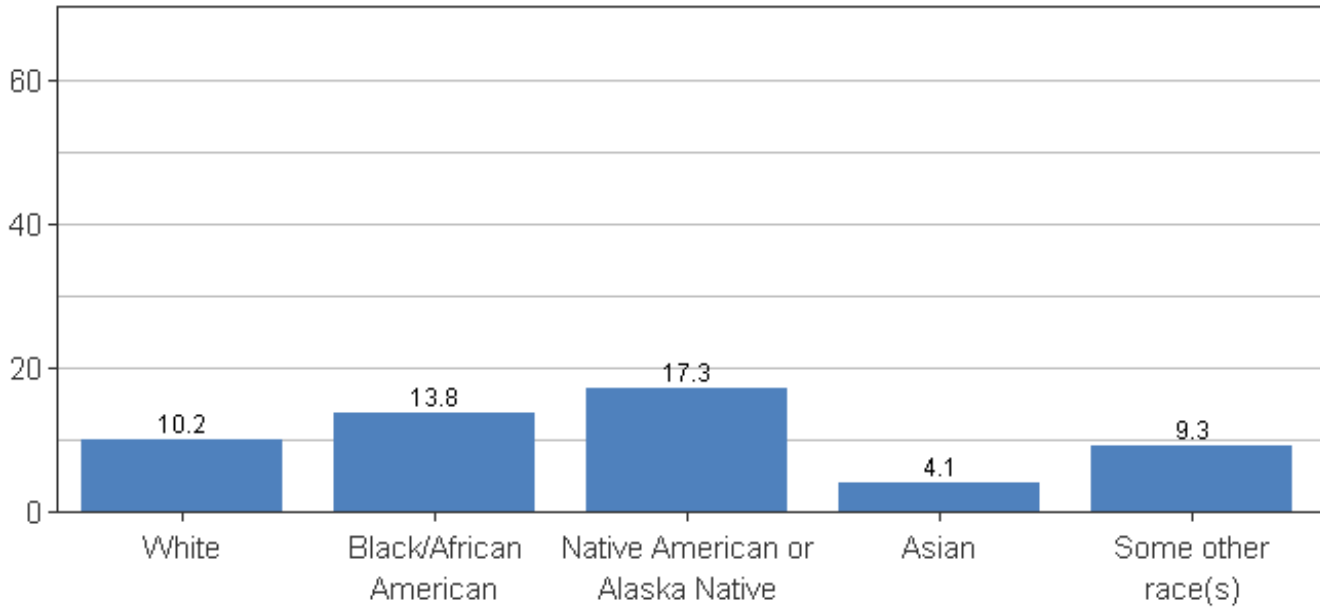
Quick Statistics

In 2010, among working-age people in the US:

- 10.2 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 13.8 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 17.3 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 4.1 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 9.3 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 the United States in 2010

Prevalence Rates: Race (%)



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	10.2	0.07	13,585,100	100,280	133,758,200	1,354,487
Black/African American	13.8	0.21	2,995,600	47,920	21,657,300	172,765
Native American or Alaska Native	17.3	0.88	249,600	13,890	1,441,900	15,889
Asian	4.1	0.18	388,700	17,340	9,408,000	88,241
Some other race(s)	9.3	0.23	1,129,800	29,520	12,206,100	98,544

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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

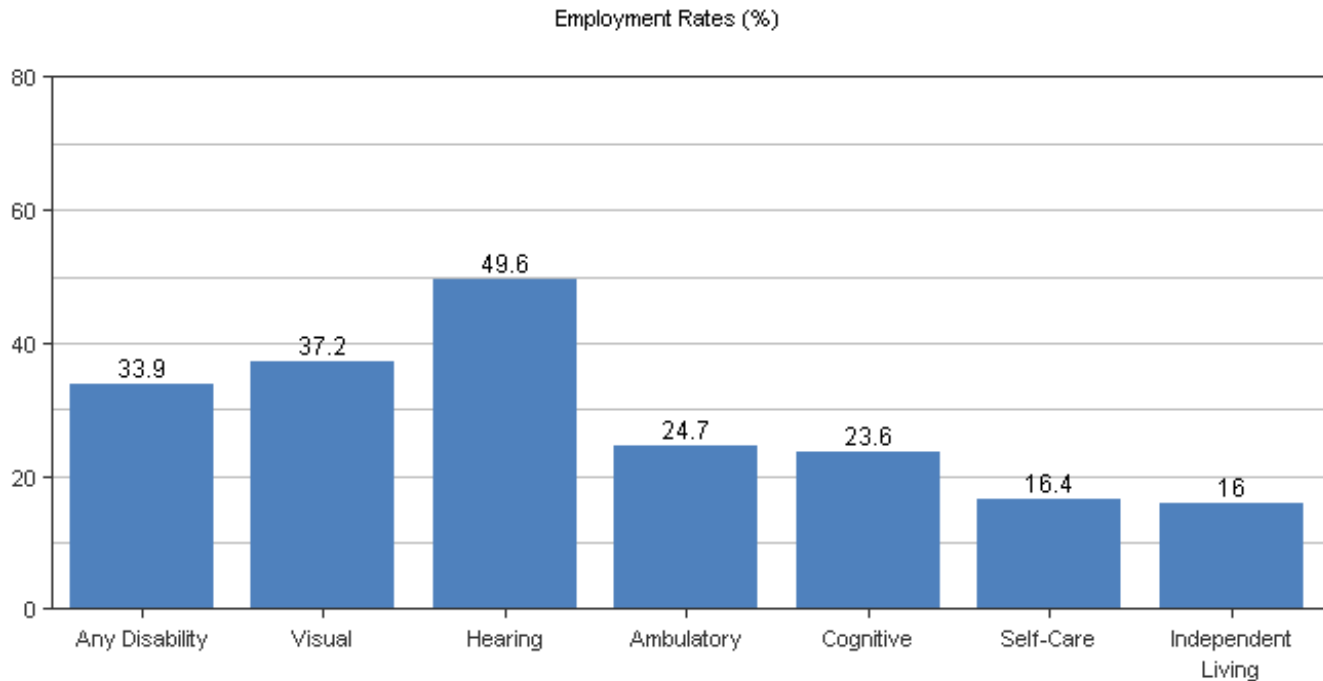
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
33.9%

Employment:
without
disability
75.4%

- In 2010, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in the US was 33.9 percent.
- In 2010, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in the US was 75.4 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 41.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 49.6 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 16.0 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2010



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	75.4	0.09	120,707,300	237,720	160,122,800	1,547,305
Any Disability	33.9	0.31	6,220,500	68,690	18,348,600	182,621
Visual	37.2	0.77	1,145,000	29,720	3,074,800	29,462
Hearing	49.6	0.71	1,910,600	38,340	3,855,100	39,602
Ambulatory	24.7	0.38	2,408,200	43,010	9,746,200	97,115
Cognitive	23.6	0.43	1,762,000	36,830	7,458,800	71,254
Self-Care	16.4	0.56	553,100	20,670	3,366,600	33,289
Independent Living	16.0	0.40	1,025,600	28,130	6,407,600	63,615

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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

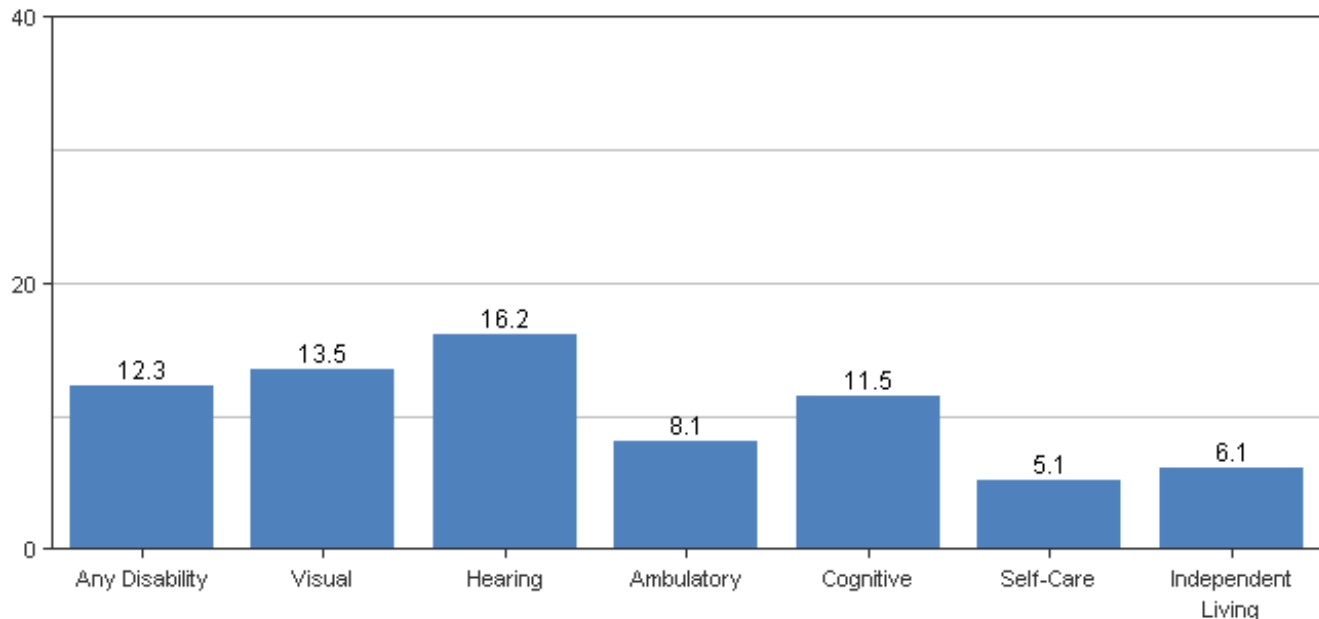
Actively
Looking: with
disability
12.3%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
31.2%

- In 2010 in the US, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 12.3 percent.
- In 2010 in the US, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 31.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 18.9 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," 16.2 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 5.1 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in the United States in 2010

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	31.2	0.21	12,287,600	95,580	39,415,500	374,125
Any Disability	12.3	0.26	1,485,800	33,830	12,128,100	120,134
Visual	13.5	0.68	260,100	14,180	1,929,700	18,366
Hearing	16.2	0.74	314,300	15,590	1,944,500	19,626
Ambulatory	8.1	0.28	594,300	21,430	7,338,000	73,352
Cognitive	11.5	0.37	656,200	22,520	5,696,800	54,614
Self-Care	5.1	0.36	144,300	10,570	2,813,600	27,949
Independent Living	6.1	0.29	325,800	15,870	5,382,000	53,573

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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

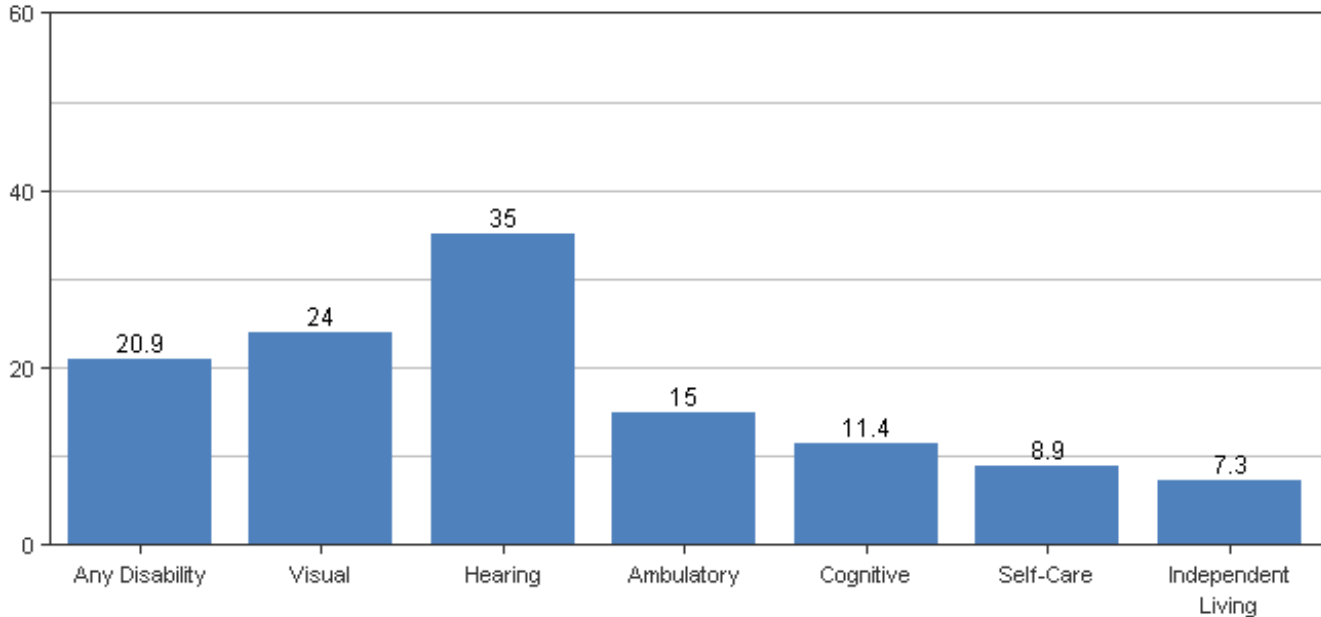
FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
20.9%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
55.3%

- In 2010, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was 20.9 percent.
- In 2010, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was 55.3 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 34.4 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," 35.0 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 7.3 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2010

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	55.3	0.11	88,473,800	221,150	160,122,800	1,547,305
Any Disability	20.9	0.26	3,842,300	54,200	18,348,600	182,621
Visual	24.0	0.68	739,000	23,890	3,074,800	29,462
Hearing	35.0	0.68	1,350,400	32,260	3,855,100	39,602
Ambulatory	15.0	0.32	1,458,300	33,520	9,746,200	97,115
Cognitive	11.4	0.32	852,200	25,650	7,458,800	71,254
Self-Care	8.9	0.43	300,500	15,240	3,366,600	33,289
Independent Living	7.3	0.29	465,300	18,970	6,407,600	63,615

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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

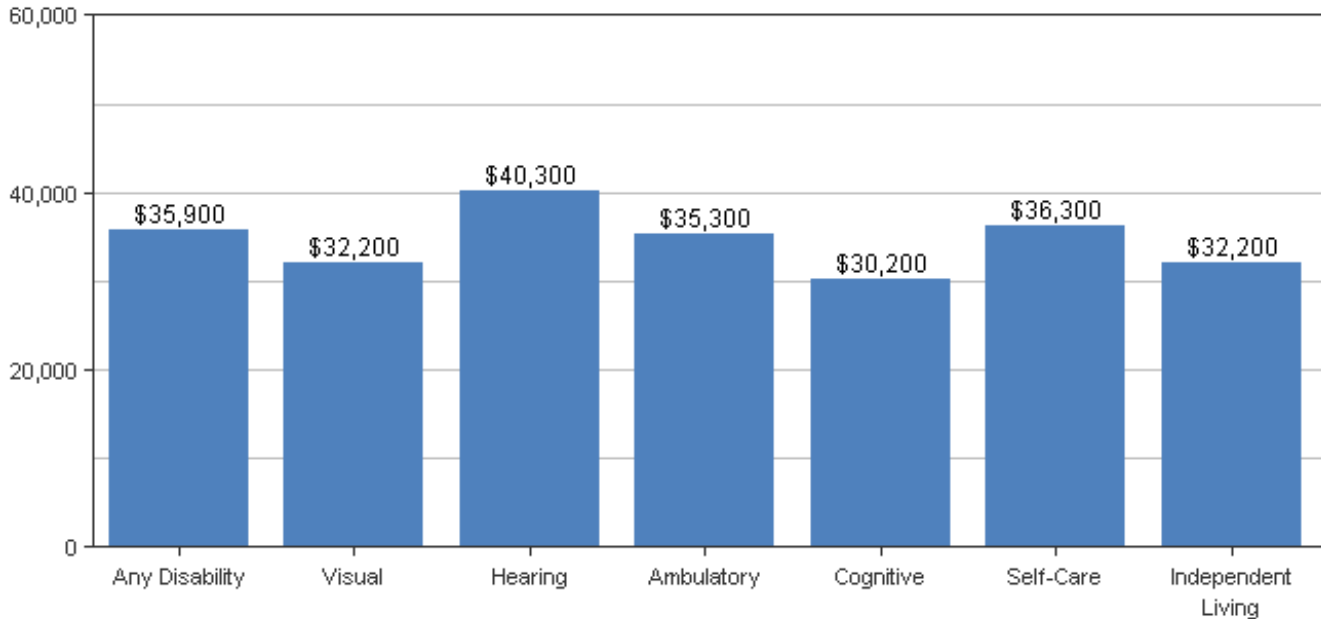
Quick Statistics



- In 2010, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in the US was \$35,900.
- In 2010, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in the US was \$41,300.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$5,400.
- 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 "Cognitive Disability," \$30,200.

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 2010

Median Earnings



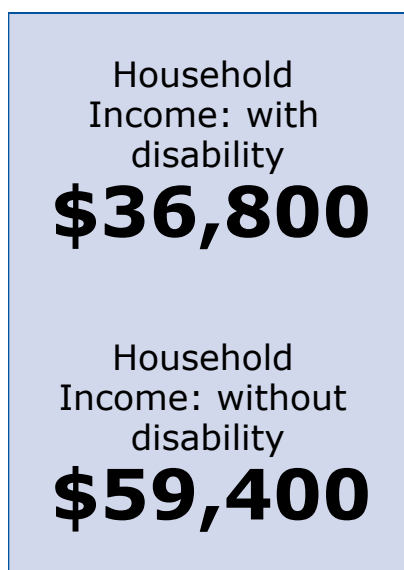
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$41,300	\$110	88,474,000	861,091
Any Disability	\$35,900	\$440	3,842,000	39,149
Visual	\$32,200	\$950	739,000	7,186
Hearing	\$40,300	\$820	1,350,000	14,251
Ambulatory	\$35,300	\$670	1,458,000	14,539
Cognitive	\$30,200	\$850	852,000	8,170
Self-Care	\$36,300	\$1,690	300,000	2,926
Independent Living	\$32,200	\$1,220	465,000	4,635

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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

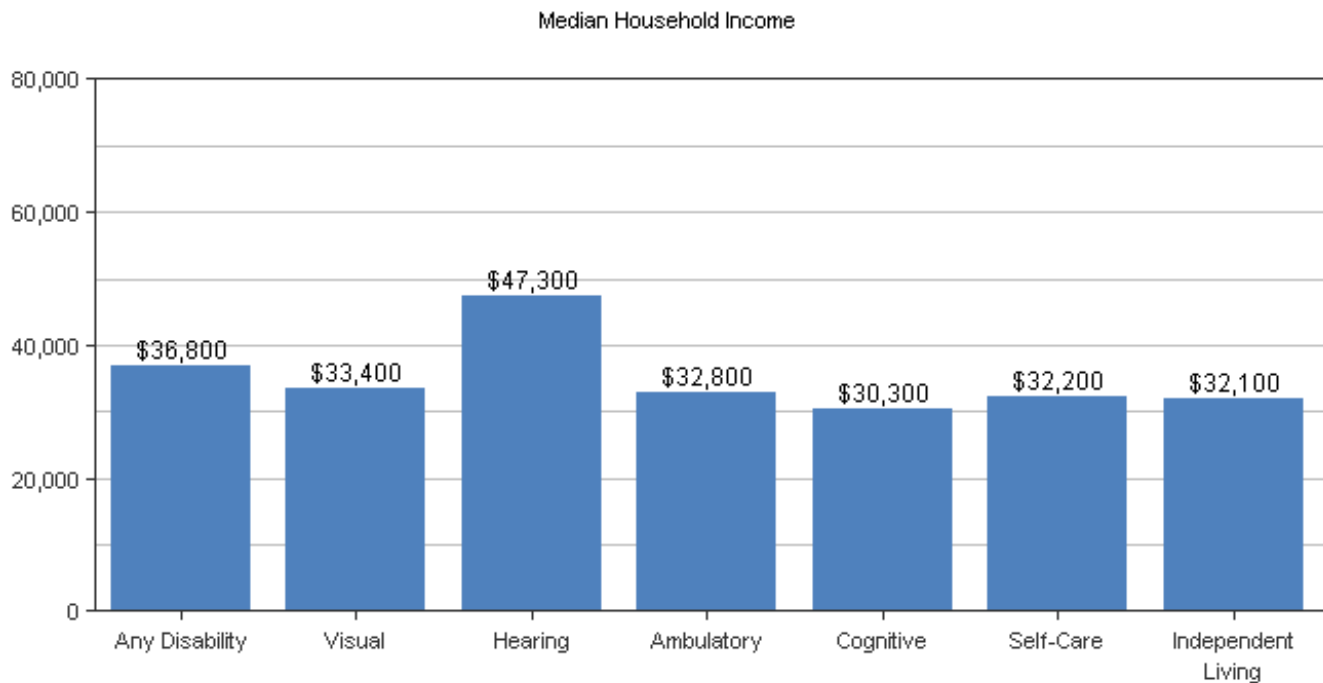
Quick Statistics



- In 2010, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in the US was \$36,800.
- In 2010, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in the US was \$59,400.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$22,600.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$47,300. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability" \$30,300
BreakdownMin.SampleSize: 62344.

[†] **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 2010



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$59,400	\$210	80,296,000	805,911
Any Disability	\$36,800	370	14,735,000	156,400
Visual	\$33,400	800	2,658,000	27,175
Hearing	\$47,300	860	3,493,000	37,642
Ambulatory	\$32,800	450	8,318,000	87,692
Cognitive	\$30,300	520	5,947,000	62,344
Self-Care	\$32,200	750	2,839,000	30,430
Independent Living	\$32,100	560	5,244,000	56,945

[†] **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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

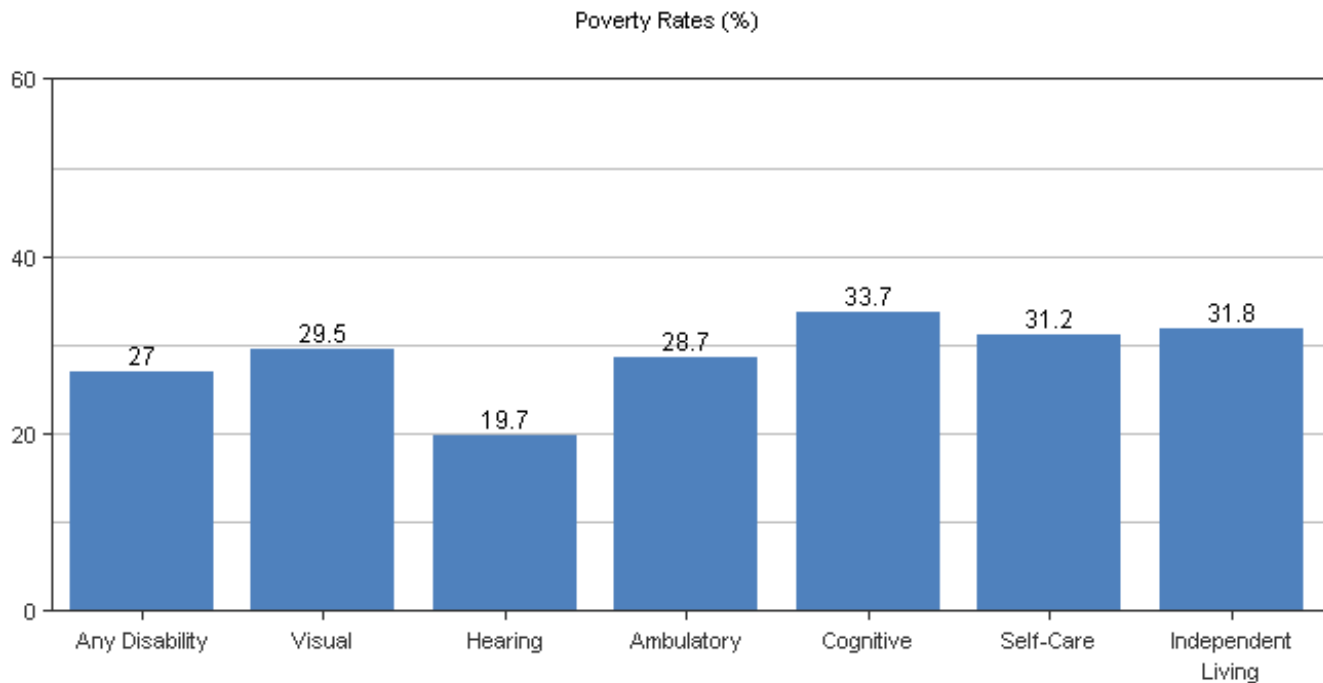
Quick Statistics



- In 2010, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in the US was 27.0 percent.
- In 2010, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in the US was 11.9 percent[†].
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 15.1 percentage points[†].
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 33.7 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 19.7 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 2010



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	11.9	0.07	18,915,700	117,260	159,471,500	1,542,227
Any Disability	27.0	0.29	4,952,900	61,430	18,317,700	182,358
Visual	29.5	0.72	906,300	26,450	3,070,900	29,430
Hearing	19.7	0.56	758,700	24,210	3,846,600	39,537
Ambulatory	28.7	0.40	2,797,200	46,330	9,739,800	97,059
Cognitive	33.7	0.48	2,507,800	43,880	7,443,800	71,123
Self-Care	31.2	0.70	1,048,600	28,440	3,364,700	33,273
Independent Living	31.8	0.51	2,038,600	39,600	6,403,000	63,577

[†] **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

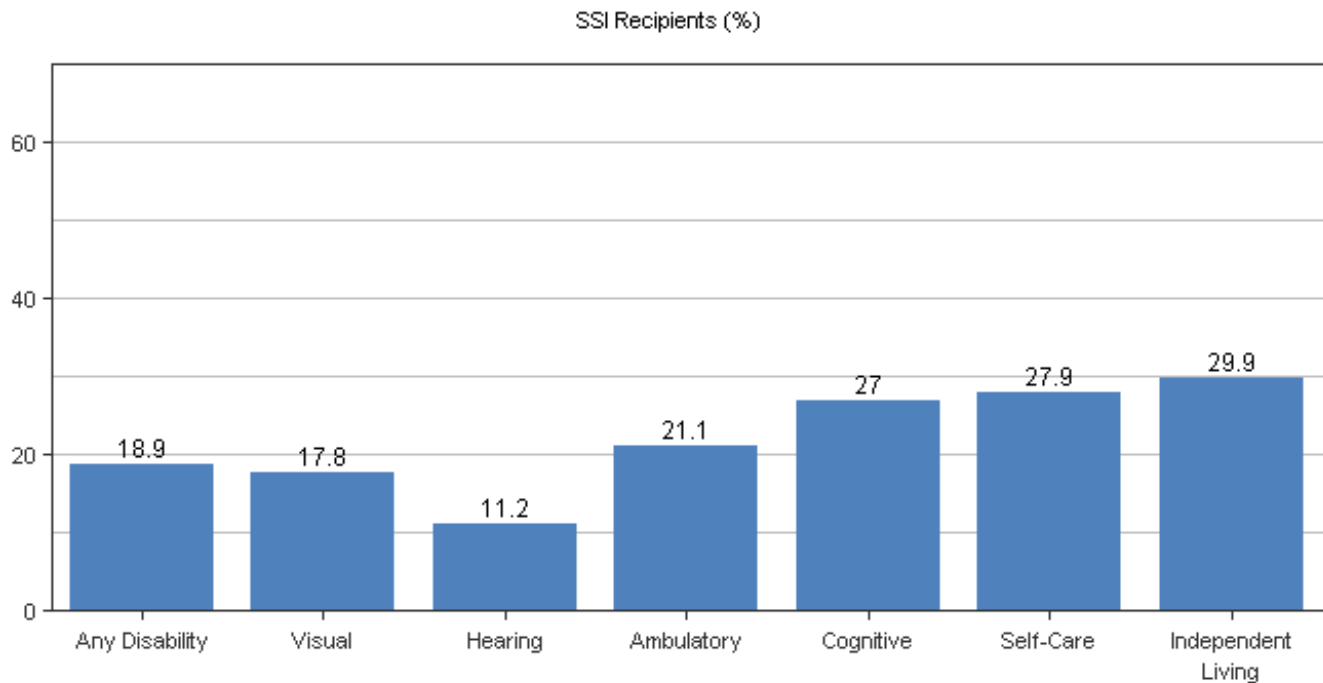
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in the United States, using data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these results will differ from official Social Security Administration reports for several reasons. For additional information, please email DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu.

Quick Statistics

SSI
Recipients:
with disability
18.9%

- In 2010, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in the US was 18.9 percent.
- In 2010, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in the US was 3,471,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 29.9 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 11.2 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 2010



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	18.9	0.25	3,471,100	51,550	18,348,600	182,621
Visual	17.8	0.61	547,000	20,560	3,074,800	29,462
Hearing	11.2	0.45	432,600	18,290	3,855,100	39,602
Ambulatory	21.1	0.36	2,059,300	39,800	9,746,200	97,115
Cognitive	27.0	0.45	2,016,000	39,380	7,458,800	71,254
Self-Care	27.9	0.68	938,600	26,920	3,366,600	33,289
Independent Living	29.9	0.50	1,916,300	38,400	6,407,600	63,615

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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

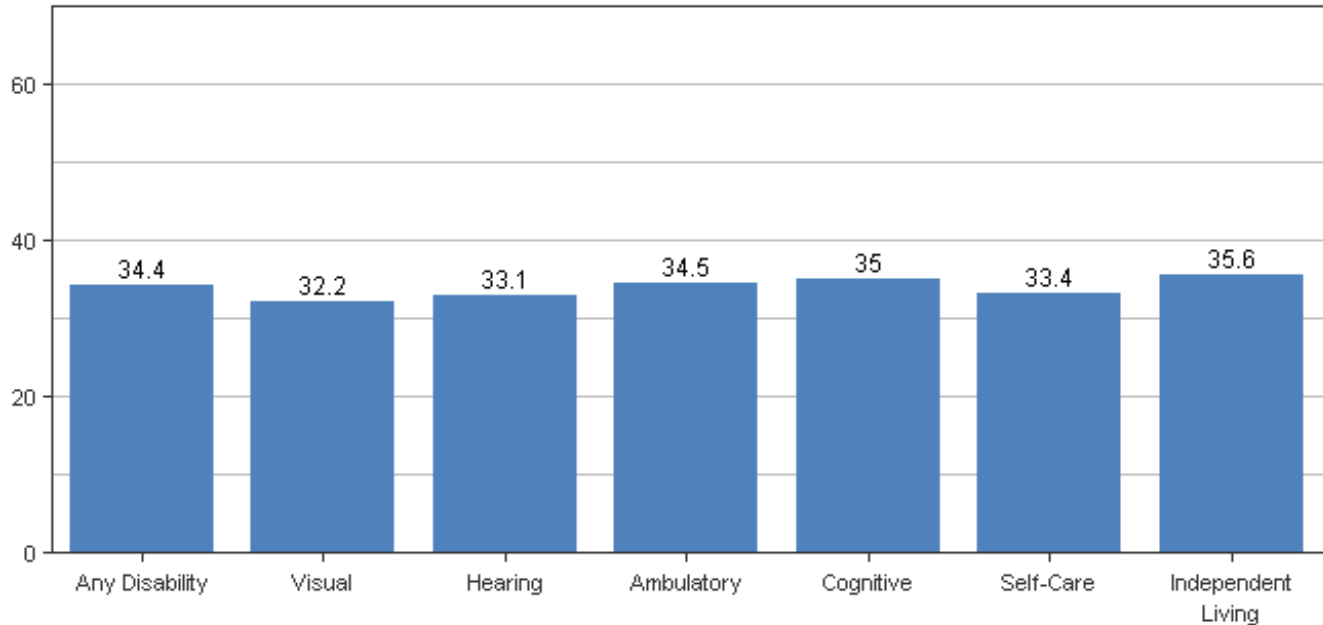
High School
Only: with
disability
34.4%

High School
Only: without
disability
26.1%

- In 2010, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in the US was 34.4 percent.
- In 2010, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in the US was 26.1 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 8.3 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," 35.6 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Visual Disability," 32.2 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 2010

Education: High School Diploma Only or Equivalent (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	26.1	0.10	41,723,300	167,170	160,122,800	1,547,305
Any Disability	34.4	0.31	6,308,500	69,170	18,348,600	182,621
Visual	32.2	0.74	989,700	27,640	3,074,800	29,462
Hearing	33.1	0.67	1,277,800	31,390	3,855,100	39,602
Ambulatory	34.5	0.42	3,360,600	50,730	9,746,200	97,115
Cognitive	35.0	0.49	2,607,900	44,740	7,458,800	71,254
Self-Care	33.4	0.72	1,126,100	29,470	3,366,600	33,289
Independent Living	35.6	0.53	2,277,900	41,840	6,407,600	63,615

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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

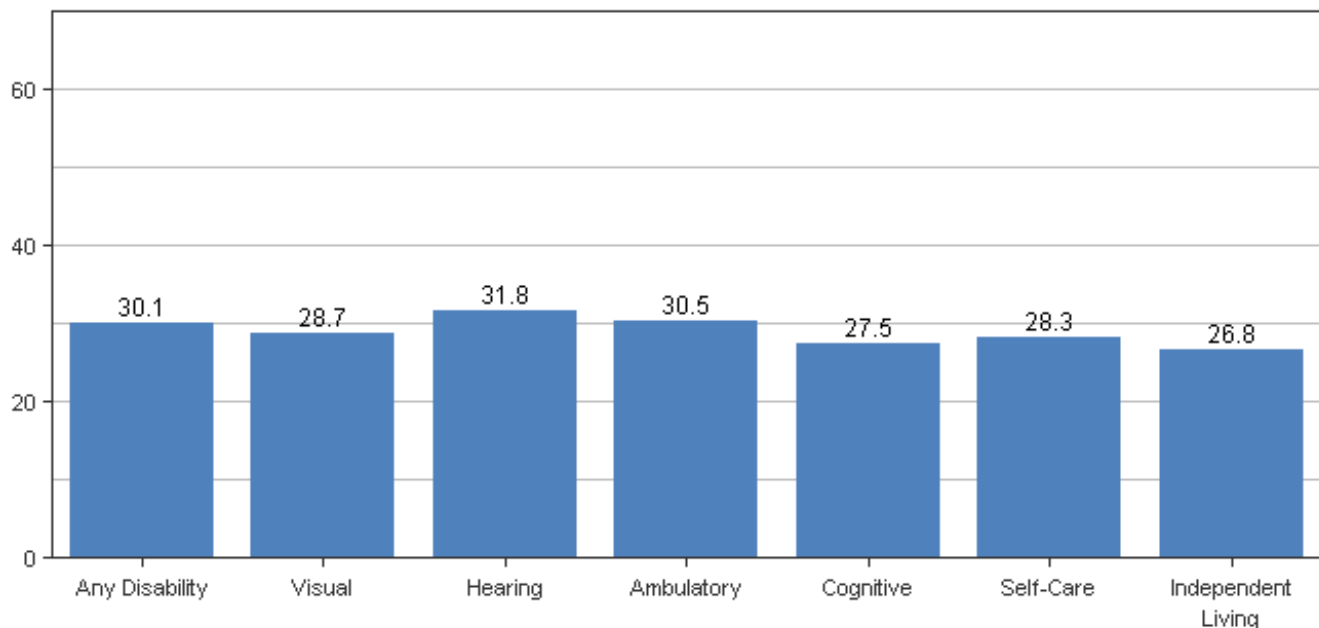
Some
College: with
disability
30.1%

Some
College:
without
disability
32.2%

- In 2010, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in the US was 30.1 percent.
- In 2010, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in the US was 32.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 2.1 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," 31.8 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 26.8 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 2010

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	32.2	0.10	51,557,400	182,380	160,122,800	1,547,305
Any Disability	30.1	0.30	5,527,500	64,830	18,348,600	182,621
Visual	28.7	0.72	883,000	26,110	3,074,800	29,462
Hearing	31.8	0.66	1,226,700	30,760	3,855,100	39,602
Ambulatory	30.5	0.41	2,972,100	47,740	9,746,200	97,115
Cognitive	27.5	0.45	2,050,500	39,710	7,458,800	71,254
Self-Care	28.3	0.68	953,300	27,130	3,366,600	33,289
Independent Living	26.8	0.49	1,716,100	36,350	6,407,600	63,615

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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

12.2%

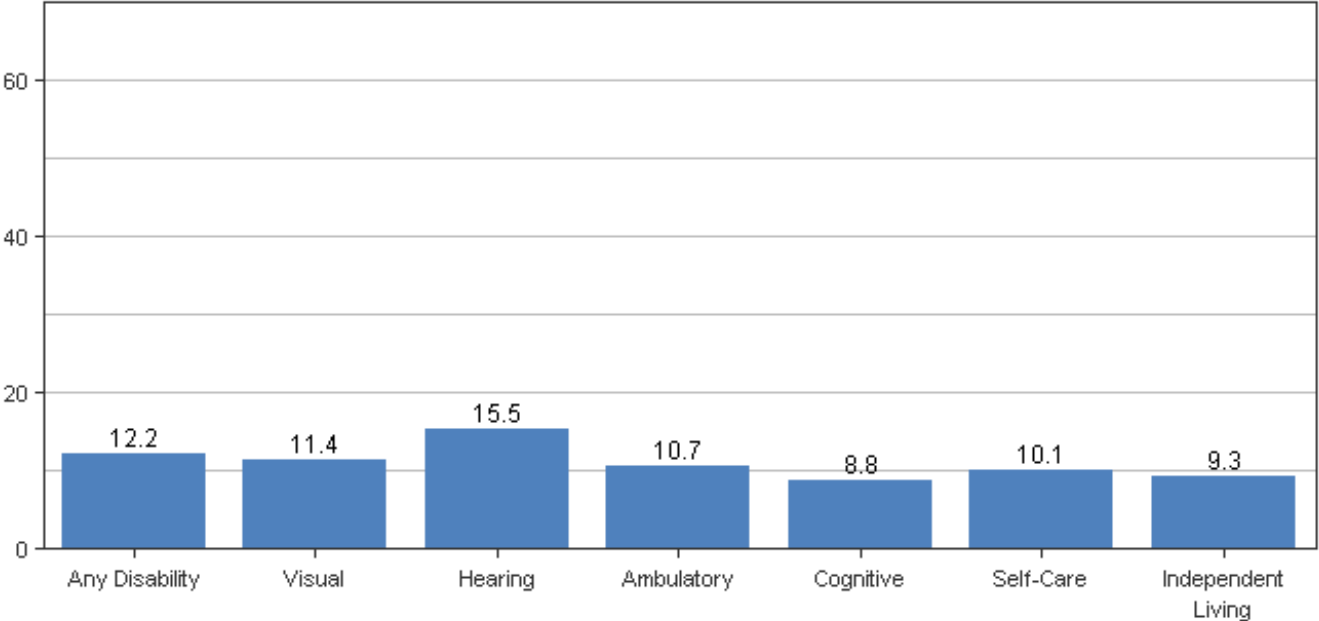
Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

30.9%

- In 2010, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in the US was 12.2 percent.
- In 2010, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in the US was 30.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 18.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Hearing Disability," 15.5 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 8.8 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 2010

Education: Bachelor's Degree or More (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	30.9	0.10	49,508,600	179,430	160,122,800	1,547,305
Any Disability	12.2	0.21	2,238,800	41,480	18,348,600	182,621
Visual	11.4	0.50	351,300	16,480	3,074,800	29,462
Hearing	15.5	0.51	596,300	21,470	3,855,100	39,602
Ambulatory	10.7	0.28	1,043,400	28,370	9,746,200	97,115
Cognitive	8.8	0.29	657,200	22,530	7,458,800	71,254
Self-Care	10.1	0.46	340,200	16,220	3,366,600	33,289
Independent Living	9.3	0.32	598,500	21,510	6,407,600	63,615

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in the United States. The 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). A "service-connected" disability is one that has been determined by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) as being a result of disease or injury incurred or aggravated during military service. Note that a veteran can receive disability compensation for a wide range of conditions, and a veteran with a service-connected disability may not report having one of the six ACS functional or activity limitation disabilities. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

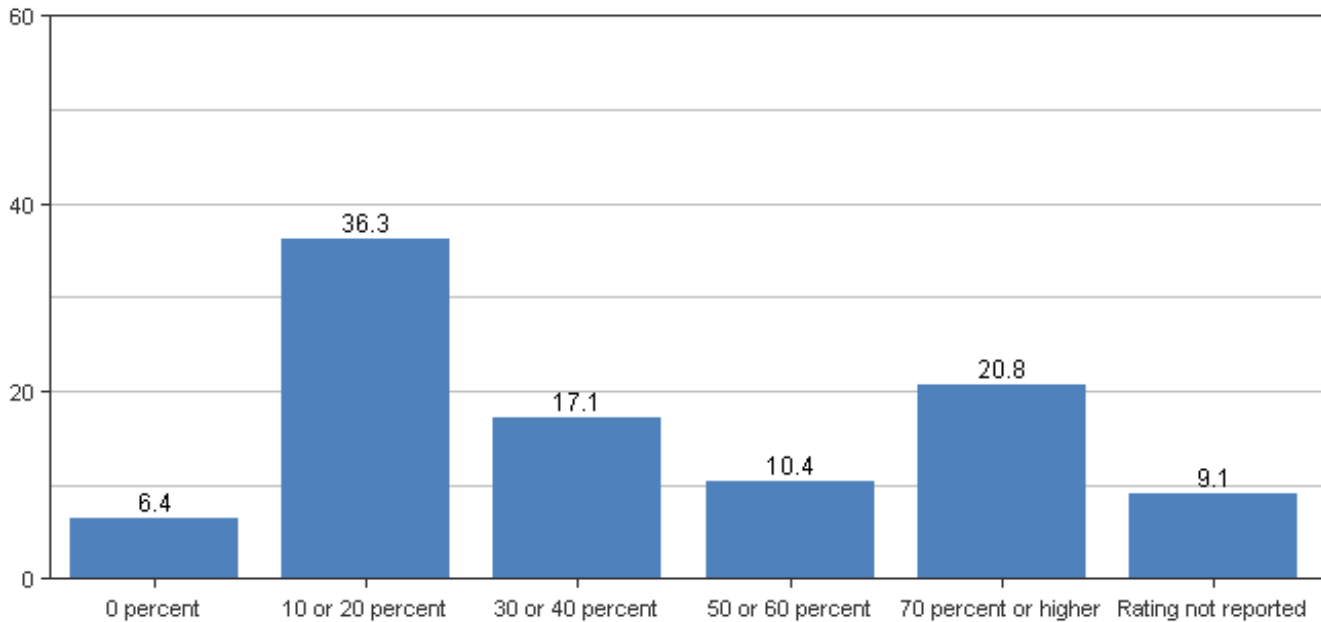
Quick Statistics

Veterans with a
Service-Connected
Disability
18.4%

- In 2010, there were 12,401,400 working-age civilian veterans in the US, of whom 2,286,700 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2010, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in the US with a VA service-connected disability was 18.4 percent.
- In 2010, 476,300 working-age civilian veterans in the US had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2010, 20.8 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 2010

Veteran Disability Rating (%)



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	18.4	0.31	2,286,700	41,920	12,401,400	128,227
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	6.4	0.45	145,300	10,600	2,286,700	24,431
10 or 20 percent	36.3	0.88	829,000	25,300	2,286,700	24,431
30 or 40 percent	17.1	0.69	390,600	17,380	2,286,700	24,431
50 or 60 percent	10.4	0.56	238,000	13,570	2,286,700	24,431
70 percent or higher	20.8	0.75	476,300	19,190	2,286,700	24,431
Rating not reported	9.1	0.53	207,600	12,670	2,286,700	24,431

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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

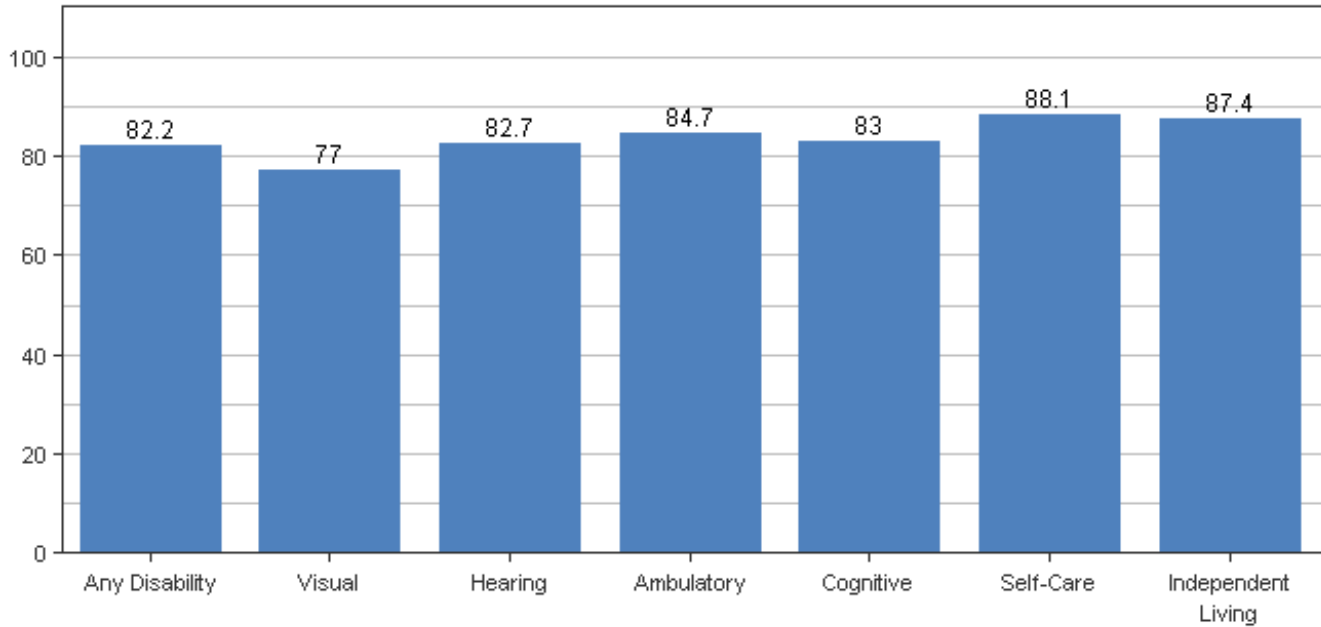
Health
Coverage:
with Disability
82.2%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
78.6%

- In 2010, 82.2 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2010, 78.6 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 3.6 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," 88.1 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 77.0 percent.

Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2010

Health Insurance Coverage - By Disability Type (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	78.6	0.09	125,845,300	240,410	160,122,800	1,547,305
Any Disability	82.2	0.25	15,077,300	105,380	18,348,600	182,621
Visual	77.0	0.67	2,367,400	42,650	3,074,800	29,462
Hearing	82.7	0.54	3,187,900	49,420	3,855,100	39,602
Ambulatory	84.7	0.32	8,256,800	78,880	9,746,200	97,115
Cognitive	83.0	0.38	6,190,100	68,530	7,458,800	71,254
Self-Care	88.1	0.49	2,966,300	47,690	3,366,600	33,289
Independent Living	87.4	0.36	5,599,200	65,240	6,407,600	63,615

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 2010 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

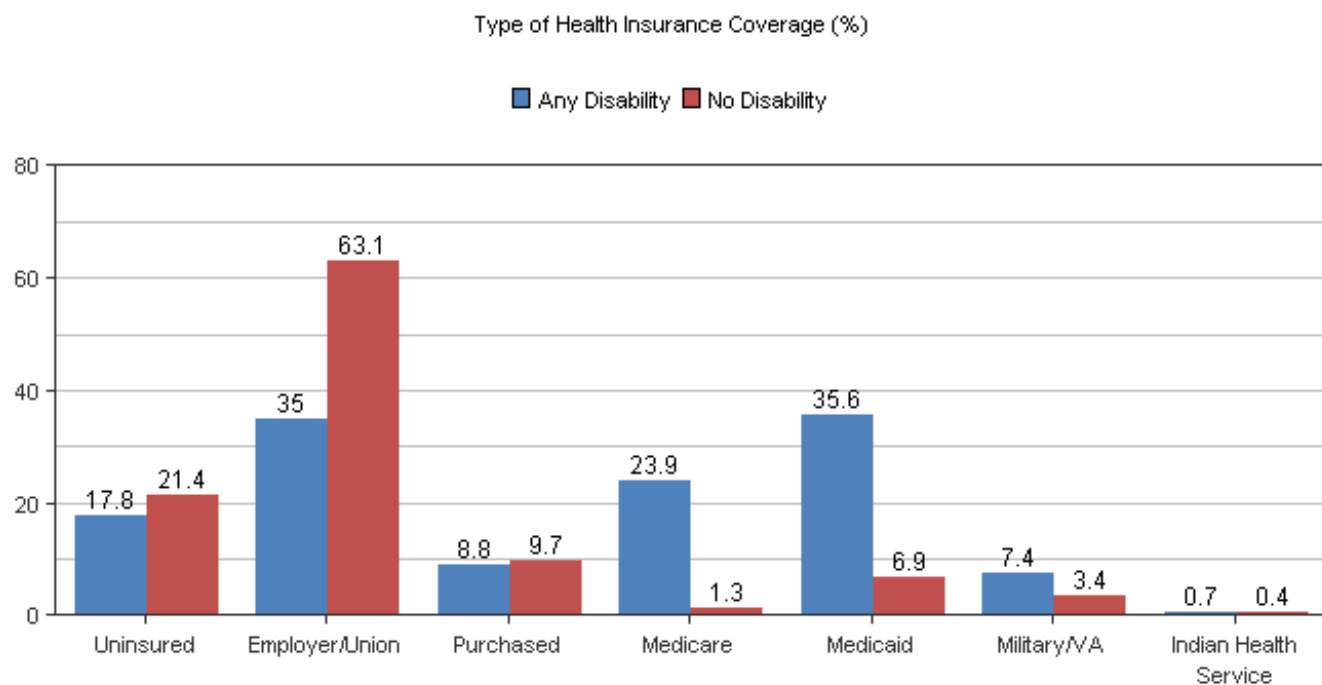
35.0%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

63.1%

- In 2010, 35.0 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 2010, 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 2010, 8.8 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 2010, 23.9 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US reported Medicare coverage and 35.6 percent reported Medicaid coverage (or other government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability).

Type of Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2010



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	17.8	0.25	3,271,300	50,060	18,348,600	182,621
Employer/Union	35.0	0.31	6,413,300	69,730	18,348,600	182,621
Purchased	8.8	0.18	1,615,900	35,280	18,348,600	182,621
Medicare	23.9	0.28	4,393,100	57,900	18,348,600	182,621
Medicaid	35.6	0.31	6,529,000	70,340	18,348,600	182,621
Military/VA	7.4	0.17	1,350,300	32,260	18,348,600	182,621
Indian Health Service	0.7	3.29	124,400	9,810	18,348,600	182,621
No Disability						
Uninsured	21.4	0.09	34,277,500	153,620	160,122,800	1,547,305
Employer/Union	63.1	0.11	101,019,500	229,500	160,122,800	1,547,305
Purchased	9.7	0.07	15,537,300	106,890	160,122,800	1,547,305
Medicare	1.3	3.29	2,121,400	40,390	160,122,800	1,547,305
Medicaid	6.9	0.06	11,125,600	91,130	160,122,800	1,547,305
Military/VA	3.4	0.04	5,409,800	64,150	160,122,800	1,547,305
Indian Health Service	0.4	3.29	639,500	22,230	160,122,800	1,547,305

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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