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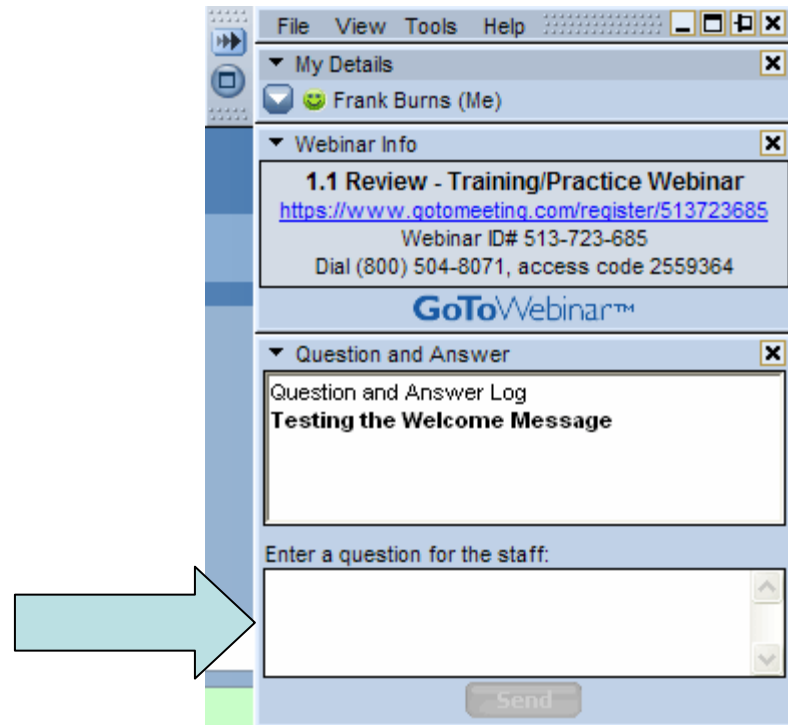
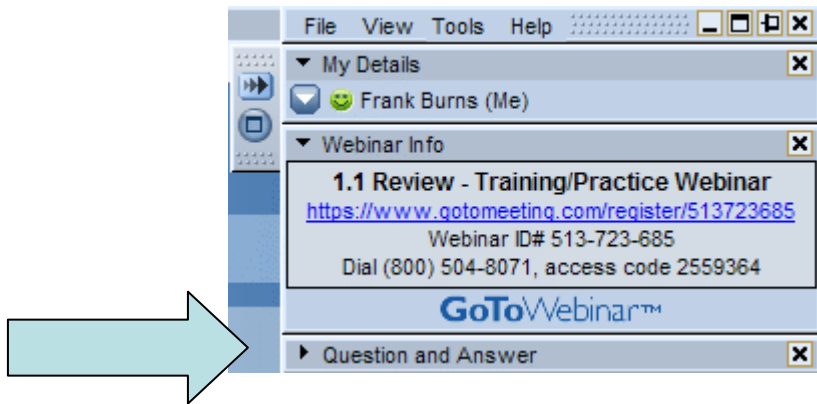


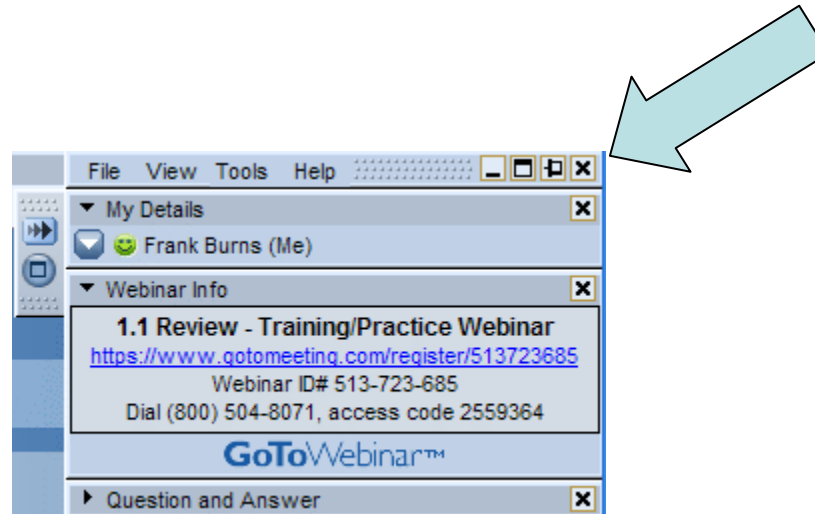
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National Disability Statistics for Disability Advocacy

Presented to the
ILRU Network

Updated By: M. Bjelland (2008). Original Authors: S. Bruyère, A. Houtenville, S. Ruiz-Quintanilla, R. Weathers, (2006), The Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics (StatsRRTC) is funded by the U.S. Department of Education, National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (Grant No. H133B031111).







1.1 Review - Training/Practice Webinar

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Survey Form



We would appreciate your feedback about our Webinar. Please complete the survey below.

I am more knowledgeable on the topic.

1 2 3 4 5

I am better equipped to serve beneficiaries and recipients.

1 2 3 4 5

The individual providing support was knowledgeable and well prepared.

1 2 3 4 5

Print informational materials provided were helpful.

1 2 3 4 5



Introductions

- Webinar Presenters
- Employment and Disability Institute
- StatsRRTC
 - Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics
 - Funded by National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR)



Impetus for the Webinar

- Statistics are valuable in many ways, for example they:
 - May verify and support existing evidence
 - Can provide another way of characterizing an issue
 - Can help clarify complex processes
 - Sometimes reveal unknown patterns and associations
- However, finding, accessing, using, and documenting statistics and the underlying data is often a frustrating exercise and limits their effectiveness
- There needs to be a bridge between the *users* of statistics and the *sources* of statistics
- This is particularly true for statistics on the population with disabilities



Learning Objectives

- Understand the availability and quality of existing data sources that include information on people with disabilities
- Understand the descriptive statistics compiled from existing data sources, and know how to access them and utilize them in decision making and reporting
- Identify key areas where descriptive statistics on disability can be useful for CILs and SILCs



A Challenge CILs and SILCs Face...

- In 2005, the Rehabilitation Services Administration's (RSA) Independent Living program was cited for not meeting performance objectives which included:
 - The program had performance measures but had not collected performance data and used it to evaluate program effectiveness
 - The program lacked credible evidence from rigorous evaluations to measure service impact on individuals with disabilities— although meeting legislative requirements
- While performance and impact measurements are critical, certain disability statistics could also prove valuable in qualifying and quantifying the experience of disability by capturing:
 - Disability prevalence and other demographics
 - Disparities between people with and without disabilities
 - Employment rates, income, and education



Current SILC Example: Identifying and Using Statistics

- In December 2007, a SILC conducted a statewide housing needs assessment.
- The information they sought:
 - The extent of accessible, affordable and integrated housing
 - Current demographics and statewide needs
- Where and how they searched for information:
 - On-line, statewide survey comprised of 36 questions including background information and demographics, general housing questions and accessible and affordable housing questions.
- How they will use the information:
 - Capture the current housing climate to inform policy makers, project future needs for support, and prioritize services to fill housing gaps.



The Needs Assessment Captured...

- General demographics
 - Gender, age, race, and disability
- Current residential situation
- Employment, education, household income and income sources
- Housing environments
 - Space, type
- Housing needs



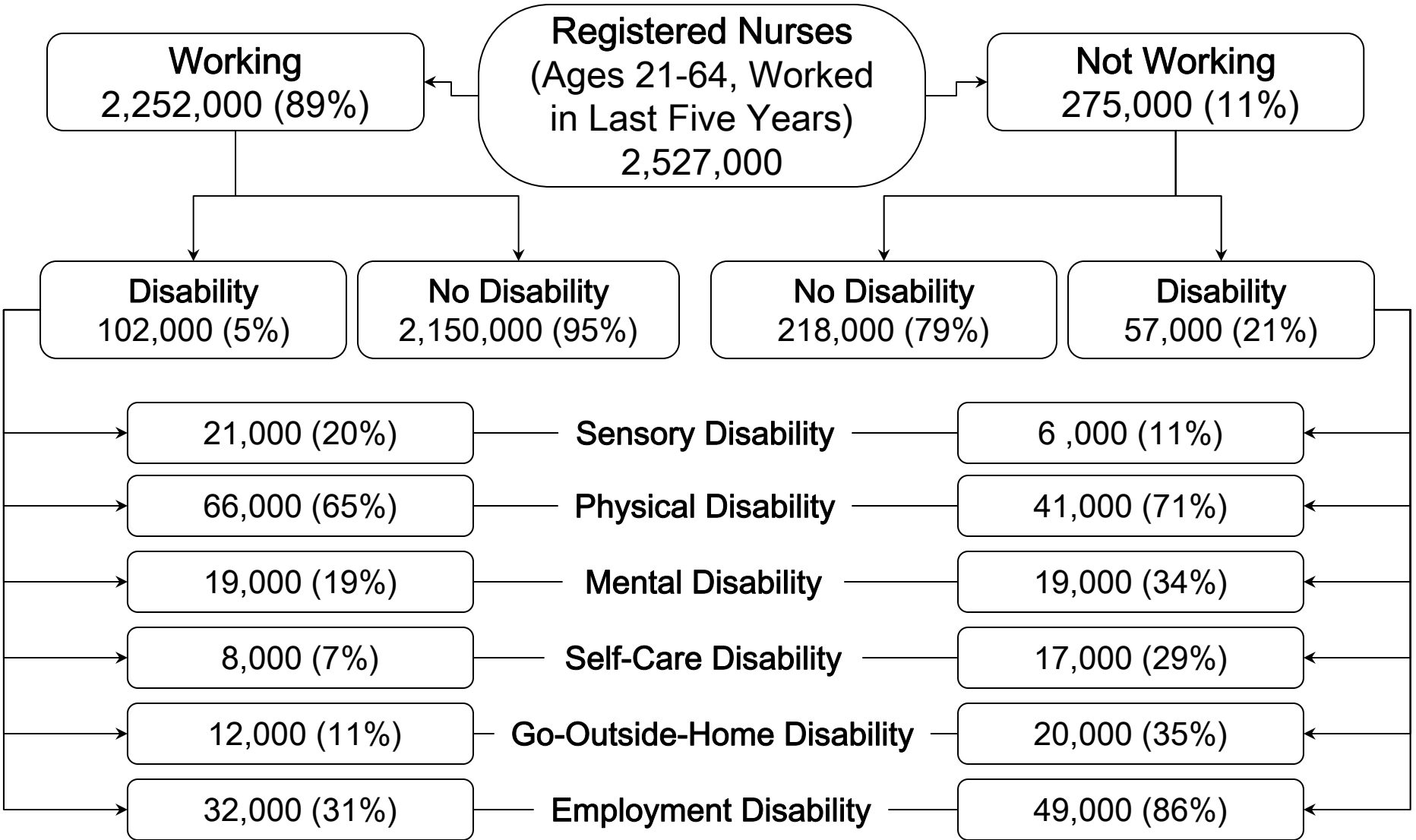
Possible SILC Enhancement Example: Identifying and Using Statistics

- Many of the survey questions directly correlated to questions asked in other national disability datasets
- The information they sought could have been enhanced by validating or triangulating their results with other national representative state and county-level data
- They could have found this subsequent data relatively easily on-line with minimal effort
- The subsequent data may have further reinforced their findings or assisted them in explaining variations—possibly enhancing the value of the report



A CIL Example: Identifying and Using Disability Statistics

- The problem or question you see
 - Improving outreach and placement for skilled level job placements. For example, for a specific occupational group (e.g., nurses), what is the percentage employed versus not employed for different disability types?
- The information you need
 - Occupational group, disability type, representative data or regional data
- Where and how you would search for information
 - Survey instrument, Web links
- How you would use the information
 - Identify size of population to highlight potential and strengthen your position or argument



Notes: ACS 2004, based on a sample size of 11,700



Incorporating Disability Statistics

- Whether a CIL or SILC, national, state and county-level disability statistics can enhance our efforts by assisting us in:
 - Prioritizing services and support for delivery
 - Identifying unserved and lesser-served populations
 - Understanding the experiences of the population of people with disabilities when compared to those without
 - Identifying potential service delivery gaps that may exist



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Measuring and Defining Disability



Measuring Disability

- What is a disability? To calculate the employment rate, or any other rate, of people with disabilities, we must first define “disability.”
- Each dataset has a different definition of disability and captures different pieces of information about persons with disabilities in the United States, each having strengths and limitations.
 - Pathology-based definitions
 - Impairment-based definitions
 - Activity limitation-based definitions
 - Work limitation-based definitions



Definitions of Disability

- Medical Model and Social Model
- Conceptual Models
 - Nagi Definition (Nagi, 1965, 1991)
 - ICF Definition (WHO, 2001)
- Legal/Program Definitions
 - Americans with Disabilities Act Definition
 - Social Security Disability
 - Definitions used for the administration of Federal and State Disability Programs (CESSI)*

* See Livermore, Nowak, and Wittenburg (2000) at <http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/edicollect/83/>.



How Surveys Identify Disability Concepts

- Overview
- How do surveys currently measure disability?
 - Example
 - Description
- Identifying survey questions that are related to a particular definition of disability



Strengths and Limitations of Survey Data

- Survey data are the primary source of “population-based” statistics. All other sources are based on administrative records, which only provide information about the program participants.
- Samples are designed to be representative of the population.
- Sample size can be an issue.
- Survey data are derived from self-reporting and personal interpretation of the questions.
- Sometimes proxy responses are used.
- Over time, survey designers often change the wording of questions or completely redesign the survey instrument.



How Many Americans are Disabled?

- Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)
 - 51.2 million (or 18.1 percent of) non-institutionalized civilians of all ages have a disability in 2002.
 - Source: <http://www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/p70-107.pdf>
- National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)
 - 34 million (or 12 percent of) non-institutionalized civilians of all ages are limited in usual activities due to one or more chronic health conditions in 2002.
 - Source: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_10/sr10_220.pdf
- American Community Survey (ACS)
 - 41 million (or 15 percent of) non-institutionalized civilians ages 5 and older have a disability in 2006.
 - Source: <http://www.DisabilityStatistics.org>
- March Current Population Survey (CPS)
 - 20 million (or 10.4 percent of) non-institutionalized civilians ages 16 to 64 reported a work disability in 2006.
 - Source: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/disability/disabcps.html>



Point: Different Methods, Different Outcomes

Statistics for Non-institutionalized Civilians (Ages 25-61) Reporting Disabilities			
Survey	Population Size	Prevalence Rate	Employment Rate
2003 ACS	17,147,000	11.9	39.3
2002 NHIS	23,192,000	16.7	47.3
2001 SIPP	26,620,000	18.7	48.9

Source: StatsRRTC User Guide Series. Note that the 2001 SIPP panel data were collected in 2002 during wave 5 of the interviews.



Using Disability Statistics: Which Dataset and What Definition?

- What definition of disability should be used?
 - Not all persons with impairments report a work limitation
 - Our results suggest work limitation questions are useful for measuring trends in the outcomes of people with disabilities
 - The CPS has asked a work limitation question since 1981 and contains a tremendous amount of information
- All national datasets are self-reported
- Also, some of the disability and/or outcome measures may change over time in each survey – this needs to be understood



Overview of Major Disability Data Sources

Current Population Survey (CPS)

2000 Decennial Census (Census 2000)

American Community Survey (ACS)



Current Population Survey (CPS)

- Conducted by the Census Bureau on behalf of the Bureau of Labor Statistics
- A survey of (currently) approximately 100,000 households
- Basic Monthly Survey: primary source of employment and labor force statistics in the United States
- • March CPS (a.k.a. Annual Social and Economic Supplement, March Supplement, Income Supplement) collects income and demographic information as well as disability data
- March CPS is the primary source of poverty and health insurance information
- CPS data are used extensively by government agencies, researchers, policy makers, and journalists to evaluate employment, government programs, and the economic well-being of the population in the U.S.



March CPS: Strengths and Limitations

- Strengths
 - Provides annual national and state level statistics
 - Long time trends (effectively since 1968; work limitation question collected since 1981)
 - A large set of variables (*very* detailed income information)
- Limitations
 - Only one direct disability-related question (a work limitation question)
 - Work limitation question was designed in 1980 and did not go through the cognitive testing that is done today
 - No specific health conditions
 - Does not address population living in institutions
 - Does not directly address external factors related to disablement
- Upcoming Improvements
 - Six new disability questions will be included in the Basic Monthly Survey beginning in June 2008 (adopted from 2008 ACS questionnaire).

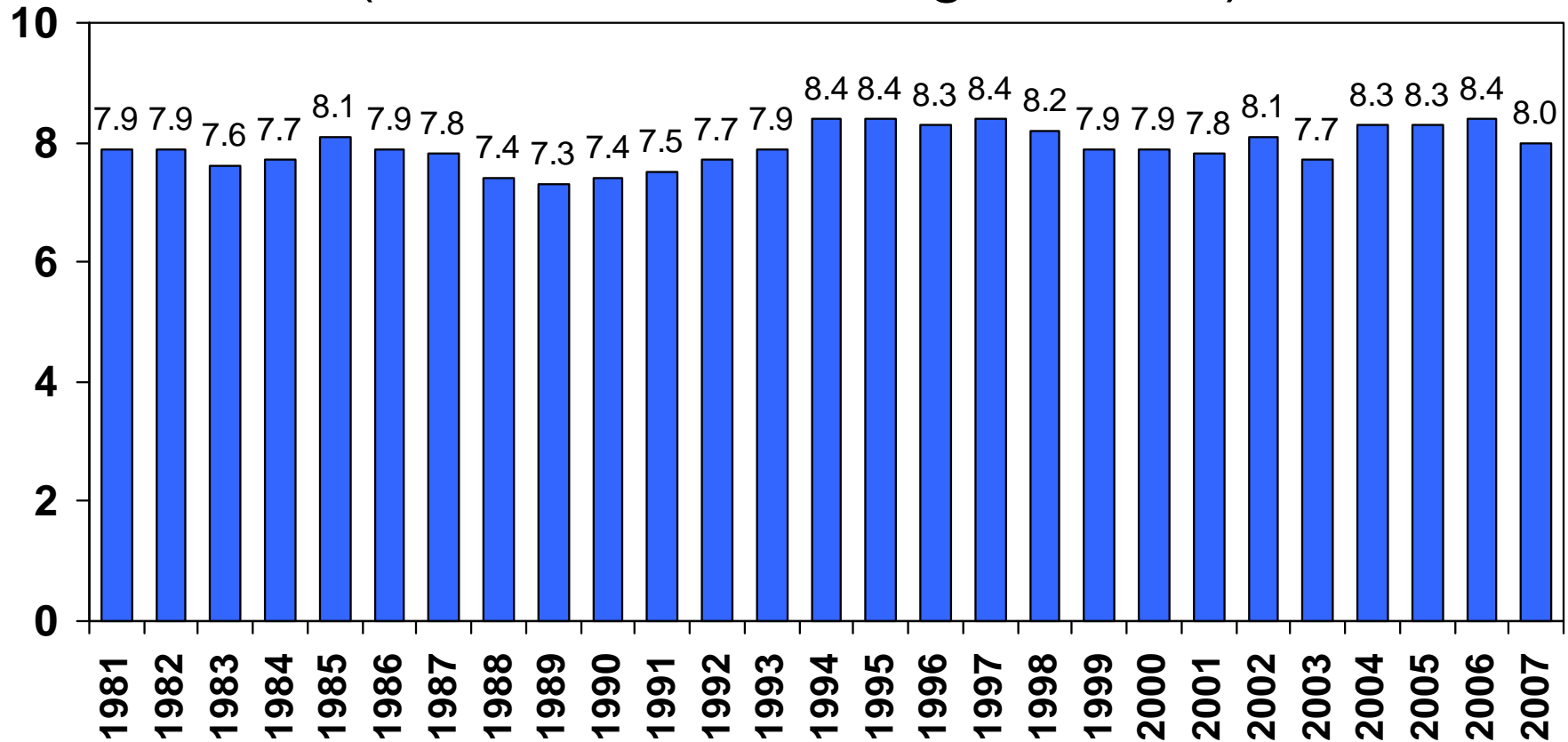


Work Limitation Question

- Does anyone in this household have a health problem or disability which prevents them from working or which limits the kind or amount of work they can do? If yes, who is that? (Anyone else?)
- Purpose is to identify people receiving disability-related income
- Work limitation was in part the basis for many government disability programs (SSDI, DI, Workers Compensation)



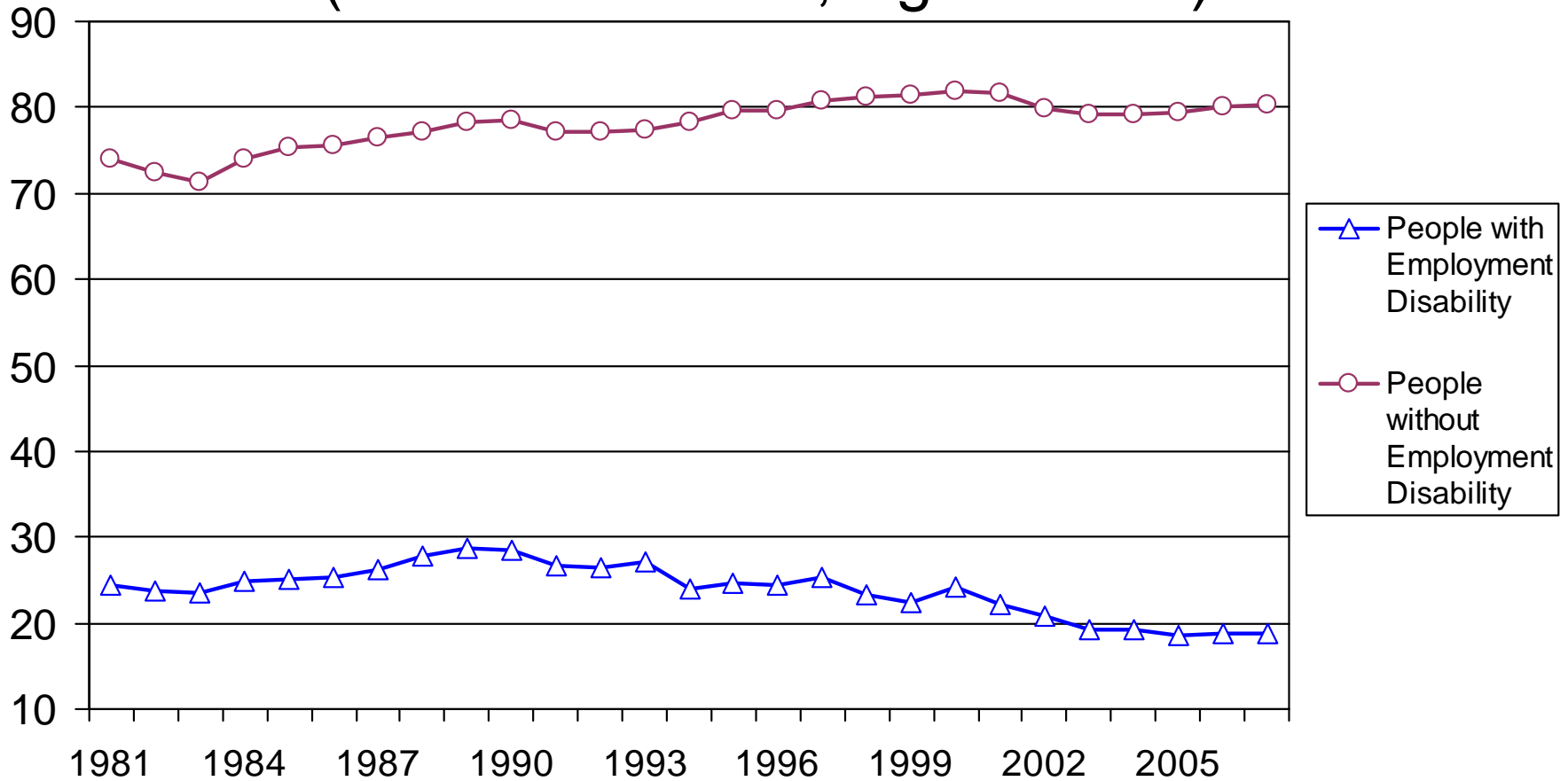
Prevalence of Work Limitation (Percentage) (1981-2007 CPS, Ages 21-64)



**Source: 1981-2007 CPS, see also
www.DisabilityStatistics.org.**



Employment Rates (Percentage) (1981-2007 CPS, Ages 21-64)

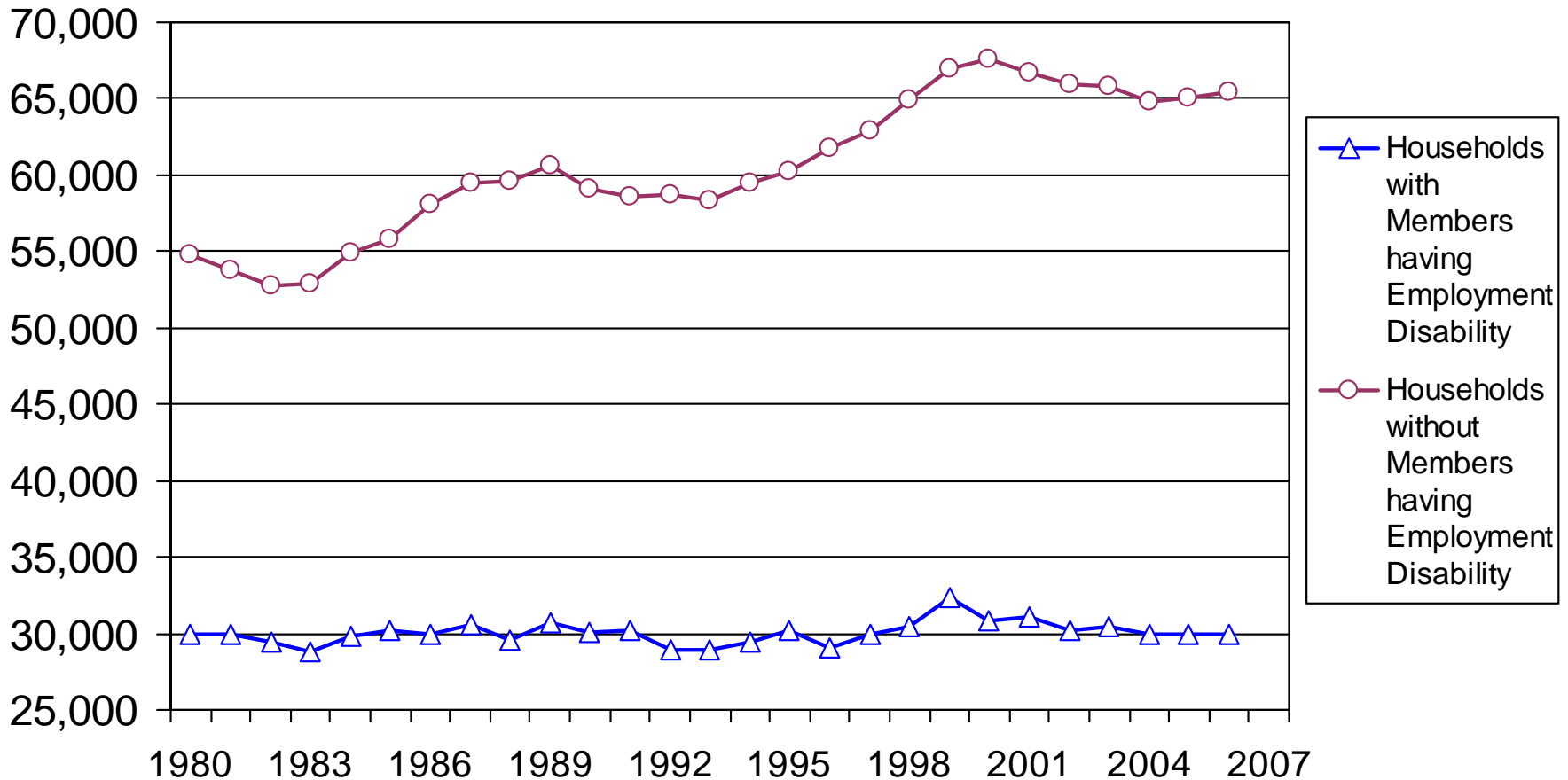


**Source: 1981-2007 CPS, see also
www.DisabilityStatistics.org.**



Median Household Income

(1980-2006 CPS, Ages 21-64, Constant 2006 Dollars)



Source: 1981-2007 CPS, see also www.DisabilityStatistics.org.



Additional Ways to Define Employment Disabilities in the CPS

- March Supplement
 - “Is there anyone in this household who ever retired or left a job for health reasons?”
 - Persons who did not work at all in the previous year because of illness or disability
 - Individuals under 65 in the prior year and also:
 - Covered by Medicare in the previous year, or
 - Recipients of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) in the previous year
 - Individuals who received VA disability income in the previous year
- Basic Monthly
 - Persons currently not in the labor force due to disability
- See <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/disability/disabcps.html> for more details



Other Topics of Interest

- Individual, Family, and Household level data
- Health Insurance (one benefit over the ACS)
- Employment
- Industry (at the three-digit level)
- Occupation (at the three-digit level)
- Earnings
- Hours Worked per Week, Weeks Worked per Year
- Educational Attainment
- Income
- Government Program Participation
- Poverty Status



Accessing Data and Statistics

- Summary Tables: Census Bureau's Disability Data Website
 - <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/disability/disabcps.html>
 - <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/disability/disability.html>
- Other Summary Statistics: Cornell's Website
 - www.DisabilityStatistics.org



Census Long Form and American Community Survey

- Purpose: To provide national and local level data on demographic, social, economic and housing characteristics
- Decennial Census (Long Form)
 - Survey every ten years; all households receive the Short Form
 - Detailed Long Form is given to 1 in 6 households
- American Community Survey (ACS)
 - Replacement for Decennial Census Long Form
 - Annual Survey (2000+)
- Census 2000 Long Form and ACS use a *very* similar questionnaire



Questions that Identify the Population with Disabilities

- Do you have any of the following long lasting conditions:
 - Blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment? ... “*Sensory Disability*”
 - A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying? ... “*Physical Disability*”
- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more, do you have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities:
 - Learning, remembering, or concentrating? ... “*Mental Disability*”
 - Dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home? ... “*Self-Care Disability*”
 - Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office? ... “*Go-Outside-Home Disability*”*
 - Working at a job or business? ... “*Employment Disability*”*

* *Note: The 2003-2007 ACS questionnaires repeat the stem before asking the go-outside-home and employment disability questions.*



2008 ACS Disability-Related Questions

- Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?
- Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?
- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
- Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?
- 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?
- Does this person have a VA service-connected disability rating?
 - What is this person's service-connected disability rating?
- *Note: No employment disability question exists.*



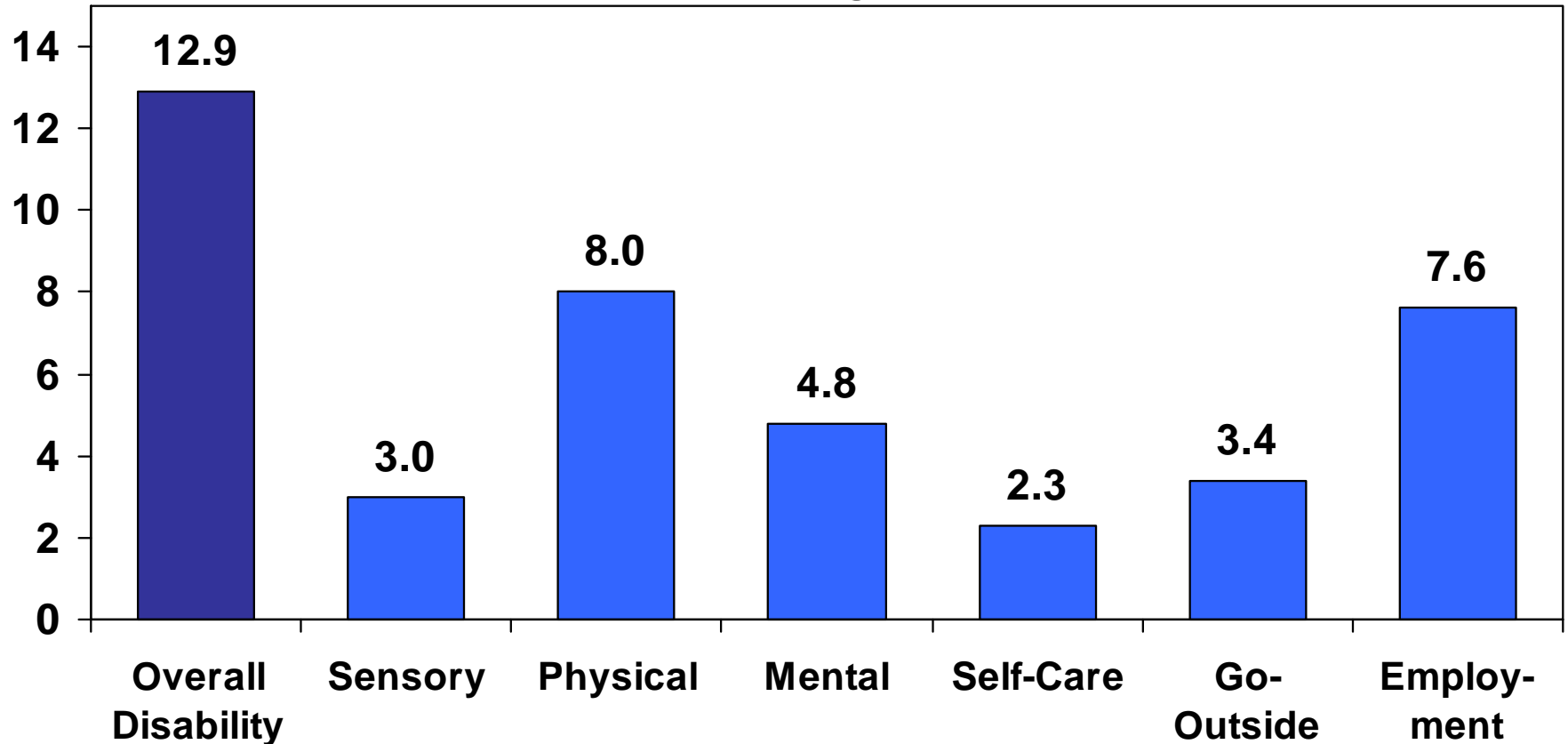
ACS: Strengths and Limitations

- Strengths
 - Current data
 - Provides annual national and state level statistics
 - Trend data: collected in a consistent manner over time
 - Inclusion of Group Quarters and population living in institutions (since 2006)
- Limitations
 - Response error issue (2000-2002) for Go-Outside-Home Disability and Employment Disability
 - No specific health conditions
 - Does not directly address external factors related to disablement
- Upcoming Improvements
 - ACS redesign of disability questions in 2008

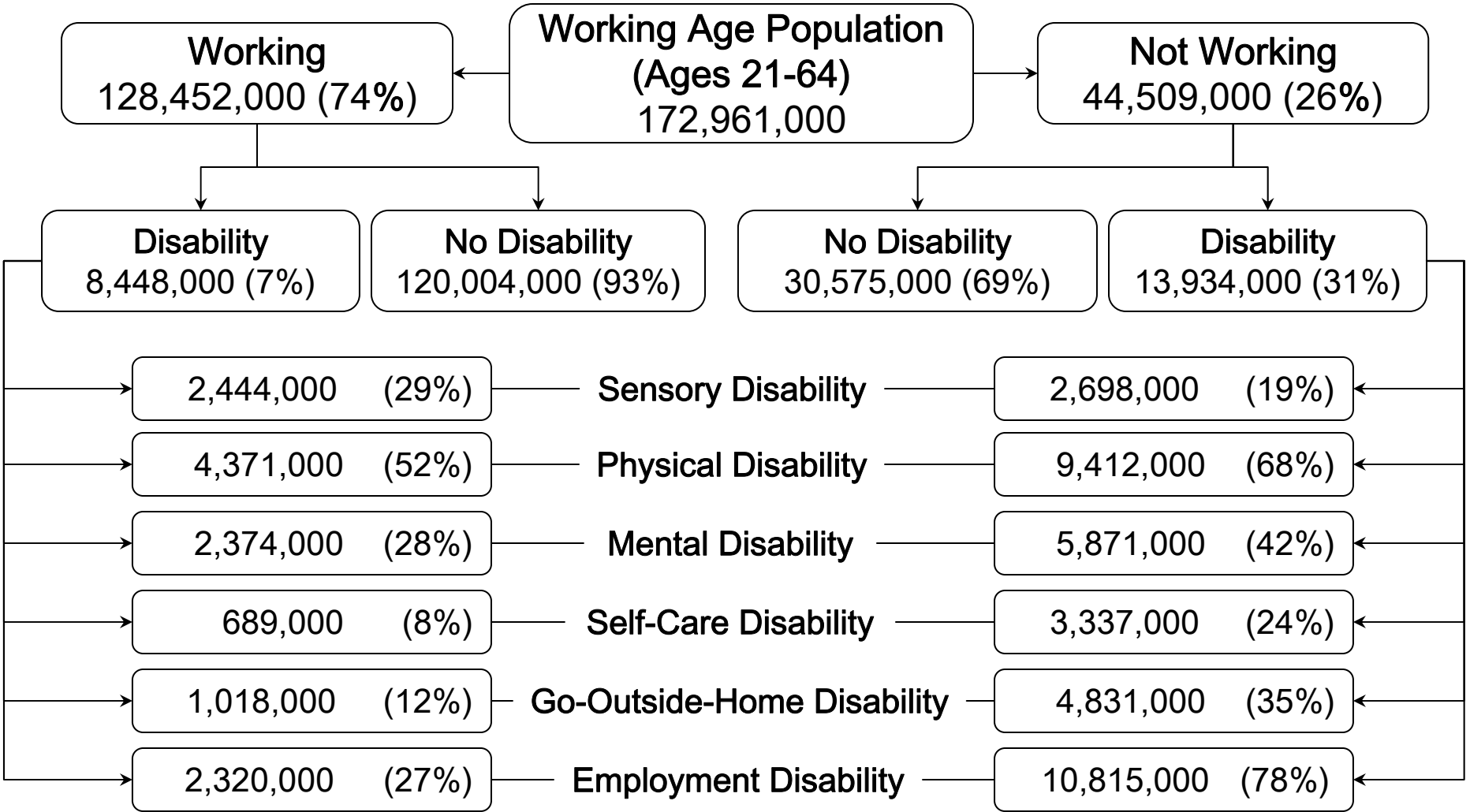


Prevalence Rate, by Type of Disability

(2006 ACS, Ages 21-64)



Source: 2006 ACS, see www.DisabilityStatistics.org.



Notes: 2006 ACS, using a sample size of 1,681,190. See www.DisabilityStatistics.org.



Census 2000 Long Form: Strengths and Limitations

- Strengths
 - Very large sample size (1 in 6 households)
 - Includes group quarters (including population living in institutions)
 - Provides statistics for small geographic areas (such as counties, towns, and Congressional districts)
- Limitations
 - Enumerator/response error issue in go-outside-home disability and employment disability responses
 - No specific health conditions
 - Does not directly address external factors related to disablement



Example of the Strength of the Census 2000 Long Form

Reporting of Disabilities, by Various of Geographic Levels (Non-Institutionalized Civilians Ages 21-64)

Location	Total Population	Sensory, Physical, Mental, and/or Self-Care Disabilities	
United States	159,131,544	16,178,313	10.2%
North East Region	30,679,712	2,851,549	9.3%
New York State	10,932,732	1,056,416	9.7%
Tompkins County, NY	55,158	4,966	9.0%
Ithaca City, NY	16,167	1,278	7.9%
Census Tract 7	2,601	224	8.6%
Onondaga Reservation, NY	615	12	2.0%
Syracuse, NY MSA	405,079	44,826	11.1%
NY 31st Cong. District	308,437	40,486	13.1%

Source: Census 2000 Summary Files



Other Variables of Interest

- Individual and Household level data
- Employment
- Industry (291 industries)
- Occupation (565 occupations)
- Earnings
- Hours Worked per Week, Weeks Worked per Year
- Educational Attainment
- Housing
- Transportation
- Income
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments
- Poverty Status



Accessing Data and Statistics

- Summary Tables: American FactFinder
 - <http://factfinder.census.gov>
- Census Bureau's Disability Data Website
 - <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/disability/disability.html>
- Other Summary Statistics: Cornell's Disability Statistics Website
 - Census 2000 data down to county and MSA levels
 - Cornell's *Annual Disability Status Reports*
 - Currently Based on 2006 ACS data (state and national level)
 - www.DisabilityStatistics.org



Using Disability Statistics: Which Dataset and What Definition?

- Key questions to ask when choosing a dataset
- Examples of accessing the data



Dataset Comparison: Key Questions to Ask

- Geographic Level
 - National, regional, state, county, and metropolitan area
- Years Data Collected
 - Specific year, most recent year
- Disability Concept/Measure
 - Sensory, physical, mental disability
- Population Coverage
 - Civilian non-institutionalized, institutionalized
- Selected Areas of interest
 - Employment, poverty, income, occupation, ethnicity, and housing
- Ease of Accessibility and Use



DisabilityStatistics.org: Access to ACS, Census 2000 and CPS Data

- Go to DisabilityStatistics.org Website
 - <http://www.DisabilityStatistics.org>



U.S. Census Bureau's American Factfinder

- Go to U.S. Census Bureau's American Factfinder Website
 - <http://factfinder.census.gov>



Identifying and Using Disability Statistics

- As you think about using disability statistics, it is helpful to be specific (see the SILC example we gave earlier). Make sure to detail:
 - The problem or question you have identified
 - The information you need
 - Where and how you would search for information
 - How you would use the information



Employment Rate

Employment Rate – Polling Question 1:

Three estimates of the employment rate of people with disabilities are presented in the table below. List possible reasons for the differences between the three estimates.

Employment Rate of Non-institutionalized Civilians with Disabilities Ages 25-61	
Data Source	Employment Rate
2003 American Community Survey (ACS)	39.3%
2002 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)	47.3%
2001 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)	48.9%

Source: StatsRRTC User Guide Series. Note that the 2001 SIPP panel data were collected in 2002 during wave 5 of the interviews.



Employment Rate

Possible Answers:

- The surveys use very different definitions of disability
- They also use different questions to collect information on employment. Thus, the definitions of employment differ
- The surveys are conducted in different years and during different months of the year, which can affect employment estimates (for example seasonal differences)



State Comparisons

Analyzing Statistics – Polling Question Two:

State-level estimates of the disability prevalence rate are presented in the table on the next slide. What do states with high prevalence rates have in common? List the states and possible reasons for differences and similarities.



2006 Prevalence of Disability among Non-institutionalized Civilians Ages 21-64, by State (%)					
State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate
West Virginia	21.9	Vermont	14.2	Virginia	11.6
Kentucky	20.4	Ohio	14.1	New York	11.5
Mississippi	20.0	Washington	14.1	DC	11.4
Arkansas	19.6	Pennsylvania	13.7	Massachusetts	11.2
Alabama	18.8	Rhode Island	13.4	North Dakota	11.1
Oklahoma	18.0	Wyoming	13.4	Wisconsin	11.1
Tennessee	17.4	Idaho	13.2	Colorado	11.0
Louisiana	16.9	Georgia	13.1	South Dakota	11.0
Maine	16.8	Indiana	13.1	California	10.9
South Carolina	15.7	Florida	12.9	Utah	10.9
Montana	15.4	Delaware	12.8	Connecticut	10.6
New Mexico	15.1	Texas	12.7	Nevada	10.6
North Carolina	15.0	Kansas	12.2	Illinois	10.5
Missouri	14.8	Iowa	12.0	Maryland	10.5
Alaska	14.6	Arizona	11.9	Minnesota	10.2
Michigan	14.3	Nebraska	11.7	Hawaii	10.1
Oregon	14.3	New Hampshire	11.7	New Jersey	9.7

Source: Cornell University tabulations using the 2006 ACS.



State Comparisons

Possible Answers:

- Higher prevalence rates are seen in the Appalachian states and the lower Mississippi Valley
- The patterns across states are consistent with what is known as the “Disability Belt,” which is also reflected in other surveys and in enrollment numbers in the Social Security disability programs
- West Virginia figures may be due to “Black Lung Disease”
- High prevalence numbers *may* be associated with labor-intensive industries, like agriculture and mining
- Cultural differences may exist in the reporting of a disability



User Guides for Data Sources

- American Community Survey (ACS)
 - <http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/edicollect/123>
- Current Population Survey (CPS)
 - <http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/edicollect/1233/>
- Decennial Census (Census 2000)
 - <http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/edicollect/187/>



Contact Information

RRTC on Disability Demographics and Statistics (StatsRRTC)
Employment and Disability Institute
ILR School
Cornell University
201 ILR Extension Building
Ithaca, New York 14853

Telephone: (607) 255-7727
TTY/TDD: (607) 255-2891
Fax: (607) 255-2763

E-mail: DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu
Website: www.DisabilityStatistics.org