

Cornell University

2016

NY

New York

2016 Disability Status Report New York



www.disabilitystatistics.org

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

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Glossary

About the Disability Status Report

The 2016 Annual Disability Status Report

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

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

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

The estimates in these reports are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from actual population values because of sampling variability and other factors. Differences observed between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant.

Suggested Citation

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ACS Disability Questions

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

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

Hearing Disability (asked of all ages):

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

Visual Disability (asked of all ages):

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

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

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

Note:

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

Notes

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

Puerto Rico: A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2016 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), is available again this year in English as well as Spanish. However, please note that the Puerto Rico sample is not included in any U.S. population estimates included in these reports.

Group Quarters: In 2006, the ACS began surveying the group quarters population. We include the non-institutionalized group quarters population, but due to small state level sample sizes exclude the institutionalized group quarters population (see glossary) in the Disability Status Reports.

Margin of Error (MOE): As in previous years' reports we provide the 90% MOE to better illustrate sampling variability. See the glossary entry for more information on this topic.

Glossary: As in previous years, we provide a comprehensive glossary at the back of this report defining the terms used in the Disability Status Report.

Note: According to the Census Bureau, estimates based on the ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file such as those included in this report may differ slightly from the ACS summary tables produced by the Census Bureau, because they are subject to additional sampling error and further data processing operations. Please see <http://www.disabilitystatistics.org/faq.cfm#Q4> for further information.

New York Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in New York, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2016, the prevalence of disability in NY was:

- 11.5 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.6 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 5.4 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 5.5 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 9.2 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 22.1 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 47.8 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2016, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in NY was:

- 2.1% reported a Visual Disability
- 2.7% reported a Hearing Disability
- 6.7% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 4.6% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.7% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.4% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2016, 12.2 percent of females of all ages and 10.9 percent of males of all ages in NY reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2016, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in NY was 11.2 percent.

Race: In NY in 2016, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 9.1 percent among Whites
- 11.6 percent among Black / African Americans
- 4.4 percent among Asians
- 14.6 percent among Native Americans
- 10.1 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2016, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in NY was 33.0 percent.

Looking for Work: In NY in 2016, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 8.0 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In NY in 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 20.4 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2016, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in NY was \$44,300.

Annual Household Income: In NY in 2016, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$43,400.

Poverty: In NY in 2016, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 29.7 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in NY was 22.9 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in NY:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 31.9 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 27.8 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 18.0 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2016, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 19.6 percent in NY.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2016 in NY, 94.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities had health insurance.

Prevalence: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists percentages by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.9%

Location	2016 (%)	Location	2016 (%)
Alabama	14.7	Montana	13.0
Alaska	12.3	Nebraska	10.2
Arizona	11.3	Nevada	11.4
Arkansas	15.6	New Hampshire	10.6
California	8.5	New Jersey	8.0
Colorado	9.0	New Mexico	13.3
Connecticut	8.7	New York	9.2
Delaware	9.8	North Carolina	12.3
District of Columbia	9.7	North Dakota	9.0
Florida	10.7	Ohio	12.3
Georgia	11.5	Oklahoma	15.1
Hawaii	8.0	Oregon	12.7
Idaho	12.2	Pennsylvania	12.2
Illinois	9.0	Puerto Rico	18.1
Indiana	12.4	Rhode Island	11.7
Iowa	10.1	South Carolina	13.3
Kansas	11.3	South Dakota	10.0
Kentucky	17.0	Tennessee	14.4
Louisiana	14.3	Texas	10.2
Maine	13.4	Utah	9.3
Maryland	9.1	Vermont	12.0
Massachusetts	9.3	Virginia	9.8
Michigan	13.1	Washington	11.3
Minnesota	8.9	West Virginia	18.5
Mississippi	15.1	Wisconsin	9.8
Missouri	13.2	Wyoming	12.4

Employment: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists employment rates by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 36.2% for people with disabilities and 78.9% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2016	People without Disabilities 2016	Location	People with Disabilities 2016	People without Disabilities 2016
Alabama	27.9	75.5	Montana	42.7	80.9
Alaska	49.4	77.6	Nebraska	49.8	85.7
Arizona	35.1	76.1	Nevada	42.6	77.6
Arkansas	32.0	77.6	New Hampshire	45.6	85.2
California	35.0	76.5	New Jersey	37.4	79.7
Colorado	42.8	81.5	New Mexico	31.6	73.9
Connecticut	39.0	81.4	New York	33.0	77.9
Delaware	36.2	79.2	North Carolina	35.2	78.3
District of Columbia	33.8	80.7	North Dakota	51.5	85.4
Florida	32.7	77.3	Ohio	35.7	80.2
Georgia	34.7	77.9	Oklahoma	36.5	77.7
Hawaii	40.5	81.2	Oregon	40.1	78.5
Idaho	42.9	77.9	Pennsylvania	35.2	80.0
Illinois	35.1	79.8	Puerto Rico	23.1	58.6
Indiana	36.9	81.2	Rhode Island	31.5	80.9
Iowa	45.8	84.3	South Carolina	33.4	78.0
Kansas	46.0	82.5	South Dakota	52.0	84.5
Kentucky	31.0	77.6	Tennessee	31.4	78.3
Louisiana	30.9	75.4	Texas	39.7	78.3
Maine	32.4	81.4	Utah	46.2	79.7
Maryland	42.2	82.5	Vermont	41.4	85.0
Massachusetts	38.9	82.3	Virginia	39.5	81.4
Michigan	33.6	78.3	Washington	39.2	79.0
Minnesota	48.7	85.5	West Virginia	27.9	72.6
Mississippi	29.0	74.8	Wisconsin	41.6	83.6
Missouri	34.2	81.0	Wyoming	47.0	80.6

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

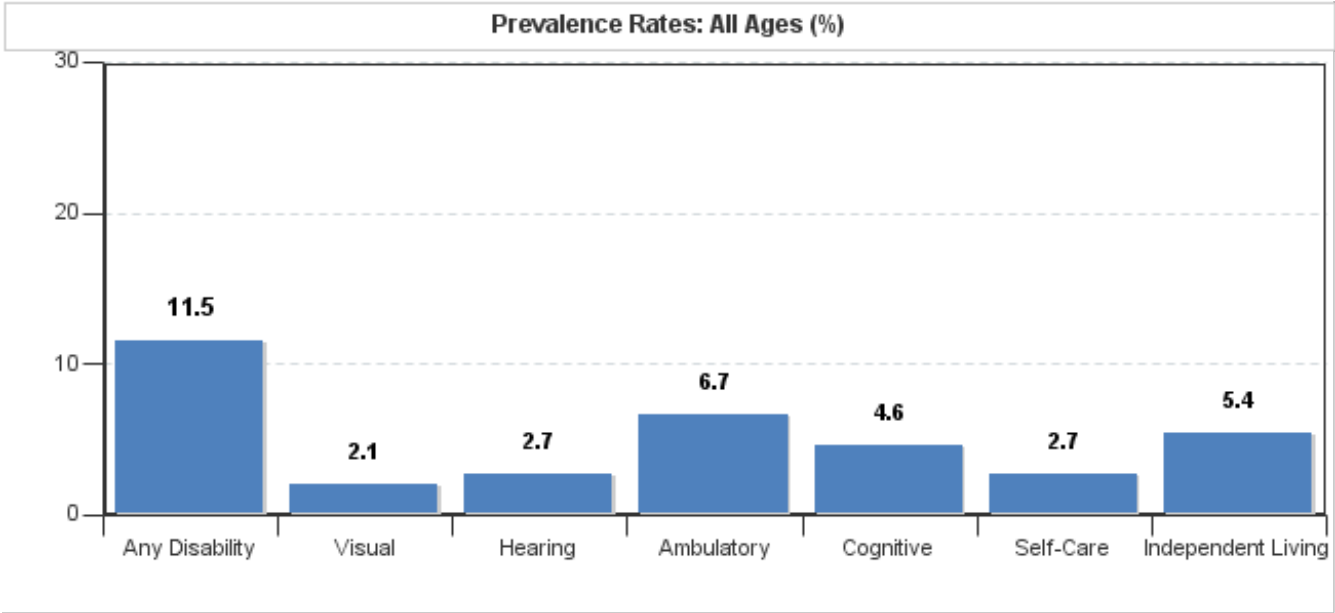
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in New York, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
11.5%

- In 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in NY was 11.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 2,253,000 of the 19,528,700 individuals of all ages in NY reported one or more disabilities.
- In NY in 2016, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.1 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in New York in 2016*



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	11.5	0.17	2,253,000	32,370	19,528,700	192,455
Visual	2.1	0.08	418,500	14,670	19,528,700	192,455
Hearing	2.7	0.08	532,600	16,500	19,528,700	192,455
Ambulatory	6.7	0.13	1,225,800	24,570	18,376,500	182,936
Cognitive	4.6	0.11	841,400	20,570	18,376,500	182,936
Self-Care	2.7	0.09	501,100	16,010	18,376,500	182,936
Independent Living	5.4	0.13	871,800	20,920	16,074,300	161,268

* **Note:** Children under the age of five were only asked about Vision and Hearing disabilities. The Independent Living disability question was only asked of persons aged 16 years old and older.

Prevalence

Ages 4 years and under

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 4 and under in New York, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

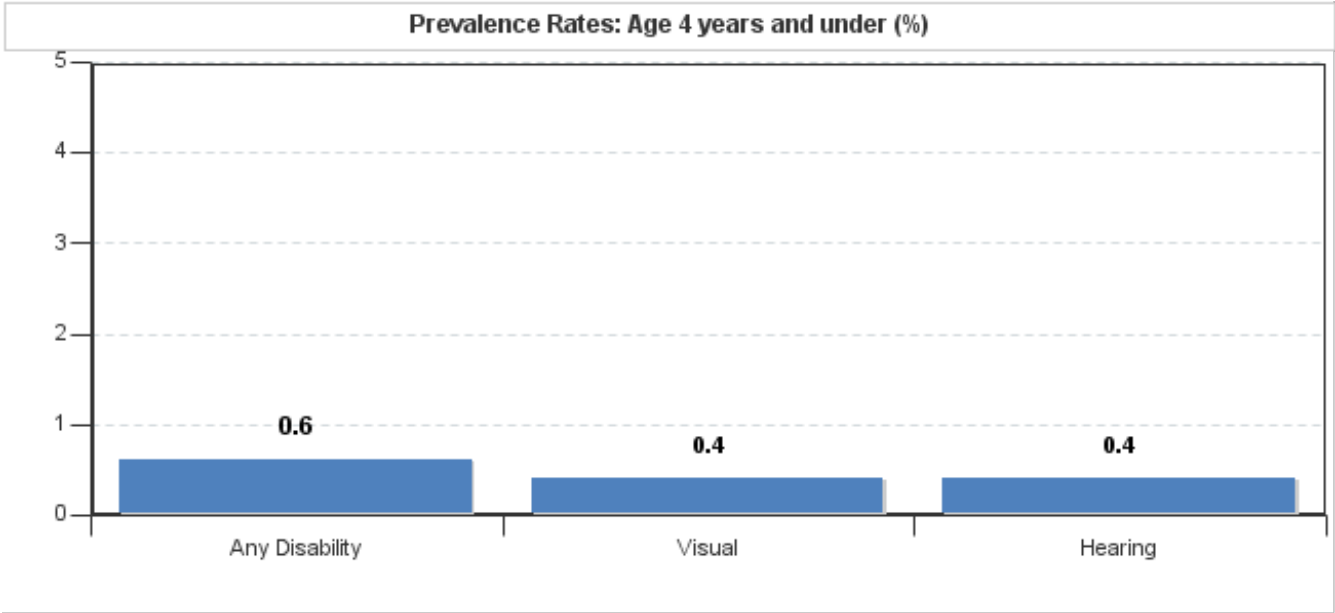
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.6%

- In 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in NY was 0.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 6,400 of the 1,152,200 children ages 0 to 4 in NY reported one or more disabilities.
- In NY in 2016, 0.4 percent reported a "Visual Disability"
- In NY in 2016, 0.4 percent reported a "Hearing Disability"

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in New York in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.6	3.29	6,400	1,840	1,152,200	9,519
Visual	0.4	3.29	4,100	1,460	1,152,200	9,519
Hearing	0.4	3.29	4,300	1,500	1,152,200	9,519

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in New York, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

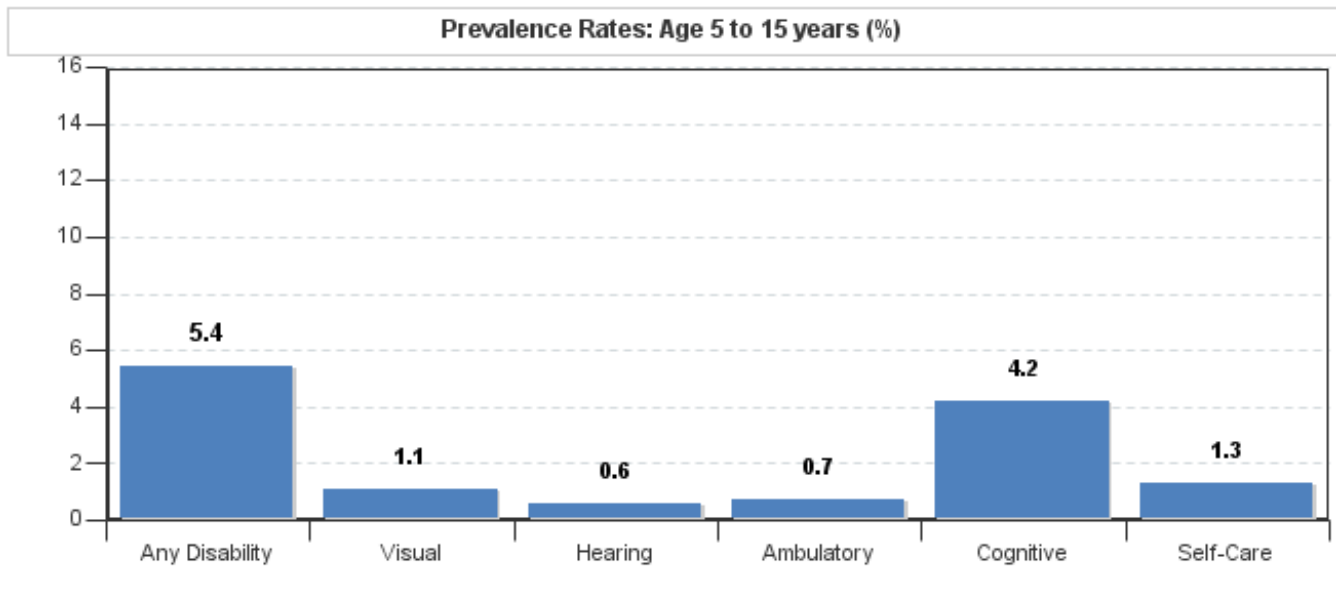
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
5.4%

- In 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in NY was 5.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 138,200 of the 2,536,600 individuals ages 5 to 15 in NY reported one or more disabilities.
- In NY in 2016, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.2 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.6 percent.

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

Prevalence of disability* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in New York in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.4	0.33	138,200	8,490	2,536,600	23,942
Visual	1.1	3.29	26,800	3,750	2,536,600	23,942
Hearing	0.6	3.29	15,100	2,820	2,536,600	23,942
Ambulatory	0.7	3.29	17,400	3,020	2,536,600	23,942
Cognitive	4.2	0.29	105,500	7,420	2,536,600	23,942
Self-Care	1.3	3.29	33,800	4,210	2,536,600	23,942

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

Prevalence

Ages 16 to 20 years

Introduction

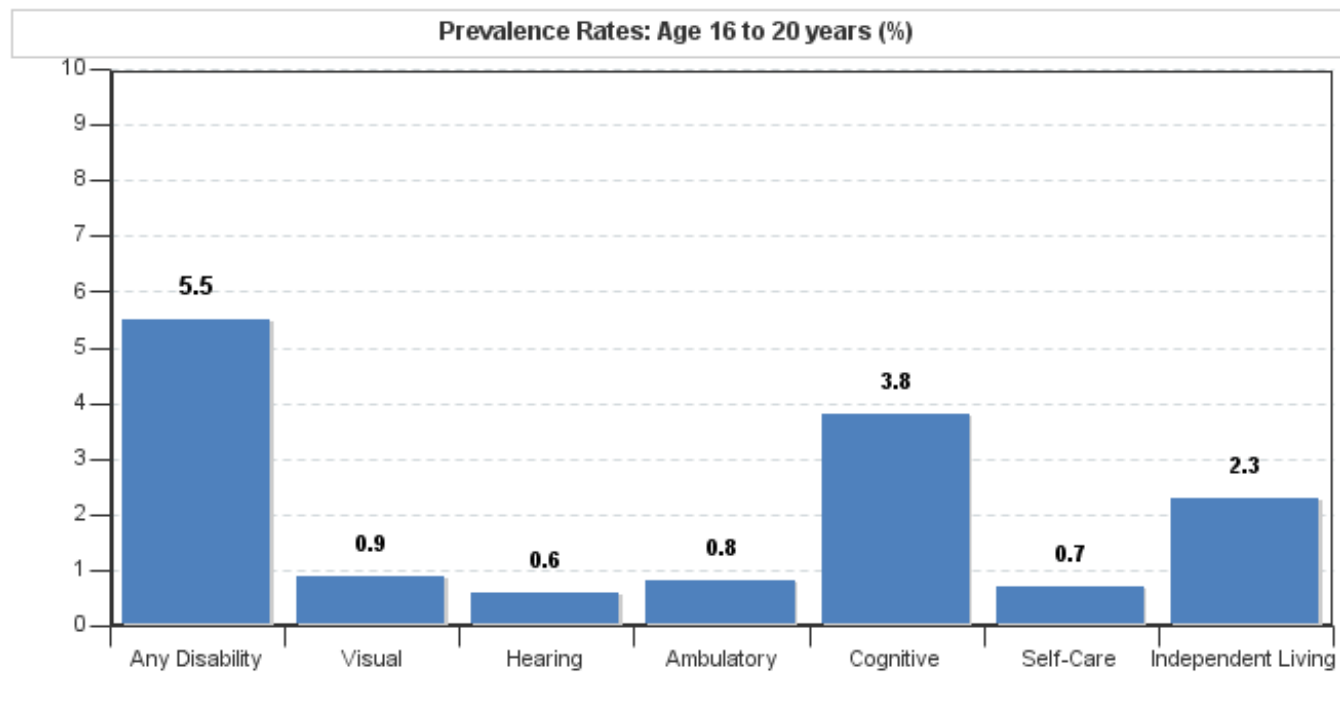
This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in New York, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years
5.5%

- In 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in NY was 5.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 70,000 of the 1,279,000 individuals ages 16 to 20 in NY reported one or more disabilities.
- In NY in 2016, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.6 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in New York in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.5	0.46	70,000	6,050	1,279,000	13,217
Visual	0.9	3.29	11,500	2,460	1,279,000	13,217
Hearing	0.6	3.29	7,200	1,950	1,279,000	13,217
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	10,200	2,320	1,279,000	13,217
Cognitive	3.8	0.39	49,000	5,070	1,279,000	13,217
Self-Care	0.7	3.29	8,600	2,120	1,279,000	13,217
Independent Living	2.3	0.30	28,900	3,890	1,279,000	13,217

Prevalence

Ages 21 to 64 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in New York, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

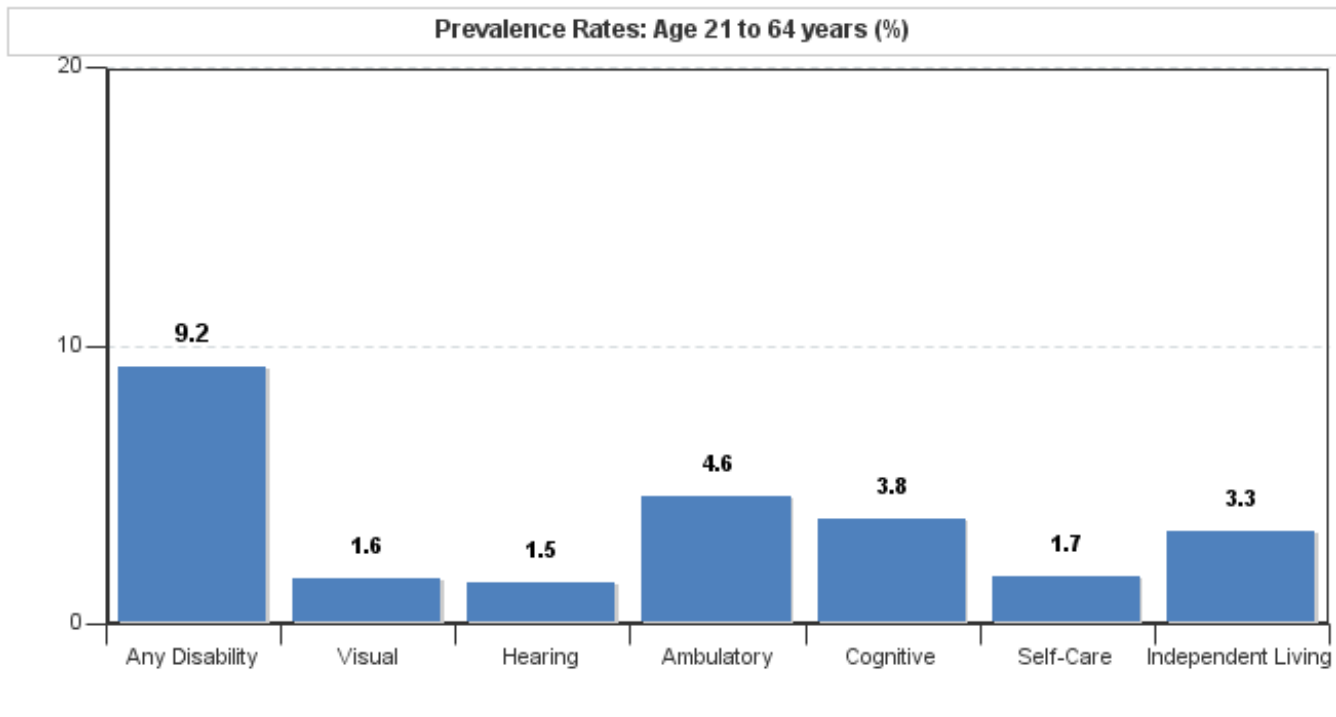
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 21 to
64 years

9.2%

- In 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in NY was 9.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 1,069,800 of the 11,625,600 individuals ages 21 to 64 in NY reported one or more disabilities.
- In NY in 2016, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 4.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Hearing Disability," 1.5 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in New York in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	9.2	0.19	1,069,800	23,050	11,625,600	110,625
Visual	1.6	3.29	190,400	9,950	11,625,600	110,625
Hearing	1.5	3.29	170,600	9,420	11,625,600	110,625
Ambulatory	4.6	0.14	540,000	16,610	11,625,600	110,625
Cognitive	3.8	0.13	440,600	15,040	11,625,600	110,625
Self-Care	1.7	3.29	196,600	10,110	11,625,600	110,625
Independent Living	3.3	0.12	383,100	14,040	11,625,600	110,625

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in New York, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

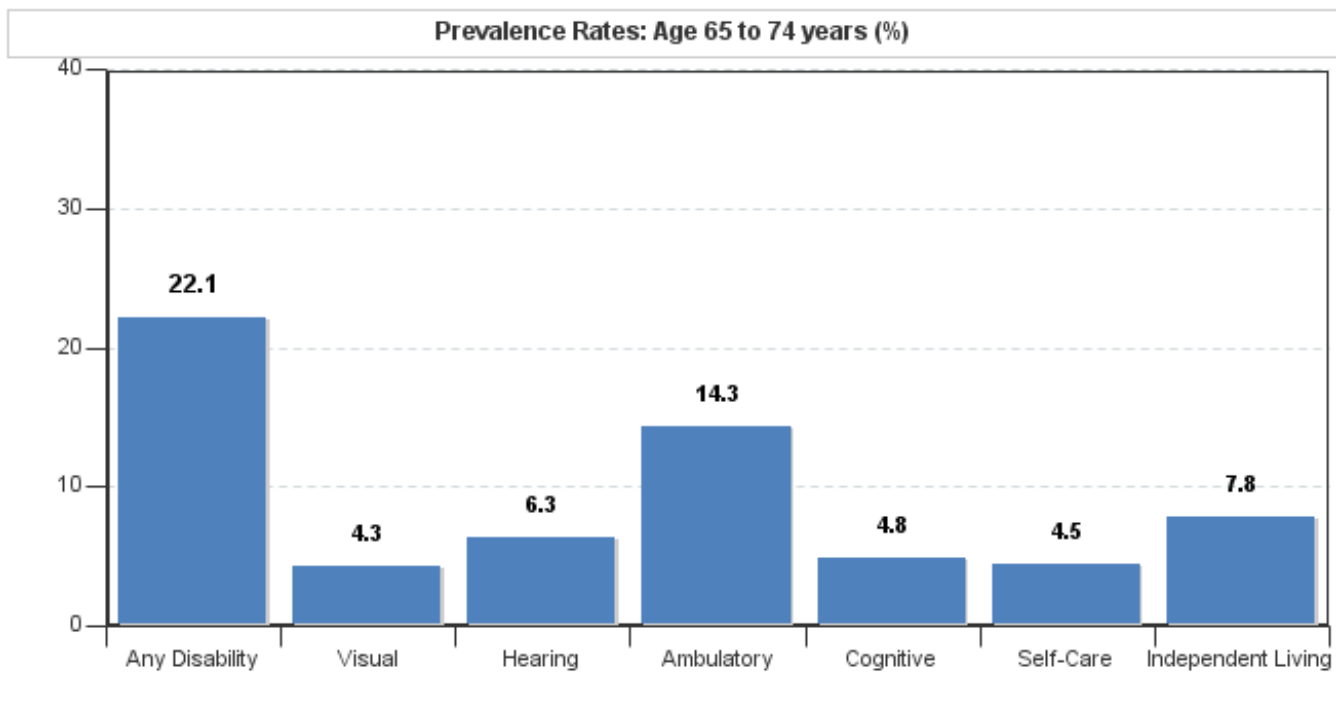
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

22.1%

- In 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in NY was 22.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 374,200 of the 1,692,000 individuals ages 65 to 74 in NY reported one or more disabilities.
- In NY in 2016, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 14.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 4.3 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in New York in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	22.1	0.73	374,200	13,880	1,692,000	20,390
Visual	4.3	0.36	73,400	6,200	1,692,000	20,390
Hearing	6.3	0.43	106,900	7,470	1,692,000	20,390
Ambulatory	14.3	0.62	242,500	11,210	1,692,000	20,390
Cognitive	4.8	0.37	80,500	6,490	1,692,000	20,390
Self-Care	4.5	0.36	75,600	6,290	1,692,000	20,390
Independent Living	7.8	0.47	131,400	8,280	1,692,000	20,390

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in New York, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

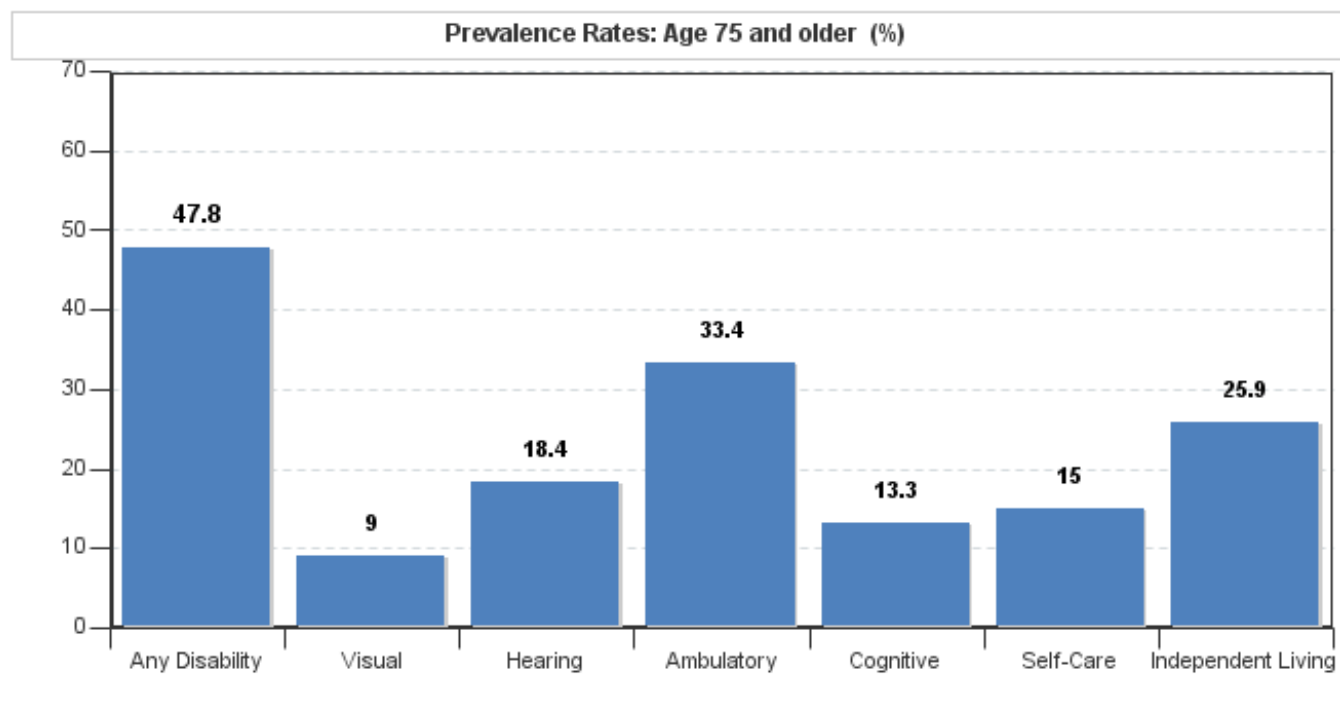
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

47.8%

- In 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in NY was 47.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 594,300 of the 1,243,300 individuals ages 75 and older in NY reported one or more disabilities.
- In NY in 2016, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 33.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 9.0 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in New York in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	47.8	1.03	594,300	17,400	1,243,300	14,762
Visual	9.0	0.59	112,200	7,660	1,243,300	14,762
Hearing	18.4	0.80	228,500	10,890	1,243,300	14,762
Ambulatory	33.4	0.97	415,600	14,620	1,243,300	14,762
Cognitive	13.3	0.70	165,900	9,290	1,243,300	14,762
Self-Care	15.0	0.73	186,500	9,850	1,243,300	14,762
Independent Living	25.9	0.90	321,700	12,890	1,243,300	14,762

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in New York, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

10.9%

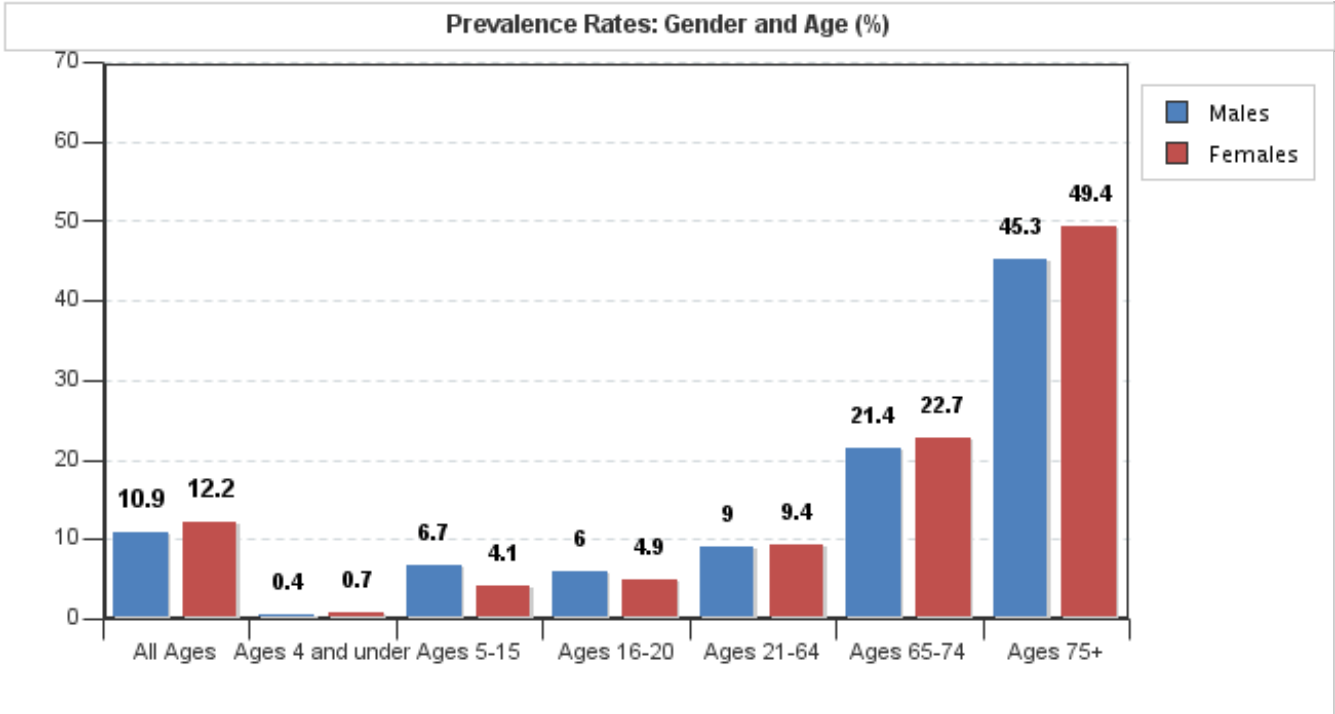
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

12.2%

- In NY in 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 10.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 1,026,000 of the 9,455,900 males of all ages in NY reported one or more disabilities.
- In NY in 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 12.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 1,226,900 of the 10,072,800 females of all ages in NY reported one or more disabilities.

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

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by gender and age group in New York in 2016



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	10.9	0.23	1,026,000	22,600	9,455,900	92,234
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.4	3.29	2,500	1,140	587,400	4,888
Males: Ages 5-15	6.7	0.50	86,900	6,740	1,299,600	12,233
Males: Ages 16-20	6.0	0.68	39,000	4,520	648,000	6,579
Males: Ages 21-64	9.0	0.28	511,000	16,170	5,659,500	53,135
Males: Ages 65-74	21.4	1.07	164,900	9,270	771,600	9,447
Males: Ages 75+	45.3	1.63	221,800	10,730	489,900	5,952
Females						
Females: All Ages	12.2	0.24	1,226,900	24,580	10,072,800	100,221
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	4,000	1,440	564,800	4,631
Females: Ages 5-15	4.1	0.41	51,300	5,180	1,236,900	11,709
Females: Ages 16-20	4.9	0.62	31,100	4,030	631,000	6,638
Females: Ages 21-64	9.4	0.27	558,800	16,880	5,966,100	57,490
Females: Ages 65-74	22.7	1.00	209,300	10,430	920,400	10,943
Females: Ages 75+	49.4	1.32	372,500	13,850	753,400	8,810

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

Prevalence

Hispanic/Latino Origin and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by Hispanic/Latino origin and age group in New York, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS) *. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

11.2%

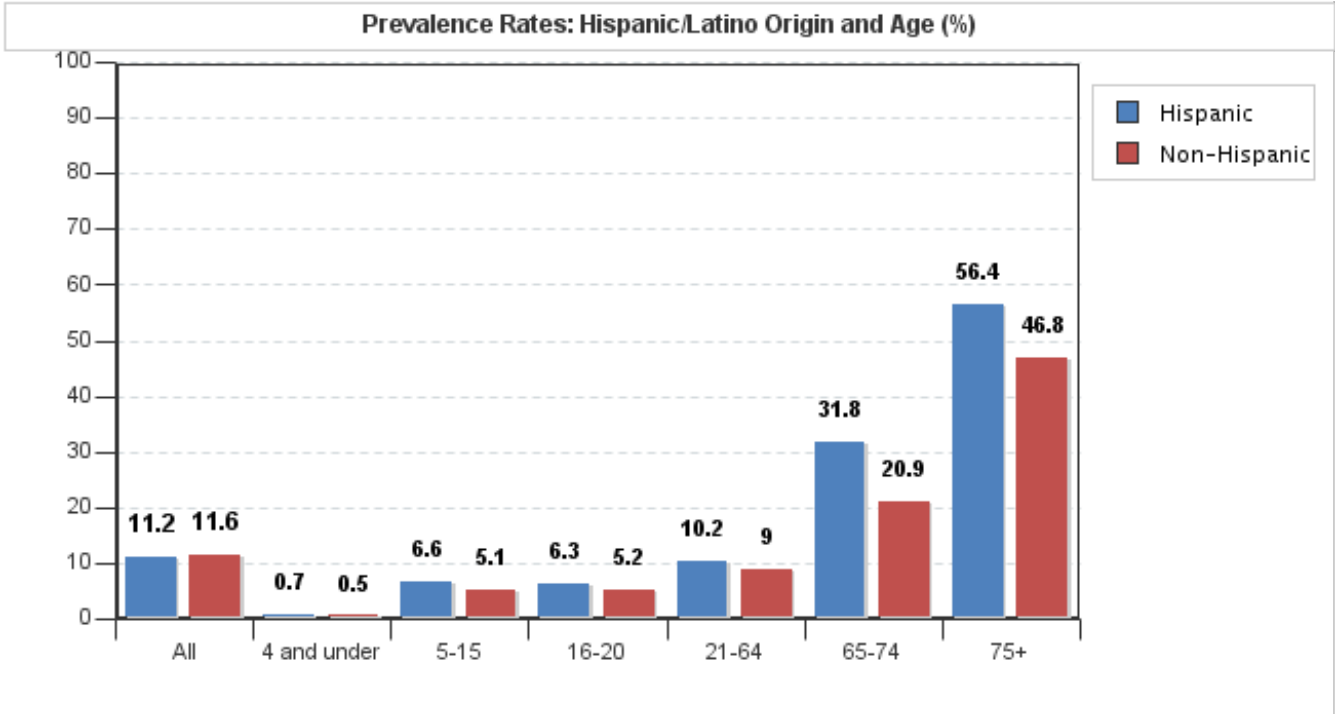
Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

11.6%

- In NY in 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 11.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 417,100 of the 3,713,300 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in NY reported one or more disabilities.
- In NY in 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 11.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 1,835,900 of the 15,815,400 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in NY reported one or more disabilities.

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

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by Hispanic / Latino origin and age group in New York in 2016



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	11.2	0.38	417,100	14,640	3,713,300	26,236
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	2,000	1,030	302,300	1,712
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.6	0.73	40,800	4,620	616,200	4,337
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	6.3	1.05	17,800	3,060	282,700	2,247
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	10.2	0.47	222,900	10,760	2,189,400	15,293
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	31.8	2.41	62,300	5,710	196,200	1,621
Hispanic - Ages 75+	56.4	3.20	71,300	6,110	126,400	1,026
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	11.6	0.18	1,835,900	29,570	15,815,400	166,219
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.5	3.29	4,400	1,520	849,900	7,807
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.1	0.36	97,400	7,140	1,920,300	19,605
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.2	0.51	52,200	5,230	996,300	10,970
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	9.0	0.21	846,900	20,630	9,436,100	95,332
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	20.9	0.76	311,900	12,700	1,495,800	18,769
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	46.8	1.08	523,000	16,350	1,117,000	13,736

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

Prevalence

Race

Introduction

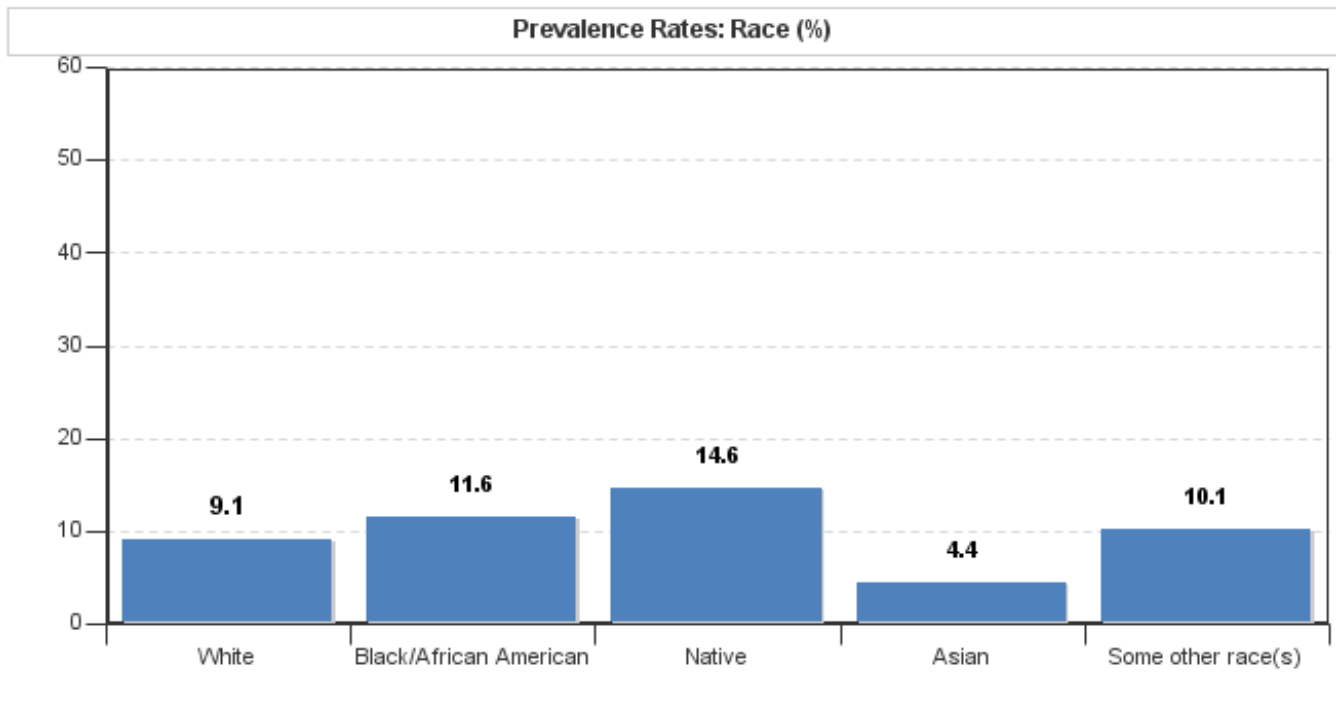
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in NY, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

In 2016, among working-age people in NY:

- 9.1 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 11.6 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 14.6 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 4.4 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 10.1 percent of persons who were some other race(s) reported a disability.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race in New York in 2016



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	9.1	0.24	669,400	18,430	7,332,600	76,614
Black/African American	11.6	0.54	209,700	10,440	1,810,700	14,199
Native American or Alaska Native	14.6	4.00	6,000	1,770	40,900	417
Asian	4.4	0.45	48,600	5,050	1,096,500	10,296
Some other race(s)	10.1	0.60	136,100	8,420	1,344,800	9,099

Employment

Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in New York, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

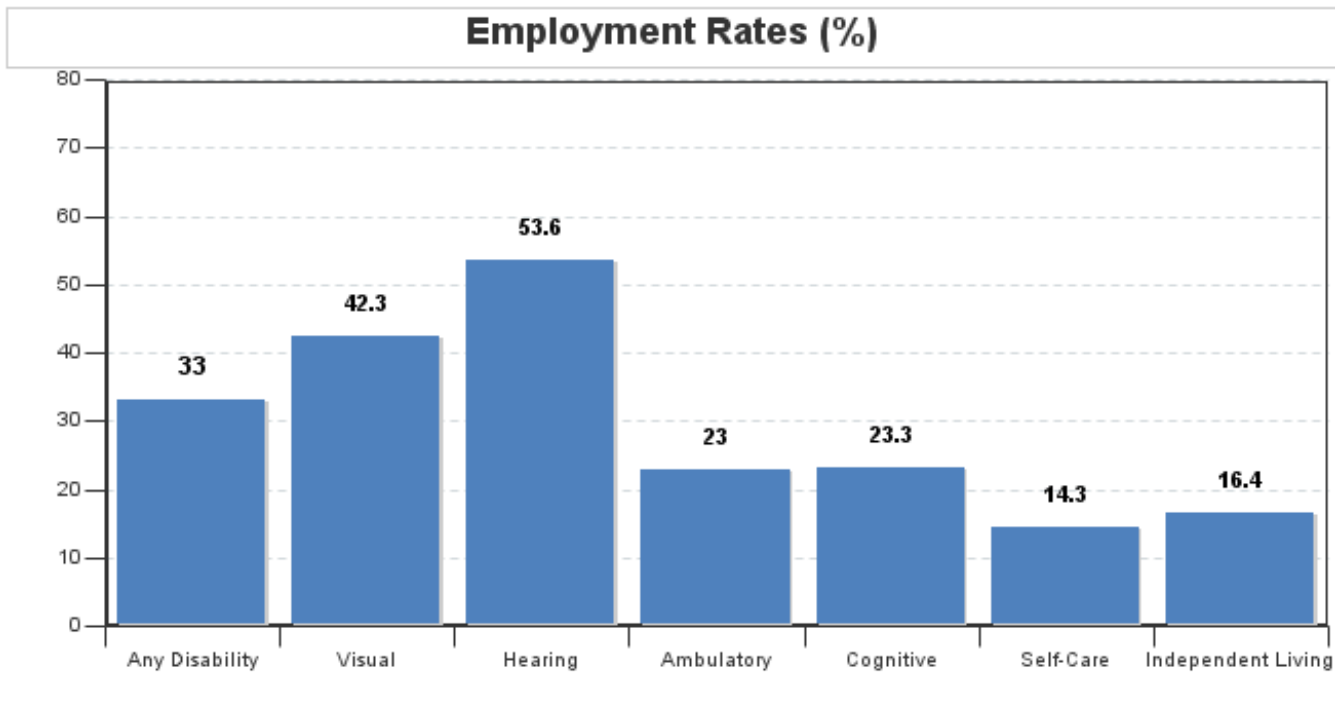
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
33.0%

Employment:
without
disability
77.9%

- In 2016, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in NY was 33.0 percent.
- In 2016, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in NY was 77.9 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 44.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 53.6 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 14.3 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in New York in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	77.9	0.29	8,227,700	50,000	10,555,800	99,461
Any Disability	33.0	1.04	352,900	13,490	1,069,800	11,164
Visual	42.3	2.59	80,600	6,490	190,400	1,895
Hearing	53.6	2.77	91,500	6,910	170,600	1,861
Ambulatory	23.0	1.31	124,300	8,050	540,000	5,503
Cognitive	23.3	1.46	102,800	7,330	440,600	4,673
Self-Care	14.3	1.81	28,200	3,850	196,600	2,173
Independent Living	16.4	1.37	62,800	5,730	383,100	4,312

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

Introduction

This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in New York who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

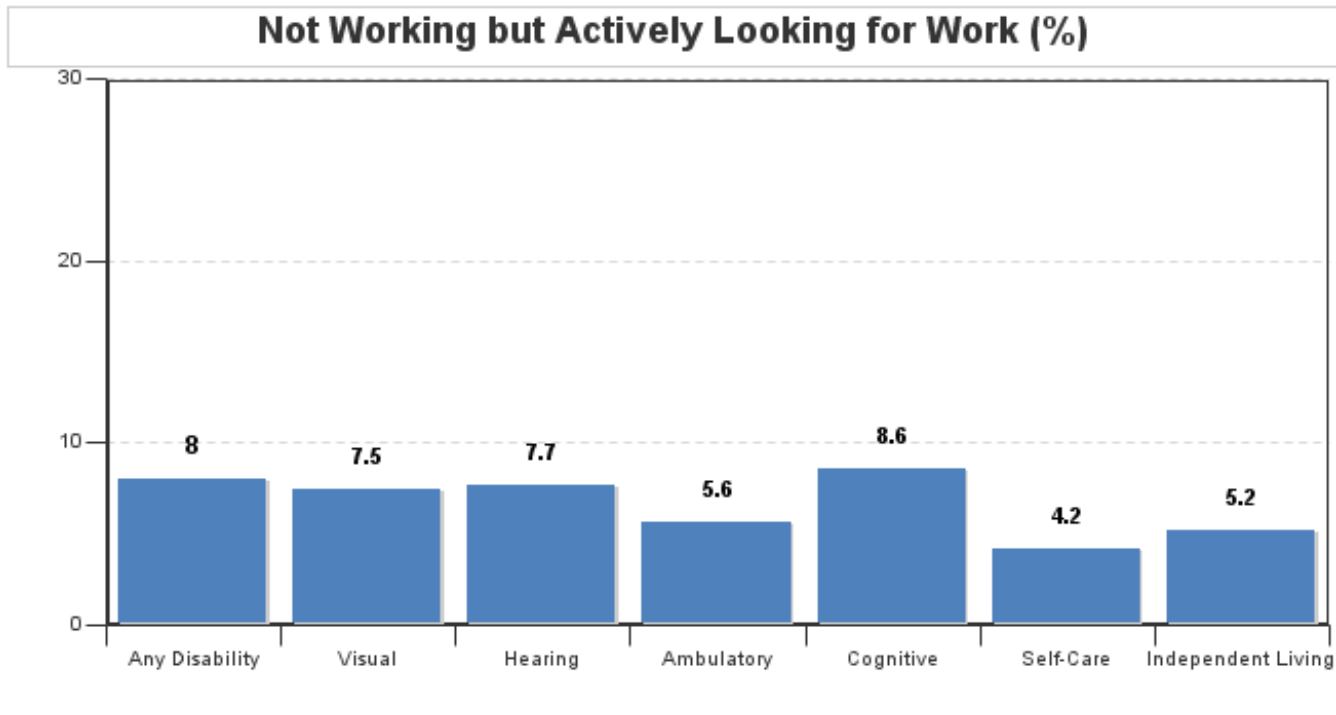
Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability
8.0%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
18.8%

- In 2016 in NY, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 8.0 percent.
- In 2016 in NY, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 18.8 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 10.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Cognitive Disability," 8.6 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 4.2 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in New York in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	18.8	0.59	437,200	14,980	2,328,100	21,811
Any Disability	8.0	0.73	57,500	5,490	716,900	7,412
Visual	7.5	1.82	8,300	2,080	109,800	1,067
Hearing	7.7	2.17	6,100	1,780	79,100	879
Ambulatory	5.6	0.82	23,500	3,510	415,700	4,205
Cognitive	8.6	1.11	29,000	3,900	337,800	3,595
Self-Care	4.2	1.12	7,000	1,920	168,400	1,883
Independent Living	5.2	0.90	16,700	2,960	320,200	3,601

Full-Time / Full-Year Employment

Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities working full-time/full-year in New York, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

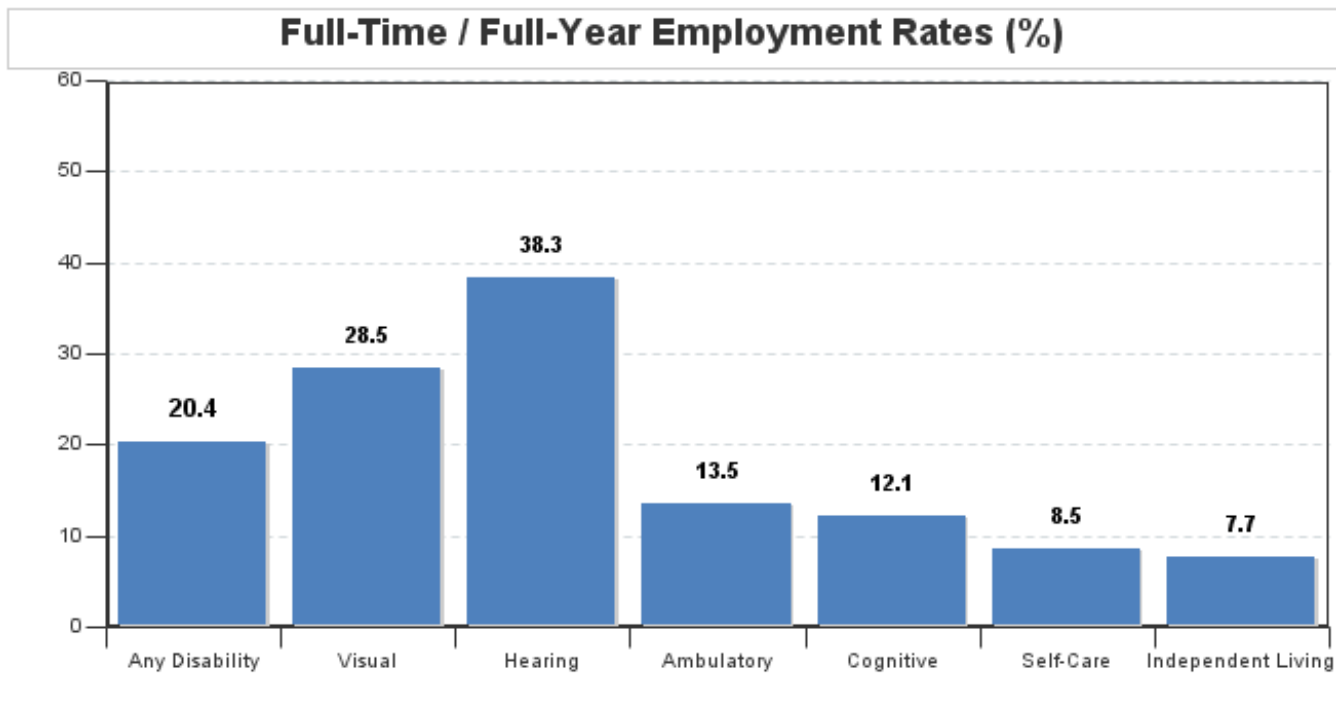
Quick Statistics

FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
20.4%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
58.2%

- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in NY was 20.4 percent.
- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in NY was 58.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 37.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 38.3 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 7.7 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in New York in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	58.2	0.35	6,144,000	47,140	10,555,800	99,461
Any Disability	20.4	0.89	218,600	10,660	1,069,800	11,164
Visual	28.5	2.37	54,300	5,330	190,400	1,895
Hearing	38.3	2.70	65,300	5,850	170,600	1,861
Ambulatory	13.5	1.07	73,000	6,180	540,000	5,503
Cognitive	12.1	1.13	53,100	5,270	440,600	4,673
Self-Care	8.5	1.44	16,700	2,960	196,600	2,173
Independent Living	7.7	0.99	29,500	3,930	383,100	4,312

Annual Earnings (Full-Time / Full-Year Workers)

Introduction

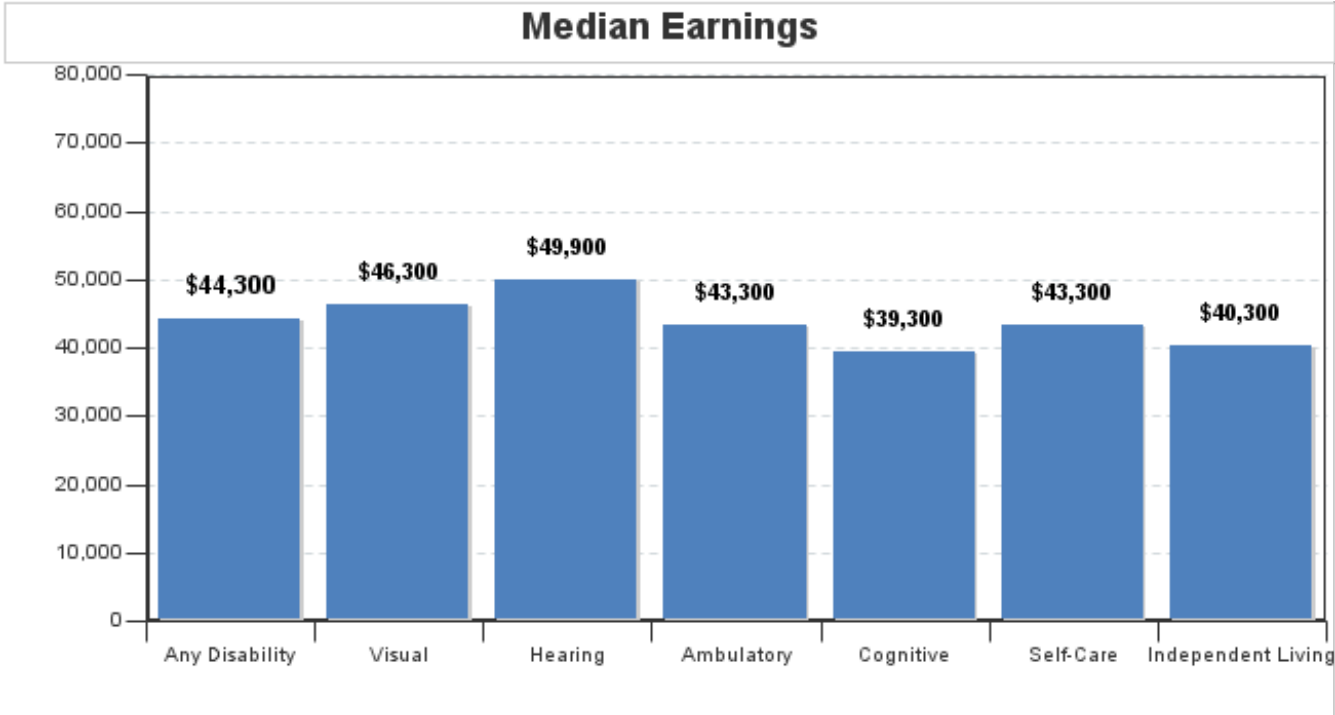
This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in New York, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics



- In 2016, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in NY was \$44,300.
- In 2016, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in NY was \$50,400.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$6,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$49,900. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Cognitive Disability," \$39,300.

Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in New York in 2016



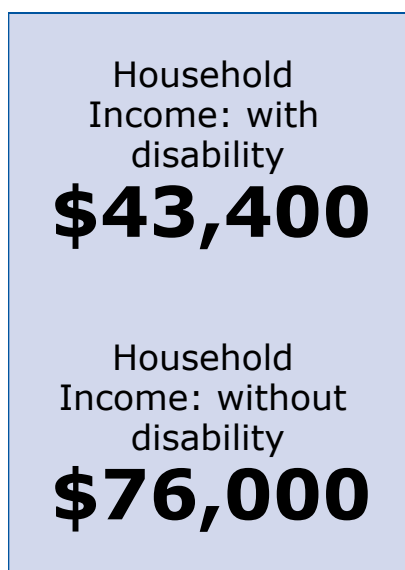
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$50,400	\$500	6,144,000	57,543
Any Disability	\$44,300	\$2,300	219,000	2,303
Visual	\$46,300	\$4,570	54,000	553
Hearing	\$49,900	\$4,840	65,000	699
Ambulatory	\$43,300	\$3,940	73,000	774
Cognitive	\$39,300	\$4,080	53,000	526
Self-Care	\$43,300	\$9,580	17,000	165
Independent Living	\$40,300	\$5,900	30,000	310

Annual Household Income

Introduction

This section illustrates the median annual income* of households that include any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in New York, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

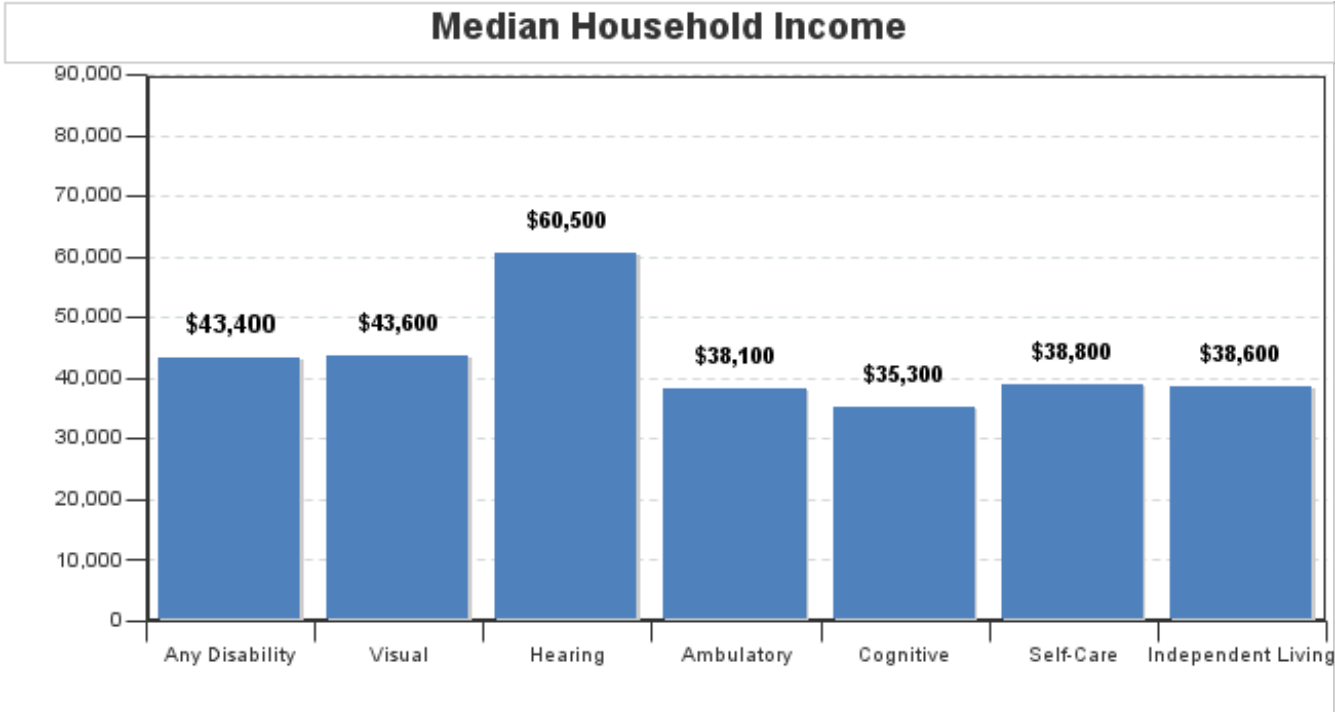
Quick Statistics



- In 2016, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in NY was \$43,400.
- In 2016, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in NY was \$76,000.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$32,600.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$60,500. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability" \$35,300.

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

Median annual income* of households including any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in New York in 2016



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$76,000	\$1,010	4,970,000	48,855
Any Disability	\$43,400	1,900	842,000	8,794
Visual	\$43,600	4,240	161,000	1,611
Hearing	\$60,500	5,390	151,000	1,696
Ambulatory	\$38,100	2,310	459,000	4,662
Cognitive	\$35,300	2,680	334,000	3,458
Self-Care	\$38,800	4,010	158,000	1,589
Independent Living	\$38,600	2,920	301,000	3,247

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

Poverty

Introduction

This section examines the poverty rates* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in New York, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

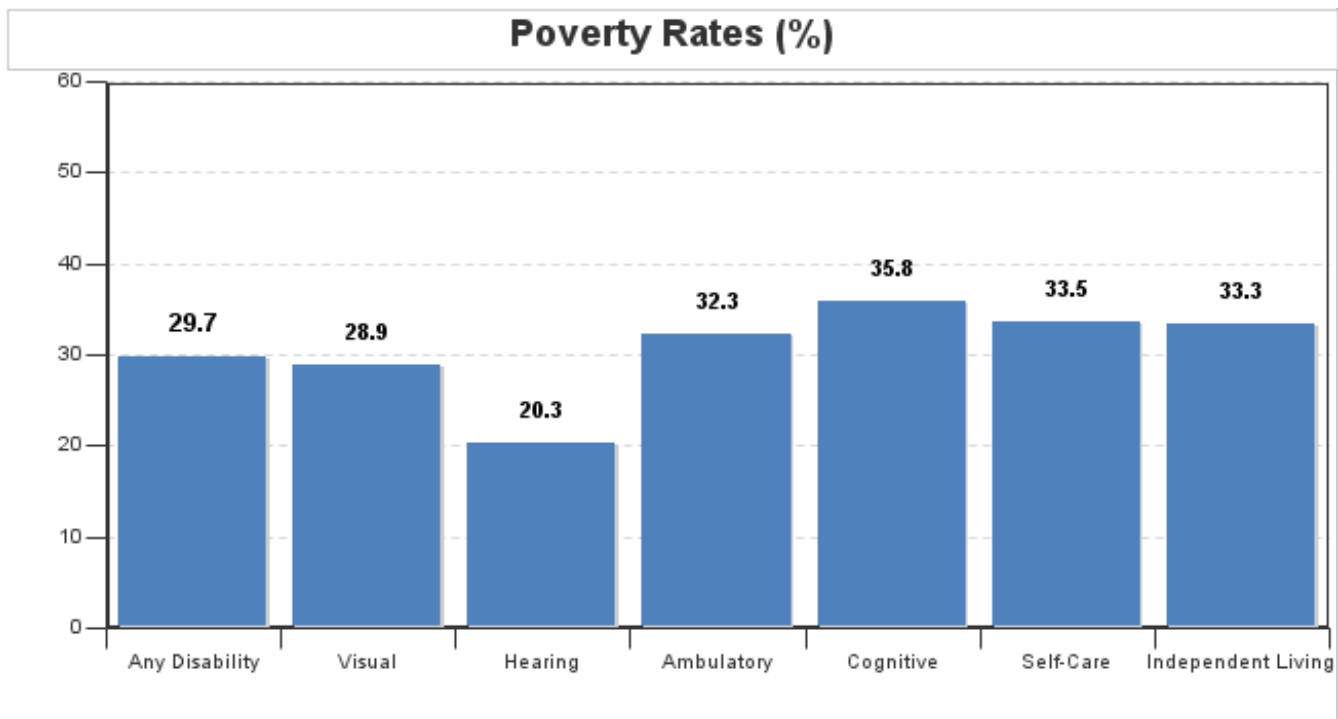
Quick Statistics



- In 2016, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in NY was 29.7 percent.
- In 2016, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in NY was 11.5 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 18.2 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 35.8 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 20.3 percent.

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

Poverty rates* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in New York in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	11.5	0.34	1,208,500	36,610	10,503,600	98,571
Any Disability	29.7	1.52	317,100	19,200	1,067,200	11,118
Visual	28.9	3.57	54,900	8,050	190,300	1,892
Hearing	20.3	3.35	34,700	6,390	170,500	1,859
Ambulatory	32.3	2.19	174,500	14,300	539,900	5,500
Cognitive	35.8	2.49	157,000	13,560	438,300	4,634
Self-Care	33.5	3.66	65,800	8,800	196,600	2,173
Independent Living	33.3	2.62	127,600	12,240	382,900	4,310

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

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

Introduction

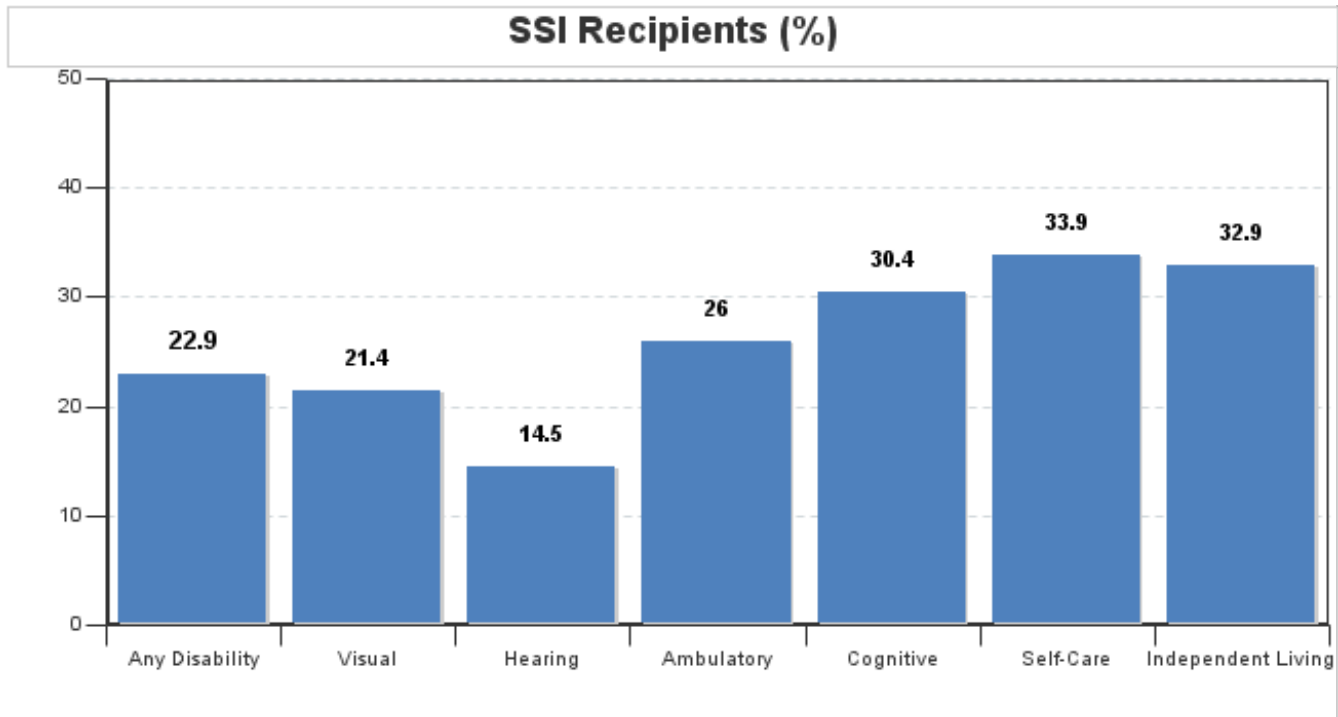
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in New York, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these results will differ from official Social Security Administration reports for several reasons. For additional information, please email DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu.

Quick Statistics

SSI
Recipients:
with disability
22.9%

- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in NY was 22.9 percent.
- In 2016, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in NY was 245,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Self-Care Disability," 33.9 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 14.5 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in New York in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	22.9	0.93	245,100	11,270	1,069,800	11,164
Visual	21.4	2.15	40,700	4,620	190,400	1,895
Hearing	14.5	1.95	24,700	3,600	170,600	1,861
Ambulatory	26.0	1.37	140,300	8,550	540,000	5,503
Cognitive	30.4	1.59	134,100	8,360	440,600	4,673
Self-Care	33.9	2.45	66,600	5,900	196,600	2,173
Independent Living	32.9	1.74	126,100	8,110	383,100	4,312

Education

High School Diploma/Equivalent

Introduction

This section explores the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in New York, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

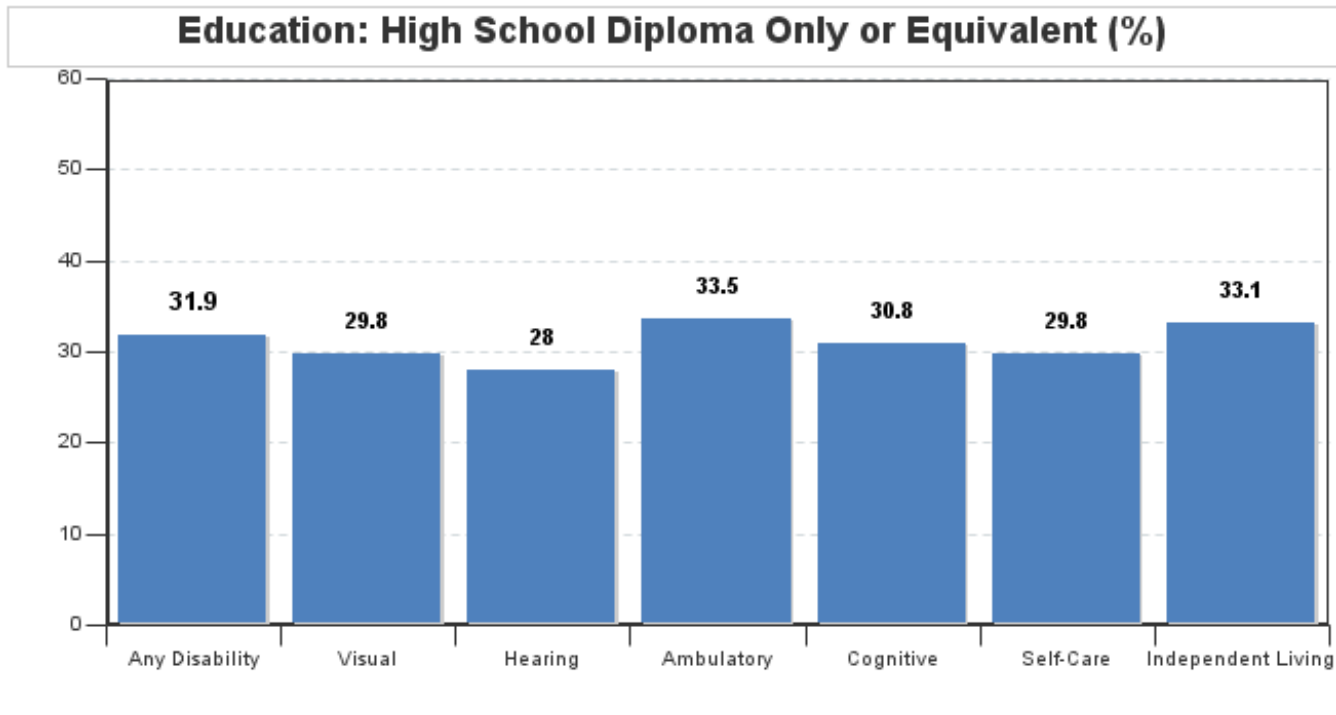
Quick Statistics

High School
Only: with
disability
31.9%

High School
Only: without
disability
23.7%

- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in NY was 31.9 percent.
- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in NY was 23.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 8.2 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Ambulatory Disability," 33.5 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Hearing Disability," 28.0 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in NY in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	23.7	0.30	2,500,400	33,860	10,555,800	99,461
Any Disability	31.9	1.03	340,900	13,260	1,069,800	11,164
Visual	29.8	2.40	56,800	5,450	190,400	1,895
Hearing	28.0	2.49	47,700	5,000	170,600	1,861
Ambulatory	33.5	1.47	181,100	9,710	540,000	5,503
Cognitive	30.8	1.59	135,500	8,410	440,600	4,673
Self-Care	29.8	2.36	58,500	5,540	196,600	2,173
Independent Living	33.1	1.74	126,700	8,130	383,100	4,312

Education

Some College/Associate's Degree

Introduction

This section examines the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in New York, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

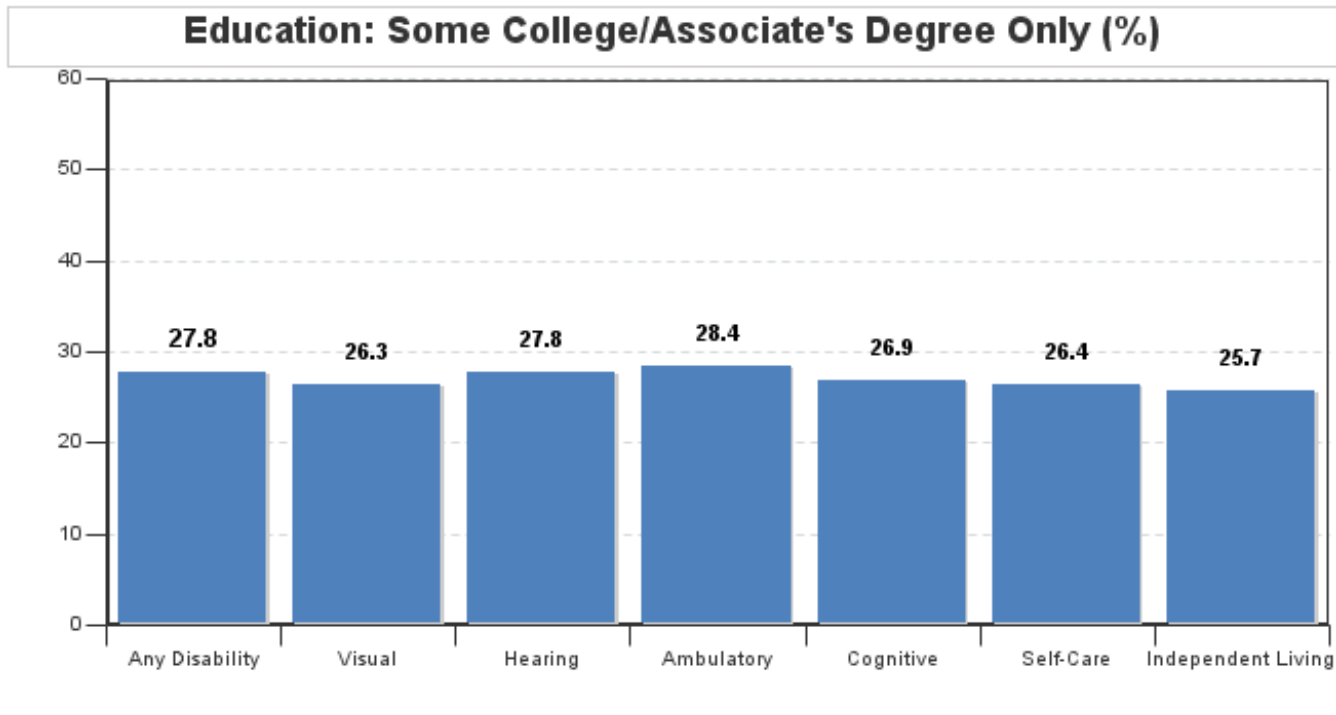
Quick Statistics

Some
College: with
disability
27.8%

Some
College:
without
disability
27.1%

- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in NY was 27.8 percent.
- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in NY was 27.1 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was -0.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Ambulatory Disability," 28.4 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 25.7 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only some college or an Associate's degree by disability status in New York in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	27.1	0.31	2,861,400	35,840	10,555,800	99,461
Any Disability	27.8	0.99	297,600	12,410	1,069,800	11,164
Visual	26.3	2.31	50,000	5,120	190,400	1,895
Hearing	27.8	2.49	47,400	4,980	170,600	1,861
Ambulatory	28.4	1.41	153,100	8,930	540,000	5,503
Cognitive	26.9	1.53	118,400	7,860	440,600	4,673
Self-Care	26.4	2.28	51,800	5,210	196,600	2,173
Independent Living	25.7	1.62	98,400	7,170	383,100	4,312

Education

Bachelor's Degree or More

Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in New York, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

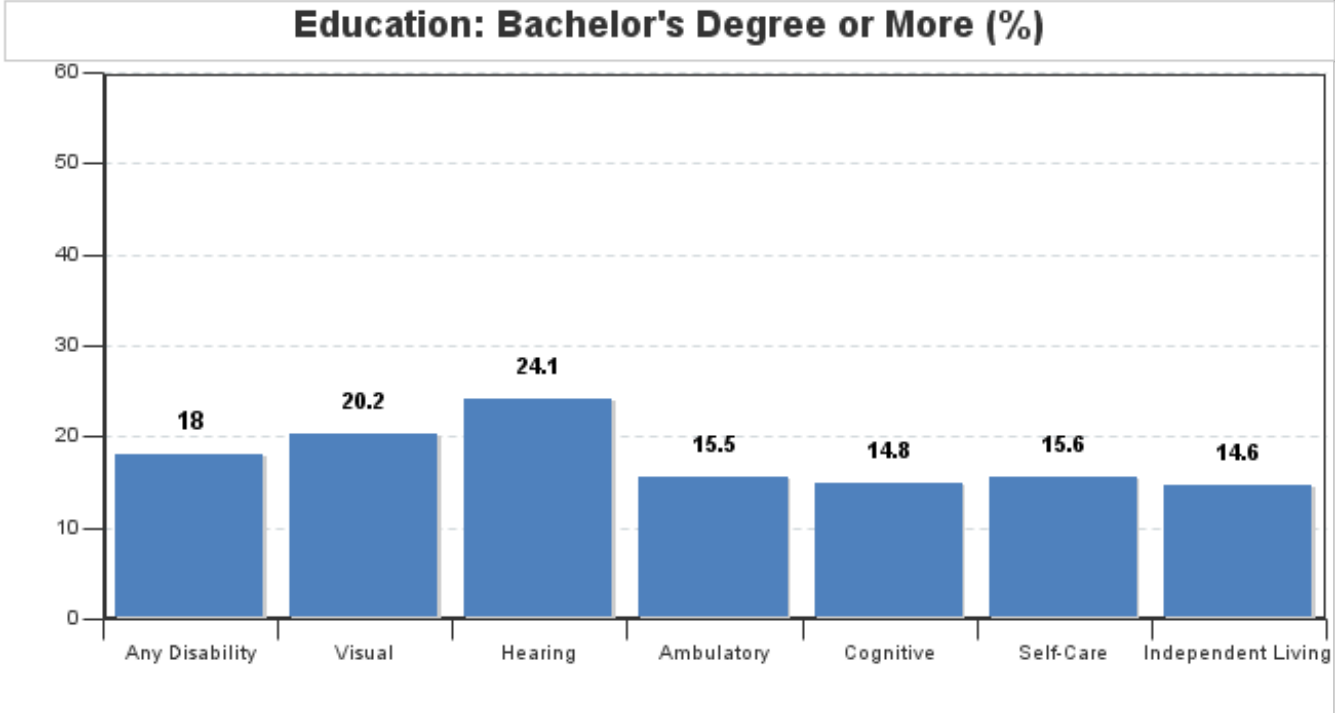
18.0%

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

39.1%

- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in NY was 18.0 percent.
- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in NY was 39.1 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 21.1 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Hearing Disability," 24.1 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 14.6 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in New York in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	39.1	0.34	4,123,800	41,390	10,555,800	99,461
Any Disability	18.0	0.85	192,300	10,000	1,069,800	11,164
Visual	20.2	2.11	38,500	4,490	190,400	1,895
Hearing	24.1	2.37	41,200	4,640	170,600	1,861
Ambulatory	15.5	1.13	83,500	6,610	540,000	5,503
Cognitive	14.8	1.23	65,200	5,840	440,600	4,673
Self-Care	15.6	1.88	30,600	4,000	196,600	2,173
Independent Living	14.6	1.31	55,900	5,410	383,100	4,312

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

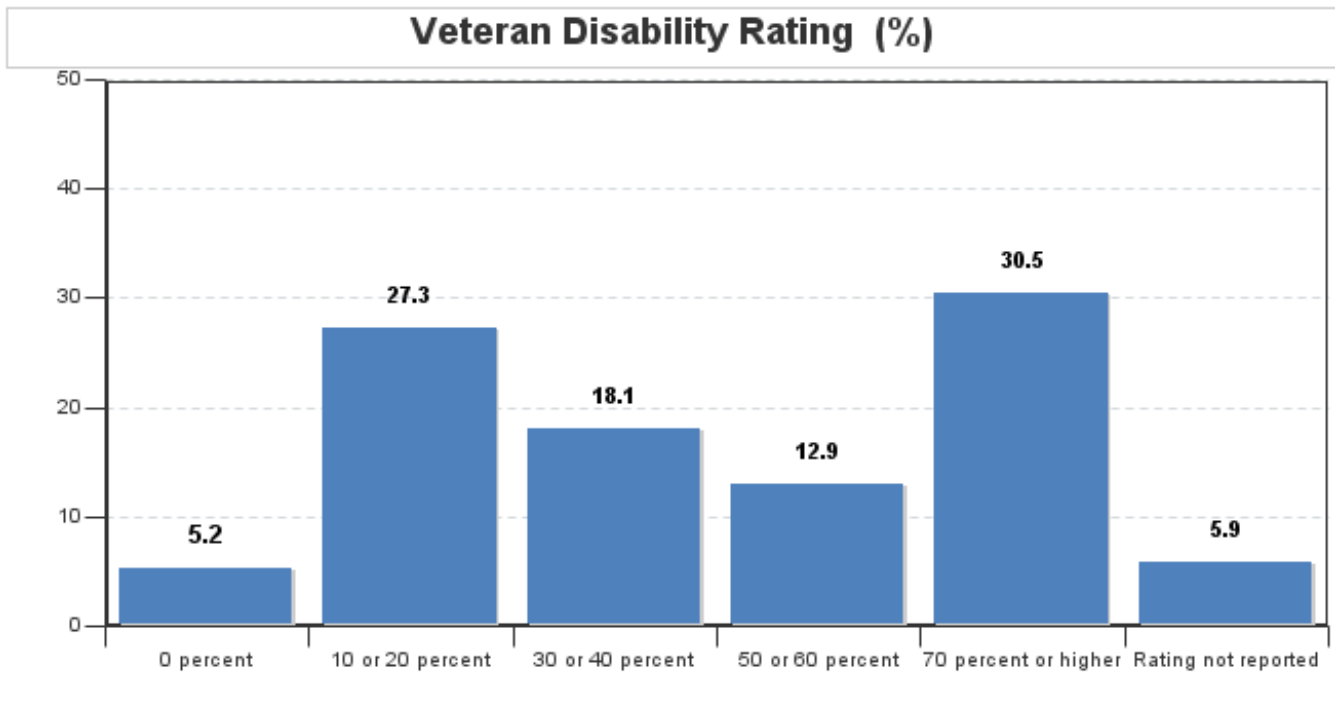
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in New York. The 2016 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). A "service-connected" disability is one that has been determined by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) as being a result of disease or injury incurred or aggravated during military service. Note that a veteran can receive disability compensation for a wide range of conditions, and a veteran with a service-connected disability may not report having one of the six ACS functional or activity limitation disabilities. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Veterans with a
Service-Connected
Disability
19.6%

- In 2016, there were 313,200 working-age civilian veterans in NY, of whom 61,400 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2016, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in NY with a VA service-connected disability was 19.6 percent.
- In 2016, 18,700 working-age civilian veterans in NY had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2016, 30.5 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in NY who had a service-connected disability had a service-connected disability rating of 70 percent or above.

Disability rating of working-age civilian veterans (ages 21 to 64) with a service-connected disability in New York in 2016



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	19.6	1.63	61,400	5,670	313,200	3,495
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	5.2	2.05	3,200	1,300	61,400	677
10 or 20 percent	27.3	4.12	16,800	2,970	61,400	677
30 or 40 percent	18.1	3.56	11,100	2,410	61,400	677
50 or 60 percent	12.9	3.10	7,900	2,040	61,400	677
70 percent or higher	30.5	4.26	18,700	3,140	61,400	677
Rating not reported	5.9	2.18	3,600	1,380	61,400	677

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in New York, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

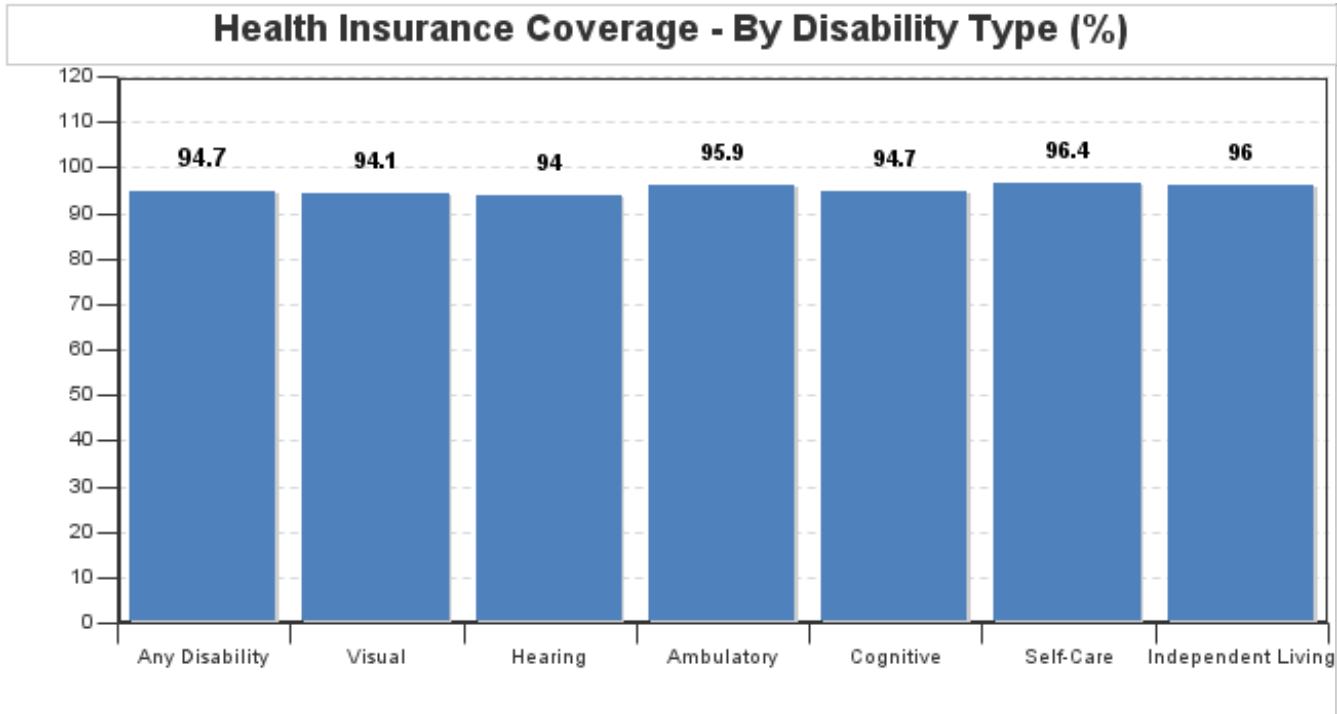
Quick Statistics

Health
Coverage:
with Disability
94.7%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
91.0%

- In 2016, 94.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NY had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2016, 91.0 percent of working-age people without disabilities in NY had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 3.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 96.4 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 94.0 percent.

Health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in New York in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	91.0	0.20	9,608,200	50,890	10,555,800	99,461
Any Disability	94.7	0.50	1,012,800	22,460	1,069,800	11,164
Visual	94.1	1.24	179,100	9,650	190,400	1,895
Hearing	94.0	1.32	160,300	9,140	170,600	1,861
Ambulatory	95.9	0.62	517,900	16,270	540,000	5,503
Cognitive	94.7	0.77	417,100	14,640	440,600	4,673
Self-Care	96.4	0.96	189,600	9,930	196,600	2,173
Independent Living	96.0	0.73	367,700	13,770	383,100	4,312

Type of Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the type of health insurance coverage for non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in New York, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). Note that people can report more than one type of insurance coverage. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
with Disability

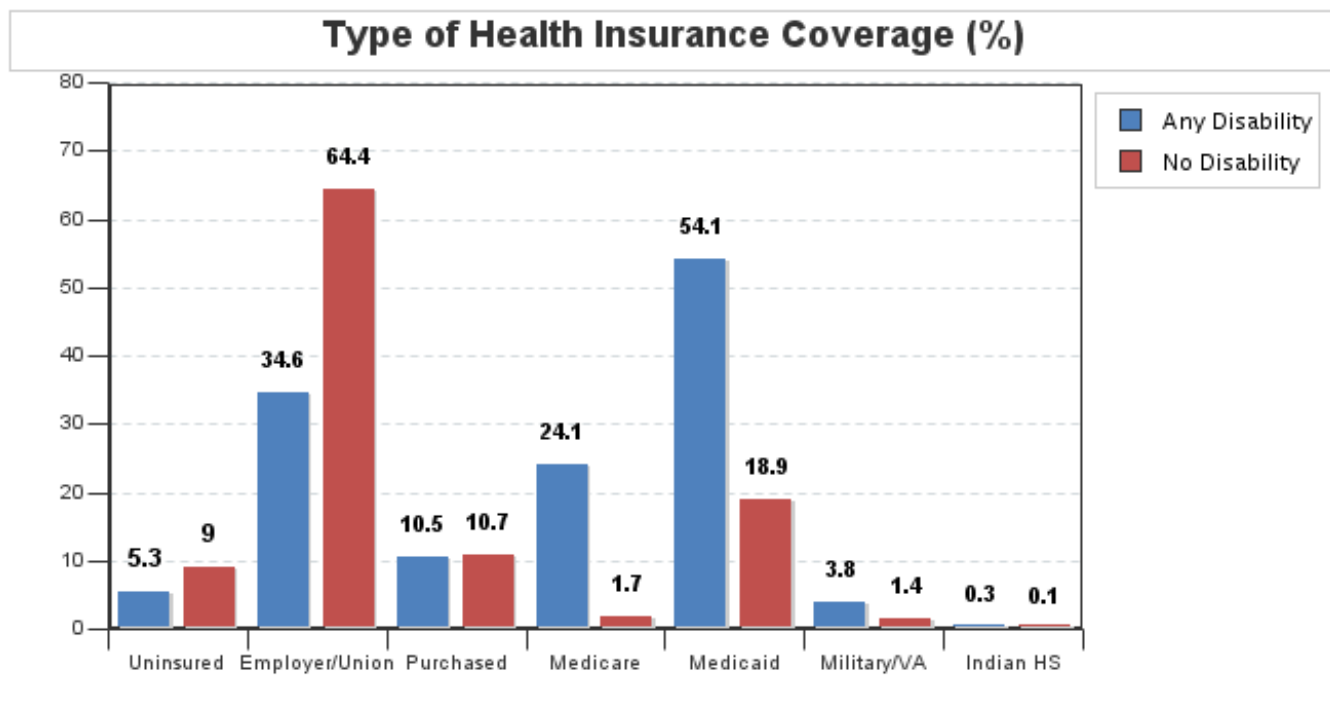
34.6%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

64.4%

- In 2016, 34.6 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NY reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2016, 64.4 percent of working-age people without disabilities in NY reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2016, 10.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NY reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2016, 24.1 percent of working-age people with disabilities in NY reported Medicare coverage and 54.1 percent reported Medicaid coverage (or other government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability).

Type of health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in New York in 2016



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	5.3	0.50	57,000	5,460	1,069,800	11,164
Employer/Union	34.6	1.05	369,800	13,800	1,069,800	11,164
Purchased	10.5	0.68	112,400	7,660	1,069,800	11,164
Medicare	24.1	0.95	258,200	11,570	1,069,800	11,164
Medicaid	54.1	1.10	578,500	17,170	1,069,800	11,164
Military/VA	3.8	0.42	40,500	4,610	1,069,800	11,164
Indian Health Service	0.3	3.29	2,900	1,220	1,069,800	11,164
No Disability						
Uninsured	9.0	0.20	947,700	21,760	10,555,800	99,461
Employer/Union	64.4	0.34	6,799,600	48,380	10,555,800	99,461
Purchased	10.7	0.22	1,125,000	23,600	10,555,800	99,461
Medicare	1.7	3.29	182,400	9,740	10,555,800	99,461
Medicaid	18.9	0.28	1,995,900	30,690	10,555,800	99,461
Military/VA	1.4	3.29	145,200	8,700	10,555,800	99,461
Indian Health Service	0.1	3.29	11,300	2,440	10,555,800	99,461

Glossary

Actively Looking for Work

A person is defined as ACTIVELY looking for work if he or she reports looking for work during the last four weeks.

Ambulatory Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

Base Population (Base Pop.)

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

Cognitive Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

Disability and Disability Types

The ACS definition of disability is based on six questions. A person is coded as having a disability if he or she or a proxy respondent answers affirmatively for one or more of these six categories.

- Hearing Disability (*asked of all ages*): Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?
- Visual Disability (*asked of all ages*): Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?
- Cognitive Disability (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
- Ambulatory Disability (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
- Self-care Disability (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?
- Independent Living Disability (*asked of persons ages 15 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

Earnings

Earnings are defined as wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs including self-employment income (NET income after business expenses) from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships.

Education

Our definition is based on the responses to the question: "What is the highest degree or level of school this person has completed? If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received." Our category "high school diploma/equivalent" includes those marking the ACS option "Regular high school diploma — GED or alternative credential." Our category "Some college/Associate's degree" includes those marking the ACS options: some college credit, but less than 1 year of college credit; one or more years of college credit but no degree, or "Associate's degree (for example: AA, AS)." Our category "a Bachelor's or more" includes those marking the ACS options: "Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, BS)"; "Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)"; "Professional degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)"; or "Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)." Note in 2008 changes were made to some of the response categories and the layout of this question.

Employment

A person is considered employed if he or she is either

- a. "at work": those who did any work at all during the reference week as a paid employee (worked in his or her own business or profession, worked on his or her own farm, or worked 15 or more hours as an unpaid worker on a family farm or business) or
- b. "with a job but not at work": had a job but temporarily did not work at that job during the reference week due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation or other personal reasons. The reference week is defined as the week preceding the date the questionnaire was completed.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment

A person is considered employed full-time/full-year if he or she worked 35 hours or more per week (full-time) and 50 or more weeks per year (full-year). The reference period is defined as the year preceding the date the questionnaire was completed. Note: this does not signify whether a person is eligible for fringe benefits. The question and response categories regarding weeks worked per year was changed in 2008.

Group Quarters (GQ)

A GQ is a place where people live or stay that is normally owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. These services may include custodial or medical care as well as other types of assistance, and residency is commonly restricted to those receiving these services. People living in group quarters are usually not related to each other. Group quarters include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, and workers' dormitories. See the definitions of institutional GQs and non-institutional GQs for more information. In addition, a description of the types of group quarters included in the 2008 ACS is located on the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site at www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/

Health Insurance Coverage

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

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

Hearing Disability

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

Hispanic or Latino Origin

People of Hispanic or Latino origin are those who classify themselves in a specific Hispanic or Latino category in response to the question, "Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?" Specifically, those of Hispanic or Latino origin are those who are Cuban; Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano; Puerto Rican; or other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino. Origin may be the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Household Income

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

Independent Living Disability

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

Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)

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

Margin of Error (MOE)

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

Non-Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)

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

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

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

Number

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

Poverty

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

Race

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

Sample Size

The number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic.

Self-care Disability

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

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

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

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

Veteran Service-Connected Disability

A disease or injury determined to have occurred in or to have been aggravated by military service. A disability is evaluated according to the VA Schedule for Rating Disabilities in Title 38, CFR, and Part 4. Extent of disability is expressed as a

percentage from 0% (for conditions that exist but are not disabling to a compensable degree) to 100%, in increments of 10%. This information was determined by the following two part question:

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

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

No *SKIP* to question 28a

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

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

Visual Disability

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

About the Disability Status Reports

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Contact Us

K. Lisa Yang and Hock E. Tan
Institute on Employment and Disability
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853
Phone: 607.255.7727
Email: disabilitystatistics@cornell.edu
Web: www.disabilitystatistics.org