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2021

IL

Illinois

2021 Disability Status Report **Illinois**



www.disabilitystatistics.org

Yang-Tan Institute on Employment and Disability at the Cornell University ILR School

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Glossary

About the Disability Status Report

The 2021 Annual Disability Status Report

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

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

The information in this report is based on data from the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) - a survey sent each year to a random sample of over 3.5 million households. For more information see the Census Bureau's ACS website <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/> and our Guide to Disability Statistics from the American Community Survey (2008 Forward): <http://disabilitystatistics.org/sources>.

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.

<http://www.census.gov/people/disability/methodology/acs.html>

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ACS Disability Questions

There is no single accepted definition of disability. Different definitions and disability questions may identify different populations with disabilities and result in larger or smaller estimates.

Below are the six questions used in the ACS to identify persons with disabilities. Note that the Census Bureau refers to each of the individual types as "difficulty" while in this report the term "disability" is used.

Hearing Disability (asked of all ages):

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

Visual Disability (asked of all ages):

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

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

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

Note:

- The "Any Disability" category used in this report includes persons who reported one or more of the individual disability types.
- Respondents could report more than one disability type.
- Some disability questions were not asked of children.
- A separate set of survey questions identify veterans with service-connected disabilities. Based on a separate set of survey questions, this report includes estimates related to veterans' service-connected disability (see page 51).

Notes

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

Puerto Rico: A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2021 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#Q4> for further information.

Illinois Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in Illinois, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2021, the prevalence of disability in Illinois was:

- 11.9 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.5 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 5.0 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 7.2 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 9.8 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 22.9 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 44.2 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2021, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in Illinois was:

- 11.9% reported Any Disability
- 2.1% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.1% reported a Hearing Disability
- 6.3% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 4.7% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.4% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.4% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2021, 12.5 percent of females of all ages and 11.4 percent of males of all ages in IL reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2021, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in Illinois was 7.5 percent.

Race: In Illinois in 2021, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 9.9 percent among Whites
- 14.4 percent among Black / African Americans
- 4.7 percent among Asians
- 13.2 percent among Native Americans
- 7.9 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2021, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Illinois was 42.0 percent.

Looking for Work: In Illinois in 2021, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 12.2 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In Illinois in 2021, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 27.0 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2021, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in Illinois was \$49,400.

Annual Household Income: In Illinois in 2021, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$56,600.

Poverty: In Illinois in 2021, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 24.6 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2021, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in Illinois was 15.6 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2021, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in Illinois:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 33.0 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 32.7 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 19.0 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2021, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 23.9 percent in Illinois.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2021 in Illinois, 92.2 percent of working-age people with disabilities had health insurance.

Prevalence: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists percentages by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.9%

Location	2021 (%)	Location	2021 (%)
Alabama	14.9	Montana	12.0
Alaska	13.1	Nebraska	11.3
Arizona	11.1	Nevada	10.8
Arkansas	15.9	New Hampshire	9.9
California	8.8	New Jersey	8.0
Colorado	9.3	New Mexico	14.4
Connecticut	9.5	New York	9.5
Delaware	11.2	North Carolina	11.6
District of Columbia	10.0	North Dakota	10.3
Florida	10.4	Ohio	12.4
Georgia	11.2	Oklahoma	15.6
Hawaii	9.0	Oregon	13.2
Idaho	12.0	Pennsylvania	11.3
Illinois	9.8	Rhode Island	11.8
Indiana	12.1	South Carolina	12.5
Iowa	10.8	South Dakota	10.9
Kansas	11.8	Tennessee	13.2
Kentucky	16.5	Texas	10.4
Louisiana	14.5	Utah	9.9
Maine	13.8	Vermont	11.0
Maryland	9.3	Virginia	10.3
Massachusetts	9.0	Washington	10.9
Michigan	12.1	West Virginia	16.7
Minnesota	10.2	Wisconsin	10.3
Mississippi	17.1	Wyoming	11.6
Missouri	12.8	Puerto Rico	17.2

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 2021 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 41.1% for people with disabilities and 78.6% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2021	People without Disabilities 2021	Location	People with Disabilities 2021	People without Disabilities 2021
Alabama	32.4	76.9	Montana	43.3	80.0
Alaska	47.8	78.0	Nebraska	52.3	86.8
Arizona	44.5	77.7	Nevada	43.3	74.7
Arkansas	35.9	79.3	New Hampshire	45.7	83.5
California	40.0	75.6	New Jersey	41.1	78.7
Colorado	50.8	81.6	New Mexico	35.4	73.2
Connecticut	44.3	80.5	New York	37.2	76.3
Delaware	46.8	79.1	North Carolina	39.4	78.8
District of Columbia	41.1	81.1	North Dakota	57.1	85.4
Florida	39.6	78.1	Ohio	39.5	80.4
Georgia	39.6	78.4	Oklahoma	41.0	78.2
Hawaii	42.8	78.1	Oregon	42.2	78.2
Idaho	51.0	80.4	Pennsylvania	39.9	79.9
Illinois	42.0	78.9	Rhode Island	41.6	80.4
Indiana	41.1	80.5	South Carolina	36.5	77.5
Iowa	45.8	84.8	South Dakota	50.7	85.7
Kansas	44.2	82.7	Tennessee	35.8	78.8
Kentucky	34.0	77.8	Texas	46.6	77.7
Louisiana	34.3	74.6	Utah	53.7	81.2
Maine	35.5	81.7	Vermont	39.2	82.2
Maryland	46.5	81.2	Virginia	45.5	81.5
Massachusetts	42.0	81.6	Washington	42.8	78.8
Michigan	37.5	77.1	West Virginia	29.7	73.0
Minnesota	50.6	84.8	Wisconsin	46.0	83.5
Mississippi	33.7	75.8	Wyoming	52.4	81.6
Missouri	41.9	81.4	Puerto Rico	25.6	61.5

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Illinois, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

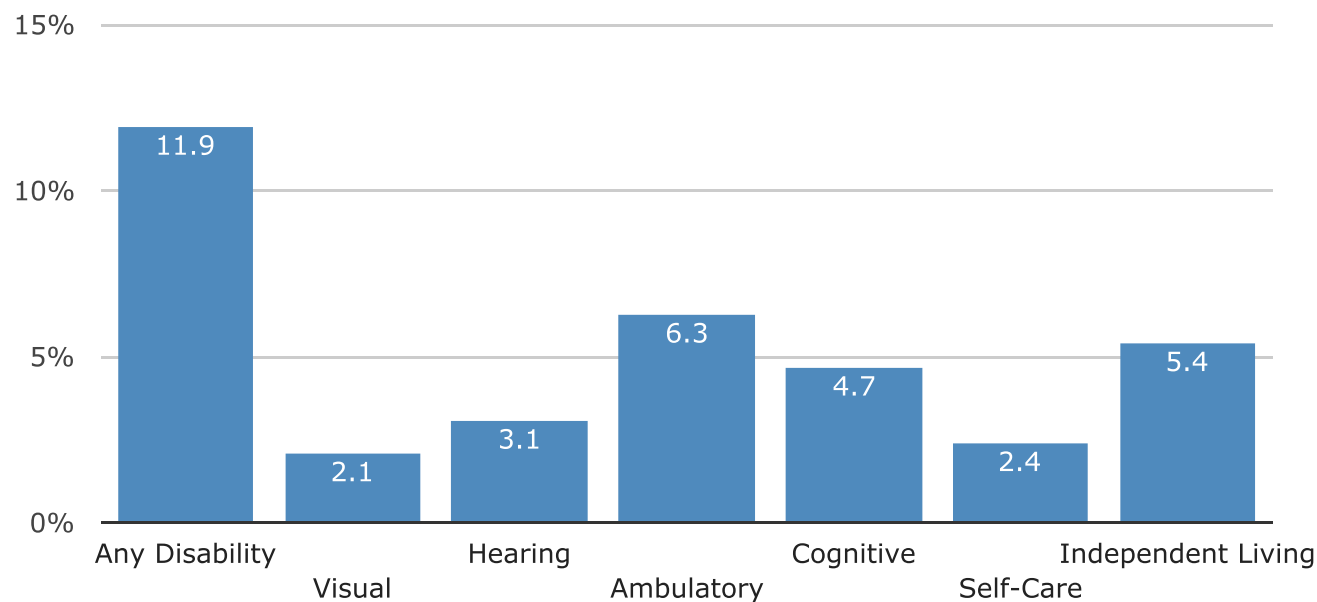
Prevalence:
All Ages

11.9%

- In 2021, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in IL was 11.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2021, 1,492,800 of the 12,518,700 individuals of all ages in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2021, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.1 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Illinois in 2021*

Prevalence Rates: All Ages (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	11.9	0.21	1,492,800	26,300	12,518,700	123,918
Visual	2.1	0.09	266,100	11,700	12,518,700	123,918
Hearing	3.1	0.11	384,200	13,990	12,518,700	123,918
Ambulatory	6.3	0.16	739,300	19,120	11,819,100	117,783
Cognitive	4.7	0.14	550,600	16,630	11,819,100	117,783
Self-Care	2.4	0.10	280,600	12,000	11,819,100	117,783
Independent Living	5.4	0.16	553,000	16,660	10,228,400	103,587

* **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 Illinois, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

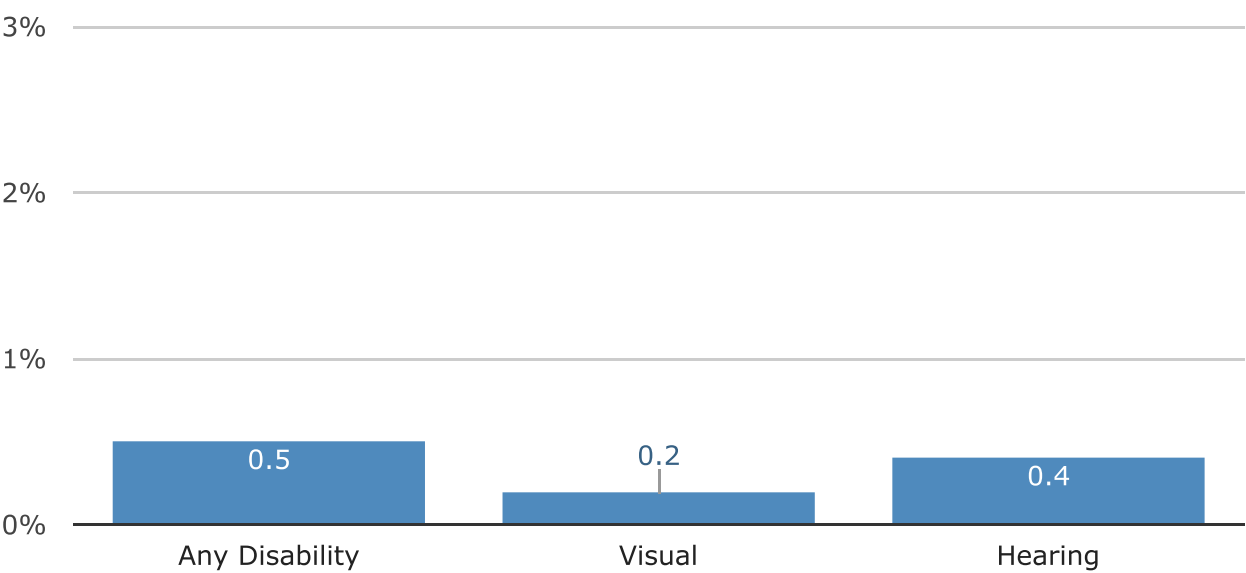
Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.5%

- In 2021, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in IL was 0.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2021, 3,500 of the 699,600 children ages 0 to 4 in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2021, 0.2 percent reported a visual disability
- In IL in 2021, 0.4 percent reported a hearing disability

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Illinois in 2021

Prevalence Rates: Ages 4 years and under (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.5	3.29	3,500	1,360	699,600	6,135
Visual	0.2	3.29	1,200	800	699,600	6,135
Hearing	0.4	3.29	2,700	1,190	699,600	6,135

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in Illinois, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to 15
years

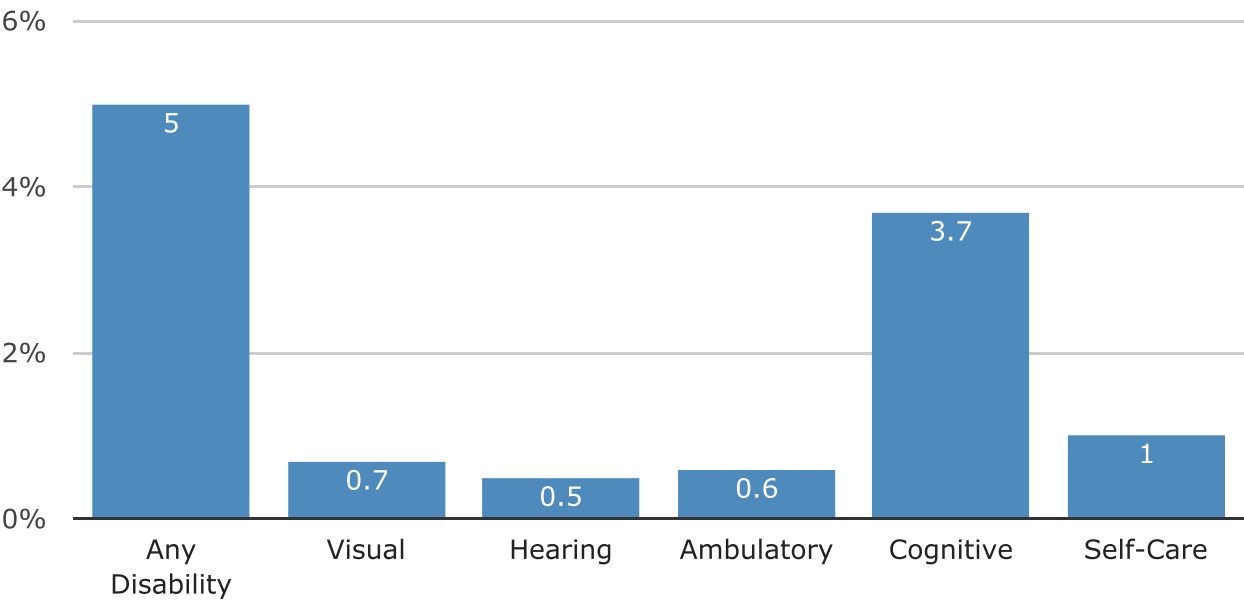
5.0%

- In 2021, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in IL was 5.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2021, 87,600 of the 1,762,600 individuals ages 5 to 15 in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2021, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.5 percent.

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

Prevalence of disability* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in Illinois in 2021

Prevalence Rates: Ages 5 to 15 years (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.0	0.38	87,600	6,760	1,762,600	15,714
Visual	0.7	3.29	12,900	2,600	1,762,600	15,714
Hearing	0.5	3.29	8,400	2,100	1,762,600	15,714
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	9,900	2,280	1,762,600	15,714
Cognitive	3.7	0.33	65,600	5,850	1,762,600	15,714
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	17,700	3,040	1,762,600	15,714

* **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 Illinois, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

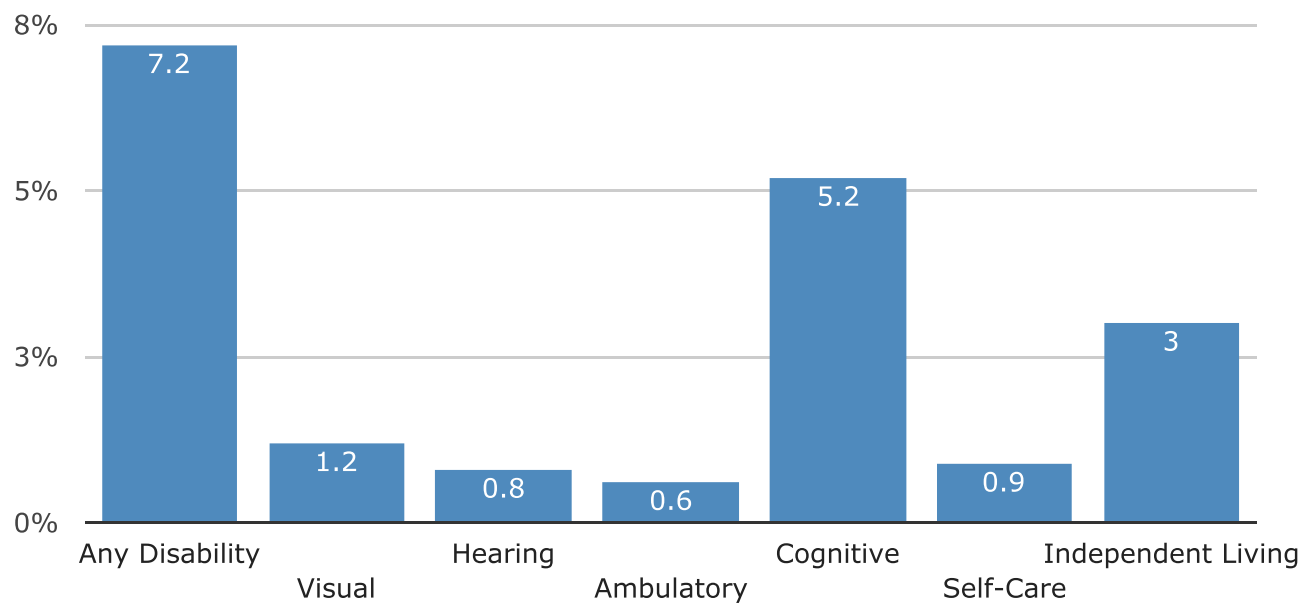
Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years

7.2%

- In 2021, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in IL was 7.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2021, 59,400 of the 827,100 individuals ages 16 to 20 in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2021, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 5.2 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 0.6 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Illinois in 2021

Prevalence Rates: Ages 16 to 20 years (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	7.2	0.65	59,400	5,570	827,100	7,755
Visual	1.2	3.29	9,600	2,240	827,100	7,755
Hearing	0.8	3.29	6,300	1,820	827,100	7,755
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	5,200	1,650	827,100	7,755
Cognitive	5.2	0.56	43,200	4,750	827,100	7,755
Self-Care	0.9	3.29	7,100	1,930	827,100	7,755
Independent Living	3.0	0.43	24,600	3,590	827,100	7,755

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 Illinois, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

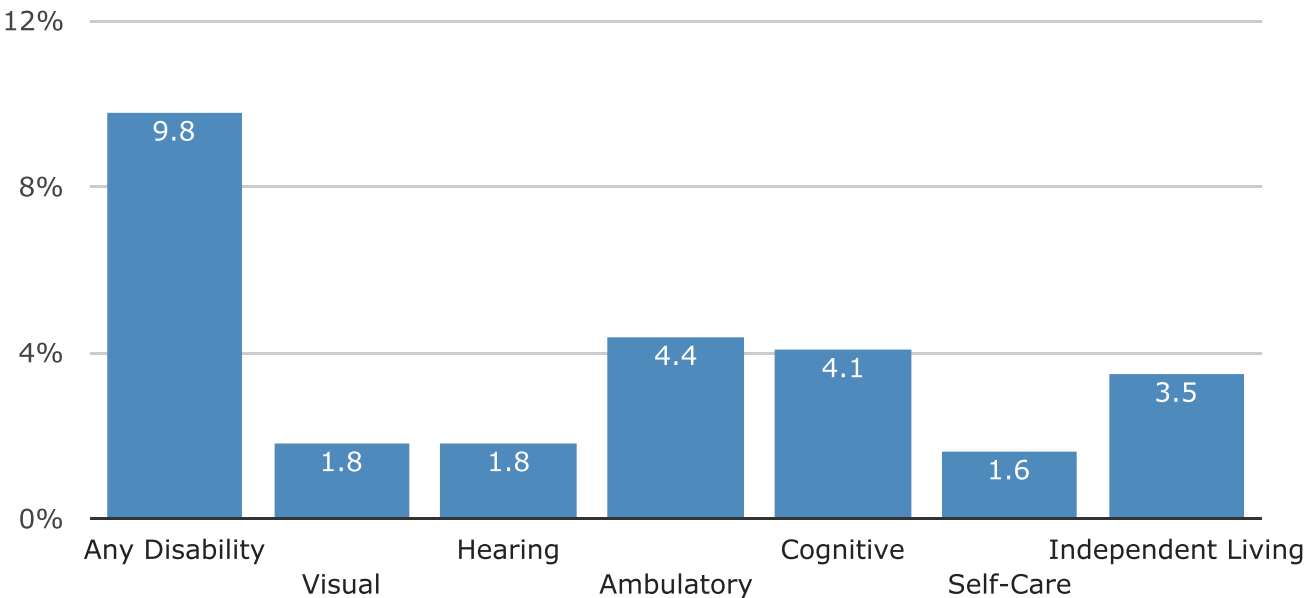
Prevalence:
Ages 21 to
64 years

9.8%

- In 2021, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in IL was 9.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2021, 703,000 of the 7,181,800 individuals ages 21 to 64 in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2021, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 4.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Self-Care Disability," 1.6 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Illinois in 2021

Prevalence Rates: Ages 21 to 64 years (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	9.8	0.25	703,000	18,670	7,181,800	68,673
Visual	1.8	3.29	132,200	8,290	7,181,800	68,673
Hearing	1.8	3.29	127,100	8,130	7,181,800	68,673
Ambulatory	4.4	0.17	313,600	12,670	7,181,800	68,673
Cognitive	4.1	0.17	293,000	12,260	7,181,800	68,673
Self-Care	1.6	3.29	117,400	7,810	7,181,800	68,673
Independent Living	3.5	0.16	251,800	11,380	7,181,800	68,673

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Illinois, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

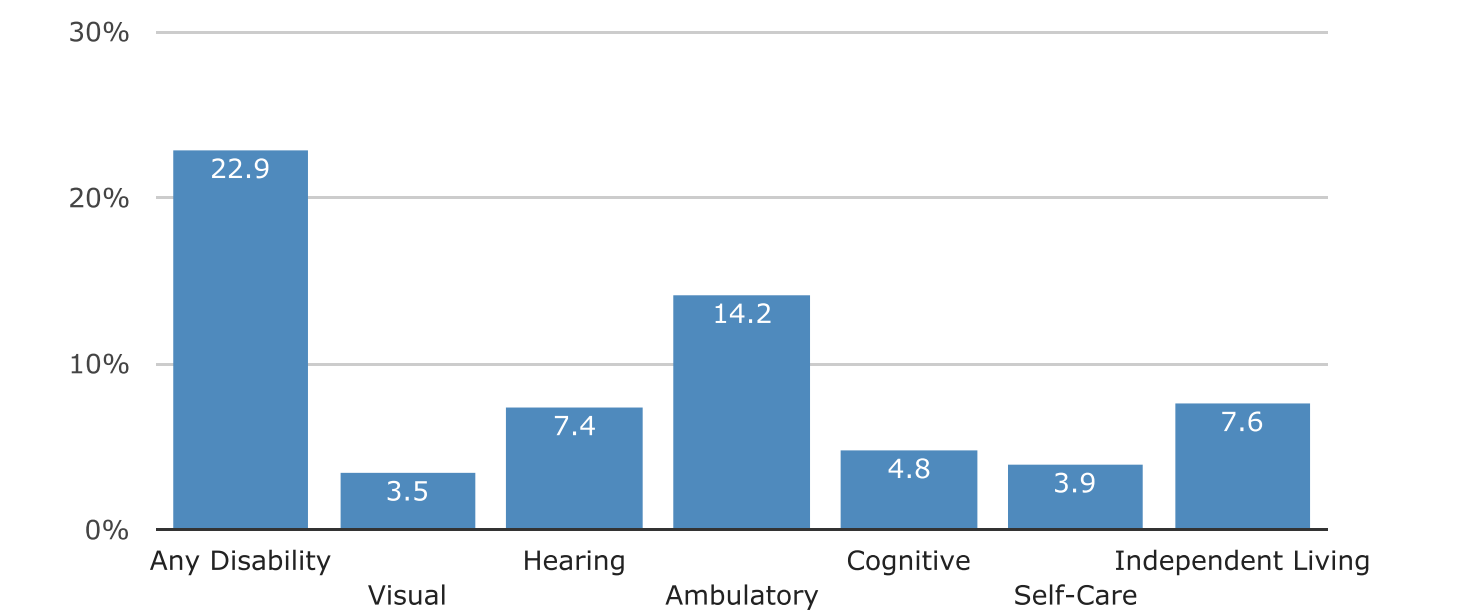
Prevalence:
Ages 65 to
74 years

22.9%

- In 2021, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in IL was 22.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2021, 286,100 of the 1,249,000 individuals ages 65 to 74 in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2021, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 14.2 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 3.5 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Illinois in 2021

Prevalence Rates: Ages 65 to 74 years (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	22.9	0.86	286,100	12,120	1,249,000	15,345
Visual	3.5	0.38	43,500	4,770	1,249,000	15,345
Hearing	7.4	0.54	92,900	6,960	1,249,000	15,345
Ambulatory	14.2	0.72	177,300	9,580	1,249,000	15,345
Cognitive	4.8	0.44	59,400	5,570	1,249,000	15,345
Self-Care	3.9	0.40	49,000	5,060	1,249,000	15,345
Independent Living	7.6	0.54	94,400	7,010	1,249,000	15,345

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Illinois, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

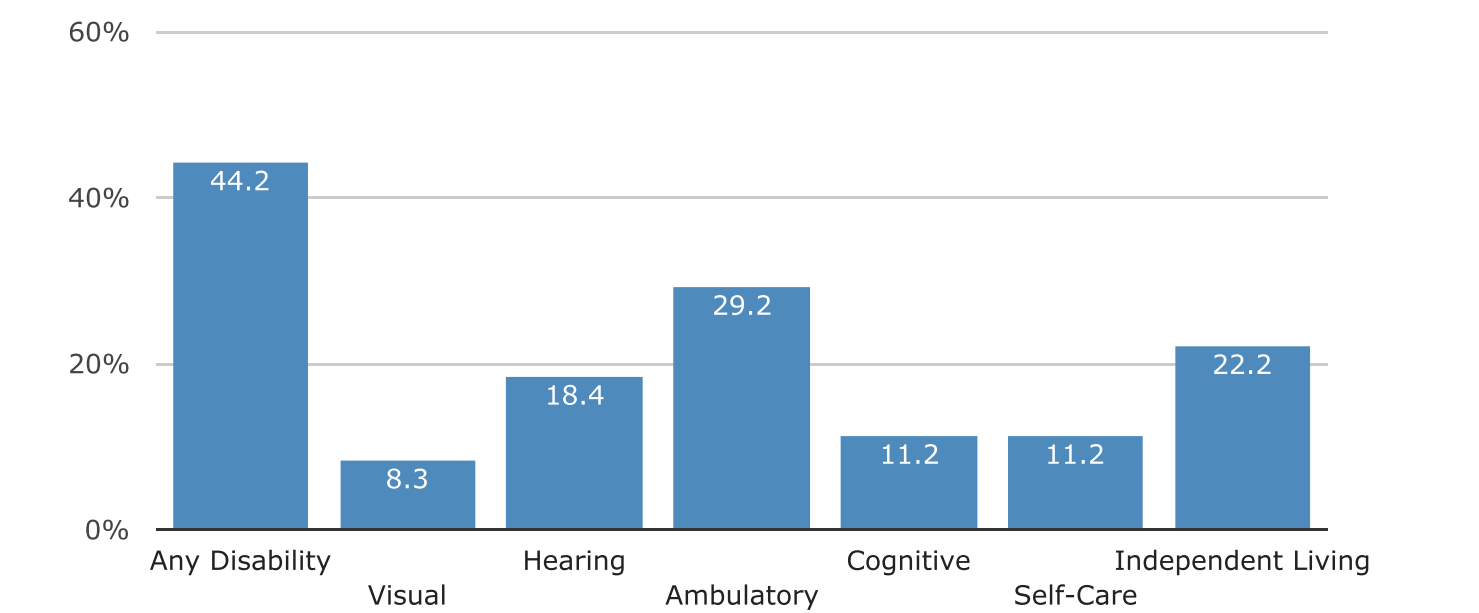
Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

44.2%

- In 2021, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in IL was 44.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2021, 353,200 of the 798,500 individuals ages 75 and older in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2021, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 29.2 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 8.3 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Illinois in 2021

Prevalence Rates: Ages 75 and older (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	44.2	1.27	353,200	13,430	798,500	10,296
Visual	8.3	0.71	66,700	5,900	798,500	10,296
Hearing	18.4	0.99	146,800	8,730	798,500	10,296
Ambulatory	29.2	1.17	233,300	10,970	798,500	10,296
Cognitive	11.2	0.81	89,400	6,830	798,500	10,296
Self-Care	11.2	0.81	89,500	6,830	798,500	10,296
Independent Living	22.2	1.07	177,400	9,580	798,500	10,296

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in Illinois, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

11.4%

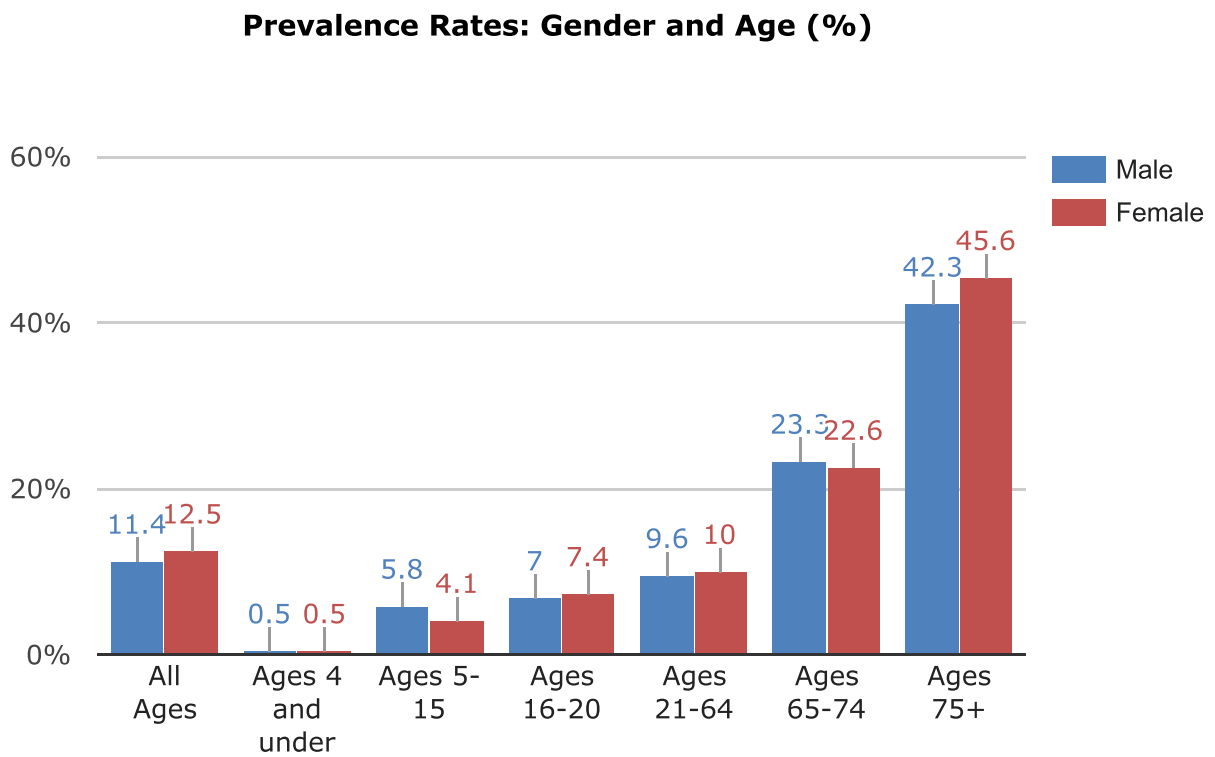
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

12.5%

- In IL in 2021, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 11.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2021, 699,800 of the 6,161,300 males of all ages in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2021, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 12.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2021, 792,900 of the 6,357,300 females of all ages in IL reported one or more disabilities.

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

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by gender and age group in Illinois in 2021



Gender & Age	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Male						
Male: All Ages	11.4	0.29	699,800	18,630	6,161,300	60,640
Male: Ages 4 and under	0.5	3.29	1,800	970	363,400	3,180
Male: Ages 5-15	5.8	0.57	52,100	5,220	893,700	8,007
Male: Ages 16-20	7.0	0.89	29,900	3,960	428,500	4,033
Male: Ages 21-64	9.6	0.36	341,100	13,200	3,561,700	33,811
Male: Ages 65-74	23.3	1.26	136,300	8,420	586,200	7,223
Male: Ages 75+	42.3	1.98	138,500	8,480	327,800	4,386
Female						
Female: All Ages	12.5	0.30	792,900	19,760	6,357,300	63,278
Female: Ages 4 and under	0.5	3.29	1,700	950	336,200	2,955
Female: Ages 5-15	4.1	0.49	35,400	4,310	868,800	7,707
Female: Ages 16-20	7.4	0.95	29,500	3,930	398,600	3,722
Female: Ages 21-64	10.0	0.36	361,800	13,590	3,620,100	34,862
Female: Ages 65-74	22.6	1.18	149,800	8,810	662,800	8,122
Female: Ages 75+	45.6	1.66	214,700	10,530	470,800	5,910

* **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 Illinois, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

7.5%

Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

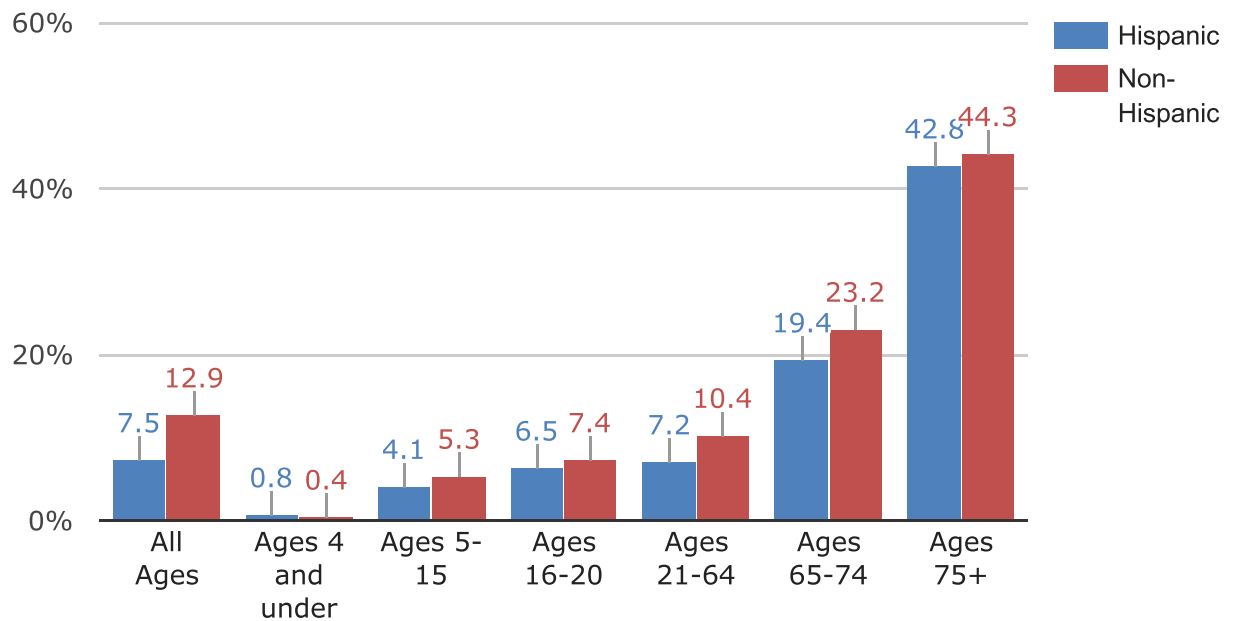
12.9%

- In IL in 2021, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 7.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2021, 169,400 of the 2,265,300 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in IL reported one or more disabilities.
- In IL in 2021, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 12.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2021, 1,323,400 of the 10,253,300 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in IL 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 Illinois in 2021

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



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic: All Ages	7.5	0.40	169,400	9,370	2,265,300	16,378
Hispanic: Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	1,400	850	167,900	1,093
Hispanic: Ages 5-15	4.1	0.68	17,900	3,060	440,800	3,091
Hispanic: Ages 16-20	6.5	1.25	13,200	2,640	203,600	1,511
Hispanic: Ages 21-64	7.2	0.52	92,500	6,940	1,290,000	9,333
Hispanic: Ages 65-74	19.4	2.75	21,000	3,320	108,200	895
Hispanic: Ages 75+	42.8	4.84	23,400	3,500	54,800	455
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic: All Ages	12.9	0.24	1,323,400	24,950	10,253,300	107,540
Non-Hispanic: Ages 4 and under	0.4	3.29	2,100	1,060	531,700	5,042
Non-Hispanic: Ages 5-15	5.3	0.45	69,700	6,030	1,321,800	12,623
Non-Hispanic: Ages 16-20	7.4	0.76	46,200	4,920	623,500	6,244
Non-Hispanic: Ages 21-64	10.4	0.29	610,500	17,470	5,891,700	59,340
Non-Hispanic: Ages 65-74	23.2	0.91	265,100	11,670	1,140,800	14,450
Non-Hispanic: Ages 75+	44.3	1.32	329,700	12,990	743,700	9,841

* **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

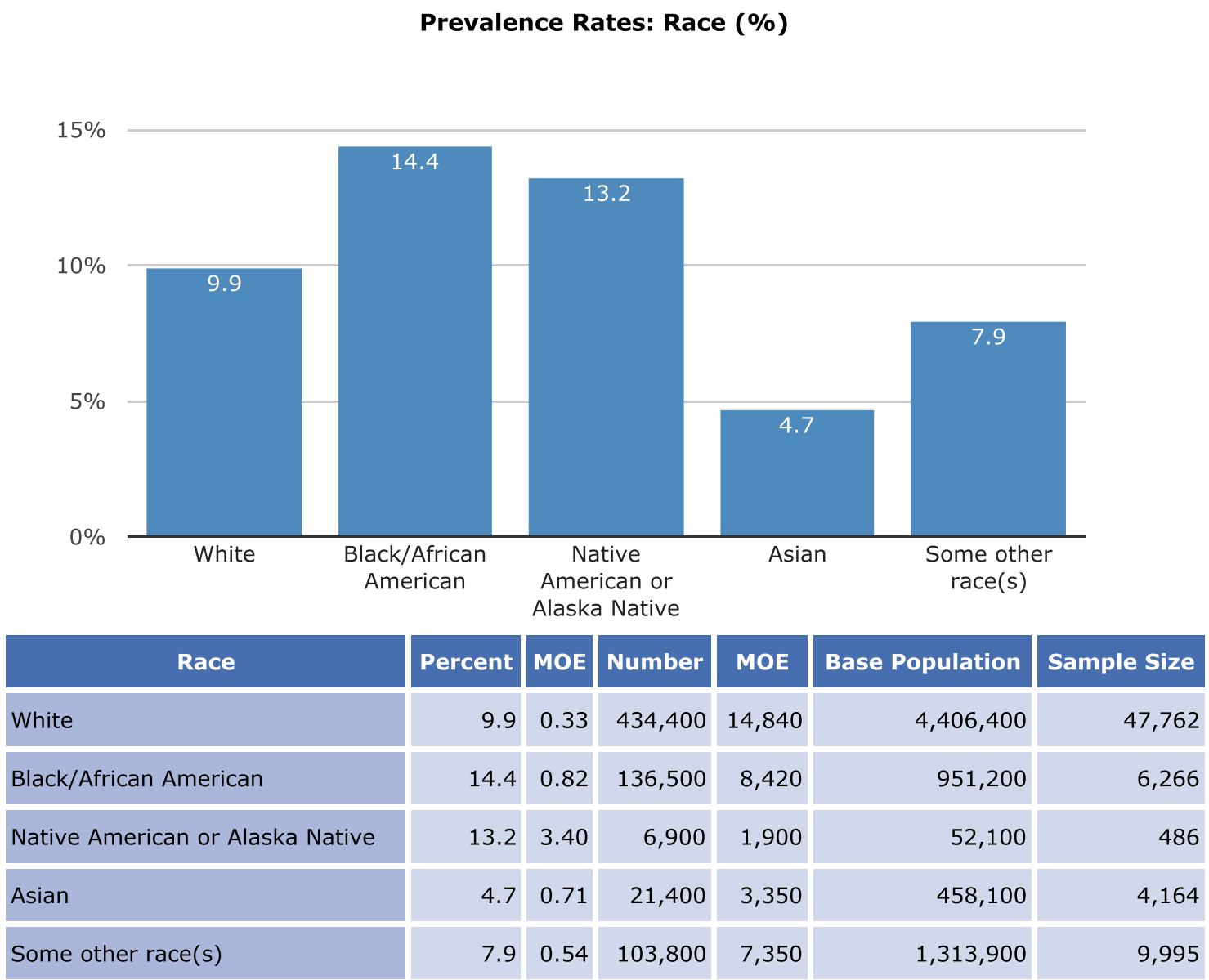
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in IL, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

In 2021, among working-age people in IL:

- 9.9 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 14.4 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 13.2 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 4.7 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 7.9 percent of persons who were some other race(s) reported a disability.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race in Illinois in 2021



Employment

Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Illinois, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Employment:
with
disability

42.0%

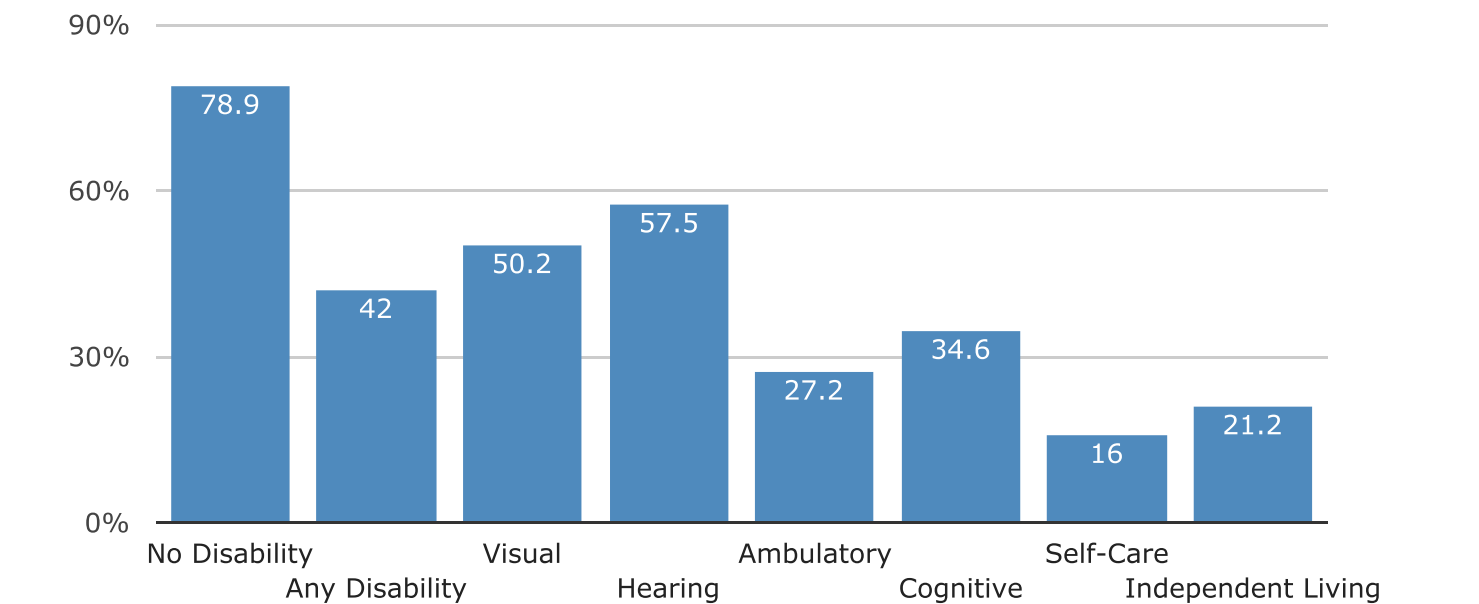
Employment:
without
disability

78.9%

- In 2021, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in IL was 42.0 percent.
- In 2021, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in IL was 78.9 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 36.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 57.5 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 16.0 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Illinois in 2021

Employment Rates (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	78.9	0.37	5,108,700	39,850	6,478,800	61,639
Any Disability	42.0	1.35	295,500	12,310	703,000	7,034
Visual	50.2	3.15	66,400	5,890	132,200	1,235
Hearing	57.5	3.18	73,100	6,180	127,100	1,341
Ambulatory	27.2	1.82	85,300	6,670	313,600	3,177
Cognitive	34.6	2.01	101,500	7,270	293,000	2,938
Self-Care	16.0	2.45	18,800	3,140	117,400	1,131
Independent Living	21.2	1.87	53,300	5,280	251,800	2,572

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 Illinois who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability

12.2%

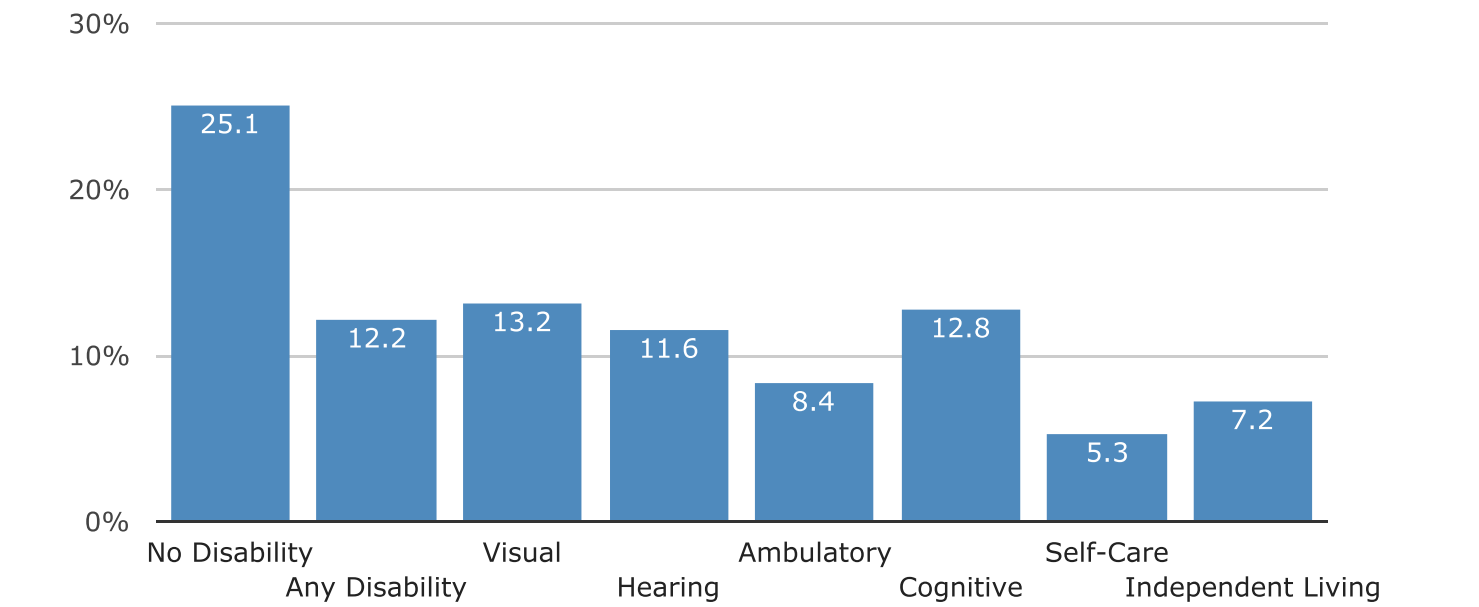
Actively
Looking:
without
disability

25.1%

- In 2021 in IL, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 12.2 percent.
- In 2021 in IL, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 25.1 percent.
- The difference in the percentage not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 12.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Visual Disability," 13.2 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 5.3 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Illinois in 2021

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	25.1	0.85	343,700	13,250	1,370,100	12,868
Any Disability	12.2	1.17	49,700	5,100	407,400	4,163
Visual	13.2	3.02	8,700	2,130	65,800	628
Hearing	11.6	3.16	6,200	1,810	54,000	570
Ambulatory	8.4	1.33	19,100	3,160	228,300	2,346
Cognitive	12.8	1.75	24,600	3,590	191,500	1,984
Self-Care	5.3	1.64	5,200	1,660	98,600	957
Independent Living	7.2	1.33	14,300	2,740	198,400	2,054

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 Illinois, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

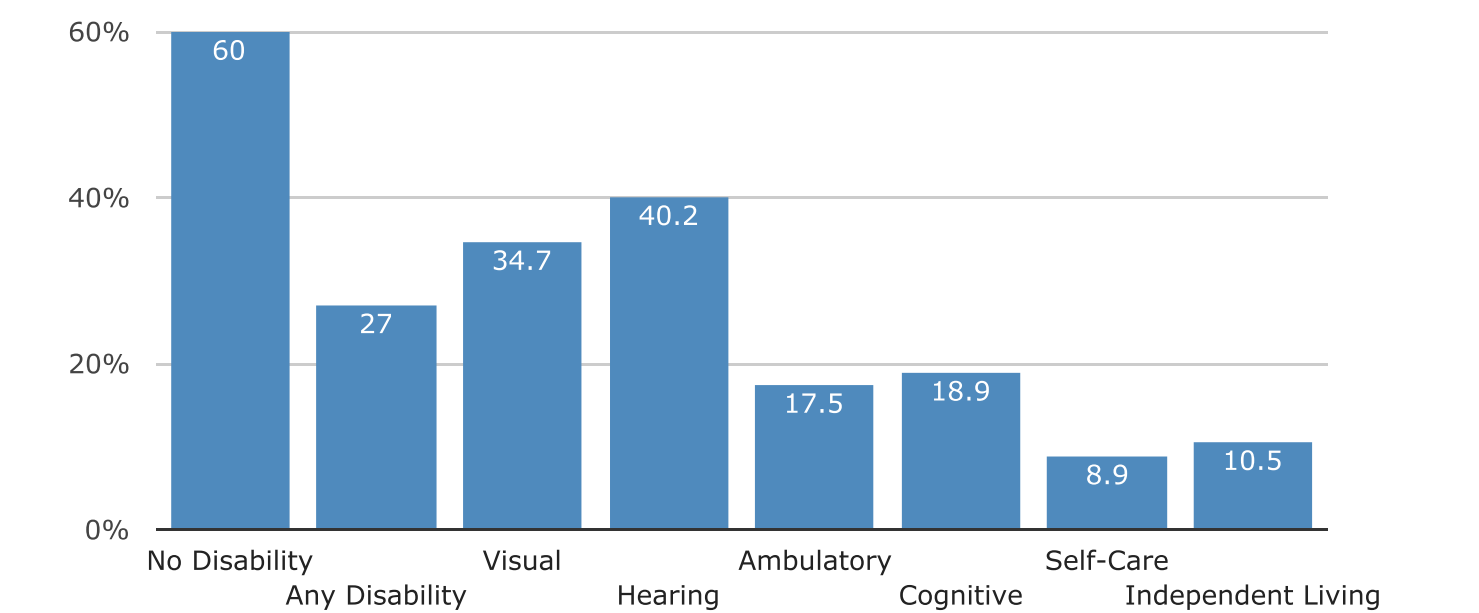
FT / FY
Employment:
with
disability
27.0%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
60.0%

- In 2021, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in IL was 27.0 percent.
- In 2021, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in IL was 60.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 33.0 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," 40.2 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 8.9 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Illinois in 2021

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



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	60.0	0.44	3,888,300	37,620	6,478,800	61,639
Any Disability	27.0	1.21	190,100	9,920	703,000	7,034
Visual	34.7	3.00	45,800	4,900	132,200	1,235
Hearing	40.2	3.15	51,100	5,170	127,100	1,341
Ambulatory	17.5	1.55	54,900	5,360	313,600	3,177
Cognitive	18.9	1.66	55,300	5,380	293,000	2,938
Self-Care	8.9	1.90	10,500	2,350	117,400	1,131
Independent Living	10.5	1.40	26,400	3,720	251,800	2,572

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 Illinois, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Earnings: with
disability

\$49,400

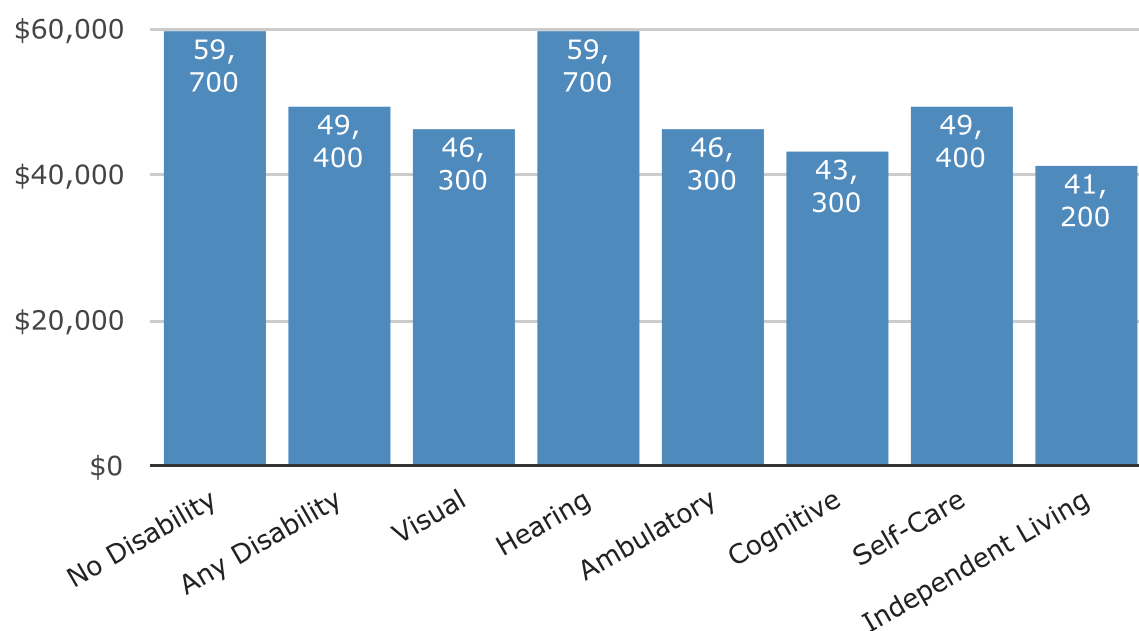
Earnings: without
disability

\$59,700

- In 2021, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in IL was \$49,400.
- In 2021, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in IL was \$59,700.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$10,300.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$59,700. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Independent Living Disability," \$41,200.

Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in Illinois in 2021

Median Earnings



Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$59,700	\$690	3,888,000	37,193
Any Disability	\$49,400	\$2,610	190,000	1,851
Visual	\$46,300	\$5,310	46,000	423
Hearing	\$59,700	\$5,810	51,000	552
Ambulatory	\$46,300	\$4,320	55,000	513
Cognitive	\$43,300	\$4,300	55,000	523
Self-Care	\$49,400	\$11,600	10,000	91
Independent Living	\$41,200	\$5,600	26,000	258

Annual Household Income

Introduction

This section illustrates the median annual income^{*} of households that include any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Illinois, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Household Income:
with disability

\$56,600

Household Income:
without disability

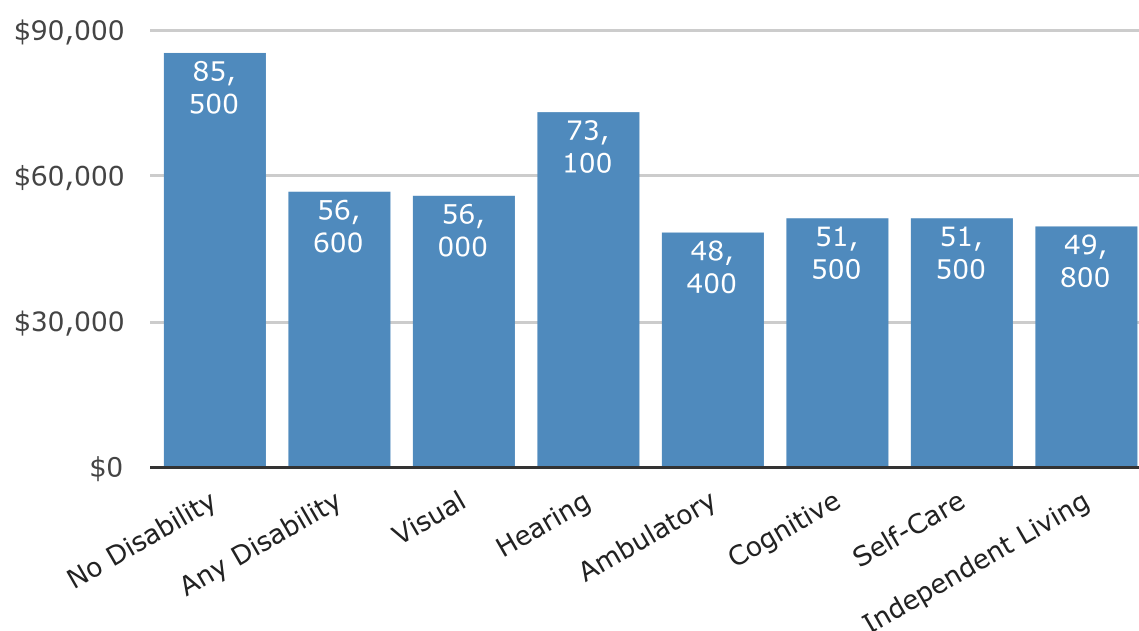
\$85,500

- In 2021, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in IL was \$56,600.
- In 2021, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in IL was \$85,500.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$28,900.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$73,100. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Ambulatory Disability" \$48,400.

^{*} **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 Illinois in 2021

Median Household Income



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$85,500	\$1,280	3,349,000	31,885
Any Disability	\$56,600	\$2,520	596,000	5,944
Visual	\$56,000	\$5,630	119,000	1,108
Hearing	\$73,100	\$6,380	120,000	1,265
Ambulatory	\$48,400	\$3,290	283,000	2,864
Cognitive	\$51,500	\$3,440	250,000	2,447
Self-Care	\$51,500	\$5,270	107,000	1,022
Independent Living	\$49,800	\$3,720	220,000	2,204

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

Poverty

Introduction

This section examines the poverty rates^{*} of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Illinois, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Poverty: with
disability

24.6%

Poverty:
without
disability

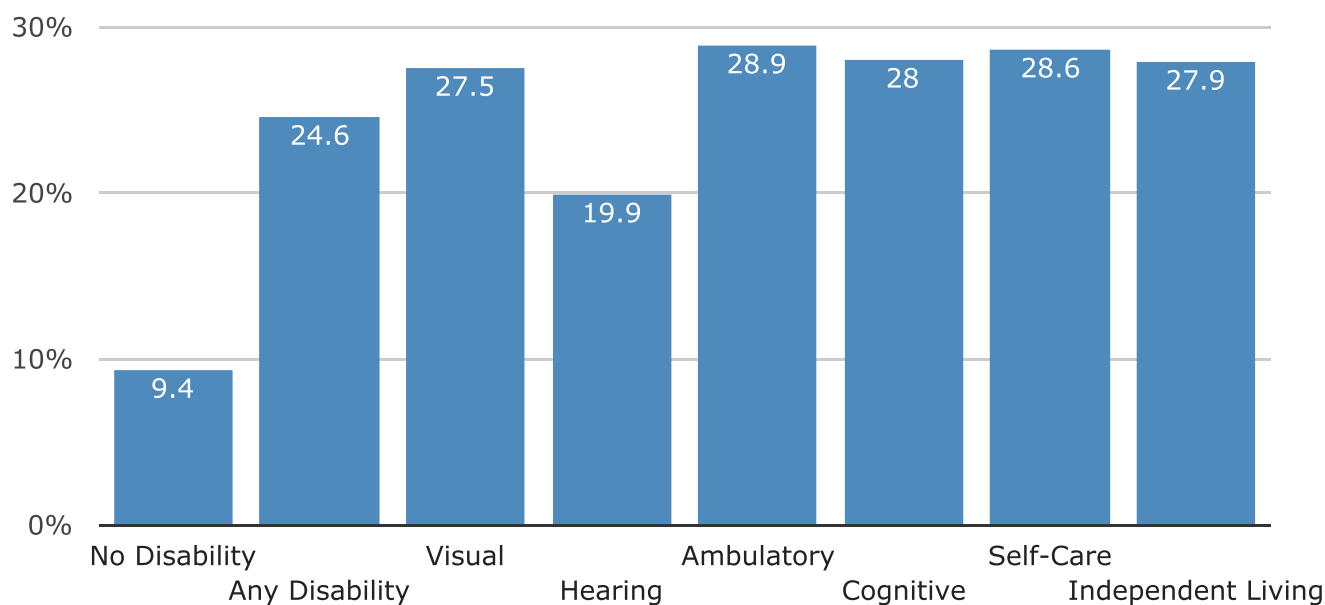
9.4%

- In 2021, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in IL was 24.6 percent.
- In 2021, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in IL was 9.4 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 15.2 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Ambulatory Disability," 28.9 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 19.9 percent.

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

Poverty rates* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Illinois in 2021

Poverty Rates (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	9.4	0.38	604,000	24,830	6,456,800	61,272
Any Disability	24.6	1.68	172,900	13,520	701,900	7,013
Visual	27.5	4.02	36,300	6,230	132,100	1,233
Hearing	19.9	3.67	25,200	5,190	127,000	1,338
Ambulatory	28.9	2.65	90,400	9,810	313,400	3,175
Cognitive	28.0	2.72	81,800	9,330	292,000	2,919
Self-Care	28.6	4.32	33,600	5,990	117,400	1,131
Independent Living	27.9	2.93	70,200	8,650	251,400	2,566

* **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 Illinois, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these results will differ from official Social Security Administration reports for several reasons. For additional information, please email DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu.

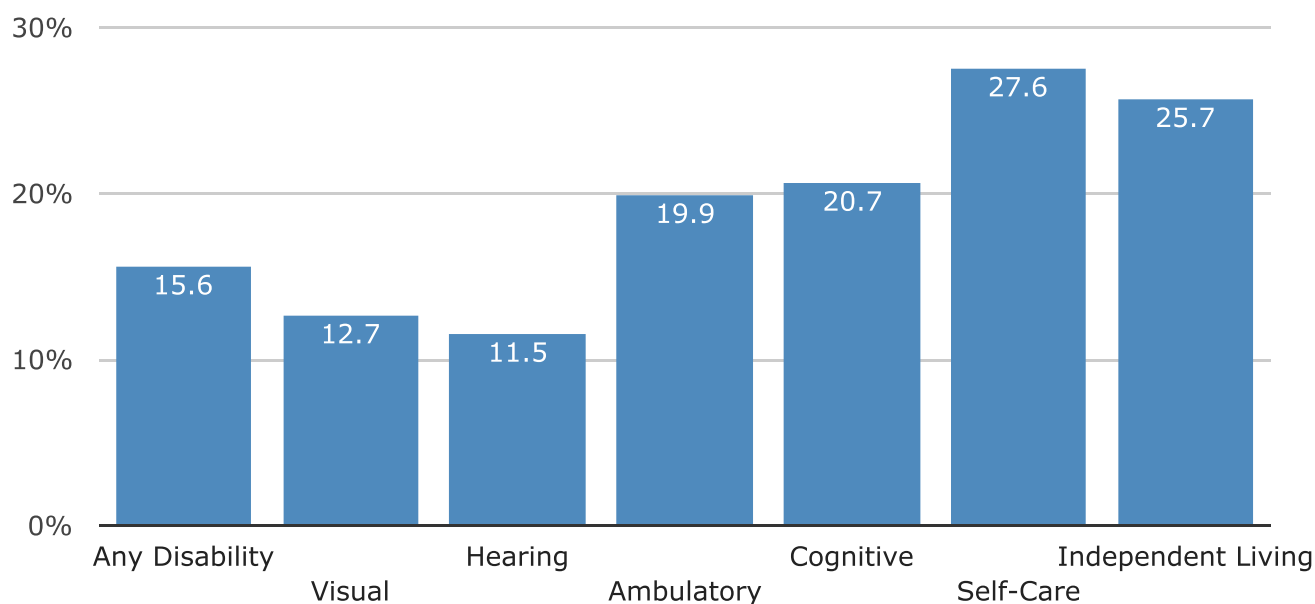
Quick Statistics

SSI
Recipients:
with
disability
15.6%

- In 2021, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in IL was 15.6 percent.
- In 2021, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in IL was 109,800.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Self-Care Disability," 27.6 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 11.5 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Illinois in 2021

SSI Recipients (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	15.6	0.99	109,800	7,560	703,000	7,034
Visual	12.7	2.10	16,800	2,970	132,200	1,235
Hearing	11.5	2.05	14,600	2,770	127,100	1,341
Ambulatory	19.9	1.63	62,600	5,720	313,600	3,177
Cognitive	20.7	1.72	60,700	5,630	293,000	2,938
Self-Care	27.6	2.99	32,400	4,120	117,400	1,131
Independent Living	25.7	2.00	64,600	5,810	251,800	2,572

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 Illinois, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

High School
Only: with
disability

33.0%

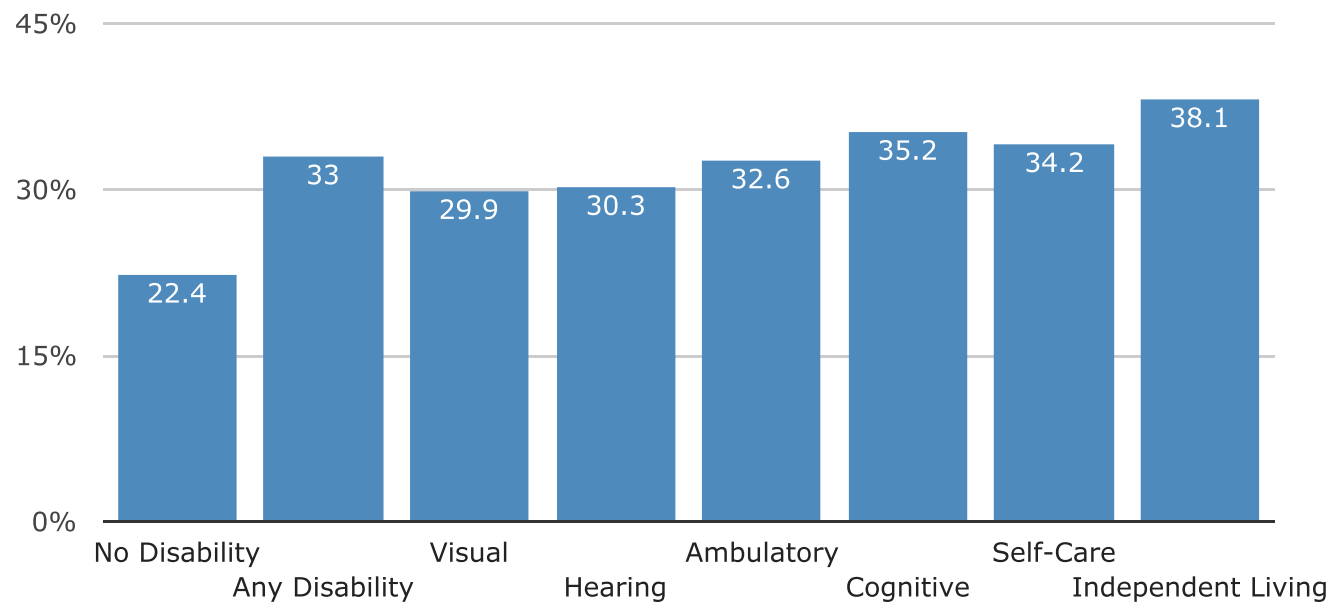
High School
Only: without
disability

22.4%

- In 2021, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in IL was 33.0 percent.
- In 2021, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in IL was 22.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 10.6 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," 38.1 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Visual" 29.9 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in IL in 2021

Education: High School Diploma Only or Equivalent (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	22.4	0.38	1,450,700	25,970	6,478,800	61,639
Any Disability	33.0	1.29	232,200	10,940	703,000	7,034
Visual	29.9	2.88	39,600	4,550	132,200	1,235
Hearing	30.3	2.95	38,500	4,490	127,100	1,341
Ambulatory	32.6	1.92	102,100	7,290	313,600	3,177
Cognitive	35.2	2.02	103,000	7,330	293,000	2,938
Self-Care	34.2	3.17	40,200	4,590	117,400	1,131
Independent Living	38.1	2.22	95,900	7,070	251,800	2,572

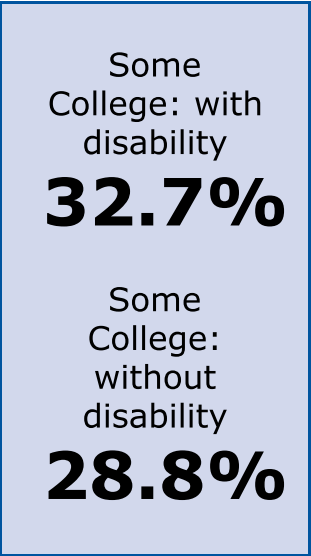
Education

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 Illinois, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

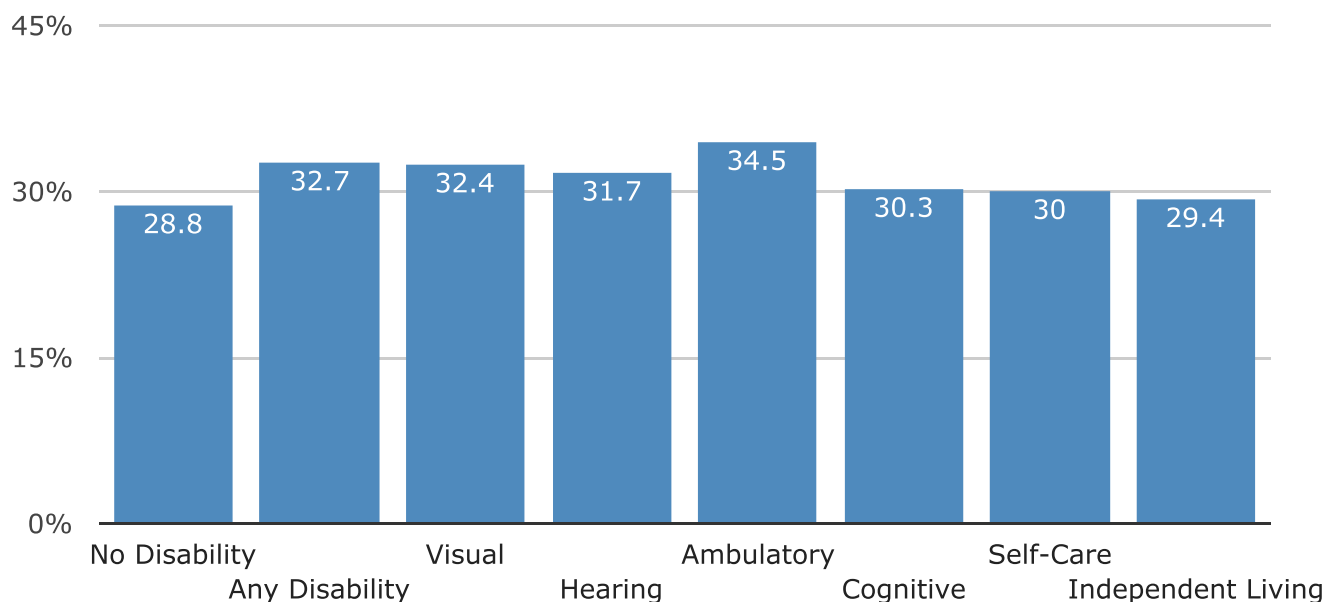
Quick Statistics



- In 2021, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in IL was 32.7 percent.
- In 2021, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in IL was 28.8 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 3.9 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 "Ambulatory," 34.5 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Independent Living," 29.4 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 Illinois in 2021

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



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	28.8	0.41	1,865,700	28,900	6,478,800	61,639
Any Disability	32.7	1.28	230,100	10,890	703,000	7,034
Visual	32.4	2.95	42,800	4,730	132,200	1,235
Hearing	31.7	2.99	40,300	4,590	127,100	1,341
Ambulatory	34.5	1.95	108,200	7,500	313,600	3,177
Cognitive	30.3	1.95	88,700	6,800	293,000	2,938
Self-Care	30.0	3.06	35,200	4,290	117,400	1,131
Independent Living	29.4	2.08	73,900	6,210	251,800	2,572

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 Illinois, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's Degree or More: with disability

19.0%

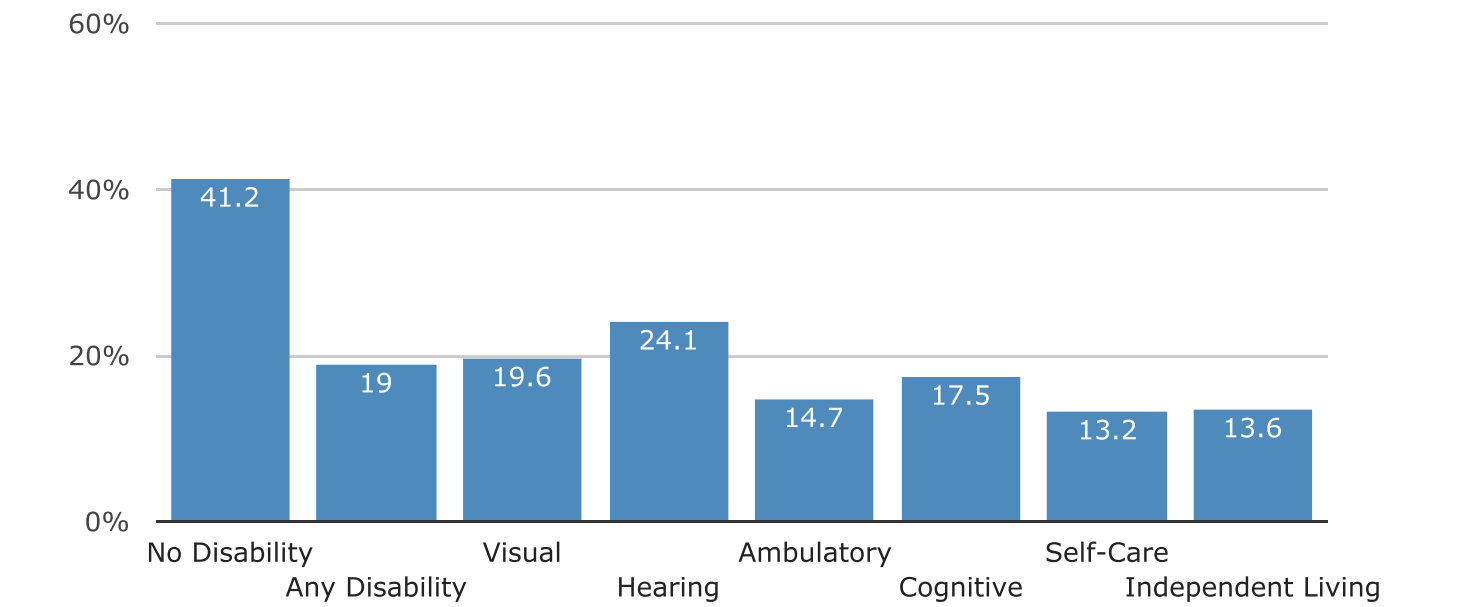
Bachelor's Degree or More: without disability

41.2%

- In 2021, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in IL was 19.0 percent.
- In 2021, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in IL was 41.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 22.2 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Hearing," 24.1 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Self-Care," 13.2 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in Illinois in 2021

Education: Bachelor's Degree or More (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	41.2	0.44	2,666,800	33,250	6,478,800	61,639
Any Disability	19.0	1.07	133,200	8,320	703,000	7,034
Visual	19.6	2.50	25,900	3,690	132,200	1,235
Hearing	24.1	2.75	30,600	4,010	127,100	1,341
Ambulatory	14.7	1.45	46,000	4,900	313,600	3,177
Cognitive	17.5	1.61	51,200	5,170	293,000	2,938
Self-Care	13.2	2.26	15,500	2,850	117,400	1,131
Independent Living	13.6	1.57	34,400	4,240	251,800	2,572

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 Illinois. 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

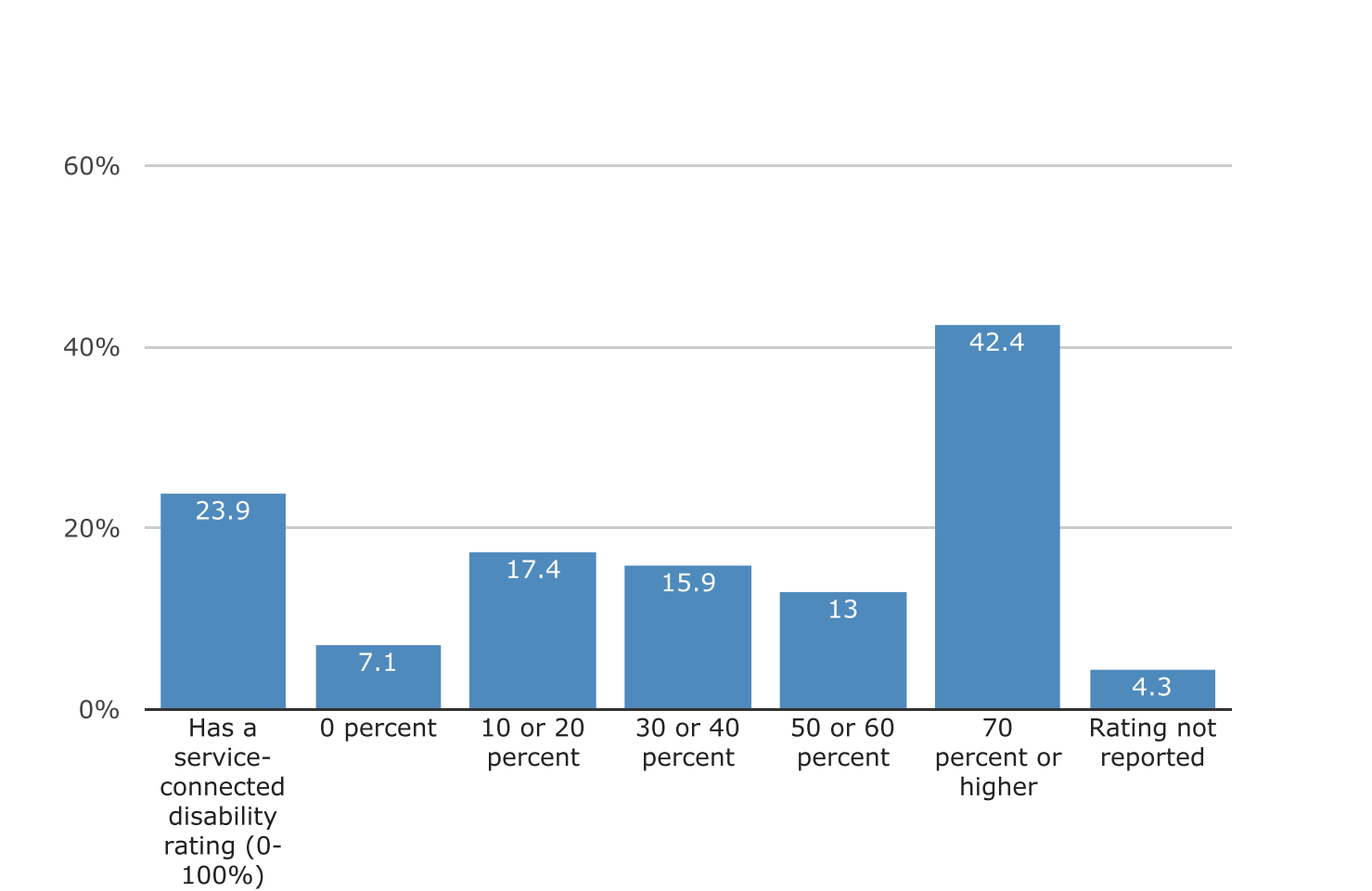
Veterans
with a
Service-
Connected
Disability

23.9%

- In 2021, there were 228,800 working-age civilian veterans in IL, of whom 54,600 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2021, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in IL with a VA service-connected disability was 23.9 percent.
- In 2021, 23,200 working-age civilian veterans in IL had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2021, 42.4 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in IL 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 Illinois in 2021

Veteran Disability Rating (%)



Service-Connected Disability	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	23.9	2.04	54,600	5,340	228,800	2,387
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	7.1	2.52	3,900	1,430	54,600	583
10 or 20 percent	17.4	3.72	9,500	2,230	54,600	583
30 or 40 percent	15.9	3.59	8,700	2,130	54,600	583
50 or 60 percent	13.0	3.30	7,100	1,930	54,600	583
70 percent or higher	42.4	4.85	23,200	3,480	54,600	583
Rating not reported	4.3	1.99	2,300	1,100	54,600	583

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Illinois, using data from the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Health
Coverage:
with
Disability

92.2%

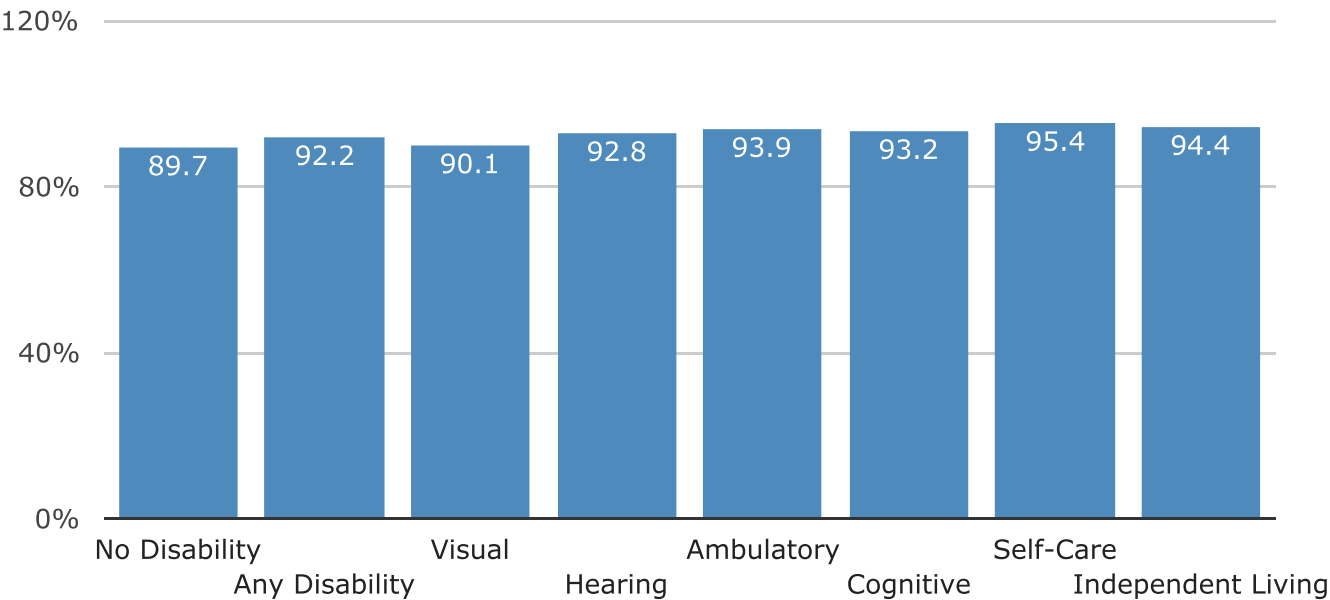
Health
Coverage:
without
Disability

89.7%

- In 2021, 92.2 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IL had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2021, 89.7 percent of working-age people without disabilities in IL had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate 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 health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 95.4 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 90.1 percent.

Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Illinois in 2021

Health Insurance Coverage - By Disability Type (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	89.7	0.27	5,813,200	40,650	6,478,800	61,639
Any Disability	92.2	0.73	648,500	17,970	703,000	7,034
Visual	90.1	1.88	119,100	7,870	132,200	1,235
Hearing	92.8	1.66	117,900	7,830	127,100	1,341
Ambulatory	93.9	0.98	294,400	12,290	313,600	3,177
Cognitive	93.2	1.07	273,100	11,840	293,000	2,938
Self-Care	95.4	1.40	112,000	7,630	117,400	1,131
Independent Living	94.4	1.05	237,600	11,060	251,800	2,572

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 Illinois, using data from the 2021 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

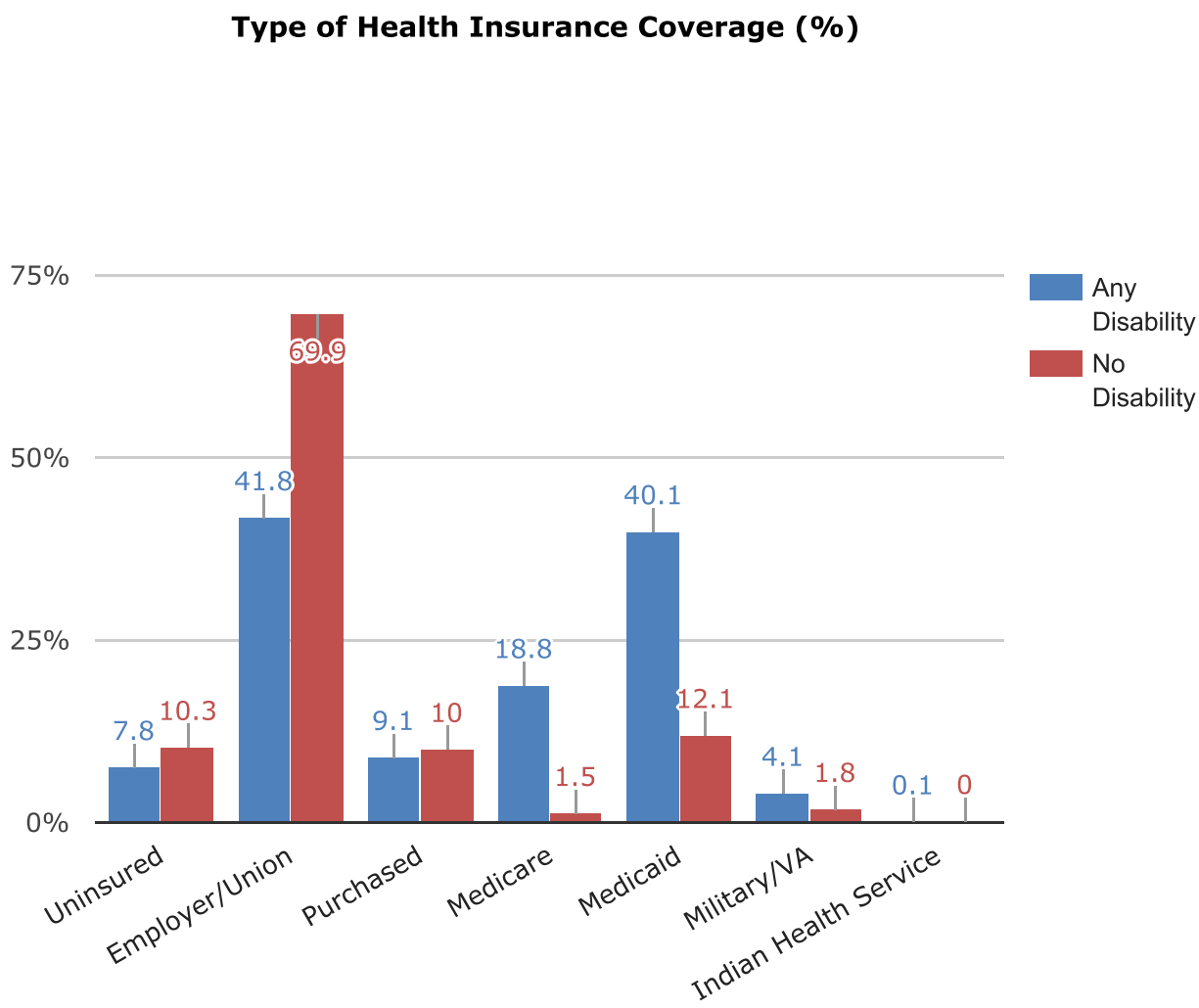
41.8%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

69.9%

- In 2021, 41.8 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IL reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2021, 69.9 percent of working-age people without disabilities in IL reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2021, 9.1 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IL reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2021, 18.8 percent of working-age people with disabilities in IL reported Medicare coverage and 40.1 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 Illinois in 2021



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	7.8	0.73	54,500	5,340	703,000	7,034
Employer/Union	41.8	1.35	293,600	12,270	703,000	7,034
Purchased	9.1	0.79	63,700	5,770	703,000	7,034
Medicare	18.8	1.07	131,900	8,280	703,000	7,034
Medicaid	40.1	1.34	281,800	12,030	703,000	7,034
Military/VA	4.1	0.54	28,600	3,870	703,000	7,034
Indian Health Service	0.1	3.29	700	600	703,000	7,034
No Disability						
Uninsured	10.3	0.27	665,600	18,200	6,478,800	61,639
Employer/Union	69.9	0.41	4,530,600	39,090	6,478,800	61,639
Purchased	10.0	0.27	650,000	17,990	6,478,800	61,639
Medicare	1.5	3.29	96,500	7,090	6,478,800	61,639
Medicaid	12.1	0.29	787,000	19,690	6,478,800	61,639
Military/VA	1.8	3.29	115,700	7,760	6,478,800	61,639
Indian Health Service	0.0	3.29	1,600	910	6,478,800	61,639

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. "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.

Employment Rate

The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons employed by the number of persons in that population.

**** Note that the unemployment rate cannot be calculated using the employment rate:**

- The employment rate is the percentage of all persons who have a job.
- The unemployment rate is the percentage of persons in the labor force who do not have a job but are actively looking for work. The labor force includes people who have a job, are on layoff, or who actively searched for work in the last four weeks.

Please see <http://www.disabilitystatistics.org/faq.cfm#Q6> for more information on unemployment rate calculation and its implications.

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/2008_ACS_GQ_Definitions.pdf.

Health Insurance Coverage

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

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

Hearing Disability

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

Hispanic or Latino Origin

People of Hispanic or Latino origin are those who classify themselves in a specific Hispanic or Latino category in response to the question, "Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?" Specifically, those of Hispanic or Latino origin are those who are Cuban; Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano; Puerto Rican; or other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino. Origin may be the

heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Household Income

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

Independent Living Disability

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

Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)

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

Margin of Error (MOE)

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

Non-Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)

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

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

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

Number

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

Poverty

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

Race

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

Sample Size

The number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic.

Self-care Disability

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

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

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

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

Veteran Service-Connected Disability

A disease or injury determined to have occurred in or to have been aggravated by military service. A disability is evaluated according to the VA Schedule for Rating Disabilities in Title 38, CFR, and Part 4. Extent of disability is expressed as a percentage from 0% (for conditions that exist but are not disabling to a compensable degree) to 100%, in increments of 10%. This information was determined by the following two part question:

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

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

No *SKIP* to question 28a

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

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

Visual Disability

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

About the Disability Status Reports

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