

Cornell University

2009

NY

New York

# 2009 Disability Status Report New York



[www.disabilitystatistics.org](http://www.disabilitystatistics.org)

Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School

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## Glossary

## About the StatsRRTC

# The 2009 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](http://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 2009 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](http://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 2009 Disability Status Report estimates should not be compared to estimates from any reports 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](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/methodology/content_test/SummaryResultsACS2006ContentTest.pdf)

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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?

# New Features and Notes

## New Features

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

## Notes

**Puerto Rico:** A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2009 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), is available again this year in English as well as Spanish. However, please note that the Puerto Rico sample is not included in any U.S. population estimates included in these reports.

**Group Quarters:** In 2006, the ACS began surveying the group quarters population. We include the non-institutionalized group quarters population, but due to small state level sample sizes exclude the institutionalized group quarters population (see glossary) in the Disability Status Reports.

**Margin of Error (MOE):** As in previous years' reports we provide the 90% MOE to better illustrate sampling variability. See the glossary entry for more information on this topic.

**Glossary:** As in previous years, we provide a comprehensive glossary at the back of this report defining the terms used in the Disability Status Report (see glossary).

Note: According to the Census Bureau, estimates based on the ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file such as those included in this report may differ slightly from the ACS summary tables produced by the Census Bureau, because they are subject to additional sampling error and further data processing operations. Please see <http://www.disabilitystatistics.org/faq.cfm#Q4> for further information.

# New York Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in New York, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS).

**Age:** In 2009, the prevalence of disability in NY was:

- 11.1 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.9 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 4.7 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 4.8 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 9.1 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 23.7 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 48.9 percent for persons ages 75+

**Disability Type:** In 2009, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in NY was:

- 1.9% reported a Visual Disability
- 2.8% reported a Hearing Disability
- 6.6% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 4.3% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.5% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.2% reported an Independent Living Disability

**Gender:** In 2009, 11.7 percent of females of all ages and 10.4 percent of males of all ages in NY reported a disability.

**Hispanic/Latino:** In 2009, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in NY was 10.7 percent.

**Race:** In NY in 2009, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 8.7 percent among Whites
- 11.8 percent among Black / African Americans
- 4.3 percent among Asians
- 18.8 percent among Native Americans
- 11.2 percent among persons of some other race(s)

**Employment:** In 2009, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in NY was 33.9 percent.

**Looking for Work:** In NY in 2009, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 9.1 percent.

**Full-Time/Full-Year Employment:** In NY in 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 21.5 percent.

**Annual Earnings:** In 2009, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in NY was \$40,000.

**Annual Household Income:** In NY in 2009, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$38,800.

**Poverty:** In NY in 2009, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 27.9 percent.

**Supplemental Security Income:** In 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in NY was 23.3 percent.

**Educational Attainment:** In 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in NY:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 32.6 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 25.7 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 15.8 percent.

**Veterans Service-Connected Disability:** In 2009, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 14.2 percent in NY.

**Health Insurance Coverage:** In 2009 in NY, 90.0 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.4%

<b>Location</b>	<b>2009 (%)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>2009 (%)</b>
Alabama	<b>15.5</b>	Montana	<b>11.8</b>
Alaska	<b>12.0</b>	Nebraska	<b>9.2</b>
Arizona	<b>10.3</b>	Nevada	<b>9.0</b>
Arkansas	<b>17.0</b>	New Hampshire	<b>9.2</b>
California	<b>8.4</b>	New Jersey	<b>7.8</b>
Colorado	<b>8.2</b>	New Mexico	<b>12.3</b>
Connecticut	<b>8.6</b>	New York	<b>9.1</b>
Delaware	<b>11.2</b>	North Carolina	<b>11.7</b>
District of Columbia	<b>10.0</b>	North Dakota	<b>9.2</b>
Florida	<b>9.9</b>	Ohio	<b>12.0</b>
Georgia	<b>10.5</b>	Oklahoma	<b>15.2</b>
Hawaii	<b>7.7</b>	Oregon	<b>11.2</b>
Idaho	<b>11.2</b>	Pennsylvania	<b>11.0</b>
Illinois	<b>8.2</b>	Puerto Rico	<b>19.1</b>
Indiana	<b>11.3</b>	Rhode Island	<b>10.2</b>
Iowa	<b>9.4</b>	South Carolina	<b>12.2</b>
Kansas	<b>10.6</b>	South Dakota	<b>9.7</b>
Kentucky	<b>16.4</b>	Tennessee	<b>13.9</b>
Louisiana	<b>13.0</b>	Texas	<b>10.3</b>
Maine	<b>14.4</b>	Utah	<b>8.3</b>
Maryland	<b>8.4</b>	Vermont	<b>11.4</b>
Massachusetts	<b>9.2</b>	Virginia	<b>9.3</b>
Michigan	<b>11.9</b>	Washington	<b>10.7</b>
Minnesota	<b>8.4</b>	West Virginia	<b>18.4</b>
Mississippi	<b>15.1</b>	Wisconsin	<b>8.9</b>
Missouri	<b>12.6</b>	Wyoming	<b>11.1</b>



# 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 36.0% for people with disabilities and 76.8% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2009	People without Disabilities 2009	Location	People with Disabilities 2009	People without Disabilities 2009
Alabama	30.0	74.8	Montana	45.5	78.6
Alaska	50.2	77.7	Nebraska	45.8	84.7
Arizona	33.9	73.4	Nevada	40.9	75.4
Arkansas	34.6	76.8	New Hampshire	39.3	82.0
California	34.2	74.3	New Jersey	40.2	77.8
Colorado	46.7	78.7	New Mexico	37.0	74.7
Connecticut	41.7	79.8	New York	33.9	76.4
Delaware	35.8	80.1	North Carolina	34.9	76.2
District of Columbia	28.3	78.0	North Dakota	56.1	85.4
Florida	32.9	74.6	Ohio	34.0	76.5
Georgia	34.6	75.4	Oklahoma	40.2	78.5
Hawaii	41.1	80.3	Oregon	38.1	74.7
Idaho	38.5	75.7	Pennsylvania	36.3	78.1
Illinois	36.3	76.5	Puerto Rico	22.8	57.6
Indiana	36.0	77.0	Rhode Island	36.6	80.6
Iowa	47.0	84.0	South Carolina	30.1	74.7
Kansas	44.7	81.7	South Dakota	45.8	83.3
Kentucky	28.1	74.7	Tennessee	30.2	75.7
Louisiana	35.0	76.3	Texas	39.8	77.1
Maine	33.8	81.0	Utah	43.3	77.9
Maryland	44.0	81.0	Vermont	44.2	83.6
Massachusetts	34.8	79.8	Virginia	39.6	80.0
Michigan	30.4	71.7	Washington	39.1	76.7
Minnesota	44.3	82.0	West Virginia	28.0	74.2
Mississippi	28.7	74.9	Wisconsin	40.3	81.6
Missouri	35.6	78.5	Wyoming	50.3	82.5

# Prevalence

## All Ages

### Introduction

This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in New York, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

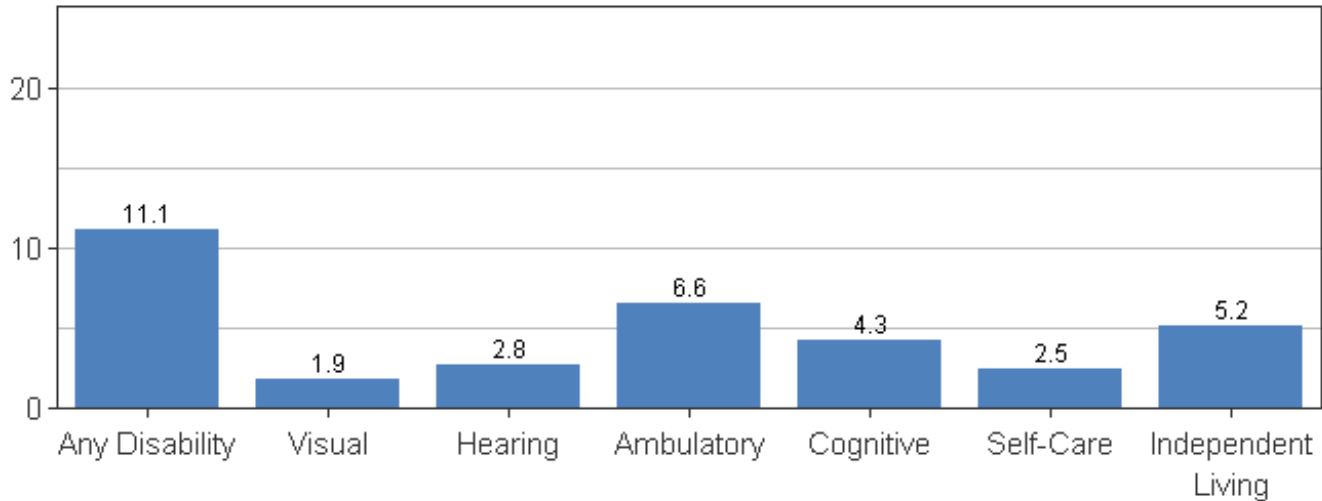
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
All Ages  
**11.1%**

- In 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in NY was 11.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 2,135,800 of the 19,292,800 individuals of all ages in NY reported one or more disabilities.
- In NY in 2009, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 1.9 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in New York in 2009\*

Prevalence Rates: All Ages (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	11.1	0.16	2,135,800	31,610	19,292,800	185,864
Visual	1.9	3.29	364,200	13,700	19,292,800	185,864
Hearing	2.8	0.09	536,300	16,550	19,292,800	185,864
Ambulatory	6.6	0.13	1,194,200	24,260	18,075,500	175,692
Cognitive	4.3	0.11	776,900	19,790	18,075,500	175,692
Self-Care	2.5	0.08	456,700	15,300	18,075,500	175,692
Independent Living	5.2	0.13	818,700	20,290	15,665,600	152,630

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

# Prevalence

## Ages 4 years and under

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 4 and under in New York, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

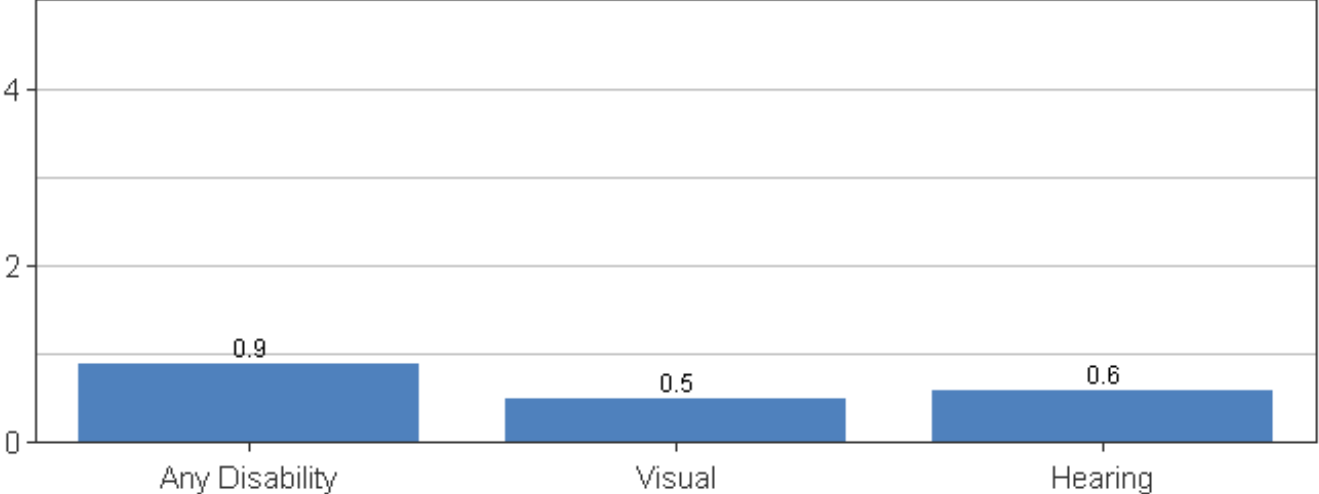
Prevalence:  
Ages 4 and  
under

**0.9%**

- In 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in NY was 0.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 10,400 of the 1,217,300 children ages 0 to 4 in NY reported one or more disabilities.
- In NY in 2009, 0.5 reported a visual disability
- In NY in 2009, 0.6 reported a hearing disability

# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in New York in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Age 4 years and under (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.9	3.29	10,400	2,340	1,217,300	10,172
Visual	0.5	3.29	6,400	1,840	1,217,300	10,172
Hearing	0.6	3.29	6,900	1,900	1,217,300	10,172

# Prevalence

## Ages 5 to 15 years

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in New York, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS)\*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

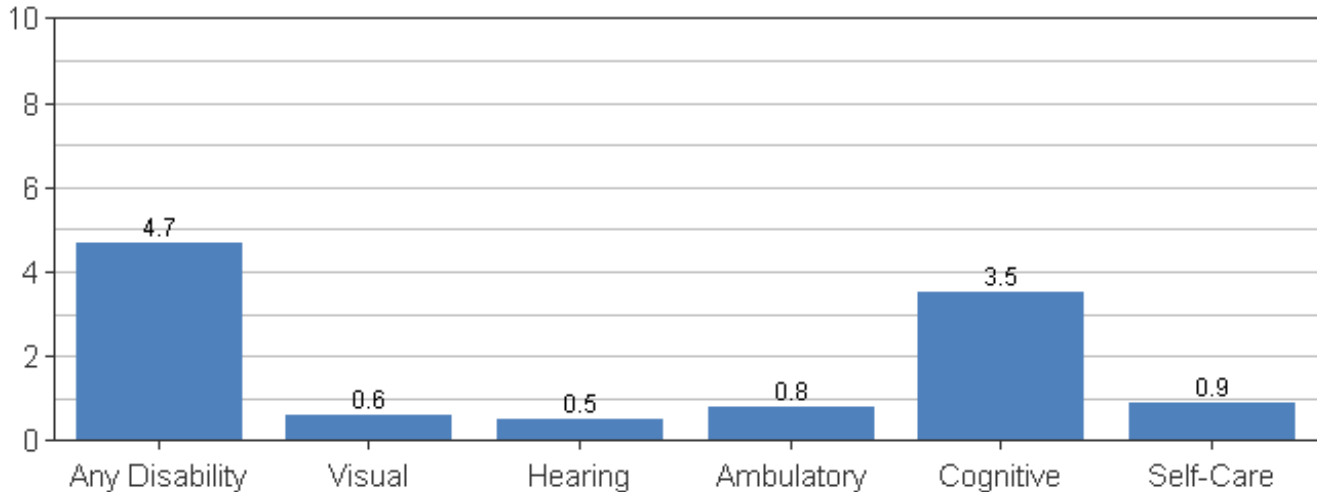
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 5 to  
15 years  
**4.7%**

- In 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in NY was 4.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 124,700 of the 2,667,600 individuals ages 5 to 15 in NY reported one or more disabilities.
- In NY in 2009, among the five types of disabilities\* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.5 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.5 percent.

## Prevalence of disability\* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in New York in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Age 5 to 15 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	4.7	0.30	124,700	8,070	2,667,600	25,666
Visual	0.6	3.29	14,800	2,780	2,667,600	25,666
Hearing	0.5	3.29	14,200	2,730	2,667,600	25,666
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	21,100	3,330	2,667,600	25,666
Cognitive	3.5	0.26	92,600	6,960	2,667,600	25,666
Self-Care	0.9	3.29	24,000	3,550	2,667,600	25,666

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

# Prevalence

## Ages 16 to 20 years

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in New York, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 16 to  
20 years

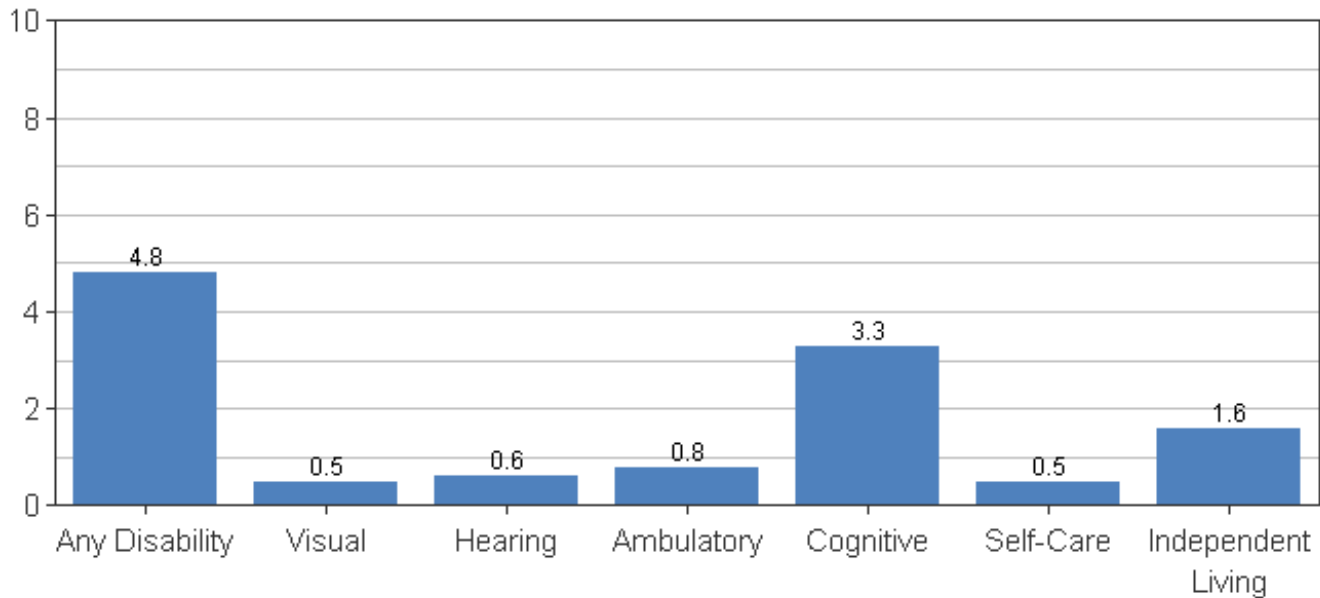
**4.8%**

- In 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in NY was 4.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 68,100 of the 1,407,100 individuals ages 16 to 20 in NY reported one or more disabilities.
- In NY in 2009, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 0.5 percent.



## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in New York in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Age 16 to 20 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	4.8	0.41	68,100	5,970	1,407,100	13,011
Visual	0.5	3.29	7,500	1,980	1,407,100	13,011
Hearing	0.6	3.29	8,000	2,050	1,407,100	13,011
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	11,200	2,430	1,407,100	13,011
Cognitive	3.3	0.35	46,700	4,940	1,407,100	13,011
Self-Care	0.5	3.29	7,700	2,000	1,407,100	13,011
Independent Living	1.6	3.29	22,100	3,410	1,407,100	13,011

# Prevalence

## Ages 21 to 64 years

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in New York, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

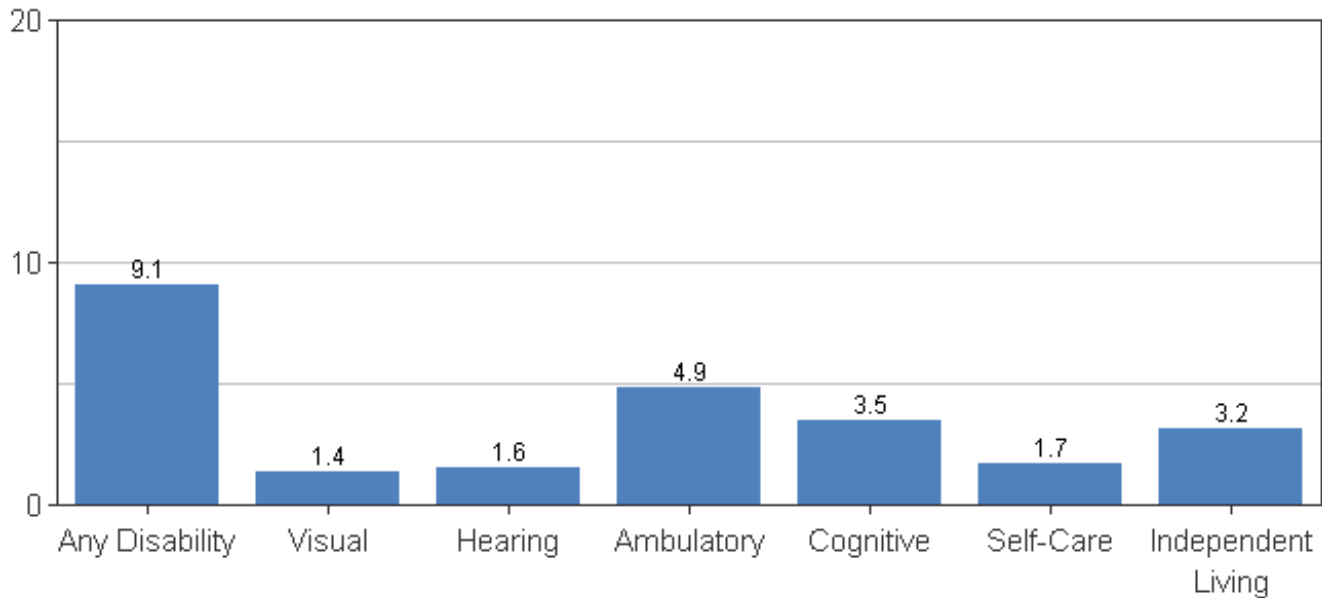
Prevalence:  
Ages 21 to  
64 years

**9.1%**

- In 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in NY was 9.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 1,042,400 of the 11,487,400 individuals ages 21 to 64 in NY reported one or more disabilities.
- In NY in 2009, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 4.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Visual Disability," 1.4 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in New York in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Age 21 to 64 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	9.1	0.19	1,042,400	22,760	11,487,400	107,488
Visual	1.4	3.29	161,700	9,180	11,487,400	107,488
Hearing	1.6	3.29	186,600	9,850	11,487,400	107,488
Ambulatory	4.9	0.15	561,900	16,930	11,487,400	107,488
Cognitive	3.5	0.12	401,100	14,360	11,487,400	107,488
Self-Care	1.7	3.29	189,600	9,930	11,487,400	107,488
Independent Living	3.2	0.12	368,900	13,780	11,487,400	107,488

# Prevalence

## Ages 65 to 74 years

### Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in New York, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

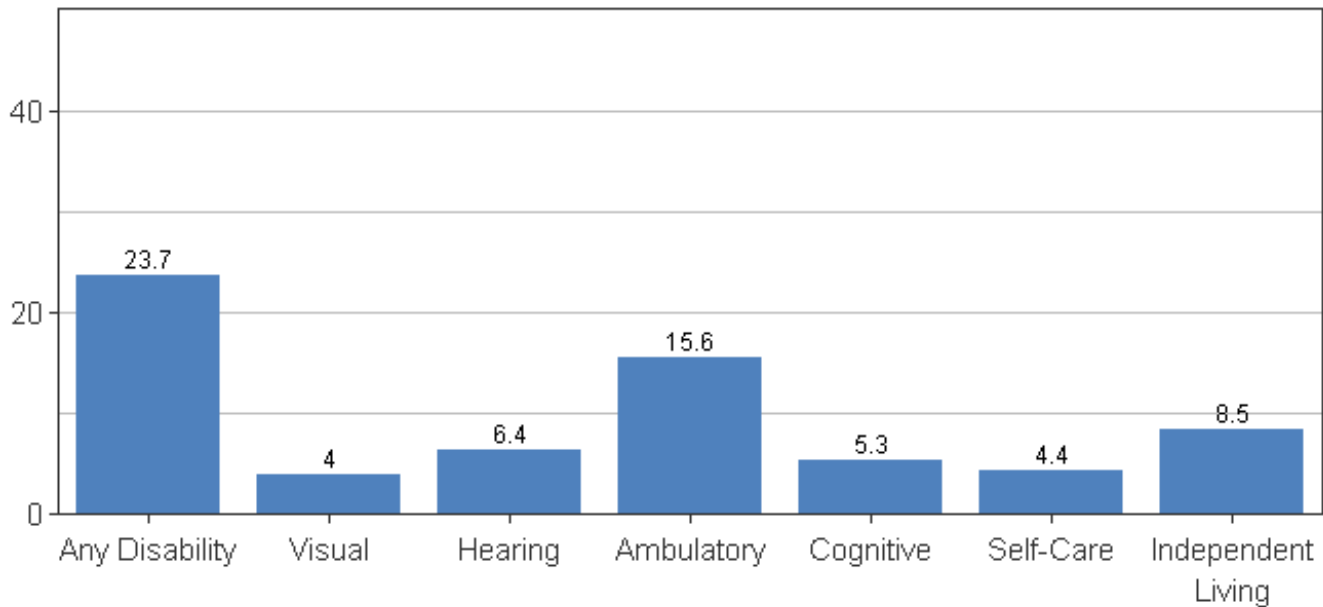
Prevalence:  
Ages 65 to 74  
years

**23.7%**

- In 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in NY was 23.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 318,100 of the 1,344,700 individuals ages 65 to 74 in NY reported one or more disabilities.
- In NY in 2009, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 15.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 4.0 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in New York in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Age 65 to 74 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	23.7	0.84	318,100	12,820	1,344,700	15,659
Visual	4.0	0.39	54,100	5,320	1,344,700	15,659
Hearing	6.4	0.48	85,400	6,680	1,344,700	15,659
Ambulatory	15.6	0.72	209,800	10,440	1,344,700	15,659
Cognitive	5.3	0.44	70,800	6,090	1,344,700	15,659
Self-Care	4.4	0.41	59,300	5,570	1,344,700	15,659
Independent Living	8.5	0.55	114,000	7,710	1,344,700	15,659

# Prevalence

## Ages 75 and Older

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in New York, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

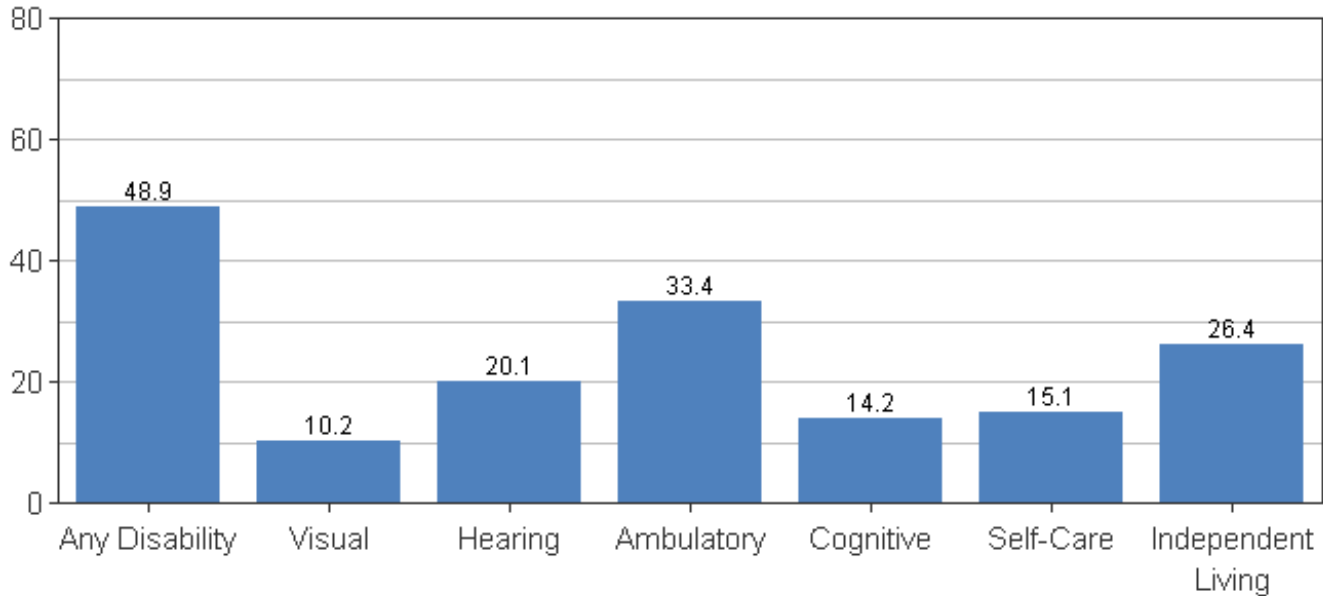
Prevalence:  
Ages 75 and  
Older

**48.9%**

- In 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in NY was 48.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 572,000 of the 1,168,700 individuals ages 75 and older in NY reported one or more disabilities.
- In NY in 2009, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 33.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 10.2 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in New York in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Age 75 and older (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	48.9	1.06	572,000	17,070	1,168,700	13,868
Visual	10.2	0.64	119,700	7,900	1,168,700	13,868
Hearing	20.1	0.85	235,300	11,050	1,168,700	13,868
Ambulatory	33.4	1.00	390,100	14,170	1,168,700	13,868
Cognitive	14.2	0.74	165,700	9,290	1,168,700	13,868
Self-Care	15.1	0.76	176,100	9,570	1,168,700	13,868
Independent Living	26.4	0.93	308,500	12,630	1,168,700	13,868

# Prevalence

## Gender and Age

### Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in New York, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS)\*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Males All  
Ages

**10.4%**

Prevalence:  
Female All  
Ages

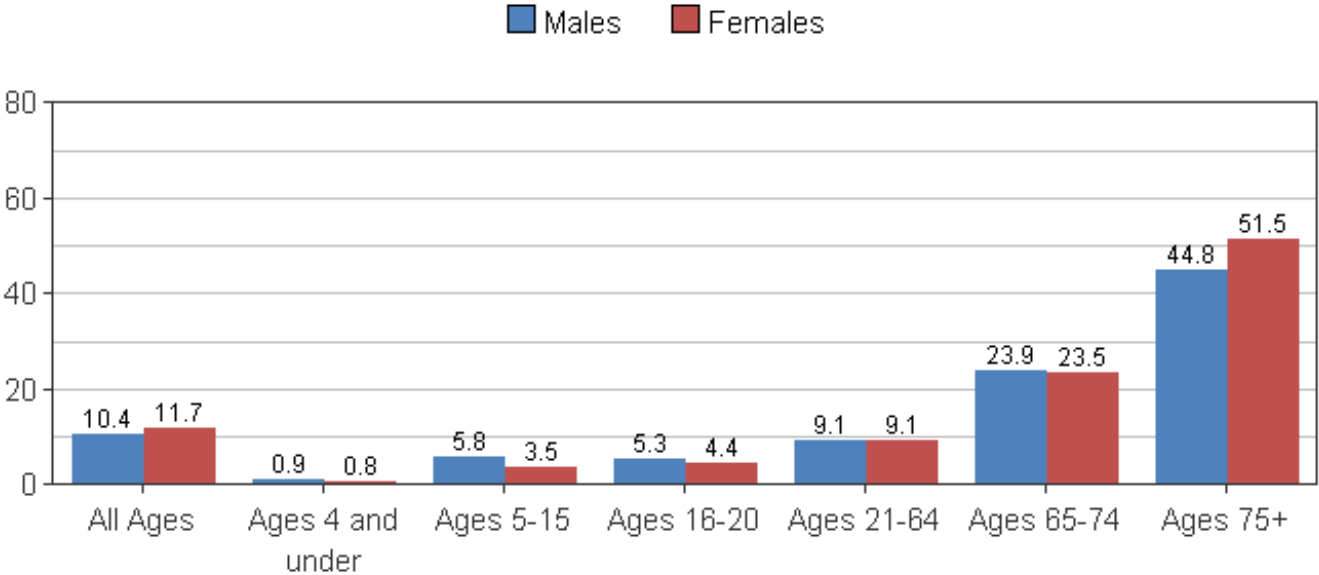
**11.7%**

- In NY in 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 10.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 972,600 of the 9,344,900 males of all ages in NY reported one or more disabilities.
- In NY in 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 11.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 1,163,200 of the 9,948,000 females of all ages in NY reported one or more disabilities.



# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by gender and age group in New York in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Gender and Age (%)



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Males</b>						
Males: All Ages	10.4	0.26	972,600	25,180	9,344,900	88,563
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.9	3.29	5,700	1,980	626,700	5,214
Males: Ages 5-15	5.8	0.52	78,800	7,340	1,365,100	13,074
Males: Ages 16-20	5.3	0.69	38,000	5,100	717,700	6,692
Males: Ages 21-64	9.1	0.32	507,800	18,420	5,590,600	50,978
Males: Ages 65-74	23.9	1.44	143,700	9,890	601,700	7,145
Males: Ages 75+	44.8	1.96	198,600	11,610	442,900	5,460
<b>Females</b>						
Females: All Ages	11.7	0.27	1,163,200	27,390	9,948,000	97,301
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	4,700	1,790	590,600	4,958
Females: Ages 5-15	3.5	0.42	45,900	5,610	1,302,500	12,592
Females: Ages 16-20	4.4	0.65	30,200	4,550	689,300	6,319
Females: Ages 21-64	9.1	0.31	534,600	18,880	5,896,800	56,510
Females: Ages 65-74	23.5	1.29	174,400	10,890	743,000	8,514
Females: Ages 75+	51.5	1.54	373,400	15,850	725,800	8,408

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

# Prevalence

## Hispanic/Latino Origin and Age

### Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by Hispanic/Latino origin and age group in New York, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) \*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Hispanic All  
Ages

**10.7%**

Prevalence:  
Non-Hispanic  
All Ages

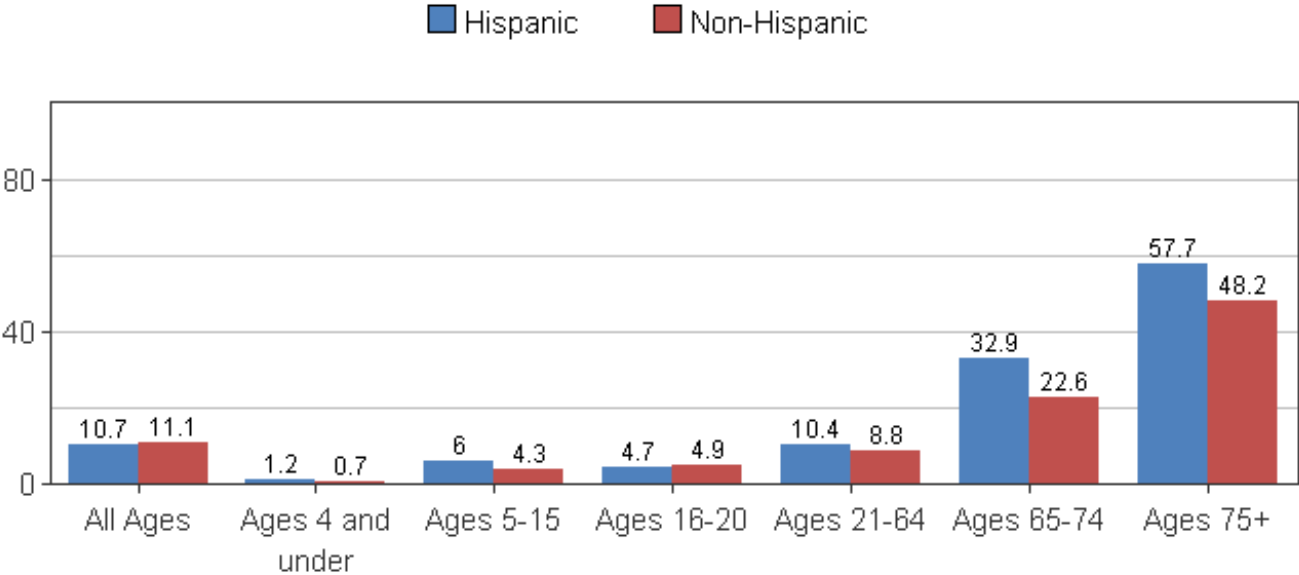
**11.1%**

- In NY in 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 10.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 346,000 of the 3,236,900 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in NY reported one or more disabilities.
- In NY in 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 11.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 1,789,800 of the 16,056,000 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in NY reported one or more disabilities.

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

# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by Hispanic / Latino origin and age group in New York in 2009

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



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Hispanic</b>						
Hispanic - All Ages	10.7	0.39	346,000	13,360	3,236,900	23,545
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	1.2	3.29	3,600	1,370	303,700	1,888
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.0	0.74	33,300	4,180	550,900	4,216
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	4.7	0.93	12,900	2,600	272,600	2,102
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	10.4	0.51	193,800	10,040	1,871,000	13,302
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	32.9	2.85	47,100	4,970	143,000	1,218
Hispanic - Ages 75+	57.7	3.66	55,200	5,380	95,700	819
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	11.1	0.18	1,789,800	29,220	16,056,000	162,319
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	6,800	1,890	913,600	8,284
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	4.3	0.32	91,400	6,910	2,116,700	21,450
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	4.9	0.46	55,200	5,380	1,134,500	10,909
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	8.8	0.21	848,600	20,650	9,616,400	94,186
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	22.6	0.87	271,100	11,850	1,201,700	14,441
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	48.2	1.11	516,700	16,250	1,073,000	13,049

\* **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 NY, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

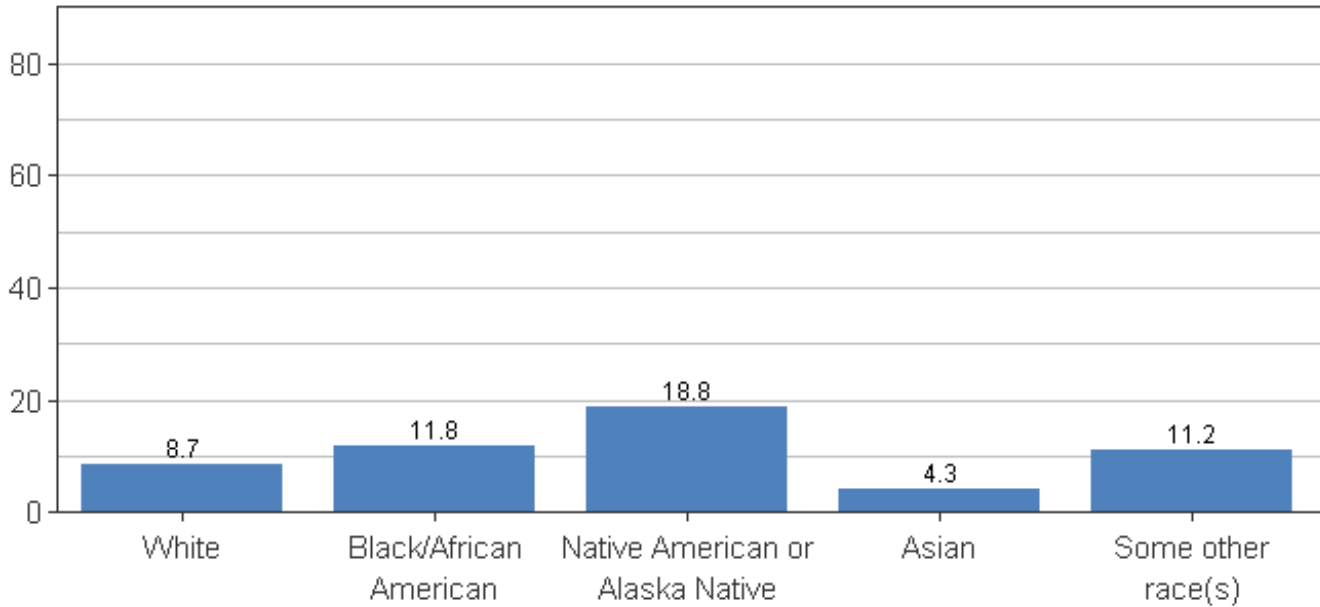
### Quick Statistics

In 2009, among working-age people in NY:

- 8.7 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 11.8 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 18.8 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 4.3 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 11.2 percent of persons who were some other race(s) reported a disability.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race in New York in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Race (%)



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	8.7	0.23	676,100	18,510	7,795,100	79,875
Black/African American	11.8	0.56	204,900	10,320	1,733,700	12,619
Native American or Alaska Native	18.8	4.71	6,800	1,890	36,200	356
Asian	4.3	0.49	38,300	4,480	885,700	7,467
Some other race(s)	11.2	0.71	116,400	7,790	1,036,700	7,171

# Employment

## Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in New York, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

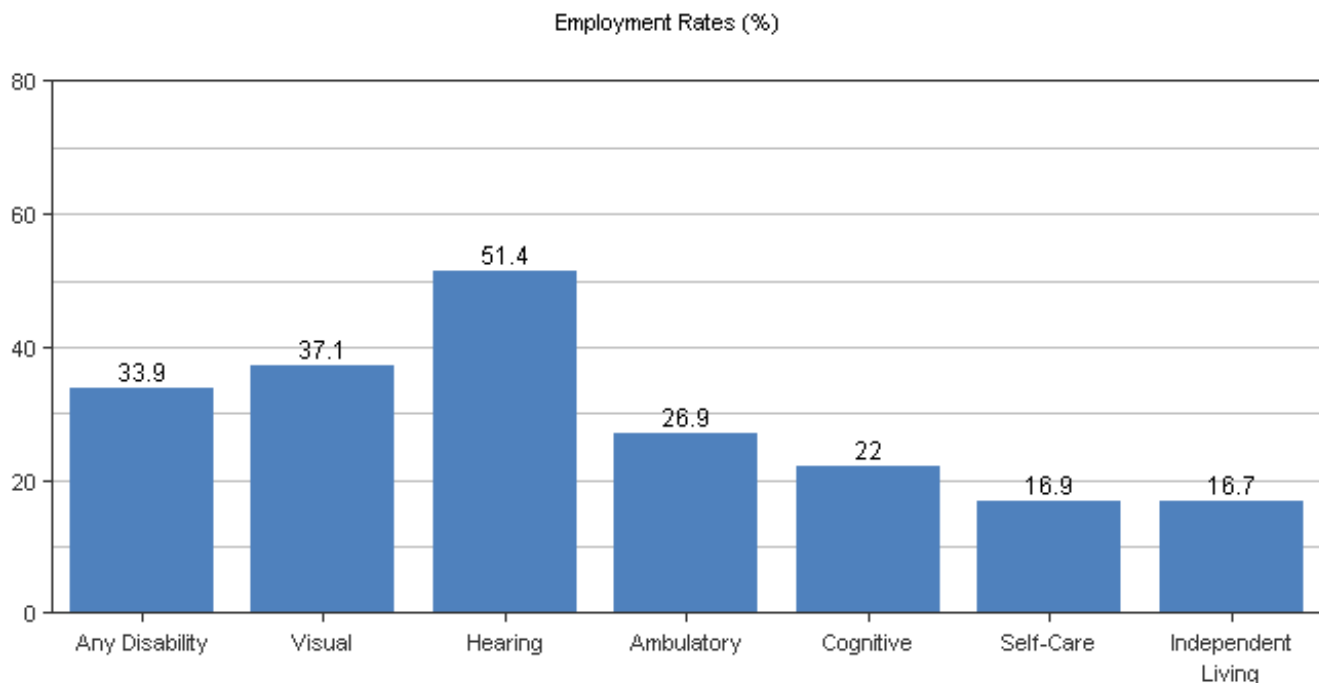
Employment:  
with disability  
**33.9%**

Employment:  
without  
disability  
**76.4%**

- In 2009, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in NY was 33.9 percent.
- In 2009, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in NY was 76.4 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 42.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 51.4 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 16.7 percent.



## Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in New York in 2009



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	76.4	0.30	7,975,300	49,560	10,445,000	97,334
Any Disability	33.9	1.06	353,200	13,490	1,042,400	10,154
Visual	37.1	2.75	60,000	5,600	161,700	1,495
Hearing	51.4	2.65	95,800	7,080	186,600	1,926
Ambulatory	26.9	1.35	150,900	8,870	561,900	5,400
Cognitive	22.0	1.50	88,100	6,790	401,100	3,831
Self-Care	16.9	1.97	32,000	4,100	189,600	1,845
Independent Living	16.7	1.41	61,400	5,670	368,900	3,639

# Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

## Introduction

This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in New York who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

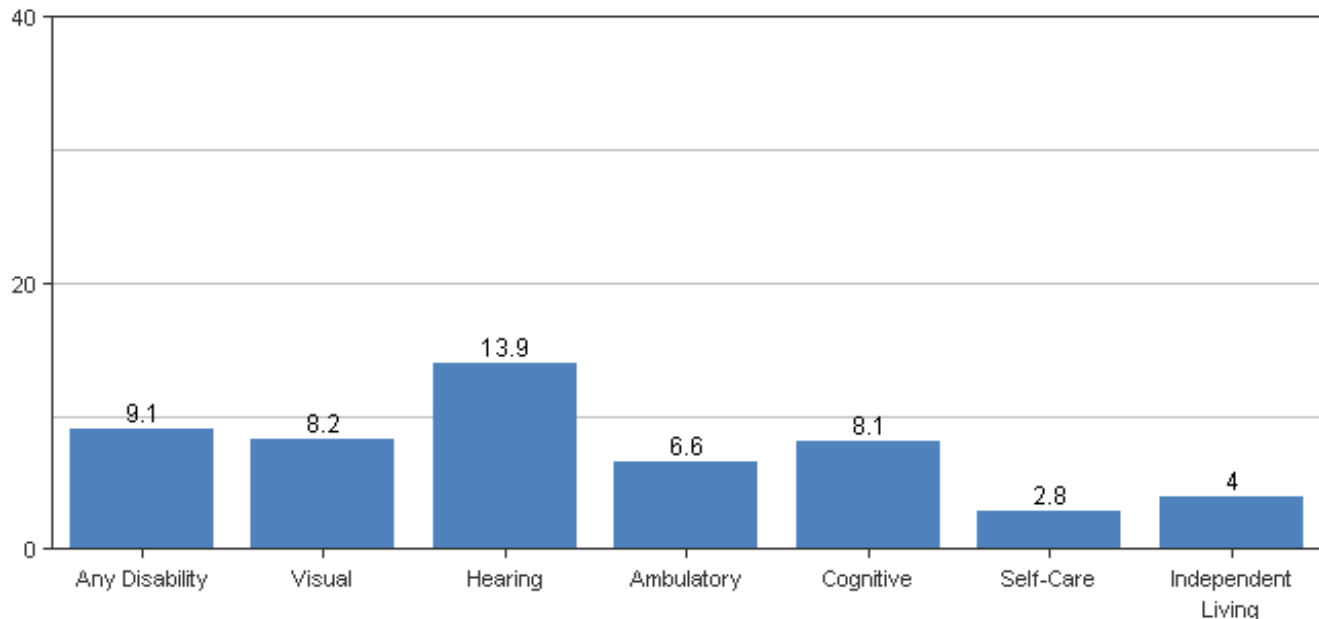
Actively  
Looking: with  
disability  
**9.1%**

Actively  
Looking:  
without  
disability  
**27.9%**

- In 2009 in NY, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 9.1 percent.
- In 2009 in NY, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 27.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 18.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 13.9 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 2.8 percent.

## Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in New York in 2009

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	27.9	0.61	690,000	17,360	2,469,700	22,535
Any Disability	9.1	0.74	63,000	5,330	689,200	6,624
Visual	8.2	1.83	8,400	1,950	101,700	924
Hearing	13.9	2.44	12,600	2,390	90,800	895
Ambulatory	6.6	0.82	27,100	3,500	411,000	3,971
Cognitive	8.1	1.04	25,500	3,390	313,000	2,959
Self-Care	2.8	0.88	4,400	1,410	157,600	1,534
Independent Living	4.0	0.75	12,200	2,350	307,400	3,024

# Full-Time / Full-Year Employment

## Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities working full-time/full-year in New York, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

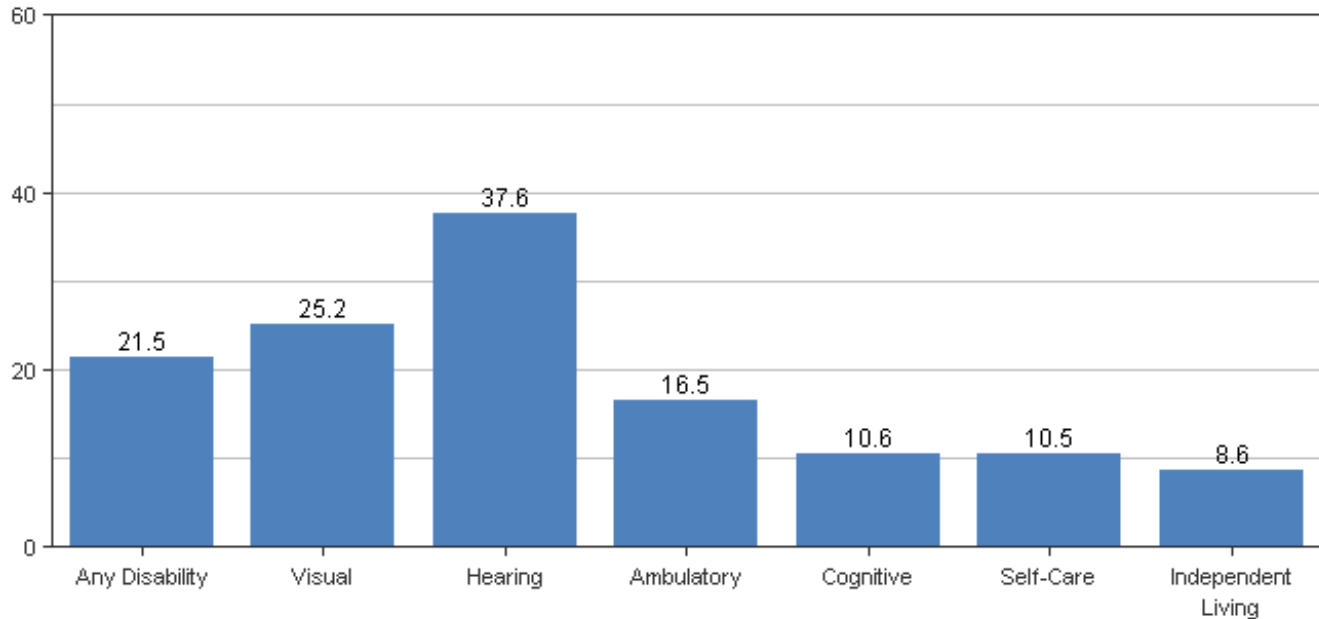
FT / FY  
Employment:  
with disability  
**21.5%**

FT / FY  
Employment:  
without  
disability  
**57.6%**

- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in NY was 21.5 percent.
- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in NY was 57.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 36.1 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," 37.6 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 8.6 percent.

## Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in New York in 2009

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	57.6	0.33	6,018,500	43,420	10,445,000	97,334
Any Disability	21.5	0.86	223,900	10,010	1,042,400	10,154
Visual	25.2	2.30	40,800	4,290	161,700	1,495
Hearing	37.6	2.39	70,100	5,620	186,600	1,926
Ambulatory	16.5	1.05	92,700	6,460	561,900	5,400
Cognitive	10.6	1.03	42,500	4,380	401,100	3,831
Self-Care	10.5	1.50	19,900	3,000	189,600	1,845
Independent Living	8.6	0.98	31,600	3,780	368,900	3,639

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

## Introduction

This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in New York, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

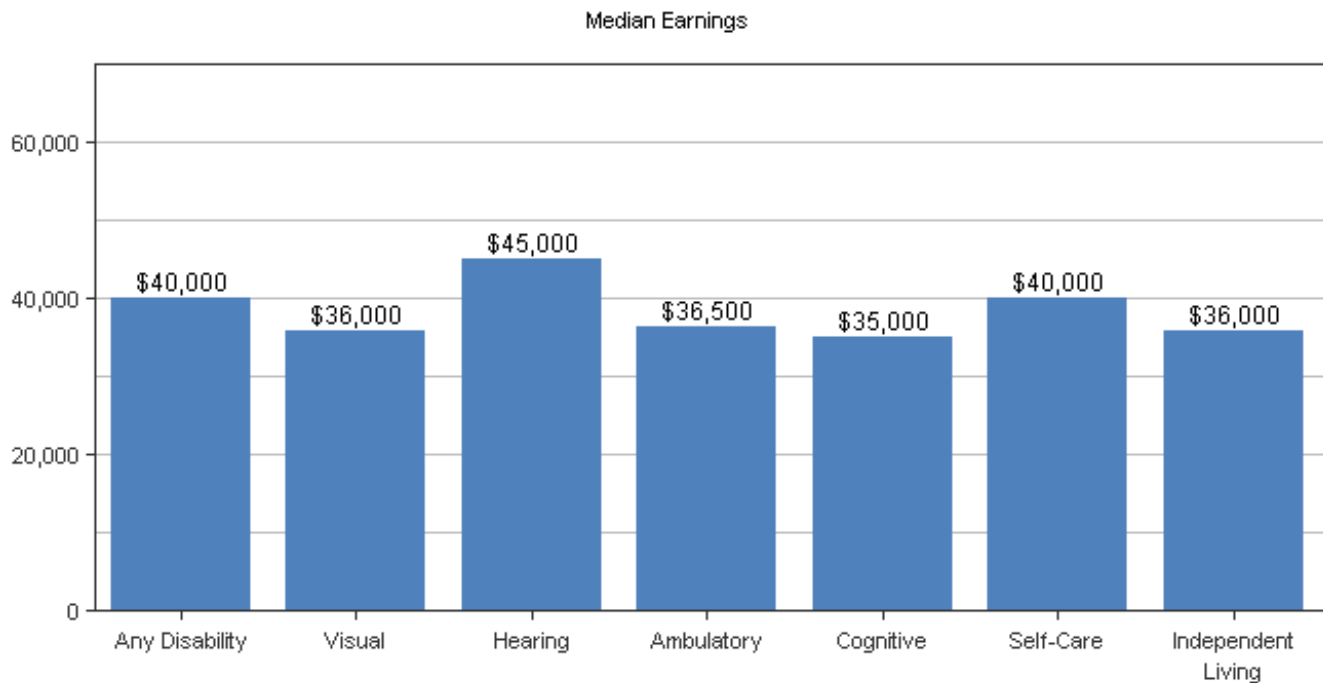
## Quick Statistics

Earnings: with disability  
**\$40,000**

Earnings: without disability  
**\$46,000**

- In 2009, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in NY was \$40,000.
- In 2009, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in NY was \$46,000.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$6,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$45,000. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Cognitive Disability," \$35,000.

## Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in New York in 2009



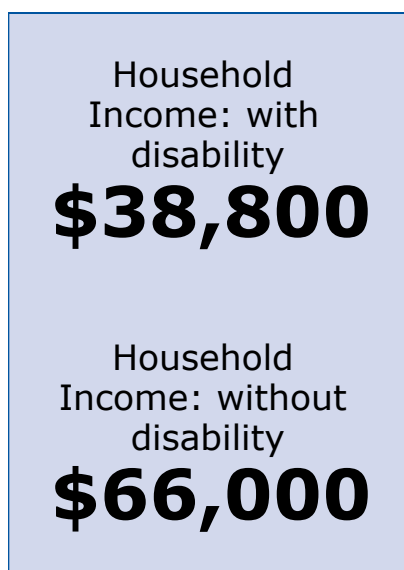
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$46,000	\$450	6,018,000	55,816
Any Disability	\$40,000	\$1,880	224,000	2,250
Visual	\$36,000	\$4,530	41,000	393
Hearing	\$45,000	\$3,950	70,000	740
Ambulatory	\$36,500	\$2,670	93,000	889
Cognitive	\$35,000	\$3,540	42,000	425
Self-Care	\$40,000	\$6,690	20,000	181
Independent Living	\$36,000	\$5,140	32,000	311

# Annual Household Income

## Introduction

This section illustrates the median annual income<sup>†</sup> of households that include any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in New York, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

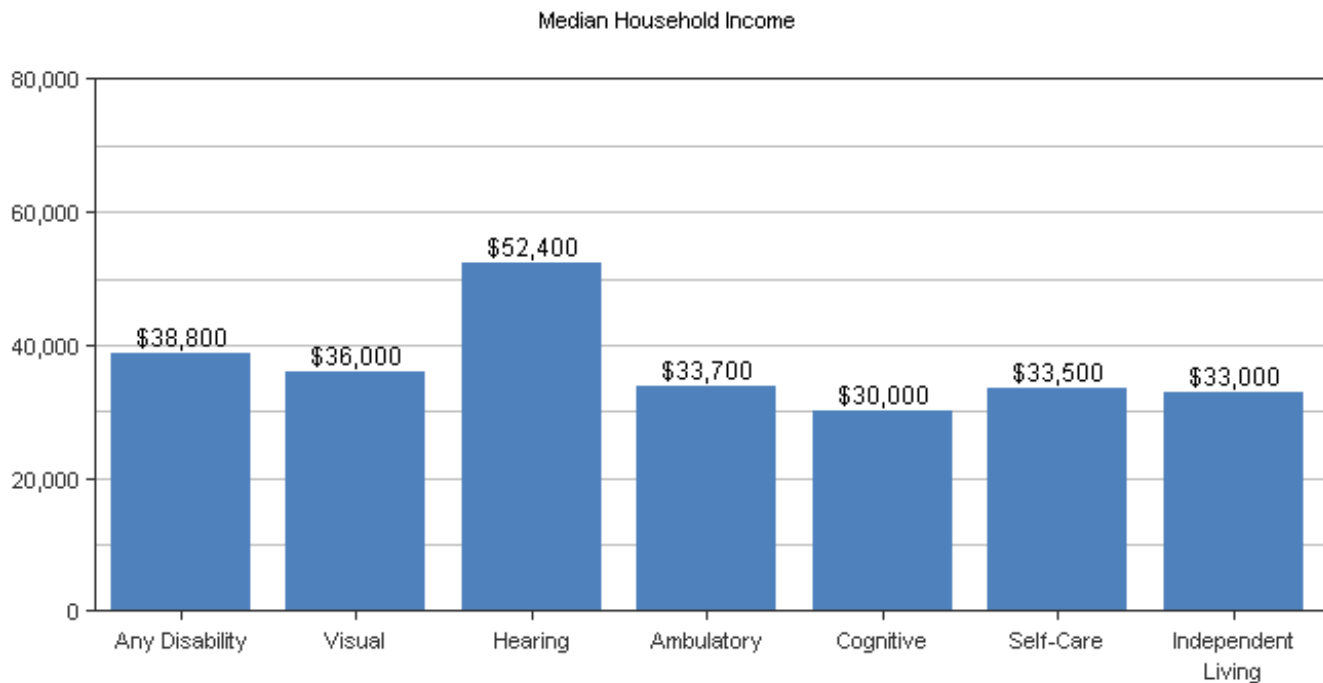


- In 2009, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in NY was \$38,800.
- In 2009, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in NY was \$66,000.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$27,200.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$52,400. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability".

<sup>†</sup> **Note:** Household income is not available for persons living in group quarters.



## Median annual income<sup>†</sup> of households including any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in New York in 2009



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$66,000	\$830	5,146,000	50,289
Any Disability	\$38,800	1,610	822,000	8,572
Visual	\$36,000	3,940	136,000	1,354
Hearing	\$52,400	4,040	165,000	1,809
Ambulatory	\$33,700	1,890	477,000	4,852
Cognitive	\$30,000	2,250	300,000	3,128
Self-Care	\$33,500	3,550	153,000	1,591
Independent Living	\$33,000	2,470	292,000	3,097

<sup>†</sup> **Note:** Household income is not available for persons living in group quarters.

# Poverty

## Introduction

This section examines the poverty rates<sup>†</sup> of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in New York, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

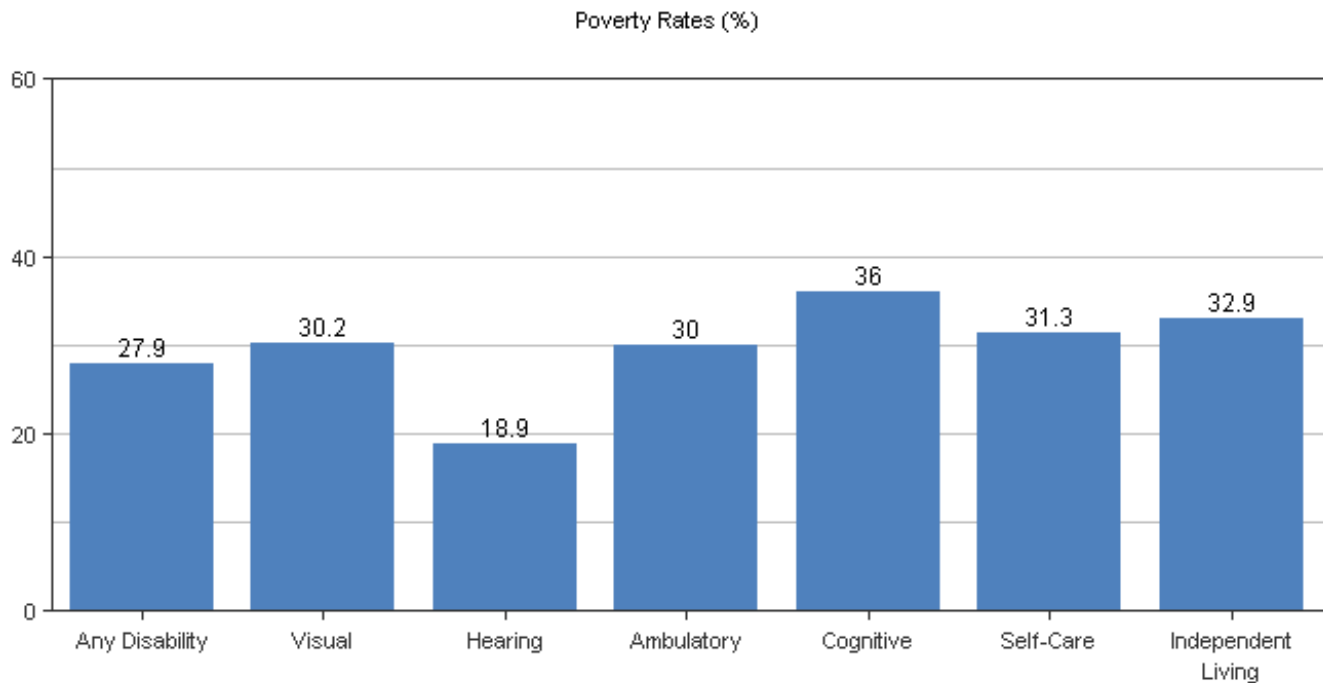
Poverty: with  
disability  
**27.9%**

Poverty:  
without  
disability  
**10.4%**

- In 2009, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in NY was 27.9 percent.
- In 2009, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in NY was 10.4 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 17.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 36.0 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 18.9 percent.

<sup>†</sup> Note: The Census Bureau does not calculate poverty status for those people living in military group quarters or college dormitories.

## Poverty rates<sup>†</sup> of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in New York in 2009



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	10.4	0.29	1,081,000	31,430	10,390,900	96,880
Any Disability	27.9	1.37	290,200	16,630	1,040,800	10,140
Visual	30.2	3.55	48,800	6,860	161,700	1,495
Hearing	18.9	2.82	35,200	5,830	186,200	1,922
Ambulatory	30.0	1.90	168,800	12,720	561,800	5,399
Cognitive	36.0	2.36	144,100	11,760	400,200	3,822
Self-Care	31.3	3.31	59,400	7,560	189,400	1,844
Independent Living	32.9	2.41	121,500	10,800	368,700	3,637

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

# Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

## Introduction

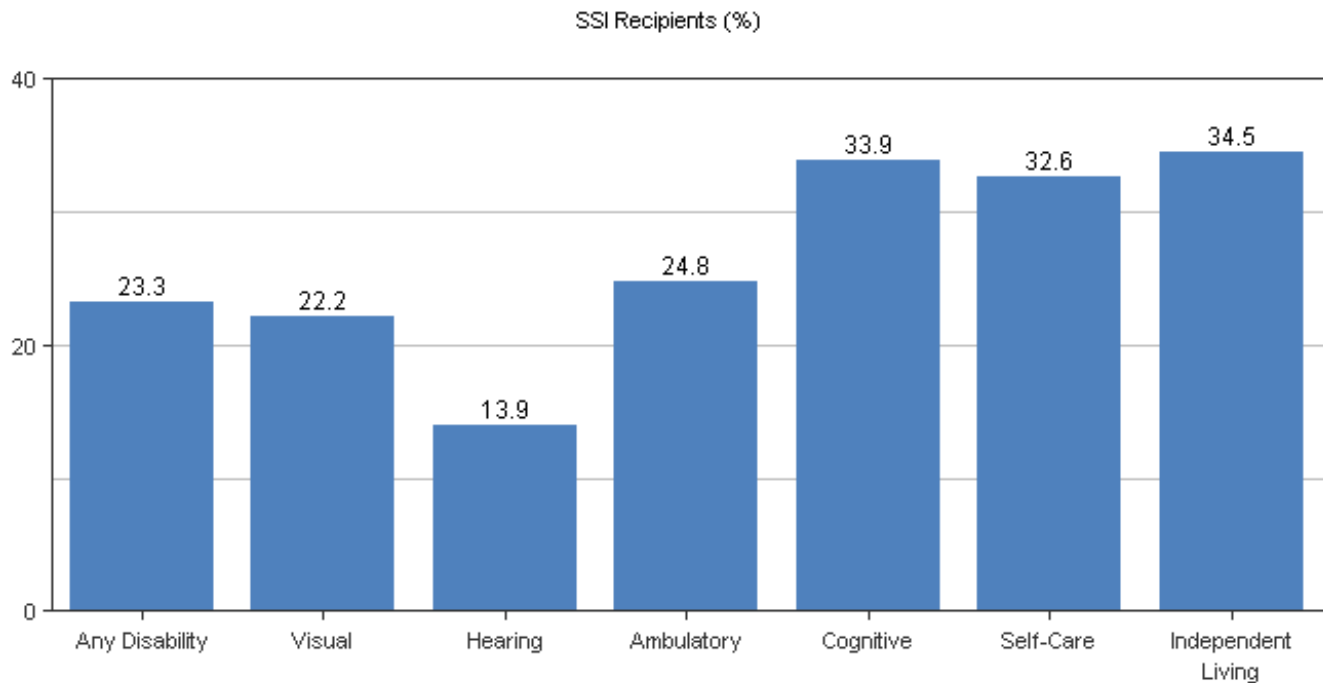
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in New York, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these results will differ from official Social Security Administration reports for several reasons. For additional information, please email [DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu](mailto:DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu).

## Quick Statistics

SSI  
Recipients:  
with disability  
**23.3%**

- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in NY was 23.3 percent.
- In 2009, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in NY was 242,900.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 34.5 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 13.9 percent.

## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in New York in 2009



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	23.3	0.88	242,900	10,420	1,042,400	10,154
Visual	22.2	2.20	35,900	4,030	161,700	1,495
Hearing	13.9	1.70	25,900	3,420	186,600	1,926
Ambulatory	24.8	1.23	139,400	7,920	561,900	5,400
Cognitive	33.9	1.59	135,800	7,810	401,100	3,831
Self-Care	32.6	2.29	61,700	5,280	189,600	1,845
Independent Living	34.5	1.67	127,100	7,560	368,900	3,639

# Education

## High School Diploma/Equivalent

### Introduction

This section explores the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in New York, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

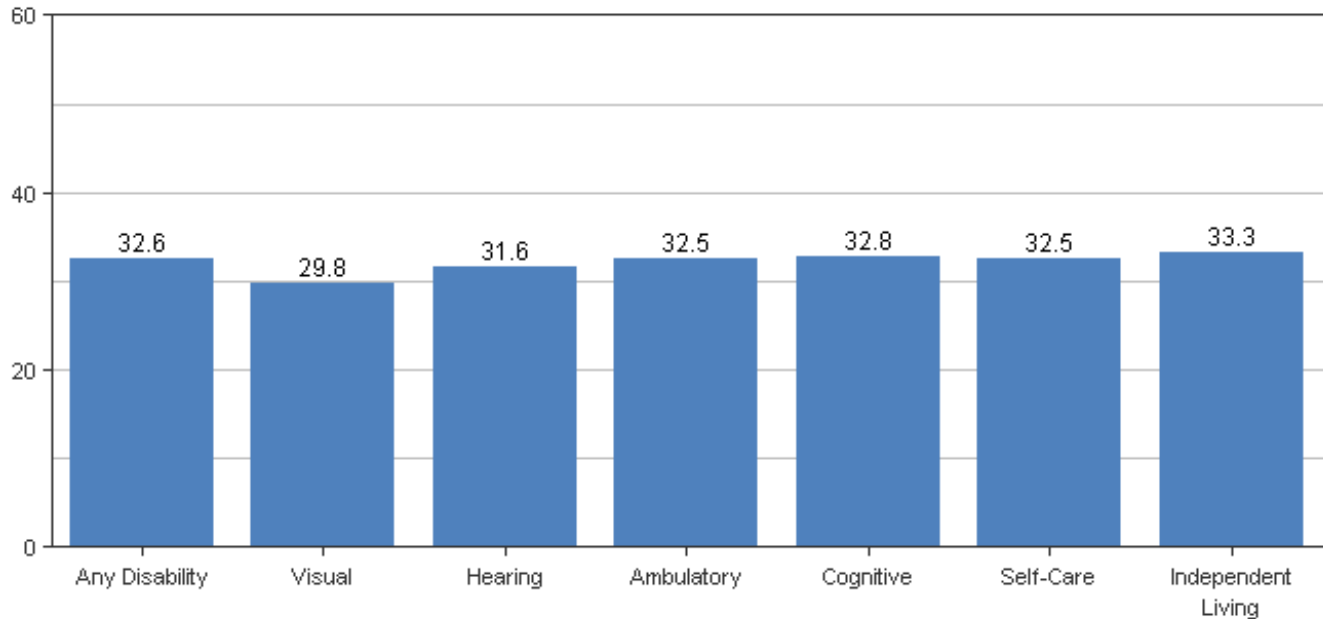
High School  
Only: with  
disability  
**32.6%**

High School  
Only: without  
disability  
**24.3%**

- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in NY was 32.6 percent.
- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in NY was 24.3 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," 33.3 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Visual Disability," 29.8 percent.

## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in NY in 2009

Education: High School Diploma Only or Equivalent (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	24.3	0.33	2,541,600	36,510	10,445,000	97,334
Any Disability	32.6	1.13	340,000	14,190	1,042,400	10,154
Visual	29.8	2.79	48,200	5,380	161,700	1,495
Hearing	31.6	2.64	59,000	5,960	186,600	1,926
Ambulatory	32.5	1.53	182,600	10,440	561,900	5,400
Cognitive	32.8	1.82	131,700	8,880	401,100	3,831
Self-Care	32.5	2.64	61,700	6,090	189,600	1,845
Independent Living	33.3	1.91	122,700	8,570	368,900	3,639

# Education

## Some College/Associate's Degree

### Introduction

This section examines the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in New York, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Some  
College: with  
disability  
**25.7%**

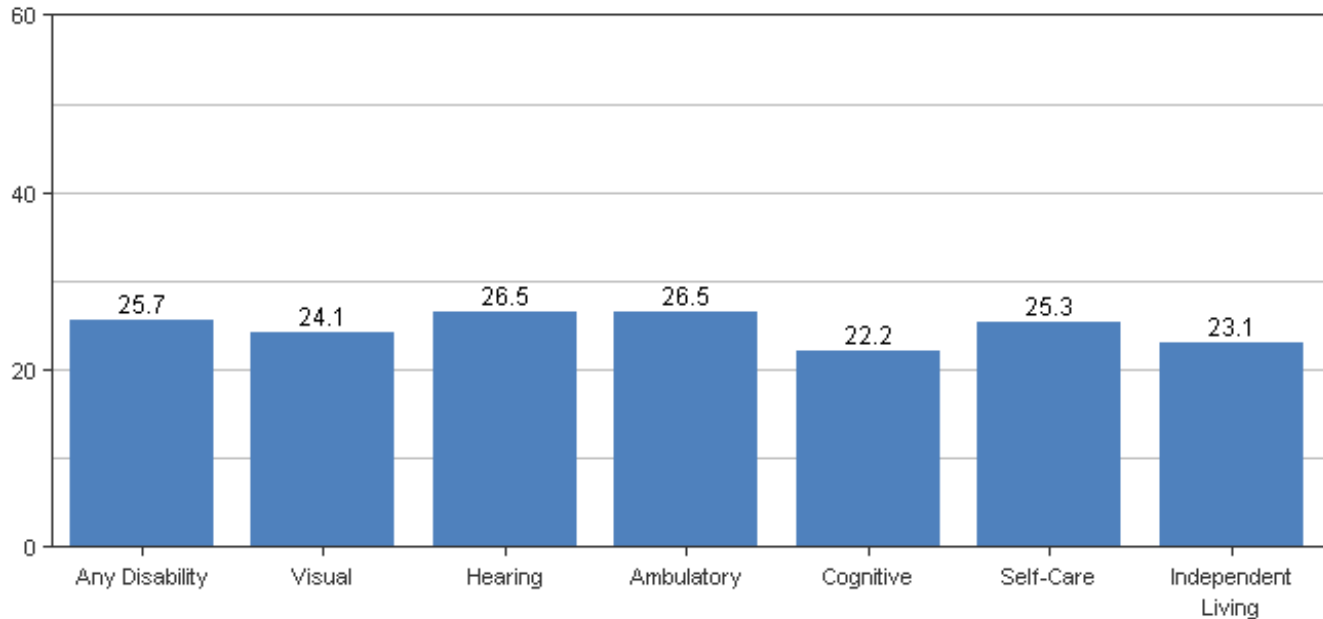
Some  
College:  
without  
disability  
**28.2%**

- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in NY was 25.7 percent.
- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in NY was 28.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 2.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Hearing Disability," 26.5 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 22.2 percent.



## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only some college or an Associate's degree by disability status in New York in 2009

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	28.2	0.34	2,943,900	38,820	10,445,000	97,334
Any Disability	25.7	1.05	268,000	12,620	1,042,400	10,154
Visual	24.1	2.61	39,000	4,850	161,700	1,495
Hearing	26.5	2.51	49,400	5,450	186,600	1,926
Ambulatory	26.5	1.45	149,100	9,440	561,900	5,400
Cognitive	22.2	1.61	89,100	7,310	401,100	3,831
Self-Care	25.3	2.45	48,000	5,370	189,600	1,845
Independent Living	23.1	1.70	85,200	7,150	368,900	3,639

# Education

## Bachelor's Degree or More

### Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in New York, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: with  
disability

**15.8%**

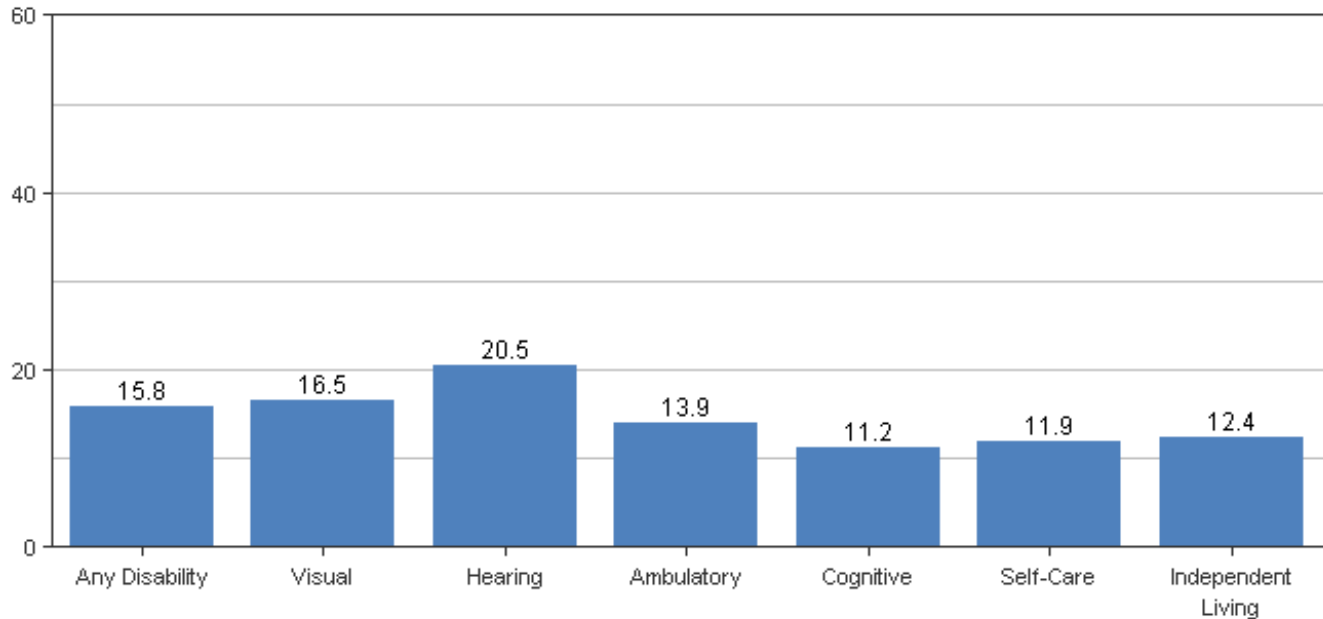
Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: without  
disability

**36.4%**

- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in NY was 15.8 percent.
- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in NY was 36.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 20.6 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Hearing Disability," 20.5 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 11.2 percent.

## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in New York in 2009

Education: Bachelor's Degree or More (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	36.4	0.37	3,800,600	42,960	10,445,000	97,334
Any Disability	15.8	0.88	164,600	9,920	1,042,400	10,154
Visual	16.5	2.27	26,800	4,010	161,700	1,495
Hearing	20.5	2.29	38,300	4,800	186,600	1,926
Ambulatory	13.9	1.13	78,200	6,850	561,900	5,400
Cognitive	11.2	1.22	44,800	5,190	401,100	3,831
Self-Care	11.9	1.83	22,600	3,690	189,600	1,845
Independent Living	12.4	1.33	45,700	5,240	368,900	3,639

# Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

## Introduction

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

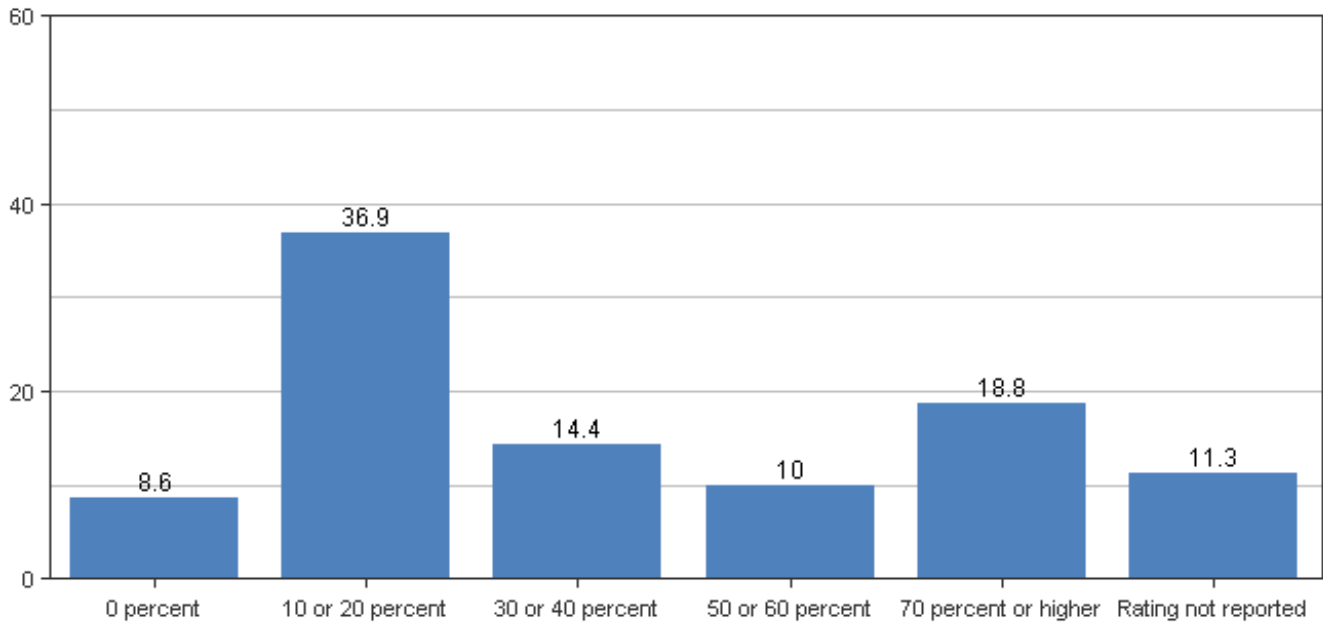
## Quick Statistics

Veterans with a  
Service-Connected  
Disability  
**14.2%**

- In 2009, there were 513,700 working-age civilian veterans in NY, of whom 72,900 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2009, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in NY with a VA service-connected disability was 14.2 percent.
- In 2009, 13,700 working-age civilian veterans in NY had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2009, 18.8 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in NY who had a service connected disability had a service-connected disability rating of 70 percent or above.

## Disability rating of working-age civilian veterans (ages 21 to 64) with a service-connected disability in New York in 2009

Veteran Disability Rating (%)



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	14.2	1.04	72,900	5,730	513,700	5,697
<b>Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability</b>						
0 percent	8.6	2.21	6,300	1,690	72,900	810
10 or 20 percent	36.9	3.80	26,900	3,490	72,900	810
30 or 40 percent	14.4	2.77	10,500	2,180	72,900	810
50 or 60 percent	10.0	2.36	7,300	1,820	72,900	810
70 percent or higher	18.8	3.08	13,700	2,490	72,900	810
Rating not reported	11.3	2.50	8,300	1,930	72,900	810

# Health Insurance Coverage

## Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in New York, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

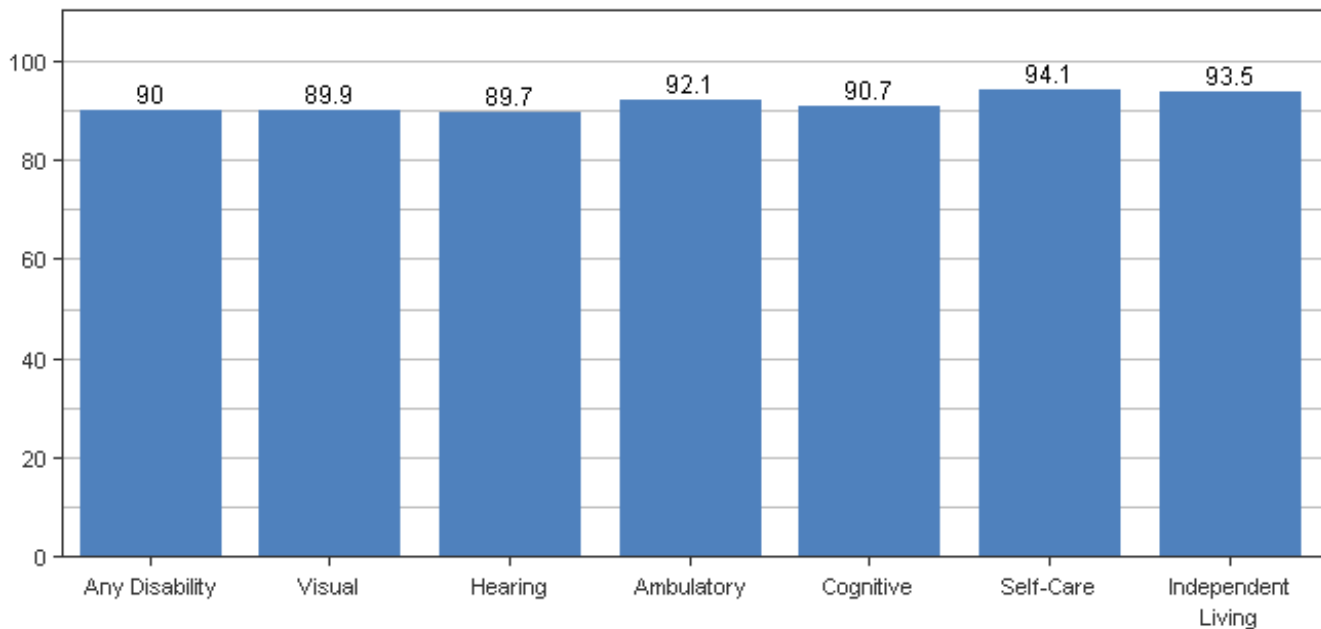
Health  
Coverage:  
with Disability  
**90.0%**

Health  
Coverage:  
without  
Disability  
**83.5%**

- In 2009, 90.0 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NY had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2009, 83.5 percent of working-age people without disabilities in NY had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 6.5 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," 94.1 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 89.7 percent.

## Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in New York in 2009

Health Insurance Coverage - By Disability Type (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	83.5	0.34	8,723,700	64,740	10,445,000	97,334
Any Disability	90.0	0.87	938,100	27,840	1,042,400	10,154
Visual	89.9	2.21	145,400	11,190	161,700	1,495
Hearing	89.7	2.07	167,300	12,000	186,600	1,926
Ambulatory	92.1	1.06	517,400	20,910	561,900	5,400
Cognitive	90.7	1.35	363,600	17,600	401,100	3,831
Self-Care	94.1	1.59	178,500	12,390	189,600	1,845
Independent Living	93.5	1.20	345,000	17,150	368,900	3,639

# Type of Health Insurance Coverage

## Introduction

This section examines the type of health insurance coverage for non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in New York, using data from the 2009 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

**37.8%**

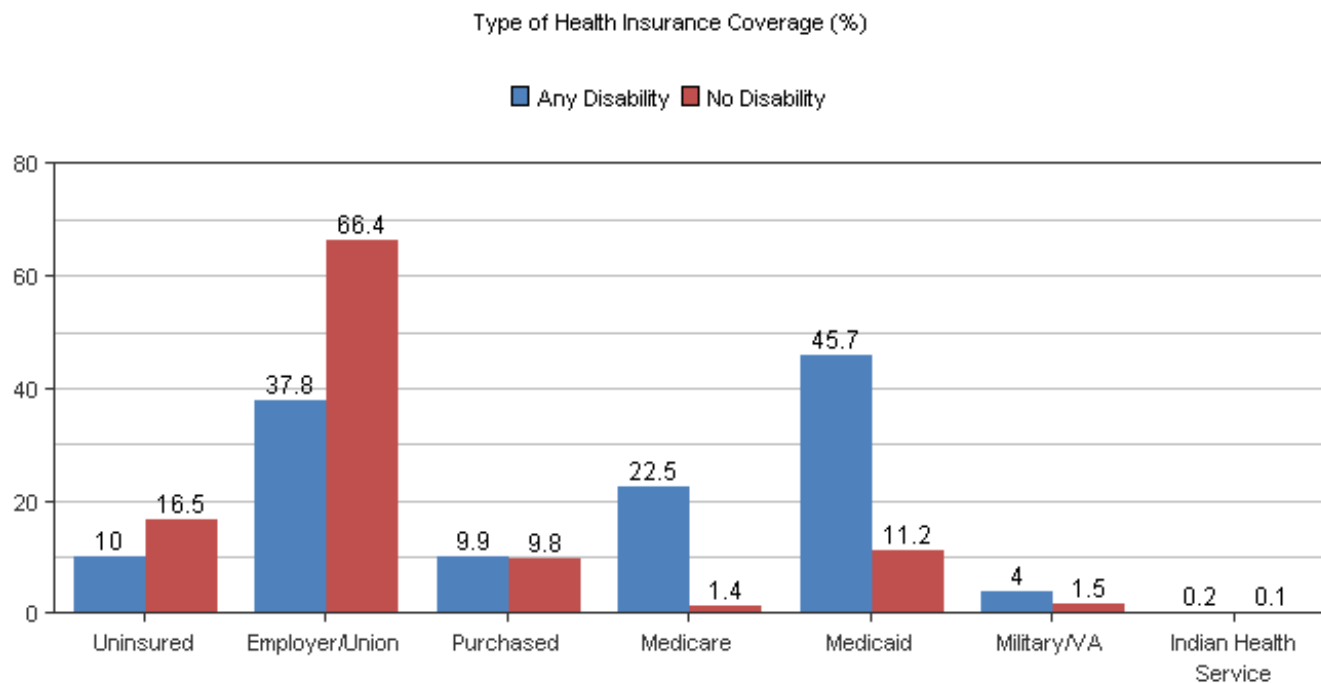
Coverage  
through  
Employer/Union:  
without  
Disability

**66.4%**

- In 2009, 37.8 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NY reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2009, 66.4 percent of working-age people without disabilities in NY reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2009, 9.9 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NY reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2009, 22.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NY reported Medicare coverage and 45.7 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 New York in 2009



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Any Disability</b>						
Uninsured	10.0	0.87	104,300	9,490	1,042,400	10,154
Employer/Union	37.8	1.40	394,400	18,320	1,042,400	10,154
Purchased	9.9	0.86	103,300	9,440	1,042,400	10,154
Medicare	22.5	1.20	234,600	14,190	1,042,400	10,154
Medicaid	45.7	1.44	476,500	20,090	1,042,400	10,154
Military/VA	4.0	0.57	42,100	6,040	1,042,400	10,154
Indian Health Service	0.2	3.29	2,400	1,430	1,042,400	10,154
<b>No Disability</b>						
Uninsured	16.5	0.34	1,721,300	36,910	10,445,000	97,334
Employer/Union	66.4	0.43	6,934,000	62,310	10,445,000	97,334
Purchased	9.8	0.27	1,028,600	29,080	10,445,000	97,334
Medicare	1.4	3.29	150,200	11,370	10,445,000	97,334
Medicaid	11.2	0.29	1,168,200	30,880	10,445,000	97,334
Military/VA	1.5	3.29	159,600	11,720	10,445,000	97,334
Indian Health Service	0.1	3.29	10,500	3,020	10,445,000	97,334

# 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/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/)

## Health Insurance Coverage

Is based on the following question: Is this person CURRENTLY covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans? Mark "Yes" or "No" for EACH type of coverage in items a – h.

- a. Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member)
- b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member)
- c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities
- d. Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability
- e. VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care)
- f. TRICARE or other military health care
- g. Indian Health Service
- h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – Specify (Note: "Other type" were recoded into one of the categories a-g by the Census Bureau)

## Hearing Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of all ages*): Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

## Hispanic or Latino Origin

People of Hispanic or Latino origin are those who classify themselves in a specific Hispanic or Latino category in response to the question, "Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?" Specifically, those of Hispanic or Latino origin are those who are Cuban; Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano; Puerto Rican; or other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino. Origin may be the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

## Household Income

Household Income is defined as the total income of a household including: wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs; self-employment income (NET income after business expenses) from own non-farm or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from real estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement; Supplemental Security Income; any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office; retirement, survivor or disability pensions; and any other regularly received income (e.g., Veterans' payments, unemployment compensation, child support or alimony). Median household income is calculated with the household as the unit of analysis, using household weights without adjusting for household size.

## **Independent Living Disability**

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 15 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctors office or shopping?

## **Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)**

Includes facilities for people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody at the time of enumeration. Generally, restricted to the institution, under the care or supervision of trained staff, and classified as "patients" or "inmates." Includes: correctional, nursing, and in-patient hospice facilities, psychiatric hospitals, juvenile group homes and residential treatment centers.

## **Margin of Error (MOE)**

Data, such as data from the American Community Survey, is based on a sample, and therefore statistics derived from this data are subject to sampling variability. The margin of error (MOE) is a measure of the degree of sampling variability. In a random sample, the degree of sampling variation is determined by the underlying variability of the phenomena being estimated (e.g., income) and the size of the sample (i.e., the number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic). The smaller the margin of error, the lower the sampling variability and the more "precise" the estimate. A margin of error is the difference between an estimate and its upper or lower confidence bounds. Confidence bounds are calculated by adding the MOE to the estimate (upper bound) and subtracting the MOE from the estimate (lower bound). All margins of error in this report are based on a 90 percent confidence level. This means that there is a 90% certainty that the actual value lies somewhere between the upper and lower confidence bounds.

## **Non-Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)**

Includes facilities that are not classified as institutional group quarters; such as college/university housing, group homes intended for adults, residential treatment facilities for adults, workers' group living quarters and Job Corps centers and religious group quarters.

## **Not Working but Actively Looking for Work**

A person is defined as not working but actively looking for work if he or she reports not being employed, but has been looking for work during the last four weeks.

## **Number**

This term appears in the tables; it refers to estimated number of people in the category. (for percentages, this is the numerator).

## Poverty

The poverty measure is computed based upon the standards defined in Directive 14 from the Office of Management and Budget. These standards use poverty thresholds created in 1982 and index these thresholds to 2008 dollars using poverty factors based upon the Consumer Price Index. They use the family as the income sharing unit and family income is the sum of total income from each family member living in the household. The poverty threshold depends upon the size of the family; the age of the householder; and the number of related children under the age of 18.

## Race

Race categories are based on the question, "[w]hat is this person's race? Mark (X) one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be." Responses include the following: White; Black or African-American; American Indian or Alaska Native (print name of enrolled or principal tribe); Asian Indian; Chinese; Filipino; Japanese; Korean; Vietnamese; Other Asian (Print Race); Native Hawaiian; Guamanian or Chamorro; Samoan; Other Pacific Islander (Print Race Below); Some other race (print race below). "Other race" also contains people who report more than one race.

## Sample Size

The number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic.

## Self-care Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): 17c. Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

## Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

A person is defined as receiving SSI payments if he or she reports receiving (SSI) income in the 12 months prior to the survey.

**Note:** The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) does not apply to Puerto Rico. SSI is a federal cash assistance program that provides monthly payments to low-income aged, blind, or disabled persons in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

## Veteran Service-Connected Disability

A disease or injury determined to have occurred in or to have been aggravated by military service. A disability is evaluated according to the VA Schedule for Rating Disabilities in Title 38, CFR, and Part 4. Extent of disability is expressed as a

percentage from 0% (for conditions that exist but are not disabling to a compensable degree) to 100%, in increments of 10%. This information was determined by the following two part question:

a. **Does this person have a VA service-connected disability rating?**

Yes (such as 0%, 10%, 20%, ... , 100%)

No *SKIP* to question 28a

b. **What is this person's service-connected disability rating?"**

Responses included: 0 percent; 10 or 20 percent; 30 or 40 percent; 50 or 60 percent; 70 percent or higher

## Visual Disability

This disability type is based on the question: *(asked of all ages)*: Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?



# About the Disability Status Reports

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

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