

Cornell University

2018

GA

Georgia

2018 Disability Status Report Georgia



www.disabilitystatistics.org

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

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The 2018 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 2018 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.

Georgia Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in Georgia, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2018, the prevalence of disability in GA was:

- 12.0 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.9 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 5.0 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 5.6 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 10.6 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 26.1 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 46.8 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2018, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in GA was:

- 2.5% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.2% reported a Hearing Disability
- 6.6% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 4.8% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.4% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.4% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2018, 12.1 percent of females of all ages and 12.0 percent of males of all ages in GA reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2018, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in GA was 5.7 percent.

Race: In GA in 2018, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 10.6 percent among Whites
- 12.0 percent among Black / African Americans
- 3.7 percent among Asians
- 16.1 percent among Native Americans
- 8.4 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2018, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in GA was 36.8 percent.

Looking for Work: In GA in 2018, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 6.5 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In GA in 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 24.0 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2018, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in GA was \$40,500.

Annual Household Income: In GA in 2018, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$46,600.

Poverty: In GA in 2018, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 23.8 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in GA was 19.1 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in GA:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 34.2 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 30.5 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 15.9 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2018, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 31.6 percent in GA.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2018 in GA, 82.8 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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.4%

Location	2018 (%)	Location	2018 (%)
Alabama	14.9	Montana	11.2
Alaska	10.8	Nebraska	9.5
Arizona	10.9	Nevada	10.4
Arkansas	16.1	New Hampshire	10.7
California	7.9	New Jersey	7.6
Colorado	8.8	New Mexico	12.8
Connecticut	8.5	New York	8.9
Delaware	10.5	North Carolina	11.2
District of Columbia	10.0	North Dakota	8.5
Florida	10.1	Ohio	12.2
Georgia	10.6	Oklahoma	14.3
Hawaii	7.7	Oregon	11.9
Idaho	12.0	Pennsylvania	11.6
Illinois	8.8	Puerto Rico	18.2
Indiana	12.0	Rhode Island	11.9
Iowa	9.6	South Carolina	12.6
Kansas	12.1	South Dakota	10.2
Kentucky	16.2	Tennessee	14.0
Louisiana	13.7	Texas	9.7
Maine	13.5	Utah	8.9
Maryland	9.4	Vermont	11.5
Massachusetts	9.1	Virginia	9.4
Michigan	12.5	Washington	10.4
Minnesota	8.7	West Virginia	17.3
Mississippi	15.8	Wisconsin	9.2
Missouri	12.8	Wyoming	10.9

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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 37.8% for people with disabilities and 80.0% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2018	People without Disabilities 2018	Location	People with Disabilities 2018	People without Disabilities 2018
Alabama	28.9	75.6	Montana	49.0	81.9
Alaska	45.9	79.0	Nebraska	49.5	85.9
Arizona	38.5	77.5	Nevada	42.5	78.2
Arkansas	30.6	78.6	New Hampshire	43.5	84.4
California	37.1	78.0	New Jersey	37.7	81.8
Colorado	48.3	82.9	New Mexico	33.4	74.2
Connecticut	39.3	81.9	New York	34.2	79.5
Delaware	37.7	80.0	North Carolina	35.3	80.0
District of Columbia	38.3	82.6	North Dakota	57.3	85.8
Florida	35.5	78.2	Ohio	38.7	81.4
Georgia	36.8	79.3	Oklahoma	38.7	79.2
Hawaii	44.3	81.8	Oregon	40.9	80.1
Idaho	43.3	79.5	Pennsylvania	38.1	81.6
Illinois	38.0	80.7	Puerto Rico	23.5	58.5
Indiana	36.9	81.6	Rhode Island	34.8	82.1
Iowa	45.9	85.5	South Carolina	33.8	79.3
Kansas	45.2	84.2	South Dakota	52.4	84.4
Kentucky	31.6	78.0	Tennessee	34.5	79.0
Louisiana	34.2	76.2	Texas	40.8	78.8
Maine	34.1	84.1	Utah	47.6	81.0
Maryland	44.4	83.2	Vermont	41.3	85.4
Massachusetts	38.0	82.7	Virginia	41.2	82.2
Michigan	35.7	79.2	Washington	41.2	80.6
Minnesota	48.5	85.5	West Virginia	28.9	73.7
Mississippi	27.7	75.5	Wisconsin	41.5	84.6
Missouri	36.2	81.7	Wyoming	49.9	83.4

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

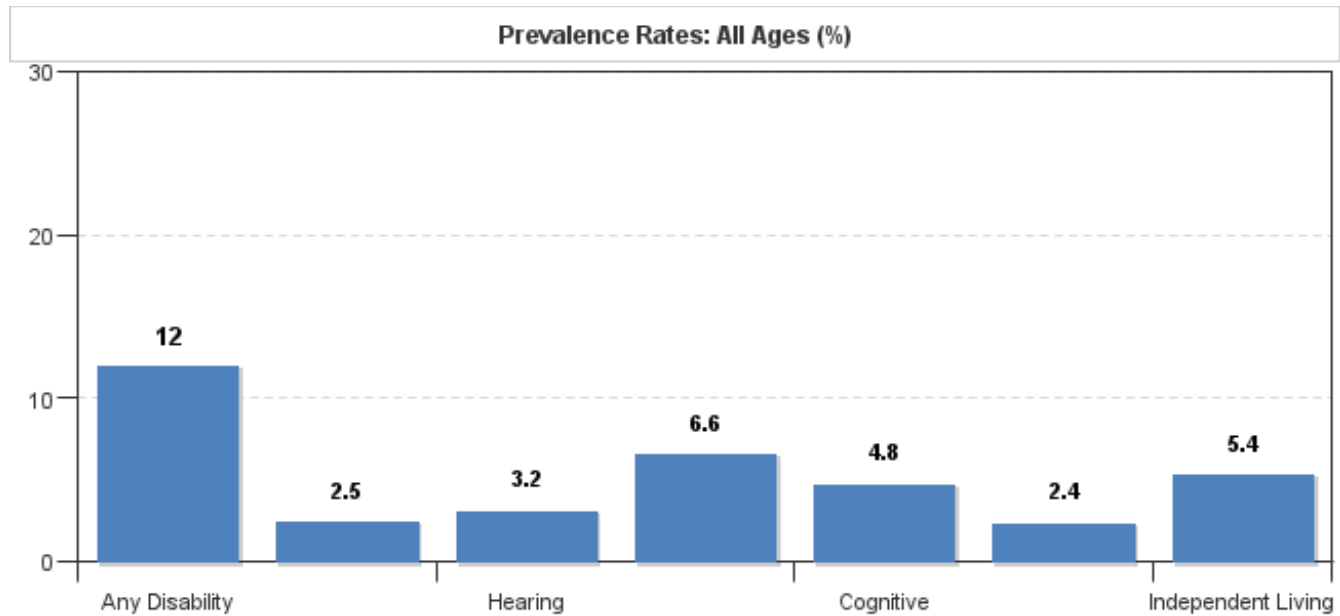
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Georgia, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
12.0%

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in GA was 12.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 1,247,100 of the 10,379,100 individuals of all ages in GA reported one or more disabilities.
- In GA in 2018, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 2.4 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Georgia in 2018*



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	12.0	0.23	1,247,100	24,020	10,379,100	98,061
Visual	2.5	0.11	255,500	11,440	10,379,100	98,061
Hearing	3.2	0.12	328,700	12,930	10,379,100	98,061
Ambulatory	6.6	0.18	643,400	17,810	9,734,100	92,863
Cognitive	4.8	0.16	469,900	15,350	9,734,100	92,863
Self-Care	2.4	0.11	234,600	10,970	9,734,100	92,863
Independent Living	5.4	0.18	445,600	14,970	8,311,600	80,791

* **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 Georgia, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

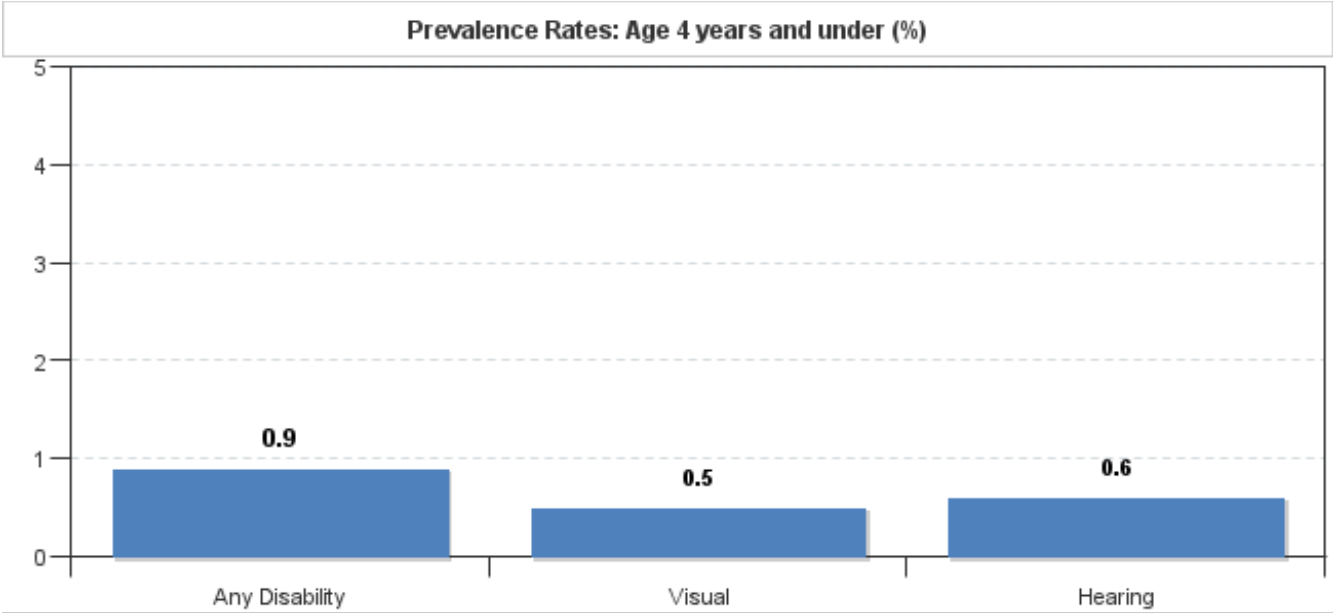
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.9%

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in GA was 0.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 5,600 of the 644,900 children ages 0 to 4 in GA reported one or more disabilities.
- In GA in 2018, 0.5 percent reported a "Visual Disability"
- In GA in 2018, 0.6 percent reported a "Hearing Disability"

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Georgia in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.9	3.29	5,600	1,720	644,900	5,198
Visual	0.5	3.29	3,500	1,360	644,900	5,198
Hearing	0.6	3.29	4,100	1,470	644,900	5,198

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in Georgia, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

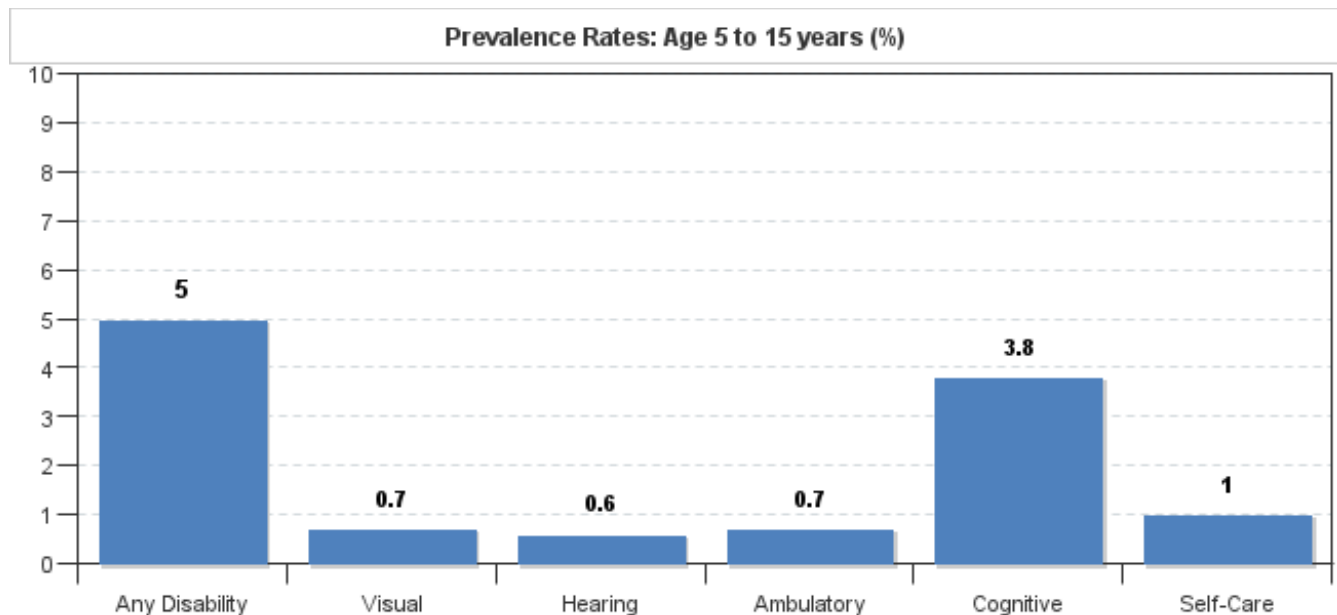
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
5.0%

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in GA was 5.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 78,700 of the 1,560,100 individuals ages 5 to 15 in GA reported one or more disabilities.
- In GA in 2018, among the five 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.

* **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 Georgia in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.0	0.40	78,700	6,400	1,560,100	13,359
Visual	0.7	3.29	11,600	2,470	1,560,100	13,359
Hearing	0.6	3.29	9,300	2,210	1,560,100	13,359
Ambulatory	0.7	3.29	10,300	2,330	1,560,100	13,359
Cognitive	3.8	0.35	59,600	5,580	1,560,100	13,359
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	16,200	2,910	1,560,100	13,359

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

Prevalence

Ages 16 to 20 years

Introduction

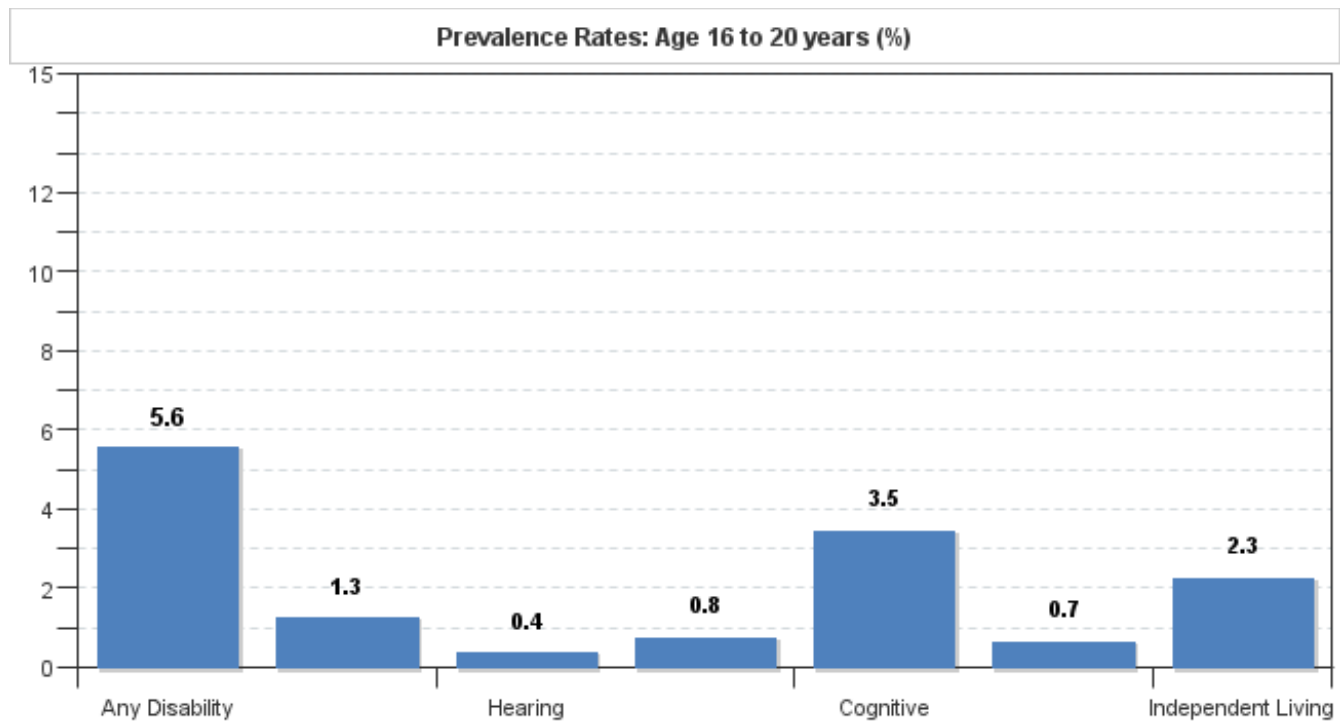
This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Georgia, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years
5.6%

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in GA was 5.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 42,900 of the 762,600 individuals ages 16 to 20 in GA reported one or more disabilities.
- In GA in 2018, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.5 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.4 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Georgia in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.6	0.60	42,900	4,740	762,600	6,552
Visual	1.3	3.29	10,100	2,300	762,600	6,552
Hearing	0.4	3.29	3,300	1,310	762,600	6,552
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	6,500	1,840	762,600	6,552
Cognitive	3.5	0.48	26,300	3,710	762,600	6,552
Self-Care	0.7	3.29	5,600	1,710	762,600	6,552
Independent Living	2.3	0.39	17,500	3,030	762,600	6,552

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 Georgia, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

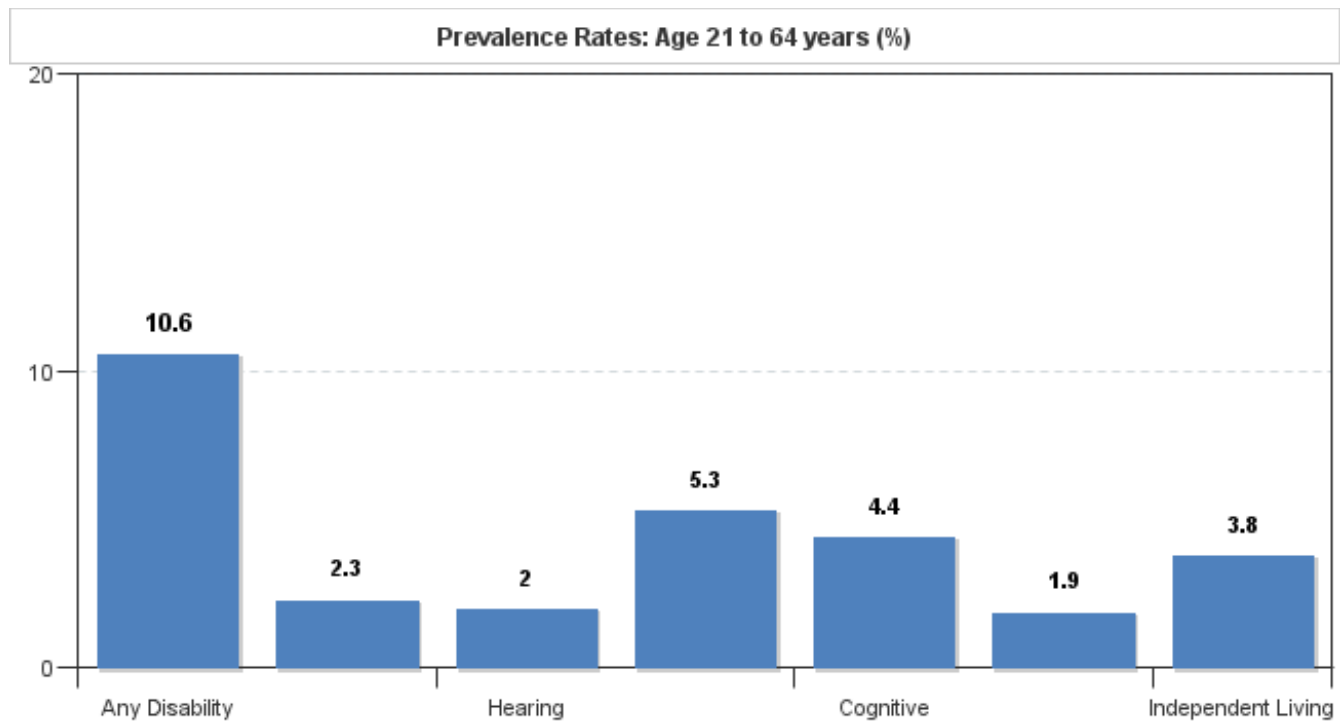
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64
years

10.6%

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in GA was 10.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 636,100 of the 5,985,100 individuals ages 21 to 64 in GA reported one or more disabilities.
- In GA in 2018, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 5.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Self-Care Disability," 1.9 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Georgia in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	10.6	0.29	636,100	17,710	5,985,100	55,519
Visual	2.3	0.14	135,300	8,370	5,985,100	55,519
Hearing	2.0	3.29	117,600	7,810	5,985,100	55,519
Ambulatory	5.3	0.21	316,600	12,700	5,985,100	55,519
Cognitive	4.4	0.19	265,900	11,670	5,985,100	55,519
Self-Care	1.9	3.29	112,800	7,650	5,985,100	55,519
Independent Living	3.8	0.18	230,300	10,870	5,985,100	55,519

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Georgia, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

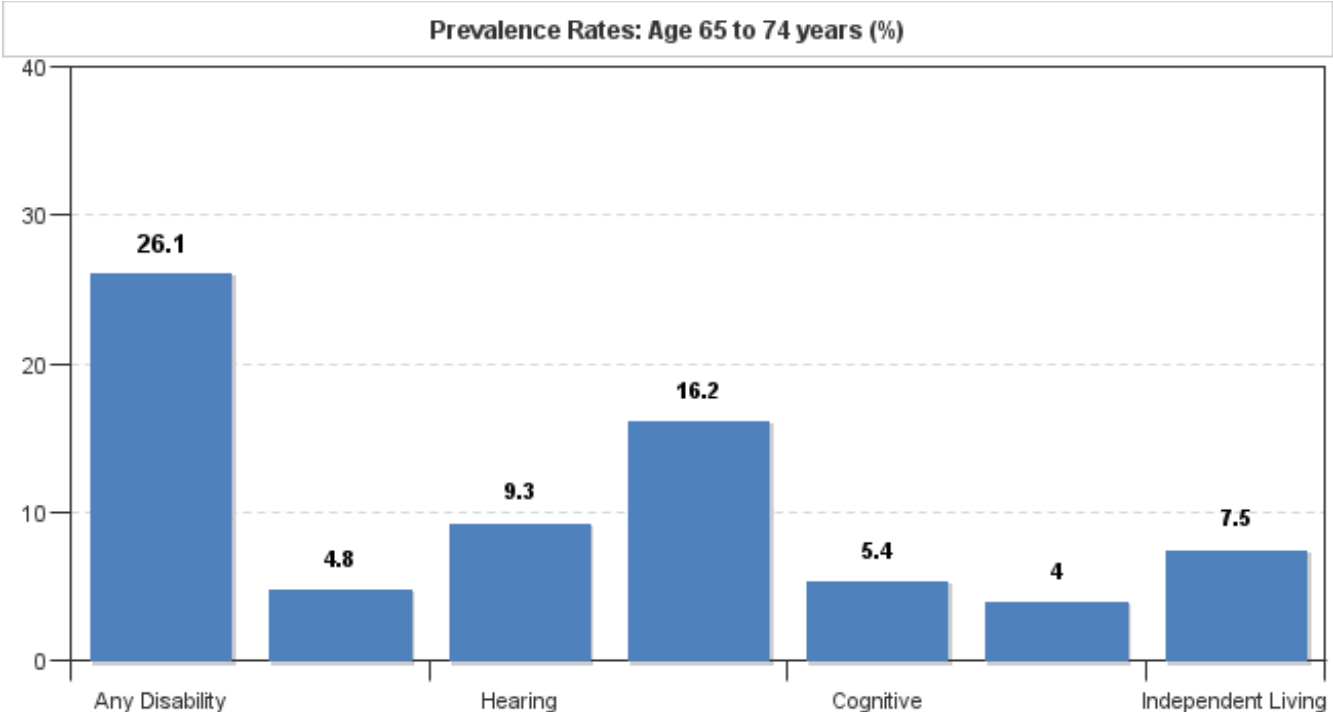
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

26.1%

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in GA was 26.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 231,800 of the 888,200 individuals ages 65 to 74 in GA reported one or more disabilities.
- In GA in 2018, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 16.2 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 4.0 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Georgia in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	26.1	1.07	231,800	10,910	888,200	10,837
Visual	4.8	0.52	42,900	4,730	888,200	10,837
Hearing	9.3	0.71	82,400	6,550	888,200	10,837
Ambulatory	16.2	0.89	143,500	8,620	888,200	10,837
Cognitive	5.4	0.55	48,100	5,020	888,200	10,837
Self-Care	4.0	0.47	35,200	4,290	888,200	10,837
Independent Living	7.5	0.64	66,500	5,890	888,200	10,837

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Georgia, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

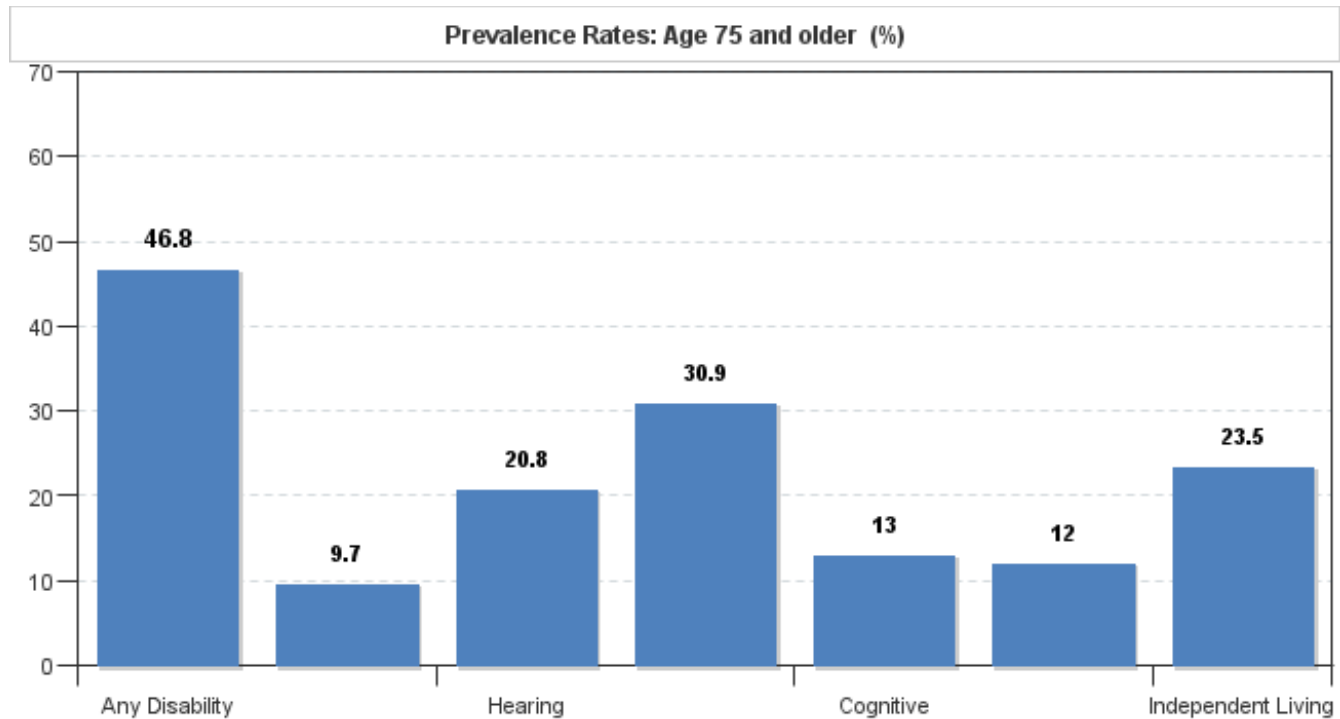
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

46.8%

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in GA was 46.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 252,000 of the 538,200 individuals ages 75 and older in GA reported one or more disabilities.
- In GA in 2018, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 30.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 9.7 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Georgia in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	46.8	1.56	252,000	11,360	538,200	6,596
Visual	9.7	0.92	52,100	5,220	538,200	6,596
Hearing	20.8	1.27	112,100	7,630	538,200	6,596
Ambulatory	30.9	1.44	166,500	9,280	538,200	6,596
Cognitive	13.0	1.05	69,800	6,040	538,200	6,596
Self-Care	12.0	1.02	64,800	5,820	538,200	6,596
Independent Living	23.5	1.33	126,700	8,110	538,200	6,596

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in Georgia, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

12.0%

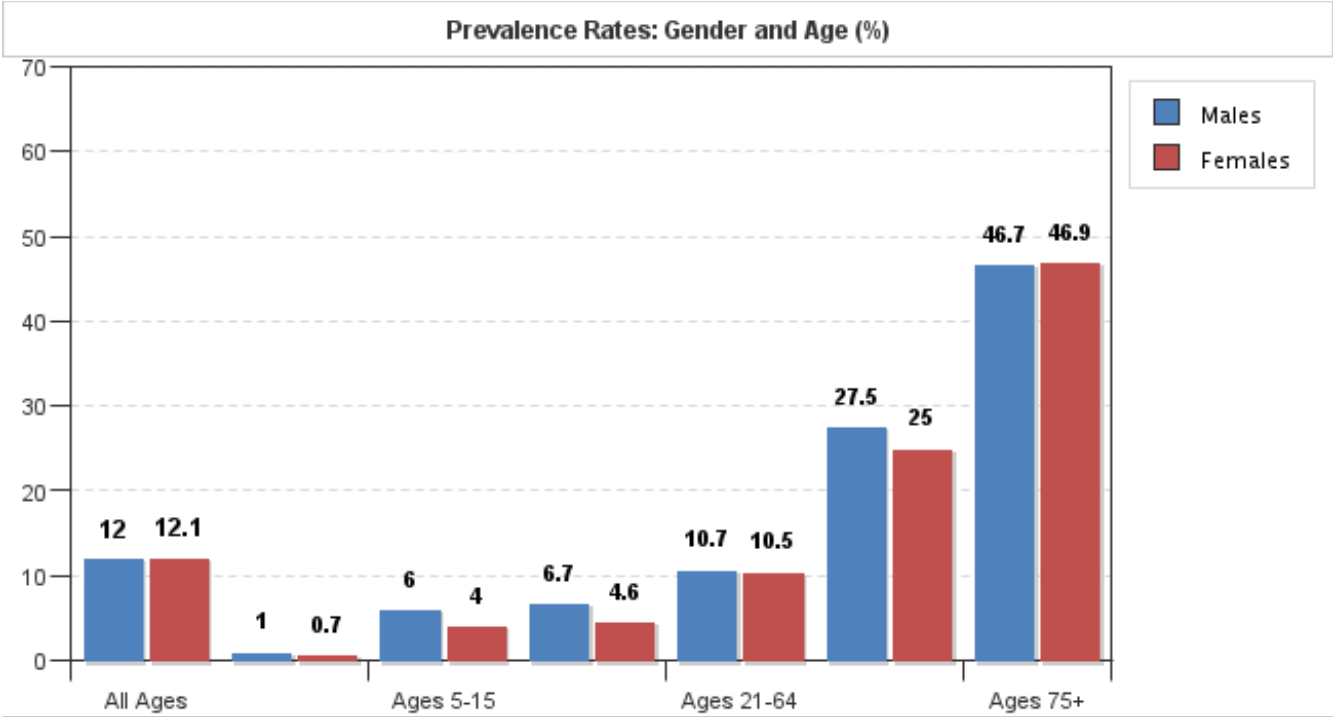
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

12.1%

- In GA in 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 12.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 599,100 of the 5,011,000 males of all ages in GA reported one or more disabilities.
- In GA in 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 12.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 648,000 of the 5,368,100 females of all ages in GA 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 Georgia in 2018



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	12.0	0.33	599,100	17,220	5,011,000	46,960
Males: Ages 4 and under	1.0	3.29	3,400	1,340	331,400	2,722
Males: Ages 5-15	6.0	0.61	48,100	5,010	803,000	6,789
Males: Ages 16-20	6.7	0.93	25,400	3,650	381,000	3,264
Males: Ages 21-64	10.7	0.42	308,500	12,540	2,873,300	26,519
Males: Ages 65-74	27.5	1.62	110,100	7,560	400,800	4,940
Males: Ages 75+	46.7	2.43	103,600	7,340	221,600	2,726
Females						
Females: All Ages	12.1	0.32	648,000	17,870	5,368,100	51,101
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	2,200	1,080	313,600	2,476
Females: Ages 5-15	4.0	0.52	30,600	4,000	757,100	6,570
Females: Ages 16-20	4.6	0.78	17,500	3,030	381,600	3,288
Females: Ages 21-64	10.5	0.40	327,600	12,910	3,111,800	29,000
Females: Ages 65-74	25.0	1.42	121,700	7,950	487,400	5,897
Females: Ages 75+	46.9	2.03	148,400	8,770	316,600	3,870

* **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 Georgia, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS) *. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

5.7%

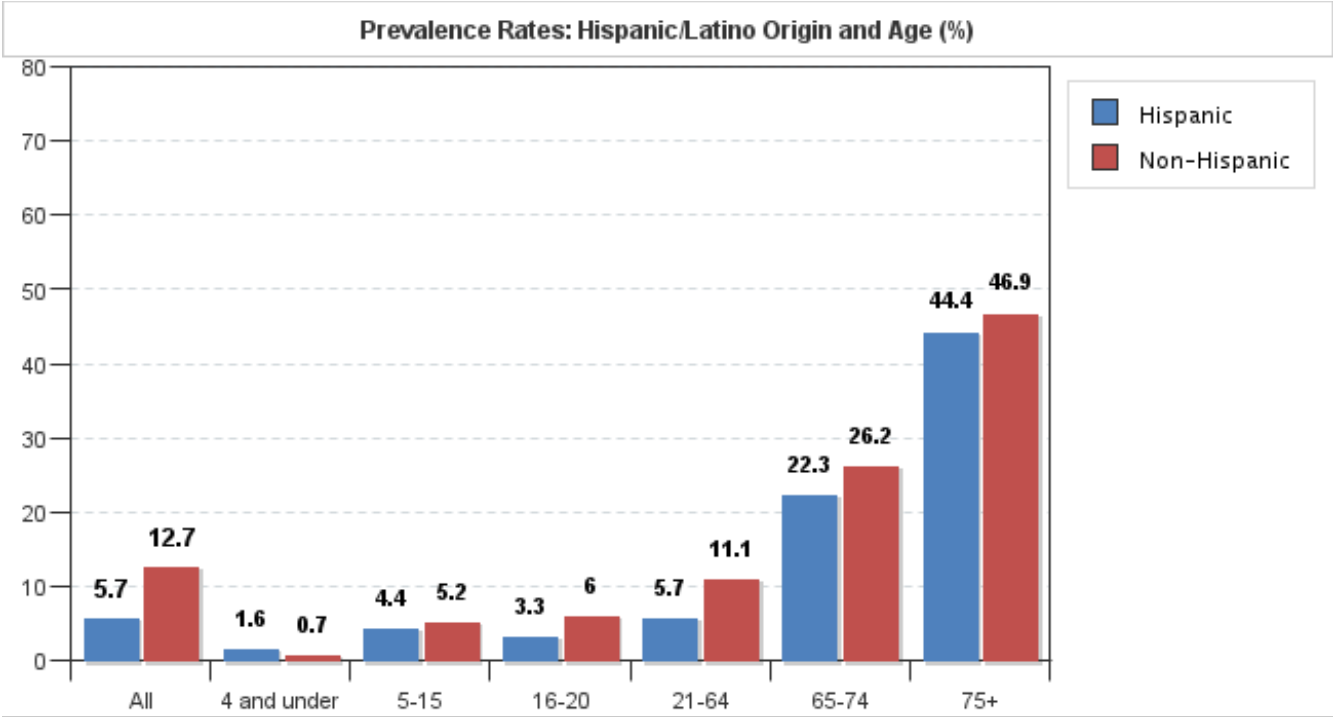
Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

12.7%

- In GA in 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 5.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 57,700 of the 1,010,800 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in GA reported one or more disabilities.
- In GA in 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 12.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 1,189,300 of the 9,368,200 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in GA 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 Georgia in 2018



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	5.7	0.53	57,700	5,490	1,010,800	7,351
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	1.6	3.29	1,600	910	99,300	585
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	4.4	0.97	10,200	2,310	233,500	1,598
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	3.3	1.28	3,300	1,320	101,000	776
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	5.7	0.73	30,900	4,020	538,300	4,068
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	22.3	6.06	5,500	1,700	24,800	200
Hispanic - Ages 75+	44.4	9.61	6,200	1,810	14,000	124
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	12.7	0.25	1,189,300	23,530	9,368,200	90,710
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	4,100	1,460	545,700	4,613
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.2	0.44	68,500	5,980	1,326,700	11,761
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	6.0	0.67	39,600	4,550	661,500	5,776
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	11.1	0.31	605,100	17,310	5,446,800	51,451
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	26.2	1.08	226,300	10,780	863,400	10,637
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	46.9	1.58	245,800	11,230	524,100	6,472

* **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

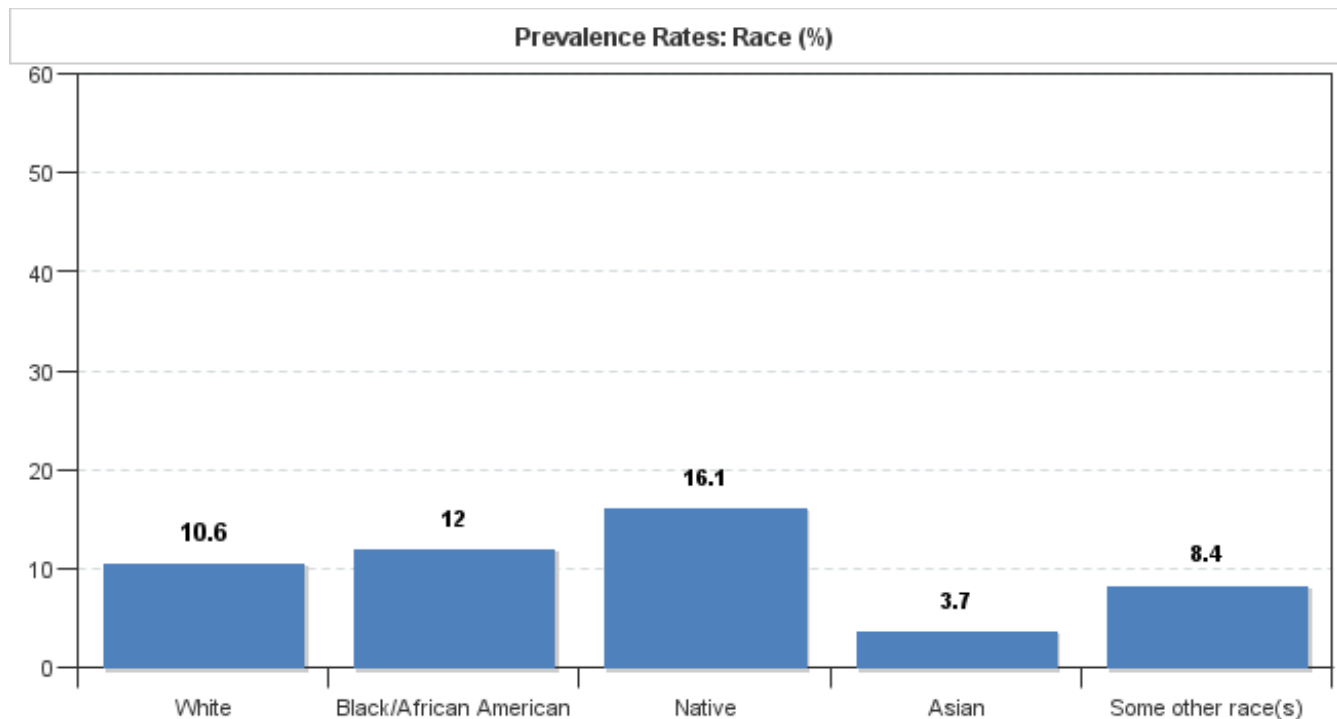
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in GA, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

In 2018, among working-age people in GA:

- 10.6 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 12.0 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 16.1 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 3.7 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 8.4 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 Georgia in 2018



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	10.6	0.38	369,200	13,680	3,484,100	36,859
Black/African American	12.0	0.54	229,200	10,850	1,916,700	13,735
Native American or Alaska Native	16.1	6.07	3,100	1,270	19,200	159
Asian	3.7	0.82	10,300	2,330	277,400	2,542
Some other race(s)	8.4	1.19	24,200	3,560	287,700	2,224

Employment

Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Georgia, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

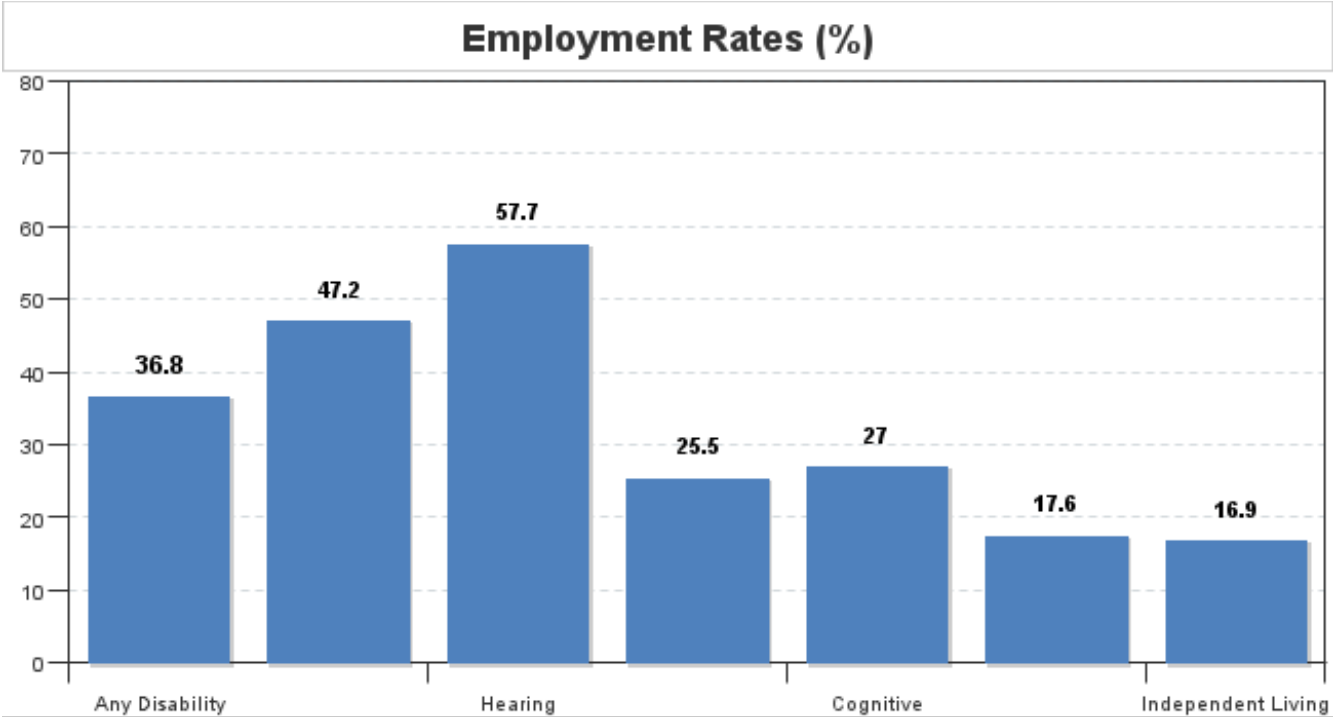
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
36.8%

Employment:
without
disability
79.3%

- In 2018, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in GA was 36.8 percent.
- In 2018, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in GA was 79.3 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 42.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 57.7 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 16.9 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Georgia in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	79.3	0.40	4,241,100	36,290	5,349,000	49,138
Any Disability	36.8	1.39	233,900	10,960	636,100	6,381
Visual	47.2	3.11	63,900	5,780	135,300	1,293
Hearing	57.7	3.30	67,900	5,950	117,600	1,209
Ambulatory	25.5	1.77	80,700	6,480	316,600	3,218
Cognitive	27.0	1.97	71,900	6,120	265,900	2,623
Self-Care	17.6	2.60	19,800	3,220	112,800	1,113
Independent Living	16.9	1.79	38,800	4,510	230,300	2,250

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 Georgia who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

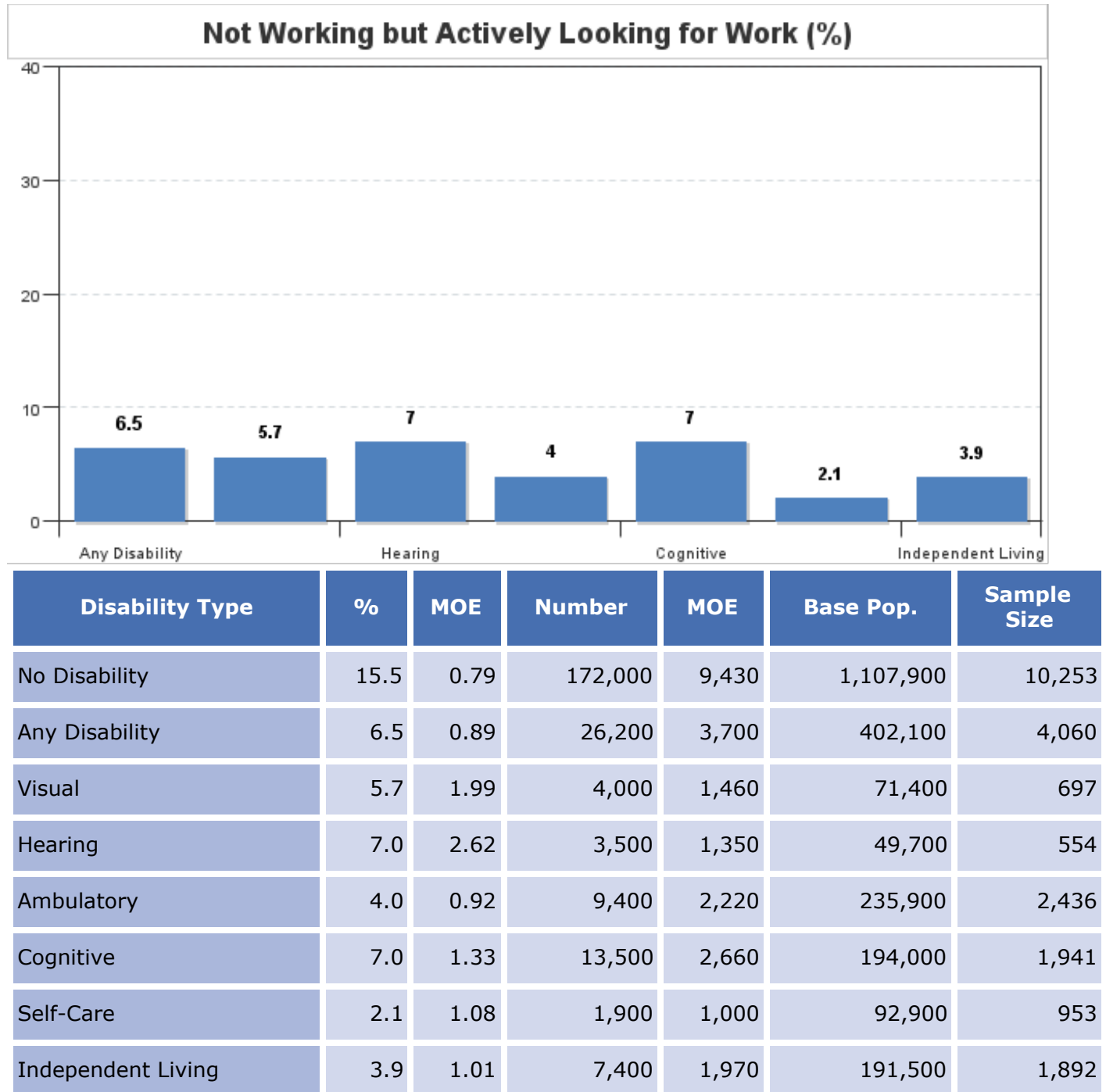
Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability
6.5%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
15.5%

- In 2018 in GA, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 6.5 percent.
- In 2018 in GA, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 15.5 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 7.0 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 2.1 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Georgia in 2018



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 Georgia, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

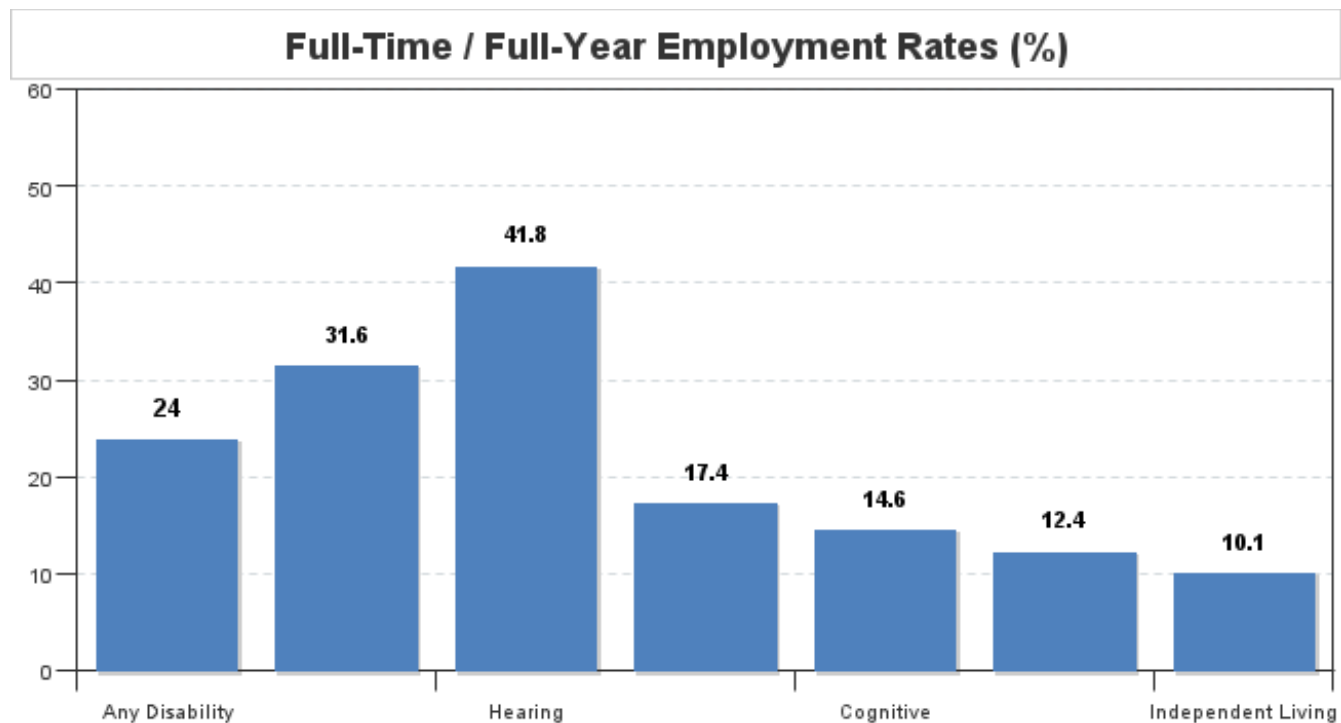
Quick Statistics

FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
24.0%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
62.3%

- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in GA was 24.0 percent.
- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in GA was 62.3 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 38.3 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," 41.8 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 10.1 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Georgia in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	62.3	0.48	3,332,200	34,570	5,349,000	49,138
Any Disability	24.0	1.23	152,900	8,900	636,100	6,381
Visual	31.6	2.90	42,800	4,730	135,300	1,293
Hearing	41.8	3.30	49,200	5,070	117,600	1,209
Ambulatory	17.4	1.54	55,200	5,370	316,600	3,218
Cognitive	14.6	1.57	38,700	4,500	265,900	2,623
Self-Care	12.4	2.25	14,000	2,710	112,800	1,113
Independent Living	10.1	1.44	23,200	3,490	230,300	2,250

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

Introduction

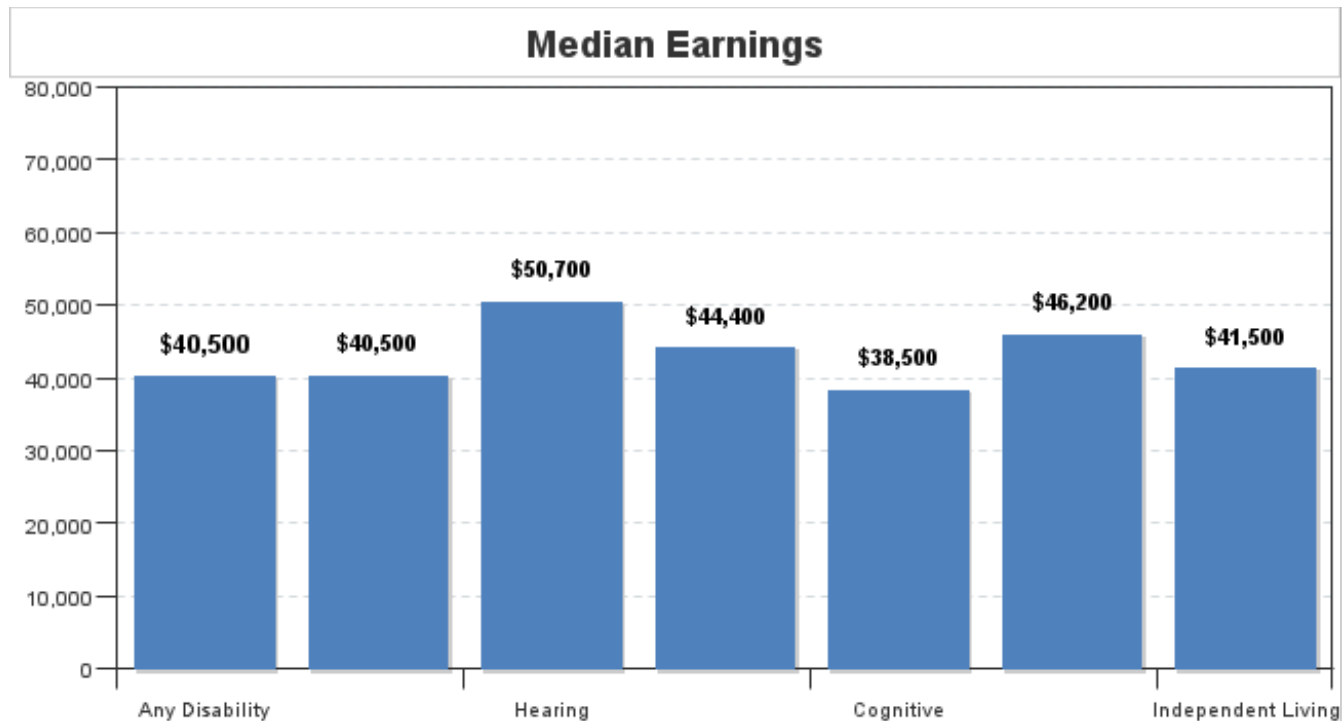
This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in Georgia, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics



- In 2018, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in GA was \$40,500.
- In 2018, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in GA was \$45,600.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$5,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$50,700. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Cognitive Disability," \$38,500.

Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in Georgia in 2018



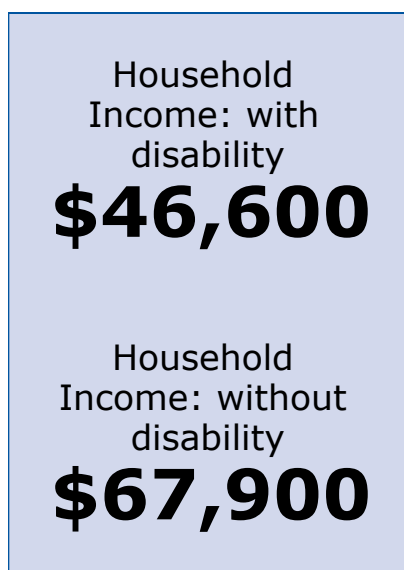
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$45,600	\$580	3,332,000	30,481
Any Disability	\$40,500	\$2,470	153,000	1,548
Visual	\$40,500	\$4,810	43,000	414
Hearing	\$50,700	\$4,240	49,000	473
Ambulatory	\$44,400	\$4,100	55,000	526
Cognitive	\$38,500	\$4,420	39,000	386
Self-Care	\$46,200	\$8,190	14,000	106
Independent Living	\$41,500	\$6,360	23,000	208

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 Georgia, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

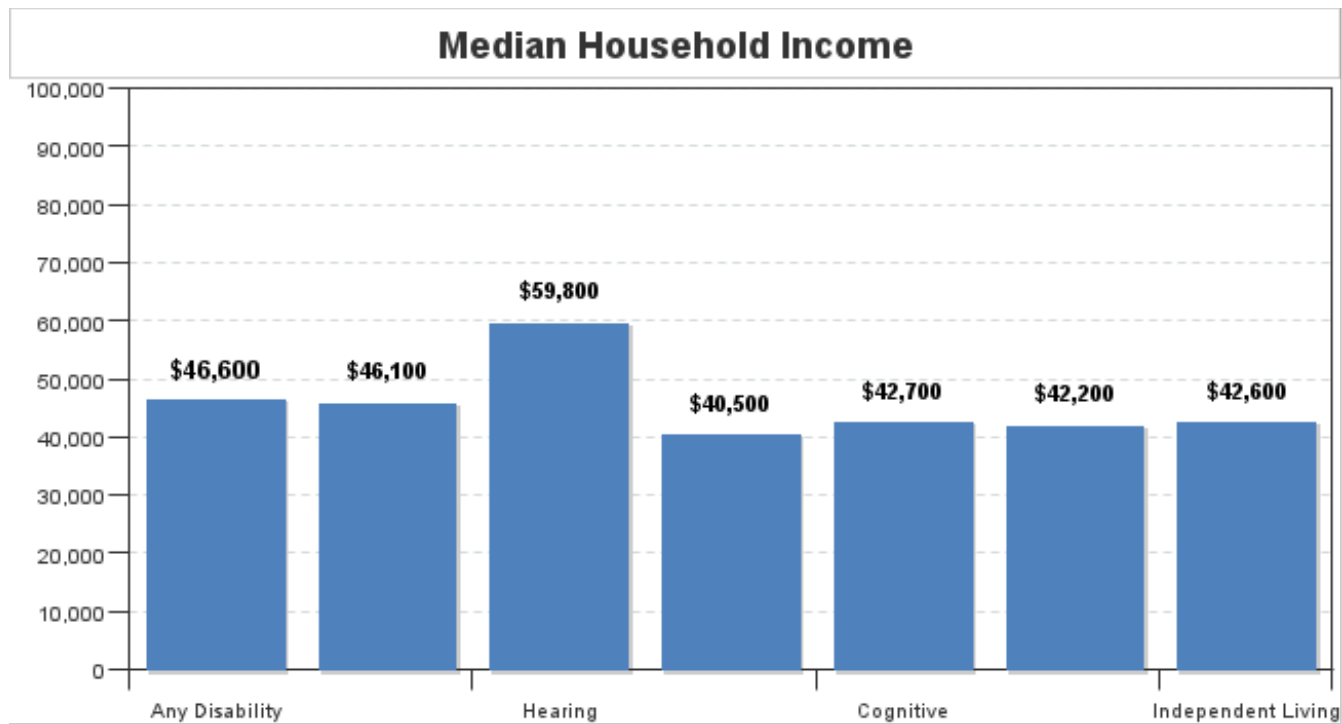
Quick Statistics



- In 2018, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in GA was \$46,600.
- In 2018, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in GA was \$67,900.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$21,300.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$59,800. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Ambulatory Disability" \$40,500.

* **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 Georgia in 2018



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$67,900	\$1,430	2,635,000	25,597
Any Disability	\$46,600	2,740	494,000	5,375
Visual	\$46,100	5,360	117,000	1,196
Hearing	\$59,800	6,400	105,000	1,136
Ambulatory	\$40,500	3,390	266,000	2,891
Cognitive	\$42,700	3,900	204,000	2,249
Self-Care	\$42,200	5,800	95,000	1,016
Independent Living	\$42,600	4,150	181,000	1,994

* **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 Georgia, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Poverty: with
disability

23.8%

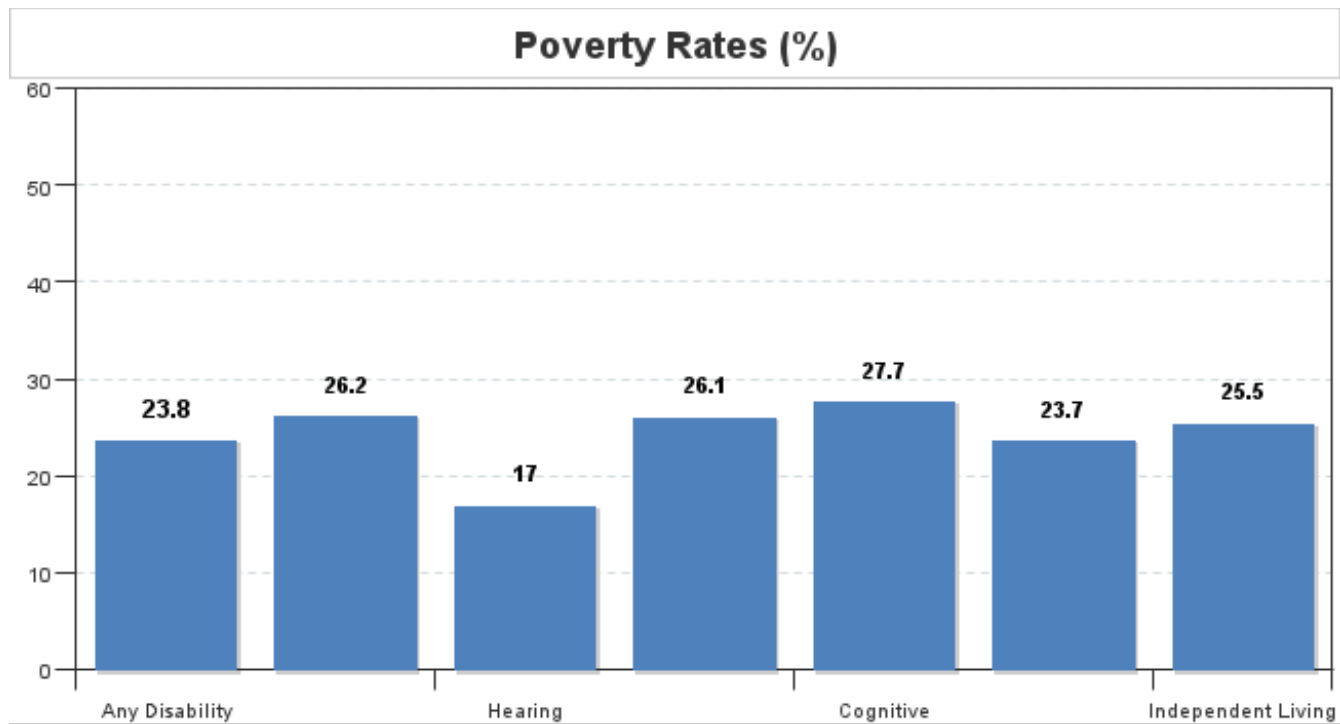
Poverty:
without
disability

11.0%

- In 2018, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in GA was 23.8 percent.
- In 2018, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in GA was 11.0 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 12.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 27.7 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 17.0 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 Georgia in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	11.0	0.44	584,100	24,310	5,322,600	48,791
Any Disability	23.8	1.75	151,200	12,640	634,200	6,358
Visual	26.2	3.91	35,500	6,160	135,300	1,293
Hearing	17.0	3.59	20,000	4,620	117,400	1,207
Ambulatory	26.1	2.56	82,600	9,370	316,400	3,216
Cognitive	27.7	2.85	73,300	8,830	264,600	2,605
Self-Care	23.7	4.15	26,700	5,350	112,800	1,113
Independent Living	25.5	2.97	58,800	7,920	230,200	2,248

* **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

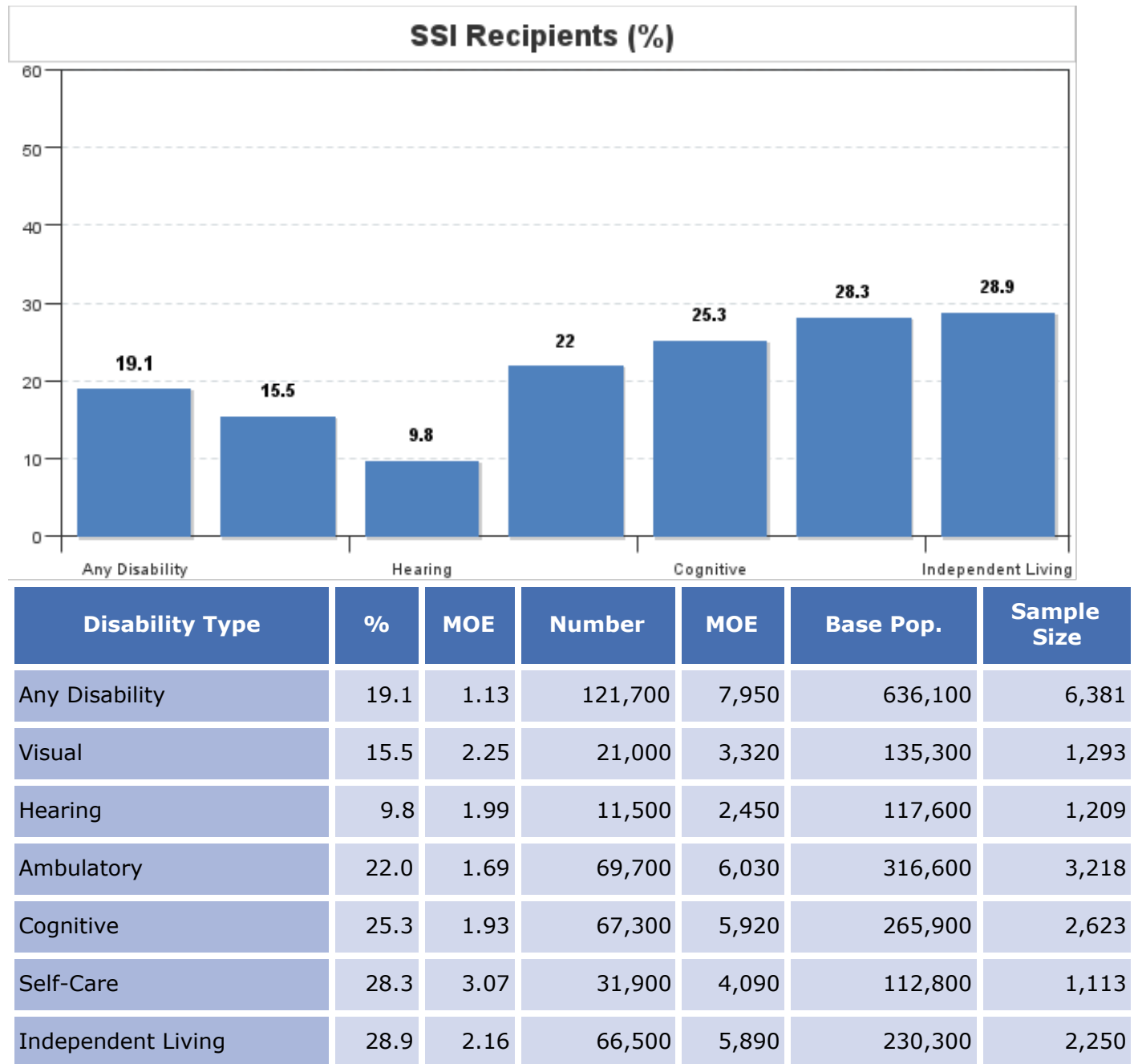
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Georgia, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these 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
19.1%

- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in GA was 19.1 percent.
- In 2018, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in GA was 121,700.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 28.9 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 9.8 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Georgia in 2018



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 Georgia, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

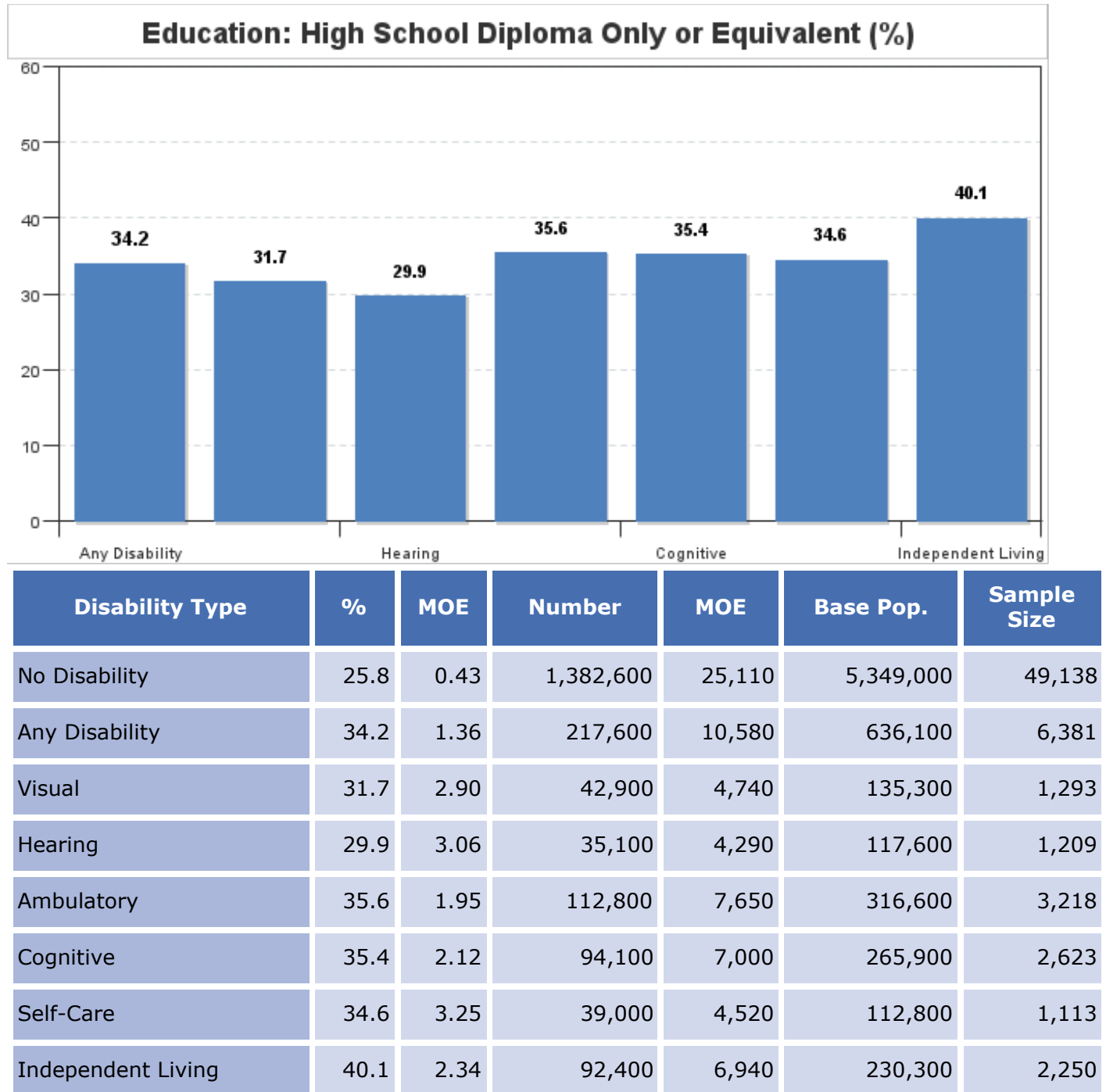
Quick Statistics

High School
Only: with
disability
34.2%

High School
Only: without
disability
25.8%

- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in GA was 34.2 percent.
- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in GA was 25.8 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 8.4 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 40.1 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Hearing Disability," 29.9 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in GA in 2018



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 Georgia, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

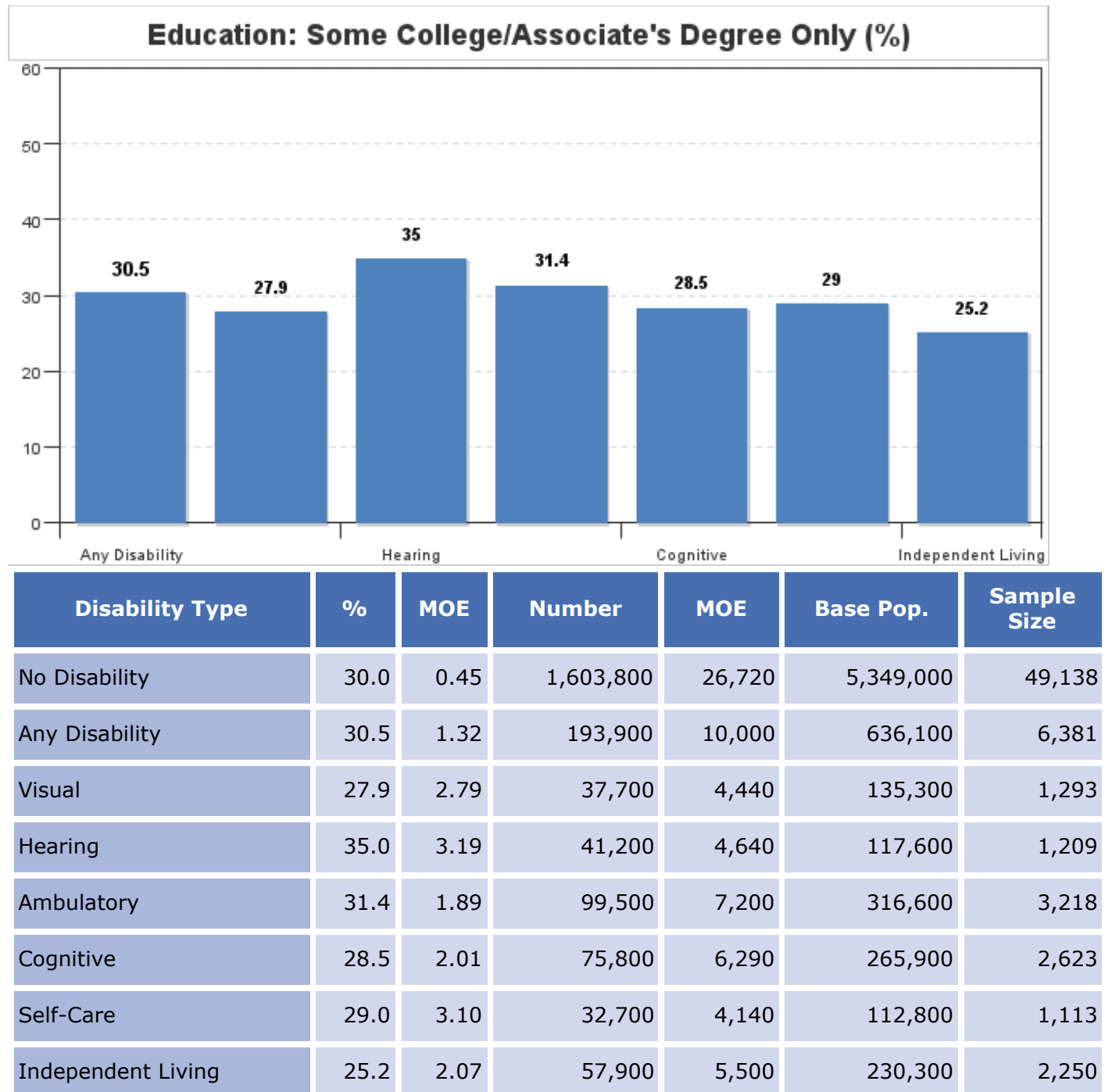
Quick Statistics

Some
College: with
disability
30.5%

Some
College:
without
disability
30.0%

- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in GA was 30.5 percent.
- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in GA was 30.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was -0.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Hearing Disability," 35.0 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 25.2 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 Georgia in 2018



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 Georgia, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

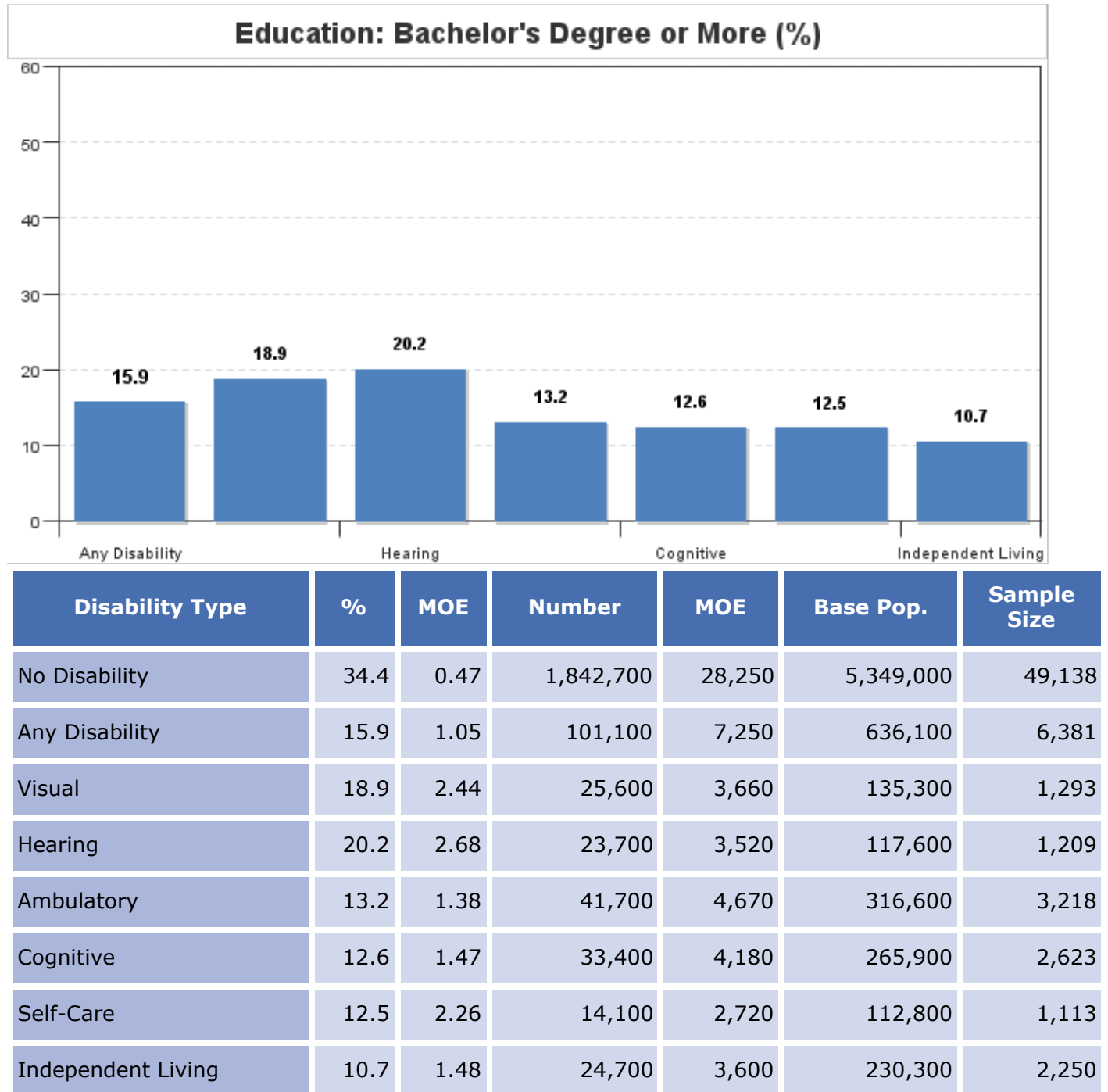
15.9%

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

34.4%

- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in GA was 15.9 percent.
- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in GA was 34.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 18.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Hearing Disability," 20.2 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 10.7 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in Georgia in 2018



Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

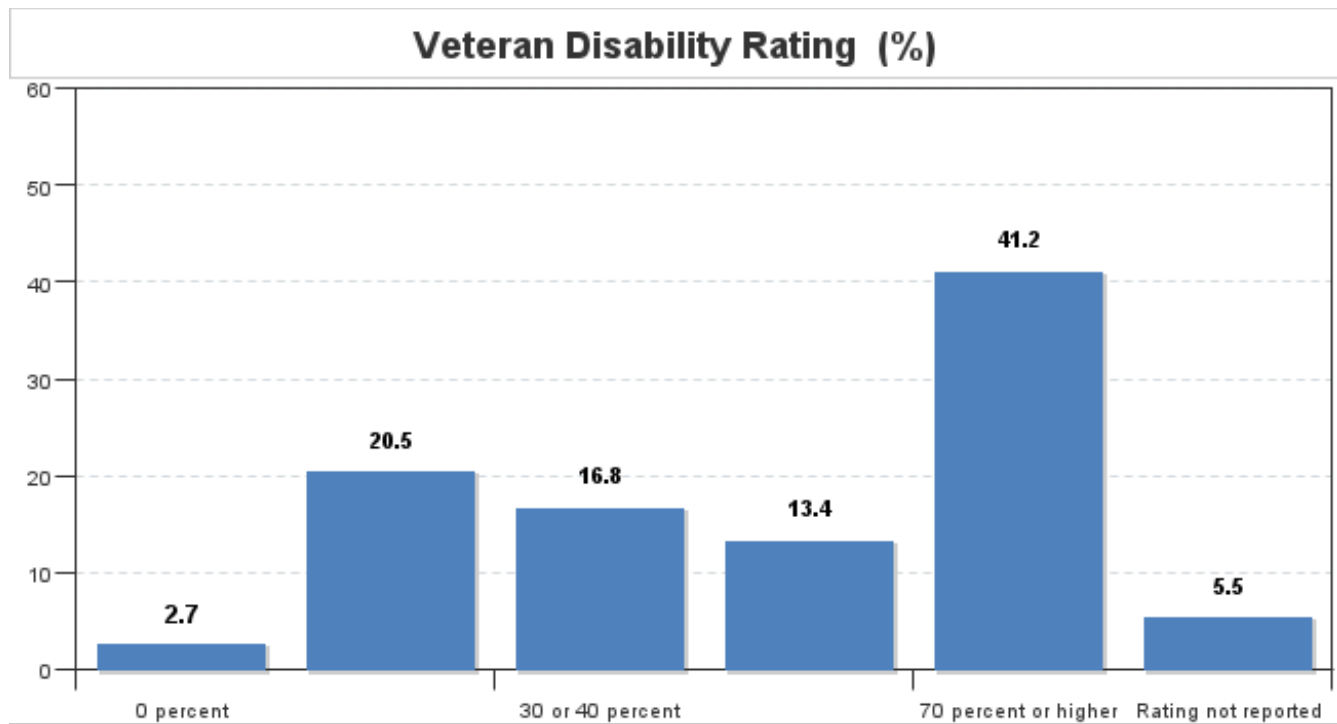
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in Georgia. The 2018 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). 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
31.6%

- In 2018, there were 345,200 working-age civilian veterans in GA, of whom 109,200 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2018, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in GA with a VA service-connected disability was 31.6 percent.
- In 2018, 45,000 working-age civilian veterans in GA had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2018, 41.2 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in GA 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 Georgia in 2018



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	31.6	1.81	109,200	7,530	345,200	3,400
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	2.7	1.12	2,900	1,240	109,200	1,077
10 or 20 percent	20.5	2.80	22,400	3,420	109,200	1,077
30 or 40 percent	16.8	2.59	18,300	3,100	109,200	1,077
50 or 60 percent	13.4	2.36	14,600	2,770	109,200	1,077
70 percent or higher	41.2	3.41	45,000	4,850	109,200	1,077
Rating not reported	5.5	1.58	6,000	1,770	109,200	1,077

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Georgia, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

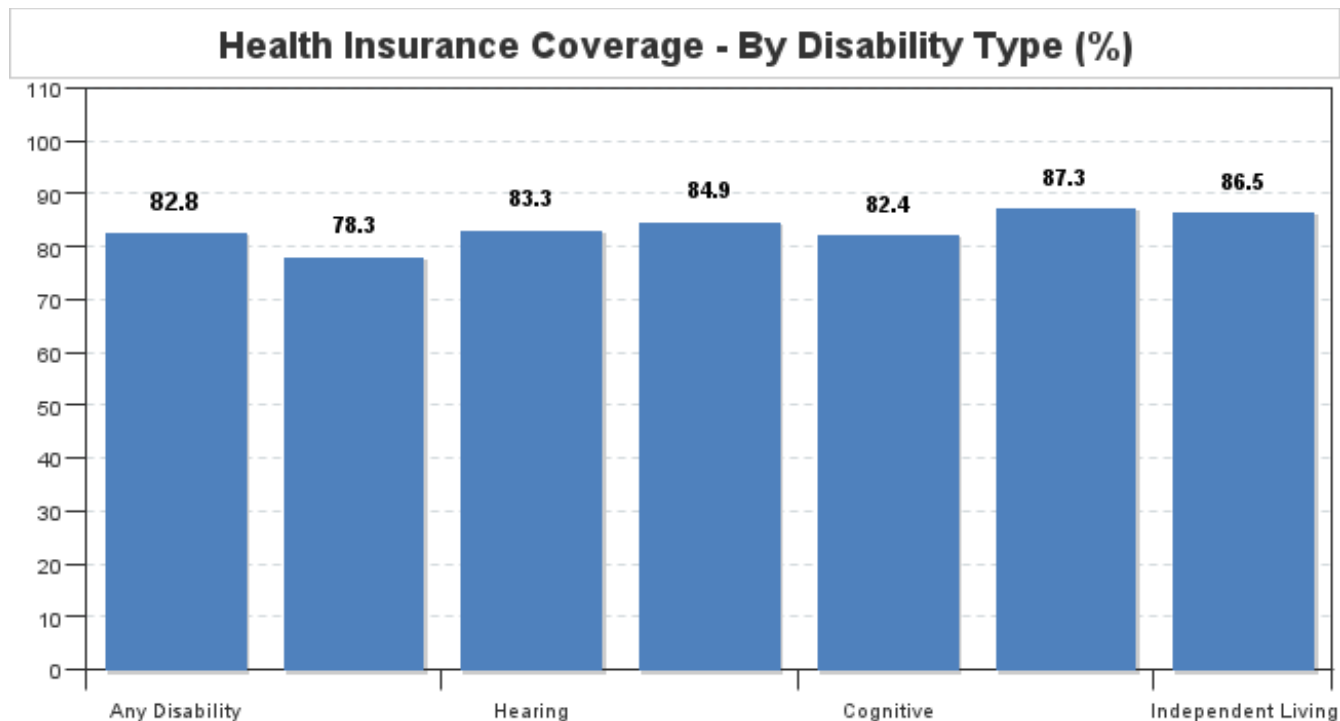
Quick Statistics

Health
Coverage:
with Disability
82.8%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
81.0%

- In 2018, 82.8 percent of working-age people with disabilities in GA had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2018, 81.0 percent of working-age people without disabilities in GA had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 1.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 87.3 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 78.3 percent.

Health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Georgia in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	81.0	0.39	4,334,500	36,580	5,349,000	49,138
Any Disability	82.8	1.08	526,500	16,210	636,100	6,381
Visual	78.3	2.57	105,900	7,420	135,300	1,293
Hearing	83.3	2.49	97,900	7,140	117,600	1,209
Ambulatory	84.9	1.46	268,700	11,730	316,600	3,218
Cognitive	82.4	1.69	219,200	10,620	265,900	2,623
Self-Care	87.3	2.27	98,400	7,150	112,800	1,113
Independent Living	86.5	1.63	199,100	10,130	230,300	2,250

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 Georgia, using data from the 2018 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

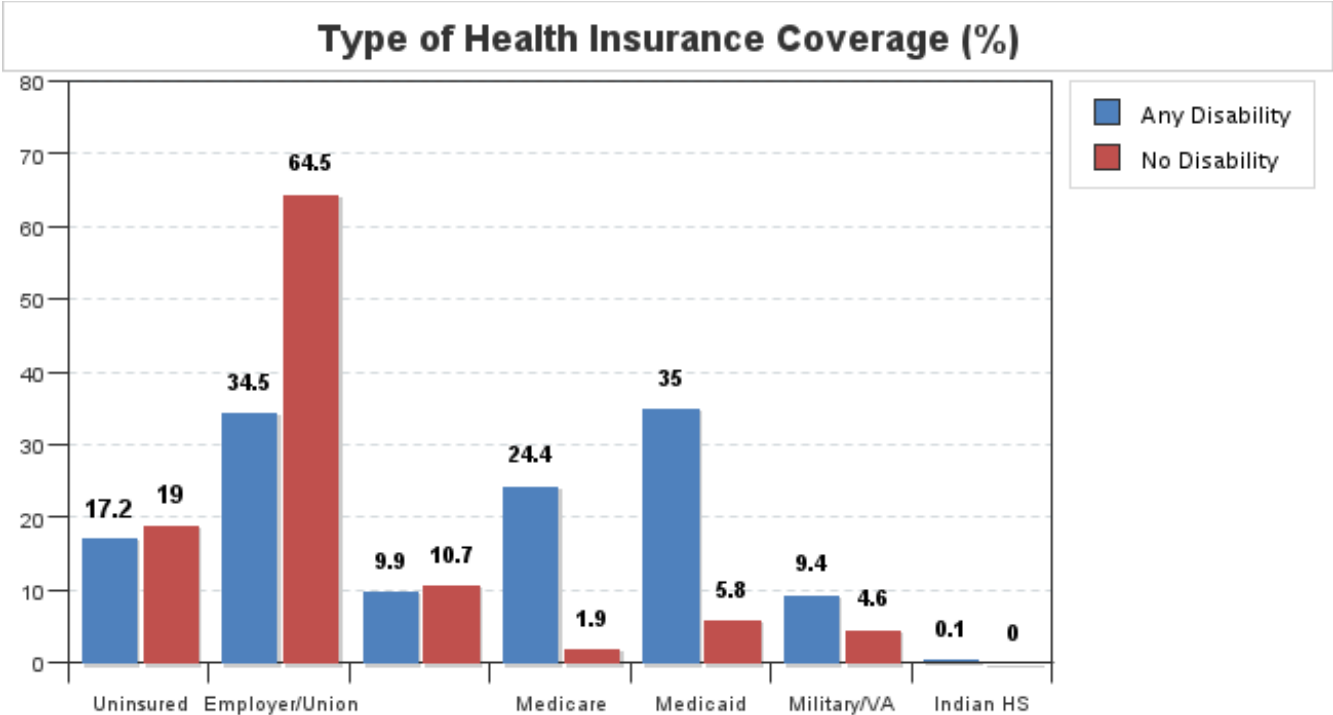
34.5%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

64.5%

- In 2018, 34.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities in GA reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2018, 64.5 percent of working-age people without disabilities in GA reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2018, 9.9 percent of working-age people with disabilities in GA reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2018, 24.4 percent of working-age people with disabilities in GA reported Medicare coverage and 35.0 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 Georgia in 2018



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	17.2	1.08	109,600	7,540	636,100	6,381
Employer/Union	34.5	1.37	219,500	10,620	636,100	6,381
Purchased	9.9	0.86	62,900	5,730	636,100	6,381
Medicare	24.4	1.23	155,000	8,960	636,100	6,381
Medicaid	35.0	1.37	222,700	10,700	636,100	6,381
Military/VA	9.4	0.84	59,600	5,580	636,100	6,381
Indian Health Service	0.1	3.29	300	400	636,100	6,381
No Disability						
Uninsured	19.0	0.39	1,014,500	21,940	5,349,000	49,138
Employer/Union	64.5	0.47	3,447,900	34,890	5,349,000	49,138
Purchased	10.7	0.31	573,700	16,880	5,349,000	49,138
Medicare	1.9	3.29	99,400	7,190	5,349,000	49,138
Medicaid	5.8	0.23	310,800	12,580	5,349,000	49,138
Military/VA	4.6	0.21	248,700	11,290	5,349,000	49,138
Indian Health Service	0.0	3.29	2,600	1,170	5,349,000	49,138

Glossary

Actively Looking for Work

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

Ambulatory Disability

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

Base Population (Base Pop.)

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

Cognitive Disability

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

Disability and Disability Types

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

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

Earnings

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

Education

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

Employment

A person is considered employed if he or she is either

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

Employment Rate

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

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

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

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

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment

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

Group Quarters (GQ)

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

Health Insurance Coverage

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

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

Hearing Disability

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

Hispanic or Latino Origin

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

Household Income

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

Independent Living Disability

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

Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)

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

Margin of Error (MOE)

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

Non-Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)

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

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

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

Number

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

Poverty

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

Race

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

Sample Size

The number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic.

Self-care Disability

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

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

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

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

Veteran Service-Connected Disability

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

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

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

No *SKIP* to question 28a

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

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

Visual Disability

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

About the Disability Status Reports

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