

Americans With Disabilities: 2014

Household Economic Studies

Current Population Reports

By Danielle M. Taylor

P70-152

November 2018

INTRODUCTION

The Americans with Disabilities Act and other laws seek to ensure that the population with disabilities has the opportunity to access housing, education, employment, and other activities without discrimination.¹ Many government organizations, advocacy groups, and the public at-large monitor the effectiveness of these laws.

This report provides estimates of disability prevalence in the United States.^{2,3,4} The term “disability” used in this report encompasses impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions a person may experience in their daily lives. This report uses two overall measures of disability status—nonsevere disability and severe disability (see text box, “Definitions of Disability Status in the 2014 SSA Supplement”). The disability estimates in this report are from the Social Security Administration (SSA) Supplement to the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation which collected data on people who experience limitations in their ability to perform

certain activities and the degree to which they experience these limitations.

In order to provide more depth for some socio-economic characteristics, the records in the SSA Supplement were merged with the records in Wave 1 of the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).⁵ For more information on the SSA Supplement,

⁵ For information about the SIPP, see the text box, “What is SIPP?”

ABOUT DISABILITY AND THE 2014 SIPP SSA SUPPLEMENT

The definition of disability often varies based on the context in which it is being referenced. In some contexts, disability is viewed in terms of medical conditions that need treatment or therapy, while in others disability is viewed as the result of interplay between impairments and environmental conditions.

The way disability is measured can also vary. The variation in disability measurement may be based on the overall context of the surveys, the definition of disability used to construct the measures, or the method of measurement. As a result, different surveys can produce different estimates of disability prevalence. The disability estimates in this report are primarily from the Social Security Administration Supplement to the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation.

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¹ The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Telecommunications Act of 1996 are other federal laws that seek to address access for people with disabilities.

² The data in this report were collected between September and November 2014, and all disability questions asked about status at the time of the interview.

³ All estimates in this report refer to the civilian noninstitutionalized population and are weighted to the population as of September 2014. Estimates for noncivilian (active-duty military personnel) and institutionalized populations (such as those living in correctional facilities, nursing homes, or long-term care hospitals) are not included. See the SSA User's Guide for more information at <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp/methodology/SSA%20Supplement%20Users%20Guide.pdf>.

⁴ The Census Bureau's Disclosure Review Board and Disclosure Avoidance Officers have reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and have approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release. DRB Approval: DRB-ROSS-B0087.

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The SSA Supplement used more than 100 questions about specific functional and participatory activities, conditions, and symptoms to arrive at a measure of disability. Other surveys may use different methods, different questions, or a different number of questions to arrive at their measure of disability.

This report provides estimates similar to those shown in the U.S. Census Bureau report, “Americans With Disabilities: 2010” (P70-117) and prior reports in the P70 series. These reports and other information on the collection of disability information in the Census Bureau surveys can be found at <www.census.gov/topics/health/disability.html>. The definition of disability used in this report differs from definitions used in other surveys. Caution should be used when making comparisons across different sources.

The estimates presented in this report are at the national level. The American Community Survey (ACS), which uses a set of six “core” questions to measure disability, can be used to estimate the prevalence of disabilities for subnational geographies. The ACS estimates can be found in American FactFinder, at <http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/navigation/1.0/en/d_people_disability:DISABILITY/d_program:ACS>. When making comparisons of disability prevalence across different geographic levels (such as comparing state prevalence rates to the national rate), one should attempt to use the same survey and definition of disability. Therefore, ACS estimates of disability should not be compared directly with the estimates of disability contained in this report.

see text box, “About Disability and the 2014 SIPP SSA Supplement.”

DISABILITY PREVALENCE

Based on the broad measure of disability used in the SSA Supplement, 27.2 percent, or 85.3 million, of people living in the United States had a disability in 2014 (Table 1). About 17.6 percent, or 55.2 million people, had a severe disability. The survey also collected information on individuals that needed assistance performing certain tasks, such as getting in or out of bed or a chair, due to a long-lasting condition. In 2014, 10.1 percent of people aged 18 and older (24.2 million people) indicated they needed such assistance.

Disability prevalence may be understated in household surveys, particularly among older populations, as individuals with greater assistance needs are more likely to live in nursing facilities or other assisted living facilities, rather than in households. In 2014, 1.2 million adults aged 65 and older lived in nursing facilities and 96.7 percent

of them had a disability.⁶ Were this population included, the disability rates would likely be higher.

⁶ Estimates on disability prevalence in group quarters are from the 2014 American Community Survey, 1-year Table S2601B, “Characteristics of the Group Quarters Populations by Group Quarters Type,” available at <http://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/14_1YR/S2601B>.

The likelihood of having a disability increases with age (Table 1). When comparing adults in the oldest and youngest age groups, people 75 years and older were about five times as likely to have a disability than people between 18 and 24 years in 2014.

WHAT IS SIPP?

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) is a nationally representative panel survey administered by the U.S. Census Bureau that collects information on the short-term dynamics of employment, income, household composition, and eligibility and participation in government assistance programs. It is a leading source of information on specific topics related to economic well-being, family dynamics, education, wealth and assets, health insurance, child care, and food security. Each SIPP panel follows individuals for several years, providing monthly data that measure changes in household and family composition and economic circumstances over time.

The Social Security Administration (SSA) Supplement was administered to respondents from Wave 1 of the 2014 SIPP Panel. It contains questions on marital history, personal retirement accounts, pension plans, and a detailed section on adult, child and work disability. For more information about the SSA Supplement, visit <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/data/2014-panel/ssa.html>.

DEFINITIONS OF DISABILITY STATUS IN THE 2014 SSA SUPPLEMENT

Adults aged 18 and older were identified as having a disability if they met any of the following criteria:

1. Used a wheelchair, a cane, crutches, or a walker.
2. Had serious difficulty seeing or hearing.
3. Had difficulty performing one or more functional activities (speaking, lifting/carrying 10 pounds, using stairs, walking a quarter-mile, or grasping small objects).
4. Had difficulty with one or more Activities of Daily Living (ADLs). These included getting around inside the home, getting in or out of bed or a chair, bathing, dressing, eating, and toileting.
5. Had difficulty with one or more Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs). These included going outside the home, keeping track of money and bills, preparing meals, doing light housework, taking prescription medicines in the right amount at the right time, and using the telephone.
6. Had one or more specified conditions (a learning disability, cerebral palsy or another developmental disability, an intellectual disability, Alzheimer's disease, were blind, were deaf, or some other type of mental or emotional condition).
7. Had any other mental or emotional condition that seriously interfered with everyday activities (frequently depressed or anxious, trouble getting along with others, trouble concentrating, or trouble coping with day-to-day stress).

Adults were considered to have a severe disability if they met criterion 1 or 7; had Alzheimer's disease, an intellectual disability, cerebral palsy or another developmental disability; were blind or deaf; or were unable to perform or needed help to perform one or more of the activities in criteria 3, 4, and 5.

Children under the age of 18 were considered to have a disability if they met any of the following criteria:

1. Used a wheelchair, a cane, crutches, or a walker.
2. Had serious difficulty seeing or hearing.
3. Had difficulty having their speech understood.
4. Had difficulty moving their arms or legs, or walking, running, or playing.
5. Had difficulty with one or more Activities of Daily Living (ADLs). These included getting around inside the home, getting in or out of bed or a chair, bathing, dressing, eating, and toileting.
6. Had one or more specified conditions (a learning disability or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), difficulty getting along with other children, or a limit in their ability to do school-work, a developmental delay, an intellectual disability, a developmental disability such as cerebral palsy or autism, were blind, were deaf, or had some other developmental condition).

Children were considered to have a severe disability if they met criterion 1; were blind or deaf; were unable to perform or needed help performing one or more of the activities in criterion 3 or 5; or had a developmental delay, an intellectual disability, a developmental disability such as cerebral palsy or autism, or some other developmental condition.

The disability questions included in the SSA Supplement can be found at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/data/2014-panel/ssa.html>.

Table 1.

Disability Prevalence by Age and Severity: 2014

(Numbers in thousands)

| Age | Total | Any disability | | | | | | | | | | | | Needs assistance | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|
| | | Severe disability | | | | Nonsevere disability | | | | Margin of error | | | | Margin of error | | | |
| | | Number | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Per-cent | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Number | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Per-cent | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Number | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Per-cent | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Number | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Per-cent | Margin of error (±) ¹ |
| Total population... | 313,584 | 85,289 | 1,444 | 27.2 | 0.46 | 55,158 | 1,244 | 17.6 | 0.40 | 30,131 | 944 | 9.6 | 0.30 | X | X | X | X |
| Less than 18 years | 73,530 | 12,557 | 638 | 17.1 | 0.86 | 7,230 | 529 | 9.8 | 0.72 | 5,327 | 399 | 7.2 | 0.54 | X | X | X | X |
| 18 years and older | 240,054 | 72,732 | 1,237 | 30.3 | 0.51 | 47,928 | 1,091 | 20.0 | 0.46 | 24,804 | 825 | 10.3 | 0.34 | 24,229 | 809 | 10.1 | 0.34 |
| 18-24 years | 30,286 | 4,356 | 431 | 14.4 | 1.40 | 2,318 | 303 | 7.7 | 0.99 | 2,038 | 310 | 6.7 | 1.02 | 1,066 | 200 | 3.5 | 0.66 |
| 25-34 years | 42,242 | 6,732 | 523 | 15.9 | 1.24 | 3,540 | 392 | 8.4 | 0.93 | 3,192 | 362 | 7.6 | 0.86 | 1,897 | 311 | 4.5 | 0.74 |
| 35-44 years | 39,568 | 7,816 | 466 | 19.8 | 1.18 | 4,911 | 395 | 12.4 | 1.00 | 2,905 | 294 | 7.3 | 0.74 | 2,677 | 276 | 6.8 | 0.70 |
| 45-54 years | 42,762 | 12,182 | 544 | 28.5 | 1.27 | 7,939 | 453 | 18.6 | 1.06 | 4,243 | 361 | 9.9 | 0.84 | 4,382 | 331 | 10.2 | 0.77 |
| 55-64 years | 39,929 | 15,152 | 465 | 37.9 | 1.17 | 10,410 | 403 | 26.1 | 1.01 | 4,743 | 328 | 11.9 | 0.82 | 5,350 | 342 | 13.4 | 0.86 |
| 65 years and older | 45,266 | 26,494 | 490 | 58.5 | 1.08 | 18,810 | 518 | 41.6 | 1.14 | 7,684 | 354 | 17.0 | 0.78 | 8,856 | 405 | 19.6 | 0.90 |
| 65-69 years | 15,229 | 7,387 | 286 | 48.5 | 1.75 | 4,681 | 272 | 30.7 | 1.75 | 2,706 | 206 | 17.8 | 1.32 | 1,979 | 193 | 13.0 | 1.25 |
| 70-74 years | 11,011 | 5,703 | 242 | 51.8 | 2.04 | 3,869 | 229 | 35.1 | 2.00 | 1,835 | 177 | 16.7 | 1.59 | 1,630 | 182 | 14.8 | 1.61 |
| 75 years and older | 19,026 | 13,404 | 375 | 70.5 | 1.71 | 10,260 | 373 | 53.9 | 1.78 | 3,144 | 238 | 16.5 | 1.24 | 5,247 | 320 | 27.6 | 1.65 |

X Not applicable. Estimates are not provided for the population under the age of 18.

¹ A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For further information on the source of the data and accuracy of the estimates, including standard errors, margins of error, and confidence intervals, see <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp/methodology/SSA%20Supplement%20Users%20Guide.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Social Security Administration Supplement to the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, September–November 2014.

The prevalence of severe disability and the need for personal assistance also increase with age (Table 1). In 2014, the probability of having a severe disability was less than 1 in 10 for adults between 18 and 24 years, and about 3 in 10 for adults between 65 and 69 years. Among adults 75 years and older, more than half (53.9 percent) had a severe disability. Adults 75 years and older also needed assistance performing certain activities about two times more often than adults between 55 and 64 years and about seven times more often than adults between 18 and 24 years.

Differences in disability prevalence were also present between race and Hispanic origin groups (Table 2).⁷ Among adults, Blacks had a higher prevalence of disability (34.9 percent) than non-Hispanic Whites (31.5 percent) and Hispanics (24.6 percent) in 2014. Black adults were also most likely to have a severe disability (26.4 percent), whereas Asians were the least likely to have a severe

⁷ Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who report Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). The body of this report (text, figures, and tables) shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The U.S. Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White and American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian and Black or African American, is available from the 2010 Census through American FactFinder. About 2.9 percent of people reported more than one race in the 2010 Census. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

HOW IS THE SSA SUPPLEMENT DIFFERENT FROM THE 2014 SIPP PANEL

The SSA Supplement is an independent survey sponsored by the Social Security Administration that can be merged with the 2014 SIPP Panel for further analyses.

The SIPP questionnaire was substantially redesigned for 2014, and the topical modules that existed in earlier SIPP panels were removed during the redesign. In order to continue collection of data using questions in the Work Disability History, and Adult and Child Functional Limitation modules, the SSA sponsored supplement was fielded approximately 5 months after the Wave 1 collection for the 2014 SIPP Panel. The sample for the SSA Supplement was drawn from the 2014 SIPP, Wave 1 respondents. Data collection was conducted via telephone instead of in-person, as in previous SIPP panels.

While many of the SSA Supplement's disability questions are the same as in the 2008 SIPP Panel, the 2014 SSA Supplement estimates should not be compared with previous years. The telephone collection method for the SSA Supplement, as well as the redesign of the 2014 SIPP instrument, result in estimates that are not comparable to those collected in earlier SIPP panels. As such, readers should take care when comparing estimates in this report to those in previous reports, as well as those from other surveys.

For an evaluation of the disability measure in the 2014 SIPP, see "Understanding Changes in the Disability Prevalence in the 2014 Survey of Income and Program Participation: Three Explanations Considered" at www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2018/demo/SEHSD-WP2018-04.html.

disability with a prevalence of 11.0 percent.⁸

Some differences in disability prevalence between the race groups could be attributed to age differences between the race groups. For example, the non-Hispanic White group tends to be an older population, while Black, Asian, and Hispanic groups tend

to be younger populations.⁹ One way to account for these differences is to look at disability prevalence by age and race.

For adults aged 18 to 34, Asians had the lowest prevalence of disability among the race and Hispanic origin groups in 2014 (8.4 percent) followed by

⁸ The percentage of non-Hispanic Whites with a disability was not significantly different from the percentage of Some Other Race alone or in combination with a disability.

⁹ In 2014, the median age for Hispanics was 28.4 years, the median age for Blacks was 33.4 years, the median age for Asians was 36.5 years, and the median age for non-Hispanic Whites was 43.1 years. Source: 2014 American Community Survey, American FactFinder 1-year Tables B01002B, B01002D, B01002H, B01002I.

Table 2.

Disability Prevalence by Race/Hispanic Origin and Severity for Adults 18 Years and Older: 2014

(Numbers in thousands)

| Race | Total | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Any disability | | Severe disability | | Needs assistance | |
|---|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Percent | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Percent | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Percent | Margin of error (±) ¹ |
| Total, 18 years and older | 240,054 | 274 | 30.3 | 0.51 | 20.0 | 0.46 | 10.1 | 0.34 |
| White alone, non-Hispanic | 155,918 | 461 | 31.5 | 0.63 | 20.2 | 0.54 | 9.9 | 0.42 |
| Black alone | 29,684 | 184 | 34.9 | 1.58 | 26.4 | 1.36 | 14.4 | 1.00 |
| Asian alone | 13,811 | 625 | 20.1 | 2.22 | 11.0 | 1.66 | 5.7 | 1.35 |
| Some Other Race alone or in combination | 6,926 | 636 | 33.2 | 3.63 | 22.3 | 3.19 | 13.6 | 2.37 |
| Hispanic (any race) | 36,570 | 259 | 24.6 | 1.35 | 16.3 | 1.11 | 8.7 | 0.79 |

¹ A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For further information on the source of the data and accuracy of the estimates, including standard errors, margins of error, and confidence intervals, see <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp/methodology/SSA%20Supplement%20Users%20Guide.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Social Security Administration Supplement to the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, September–November 2014.

Hispanics (12.6 percent) (Figure 1).¹⁰ However, for adults aged 65 to 74, Hispanics and Blacks had the highest rates of disability, whereas

¹⁰ Disability prevalence rates among non-Hispanic Whites and Blacks were not significantly different from each other. In addition, disability prevalence rates among Some Other Race alone or in combination was only significantly different from the disability prevalence rate among Asians.

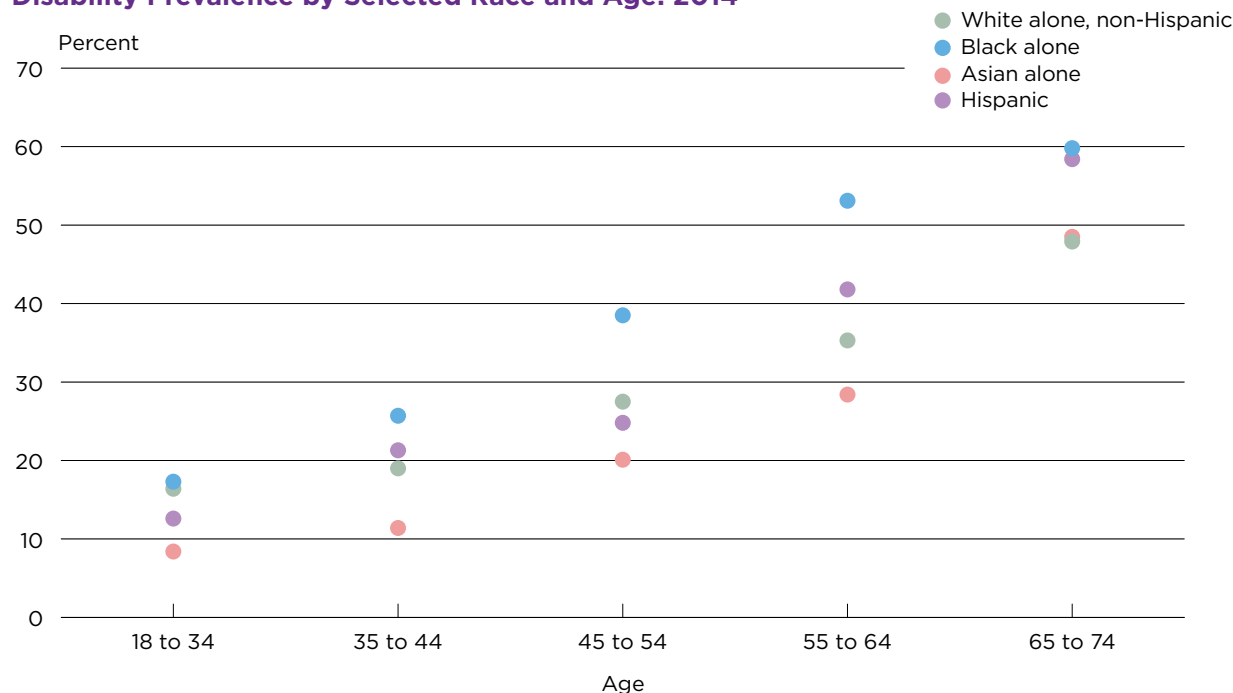
non-Hispanic Whites and Asians had the lowest.¹¹

¹¹ Disability prevalence rates among non-Hispanic Whites and Asians were not significantly different from each other. In addition, disability prevalence rates among Blacks and Hispanics were not significantly different from each other. Disability prevalence rates among Some Other Race alone or in combination was not significantly different from any other race group.

SPECIFIC MEASURES OF ADULT DISABILITY

Disability encompasses a broad set of conditions that may include impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions in certain environmental settings (World Health Organization,

Figure 1.
Disability Prevalence by Selected Race and Age: 2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Social Security Administration Supplement to the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, September–November 2014.

2001). In line with this, the SSA Supplement collected data on several physical and mental impairments, as well as limitations that people may experience in activities they encounter in their daily lives.

LIMITATIONS IN SEEING, HEARING, AND SPEAKING

To measure seeing difficulty, the SSA Supplement asked individuals if they were blind or had serious difficulty seeing. Individuals could also indicate blindness as a health condition that contributed to their difficulty. In 2014, 5.1 percent of adults aged 18 and older (12.3 million) had serious difficulty seeing, including 1.6 million adults who were blind (Table A-1).

To measure hearing difficulty, individuals were asked if they were deaf or had serious difficulty hearing. As with blindness, individuals could indicate deafness as a health condition that contributed to their difficulty. Among adults aged 18 and older, 7.1 percent (17.1 million) experienced a serious hearing difficulty, including 3.4 million who were deaf.

About 3.4 percent of adults (8.2 million) used a hearing aid, and 2.5 percent (5.9 million) of adults had serious difficulty hearing while using a hearing aid. About 1.8 percent of adults (4.2 million) had both vision and hearing difficulties.

Among the 45.3 million adults 65 years and older, 9.4 percent had difficulty seeing, and 20.1 percent had difficulty hearing. Adults 65 years and older had a hearing difficulty at about five times the rate of adults aged 18 to 64, and they were about four times as likely to be deaf. They also used a hearing aid about 12 times as often as adults aged 18 to 64.

To measure one aspect of communication, respondents were asked if they had any difficulty having their speech understood and whether people were able to understand their speech at all. Approximately 2.1 percent of adults (4.9 million) had difficulty having their speech understood in the language spoken in the home, of which 13.1 percent could not be understood at all. Among adults who had difficulty having their speech understood, 27.4 percent (1.4 million) also had serious difficulty hearing.

FUNCTIONAL LIMITATIONS

People may have difficulty with a multitude of tasks associated with upper or lower body functions, such as walking a quarter mile, climbing a flight of stairs, using an aid for mobility, lifting 10 pounds, or grasping small objects. In this report these difficulties are collectively referred to as functional limitations and are subclassified as upper body functional limitations and lower body functional limitations. In 2014, 48.2 million adults had a functional limitation, with

12.4 percent of adults having an upper body functional limitation and 17.6 percent having a lower body functional limitation. Among adults with either limitation, lower body functional limitations were more common (87.7 percent) than upper body functional limitations (61.7 percent).

The most common lower body functional limitation for adults was difficulty walking a quarter mile. According to the SSA Supplement, 13.4 percent (32.3 million) of adults had difficulty walking a quarter mile in 2014, and 7.6 percent (18.3 million) were unable to walk a quarter mile at all (Table A-1). Approximately 12.1 percent (29.0 million) of adults had difficulty climbing a flight of stairs, and 3.9 percent were unable to perform this activity. Among individuals aged 65 and older, 39.0 percent (17.6 million) had difficulty walking or climbing stairs, of which 10.0 million were unable to do so at all.

Mobility difficulties, such as walking a quarter mile or climbing a flight of stairs, are often

WHAT ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING AND INSTRUMENTAL ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING ARE CAPTURED IN THE SSA SUPPLEMENT?

Two areas that people can have difficulty in are broadly referred to as Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs).

The ADLs captured in the SSA Supplement include difficulty getting around inside the home, getting into/out of bed or a chair, bathing, dressing, eating, or toileting.

The IADLs include difficulty going outside the home, managing money, preparing meals, doing housework, taking prescription medication, and using the phone.

associated with the use of certain aids. Approximately 42.7 percent of adults with a difficulty walking or climbing stairs used an aid, with a cane, crutches, or a walker being more common than the use of a wheelchair. In general, 7.7 percent (18.4 million) of all adults used a cane, crutches, or a walker to assist with mobility and 2.3 percent (5.5 million) used a wheelchair. Adults aged 65 and older used a cane, crutches, or a walker at about five times the rate of adults between 18 and 64 years, and they used a wheelchair about four times as often.

The most common upper body functional limitation among adults in 2014 was difficulty lifting a 10-pound object (10.2 percent), with 5.2 percent of adults unable to do so at all. Meanwhile, 5.6 percent of adults (13.4 million people) had difficulty using their fingers to do things such as pick up a glass or grasp a pencil and 0.5 percent (1.1 million) could not perform this action at all.

ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING, INSTRUMENTAL ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING, AND THE NEED FOR ASSISTANCE

Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs) are basic skills that people use in their daily life (see the text box, “What Activities of Daily Living and Instrumental Activities of Daily

Living Are Captured in the SSA Supplement?”). ADLs and IADLs can provide important information for long-term care planning and support. In 2014, 12.9 percent of the adult population had difficulty with at least one ADL or IADL, and 10.1 percent needed help performing at least one ADL or IADL.

Adults were more likely to have difficulty with an IADL (11.5 percent) than an ADL (7.4 percent) (Table A-1). Adults were also more likely to need help performing an IADL (9.6 percent) than an ADL (4.0 percent). The most common IADL that adults had difficulty with was going outside to run errands (7.3 percent), while the most common ADL was getting into or out of bed or a chair (4.8 percent).

COGNITIVE, MENTAL, AND EMOTIONAL FUNCTIONING

Cognitive, mental, and emotional conditions can result in the kinds of activity limitations described in the previous sections, as well as limitations in other aspects of a person’s life. It is therefore useful to look at mental functioning separate from other aspects. According to the SSA Supplement, 9.7 percent of adults (23.2 million) had a condition that limited mental or cognitive functioning in 2014, including a learning disability (3.5 percent or 8.5 million), Alzheimer’s disease, senility, or dementia (3.3 percent

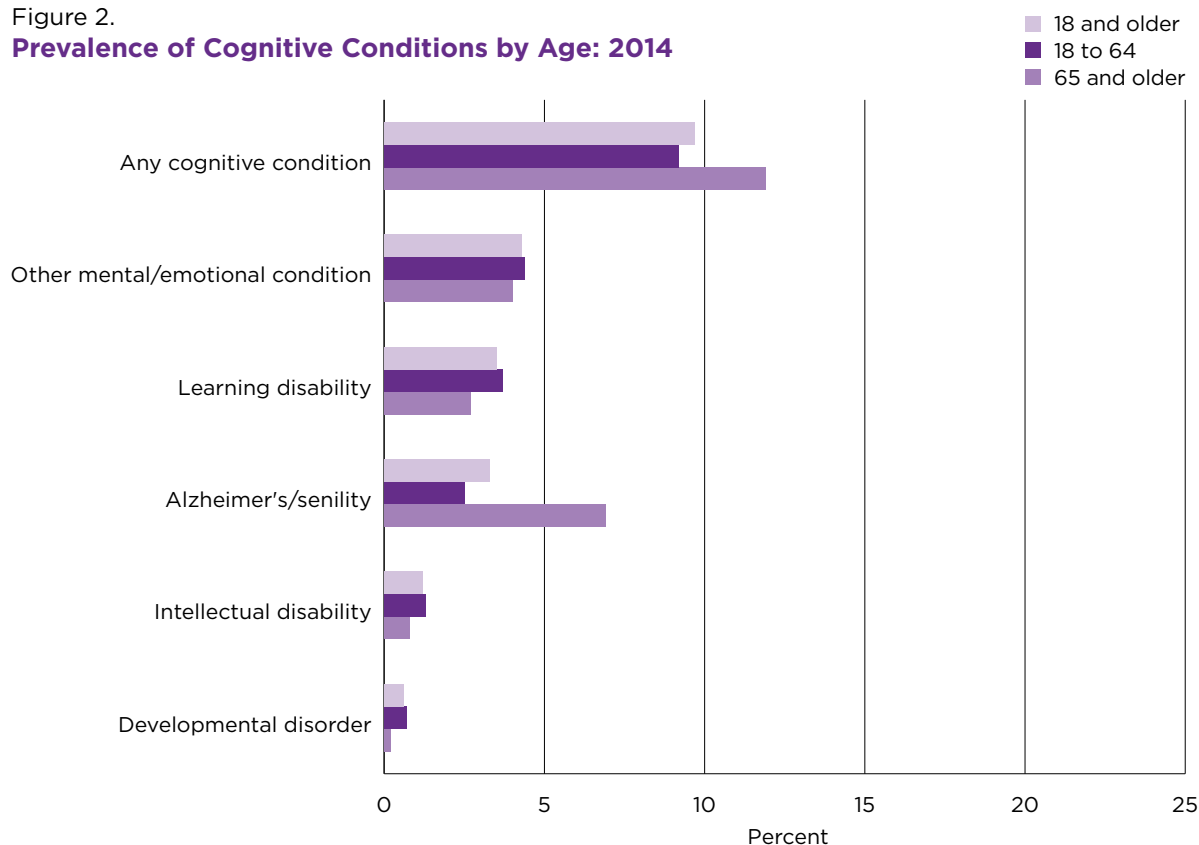
or 7.9 million), and some other mental or emotional condition (4.3 percent or 10.3 million), which was the most common (Table A-1).¹² Roughly 1.2 percent (2.8 million) had an intellectual disability, and 0.6 percent (1.5 million) had a developmental disorder.

Cognitive functioning and age have well established relationships, with different cognitive skills declining at different ages throughout a person’s life (Germine, 2015). In general, cognitive conditions were more common among adults 65 years and older (11.9 percent) than they were among adults aged 18 to 64 (9.2 percent) (Figure 2). Among adults 65 years and older, Alzheimer’s, senility, or dementia was the most common group of conditions (6.9 percent), while adults aged 18 to 64 were more likely to have a mental or emotional condition (4.4 percent).

Like cognitive functioning, mental and emotional conditions may cause a person difficulty with engaging in everyday activities. To this end, the SSA Supplement asked about certain symptoms that may interfere with everyday activities. According to the SSA Supplement, 11.3 percent of adults (27.0 million) were frequently depressed or anxious—the most

¹² Among adults, prevalence rates of a learning disability and Alzheimer’s disease, senility, or dementia were not significantly different from each other.

Figure 2.
Prevalence of Cognitive Conditions by Age: 2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Social Security Administration Supplement to the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, September–November 2014.

common symptom reported among adults in 2014 (Figure 3). Other common symptoms included trouble coping with stress (7.6 percent); trouble concentrating (7.2 percent); and trouble getting along with others (3.6 percent). Overall, 15.5 percent of adults (37.1 million) had one or more of these symptoms, and 6.7 percent (16.1 million) had at least one of the selected symptoms

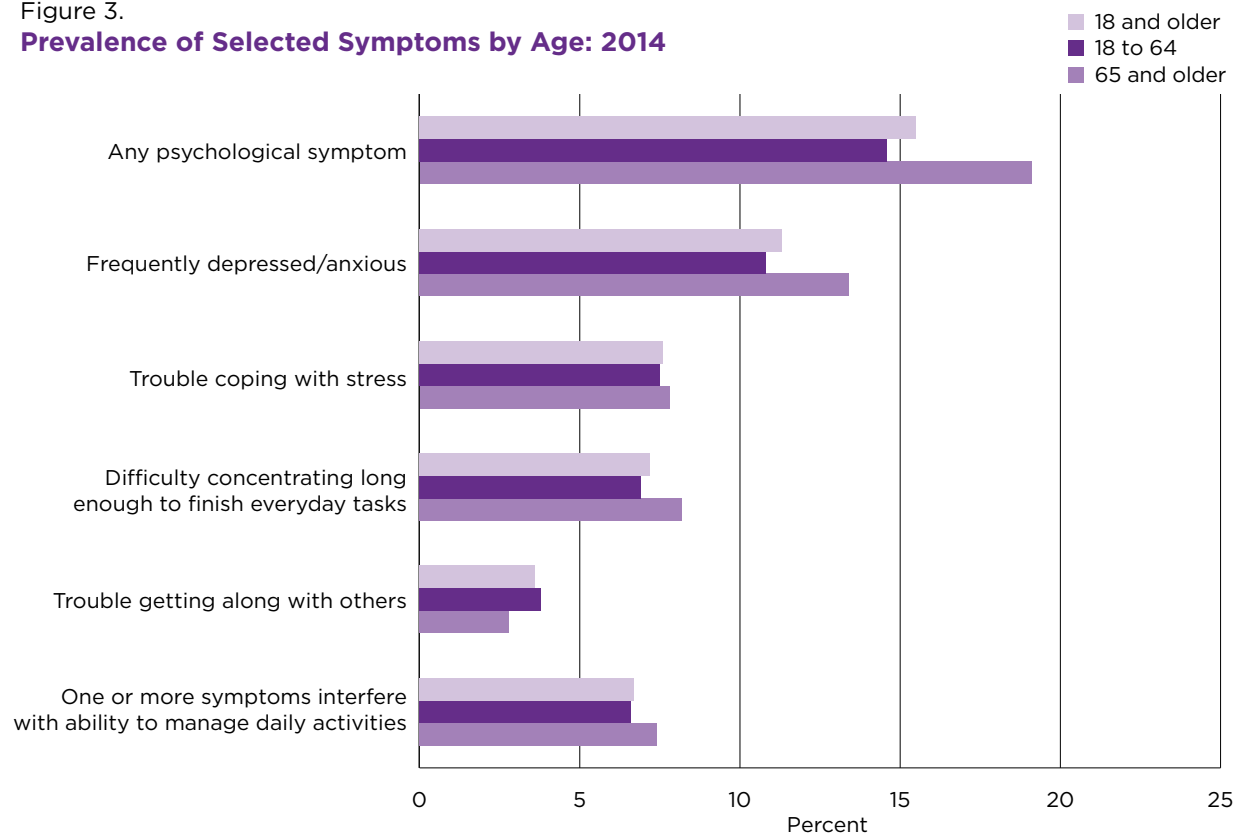
seriously interfere with their ability to manage everyday activities.

Comparing by age, adults aged 18 to 64 were more likely to have difficulty getting along with other people and making or keeping friendships (3.8 percent) than adults 65 years and older, whereas adults 65 years and older were more likely to be frequently depressed or anxious

(13.4 percent), or have difficulty concentrating long enough to finish everyday tasks (8.2 percent).

Of the 16.1 million adults who had one or more selected symptoms that interfered with their ability to manage everyday activities, 71.9 percent also had difficulty with at least one ADL or IADL. The most common ADLs and IADLs they

Figure 3.
Prevalence of Selected Symptoms by Age: 2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Social Security Administration Supplement to the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, September–November 2014.

had difficulty with were going outside the home to run errands (47.4 percent), performing light housework (40.7 percent), and handling money (37.1 percent) (Figure 4).

DISABILITY DOMAINS

Many of the functional and activity limitations described in this report can be categorized into three disability domains: communication, mental, or physical. The definitions for each domain are described

in the text box, “Definition of Disability Domains.”

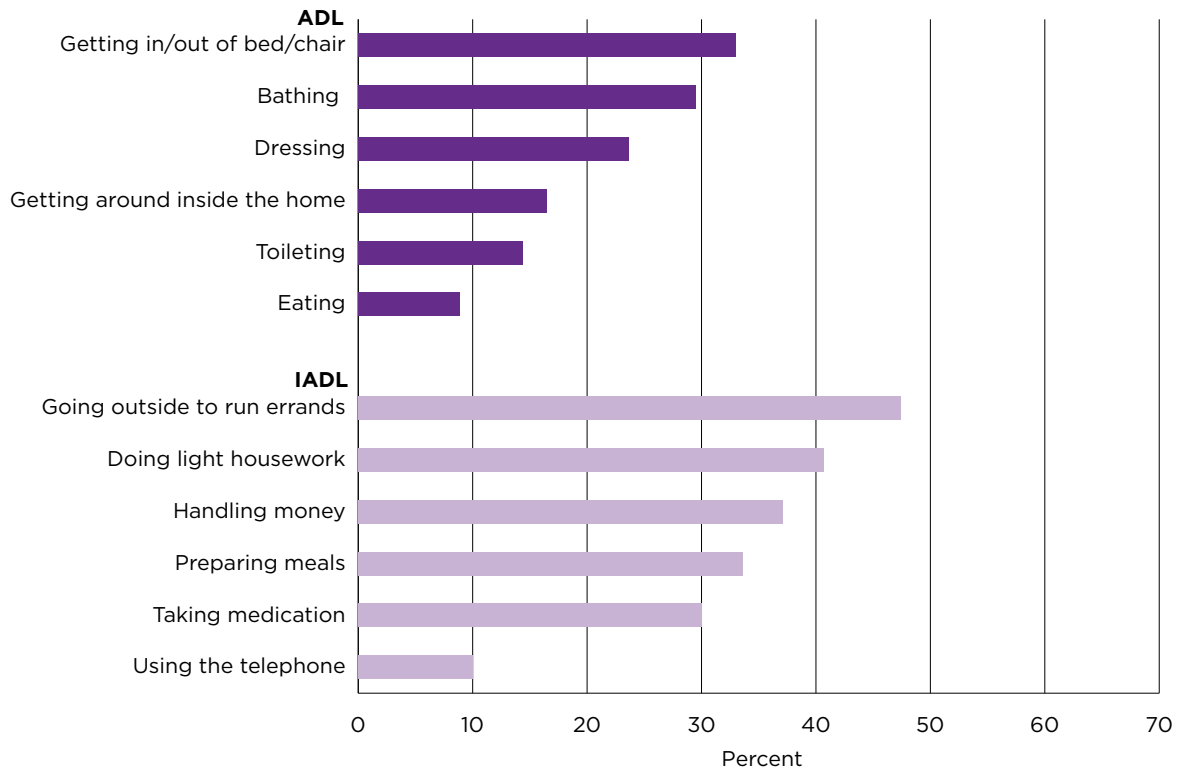
According to the SSA Supplement, the majority of adults with a disability (53.0 percent or 38.6 million) had a disability or disabilities in only one domain, while 46.4 percent (33.7 million) had disabilities in two or more domains in 2014.¹³ The most common disability domain for

adults was the physical domain (27.8 percent), followed by the mental and communication domains (13.7 percent and 11.8 percent, respectively) (Table 3). Women were more likely to have disabilities in the physical (31.6 percent) and mental (14.2 percent) domains, while men were more likely to have disabilities in the communication domain (12.8 percent).

¹³ In 2014, 0.6 percent of adults with a disability did not have a disability in one of the designated domains.

Figure 4.

Prevalence of Difficulty Performing ADLs and IADLs in Adults 18 Years and Older With One or More Selected Symptoms That Interfere With Everyday Activities: 2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Social Security Administration Supplement to the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, September–November 2014.

Table 3.

Disability Domains by Sex for Adults 18 Years and Older: 2014

(Numbers in thousands)

| Category | Total | | Communication | | Mental | | Physical | | One domain only | | Two or more domains | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Number | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Percent | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Percent | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Percent | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Percent | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Percent | Margin of error (±) ¹ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 18 and older..... | 240,054 | 274 | 11.8 | 0.36 | 13.7 | 0.44 | 27.8 | 0.50 | 21.1 | 0.45 | 14.2 | 0.44 |
| Male..... | 115,815 | 199 | 12.8 | 0.53 | 13.2 | 0.58 | 23.8 | 0.64 | 19.1 | 0.63 | 13.5 | 0.55 |
| Female..... | 124,239 | 202 | 10.9 | 0.46 | 14.2 | 0.60 | 31.6 | 0.62 | 22.9 | 0.63 | 14.9 | 0.57 |

¹ A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For further information on the source of the data and accuracy of the estimates, including standard errors, margins of error, and confidence intervals, see <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp/methodology/SSA%20Supplement%20Users%20Guide.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Social Security Administration Supplement to the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, September–November 2014.

DEFINITION OF DISABILITY DOMAINS

Difficulty in the **communication domain** is defined as having any of the following criteria:

1. Had difficulty **seeing, hearing, or having their speech understood**.
2. Identified one or more related conditions as the cause of a reported activity limitation (blindness or vision problem, deafness or hearing problem, or speech disorder).

Difficulty in the **physical domain** is defined as having any of the following criteria:

1. Used a wheelchair, cane, crutches, or walker.
2. Had **difficulty with one or more functional activities** (walking a quarter mile, climbing a flight of stairs, lifting something as heavy as a 10-pound bag of groceries, grasping objects, getting in or out of bed).
3. Identified one or more related conditions as the cause of a reported activity limitation (arthritis or rheumatism; back or spine problems; broken bone or fracture; cancer; cerebral palsy; diabetes; epilepsy; head or spinal cord injury; heart trouble or hardening of arteries; hernia or rupture; high blood pressure; kidney problems; lung or respiratory problems; missing legs, arms, feet, hands, or fingers; paralysis; stiffness or deformity of legs, arms, feet or hands; stomach/digestive problems; stroke; thyroid problems; or tumor, cyst, or growth).

Difficulty in the **mental domain** is defined as having any of the following criteria:

1. Had one or more **specified conditions** (a learning disability, intellectual disability, or another developmental disability, Alzheimer's disease, or some other type of mental or emotional condition).
2. Had any other **mental or emotional condition that seriously interfered with everyday activities** (frequently depressed or anxious, trouble getting along with others, trouble concentrating, or trouble coping with day-to-day stress).
3. Had difficulty managing money/bills.
4. Identified one or more related conditions as the cause of a reported activity limitation (attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; autism; learning disability; mental or emotional problems; intellectual disability; or senility, dementia, or Alzheimer's).

Note: The domain groupings are consistent with those used in previous reports. Limitations that have no clear placement in any domain were not included.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Many aspects of a person's life can be affected by the presence of a disability. These include areas such as educational attainment, employment, and wages. To address this, many federal policies focus on improving the socioeconomic conditions for people with disabilities. These policies work to improve access to services and participation in common activities, and also to provide cash and in-kind benefits to those who experience material hardship as a consequence of remaining barriers.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In general, adults with a disability had a lower level of educational attainment than adults without a disability.¹⁴ In 2014, adults with a disability were less likely to have a college degree or higher (20.4 percent) than adults without a disability (42.8 percent) (Table 4).

¹⁴ The estimates in this section are for the population aged 25 to 64. Estimates for the population 65 years and older are in Appendix Table A-3.

Educational attainment also varies by severity of disability. Adults with a nonsevere disability were more likely to have a college degree or higher (27.4 percent) than adults with a severe disability (16.5 percent), but less likely than adults without any disability. Meanwhile, adults with a severe disability were more likely to have only a high school degree (35.9 percent) or less than a high school degree (19.3 percent) than adults with either nonsevere or no disability.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND WORK LIMITATIONS

Employment is a critical aspect of social functioning as well as a means for people to develop and exercise independence.^{15, 16} Fewer than half (47.2 percent) of people with a disability between the ages of 18 and 64 were employed at the

¹⁵ The estimates in this section are for the population aged 18 to 64.

¹⁶ This section uses the employment-to-population ratio, or "employed" vs. "not employed." "Not employed" includes both adults who are unemployed and adults who are not in the labor force. This differs from other measures of employment that exclude adults who are not in the labor force from their estimates.

end of 2013, while 77.5 percent of people without disabilities were employed (Table A-2).¹⁷ Disability severity, however, influences the employment disparity between adults with a disability and adults without a disability. In 2013, 68.4 percent of adults with nonsevere disabilities were employed, compared with 34.8 percent of adults with severe disabilities.

The relationship between employment status and disability also varies by the type of disability a person has. Adults aged 18 to 64 with disabilities in only the communication domain were more likely to be employed (73.1 percent) than people with disabilities in any other domain or combination thereof. About 64.7 percent of adults with disabilities in only the mental domain were employed, as were 50.8 percent of adults with disabilities in only the physical domain (Table A-2).

¹⁷ The employment status in this section references January through December 2013 and was collected in Wave 1 of the 2014 SIPP Panel. This information was then merged with records in the 2014 SSA Supplement.

Table 4.

Educational Attainment by Disability Status and Severity for Adults 25 to 64 Years Old: 2014

(Numbers in thousands)

| Category | Disability | | | | | | No disability | |
|---|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| | Any disability | | Severe | | Nonsevere | | | |
| | Estimate | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Estimate | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Estimate | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Estimate | Margin of error (±) ¹ |
| Total, 25 to 64 years old | 41,882 | 1,029 | 26,799 | 818 | 15,082 | 697 | 122,620 | 1,029 |
| Educational Attainment | | | | | | | | |
| No high school diploma | 16.5 | 1.12 | 19.3 | 1.41 | 11.4 | 1.55 | 8.8 | 0.54 |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 34.4 | 1.29 | 35.9 | 1.56 | 31.9 | 2.24 | 22.5 | 0.74 |
| Some college or associate's degree | 28.6 | 1.25 | 28.3 | 1.47 | 29.3 | 2.00 | 25.9 | 0.80 |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 20.4 | 1.12 | 16.5 | 1.26 | 27.4 | 2.17 | 42.8 | 0.95 |

¹ A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For further information on the source of the data and accuracy of the estimates, including standard errors, margins of error, and confidence intervals, see <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp/methodology/SSA%20Supplement%20Users%20Guide.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Social Security Administration Supplement to the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, September–November 2014.

Looking at employment status over the calendar year, adults with a severe disability were most likely to remain without employment for 12 consecutive months. In 2013, 59.8 percent of adults with a severe disability remained without employment for all 12 months compared with 27.9 percent of adults with nonsevere disabilities and 18.8 percent with no disabilities (Table 5).

For many, having a limitation related to work is separate from having one or more of the activity limitations mentioned earlier. For example, of working-aged adults who had a disability, 46.3 percent did not have a work limitation in 2014. The SSA Supplement measures two work

limitations—difficulty finding a job or remaining employed due to a physical or mental condition, and having a limitation in the kind or amount of work a person can perform due to a physical, mental, or other health condition. Adults who are limited in the kind or amount of work they can perform are also asked if their limitation prevents them from working. In 2014, adults aged 18 to 64 were more likely to be limited in the kind or amount of work that they could do (13.5 percent) than they were in finding a job or remaining employed due to a physical or mental condition (11.4 percent) (Table A-1). About 11.6 percent (22.7 million) of working-age adults were prevented from working due to their limitation in 2014.

PERSONAL EARNINGS AND WORK EXPERIENCE

Adults aged 18 to 64 with a disability who were employed at the end of 2013 typically earned less than adults without a disability (Table A-2).^{18, 19} The median annual earnings for employed adults with any kind of disability were \$27,080 compared with \$35,915 for adults with no disability.

¹⁸ Estimates in this section are for the employed population aged 18 to 64. The employment status used in this section references December 2013 and was taken from Wave 1 of the 2014 SIPP Panel. This information was then merged with records in the 2014 SSA Supplement.

¹⁹ Data for earnings were collected in Wave 1 of the 2014 SIPP Panel. This information was then merged with records in the 2014 SSA Supplement.

Table 5.

Economic Well-Being by Disability Severity for Adults 18 to 64 Years: 2013

(Numbers in thousands. Time periods are not mutually exclusive)

| Category | Severe | | Nonsevere | | No disability | |
|--|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| | Estimate | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Estimate | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Estimate | Margin of error (±) ¹ |
| Total, 18 to 64 years old | 29,117 | 874 | 17,121 | 788 | 148,550 | 1,137 |
| Not Employed | | | | | | |
| 2 or more consecutive months | 68.3 | 1.41 | 36.7 | 2.18 | 28.7 | 0.67 |
| 6 or more consecutive months | 64.8 | 1.49 | 32.5 | 2.12 | 24.1 | 0.69 |
| 12 consecutive months | 59.8 | 1.57 | 27.9 | 1.95 | 18.8 | 0.60 |
| Poverty | | | | | | |
| 2 or more consecutive months | 34.6 | 1.63 | 21.5 | 1.95 | 17.4 | 0.74 |
| 6 or more consecutive months | 30.2 | 1.61 | 17.4 | 1.83 | 13.7 | 0.68 |
| 12 consecutive months | 24.9 | 1.51 | 14.0 | 1.61 | 10.6 | 0.60 |
| Public Coverage | | | | | | |
| 2 or more consecutive months | 48.2 | 1.04 | 16.6 | 1.12 | 10.0 | 0.35 |
| 6 or more consecutive months | 47.2 | 1.02 | 15.9 | 1.09 | 9.4 | 0.33 |
| 12 consecutive months | 45.2 | 1.00 | 15.0 | 1.08 | 8.8 | 0.32 |
| Uninsured | | | | | | |
| 2 or more consecutive months | 23.0 | 0.94 | 24.4 | 1.17 | 20.6 | 0.45 |
| 6 or more consecutive months | 21.3 | 0.94 | 22.3 | 1.11 | 19.2 | 0.45 |
| 12 consecutive months | 19.4 | 0.88 | 20.3 | 1.08 | 17.0 | 0.43 |

¹ A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For further information on the source of the data and accuracy of the estimates, including standard errors, margins of error, and confidence intervals, see <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp/methodology/SSA%20Supplement%20Users%20Guide.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Social Security Administration Supplement to the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, September–November 2014.

Personal earnings also varied by severity of disability. Of employed adults, adults with a severe disability earned the least. In 2013, the median earnings of employed adults with severe disabilities were about \$6,549 less per year than the median earnings of adults with nonsevere disabilities and \$12,392 less per year than the median earnings of adults with no disability.

When considering personal earnings, it is important to also consider how many hours a person is working. For example, an adult who works one job full-time is likely to have higher personal earnings than an adult who only works part-time. According to the SSA Supplement, adults with a severe disability were less likely to work full-time (65.2 percent) than adults with either a nonsevere disability (74.4 percent) or no disability (77.7 percent).²⁰

FAMILY INCOME

Family income provides insight into the shared resources individuals may use, as well as potential differences in the availability of those resources.^{21, 22} Families of adults with disabilities had a median annual income of \$40,125 in 2013, about 60 percent of the median annual income for families of people without disabilities (\$67,348) (Table A-2).²³ As with

personal earnings, families of adults with severe disabilities had a median annual income (\$32,169) that was about 60 percent of the median annual income of families of adults with nonsevere disabilities (\$54,064) and about half the income of families of adults without disabilities. Families of adults with nonsevere disabilities had a median annual income that was about 80 percent of the median annual income of families of adults without disabilities.

POVERTY STATUS

Just as earnings and income were lower for adults with a disability, poverty rates were higher, particularly for adults with a severe disability.²⁴ In December 2013, 24.0 percent of adults aged 18 to 64 with a disability were in poverty, and 28.6 percent with severe disabilities were in poverty.²⁵ In contrast, 16.2 percent of adults with nonsevere disabilities, and 12.9 percent of adults with no disability were in poverty (Table A-3).

While adults 65 years and older experience lower rates of poverty than adults between 18 and 64 years, disparities by disability status were still evident. Among adults 65 and older, about 10.6 percent with a severe disability were in poverty compared with 4.5 percent with nonsevere

disabilities and 3.8 percent with no disability in December 2013.²⁶

Individuals may move into or out of poverty over time, and certain groups may experience longer periods in poverty than others (Table 5). Adults between 18 and 64 years with severe disabilities were more likely to experience persistent poverty over a 12-month period (24.9 percent) than adults with a nonsevere disability (14.0 percent) or no disability (10.6 percent). About a third of adults with severe disabilities (34.6 percent) experienced at least one episode of poverty within the 12-month period, while 21.5 percent of adults with nonsevere disabilities, and 17.4 percent of adults with no disability experienced an episode of poverty during the same time period.^{27, 28}

PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

States and the federal government provide an array of cash and in-kind benefits based on need.^{29, 30} Some people with disabilities may qualify for some types of assistance based on their disability status or on their economic situation. These benefits include Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security

²⁰ A full-time worker is a person who worked at least 35 hours per week at all jobs in December 2013.

²¹ Families are defined as a group of two or more related people where one of them is the householder. Family members must be related by birth, marriage, or adoption and reside together.

²² Data for income were collected in Wave 1 of the 2014 SIPP Panel. This information was then merged with records in the 2014 SSA Supplement.

²³ Estimates in this section are for adults aged 18 to 64.

²⁴ The Office of Management and Budget determined the official definition of poverty in Statistical Policy Directive 14. Appendix B of the report *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2016* provides a more detailed description of how the Census Bureau calculated poverty; see <www.census.gov/library/publications/2018/demo/p60-263.html>.

²⁵ The poverty status in this section references January through December 2013. Data used to define poverty status was collected in Wave 1 of the 2014 SIPP Panel. This information was then merged with records in the 2014 SSA Supplement.

²⁶ The prevalence rate of poverty among adults 65 years and older with nonsevere disabilities were not significantly different from the prevalence rate among adults 65 years and older with no disability.

²⁷ An episode of poverty is defined as experiencing at least 2 consecutive months of poverty in 2013.

²⁸ The prevalence rates among adults with nonsevere disabilities were not significantly different from the prevalence rate among adults with no disability in measures of temporary poverty spells, or persistent poverty spells.

²⁹ Estimates in this section are for adults aged 18 to 64.

³⁰ Data for program participation were collected in Wave 1 of the 2014 SIPP Panel. This information was then merged with records in the 2014 SSA Supplement.

(retirement, survivors, and disability benefits), other forms of cash assistance like Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, and public or subsidized housing.

In general, adults with a disability were more likely to receive some form of public assistance than adults without a disability, and adults with a severe disability were most likely to receive public assistance (Table A-3). About 61.8 percent of adults aged 18 to 64 with a severe disability received some form of public assistance, while 24.0 percent of adults with a nonsevere disability received assistance.

About 52.1 percent of adults with a severe disability received some form of cash assistance, such as social security benefits or supplemental security income—a rate that is about three times higher than the rate for adults with a nonsevere disability (16.4 percent) and more than seven times higher than the rate for adults with no disability (6.6 percent).

In addition, 30.8 percent of adults with a severe disability received SNAP benefits, while 12.8 percent of adults with nonsevere disabilities and 8.1 percent of adults with no disability received SNAP benefits.

Adults with severe disabilities were also about 2½ times as likely to receive housing assistance (9.8 percent) than adults with a nonsevere disability (3.8 percent) and about four times as likely than adults with no disability (2.3 percent).

HEALTH INSURANCE STATUS

Many people with disabilities have private insurance coverage, either through an employer or by purchasing it directly from the provider.^{31, 32} In addition, states and the federal government often provide health insurance coverage to eligible individuals with disabilities. Medicare is available to non-elderly adults with disabilities who receive Social Security Disability Income. Many state medical assistance/Medicaid programs also provide benefits to adults with disabilities who might not otherwise qualify for public coverage.

Overall, working-age adults with severe and nonsevere disabilities were more likely to be uninsured (20.8 percent and 21.7 percent, respectively) than adults with no disability in December 2013 (18.2 percent) (Table A-3).³³ Looking back over the previous 12 months of coverage, adults aged 18 to 64 with both severe and nonsevere disabilities were more likely to experience 6 consecutive months or more of being uninsured (21.3 percent and 22.3 percent, respectively) compared with adults with no disability (Table 5).³⁴

Looking at different coverage types in December 2013, adults with a severe disability were most likely to have government health coverage (47.7 percent), followed

by adults with nonsevere disabilities (15.9 percent) (Table A-3). In contrast, 38.9 percent of adults with a severe disability had private coverage, compared with 65.2 percent of adults with nonsevere disabilities. Adults with a severe disability were more likely to be covered by public insurance for all 12 months of 2013 (45.2 percent) compared with adults with nonsevere disabilities (15.0 percent) or adults with no disabilities (8.8 percent) (Table 5).

In December 2013, people aged 18 to 64 with a severe disability were about six times as likely to have Medicare coverage (24.0 percent) than people with a nonsevere disability (4.0 percent), and about 2½ times as likely to have Medicaid coverage (31.0 percent) compared with adults who have a nonsevere disability (11.2 percent). Adults with a severe disability were also more likely to have both Medicare and Medicaid coverage (9.4 percent) than either adults with a nonsevere disability (1.0 percent) or no disability (0.2 percent).

HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

Data from the SSA Supplement show that adults with a disability tend to utilize medical services more than adults without a disability.^{35, 36} For example, adults with a disability were more likely to have spent 8 or more days home with an illness or injury in 2013 (22.4 percent) than adults without a disability (4.5 percent) (Table 6). Adults with a disability were also more likely to visit a doctor three or more times a year (59.6 percent) and were more

³¹ Estimates in this section are for adults aged 18 to 64.

³² Data for health insurance coverage were collected in Wave 1 of the 2014 SIPP Panel. This information was then merged with records in the 2014 SSA Supplement.

³³ The uninsured rate among adults with severe and nonsevere disabilities were not significantly different from each other.

³⁴ The prevalence rates among adults with severe and nonsevere disabilities were not significantly different from each other in temporary or long-term uninsured status.

³⁵ Estimates in this section are for adults aged 18 to 64.

³⁶ Data for health care utilization were collected in Wave 1 of the 2014 SIPP Panel. This information was then merged with records in the 2014 SSA Supplement.

Table 6.

Medical Utilization by Disability Status for Adults 18 to 64 Years: 2014

(Total in thousands, all other estimates in percents)

| Category | Disability | | | | | | No disability | |
|--|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| | Any disability | | Severe | | Nonsevere | | | |
| | Estimate | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Estimate | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Estimate | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Estimate | Margin of error (±) ¹ |
| Total, 18 to 64 years old | 46,238 | 1,131 | 29,117 | 874 | 17,121 | 788 | 148,550 | 1,137 |
| Took prescription medication in 2013 | 70.5 | 1.21 | 76.3 | 1.48 | 60.7 | 2.24 | 43.6 | 0.88 |
| Took on a daily basis for at least 1 month in 2013 | 63.9 | 1.35 | 71.2 | 1.67 | 51.3 | 2.42 | 33.1 | 0.72 |
| Medical Provider Visits | | | | | | | | |
| No visit. | 18.1 | 1.04 | 15.1 | 1.23 | 23.3 | 1.74 | 28.5 | 0.74 |
| Visited once or twice | 22.3 | 1.15 | 19.3 | 1.35 | 27.3 | 2.07 | 35.2 | 0.76 |
| Three or more visits | 59.6 | 1.39 | 65.6 | 1.67 | 49.4 | 2.24 | 36.2 | 0.83 |
| Dentist Visits | | | | | | | | |
| No visit. | 43.1 | 1.36 | 46.1 | 1.69 | 38.0 | 2.21 | 29.9 | 0.74 |
| Visited once | 15.6 | 1.06 | 15.0 | 1.31 | 16.5 | 1.81 | 17.9 | 0.68 |
| Visited twice. | 25.4 | 1.11 | 23.5 | 1.31 | 28.6 | 2.01 | 37.9 | 0.83 |
| Three or more visits | 15.9 | 0.97 | 15.3 | 1.25 | 16.9 | 1.62 | 14.3 | 0.64 |
| Spent More Than Half of the Day in Bed Due to Illness or Injury | | | | | | | | |
| At least 1 day | 56.9 | 1.33 | 62.4 | 1.70 | 47.6 | 2.18 | 40.7 | 0.84 |
| 1 to 7 days | 34.5 | 1.33 | 32.7 | 1.71 | 37.5 | 2.07 | 36.3 | 0.80 |
| 8 or more days | 22.4 | 1.16 | 29.6 | 1.55 | 10.1 | 1.40 | 4.5 | 0.35 |
| Zero days | 43.1 | 1.33 | 37.6 | 1.70 | 52.4 | 2.18 | 59.3 | 0.84 |
| Nights in the Hospital | | | | | | | | |
| At least 1 night. | 16.4 | 0.85 | 21.0 | 1.15 | 8.6 | 1.20 | 5.8 | 0.39 |
| 1 to 7 nights. | 12.3 | 0.76 | 15.2 | 1.02 | 7.4 | 1.08 | 5.3 | 0.37 |
| 8 or more nights | 4.1 | 0.51 | 5.8 | 0.78 | 1.2 | 0.43 | 0.5 | 0.11 |
| Zero nights | 83.6 | 0.85 | 79.0 | 1.15 | 91.4 | 1.20 | 94.2 | 0.39 |

¹ A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For further information on the source of the data and accuracy of the estimates, including standard errors, margins of error, and confidence intervals, see <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp/methodology/SSA%20Supplement%20Users%20Guide.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Social Security Administration Supplement to the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, September–November 2014.

than 2½ times more likely than adults with no disability to spend at least 1 night in the hospital (16.4 percent).

Compared with adults with a nonsevere disability, adults with a severe disability were about three times as likely to spend 8 or more days home with an illness or injury (29.6 percent) and about 2½ times as likely to spend at least 1 night in the hospital (21.0 percent).

CHILDREN

Children participate in different types of activities than adults—most notably in activities related to schooling—and as a result, experience the presence of a disability in a different manner.³⁷

³⁷ The 2014 SSA Supplement measured disability for children under 18 years old. While the majority of information was collected for children between the ages of 5 and 17, information on four topics was collected for all children (difficulty hearing or seeing, the presence of developmental delays, and difficulty moving arms and/or legs). Also, information on difficulty getting along with other children was collected for children ages 3 to 17.

According to the SSA Supplement, of the 73.5 million children under age 18 in 2014, about 17.1 percent (12.6 million) had a disability, about half of which (7.2 million) had a severe disability (Table A-4).

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) was the most common condition among school-age children (8.6 percent) and 6.0 percent of school-age children took medication or received treatment for ADHD.³⁸ About 2.1 per-

³⁸ In this report, “school-age” refers to children aged 5 to 17.

cent of school-age children had a developmental disability, such as autism or cerebral palsy, while 4.5 percent had some other developmental condition for which they received therapy or diagnostic services. About 2.2 percent (1.2 million) had a learning disability such as dyslexia, and 2.8 percent had a mental illness, affective or personality disorder, or a conduct disorder.

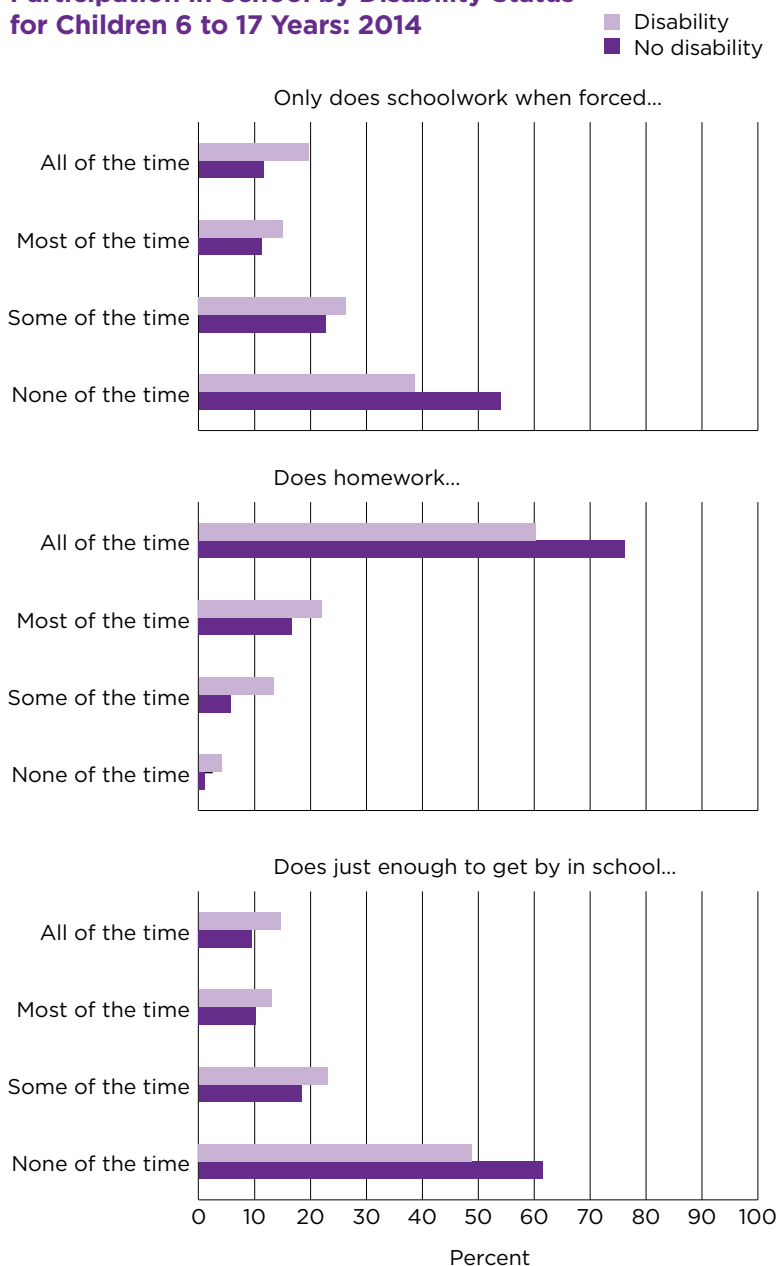
Disability can also affect a child's ability to engage in, or otherwise participate in, school activities. About 2.9 percent of school-age children had a condition that limited their ability to walk, run, or take part in sports or games, while 3.8 percent had a condition that limited their ability to do regular schoolwork. About 12.3 percent of school-age children were enrolled in a special education course at some point during their education history.

Children aged 6 to 17 with a disability were more likely to have been suspended or expelled from school than children without a disability, and also more likely to have repeated a grade (Table 7).³⁹ With regards to school engagement, children with a disability were more likely than children without a disability to do just enough to get by in school, and to only do school work when forced. They were also less likely to do their homework all of the time (Figure 5).

³⁹ Data for children's educational experiences and participation in school were only collected for children between the ages of 6 and 17. These data were collected in Wave 1 of the 2014 SIPP Panel. This information was then merged with records in the 2014 SSA Supplement.

Figure 5.

Participation in School by Disability Status for Children 6 to 17 Years: 2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Social Security Administration Supplement to the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Participation, September–November 2014.

Table 7.

Selected Educational Experiences of Children 6 to 17 Years Old by Disability Status: 2014

(Numbers in thousands)

| Category | Disability | | No Disability | |
|--|---------------|--|---------------|--|
| | Estimate | Margin of error (\pm) ¹ | Estimate | Margin of error (\pm) ¹ |
| Total, 6 to 17 years old | 10,020 | 547 | 36,549 | 618 |
| Been suspended or expelled | 12.3 | 1.87 | 4.9 | 0.68 |
| Repeated a grade | 14.9 | 2.03 | 5.3 | 0.73 |
| Took lessons after school or on weekends . . . | 25.7 | 2.60 | 34.2 | 1.74 |

¹ A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For further information on the source of the data and accuracy of the estimates, including standard errors, margins of error, and confidence intervals, see <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp/methodology/SSA%20Supplement%20Users%20Guide.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Social Security Administration Supplement to the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, September–November 2014.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY**Source of the Data**

The Social Security Administration (SSA) Supplement to the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) is an independent survey sponsored by the Social Security Administration. The sample for the SSA Supplement was drawn from the 2014 SIPP, Wave 1 respondents. Most of the data in this report were collected from September to November 2014 between the first and second Waves (interviews) of the 2014 SIPP. The SIPP is a longitudinal survey conducted in 1-year intervals. The 2014 SIPP Panel began with a sample of about 53,070 housing units, of which about 10,722 were found to be ineligible for interview. Of those eligible, interviews were obtained from 29,700 housing units.⁴⁰ Roughly 15,728 housing

⁴⁰ For more information on the source and accuracy of the SIPP, see the *Source and Accuracy Statement* at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/tech-documentation/source-accuracy-statements/2014/sipp-2014-source-and-accuracy-statement.pdf>>.

units were interviewed for the SSA Supplement. All persons aged 15 and older within the housing unit were eligible to be interviewed, with proxy response permitted for household members not available at the time of interview. Information about children in the household was collected from a designated parent or guardian. The population represented in the 2014 SIPP and the SSA Supplement is the civilian noninstitutionalized population living in the United States. The institutionalized group quarters population is excluded from the population universe. Among the institutionalized population (4.0 million people), 94.3 percent reside in correctional institutions and nursing homes.⁴¹

Accuracy of the Estimates

Statistics from surveys are subject to sampling and nonsampling error. All comparisons presented

⁴¹ Source: 2010 Census; American FactFinder, Table P42. Group Quarters Population by Group Quarters Type, available at <http://factfinder.census.gov/bkms/table/1.0/en/DEC/10_SF1/P42>.

in this report have taken sampling error into account and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level, unless otherwise noted. This means that the 90 percent confidence interval for the difference between estimates being compared does not include zero. Nonsampling error in surveys may be attributed to a variety of sources, such as how the survey was designed, how respondents interpret questions, how able and willing respondents are to provide correct answers, and how accurately the answers are coded and classified. To minimize these errors, the Census Bureau employs quality control procedures throughout the production process, including the overall design of surveys, the wording of questions, review of the work of interviewers and coders, and statistical review of reports.

The SIPP weighting procedure uses ratio estimation, whereby sample estimates are adjusted to independent estimates of the national population by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin.

This weighting partially corrects for bias due to undercoverage, but biases may still be present when people, who are missed by the survey, differ from those interviewed in ways other than age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. How this weighting procedure affects other variables in this survey is not precisely known. All of these considerations affect comparisons across different surveys or data sources.

For further information on the source and accuracy of the estimates, including standard errors and confidence intervals, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/tech-documentation/source-accuracy-statements.html>. Additional information on the SIPP can be found at <www.census.gov/sipp>.

Contact

For further information on the contents of this report, contact the Health and Disability Statistics Branch at 1-301-763-9112.

Suggested Citation

Taylor, Danielle M., “Americans With Disabilities: 2014,” *Current Population Reports*, P70-152, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2018.

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Table A-1.

Prevalence of Specific Measures of Disability Among Individuals 18 Years and Older: 2014—Con.

(Numbers in thousands)

| Category | Adults 18 years and older | | | Adults 18 to 64 years | | | Adults 65 years and older | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| | Number | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Percent | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Number | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Percent | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Number |
| Total | 240,054 | 274 | 100.0 | X | 194,788 | 274 | 100.0 | X | 45,266 |
| Disability Status | | | | | | | | | |
| With a disability | 72,732 | 1,237 | 30.3 | 0.51 | 46,238 | 1,131 | 23.7 | 0.58 | 26,494 |
| Severe | 47,928 | 1,091 | 20.0 | 0.46 | 29,117 | 874 | 14.9 | 0.45 | 18,810 |
| Nonsevere | 24,804 | 825 | 10.3 | 0.34 | 17,121 | 788 | 8.8 | 0.40 | 7,684 |
| No disability | 167,322 | 1,251 | 69.7 | 0.51 | 148,550 | 1,137 | 76.3 | 0.58 | 18,771 |
| Seeing/Hearing/Speaking | | | | | | | | | |
| With a disability | 28,078 | 862 | 11.7 | 0.36 | 15,757 | 692 | 8.1 | 0.35 | 12,321 |
| Severe | 5,374 | 361 | 2.2 | 0.15 | 3,065 | 315 | 1.6 | 0.16 | 2,310 |
| Nonsevere | 22,703 | 826 | 9.5 | 0.34 | 12,692 | 672 | 6.5 | 0.34 | 10,011 |
| Serious difficulty seeing | 12,316 | 621 | 5.1 | 0.26 | 8,044 | 539 | 4.1 | 0.28 | 4,272 |
| Blind | 1,561 | 221 | 0.7 | 0.09 | 1,051 | 191 | 0.5 | 0.10 | 510 |
| Serious difficulty hearing | 17,063 | 680 | 7.1 | 0.28 | 7,972 | 516 | 4.1 | 0.26 | 9,091 |
| Deaf | 3,442 | 293 | 1.4 | 0.12 | 1,700 | 242 | 0.9 | 0.12 | 1,742 |
| Difficulty with speech | 4,937 | 380 | 2.1 | 0.16 | 3,337 | 324 | 1.7 | 0.17 | 1,601 |
| Severe | 646 | 149 | 0.3 | 0.06 | 495 | 139 | 0.3 | 0.07 | 151 |
| Nonsevere | 4,291 | 335 | 1.8 | 0.14 | 2,842 | 291 | 1.5 | 0.15 | 1,450 |
| Used a hearing aid ² | 8,195 | 429 | 3.4 | 0.18 | 2,165 | 248 | 1.1 | 0.13 | 6,030 |
| Had difficulty hearing | 5,948 | 387 | 2.5 | 0.16 | 1,662 | 225 | 0.9 | 0.12 | 4,286 |
| No difficulty hearing | 2,247 | 233 | 0.9 | 0.10 | 503 | 116 | 0.3 | 0.06 | 1,744 |
| Walking/Using Stairs | | | | | | | | | |
| With a disability | 39,006 | 893 | 16.2 | 0.37 | 21,360 | 730 | 11.0 | 0.38 | 17,645 |
| Severe | 20,489 | 694 | 8.5 | 0.29 | 10,484 | 516 | 5.4 | 0.27 | 10,004 |
| Nonsevere | 18,517 | 701 | 7.7 | 0.29 | 10,876 | 585 | 5.6 | 0.30 | 7,641 |
| Difficulty walking | 32,251 | 833 | 13.4 | 0.35 | 17,530 | 656 | 9.0 | 0.34 | 14,721 |
| Severe | 18,267 | 661 | 7.6 | 0.28 | 9,218 | 484 | 4.7 | 0.25 | 9,049 |
| Nonsevere | 13,985 | 589 | 5.8 | 0.25 | 8,312 | 474 | 4.3 | 0.24 | 5,673 |
| Difficulty using stairs | 29,032 | 809 | 12.1 | 0.34 | 16,268 | 627 | 8.4 | 0.32 | 12,764 |
| Severe | 9,415 | 466 | 3.9 | 0.19 | 4,761 | 344 | 2.4 | 0.18 | 4,654 |
| Nonsevere | 19,617 | 688 | 8.2 | 0.29 | 11,507 | 540 | 5.9 | 0.28 | 8,110 |
| Used a wheelchair | 5,473 | 349 | 2.3 | 0.15 | 2,721 | 255 | 1.4 | 0.13 | 2,752 |
| Used a cane/crutches/walker | 18,415 | 591 | 7.7 | 0.25 | 8,327 | 426 | 4.3 | 0.22 | 10,087 |
| (Used) for 6 months or longer | 15,372 | 558 | 6.4 | 0.23 | 6,940 | 404 | 3.6 | 0.21 | 8,432 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Prevalence of Specific Measures of Disability Among Individuals 18 Years and Older: 2014—Con.
 (Numbers in thousands)

| Category | Adults 18 years and older | | | Adults 18 to 64 years | | | Adults 65 years and older | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|---------|-----------------------|--|---------|---------------------------|--|---------|
| | Number | Margin of error (\pm) ¹ | Percent | Number | Margin of error (\pm) ¹ | Percent | Number | Margin of error (\pm) ¹ | Percent |
| Selected Physical Tasks | | | | | | | | | |
| With a disability | 29,729 | 808 | 12.4 | 17,921 | 632 | 9.2 | 11,809 | 418 | 26.1 |
| Severe | 12,888 | 544 | 5.4 | 7,283 | 424 | 3.7 | 5,605 | 324 | 12.4 |
| Nonsevere | 16,841 | 646 | 7.0 | 10,638 | 544 | 5.5 | 6,203 | 314 | 13.7 |
| Difficulty lifting | 24,543 | 739 | 10.2 | 14,518 | 570 | 7.5 | 10,025 | 403 | 22.1 |
| Severe | 12,489 | 539 | 5.2 | 6,999 | 424 | 3.6 | 5,490 | 322 | 12.1 |
| Nonsevere | 12,053 | 540 | 5.0 | 7,519 | 448 | 3.9 | 4,535 | 285 | 10.0 |
| Difficulty grasping | 13,376 | 594 | 5.6 | 8,895 | 501 | 4.6 | 4,481 | 289 | 9.9 |
| Severe | 1,101 | 186 | 0.5 | 775 | 172 | 0.4 | 326 | 82 | 0.7 |
| Nonsevere | 12,275 | 567 | 5.1 | 8,120 | 483 | 4.2 | 4,155 | 279 | 9.2 |
| Difficulty pushing/pulling ² | 32,935 | 895 | 13.7 | 20,418 | 717 | 10.5 | 12,517 | 465 | 27.7 |
| Severe | 21,735 | 688 | 9.1 | 13,047 | 564 | 6.7 | 8,688 | 373 | 19.2 |
| Nonsevere | 11,200 | 542 | 4.7 | 7,371 | 463 | 3.8 | 3,829 | 289 | 8.5 |
| Difficulty standing ² | 37,834 | 945 | 15.8 | 21,924 | 752 | 11.3 | 15,910 | 467 | 35.1 |
| Difficulty sitting ² | 19,100 | 706 | 8.0 | 13,828 | 618 | 7.1 | 5,271 | 290 | 11.6 |
| Difficulty crouching ² | 46,954 | 1,053 | 19.6 | 27,379 | 865 | 14.1 | 19,575 | 511 | 43.2 |
| Difficulty reaching ² | 20,290 | 635 | 8.5 | 12,217 | 527 | 6.3 | 8,074 | 354 | 17.8 |
| Activities of Daily Living (ADL) | | | | | | | | | |
| With an ADL limitation | 17,701 | 661 | 7.4 | 10,705 | 530 | 5.5 | 6,996 | 346 | 15.5 |
| Needed assistance | 9,621 | 463 | 4.0 | 5,851 | 377 | 3.0 | 3,770 | 263 | 8.3 |
| Did not need assistance | 8,080 | 427 | 3.4 | 4,854 | 347 | 2.5 | 3,226 | 249 | 7.1 |
| Difficulty getting around | 4,621 | 338 | 1.9 | 2,718 | 274 | 1.4 | 1,903 | 207 | 4.2 |
| Needed assistance | 2,783 | 242 | 1.2 | 1,662 | 199 | 0.9 | 1,121 | 152 | 2.5 |
| Did not need assistance | 1,838 | 213 | 0.8 | 1,056 | 165 | 0.5 | 782 | 137 | 1.7 |
| Difficulty getting into bed | 11,467 | 517 | 4.8 | 7,341 | 417 | 3.8 | 4,126 | 284 | 9.1 |
| Needed assistance | 5,240 | 353 | 2.2 | 3,562 | 302 | 1.8 | 1,678 | 177 | 3.7 |
| Did not need assistance | 6,227 | 378 | 2.6 | 3,779 | 299 | 1.9 | 2,448 | 225 | 5.4 |
| Difficulty bathing | 10,334 | 527 | 4.3 | 6,060 | 408 | 3.1 | 4,274 | 276 | 9.4 |
| Needed assistance | 6,263 | 407 | 2.6 | 3,512 | 310 | 1.8 | 2,751 | 236 | 6.1 |
| Did not need assistance | 4,071 | 352 | 1.7 | 2,548 | 287 | 1.3 | 1,523 | 168 | 3.4 |
| Difficulty dressing | 7,668 | 453 | 3.2 | 4,773 | 378 | 2.5 | 2,894 | 233 | 6.4 |
| Needed assistance | 5,001 | 340 | 2.1 | 2,983 | 292 | 1.5 | 2,018 | 198 | 4.5 |
| Did not need assistance | 2,667 | 264 | 1.1 | 1,790 | 222 | 0.9 | 877 | 128 | 1.9 |
| Difficulty eating | 2,546 | 268 | 1.1 | 1,755 | 240 | 0.9 | 791 | 125 | 1.7 |
| Needed assistance | 947 | 159 | 0.4 | 621 | 141 | 0.3 | 325 | 77 | 0.7 |
| Did not need assistance | 1,600 | 214 | 0.7 | 1,134 | 193 | 0.6 | 466 | 91 | 1.0 |
| Difficulty toileting | 4,240 | 303 | 1.8 | 2,631 | 260 | 1.4 | 1,609 | 177 | 3.6 |
| Needed assistance | 2,366 | 232 | 1.0 | 1,507 | 202 | 0.8 | 859 | 129 | 1.9 |
| Did not need assistance | 1,873 | 197 | 0.8 | 1,124 | 163 | 0.6 | 749 | 124 | 1.7 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Prevalence of Specific Measures of Disability Among Individuals 18 Years and Older: 2014—Con.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Prevalence of Specific Measures of Disability Among Individuals 18 Years and Older: 2014—Con.

(Numbers in thousands)

| Category | Adults 18 years and older | | | Adults 18 to 64 years | | | Adults 65 years and older | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | Number | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Percent | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Number | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Percent | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Number |
| Need for Assistance—Con. | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of ADLs for which assistance was needed | | | | | | | | | |
| One or more | 9,621 | 463 | 4.0 | 0.19 | 5,851 | 377 | 3.0 | 0.19 | 3,770 |
| One | 4,143 | 310 | 1.7 | 0.13 | 2,359 | 255 | 1.2 | 0.13 | 1,784 |
| Two | 1,949 | 238 | 0.8 | 0.10 | 1,327 | 216 | 0.7 | 0.11 | 622 |
| Three or more | 3,530 | 280 | 1.5 | 0.12 | 2,165 | 237 | 1.1 | 0.12 | 1,365 |
| Number of IADLs for which assistance was needed | | | | | | | | | |
| One or more | 23,084 | 778 | 9.6 | 0.32 | 14,605 | 630 | 7.5 | 0.32 | 8,479 |
| One | 9,930 | 483 | 4.1 | 0.20 | 6,385 | 408 | 3.3 | 0.21 | 3,545 |
| Two | 4,789 | 382 | 2.0 | 0.16 | 3,190 | 324 | 1.6 | 0.17 | 1,599 |
| Three or more | 8,365 | 493 | 3.5 | 0.20 | 5,030 | 380 | 2.6 | 0.19 | 3,335 |
| Mental | | | | | | | | | |
| With a disability | 30,057 | 1,014 | 12.5 | 0.42 | 23,217 | 858 | 11.9 | 0.44 | 6,840 |
| With one or more selected conditions .. | 23,220 | 889 | 9.7 | 0.37 | 17,855 | 752 | 9.2 | 0.39 | 5,365 |
| A learning disability | 8,462 | 554 | 3.5 | 0.23 | 7,221 | 507 | 3.7 | 0.26 | 1,242 |
| Alzheimer's, senility, or dementia | 7,903 | 470 | 3.3 | 0.20 | 4,790 | 361 | 2.5 | 0.19 | 3,113 |
| Intellectual disability | 2,807 | 304 | 1.2 | 0.13 | 2,450 | 286 | 1.3 | 0.15 | 357 |
| Developmental disability | 1,458 | 254 | 0.6 | 0.11 | 1,350 | 247 | 0.7 | 0.13 | 108 |
| Other mental/emotional condition | 10,318 | 558 | 4.3 | 0.23 | 8,496 | 495 | 4.4 | 0.25 | 1,822 |
| With one or more selected symptoms .. | 16,121 | 755 | 6.7 | 0.31 | 12,762 | 667 | 6.6 | 0.34 | 3,360 |
| Depressed or anxious | 12,832 | 678 | 5.3 | 0.28 | 10,398 | 611 | 5.3 | 0.31 | 2,434 |
| Trouble getting along with others | 5,197 | 401 | 2.2 | 0.17 | 4,446 | 362 | 2.3 | 0.19 | 751 |
| Trouble concentrating | 10,268 | 562 | 4.3 | 0.23 | 8,202 | 498 | 4.2 | 0.26 | 2,065 |
| Trouble coping with stress | 11,514 | 644 | 4.8 | 0.27 | 9,537 | 567 | 4.9 | 0.29 | 1,977 |
| Working at a Job | | | | | | | | | |
| Age 18 to 64 years | | | | | | | | | |
| With disability related problems ² | 36,648 | 967 | 15.3 | 0.40 | 29,527 | 844 | 15.2 | 0.43 | 7,122 |
| Has difficulty remaining employed ² .. | 27,067 | 868 | 11.3 | 0.36 | 22,226 | 754 | 11.4 | 0.39 | 4,841 |
| Limited in kind or amount of work ² .. | 32,791 | 947 | 13.7 | 0.39 | 26,297 | 824 | 13.5 | 0.42 | 6,494 |
| Prevented from work ² | 28,008 | 874 | 11.7 | 0.36 | 22,686 | 778 | 11.6 | 0.40 | 5,322 |
| Not prevented ² | 4,783 | 386 | 2.0 | 0.16 | 3,611 | 329 | 1.9 | 0.17 | 1,172 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.

Prevalence of Specific Measures of Disability Among Individuals 18 Years and Older: 2014 — Con.
(Numbers in thousands)

| Category | Adults 18 years and older | | | Adults 18 to 64 years | | | Adults 65 years and older | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| | Number | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Percent | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Number | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Percent | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Number | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Percent | Margin of error (±) ¹ |
| Disability Domains | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| With a disability in one domain..... | 38,556 | 965 | 16.1 | 0.40 | 24,918 | 857 | 12.8 | 0.44 | 13,638 | 455 | 30.1 | 1.01 |
| Communicative | 7,758 | 532 | 3.2 | 0.22 | 5,055 | 464 | 2.6 | 0.24 | 2,703 | 232 | 6.0 | 0.51 |
| Physical | 22,463 | 725 | 9.4 | 0.30 | 12,168 | 577 | 6.2 | 0.30 | 10,295 | 423 | 22.7 | 0.93 |
| Mental | 8,335 | 505 | 3.5 | 0.21 | 7,694 | 490 | 4.0 | 0.25 | 640 | 117 | 1.4 | 0.26 |
| With a disability in two domains..... | 24,505 | 885 | 10.2 | 0.37 | 15,265 | 763 | 7.8 | 0.39 | 9,240 | 439 | 20.4 | 0.97 |
| Communication + physical | 10,245 | 517 | 4.3 | 0.22 | 4,141 | 358 | 2.1 | 0.18 | 6,105 | 349 | 13.5 | 0.77 |
| Communication + mental | 1,000 | 187 | 0.4 | 0.08 | 826 | 171 | 0.4 | 0.09 | 174 | 67 | 0.4 | 0.15 |
| Physical + mental | 13,259 | 641 | 5.5 | 0.27 | 10,298 | 579 | 5.3 | 0.30 | 2,961 | 261 | 6.5 | 0.58 |
| With a disability in three domains | 9,226 | 494 | 3.8 | 0.21 | 5,755 | 385 | 3.0 | 0.20 | 3,471 | 291 | 7.7 | 0.64 |
| Domain(s) not identified | 445 | 122 | 0.2 | 0.05 | 300 | 108 | 0.2 | 0.06 | 145 | 59 | 0.3 | 0.13 |

X Not applicable.

¹ A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For further information on the source of the data and accuracy of the estimates, including standard errors, margins of error, and confidence intervals, see <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp/methodology/SSA%20Supplement%20Users%20Guide.pdf>.

² Not part of the disability definition.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Social Security Administration Supplement to the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, September–November 2014.

Table A-2.

Employment, Earnings, and Family Income by Specific Measures of Disability Among Individuals 18 to 64 Years Old: 2014—Con.
(Numbers in thousands. Earnings and income in dollars)

| Characteristics | Total | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Employed ³ | | | | | Median annual family income | Margin of error (±) ¹ |
|---|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Number | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Percent | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Median annual earnings | | |
| Total | 194,788 | 274 | 136,978 | 1,162 | 70.3 | 0.62 | 34,635 | 60,165 | 137 |
| Disability Status | | | | | | | | | |
| With a disability | 46,238 | 1,131 | 21,838 | 887 | 47.2 | 1.35 | 27,080 | 40,125 | 1,830 |
| Severe | 29,117 | 874 | 10,124 | 559 | 34.8 | 1.51 | 23,523 | 32,169 | 1,625 |
| Covered by Medicare, or received Social Security, or Supplemental Security Income | 13,567 | 548 | 1,658 | 214 | 12.2 | 1.48 | 8,905 | 25,573 | 1,671 |
| Covered by Medicare | 6,974 | 406 | 457 | 126 | 6.6 | 1.71 | 5,311 | 23,052 | 1,741 |
| Received Social Security | 8,191 | 433 | 668 | 148 | 8.1 | 1.69 | 4,744 | 26,020 | 1,894 |
| Received Supplemental Security Income | 12,092 | 532 | 1,470 | 205 | 12.2 | 1.60 | 9,376 | 25,149 | 1,836 |
| Not covered by Medicare, or received Social Security, or Supplemental Security Income | 15,550 | 732 | 8,467 | 526 | 54.4 | 2.21 | 26,082 | 41,115 | 2,952 |
| Nonsevere | 17,121 | 788 | 11,713 | 654 | 68.4 | 2.04 | 30,072 | 54,064 | 2,508 |
| No disability | 148,550 | 1,137 | 115,140 | 1,289 | 77.5 | 0.63 | 35,915 | 67,348 | 1,744 |
| Seeing/Hearing/Speaking | | | | | | | | | |
| Serious difficulty seeing | 8,044 | 539 | 3,618 | 399 | 45.0 | 3.13 | 22,066 | 34,148 | 4,204 |
| Blind | 1,051 | 191 | 366 | 120 | 34.8 | 9.08 | 26,901 | 36,185 | 15,930 |
| Serious difficulty hearing | 7,972 | 516 | 4,352 | 386 | 54.6 | 3.09 | 34,460 | 47,197 | 3,529 |
| Deaf | 1,700 | 242 | 1,117 | 194 | 65.7 | 7.24 | 37,791 | 65,365 | 7,890 |
| Difficulty with speech | 3,337 | 324 | 791 | 159 | 23.7 | 4.30 | 20,045 | 32,137 | 4,594 |
| Severe | 495 | 139 | 138 | 78 | 27.9 | 12.38 | 7,147 | 44,361 | 10,329 |
| Nonsevere | 2,842 | 291 | 653 | 132 | 23.0 | 4.43 | 22,012 | 30,909 | 4,082 |
| Walking/Using Stairs | | | | | | | | | |
| Difficulty walking | 17,530 | 656 | 5,022 | 427 | 28.6 | 2.04 | 22,169 | 29,276 | 1,617 |
| Severe | 9,218 | 484 | 1,760 | 226 | 19.1 | 2.20 | 17,884 | 24,620 | 1,961 |
| Nonsevere | 8,312 | 474 | 3,262 | 333 | 39.2 | 3.13 | 25,019 | 35,847 | 3,244 |
| Difficulty using stairs | 16,268 | 627 | 4,688 | 416 | 28.8 | 2.07 | 25,028 | 29,247 | 1,778 |
| Severe | 4,761 | 344 | 747 | 145 | 15.7 | 2.70 | 21,116 | 25,212 | 2,866 |
| Nonsevere | 11,507 | 540 | 3,941 | 357 | 34.2 | 2.39 | 25,062 | 31,266 | 2,187 |
| Used a wheelchair | 2,721 | 255 | 423 | 108 | 15.5 | 3.72 | 28,866 | 31,943 | 4,144 |
| Used a cane/crutches/walker | 8,327 | 426 | 1,844 | 230 | 22.1 | 2.43 | 30,060 | 28,474 | 3,135 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Employment, Earnings, and Family Income by Specific Measures of Disability Among Individuals 18 to 64 Years Old: 2014—Con.
(Numbers in thousands. Earnings and income in dollars)

| Characteristics | Total | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Employed ³ | | | | | Median annual family income | Margin of error (±) ¹ | |
|---|--------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Number | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Percent | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Median annual earnings | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Margin of error (±) ¹ |
| Selected Physical Tasks | | | | | | | | | | |
| Difficulty lifting | 14,518 | 570 | 3,615 | 329 | 24.9 | 1.99 | 23,158 | 28,653 | 1,509 | |
| Severe | 6,999 | 424 | 1,352 | 217 | 19.3 | 2.77 | 21,578 | 26,611 | 2,555 | |
| Nonsevere | 7,519 | 448 | 2,263 | 267 | 30.1 | 2.74 | 23,979 | 30,756 | 2,310 | |
| Difficulty grasping | 8,895 | 501 | 2,931 | 305 | 33.0 | 2.80 | 21,959 | 30,393 | 1,646 | |
| Severe | 775 | 172 | 237 | 99 | 30.5 | 8.90 | 16,938 | 31,567 | 7,997 | |
| Nonsevere | 8,120 | 483 | 2,694 | 287 | 33.2 | 2.88 | 22,610 | 30,308 | 1,758 | |
| Difficulty pushing/pulling ² | 20,418 | 717 | 6,730 | 424 | 33.0 | 1.79 | 25,014 | 32,353 | 2,067 | |
| Severe | 13,047 | 564 | 3,401 | 318 | 26.1 | 2.09 | 21,854 | 29,226 | 1,909 | |
| Nonsevere | 7,371 | 463 | 3,328 | 306 | 45.2 | 3.17 | 26,394 | 41,727 | 5,280 | |
| Difficulty standing ² | 21,924 | 752 | 7,288 | 499 | 33.2 | 1.79 | 26,533 | 32,571 | 1,762 | |
| Difficulty sitting ² | 13,828 | 618 | 4,408 | 377 | 31.9 | 2.15 | 26,885 | 30,406 | 1,889 | |
| Difficulty crouching ² | 27,379 | 865 | 11,574 | 619 | 42.3 | 1.70 | 27,680 | 38,460 | 2,195 | |
| Difficulty reaching ² | 12,217 | 527 | 3,814 | 329 | 31.2 | 2.25 | 26,280 | 32,328 | 2,524 | |
| ADLs and IADLs | | | | | | | | | | |
| With an ADL limitation | 10,705 | 530 | 2,470 | 260 | 23.1 | 2.16 | 20,852 | 27,881 | 2,015 | |
| Needed assistance | 5,851 | 377 | 1,143 | 189 | 19.5 | 3.10 | 17,466 | 27,841 | 3,038 | |
| Did not need assistance | 4,854 | 347 | 1,327 | 191 | 27.3 | 3.10 | 22,212 | 28,320 | 2,545 | |
| With an IADL limitation | 17,173 | 668 | 4,279 | 370 | 24.9 | 1.91 | 22,035 | 28,587 | 1,618 | |
| Needed assistance | 14,605 | 630 | 3,299 | 329 | 22.6 | 2.01 | 20,851 | 28,641 | 1,810 | |
| Did not need assistance | 2,567 | 260 | 979 | 173 | 38.2 | 5.10 | 25,952 | 28,164 | 3,795 | |
| Mental | | | | | | | | | | |
| With a disability | 23,217 | 858 | 9,382 | 568 | 40.4 | 1.88 | 24,078 | 32,583 | 1,871 | |
| With one or more selected conditions | 17,855 | 752 | 7,470 | 509 | 41.8 | 2.19 | 24,974 | 34,100 | 2,427 | |
| A learning disability | 7,221 | 507 | 3,528 | 356 | 48.9 | 3.33 | 28,998 | 36,363 | 3,592 | |
| Alzheimer's, senility, or dementia | 4,790 | 361 | 1,091 | 199 | 22.8 | 3.51 | 18,307 | 23,771 | 2,492 | |
| Intellectual disability | 2,450 | 286 | 665 | 156 | 27.1 | 5.67 | 6,721 | 26,428 | 6,456 | |
| Developmental disability | 1,350 | 247 | 386 | 126 | 28.6 | 8.01 | 14,231 | 44,485 | 12,396 | |
| Other mental/emotional condition | 8,496 | 495 | 3,422 | 324 | 40.3 | 3.05 | 24,858 | 32,324 | 3,675 | |
| With one or more selected symptoms | 12,762 | 667 | 3,812 | 357 | 29.9 | 2.35 | 18,004 | 26,578 | 1,717 | |
| Depressed or anxious | 10,398 | 611 | 2,915 | 327 | 28.0 | 2.70 | 18,017 | 26,005 | 1,900 | |
| Trouble getting along with others | 4,446 | 362 | 1,128 | 186 | 25.4 | 3.73 | 14,768 | 24,256 | 2,210 | |
| Trouble concentrating | 8,202 | 498 | 2,224 | 263 | 27.1 | 2.78 | 16,054 | 26,085 | 2,258 | |
| Trouble coping with stress | 9,537 | 567 | 2,586 | 290 | 27.1 | 2.63 | 16,085 | 25,996 | 1,937 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.

Employment, Earnings, and Family Income by Specific Measures of Disability Among Individuals 18 to 64 Years Old: 2014—Con.
(Numbers in thousands. Earnings and income in dollars)

| Characteristics | Total | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Employed ³ | | | | | Median annual family income | Margin of error (±) ¹ |
|--|--------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Number | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Percent | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Median annual earnings | | |
| Working at a Job | | | | | | | | | |
| With disability-related problems ² | 29,527 | 844 | 9,140 | 522 | 31.0 | 1.59 | 21,645 | 31,650 | 1,638 |
| Has difficulty remaining employed ² | 22,226 | 754 | 5,527 | 401 | 24.9 | 1.64 | 17,151 | 27,808 | 1,406 |
| Limited in kind or amount of work ² | 26,297 | 824 | 7,587 | 481 | 28.9 | 1.58 | 21,214 | 31,713 | 1,699 |
| Prevented from work ² | 22,686 | 778 | 5,760 | 405 | 25.4 | 1.56 | 20,973 | 30,895 | 1,883 |
| Not prevented ² | 3,611 | 329 | 1,827 | 255 | 50.6 | 4.91 | 22,762 | 40,749 | 7,159 |
| Able to work full-time ² | 2,142 | 252 | 1,215 | 201 | 56.7 | 6.33 | 28,867 | 47,818 | 7,382 |
| Only able to work part-time ² | 1,468 | 189 | 612 | 139 | 41.7 | 7.49 | 12,404 | 29,515 | 5,433 |
| Disability Domains | | | | | | | | | |
| With a disability in one domain | 24,918 | 857 | 14,850 | 661 | 59.6 | 1.70 | 29,207 | 49,281 | 2,561 |
| Communicative | 5,055 | 464 | 3,697 | 376 | 73.1 | 3.92 | 34,239 | 60,661 | 7,067 |
| Physical | 12,168 | 577 | 6,176 | 405 | 50.8 | 2.28 | 28,197 | 43,291 | 2,870 |
| Mental | 7,694 | 490 | 4,976 | 394 | 64.7 | 3.41 | 28,234 | 51,231 | 5,389 |
| With a disability in two domains | 15,265 | 763 | 5,732 | 483 | 37.5 | 2.29 | 22,444 | 32,269 | 2,384 |
| Communication + physical | 4,141 | 358 | 2,083 | 302 | 50.3 | 5.05 | 27,615 | 43,154 | 5,374 |
| Communication + mental | 826 | 171 | 408 | 116 | 49.4 | 10.71 | 16,289 | 19,188 | 13,894 |
| Physical + mental | 10,298 | 579 | 3,241 | 310 | 31.5 | 2.38 | 20,556 | 28,785 | 1,631 |
| With a disability in three domains | 5,755 | 385 | 1,091 | 184 | 19.0 | 2.93 | 14,868 | 21,977 | 2,809 |
| Domain not identified | 300 | 108 | 166 | 74 | 55.1 | 18.26 | 30,493 | 50,853 | 35,653 |
| Selected Conditions | | | | | | | | | |
| Arthritis or rheumatism | 9,833 | 513 | 4,141 | 342 | 42.1 | 2.70 | 25,037 | 37,048 | 2,876 |
| Back or spine problem | 12,679 | 623 | 5,471 | 440 | 43.2 | 2.43 | 27,074 | 37,431 | 2,516 |
| Diabetes | 4,032 | 335 | 1,488 | 211 | 36.9 | 4.24 | 23,174 | 29,948 | 3,753 |
| Heart trouble or hard artery | 2,780 | 268 | 860 | 163 | 31.0 | 4.60 | 25,058 | 32,730 | 4,337 |
| High blood pressure | 2,594 | 274 | 881 | 165 | 34.0 | 5.24 | 28,809 | 26,081 | 2,307 |
| Lung or respiratory problem | 3,727 | 352 | 1,303 | 215 | 35.0 | 4.25 | 18,220 | 25,955 | 2,975 |
| Mental or emotional problem | 6,015 | 457 | 1,307 | 189 | 21.7 | 3.07 | 15,821 | 24,043 | 2,488 |
| Stiffness or deformity | 6,051 | 444 | 3,370 | 303 | 55.7 | 3.31 | 34,165 | 46,094 | 4,007 |

¹ A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For further information on the source of the data and accuracy of the estimates, including standard errors, margins of error, and confidence intervals, see <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp/methodology/SSA%20Supplement%20Users%20Guide.pdf>.

² Not part of the disability definition.

³ The employment status for this table represents employment in December 2013 and is collected in the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Social Security Administration Supplement to the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, September–November 2014.

Table A-3.

Distribution of Selected Characteristics for Individuals 18 Years and Older by Disability Status: 2014—Con.

(Numbers in thousands)

| Category | 18 to 64 years | | | | 65 years and older | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | Severe | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Non-severe | Margin of error (±) ¹ | No disability | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Severe | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Non-severe | Margin of error (±) ¹ | No disability | Margin of error (±) ¹ |
| Total (thousands) | 29,117 | 874 | 17,121 | 788 | 148,550 | 1,137 | 18,810 | 518 | 7,684 | 354 | 18,771 | 490 |
| Percent distribution | 100.0 | X | 100.0 | X | 100.0 | X | 100.0 | X | 100.0 | X | 100.0 | X |
| Health Insurance Coverage² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| With health insurance | 79.2 | 1.50 | 78.3 | 1.80 | 81.8 | 0.72 | 98.6 | 0.40 | 97.9 | 0.90 | 98.2 | 0.48 |
| Private or military | 38.9 | 1.74 | 65.2 | 2.24 | 73.8 | 0.76 | 47.6 | 1.66 | 57.6 | 2.73 | 62.6 | 1.79 |
| Government (Medicare/Medicaid) | 47.7 | 1.69 | 15.9 | 1.80 | 9.6 | 0.55 | 95.5 | 0.77 | 90.2 | 1.71 | 85.9 | 1.22 |
| Medicare | 24.0 | 1.36 | 4.0 | 0.79 | 0.7 | 0.12 | 92.7 | 0.96 | 88.0 | 1.81 | 84.7 | 1.32 |
| Both Medicare and private/military | 5.2 | 0.72 | 1.1 | 0.41 | 0.3 | 0.08 | 44.0 | 1.78 | 49.4 | 2.88 | 50.1 | 1.94 |
| Medicaid | 31.0 | 1.58 | 11.2 | 1.59 | 8.4 | 0.50 | 19.8 | 1.56 | 7.0 | 1.42 | 5.4 | 0.88 |
| Both Medicare and Medicaid | 9.4 | 0.87 | 1.0 | 0.41 | 0.2 | 0.07 | 17.5 | 1.49 | 5.7 | 1.27 | 4.7 | 0.85 |
| No health insurance | 20.8 | 1.50 | 21.7 | 1.80 | 18.2 | 0.72 | 1.4 | 0.40 | 2.1 | 0.90 | 1.8 | 0.48 |
| Program Participation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Any form of public assistance | 61.8 | 1.74 | 24.0 | 1.89 | 13.2 | 0.61 | 93.4 | 0.90 | 89.0 | 1.92 | 83.3 | 1.34 |
| Cash assistance | 52.1 | 1.72 | 16.4 | 1.60 | 6.6 | 0.42 | 91.8 | 1.04 | 88.6 | 1.96 | 82.9 | 1.39 |
| Supplemental Security Income | 41.5 | 1.61 | 7.4 | 1.14 | 1.0 | 0.15 | 17.3 | 1.31 | 5.2 | 1.12 | 1.7 | 0.45 |
| Social Security | 28.1 | 1.40 | 6.2 | 0.95 | 1.4 | 0.13 | 87.3 | 1.26 | 87.8 | 1.99 | 82.4 | 1.40 |
| Other cash assistance | 14.2 | 1.13 | 7.7 | 1.20 | 4.7 | 0.38 | 8.9 | 1.14 | 3.7 | 1.01 | 2.0 | 0.48 |
| Food stamps | 30.8 | 1.67 | 12.8 | 1.64 | 8.1 | 0.52 | 13.3 | 1.21 | 4.7 | 1.11 | 2.7 | 0.56 |
| Public/subsidized housing | 9.8 | 1.11 | 3.8 | 0.93 | 2.3 | 0.29 | 8.3 | 1.20 | 2.9 | 0.92 | 2.0 | 0.50 |
| Had applied for Social Security benefits. | 56.8 | 1.72 | 12.9 | 1.50 | 2.1 | 0.22 | 54.9 | 5.52 | 16.8 | 4.98 | 5.7 | 1.90 |
| Personal Income³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$5,000 | 27.7 | 1.49 | 23.1 | 1.96 | 21.7 | 0.63 | 6.2 | 0.84 | 4.5 | 1.13 | 4.0 | 0.69 |
| \$5,000 to \$14,999 | 29.8 | 1.49 | 17.4 | 1.78 | 11.9 | 0.56 | 31.0 | 1.50 | 18.6 | 2.02 | 16.4 | 1.31 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 17.3 | 1.26 | 13.7 | 1.40 | 12.5 | 0.56 | 27.5 | 1.56 | 25.5 | 2.16 | 19.9 | 1.42 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 14.9 | 1.22 | 21.6 | 1.77 | 24.3 | 0.64 | 24.2 | 1.53 | 32.0 | 2.35 | 32.2 | 1.49 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 5.4 | 0.79 | 11.8 | 1.31 | 12.6 | 0.52 | 6.6 | 0.84 | 11.5 | 1.70 | 14.8 | 1.29 |
| \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 2.1 | 0.48 | 6.3 | 1.26 | 6.9 | 0.38 | 2.4 | 0.54 | 4.0 | 0.93 | 5.2 | 0.76 |
| \$100,000 or more | 2.6 | 0.51 | 6.2 | 0.98 | 10.1 | 0.45 | 2.2 | 0.55 | 3.9 | 1.06 | 7.5 | 0.86 |
| Family Income³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$25,000 | 41.6 | 1.72 | 24.6 | 2.07 | 18.2 | 0.79 | 33.0 | 1.82 | 21.0 | 2.19 | 15.1 | 1.29 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 22.9 | 1.58 | 21.4 | 2.15 | 19.4 | 0.76 | 32.8 | 1.98 | 33.2 | 2.60 | 27.6 | 1.70 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 14.6 | 1.31 | 17.9 | 1.64 | 16.9 | 0.84 | 15.9 | 1.45 | 19.7 | 2.20 | 21.4 | 1.61 |
| \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 8.3 | 1.02 | 11.0 | 1.56 | 13.3 | 0.75 | 7.7 | 1.03 | 11.2 | 1.71 | 13.0 | 1.39 |
| \$100,000 or more | 12.5 | 1.28 | 25.1 | 2.24 | 32.2 | 0.92 | 10.7 | 1.46 | 14.9 | 1.96 | 22.9 | 1.72 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.

Distribution of Selected Characteristics for Individuals 18 Years and Older by Disability Status: 2014—Con.

(Numbers in thousands)

| Category | 18 to 64 years | | | | | 65 years and older | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | Severe | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Non-severe | Margin of error (±) ¹ | No disability | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Severe | Margin of error (±) ¹ | Non-severe | Margin of error (±) ¹ | No disability | Margin of error (±) ¹ |
| Poverty Status⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In poverty | 28.6 | 1.53 | 16.2 | 1.72 | 12.9 | 0.68 | 10.6 | 1.20 | 4.5 | 0.98 | 3.8 | 0.65 |
| Not in poverty | 71.4 | 1.53 | 83.8 | 1.72 | 87.1 | 0.68 | 89.4 | 1.20 | 95.5 | 0.98 | 96.2 | 0.65 |
| Employment Difficulty | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 18 to 64..... | 29,117 | 874 | 17,121 | 788 | 148,550 | 1,137 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Limited in the kind or amount of work | 65.8 | 1.53 | 18.9 | 1.61 | 2.6 | 0.26 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Prevented from working | 60.4 | 1.56 | 15.2 | 1.48 | 1.0 | 0.14 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Not prevented from working | 5.3 | 0.68 | 3.7 | 0.86 | 1.7 | 0.20 | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Educational Attainment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 25 and older..... | 26,799 | 818 | 15,082 | 697 | 122,620 | 1,029 | 18,810 | 518 | 7,684 | 354 | 18,771 | 490 |
| Less than high school diploma | 19.3 | 1.41 | 11.4 | 1.55 | 8.8 | 0.54 | 24.0 | 1.46 | 14.5 | 1.72 | 8.2 | 0.90 |
| High school diploma | 35.9 | 1.56 | 31.9 | 2.24 | 22.5 | 0.74 | 34.6 | 1.49 | 33.3 | 2.50 | 29.8 | 1.59 |
| Some college or associate's degree..... | 28.3 | 1.47 | 29.3 | 2.00 | 25.9 | 0.80 | 21.9 | 1.41 | 25.2 | 1.90 | 24.8 | 1.44 |
| Bachelor's degree or higher..... | 16.5 | 1.26 | 27.4 | 2.17 | 42.8 | 0.95 | 19.5 | 1.41 | 27.0 | 2.48 | 37.3 | 1.68 |

X Not applicable.

¹ A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For further information on the source of the data and accuracy of the estimates, including standard errors, margins of error, and confidence intervals, see <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp/methodology/SSA%20Supplement%20Users%20Guide.pdf>.

² The health insurance estimates for this table references December 2013 and are collected in the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation.

³ The income statistics for this table reference January through December 2013 and were collected in the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation.

⁴ The poverty status for this table references December 2013 and is collected in the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Social Security Administration Supplement to the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, September–November 2014.

Table A-4.

Prevalence of Specific Measures of Disability Among Children Under 18 Years Old: 2014

(Numbers in thousands)

| Category | Number | | Percent | |
|---|---------------|--|----------|--|
| | Estimate | Margin of error (\pm) ¹ | Estimate | Margin of error (\pm) ¹ |
| Under 18 years old | 73,530 | 274 | X | X |
| With a disability | 12,557 | 638 | 17.1 | 0.86 |
| Severe disability | 7,230 | 529 | 9.8 | 0.72 |
| Under 3 years old | 11,396 | 287 | X | X |
| With a disability | 639 | 181 | 5.6 | 1.57 |
| With a developmental delay | 350 | 133 | 3.1 | 1.15 |
| Difficulty moving arms or legs | 81 | 68 | 0.7 | 0.59 |
| Serious difficulty seeing | 151 | 94 | 1.3 | 0.83 |
| Serious difficulty hearing | 233 | 110 | 2.0 | 0.97 |
| No disability | 10,757 | 323 | 94.4 | 1.57 |
| 3 to 4 years | 8,479 | 287 | X | X |
| With a disability | 727 | 171 | 8.6 | 1.94 |
| With a developmental delay | 260 | 101 | 3.1 | 1.20 |
| Difficulty moving arms or legs | 128 | 93 | 1.5 | 1.09 |
| Serious difficulty seeing | 218 | 104 | 2.6 | 1.21 |
| Serious difficulty hearing | 190 | 84 | 2.2 | 0.98 |
| Difficulty playing/getting along with others | 164 | 60 | 1.9 | 0.70 |
| No disability | 7,752 | 280 | 91.4 | 1.94 |
| 5 to 17 years | 53,655 | 274 | X | X |
| With a disability | 11,191 | 579 | 20.9 | 1.08 |
| Severe disability | 6,284 | 464 | 11.7 | 0.86 |
| Nonsevere disability | 4,907 | 382 | 9.1 | 0.71 |
| No disability | 42,464 | 620 | 79.1 | 1.08 |
| With a developmental delay | 160 | 74 | 0.3 | 0.14 |
| Difficulty moving arms or legs | 507 | 123 | 0.9 | 0.23 |
| Serious difficulty seeing | 1,384 | 241 | 2.6 | 0.45 |
| Blind | 139 | 69 | 0.3 | 0.13 |
| Serious difficulty hearing | 1,176 | 199 | 2.2 | 0.37 |
| Deaf | 202 | 72 | 0.4 | 0.13 |
| Difficulty playing/getting along with others | 2,226 | 273 | 4.1 | 0.51 |
| Difficulty having speech understood | 1,461 | 239 | 2.7 | 0.45 |
| Severe | 417 | 118 | 0.8 | 0.22 |
| Nonsevere | 1,044 | 207 | 1.9 | 0.39 |
| Used a hearing aid | 188 | 71 | 0.4 | 0.13 |
| Difficulty walking, running, or taking part in sports | 1,565 | 231 | 2.9 | 0.43 |
| Used a wheelchair or similar device | 303 | 109 | 0.6 | 0.20 |
| Used a cane, crutches, or walker | 211 | 89 | 0.4 | 0.17 |
| (Used) for 6 months or more | 121 | 63 | 0.2 | 0.12 |
| Difficulty doing regular schoolwork | 2,054 | 238 | 3.8 | 0.44 |
| Used special education services | 6,602 | 462 | 12.3 | 0.86 |
| Currently uses special education services | 4,294 | 414 | 8.0 | 0.77 |
| With one or more selected conditions | 7,929 | 519 | 14.8 | 0.96 |
| A learning disability | 1,196 | 186 | 2.2 | 0.35 |
| Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) | 4,591 | 423 | 8.6 | 0.79 |
| Currently takes medication for ADD/ADHD | 3,229 | 359 | 6.0 | 0.67 |
| Intellectual disability | 646 | 168 | 1.2 | 0.31 |
| Has a developmental disability | 1,134 | 200 | 2.1 | 0.37 |
| Other developmental condition | 2,427 | 332 | 4.5 | 0.62 |
| With a mental illness, affective or personality disorder, or conduct disorder | 1,500 | 243 | 2.8 | 0.45 |
| With an ADL limitation | 888 | 155 | 1.7 | 0.29 |
| Needed personal assistance | 804 | 152 | 1.5 | 0.28 |
| Did not need personal assistance | 84 | 50 | 0.2 | 0.09 |

X Not applicable.

¹ A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For further information on the source of the data and accuracy of the estimates, including standard errors, margins of error, and confidence intervals, see <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp/methodology/SSA%20Supplement%20Users%20Guide.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Social Security Administration Supplement to the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, September–November 2014.

Table A-5.

Disability Prevalence Among Adults 18 Years and Older by Race and Age: 2014

(Numbers in thousands)

| Age group | White alone, non-Hispanic | | | Black alone | | | Asian alone | | | Some Other Race alone or in combination | | | Hispanic, any race | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------|-----------------------------------|----------|---|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| | Num-ber | Mar-gin of error (±) ¹ | Per-cent | Num-ber | Mar-gin of error (±) ¹ | Per-cent | Num-ber | Mar-gin of error (±) ¹ | Per-cent | Num-ber | Mar-gin of error (±) ¹ | Per-cent | Num-ber | Mar-gin of error (±) ¹ | Per-cent |
| Less than 18 years ... | 6,408 | 437 | 17.3 | 2,325 | 318 | 21.0 | 466 | 136 | 11.1 | 700 | 153 | 14.8 | 2,919 | 354 | 16.1 |
| 18-34 years..... | 6,739 | 545 | 16.4 | 1,813 | 273 | 17.3 | 422 | 139 | 8.4 | 432 | 131 | 16.1 | 1,849 | 277 | 12.6 |
| 35-44 years..... | 4,270 | 370 | 19.0 | 1,329 | 184 | 25.7 | 362 | 119 | 11.4 | 274 | 101 | 27.4 | 1,726 | 210 | 21.3 |
| 45-54 years..... | 7,743 | 494 | 27.5 | 2,069 | 198 | 38.5 | 423 | 112 | 20.1 | 617 | 137 | 43.5 | 1,577 | 202 | 24.8 |
| 55-64 years..... | 10,222 | 396 | 35.3 | 2,445 | 176 | 53.1 | 483 | 122 | 28.4 | 485 | 103 | 45.6 | 1,640 | 209 | 41.8 |
| 65-74 years..... | 9,687 | 322 | 47.9 | 1,429 | 142 | 59.8 | 559 | 124 | 48.5 | 228 | 71 | 53.9 | 1,247 | 150 | 58.4 |
| 75 years and older .. | 10,394 | 297 | 69.2 | 1,275 | 157 | 77.1 | 531 | 148 | 77.1 | 262 | 94 | 75.3 | 962 | 130 | 70.0 |

X Not applicable.

¹ A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For further information on the source of the data and accuracy of the estimates, including standard errors, margins of error, and confidence intervals, see <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp/methodology/SSA%20Supplement%20Users%20Guide.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Social Security Administration Supplement to the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, September–November 2014.