



Cornell University

2023

NC

North Carolina

2023 Disability Status Report North Carolina



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 2023 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 2023 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.

North Carolina Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in North Carolina, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2023, the prevalence of disability in North Carolina was:

- 13.5 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.6 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 5.5 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 7.6 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 11.5 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 24.4 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 44.9 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2023, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in North Carolina was:

- 13.5% reported Any Disability
- 2.6% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.9% reported a Hearing Disability
- 6.9% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 5.6% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.5% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.5% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2023, 13.6 percent of females of all ages and 13.3 percent of males of all ages in NC reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2023, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in North Carolina was 7.6 percent.

Race: In North Carolina in 2023, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 11.6 percent among Whites
- 13.0 percent among Black / African Americans
- 5.6 percent among Asians
- 19.2 percent among Native Americans
- 9.9 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2023, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in North Carolina was 44.6 percent.

Looking for Work: In North Carolina in 2023, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 7.3 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In North Carolina in 2023, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 30.8 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2023, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in North Carolina was \$47,100.

Annual Household Income: In North Carolina in 2023, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$59,100.

Poverty: In North Carolina in 2023, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 24.6 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2023, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in North Carolina was 14.0 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2023, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in North Carolina:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 31.7 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 32.5 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 21.2 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2023, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 41.4 percent in North Carolina.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2023 in North Carolina, 88.5 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 2023 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 11.2%

Location	2023 (%)	Location	2023 (%)
Alabama	15.0	Nebraska	11.2
Alaska	13.2	Nevada	12.4
Arizona	11.5	New Hampshire	12.0
Arkansas	16.2	New Jersey	8.2
California	9.0	New Mexico	15.7
Colorado	9.6	New York	10.1
Connecticut	9.7	North Carolina	11.5
Delaware	12.2	North Dakota	10.9
Florida	10.2	Ohio	12.7
Georgia	11.7	Oklahoma	16.1
Hawaii	11.1	Oregon	12.1
Idaho	12.5	Pennsylvania	12.4
Illinois	10.2	Rhode Island	11.6
Indiana	12.6	South Carolina	12.9
Iowa	11.8	South Dakota	10.6
Kansas	12.1	Tennessee	12.5
Kentucky	16.7	Texas	10.8
Louisiana	15.3	Utah	10.1
Maine	13.5	Vermont	11.8
Maryland	9.6	Virginia	10.7
Massachusetts	10.0	Washington	11.7
Michigan	12.8	West Virginia	17.5
Minnesota	9.3	Wisconsin	10.4
Mississippi	15.6	Wyoming	13.0
Missouri	13.2	Puerto Rico	17.6
Montana	12.9	District of Columbia	9.2

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 2023 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 46.8% for people with disabilities and 81.5% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2023	People without Disabilities 2023	Location	People with Disabilities 2023	People without Disabilities 2023
Alabama	38.8	78.7	Nebraska	58.7	87.4
Alaska	51.7	79.6	Nevada	50.2	80.2
Arizona	48.8	79.9	New Hampshire	51.4	85.7
Arkansas	40.9	79.4	New Jersey	49.0	82.6
California	45.5	79.3	New Mexico	42.9	78.7
Colorado	57.8	84.2	New York	41.4	80.5
Connecticut	49.7	83.2	North Carolina	44.6	81.3
Delaware	52.7	83.7	North Dakota	53.4	88.4
Florida	44.4	80.4	Ohio	46.5	82.8
Georgia	45.7	80.8	Oklahoma	46.7	79.6
Hawaii	46.5	82.1	Oregon	48.6	81.1
Idaho	52.7	80.6	Pennsylvania	45.4	82.8
Illinois	48.9	82.3	Rhode Island	47.8	83.0
Indiana	45.1	83.6	South Carolina	43.7	80.6
Iowa	54.7	86.0	South Dakota	61.5	85.9
Kansas	54.2	84.3	Tennessee	44.0	80.4
Kentucky	40.0	80.2	Texas	51.5	80.8
Louisiana	38.7	78.4	Utah	57.5	83.4
Maine	46.2	83.4	Vermont	47.5	85.5
Maryland	49.0	84.5	Virginia	49.2	82.9
Massachusetts	46.8	84.3	Washington	51.2	81.7
Michigan	42.4	81.0	West Virginia	36.4	77.7
Minnesota	55.5	86.4	Wisconsin	51.0	85.1
Mississippi	40.6	77.9	Wyoming	51.9	83.3
Missouri	46.3	83.2	Puerto Rico	32.6	67.2
Montana	55.2	82.3	District of Columbia	54.8	85.0

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in North Carolina, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

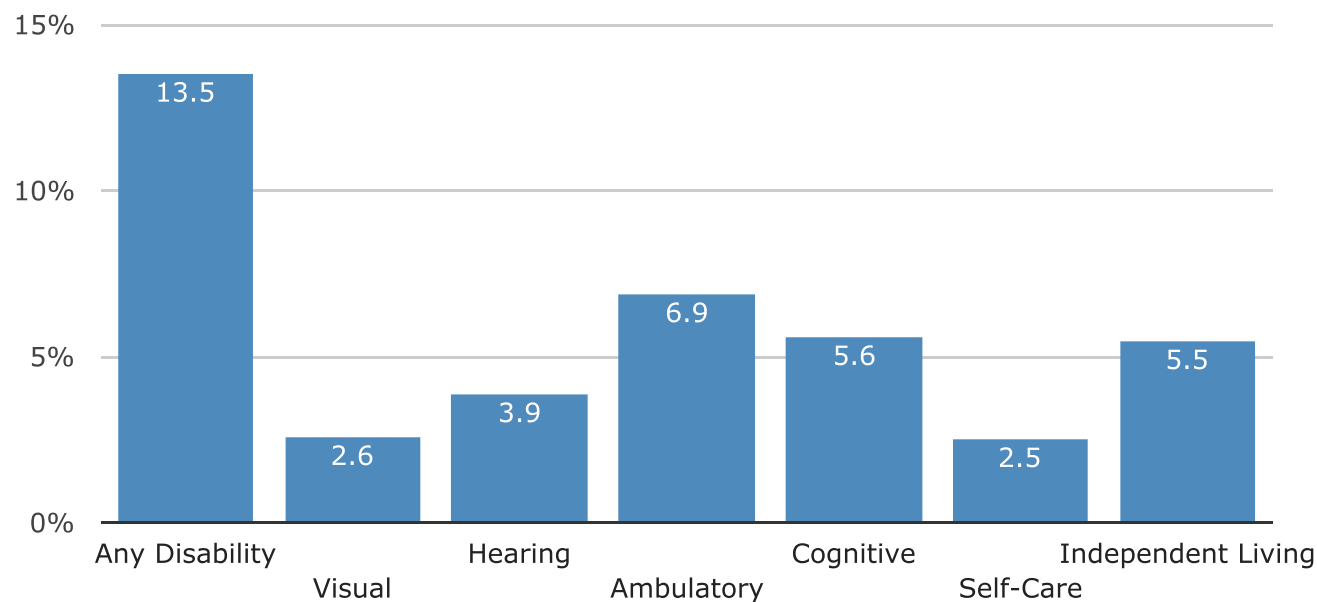
Prevalence:
All Ages

13.5%

- In 2023, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in NC was 13.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2023, 1,446,500 of the 10,729,100 individuals of all ages in NC reported one or more disabilities.
- In NC in 2023, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 2.5 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in North Carolina in 2023*

Prevalence Rates: All Ages (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	13.5	0.24	1,446,500	25,650	10,729,100	108,954
Visual	2.6	0.11	275,200	11,870	10,729,100	108,954
Hearing	3.9	0.14	416,400	14,500	10,729,100	108,954
Ambulatory	6.9	0.18	698,200	18,520	10,134,100	104,020
Cognitive	5.6	0.17	565,400	16,780	10,134,100	104,020
Self-Care	2.5	0.11	250,600	11,340	10,134,100	104,020
Independent Living	5.5	0.18	484,500	15,590	8,836,900	92,539

* **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 North Carolina, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

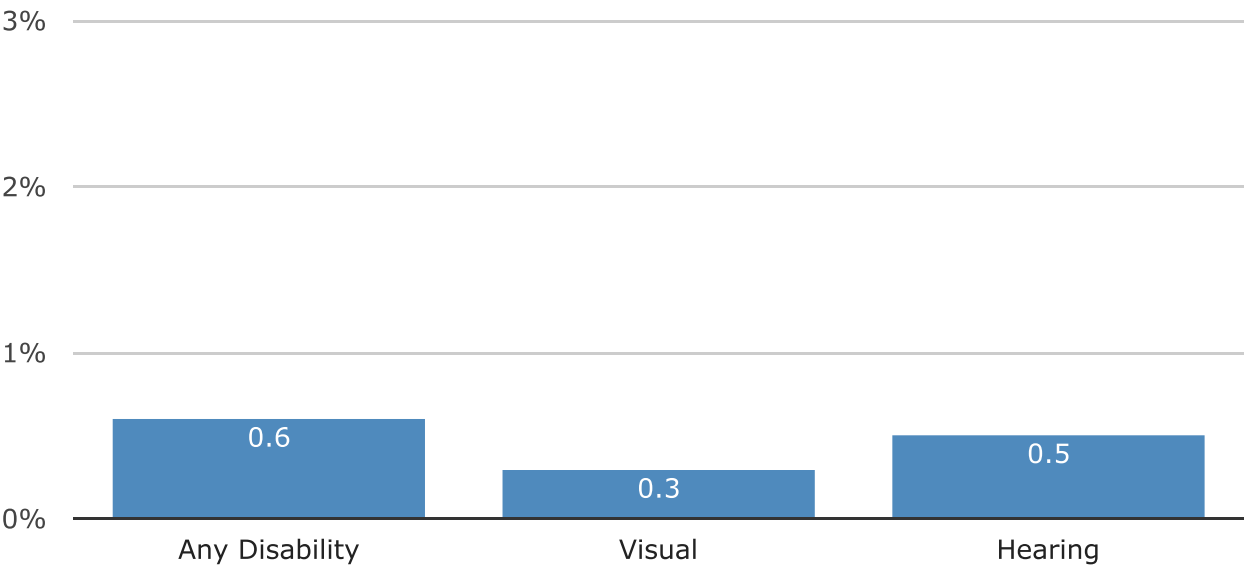
Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.6%

- In 2023, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in NC was 0.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2023, 3,600 of the 595,000 children ages 0 to 4 in NC reported one or more disabilities.
- In NC in 2023, 0.3 percent reported a visual disability
- In NC in 2023, 0.5 percent reported a hearing disability

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in North Carolina in 2023

Prevalence Rates: Ages 4 years and under (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.6	3.29	3,600	1,380	595,000	4,934
Visual	0.3	3.29	1,900	1,000	595,000	4,934
Hearing	0.5	3.29	2,900	1,230	595,000	4,934

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in North Carolina, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to 15
years

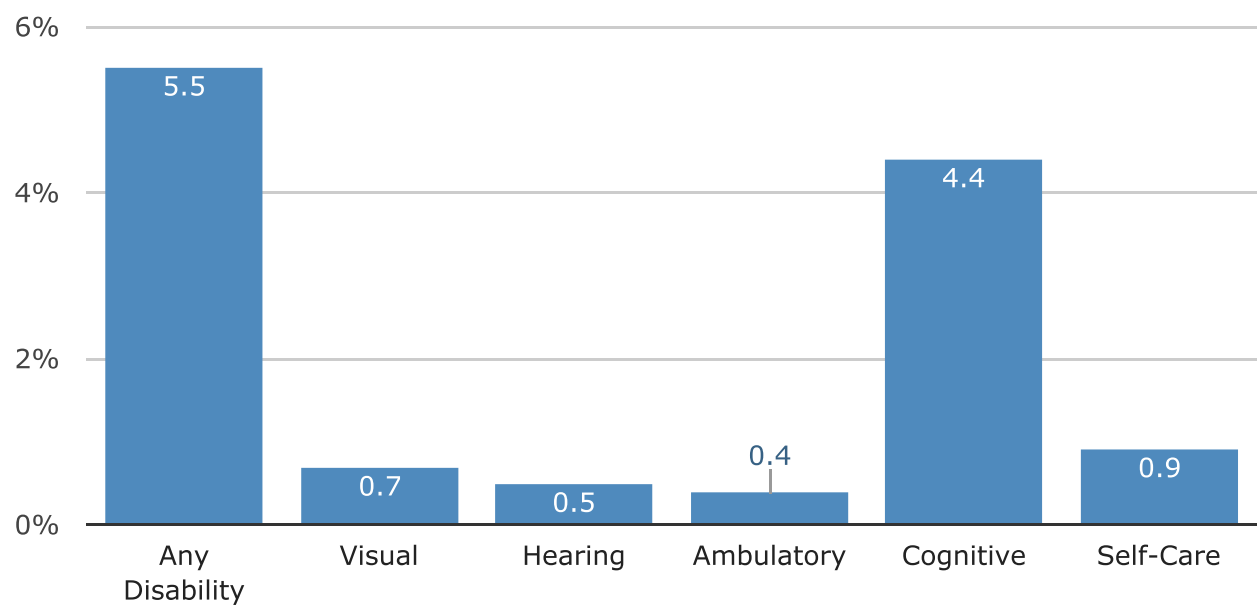
5.5%

- In 2023, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in NC was 5.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2023, 78,900 of the 1,446,600 individuals ages 5 to 15 in NC reported one or more disabilities.
- In NC in 2023, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 0.4 percent.

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

Prevalence of disability* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in North Carolina in 2023

Prevalence Rates: Ages 5 to 15 years (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.5	0.43	78,900	6,410	1,446,600	12,762
Visual	0.7	3.29	10,200	2,320	1,446,600	12,762
Hearing	0.5	3.29	6,700	1,870	1,446,600	12,762
Ambulatory	0.4	3.29	6,400	1,830	1,446,600	12,762
Cognitive	4.4	0.39	64,200	5,790	1,446,600	12,762
Self-Care	0.9	3.29	13,500	2,660	1,446,600	12,762

* **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 North Carolina, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

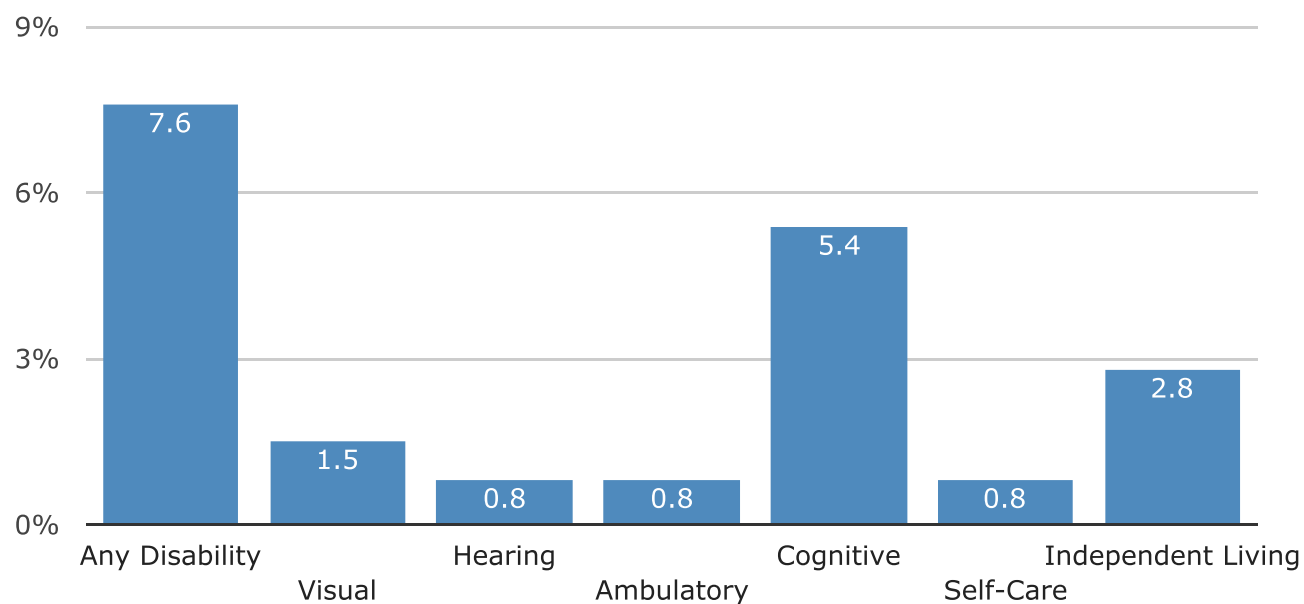
Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years

7.6%

- In 2023, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in NC was 7.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2023, 55,300 of the 728,600 individuals ages 16 to 20 in NC reported one or more disabilities.
- In NC in 2023, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 5.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 0.8 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in North Carolina in 2023

Prevalence Rates: Ages 16 to 20 years (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	7.6	0.71	55,300	5,370	728,600	7,563
Visual	1.5	3.29	10,700	2,370	728,600	7,563
Hearing	0.8	3.29	5,700	1,740	728,600	7,563
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	5,500	1,700	728,600	7,563
Cognitive	5.4	0.61	39,500	4,540	728,600	7,563
Self-Care	0.8	3.29	6,100	1,790	728,600	7,563
Independent Living	2.8	0.44	20,500	3,280	728,600	7,563

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 North Carolina, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

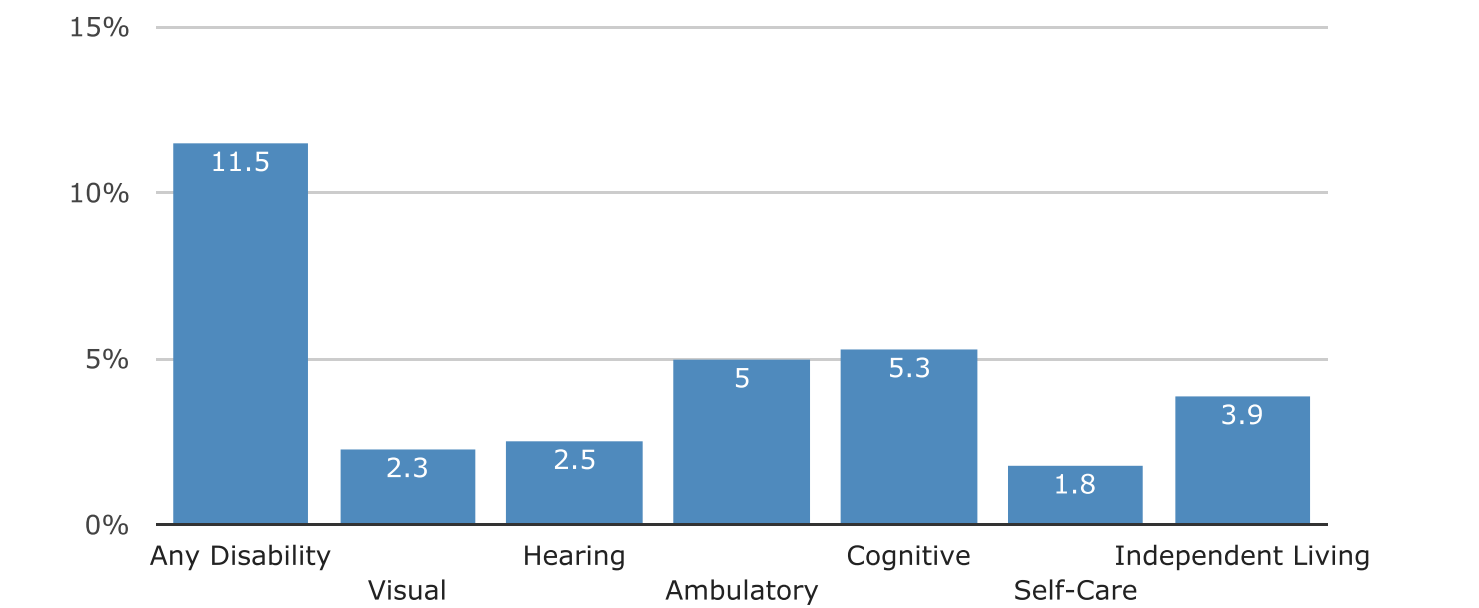
Prevalence:
Ages 21 to
64 years

11.5%

- In 2023, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in NC was 11.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2023, 697,800 of the 6,081,700 individuals ages 21 to 64 in NC reported one or more disabilities.
- In NC in 2023, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 5.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Self-Care Disability," 1.8 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in North Carolina in 2023

Prevalence Rates: Ages 21 to 64 years (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	11.5	0.30	697,800	18,520	6,081,700	58,520
Visual	2.3	0.14	137,800	8,450	6,081,700	58,520
Hearing	2.5	0.14	149,100	8,790	6,081,700	58,520
Ambulatory	5.0	0.20	304,600	12,470	6,081,700	58,520
Cognitive	5.3	0.21	320,000	12,770	6,081,700	58,520
Self-Care	1.8	3.29	109,000	7,530	6,081,700	58,520
Independent Living	3.9	0.18	234,600	10,980	6,081,700	58,520

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in North Carolina, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

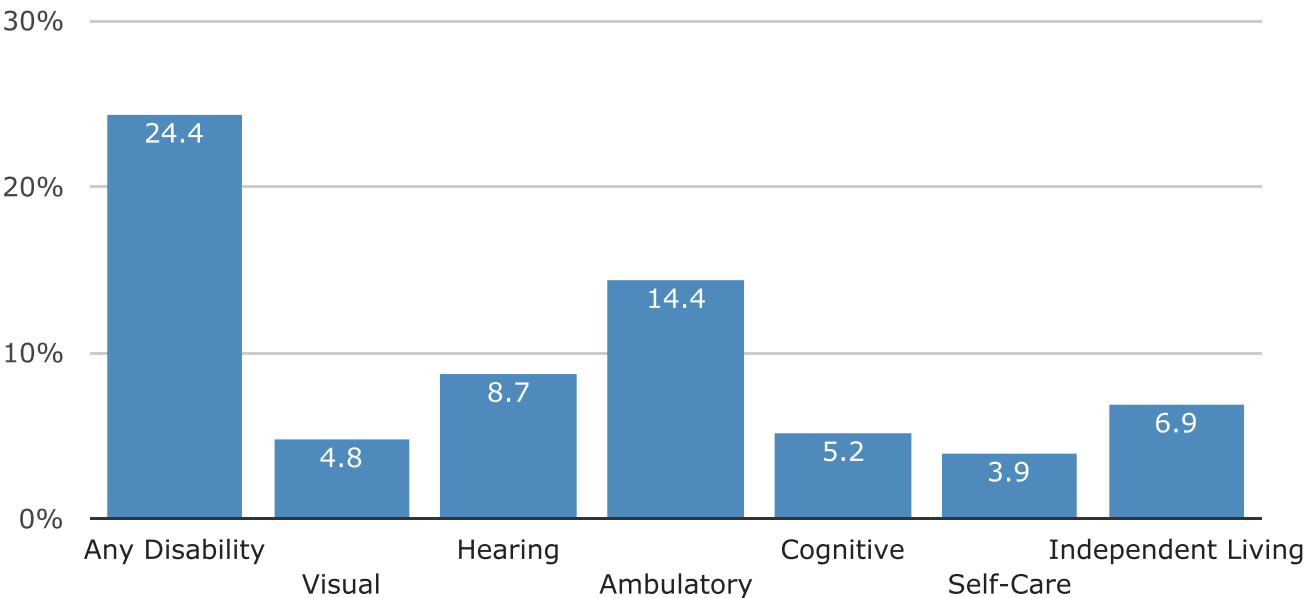
Prevalence:
Ages 65 to
74 years

24.4%

- In 2023, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in NC was 24.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2023, 276,400 of the 1,132,100 individuals ages 65 to 74 in NC reported one or more disabilities.
- In NC in 2023, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 14.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 3.9 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in North Carolina in 2023

Prevalence Rates: Ages 65 to 74 years (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	24.4	0.93	276,400	11,890	1,132,100	14,909
Visual	4.8	0.46	54,500	5,330	1,132,100	14,909
Hearing	8.7	0.61	98,000	7,140	1,132,100	14,909
Ambulatory	14.4	0.76	163,600	9,200	1,132,100	14,909
Cognitive	5.2	0.48	58,500	5,530	1,132,100	14,909
Self-Care	3.9	0.42	44,500	4,820	1,132,100	14,909
Independent Living	6.9	0.55	77,900	6,370	1,132,100	14,909

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in North Carolina, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

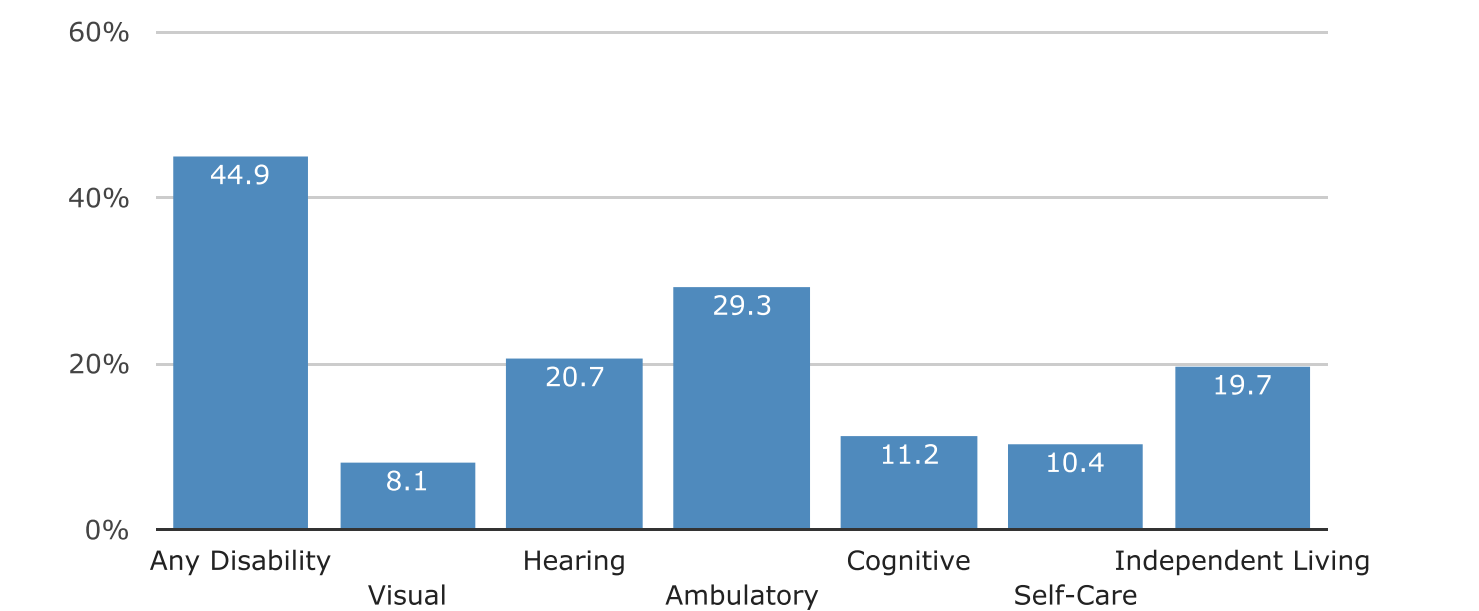
Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

44.9%

- In 2023, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in NC was 44.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2023, 334,600 of the 745,100 individuals ages 75 and older in NC reported one or more disabilities.
- In NC in 2023, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 29.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 8.1 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in North Carolina in 2023

Prevalence Rates: Ages 75 and older (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	44.9	1.32	334,600	13,050	745,100	10,266
Visual	8.1	0.72	60,100	5,600	745,100	10,266
Hearing	20.7	1.07	154,000	8,930	745,100	10,266
Ambulatory	29.3	1.21	218,200	10,600	745,100	10,266
Cognitive	11.2	0.84	83,300	6,590	745,100	10,266
Self-Care	10.4	0.81	77,500	6,360	745,100	10,266
Independent Living	19.7	1.06	146,500	8,710	745,100	10,266

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in North Carolina, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

13.3%

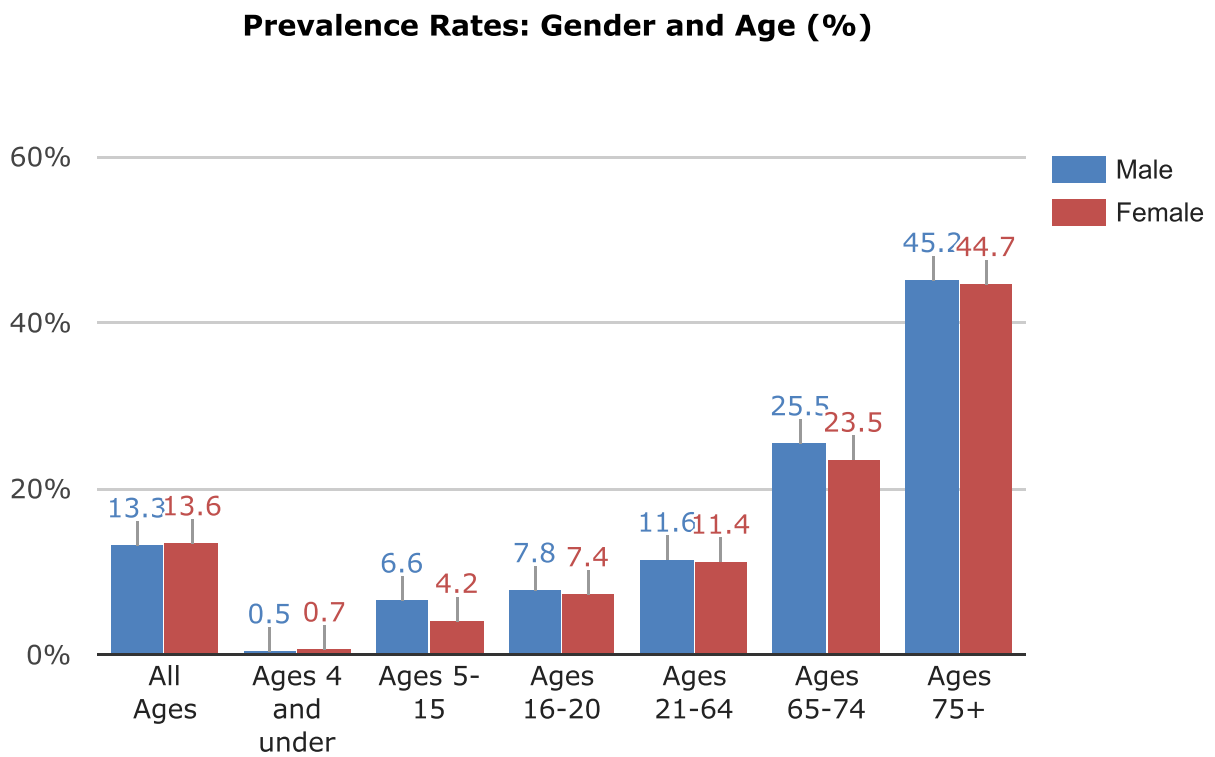
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

13.6%

- In NC in 2023, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 13.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2023, 698,600 of the 5,233,500 males of all ages in NC reported one or more disabilities.
- In NC in 2023, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 13.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2023, 747,900 of the 5,495,600 females of all ages in NC 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 North Carolina in 2023



Gender & Age	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Male						
Male: All Ages	13.3	0.34	698,600	18,530	5,233,500	52,414
Male: Ages 4 and under	0.5	3.29	1,700	940	306,700	2,514
Male: Ages 5-15	6.6	0.66	49,500	5,090	752,300	6,694
Male: Ages 16-20	7.8	1.00	29,000	3,900	374,400	3,820
Male: Ages 21-64	11.6	0.43	343,700	13,220	2,965,700	28,257
Male: Ages 65-74	25.5	1.39	132,200	8,280	519,000	6,727
Male: Ages 75+	45.2	2.03	142,600	8,590	315,400	4,402
Female						
Female: All Ages	13.6	0.34	747,900	19,120	5,495,600	56,540
Female: Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	2,000	1,010	288,300	2,420
Female: Ages 5-15	4.2	0.55	29,400	3,920	694,300	6,068
Female: Ages 16-20	7.4	1.01	26,200	3,710	354,200	3,743
Female: Ages 21-64	11.4	0.41	354,100	13,410	3,116,000	30,263
Female: Ages 65-74	23.5	1.24	144,200	8,640	613,100	8,182
Female: Ages 75+	44.7	1.74	192,000	9,950	429,800	5,864

* **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 North Carolina, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

7.6%

Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

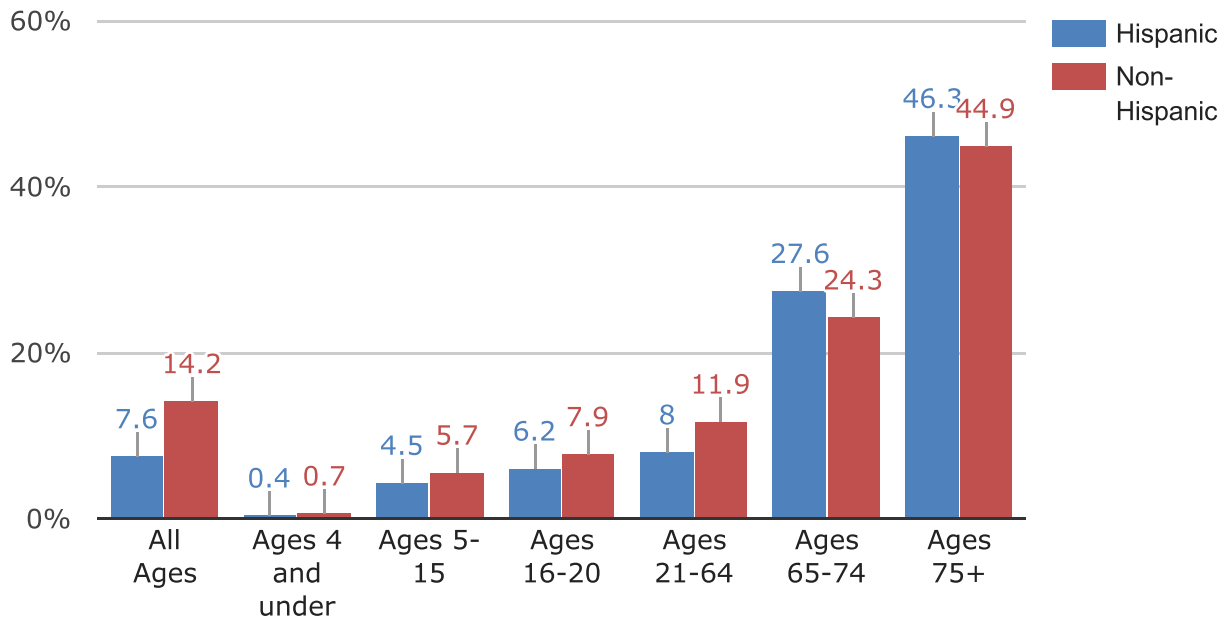
14.2%

- In NC in 2023, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 7.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2023, 93,700 of the 1,229,700 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in NC reported one or more disabilities.
- In NC in 2023, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 14.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2023, 1,352,900 of the 9,499,400 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in NC 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 North Carolina in 2023

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



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic: All Ages	7.6	0.55	93,700	6,980	1,229,700	9,237
Hispanic: Ages 4 and under	0.4	3.29	500	490	115,100	694
Hispanic: Ages 5-15	4.5	0.91	12,000	2,510	269,500	1,750
Hispanic: Ages 16-20	6.2	1.57	7,700	2,010	124,100	1,020
Hispanic: Ages 21-64	8.0	0.76	52,500	5,240	658,900	5,231
Hispanic: Ages 65-74	27.6	5.02	11,500	2,460	41,700	363
Hispanic: Ages 75+	46.3	7.99	9,500	2,230	20,400	179
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic: All Ages	14.2	0.26	1,352,900	24,930	9,499,400	99,717
Non-Hispanic: Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	3,200	1,290	480,000	4,240
Non-Hispanic: Ages 5-15	5.7	0.49	66,900	5,910	1,177,100	11,012
Non-Hispanic: Ages 16-20	7.9	0.79	47,600	4,990	604,500	6,543
Non-Hispanic: Ages 21-64	11.9	0.32	645,300	17,850	5,422,800	53,289
Non-Hispanic: Ages 65-74	24.3	0.94	264,900	11,650	1,090,400	14,546
Non-Hispanic: Ages 75+	44.9	1.34	325,100	12,870	724,700	10,087

* **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 NC, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

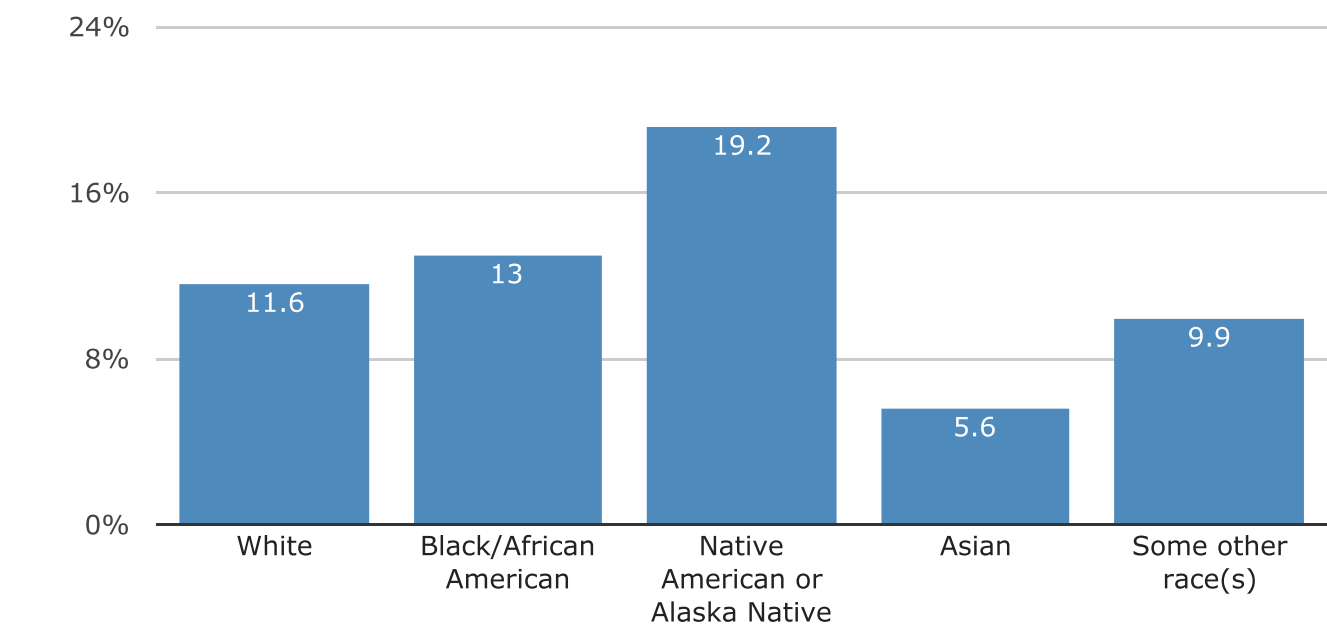
Quick Statistics

In 2023, among working-age people in NC:

- 11.6 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 13.0 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 19.2 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 5.6 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 9.9 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 North Carolina in 2023

Prevalence Rates: Race (%)



Race	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
White	11.6	0.38	432,200	14,760	3,740,600	39,573
Black/African American	13.0	0.69	161,800	9,150	1,245,300	9,028
Native American or Alaska Native	19.2	3.58	12,200	2,530	63,600	881
Asian	5.6	1.08	13,200	2,630	237,800	2,408
Some other race(s)	9.9	0.77	78,300	6,390	794,500	6,630

Employment

Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in North Carolina, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Employment:
with
disability

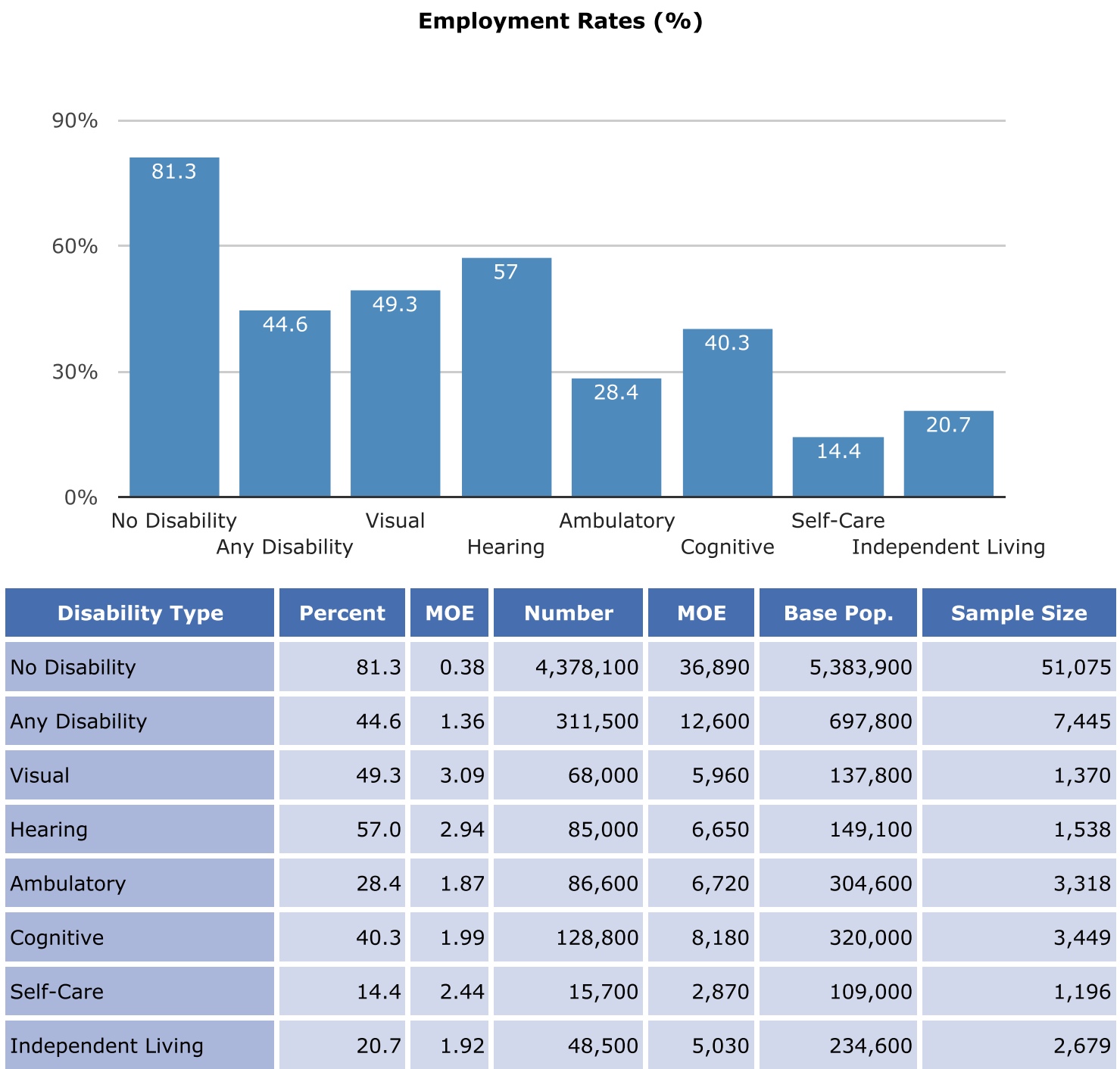
44.6%

Employment:
without
disability

81.3%

- In 2023, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in NC was 44.6 percent.
- In 2023, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in NC was 81.3 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 36.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 57.0 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 14.4 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in North Carolina in 2023



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 North Carolina who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability

7.3%

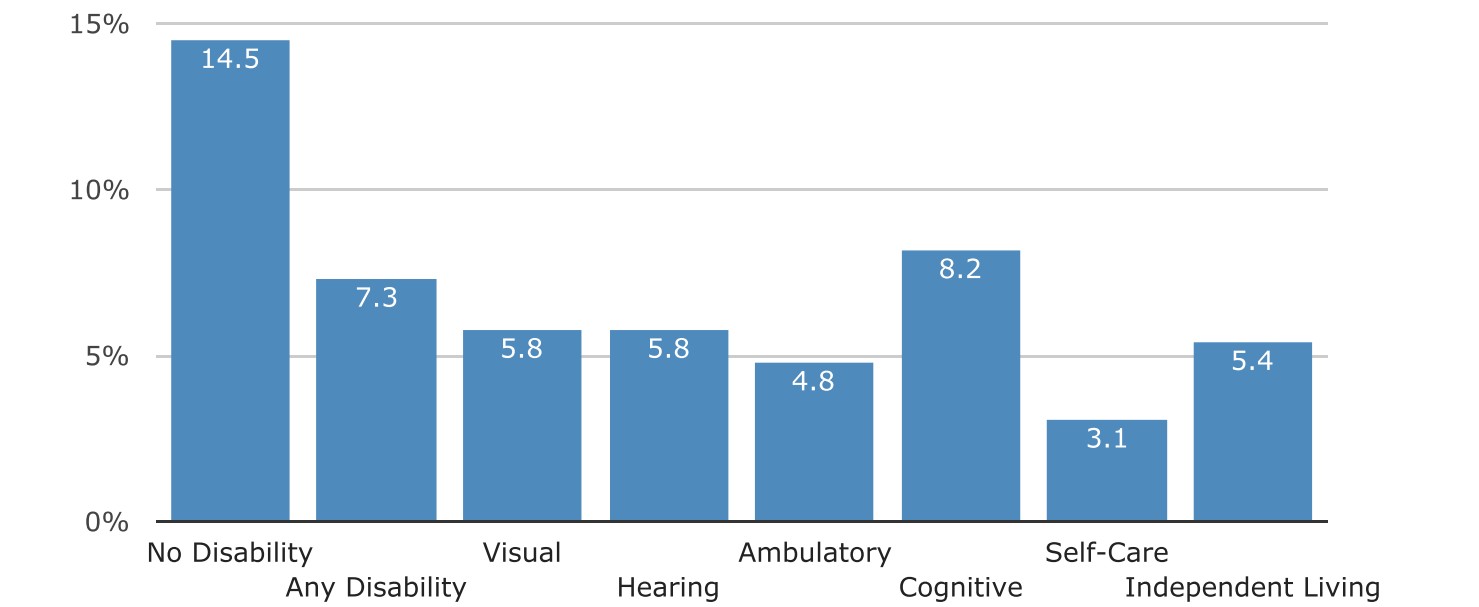
Actively
Looking:
without
disability

14.5%

- In 2023 in NC, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 7.3 percent.
- In 2023 in NC, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 14.5 percent.
- The difference in the percentage not working but actively looking for work 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 of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Cognitive Disability," 8.2 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 3.1 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in North Carolina in 2023

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	14.5	0.80	145,800	8,690	1,005,800	10,052
Any Disability	7.3	0.96	28,000	3,830	386,300	4,316
Visual	5.8	2.03	4,100	1,460	69,800	734
Hearing	5.8	2.12	3,700	1,400	64,100	686
Ambulatory	4.8	1.05	10,400	2,340	217,900	2,422
Cognitive	8.2	1.44	15,700	2,870	191,100	2,212
Self-Care	3.1	1.30	2,900	1,230	93,300	1,045
Independent Living	5.4	1.20	10,100	2,310	186,200	2,190

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 North Carolina, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

FT / FY
Employment:
with
disability

30.8%

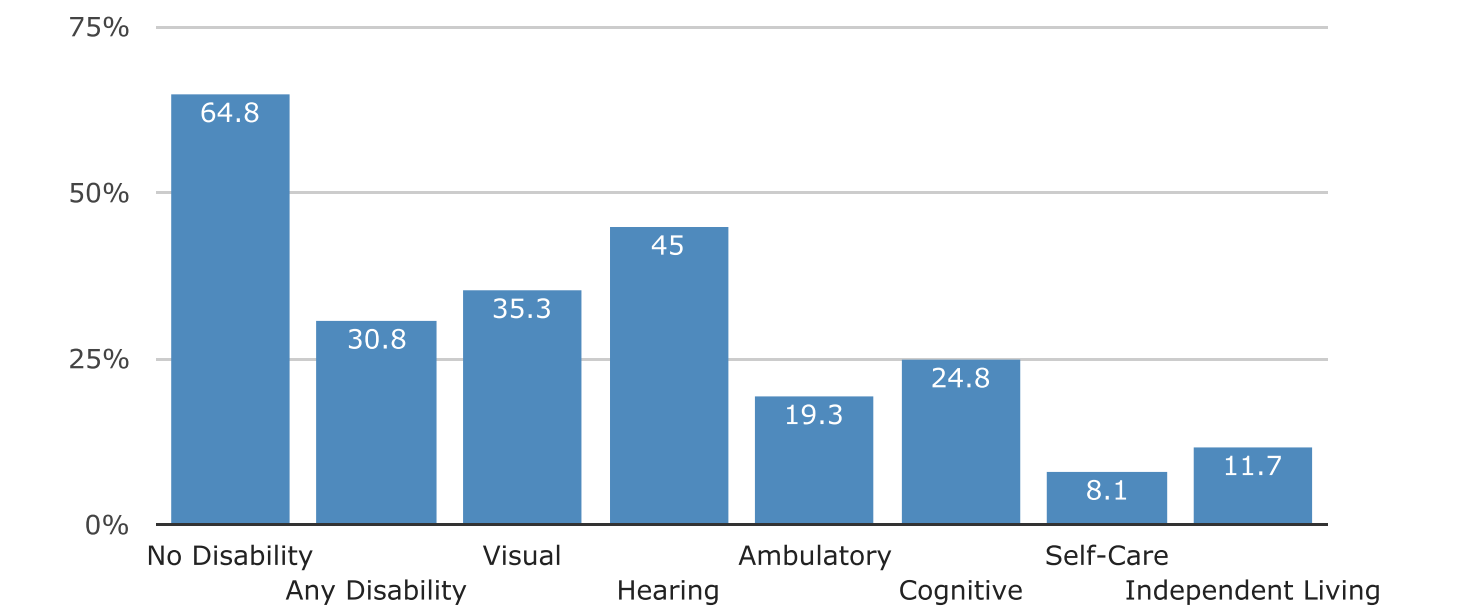
FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability

64.8%

- In 2023, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in NC was 30.8 percent.
- In 2023, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in NC was 64.8 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 34.0 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," 45.0 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 8.1 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in North Carolina in 2023

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



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	64.8	0.47	3,490,600	35,250	5,383,900	51,075
Any Disability	30.8	1.27	214,700	10,510	697,800	7,445
Visual	35.3	2.95	48,600	5,040	137,800	1,370
Hearing	45.0	2.95	67,100	5,920	149,100	1,538
Ambulatory	19.3	1.64	58,800	5,540	304,600	3,318
Cognitive	24.8	1.75	79,500	6,440	320,000	3,449
Self-Care	8.1	1.89	8,800	2,150	109,000	1,196
Independent Living	11.7	1.52	27,600	3,800	234,600	2,679

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 North Carolina, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Earnings: with
disability

\$47,100

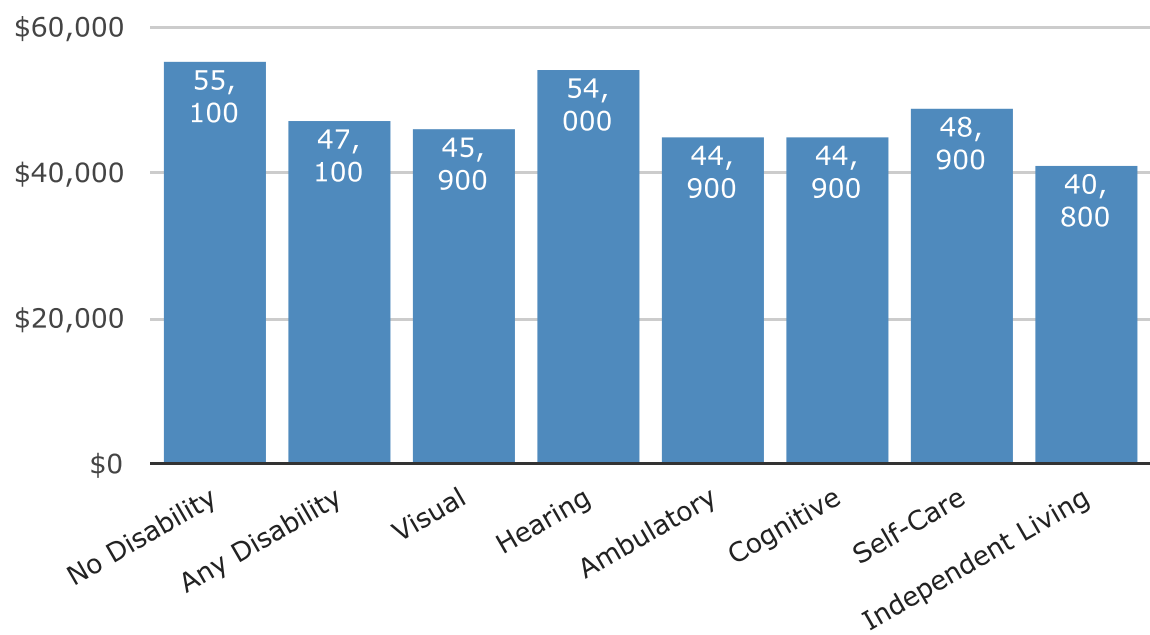
Earnings: without
disability

\$55,100

- In 2023, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in NC was \$47,100.
- In 2023, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in NC was \$55,100.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$8,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$54,000. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Independent Living Disability," \$40,800.

Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in North Carolina in 2023

Median Earnings



Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$55,100	\$660	3,491,000	32,488
Any Disability	\$47,100	\$2,390	215,000	2,174
Visual	\$45,900	\$4,540	49,000	453
Hearing	\$54,000	\$5,020	67,000	674
Ambulatory	\$44,900	\$4,130	59,000	598
Cognitive	\$44,900	\$3,110	80,000	781
Self-Care	\$48,900	\$13,320	9,000	87
Independent Living	\$40,800	\$4,830	28,000	271

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 North Carolina, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Household Income:
with disability

\$59,100

Household Income:
without disability

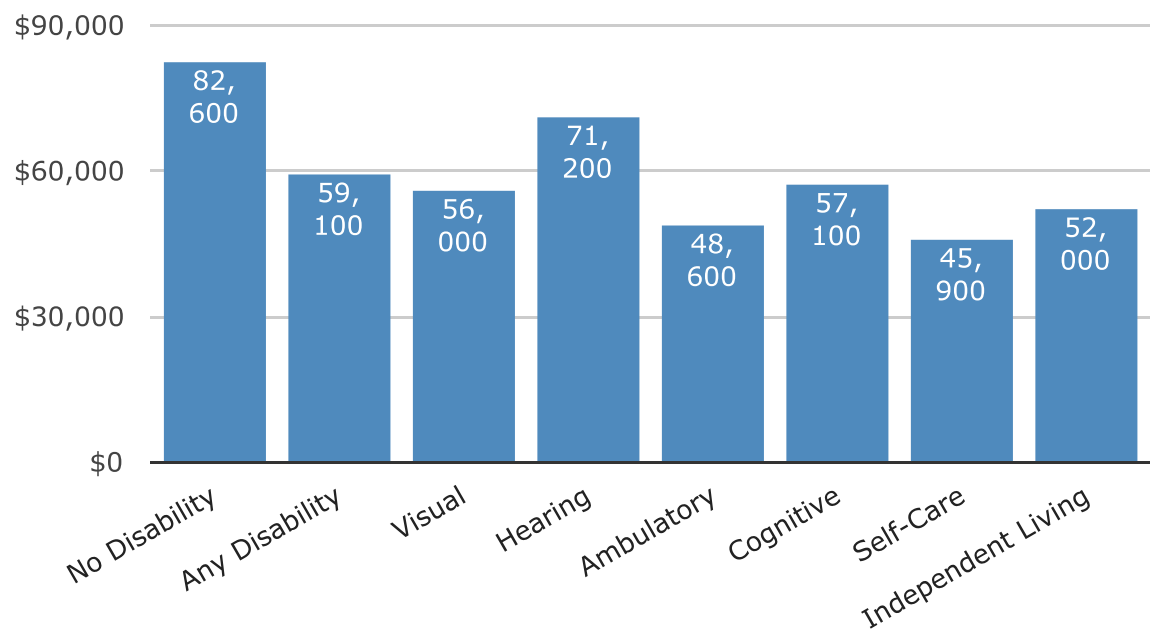
\$82,600

- In 2023, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in NC was \$59,100.
- In 2023, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in NC was \$82,600.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$23,500.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$71,200. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Self-Care Disability" \$45,900.

^{*} **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 North Carolina in 2023

Median Household Income



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$82,600	\$1,360	2,836,000	26,700
Any Disability	\$59,100	\$2,480	588,000	5,999
Visual	\$56,000	\$5,060	127,000	1,215
Hearing	\$71,200	\$5,800	139,000	1,370
Ambulatory	\$48,600	\$3,170	277,000	2,854
Cognitive	\$57,100	\$3,500	271,000	2,729
Self-Care	\$45,900	\$4,940	99,000	971
Independent Living	\$52,000	\$3,860	201,000	2,120

* **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 North Carolina, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Poverty: with
disability

24.6%

Poverty:
without
disability

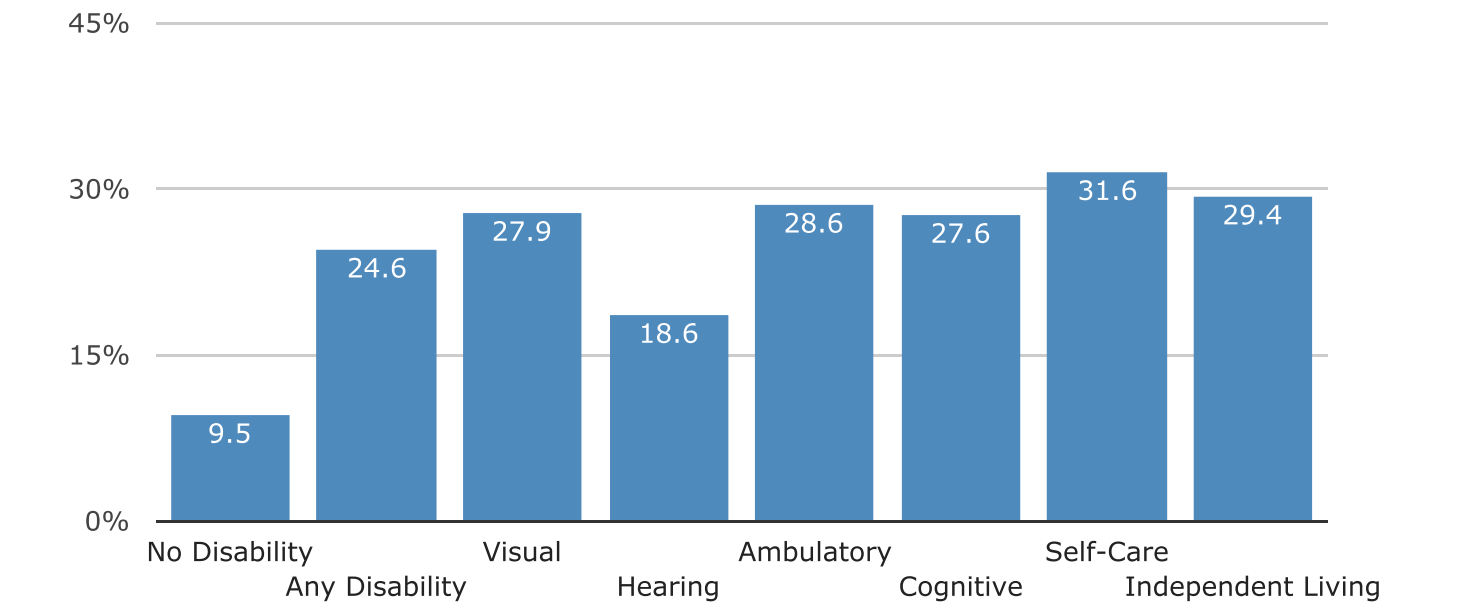
9.5%

- In 2023, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in NC was 24.6 percent.
- In 2023, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in NC was 9.5 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 15.1 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 31.6 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 18.6 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 North Carolina in 2023

Poverty Rates (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	9.5	0.39	508,900	21,660	5,347,600	50,294
Any Disability	24.6	1.61	170,000	12,720	692,300	7,322
Visual	27.9	3.77	38,200	6,070	137,200	1,357
Hearing	18.6	3.17	27,100	5,110	145,400	1,466
Ambulatory	28.6	2.55	87,000	9,140	303,700	3,295
Cognitive	27.6	2.47	87,700	9,170	317,500	3,398
Self-Care	31.6	4.38	34,400	5,760	108,900	1,194
Independent Living	29.4	2.93	68,800	8,130	234,300	2,670

* **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 North Carolina, using data from the 2023 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.

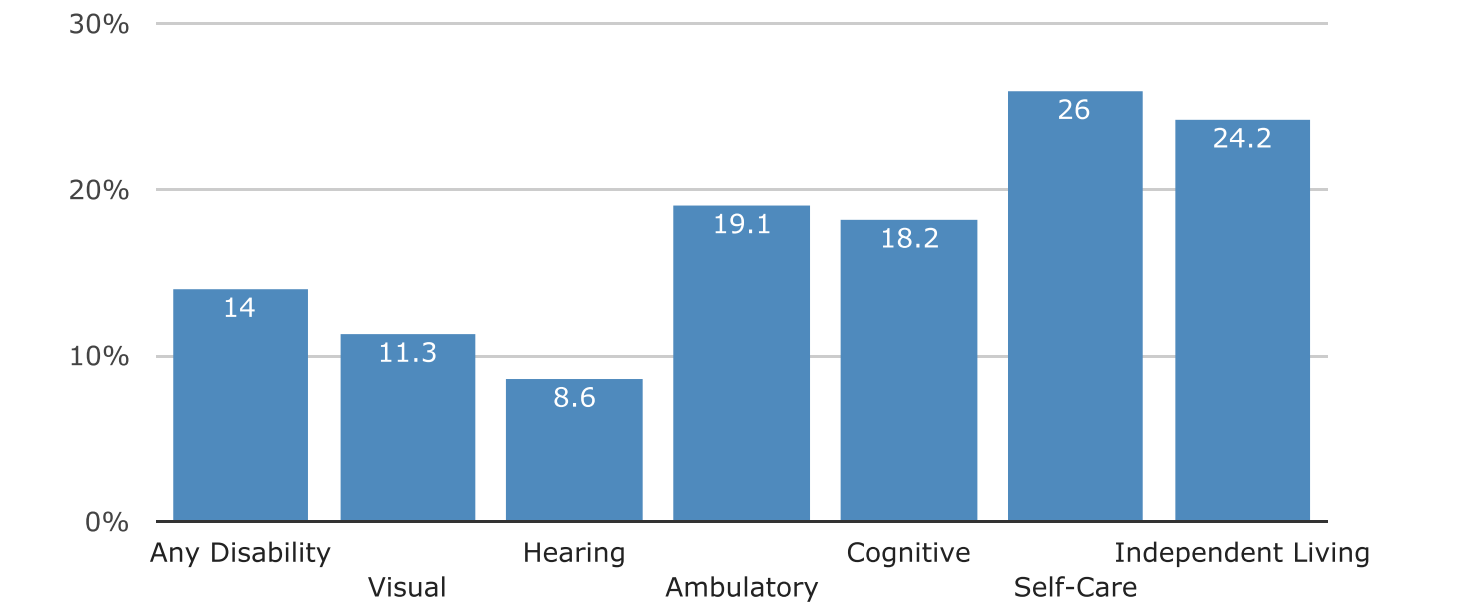
Quick Statistics

SSI
Recipients:
with
disability
14.0%

- In 2023, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in NC was 14.0 percent.
- In 2023, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in NC was 97,600.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Self-Care Disability," 26.0 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 8.6 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in North Carolina in 2023

SSI Recipients (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	14.0	0.95	97,600	7,130	697,800	7,445
Visual	11.3	1.95	15,600	2,860	137,800	1,370
Hearing	8.6	1.66	12,800	2,590	149,100	1,538
Ambulatory	19.1	1.63	58,300	5,520	304,600	3,318
Cognitive	18.2	1.56	58,100	5,510	320,000	3,449
Self-Care	26.0	3.04	28,400	3,850	109,000	1,196
Independent Living	24.2	2.03	56,700	5,440	234,600	2,679

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 North Carolina, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

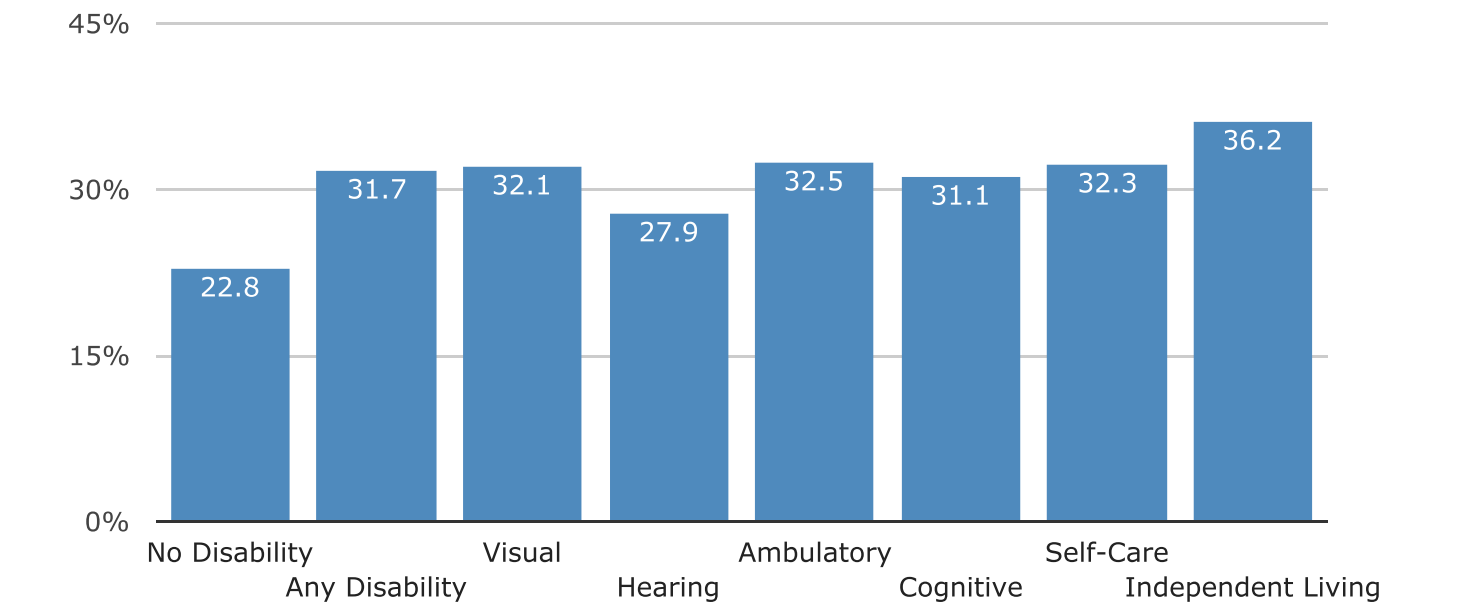
Quick Statistics



- In 2023, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in NC was 31.7 percent.
- In 2023, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in NC was 22.8 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 8.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 36.2 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Hearing Disability" 27.9 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in NC in 2023

Education: High School Diploma Only or Equivalent (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	22.8	0.41	1,229,000	23,920	5,383,900	51,075
Any Disability	31.7	1.28	221,400	10,670	697,800	7,445
Visual	32.1	2.88	44,200	4,810	137,800	1,370
Hearing	27.9	2.66	41,700	4,670	149,100	1,538
Ambulatory	32.5	1.94	98,900	7,170	304,600	3,318
Cognitive	31.1	1.88	99,400	7,190	320,000	3,449
Self-Care	32.3	3.25	35,200	4,290	109,000	1,196
Independent Living	36.2	2.27	84,800	6,650	234,600	2,679

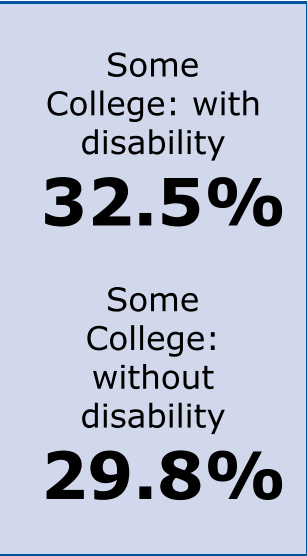
Education

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 North Carolina, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

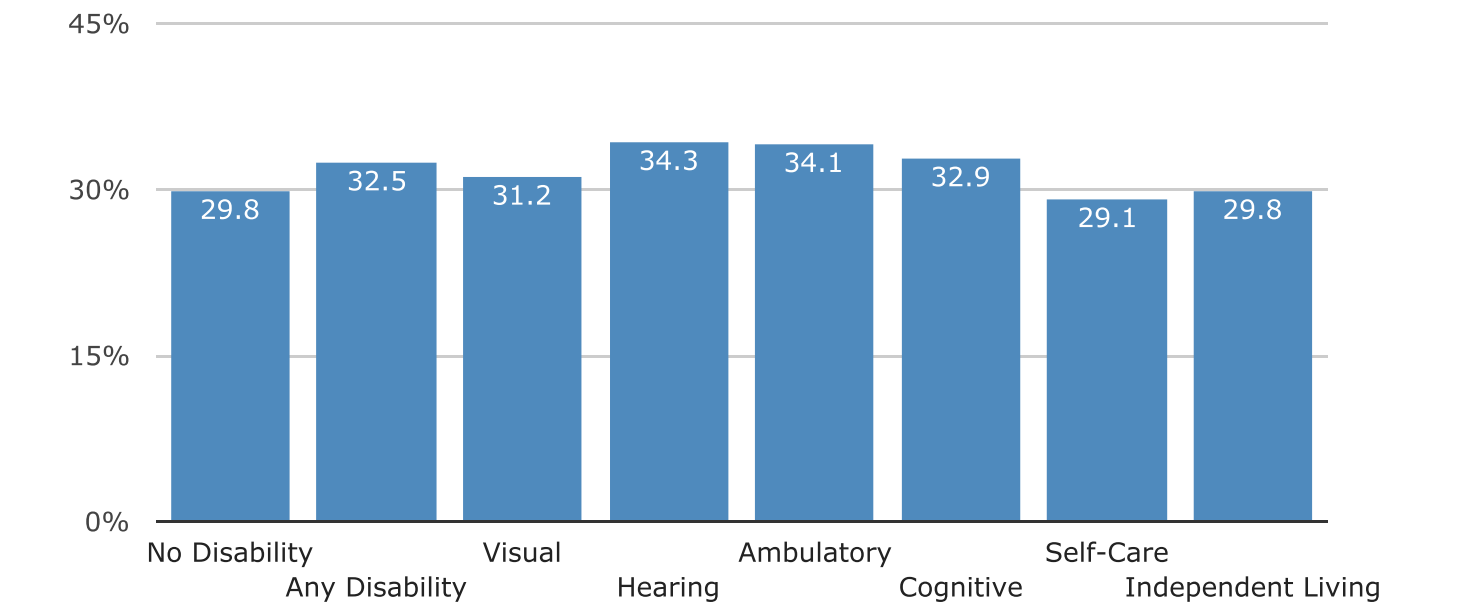
Quick Statistics



- In 2023, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in NC was 32.5 percent.
- In 2023, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in NC was 29.8 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 2.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Hearing Disability," 34.3 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 29.1 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 North Carolina in 2023

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



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	29.8	0.45	1,605,500	26,800	5,383,900	51,075
Any Disability	32.5	1.28	226,900	10,800	697,800	7,445
Visual	31.2	2.86	43,000	4,740	137,800	1,370
Hearing	34.3	2.82	51,200	5,170	149,100	1,538
Ambulatory	34.1	1.97	104,000	7,350	304,600	3,318
Cognitive	32.9	1.90	105,300	7,400	320,000	3,449
Self-Care	29.1	3.15	31,700	4,080	109,000	1,196
Independent Living	29.8	2.16	70,000	6,040	234,600	2,679

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 North Carolina, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's Degree or More: with disability

21.2%

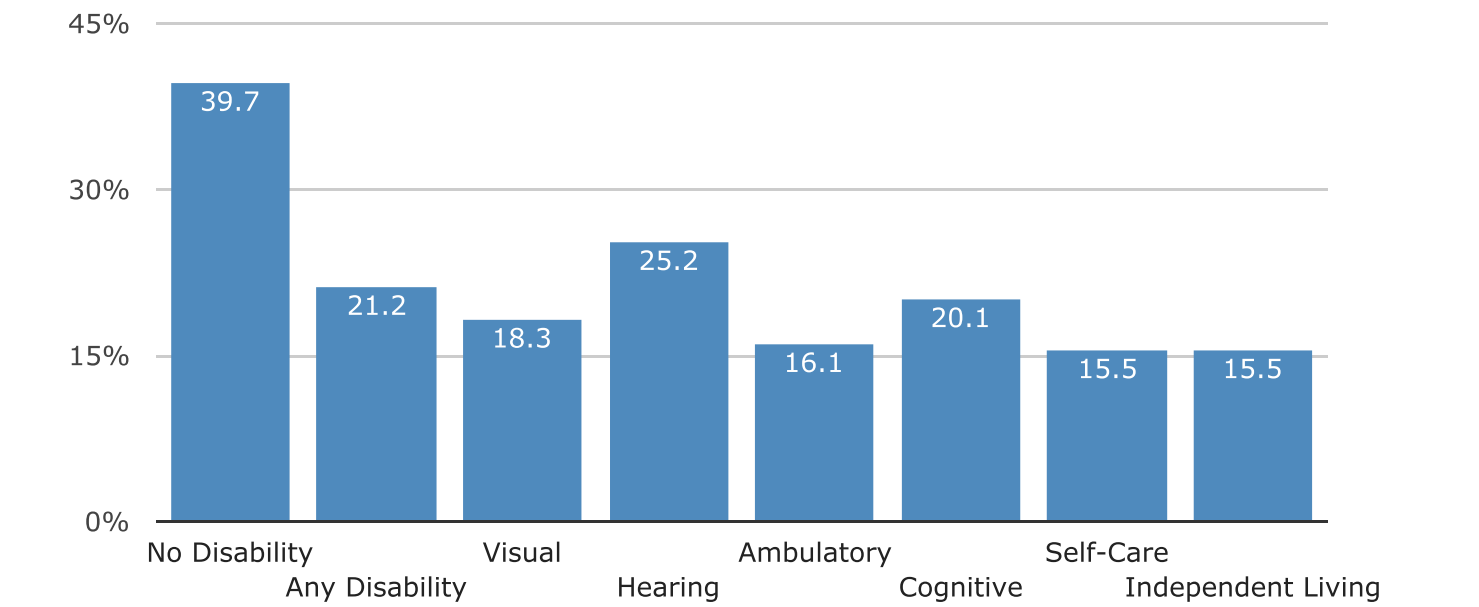
Bachelor's Degree or More: without disability

39.7%

- In 2023, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in NC was 21.2 percent.
- In 2023, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in NC was 39.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 18.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Hearing Disability," 25.2 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 15.5 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in North Carolina in 2023

Education: Bachelor's Degree or More (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	39.7	0.48	2,139,500	30,030	5,383,900	51,075
Any Disability	21.2	1.12	148,000	8,760	697,800	7,445
Visual	18.3	2.39	25,200	3,630	137,800	1,370
Hearing	25.2	2.58	37,500	4,430	149,100	1,538
Ambulatory	16.1	1.53	49,100	5,070	304,600	3,318
Cognitive	20.1	1.62	64,200	5,790	320,000	3,449
Self-Care	15.5	2.51	16,900	2,980	109,000	1,196
Independent Living	15.5	1.71	36,300	4,360	234,600	2,679

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 North Carolina. 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

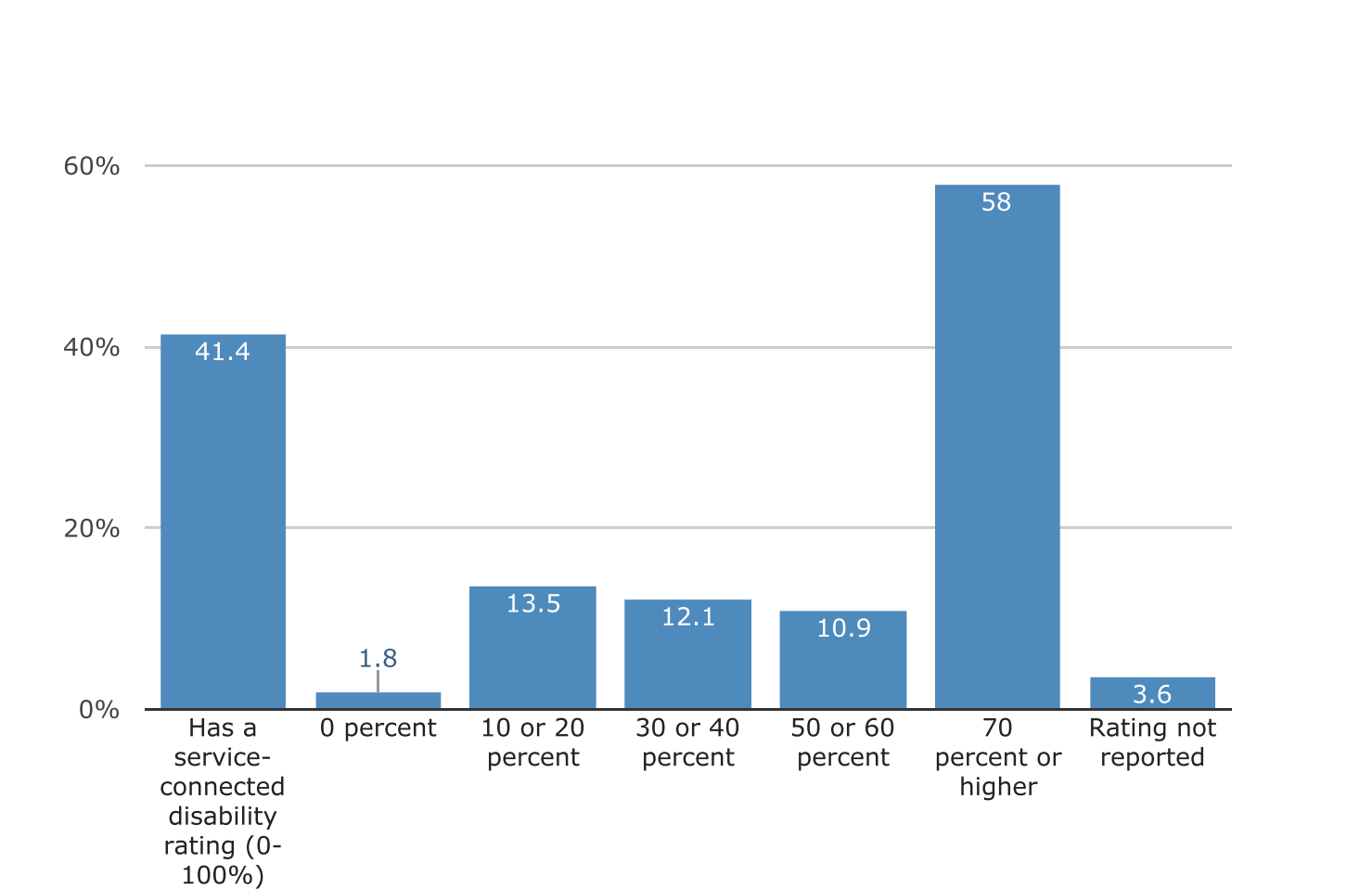
Veterans
with a
Service-
Connected
Disability

41.4%

- In 2023, there were 334,100 working-age civilian veterans in NC, of whom 138,400 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2023, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in NC with a VA service-connected disability was 41.4 percent.
- In 2023, 80,300 working-age civilian veterans in NC had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2023, 58.0 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in NC 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 North Carolina in 2023

Veteran Disability Rating (%)



Service-Connected Disability	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	41.4	1.95	138,400	8,470	334,100	3,365
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	1.8	3.29	2,600	1,160	138,400	1,411
10 or 20 percent	13.5	2.10	18,600	3,130	138,400	1,411
30 or 40 percent	12.1	2.01	16,800	2,970	138,400	1,411
50 or 60 percent	10.9	1.92	15,000	2,810	138,400	1,411
70 percent or higher	58.0	3.04	80,300	6,470	138,400	1,411
Rating not reported	3.6	1.15	5,000	1,630	138,400	1,411

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in North Carolina, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

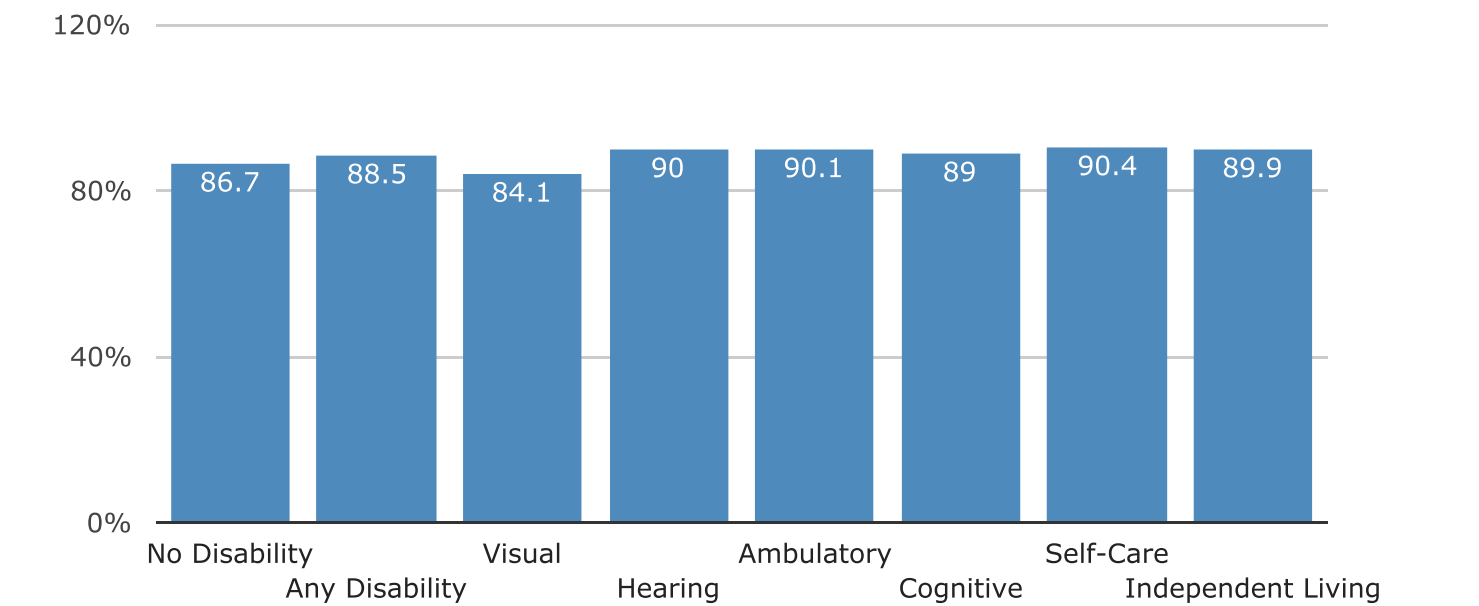
Quick Statistics



- In 2023, 88.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NC had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2023, 86.7 percent of working-age people without disabilities in NC had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 1.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 90.4 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 84.1 percent.

Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in North Carolina in 2023

Health Insurance Coverage - By Disability Type (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	86.7	0.34	4,667,800	37,350	5,383,900	51,075
Any Disability	88.5	0.88	617,800	17,490	697,800	7,445
Visual	84.1	2.26	115,900	7,760	137,800	1,370
Hearing	90.0	1.78	134,200	8,340	149,100	1,538
Ambulatory	90.1	1.24	274,600	11,850	304,600	3,318
Cognitive	89.0	1.27	284,900	12,070	320,000	3,449
Self-Care	90.4	2.04	98,500	7,160	109,000	1,196
Independent Living	89.9	1.43	210,900	10,420	234,600	2,679

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 North Carolina, using data from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS). Note that people can report more than one type of insurance coverage. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
with Disability

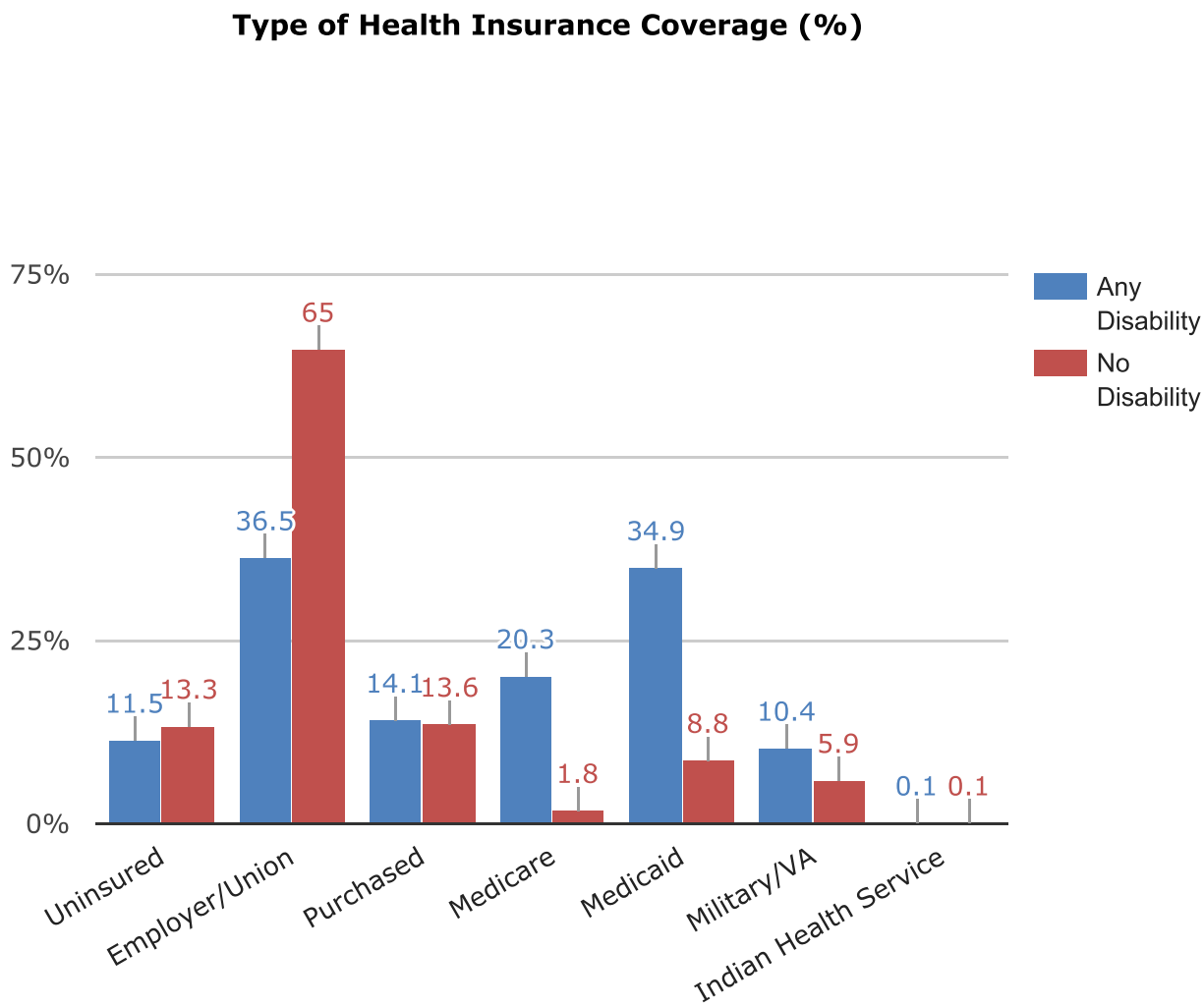
36.5%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

65.0%

- In 2023, 36.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NC reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2023, 65.0 percent of working-age people without disabilities in NC reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2023, 14.1 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NC reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2023, 20.3 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NC reported Medicare coverage and 34.9 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 North Carolina in 2023



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	11.5	0.88	80,100	6,460	697,800	7,445
Employer/Union	36.5	1.32	254,800	11,430	697,800	7,445
Purchased	14.1	0.95	98,400	7,160	697,800	7,445
Medicare	20.3	1.10	141,900	8,570	697,800	7,445
Medicaid	34.9	1.31	243,400	11,180	697,800	7,445
Military/VA	10.4	0.84	72,900	6,160	697,800	7,445
Indian Health Service	0.1	3.29	1,000	710	697,800	7,445
No Disability						
Uninsured	13.3	0.34	716,100	18,740	5,383,900	51,075
Employer/Union	65.0	0.47	3,499,800	35,270	5,383,900	51,075
Purchased	13.6	0.34	733,300	18,950	5,383,900	51,075
Medicare	1.8	3.29	95,300	7,040	5,383,900	51,075
Medicaid	8.8	0.28	474,800	15,440	5,383,900	51,075
Military/VA	5.9	0.23	320,200	12,770	5,383,900	51,075
Indian Health Service	0.1	3.29	6,300	1,810	5,383,900	51,075

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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