

Cornell University

2012

HI

Hawaii

2012 Disability Status Report Hawaii



www.disabilitystatistics.org

Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School

Contents

Introduction

2012 Annual Disability Status Report	2
ACS Disability Questions	3
Notes	4

Summary

Hawaii Summary	5
Prevalence by State: Ages 21 to 64	7
Employment by State: Ages 21 to 64	8

Demographics

Prevalence: All Ages	9
Prevalence: Ages 4 and under	11
Prevalence: Ages 5 to 15	13
Prevalence: Ages 16 to 20	15
Prevalence: Ages 21 to 64 (Working-Age)	17
Prevalence: Ages 65 to 74	19
Prevalence: Ages 75 and Older	21
Prevalence: Gender and Age	23
Prevalence: Hispanic / Latino Origin and Age	26
Prevalence: Race	29

Outcomes

Employment	29
Not Working but Actively Looking for Work	33
Full-Time / Full-Year Employment	35
Annual Earnings (Full-Time / Full-Year workers)	37
Annual Household Income	39
Poverty	41
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	43
Education: High School Diploma / Equivalent	45
Education: Some College / Associate's Degree	47
Education: Bachelor's Degree or More	49
Veterans Service-Connected Disability	51
Health Insurance Coverage	53
Type of Health Insurance Coverage	55

Glossary	58
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About the Disability Status Report	64
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The 2012 Annual Disability Status Report

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

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

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

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

Suggested Citation

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We would like to thank Sara VanLooy, Jason Criss, and Joe Williams for their assistance with editing and production of this document.

ACS Disability Questions

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

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

Hearing Disability (asked of all ages):

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

Visual Disability (asked of all ages):

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

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

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

Note:

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

Notes

Spanish Language Reports: Spanish language versions of the Annual Disability Status Reports for the US, all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and Washington D.C. can be downloaded at the same location as the English Status Reports. The Spanish translation was made possible through funding from the Northeast Disability Technical Assistance Center (DBTAC) and NIDRR.

Puerto Rico: A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2012 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), is available again this year in English as well as Spanish. However, please note that the Puerto Rico sample is not included in any U.S. population estimates included in these reports.

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

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

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

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

Hawaii Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in Hawaii, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2012, the prevalence of disability in HI was:

- 11.1 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.0 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 3.8 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 3.2 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 8.7 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 22.1 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 51.0 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2012, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in HI was:

- 1.6% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.8% reported a Hearing Disability
- 6.3% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 4.4% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.6% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.9% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2012, 11.1 percent of females of all ages and 11.2 percent of males of all ages in HI reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2012, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in HI was 7.3 percent.

Race: In HI in 2012, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 10.0 percent among Whites
- 9.4 percent among Black / African Americans
- 5.6 percent among Asians
- 25.5 percent among Native Americans
- 11.0 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2012, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in HI was 38.6 percent.

Looking for Work: In HI in 2012, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 11.1 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In HI in 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 27.3 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2012, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in HI was \$40,400.

Annual Household Income: In HI in 2012, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$58,000.

Poverty: In HI in 2012, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 21.5 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in HI was 18.3 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in HI:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 34.9 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 35.2 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 16.8 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2012, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 18.9 percent in HI.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2012 in HI, 89.4 percent of working-age people with disabilities had health insurance.

Prevalence: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists percentages by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.4%

Location	2012 (%)	Location	2012 (%)
Alabama	15.5	Montana	10.7
Alaska	10.6	Nebraska	8.5
Arizona	10.1	Nevada	10.6
Arkansas	15.8	New Hampshire	9.9
California	8.1	New Jersey	7.9
Colorado	8.7	New Mexico	13.5
Connecticut	8.4	New York	8.6
Delaware	10.9	North Carolina	11.7
District of Columbia	9.8	North Dakota	8.6
Florida	10.3	Ohio	12.3
Georgia	10.9	Oklahoma	14.1
Hawaii	8.7	Oregon	12.1
Idaho	11.3	Pennsylvania	11.4
Illinois	8.7	Puerto Rico	19.1
Indiana	11.3	Rhode Island	10.6
Iowa	9.8	South Carolina	12.7
Kansas	11.2	South Dakota	10.2
Kentucky	15.8	Tennessee	13.9
Louisiana	14.0	Texas	10.4
Maine	13.7	Utah	8.7
Maryland	8.4	Vermont	11.2
Massachusetts	9.2	Virginia	8.7
Michigan	12.1	Washington	10.4
Minnesota	8.5	West Virginia	17.6
Mississippi	16.2	Wisconsin	9.5
Missouri	13.1	Wyoming	10.1

Employment: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists employment rates by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 33.5% for people with disabilities and 76.3% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2012	People without Disabilities 2012	Location	People with Disabilities 2012	People without Disabilities 2012
Alabama	29.4	73.2	Montana	37.8	78.1
Alaska	42.3	76.8	Nebraska	43.6	84.5
Arizona	35.1	73.1	Nevada	36.1	74.6
Arkansas	32.3	75.2	New Hampshire	37.4	83.5
California	32.2	73.1	New Jersey	36.0	76.5
Colorado	42.0	79.6	New Mexico	34.7	73.3
Connecticut	40.2	78.8	New York	32.0	75.6
Delaware	35.5	78.7	North Carolina	30.8	75.3
District of Columbia	31.0	79.0	North Dakota	53.0	84.9
Florida	29.4	73.8	Ohio	32.9	77.2
Georgia	30.9	73.7	Oklahoma	34.2	77.9
Hawaii	38.6	78.7	Oregon	34.8	74.0
Idaho	40.8	76.5	Pennsylvania	33.1	77.7
Illinois	33.2	76.7	Puerto Rico	24.0	57.0
Indiana	34.9	77.8	Rhode Island	28.2	79.7
Iowa	42.1	83.5	South Carolina	27.7	74.7
Kansas	41.1	81.0	South Dakota	54.1	83.6
Kentucky	26.6	74.9	Tennessee	28.2	75.2
Louisiana	35.0	75.5	Texas	37.4	76.5
Maine	34.1	79.1	Utah	41.4	78.9
Maryland	42.1	80.1	Vermont	37.2	82.9
Massachusetts	33.0	79.6	Virginia	36.0	79.9
Michigan	27.6	73.1	Washington	36.9	76.8
Minnesota	42.7	83.4	West Virginia	24.5	72.9
Mississippi	26.4	73.4	Wisconsin	36.3	81.3
Missouri	32.7	78.3	Wyoming	43.9	80.8

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Hawaii, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

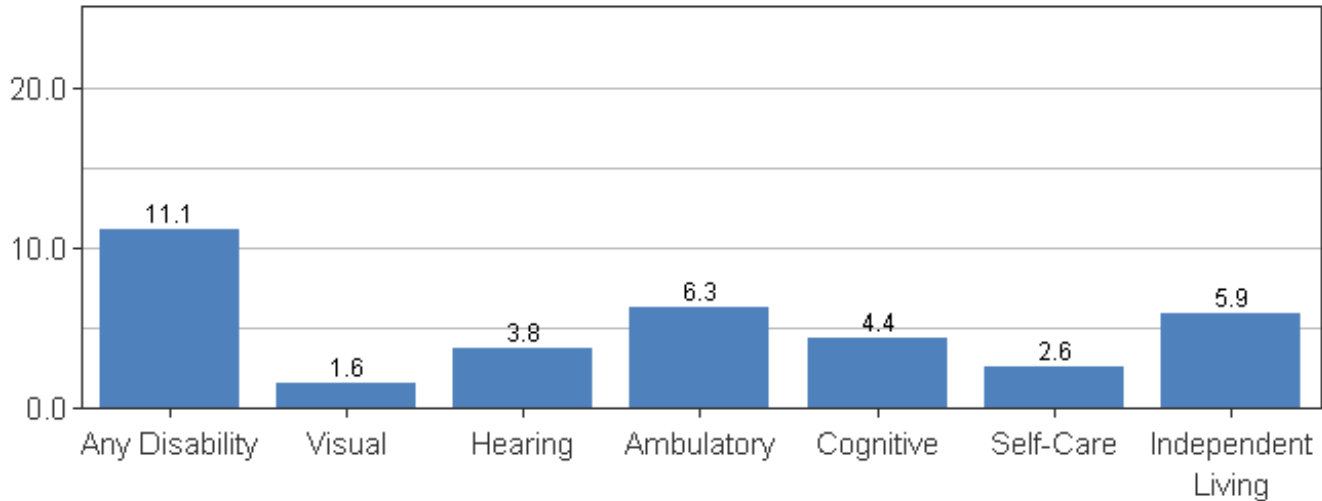
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
11.1%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in HI was 11.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 153,600 of the 1,380,600 individuals of all ages in HI reported one or more disabilities.
- In HI in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 1.6 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Hawaii in 2012*

Prevalence Rates: All Ages (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	11.1	0.61	153,600	8,470	1,380,600	13,903
Visual	1.6	3.29	22,000	3,370	1,380,600	13,903
Hearing	3.8	0.37	52,500	5,150	1,380,600	13,903
Ambulatory	6.3	0.49	81,400	6,350	1,290,300	13,091
Cognitive	4.4	0.41	56,700	5,340	1,290,300	13,091
Self-Care	2.6	0.32	34,100	4,180	1,290,300	13,091
Independent Living	5.9	0.51	66,200	5,760	1,125,600	11,471

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

Prevalence

Ages 4 years and under

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 4 and under in Hawaii, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

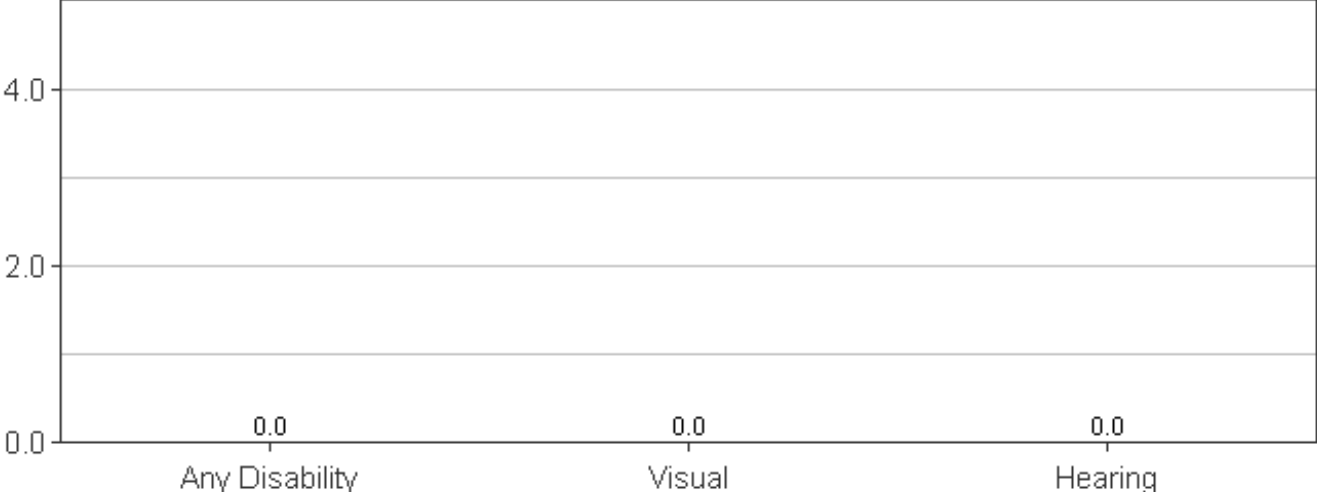
Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.0%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in HI was 0.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 0 of the 90,300 children ages 0 to 4 in HI reported one or more disabilities.
- In HI in 2012, 0.0 percent reported a visual disability
- In HI in 2012, 0.0 percent reported a hearing disability

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Hawaii in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 4 years and under (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.0	3.29	0	400	90,300	812
Visual	0.0	3.29	0	400	90,300	812
Hearing	0.0	3.29	0	400	90,300	812

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in Hawaii, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

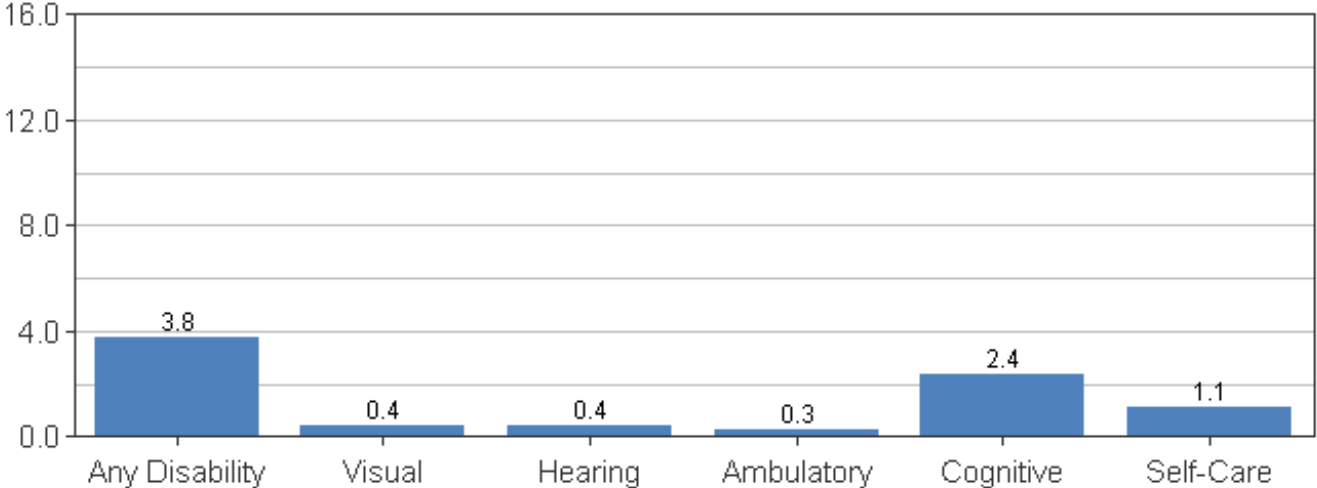
Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
3.8%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in HI was 3.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 6,900 of the 178,200 individuals ages 5 to 15 in HI reported one or more disabilities.
- In HI in 2012, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 2.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 0.3 percent.

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

Prevalence of disability* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in Hawaii in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 5 to 15 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	3.8	1.04	6,900	1,890	178,200	1,775
Visual	0.4	3.29	800	630	178,200	1,775
Hearing	0.4	3.29	700	610	178,200	1,775
Ambulatory	0.3	3.29	500	520	178,200	1,775
Cognitive	2.4	0.84	4,300	1,510	178,200	1,775
Self-Care	1.1	3.29	1,900	1,000	178,200	1,775

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

Prevalence

Ages 16 to 20 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Hawaii, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

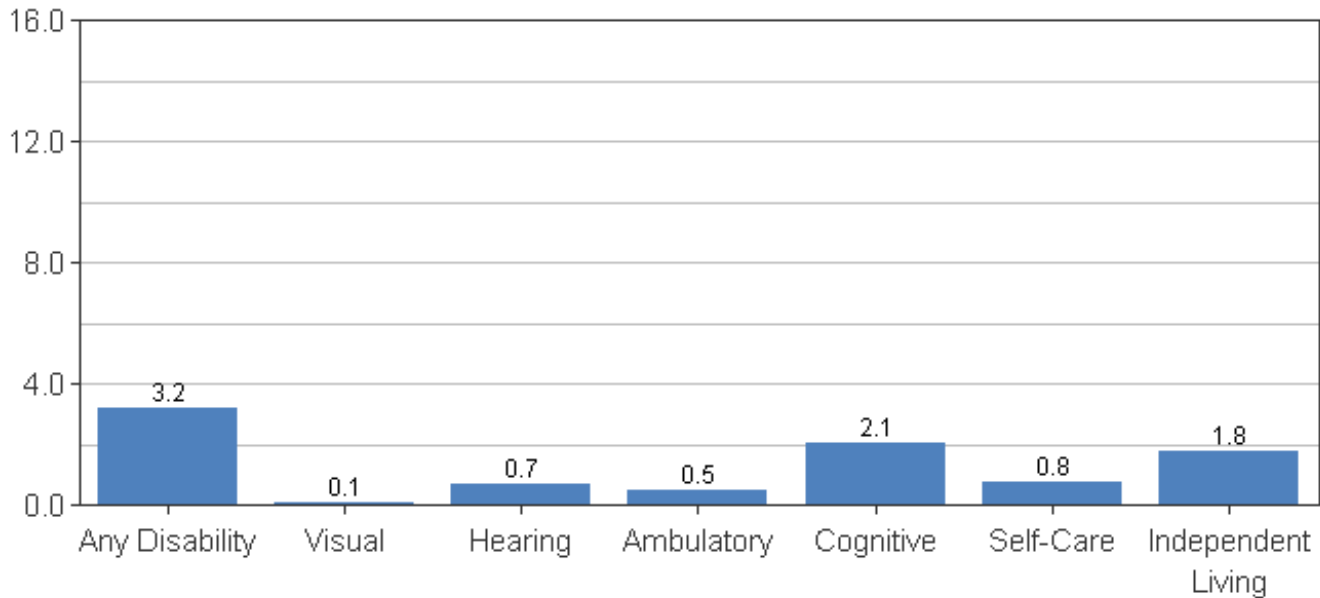
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years
3.2%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in HI was 3.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 2,800 of the 87,100 individuals ages 16 to 20 in HI reported one or more disabilities.
- In HI in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 2.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 0.1 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Hawaii in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 16 to 20 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	3.2	1.36	2,800	1,200	87,100	898
Visual	0.1	3.29	100	400	87,100	898
Hearing	0.7	3.29	600	550	87,100	898
Ambulatory	0.5	3.29	400	400	87,100	898
Cognitive	2.1	1.12	1,900	990	87,100	898
Self-Care	0.8	3.29	700	610	87,100	898
Independent Living	1.8	3.29	1,500	900	87,100	898

Prevalence

Ages 21 to 64 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Hawaii, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

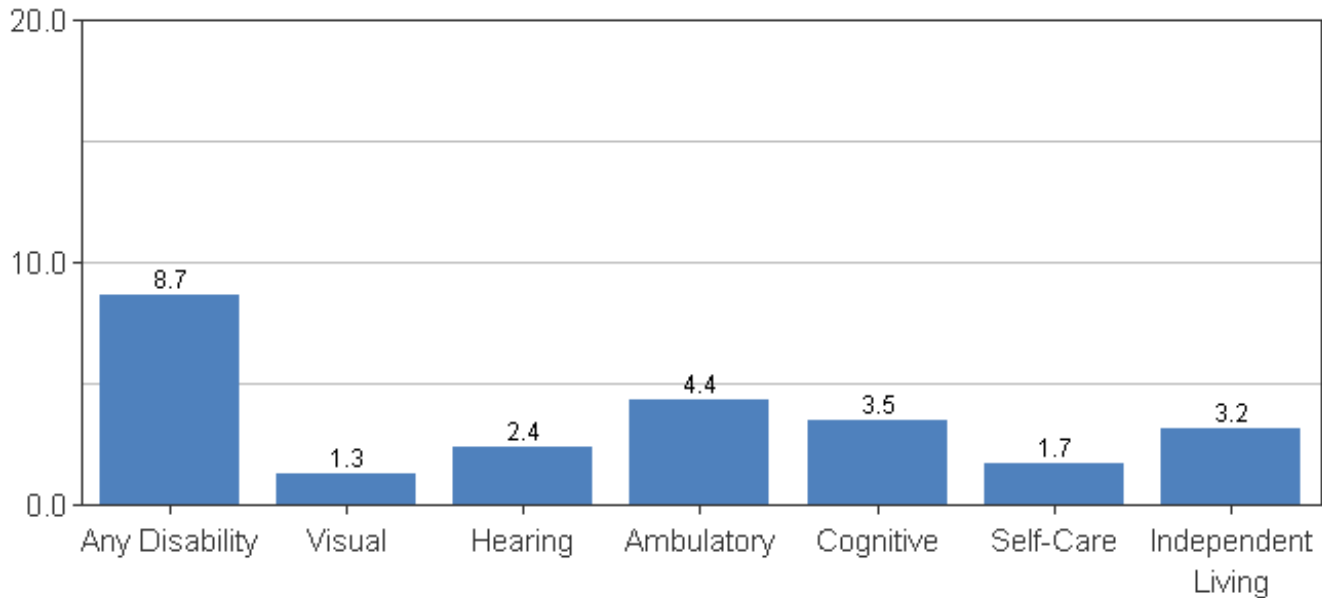
Prevalence:
Ages 21 to
64 years

8.7%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in HI was 8.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 71,000 of the 818,500 individuals ages 21 to 64 in HI reported one or more disabilities.
- In HI in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 4.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Visual Disability," 1.3 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Hawaii in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 21 to 64 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	8.7	0.71	71,000	5,950	818,500	8,029
Visual	1.3	3.29	10,400	2,330	818,500	8,029
Hearing	2.4	0.38	19,300	3,160	818,500	8,029
Ambulatory	4.4	0.52	36,100	4,300	818,500	8,029
Cognitive	3.5	0.46	28,500	3,830	818,500	8,029
Self-Care	1.7	3.29	14,000	2,700	818,500	8,029
Independent Living	3.2	0.44	26,100	3,660	818,500	8,029

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Hawaii, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

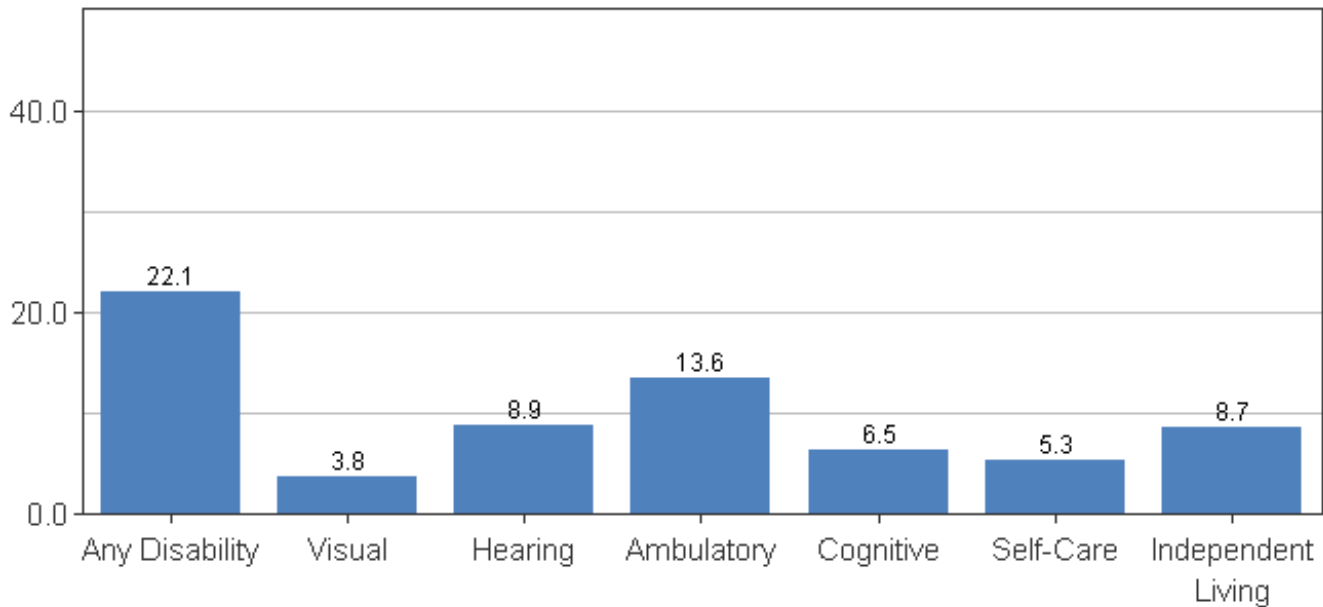
Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

22.1%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in HI was 22.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 24,700 of the 111,900 individuals ages 65 to 74 in HI reported one or more disabilities.
- In HI in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 13.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 3.8 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Hawaii in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 65 to 74 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	22.1	2.84	24,700	3,570	111,900	1,327
Visual	3.8	1.31	4,300	1,500	111,900	1,327
Hearing	8.9	1.95	9,900	2,270	111,900	1,327
Ambulatory	13.6	2.35	15,300	2,820	111,900	1,327
Cognitive	6.5	1.69	7,300	1,950	111,900	1,327
Self-Care	5.3	1.53	5,900	1,750	111,900	1,327
Independent Living	8.7	1.93	9,700	2,250	111,900	1,327

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Hawaii, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

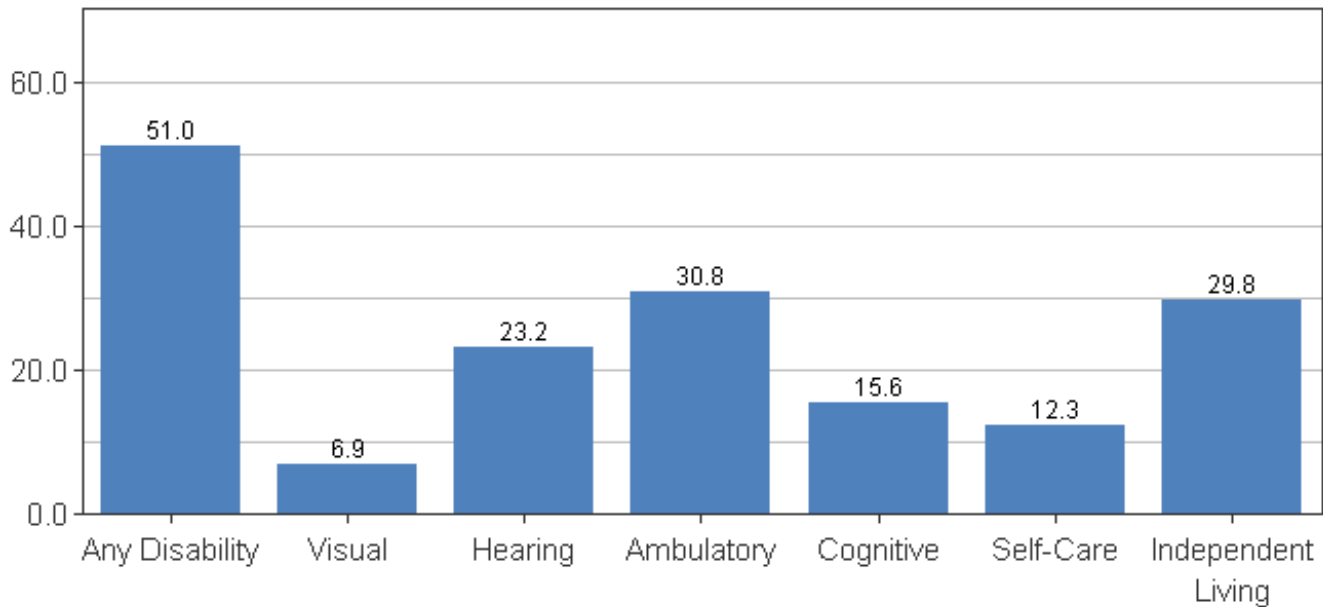
Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

51.0%

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in HI was 51.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 48,300 of the 94,500 individuals ages 75 and older in HI reported one or more disabilities.
- In HI in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 30.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 6.9 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Hawaii in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 75 and older (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	51.0	3.73	48,300	4,950	94,500	1,062
Visual	6.9	1.88	6,500	1,840	94,500	1,062
Hearing	23.2	3.15	21,900	3,370	94,500	1,062
Ambulatory	30.8	3.44	29,200	3,870	94,500	1,062
Cognitive	15.6	2.70	14,700	2,770	94,500	1,062
Self-Care	12.3	2.45	11,600	2,460	94,500	1,062
Independent Living	29.8	3.41	28,200	3,810	94,500	1,062

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in Hawaii, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

11.2%

Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

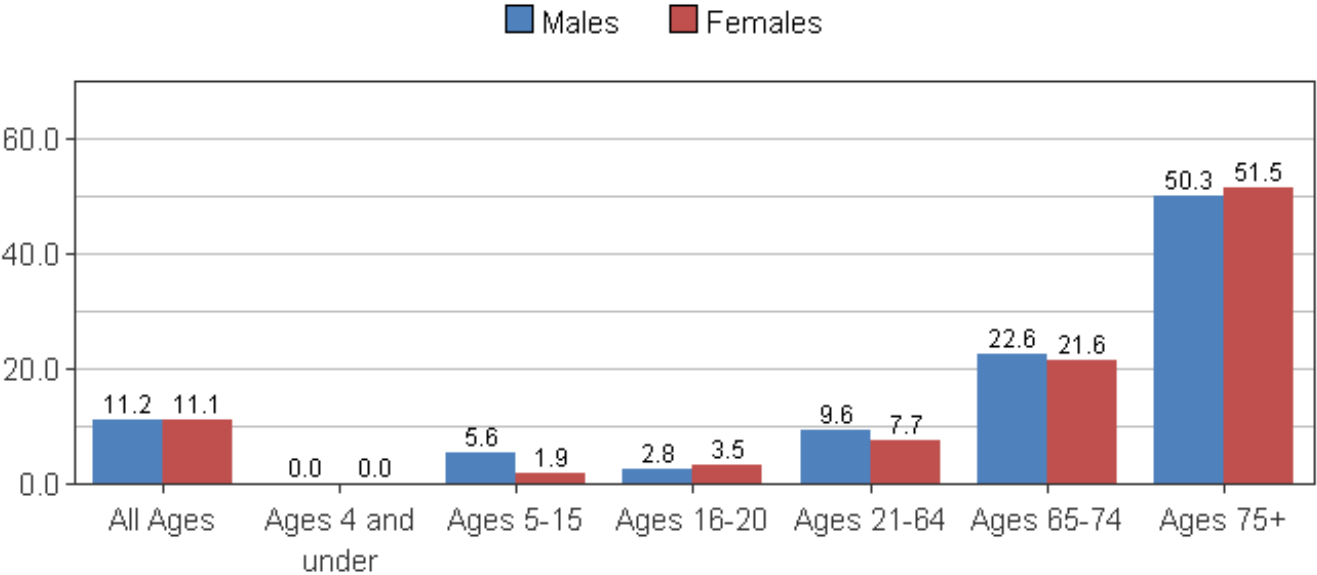
11.1%

- In HI in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 11.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 78,100 of the 697,600 males of all ages in HI reported one or more disabilities.
- In HI in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 11.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 75,500 of the 683,000 females of all ages in HI reported one or more disabilities.

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

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by gender and age group in Hawaii in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Gender and Age (%)



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	11.2	0.87	78,100	6,220	697,600	6,935
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.0	3.29	0	400	46,300	413
Males: Ages 5-15	5.6	1.71	5,200	1,650	94,300	917
Males: Ages 16-20	2.8	1.74	1,300	840	47,600	474
Males: Ages 21-64	9.6	1.05	40,200	4,530	417,500	4,025
Males: Ages 65-74	22.6	4.13	12,200	2,520	54,000	665
Males: Ages 75+	50.3	5.88	19,100	3,140	37,900	441
Females						
Females: All Ages	11.1	0.87	75,500	6,120	683,000	6,968
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.0	3.29	0	400	44,000	399
Females: Ages 5-15	1.9	3.29	1,600	920	84,000	858
Females: Ages 16-20	3.5	2.13	1,400	860	39,500	424
Females: Ages 21-64	7.7	0.96	30,800	3,970	401,000	4,004
Females: Ages 65-74	21.6	3.91	12,500	2,550	58,000	662
Females: Ages 75+	51.5	4.81	29,200	3,870	56,600	621

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

Prevalence

Hispanic/Latino Origin and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by Hispanic/Latino origin and age group in Hawaii, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

7.3%

Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

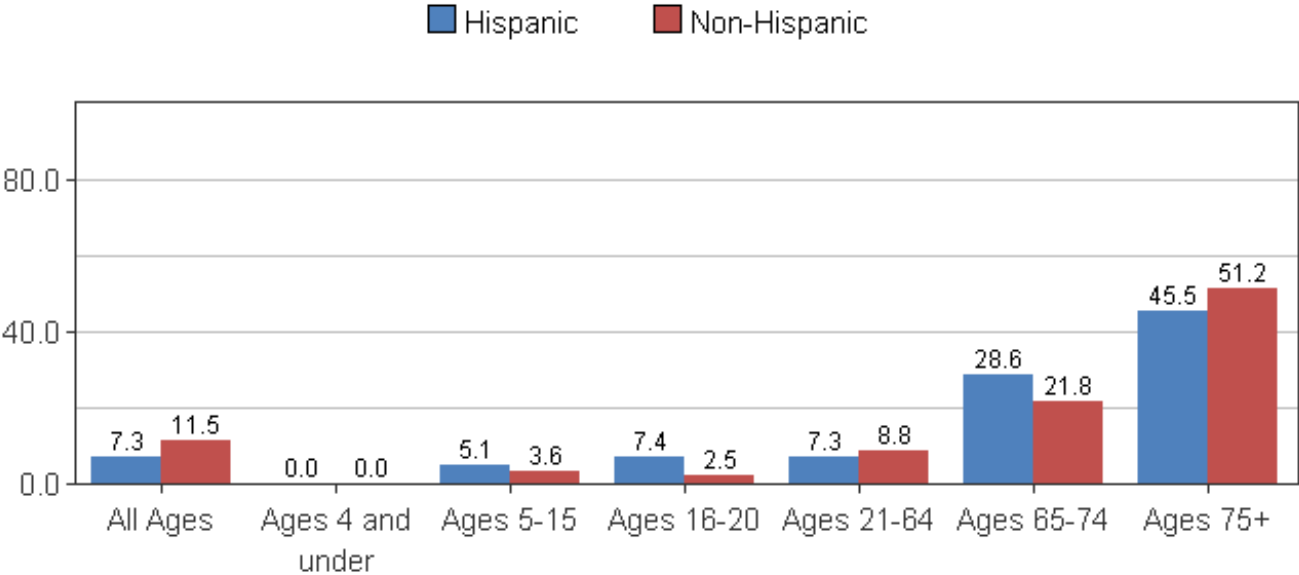
11.5%

- In HI in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 7.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 9,500 of the 129,900 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in HI reported one or more disabilities.
- In HI in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 11.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 144,100 of the 1,250,700 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in HI reported one or more disabilities.

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

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by Hispanic / Latino origin and age group in Hawaii in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Hispanic/Latino Origin and Age (%)



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	7.3	1.65	9,500	2,220	129,900	1,158
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.0	3.29	0	400	16,600	129
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.1	3.14	1,300	830	25,700	234
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	7.4	5.44	900	690	12,200	123
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	7.3	2.26	5,000	1,620	69,100	595
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	28.6	16.87	1,100	750	3,800	53
Hispanic - Ages 75+	45.5 [†]	22.51	1,200	780	2,600	24
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	11.5	0.65	144,100	8,240	1,250,700	12,745
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.0	3.29	0	400	73,700	683
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	3.6	1.10	5,600	1,700	152,500	1,541
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	2.5	1.30	1,800	980	74,900	775
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	8.8	0.75	66,000	5,740	749,500	7,434
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	21.8	2.88	23,600	3,490	108,200	1,274
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	51.2	3.78	47,100	4,890	92,000	1,038

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

† **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

Prevalence

Race

Introduction

This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in HI, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

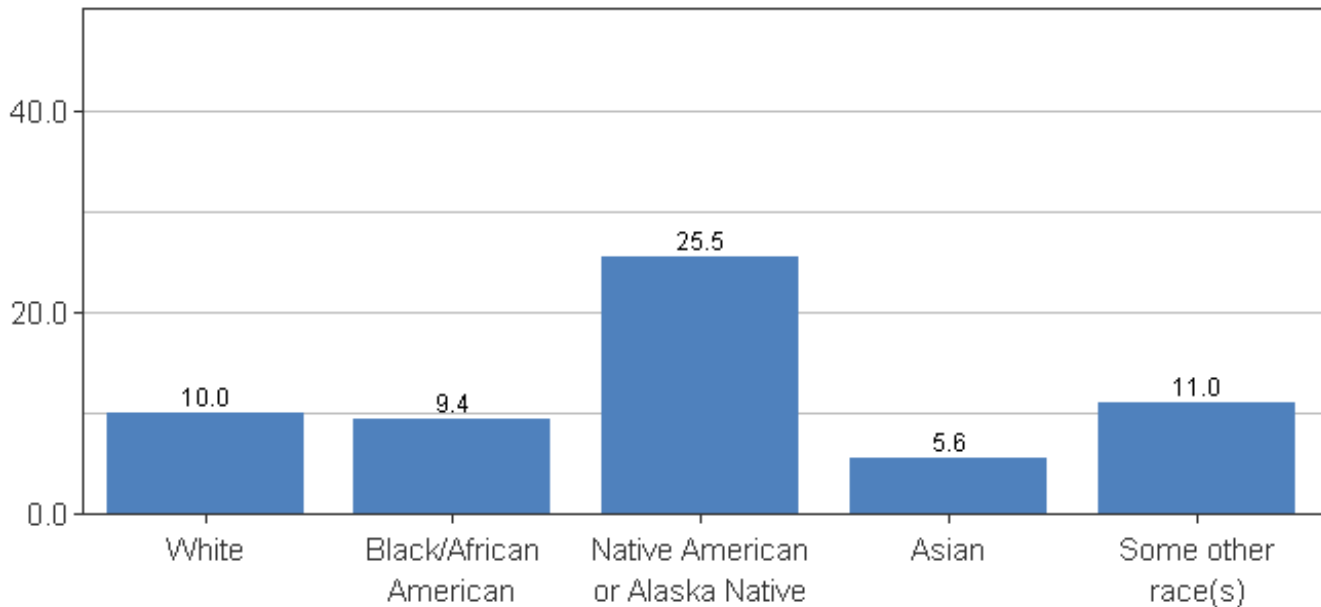
In 2012, among working-age people in HI:

- 10.0 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 9.4 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 25.5[†] percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 5.6 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 11.0 percent of persons who were some other race(s) reported a disability.

[†] **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race in Hawaii in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Race (%)



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	10.0	1.42	23,700	3,500	235,800	2,169
Black/African American	9.4	5.19	1,600	900	16,500	122
Native American or Alaska Native	25.5 [†]	18.17	800	640	3,000	31
Asian	5.6	0.94	17,500	3,020	314,600	3,120
Some other race(s)	11.0	1.44	27,400	3,760	248,600	2,587

[†] **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

Employment

Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Hawaii, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

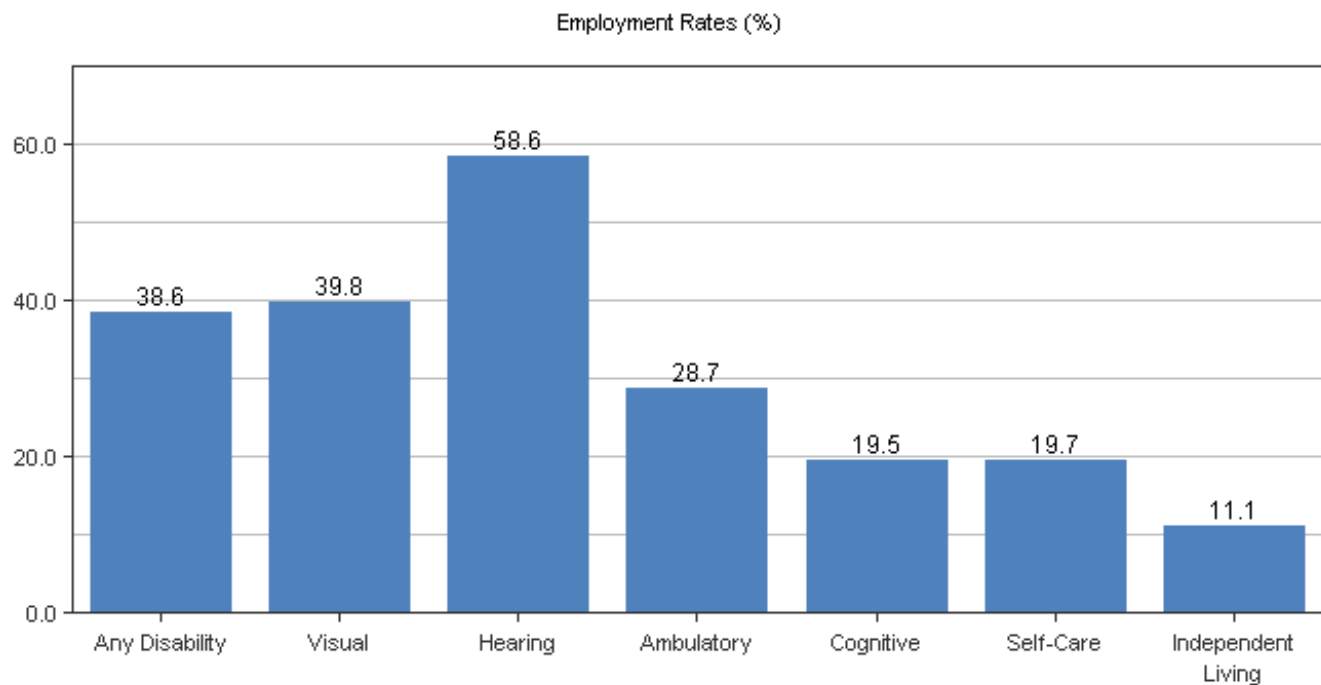
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
38.6%

Employment:
without
disability
78.7%

- In 2012, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in HI was 38.6 percent.
- In 2012, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in HI was 78.7 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 40.1 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 58.6 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 11.1 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Hawaii in 2012



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	78.7	1.09	588,200	13,310	747,600	7,347
Any Disability	38.6	4.19	27,400	3,760	71,000	682
Visual	39.8	10.99	4,100	1,470	10,400	111
Hearing	58.6	8.12	11,300	2,430	19,300	179
Ambulatory	28.7	5.46	10,300	2,320	36,100	357
Cognitive	19.5	5.38	5,600	1,700	28,500	286
Self-Care	19.7	7.71	2,800	1,200	14,000	129
Independent Living	11.1	4.45	2,900	1,230	26,100	252

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

Introduction

This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Hawaii who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

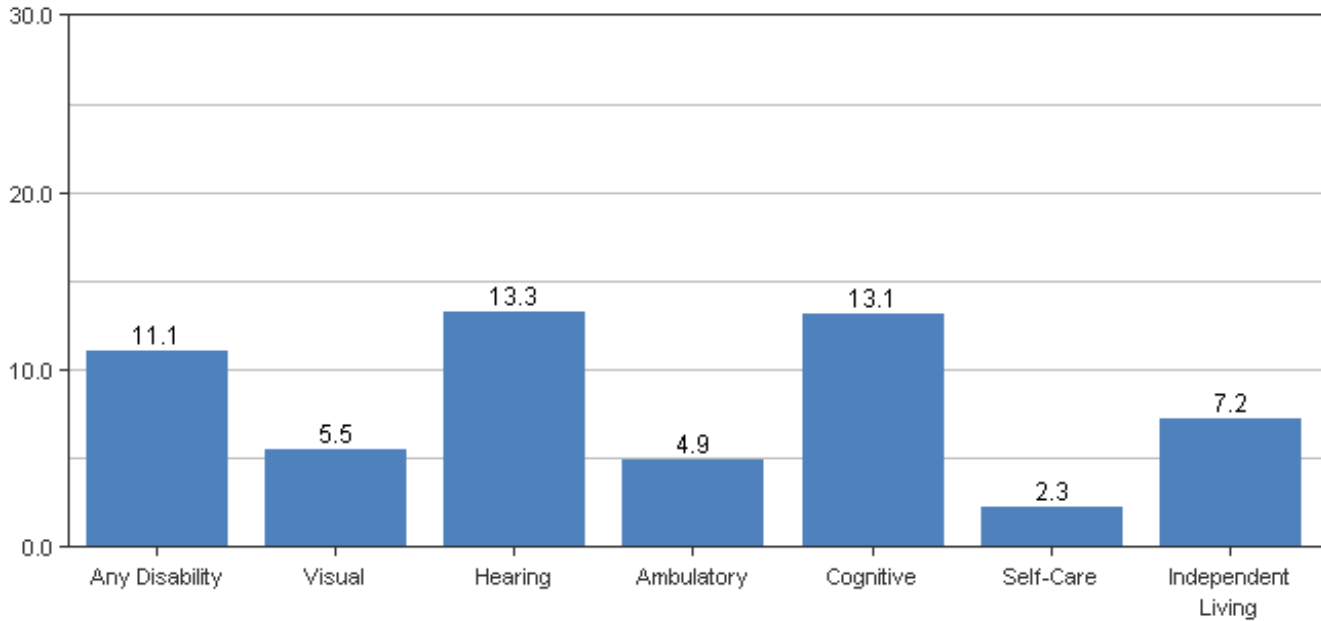
Actively
Looking: with
disability
11.1%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
22.2%

- In 2012 in HI, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 11.1 percent.
- In 2012 in HI, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 22.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 11.1 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 13.3 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 2.3 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Hawaii in 2012

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	22.2	2.39	35,300	4,250	159,400	1,637
Any Disability	11.1	3.45	4,800	1,590	43,600	446
Visual	5.5	6.60	300	400	6,300	72
Hearing	13.3	8.70	1,100	750	8,000	84
Ambulatory	4.9	3.08	1,300	810	25,700	273
Cognitive	13.1	5.11	3,000	1,250	22,900	235
Self-Care	2.3	3.24	300	400	11,200	108
Independent Living	7.2	3.89	1,700	940	23,200	227

Full-Time / Full-Year Employment

Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities working full-time/full-year in Hawaii, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

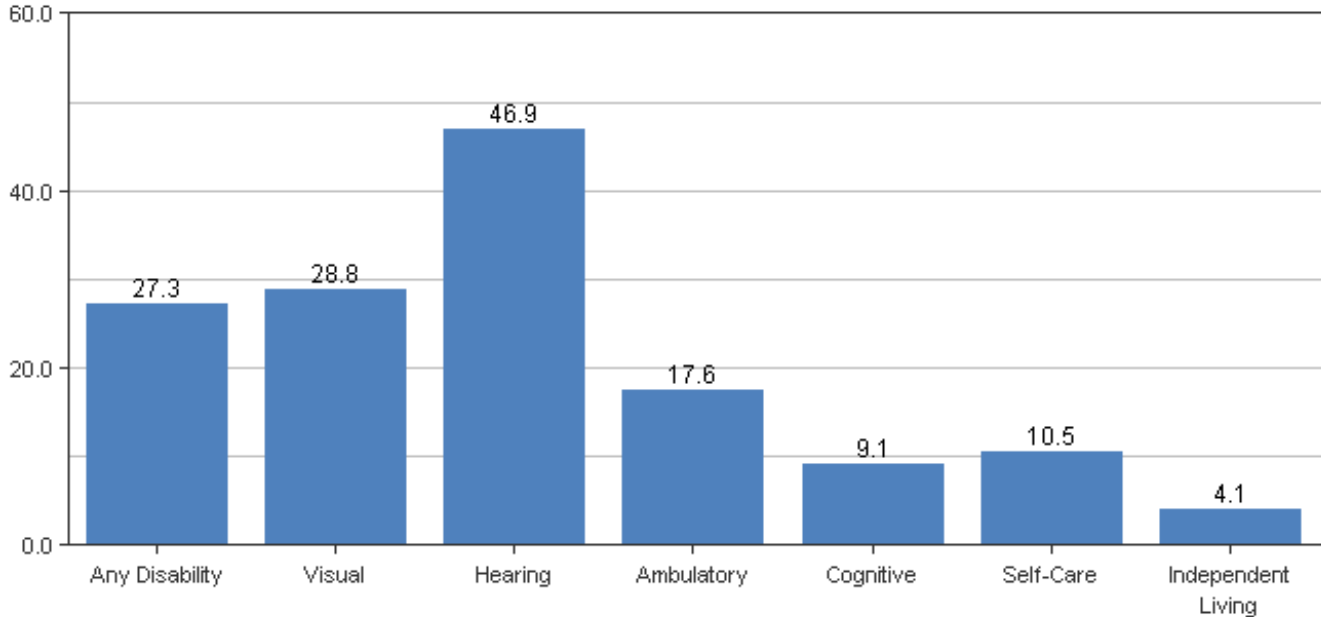
FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
27.3%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
58.2%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in HI was 27.3 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in HI was 58.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 30.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 46.9 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 4.1 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Hawaii in 2012

Full-Time / Full-Year Employment Rates (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	58.2	1.31	434,700	12,530	747,600	7,347
Any Disability	27.3	3.83	19,400	3,170	71,000	682
Visual	28.8	10.17	3,000	1,250	10,400	111
Hearing	46.9	8.23	9,100	2,180	19,300	179
Ambulatory	17.6	4.59	6,400	1,820	36,100	357
Cognitive	9.1	3.91	2,600	1,160	28,500	286
Self-Care	10.5	5.94	1,500	880	14,000	129
Independent Living	4.1	2.81	1,100	750	26,100	252

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

Introduction

This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in Hawaii, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

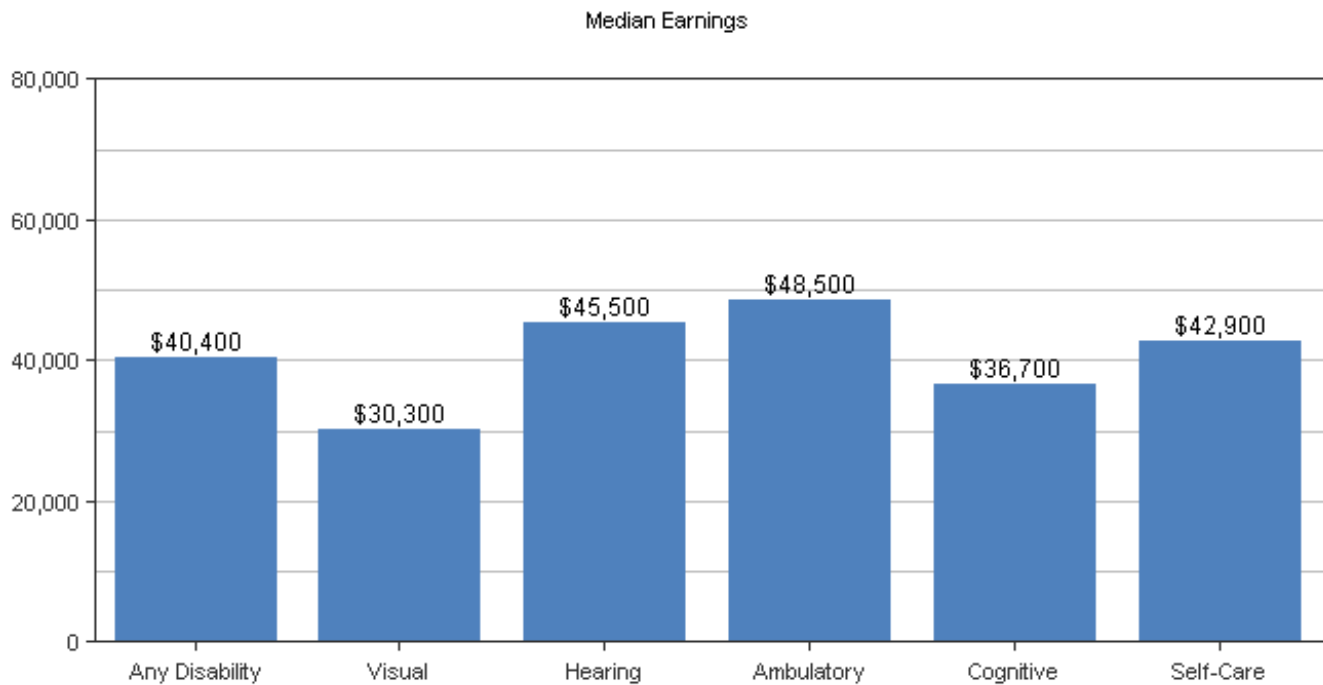
Quick Statistics



- In 2012, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in HI was \$40,400.
- In 2012, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in HI was \$41,800.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$1,400.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Ambulatory Disability," \$48,500. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Visual Disability," \$30,300[†].

[†] **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in Hawaii in 2012



Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$41,800	\$1,290	435,000	4,229
Any Disability	\$40,400	\$6,410	19,000	160
Visual	\$30,300 [†]	\$12,900	3,000	26
Hearing	\$45,500	\$9,900	9,000	72
Ambulatory	\$48,500	\$7,410	6,000	54
Cognitive	\$36,700 [†]	\$20,980	3,000	22
Self-Care	\$42,900 [†]	\$11,670	1,000	11
Independent Living	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

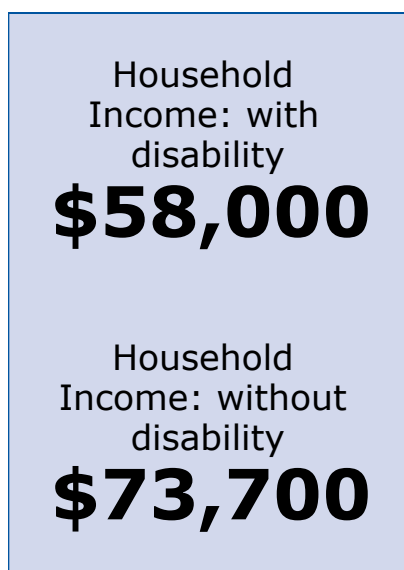
[†] **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

Annual Household Income

Introduction

This section illustrates the median annual income* of households that include any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Hawaii, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

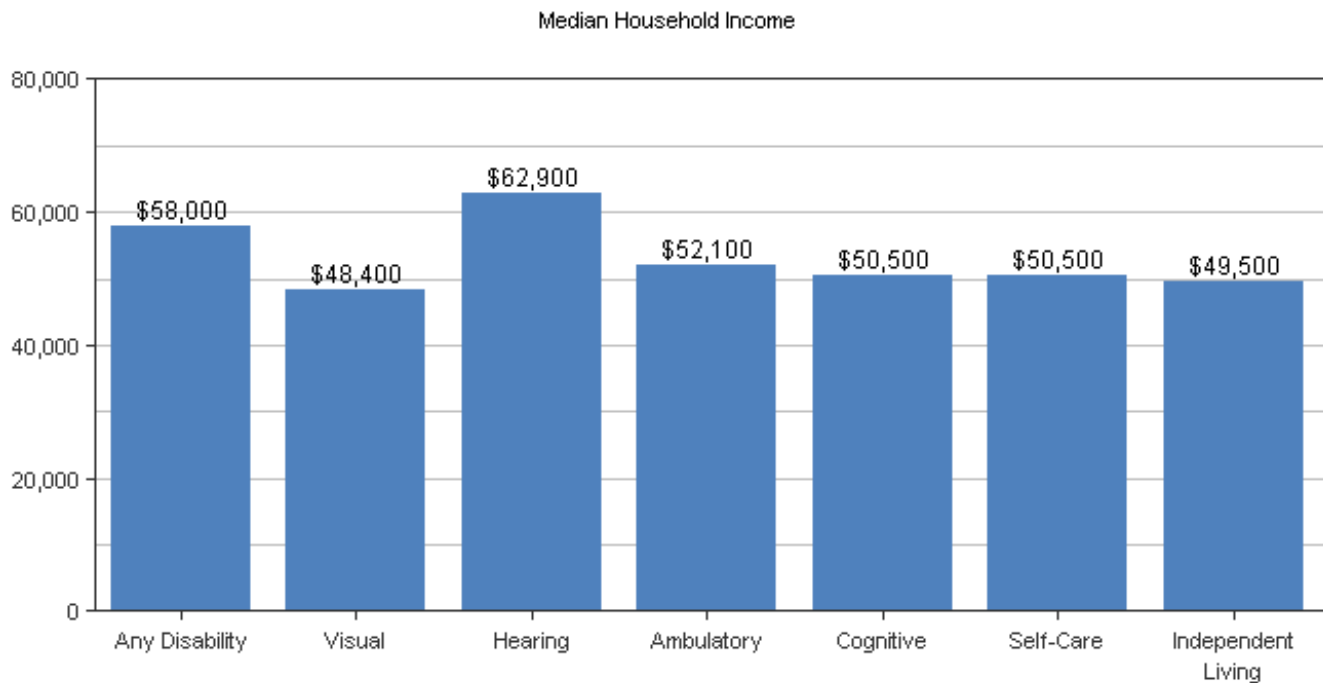
Quick Statistics



- In 2012, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in HI was \$58,000.
- In 2012, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in HI was \$73,700.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$15,700.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$62,900. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Visual Disability" \$48,400 .

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

Median annual income* of households including any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Hawaii in 2012



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$73,700	\$3,270	323,000	3,309
Any Disability	\$58,000	7,470	53,000	546
Visual	\$48,400	14,850	8,000	96
Hearing	\$62,900	12,950	16,000	162
Ambulatory	\$52,100	10,490	28,000	307
Cognitive	\$50,500	12,890	20,000	219
Self-Care	\$50,500	15,480	11,000	112
Independent Living	\$49,500	13,390	17,000	202

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

Poverty

Introduction

This section examines the poverty rates* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Hawaii, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

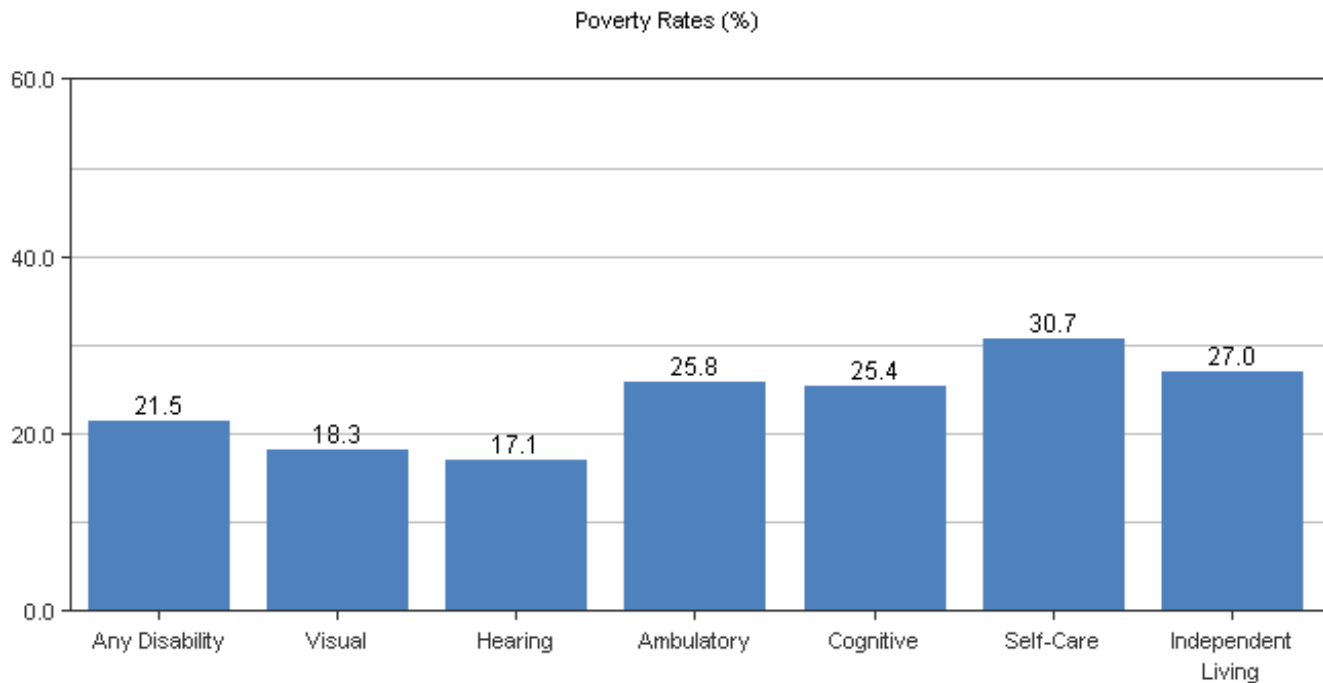
Quick Statistics



- In 2012, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in HI was 21.5 percent.
- In 2012, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in HI was 9.7 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 11.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 30.7 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 17.1 percent.

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

Poverty rates* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Hawaii in 2012



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	9.7	0.96	71,500	7,250	736,100	7,132
Any Disability	21.5	4.31	15,100	3,400	70,200	669
Visual	18.3	10.55	1,900	1,210	10,400	111
Hearing	17.1	7.63	3,200	1,580	18,800	172
Ambulatory	25.8	6.42	9,300	2,670	35,900	353
Cognitive	25.4	7.20	7,200	2,350	28,300	283
Self-Care	30.7	10.85	4,300	1,820	14,000	129
Independent Living	27.0	7.66	7,000	2,330	26,000	251

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

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

Introduction

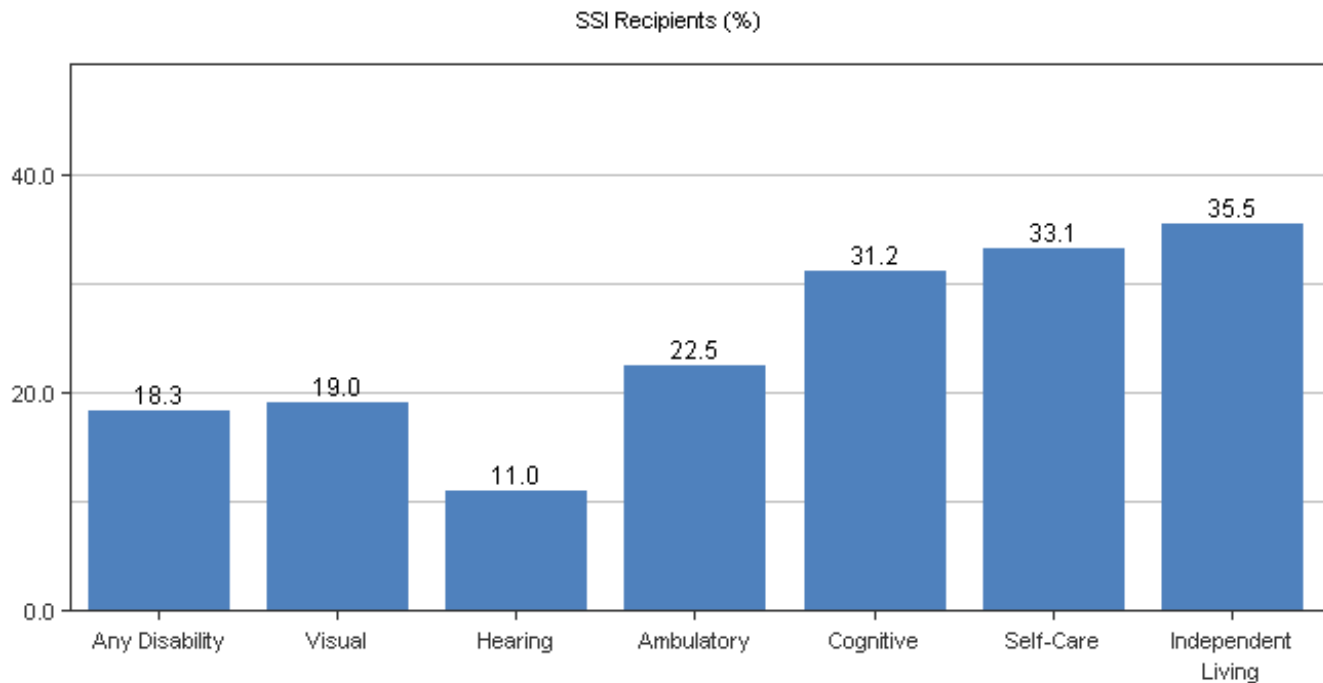
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Hawaii, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these results will differ from official Social Security Administration reports for several reasons. For additional information, please email DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu.

Quick Statistics

SSI
Recipients:
with disability
18.3%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in HI was 18.3 percent.
- In 2012, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in HI was 13,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 35.5 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 11.0 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Hawaii in 2012



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	18.3	3.33	13,000	2,600	71,000	682
Visual	19.0	8.81	2,000	1,020	10,400	111
Hearing	11.0	5.16	2,100	1,060	19,300	179
Ambulatory	22.5	5.04	8,100	2,060	36,100	357
Cognitive	31.2	6.29	8,900	2,150	28,500	286
Self-Care	33.1	9.11	4,600	1,560	14,000	129
Independent Living	35.5	6.79	9,300	2,200	26,100	252

Education

High School Diploma/Equivalent

Introduction

This section explores the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in Hawaii, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

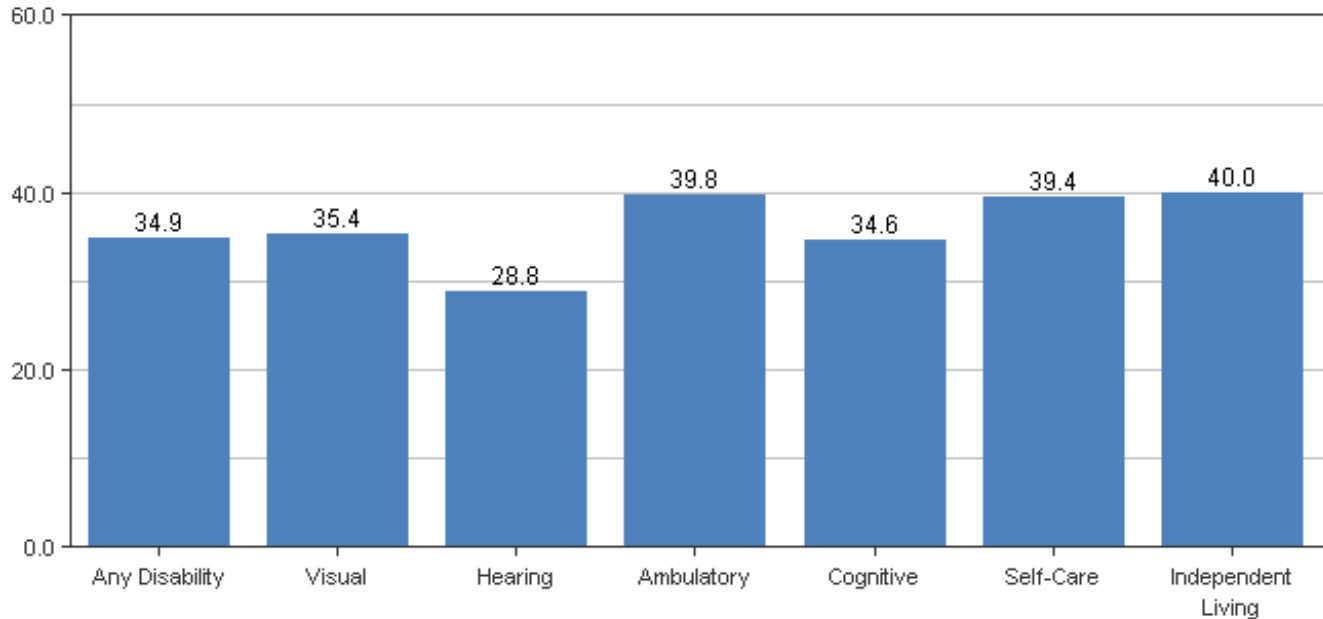
High School
Only: with
disability
34.9%

High School
Only: without
disability
26.9%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in HI was 34.9 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in HI was 26.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 40.0 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Hearing Disability," 28.8 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in HI in 2012

Education: High School Diploma Only or Equivalent (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	26.9	1.18	201,000	9,500	747,600	7,347
Any Disability	34.9	4.10	24,700	3,570	71,000	682
Visual	35.4	10.74	3,700	1,390	10,400	111
Hearing	28.8	7.46	5,600	1,700	19,300	179
Ambulatory	39.8	5.91	14,400	2,730	36,100	357
Cognitive	34.6	6.46	9,800	2,260	28,500	286
Self-Care	39.4	9.46	5,500	1,700	14,000	129
Independent Living	40.0	6.95	10,400	2,330	26,100	252

Education

Some College/Associate's Degree

Introduction

This section examines the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in Hawaii, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

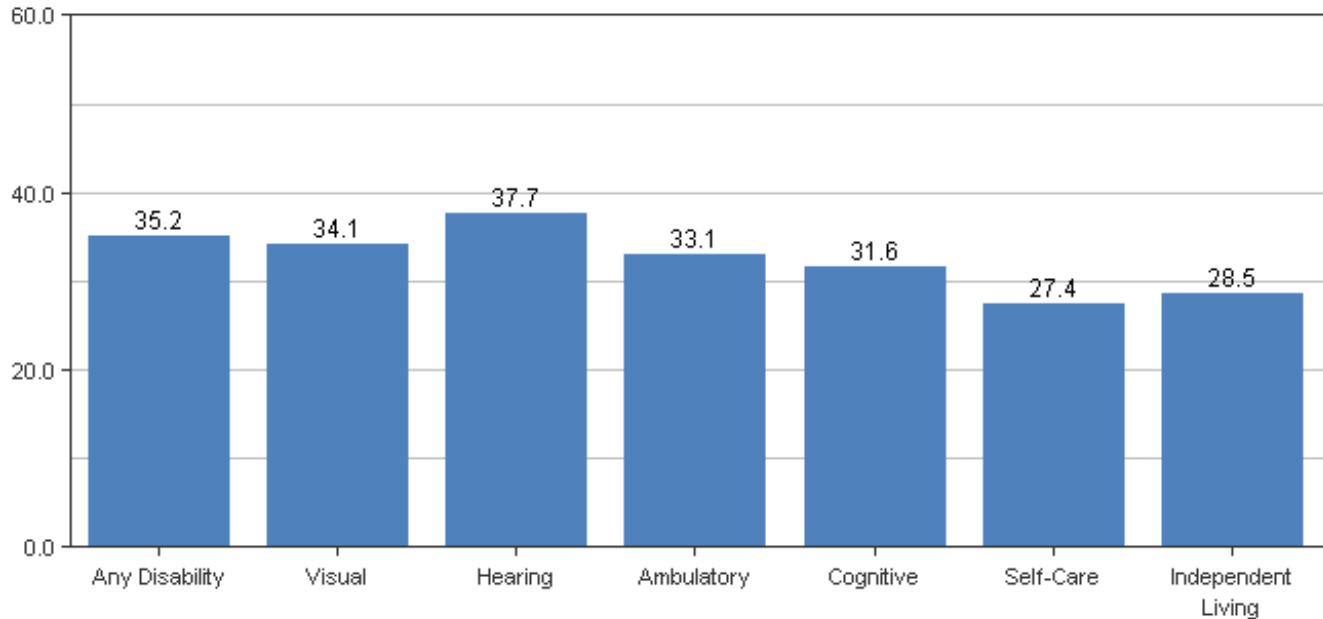
Some
College: with
disability
35.2%

Some
College:
without
disability
35.7%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in HI was 35.2 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in HI was 35.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 0.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Hearing Disability," 37.7 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 27.4 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only some college or an Associate's degree by disability status in Hawaii in 2012

Education: Some College/Associate's Degree Only (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	35.7	1.27	266,600	10,640	747,600	7,347
Any Disability	35.2	4.11	25,000	3,590	71,000	682
Visual	34.1	10.65	3,600	1,360	10,400	111
Hearing	37.7	7.99	7,300	1,950	19,300	179
Ambulatory	33.1	5.68	12,000	2,490	36,100	357
Cognitive	31.6	6.32	9,000	2,160	28,500	286
Self-Care	27.4	8.64	3,800	1,420	14,000	129
Independent Living	28.5	6.41	7,400	1,970	26,100	252

Education

Bachelor's Degree or More

Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in Hawaii, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

16.8%

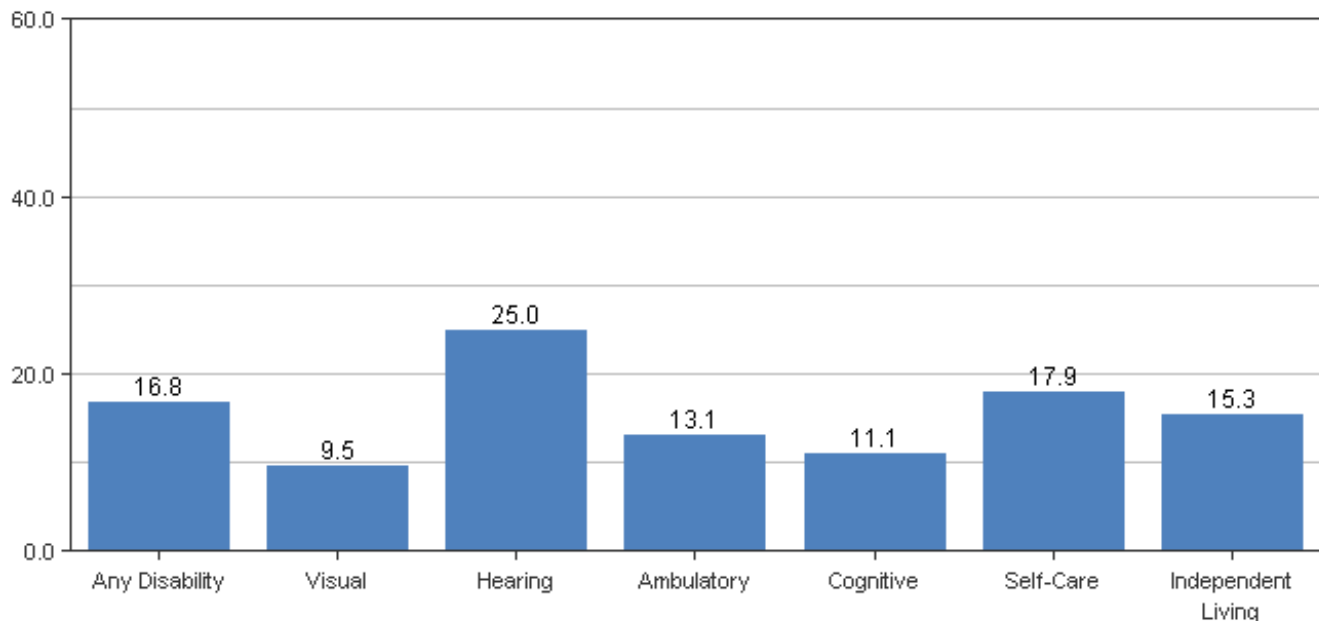
Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

31.0%

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in HI was 16.8 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in HI was 31.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 14.2 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Hearing Disability," 25.0 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Visual Disability," 9.5 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in Hawaii in 2012

Education: Bachelor's Degree or More (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	31.0	1.23	232,000	10,080	747,600	7,347
Any Disability	16.8	3.22	11,900	2,490	71,000	682
Visual	9.5	6.59	1,000	720	10,400	111
Hearing	25.0	7.14	4,800	1,590	19,300	179
Ambulatory	13.1	4.07	4,700	1,570	36,100	357
Cognitive	11.1	4.27	3,200	1,280	28,500	286
Self-Care	17.9	7.42	2,500	1,140	14,000	129
Independent Living	15.3	5.11	4,000	1,440	26,100	252

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in Hawaii. The 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). A "service-connected" disability is one that has been determined by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) as being a result of disease or injury incurred or aggravated during military service. Note that a veteran can receive disability compensation for a wide range of conditions, and a veteran with a service-connected disability may not report having one of the six ACS functional or activity limitation disabilities. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

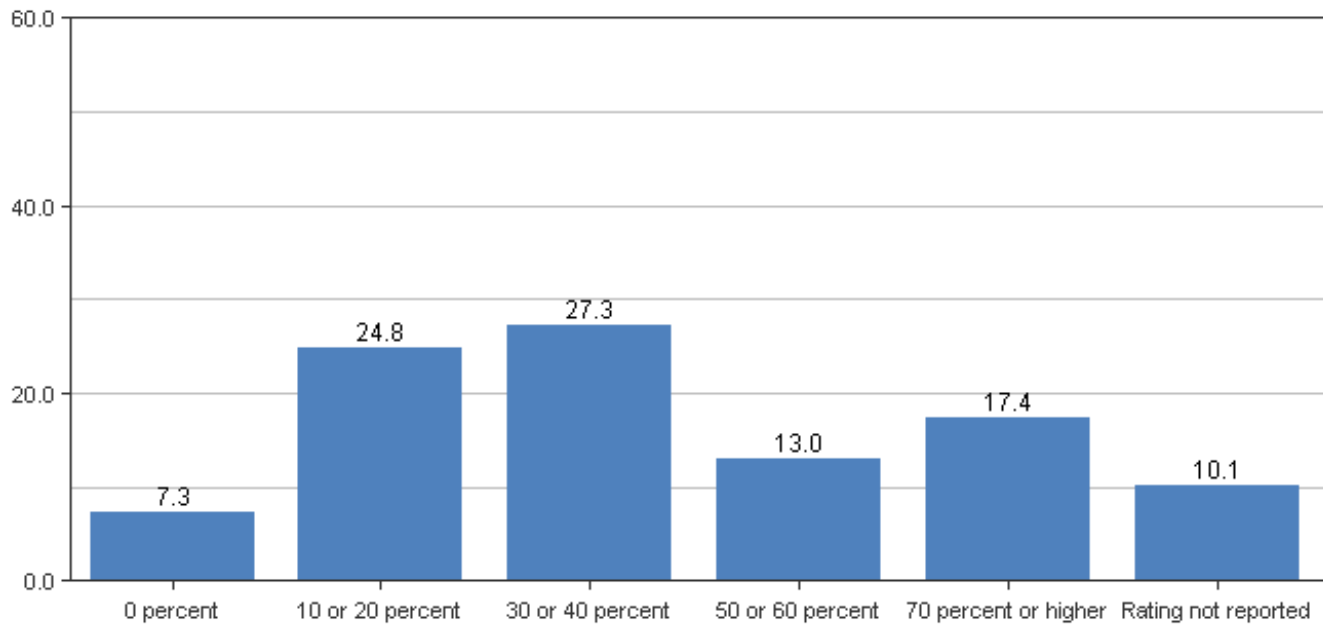
Quick Statistics

Veterans with a
Service-Connected
Disability
18.9%

- In 2012, there were 74,000 working-age civilian veterans in HI, of whom 14,000 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in HI with a VA service-connected disability was 18.9 percent.
- In 2012, 2,400 working-age civilian veterans in HI had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2012, 17.4 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in HI who had a service connected disability had a service-connected disability rating of 70 percent or above.

Disability rating of working-age civilian veterans (ages 21 to 64) with a service-connected disability in Hawaii in 2012

Veteran Disability Rating (%)



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	18.9	3.30	14,000	2,700	74,000	650
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	7.3	5.04	1,000	730	14,000	119
10 or 20 percent	24.8	8.36	3,500	1,350	14,000	119
30 or 40 percent	27.3	8.63	3,800	1,420	14,000	119
50 or 60 percent	13.0	6.51	1,800	980	14,000	119
70 percent or higher	17.4	7.34	2,400	1,130	14,000	119
Rating not reported	10.1	5.83	1,400	860	14,000	119

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Hawaii, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

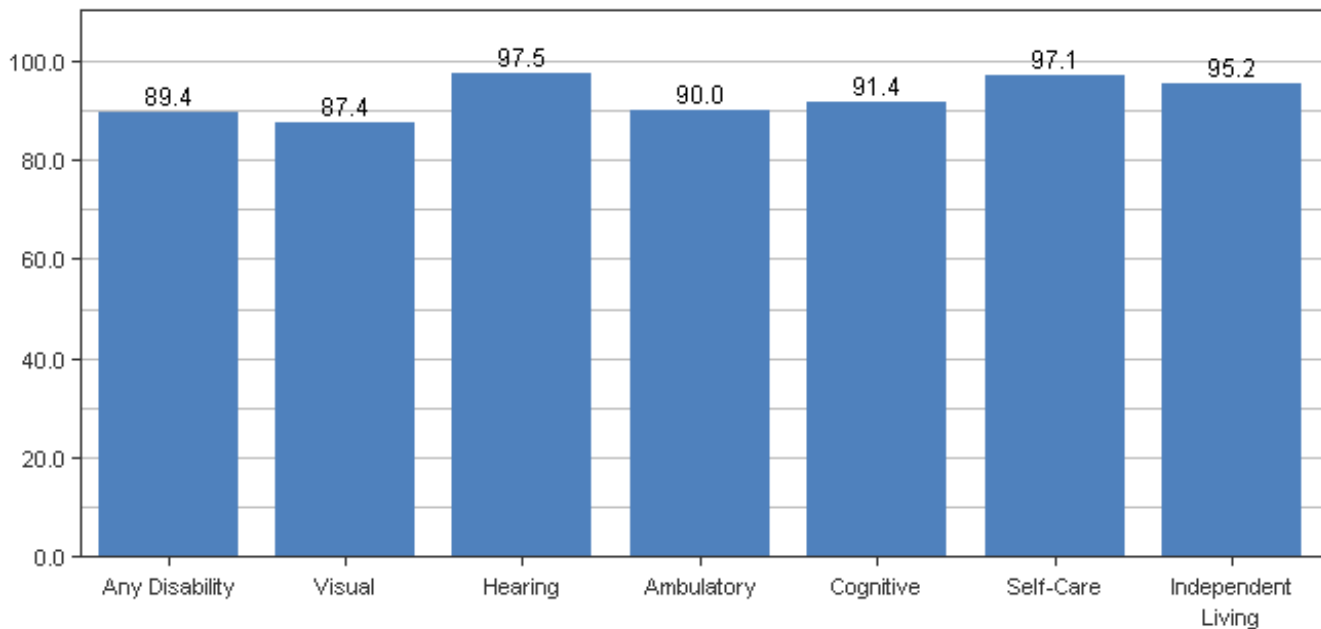
Health
Coverage:
with Disability
89.4%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
91.3%

- In 2012, 89.4 percent of working-age people with disabilities in HI had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2012, 91.3 percent of working-age people without disabilities in HI had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 1.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 97.5 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 87.4 percent.

Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Hawaii in 2012

Health Insurance Coverage - By Disability Type (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	91.3	0.85	682,700	15,450	747,600	7,347
Any Disability	89.4	3.03	63,500	6,450	71,000	682
Visual	87.4	8.52	9,100	2,490	10,400	111
Hearing	97.5	2.94	18,800	3,570	19,300	179
Ambulatory	90.0	4.14	32,500	4,660	36,100	357
Cognitive	91.4	4.35	26,000	4,180	28,500	286
Self-Care	97.1	3.71	13,600	3,040	14,000	129
Independent Living	95.2	3.47	24,800	4,090	26,100	252

Type of Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the type of health insurance coverage for non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Hawaii, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). Note that people can report more than one type of insurance coverage. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
with Disability

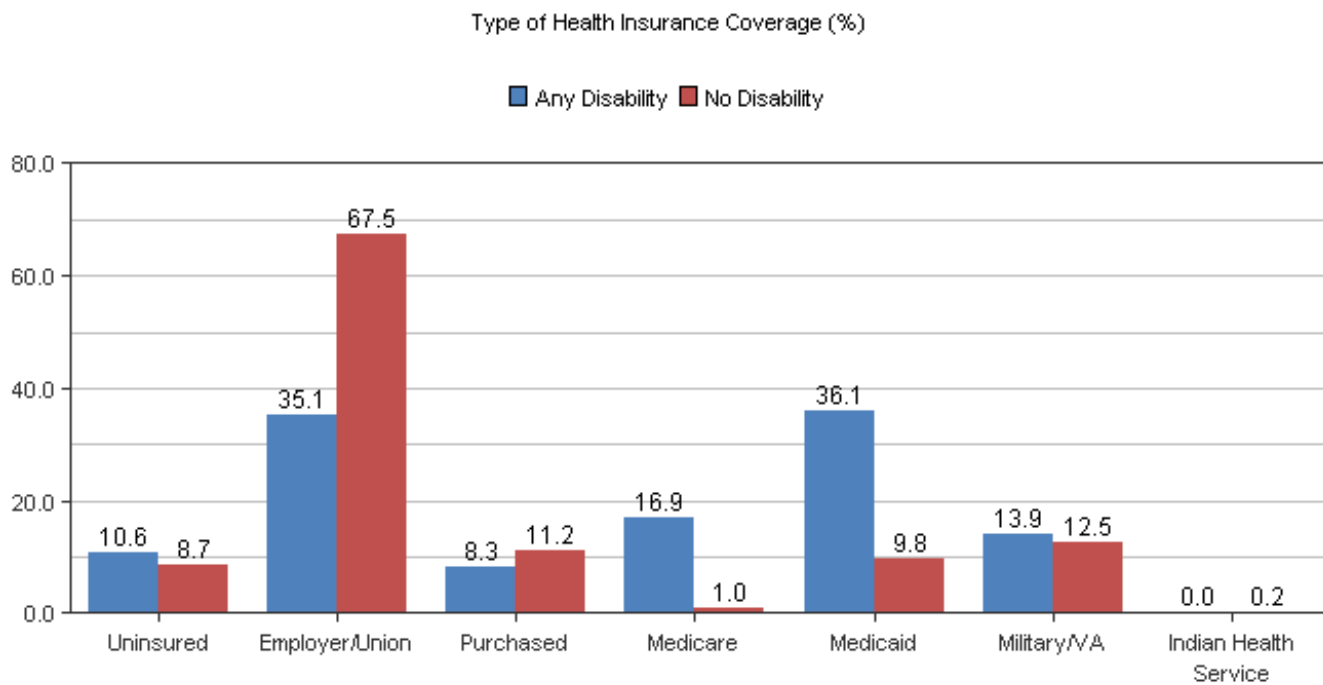
35.1%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

67.5%

- In 2012, 35.1 percent of working-age people with disabilities in HI reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2012, 67.5 percent of working-age people without disabilities in HI reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2012, 8.3 percent of working-age people with disabilities in HI reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2012, 16.9 percent of working-age people with disabilities in HI reported Medicare coverage and 36.1 percent reported Medicaid coverage (or other government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability).

Type of Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Hawaii in 2012



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	10.6	3.03	7,500	2,260	71,000	682
Employer/Union	35.1	4.69	24,900	4,100	71,000	682
Purchased	8.3	2.71	5,900	2,010	71,000	682
Medicare	16.9	3.68	12,000	2,850	71,000	682
Medicaid	36.1	4.72	25,600	4,150	71,000	682
Military/VA	13.9	3.40	9,900	2,590	71,000	682
Indian Health Service	0.0	3.29	0	400	71,000	682
No Disability						
Uninsured	8.7	0.85	64,900	6,510	747,600	7,347
Employer/Union	67.5	1.42	504,900	14,860	747,600	7,347
Purchased	11.2	0.96	83,900	7,350	747,600	7,347
Medicare	1.0	3.29	7,300	2,230	747,600	7,347
Medicaid	9.8	0.90	73,200	6,900	747,600	7,347
Military/VA	12.5	1.00	93,500	7,740	747,600	7,347
Indian Health Service	0.2	3.29	1,200	900	747,600	7,347

Glossary

Actively Looking for Work

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

Ambulatory Disability

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

Base Population (Base Pop.)

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

Cognitive Disability

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

Disability and Disability Types

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

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

Earnings

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

Education

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

Employment

A person is considered employed if he or she is either

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

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment

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

Group Quarters (GQ)

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

Health Insurance Coverage

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

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

Hearing Disability

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

Hispanic or Latino Origin

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

Household Income

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

Independent Living Disability

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

Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)

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

Margin of Error (MOE)

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

Non-Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)

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

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

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

Number

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

Poverty

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

Race

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

Sample Size

The number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic.

Self-care Disability

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

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

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

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

Veteran Service-Connected Disability

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

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

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

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

No *SKIP* to question 28a

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

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

Visual Disability

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

About the Disability Status Reports

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