

Americans With Disabilities: 2014

Household Economic Studies

Current Population Reports

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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				Any disability				Needs assistance			
		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.

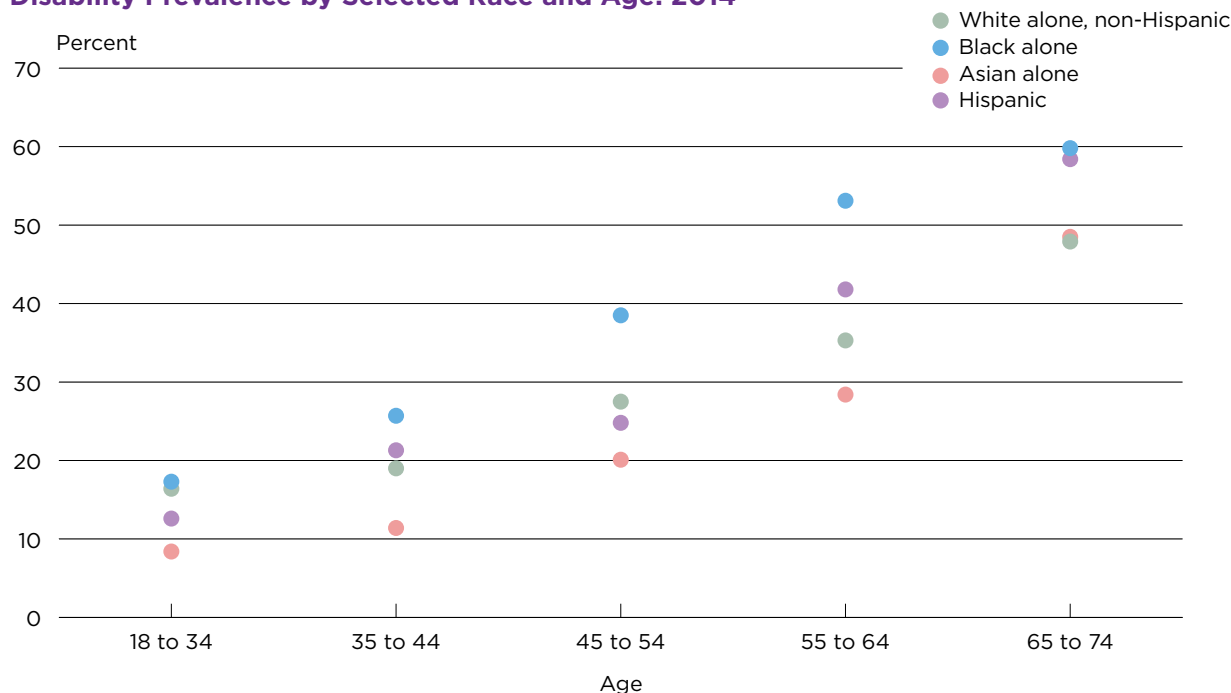
non-Hispanic Whites and Asians had the lowest.¹¹

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

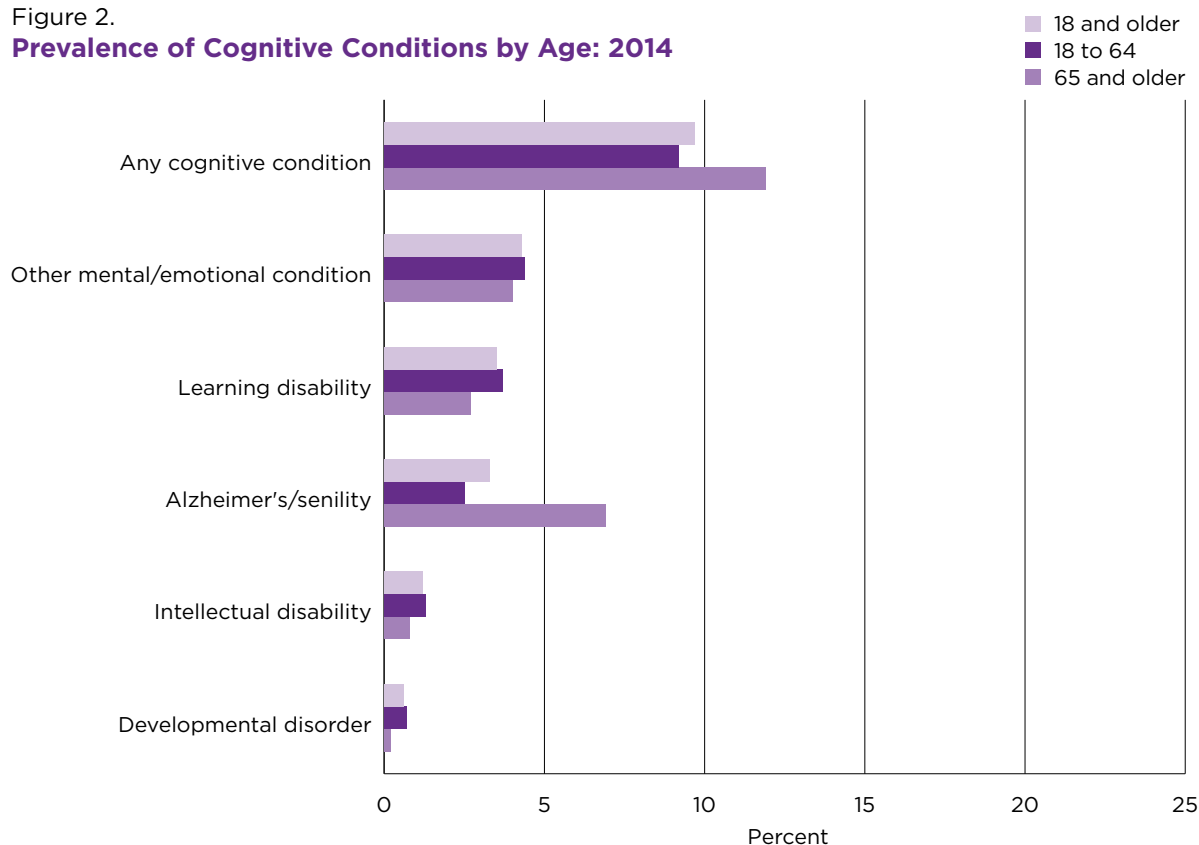
or 7.9 million), and some other mental or emotional condition (4.3 percent or 10.3 million), which was the most common (Table A-1).¹² Roughly 1.2 percent (2.8 million) had an intellectual disability, and 0.6 percent (1.5 million) had a developmental disorder.

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.

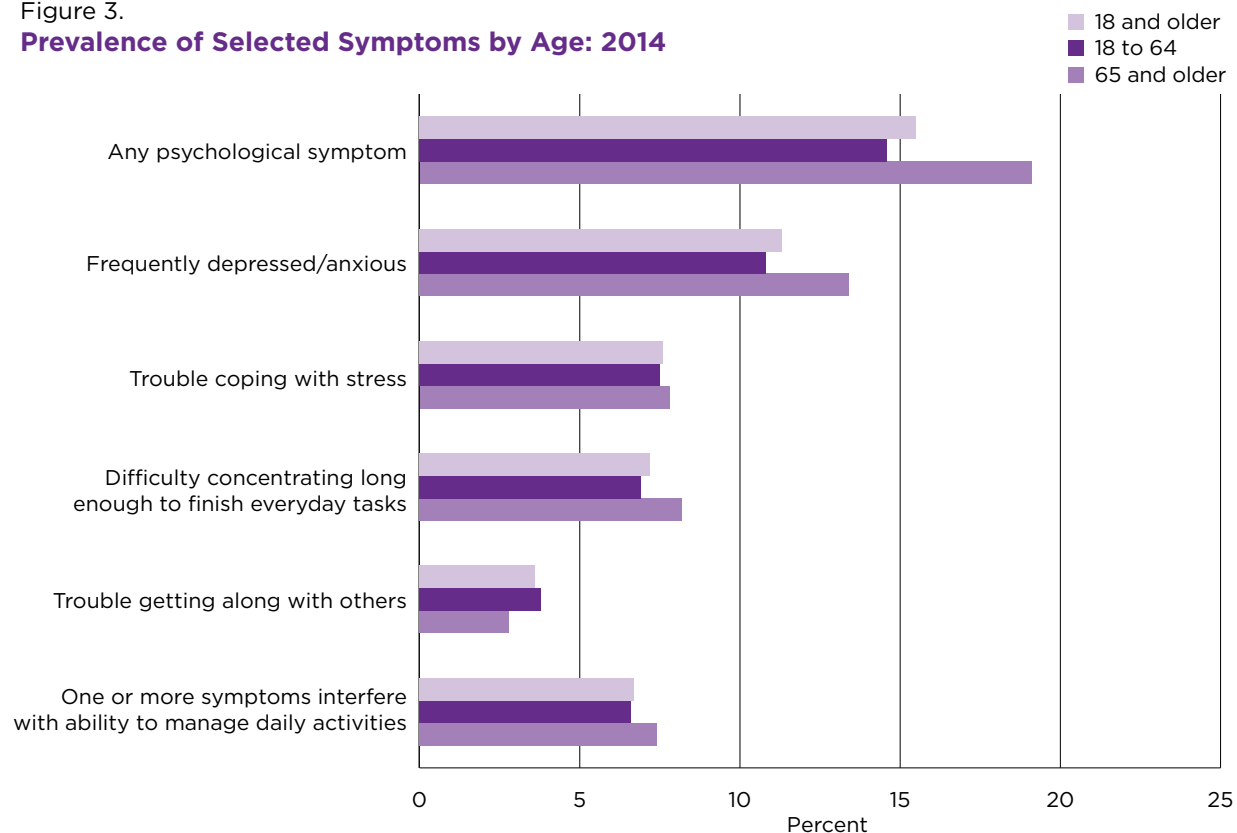
Comparing by age, adults aged 18 to 64 were more likely to have difficulty getting along with other people and making or keeping friendships (3.8 percent) than adults 65 years and older, whereas adults 65 years and older were more likely to be frequently depressed or anxious

(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.”

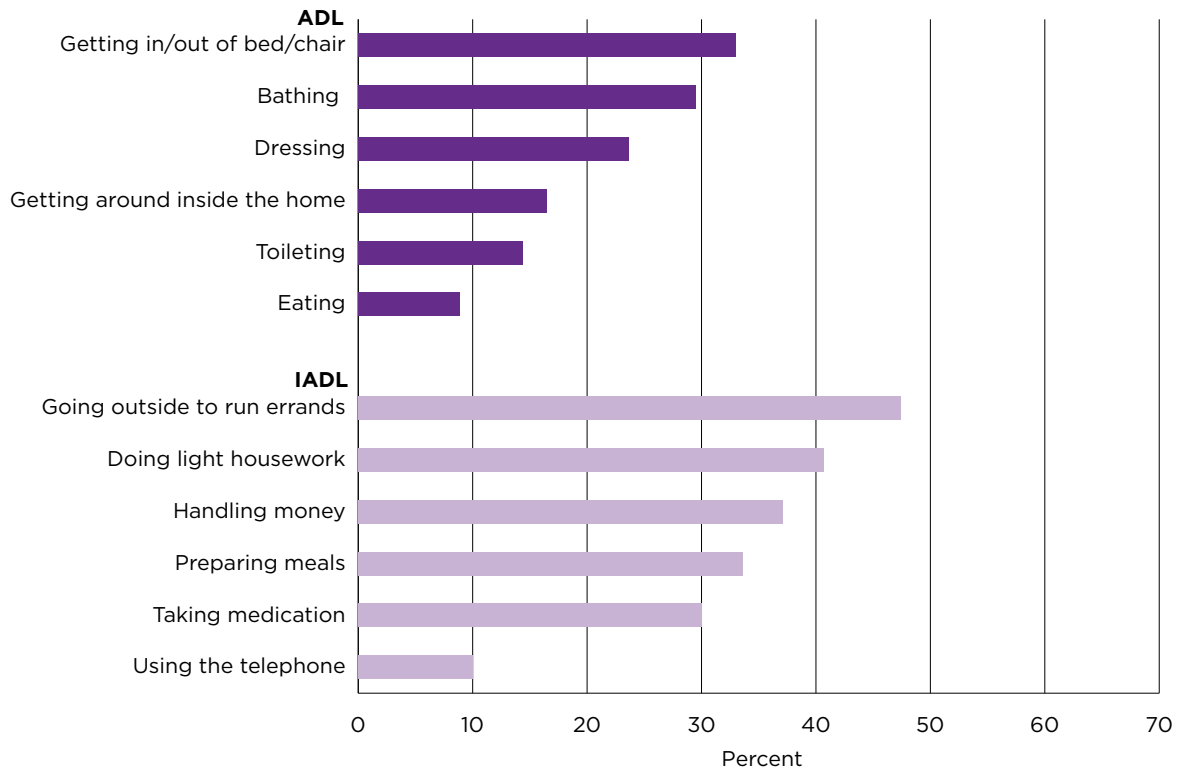
According to the SSA Supplement, the majority of adults with a disability (53.0 percent or 38.6 million) had a disability or disabilities in only one domain, while 46.4 percent (33.7 million) had disabilities in two or more domains in 2014.¹³ The most common disability domain for

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.

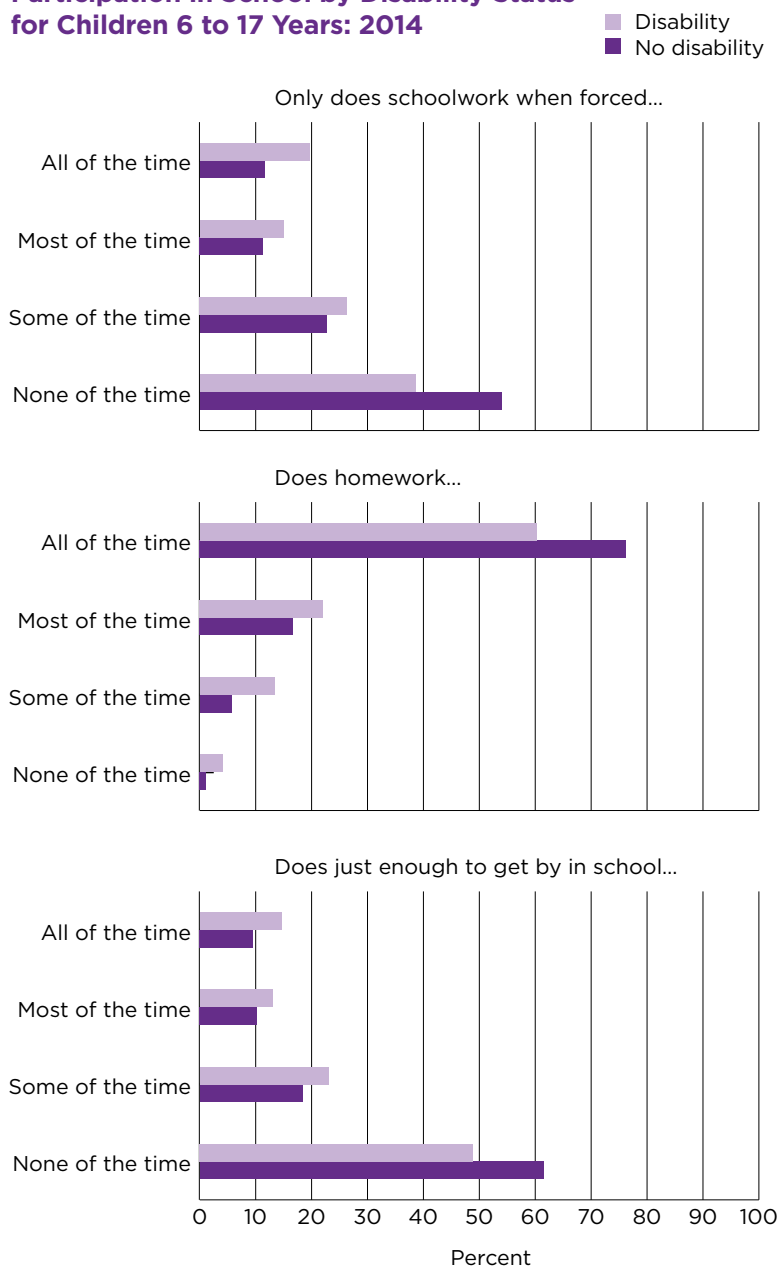
Disability can also affect a child's ability to engage in, or otherwise participate in, school activities. About 2.9 percent of school-age children had a condition that limited their ability to walk, run, or take part in sports or games, while 3.8 percent had a condition that limited their ability to 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/bkrmk/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.

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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	Number	Margin of error (±) ¹	Percent
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	3,770	263	8.3
One	4,143	310	1.7	0.13	2,359	255	1,784	184	3.9
Two	1,949	238	0.8	0.10	1,327	216	622	125	1.4
Three or more	3,530	280	1.5	0.12	2,165	237	1,365	166	3.0
Number of IADLs for which assistance was needed									
One or more	23,084	778	9.6	0.32	14,605	630	8,479	403	18.7
One	9,930	483	4.1	0.20	6,385	408	3,545	289	7.8
Two	4,789	382	2.0	0.16	3,190	324	1,599	173	3.5
Three or more	8,365	493	3.5	0.20	5,030	380	3,335	256	7.4
Mental									
With a disability	30,057	1,014	12.5	0.42	23,217	858	6,840	363	15.1
With one or more selected conditions ..	23,220	889	9.7	0.37	17,855	752	5,365	327	11.9
A learning disability	8,462	554	3.5	0.23	7,221	507	1,242	176	2.7
Alzheimer's, senility, or dementia	7,903	470	3.3	0.20	4,790	361	3,113	266	6.9
Intellectual disability	2,807	304	1.2	0.13	2,450	286	357	86	0.8
Developmental disability	1,458	254	0.6	0.11	1,350	247	108	50	0.2
Other mental/emotional condition	10,318	558	4.3	0.23	8,496	495	1,822	205	4.0
With one or more selected symptoms ..	16,121	755	6.7	0.31	12,762	667	3,360	247	7.4
Depressed or anxious	12,832	678	5.3	0.28	10,398	611	2,434	204	5.4
Trouble getting along with others	5,197	401	2.2	0.17	4,446	362	751	128	1.7
Trouble concentrating	10,268	562	4.3	0.23	8,202	498	2,065	212	4.6
Trouble coping with stress	11,514	644	4.8	0.27	9,537	567	1,977	195	4.4
Working at a Job									
Age 18 to 64 years									
With disability related problems ²	36,648	967	15.3	0.40	29,527	844	7,122	331	15.7
Has difficulty remaining employed ² ..	27,067	868	11.3	0.36	22,226	754	4,841	297	10.7
Limited in kind or amount of work ² ..	32,791	947	13.7	0.39	26,297	824	6,494	321	14.3
Prevented from work ²	28,008	874	11.7	0.36	22,686	778	5,322	286	11.8
Not prevented ²	4,783	386	2.0	0.16	3,611	329	1,172	153	2.6

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	Number	Margin of error (±) ¹	Percent	Number	Margin of error (±) ¹	Percent
Disability Domains									
With a disability in one domain.....	38,556	965	16.1	24,918	857	12.8	13,638	455	30.1
Communicative.....	7,758	532	3.2	5,055	464	2.6	2,703	232	6.0
Physical.....	22,463	725	9.4	12,168	577	6.2	10,295	423	22.7
Mental.....	8,335	505	3.5	7,694	490	4.0	640	117	1.4
With a disability in two domains.....	24,505	885	10.2	15,265	763	7.8	9,240	439	20.4
Communication + physical.....	10,245	517	4.3	4,141	358	2.1	6,105	349	13.5
Communication + mental.....	1,000	187	0.4	826	171	0.4	174	67	0.4
Physical + mental.....	13,259	641	5.5	10,298	579	5.3	2,961	261	6.5
With a disability in three domains.....	9,226	494	3.8	5,755	385	3.0	3,471	291	7.7
Domain(s) not identified.....	445	122	0.2	300	108	0.2	145	59	0.3

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	2,79	136	11.1	2.96	700	153	2,919	354	16.1
18-34 years.....	6,739	545	16.4	1,813	273	17.3	2.56	139	8.4	2.66	432	131	1,849	277	12.6
35-44 years.....	4,270	370	19.0	1,329	184	25.7	3.56	119	11.4	3.63	274	101	1,726	210	21.3
45-54 years.....	7,743	494	27.5	2,069	198	38.5	3.69	112	20.1	5.05	617	137	1,577	202	24.8
55-64 years.....	10,222	396	35.3	2,445	176	53.1	3.82	122	28.4	6.54	485	103	1,640	209	41.8
65-74 years.....	9,687	322	47.9	1,429	142	59.8	4.98	124	48.5	7.39	228	71	1,247	150	58.4
75 years and older ..	10,394	297	69.2	1,275	157	77.1	4.91	148	77.1	9.25	262	94	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.