

FOIA MARKER

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Statistics on Disability

Stack:
S

Row:
112

Section:
1

Shelf:
9

Position:
1

Census data on disability by Congressional district
(compiled by Doug Kruse, Rutgers University, from Census web site)

Sorted alphabetically by state

State	District	Population age 16+	All with work disability, mobility impairment, or self-care limitation	
			Total	Percent
U.S.		186,751,909	27,386,287	14.7%
Alabama	State	3,029,409	558,405	18.4%
Alabama	1	425,512	77,439	18.2%
Alabama	2	419,197	77,242	18.4%
Alabama	3	433,676	83,949	19.4%
Alabama	4	444,278	95,607	21.5%
Alabama	5	439,855	69,706	15.8%
Alabama	6	446,985	57,609	12.9%
Alabama	7	419,906	96,853	23.1%
Alaska	State	364,009	34,519	9.5%
Arizona	State	2,719,742	393,499	14.5%
Arizona	1	468,181	51,350	11.0%
Arizona	2	418,738	70,729	16.9%
Arizona	3	460,381	74,706	16.2%
Arizona	4	478,445	56,386	11.8%
Arizona	5	460,942	67,817	14.7%
Arizona	6	433,055	72,511	16.7%
Arkansas	State	1,756,072	349,551	19.9%
Arkansas	1	433,466	95,963	22.1%
Arkansas	2	438,197	75,519	17.2%
Arkansas	3	450,048	84,925	18.9%
Arkansas	4	434,361	93,144	21.4%
California	State	22,150,392	3,017,301	13.6%
California	1	413,840	67,188	16.2%
California	2	426,528	78,195	18.3%
California	3	423,785	63,865	15.1%
California	4	421,034	59,597	14.2%
California	5	428,097	70,185	16.4%
California	6	442,885	54,609	12.3%
California	7	425,955	64,653	15.2%
California	8	483,747	77,373	16.0%
California	9	443,918	68,871	15.5%
California	10	437,264	43,704	10.0%
California	11	408,782	65,409	16.0%
California	12	462,437	54,572	11.8%

California	13	436,240	54,823	12.6%
California	14	458,703	46,024	10.0%
California	15	453,993	45,670	10.1%
California	16	416,870	51,266	12.3%
California	17	402,297	52,598	13.1%
California	18	393,797	63,550	16.1%
California	19	416,090	64,679	15.5%
California	20	368,669	65,706	17.8%
California	21	399,970	65,085	16.3%
California	22	435,842	55,183	12.7%
California	23	417,313	50,571	12.1%
California	24	459,845	46,284	10.1%
California	25	414,241	44,661	10.8%
California	26	421,191	52,697	12.5%
California	27	452,748	61,971	13.7%
California	28	432,963	52,246	12.1%
California	29	498,369	62,266	12.5%
California	30	429,428	69,366	16.2%
California	31	413,766	57,295	13.8%
California	32	445,499	75,754	17.0%
California	33	391,335	59,645	15.2%
California	34	416,335	57,323	13.8%
California	35	403,996	72,823	18.0%
California	36	468,944	48,736	10.4%
California	37	389,254	68,790	17.7%
California	38	432,070	61,244	14.2%
California	39	442,893	48,223	10.9%
California	40	396,903	62,684	15.8%
California	41	403,132	44,792	11.1%
California	42	392,062	53,691	13.7%
California	43	403,082	52,438	13.0%
California	44	422,582	74,233	17.6%
California	45	458,692	49,391	10.8%
California	46	411,996	50,110	12.2%
California	47	446,257	41,740	9.4%
California	48	405,884	44,480	11.0%
California	49	439,428	56,695	12.9%
California	50	388,380	61,985	16.0%
California	51	435,158	44,729	10.3%
California	52	415,897	57,633	13.9%
Colorado	State	2,445,696	307,267	12.6%
Colorado	1	425,504	68,265	16.0%
Colorado	2	418,375	42,560	10.2%
Colorado	3	410,886	59,900	14.6%
Colorado	4	404,061	50,727	12.6%
Colorado	5	373,692	44,148	11.8%
Colorado	6	413,178	41,667	10.1%

Connecticut	State	2,554,293	312,033	12.2%
Connecticut	1	426,596	55,514	13.0%
Connecticut	2	412,225	50,778	12.3%
Connecticut	3	433,492	55,150	12.7%
Connecticut	4	432,694	51,400	11.9%
Connecticut	5	421,219	49,369	11.7%
Connecticut	6	428,067	49,822	11.6%
Delaware	State	505,196	70,106	13.9%
DC		483,644	80,899	16.7%
Florida	State	10,102,159	1,658,584	16.4%
Florida	1	400,479	68,948	17.2%
Florida	2	413,769	72,867	17.6%
Florida	3	396,163	88,323	22.3%
Florida	4	428,106	60,122	14.0%
Florida	5	462,899	89,510	19.3%
Florida	6	420,856	75,566	18.0%
Florida	7	445,090	62,649	14.1%
Florida	8	432,306	52,477	12.1%
Florida	9	452,395	70,588	15.6%
Florida	10	460,994	86,981	18.9%
Florida	11	433,103	69,124	16.0%
Florida	12	425,546	75,490	17.7%
Florida	13	468,460	83,407	17.8%
Florida	14	459,061	74,898	16.3%
Florida	15	443,071	69,504	15.7%
Florida	16	454,412	72,834	16.0%
Florida	17	398,565	72,855	18.3%
Florida	18	459,575	71,032	15.5%
Florida	19	469,005	70,335	15.0%
Florida	20	445,597	60,624	13.6%
Florida	21	431,785	50,097	11.6%
Florida	22	493,221	87,254	17.7%
Florida	23	407,701	73,099	17.9%
Georgia	State	4,781,098	762,524	15.9%
Georgia	1	409,769	70,822	17.3%
Georgia	2	405,398	91,037	22.5%
Georgia	3	438,485	66,348	15.1%
Georgia	4	459,226	45,613	9.9%
Georgia	5	447,686	76,221	17.0%
Georgia	6	450,729	33,800	7.5%
Georgia	7	441,511	74,219	16.8%
Georgia	8	428,785	78,928	18.4%
Georgia	9	446,967	76,337	17.1%
Georgia	10	439,564	71,195	16.2%
Georgia	11	412,978	78,004	18.9%

Hawaii	State	793,800	96,698	12.2%
Hawaii	1	411,223	48,199	11.7%
Hawaii	2	382,577	48,499	12.7%
Idaho	State	714,299	103,590	14.5%
Idaho	1	366,272	57,239	15.6%
Idaho	2	348,027	46,351	13.3%
Illinois	State	8,613,005	1,155,237	13.4%
Illinois	1	432,392	84,667	19.6%
Illinois	2	417,649	70,026	16.8%
Illinois	3	451,817	59,949	13.3%
Illinois	4	396,534	62,429	15.7%
Illinois	5	474,357	61,858	13.0%
Illinois	6	445,552	40,884	9.2%
Illinois	7	420,250	82,159	19.6%
Illinois	8	431,695	34,183	7.9%
Illinois	9	467,220	61,599	13.2%
Illinois	10	416,090	35,198	8.5%
Illinois	11	425,102	53,672	12.6%
Illinois	12	421,095	70,319	16.7%
Illinois	13	422,323	30,968	7.3%
Illinois	14	415,370	39,106	9.4%
Illinois	15	430,434	53,425	12.4%
Illinois	16	425,730	48,675	11.4%
Illinois	17	431,798	63,698	14.8%
Illinois	18	427,975	59,055	13.8%
Illinois	19	432,385	76,036	17.6%
Illinois	20	427,237	67,331	15.8%
Indiana	State	4,160,097	592,380	14.2%
Indiana	1	414,232	62,105	15.0%
Indiana	2	423,029	66,061	15.6%
Indiana	3	411,354	54,002	13.1%
Indiana	4	406,348	52,765	13.0%
Indiana	5	410,333	59,685	14.5%
Indiana	6	416,534	44,120	10.6%
Indiana	7	420,960	55,087	13.1%
Indiana	8	428,125	64,255	15.0%
Indiana	9	413,781	63,563	15.4%
Indiana	10	415,401	70,737	17.0%
Iowa	State	2,082,645	291,197	14.0%
Iowa	1	419,911	49,370	11.8%
Iowa	2	414,844	59,483	14.3%
Iowa	3	420,320	62,518	14.9%
Iowa	4	417,874	58,063	13.9%
Iowa	5	409,696	61,763	15.1%

Kansas	State		1,813,689	248,619	13.7%
Kansas		1	454,620	66,288	14.6%
Kansas		2	438,214	67,081	15.3%
Kansas		3	466,270	49,965	10.7%
Kansas		4	454,585	65,285	14.4%
Kentucky	State		2,762,681	521,150	18.9%
Kentucky		1	456,724	94,684	20.7%
Kentucky		2	445,821	78,163	17.5%
Kentucky		3	473,610	75,671	16.0%
Kentucky		4	459,346	77,467	16.9%
Kentucky		5	456,352	121,282	26.6%
Kentucky		6	470,828	73,883	15.7%
Louisiana	State		3,021,571	543,484	18.0%
Louisiana		1	453,554	70,555	15.6%
Louisiana		2	431,626	90,173	20.9%
Louisiana		3	427,495	74,864	17.5%
Louisiana		4	420,334	91,093	21.7%
Louisiana		5	436,150	76,218	17.5%
Louisiana		6	433,812	68,766	15.9%
Louisiana		7	418,600	71,815	17.2%
Maine	State		926,594	146,901	15.9%
Maine		1	466,699	67,839	14.5%
Maine		2	459,895	79,062	17.2%
Maryland	State		3,628,972	480,870	13.3%
Maryland		1	453,123	60,683	13.4%
Maryland		2	460,775	56,399	12.2%
Maryland		3	459,022	66,428	14.5%
Maryland		4	450,285	56,842	12.6%
Maryland		5	446,738	47,204	10.6%
Maryland		6	448,107	55,568	12.4%
Maryland		7	449,463	97,474	21.7%
Maryland		8	461,459	40,272	8.7%
Massachusetts	State		4,712,265	605,723	12.9%
Massachusetts		1	463,723	61,702	13.3%
Massachusetts		2	460,960	63,368	13.7%
Massachusetts		3	465,412	59,848	12.9%
Massachusetts		4	465,122	59,224	12.7%
Massachusetts		5	448,758	54,753	12.2%
Massachusetts		6	472,853	59,378	12.6%
Massachusetts		7	489,335	58,878	12.0%
Massachusetts		8	498,896	65,879	13.2%
Massachusetts		9	475,444	64,059	13.5%
Massachusetts		10	471,762	58,634	12.4%

Michigan	State		6,979,501	1,069,772	15.3%
Michigan		1	431,943	70,060	16.2%
Michigan		2	422,458	62,255	14.7%
Michigan		3	419,219	53,583	12.8%
Michigan		4	436,043	66,941	15.4%
Michigan		5	429,464	71,016	16.5%
Michigan		6	436,915	63,421	14.5%
Michigan		7	424,805	67,687	15.9%
Michigan		8	440,927	53,292	12.1%
Michigan		9	431,713	66,454	15.4%
Michigan		10	444,201	61,456	13.8%
Michigan		11	454,203	49,557	10.9%
Michigan		12	454,222	62,681	13.8%
Michigan		13	450,994	54,646	12.1%
Michigan		14	425,419	88,364	20.8%
Michigan		15	430,192	110,502	25.7%
Michigan		16	446,783	67,857	15.2%
Minnesota	State		3,256,263	407,257	12.5%
Minnesota		1	404,865	52,040	12.9%
Minnesota		2	395,987	53,878	13.6%
Minnesota		3	411,408	34,326	8.3%
Minnesota		4	418,502	52,240	12.5%
Minnesota		5	435,352	61,809	14.2%
Minnesota		6	386,959	34,226	8.8%
Minnesota		7	400,231	55,644	13.9%
Minnesota		8	402,959	63,094	15.7%
Mississippi	State		1,864,382	380,897	20.4%
Mississippi		1	385,790	76,070	19.7%
Mississippi		2	357,023	81,484	22.8%
Mississippi		3	375,682	72,431	19.3%
Mississippi		4	378,278	79,791	21.1%
Mississippi		5	367,609	71,121	19.3%
Missouri	State		3,782,656	541,788	14.3%
Missouri		1	427,771	76,137	17.8%
Missouri		2	427,860	39,781	9.3%
Missouri		3	435,215	60,468	13.9%
Missouri		4	410,442	69,601	17.0%
Missouri		5	434,890	68,960	15.9%
Missouri		6	424,512	62,925	14.8%
Missouri		7	436,271	74,839	17.2%
Missouri		8	424,374	90,708	21.4%
Missouri		9	421,810	58,858	14.0%
Montana	State		583,913	86,566	14.8%

Nebraska	State	1,154,729	149,649	13.0%
Nebraska	1	393,503	49,721	12.6%
Nebraska	2	375,777	44,537	11.9%
Nebraska	3	385,449	55,391	14.4%
Nevada	State	912,501	123,972	13.6%
Nevada	1	463,545	68,658	14.8%
Nevada	2	448,956	55,314	12.3%
NewHampshire	State	842,761	101,605	12.1%
NewHampshire	1	420,937	50,981	12.1%
NewHampshire	2	421,824	50,624	12.0%
NewJersey	State	6,015,414	779,824	13.0%
NewJersey	1	443,755	63,280	14.3%
NewJersey	2	451,965	67,644	15.0%
NewJersey	3	451,817	57,643	12.8%
NewJersey	4	453,185	64,925	14.3%
NewJersey	5	462,299	45,432	9.8%
NewJersey	6	472,549	57,008	12.1%
NewJersey	7	473,904	50,687	10.7%
NewJersey	8	469,355	67,681	14.4%
NewJersey	9	490,384	63,093	12.9%
NewJersey	10	454,519	84,453	18.6%
NewJersey	11	467,176	41,074	8.8%
NewJersey	12	459,301	40,769	8.9%
NewJersey	13	465,205	76,135	16.4%
NewMexico	State	1,084,419	159,834	14.7%
NewMexico	1	376,383	50,999	13.5%
NewMexico	2	354,183	53,653	15.1%
NewMexico	3	353,853	55,182	15.6%
NewYork	State	13,895,055	2,003,388	14.4%
NewYork	1	441,398	46,980	10.6%
NewYork	2	447,796	50,011	11.2%
NewYork	3	466,880	45,800	9.8%
NewYork	4	461,144	51,461	11.2%
NewYork	5	469,771	49,653	10.6%
NewYork	6	445,101	76,581	17.2%
NewYork	7	478,746	75,846	15.8%
NewYork	8	488,908	72,187	14.8%
NewYork	9	474,911	75,972	16.0%
NewYork	10	426,316	88,734	20.8%
NewYork	11	428,977	77,484	18.1%
NewYork	12	431,753	81,524	18.9%
NewYork	13	457,389	63,087	13.8%
NewYork	14	515,442	59,071	11.5%
NewYork	15	433,505	93,165	21.5%

NewYork	16	400,813	98,522	24.6%
NewYork	17	443,141	82,280	18.6%
NewYork	18	475,693	56,734	11.9%
NewYork	19	433,701	45,515	10.5%
NewYork	20	434,433	49,219	11.3%
NewYork	21	456,961	60,467	13.2%
NewYork	22	434,218	55,089	12.7%
NewYork	23	432,623	63,049	14.6%
NewYork	24	414,578	59,375	14.3%
NewYork	25	443,825	57,373	12.9%
NewYork	26	449,459	59,902	13.3%
NewYork	27	435,933	52,273	12.0%
NewYork	28	445,114	57,896	13.0%
NewYork	29	447,784	62,329	13.9%
NewYork	30	449,090	70,058	15.6%
NewYork	31	429,652	65,751	15.3%

NorthCarolina	State	5,004,418	809,300	16.2%
NorthCarolina	1	405,585	91,184	22.5%
NorthCarolina	2	422,695	68,536	16.2%
NorthCarolina	3	398,266	67,924	17.1%
NorthCarolina	4	433,694	46,194	10.7%
NorthCarolina	5	434,852	73,016	16.8%
NorthCarolina	6	436,319	59,086	13.5%
NorthCarolina	7	347,446	60,246	17.3%
NorthCarolina	8	402,915	68,290	16.9%
NorthCarolina	9	432,150	52,042	12.0%
NorthCarolina	10	431,677	64,901	15.0%
NorthCarolina	11	438,036	80,860	18.5%
NorthCarolina	12	420,785	77,023	18.3%

NorthDakota	State	460,370	58,051	12.6%
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Ohio	State	8,181,531	1,251,102	15.3%
Ohio	1	425,920	73,144	17.2%
Ohio	2	424,857	57,322	13.5%
Ohio	3	431,325	66,751	15.5%
Ohio	4	420,866	62,905	14.9%
Ohio	5	420,927	58,107	13.8%
Ohio	6	428,783	83,465	19.5%
Ohio	7	419,619	63,791	15.2%
Ohio	8	425,893	59,678	14.0%
Ohio	9	431,333	65,285	15.1%
Ohio	10	442,889	67,666	15.3%
Ohio	11	433,202	88,741	20.5%
Ohio	12	425,720	59,853	14.1%
Ohio	13	424,749	53,062	12.5%
Ohio	14	442,445	65,700	14.8%
Ohio	15	440,675	54,328	12.3%

Ohio	16	426,685	61,280	14.4%
Ohio	17	437,843	73,596	16.8%
Ohio	18	431,577	76,863	17.8%
Ohio	19	446,223	59,565	13.3%
Oklahoma	State	2,319,550	403,139	17.4%
Oklahoma	1	394,382	54,809	13.9%
Oklahoma	2	388,636	80,916	20.8%
Oklahoma	3	393,012	83,580	21.3%
Oklahoma	4	367,006	59,021	16.1%
Oklahoma	5	394,656	55,415	14.0%
Oklahoma	6	381,858	69,398	18.2%
Oregon	State	2,156,119	340,541	15.8%
Oregon	1	433,600	55,051	12.7%
Oregon	2	427,019	72,387	17.0%
Oregon	3	435,649	71,556	16.4%
Oregon	4	435,144	76,269	17.5%
Oregon	5	424,707	65,278	15.4%
Pennsylvania	State	9,203,547	1,392,400	15.1%
Pennsylvania	1	421,666	100,144	23.7%
Pennsylvania	2	446,153	90,537	20.3%
Pennsylvania	3	440,444	79,198	18.0%
Pennsylvania	4	440,812	69,252	15.7%
Pennsylvania	5	434,321	60,259	13.9%
Pennsylvania	6	441,517	66,321	15.0%
Pennsylvania	7	446,169	50,684	11.4%
Pennsylvania	8	428,950	45,329	10.6%
Pennsylvania	9	430,427	69,809	16.2%
Pennsylvania	10	435,033	69,962	16.1%
Pennsylvania	11	444,484	75,184	16.9%
Pennsylvania	12	439,196	76,931	17.5%
Pennsylvania	13	438,736	47,945	10.9%
Pennsylvania	14	451,543	77,964	17.3%
Pennsylvania	15	440,664	55,409	12.6%
Pennsylvania	16	422,736	45,065	10.7%
Pennsylvania	17	432,582	54,941	12.7%
Pennsylvania	18	455,217	69,872	15.3%
Pennsylvania	19	436,371	51,112	11.7%
Pennsylvania	20	443,813	72,322	16.3%
Pennsylvania	21	432,713	64,160	14.8%
RhodeIsland	State	779,538	116,927	15.0%
RhodeIsland	1	391,812	57,700	14.7%
RhodeIsland	2	387,726	59,227	15.3%
SouthCarolina	State	2,563,542	435,184	17.0%
SouthCarolina	1	407,815	58,916	14.4%

South Carolina	2	417,948	58,197	13.9%
South Carolina	3	445,437	76,335	17.1%
South Carolina	4	447,417	72,272	16.2%
South Carolina	5	426,269	75,646	17.7%
South Carolina	6	418,656	93,818	22.4%
South Dakota	State	498,173	69,308	13.9%
Tennessee	State	3,649,377	572,633	15.7%
Tennessee	1	427,462	81,264	19.0%
Tennessee	2	426,614	69,150	16.2%
Tennessee	3	418,122	74,918	17.9%
Tennessee	4	416,178	85,880	20.6%
Tennessee	5	418,212	58,320	13.9%
Tennessee	6	410,149	60,287	14.7%
Tennessee	7	393,234	55,386	14.1%
Tennessee	8	400,654	74,668	18.6%
Tennessee	9	398,602	72,610	18.2%
Texas	State	12,311,442	1,702,790	13.8%
Texas	1	423,089	81,040	19.2%
Texas	2	408,461	78,176	19.1%
Texas	3	431,370	34,575	8.0%
Texas	4	423,501	66,807	15.8%
Texas	5	410,296	69,296	16.9%
Texas	6	423,948	33,819	8.0%
Texas	7	426,400	31,040	7.3%
Texas	8	421,726	41,468	9.8%
Texas	9	420,395	61,837	14.7%
Texas	10	432,619	44,491	10.3%
Texas	11	375,960	62,904	16.7%
Texas	12	414,876	63,261	15.2%
Texas	13	409,597	68,156	16.6%
Texas	14	414,346	62,391	15.1%
Texas	15	387,088	61,746	16.0%
Texas	16	386,157	53,329	13.8%
Texas	17	408,914	70,109	17.1%
Texas	18	419,982	71,356	17.0%
Texas	19	413,252	50,326	12.2%
Texas	20	388,385	60,348	15.5%
Texas	21	421,834	52,199	12.4%
Texas	22	410,502	37,780	9.2%
Texas	23	387,119	51,882	13.4%
Texas	24	405,092	57,415	14.2%
Texas	25	418,895	49,544	11.8%
Texas	26	433,976	31,275	7.2%
Texas	27	392,322	59,965	15.3%
Texas	28	392,664	69,380	17.7%
Texas	29	394,531	63,026	16.0%

Texas	30	414,145	63,849	15.4%
Utah	State	1,134,816	137,344	12.1%
Utah	1	371,830	45,695	12.3%
Utah	2	390,318	44,096	11.3%
Utah	3	372,668	47,553	12.8%
Vermont	State	422,111	47,736	11.3%
Virginia	State	4,593,907	629,094	13.7%
Virginia	1	411,677	54,153	13.2%
Virginia	2	347,252	39,993	11.5%
Virginia	3	401,969	78,616	19.6%
Virginia	4	405,793	66,232	16.3%
Virginia	5	439,369	74,566	17.0%
Virginia	6	438,924	67,297	15.3%
Virginia	7	431,487	47,331	11.0%
Virginia	8	437,913	40,232	9.2%
Virginia	9	443,346	89,156	20.1%
Virginia	10	418,296	40,937	9.8%
Virginia	11	417,881	30,581	7.3%
Washington	State	3,623,143	511,973	14.1%
Washington	1	405,442	41,970	10.4%
Washington	2	395,710	56,594	14.3%
Washington	3	401,099	64,107	16.0%
Washington	4	391,816	62,570	16.0%
Washington	5	401,327	63,560	15.8%
Washington	6	393,198	66,578	16.9%
Washington	7	448,825	62,792	14.0%
Washington	8	399,616	40,738	10.2%
Washington	9	386,110	53,064	13.7%
WestVirginia	State	1,384,904	287,860	20.8%
WestVirginia	1	466,812	84,624	18.1%
WestVirginia	2	459,611	87,745	19.1%
WestVirginia	3	458,481	115,491	25.2%
Wisconsin	State	3,658,887	457,249	12.5%
Wisconsin	1	405,340	50,497	12.5%
Wisconsin	2	416,703	43,268	10.4%
Wisconsin	3	404,654	52,251	12.9%
Wisconsin	4	416,832	51,896	12.5%
Wisconsin	5	399,922	62,250	15.6%
Wisconsin	6	403,592	50,877	12.6%
Wisconsin	7	403,521	55,892	13.9%
Wisconsin	8	403,769	49,828	12.3%
Wisconsin	9	404,554	40,490	10.0%

Wyoming

State

319,524|

34,479

10.8%

08:57 Wednesday, November 29, 1995

TABLE OF DISTRICT BY DISAB

DISTRICT	DISAB		
Frequency			
Percent			
Row Pct			
Col Pct	1	2	Total
1	59123	364413	423536
	0.27	1.65	1.92
	13.96	86.04	
	2.22	1.88	
2	63714	361678	425392
	0.29	1.64	1.93
	14.98	85.02	
	2.39	1.87	
3	54624	364031	418655
	0.25	1.65	1.90
	13.05	86.95	
	2.05	1.88	
4	52773	374235	427008
	0.24	1.70	1.94
	12.36	87.64	
	1.98	1.93	
5	61701	359832	421533
	0.28	1.63	1.91
	14.64	85.36	
	2.32	1.86	
6	49008	395340	444348
	0.22	1.80	2.02
	11.03	88.97	
	1.84	2.04	
7	56425	365410	421835
	0.26	1.66	1.92
	13.38	86.62	
	2.12	1.89	
Total	2662487	1.936E7	2.202E7
	12.09	87.91	100.00

(Continued)

Box 1

DISABLED Citizens
PER C.D.

Box 2

NON DISABLED Citizens
PER C.D.



Unique People's Voting Project
40 Brooks Avenue, #2
Venice, CA 90291



AARP/VOTE 601 E Street, NW • Washington, DC 20049

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08:57 Wednesday, November 29, 1995

TABLE OF DISTRICT BY DISAB

DISTRICT	DISAB		
Frequency			
Percent			
Row Pct			
Col Pct	1	2	Total
8	68961	412234	481195
	0.31	1.87	2.19
	14.33	85.67	
	2.59	2.13	
9	61722	385517	447239
	0.28	1.75	2.03
	13.80	86.20	
	2.32	1.99	
10	39229	392467	431696
	0.18	1.78	1.96
	9.09	90.91	
	1.47	2.03	
11	58030	346843	404873
	0.26	1.58	1.84
	14.33	85.67	
	2.18	1.79	
12	48395	408062	456457
	0.22	1.85	2.07
	10.60	89.40	
	1.82	2.11	
13	48931	377316	426247
	0.22	1.71	1.94
	11.48	88.52	
	1.84	1.95	
14	40526	416683	457209
	0.18	1.89	2.08
	8.86	91.14	
	1.52	2.15	
Total	2662487	1.936E7	2.202E7
	12.09	87.91	100.00

(Continued)



AARP/OTE 601 E Street, NW • Washington, DC 20049 202-638-7770 • 202-638-7771

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08:57 Wednesday, November 29, 1995

TABLE OF DISTRICT BY DISAB

DISTRICT	DISAB		
Frequency			
Percent			
Row Pct			
Col Pct	1	2	Total
15	40045	404579	444624
	0.18	1.84	2.02
	9.01	90.99	
	1.50	2.09	
16	47388	361599	408987
	0.22	1.64	1.86
	11.59	88.41	
	1.78	1.87	
17	46738	373950	420688
	0.21	1.70	1.91
	11.11	88.89	
	1.76	1.93	
18	55208	336111	391319
	0.25	1.53	1.78
	14.11	85.89	
	2.07	1.74	
19	54627	350107	404734
	0.25	1.59	1.84
	13.50	86.50	
	2.05	1.81	
20	60902	312535	373437
	0.28	1.42	1.70
	16.31	83.69	
	2.29	1.61	
21	55745	342304	398049
	0.25	1.55	1.81
	14.00	86.00	
	2.09	1.77	
Total	2662487	1.936E7	2.202E7
	12.09	87.91	100.00

(Continued)



AARP/NOTE 601 E Street, NW • Washington, DC 20049 1-800-428-6267

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08:57 Wednesday, November 29, 1995

TABLE OF DISTRICT BY DISAB

DISTRICT	DISAB		
Frequency			
Percent			
Row Pct			
Col Pct	1	2	Total
22	48661	394495	443156
	0.22	1.79	2.01
	10.98	89.02	
	1.83	2.04	
23	43697	369354	413051
	0.20	1.68	1.88
	10.58	89.42	
	1.64	1.91	
24	40188	410726	450914
	0.18	1.87	2.05
	8.91	91.09	
	1.51	2.12	
25	41267	373842	415109
	0.19	1.70	1.89
	9.94	90.06	
	1.55	1.93	
26	48144	362036	410180
	0.22	1.64	1.86
	11.74	88.26	
	1.81	1.87	
27	55359	390404	445763
	0.25	1.77	2.02
	12.42	87.58	
	2.08	2.02	
28	46971	376320	423291
	0.21	1.71	1.92
	11.10	88.90	
	1.76	1.94	
Total	2662487	1.936E7	2.202E7
	12.09	87.91	100.00

(Continued)



AARP/VOTE 601 E Street, NW • Washington, DC 20049 1-800-427-1500

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08:57 Wednesday, November 29, 1995

TABLE OF DISTRICT BY DISAB

DISTRICT	DISAB		
Frequency			
Percent			
Row Pct			
Col Pct	1	2	Total
29	55216	441937	497153
	0.25	2.01	2.26
	11.11	88.89	
	2.07	2.28	
30	63677	352230	415907
	0.29	1.60	1.89
	15.31	84.69	
	2.39	1.82	
31	53458	349834	403292
	0.24	1.59	1.83
	13.26	86.74	
	2.01	1.81	
32	66929	368599	435528
	0.30	1.67	1.98
	15.37	84.63	
	2.51	1.90	
33	57248	327224	384472
	0.26	1.49	1.75
	14.89	85.11	
	2.15	1.69	
34	51627	350898	402525
	0.23	1.59	1.83
	12.83	87.17	
	1.94	1.81	
35	66158	322962	389120
	0.30	1.47	1.77
	17.00	83.00	
	2.48	1.67	
Total	2662487	1.936E7	2.202E7
	12.09	87.91	100.00

(Continued)



AARP/VOTE 601 E Street, NW • Washington, DC 20049 202-638-8877 202-638-8878

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08:57 Wednesday, November 29, 1995

TABLE OF DISTRICT BY DISAB

DISTRICT	DISAB		
Frequency			
Percent			
Row Pct			
Col Pct	1	2	Total
36	41727	420970	462697
	0.19	1.91	2.10
	9.02	90.98	
	1.57	2.17	
37	62983	312098	375081
	0.29	1.42	1.70
	16.79	83.21	
	2.37	1.61	
38	54288	381202	435490
	0.25	1.73	1.98
	12.47	87.53	
	2.04	1.97	
39	41976	388744	430720
	0.19	1.77	1.96
	9.75	90.25	
	1.58	2.01	
40	52779	354996	407775
	0.24	1.61	1.85
	12.94	87.06	
	1.98	1.83	
41	42166	358036	400202
	0.19	1.63	1.82
	10.54	89.46	
	1.58	1.85	
42	47462	333459	380921
	0.22	1.51	1.73
	12.46	87.54	
	1.78	1.72	
Total	2662487	1.936E7	2.202E7
	12.09	87.91	100.00

(Continued)



AARP/VOTE 601 E Street, NW • Washington, DC 20049 1-800-428-6247

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08:57 Wednesday, November 29, 1995

TABLE OF DISTRICT BY DISAB

DISTRICT	DISAB		
Frequency			
Percent			
Row Pct			
Col Pct	1	2	Total
43	46509	354460	400969
	0.21	1.61	1.82
	11.60	88.40	
	1.75	1.83	
44	58247	358895	417142
	0.26	1.63	1.89
	13.96	86.04	
	2.19	1.85	
45	43803	406971	450774
	0.20	1.85	2.05
	9.72	90.28	
	1.65	2.10	
46	46146	359220	405366
	0.21	1.63	1.84
	11.38	88.62	
	1.73	1.86	
47	34916	407201	442117
	0.16	1.85	2.01
	7.90	92.10	
	1.31	2.10	
48	36179	390517	426696
	0.16	1.77	1.94
	8.48	91.52	
	1.36	2.02	
49	47872	432070	479942
	0.22	1.96	2.18
	9.97	90.03	
	1.80	2.23	
Total	2662487	1.936E7	2.202E7
	12.09	87.91	100.00

(Continued)



08:57 Wednesday, November 29, 1995

TABLE OF DISTRICT BY DISAB

DISTRICT	DISAB		
Frequency			
Percent			
Row Pct			
Col Pct	1	2	Total
50	56148	341969	398117
	0.25	1.55	1.81
	14.10	85.90	
	2.11	1.77	
51	36716	395891	432607
	0.17	1.80	1.96
	8.49	91.51	
	1.38	2.05	
52	50155	365249	415404
	0.23	1.66	1.89
	12.07	87.93	
	1.88	1.89	
Total	2662487	1.936E7	2.202E7
	12.09	87.91	100.00



AARP/VOTE 601 E Street, NW • Washington, DC 20049 202-638-7700 2-202-638-7700

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The SAS System

13:29 Thursday, February 1, 1996

TABLE OF DISTRICT BY AGE CAT

DISTRICT	AGECAT		
Frequency			
Percent			
Row Pct			
Col Pct	1	2	Total
1	28266	30857	59123
	1.06	1.16	2.22
	47.81	52.19	
	2.15	2.28	
2	28290	35424	63714
	1.06	1.33	2.39
	46.40	55.60	
	2.16	2.52	
3	25966	28558	54524
	0.98	1.08	2.05
	47.54	52.46	
	1.98	2.12	
4	25742	27031	52773
	0.97	1.02	1.98
	48.78	51.22	
	1.96	2.00	
5	31305	30396	61701
	1.18	1.14	2.32
	50.74	49.26	
	2.39	2.25	
6	24126	24882	49008
	0.91	0.93	1.84
	49.23	50.77	
	1.84	1.84	
7	28828	27597	56425
	1.08	1.04	2.12
	51.09	48.91	
	2.20	2.04	
Total	1312043	1350444	2662487
	49.28	50.72	100.00

(Continued)

Age Distribution
of Persons 18+
with a Disability

The SAS System

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13:29 Thursday, February 1, 1996

TABLE OF DISTRICT BY AGE CAT

DISTRICT	AGECAT		
Frequency			
Percent			
Row Pct			
Col Pct	1	2	Total
8	32850	36111	68961
	1.23	1.36	2.59
	47.64	52.36	
	2.50	2.67	
9	29856	31866	61722
	1.12	1.20	2.32
	48.37	51.63	
	2.28	2.36	
10	18193	21036	39229
	0.68	0.79	1.47
	46.38	53.62	
	1.39	1.56	
11	27724	30306	58030
	1.04	1.14	2.18
	47.78	52.22	
	2.11	2.24	
12	19525	28870	48395
	0.73	1.08	1.82
	40.35	59.65	
	1.49	2.14	
13	24295	24636	48931
	0.91	0.93	1.84
	49.63	50.35	
	1.85	1.82	
14	19065	21461	40526
	0.72	0.81	1.52
	47.04	52.96	
	1.45	1.59	
Total	1312043	1350444	2662487
	49.28	50.72	100.00

(Continued)

The SAS System

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13:29 Thursday, February 1, 1996

TABLE OF DISTRICT BY AGE CAT

DISTRICT	AGECAT		
Frequency			
Percent			
Row Pct			
Col Pct	1	2	Total
15	18614	21431	40045
	0.70	0.80	1.50
	46.48	53.52	
	1.42	1.59	
16	26068	21320	47388
	0.98	0.80	1.78
	55.01	44.99	
	1.99	1.58	
17	23560	23178	46738
	0.88	0.87	1.76
	50.41	49.59	
	1.80	1.72	
18	26573	28635	55208
	1.00	1.08	2.07
	48.13	51.87	
	2.03	2.12	
19	26103	28524	54627
	0.98	1.07	2.05
	47.78	52.22	
	1.99	2.11	
20	31120	29782	60902
	1.17	1.12	2.29
	51.10	48.90	
	2.37	2.21	
21	26789	28956	55745
	1.01	1.09	2.09
	48.06	51.94	
	2.04	2.14	
Total	1312043	1350444	2662487
	49.28	50.72	100.00

(Continued)

The SAS System

13:29 Thursday, February 1, 1996

TABLE OF DISTRICT BY AGE CAT

DISTRICT	AGECAT		
Frequency			
Percent			
Row Pct			
Col Pct	1	2	Total
22	23621	25040	48661
	0.89	0.94	1.83
	48.54	51.46	
	1.80	1.85	
23	21507	22190	43697
	0.81	0.83	1.64
	49.22	50.78	
	1.64	1.64	
24	17697	22491	40188
	0.66	0.84	1.51
	44.04	55.96	
	1.35	1.67	
25	20996	20271	41267
	0.79	0.76	1.55
	50.88	49.12	
	1.60	1.53	
26	26122	22022	48144
	0.98	0.83	1.81
	54.26	45.74	
	1.99	1.63	
27	26802	30557	57359
	0.93	1.15	2.08
	44.80	55.20	
	1.89	2.26	
28	20782	26189	46971
	0.78	0.98	1.76
	44.24	55.76	
	1.58	1.94	
Total	1312043	1350444	2662487
	49.28	50.72	100.00

(Continued)

The SAS System

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13:29 Thursday, February 1, 1996

TABLE OF DISTRICT BY AGE CAT

DISTRICT	AGECAT		
Frequency			
Percent			
Row Pct			
Col Pct	1	2	Total
29	21673	33543	55216
	0.81	1.26	2.07
	39.25	60.75	
	1.65	2.48	
30	37042	26635	63677
	1.39	1.00	2.39
	58.17	41.83	
	2.82	1.97	
31	27754	25704	53458
	1.04	0.97	2.01
	51.92	48.08	
	2.12	1.90	
32	32467	34462	66929
	1.22	1.29	2.51
	48.51	51.49	
	2.47	2.55	
33	34211	23037	57248
	1.28	0.87	2.15
	59.76	40.24	
	2.61	1.71	
34	25586	26061	51627
	0.96	0.98	1.94
	49.56	50.44	
	1.95	1.93	
35	37328	28830	66158
	1.40	1.08	2.48
	56.42	43.58	
	2.85	2.13	
Total	1312043	1350444	2662487
	49.28	50.72	100.00

(Continued)

The SAS System

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13:29 Thursday, February 1, 1996

TABLE OF DISTRICT BY AGE CAT

DISTRICT	AGECAT		
Frequency			
Percent			
Row Pct			
Col Pct	1	2	Total
36	18581	23146	41727
	0.70	0.87	1.57
	44.53	55.47	
	1.42	1.71	
37	35880	27103	62983
	1.35	1.02	2.37
	56.97	43.03	
	2.73	2.01	
38	25769	28519	54288
	0.97	1.07	2.04
	47.47	52.53	
	1.96	2.11	
39	19600	22376	41976
	0.74	0.84	1.58
	46.69	53.31	
	1.49	1.66	
40	23697	29082	52779
	0.89	1.09	1.98
	44.90	55.10	
	1.81	2.15	
41	25233	16933	42166
	0.95	0.64	1.58
	59.84	40.16	
	1.92	1.25	
42	25264	22198	47462
	0.95	0.83	1.78
	53.23	46.77	
	1.93	1.64	
Total	1312043	1350444	2662487
	49.28	50.72	100.00

(Continued)

The SAS System

7

13:29 Thursday, February 1, 1996

TABLE OF DISTRICT BY AGE CAT

DISTRICT	AGECAT		
Frequency			
Percent			
Row Pct			
Col Pct	1	2	Total
43	24544	21965	46509
	0.92	0.82	1.75
	52.77	47.23	
	1.87	1.63	
44	25139	33108	58247
	0.94	1.24	2.19
	43.16	56.84	
	1.92	2.45	
45	20473	23330	43803
	0.77	0.88	1.65
	46.74	53.26	
	1.56	1.73	
46	26592	19554	46146
	1.00	0.73	1.73
	57.63	42.37	
	2.03	1.45	
47	15688	19228	34916
	0.59	0.72	1.31
	44.93	55.07	
	1.20	1.42	
48	17482	18697	36179
	0.66	0.70	1.36
	48.32	51.68	
	1.33	1.38	
49	23614	24258	47872
	0.89	0.91	1.80
	49.33	50.67	
	1.80	1.80	
Total	1312043	1350444	2662487
	49.28	50.72	100.00

(Continued)

The SAS System

2

13:29 Thursday, February 1, 1996

TABLE OF DISTRICT BY AGE CAT

DISTRICT	AGECAT		
Frequency			
Percent			
Row Pct			
Col Pct	1	2	Total

50	29841	26307	56148
	1.12	0.99	2.11
	53.15	46.85	
	2.27	1.95	

51	16622	20094	36716
	0.62	0.75	1.38
	45.27	54.73	
	1.27	1.49	

52	23578	26577	50155
	0.89	1.00	1.88
	47.01	52.99	
	1.80	1.97	

Total	1312043	1350444	2662487
	49.28	50.72	100.00

PERM ABS VOTERS

CDS	VOTERS	HOUSEHOLDS	PHONES
01	3112	2422	1452
02	4235	3604	2586
03	1683	1515	1149
04	1915	1668	1257
05	1965	1773	1220
06	10661	9166	6685
07	5036	4530	2890
08	13068	11658	7369
09	4666	4209	2432
10	5435	4773	3375
11	2504	2255	1500
12	8029	6990	4344
13	3062	2677	1510
14	2000	1851	1258
15	1407	1281	796
16	762	707	462
17	866	775	549
18	3430	2591	1412
19	4670	4246	3031
20	2598	2370	1746
21	1181	1070	826
22	2318	2094	1586
23	2014	1675	879
24	1095	985	602
25	568	539	377
26	602	557	337
27	1240	1157	779
28	831	786	537
29	1571	1470	993
30	629	596	376
31	571	533	366
32	1254	1151	772
33	346	329	202
34	668	625	444
35	1454	1208	830
36	930	867	615
37	552	516	352
38	1217	1143	730
39	1926	1733	1129
41	380	339	235
43	2293	2020	1534
44	3922	3420	2815
45	2924	2649	1838
46	1843	1672	1053
47	3864	3487	2477
48	1284	1124	785
TOTALS	118581	104806	70492

<u>State</u>	<u>Democratic Candidates</u>	<u>Republican Candidates</u>	<u>Last</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Rating</u>
AR-03		TIM HUTCHINSON	68%	Solid Rep
AR-04	Jay Bradford, St. Sen., '94 nominee (3)	JAY DICKEY	52%	Likely Rep

CALIFORNIA (Filing deadline TBA; primary TBA)

CA-01		FRANK RIGGS*	53%	Lean Rep
CA-02		WALLY HERGER	64%	Solid Rep
CA-03	VIC FAZIO		49%	Lean Dem
CA-04		JOHN DOOLITTLE	61%	Solid Rep
CA-05	ROBERT MATSUI		68%	Solid Dem
CA-06	LYNN WOOLSEY		58%	Solid Dem
CA-07	GEORGE MILLER		70%	Solid Dem
CA-08	NANCY PELOSI		82%	Solid Dem
CA-09	RONALD DELLUMS		72%	Solid Dem
CA-10		BILL BAKER	59%	Solid Rep
CA-11		RICHARD POMBO	62%	Solid Rep
CA-12	TOM LANTOS		67%	Solid Dem
CA-13	FORTNEY "PETE" STARK		64%	Solid Dem
CA-14	ANNA ESHOO		61%	Solid Dem
CA-15	NORMAN MINETA		60%	Solid Dem
CA-16	ZOE LOFGREN*		65%	Solid Dem
CA-17	SAM FARR		52%	Lean Dem
CA-18	GARY CONDIT		65%	Solid Dem
CA-19		GEORGE RADANOVICH*	57%	Likely Rep
CA-20	CALVIN DOOLEY		56%	Solid Dem
CA-21		BILL THOMAS	69%	Solid Rep
✓ CA-22	Walter Capps, UCSB professor, '94 nominee (3)	ANDREA SEASTRAND*	49%	Toss Up
CA-23		ELTON GALLEGLY	66%	Solid Rep
CA-24	TONY BEILENSON		49%	Lean Dem
CA-25		HOWARD "BUCK" McKEON	65%	Solid Rep
CA-26	HOWARD BERMAN		63%	Solid Dem

State	Democratic Candidates	Republican Candidates	Last %	Rating
CA-27		CARLOS MOORHEAD	52%	Lean Rep
CA-28		DAVID DREIER		
CA-29	HENRY WAXMAN		67%	Solid Rep
CA-30	XAVIER BECERRA		68%	Solid Dem
CA-31	MATTHEW MARTINEZ		66%	Solid Dem
CA-32	JULIAN DIXON		59%	Solid Dem
CA-33	LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD		78%	Solid Dem
CA-34	ESTEBAN TORRES		81%	Solid Dem
CA-35	MAXINE WATERS		62%	Solid Dem
CA-36	JANE HARMAN		78%	Solid Dem
CA-37	WALTER TUCKER	Susan Brooks, fmr Rancho Palos Verdes mayor, '94 nominee (3)	48%	Toss Up
CA-38		STEVE HORN	78%	Solid Dem
CA-39		ED ROYCE	59%	Likely Rep
CA-40		JERRY LEWIS	66%	Solid Rep
CA-41		JAY KIM	71%	Solid Rep
CA-42	GEORGE BROWN, Jr.		62%	Solid Rep
CA-43		KEN CALVERT	51%	Toss Up
CA-44		SONNY BONO	55%	Likely Rep
CA-45		DANA ROHRBACHER	56%	Likely Rep
CA-46		BOB DORNAN	69%	Solid Rep
		If Dornan retires: Dan Young, Santa Ana mayor (3)	57%	Likely Rep
CA-47		CHRISTOPHER COX	72%	Solid Rep
CA-48		RON PACKARD	73%	Solid Rep
CA-49		BRIAN BILBRAY*	49%	Lean Rep
CA-50	BOB FILNER		57%	Solid Dem
CA-51		RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM	67%	Solid Rep
CA-52		DUNCAN HUNTER	64%	Solid Rep
COLORADO				
CO-01	PAT SCHROEDER		60%	Solid Dem

CA⁴ → meet w/ all directors

Coverages of CA. Seniors → all NGA leaders

	CD	LEAD A	LEAD D
1.	1	Riggs (52) 53	
2.	17		Farr 5270
3.	19	Rodanovich 57	
4.	22	Seabrook 49	
5.	24	Be	Beilenson 49
6.	27	Moorhead 52	
7.	36	Hornman 48	Hornman 48
? 8.	38	Horn 54 (?)	
9.	42		Brown Jr. 51
10.	43	Colvent 55	
11.	44	Bono 56	
? 12.	46	*Donner 57	
13	49	Billings 49	

*Assuming retirement



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FYI

Put Ability to Work!

**Labor force activity of persons with disabilities: Data from the 1994 Survey of
Income and Program Participation (SIPP)**

- In late 1994, about 30 million persons ages 20-64 were classified as being disabled, about one out of every five persons in that age range. The disabled were split almost evenly between those with moderate and severe disabilities. (See Table A.)
- Only about 26 percent of people ages 20-64 classified as severely disabled were working. (This is properly presented as an *employment rate*, or *employment-population ratio*, of 26 percent, NOT an *unemployment rate* of 74 percent.) This compares with nearly 82 percent of people with no disabilities. The labor market activity of persons the same ages with moderate disabilities was similar to that of nondisabled persons.
- The unemployment rate for persons ages 20-64 with severe disabilities was 10.9 percent -- about 3 times that of persons without disabilities.

Table A. Labor force activity in 1994 of persons ages 20-64 years by disability status
(numbers in thousands)

Labor force status	No disability	Moderate disability	Severe disability
Population	123,042	15,569	14,350
With labor force activity	103,942	12,708	4,229
Percent of population	84.5	81.6	29.5
Employed	100,338	11,939	3,767
Percent of population	81.5	76.7	26.3
Unemployed ¹	3,604	769	462
Unemployment rate ²	3.5	6.1	10.9
Not in labor force---	19,100	2,861	10,121
Percent of population	15.5	18.4	70.5

¹The unemployed are defined as those with no job but who looked for work or were on layoff at least part of the month.

²The unemployment rate is the percent of the total with labor force activity who did not have a job but looked for work or were on layoff at least part of the month.

Note: These estimates differ from "official" labor force estimates from the Current Population Survey because of differences in concepts, survey methodology, and reference period.

Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, Sept. -- Dec., 1994
Bureau of the Census

Handwritten calculations:
26.9
28.1
26.2
10.1
2.1
1.3
1.4
1.3

Concepts and Definitions

Labor Force

- Population Noninstitutional population ages 20-64
- Employed Worked any time during one-month reference period
- Unemployed Did not work but looked for work or was on layoff during reference period
- Not in labor force Did not work or look for work during reference period
- Employment rate (or employment-population ratio) Employed as a percent of a group's population
- With labor force activity Sum of the employed and the unemployed
- Unemployment rate Unemployed as percent of those with labor force activity

Disability Status

A person has a disability if he/she:

- uses a wheelchair, cane, crutches, or walker (i.e., mobility aids);
- has difficulty with activities such as seeing, hearing, or climbing stairs;
- has difficulty getting around inside the home, dressing, eating, or preparing meals;
- has a learning disability, or any mental or emotional condition;
- has a condition that limits the type or amount of work performed; or
- is under age 65 and receives Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments or Medicare.

An individual has a severe disability if he/she:

- is a long-term user of a mobility aid;
- is unable, or needs assistance, to see, hear, or climb stairs;
- is unable, or needs assistance, to get around inside the home, dress, eat, or prepare meals; or
- is under age 65 and receives SSI payments or Medicare

Measuring disability status in the Survey of Income and Program Participation

Identifying people with disabilities in the context of a household survey such as the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) is by no means easy. The main challenge is to achieve some level of consistency across respondents. That is, different respondents with similar conditions or problems should answer the same questions similarly. The specific questions that are asked, of course, depend on the definition of disability that is adopted.

Definitions of disability can be categorized into four broad conceptual areas:¹

1. A *specific condition* (active pathology) that interferes with normal, everyday life.
2. An *impairment* that involves:
 - a. A specific condition. (See item 1.)
 - b. Residual losses or abnormalities that remain after the condition is controlled or eliminated.
 - c. Losses or abnormalities not associated with any specific condition.
3. A *functional limitation* that affects the way in which an individual functions, such as a limitation in the ability to see, hear, walk, or lift something heavy, like a bag of groceries.
4. An *inability or limitation in performing a social role or task*, such as working at a job, obtaining an education, or caring for oneself.

The SIPP uses both the functional limitation concept and the concept of inability or limitation in performing a social role or task in forming its definition of disability. This leads to some problems, however. Using the second of the two concepts to identify persons with disabilities introduces an element of uncertainty, especially over time. An individual who has a disability in one period due to an inability or limitation in performing a social role or task may not be disabled in a different period if some change takes place in his or her condition or environment. On the other hand, it is reasonable to assume that the first of the two concepts—of a functional limitation—would consistently identify people with a disability. That is, individuals with a specific functional limitation (say, visual impairment) are likely to be identified as members of the appropriate universe both on a current basis and over time.

The SIPP disability topical modules collect information regarding both functional impairment and inability or limitation in performing a social role or task, which is then used to determine one's disability status. The types of information collected are, in general outline, as follows:

1. Whether a person uses a wheelchair, a cane, crutches, or a walker.
 2. Whether the person finds it difficult or is unable to:
 - a. See words and letters in ordinary newspaper print.
 - b. Hear what is said in a normal conversation with another person.
 - c. Have his or her speech understood.
 - d. Lift and carry a full bag of groceries.
 - e. Climb a flight of stairs without resting.
 - f. Walk three city blocks.
 3. Whether the person finds it difficult or is unable to use the telephone.
 4. Whether the person has difficulty with, or needs the help of, another person with:
 - a. Getting around inside the home.
 - b. Getting in and out of bed or a chair.
 - c. Taking a bath or shower.
 - d. Dressing.
 - e. Eating.
 - f. Using the toilet, including getting to the toilet.
 - g. Going outside the home to shop or visit a doctor's office.
 - h. Keeping track of money and bills.
 - i. Preparing meals.
 - j. Doing light housework, such as washing dishes or sweeping the floor.
 5. Whether the person has any of the following conditions:
 - a. A learning disability.
 - b. Mental retardation.
 - c. Any other developmental disability.
 - d. Alzheimer's disease, senility, or dementia.
 - e. Any other mental or emotional condition.
 6. Whether the person has a condition that limits the kind or amount of work that he or she can do and whether the person is prevented from working at a job.
 7. Whether the person has a condition that limits or prevents work around the house.
 8. Whether the person receives supplemental security income (SSI) payments and whether the person is covered by medicare. (If the person is under 65 years, he or she must have qualified for these programs on the basis of having a disability.)
- In the SIPP, a person is considered to have a disability if any of the following conditions is met:
- (a) The person has difficulty with one or more of the

Continued—Measuring disability status

activities mentioned in items 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 of the preceding list.

- (b) The person has one or more of the conditions listed in item 5.
- (c) The person uses a wheelchair or is a long-term user of a cane, crutches, or a walker.
- (d) The person is under 65 years and receives SSI or is covered by medicare.

A person is considered to have a *severe* disability if any of the following conditions is met:

- (a) The person is unable to perform one or more of the activities mentioned in items 2, 6, and 7 of the preceding list.

- (b) The person needs the help of another person to perform one or more of the activities mentioned in item 4 of the preceding list.
- (c) The person has mental retardation, another developmental disability, Alzheimer's disease, senility, or dementia.
- (d) The person uses a wheelchair or is a long-term user of a cane, crutches, or a walker.
- (e) The person is under 65 years and receives SSI or is covered by medicare.

¹ See Saad Nagi, "Disability Concepts Revisited: Implications for Prevention," in Andrew M. Pope and Alvin R. Tarlov, eds., *Disability in America: Toward a National Agenda for Prevention* (Washington, DC, National Academy Press, 1991), appendix A.

Fax-on-demand available

Users of data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics can request a fax of news releases, historical data, and technical information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, from the Bureau's fax-on-demand system.

Users can receive news releases of major economic indicators (see schedule on back cover) at 8:45 a.m. on the morning the data are released. The number to obtain data from the national office is:

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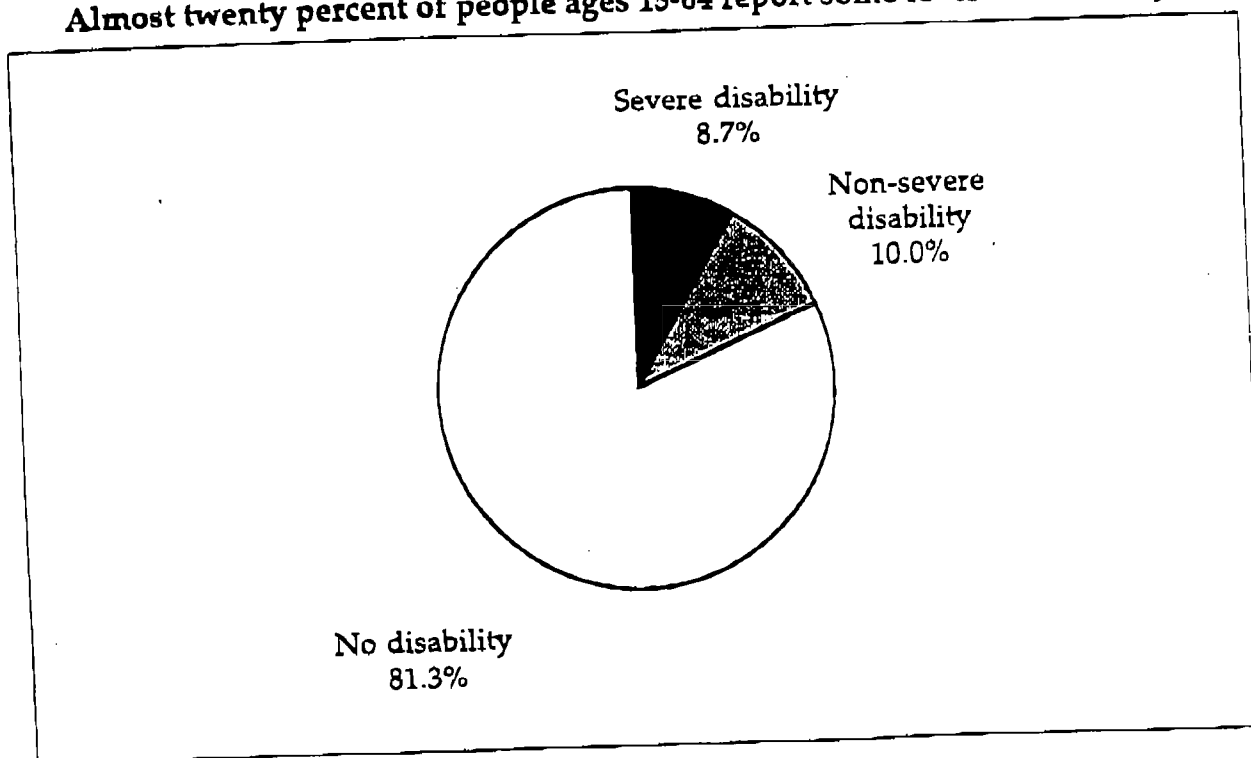
Use a touch-tone telephone and follow the voice instructions for entering document codes and your fax telephone number. The fax-on-demand catalog, containing a list of available documents and codes, can be obtained by entering code 1000. You may request up to four documents with each call. Faxes are sent immediately following the request. If your fax line is busy, the system attempts to send the requested material four times before disconnecting.

How many working-age people in the United States have a disability?

According to the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), 32 million working-age people (or 18.7% of the population age 15 to 64) have a disability. The SIPP provides an opportunity to examine disability and work using a definition of disability consistent with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Compared to information from the National Health Interview Survey or the Current Population Survey, the SIPP definition of disability is more broad-based, covering a variety of limitations that may or may not be related to work. The SIPP definition clearly includes people who have reported being limited or unable to work as well as those who have qualified for a Social Security program based on inability to work. But the SIPP definition also includes people who use wheelchairs, report functional limitations or have other specified conditions, but may be fully employed and report no limitation in the amount or kind of work. Using the SIPP definitions, 18.7% of the working-age population 15-64 (32 million people) report a disability. Severe disabilities were reported by 8.7% (15 million); non-severe disabilities account for the other 10% (17 million).

Almost twenty percent of people ages 15-64 report some level of disability.



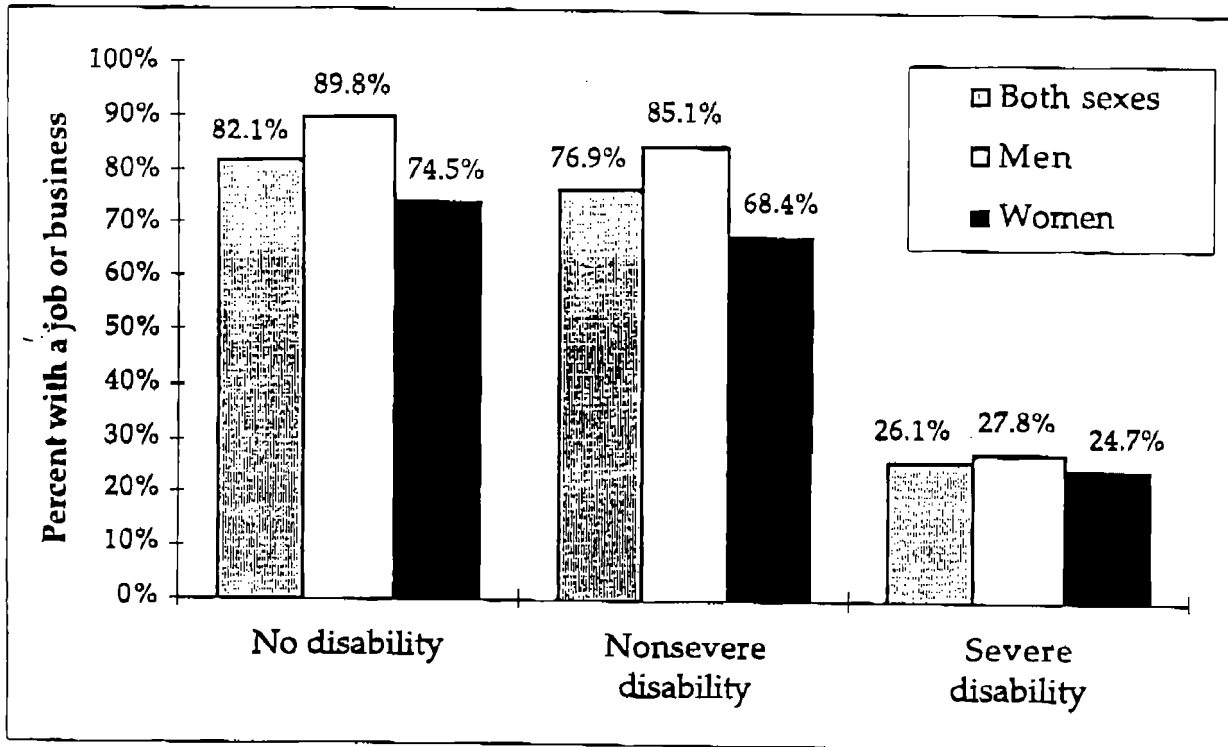
Source: McNeil (1997), Americans with Disabilities: 1994-95.
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/disable.html>
 Survey: SIPP, 1994-95.

What percentage of people with a disability are employed?

People with a disability are less likely to have a job or business than people with no disability. For people ages 21 to 64 with no disability, the likelihood of having a job or business is 82.1%. For people with a non-severe disability, the rate is 76.9%; the rate drops to 26.1% for those with a severe disability.

The rates are lower for women than for men, regardless of disability status.

Employment is lower for people with a disability and much lower for those with a severe disability.



Source: McNeil (1997), *Americans with Disabilities: 1994-95*.

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/disable.html>

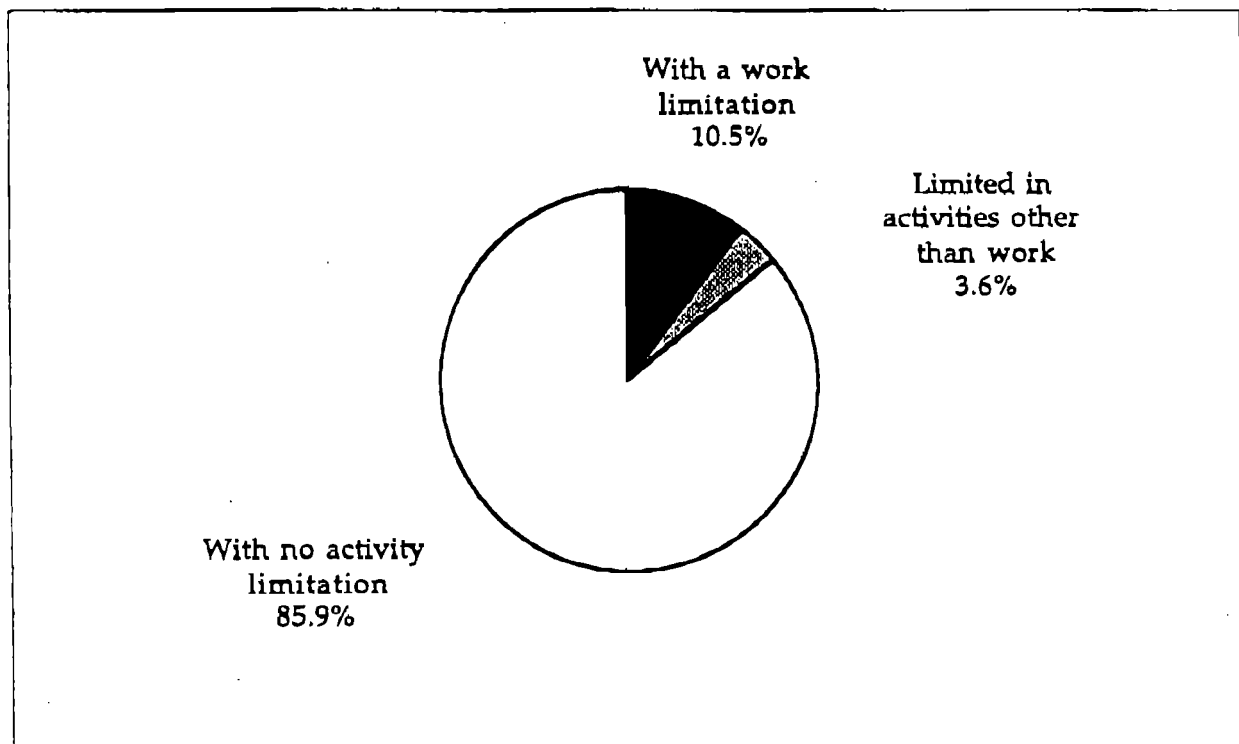
Survey: SIPP, 1994-95.

How many people have a work limitation?

According to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), 16.2 million working-age people have a work limitation (10.5% of the population, 18-64 years of age).

The NHIS measures the relationship between disability and work in a way that differs from the SIPP definition, and therefore yields different estimates of the numbers of working-age people who are disabled. The traditional measure of disability employed by the NHIS is based on questions about limitations in one's major activity due to a chronic health condition. For people 18 to 69 years of age, the major activity is defined as working at a job or business. Although the NHIS also asks questions about limitations in other activities, such as activities of daily living, instrumental activities of daily living, and needs for personal assistance, the questions about limitations in working at a job or business are most directly relevant to the topics of this publication, work and disability.

Over ten percent of working-age people report work limitation.



Source: LaPlante & Carlson (1996), Disability Statistics Report 7, Table 2, p. 66.
Survey: NHIS, 1992.

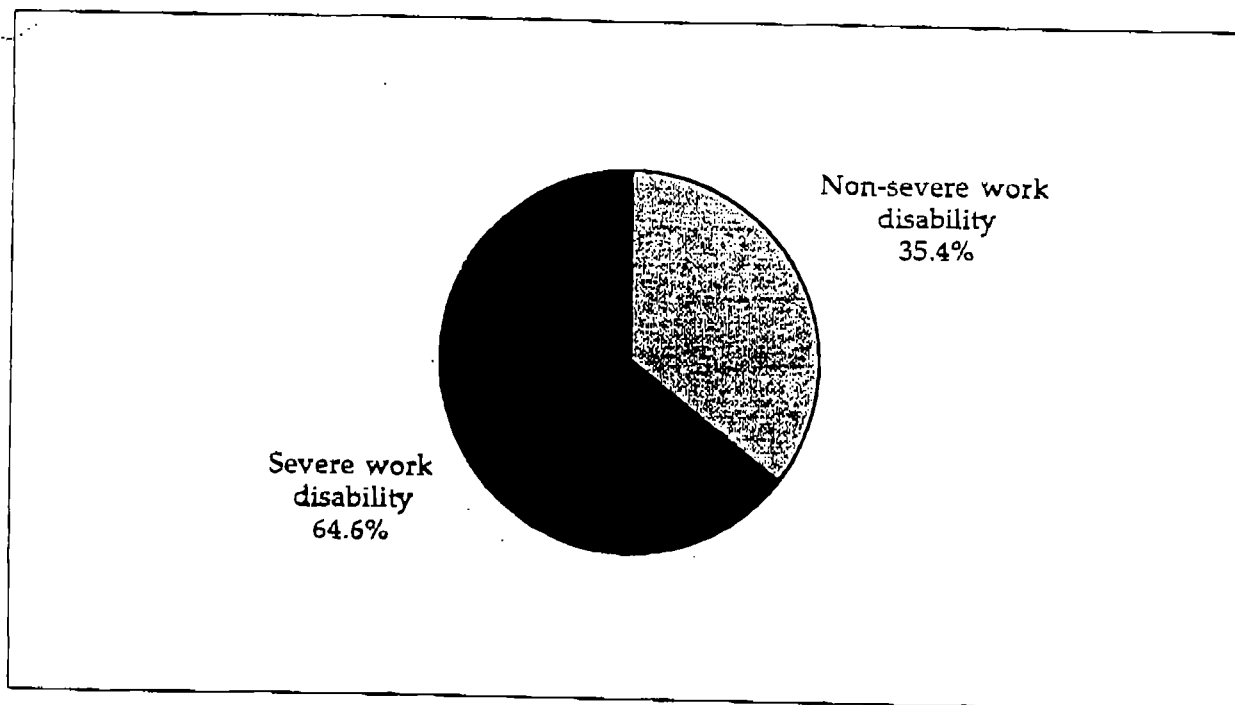
How many people have a work disability or a severe work disability?

The Current Population Survey (CPS) asks people whether they have a **work disability** (a condition that limits the kind or amount of work they can do) or a **severe work disability** (a condition that prevents them from working). According to this definition, 17.4 million people, or 10.2% of the 1997 working-age U.S. population ages 16-64 years, had a disability that prevents or limits work.

The CPS classifies persons as having a severe work disability if (1) they did not work in the survey week because of a long-term physical or mental illness that prevents the performance of any kind of work, (2) they did not work at all in the previous year because of illness or disability, (3) they were under 65 years of age and covered by Medicare, or (4) they were under 65 years of age and a recipient of Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

It is estimated that 11.3 million people of working age (16-64) have a severe work disability. Those with a severe work disability comprise 64.6% of the 17.4 million people with a work disability as measured by the CPS.

Nearly two-thirds of all work disabilities are severe.



Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census Website, Table 197.
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/disable/cps>
Survey: CPS, 1997.

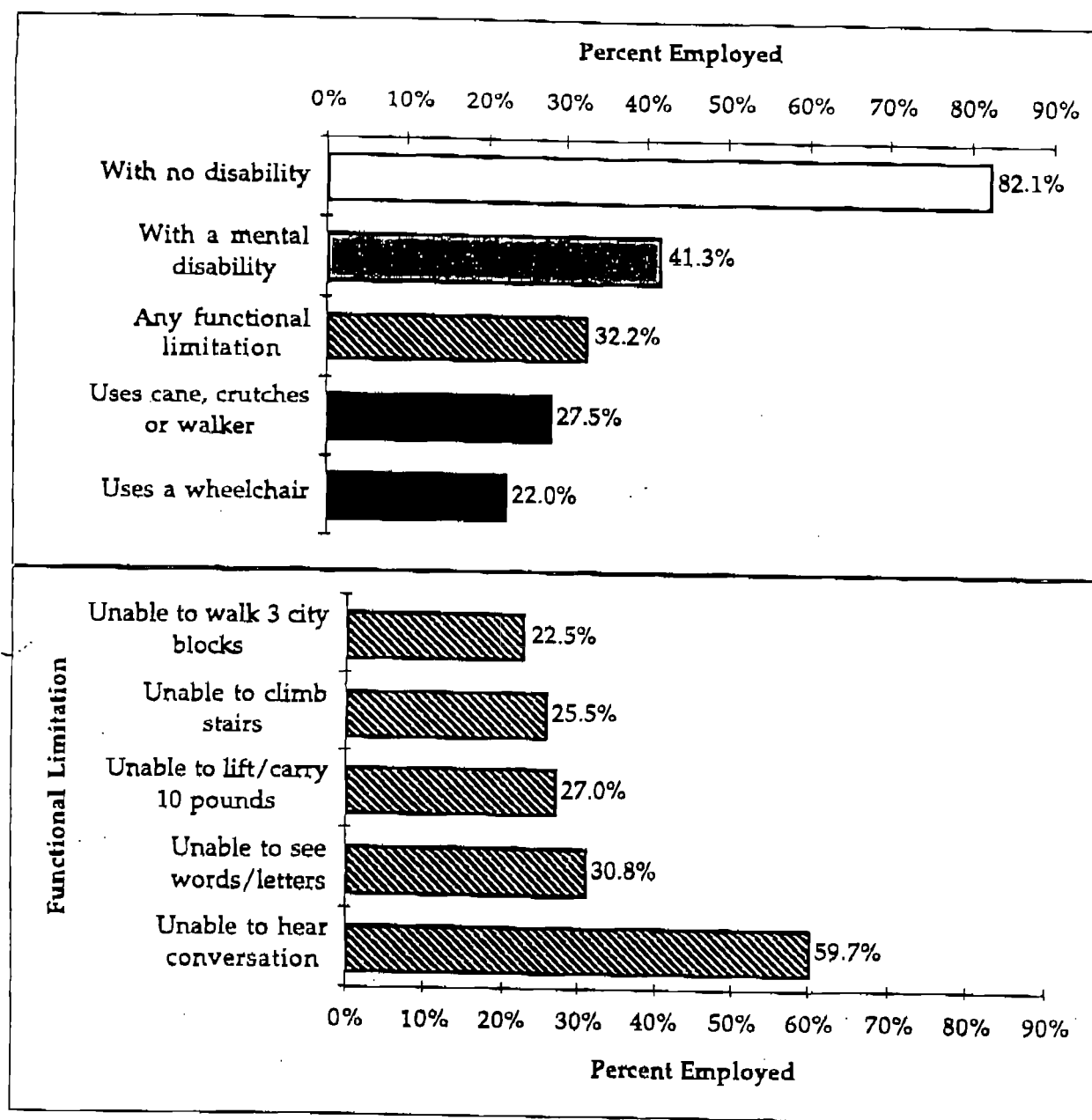
How does employment status differ for people with different disabilities or functional limitations?

The likelihood of employment varies significantly among people with different disabilities and different functional limitations. The SIPP includes information about whether a person uses a wheelchair, has used a cane, crutches or walker for at least 6 months, or has a mental disability. Functional limitations as measured by the SIPP include the ability to perform specific sensory and physical activities such as seeing ordinary newspaper print, hearing normal conversation, having speech understood, lifting or carrying 10 pounds, walking a quarter of a mile without resting, climbing a flight of stairs without resting, getting around outside or inside, or getting into and out of bed.

Among people with no disability, 82.1% are employed. The percentage employed drops sharply for people with different functional limitations and other disabilities. Of those with mental disabilities, 41.3% are employed. The percentage employed is even lower for people with mobility impairments, including those who use a cane, crutches, or walker (27.5%) or a wheelchair (22%).

Among people who have any functional limitations, 32.2% are employed. There is great variation in employment, depending on the type of limitation, with lower rates in mobility-related impairments. People unable to walk 3 city blocks have 22.5% employment. Employment for people unable to climb stairs is 25.5%; for those unable to lift or carry 10 pounds, 27%; for people with visual impairments (unable to see words or letters), 30.8%; and for those unable to hear conversation, 59.7%.

Employment is lowest for people with mobility impairments.

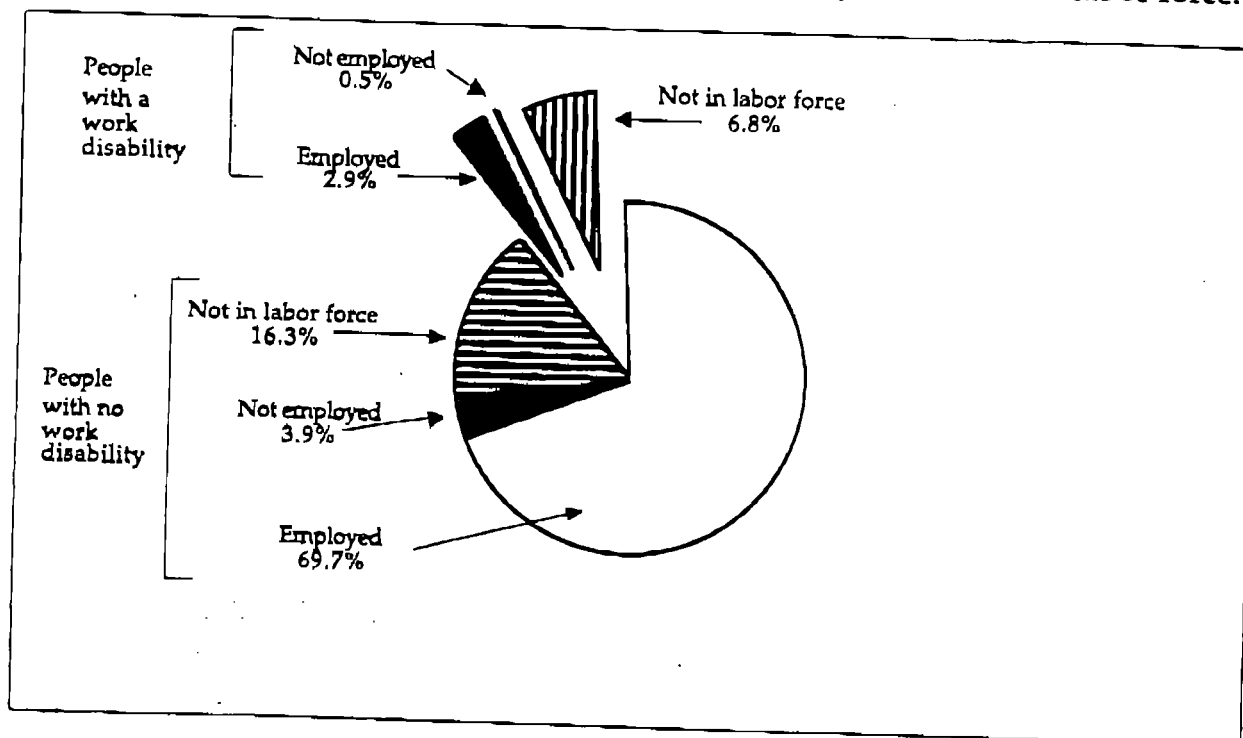


Source: McNeil (1997), Table 2.
Survey: SIPP, 1994-95.

How many people with a work disability are in the labor force?

Most of the population with a work disability are not in the labor force. Of the 17.4 million people between the ages of 16 and 64 who have a work disability, only 33.1% (5.7 million people) are in the labor force, and the unemployment rate among those in the labor force is 13.6%. In contrast, of the 153.2 million people with no work disability, 81.9% (125.5 million) are in the labor force, while the unemployment rate is only 5.3%.

More than two-thirds of people with a work disability are not in the labor force.



	Work Disability		No Work Disability	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Not in Labor Force	11,655,318	66.9%	27,732,096	18.1%
In Labor Force	5,766,682	33.1%	125,483,904	81.9%
Employed	4,982,692	28.6%	118,895,616	77.6%
Unemployed	783,990	4.5%	6,588,288	4.3%
Total	17,422,000	100.0%	153,216,000	100.0%
Unemployment Rate		13.6%		5.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census Website, Table 297.
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/disable/cps>
 Survey: CPS, 1997.

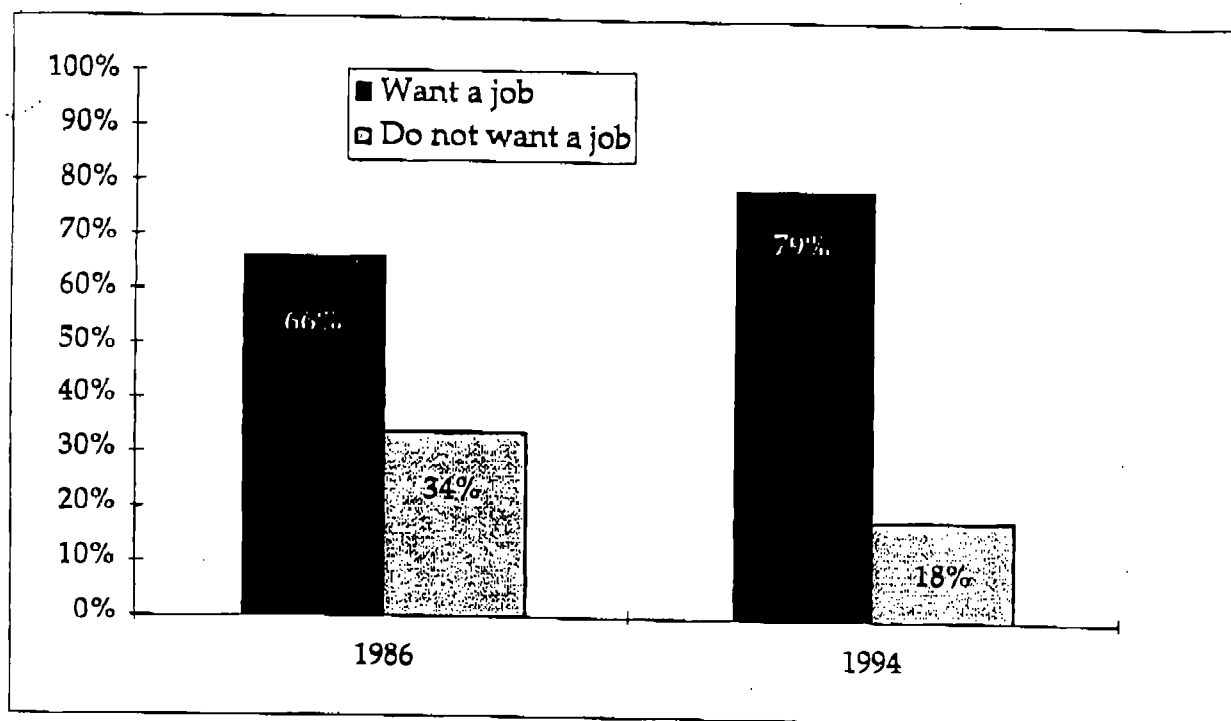
How many working-age people with disabilities say they would like to work?

In 1986 and 1994, the National Organization on Disability (NOD) commissioned Louis Harris and Associates to conduct polls on the attitudes and experiences of Americans with disabilities. In those polls, an overwhelming majority of working-age people with disabilities who were not working indicated that they wanted to work.

The number of working-age people between 16 and 64 years of age with disabilities who indicated in the Harris Survey that they want to work increased from 66% to 79% between 1986 and 1994. In the age group between 16 and 44 years, 84% say they want to work.

Among those who report they are unable to work due to their disability, two-thirds say they would like to have a job.

More than three-quarters of working-age people with disabilities who are not currently working would like to work.



Source: National Organization on Disability (1994a, 1994b).

Survey: Louis Harris & Associates, 1986, 1994, commissioned by National Organization on Disability.

Persons with Disabilities

Labor market activity, 1994

Persons with disabilities—especially those with severe disabilities—had lower rates of labor force activity, were more restricted in their choice of occupation, were less likely to work full time, and were less likely to work in higher paying occupations, than their counterparts with no disabilities

Thomas W. Hale,
Howard V. Hayghe,
and
John M. McNeil

According to the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP),¹ only 29.5 percent of persons aged 20 to 64 years with severe disabilities participated in labor market activity—that is, they either had worked, had looked for work, or were on layoff from a job—during the month before the survey was administered. (See table 1.) This proportion was far below that for persons in the same age group with no disabilities (84.5 percent) and for those with moderate disabilities (81.6 percent).² This pattern of similar market activity rates between those with moderate and those with no disabilities, contrasted with sharply lower rates for those with severe disabilities, appears across many major demographic groups. The relative severity of the disability probably explains much of this difference, but other factors—notably, age and education—also may have some impact. (See box on pages 11–12 for disability statuses.)

Persons with severe disabilities tend to be older, on average, than the other two groups, and, of course, older people are less likely to be active in the labor market than are younger ones. Among persons aged 20 to 64 with severe disabilities, almost one-third were 55 to 64 years old. This figure compares with only about 10 percent of persons with no disabilities and 20 percent of persons with moderate disabilities. The implication is that a significant proportion of those with severe disabilities are in an age group in which many people have already re-

tired. Nonetheless, when the labor market activity rate of persons with no disabilities is compared, age for age, with the rates of those with moderate and those with severe disabilities, it becomes clear that the last group consistently has lower rates than the other two groups.

Education, too, is another factor that is well known to affect labor force activity. People with lower educational attainment generally do not do as well as their better educated counterparts in regard to employment, unemployment, and earnings. Among persons 25 to 64 years old, those with severe disabilities are about 3 times as likely as those with no disabilities to have left school before completing high school and less than a third as likely to have completed 4 years of college. As with age, though, when labor market activity is compared across educational levels for the three disability status groups, those with severe disabilities consistently have significantly lower rates than the other two groups.

Disability and demographics

For both men and women, labor market activity rates were about the same for persons with no disabilities as for those with moderate disabilities. And, as is typical with broad measures of labor force activity, the men's rates were substantially higher than the women's rates. For persons with severe disabilities, however, the overall rates

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Table 1. Labor force activity of persons 20 to 64 years old, by sex and disability status, September 1994 to December 1994

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	With no disability	With moderate disability	With severe disability
Total	123,042	15,569	14,350
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
With labor force activity	84.5	81.8	29.5
With no labor force activity	15.5	18.4	70.5
With labor force activity:			
Number	103,942	12,708	4,229
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked during month	96.5	93.9	88.1
Full time	82.3	75.5	59.2
Part time	14.2	18.5	29.9
Worked and looked for work or on layoff part of month	1.1	1.9	2.3
Did not work during month and looked for work or on layoff	3.5	6.1	10.9
Men	61,077	7,842	6,181
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
With labor force activity	92.4	89.9	31.8
With no labor force activity	7.6	10.1	68.2
With labor force activity:			
Number	56,432	7,140	1,967
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked during month	96.3	94.2	88.4
Full time	89.5	83.2	63.8
Part time	6.9	11.0	24.6
Worked and looked for work or on layoff part of month	1.1	2.0	3.4
Did not work during month and looked for work or on layoff	3.7	5.8	11.8
Women	61,965	7,627	8,169
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
With labor force activity	76.7	73.0	27.7
With no labor force activity	23.3	27.0	72.3
With labor force activity:			
Number	47,510	5,568	2,282
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked during month	96.8	93.6	89.7
Full time	73.8	65.6	55.2
Part time	22.9	28.0	34.6
Worked and looked for work or on layoff part of month	1.1	1.9	1.4
Did not work during month and looked for work or on layoff	3.2	6.4	10.3

Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, Bureau of the Census.

were far lower, and the difference between men's and women's rates narrowed. Among those with no disabilities, for example, 92.4 percent of the men and 76.7 percent of the women reported that they had labor force activity during the month before the survey, a difference of about 16 percentage points. Among persons with severe disabilities, by contrast, only 31.8 percent of the men and 27.7 percent of the women had labor market activity, a difference of about 4 percentage points.

With regard to those in each disability group who were in the labor force, men were more likely to work full time than were women. (Once again, this is typical for the work force as a whole.) Among those with no disabilities, 89.5 percent of the men and 73.8 percent of the women were full-time workers. These proportions were somewhat smaller for those with mod-

erate disabilities and substantially smaller for men (63.8 percent) and women (56.2 percent) with severe disabilities.

Labor market activity also varies by age. Typically, people in older and younger groups are less likely to have any sort of labor market activity than are those in central age groups (25 to 54 years old). As shown in table 2, persons aged 20 to 64 years with no disabilities or with moderate disabilities conformed to this pattern, but persons with severe disabilities did not. For those with severe disabilities, the labor force activity rate was highest (roughly 37 percent) for those 20 to 24 and 25 to 44 years of age. The rate declined somewhat among those 45 to 54 and fell sharply, to just 18 percent for the 55-to-64-year age group. The steep drop is not too surprising in view of the fact, noted earlier, that many in this age group have already retired.

Table 3. Labor force activity of persons 20 to 64 years old, by selected characteristics and disability status, September 1994 to December 1994

[In percent]

Characteristic	Total			Men			Women		
	With no disability	With moderate disability	With severe disability	With no disability	With moderate disability	With severe disability	With no disability	With moderate disability	With severe disability
Percent with labor force activity									
Years of school completed by persons 25 to 64 years old:									
Less than 4 years of high school	75.2	74.4	17.3	90.2	89.2	20.3	58.9	57.1	14.8
Four years of high school, no college	84.7	81.2	31.2	94.5	90.2	33.0	75.9	72.4	30.0
Some college	87.3	85.7	39.1	94.6	91.1	40.3	80.8	80.2	38.4
College graduate	90.0	88.4	52.4	94.8	90.1	57.7	84.5	82.4	47.8
Marital status:									
Married	84.1	80.8	29.1	95.3	91.6	31.8	73.4	68.4	27.0
Unmarried	85.1	82.8	29.8	88.0	87.1	31.9	82.2	78.8	28.3
Race and ethnicity:									
White	84.9	82.1	31.0	93.1	90.4	34.6	77.5	73.1	28.2
Black	82.3	79.4	24.1	87.2	85.7	20.7	78.2	74.9	26.4
Hispanic	79.8	77.9	24.4	92.1	94.4	24.1	68.5	62.3	24.6
Percent with labor force activity who worked full time									
Years of school completed by persons 25 to 64 years old:									
Less than 4 years of high school	80.4	72.9	55.1	85.9	79.2	64.4	71.2	61.2	45.6
Four years of high school, no college	83.4	74.0	58.6	92.0	82.4	61.6	73.7	63.7	56.6
Some college	84.0	79.7	62.1	92.4	87.5	76.1	75.2	70.2	52.3
College graduate	87.4	82.7	70.1	93.4	91.0	67.9	79.7	72.7	72.8
Marital status:									
Married	83.9	77.8	65.9	94.0	87.8	76.7	71.5	62.1	56.0
Unmarried	79.8	72.6	53.3	82.0	75.6	51.9	77.3	69.5	54.5
Race and ethnicity:									
White	82.8	76.2	59.7	90.6	83.7	65.6	73.2	68.0	54.2
Black	79.9	68.7	57.3	82.2	77.3	53.2	77.8	61.7	59.6
Hispanic	82.3	69.3	61.7	87.3	75.7	69.7	75.0	60.1	55.7

Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, Bureau of the Census.

no disabilities, though, the effect of increased education was much more apparent: about 59 percent of those with less than a high school education had labor market activity, compared with 84.5 percent of those with at least 4 years of college. Among those with severe disabilities, education had a much greater positive impact on labor market activity: whereas only 20.3 percent of men with severe disabilities who had less than a high school education also had labor market activity, 57.7 percent of those who had completed college participated in the labor market. For women with severe disabilities, the proportions were 14.8 percent and 47.8 percent, respectively.

With regard to persons with severe disabilities, it is not clear from these data whether education alone affects labor market activity or whether a common set of variables—in this case, disabilities—affects both education and labor mar-

ket activity. To be classified as having severe disabilities, an individual must have one of a number of conditions or limitations. (See box on pages 11–12.) Some of these conditions or limitations may impede acquiring an education, while others may make labor market activity difficult. Still others may create problems in both endeavors.

By and large, more education translates into higher full-time employment rates for both men and women across all three disability groups. For example, among men with no disabilities and with less than 4 years of high school, 85.9 percent who reported labor force activity worked full time, compared with 93.4 percent of those who were college graduates. For women with no disabilities, the proportions were 71.2 percent and 79.7 percent, respectively. Among persons with severe disabilities, however, the difference was far smaller, with 64.4 percent of

men who had not completed high school working full time, compared with 67.9 percent of those who had completed college. For women with severe disabilities, a college education had a considerably more dramatic effect on labor market outcomes: just 45.6 percent of the women with less than 4 years of high school worked full time, as opposed to 72.6 percent of the college graduates.

Marital status—or rather, the lifestyles associated with different marital categories—appears to affect the labor force activity and full-time employment rates among both those with no disabilities and those with moderate disabilities. Married men in these categories were more likely to have labor force activity and to work full time than were unmarried men. For women, however, the situation was reversed: married women were less likely to have labor force activity or to work full time than their unmarried counterparts. These differences by gender and marital status are probably linked to family roles. Despite the sweeping changes in family life that have occurred over the past three decades, married women still retain much of the responsibility for child care, while married men continue to be much more oriented toward labor market activity. Unmarried women, on the other hand, must support not only themselves, but, increasingly, their children as well.

In contrast, the marriage gap—that is, the differences in labor market activity and full-time employment by marital status noted earlier—virtually disappeared among women with severe disabilities. It remained, however, for men with severe disabilities who worked full time.

Looking for work or on layoff

Persons with disabilities were more likely than those with no disabilities to report that they were looking for work or that they were on layoff. (See table 4.) Among those with moderate disabilities who had some labor force activity, 8.0 percent¹ were looking for work or were on layoff, as were 13.3 percent of those with severe disabilities. These proportions compare with 4.6 percent for persons with no disabilities.

Among those with no disabilities or with moderate disabilities, men and women showed very little difference in the proportions who looked for work or were on layoff. Men with severe disabilities were somewhat more likely than women with severe disabilities to be looking for work or to be on layoff. Persons who were 20 to 24 years old were more likely to be looking for work or to be on layoff than were persons in any other age group, whatever their disability status.

For all three disability categories, the incidence of unemployment or layoff tended to decrease as the number of years of school completed rose. This circumstance, however, did little to offset the impact of disability: among those with less than a high school education, persons with severe disabilities were

Table 4. Percent of persons 20 to 64 years old with labor force activity who were looking for work or who were on layoff, by selected characteristics and disability status, September 1994 to December 1994

(In percent)

Characteristic	With no disability	With moderate disability	With severe disability
Total	4.6	8.0	13.3
Men	4.8	7.8	15.0
Women	4.3	8.2	11.7
Age			
20 to 24 years	9.2	14.8	20.5
25 to 44 years	4.3	9.2	17.0
45 to 54 years	3.1	5.9	9.6
55 to 64 years	3.4	4.1	6.6
Years of school completed by persons 25 to 64 years old			
Less than 4 years of high school ...	8.3	11.9	16.2
Four years of high school, no college	4.4	8.0	10.8
One to 3 years of college	3.3	5.0	15.4
Four or more years of college	2.3	4.3	10.1

SOURCE: Survey of Income and Program Participation, Bureau of the Census.

about twice as likely as those with no disabilities to be looking for work or to be on layoff. The relative gap was even greater for those who had completed at least 4 years of college: those with severe disabilities were more than 4 times as likely as those with no disabilities to be looking for work or to be on layoff.

Occupation and industry

To a certain extent, the lower levels of education of persons with disabilities may affect their choice of occupation. For example, these individuals were more likely than those with no disabilities to be employed in service occupations and as operators, fabricators, and laborers—occupations that generally require less education. (See table 5.)

For workers employed in white-collar—managerial, professional, technical, sales, or administrative support—occupations, disability status made very little difference to the proportions that worked the entire month. By contrast, among workers in the remaining major occupation groups, those classified as having a severe disability tended to be less likely than those with no disabilities to work the full month. For instance, 95.3 percent of workers with no disabilities who were in service occupations worked the entire month, compared with 88.7 percent of those with severe disabilities.

Workers with severe disabilities who were in professional specialty and technical occupations were about as likely as those with no disabilities to work full time. These, however, were the exceptions; across most occupations, persons with

Table 5. Employed persons 20 to 64 years old, by disability status, occupation, and industry, September 1994 to December 1994

Occupation and industry	With no disability			With moderate disability			With severe disability		
	Total	Percent who worked—		Total	Percent who worked—		Total	Percent who worked—	
		Entire month	Full time		Entire month	Full time		Entire month	Full time
Occupation									
Total	100.0	96.8	85.6	100.0	93.5	81.4	100.0	91.2	66.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	12.7	98.7	93.9	8.9	98.5	90.8	8.3	97.9	84.3
Professional specialty	15.1	97.8	86.0	11.1	95.3	83.9	8.6	96.9	82.3
Technicians and related support	4.4	97.8	86.1	4.4	97.4	87.3	2.2	100.0	89.2
Sales workers	10.4	96.8	78.6	10.1	95.3	70.8	9.5	92.2	60.9
Administrative support, including clerical	17.3	97.0	82.9	15.7	93.7	80.9	17.0	94.1	69.2
Service occupations	12.4	95.3	71.6	15.7	92.3	64.0	21.8	88.7	49.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.7	98.0	95.9	12.2	94.3	92.4	8.8	89.1	78.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	15.8	95.2	89.8	20.0	89.3	87.0	21.2	87.9	86.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.3	97.2	86.0	1.9	88.3	82.7	2.7	78.3	54.3
Industry and class of worker									
Total	100.0	96.8	85.3	100.0	93.9	80.5	100.0	91.3	66.3
Agriculture (wage and salary and self-employed)	1.2	97.8	86.0	1.3	85.7	81.2	1.6	90.0	71.7
Nonagricultural	98.8	96.8	85.3	98.7	94.0	80.5	98.4	91.3	66.2
Wage and salary	73.0	96.4	85.3	70.8	93.0	80.9	72.4	90.9	65.6
Mining	.6	98.2	97.8	.7	95.1	100.0	.5	88.9	88.9
Construction	4.3	91.5	80.7	4.4	85.8	90.7	2.4	85.2	85.2
Manufacturing	17.3	97.0	85.7	17.5	94.1	92.4	16.2	89.8	80.8
Transportation and public utilities	5.1	97.5	91.0	5.0	94.3	91.2	3.5	89.1	71.3
Wholesale trade	3.7	97.9	93.4	3.5	95.6	89.9	2.8	88.5	77.9
Retail trade	13.7	95.7	72.7	14.3	91.4	86.6	16.8	91.1	51.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.0	98.0	89.8	3.8	97.9	84.5	4.5	94.0	78.6
Service	22.3	96.4	79.8	21.7	93.2	73.9	25.8	91.8	58.9
Private household	.4	95.9	60.7	.7	91.3	40.0	1.2	82.2	20.0
Service, except private household	21.9	96.4	80.1	21.0	93.3	75.0	24.6	92.3	60.8
Self-employed	10.3	97.4	83.4	13.0	97.3	75.3	10.4	92.2	64.0
Government	15.5	98.1	86.3	14.9	95.8	83.6	15.5	92.5	70.6

Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, Bureau of the Census.

Table 6. Mean monthly earnings and earnings ratios of wage and salary workers 20 to 64 years old, by sex and disability status, September 1994 to December 1994

(In nominal dollars)

Labor force status	With no disability		With moderate disability		With severe disability		Women's earnings as a percent of men's earnings		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Workers with no disability	Workers with moderate disability	Workers with severe disability
Total	\$2,633	\$1,737	\$2,244	\$1,482	\$1,663	\$1,228	86.0	86.0	73.8
With job entire month	2,858	1,780	2,283	1,518	1,715	1,244	86.2	86.5	72.5
Worked all weeks	2,877	1,781	2,329	1,552	1,775	1,294	86.5	86.6	72.9
Usually full time	2,800	2,036	2,506	1,854	2,262	1,866	72.7	74.0	73.7
Usually part time	936	869	824	752	464	636	92.8	91.3	137.1
Mixed some weeks	1,280	693	892	724	681	413	54.1	81.2	60.6
Usually full time	1,452	962	951	1,002	871	553	66.3	105.4	63.5
Usually part time	602	358	563	433	248	304	59.1	78.9	122.6
With job during part of month	938	556	927	488	600	552	59.3	52.8	82.0
Usually full time	1,082	816	1,048	648	965	770	75.4	61.8	79.8
Usually part time	362	298	322	227	201	339	82.3	70.5	188.7

Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, Bureau of the Census.

Labor force concepts: Survey of Income and Program Participation versus Current Population Survey

Labor force estimates derived from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) cannot be compared with those derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS), which is the primary source of official Government labor force data on demographic groups. This is because the questions determining labor force status that are included in each of the two surveys are very different and because the reference periods—those to which the questions refer—also are different.

Respondents to the CPS are asked a battery of questions to determine whether they are employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force, concepts that are quite precisely defined. For example, employed persons are (a) those who, during the reference week, did at least 1 hour of work as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family and (b) all those who were not working, but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent. Unemployed persons are those who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. (Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.)¹

The SIPP does not use the same standards as the CPS in determining labor force status. In the case of employment,

for instance, the SIPP asks whether the person had a job or business, full time or part time, even if it was for just a few days during the reference period. (Those in the military are counted as employed in the SIPP, but are not included in the universe of the CPS.) If the respondent answers that he or she did not work, the survey instrument asks whether the respondent looked for work or was on layoff.

The reference periods of the two surveys also differ. The CPS questions focus on respondents' activities during the week containing the 12th of the month. SIPP questions, however, are directed at the 4 months preceding the survey: respondents are presented with a calendar and asked to report their labor force status for each week over the 4-month reference period. The analysis presented in this article uses data only from the month before the survey, however. Thus, persons with labor force activity spent some time working, seeking work, or being on layoff in the previous month. Data are shown separately for those who worked (either full time or part time) the entire month, those who worked part of the month and either looked for work or were on layoff part of the month, and those who did not work, but looked for work or were on layoff, the entire month.

¹ For more information on the CPS, see *Employment and Earnings* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 1998), pp. 225–28. For more information on the SIPP, see Constance F. Citro and Graham Kalton, eds., *The Future of the Survey of Income and Program Participation* (Washington, DC, National Academy Press, 1993); and the two Bureau of the Census reports, *Americans with Disabilities: 1991–92*, Series P70–33, and *Americans with Disabilities: 1994–95*, Series P70–61. Or visit the Web site <<http://www.sipp.census.gov/sipp/>>.

disabilities were less likely than persons with no disabilities to work full time.

Perhaps surprisingly, there were only relatively minor differences in the overall distribution by industry and class of worker between those with disabilities and those with no disabilities. Although workers with severe disabilities are not excluded from any particular industry, the occupational employment data suggest that these workers may have somewhat limited occupational opportunities within industries.

Mean monthly earnings

While not much difference is apparent in the extent of labor market activity between those with no disabilities and those with moderate disabilities, mean monthly earnings are lower for persons with moderate disabilities and are lower still for those with severe disabilities. (See table 6.) For instance, men with no disabilities earned \$2,633, whereas their counterparts

with moderate disabilities and with severe disabilities earned \$2,244 and \$1,663, respectively.

Undoubtedly, the educational and occupational differences across disability groups affect earnings. Even so, some of the earnings differences—particularly those relating to persons who worked something other than full time all month—may have to do with the way the data are aggregated, because earnings tend to vary with the amount of time worked.

As measures of time spent at work, the concepts of full time, part time, and part month are not very precise. For example, full time is defined as 35 hours a week or more. Thus, someone who works just 35 hours a week is classified as a full-time worker, as is someone who works 60 hours a week. Likewise, a part-time worker can work from 1 to 34 hours a week. And similarly, part month means any period of time less than a full month. Hence, there can be quite a large difference in the number of hours worked even between two individuals who are in the same work-time classification.

Men generally made more money than women, whatever the disability category.⁴ The lone exception was women with severe disabilities who usually worked part time. These women had higher mean monthly earnings than those of men in the same category. This distinction may be partly due to the fact that male part-time workers tend to be younger than female part-time workers and younger workers have lower earnings.⁵

THE EFFECTS OF A DISABILITY on the work activity of individuals are pervasive and, in a global sense, negative. This is particularly evident in labor force activity rates: persons with severe disabilities participated in the labor market at dramatically lower rates than did persons with no disabilities or

with moderate disabilities. Moreover, persons with disabilities tend to be less educated and, therefore, to be restricted occupationally. Also, the likelihood of persons with severe disabilities working full time was considerably lower than that of persons with no disabilities. This reduced likelihood of working full time contributed to the fact that the earnings of those with severe disabilities were substantially lower than the earnings of individuals with no disabilities. In addition, persons with severe disabilities were consistently—and considerably—more likely than persons with no disabilities to be looking for work or to be on layoff. Even relatively high levels of educational attainment (which has a profound impact on most facets of labor market activity) do not change these relationships in any significant way. □

Footnotes

¹ The Survey of Income and Program Participation is a household survey sponsored by the Bureau of the Census and is designed to help meet the statistical needs of many Federal agencies. SIPP collects core data on employment, on income, and on participation in certain Federal Government programs (primarily means-tested programs, such as the food stamp program, the Women, Infant, and Children's (WIC) supplemental nutrition program, and the Supplementary Social Insurance (SSI) and other cash assistance, medicaid, and housing assistance programs). It also collects periodic data on characteristics, such as disability, that are relevant to one's eligibility for, and status in, such programs. (See box, pages 11–12, for the kind of information that is used to identify persons with disabilities.) The data in this article are based on information collected by SIPP between October 1994 and January 1995.

SIPP began in October 1983, with the collection of data for the 1984 panel. Households in a SIPP panel (comprising 20,000 households) are visited every 4 months and are asked core questions about their status during the previous 4 months. The original survey design called for eight interviews at 4-month intervals for households in a given panel. The original design was modified for some panels, largely because of budgetary problems. New panels were introduced each year, so that at any given time, beginning with the introduction of the 1985 panel, data collection would be ongoing for more than one panel. This overlap feature meant that cross-sectional estimates could be based on two panels instead of one. The introduction of the 1996 panel marked a major change in the design of SIPP. The new design is intended to enhance the value of the survey for longitudinal analysis and calls for 12 visits at 4-month intervals with a panel of approximately 37,000 households. The new design does not include an overlap feature; the next scheduled panel will begin in the year 2000.

For additional information about the SIPP, visit the Web site <<http://www.sipp.census.gov/sipp/>>. Readers may also wish to see Constance F. Citro and Graham Kalton, eds., *The Future of the Survey of Income and Program Participation* (Washington, DC, National Academy Press, 1993). The Bureau of the Census has published two reports using disability data from SIPP: *Americans with Disabilities: 1991–92*, Series P70–33; and *Americans with Disabilities: 1994–95*, Series P70–61. SIPP disability data are also available at the Web site <<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/disable.html>>.

² The striking similarity in the labor market activity rates between persons with no disabilities and those with moderate disabilities is difficult to interpret, because those who are classified as having moderate disabilities include all individuals with disabilities who have not been determined to have a severe disability. It is likely, therefore, that the group with moderate disabilities ranges from persons with virtually no disabilities to those with disabilities that are close to severe.

³ This percentage and the related ones that follow are not unemployment rates. The SIPP questions and reference period do not allow for the construction of unemployment rates similar to the official rates produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics using the Current Population Survey. Also, the percentages are a share of the population, rather than a share of the labor force, which is the basis for the official unemployment rate. (See box on page 9.)

⁴ See "Usual Weekly Earnings of Wage and Salary Workers: First Quarter 1998," in *News*, USDL 98–148 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Apr. 20, 1998), table 1.

⁵ *Ibid.*, table 2.

Measuring disability status in the Survey of Income and Program Participation

Identifying people with disabilities in the context of a household survey such as the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) is by no means easy. The main challenge is to achieve some level of consistency across respondents. That is, different respondents with similar conditions or problems should answer the same questions similarly. The specific questions that are asked, of course, depend on the definition of disability that is adopted.

Definitions of disability can be categorized into four broad conceptual areas:¹

1. A *specific condition* (active pathology) that interferes with normal, everyday life.
2. An *impairment* that involves:
 - a. A specific condition. (See item 1.)
 - b. Residual losses or abnormalities that remain after the condition is controlled or eliminated.
 - c. Losses or abnormalities not associated with any specific condition.
3. A *functional limitation* that affects the way in which an individual functions, such as a limitation in the ability to see, hear, walk, or lift something heavy, like a bag of groceries.
4. An *inability or limitation in performing a social role or task*, such as working at a job, obtaining an education, or caring for oneself.

The SIPP uses both the functional limitation concept and the concept of inability or limitation in performing a social role or task in forming its definition of disability. This leads to some problems, however. Using the second of the two concepts to identify persons with disabilities introduces an element of uncertainty, especially over time. An individual who has a disability in one period due to an inability or limitation in performing a social role or task may not be disabled in a different period if some change takes place in his or her condition or environment. On the other hand, it is reasonable to assume that the first of the two concepts—of a functional limitation—would consistently identify people with a disability. That is, individuals with a specific functional limitation (say, visual impairment) are likely to be identified as members of the appropriate universe both on a current basis and over time.

The SIPP disability topical modules collect information regarding both functional impairment and inability or limitation in performing a social role or task, which is then used to determine one's disability status. The types of information collected are, in general outline, as follows:

1. Whether a person uses a wheelchair, a cane, crutches, or a walker.
 2. Whether the person finds it difficult or is unable to:
 - a. See words and letters in ordinary newspaper print.
 - b. Hear what is said in a normal conversation with another person.
 - c. Have his or her speech understood.
 - d. Lift and carry a full bag of groceries.
 - e. Climb a flight of stairs without resting.
 - f. Walk three city blocks.
 3. Whether the person finds it difficult or is unable to use the telephone.
 4. Whether the person has difficulty with, or needs the help of, another person with:
 - a. Getting around inside the home.
 - b. Getting in and out of bed or a chair.
 - c. Taking a bath or shower.
 - d. Dressing.
 - e. Eating.
 - f. Using the toilet, including getting to the toilet.
 - g. Going outside the home to shop or visit a doctor's office.
 - h. Keeping track of money and bills.
 - i. Preparing meals.
 - j. Doing light housework, such as washing dishes or sweeping the floor.
 5. Whether the person has any of the following conditions:
 - a. A learning disability.
 - b. Mental retardation.
 - c. Any other developmental disability.
 - d. Alzheimer's disease, senility, or dementia.
 - e. Any other mental or emotional condition.
 6. Whether the person has a condition that limits the kind or amount of work that he or she can do and whether the person is prevented from working at a job.
 7. Whether the person has a condition that limits or prevents work around the house.
 8. Whether the person receives supplemental security income (SSI) payments and whether the person is covered by medicare. (If the person is under 65 years, he or she must have qualified for these programs on the basis of having a disability.)
- In the SIPP, a person is considered to have a disability if any of the following conditions is met:
- (a) The person has difficulty with one or more of the

Persons with Disabilities

Continued—Measuring disability status

activities mentioned in items 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 of the preceding list.

- (b) The person has one or more of the conditions listed in item 5.
- (c) The person uses a wheelchair or is a long-term user of a cane, crutches, or a walker.
- (d) The person is under 65 years and receives SSI or is covered by medicare.

A person is considered to have a *severe* disability if any of the following conditions is met:

- (a) The person is unable to perform one or more of the activities mentioned in items 2, 6, and 7 of the preceding list.

- (b) The person needs the help of another person to perform one or more of the activities mentioned in item 4 of the preceding list.
- (c) The person has mental retardation, another developmental disability, Alzheimer's disease, senility, or dementia.
- (d) The person uses a wheelchair or is a long-term user of a cane, crutches, or a walker.
- (e) The person is under 65 years and receives SSI or is covered by medicare.

¹ See Saad Nagi, "Disability Concepts Revisited: Implications for Prevention," in Andrew M. Pope and Alvin R. Tarlov, eds., *Disability in America: Toward a National Agenda for Prevention* (Washington, DC, National Academy Press, 1991), appendix A.

Fax-on-demand available

Users of data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics can request a fax of news releases, historical data, and technical information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, from the Bureau's fax-on-demand system.

Users can receive news releases of major economic indicators (see schedule on back cover) at 8:45 a.m. on the morning the data are released. The number to obtain data from the national office is:

(202) 606-6325

Use a touch-tone telephone and follow the voice instructions for entering document codes and your fax telephone number. The fax-on-demand catalog, containing a list of available documents and codes, can be obtained by entering code 1000. You may request up to four documents with each call. Faxes are sent immediately following the request. If your fax line is busy, the system attempts to send the requested material four times before disconnecting.



PRESIDENT'S
COMMITTEE
ON EMPLOYMENT
OF PEOPLE
WITH DISABILITIES

6 July 2000

Dear Colleagues:

Your thoughts on Paul H.'s
memo to our Chairman. I
think we need to be pro-active
on this. Please call
Paul or me with your
thoughts.

Phil.

1331 F Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20004-1107

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202-376-6205 (TDD)



PRESIDENT'S
COMMITTEE
ON EMPLOYMENT
OF PEOPLE
WITH DISABILITIES

July 5, 2000

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chairman Coelho

FROM: Paul Hippolitus

VIA: John Lancaster

SUBJECT: New Census Data

As you know, for some time we have been waiting for the U.S. Census Bureau to release their report on the 1997 Survey on Income and Program Participation (SIPP). These data offer us an updated comparison to the last SIPP (1994). Attached is our press release on the 1994 SIPP's findings (enclosure #1). The good news of this press release was an increase, over time, of the employment rate for persons with severe disabilities.

Last week, Jack McNeil, of the Census Bureau, released the 1997 SIPP figures (enclosure #2). His report indicates a significant drop in the employment rate of persons with severe disabilities. The core finding of his report is that the employment rate of persons with severe disabilities fell from 34.1% in 1994, to 29.4% in 1997. His report was just posted on the Census Bureau's web site www.census.gov/hhes/www/disability.html (see the paper titled, "Employment Earnings and Disability").

While Jack McNeil cautions the reader about the incomparability of the 1994 SIPP with the 1997 SIPP, when measuring employment trends over time (see "NB" on page 16), he -- in the next paragraph -- makes this comparison.

It's only a matter of time until this report is noticed by the media and others and questions will be asked about this apparent drop in employment participation (a 4.7% decrease in the employment rate of persons with severe disabilities from 1994 until 1997).

One response, given the complexity of Jack McNeil's report, is to ask the Census Bureau and others (e.g. Mitch LaPlante at the Disability Statistics Center), to better explain these findings. Maybe a more consumer friendly analysis will better context or explain the apparent decrease?

However, even with a more understandable packaging, there will be those who will use these data to promote the headline, "ADA isn't working for the employment of persons with disabilities."

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We need to be prepared to respond.

One possible response centers on the employment disincentives facing people with severe disabilities. Perhaps their drop in employment should be considered as added momentum and a further imperative to State Governors to support the full and aggressive implementation of TWWIIA?

With ADA's 10th anniversary just around the corner, it might be better if we take the initiative and release this bad news in the proper light. If we wait, the story may be entirely negative.

Your reaction, please?

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Enclosure
1

President's Committee on Employment
of People with Disabilities

NEWS RELEASE

Contact: Dina Dorich
202-376-6200
Jack McNeil, Census Bureau
301-457-3225
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EMPLOYMENT RATE OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES INCREASES UNDER THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

(Washington, DC -- July 22, 1996) Newly released data from the U.S. Census Bureau reveals improving employment trends for people with disabilities. According to the Census Bureau's Survey of Income Program and Participation (SIPP), the employment population ratio for persons with severe disabilities increased from 23.3% in 1991 to 26.1% in 1994.

This means that approximately 800,000 more severely disabled individuals were working in 1994 than in 1991 -- a 27% increase. Historically, people with severe disabilities have had the hardest time gaining employment, even through economic upturns.

This increase comes during the initial years of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), a national law passed in 1990 which, among other things, prohibits workplace discrimination based on disability.

Tony Coelho, Chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities and an early supporter of the ADA when he was a member of Congress, welcomed the release of the data as "the first true measure of the ADA's impact on the employment of people with disabilities."

Coelho said, "While it's still too early to see the ADA's enormous potential to the nation in terms of social and economic gains, these early measures are encouraging."

-more-

Data previously released from another Census Bureau survey showed no gain in the percentage of persons with disabilities who were employed. Those data were based on the March Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS).

Although the CPS data have been widely quoted, according to Katharine G. Abraham, Commissioner of Labor Statistics in the U.S. Department of Labor, "Neither the questions in the regular monthly CPS nor those in the March Supplement to the CPS are designed to provide a comprehensive count of persons with disabilities. Disability status is complex and requires a detailed set of questions to be identified properly, something done in the SIPP disability surveys, but not the CPS."

Last year, during the 5th anniversary of the ADA, many organizations used the March CPS data to argue that the ADA had had little or no impact on employment.

With a more comprehensive employment count of people with disabilities now available, it is evident that the employment of people with severe disabilities is on the rise.

"It appears that the ADA is making a positive difference," said Coelho. "We must renew our confidence in this unalterable assertion of human rights and move vigorously ahead with the implementation of the principles of the ADA in the workplace."

Paul Steven Miller, Commissioner at the U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), which is charged with enforcing the ADA, agrees. "I am pleased to see that we have moved forward as a country in employing people with disabilities," he said. "Although these numbers are encouraging, we clearly have a long way to go before ADA's vision of inclusion, empowerment and independence is realized."

The Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will further analyze and report on this (1994) SIPP survey data, with the results to appear in a future edition of the BLS "Monthly Labor Review."

The Census Bureau is expected to take another count of employment of people with disabilities late next year.

SIPP Data
 Census Bureau
 (Working Americans -- 21 to 64 years of age)

Note: In 1994 there were 29.4 million working-age persons with disabilities. Of that number, 14.2 million had severe disabilities.

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>
<u>Persons with</u> <u>Severe</u> <u>Disabilities*</u> <u>Employed</u>			
Percent of Population	23.3%	25.0%	26.1%
Number	2.91 million	3.45 million	3.71 million
<u>All Persons</u> <u>with Disabilities</u> <u>Employed</u>			
Percent of Population	52.0%	52.4%	52.3%
Number	14.26 million	15.11 million	15.39 million
<u>Persons with</u> <u>Non-severe</u> <u>Disabilities**</u> <u>Employed</u>			
Percent of Population	76.0%	77.7%	76.9%
Number	11.35 million	11.66 million	11.68 million
<u>All Persons</u> <u>Employed</u>			
Percent of Population	80.5%	80.6%	82.1%
Number	93.90 million	96.25 million	98.49 million

* A person with a severe disability is one that is unable to perform one or more activities of daily living; or, has one or more specific impairments; or, is a long term user of assistive devices such as wheelchairs, crutches, and walkers.

**A person with a non-severe disability is one that has difficulty performing functional activities such as hearing, seeing, having one's speech understood, lifting and carrying, climbing stairs and walking; or, difficulty with activities of daily living.

Enclosure
2

EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS, AND DISABILITY

(1991/92, 1993/94, 1994/95 and 1997 data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation)

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Prepared for the 75th Annual Conference of the
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Vancouver, British Columbia

This paper reports the results of research and analysis undertaken by Census Bureau staff. It has undergone a more limited review than official Census Bureau publications. This report is released to inform interested parties of research and to encourage discussion.

Introduction

This paper seeks to address four issues: (1) In the context of a household survey, does there now exist an appropriate method for measuring changes in the employment status of individuals with disabilities? (2) based on data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, what have been the recent changes in the employment rate of individuals with disabilities? (3) what are the relationships between disability, employment, and participation in the major programs that are designed to provide benefits to individuals with disabilities?, and (4) does disability status appear to affect the likelihood that individuals will participate in programs that are not identified as 'disability' programs?

The data for this paper come primarily from wave 5 of the 1996 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The wave 5 interviews were conducted during the period August to November in 1997. An extensive set of disability questions were asked both in wave 5 of the 1996 panel and again in wave 11 (collected in August-November 1999) but the wave 11 data are not yet available. Similar sets of disability questions have been asked periodically since wave 3 of the 1991 panel and wave 6 of the 1990 panel (data collected October 1991-January 1992). Disability data were also collected in earlier SIPP panels, but the earlier question sets were somewhat abbreviated compared to the later sets.

Measuring changes in the employment rate of individuals with disabilities: the current state of affairs

An analysis of this issue must be concerned with several critical sub-issues: (1) how is disability defined? (2) which question or questions in a household survey provide a valid and reliable measure of disability status?, and (3) what design features would make it possible for a given household survey to serve as a vehicle for measuring changes in the employment status of individuals with disabilities?

The first critical sub-issue has to do with the definition of disability. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 defines disability as 'a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities' (the definition goes on to include those individuals who have a *record* of such an impairment or who are *regarded* as having such an impairment).

The ADA definition provides a certain foundation for those who seek to devise a disability question or set of questions for a household survey. It would seem evident, for example, that the survey must address possible limitations in major life activities. But it is far from clear how best to do this. An approach that simply adopted the wording of the ADA, that is, an approach that simply asked if the

sample person had a physical or mental impairment that substantially limited any major life activities seems very unlikely to be successful. Many respondents would be uncertain as to what was meant by 'a physical or mental impairment' and many would require some clarification of what was meant by 'major life activities.'

The disability measurement approach used in the SIPP calls for questions about the ability to perform a number of specified 'major life activities.' The activities covered in the SIPP will become apparent as SIPP data are introduced. It can be argued that asking about limitations in a number of individual activities provides the most accurate measure of the aggregate number of individuals with a disability, but it is also true that there is interest in the number and characteristics of individuals with limitations in specific activities.

The second critical sub-issue concerns validity and reliability. The SIPP disability questions have a certain face validity. The data have been examined by a wide range of data users and those users have generally accepted the appropriateness of the disability concepts. But there are questions about the reliability of the SIPP data. The design of SIPP has produced data files that make it possible to examine the consistency of individual responses from one point in time to another. For example, the same set of disability questions that were asked in wave 6 of the 1992 panel and wave 3 of the 1993 panel were asked again one year later in wave 9 of the 1992 panel and wave 6 of the 1993 panel.

Data on the relationship between responses in time 1 and responses in time 2 are shown in Table A1.

Data are shown for certain individual activities as well as for some summary measures. The tables cross-classify time 1 and time 2 responses and show the employment rates for time 1 and time 2 for each of the classification categories. A certain amount of disagreement between time 1 and time 2 responses is to be expected; the status of individuals does change over time, and a year is not a trivial period of time. Nevertheless, the great amount of change between time 1 statuses and time 2 statuses suggests a substantial reliability problem. For example, of the 461,000 (weighted) individuals who were classified as unable to see the words and letters in ordinary newspaper print in time 1, only 117,000 had the same classification in time 2.

The summary measure shown on the last page of Table A1 exhibits a higher level of consistency. Of the 11.4 million with a severe disability in time 1, 8.4 million had a severe disability in time 2.

The data in Table A1 show that at least some SIPP disability estimates are seriously affected by reliability problems. For example, an estimate of the employment rate of individuals with a severe vision impairment is based on a vision impairment question that is not answered consistently over time. When an overall measure of disability status is used, the reliability problem is diminished.

Our final critical sub-issue has to do with the design of the household survey. If a household survey is to measure change, a basic requirement is that the same questions be asked over time. There are also considerations of sample overlap, attrition, and time-in-sample bias. Attrition refers to the increase over time in the number of noninterviewed sample units. Time-in-sample bias refers to the tendency for

respondents to answer questions differently depending on the number of times they have been interviewed over time. In the absence of attrition and time-in-sample bias, it would be efficient to measure change by asking, over time, the same set of questions of the same set of sample persons. Short and McArthur (1987) examined data from the 1984 SIPP panel and found that attrition bias existed for a number of demographic and economic measures. There is also clear evidence of the existence of time-in-sample bias. Studies of the rotation group data from the Current Population Survey have shown that the measured unemployment rates for rotation groups that have been in sample for a period of time tend to be lower than the measured unemployment rates for rotation groups that are new to the sample (Bailar, 1975). In fact, a great merit of the design of the CPS is the fact that the effect of this bias is eliminated by a rotation group scheme that keeps the average time-in-sample constant over time. In contrast, the SIPP has been viewed primarily as a panel or longitudinal survey, and the design of SIPP reflects this purpose and makes the survey liable to the effects of attrition and time-in-sample bias.

The CPS is designed to measure changes in employment status, but there are no questions in that survey that are intended to identify individuals with disabilities. It is true that there are questions each month that identify individuals who are reported to be not in the labor force because they are disabled, and there are questions each March that ask if anyone in the household has a condition that prevents them from working or which limits the kind or amount of work they can do, but these items were not intended to, nor do they, identify the population that would be considered to have a disability under the ADA definition.

When SIPP is viewed as an instrument for measuring changes in the employment rate of individuals with disabilities, certain weaknesses are apparent. First, as described above, there are questions about the reliability of the disability data obtained in SIPP. It is most unlikely that this problem is unique to SIPP, but it is a problem that affects SIPP data. Second, because SIPP was designed to provide panel or longitudinal estimates, SIPP estimates of change are subject to time-in-sample bias. Finally, the 1996 panel introduced significant changes to the questionnaire. The disability topical module that was included in the 1996 panel is very similar to those included in earlier panels, but the changes to the core questionnaire in the way that work disability status was determined raise serious questions about data comparability. These changes will be discussed below. The 1996 panel also marked the introduction of computer-assisted interviewing. Interviews in earlier panels were conducted by marking responses on a printed questionnaire.

Recent changes in the employment rate of individuals with disabilities

Table 1 shows disability and employment rate data for four time periods. Data for the first period, 1991/92, come from wave 6 of the 1990 panel and wave 3 of the 1991 panel. Data for the second period, 1993/94, come from wave 6 of the 1992 panel and wave 3 of the 1993 panel. Data for the third period, 1994/95, come from wave 9 of the 1992 panel and wave 6 of the 1993 panel. And data for the fourth period, 1997, come from wave 5 of the 1996 panel.

Individuals were considered to be employed if they worked at a job or business at any time during the month preceding the interview month.

The data in table 1 are arranged so that the disability measures that are constant for all 4 time periods are shown first. That is, the first section of Table 1 shows the number of individuals with a limitation and their rate of employment for specific physical functions, specific ADLs, specific IADLs, and certain other specific measures.

Because a rather small percentage of the population is identified by many of the individual measures, it is not surprising that the estimates of the number with a given characteristic and, of course, the employment rate of those with a given characteristic, tend to be somewhat volatile. What is surprising, however, is the very noticeable decline in the number of persons identified as having difficulty seeing or hearing. In 1993/94, 5.2 million persons (in the 21 to 64 age group) were classified as having difficulty seeing, and 5.7 million were classified as having difficulty hearing. In 1997, the number with difficulty seeing was 3.5 million and the number with difficulty hearing was 3.4 million. The decline took place in two stages; from 1993/94 to 1994/95 and from 1994/95 to 1997. There is no obvious explanation in terms of the way the questions were asked. Although there was what appears to be a very slight change in the seeing and hearing questions for the 1996 panel, the questions asked in earlier panels were identical.

The first summary disability measure is based on individual items other than work disability or program

participation and is labeled 'Definition 1'. The overall employment rate for individuals 21 to 64 was higher in 1997 than in 1994/95, but Definition 1 shows that the employment rate of individuals with a disability of any severity was lower in 1997 than in 1994/95. The employment rate of those with any disability was 50.4 in 1994/95 and 48.1 in 1997. For individuals with a severe disability, the employment rate was 34.1 in 1994/95 and 29.4 in 1997. For those with a nonsevere disability, the rates were 61.6 in 1994/95 and 63.9 in 1997.

The next estimates in Table 1 show the number of persons with a work disability and the number participating in two major programs. It has been the convention in SIPP disability reports to classify individuals who are under 65 years old and who are covered by Medicare or who are receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments as having a severe disability. For individuals under 65 years, benefits from these programs are available only if the individual has a disability that prevents gainful employment.

When compared to earlier estimates, the 1997 data on the number of individuals with a condition that limits the kind or amount of work that can be done are remarkable. In 1994/95, 20.3 million individuals had a work disability; 8.6 million were unable to work and 11.7 million were able to work. In 1997, the number with a work disability was 16.1 million; the number unable to work was 9.4 million, and the number able to work was 6.7 million. The method of asking the traditional 'work disability' question changed greatly in the 1996 panel, but the huge difference in results could not have been anticipated. In earlier panels, a core question about limitations in the kind or amount of work that could be done was

✓✓
Table #1
page 4

asked for all working-age individuals at the beginning of the panel. There were no further core questions about the existence of a work disability. At the time of the disability topical module, a verification question was asked for those who had been identified in the beginning of the panel as having a work disability. The work disability question itself was asked for those who had not been identified in the beginning of the panel as having a work disability. In the 1996 panel, a question about limitations in the kind or amount of work that can be done is asked each wave unless the individual has already been identified who is not in the labor force because of long-term illness or disability. There is some evidence that a time-in-sample effect exists - tabulations have shown that the number of individuals classified as having a work disability fell sharply from wave 1 to wave 2. But any time-in-sample effects would appear to explain only a small portion of the total decline.

Definition 2 brings information on work disability and program participation into the disability definition. The new definition leads to the same conclusion about recent changes in employment rates by disability status; the 1997 employment rate for individuals with a disability was lower than the 1994/95 rate. For those with a severe disability, the 1997 rate was lower; for those with a nonsevere disability, the 1997 rate was higher. Under Definition 2, the employment rate for individuals with a nonsevere disability was at least as high as the overall employment rate for each of the four time periods.

Definition 3 is based on a disability definition that includes the activity of taking prescription medicines in the right amount at the right time. The prescription medicine item was first asked during the 1994/95 time period.

Definition 4 incorporates the prescription medicine item as well as three measures that were not asked prior to the 1996 panel. The new items concern the use of hands and fingers to grasp objects, whether mental symptoms have seriously interfered with everyday activities, and an item which asked if individuals had a condition that made it difficult to remain employed or to find a job. This last item was included because disability advocates have long argued that the traditional work disability question - are you limited in the kind or amount of work you can do - lacks face validity. To answer the traditional question, an individual must declare that he or she is either limited or not limited, regardless of any consideration of the environment that he or she faces. The reality is that many individuals would be limited under some environmental conditions, but not limited under others. The new work disability question has the merit of allowing an individual to report that a condition has caused employment problems without reporting that, regardless of environmental considerations, he or she is 'limited.'

When Definition 4 is used as the measure of disability status, the employment rate of individuals with disabilities was 50.2; the rate for those with a severe disability was 31.1, and the rate for those with a nonsevere disability was 82.0.

Definitions 5 and 6 are included to show how wide a definition of disability is possible using data from items that were introduced in the 1996 panel. Definition 5 is based on a disability definition that considers an individual to have a disability if he or she has difficulty moving a large chair, standing for one hour, sitting for one hour, stooping, or reaching. Definition 6 considers an individual to have a

disability if he or she is frequently depressed or anxious or has a lot of trouble getting along with others, concentrating on tasks, or coping with stress.

The final section of Table 1 presents data on disability status cross-tabulated by a measure of availability for employment. The measure shown in the table considers individuals to have a reduced availability for employment if they participated in a major program (Medicare, SSI, and Social Security), or if they had been identified as having a disability that prevented them from working. The data show that the number of individuals who had a disability and a reduced availability for employment was 10.2 million in 1994/95, and 11.7 million in 1997. The employment rate for members of this group was 6.8 percent in 1994/95 and 9.8 percent in 1997. The number of individuals with a disability and without a reduced availability for employment was 19.2 million in 1994/95, and 14.8 million in 1997. The very large drop in this figure reflects the very large reduction in the estimate of the number of individuals with a work disability which did not prevent them from working. The employment rate of individuals with a work disability and without a reduced availability for employment was 76.6 percent in 1994/95, and 80.2 percent in 1997. For those in this category with a severe disability, the employment rates were about the same for the two time periods - 75.5 percent in 1994/95, and 75.1 percent in 1997. For those with a nonsevere disability, the 1994/95 rate was 77.0 percent, and the 1997 rate was 81.8 percent.

Disability, employment, and participation in major programs

Table 2 offers additional data on the employment status of individuals with disabilities. The disability

definition used for Table 2 is the definition that is labeled Definition 4 in Table 1. Of the 17.3 million individuals with a severe disability, 6.9 million were covered by Medicare or received SSI payments. Of the remaining 10.4 million, 1.2 million received Social Security payments but were not covered by Medicare. So the number of individuals with a severe disability who participated in a major program was 8.1 million, and the number who did not participate was 9.2 million. The employment rate for the 9.2 million who did not participate in a major program was 47.3 percent. The 9.2 million can be further divided into those who were classified as prevented from working (3.3 million) and those who were not (5.9 million). The employment rate for the 5.9 million who were not classified as prevented from working was 73.5 percent.

The above paragraph suggests that substantially increasing the employment rate of the 17.3 million individuals with a severe disability might prove to be a challenging task. The 8.1 million individuals who are currently covered by Medicare or who are receiving SSI or Social Security payments would presumably need transition assistance if they were to leave these programs. And the 3.3 million persons who are classified as prevented from working but who are not receiving benefits from the above programs may have to be convinced that changes could be made to the environment that would make it possible for them to work.

Disability and welfare

Table 3 contains annualized estimates of earnings and the value of selected welfare benefits for the

population 21 to 64 years of age and shows the large impact disability status has on both earnings and welfare. Overall, individuals 21 to 64 years of age had \$3.6 trillion dollars in earnings and received \$14.6 billion in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) payments, \$17.6 billion in SSI payments, \$13.3 billion in food stamps, and \$50.7 billion in Medicaid benefits. Individuals with a severe disability received 2.9 percent of aggregate earnings, 34.2 percent of TANF benefits, 100 percent of SSI benefits, 33.1 percent of food stamps, and 66.9 percent of Medicaid benefits.

Table 4 shows that the total value of the four types of welfare was \$96.2 billion. Of the total, \$61.0 billion went to individuals with a severe disability. Only for the youngest age group did the amount of welfare received by those with a severe disability make up less than half the total. Individuals 21 to 34 received \$37.7 billion in welfare benefits and \$15.9 billion of this amount went to those with a severe disability. Individuals 35 to 44 received \$27.7 billion in welfare benefits, \$17.3 billion of which went to those with a severe disability. For the population 45 to 64, welfare benefits totaled \$30.8 billion and benefits to those with a severe disability totaled \$27.8 billion.

It can be argued that the data in Table 4 should not be surprising since, for the universe being examined here (age 21 to 64 years old), SSI is a program specifically for individuals with a severe disability.

Table 5 shows data similar to Table 4 but the definition of welfare has been changed to exclude SSI benefits and the value of Medicaid benefits received by SSI recipients. The data in Table 5 show a reduced impact of disability status, but the role of disability is still substantial. Of the \$51.2 billion received as benefits, \$15.9 billion went to individuals with a severe disability. If attention is focused on

the group that usually receives a good deal of attention, unmarried women with children, Table 5 shows that there were 10.0 million individuals in this category, and 3.6 million received welfare benefits worth \$27.2 billion (keep in mind that these are selected benefits). The table also shows that 1.4 million of the 10.0 million women in this category had a severe disability. Of the 1.4 million, 860,000 received welfare benefits worth \$6.4 billion.

Finally, Table 6 presents the results of a logistic regression in which the receipt of TANF benefits is the dependent variable. The universe for the regression is unmarried women with children under 18 years of age.

The first set of variables is comprised of three age categories. The middle age category is the reference group, and the coefficient is positive for the younger age category and negative for the older. That is, there is an inverse relation between age and the likelihood of receiving TANF.

Education categories make up the second set of variables. The reference group is high school graduates and the coefficients of the other groups show that there is an inverse relationship between educational attainment and the receipt of TANF.

The third set of variables are race and ethnicity categories. The reference group is comprised of white, not Hispanic origin individuals. The coefficients for those who are Hispanic origin or who are Black, not Hispanic origin are positive, and the coefficient for those who not of Hispanic origin and who are neither

white nor Black is not significant.

Categories of number of children make up the fourth set of variables. The coefficients show that the number of children is directly related to the receipt of TANF.

The fifth set of variables show that women who were never married were more likely to receive TANF benefits than women who had been married previously.

The sixth and final set of variables are disability categories. Women with no disability are in the reference group. The coefficient for women with a nonsevere disability is positive and the coefficient for women with a severe disability is also positive and even greater.

Conclusions

1) The SIPP is the only household survey that obtains regular information on employment status and periodically collects information on disability status in a way that is roughly consistent with the ADA definition of disability. There are, however, problems in using SIPP to measure changes in the employment rate of individuals with disabilities. These problems have to do with (i) an apparent lack of reliability for many individual measures of disability status, (ii) the fact that the SIPP was designed as a panel or longitudinal survey and is subject to attrition and time-in-sample bias, and (iii) the fact that changes in the 1996 panel to core questions on work disability status have produced work disability

← NB

estimates that are clearly not comparable to estimates from earlier panels. We note here that the sample design of SIPP has changed over time and is likely to change again. Weinberg (1999) has noted that if SIPP is to become the official source of income and poverty statistics, SIPP will have to be redesigned to minimize the effect of attrition and time-in-sample biases on time-series estimates.

2) If the problems noted above are set aside, the SIPP data from wave 5 of the 1996 panel suggest that the employment rate of individuals with a disability declined from 1994/95 to 1997.

Definition 1 (see Table 1) is the disability definition that is based on measures that are most comparable over time. Under that definition, the employment rate for individuals with a disability was 50.4 percent in 1994/95, and 48.1 percent in 1997. For those with a severe disability, the comparable rates were

34.1 percent and 29.4 percent. Among those with a nonsevere disability, the 1997 rate (63.9 percent) was higher than the 1994/95 rate (61.6 percent). Definition 2 adds the criteria of work disability and

program participation to Definition 1. The 1994/95 to 1997 changes in employment rates have the same pattern under both definitions. The pattern changes when a measure of availability for employment is introduced. The data show that the employment rate of individuals with a disability who did not have a reduced availability for employment was 76.6 percent in 1994/95, and 80.2 percent in 1997.

Individuals who did not have a reduced availability for employment and who had a severe disability category had an employment rate of 75.5 percent in 1994/95, and 75.1 percent in 1997; and those with a nonsevere disability had an employment rate of 77.0 in 1994/95, and 81.8 percent in 1997.

3) The major conclusion of this paper regarding the measurement over time of the employment status of

individuals with disabilities is that there is currently no satisfactory vehicle for producing such a measure.

In fact, a Presidential Order dated March 13, 1998, established a "National Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities," and instructed the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau, in cooperation with other selected Federal agencies, to "design and implement a statistically reliable and accurate method to measure the employment rate of adults with disabilities."

4) Although SIPP may not be an adequate vehicle for measuring changes over time in the employment rate of individuals with disabilities, SIPP data on individuals with disabilities may be very useful for cross-sectional studies. A major conclusion from the data presented in this paper is that the relationship between disability and welfare should not be ignored. Of course, the relationship between disability and the receipt of SSI and Medicaid benefits is obvious, but the data suggest that disability plays an important role in determining whether individuals become TANF recipients.

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TABLE 1. DATA ON DISABILITY AND EMPLOYMENT: 1991/92, 1993/94, 1994/95, AND 1997
(From the Survey of Income and Program Participation)

	1991/92		1993/94		1994/95		1997	
	Number (thous.)	Percent employd	Number (thous.)	Percent employd	Number (thous.)	Percent employd	Number (thous.)	Percent employd
Age 21 to 64	144,075	75.1	148,244	75.1	149,369	76.2	152,886	78.2
Used a wheelchair	495	18.4	582	20.9	685	22.0	874	21.9
Used a cane, crutches, or walker (not a wheelchair)	1,484	25.2	1,840	29.2	1,609	27.5	2,173	24.8
Difficulty seeing	4,567	45.5	5,155	45.5	4,002	43.7	3,484	42.2
Severe	563	25.6	623	24.7	568	30.8	487	30.6
Not severe	4,004	48.3	4,532	48.4	3,435	45.9	2,997	44.1
Difficulty hearing	5,222	63.7	5,650	65.4	4,489	64.4	3,416	62.4
Severe	321	58.7	405	53.3	358	59.7	227	48.5
Not severe	4,900	64.0	5,245	66.4	4,131	64.9	3,189	63.4
Difficulty with speech	1,340	35.0	1,351	34.1	1,019	27.4	1,276	36.9
Severe	122	24.4	167	24.6	119	27.3	252	24.1
Not severe	1,218	36.1	1,184	35.4	900	27.4	1,025	40.1
Difficulty walking	7,672	31.5	8,600	31.9	8,697	33.5	9,129	33.9
Severe	3,159	20.8	3,754	22.0	3,547	22.5	3,907	22.5
Not severe	4,512	39.0	4,846	39.6	5,150	41.1	5,222	42.4
Difficulty with stairs	7,803	30.1	8,584	31.6	8,517	33.9	9,420	34.9
Severe	3,487	20.5	3,948	23.1	3,736	25.5	2,325	19.2
Not severe	4,316	37.9	4,637	38.8	4,781	40.5	7,095	40.1
Difficulty lifting	7,548	32.1	8,149	34.5	8,026	34.8	7,232	30.0
Severe	3,001	22.4	3,429	23.3	3,017	27.0	3,297	20.1
Not severe	4,547	38.4	4,720	42.7	5,010	39.4	3,935	38.2

TABLE 1. DATA ON DISABILITY AND EMPLOYMENT: 1991/92, 1993/94, 1994/95, AND 1997
(From the Survey of Income and Program Participation)

	1991/92		1993/94		1994/95		1997	
	Number (thous.)	Percent employd	Number (thous.)	Percent employd	Number (thous.)	Percent employd	Number (thous.)	Percent employd
Difficulty w 1+ ADLs	3,313	25.3	3,820	26.8	3,640	27.1	4,008	26.2
Needs personal asst.	1,455	18.1	1,729	21.7	1,515	20.6	1,664	16.8
Asst. not needed	1,859	30.9	2,091	31.1	2,125	31.8	2,344	32.9
Get around inside	1,245	13.9	1,479	19.1	1,290	19.8	1,459	15.2
Needs personal asst.	555	10.3	638	16.8	553	19.1	662	9.3
Asst. not needed	691	16.8	841	20.8	738	20.2	796	20.1
Get out of bed/chair	2,313	25.1	2,700	28.1	2,472	26.7	3,020	26.3
Needs personal asst.	841	17.9	967	21.6	820	21.4	1,078	17.0
Asst. not needed	1,472	29.3	1,733	31.7	1,653	29.3	1,942	31.4
Take a bath/shower	1,527	16.4	1,819	19.3	1,628	19.9	2,053	19.7
Needs personal asst.	856	12.8	973	15.5	828	18.3	1,015	13.4
Asst. not needed	670	21.1	846	23.7	800	21.5	1,038	25.8
Dressing	1,269	18.4	1,416	19.1	1,378	22.2	1,601	19.3
Needs personal asst.	739	16.1	833	18.0	738	19.7	899	16.1
Asst. not needed	530	21.5	583	20.8	640	25.1	702	23.3
Eating	405	21.7	503	25.1	450	27.4	619	21.1
Needs personal asst.	138	15.8	174	15.4	162	21.0	250	8.6
Asst. not needed	266	24.7	329	30.2	288	31.0	368	29.5
Toileting	686	17.7	838	16.0	720	21.4	864	13.1
Needs personal asst.	363	13.3	455	13.8	356	17.3	500	9.2
Asst. not needed	324	22.7	384	18.5	364	25.3	365	18.5

TABLE 1. DATA ON DISABILITY AND EMPLOYMENT: 1991/92, 1993/94, 1994/95, AND 1997
(From the Survey of Income and Program Participation)

	1991/92		1993/94		1994/95		1997	
	Number (thous.)	Percent emplyd	Number (thous.)	Percent emplyd	Number (thous.)	Percent emplyd	Number (thous.)	Percent emplyd
Difficulty w 1+ IADLs	4,811	22.9	5,375	25.4	5,272	26.0	5,620	24.0
Needs personal asst.	3,385	19.4	3,660	21.3	3,691	23.4	4,113	19.9
Asst. not needed	1,426	31.2	1,715	34.1	1,581	32.1	1,508	35.4
Go outside the home	2,745	15.1	3,174	17.3	3,085	19.4	3,413	15.9
Needs personal asst.	1,888	13.0	2,108	14.2	2,060	17.9	2,374	13.1
Asst. not needed	857	19.7	1,066	23.5	1,025	22.5	1,040	22.3
Keep track of money	1,464	19.5	1,633	24.2	1,591	25.9	2,052	20.6
Needs personal asst.	1,263	17.4	1,399	22.5	1,421	24.9	1,642	20.8
Asst. not needed	201	32.5	233	34.4	170	34.0	410	20.0
Prepare meals	1,576	14.5	1,820	19.5	1,604	20.5	2,399	14.6
Needs personal asst.	1,237	14.3	1,428	19.4	1,337	20.5	1,102	10.8
Asst. not needed	338	15.2	392	19.8	268	20.7	1,296	17.8
Do light housework	2,452	17.3	3,004	20.8	2,949	23.9	2,797	19.0
Needs personal asst.	1,686	15.4	2,021	20.1	1,900	20.0	1,936	15.6
Asst. not needed	766	21.5	982	22.2	1,049	30.9	861	26.6
Use the telephone	1,041	28.6	1,104	27.7	821	22.4	988	35.6
Not able	334	27.1	359	18.6	293	18.9	371	29.7
Able	707	29.3	746	32.1	528	24.4	617	39.2
Dif. w ADLs or IADLs	5,850	26.8	6,433	29.1	6,359	29.0	6,754	27.9
Needs personal asst.	3,704	21.2	4,021	23.1	3,974	24.0	4,379	20.7
Asst. Not needed	2,146	36.4	2,412	39.1	2,385	37.3	2,375	41.2

TABLE 1. DATA ON DISABILITY AND EMPLOYMENT: 1991/92, 1993/94, 1994/95, AND 1997
(From the Survey of Income and Program Participation)

	1991/92		1993/94		1994/95		1997	
	Number (thous.)	Percent emplyd	Number (thous.)	Percent emplyd	Number (thous.)	Percent emplyd	Number (thous.)	Percent emplyd
With 1+ sel. conditions	4,484	42.8	5,173	42.5	5,521	42.8	6,403	38.8
Learning disability	1,941	57.2	1,885	55.9	1,811	54.5	2,760	52.0
Mental retardation	860	30.8	932	34.4	890	34.5	1,223	29.3
Alzheimer's, sen/dem	104	31.6	152	21.0	137	33.9	642	23.5
Other mental cond.	2,524	29.8	3,097	34.0	3,563	35.8	3,569	29.3
With a develop. disab.	1,060	31.8	1,149	33.6	1,104	35.3	1,501	30.7
With a housework dis.	9,312	32.2	10,080	33.2	10,536	34.7	9,571	27.9
Unable to do houswk	1,193	13.8	1,472	18.5	1,316	14.7	1,965	12.4
Able to do houswk	8,120	34.9	8,608	35.7	9,219	37.5	7,606	31.9
With a disability based on above criteria (Definition 1)	22,628	50.2	24,363	51.4	23,606	50.4	22,321	48.1
Severe	8,798	30.7	9,857	32.8	9,580	34.1	10,220	32.4
Not severe	13,830	62.7	14,506	63.9	14,026	61.6	12,101	56.9
Limited in kind or amount of work	17,143	42.6	18,293	40.3	20,312	43.3	16,081	34.1
Unable to work	7,327	-	8,419	-	8,621	-	9,371	-
Able to work	9,816	74.3	9,874	74.6	11,691	75.3	6,710	81.8
Had Medicare or SSI	4,437	9.4	5,381	10.4	5,728	12.1	6,677	12.4
Covered by Medicare	2,397	5.7	2,718	7.1	2,819	7.5	3,923	11.1
Received SSI	2,503	12.2	3,162	13.0	3,497	15.8	3,627	12.9

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TABLE 1. DATA ON DISABILITY AND EMPLOYMENT: 1991/92, 1993/94, 1994/95, AND 1997
(From the Survey of Income and Program Participation)

	1991/92		1993/94		1994/95		1997	
	Number (thous.)	Percent emplyd	Number (thous.)	Percent emplyd	Number (thous.)	Percent emplyd	Number (thous.)	Percent emplyd
With disability based on all previous criteria (Definition 4)	na	na	na	na	na	na	27,721	50.2
Severe	na	na	na	na	na	na	17,318	31.1
Not severe	na	na	na	na	na	na	10,403	82.0
Dif. moving large chair	na	na	na	na	na	na	11,253	39.3
Severe	na	na	na	na	na	na	5,894	27.8
Not severe	na	na	na	na	na	na	5,359	52.0
Dif. standing	na	na	na	na	na	na	10,295	37.2
Dif. sitting	na	na	na	na	na	na	5,416	37.4
Dif. stooping	na	na	na	na	na	na	12,352	44.6
Dif. reaching	na	na	na	na	na	na	5,517	36.0
Disability based on all previous criteria (Definition 5)	na	na	na	na	na	na	31,243	52.3
Severe	na	na	na	na	na	na	18,215	33.2
Not severe	na	na	na	na	na	na	13,028	81.5
Frequently depressed	na	na	na	na	na	na	10,018	46.3
Trouble getting along	na	na	na	na	na	na	2,183	35.4
Trouble concentrating	na	na	na	na	na	na	3,814	31.1
Trouble coping	na	na	na	na	na	na	6,122	39.1

TABLE 1. DATA ON DISABILITY AND EMPLOYMENT: 1991/92, 1993/94, 1994/95, AND 1997
(From the Survey of Income and Program Participation)

	1991/92		1993/94		1994/95		1997	
	Number (thous.)	Percent employd	Number (thous.)	Percent employd	Number (thous.)	Percent employd	Number (thous.)	Percent employd
Disability based on all previous criteria (Definition 6)	na	na	na	na	na	na	34,250	55.7
Severe	na	na	na	na	na	na	18,215	33.2
Not severe	na	na	na	na	na	na	16,035	81.2
Disability status (Definition 2) by availability for employment								
With a disability and participated in a major program (Medicare, SSI, or Social Security) or was prevented from working	10,175	8.3	10,986	9.1	10,234	6.8	11,726	9.8
With a disability, did not participate in a major program and was not prevented from working	17,307	77.8	17,899	79.1	19,209	76.6	14,785	80.2
Severe disability	3,292	74.0	3,792	75.4	3,986	75.5	3,511	75.1
Not severe disability	14,015	78.7	14,107	80.1	15,222	77.0	11,274	81.8
No disability	116,593	80.5	119,359	80.6	119,927	82.1	126,376	84.4

TABLE 2. DISABILITY STATUS, EMPLOYMENT, AND ANNUAL RATE OF EARNINGS: INDIVIDUALS 21 TO 64 YEARS OLD

(August-November 1997 data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation. Numbers in thousands.)
 Note: Items marked with an (x) are not part of the disability definition.

	Total	Employed Number	Percent	Median earnings Value	Std. err.	Mean earnings Value	Std. err.
Both sexes	152,886	119,616	78.2	\$22,941	\$151	\$30,155	\$358
DISABILITY STATUS							
With a disability	27,721	13,922	50.2	\$17,667	\$425	\$23,402	\$735
Severe	17,318	5,393	31.1	\$13,234	\$653	\$18,582	\$806
Covered by Medicare, or received SSI	6,920	909	13.1	\$4,944	\$671	\$8,836	\$849
Covered by Medicare	3,051	399	13.1	\$5,324	\$940	\$9,490	\$1,321
Received SSI	3,138	443	14.1	\$5,207	\$1,215	\$9,187	\$1,266
Not covered by Medicare and did not receive SSI	10,399	4,484	43.1	\$15,521	\$677	\$20,559	\$939
Received Social Security	1,186	124	10.5	\$4,982	\$1,828	\$7,713	\$1,747
Prevented from working	865	0	0.0	.	.	.	.
Not prevented from working	321	124	38.7	\$4,982	\$1,828	\$7,713	\$1,747
Did not receive Social Security	9,213	4,359	47.3	\$15,928	\$670	\$20,925	\$961
Prevented from working	3,279	0	0.0	.	.	.	.
Not prevented from working	5,934	4,359	73.5	\$15,928	\$670	\$20,925	\$961
Not severe	10,403	8,529	82.0	\$20,469	\$508	\$26,449	\$1,078
Received Social Security	499	197	39.6	\$7,009	\$975	\$9,015	\$1,466
Did not receive Social Security	9,905	8,332	84.1	\$20,823	\$515	\$26,862	\$1,101
No disability	125,165	105,694	84.4	\$23,645	\$157	\$31,045	\$393
Received Social Security	2,019	718	35.6	\$7,726	\$723	\$10,955	\$1,462
Did not receive Social Security	123,145	104,975	85.2	\$23,766	\$157	\$31,182	\$396
SEEING/HEARING/SPEAKING							
With a disability	7,211	3,717	51.5	\$20,631	\$791	\$25,727	\$1,341
Severe	1,204	393	32.6	\$17,326	\$1,429	\$23,497	\$3,124
Not severe	6,007	3,324	55.3	\$21,160	\$843	\$25,991	\$1,453
Difficulty seeing letters in newsprint	3,484	1,470	42.2	\$16,835	\$981	\$21,553	\$1,233
Severe	487	149	30.6	\$16,058	\$1,351	\$19,326	\$4,079
Not severe	2,997	1,321	44.1	\$17,080	\$1,267	\$21,804	\$1,292
Difficulty hearing normal conversation	3,416	2,133	62.4	\$23,346	\$1,012	\$28,983	\$2,137
Severe	227	110	48.5	\$20,037	\$3,525	\$26,869	\$4,422
Not severe	3,189	2,023	63.4	\$23,561	\$993	\$29,098	\$2,241
Difficulty having speech understood	1,276	471	36.9	\$14,957	\$1,548	\$17,957	\$1,686
Severe	252	61	24.1	\$3,084	\$7,294	\$10,712	\$3,837
Not severe	1,025	411	40.1	\$15,473	\$1,576	\$19,027	\$1,818
WALKING/USING STAIRS							
With a disability	11,988	4,528	37.8	\$17,078	\$730	\$22,039	\$1,282
Severe	5,997	1,536	25.6	\$15,889	\$1,308	\$20,142	\$1,173
Not severe	5,991	2,992	49.9	\$17,708	\$949	\$23,013	\$1,842
Difficulty walking	9,129	3,095	33.9	\$16,445	\$804	\$21,028	\$1,521
Severe	3,907	878	22.5	\$14,783	\$1,800	\$18,289	\$1,415
Not severe	5,222	2,217	42.4	\$17,175	\$1,031	\$22,113	\$2,045
Difficulty climbing stairs	9,420	3,292	34.9	\$16,204	\$805	\$20,917	\$1,164
Severe	2,325	447	19.2	\$11,656	\$2,487	\$18,109	\$2,211
Not severe	7,095	2,845	40.1	\$16,664	\$822	\$21,358	\$1,300
Used a wheelchair	874	191	21.9	\$21,557	\$6,174	\$28,793	\$4,598
Did not use a wheelchair, but used a cane, crutches or a walker	2,173	539	24.8	\$17,358	\$2,477	\$21,119	\$1,968

TABLE 2. DISABILITY STATUS, EMPLOYMENT, AND ANNUAL RATE OF EARNINGS: INDIVIDUALS 21 TO 64 YEARS OLD

(August-November 1997 data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation. Numbers in thousands.)
 Note: Items marked with an (x) are not part of the disability definition.

	Total	Employed Number	Percent	Median earnings Value	Std. err.	Mean earnings Value	Std. err.
SELECTED PHYSICAL TASKS							
With a disability	8,964	3,092	34.5	\$16,301	\$893	\$20,634	\$843
Severe	3,422	709	20.7	\$13,811	\$1,854	\$20,048	\$2,007
Not severe	5,542	2,383	43.0	\$16,935	\$939	\$20,809	\$917
Difficulty lifting and carrying 10 pounds	7,232	2,167	30.0	\$15,861	\$1,171	\$20,249	\$997
Severe	3,297	662	20.1	\$13,440	\$1,946	\$19,030	\$1,703
Not severe	3,935	1,505	38.2	\$16,764	\$1,212	\$20,785	\$1,222
Difficulty grasping objects	3,628	1,403	38.7	\$16,268	\$1,467	\$20,723	\$1,226
Severe	265	87	32.8	\$17,226	\$7,762	\$31,985	\$10,579
Not severe	3,362	1,317	39.2	\$16,189	\$1,509	\$19,979	\$1,088
Difficulty moving a large chair (x)	11,253	4,427	39.3	\$17,914	\$737	\$22,565	\$1,017
Severe	5,894	1,640	27.8	\$15,610	\$1,137	\$20,944	\$1,381
Not severe	5,359	2,787	52.0	\$19,223	\$846	\$23,519	\$1,394
Difficulty standing for long periods (x)	10,295	3,831	37.2	\$18,346	\$826	\$23,424	\$1,343
Difficulty sitting for long periods (x)	5,416	2,027	37.4	\$18,214	\$1,215	\$21,358	\$1,077
Difficulty crouching (x)	12,352	5,505	44.6	\$18,483	\$668	\$22,996	\$859
Difficulty reaching overhead (x)	5,517	1,986	36.0	\$15,059	\$1,288	\$20,077	\$1,139
ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING							
With an ADL limitation	4,008	1,052	26.2	\$14,935	\$1,974	\$21,527	\$1,734
Needed personal assistance	1,664	280	16.8	\$8,731	\$3,340	\$16,985	\$3,040
Did not need personal assistance	2,344	772	32.9	\$17,330	\$2,136	\$23,175	\$2,073
Difficulty getting around inside	1,459	222	15.2	\$10,857	\$3,218	\$17,437	\$3,206
Needed personal assistance	662	62	9.3	\$2,474	\$1,466	\$8,122	\$3,066
Did not need personal assistance	796	160	20.1	\$13,552	\$3,686	\$21,022	\$4,091
Difficulty getting in or out of bed or a chair	3,020	793	26.3	\$14,493	\$2,201	\$21,366	\$2,059
Needed personal assistance	1,078	183	17.0	\$9,965	\$5,263	\$17,892	\$3,604
Did not need personal assistance	1,942	611	31.4	\$15,593	\$2,332	\$22,406	\$2,439
Difficulty taking a bath or shower	2,053	404	19.7	\$11,530	\$3,401	\$20,737	\$2,653
Needed personal assistance	1,015	136	13.4	\$9,991	\$7,664	\$19,661	\$5,135
Did not need personal assistance	1,038	268	25.8	\$12,376	\$4,192	\$21,282	\$3,033
Difficulty dressing	1,601	309	19.3	\$14,145	\$4,066	\$23,539	\$3,715
Needed personal assistance	899	145	16.1	\$10,062	\$4,733	\$18,009	\$4,107
Did not need personal assistance	702	164	23.3	\$17,992	\$4,257	\$28,436	\$5,842
Difficulty eating	619	130	21.1	\$14,934	\$8,331	\$23,640	\$4,750
Needed personal assistance	250	22	8.6	\$31,865	\$16,794	\$28,855	\$11,432
Did not need personal assistance	368	109	29.5	\$12,286	\$7,832	\$22,600	\$5,190
Difficulty getting to/using the toilet	864	114	13.1	\$11,559	\$5,607	\$18,228	\$4,308
Needed personal assistance	500	46	9.2	\$8,218	\$13,888	\$18,433	\$6,967
Did not need personal assistance	365	67	18.5	\$12,080	\$5,039	\$18,087	\$5,469

TABLE 2. DISABILITY STATUS, EMPLOYMENT, AND ANNUAL RATE OF EARNINGS: INDIVIDUALS 21 TO 64 YEARS OLD

(August-November 1997 data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation. Numbers in thousands.)

Note: Items marked with an (x) are not part of the disability definition.

	Total	Employed Number	Percent	Median earnings Value	Std. err.	Mean earnings Value	Std. err.
INSTRUMENTAL ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING							
With an IADL limitation	5,798	1,428	24.6	\$11,906	\$1,383	\$18,515	\$1,354
Needed personal assistance	4,211	852	20.2	\$10,055	\$1,444	\$16,516	\$1,793
Did not need personal assistance	1,587	576	36.3	\$16,433	\$2,046	\$21,467	\$2,024
Difficulty going outside the home alone	3,413	543	15.9	\$9,054	\$1,778	\$15,639	\$1,929
Needed personal assistance	2,374	310	13.1	\$4,964	\$2,433	\$13,741	\$2,705
Did not need personal assistance	1,040	232	22.3	\$14,608	\$3,437	\$18,176	\$2,642
Difficulty keeping track of money/bills	2,052	423	20.6	\$5,548	\$1,339	\$11,188	\$1,737
Needed personal assistance	1,642	341	20.8	\$4,506	\$912	\$9,395	\$1,791
Did not need personal assistance	410	82	20.0	\$11,999	\$4,841	\$18,636	\$4,497
Difficulty preparing meals	2,399	350	14.6	\$9,119	\$2,888	\$15,976	\$2,454
Needed personal assistance	1,102	119	10.8	\$4,211	\$4,858	\$13,432	\$3,472
Did not need personal assistance	1,296	230	17.8	\$10,335	\$2,590	\$17,292	\$3,244
Difficulty doing light housework	2,797	531	19.0	\$12,159	\$2,635	\$19,589	\$2,350
Needed personal assistance	1,936	302	15.6	\$12,993	\$3,562	\$20,620	\$3,333
Did not need personal assistance	861	229	26.6	\$11,339	\$3,513	\$18,231	\$3,210
Difficulty taking prescription medicines	1,635	354	21.7	\$7,016	\$1,857	\$12,231	\$1,976
Needed personal assistance	1,201	236	19.7	\$5,002	\$2,182	\$11,939	\$2,655
Did not need personal assistance	434	118	27.2	\$10,020	\$2,743	\$12,814	\$2,631
Difficulty using the telephone	988	352	35.6	\$18,547	\$2,776	\$24,979	\$3,421
Unable to use ordinary phone	371	110	29.7	\$16,018	\$8,951	\$23,631	\$7,813
Able to use ordinary phone	617	242	39.2	\$19,758	\$3,242	\$25,593	\$3,481
MENTAL							
With a disability	8,950	3,309	37.0	\$13,537	\$709	\$20,409	\$1,662
With one or more selected conditions	5,350	2,200	41.1	\$13,291	\$781	\$21,176	\$2,407
A learning disability	2,460	1,352	55.0	\$16,054	\$1,372	\$25,701	\$3,821
Mental retardation	1,064	334	31.4	\$5,581	\$1,706	\$8,253	\$1,120
Alzheimers, senility, or dementia	618	141	22.8	\$11,610	\$3,545	\$12,932	\$2,341
Other mental/emotional condition	2,592	759	29.3	\$10,673	\$1,587	\$15,507	\$1,303
With one or more selected symptoms	12,387	5,890	47.5	\$16,357	\$617	\$21,770	\$955
Frequently depressed or anxious	10,018	4,634	46.3	\$15,925	\$709	\$21,671	\$1,107
Trouble getting along with others	2,183	774	35.4	\$12,930	\$1,520	\$17,101	\$1,307
Trouble concentrating	3,814	1,186	31.1	\$11,499	\$1,368	\$17,140	\$1,745
Trouble coping with stress	6,122	2,395	39.1	\$15,254	\$951	\$19,823	\$1,503
Effect on everyday activities:							
Seriously interfered	4,706	1,404	29.8	\$12,592	\$1,183	\$18,091	\$1,211
Did not seriously interfere (x)	7,681	4,486	58.4	\$17,401	\$685	\$22,921	\$1,193
Difficulty keeping track of money/bills	2,052	423	20.6	\$5,548	\$1,339	\$11,188	\$1,737
WORKING AT A JOB							
Has experienced employment							
problems related to disability	17,475	6,079	34.8	\$13,799	\$605	\$19,083	\$849
Has had difficulty remaining employed or							
finding a job	10,680	2,228	20.9	\$7,824	\$758	\$13,751	\$898
Limited in kind or amount of work that							
can be done	16,081	5,487	34.1	\$13,889	\$599	\$19,216	\$920
Prevented from working at a job	9,371	0	0.0	.	.	.	.
Not prevented from working at a job	6,710	5,487	81.8	\$13,889	\$599	\$19,216	\$920

TABLE 2. DISABILITY STATUS, EMPLOYMENT, AND ANNUAL RATE OF EARNINGS: INDIVIDUALS 21 TO 64 YEARS OLD

(August-November 1997 data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation. Numbers in thousands.)

Note: Items marked with an (x) are not part of the disability definition.

	Total	Employed Number	Percent	Median earnings Value	Std. err.	Mean earnings Value	Std. err.
WORKING AROUND THE HOUSE							
Limited in kind or amount of housework that can be done	9,571	2,669	27.9	\$14,117	\$1,098	\$19,336	\$1,003
Prevented from doing housework	1,965	244	12.4	\$10,184	\$4,017	\$14,650	\$2,464
Not prevented from doing housework	7,606	2,425	31.9	\$14,644	\$1,204	\$19,807	\$1,073
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION							
Covered by Medicare or received SSI	6,920	909	13.1	\$4,944	\$671	\$8,836	\$849
Covered by Medicare	4,330	536	12.4	\$4,493	\$716	\$8,215	\$1,033
Received SSI	3,627	466	12.9	\$4,737	\$1,037	\$8,808	\$1,215
SPECIAL AIDS							
Used a wheelchair	874	191	21.9	\$21,557	\$6,174	\$28,793	\$4,598
Did not use a wheelchair but used a cane, crutches, or a walker	2,173	539	24.8	\$17,358	\$2,477	\$21,119	\$1,968
Had used for 6 months or more	1,675	337	20.1	\$15,449	\$3,435	\$19,202	\$2,287
Used a hearing aid (x)	914	539	58.9	\$22,958	\$2,905	\$32,347	\$3,103
Had difficulty hearing	357	214	59.9	\$22,018	\$3,213	\$28,851	\$3,341
Did not have difficulty hearing	558	325	58.3	\$25,178	\$4,685	\$34,645	\$4,626
NEED FOR PERSONAL ASSISTANCE							
Number of ADLs or IADLs for which assistance was needed							
1 or more	4,470	936	20.9	\$9,856	\$1,356	\$16,499	\$1,680
1	1,824	499	27.3	\$11,456	\$1,600	\$18,989	\$2,557
2	960	186	19.3	\$10,989	\$3,619	\$14,039	\$2,471
3 or more	1,686	252	15.0	\$4,105	\$1,936	\$13,388	\$3,077
Number of ADLs for which assistance was needed							
1 or more	1,664	280	16.8	\$8,731	\$3,340	\$16,985	\$3,040
1	583	118	20.3	\$9,885	\$4,344	\$19,674	\$5,147
2	367	78	21.2	\$3,296	\$3,232	\$8,534	\$2,952
3 or more	714	84	11.7	\$11,847	\$10,404	\$21,032	\$6,062
Number of IADLs for which assistance was needed							
1 or more	4,211	852	20.2	\$10,055	\$1,444	\$16,516	\$1,793
1	1,954	516	26.4	\$12,112	\$1,647	\$19,675	\$2,541
2	1,022	177	17.4	\$9,187	\$4,167	\$12,562	\$2,290
3 or more	1,235	158	12.8	\$2,366	\$770	\$10,653	\$3,864

TABLE 2. DISABILITY STATUS, EMPLOYMENT, AND ANNUAL RATE OF EARNINGS: INDIVIDUALS 21 TO 64 YEARS OLD

(August-November 1997 data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation. Numbers in thousands.)

Note: Items marked with an (x) are not part of the disability definition.

	Total	Employed Number	Percent	Median earnings Value	Std. err.	Mean earnings Value	Std. err.
PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS (x)							
All disability statuses	152,886	119,616	78.2	\$22,941	\$151	\$30,155	\$358
Excellent	48,827	41,870	85.8	\$25,527	\$276	\$33,237	\$484
Very good	53,070	44,361	83.6	\$23,459	\$246	\$30,666	\$748
Good	35,793	27,119	75.8	\$20,275	\$287	\$26,775	\$637
Fair	10,557	5,399	51.1	\$16,233	\$477	\$21,089	\$792
Poor	4,639	867	18.7	\$13,765	\$1,514	\$17,361	\$1,536
No disability	125,165	105,694	84.4	\$23,645	\$157	\$31,045	\$393
Excellent	46,650	40,289	86.4	\$25,695	\$281	\$33,370	\$486
Very good	48,391	41,046	84.8	\$23,650	\$257	\$31,094	\$804
Good	27,091	21,972	81.1	\$20,837	\$315	\$27,325	\$703
Fair	2,856	2,259	79.1	\$18,385	\$906	\$25,326	\$1,575
Poor	175	127	72.5	\$17,721	\$3,816	\$22,598	\$3,305
Disability, not severe	10,403	8,529	82.0	\$20,469	\$508	\$26,449	\$1,078
Excellent	1,334	1,131	84.8	\$22,915	\$1,634	\$31,489	\$4,390
Very good	2,879	2,455	85.3	\$22,824	\$868	\$27,264	\$1,172
Good	4,073	3,246	79.7	\$19,733	\$885	\$27,312	\$2,142
Fair	1,881	1,523	81.0	\$17,104	\$1,169	\$20,459	\$1,057
Poor	236	174	73.5	\$15,672	\$1,761	\$18,518	\$2,564
Severe disability	17,318	5,393	31.1	\$13,234	\$653	\$18,582	\$806
Excellent	843	450	53.3	\$14,630	\$2,506	\$25,694	\$3,595
Very good	1,799	859	47.8	\$16,136	\$2,317	\$19,938	\$1,379
Good	4,629	1,901	41.1	\$14,135	\$1,012	\$19,504	\$1,724
Fair	5,820	1,617	27.8	\$11,413	\$1,015	\$15,763	\$984
Poor	4,228	566	13.4	\$10,699	\$2,304	\$15,832	\$2,068
DISABILITY DOMAINS							
With a disability in one domain	16,921	9,782	57.8	\$18,614	\$506	\$24,491	\$959
Communication	1,959	1,640	83.7	\$24,769	\$1,010	\$31,412	\$2,707
Physical	12,219	6,488	53.1	\$17,685	\$598	\$22,893	\$986
Mental	2,743	1,653	60.3	\$14,709	\$1,119	\$23,897	\$3,138
With a disability in two domains	7,371	2,964	40.2	\$15,763	\$738	\$20,655	\$878
Communication and physical	3,181	1,677	52.7	\$18,498	\$1,557	\$23,580	\$1,216
Communication and mental	495	245	49.5	\$9,546	\$2,633	\$13,199	\$1,988
Physical and mental	3,695	1,042	28.2	\$12,681	\$1,250	\$17,704	\$1,416
With a disability in three domains	2,017	368	18.2	\$13,231	\$2,576	\$17,209	\$2,235
Domain(s) not identified	1,413	808	57.2	\$16,154	\$1,892	\$23,114	\$3,672
No disability	125,165	105,694	84.4	\$23,645	\$157	\$31,045	\$393

TABLE 2. DISABILITY STATUS, EMPLOYMENT, AND ANNUAL RATE OF EARNINGS: INDIVIDUALS 21 TO 64 YEARS OLD

(August-November 1997 data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation. Numbers in thousands.)
 Note: Items marked with an (x) are not part of the disability definition.

	Total	Employed		Median earnings		Mean earnings	
		Number	Percent	Value	Std. err.	Value	Std. err.
CONDITIONS REPORTED AS THE CAUSE OR ONE OF THE CAUSES OF ACTIVITY LIMITATIONS							
Alcohol or drug problem	368	104	28.2	\$12,124	\$4,423	\$14,873	\$2,525
AIDS or AIDS related condition	166	70	42.1	\$19,869	\$6,316	\$22,621	\$4,307
Arthritis or rheumatism	5,886	2,791	47.4	\$17,742	\$884	\$22,730	\$1,046
Back or spine problems	9,593	5,017	52.3	\$18,270	\$623	\$23,166	\$914
Blindness or vision problem	1,280	627	49.0	\$20,284	\$2,070	\$23,844	\$2,397
Broken bone/fracture	944	507	53.7	\$15,745	\$1,942	\$18,811	\$1,805
Cancer	791	324	41.0	\$17,712	\$3,090	\$24,028	\$3,503
Cerebral palsy	179	42	23.3	\$17,623	\$11,708	\$22,178	\$7,925
Deafness or hearing problem	1,873	1,409	75.2	\$23,652	\$1,083	\$31,650	\$3,176
Diabetes	1,891	797	42.1	\$17,052	\$1,146	\$21,557	\$1,736
Epilepsy	468	151	32.2	\$9,477	\$3,285	\$13,079	\$2,345
Head or spinal cord injury	699	289	41.3	\$12,490	\$3,733	\$17,212	\$2,165
Heart trouble or hardening of arteries	2,586	979	37.9	\$18,751	\$1,270	\$23,000	\$1,502
Hernia or rupture	407	217	53.4	\$17,122	\$3,814	\$26,138	\$4,561
High blood pressure	1,760	840	47.7	\$15,537	\$1,085	\$23,128	\$3,431
Kidney problems	521	151	29.0	\$17,969	\$4,366	\$22,082	\$3,442
Learning disability	605	166	27.5	\$7,635	\$2,314	\$10,450	\$2,305
Lung or respiratory problems	2,135	944	44.2	\$17,256	\$1,297	\$21,035	\$1,376
Mental or emotional problems	2,210	561	25.4	\$9,472	\$1,512	\$14,822	\$2,030
Mental retardation	746	220	29.5	\$4,774	\$2,001	\$7,545	\$1,292
Missing legs, arms, feet, hands, or fingers	308	66	21.3	\$20,375	\$4,039	\$24,305	\$4,648
Paralysis	421	162	38.5	\$16,123	\$3,259	\$18,326	\$2,807
Senility, dementia, Alzheimers	51	10	19.2	\$19,590	\$20,131	\$30,850	\$13,143
Speech disorder	179	115	64.5	\$19,922	\$4,175	\$23,144	\$3,328
Stiffness or deformity of legs, arms, feet, or hands	2,377	1,257	52.9	\$19,632	\$1,427	\$23,705	\$1,416
Stomach/digestive problems	820	387	47.2	\$16,673	\$1,697	\$23,070	\$3,016
Stroke	688	130	19.0	\$19,214	\$2,676	\$48,864	\$31,023
Thyroid problems	194	113	58.4	\$12,394	\$3,547	\$20,313	\$3,965
Tumor, cyst, or growth	284	126	44.5	\$15,065	\$2,422	\$23,081	\$4,597
Other	7,033	4,310	61.3	\$20,028	\$680	\$24,640	\$735

**TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS AND BENEFITS
RECEIVED BY INDIVIDUALS 21 TO 64 YEARS OLD BY DISABILITY STATUS**
(Data from wave 5 of the 1996 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation)

	Earnings	TANF	SSI	Food stamps	Medicaid
AMOUNT (billions)					
All disability statuses	\$3630.5	\$14.6	\$17.6	\$13.3	\$50.7
With a severe disability	103.8	5.0	17.6	4.4	33.9
With a nonsevere disability	227.5	1.5	*	1.1	2.0
No disability	3299.2	8.1	*	7.8	14.8
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION					
All disability statuses	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With a severe disability	2.9	34.2	100.0	33.1	66.9
With a nonsevere disability	6.3	10.3	*	8.3	3.9
No disability	90.9	55.5	*	58.6	29.2
NUMBER RECEIVING EARNINGS OR BENEFITS (thousands)					
All disability statuses	118,939	2,984	3,627	6,378	10,172
With a severe disability	5,495	1,077	3,627	2,884	5,694
With a nonsevere disability	8,398	281	*	440	571
No disability	105,046	1,627	*	3,055	3,907
MEAN AMOUNT OF EARNINGS OR BENEFIT PER RECIPIENT (annual rate)					
All disability statuses	\$30,524	\$4,883	\$4,863	\$2,080	\$4,987
With a severe disability	18,886	4,600	4,863	1,538	5,961
With a nonsevere disability	27,091	5,296	*	2,415	3,440
No disability	31,407	4,999	*	2,543	3,795

* Individuals under 65 years old who received SSI benefits are considered to have a severe disability.

Note: The dollar value of TANF, SSI, and food stamp benefits are reported directly by survey respondents. The dollar value of Medicaid benefits were estimated by using a rounded version of administrative data on per capita Medicaid outlays. The rounded values were \$8,000 for Medicaid recipients who were also covered by SSI, and \$2,000 for other adults. Adults who were covered by Medicaid and who had children were assigned \$1,000 in benefits for each child.

TABLE 4. EARNINGS, BENEFITS, AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS INCLUDING DISABILITY STATUS
(Data from wave 5 of the 1996 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation)

	Total (thous.)	Earnings			Received benefits from one or more programs including TANF, SSI, Food stamps, and Medicaid		
		Number with earnings (thous.)	Total earnings (annual rate in bill.)	Mean earnings (annual rate)	Number (thous.)	Total value of benefits (annual rate in bill.)	Mean value of benefits (annual rate)
Age 21 to 64	152,886	118,939	\$3630.5	\$30,524	12,382	\$96.2	\$7,770
With a severe disability	17,318	5,495	103.8	18,886	6,480	61.0	9,409
With a nonsevere disability	10,403	8,398	227.5	27,091	729	4.5	6,190
With no disability	125,165	105,046	3299.2	31,407	5,173	30.7	5,940
Age 21 to 34	53,477	43,511	1036.6	23,823	5,073	37.7	7,427
With a severe disability	3,160	1,371	19.0	13,848	1,570	15.9	10,137
With a nonsevere disability	2,341	1,953	39.1	20,031	339	2.3	6,872
With no disability	47,976	40,187	978.4	24,347	3,164	19.4	6,142
Age 35 to 44	44,198	36,216	1198.7	33,100	3,474	27.7	7,974
With a severe disability	4,304	1,637	30.7	18,737	1,854	17.3	9,326
With a nonsevere disability	2,658	2,272	62.5	27,498	202	1.4	6,737
With no disability	37,236	32,307	1105.6	34,221	1,418	9.0	6,381
Age 45 to 64	55,211	39,212	1395.2	35,581	3,835	30.8	8,040
With a severe disability	9,854	2,487	54.1	21,761	3,056	27.8	9,086
With a nonsevere disability	5,405	4,173	125.9	30,175	188	0.8	4,380
With no disability	39,952	32,552	1215.1	37,329	591	2.2	3,799

TABLE 4. EARNINGS, BENEFITS, AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS INCLUDING DISABILITY STATUS
(Data from wave 5 of the 1996 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation)

[illegible]

TABLE 4. EARNINGS, BENEFITS, AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS INCLUDING DISABILITY STATUS
 (Data from wave 5 of the 1996 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation)

	Total (thous.)	Earnings			Received benefits from one or more programs including TANF, SSI, Food stamps, and Medicaid		
		Number with earnings (thous.)	Total earnings (annual rate in bill.)	Mean earnings (annual rate)	Number (thous.)	Total value of benefits (annual rate in bill.)	Mean value of benefits (annual rate)
WITH NO DISABILITY							
Married male with children	23,164	22,222	\$963.0	\$43,338	570	\$2.6	\$4,572
With children under 5 yrs.	9,757	9,369	367.7	39,246	361	1.6	4,473
Married male, no children	15,629	14,033	587.7	41,880	99	0.2	2,407
Other male with children	2,035	1,871	57.7	30,854	135	0.6	4,469
With children under 5yrs.	718	659	14.2	21,487	51	0.2	4,919
Other male, no children	21,335	18,668	552.7	29,606	309	0.9	2,884
Married female with children	22,920	16,262	367.1	22,571	1,018	6.1	5,959
With children under 5	9,585	6,129	127.5	20,801	616	3.6	5,926
Married female, no children	16,893	12,610	313.0	24,824	176	0.5	3,047
Other female with children	7,877	6,215	122.6	19,720	2,404	18.1	7,533
With children under 5	2,794	1,890	28.9	15,278	1,265	10.4	8,255
Other female, no children	15,312	13,164	335.4	25,475	461	1.7	3,622

TABLE 5. EARNINGS, BENEFITS, AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS INCLUDING DISABILITY STATUS
(Data from wave 5 of the 1996 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation)

	Total (thous.)	Earnings			Received benefits from TANF, Food stamps, or Medicaid (excludes Medicaid benefits received by SSI recipients).		
		Number with earnings (thous.)	Total earnings (annual rate in bill.)	Mean earnings (annual rate)	Number (thous.)	Total value of benefits (annual rate in bill.)	Mean value of benefits (annual rate)
Age 21 to 64	152,886	118,939	\$3630.5	\$30,524	10,152	\$51.2	\$5,039
With a severe disability	17,318	5,495	103.8	18,886	4,251	15.9	3,746
With a nonsevere disability	10,403	8,398	227.5	27,091	729	4.5	6,190
With no disability	125,165	105,046	3299.2	31,407	5,173	30.7	5,940
Age 21 to 34	53,477	43,511	1036.6	23,823	4,485	26.7	5,951
With a severe disability	3,160	1,371	19.0	13,848	982	4.9	5,019
With a nonsevere disability	2,341	1,953	39.1	20,031	339	2.3	6,872
With no disability	47,976	40,187	978.4	24,347	3,164	19.4	6,142
Age 35 to 44	44,198	36,216	1198.7	33,100	2,854	15.7	5,511
With a severe disability	4,304	1,637	30.7	18,737	1,234	5.3	4,312
With a nonsevere disability	2,658	2,272	62.5	27,498	202	1.4	6,737
With no disability	37,236	32,307	1105.6	34,221	1,418	9.0	6,381
Age 45 to 64	55,211	39,212	1395.2	35,581	2,814	8.7	3,108
With a severe disability	9,854	2,487	54.1	21,761	2,035	5.7	2,789
With a nonsevere disability	5,405	4,173	125.9	30,175	188	0.8	4,380
With no disability	39,952	32,552	1215.1	37,329	591	2.2	3,799

TABLE 5. EARNINGS, BENEFITS, AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS INCLUDING DISABILITY STATUS
(Data from wave 5 of the 1996 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation)

[illegible]

TABLE 5. EARNINGS, BENEFITS, AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS INCLUDING DISABILITY STATUS
(Data from wave 5 of the 1996 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation)

[illegible]

TABLE 5. EARNINGS, BENEFITS, AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS INCLUDING DISABILITY STATUS
 (Data from wave 5 of the 1996 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation)

	Total (thous.)	Earnings			Received benefits from TANF, Food stamps, or Medicaid (excludes Medicaid benefits received by SSI recipients).		
		Number with earnings (thous.)	Total earnings (annual rate in bill.)	Mean earnings (annual rate)	Number (thous.)	Total value of benefits (annual rate in bill.)	Mean value of benefits (annual rate)
WITH NO DISABILITY							
Married male with children	23,164	22,222	\$963.0	\$43,338	570	\$2.6	\$4,572
With children under 5 yrs.	9,757	9,369	367.7	39,246	361	1.6	4,473
Married male, no children	15,629	14,033	587.7	41,880	99	0.2	2,407
Other male with children	2,035	1,871	57.7	30,854	135	0.6	4,469
With children under 5yrs.	718	659	14.2	21,487	51	0.2	4,919
Other male, no children	21,335	18,668	552.7	29,606	309	0.9	2,884
Married female with children	22,920	16,262	367.1	22,571	1,018	6.1	5,959
With children under 5	9,585	6,129	127.5	20,801	616	3.6	5,926
Married female, no children	16,893	12,610	313.0	24,824	176	0.5	3,048
Other female with children	7,877	6,215	122.6	19,720	2,404	18.1	7,533
With children under 5	2,794	1,890	28.9	15,278	1,265	10.4	8,255
Other female, no children	15,312	13,164	335.4	25,475	461	1.7	3,622

TABLE 6. LOGISTIC REGRESSION: DEPENDENT VARIABLE IS RECEIPT OF TANF; 25
UNIVERSE IS UNMARRIED WOMEN WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18

	Frequencies (000's)		Coefficients and standard errors
	All cases	Receivd TANF	
Intercept			-2.39 (.10)
Age less than 25	2,015	448	0.34 (.09)
Age 25 to 29	2,146	406	Reference
Age 30 and over	8,429	983	-0.38 (.07)
Not a high school graduate	2,895	754	0.40 (.07)
High school graduate	4,472	640	Reference
Some college	4,040	414	-0.21 (.07)
College graduate	1,183	30	-1.31 (.20)
White, not Hispanic origin	6,482	564	Reference
Black, not Hispanic origin	3,715	801	0.72 (.07)
Other, not Hispanic origin	385	43	-0.12 (.18)
Hispanic origin	2,010	429	0.61 (.08)
One child	7,101	693	-0.53 (.07)
Two children	3,673	542	Reference
Three children	1,239	366	0.75 (.08)
Four or more children	577	237	1.18 (.10)
Never married	5,410	1,120	0.41 (.07)
Married previously	7,181	718	Reference
No disability	10,027	1,171	Reference
Nonsevere disability	916	185	0.86 (.10)
Severe disability	1,648	482	1.21 (.07)

**TABLE A1. DISABILITY AND EMPLOYMENT STATUSES IN TIME 1
AND TIME2: DATA FROM THE SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION**
(Time 1 is October 1993-January 1994; time 2 is October 1994-January 1995)

	Number (thousands)	Employment rate	
		Time 1	Time 2
Age 16 to 63 (T1)	131,160	74.0	74.6
Wheelchair			
Used a wheelchair (T1)	503	20.3	21.0
Used a wheelchair (T2)	315	10.8	13.2
Did not use a wheelchair (T2)	187	36.5	34.0
Did not use a wheelchair (T1)	130,657	74.2	74.8
Used a wheelchair (T2)	325	30.8	28.2
Did not use a wheelchair (T2)	130,332	74.3	74.9
Cane/Crutches/Walker			
Used cane/crutches/walker (T1)	1,457	32.7	30.1
Used cane/crutches/walker (T2)	649	19.7	16.5
Did not use cane/crutches/walker (T2)	809	43.2	41.1
Did not use cane/crutches/walker (T1)	129,703	74.5	75.1
Used cane/crutches/walker (T2)	770	43.4	35.9
Did not use cane/crutches/walker (T2)	128,933	74.6	75.3
Mental			
With a disability (T1)	4,846	40.8	41.0
With a disability (T2)	2,677	32.6	31.9
No disability (T2)	2,169	50.9	52.1
No disability (T1)	126,314	75.3	75.9
With a disability (T2)	2,453	50.1	47.5
No disability (T2)	123,861	75.8	76.5

**TABLE A1. DISABILITY AND EMPLOYMENT STATUSES IN TIME 1
AND TIME2: DATA FROM THE SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION**
(Time 1 is October 1993-January 1994; time 2 is October 1994-January 1995)

	Number (thousands)	Employment rate	
		Time 1	Time 2
Overall disability status			
Severe limitation (T1)	11,436	26.0	29.9
Severe limitation (T2)	8,386	15.5	15.9
Nonsevere limitation (T2)	1,747	50.4	65.3
No limitation (T2)	1,303	60.6	72.4
Nonsevere limitation (T1)	13,106	77.7	75.1
Severe limitation (T2)	1,863	62.2	46.5
Nonsevere limitation (T2)	6,146	79.4	79.7
No limitation (T2)	5,096	81.4	80.1
No limitation (T1)	106,619	78.7	79.3
Severe limitation (T2)	2,097	64.5	46.7
Nonsevere limitation (T2)	5,456	74.8	74.7
No limitation (T2)	99,067	79.2	80.3
Limitation in T1 or T2	32,093	57.9	57.1
Limitation in T1 and T2	18,142	45.3	45.4
Severe limitation in T1 or T2	11,436	26.0	29.9
Severe limitation in T1 and T2	8,386	15.5	15.9

The census report Americans With Disabilities: 1991/1992, published January 1994, gives us some in-depth data on the status of people with a disability who are not residing in an institution. The Bureau of the Census defined an individual with a disability as a person having difficulty in performing one or more functional or daily living activities, or one or more socially defined roles or tasks. Persons who are completely unable to perform an activity or task, or who must have personal assistance, were considered to have a severe disability.

Who are the 48.9 Million Persons with Disabilities?

- People with severe disabilities: 24.1 million

- Race and Ethnic Groups age 15-64

- Blacks: 4.1 million
- Asian and Pacific Islanders: 515,000
- Persons of Hispanic origin: 2.4 million
- Whites not of Hispanic origin: 22.6 million
- American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut: 285,000

What is the employment status?

Employed persons age 21 to 64:

Total: 108.7 million

People with disabilities: 14.3 million

- men: 7.9 million
- women: 6.4 million

Of 14.3 million people with disabilities, those with a severe disability: 2.9 million

- men: 1.3 million
- women: 1.6 million

What are the Leading Causes of Disability and Their Impact?

Over 27 million individuals age 15 and over reported having a limitation in a physical or daily living activity, causing a disability. Following are the leading causes:

- arthritis/rheumatism: 7.2 million
- back /spinal problems: 5.7 million
- heart trouble: 4.6 million
- lung/respiratory trouble: 2.8 million
- high blood pressure: 2.2 million
- stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, arm, or hands: 2.0 million
- diabetes: 1.6 million

Those individuals age 15 and over reported the following:

Used a wheelchair: 1.5 million

- women: 919,000
- men: 575,000

Used a cane, walker, or crutches for six months or longer: 4.0 million

Even when wearing corrective lenses, had difficulty seeing words or letters in ordinary newsprint: 8.1 million

Even when wearing corrective lenses, could not see the words or letters in newsprint at all: 1.6 million

Had difficulty hearing a normal conversation with another person: 10.0 million

Could not hear what is said in a normal conversation: 924,000

What is the Health Care Picture?

The status of health care insurance coverage for 29.5 million Americans with disabilities between the age of 15 to 64 showed:

People without a disability: 135.6 million

- Private insurance coverage: 80.0%
- Government plan coverage: 5.2%
- No coverage: 14.8%

People with a disability: 16.3 million

- Private insurance coverage: 74.1%
- Government plan coverage: 7.2%
- No coverage: 18.7%

People with a severe disability: 13.2 million

- Private insurance coverage: 48.1%
- Government plan coverage: 36.2%
- No coverage: 15.7%

October, 1994

President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities



Cultural Diversity Initiative

The President's Committee's Cultural Diversity Initiative seeks to improve employment opportunities for minority persons with disabilities. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services (OSERS) and key minority organizations, a significant part of this project includes training minority individuals with disabilities, who in turn will be able to educate others within their respective communities on the ADA, disability employment issues, and competition for grants funded under Titles I through VIII of the Rehabilitation Act. Another aspect of the project involves working with the minority organizations to develop strategies they can pursue to reduce the high unemployment rate of minorities with disabilities.

The U.S. Census Bureau has revealed the following UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS regarding working-age individuals:

- People with disabilities overall - nearly 48 percent
- African-Americans with disabilities - 72.2 percent
- African-Americans with severe disabilities - 85.5 percent
- Hispanics with disabilities - 51.9 percent
- Hispanics with severe disabilities - 75.4 percent