

Cornell University

2007

US

United States

2007 Disability Status Report United States



www.disabilitystatistics.org

Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics

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The 2007 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, and household income. Comparisons are made to people without disabilities and across disability types. Disability Status Reports and other statistics are available for each state, DC, 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 2007 Disability Status Report are based on American Community Survey (ACS) data — a US Census Bureau survey designed to replace the decennial census long form. See the ACS User Guide on www.disabilitystatistics.org for additional information on the ACS.

In 2006 the ACS began to sample people living in institutional and non-institutional group quarters. Small sample sizes prohibit the estimation of the population with disabilities living in institutional group quarters for many states, thus we are not including statistics on institutionalization.

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. As a result, differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant.

Suggested Citation

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Erickson, W., & Lee, C. (2008). *2007 Disability Status Report: United States*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics.

New Features and Notes

New Features

Additional Topics: This year, at the request of our users, we have added a new section regarding disability prevalence rates for those of Hispanic or Latino origin by age.

Margin of Error (MOE): We have replaced the Standard Error calculation provided in our tables in past years with the 90% MOE to better illustrate sampling variability. See the glossary entry for more information on this topic.

Further Notes

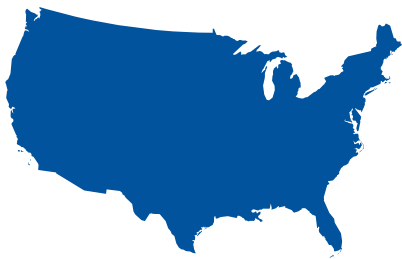
Puerto Rico: A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2007 Puerto Rico Community Survey, is available again this year. However, please note that the Puerto Rico sample is not included in estimations covering the U.S. population as a whole.

Group Quarters: In 2006, the ACS began surveying the group quarters population. We include the non-institutionalized group quarters population, but exclude the institutionalized group quarters population (see glossary on page 44) in the 2006 and 2007 estimates. Therefore, it is not advisable to compare the 2006 or 2007 Disability Status Reports to the earlier 2004 and 2005 Disability Status Reports.

Reconfigured Topics: Median household income is now calculated with the household, rather than the person, as the unit of analysis. The annual labor earnings statistic has been replaced by annual earnings, which is the sum of wage and salary income and self-employment income. Because of these changes, comparisons to previous Disability Status Reports of household income and earnings should not be made.

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 page 44.)

Note: According to the Census Bureau, estimates based on the ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file 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 www.ilr.cornell.edu/edi/disabilitystatistics/faq.cfm for further information.



Summary

United States

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS).

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Age: In 2007, the prevalence of disability in the US was:

- 14.9 percent for persons ages 5 +
- 6.3 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 6.8 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 12.8 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 29.7 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 52.9 percent for persons ages 75 +

Gender: In 2007, 15.5 percent of females ages 5 and older and 14.3 percent of males ages 5 and older in the US reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2007, the prevalence of disability among persons ages 5 and older of Hispanic or Latino origin in the US was 10.7 percent.

Race: In the US in 2007, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 12.6 percent among Whites
- 17.0 percent among Black / African Americans
- 6.3 percent among Asians
- 22.5 percent among Native Americans
- 11.7 percent among persons of some other race

Employment: In 2007, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the US was 36.9 percent.

Looking for Work: In the US in 2007, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 8.4 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In the US in 2007, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/ full-year was 21.2 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2007, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was \$34,200.

Annual Household Income: In the US in 2007, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$38,400.

Poverty: In the US in 2007, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 24.7 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2007, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in the US was 17.1 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2007, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in the US:

- With only a high school diploma or equivalent was 35.3 percent
- With only some college or an associate degree was 27.9 percent
- With a bachelor's degree or more was 12.5 percent

2007

US

United States

US Prevalence:
Ages 21 - 64

12.8%

US Employment:
with disability

36.9%

US Employment:
without disability

79.7%

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 2007 American Community Survey (ACS).

Location	2007	Location	2007
Alabama	19.3	Montana	13.5
Alaska	15.0	Nebraska	10.9
Arizona	12.0	Nevada	11.2
Arkansas	19.0	New Hampshire	11.3
California	10.9	New Jersey	9.3
Colorado	10.8	New Mexico	14.5
Connecticut	10.4	New York	11.7
Delaware	12.2	North Carolina	14.9
District of Columbia	11.8	North Dakota	10.1
Florida	12.1	Ohio	14.1
Georgia	12.7	Oklahoma	17.3
Hawaii	10.7	Oregon	13.9
Idaho	12.6	Pennsylvania	13.8
Illinois	10.3	Puerto Rico	24.4
Indiana	13.6	Rhode Island	14.2
Iowa	12.4	South Carolina	15.1
Kansas	12.0	South Dakota	12.7
Kentucky	19.5	Tennessee	16.8
Louisiana	16.2	Texas	12.2
Maine	18.1	Utah	10.4
Maryland	10.9	Vermont	13.2
Massachusetts	11.4	Virginia	11.1
Michigan	14.4	Washington	14.0
Minnesota	10.3	West Virginia	22.4
Mississippi	19.5	Wisconsin	11.3
Missouri	15.0	Wyoming	13.7

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 2007 American Community Survey (ACS).

Location	People w/ Disabilities 2007	People w/o Disabilities 2007	Location	People w/ Disabilities 2007	People w/o Disabilities 2007
Alabama	31.4	79.5	Montana	42.2	80.6
Alaska	47.4	80.4	Nebraska	48.0	86.1
Arizona	35.4	77.3	Nevada	40.1	79.7
Arkansas	31.9	79.0	New Hampshire	43.2	84.7
California	36.8	77.3	New Jersey	37.2	79.8
Colorado	44.6	81.8	New Mexico	38.3	77.3
Connecticut	42.7	82.2	New York	34.0	78.6
Delaware	36.0	79.8	North Carolina	35.6	80.5
District of Columbia	33.3	80.7	North Dakota	56.0	85.8
Florida	37.6	78.9	Ohio	35.9	80.5
Georgia	34.3	79.2	Oklahoma	37.7	80.4
Hawaii	44.0	80.0	Oregon	41.2	79.5
Idaho	41.7	80.2	Pennsylvania	35.3	81.2
Illinois	39.2	79.3	Puerto Rico	21.8	59.9
Indiana	37.1	80.8	Rhode Island	37.2	82.4
Iowa	47.0	85.2	South Carolina	30.0	79.3
Kansas	43.7	83.6	South Dakota	46.4	86.2
Kentucky	30.4	79.3	Tennessee	32.3	79.9
Louisiana	33.6	77.3	Texas	38.7	78.5
Maine	38.6	83.3	Utah	49.5	80.9
Maryland	42.8	82.5	Vermont	46.7	85.4
Massachusetts	36.5	82.3	Virginia	37.7	82.3
Michigan	31.3	76.7	Washington	40.9	80.6
Minnesota	46.1	84.2	West Virginia	26.6	76.3
Mississippi	30.4	77.3	Wisconsin	43.2	83.6
Missouri	37.6	81.4	Wyoming	49.9	86.0

2007

US

United States

Prevalence:
Ages 5 and Older

14.9%

Prevalence: Ages 5 and Older

Introduction

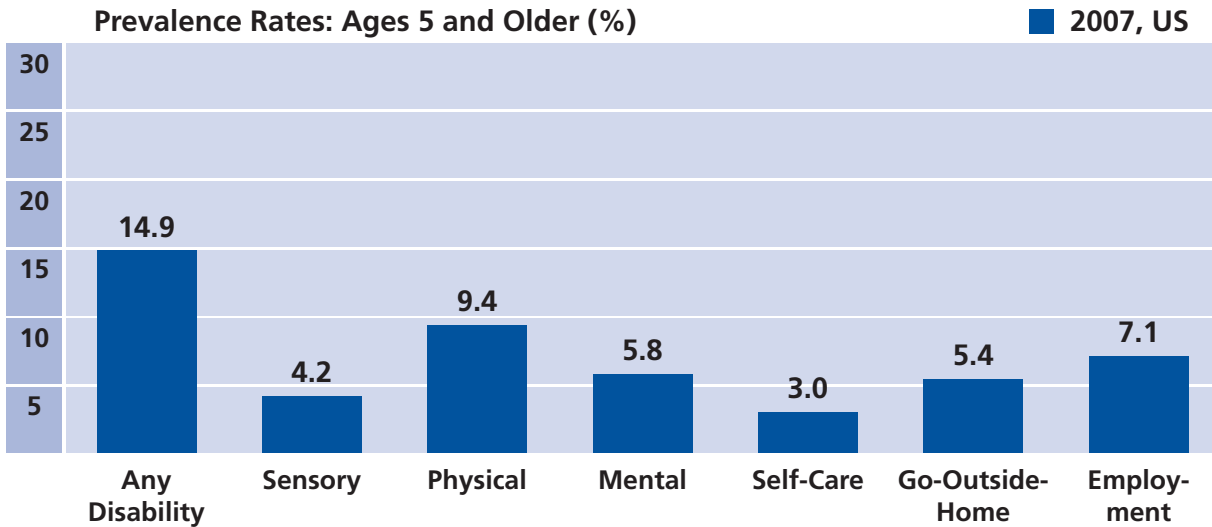
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 5 and older in the United States, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

Quick Statistics

- In 2007, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 5 and older in the US was 14.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2007, 41,306,000 of the 276,758,000 individuals ages 5 and older in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2007, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was "Physical Disability," 9.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 3.0 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 5 and older in the United States in 2007*

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	14.9	0.04	41,306,000	117,300	276,758,000	2,765,433
Sensory	4.2	0.02	11,696,000	65,900	276,758,000	2,765,433
Physical	9.4	0.03	25,930,000	95,600	276,758,000	2,765,433
Mental	5.8	0.03	16,021,000	76,500	276,758,000	2,765,433
Self-Care	3.0	0.02	8,382,000	56,100	276,758,000	2,765,433
Go-Outside-Home	5.4	0.03	12,631,000	68,300	232,329,000	2,331,218
Employment	7.1	0.04	13,826,000	71,300	196,103,000	1,895,941

* **Note:** Go-Outside-Home disability question only asked of persons aged 16 year old and older. Employment disability only includes persons aged 16-64.

2007

US

United States

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to 15 years

6.3%

Prevalence:

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

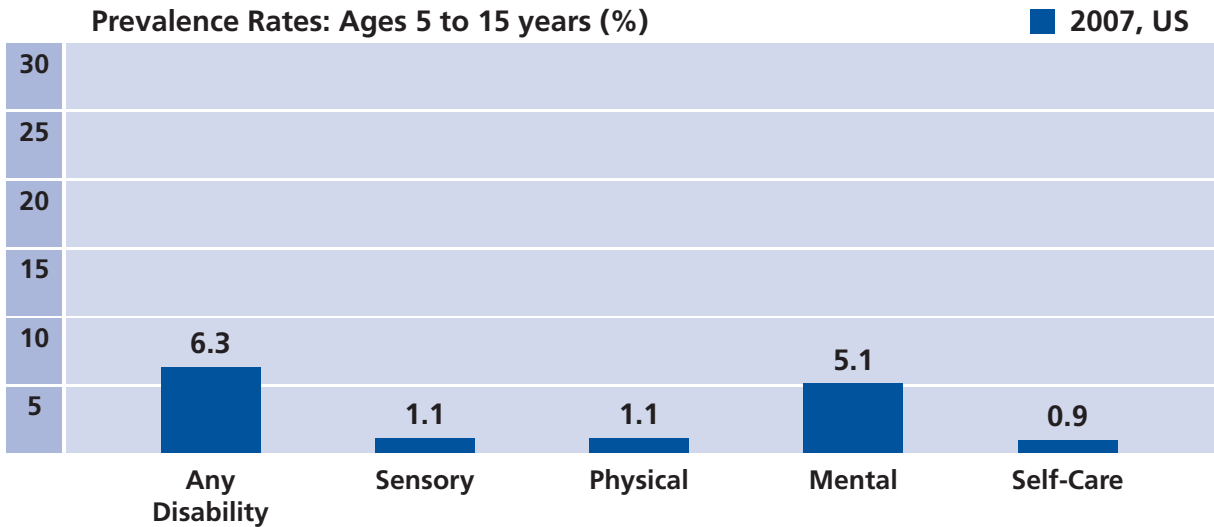
This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in the United States, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

Quick Statistics

- In 2007, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in the US was 6.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2007, 2,786,000 of the 44,429,000 children ages 5 to 15 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In 2007, in the US, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Mental Disability," 5.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 0.9 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in the United States in 2007

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.3	0.07	2,786,000	32,600	44,429,000	434,215
Sensory	1.1	3.29	489,000	13,700	44,429,000	434,215
Physical	1.1	3.29	508,000	14,000	44,429,000	434,215
Mental	5.1	0.06	2,260,000	29,400	44,429,000	434,215
Self-Care	0.9	3.29	401,000	12,400	44,429,000	434,215

2007

US

United States

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to 20 years

6.8%

Prevalence:

Ages 16 to 20 years

Introduction

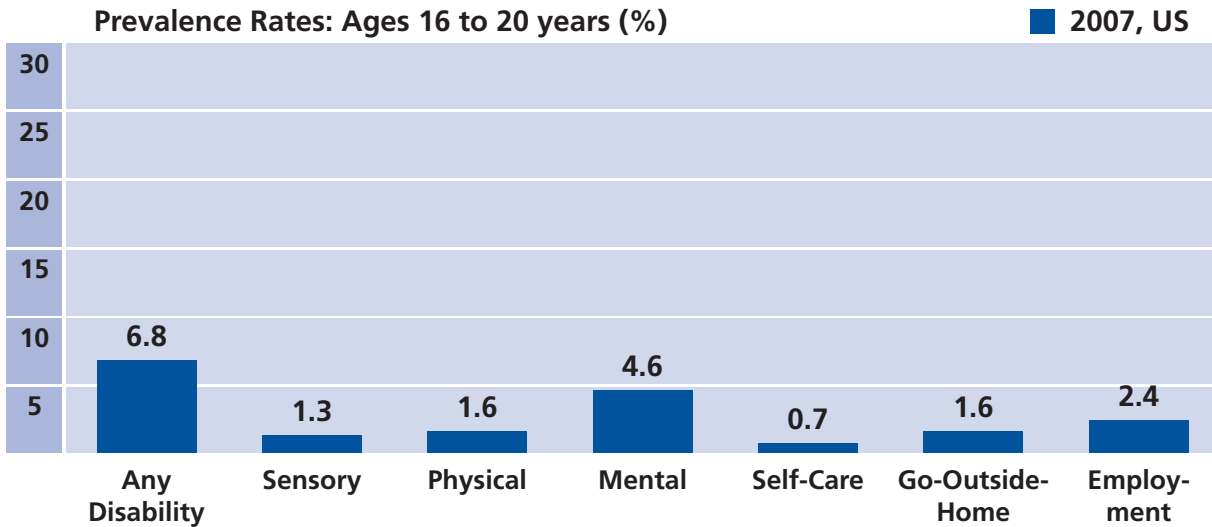
This section examines the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in the United States, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

Quick Statistics

- In 2007, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in the US was 6.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2007, 1,496,000 of the 21,897,000 individuals ages 16 to 20 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In 2007, in the US, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Mental Disability," 4.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 0.7 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in the United States in 2007

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.8	0.11	1,496,000	24,000	21,897,000	203,326
Sensory	1.3	3.29	283,000	10,400	21,897,000	203,326
Physical	1.6	3.29	350,000	11,600	21,897,000	203,326
Mental	4.6	0.09	1,018,000	19,800	21,897,000	203,326
Self-Care	0.7	3.29	156,000	7,800	21,897,000	203,326
Go-Outside-Home	1.6	3.29	345,000	11,500	21,897,000	203,326
Employment	2.4	0.06	529,000	14,300	21,897,000	203,326

2007

US

United States

Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64 years

12.8%

Prevalence: Ages 21 to 64 (Working-Age)

Introduction

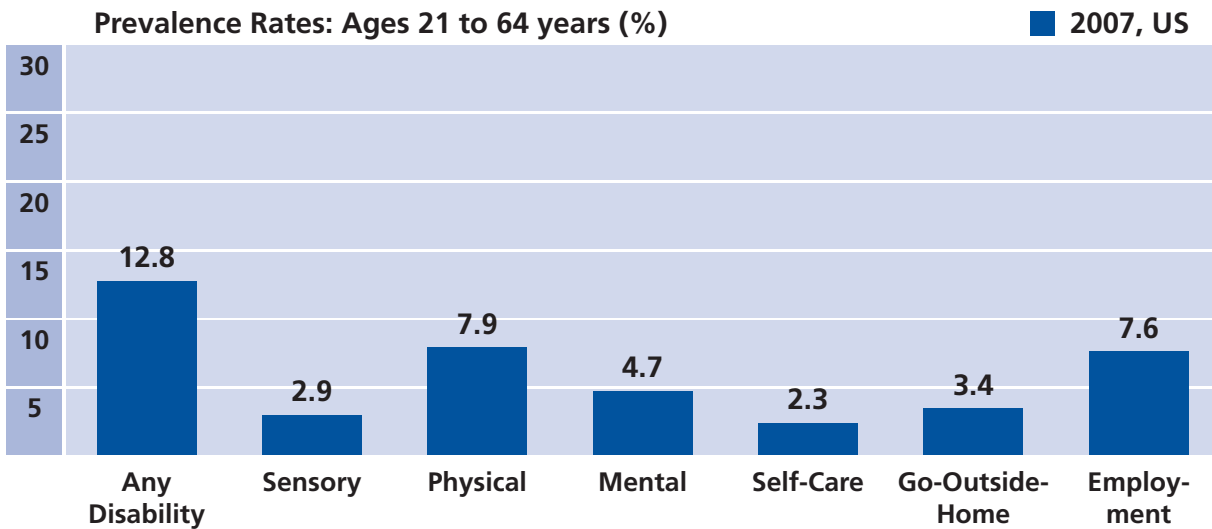
This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in the United States, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

Quick Statistics

- In 2007, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working-age people with a disability ages 21 to 64 in the US was 12.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2007, 22,295,000 of the 174,206,000 working-age individuals in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In 2007, in the US, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Physical Disability," 7.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 2.3 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in the United States in 2007

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	12.8	0.05	22,295,000	89,200	174,206,000	1,692,615
Sensory	2.9	0.02	5,033,000	43,700	174,206,000	1,692,615
Physical	7.9	0.04	13,789,000	71,200	174,206,000	1,692,615
Mental	4.7	0.03	8,273,000	55,700	174,206,000	1,692,615
Self-Care	2.3	0.02	4,056,000	39,300	174,206,000	1,692,615
Go-Outside-Home	3.4	0.03	5,931,000	47,400	174,206,000	1,692,615
Employment	7.6	0.04	13,297,000	70,000	174,206,000	1,692,615

2007



US

United States

Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74 years

29.7%

Prevalence: Age Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

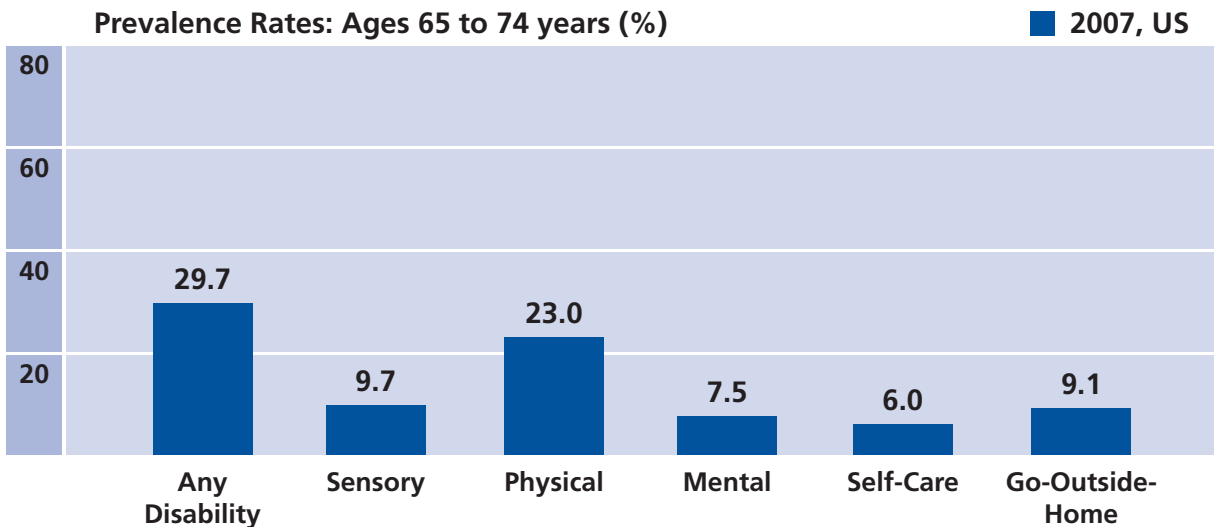
This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in the United States, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

Quick Statistics

- In 2007 in the US, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 was 29.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2007, 5,667,000 of the 19,104,000 individuals ages 65 to 74 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In 2007, in the US, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was "Physical Disability," 23.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 6.0 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in the United States in 2007

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	29.7	0.21	5,667,000	46,300	19,104,000	233,783
Sensory	9.7	0.13	1,851,000	26,600	19,104,000	233,783
Physical	23.0	0.19	4,391,000	40,900	19,104,000	233,783
Mental	7.5	0.12	1,432,000	23,400	19,104,000	233,783
Self-Care	6.0	0.11	1,140,000	20,900	19,104,000	233,783
Go-Outside-Home	9.1	0.13	1,736,000	25,800	19,104,000	233,783

2007

US

United States

Prevalence:
Ages 75 and Older

52.9%

Prevalence: Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

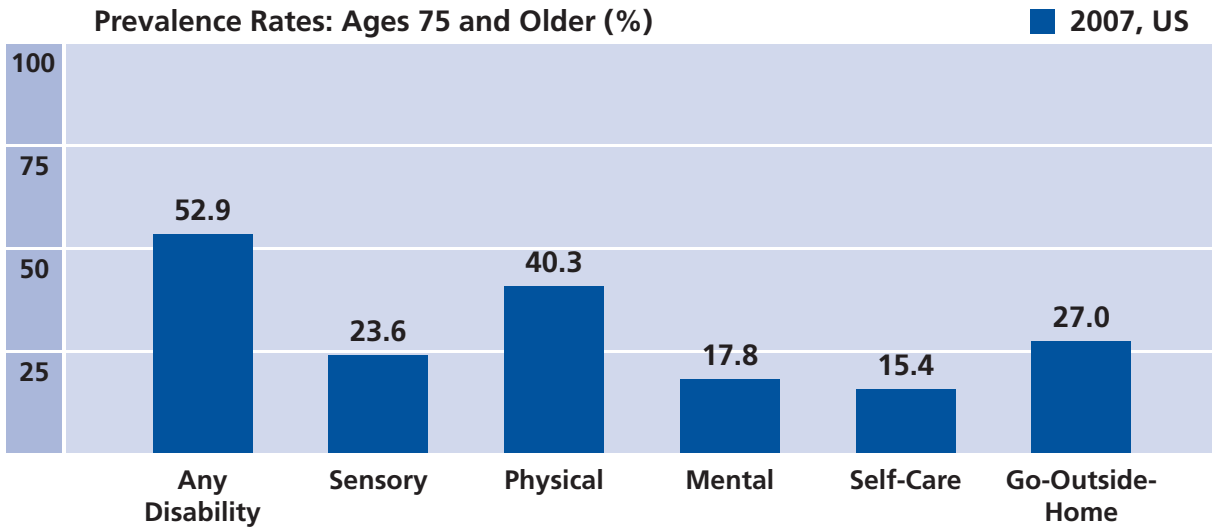
This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in the United States, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

Quick Statistics

- In the US in 2007, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older was 52.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2007, 9,063,000 of the 17,122,000 individuals ages 75 and older in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In 2007, in the US, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Physical Disability," 40.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 15.4 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in the United States in 2007

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	52.9	0.24	9,063,000	58,200	17,122,000	201,494
Sensory	23.6	0.20	4,042,000	39,200	17,122,000	201,494
Physical	40.3	0.23	6,893,000	51,000	17,122,000	201,494
Mental	17.8	0.18	3,039,000	34,100	17,122,000	201,494
Self-Care	15.4	0.17	2,629,000	31,700	17,122,000	201,494
Go-Outside-Home	27.0	0.21	4,620,000	41,900	17,122,000	201,494

2007



US

United States

Prevalence:
Males Ages 5+

14.3%

Prevalence:
Females Ages 5+

15.5%

Prevalence: Gender and Age

Introduction

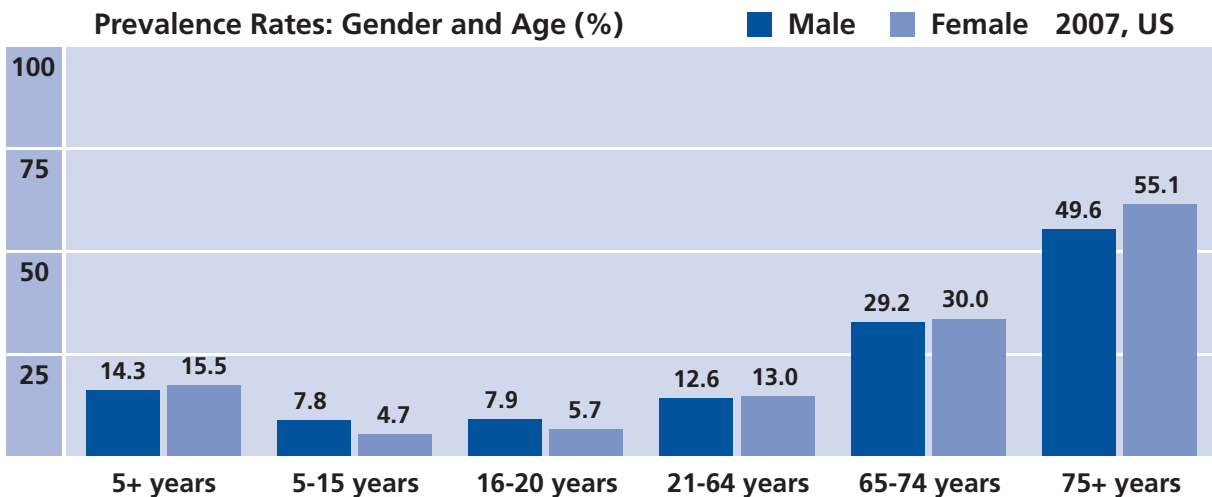
This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in the United States, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

Quick Statistics

- In the US in 2007, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability ages 5 and older was 14.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2007, 19,375,000 of the 135,398,000 males ages 5 and older in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2007, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability ages 5 and older was 15.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2007, 21,931,000 of the 141,360,000 females ages 5 and older 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 2007

Chart



Table

Gender & Age	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males: Ages 5+	14.3	0.06	19,375,000	83,600	135,398,000	1,330,278
Males: Ages 5-15	7.8	0.11	1,775,000	26,100	22,723,000	222,071
Males: Ages 16-20	7.9	0.16	884,000	18,400	11,242,000	103,827
Males: Ages 21-64	12.6	0.07	10,829,000	63,500	85,964,000	814,326
Males: Ages 65-74	29.2	0.30	2,565,000	31,300	8,775,000	108,530
Males: Ages 75+	49.6	0.38	3,322,000	35,600	6,694,000	81,524
Females: Ages 5+	15.5	0.06	21,931,000	88,600	141,360,000	1,435,155
Females: Ages 5-15	4.7	0.09	1,011,000	19,700	21,706,000	212,144
Females: Ages 16-20	5.7	0.14	611,000	15,300	10,655,000	99,499
Females: Ages 21-64	13.0	0.07	11,466,000	65,200	88,242,000	878,289
Females: Ages 65-74	30.0	0.28	3,103,000	34,400	10,329,000	125,253
Females: Ages 75+	55.1	0.30	5,740,000	46,600	10,428,000	119,970

2007

US

United States

Prevalence:
Hispanic Ages 5+

10.7%

Prevalence: Non-
Hispanic Ages 5+

15.6%

Prevalence:

Hispanic/Latino Origin and Age

Introduction

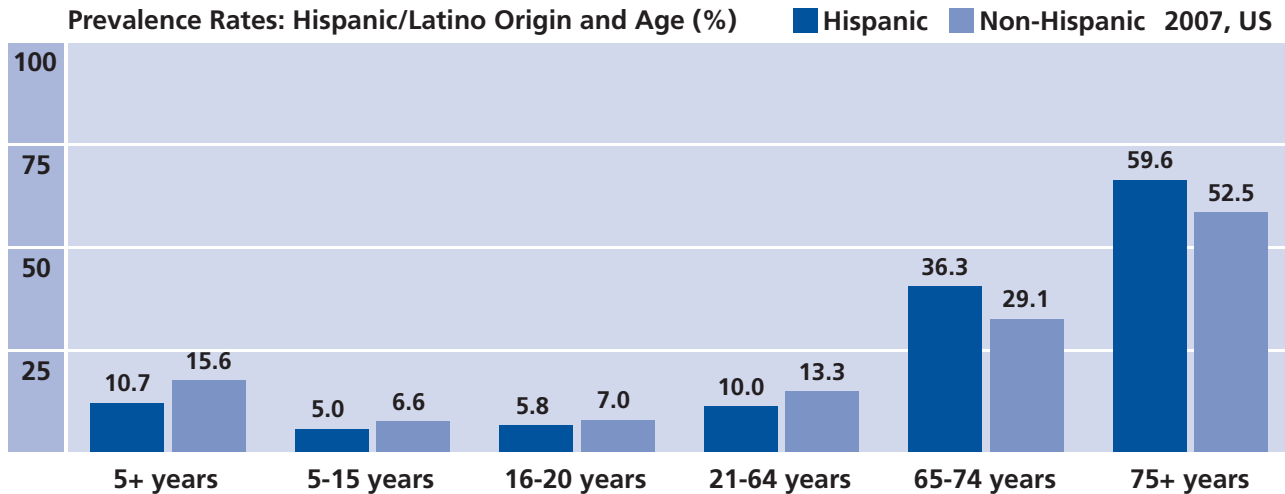
This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by Hispanic/Latino origin and age group in the United States, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

Quick Statistics

- In the US in 2007, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin ages 5 and older was 10.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2007, 4,264,000 of the 39,965,000 people of Hispanic/Latino origin ages 5 and older in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2007, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin ages 5 and older was 15.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2007, 37,042,000 of the 236,793,000 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin ages 5 and older in the US reported one or more disabilities.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by Hispanic / Latino origin and age group in the United States in 2007

Chart



Table

Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic: Ages 5+	10.7	0.10	4,264,000	40,300	39,965,000	329,444
Hispanic: Ages 5-15	5.0	0.14	447,000	13,100	8,907,000	77,592
Hispanic: Ages 16-20	5.8	0.24	218,000	9,200	3,771,000	31,991
Hispanic: Ages 21-64	10.0	0.12	2,492,000	30,900	24,876,000	197,149
Hispanic: Ages 65-74	36.3	0.79	514,000	14,100	1,418,000	13,619
Hispanic: Ages 75+	59.6	0.97	592,000	15,100	993,000	9,093
Non-Hispanic: Ages 5+	15.6	0.05	37,042,000	112,000	236,793,000	2,435,989
Non-Hispanic: Ages 5-15	6.6	0.08	2,338,000	29,900	35,522,000	356,623
Non-Hispanic: Ages 16-20	7.0	0.12	1,277,000	22,200	18,126,000	171,335
Non-Hispanic: Ages 21-64	13.3	0.05	19,803,000	84,500	149,330,000	1,495,466
Non-Hispanic: Ages 65-74	29.1	0.21	5,153,000	44,200	17,686,000	220,164
Non-Hispanic: Ages 75+	52.5	0.24	8,470,000	56,400	16,129,000	192,401



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 United States, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

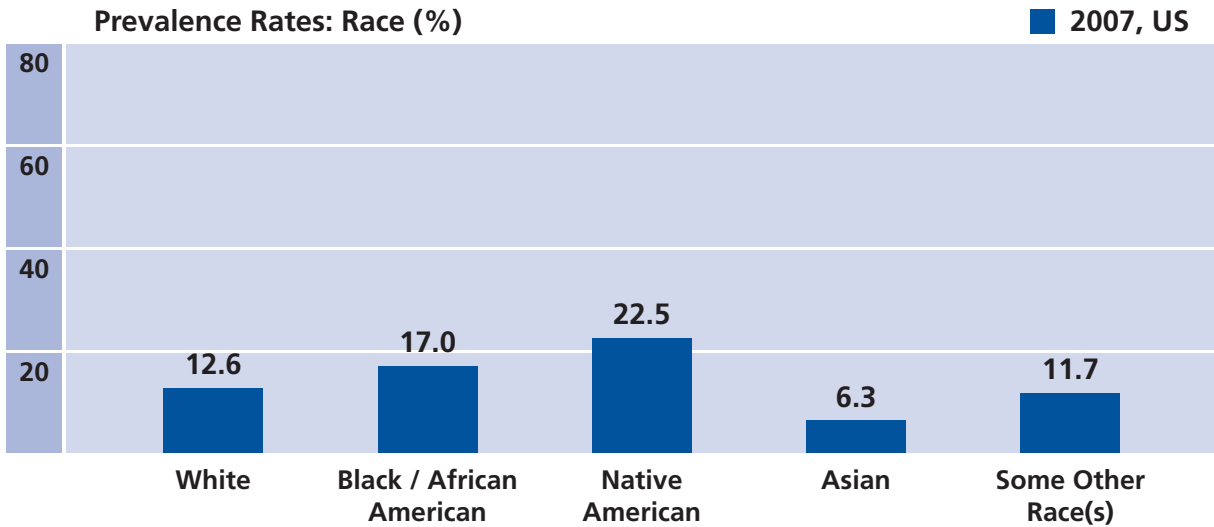
Quick Statistics

In 2007, among working-age people in the US:

- 12.6 percent of persons who were White reported a disability
- 17.0 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability
- 22.5 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability
- 6.3 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability
- 11.7 percent of persons who were some other race reported a disability

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race in the United States in 2007

Chart



Table

Race	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	12.6	0.06	16,400,000	77,300	130,401,000	1,334,007
Black/African American	17.0	0.16	3,475,000	36,400	20,423,000	156,556
Native American	22.5	0.70	304,000	10,800	1,354,000	14,457
Asian	6.3	0.16	532,000	14,300	8,508,000	79,047
Some other race(s)	11.7	0.17	1,584,000	24,700	13,521,000	108,548

Employment

2007



US

United States

Employment:
with disability

36.9%

Employment:
without disability

79.7%

Introduction

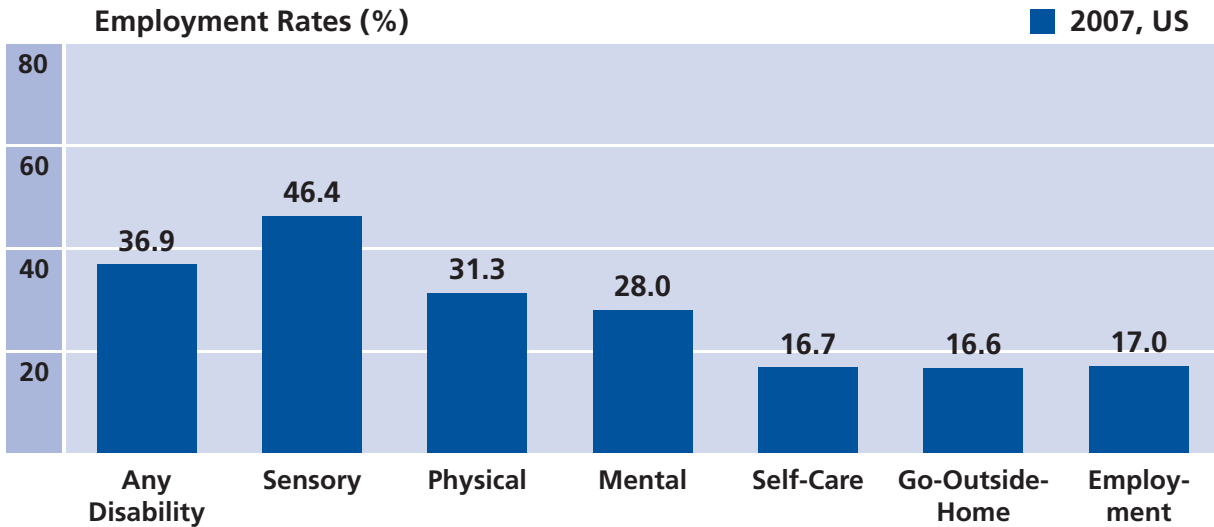
This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

Quick Statistics

- In 2007, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in the US was 36.9 percent.
- In 2007, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in the US was 79.7 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 42.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Sensory Disability," 46.4 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Go-Outside-Home Disability," 16.6 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2007

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	79.7	0.06	121,145,000	167,000	151,911,000	1,471,385
Any Disability	36.9	0.20	8,229,000	56,000	22,295,000	221,230
Sensory	46.4	0.44	2,337,000	30,000	5,033,000	49,074
Physical	31.3	0.25	4,314,000	41,000	13,789,000	139,293
Mental	28.0	0.31	2,316,000	30,000	8,273,000	78,734
Self-Care	16.7	0.36	678,000	16,000	4,056,000	40,153
Go-Outside-Home	16.6	0.30	984,000	19,000	5,931,000	58,186
Employment	17.0	0.20	2,263,000	29,000	13,297,000	133,781

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

2007



US

United States

Actively Looking:
with disability

8.4%

Actively Looking:
without disability

20.1%

Introduction

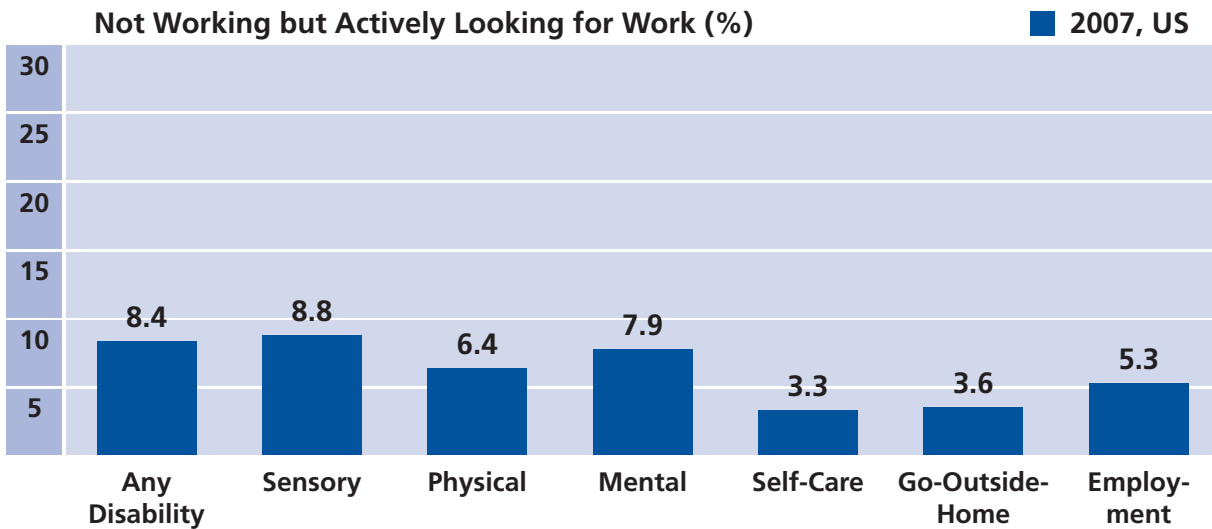
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the United States who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

Quick Statistics

- In 2007 in the US, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 8.4 percent.
- In 2007 in the US, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 20.1 percent.
- The difference in the percentage not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 11.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage was for people with "Sensory Disability," 8.8 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 3.3 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 2007

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	20.1	0.14	6,198,000	48,400	30,766,000	300,819
Any Disability	8.4	0.15	1,188,000	21,400	14,066,000	139,997
Sensory	8.8	0.34	237,000	9,600	2,696,000	26,081
Physical	6.4	0.16	605,000	15,300	9,475,000	96,283
Mental	7.9	0.22	468,000	13,400	5,957,000	57,051
Self-Care	3.3	0.19	113,000	6,600	3,378,000	33,508
Go-Outside-Home	3.6	0.16	178,000	8,300	4,947,000	48,531
Employment	5.3	0.13	589,000	15,100	11,034,000	111,174

2007



US

United States

FT / FY Employment:
with disability

21.2%

FT / FY Employment:
without disability

56.7%

Full-Time / Full-Year Employment

Introduction

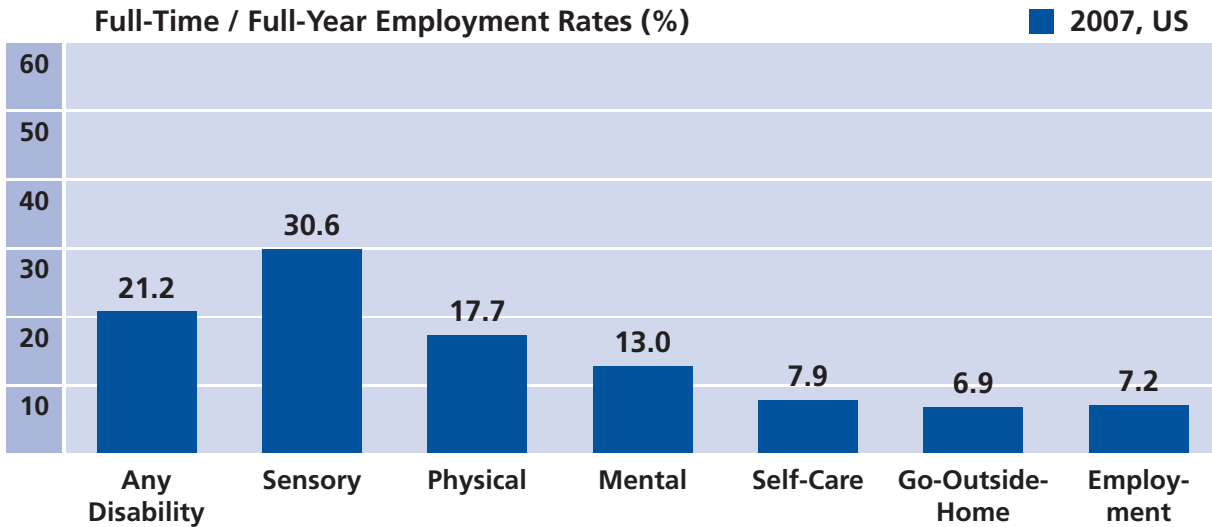
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities working full-time/full-year in the United States, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

Quick Statistics

- In 2007, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was 21.2 percent.
- In 2007, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was 56.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 35.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Sensory Disability," 30.6 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Go-Outside-Home Disability," 6.9 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2007

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	56.7	0.09	86,196,000	180,000	151,911,000	1,471,385
Any Disability	21.2	0.20	4,723,000	49,000	22,295,000	221,230
Sensory	30.6	0.47	1,538,000	28,000	5,033,000	49,074
Physical	17.7	0.24	2,436,000	36,000	13,789,000	139,293
Mental	13.0	0.27	1,079,000	24,000	8,273,000	78,734
Self-Care	7.9	0.31	319,000	13,000	4,056,000	40,153
Go-Outside-Home	6.9	0.24	409,000	15,000	5,931,000	58,186
Employment	7.2	0.16	957,000	22,000	13,297,000	133,781

Annual Earnings

2007



US

United States

Earnings
with disability

\$34,200

Earnings
without disability

\$40,700

Introduction

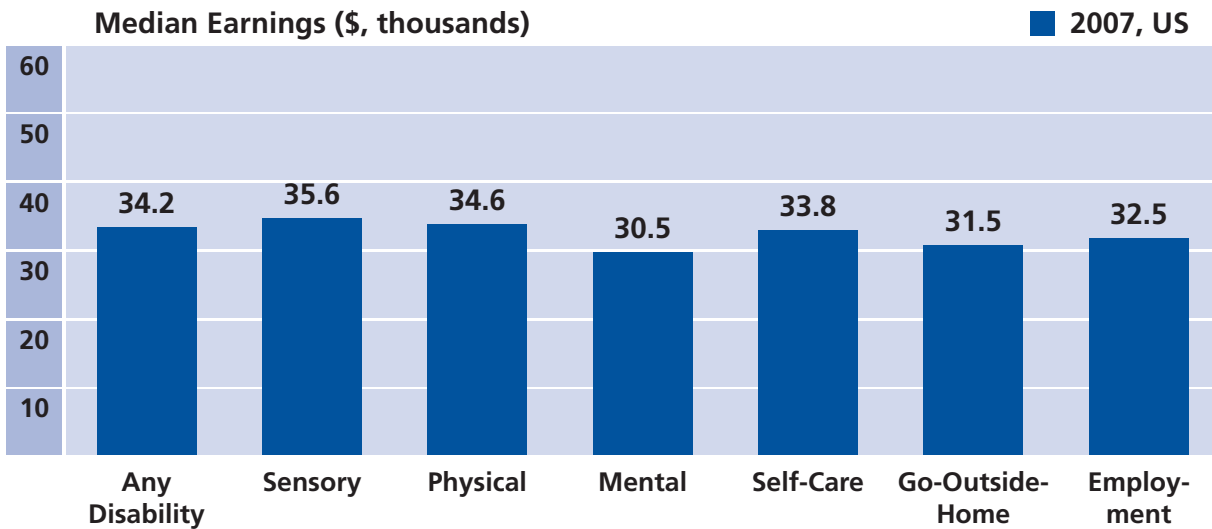
This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in the United States, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44). Comparisons to the 2006 Disability Status Report are not advisable due to the inclusion of self employment income.

Quick Statistics

- In 2007, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in the US was \$34,200.
- In 2007, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in the US was \$40,700.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$6,500.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Sensory Disability," \$35,600. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Mental Disability," \$30,500.

Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status the United States in 2007

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Median Earnings	Margin of Error	Base Population	Sample Size
No Disability	\$40,700	\$100	86,196,000	822,122
Any Disability	\$34,200	\$340	4,723,000	46,701
Sensory	\$35,600	\$680	1,538,000	15,175
Physical	\$34,600	\$480	2,436,000	24,238
Mental	\$30,500	\$620	1,079,000	10,219
Self-Care	\$33,800	\$1,430	319,000	3,152
Go-Outside-Home	\$31,500	\$1,210	409,000	4,083
Employment	\$32,500	\$790	957,000	9,436

Annual Household Income

2007

US

United States

Household Income:
with disability

\$38,400

Household Income:
without disability

\$61,000

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 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44). Comparisons to the 2006 Disability Status Report are not advisable due to changes in the household income calculation.

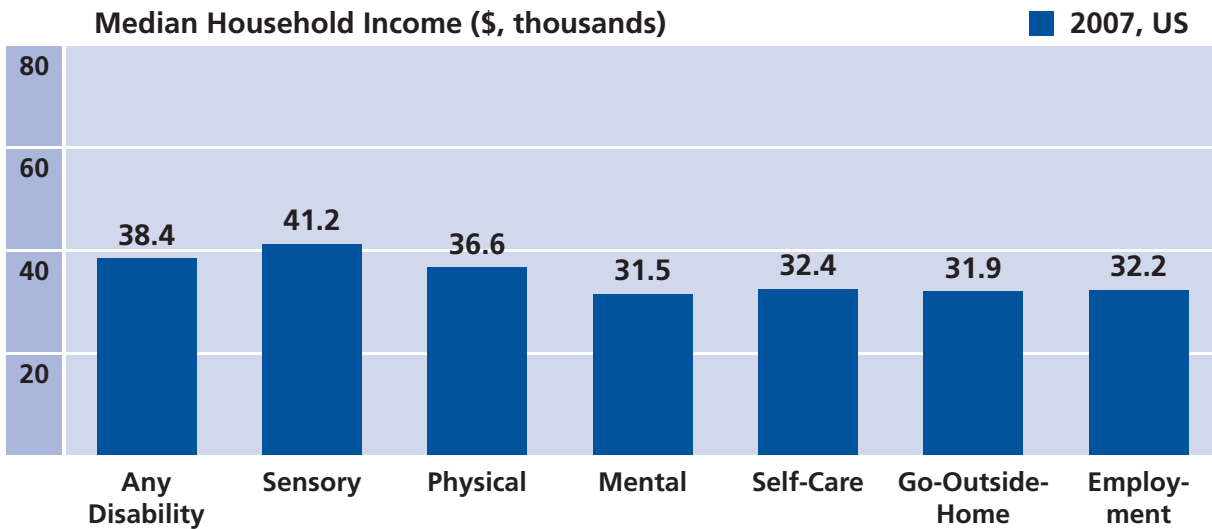
Quick Statistics

- In 2007, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in the US was \$38,400.
- In 2007, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in the US was \$61,000.
- 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 "Sensory Disability," \$41,200. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Mental Disability," \$31,500.

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

Median annual income[†] of households including any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2007

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	Margin of Error	Base Population	Sample Size
No Disability	\$61,000	\$200	76,108,000	761,455
Any Disability	\$38,400	\$320	17,788,000	187,369
Sensory	\$41,200	\$670	4,400,000	45,474
Physical	\$36,600	\$380	11,626,000	123,252
Mental	\$31,500	\$470	6,602,000	68,775
Self-Care	\$32,400	\$650	3,400,000	36,397
Go-Outside-Home	\$31,900	\$550	4,823,000	51,893
Employment	\$32,200	\$370	10,881,000	117,558

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

Poverty

2007



US

United States

Poverty:
with disability

24.7%

Poverty:
without disability

9.0%

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 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

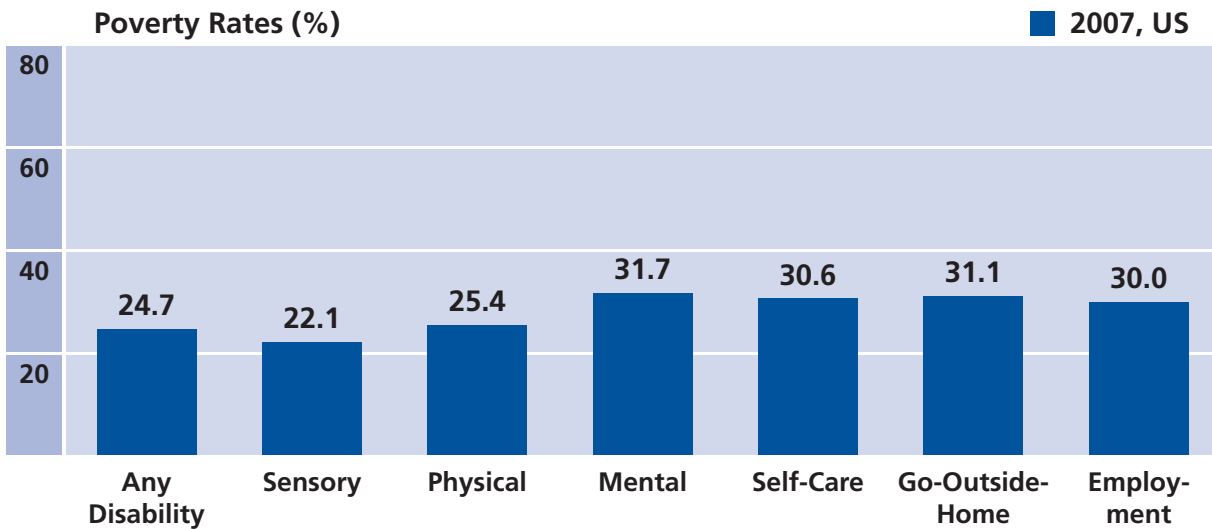
Quick Statistics

- In 2007, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in the US was 24.7 percent.
- In 2007, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in the US was 9.0 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 15.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Mental Disability," 31.7 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Sensory Disability," 22.1 percent.

† Caution: 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 2007

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	9.0	0.06	13,593,000	100,000	151,287,000	1,466,083
Any Disability	24.7	0.25	5,496,000	65,000	22,253,000	220,838
Sensory	22.1	0.51	1,109,000	29,000	5,023,000	48,973
Physical	25.4	0.33	3,495,000	52,000	13,775,000	139,168
Mental	31.7	0.45	2,612,000	45,000	8,249,000	78,519
Self-Care	30.6	0.64	1,239,000	31,000	4,055,000	40,136
Go-Outside-Home	31.1	0.53	1,842,000	38,000	5,929,000	58,166
Employment	30.0	0.35	3,985,000	55,000	13,294,000	133,734

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

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

2007



US

United States

Receipt of SSI

17.1%

Introduction

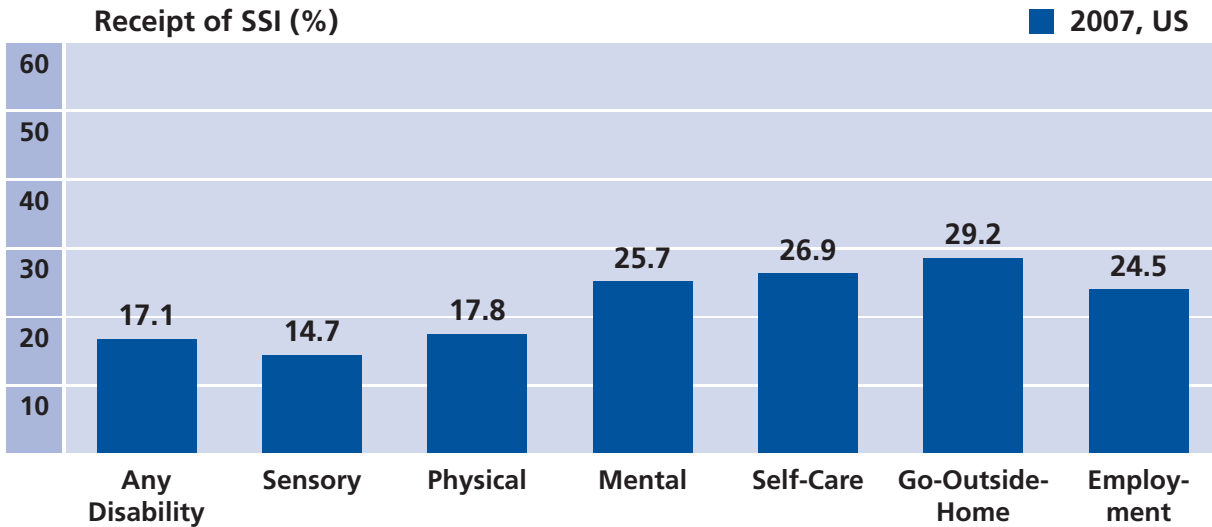
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in the United States, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44). 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

- In 2007, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in the US was 17.1 percent.
- In 2007, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in the US was 3,818,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Go-Outside-Home Disability," 29.2 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Sensory Disability," 14.7 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 2007

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	17.1	0.17	3,818,000	41,000	22,295,000	221,230
Sensory	14.7	0.34	741,000	18,000	5,033,000	49,074
Physical	17.8	0.22	2,454,000	33,000	13,789,000	139,293
Mental	25.7	0.32	2,124,000	31,000	8,273,000	78,734
Self-Care	26.9	0.47	1,091,000	22,000	4,056,000	40,153
Go-Outside-Home	29.2	0.40	1,731,000	28,000	5,931,000	58,186
Employment	24.5	0.25	3,253,000	38,000	13,297,000	133,781

2007

US

United States

High School Only:
with disability**35.3%**High School Only:
without disability**28.1%**

Education:

High School Diploma/Equivalent

Introduction

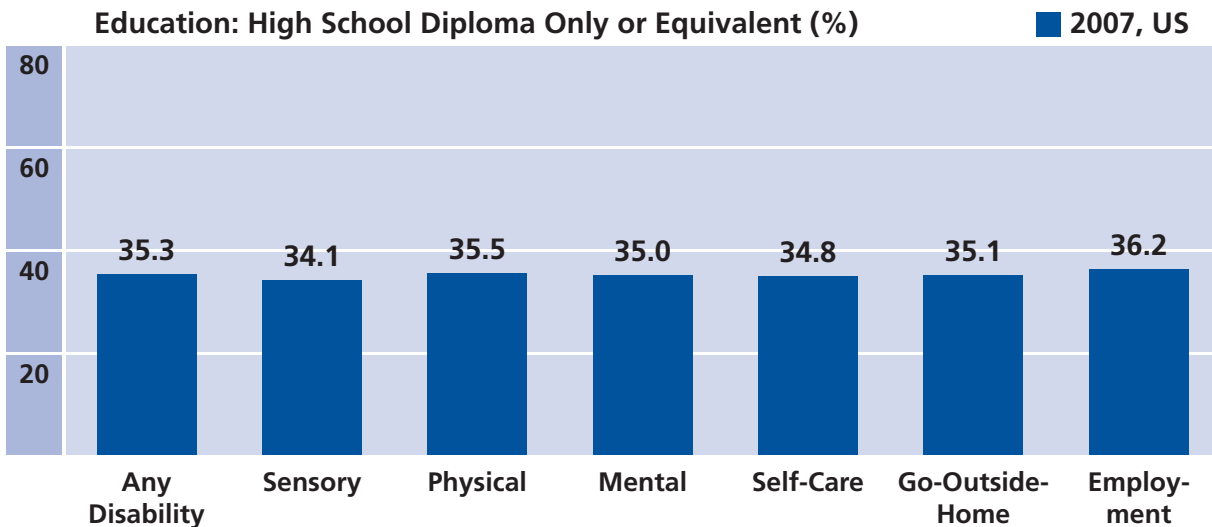
This section explores the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in the United States, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

Quick Statistics

- In 2007, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in the US was 35.3 percent.
- In 2007, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in the US was 28.1 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 7.2 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Employment Disability," 36.2 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Sensory Disability," 34.1 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 United States in 2007

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	28.1	0.10	42,730,000	159,000	151,911,000	1,471,385
Any Disability	35.3	0.27	7,872,000	73,000	22,295,000	221,230
Sensory	34.1	0.55	1,715,000	34,000	5,033,000	49,074
Physical	35.5	0.34	4,894,000	57,000	13,789,000	139,293
Mental	35.0	0.43	2,893,000	44,000	8,273,000	78,734
Self-Care	34.8	0.62	1,410,000	31,000	4,056,000	40,153
Go-Outside-Home	35.1	0.51	2,080,000	38,000	5,931,000	58,186
Employment	36.2	0.35	4,815,000	57,000	13,297,000	133,781

2007

US

United States

Some College:
with disability

27.9%

Some College:
without disability

30.2%

Education:

Some College/Associate's Degree

Introduction

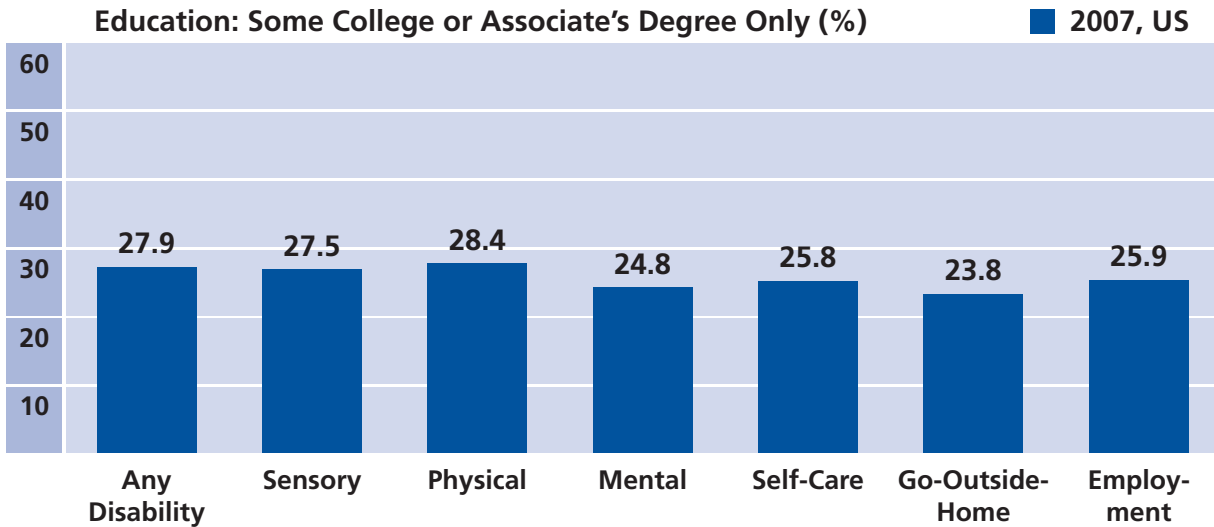
This section examines the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in the United States, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

Quick Statistics

- In 2007, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in the US was 27.9 percent.
- In 2007, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in the US was 30.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 2.3 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 "Physical Disability," 28.4 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Go-Outside-Home Disability," 23.8 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 2007

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	30.2	0.10	45,869,000	163,000	151,911,000	1,471,385
Any Disability	27.9	0.25	6,219,000	65,000	22,295,000	221,230
Sensory	27.5	0.52	1,382,000	31,000	5,033,000	49,074
Physical	28.4	0.32	3,914,000	51,000	13,789,000	139,293
Mental	24.8	0.39	2,053,000	37,000	8,273,000	78,734
Self-Care	25.8	0.57	1,046,000	27,000	4,056,000	40,153
Go-Outside-Home	23.8	0.46	1,409,000	31,000	5,931,000	58,186
Employment	25.9	0.31	3,438,000	48,000	13,297,000	133,781

2007

US

United States

Bachelor's or More:
with disability

12.5%

Bachelor's or More:
without disability

30.8%

Education:

Bachelor's Degree or More

Introduction

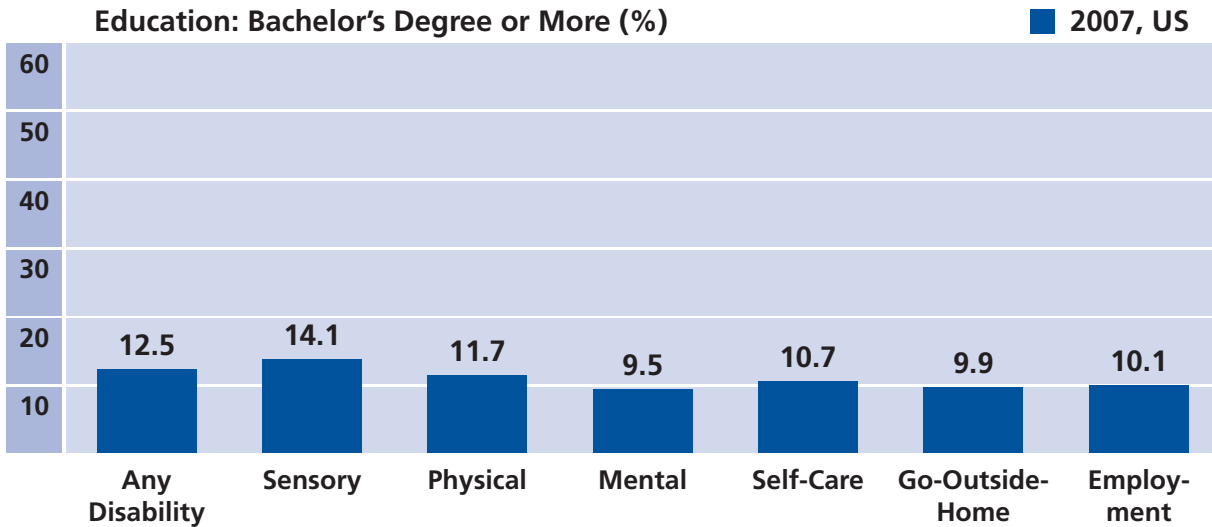
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in the United States, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

Quick Statistics

- In 2007, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in the US was 12.5 percent.
- In 2007, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in the US was 30.8 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 18.3 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Sensory Disability," 14.1 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Mental Disability," 9.5 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 2007

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	30.8	0.10	46,800,000	165,000	151,911,000	1,471,385
Any Disability	12.5	0.18	2,796,000	44,000	22,295,000	221,230
Sensory	14.1	0.41	708,000	22,000	5,033,000	49,074
Physical	11.7	0.23	1,618,000	33,000	13,789,000	139,293
Mental	9.5	0.27	790,000	23,000	8,273,000	78,734
Self-Care	10.7	0.40	436,000	17,000	4,056,000	40,153
Go-Outside-Home	9.9	0.32	585,000	20,000	5,931,000	58,186
Employment	10.1	0.22	1,344,000	30,000	13,297,000	133,781

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.

Base Population (Base Pop.): The estimated number of individuals upon which the calculation is based. (For percentages, this is the denominator.)

Disability and Disability Types: The ACS definition of disability is based on three questions. (1) Does this person have any of the following long-lasting conditions: (a) blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment? [Sensory Disability]; (b) a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying? [Physical Disability] (2) Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities: (a) learning, remembering, or concentrating? [Mental Disability]; (b) dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home? [Self-Care Disability] (3) Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities [asked of persons ages 16 and older]: (a) going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office? [Go-Outside-Home Disability]; (b) working at a job or business? [Employment Disability]. 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.

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 level of schooling 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 "HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (for example: GED)." Our category "some college or an Associate's degree" includes those marking the ACS options: some college credit, but less than one year; one or more years of college 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, AB, 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)."

Employment: A person is considered employed if he or she (a) worked 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) had a job but temporarily did not work at that job during the reference period due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation or other personal reasons. The reference period is defined as the week preceding the date the questionnaire was completed.

Employment Disability: This disability type is based on the question asked of persons ages 16 and older: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities: (b) working at a job or business?

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.

Go-Outside-Home Disability: This disability type is based on the question asked of persons ages 16 and older: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities: (a) going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office?

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 2007 ACS is located on the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/2007_ACS_GQ_Definitions.pdf.

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.

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.

Mental Disability: This disability type is based on the question: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities: (a) learning, remembering, or concentrating?

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.)

Physical Disability: This disability type is based on the question: Does this person have any of the following long-lasting conditions: (b) a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying?

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 2007 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: Our 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: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities: (b) dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home?

Sensory Disability: This disability type is based on the question: Does this person have any of the following long-lasting conditions: (a) blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment?

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.

About the StatsRRTC

About the Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics (StatsRRTC)

The Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics (StatsRRTC) bridges the divide between the sources of disability data and the users of disability statistics. We conduct research exploring the reliability of existing data sources and collection methods, and study the potential to improve current and future data collection efforts.

The StatsRRTC is an interdisciplinary effort of two organizations at Cornell University: the Employment and Disability Institute, and the Department of Policy Analysis and Management. In addition, expertise is drawn from the following collaborating institutions: American Association of People with Disabilities (AAPD), Center for an Accessible Society, InfoUse, and Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.

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