

***Disabilities in
Southwestern Pennsylvania***

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document reports the findings of a research project on the population with disabilities in southwestern Pennsylvania (SWPA). This population is studied in terms of disability type, gender, age group, race/ethnicity, and location within the region.¹ The SWPA region includes ten counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Lawrence, Washington, and Westmoreland. Data on the city of Pittsburgh are also included in the report.

This project was conducted by staff of the University Center for Social and Urban Research (UCSUR) and was funded by the FISA Foundation.² The data used in this study are: 1) 2000 Census data from Summary File 3 (SF3), and 2) 2000 Census data from the 5% Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files. The main findings are summarized below.

General Population Statistics

- The total population age 5 and over in the region is 2,656,007, where the large majority (89.9%) is non-Hispanic white. Other races include African Americans (7.4%), Asian Americans (1.0%), and Native Americans (0.1%). Hispanics or Latinos are 0.7% of total population. Most Hispanics or Latinos are white (63.4%).
- Region-wide, the female population (52.5%) is larger than the male population (47.5%).

Disabilities among the Population Age 5 and Over

- Considering all six types of disability included in 2000 Census data (sensory, physical, mental, self-care, going-outside-home, and employment disabilities), almost half a million (459,296) individuals, or nearly one-fifth (18.6%) of the region's population age five and over, reported having at least one disability. Disability rates increase with age, from a low of 5.4 percent in age group 5-15 to a high of 39.4 percent in age group 65 and over (see table below).

Persons Age 5 and Over with a Disability in SWPA, 2000

Age Group	Total Population		With a Disability	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
5 to 15	376231	15.2%	20267	5.4%
16 to 20	169866	6.9%	16933	10.0%
21 to 64	1479086	59.8%	246303	16.7%
65 and over	446236	18.1%	175793	39.4%
Total	2471419	100.0%	459296	18.6%

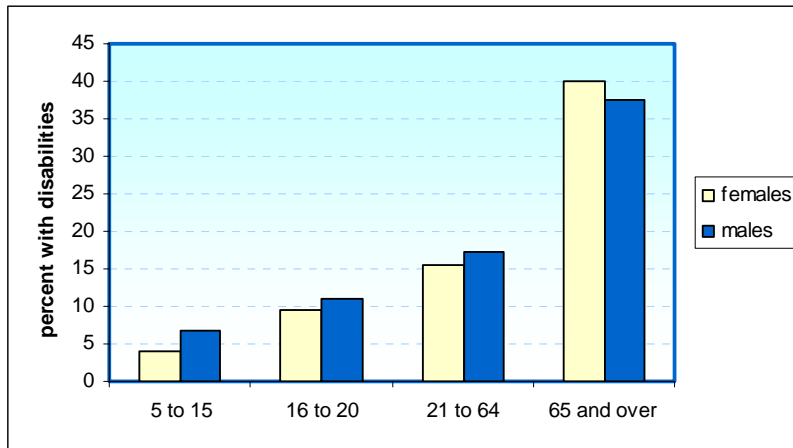
¹ A disability is defined in the US 2000 Census as "a long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. This condition can also impede a person from being able to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business."

http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/epss/glossary_d.html

² Additional information about the FISA Foundation is found at www.fisafoundation.org

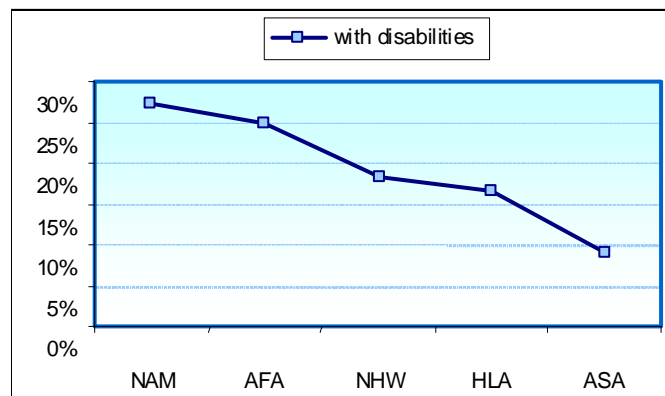
- Out of this total (18.6%), more than half (10%) reported having only one disability type, while the rest (8.6%) reported having two or more disabilities.
- The total percent of the population with disabilities was slightly higher among females (18.8%) than among males (18.4%). However, females in the region have higher disability rates than males only among the elderly (age 65+), while males have higher rates among younger age groups (5-15, 16-20, and 21-64) (see graph below).

Percent of Population with Disabilities by Age and Gender in SWPA, 2000



- When considering the whole population 5 years and over, Native (27.2%) and African Americans (24.8%) are the racial groups with the highest rates of disability. Non-Hispanic whites (18.2%), Hispanics (16.7%), and Asian Americans (8.9%) have lower rates.

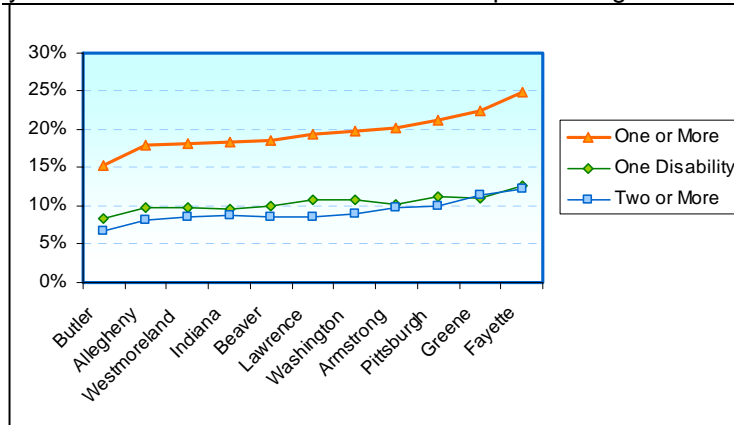
Percent of Population Age 5 and Over with Disabilities by Race in SWPA, 2000



- Almost half of the region’s population with disabilities resides in Allegheny County (47%), followed afar by Westmoreland (14%). The city of Pittsburgh alone reports 14% of the SWPA’s population with disabilities.

- Fayette (24.9%) and Greene (22.4%) counties stand out as the counties with the highest disability rates, while Butler (15.3%) and Allegheny (18%) have the lowest. Pittsburgh, however, has a higher rate (21.2%) than the region's average. One possible reason for this is that individuals with a disability tend to migrate to the city, which may have more and better health services.

Persons by Number of Disabilities as Percent of Population Age 5+ in SWPA, 2000



Disabilities among the Population Age 5 to 64

- There are 2,025,183 individuals age 5-64 in the SWPA region. Out of this total, 283,503 (14%) reported a disability in the 2000 Census (see table on page 2).
- Among people age 5-64 with a disability, about 87% are non-Hispanic white and 11% are African Americans. Hispanics, Asian Americans, and Native Americans comprise less than one-percent each and 1.7% together.

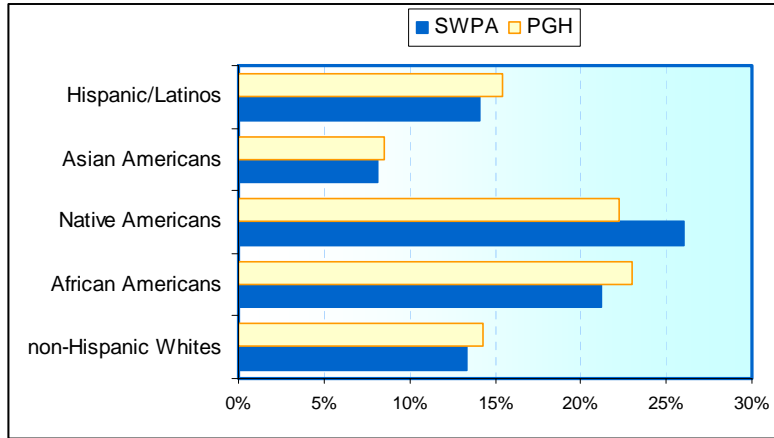
Population with Disabilities Age 5-64 by Race/Ethnicity in SWPA, 2000

Group	Disabled	%
Non-Hispanic Whites	242808	86.86%
African Americans	31992	11.44%
Asian Americans	1902	0.68%
Hispanics	2142	0.77%
Native Americans	693	0.25%
Total	279537	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

- Native Americans and African Americans are the two racial/ethnic groups with the highest percentage of individuals age 5-64 with a disability. Next are Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites. Last is the Asian American group. Pittsburgh exhibits rates that are higher than those for the region, except among Native Americans (see graph below).

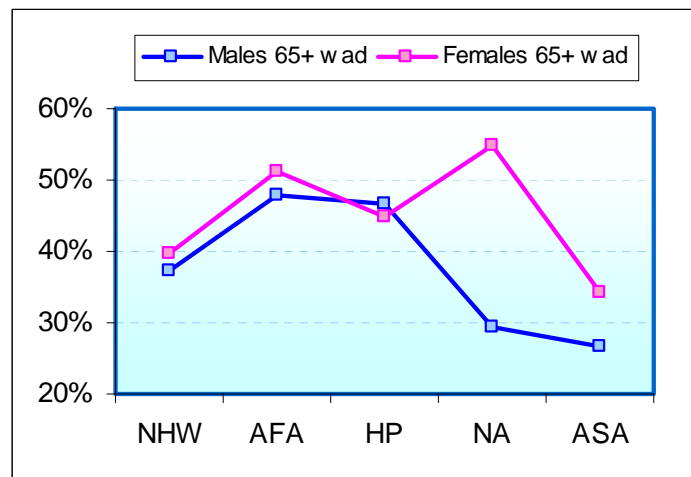
Percent of Population Age 5-64 with Disabilities by Race/Ethnicity in SWPA, 2000



Disabilities among the Population Age 65 and Over

- The senior population in the SWPA region represents 17.4 percent of the total population age 5 and over.
- The senior population in the SWPA region is comprised of non-Hispanic whites (94.3%), African Americans (4.8%), Hispanics (0.30%), Asian Americans (0.20%), and Native Americans (0.05%).
- Among the population age 65 and over, 60% are female and 40% are male.
- About 39% of individuals age 65 and over have at least one disability. This rate is fairly similar across the region. Females tend to exhibit slightly higher rates than males in most of the region's counties.
- In every racial/ethnic group, except Hispanics, females comprise a majority among persons with disabilities within the senior population. This difference between genders is small for the NHW, African American, and Hispanic populations but is wider for the other two groups, particularly among Native Americans (see graph below).

Percent of Population Age 65 and Over with Disabilities by Gender and Race/Ethnicity in SWPA, 2000



Number of Disabilities per Person with a Disability

- A person can have more than one disability, therefore limiting to a greater degree the abilities of the person and increasing the number of needs and services required.
- The total number of disabilities reported (tallied) for the region equals 837,665. Thus, it turns out that individuals with disabilities have, on average, 1.82 disabilities per person (837,665/459,296).
- The number of disabilities tallied is not distributed evenly among the total population but rather concentrates in age groups 16-64 (56%) and 65 and over (41%). This is not only the result of the larger size of these two age groups but also the result of age itself.
- The highest average number of disabilities per person with disabilities is among the Native American population (2.0), followed by non-Hispanic whites (1.8), African Americans (1.8), Hispanics (1.7), and the Asian American population (1.6).

Disability Types³

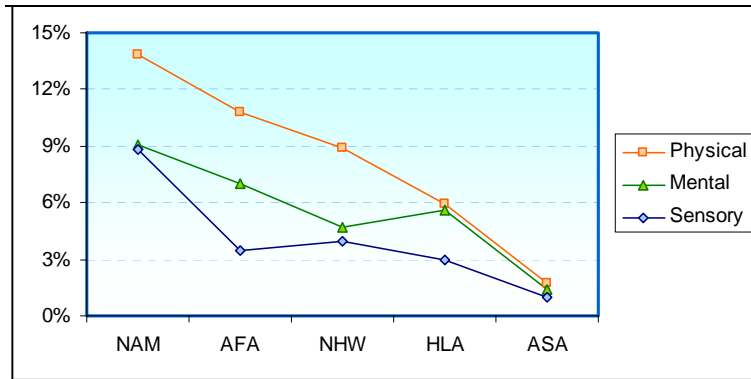
- “Physical” was the disability type reported the most (26.5%), followed by “employment” (19.6%), “go-outside-home” (19.6%), “mental” (14.3%), “sensory” (11.6%), and “self-care” disability (8.4%).
- The rate of incidence of disability types varies considerably across age groups. Among those in age 5 to 15, the most common type is “mental.” For those age 16 to 64 (“working” age), the most common is “employment.” And among seniors, the most common disability type is “physical.”
- Almost half of “employment” disability cases occur alone, which suggests that they are not likely the result of another disability type (i.e., physical, mental, emotional) but, perhaps, of some other kind of limitation (e.g. lack of skills).

Generic Disabilities

- Among “generic” disability types (i.e. sensory, physical, and mental), the rate for “physical” disabilities is double that of either “sensory” or “mental” disabilities.
- Native Americans have the highest rates for each of the three generic disability types. Asian Americans report the lowest rates (see graph).

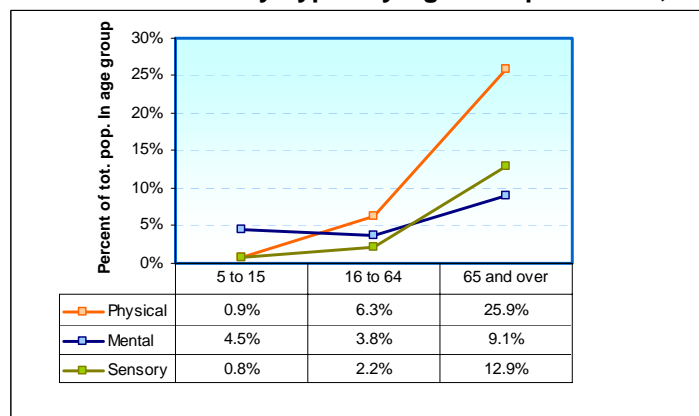
Comparative Incidence of “Generic” Disability Types by Race/Ethnicity in SWPA, 2000

³ The 2000 Census differentiates 6 types of disabilities: **sensory disability** (blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment); **physical disability** (a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying); **mental disability** (learning, remembering, or concentrating); **self-care disability** (dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home); **going outside the home disability** (going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor’s office); and **employment disability** (working at a job or business). The first 3 types (sensory, physical, and mental) have been classified in this study as *Generic* disability types (for lack of a better term), while the last 3 types (self-care, going outside home, and employment) are considered as more specific limitations that a person with a *generic* disability may or may not have.



- The incidence of disabilities increases with age for “physical” and “sensory” disability types. In the case of “mental” disabilities, the incidence among children is higher than among working-age adults (although lower than seniors). This pattern may reflect the relatively recent greater attention to and diagnosis of mental disabilities among children (e.g., ADHD, depression, etc.).

Incidence of Disability Types by Age Group in SWPA, 2000



Marital Status

- Within the population with disabilities, there is a similar proportion of “now married” individuals in the population 21 to 64 (48.5%) and among seniors (45.8%), despite the much higher percent of widows in the latter group (41.7%). This difference, however, is offset by the higher proportion of “never married” (28.5%), “divorced” (15.6%) and “separated” (3.3%) individuals among the population age 21-64.
- Pittsburgh exhibits a lower “now married” rate among adults (age 21-64) with a disability (34.1%) than the region’s average (48.5%). Conversely, Pittsburgh reports higher rates of divorced, separated, and widowed people age 21-64 than the rest of the region.

- When compared to the whole population age 18-64 in SWPA, individuals with disabilities age 18-64 have lower rates for being now married and higher rates for being divorced. When compared to the whole population age 65 and over in SWPA, individuals with disabilities age 65 and over have lower rates for being now married and higher rates for being widowed.

Education

- People with disabilities age 18-34 have lower rates of school enrollment (20.5%) than people without disabilities (28.2%).
- Among those age 18-34 no longer enrolled in school, the percent that did not finish high school is higher among people with disabilities (18.8%) than without disabilities (8.1%).
- The percent of the population age 18-34 no longer enrolled in school that holds a college degree or higher is much lower among people with disabilities (12.7%) than among those without a disability (28.2%).

Employment and Unemployment

- The overall unemployment rate among individuals with disabilities in SWPA is 10.3%. Note that the unemployment rate is the number of people that are not working but are looking for work, divided by the number of people working and number of people not working but looking for work (labor force).
- The unemployment rate among “working age” individuals (18-64) with a disability is much lower than that of younger (age 16-17) or older people (age 65+) with a disability. The rates also vary greatly by gender.
- The city of Pittsburgh has unemployment rates among the disabled that are higher than the region’s average. The only exception is the population age 65 and over, where Pittsburgh has a much lower unemployment rate for seniors than does the region.

Employment Status among Individuals with Disabilities by Gender and Age in SWPA, 2000

Employment Status	Age 16-17		Age 18-64		Age 65+		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Labor force	1154	1614	66560	80243	5990	6120	161681
Employed	805	1261	61517	72852	3840	5019	145294
Armed Forces			83	140			223
Other Employed	805	1261	61434	72712	3840	5019	145071
Unemployed	349	353	5126	7531	2150	1101	16610
Unemployment rate	30.2%	21.9%	7.7%	9.4%	35.9%	18.0%	10.3%
Not in labor force	1501	1813	62902	56565	118253	69162	310196
% not in labor force	56.5%	52.9%	48.6%	41.3%	95.2%	91.9%	65.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

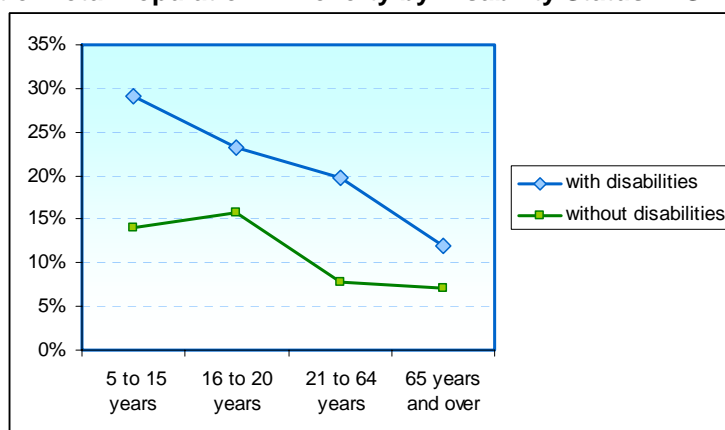
Employment Status of Persons Age 16+ with Disabilities by Gender and Age in Pittsburgh, 2000

Employment Status	Age 16-17		Age 18-64		Age 65+		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Labor force	226	292	11441	10649	763	637	24008
employed	144	101	10079	9458	656	579	21017
Armed Forces			58	119			177
Other Employed	144	101	10021	9339	656	579	20840
Unemployed	82	191	1420	1310	107	58	3168
Unemployment rate	36.3%	65.4%	12.4%	12.3%	14.0%	9.1%	13.2%
Not in labor force	227	313	10237	9560	15048	7974	43359
	50.1%	51.7%	47.2%	47.3%	95.2%	92.6%	64.4%

Poverty

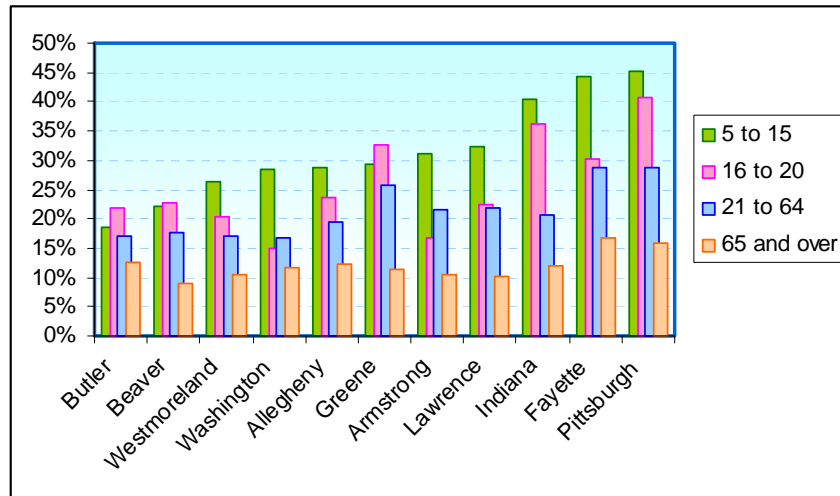
- A considerably greater percentage of the population with disabilities has incomes below the poverty threshold, as compared to the population without disabilities, in all age groups.
- Among individuals with disabilities, the poverty rate is highest (nearly 30%) among children (5 to 15 years). Senior persons with a disability have the lowest rate, about 12% (see graph below)
- While the difference between people with and without disabilities that live in poverty is only 5 percentage points among seniors, it is a 15 percentage-point difference among children.
- Within the population with disabilities that lives in poverty, there is a higher incidence among females than among males.

Percent of Total Population in Poverty by Disability Status in SWPA, 1999



- Butler, Beaver and Washington are the counties with the lowest rates of people with disabilities living in poverty, while Indiana, Fayette, and Pittsburgh are the areas with the highest rates.
- In Pittsburgh, about 45% of children with disabilities live in poverty. In Butler County, it is only 18%.

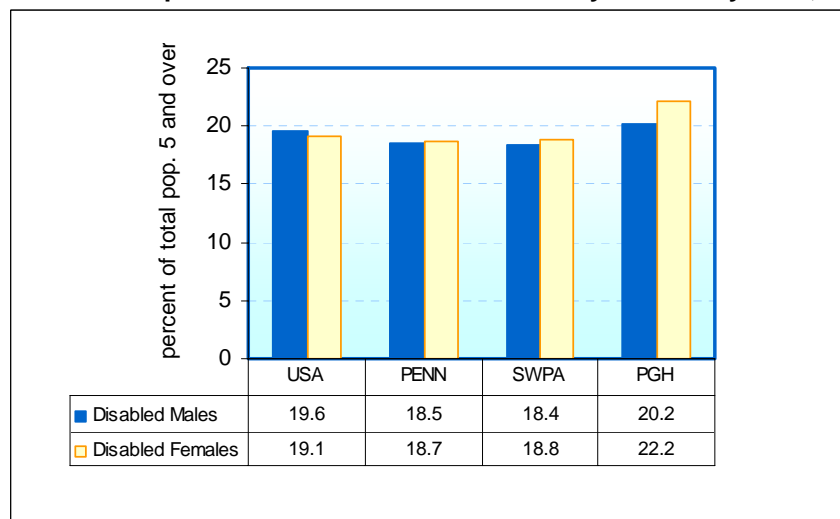
Poverty Rates of Population with Disabilities by Age Group in SWPA, 1999



Disabilities in SWPA as Compared to State and National Rates

The overall rate of disabilities in SWPA is similar to that of the state and slightly lower than that at the national level. However, the city of Pittsburgh exhibits rates higher than those of the nation. One likely explanation for the higher rate of Pittsburgh may be its greater availability of facilities and services for those with disabilities. The region-wide difference between genders is not significant. Yet, Pittsburgh has a higher rate among women than men.

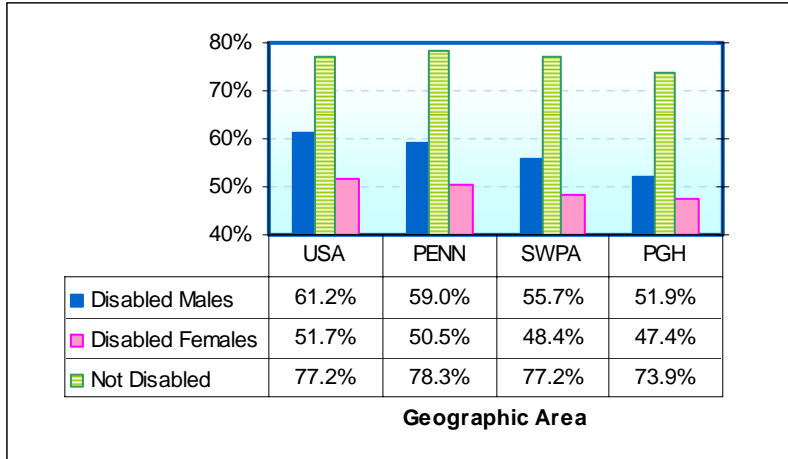
Percent of People 5 and Older with Disabilities by Gender by Area, 2000



- The difference between genders is greater among the population 65 and over.
- The population with disabilities faces disadvantages in terms of employment. The employment rate among those with disabilities is roughly 15-25% lower than

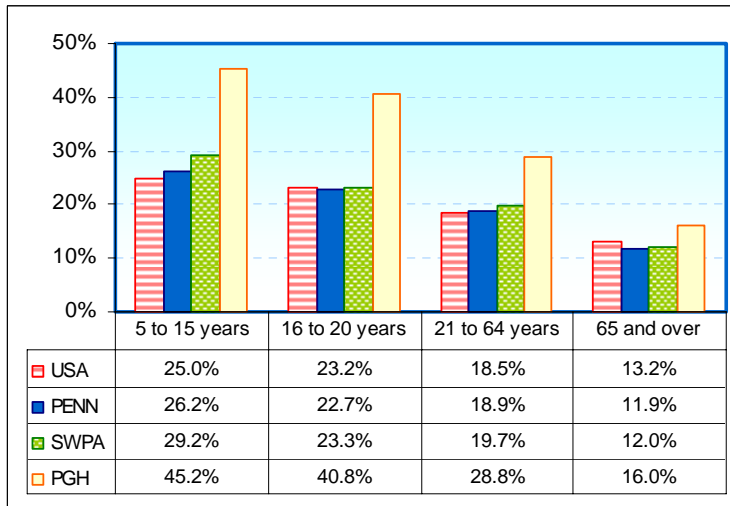
among the non-disabled. The difference is even greater for disabled females. In this regard, the SWPA region, and particularly Pittsburgh, has lower employment rates than those at the state and national level.

Comparison of Employment among Population Age 16-64, 2000



- The city of Pittsburgh has much higher rates of people with disabilities living in poverty than any other area. Compared to the national average, the poverty rate among children in Pittsburgh is almost double, surpassing the national average by 20 percentage points (25% vs 45.2%, respectively).
- The SWPA region has only slightly higher rates of poverty than the national and state level among children (5 to 15) and adults (21 to 64). The SWPA rates are lower than the national average only among the senior population.

Percent of Population with Disabilities in Poverty by Area in 1999



IMPLICATIONS OF FINDINGS

The findings of this study of the population with disabilities in the SWPA region are likely be useful to researchers, program managers, and policymakers for selecting groups, geographic areas, and problems deserving further attention. From a regional perspective, much attention should be given to:

- Working-age adults (age 21-64) and seniors (age 65+), which are the two age groups with the highest rates and largest numbers of persons with a disability
- Allegheny County, where nearly half of the region's population with disabilities resides
- Fayette and Greene Counties and the city of Pittsburgh, which are the areas in the region with the highest rates of disability in the population age 5 and over
- African Americans and Native Americans, who have the highest rates of disability among racial and ethnic groups
- Physical, employment, and going-outside-home disabilities, which were the most commonly reported types of disabilities
- School enrollment and education attainment, which are much lower among persons with disabilities than among persons without disabilities and which contribute to lower employment and higher poverty among persons with disabilities
- Poverty among younger age groups with disabilities, especially children, which have the highest rates of poverty
- Poverty among persons with disabilities in the city of Pittsburgh and Indiana and Fayette Counties, which are the geographic areas in the region with the highest poverty rates for persons with a disability

Depending on the interests of readers and users, many other more-detailed implications can be derived from this report for specific age groups, genders, racial and ethnic groups, types of disabilities, geographic areas, or types of social or economic problems among persons with disabilities.

Considering the very large portion (18.6%) of the SWPA population that reported having a disability, it is very important to make sure that institutional arrangements are in place to address the special needs of this group. The widespread problems currently faced by people with disabilities in the region (e.g. lower education, lower income, lower employment rates, etc.) require a reexamination of the region's approach toward this segment of the population. Certainly, any new approach will need, as a pre-requisite, a positive vision, one that sees the future of the population with disabilities not as a burden but as a large underutilized human capital pool with the potential to greatly contribute to the economic and social development of the region. This report can certainly serve policy makers and the public as a first step in better understanding the situation of this population segment so that a more effective approach can be developed for the betterment of not only the population with disabilities but for the whole population of the SWPA region.

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DISABILITIES IN SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

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INTRODUCTION

This document reports the findings of a research project aimed at examining the distribution of the population with disabilities that resides in the southwestern Pennsylvania (SWPA) region by gender, age group, race/ethnicity, disability type, and location within the region. Some demographic characteristics of the population with disabilities are also examined and compared to those of the non-disabled population.

This project was conducted by staff of the University of Pittsburgh's Center of Social and Urban Research (UCSUR) working under contract from the FISA Foundation, which funded the project. The FISA Foundation focuses a significant portion of its grant-making resources on fostering community participation of people with disabilities in southwestern Pennsylvania.⁴ This report will help to better plan programs and services for such population by FISA and other interested organizations.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA

The SWPA region includes ten counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Lawrence, Washington, and Westmoreland. Data are included in this report for the ten-county region, each county, and the city of Pittsburgh. The information is displayed in tables, graphs, and maps.

The data used in this study are: 1) 2000 Census Summary File 3 (SF3) on the non-institutionalized disabled population age five and older, and 2) the 5% Public Use Micro System (PUMS) files, also from the 2000 Census.⁵ The population universe for this study is the non-institutionalized population age 5 and over. However, when the analysis is done by race/ethnicity, the universe comprises only those who reported belonging to one of the five largest ethnic groups in the region: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic African American, non-Hispanic Asian American, non-Hispanic Native American, and those who identified themselves as Hispanic or Latinos, regardless of their race. Those who belonged to any other race or who reported two or more races are excluded due to the very large number of races and combinations.

⁴ Additional information on the FISA Foundation is found at www.fisafoundation.org

⁵ The data can be accessed at <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>

The definition of disability used in this study is the one used by the U.S. Census Bureau.⁶ Disability data in the Census include six forms of disability (i.e. sensory, physical, mental, self-care, going-outside-home, and employment). Each of them account for one disability type and, therefore, census figures regarding the population “with a disability” represent the sum of all individuals who reported having at least one of the six disability types. Appendix A shows the two questions that the Census used to obtain disability data.

There are, however, some unclear areas regarding the data. The last three disability types (i.e. self-care, going-outside, and employment) could be considered as “functional limitations” and could be the consequence of any of the first three disability types (i.e. sensory, physical, and mental). Nonetheless, the existence of a sensory, physical, or mental disability, which might be called primary or generic disabilities, does not necessarily mean that the person will also have problems regarding self-care, going-outside, or employment.

Nonetheless, there are cases in which the only disability reported was one of the last three types (i.e. self-care, going-outside, and employment disability). Therefore, it seems to be the case that these *functional limitations* may also be caused by reasons other than a sensory, physical, or mental disability, or, that they were reported *instead* of the *generic* type, perhaps in an attempt to be more specific about the limitation, or disability.

Taking into consideration this ambiguity, this study will report two sets of disability statistics: one based on the totals of six disability types included in the Census 2000 data, and other set that differentiates *generic* (sensory, physical, and mental) and *functional-specific* disabilities/limitations (self-care, going-outside, and employment).

A last caveat regarding the disability data is that they include only those who self-reported themselves as having a disability. Therefore, it could be the case that the data excludes those who have a disability but did not choose to identify themselves as having a disability (e.g. for cultural or circumstantial reasons) or who did not see themselves as, or are not aware of, having a disability. Consequently, the *actual* number of people with disabilities might more likely be higher than lower.

⁶ A disability is defined in the US Census as “a long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. This condition can also impede a person from being able to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business.”

http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/epss/glossary_d.html

Other definitions include the one stated in the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), which defines disability more broadly as a "physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities". <http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/ada/adahom1.htm>

DEMOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION

The following tables provide general demographic statistics for SWPA. First, the total population in the region is 2,656,007 people, where the large majority (89.8%) is non-Hispanic white. The other major racial/ethnic groups are African Americans (7.4%), Asian Americans (1.0%), Native Americans (0.1%), and Hispanics or Latinos (0.7% population) (see Table 1).

Table 1. Population Distribution by Race/Ethnicity in SWPA, 2000

Race	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic/Latino	
One race only				
White	2385908	89.8%	11891	63.4%
African Am.	196181	7.4%	1330	7.1%
Asian Am.	27066	1.0%	153	0.8%
Other race	3917	0.15%	3250	17.3%
Native Am.	2602	0.10%	293	1.6%
2 or more races	21582	0.8%	1834	9.8%
Total Pop.	2637256	99.3%	18751	0.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

The non-Hispanic white population is the vast majority in all counties. Minorities are a substantial part of the population in Allegheny County and the city of Pittsburgh and are a much smaller part in the other counties in the region. This is particularly true in the case of the African American population, with almost half (46%) of its total population residing in Pittsburgh. They also represent more than one-quarter of Pittsburgh's total population and 12% of Allegheny County's population (see Table 2).

Table 2. Distribution by Race/Ethnicity and Geography in SWPA, 2000

Geography	Total population	Not Hispanic or Latino										Hispanic or Latino			
		White	%	African American	%	Native American	%	Asian American	%	Some other race	%	two/more races	%	Hispanic or Latino	%
Allegheny	1281666	1074129	83.8%	158049	12.3%	1427	0.11%	21635	1.7%	2635	0.21%	12625	1.0%	11166	0.9%
Armstrong	72392	70976	98.0%	578	0.8%	64	0.09%	82	0.1%	51	0.07%	333	0.5%	308	0.4%
Beaver	181412	167018	92.1%	10728	5.9%	156	0.09%	450	0.2%	192	0.11%	1553	0.9%	1315	0.7%
Butler	174083	169634	97.4%	1343	0.8%	139	0.08%	973	0.6%	137	0.08%	841	0.5%	1016	0.6%
Fayette	148644	141265	95.0%	5191	3.5%	157	0.11%	316	0.2%	132	0.09%	1019	0.7%	564	0.4%
Greene	40672	38365	94.3%	1579	3.9%	54	0.13%	86	0.2%	13	0.03%	218	0.5%	357	0.9%
Indiana	89605	86493	96.5%	1391	1.6%	62	0.07%	662	0.7%	59	0.07%	481	0.5%	457	0.5%
Lawrence	94643	89573	94.6%	3393	3.6%	81	0.09%	254	0.3%	71	0.08%	742	0.8%	529	0.6%
Washington	202897	192511	94.9%	6554	3.2%	162	0.08%	711	0.4%	261	0.13%	1528	0.8%	1170	0.6%
Westmoreland	369993	355944	96.2%	7375	2.0%	300	0.08%	1897	0.5%	366	0.10%	2242	0.6%	1869	0.5%
Pittsburgh	334563	223982	66.9%	90183	27.0%	561	0.17%	9160	2.7%	1317	0.39%	4935	1.5%	4425	1.3%
SWPA Totals	2656007	2385908	89.8%	196181	7.4%	2602	0.10%	27066	1.0%	3917	0.15%	21582	0.8%	18751	0.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Regarding gender, region-wide, the female population is larger (52.5%) than the male population (47.5%). However, there are more males than females in younger age groups, while the opposite is the case in the senior population. Note that the total population in Table 3 (2,471,419) is smaller than the total given before (2,656,007), since the population younger than 5 years old has been dropped. This is the universe population for the present study: the non-institutionalized population 5 years and over.

Table 3. Population Age 5 and Over by Gender in SWPA, 2000

Age Group	Females		Males		Total	
5 to 15 years	183932	14.2%	192299	16.4%	376231	15.2%
16 to 20 years	84160	6.5%	85706	7.3%	169866	6.9%
21 to 64 years	762341	58.8%	716745	61.0%	1479086	59.8%
65 to 74 years	129685	10.0%	100715	8.6%	230400	9.3%
75 and over	136795	10.5%	79041	6.7%	215836	8.7%
Total 5 and Over	1296913	52.5%	1174506	47.5%	2471419	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Figure 1, below, shows the distribution across the region of the entire population, by age group. All counties in the region exhibit a similar distribution pattern.

Figure 1. Age Distribution in SWPA, 2000

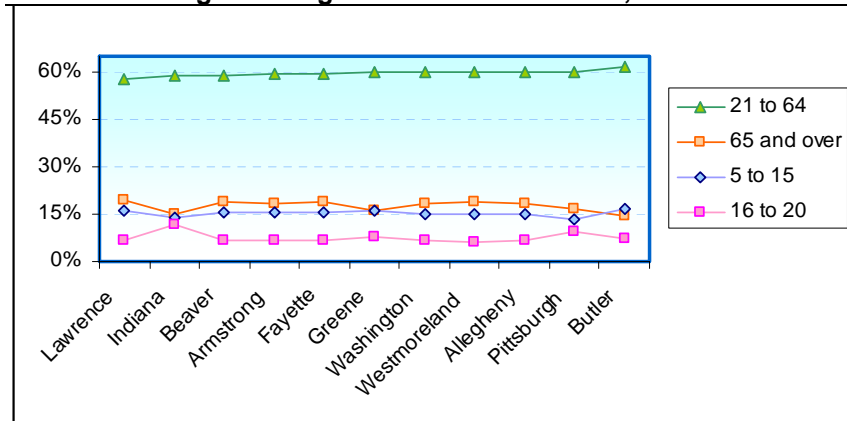


Table 4. Population Distribution by Geography, Gender and Age, SWPA 2000

Geography	5 years and over: Total	Gender	Total by gender	5 to 15 years	%	16 to 20 years	%	21 to 64 years	%	65 to 74 years	%	75 years and over	%
Allegheny	1191440	M	560420	91052	16.2%	40498	7.2%	342779	61.2%	47830	8.5%	38261	6.8%
		F	631020	87174	13.8%	40155	6.4%	372788	59.1%	63030	10.0%	67873	10.8%
Armstrong	68027	M	32967	5362	16.3%	2361	7.2%	19965	60.6%	2909	8.8%	2370	7.2%
		F	35060	5197	14.8%	2194	6.3%	20300	57.9%	3629	10.4%	3740	10.7%
Beaver	169422	M	80943	13586	16.8%	5735	7.1%	48256	59.6%	7811	9.7%	5555	6.9%
		F	88479	12905	14.6%	5309	6.0%	51603	58.3%	9534	10.8%	9128	10.3%
Butler	160037	M	78057	13768	17.6%	5934	7.6%	48836	62.6%	5532	7.1%	3987	5.1%
		F	81980	13182	16.1%	6055	7.4%	49558	60.5%	6417	7.8%	6768	8.3%
Fayette	139134	M	66208	11027	16.7%	4726	7.1%	40201	60.7%	5701	8.6%	4553	6.9%
		F	72926	10365	14.2%	4232	5.8%	42385	58.1%	7749	10.6%	8195	11.2%
Greene	35988	M	17432	2869	16.5%	1409	8.1%	10756	61.7%	1297	7.4%	1101	6.3%
		F	18556	2866	15.4%	1421	7.7%	10779	58.1%	1732	9.3%	1758	9.5%
Indiana	84526	M	40804	6172	15.1%	4632	11.4%	24736	60.6%	2973	7.3%	2291	5.6%
		F	43722	5724	13.1%	5436	12.4%	24949	57.1%	3645	8.3%	3968	9.1%
Lawrence	87738	M	41464	7038	17.0%	2998	7.2%	24452	59.0%	3878	9.4%	3098	7.5%
		F	46274	6951	15.0%	3075	6.6%	26027	56.2%	4837	10.5%	5384	11.6%
Washington	189486	M	90723	14636	16.1%	6750	7.4%	55317	61.0%	7668	8.5%	6352	7.0%
		F	98763	13835	14.0%	5969	6.0%	58178	58.9%	10122	10.2%	10659	10.8%
Westmoreland	345621	M	165488	26789	16.2%	10663	6.4%	101447	61.3%	15116	9.1%	11473	6.9%
		F	180133	25733	14.3%	10314	5.7%	105774	58.7%	18990	10.5%	19322	10.7%
Pittsburgh	308366	M	143834	20822	14.5%	14120	9.8%	88969	61.9%	10768	7.5%	9155	6.4%
		F	164532	20459	12.4%	15461	9.4%	96395	58.6%	14967	9.1%	17250	10.5%
SWPA Total	2471419	M	1174506	192299	16.4%	85706	7.3%	716745	61.0%	100715	8.6%	79041	6.7%
		F	1296913	183932	14.2%	84160	6.5%	762341	58.8%	129685	10.0%	136795	10.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

DISABILITIES IN THE POPULATION AGE 5 AND OVER

This section provides a detailed description of the population with disabilities in the SWPA region. It begins with statistics on the whole region, broken down by county, and gender. Then, it proceeds with the analysis of each of the five race/ethnic groups (non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic African Americans, non-Hispanic Asian Americans, non-Hispanic Native Americans, and the Hispanic or Latino population). Also, the population age 5 to 64 will be considered first, then followed by the senior population (65 years and over).

SWPA TOTALS

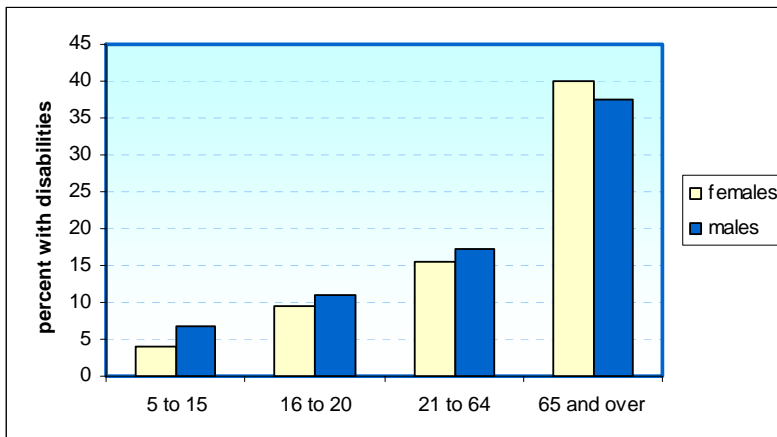
Considering all six types of disability,⁷ more than half of a million people (459,296) and nearly a fifth of the region's entire population (18.6%) reported having at least one disability. The percent of the population with a disability was slightly higher among females (18.8%) than among males (18.4%) (see Table 5). However, this average was heavily biased by the much higher rate among senior females. Among younger age groups (5-15 and 16-64), males have higher rates of disability than do females (Figure 2).

Table 5. Total Population with a Disability by Age and Gender in SWPA, 2000

Age Group	females			males			total pop.		
	total pop.	wad	% wad	total pop.	wad	% wad	total pop.	wad	% wad
5 to 15	183932	7545	4.1	192299	12722	6.8	376231	20267	5.4%
16 to 20	84160	7805	9.5	85706	9128	11	169866	16933	10.0%
21 to 64	762341	120325	15.5	716745	125978	17.2	1479086	246303	16.7%
65 and over	266480	107795	40.1	179756	67998	37.5	446236	175793	39.4%
Total	1296913	243470	18.8%	1174506	215826	18.4%	2471419	459296	18.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Figure 2. Percent of Population with Disabilities by Age and Gender in SWPA, 2000



⁷ Census figures regarding the population “with a disability” represent the sum of all individuals who reported having at least one of the six disability types: sensory, physical, mental, self-care, going-outside-home, and employment disabilities.

Out of this total (18.6%), more than half reported only one disability type (10%), while the rest reported having two or more disabilities (8.6%). Overall, Butler and Allegheny County reported the lowest rates of occurrence, while Pittsburgh, Greene, and Fayette reported the highest (see Figure 3 below).

Figure 3. Distribution of Population with Disabilities across SWPA Region, 2000

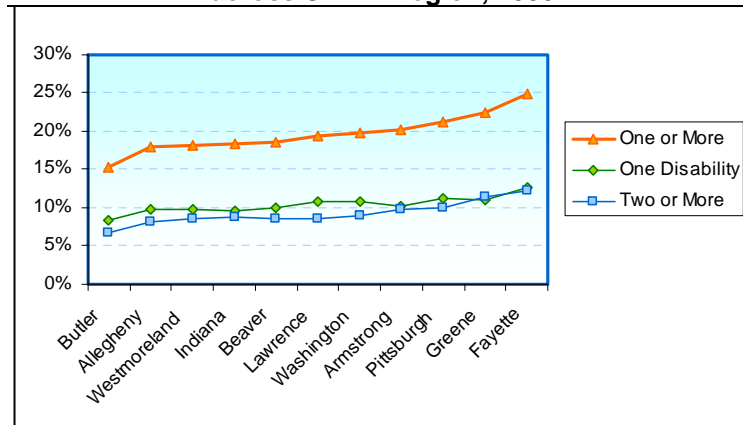


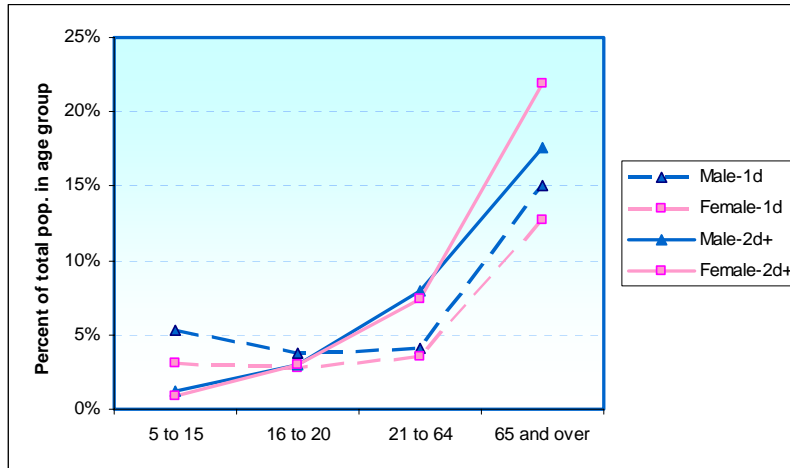
Table 6. Population with Disabilities Reporting One or Two-or-More Disabilities

Geography	Total Population	One Disability		Two or More		One or More	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Allegheny	1191440	116042	9.7%	98051	8.2%	214093	18.0%
Armstrong	68027	7009	10.3%	6670	9.8%	13679	20.1%
Beaver	169422	16922	10.0%	14490	8.6%	31412	18.5%
Butler	160037	13468	8.4%	10938	6.8%	24406	15.3%
Fayette	139134	17640	12.7%	16957	12.2%	34597	24.9%
Greene	35988	3960	11.0%	4113	11.4%	8073	22.4%
Indiana	84526	8180	9.7%	7352	8.7%	15532	18.4%
Lawrence	87738	9470	10.8%	7524	8.6%	16994	19.4%
Washington	189486	20399	10.8%	17039	9.0%	37438	19.8%
Westmoreland	345621	33672	9.7%	29400	8.5%	63072	18.2%
Pittsburgh	308366	34460	11.2%	31017	10.1%	65477	21.2%
SWPA Region	2471419	246762	10.0%	212534	8.6%	459296	18.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

The distribution by gender and age is best illustrated in Figure 4 below. The population with only one disability exhibits a decline from the age group 5-15 to the age group 16-20, and then a sharp increase among the senior population. As will be shown later, this is because of the very high percentage of children reporting a mental disability, which declines sharply among older age groups. Still, the population with either only one (one-male, one-female) or two or more disabilities (two-male, two-female) is much higher among seniors. Lastly, senior females tend to have higher rates of two-or-more disabilities than senior males. One likely reason may be that females tend to live longer than males; thus they are more likely to acquire other disabilities typical of much older seniors (e.g. loss of vision, hearing, etc.).

Figure 4. Population with One or Two-or-More Disabilities by Gender and Age in SWPA



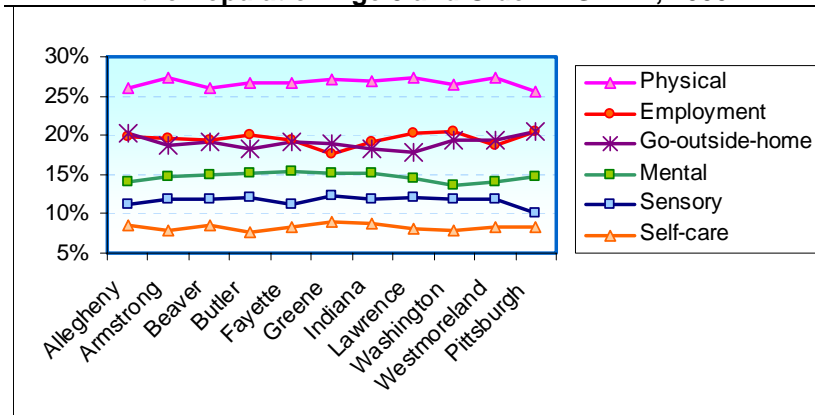
Regarding the occurrence of the different disability types, either alone or accompanied by another disability type, Table 7 (below) shows that “physical” was the disability type reported the most, followed by “employment”, “go-outside-home”, “mental”, “sensory”, and “self-care” disability. Note that the total number of disabilities tallied is almost double that of the number of individuals reporting a disability, since a considerable number reported two or more disability types.

Table 7. Occurrence of Disability Types Among Population Age 5 and Over in SWPA, 2000

Geography	Total disabilities tallied	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%	Go-outside-home	%	Employ.	%
Allegheny	387020	43370	11.2%	100914	26.1%	54224	14.0%	32827	8.5%	78815	20.4%	76870	19.9%
Armstrong	25506	3005	11.8%	6981	27.4%	3733	14.6%	2004	7.9%	4800	18.8%	4983	19.5%
Beaver	57711	6883	11.9%	15028	26.0%	8604	14.9%	4868	8.4%	11094	19.2%	11234	19.5%
Butler	44173	5350	12.1%	11755	26.6%	6718	15.2%	3410	7.7%	8050	18.2%	8890	20.1%
Fayette	65486	7361	11.2%	17439	26.6%	10066	15.4%	5427	8.3%	12550	19.2%	12643	19.3%
Greene	15811	1929	12.2%	4274	27.0%	2406	15.2%	1428	9.0%	2993	18.9%	2781	17.6%
Indiana	28906	3437	11.9%	7772	26.9%	4368	15.1%	2545	8.8%	5261	18.2%	5523	19.1%
Lawrence	30363	3650	12.0%	8324	27.4%	4429	14.6%	2454	8.1%	5382	17.7%	6124	20.2%
Washington	67650	8075	11.9%	17830	26.4%	9285	13.7%	5402	8.0%	13172	19.5%	13886	20.5%
Westmoreland	115039	13756	12.0%	31473	27.4%	16090	14.0%	9681	8.4%	22392	19.5%	21647	18.8%
Pittsburgh	119711	12059	10.1%	30677	25.6%	17745	14.8%	10072	8.4%	24609	20.6%	24549	20.5%
Region totals	837665	96816	11.6%	221790	26.5%	119923	14.3%	70046	8.4%	164509	19.6%	164581	19.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Figure 5. Incidence of Disability Types in the Population Age 5 and Older in SWPA, 2000



While Figure 5 above shows that there is little variance between counties, when compared across age groups, the occurrence of disability types does vary considerably (see Figure 6). Among those age 5-15, the most common type is, by far, “mental” disabilities. For those age 16-64 (“working” age), the most common is “employment”. And among seniors, the most common disability type is “physical”.

Figure 6. Incidence of Disability Types by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

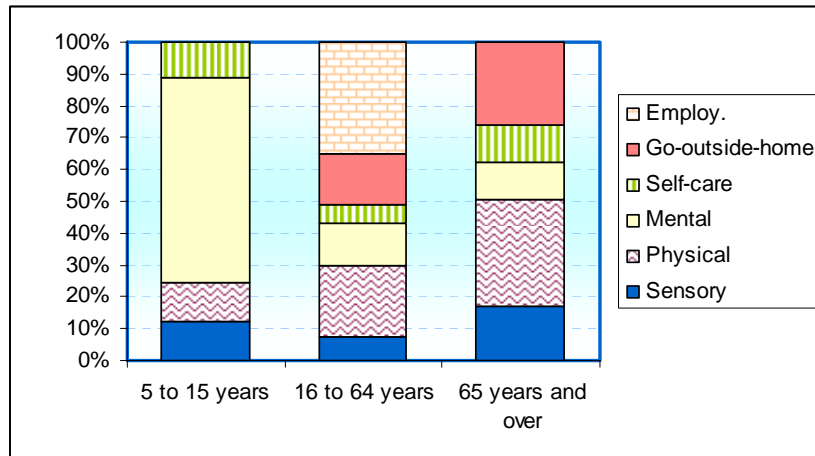


Figure 6 above shows that the age groups are not very comparable since the group age 5-15 includes only four disability types, the group age 16-64 includes six, and the group 65 and over includes five. Figure 7 below shows all three groups, this time including only the four types of disability in common. The patterns indicate that the percentage of “mental” disabilities decreases dramatically, while the percentages of “self-care”, “sensory”, and “physical” disabilities increase with age.

Figure 7. Incidence of Four Disability Types by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

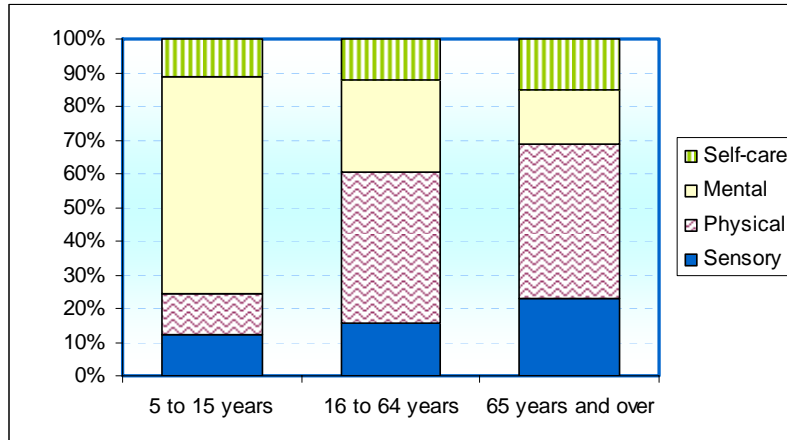


Table 8 to Table 10, below, depict in more detail the distribution of disability types across the region for each age group.

Table 8. Occurrence of Disability Types in the Population Age 5-15 in SWPA, 2000

Geography	Total disabilities tallied	5 to 15 years	%	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%
Allegheny	387020	11604	3.0%	1322	11.4%	1463	12.6%	7385	63.6%	1434	12.4%
Armstrong	25506	713	2.8%	61	8.6%	91	12.8%	498	69.8%	63	8.8%
Beaver	57711	1801	3.1%	246	13.7%	263	14.6%	1144	63.5%	148	8.2%
Butler	44173	1617	3.7%	255	15.8%	176	10.9%	1070	66.2%	116	7.2%
Fayette	65486	2257	3.4%	266	11.8%	305	13.5%	1382	61.2%	304	13.5%
Greene	15811	503	3.2%	33	6.6%	89	17.7%	306	60.8%	75	14.9%
Indiana	28906	836	2.9%	103	12.3%	121	14.5%	549	65.7%	63	7.5%
Lawrence	30363	1017	3.3%	175	17.2%	117	11.5%	600	59.0%	125	12.3%
Washington	67650	1964	2.9%	220	11.2%	213	10.8%	1349	68.7%	182	9.3%
Westmoreland	115039	3783	3.3%	456	12.1%	391	10.3%	2522	66.7%	414	10.9%
Pittsburgh	119711	3436	2.9%	329	9.6%	464	13.5%	2210	64.3%	433	12.6%
Region totals	837665	26095	3.1%	3137	12.0%	3229	12.4%	16805	64.4%	2924	11.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 9. Occurrence of Disability Types in the Population Age 16-64 in SWPA, 2000

Geography	Total disabilities tallied	16 to 64 years	%	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%	Go-outside-home	%	Employ.	%
Allegheny	387020	212786	55.0%	15327	7.2%	44568	20.9%	27991	13.2%	12843	6.0%	35187	16.5%	76870	36.1%
Armstrong	25506	15010	58.8%	1115	7.4%	3639	24.2%	2112	14.1%	864	5.8%	2297	15.3%	4983	33.2%
Beaver	57711	32266	55.9%	2672	8.3%	6798	21.1%	4433	13.7%	2044	6.3%	5085	15.8%	11234	34.8%
Butler	44173	25078	56.8%	1972	7.9%	5548	22.1%	3625	14.5%	1423	5.7%	3620	14.4%	8890	35.4%
Fayette	65486	39334	60.1%	3228	8.2%	9020	22.9%	5555	14.1%	2548	6.5%	6340	16.1%	12643	32.1%
Greene	15811	9785	61.9%	908	9.3%	2355	24.1%	1450	14.8%	710	7.3%	1581	16.2%	2781	28.4%
Indiana	28906	16997	58.8%	1455	8.6%	3989	23.5%	2431	14.3%	1119	6.6%	2480	14.6%	5523	32.5%
Lawrence	30363	17237	56.8%	1399	8.1%	4122	23.9%	2312	13.4%	914	5.3%	2366	13.7%	6124	35.5%
Washington	67650	38642	57.1%	3166	8.2%	8653	22.4%	4889	12.7%	2175	5.6%	5873	15.2%	13886	35.9%
Westmoreland	115039	62144	54.0%	4882	7.9%	14423	23.2%	7813	12.6%	3795	6.1%	9584	15.4%	21647	34.8%
Pittsburgh	119711	70974	59.3%	4588	6.5%	14943	21.1%	9866	13.9%	4327	6.1%	12701	17.9%	24549	34.6%
Region totals	837665	469279	56.0%	36124	7.7%	103115	22.0%	62611	13.3%	28435	6.1%	74413	15.9%	164581	35.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 10. Occurrence of Disability Types in the Population Age 65 and Over in SWPA, 2000

Geography	Total disabilities tallied	65 years and over	%	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%	Go-outside-home	%
Allegheny	387020	162630	42.0%	26721	16.4%	54883	33.7%	18848	11.6%	18550	11.4%	43628	26.8%
Armstrong	25506	9783	38.4%	1829	18.7%	3251	33.2%	1123	11.5%	1077	11.0%	2503	25.6%
Beaver	57711	23644	41.0%	3965	16.8%	7967	33.7%	3027	12.8%	2676	11.3%	6009	25.4%
Butler	44173	17478	39.6%	3123	17.9%	6031	34.5%	2023	11.6%	1871	10.7%	4430	25.3%
Fayette	65486	23895	36.5%	3867	16.2%	8114	34.0%	3129	13.1%	2575	10.8%	6210	26.0%
Greene	15811	5523	34.9%	988	17.9%	1830	33.1%	650	11.8%	643	11.6%	1412	25.6%
Indiana	28906	11073	38.3%	1879	17.0%	3662	33.1%	1388	12.5%	1363	12.3%	2781	25.1%
Lawrence	30363	12109	39.9%	2076	17.1%	4085	33.7%	1517	12.5%	1415	11.7%	3016	24.9%
Washington	67650	27044	40.0%	4689	17.3%	8964	33.1%	3047	11.3%	3045	11.3%	7299	27.0%
Westmoreland	115039	49112	42.7%	8418	17.1%	16659	33.9%	5755	11.7%	5472	11.1%	12808	26.1%
Pittsburgh	119711	45301	37.8%	7142	15.8%	15270	33.7%	5669	12.5%	5312	11.7%	11908	26.3%
Region totals	837665	342291	40.9%	57555	16.8%	115446	33.7%	40507	11.8%	38687	11.3%	90096	26.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

DISABILITIES IN THE POPULATION AGE 5-64

The study turns now to the analysis of the population age 5-64 in each of five race/ethnic groups. The SWPA region is home to a little more than two million people age 5-64. Of these, 283,503 individuals (14%) report at least one form of disability. This analysis will focus on all six disabilities.

Non-Hispanic Whites

The non-Hispanic white (hereafter “NHW”) population is a large majority in SWPA, comprising 90.4% of the population age 5-64. Armstrong and Greene Counties have the highest percentages of NHW population (98.0%), while Allegheny County has the lowest (84.5%). The city of Pittsburgh alone is the place with the lowest percentage (68.4%). Nonetheless, in absolute terms, Allegheny County contains, by far, the largest population of NHWs, 1,006,817 individuals. Westmoreland County is a distant second with 334,330 NHWs, and the city of Pittsburgh in a third place with 211,003 NHWs. The NHW female population is larger than that of NHW males in all counties of the SWPA Region (average = 52.3%), ranging between 51.2 and 52.6 percent of total NHW population (see Table 11).

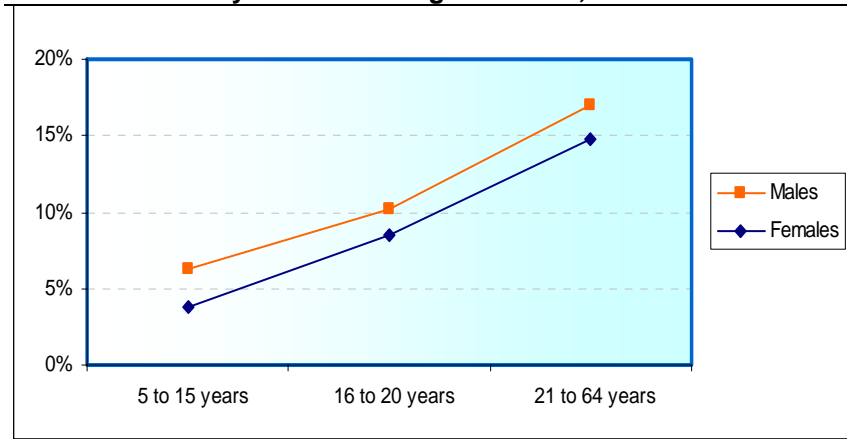
Table 11. Non-Hispanic Whites Age 5-64 in SWPA, 2000

County	Total Population	Non-Hispanic White Population					
		Total	%	Females	%	Males	%
Allegheny	1191440	1006817	84.5%	529823	52.6%	476994	47.4%
Armstrong	68027	66652	98.0%	34386	51.6%	32266	48.4%
Beaver	169422	156819	92.6%	81543	52.0%	75276	48.0%
Butler	160037	156325	97.7%	80074	51.2%	76251	48.8%
Fayette	139134	132535	95.3%	69273	52.3%	63262	47.7%
Greene	35988	35254	98.0%	18187	51.6%	17067	48.4%
Indiana	84526	81635	96.6%	42087	51.6%	39548	48.4%
Lawrence	87738	83391	95.0%	43814	52.5%	39577	47.5%
Washington	189486	180415	95.2%	93950	52.1%	86465	47.9%
Westmoreland	345621	334330	96.7%	174257	52.1%	160073	47.9%
City of Pittsburgh	308366	211003	68.4%	110458	52.3%	100545	47.7%
Total of Region	2471419	2234173	90.4%	1167394	52.3%	1066779	47.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

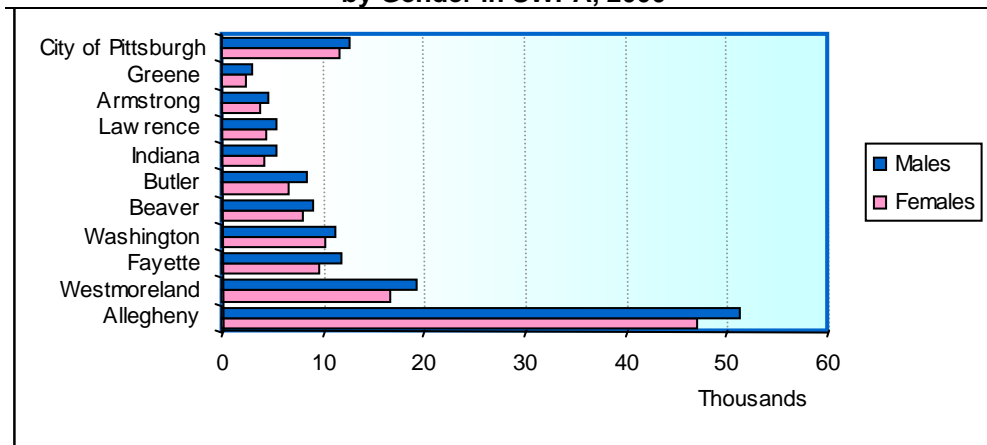
Even though females outnumber males in the region’s NHW population age 5-64, there are, in absolute terms, more males with a disability (129,552) than there are females (113,256). NHW males have higher rates of disability than NHW females in each county and in each age group. The only exception is Washington County, where females in the age group 16-20 show a higher percent with a disability than males do (see Figure 8 and Table 12).

Figure 8. Percent of Non-Hispanic Whites with Disabilities by Gender and Age in SWPA, 2000



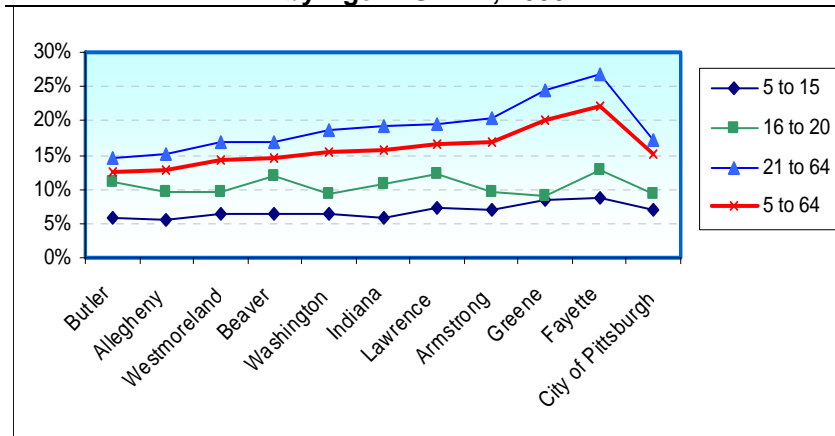
The distribution of the population with disabilities is shown in the figure below. In all geographic areas, the number of males surpasses the number of females with a disability.

Figure 9. Number of Non-Hispanic Whites Age 5-64 with Disabilities by Gender in SWPA, 2000



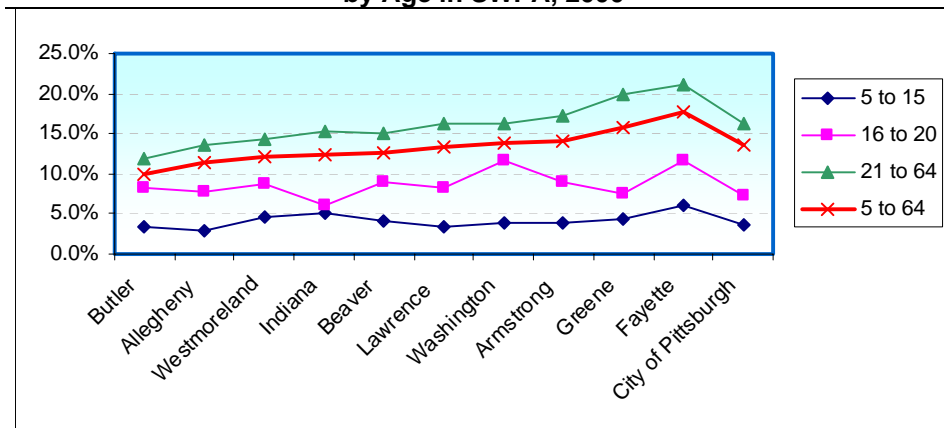
Among NHW males, Butler and Allegheny Counties exhibit the lowest percentages with a disability (15%), while Greene and Fayette counties show the highest percentages. In fact, around one-quarter of the NHW male population in these counties, age 21-64, reports a disability (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Percent of Non-Hispanic White Males with Disabilities by Age in SWPA, 2000



As in the case of males, NHW females exhibit the lowest rates of disability in Butler and Allegheny counties and the highest in Greene and Fayette counties (Figure 11). It should also be noted that these latter counties display a larger difference between the age group 5-15 and the 21-64 group. Also, while disability rates for females are lower, females and males experience a similar lifetime increase in the percent of individuals with a disability (see Table 12 below). The percent of males with a disability in the region jumps from 6.3% (5 to 15 years) to 17% (21 to 64 years), a 10.7 point increase. In the female population, it increases 11 percentage points, from 3.7% (age 5 to 15) to 14.7% (age 21 to 64).

Figure 11. Percent of Non-Hispanic White Females with Disabilities by Age in SWPA, 2000



As for the total NHW population (males + females), Table 12 indicates that 13.4% reports a disability. Greene County has the lowest percent (11.3%), while Fayette County has the highest (19.9%). Allegheny County, which contains almost half the total population in the region, reports 12.2% of its population age 5-64 with a disability. The city of Pittsburgh alone shows a higher rate, 14.3%, above the region's average.

Table 12. Non-Hispanic Whites with a Disability by Age Group and Gender in SWPA, 2000

County	Gender	5 to 15 years old			16 to 20 years old			21 to 64 years old			5 to 64 years old		
		total	with a disability	%	total	with a disability	%	total	with a disability	%	total	with a disability	%
Allegheny	M	70457	3927	5.6%	32189	3072	9.5%	295629	44345	15.0%	398275	51344	12.9%
	F	66769	2002	3.0%	31389	2471	7.9%	312641	42711	13.7%	410799	47184	11.5%
Armstrong	M	5202	358	6.9%	2295	221	9.6%	19555	4015	20.5%	27052	4594	17.0%
	F	5028	192	3.8%	2156	193	9.0%	19905	3425	17.2%	27089	3810	14.1%
Beaver	M	12113	784	6.5%	5314	637	12.0%	45043	7612	16.9%	62470	9033	14.5%
	F	11230	452	4.0%	4826	439	9.1%	47768	7157	15.0%	63824	8048	12.6%
Butler	M	13437	796	5.9%	5699	635	11.1%	47726	6988	14.6%	66862	8419	12.6%
	F	12758	428	3.4%	5844	485	8.3%	48388	5788	12.0%	66990	6701	10.0%
Fayette	M	10257	907	8.8%	4473	573	12.8%	38633	10336	26.8%	53363	11816	22.1%
	F	9534	584	6.1%	3983	465	11.7%	40465	8529	21.1%	53982	9578	17.7%
Greene	M	2816	236	8.4%	1358	121	8.9%	10525	2577	24.5%	14699	2934	20.0%
	F	2776	119	4.3%	1368	103	7.5%	10596	2120	20.0%	14740	2342	15.9%
Indiana	M	6007	355	5.9%	4376	466	10.6%	23967	4601	19.2%	34350	5422	15.8%
	F	5489	283	5.2%	5031	307	6.1%	24058	3665	15.2%	34578	4255	12.3%
Lawrence	M	6438	461	7.2%	2861	350	12.2%	23519	4592	19.5%	32818	5403	16.5%
	F	6195	217	3.5%	2926	239	8.2%	24738	4049	16.4%	33859	4505	13.3%
Washington	M	13645	888	6.5%	6334	589	9.3%	52905	9877	18.7%	72884	11354	15.6%
	F	12811	504	3.9%	5603	646	11.5%	55573	9048	16.3%	73987	10198	13.8%
Westmoreland	M	25558	1660	6.5%	10278	975	9.5%	98137	16598	16.9%	133973	19233	14.4%
	F	24290	1094	4.5%	9761	863	8.8%	102555	14678	14.3%	136606	16635	12.2%
Pittsburgh	M	10744	749	7.0%	9227	860	9.3%	64794	11138	17.2%	84765	12747	15.0%
	F	10183	365	3.6%	10168	735	7.2%	65093	10542	16.2%	85444	11642	13.6%
Total of Region	M	165930	10372	6.3%	75177	7639	10.2%	655639	111541	17.0%	896746	129552	14.4%
	F	156880	5875	3.7%	72887	6211	8.5%	686687	101170	14.7%	916454	113256	12.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

African Americans

The African American population represents the region's largest minority, comprising almost 7% of the total population. The African American population is unevenly distributed across the region. The greatest percentage of total population age 5-64 is in Allegheny County (11.8%), just slightly below the national average. Beaver County is in a distant second place (5.6%). Within Allegheny County, the city of Pittsburgh has a higher percentage (25.5%). The lowest concentrations are in Armstrong, Butler, and Greene, with less than 1% each (see Table 13).

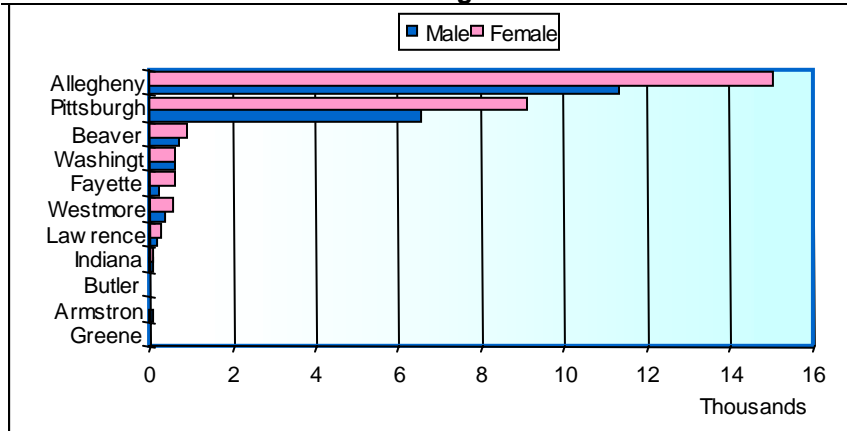
Table 13. African Americans Age 5-64 in SWPA, 2000

County	Total Population	African American Population					
		Total	%	Females	%	Males	%
Allegheny	1191440	140243	11.77%	78808	56.20%	61435	43.80%
Armstrong	68027	615	0.90%	264	42.90%	351	57.10%
Beaver	169422	9425	5.56%	5236	55.60%	4189	44.40%
Butler	160037	913	0.57%	425	46.50%	488	53.50%
Fayette	139134	4574	3.29%	2537	55.50%	2037	44.50%
Greene	35988	228	0.63%	109	47.80%	119	52.20%
Indiana	84526	1423	1.68%	803	56.40%	620	43.60%
Lawrence	87738	2972	3.39%	1702	57.30%	1270	42.70%
Washington	189486	5974	3.15%	3145	52.60%	2829	47.40%
Westmoreland	345621	5651	1.64%	3109	55.00%	2542	45.00%
Pittsburgh	308366	78637	25.50%	44958	57.20%	33679	42.80%
Total of Region	2471419	172018	6.96%	96138	55.90%	75880	44.10%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

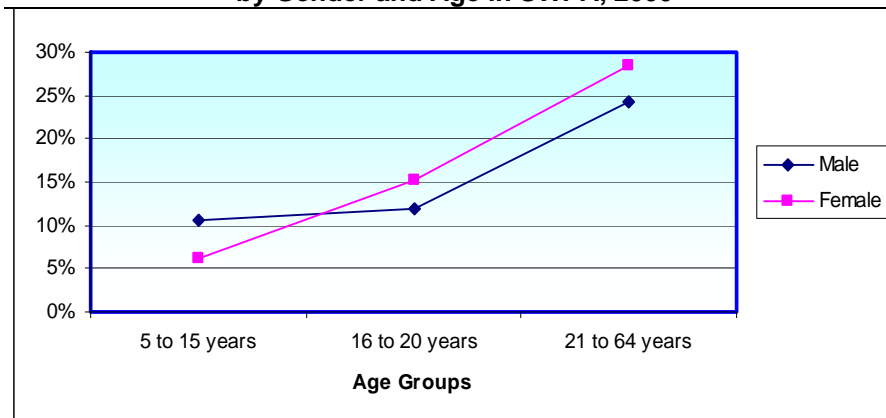
The distribution by gender of the African American population age 5-64 is also uneven. In most counties, females represent the majority, except for Armstrong (42.9%), Butler (46.5), and Greene (47.8%) counties. However, since Allegheny County contains 82% of the total African American population in the region, and 56.2% are females, the female share of the region's population (55.9%) is larger than the male share (44.1%). In the city of Pittsburgh, which contains 46% of the region's African American population age 5-64, 57.2% is female.

Figure 12. Number of African Americans Age 5-64 with Disabilities in SWPA, 2000



Since females represent a greater proportion than males, the actual number of African Americans age 5-64 with a disability is higher among females than among males in most counties. Further, the rate of disabilities for African American females is higher than among males, except for females age 5-15 (Figure 13). The reason for this may be the erratic distribution pattern of the population with a disability across age groups, which in turn can be attributed to the counties exhibiting the smallest numbers of African Americans in the region (Armstrong, Butler, Greene, and Indiana), which report “zero” females (age 5-15) with a disability (see Table 14).

Figure 13. Disability Rates among African Americans Age 5-64 by Gender and Age in SWPA, 2000



Some of the counties containing a very small number of African Americans continue to report zero persons with a disability (i.e., Armstrong) in the next age group (16 to 20). Others report a sudden increase (i.e., Butler). These small numbers could render inaccurate any generalization. A very high percent of persons with a disability in a county with a very small number of African Americans does not necessarily indicate the presence of some problem, since that could also be a random result. Nonetheless, there are counties with a large African American population that also show very high

rates of disabilities. Counties like Fayette and Washington, for instance, not only exhibit very high percentages of people with a disability, but also, the percent of females with a disability is much higher than that of males (see Table 14). Therefore, high percentages of people with a disability in counties with very small African American populations should not be overlooked as the result of random high values but should, instead, be examined with greater attention, considering the seemingly propensity of the population, especially among females, to have a disability.

Figure 14. Percent of African American Females with Disabilities by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

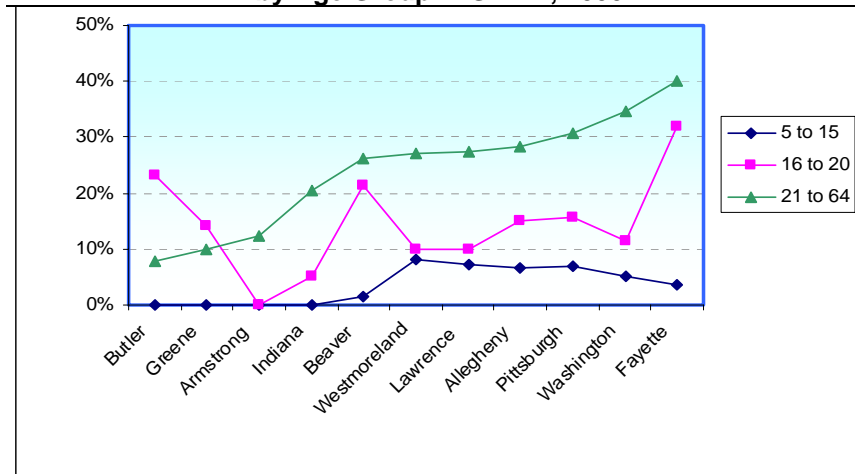
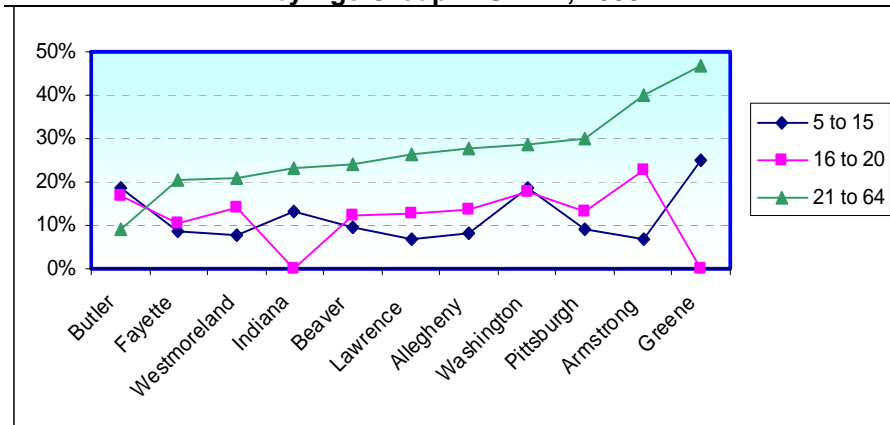


Figure 14 above shows that the rates of disability among the female African American population age 21 to 64 years vary widely between counties. Butler, Green, and Armstrong counties show the lowest levels (around 10%). However, these figures need to be taken with caution (and greater attention) since these counties contain the least African American population in all age categories. Butler and Greene, in particular, show the most erratic pattern. While exhibiting a zero rate at ages 5-15, they jump to some of the highest rates for ages 16-20 just to fall again to the lowest rates for ages “21 to 64”.

Fayette and Washington, which contain the third and fourth largest African American populations in the region, show the highest percentages of African American females with a disability. These figures can be considered more reliable but also more troubling, particularly for Fayette, where 40% of the African American female population has a disability. Allegheny County and the city of Pittsburgh are the next highest levels in the region.

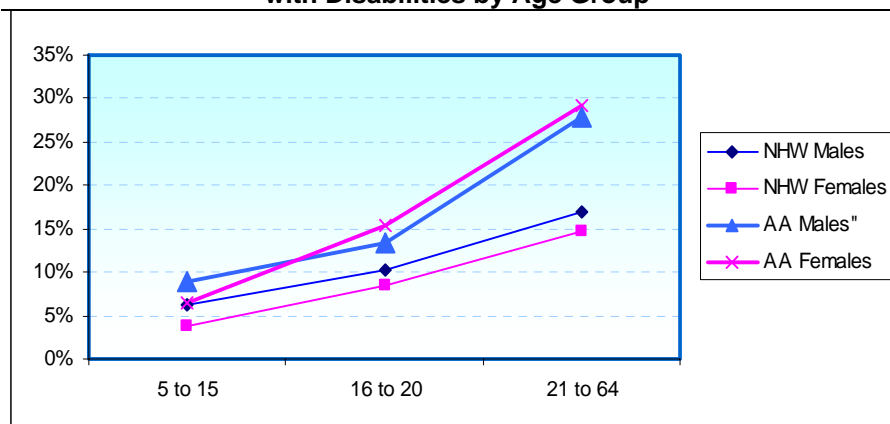
As for the African American male population, Figure 15 below shows a less erratic pattern among the three age groups. The first and second age groups have similar rates of disabilities (around 10%) for most counties. However, these rates double or triple for the third age group (21 to 64), except for Armstrong and Greene, which are quadrupled, and Butler, which is set at less than 10%. Once again, the caveat about the small size of the African American population in some counties should be kept in mind. Table 14 provides more detailed information for this purpose

Figure 15. Percent of African American Males with Disabilities by Age Group in SWPA, 2000



Last, Figure 16 shows a comparison of rates between the African American population and the NHW population.⁸ The trends suggest that both groups have a similar start in terms of the percentage of individuals with a disability and the gender distribution, with males exhibiting a higher rate than females. The distribution between genders, however, changes during the teen years and remains the same afterward. While the African American male population line shows an increase from age group 5-15 to the group age 16-20, identical to that of their NHW male counterparts, the rate of increase for African American women is much greater during the same period and even more between the last two age groups, which results in an increasing gap between both racial groups.

Figure 16. Comparison of NHW and African American Populations with Disabilities by Age Group



⁸ The NHW population can be a useful and practical standard for comparison since it comprises more than four-fifths of the region's total population, which also makes its rates much more reliable than those of any other racial group.

Table 14. African Americans with a Disability by Age Group and Gender in SWPA, 2000

County	Gender	5 to 15 years			16 to 20 years			21 to 64 years			5 to 64 years			5 to 64: both sexes		
		total	wad	%	total	wad	%	total	wad	%	total	wad	%	total	wad	%
Allegheny	M	16442	1381	8.4%	5470	755	13.8%	33147	9184	27.7%	55059	11320	20.6%	123407	26384	21.4%
	F	16034	1066	6.6%	6238	939	15.1%	46076	13059	28.3%	68348	15064	22.0%			
Armstrong	M	43	3	7.0%	35	8	22.9%	221	88	39.8%	299	99	33.1%	524	116	22.1%
	F	74	0	0.0%	15	0	0.0%	136	17	12.5%	225	17	7.6%			
Beaver	M	1069	102	9.5%	278	34	12.2%	2389	580	24.3%	3736	716	19.2%	8189	1593	19.5%
	F	1095	16	1.5%	324	69	21.3%	3034	792	26.1%	4453	877	19.7%			
Butler	M	80	15	18.8%	88	15	17.0%	281	26	9.3%	449	56	12.5%	835	89	10.7%
	F	97	0	0.0%	69	16	23.2%	220	17	7.7%	386	33	8.5%			
Fayette	M	498	44	8.8%	202	21	10.4%	1034	210	20.3%	1734	275	15.9%	3763	902	24.0%
	F	479	18	3.8%	159	51	32.1%	1391	558	40.1%	2029	627	30.9%			
Greene	M	4	1	25.0%	39	0	0.0%	66	31	47.0%	109	32	29.4%	203	42	20.7%
	F	8	0	0.0%	35	5	14.3%	51	5	9.8%	94	10	10.6%			
Indiana	M	68	9	13.2%	180	0	0.0%	346	80	23.1%	594	89	15.0%	1340	180	13.4%
	F	104	0	0.0%	261	13	5.0%	381	78	20.5%	746	91	12.2%			
Lawrence	M	405	27	6.7%	94	12	12.8%	621	164	26.4%	1120	203	18.1%	2597	484	18.6%
	F	555	40	7.2%	70	7	10.0%	852	234	27.5%	1477	281	19.0%			
Washington	M	565	105	18.6%	259	46	17.8%	1705	487	28.6%	2529	638	25.2%	5024	1278	25.4%
	F	629	32	5.1%	164	19	11.6%	1702	589	34.6%	2495	640	25.7%			
Westmoreland	M	482	37	7.7%	164	23	14.0%	1584	328	20.7%	2230	388	17.4%	4886	924	18.9%
	F	763	63	8.3%	230	23	10.0%	1663	450	27.1%	2656	536	20.2%			
Pittsburgh	M	8995	822	9.1%	3137	412	13.1%	17707	5331	30.1%	29839	6565	22.0%	68169	15675	23.0%
	F	8965	616	6.9%	3758	593	15.8%	25607	7901	30.9%	38330	9110	23.8%			
Total of Region	M	19656	1724	8.8%	6809	914	13.4%	41394	11178	27.0%	67859	13816	20.4%	150768	31992	21.2%
	F	19838	1235	6.2%	7565	1142	15.1%	55506	15799	28.5%	82909	18176	21.9%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Asian Americans

Asian Americans are the third largest ethnic group in SWPA, comprising almost 1% of the total population. This population is more evenly distributed across the region than the African American population in terms of percent of the total population. However, most of the Asian American population (80%) is concentrated in Allegheny County, and 35% is in the city of Pittsburgh. Most of the Asian American population in Allegheny County, and especially in Pittsburgh, are males, but there is a considerable majority of females in the rest of the counties, except Fayette (Table 15).

Table 15. Asian Americans Age 5-64 in SWPA, 2000

County	Total Population	Asian American Population					
		Total	%	Females	%	Males	%
Allegheny	1191440	19500	1.64%	9464	48.50%	10036	51.50%
Armstrong	68027	195	0.29%	108	55.40%	87	44.60%
Beaver	169422	416	0.25%	220	52.90%	196	47.10%
Butler	160037	882	0.55%	463	52.50%	419	47.50%
Fayette	139134	263	0.19%	128	48.70%	135	51.30%
Greene	35988	69	0.19%	39	56.50%	30	43.50%
Indiana	84526	627	0.74%	394	62.80%	233	37.20%
Lawrence	87738	265	0.30%	187	70.60%	78	29.40%
Washington	189486	571	0.30%	315	55.20%	256	44.80%
Westmoreland	345621	1593	0.46%	845	53.00%	748	47.00%
Pittsburgh	308366	8502	2.76%	3892	45.80%	4610	54.20%
Total of Region	2471419	24381	0.99%	12163	49.90%	12218	50.10%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Figure 17 and Figure 18 show the percentage of Asian American males with a disability by county. Here, and for the remaining ethnic groups, we face a more acute problem with small populations and, consequently, the results need to be taken with greater caution. For instance, the values for the age group 16-20 are based on very small numbers and are, therefore, very erratic. In Armstrong County, for instance, the number of individuals with a disability was 23, out of 29, which makes the county the one with the highest percentage of Asian American males with a disability (79.3%). Armstrong County also registers the highest rate of Asian American females with a disability for the age groups 5-15 (26.9%) and 21-64 (35.4%).

Figure 17. Percent of Asian American Males Age 5-64 with Disabilities in SWPA, 2000

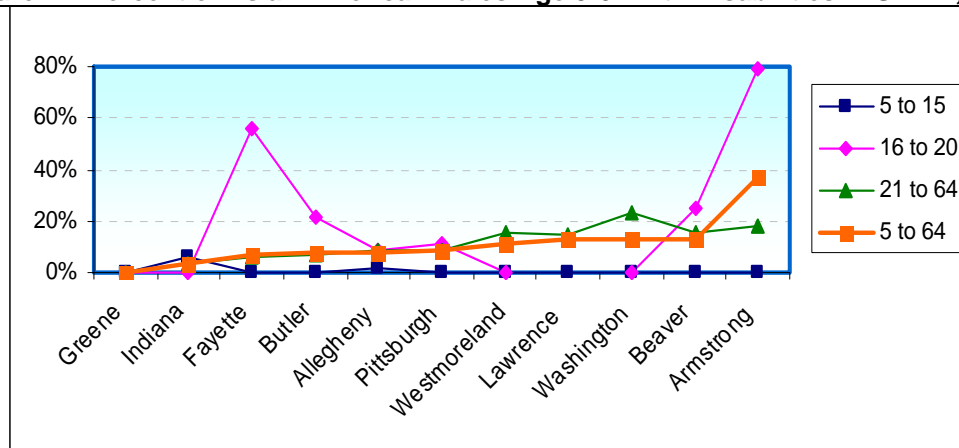
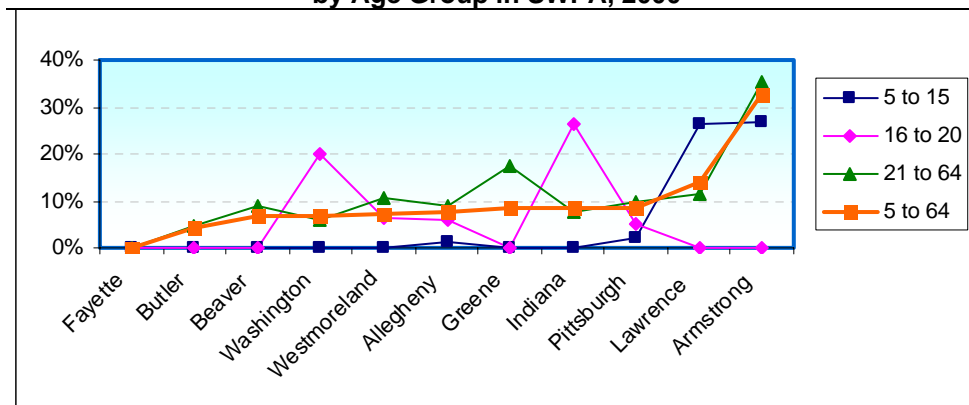


Figure 18 shows the pattern for the Asian American females. The same caveats apply as in the case of males above. The patterns are also erratic for the 16-20 age group. Also, Armstrong County stands out, as in the case of males, with a sharply higher percentage, although the age groups driving this increase are different than they were for males.

Figure 18. Asian American Females Age 5-64 with Disabilities by Age Group in SWPA, 2000



The main difference between the two genders in the Asian American population is that females have somewhat lower rates of disabilities than males for the age group 16-20. The rates of disability for the other two groups are basically the same for both genders. Figure 19 below shows the distribution across age groups, as well as a comparison with the reference group (NHW). It is evident that the Asian American population, in general, reports lower rates of disabilities than the NHW population, except for the age group 16-20, where the values are similar. An important difference to notice here is that, while the NHW population and, particularly, the African American population, experience a considerable increase in the percent of individuals with a disability as they age, the Asian American population experiences only a small increase

in the case of females and a decline in the case of males. Table 16 provides more detailed information on the total number of Asian American individuals, and those with a disability, by age group and county.

Figure 19. Comparison of NHW and Asian American Populations with Disabilities in SWPA, 2000

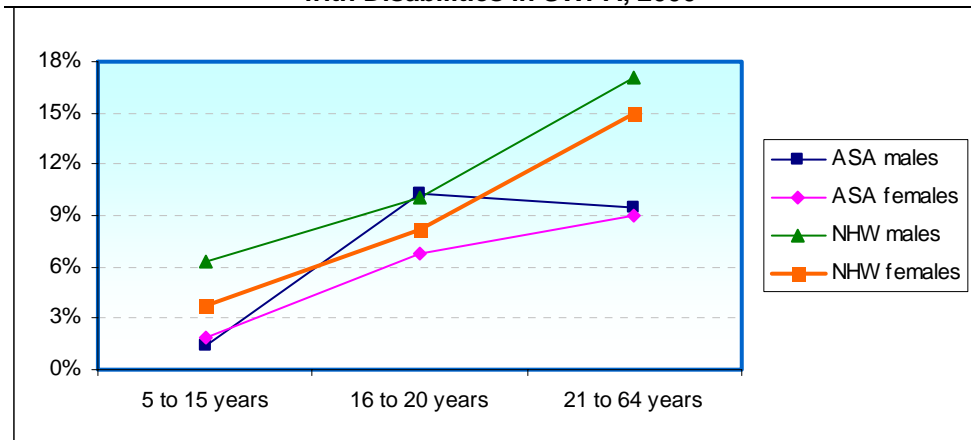


Table 16. Asian Americans with a Disability by Age Group and Gender in SWPA, 2000

County	Gender	5 to 15 years			16 to 20 years			21 to 64 years			5 to 64 years			5 to 64: both sexes		
		total	wad	%	total	wad	%	total	wad	%	total	wad	%	total	wad	%
Allegheny	M	1259	22	1.7%	1094	97	8.9%	7434	661	8.9%	9787	780	8.0%	18866	1478	7.8%
	F	1212	14	1.2%	843	49	5.8%	7024	635	9.0%	9079	698	7.7%			
Armstrong	M	17	0	0.0%	29	23	79.3%	33	6	18.2%	79	29	36.7%	186	64	34.4%
	F	26	7	26.9%	2	0	0.0%	79	28	35.4%	107	35	32.7%			
Beaver	M	39	0	0.0%	8	2	25.0%	139	22	15.8%	186	24	12.9%	379	37	9.8%
	F	37	0	0.0%	12	0	0.0%	144	13	9.0%	193	13	6.7%			
Butler	M	38	0	0.0%	33	7	21.2%	310	22	7.1%	381	29	7.6%	812	47	5.8%
	F	39	0	0.0%	20	0	0.0%	372	18	4.8%	431	18	4.2%			
Fayette	M	61	0	0.0%	9	5	55.6%	63	4	6.3%	133	9	6.8%	258	9	3.5%
	F	26	0	0.0%	5	0	0.0%	94	0	0.0%	125	0	0.0%			
Greene	M	4	0	0.0%	7	0	0.0%	16	0	0.0%	27	0	0.0%	63	3	4.8%
	F	8	0	0.0%	11	0	0.0%	17	3	17.6%	36	3	8.3%			
Indiana	M	32	2	6.3%	24	0	0.0%	158	5	3.2%	214	7	3.3%	583	38	6.5%
	F	54	0	0.0%	34	9	26.5%	281	22	7.8%	369	31	8.4%			
Lawrence	M	12	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	60	9	15.0%	72	9	12.5%	259	35	13.5%
	F	42	11	26.2%	12	0	0.0%	133	15	11.3%	187	26	13.9%			
Washington	M	74	0	0.0%	37	0	0.0%	127	30	23.6%	238	30	12.6%	552	52	9.4%
	F	56	0	0.0%	45	9	20.0%	213	13	6.1%	314	22	7.0%			
Westmoreland	M	141	0	0.0%	67	0	0.0%	531	81	15.3%	739	81	11.0%	1544	139	9.0%
	F	212	0	0.0%	96	6	6.3%	497	52	10.5%	805	58	7.2%			
Pittsburgh	M	213	0	0.0%	756	82	10.8%	3580	301	8.4%	4549	383	8.4%	8333	708	8.5%
	F	283	6	2.1%	608	31	5.1%	2893	288	10.0%	3784	325	8.6%			
Total of Region	M	1677	24	1.4%	1308	134	10.2%	8871	840	9.5%	11856	998	8.4%	23502	1902	8.1%
	F	1712	32	1.9%	1080	73	6.8%	8854	799	9.0%	11646	904	7.8%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Hispanics/Latinos

The Hispanic population represents only two-thirds of one percent of the region's total population age 5-64, and this share of population varies little among the region's counties (Table 17). The female population is the majority in most counties but a minority in Pittsburgh, which contains 24% of the Hispanic population in the region. Allegheny County contains 62% of the total.

Table 17. Hispanic Population Age 5-64 in SWPA, 2000

County	Total Population	Hispanic Population					
		Total	%	Females	%	Males	%
Allegheny	1191440	10317	0.87%	5275	51.10%	5042	48.90%
Armstrong	68027	189	0.28%	96	50.80%	93	49.20%
Beaver	169422	1193	0.70%	644	54.00%	549	46.00%
Butler	160037	1018	0.64%	552	54.20%	466	45.80%
Fayette	139134	375	0.27%	220	58.70%	155	41.30%
Greene	35988	194	0.54%	83	42.80%	111	57.20%
Indiana	84526	444	0.53%	226	50.90%	218	49.10%
Lawrence	87738	380	0.43%	185	48.70%	195	51.30%
Washington	189486	815	0.43%	452	55.50%	363	44.50%
Westmoreland	345621	1589	0.46%	788	49.60%	801	50.40%
Pittsburgh	308366	4018	1.30%	1925	47.90%	2093	52.10%
Total of Region	2471419	16514	0.67%	8521	51.60%	7993	48.40%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Cross-county distribution patterns of the rates of disabilities by age group in the Hispanic population are considerably more erratic than in the previous ethnic groups. This makes any chart to depict them practically meaningless. Therefore, the charts presented for this and the next ethnic group (Native Americans) will be based on the total 5-64 population. However, Table 18 shows the specific values for each age group, county, and gender.

Figure 20. Percent of Hispanic Population with Disabilities by Gender in SWPA, 2000

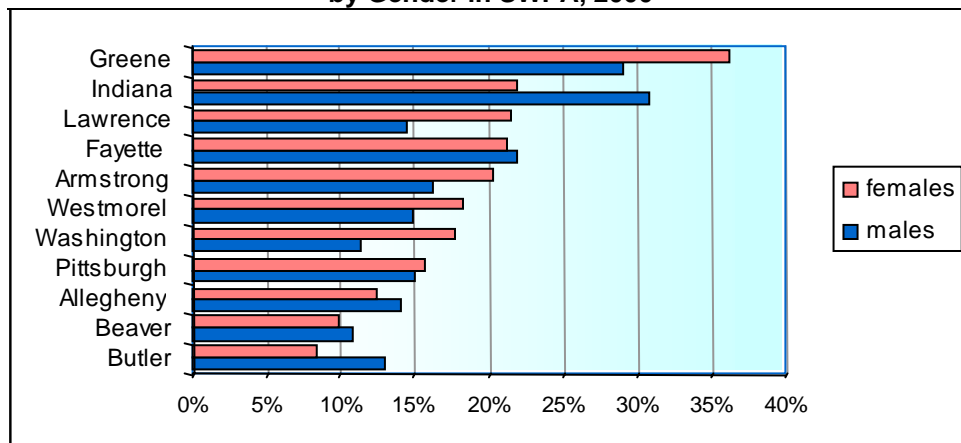


Figure 20 above shows that the percent of Hispanic individuals age 5-64 with a disability varies between a low of about 10% (Butler and Beaver) and a high of around 35% (Greene). Also, Hispanic females seem to exhibit higher rates of disability than males, especially in Westmoreland and Indiana (age group 16-20) and Greene Counties (age group 21-64). However, Figure 21 shows that, on average, this is true only for the age group 16-20, which makes the distribution pattern very similar to that of the Asian American population. Nonetheless, the percentages reported for the Hispanic population are much higher than those of the Asian American population as well as those of the NHW population. For the age group 21-64, however, the percent of Hispanic individuals with a disability matches that for the NHW population for both sexes.

Figure 21. Comparison of NHW and Hispanic Populations with Disabilities by Gender in SWPA, 2000

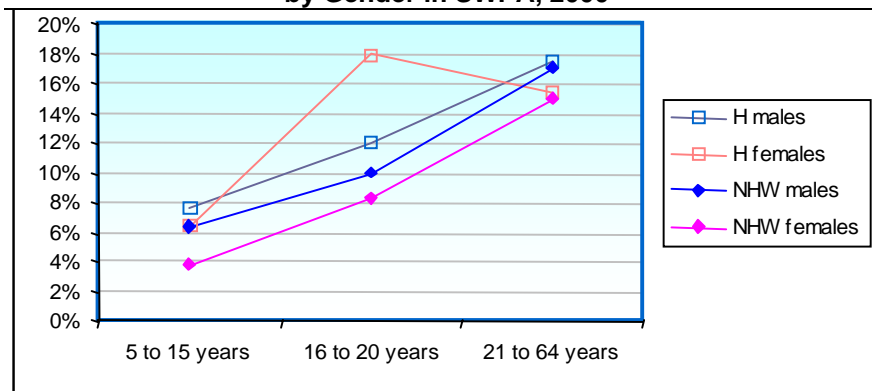


Figure 22 and Table 18 depict, among other information, the actual number of persons with a disability by age group and county. Allegheny County contains, by far, the majority of them (59%), with Pittsburgh containing almost half of those in Allegheny. Also, the age group 21-64 (dark green) comprises about three-fourths of the total number of Hispanic individuals with a disability in the region. Region-wide, one of every seven Hispanic individuals (14.1%) reported having a disability.

Figure 22. Number of Hispanics with Disabilities by County and Age in SWPA, 2000

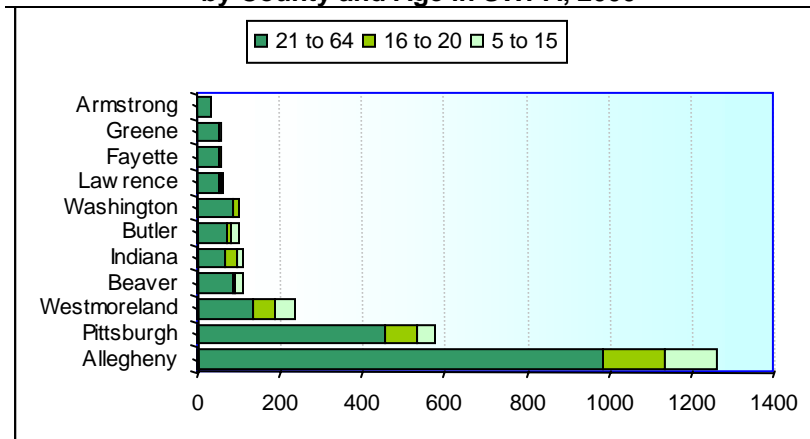


Table 18. Hispanic Americans with a Disability by Age Group and Gender in SWPA, 2000

County	Gender	5 to 15 years			16 to 20 years			21 to 64 years			5 to 64			5 to 64: both sexes		
		total	wad	%	total	wad	%	total	wad	%	total	wad	%	total	wad	%
Allegheny	M	1000	84	8.4%	577	66	11.4%	3105	508	16.4%	4682	658	14.1%	9561	1262	13.2%
	F	910	42	4.6%	570	84	14.7%	3399	478	14.1%	4879	604	12.4%			
Armstrong	M	31	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%	60	15	25.0%	93	15	16.1%	182	33	18.1%
	F	19	0	0.0%	4	1	25.0%	66	17	25.8%	89	18	20.2%			
Beaver	M	107	5	4.7%	40	1	2.5%	381	51	13.4%	528	57	10.8%	1099	114	10.4%
	F	216	16	7.4%	84	5	6.0%	271	36	13.3%	571	57	10.0%			
Butler	M	109	0	0.0%	86	3	3.5%	253	55	21.7%	448	58	12.9%	986	103	10.4%
	F	199	18	9.0%	62	7	11.3%	277	20	7.2%	538	45	8.4%			
Fayette	M	48	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	76	27	35.5%	124	27	21.8%	274	59	21.5%
	F	28	0	0.0%	16	6	37.5%	106	26	24.5%	150	32	21.3%			
Greene	M	23	6	26.1%	5	0	0.0%	72	23	31.9%	100	29	29.0%	180	58	32.2%
	F	22	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%	56	29	51.8%	80	29	36.3%			
Indiana	M	33	4	12.1%	16	0	0.0%	155	59	38.1%	204	63	30.9%	420	110	26.2%
	F	40	8	20.0%	83	28	33.7%	93	11	11.8%	216	47	21.8%			
Lawrence	M	45	6	13.3%	22	4	18.2%	114	16	14.0%	181	26	14.4%	353	63	17.8%
	F	35	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	137	37	27.0%	172	37	21.5%			
Washington	M	112	0	0.0%	25	12	48.0%	178	24	13.5%	315	36	11.4%	676	100	14.8%
	F	71	0	0.0%	45	0	0.0%	245	64	26.1%	361	64	17.7%			
Westmoreland	M	206	26	12.6%	78	16	20.5%	445	67	15.1%	729	109	15.0%	1449	240	16.6%
	F	148	23	15.5%	74	38	51.4%	498	70	14.1%	720	131	18.2%			
Pittsburgh	M	294	33	11.2%	289	25	8.7%	1390	240	17.3%	1973	298	15.1%	3740	577	15.4%
	F	236	9	3.8%	290	52	17.9%	1241	218	17.6%	1767	279	15.8%			
Total Region	M	1714	131	7.6%	851	102	12.0%	4839	845	17.5%	7404	1078	14.6%	15180	2142	14.1%
	F	1688	107	6.3%	940	169	18.0%	5148	788	15.3%	7776	1064	13.7%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Native Americans

The Native American population is the smallest of the five ethnic groups examined in this study. It comprises just 0.12 percent of the region's population age 5-64. Almost half of the Native American population (49%) resides in Allegheny County. Washington County follows, in the second place, containing almost one-fifth. The rest of the Native American population is distributed roughly evenly among the other counties. Armstrong and Greene counties contain the smallest Native American populations. A striking feature is the unevenness of the geographic distribution of genders. Females constitute a considerably large majority in most counties, except for Westmoreland County and the city of Pittsburgh, where the Native American female population is much smaller than the Native American male population (Table 19).

Table 19. Native American Population Age 5-64 in SWPA, 2000

County	Total Population	Native American Population					
		Total	%	Females	%	Males	%
Allegheny	1191440	1491	0.13%	785	52.60%	706	47.40%
Armstrong	68027	46	0.07%	34	73.90%	12	26.10%
Beaver	169422	197	0.12%	124	62.90%	73	37.10%
Butler	160037	142	0.09%	86	60.60%	56	39.40%
Fayette	139134	131	0.09%	89	67.90%	42	32.10%
Greene	35988	32	0.09%	19	59.40%	13	40.60%
Indiana	84526	106	0.13%	55	51.90%	51	48.10%
Lawrence	87738	112	0.13%	65	58.00%	47	42.00%
Washington	189486	557	0.29%	335	60.10%	222	39.90%
Westmoreland	345621	219	0.06%	93	42.50%	126	57.50%
Pittsburgh	308366	451	0.15%	158	35.00%	293	65.00%
Total of Region	2471419	3033	0.12%	1685	55.60%	1348	44.40%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

There is also an uneven distribution between the genders of the percent of Native American individuals with a disability. Figure 23 shows that, in addition to wide differences between the genders, the rates of occurrence of disabilities are very high among the Native American population, particularly among Native American females. Once again, the caveat of the small populations needs to be kept in mind. Nevertheless, when the total Native American population age 5-64 is examined (a greater number of individuals), the results continue to show a high percentage of the population with a disability, especially among females (Figure 24).

Figure 23. Percent of Native Americans Age 5-64 with Disabilities in SWPA, 2000

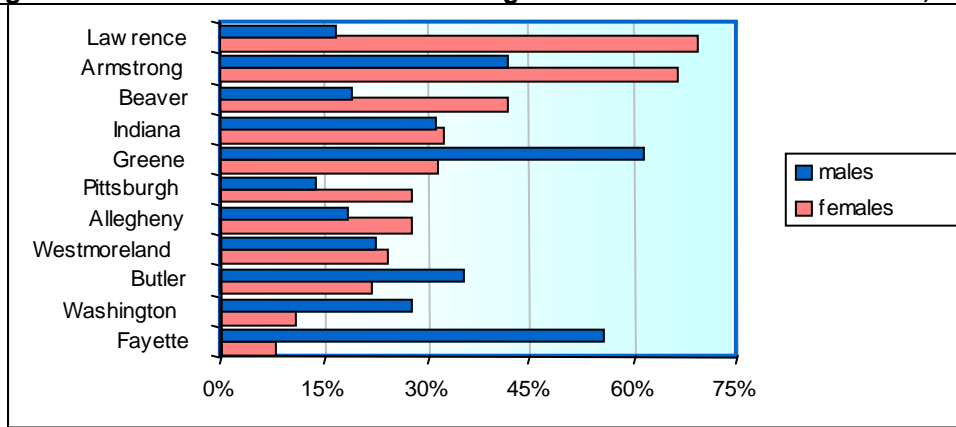


Figure 24 compares the percent of the Native American population reporting a disability with that of the NHW reference group. The Native American population is the ethnic group that reported the highest rates of disability in the region. Notwithstanding that these two ethnic groups exhibit a somewhat similar starting level (ages 5 to 15), the percentages for the Native American population more than double those for the NHW group in later age groups. Also, the Native American female population reports higher rates of disability than Native American males do at every age group.

Figure 24. Comparison of NHW and Native American Populations with Disabilities by Gender and Age in SWPA, 2000

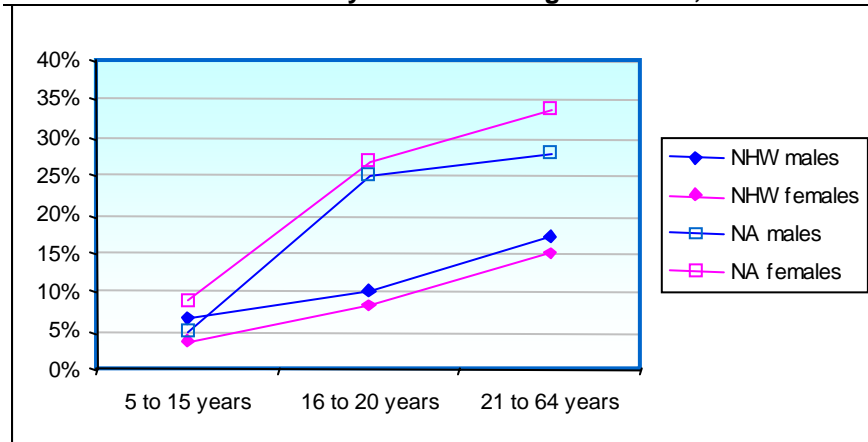


Figure 25 and Table 20 show the actual number of persons with a disability by age group and county. Once again, Allegheny County contains the largest number (both sexes) of Native Americans with a disability (39%). The age group 21-64 comprises 86% of the total number of Native American individuals with a disability in the region, while the age group 5-15 represents only 4%. Region-wide, one of every four Native American individuals age 5-64 (26%) reported having a disability (702 individuals).

Figure 25. Number of Native Americans with Disabilities by County and Age in SWPA, 2000

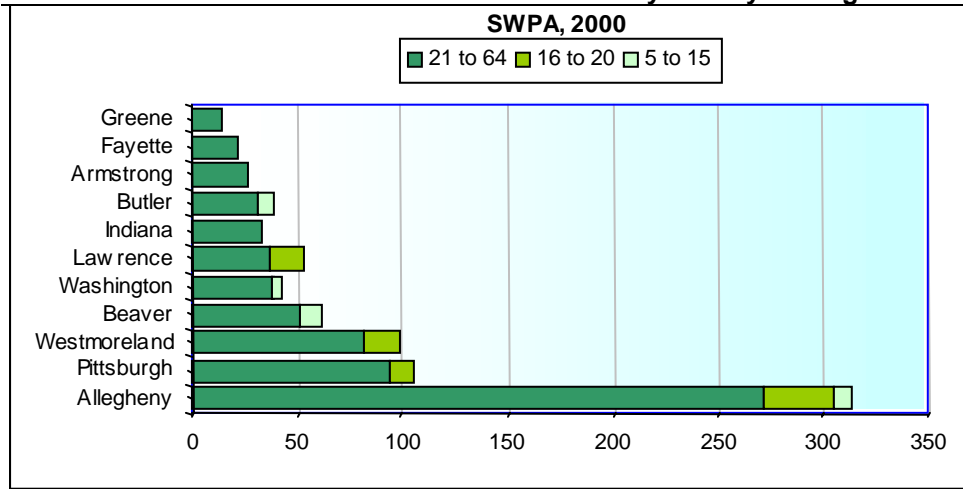


Table 20. Native Americans with a Disability by Age Group and Gender in SWPA, 2000

County	Gender	5 to 15 years			16 to 20 years			21 to 64 years			5 to 64 years			5 to 64: both sexes		
		total	wad	%	total	wad	%	total	wad	%	total	wad	%	total	wad	%
Allegheny	M	150	9	6.0%	89	17	19.1%	405	94	23.2%	644	120	18.6%	1342	314	23.4%
	F	101	0	0.0%	94	17	18.1%	503	177	35.2%	698	194	27.8%			
Armstrong	M	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	12	5	41.7%	12	5	41.7%	45	27	60.0%
	F	2	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	31	22	71.0%	33	22	66.7%			
Beaver	M	19	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%	46	14	30.4%	73	14	19.2%	187	62	33.2%
	F	48	11	22.9%	1	0	0.0%	65	37	56.9%	114	48	42.1%			
Butler	M	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	56	20	35.7%	56	20	35.7%	142	39	27.5%
	F	20	8	40.0%	0	0	0.0%	66	11	16.7%	86	19	22.1%			
Fayette	M	8	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	19	15	78.9%	27	15	55.6%	114	22	19.3%
	F	18	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	69	7	10.1%	87	7	8.0%			
Greene	M	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	13	8	61.5%	13	8	61.5%	32	14	43.8%
	F	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	19	6	31.6%	19	6	31.6%			
Indiana	M	0	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%	43	16	37.2%	51	16	31.4%	106	34	32.1%
	F	2	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	53	18	34.0%	55	18	32.7%			
Lawrence	M	12	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	35	8	22.9%	47	8	17.0%	112	53	47.3%
	F	2	0	0.0%	18	16	88.9%	45	29	64.4%	65	45	69.2%			
Washington	M	27	4	14.8%	18	1	5.6%	73	28	38.4%	118	33	28.0%	210	43	20.5%
	F	6	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	86	10	11.6%	92	10	10.9%			
Westmoreland	M	47	0	0.0%	25	17	68.0%	207	46	22.2%	279	63	22.6%	427	99	23.2%
	F	20	0	0.0%	10	0	0.0%	118	36	30.5%	148	36	24.3%			
Pittsburgh	M	39	0	0.0%	36	0	0.0%	121	27	22.3%	196	27	13.8%	477	106	22.2%
	F	29	0	0.0%	60	11	18.3%	192	68	35.4%	281	79	28.1%			
Total of Region	M	263	13	4.9%	148	35	23.6%	909	254	27.9%	1320	302	22.9%	2717	707	26.0%
	F	219	19	8.7%	123	33	26.8%	1055	353	33.5%	1397	405	29.0%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Summary

There are 2,345,753 individuals between ages 5 and 64 in the SWPA region. Out of this total, 328,315 individuals (14%) reported a disability in the 2000 Census. Of this total, 88.8% are non-Hispanic white and almost 10% are African American. Hispanics, Asian Americans, and Native Americans comprise less than one-percent each and 1.44% together (Table 21).

Table 21. Population with Disabilities Age 5-64 by Race/Ethnicity in SWPA, 2000

Group	Disabled	%
Non-Hispanic White	291586	88.81
African Americans	31992	9.74
Asian Americans	1902	0.58
Hispanics	2142	0.65
Native Americans	693	0.21
Total	328315	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

The percent of the population with a disability is shown for each group in Figure 26. It also shows that the percent of individuals with a disability in Pittsburgh is not much different than that for the region as a whole. There are, however, pronounced differences among the five groups examined in this study. Native Americans and African Americans are depicted as the two groups with the highest percentages of individuals with a disability. Next are Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites. Last is the Asian American group, with the lowest rate of disabilities of all.

Figure 26. Percent of Population with Disabilities by Race/Ethnicity in SWPA, 2000

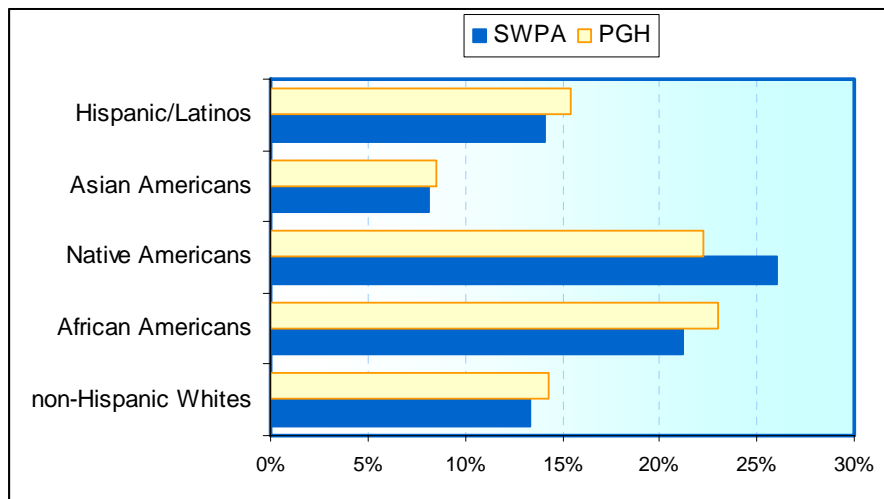


Table 22 shows the total population number and percent with a disability by group and geographic area. Pittsburgh exhibits (slightly) higher percentages than the regional average for each group.

Table 22. Population Age 5-64 and Population with a Disability by Race/Ethnicity in SWPA, 2000

County	Non-Hispanic Whites			African Americans			Asian Americans			Hispanics			Native Americans		
	total	wad	%	total	wad	%	total	wad	%	total	wad	%	total	wad	%
Allegheny	809074	98528	12.2%	123407	26384	21.4%	18866	1478	7.8%	9561	1262	13.2%	1342	314	23.4%
Armstrong	54141	8404	15.5%	524	116	22.1%	186	64	34.4%	182	33	18.1%	45	27	60.0%
Beaver	126294	17081	13.5%	8189	1593	19.5%	379	37	9.8%	1099	114	10.4%	187	62	33.2%
Butler	133852	15120	11.3%	835	89	10.7%	812	47	5.8%	986	103	10.4%	142	39	27.5%
Fayette	107345	21394	19.9%	3763	902	24.0%	258	9	3.5%	274	59	21.5%	114	22	19.3%
Greene	29439	5276	17.9%	203	42	20.7%	63	3	4.8%	180	58	32.2%	32	14	43.8%
Indiana	68928	9677	14.0%	1340	180	13.4%	583	38	6.5%	420	110	26.2%	106	34	32.1%
Lawrence	66677	9908	14.9%	2597	484	18.6%	259	35	13.5%	353	63	17.8%	112	53	47.3%
Washington	146871	21552	14.7%	5024	1278	25.4%	552	52	9.4%	676	100	14.8%	210	43	20.5%
Westmoreland	270579	35868	13.3%	4886	924	18.9%	1544	139	9.0%	1449	240	16.6%	427	99	23.2%
Pittsburgh	170209	24389	14.3%	68169	15675	23.0%	8333	708	8.5%	3740	577	15.4%	477	106	22.2%
Total of Region	2153618	291586	13.5%	150768	31992	21.2%	23502	1902	8.1%	15180	2142	14.1%	2685	693	25.8%

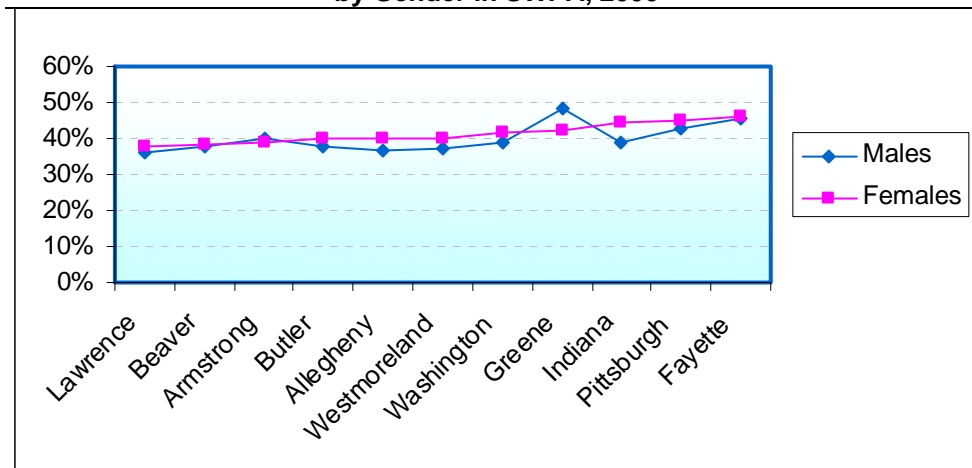
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

DISABILITIES IN THE POPULATION AGE 65 AND OVER

Table 23 shows that the senior population age 65+ in the SWPA region represents 18.1 percent of the population 5 years old and over. Most counties in the region exhibit similar proportions of their respective senior population, except for Butler (14.2%), Indiana (15.2%), Greene (16.4%), and the city of Pittsburgh (16.9%), which have lower proportions. Table 23 also depicts the distribution of the senior population across ethnic groups. The vast majority of the senior population in the SWPA region is comprised of Non-Hispanic whites (94.3%), followed by African Americans (4.8%), Hispanics (0.30%), Asian Americans (0.20%), and Native Americans (0.05%). Compared with the NHW senior population, however, the other groups' senior populations show a more irregular geographic distribution. Most are concentrated in Allegheny County and to a lesser extent in Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington, and Beaver counties.

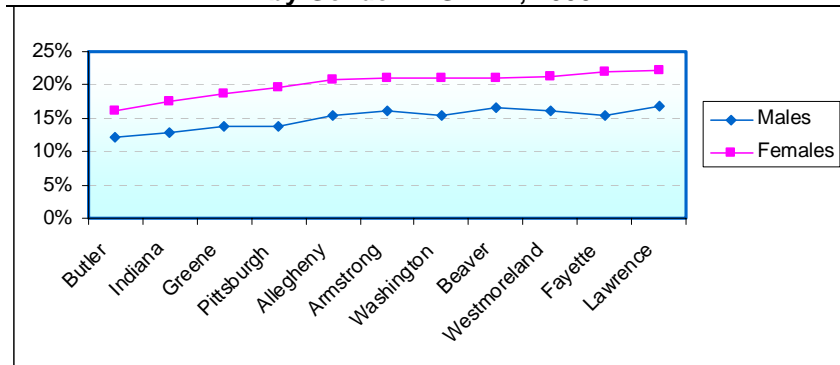
The 65+ age group is examined separately from the other age groups (above) mainly because they are the age group that exhibits the highest rate of individuals with a disability. Overall, the average rate of individuals 65 and over with a disability is around 40%. This rate is fairly similar across the region and by gender (Figure 27). Nonetheless, females tend to exhibit slightly higher rates than males in the region's counties, except for Armstrong and Greene counties.

Figure 27. Percent of Population 65 and Older with Disabilities by Gender in SWPA, 2000



The similarity in the rate of individuals 65 and over with a disability does not mean that the actual number of individuals with disabilities will also be similar between genders. Figure 28 shows that there is a greater percentage of females in this age group than males (20.5% and 15.3%, respectively). This makes the actual number of females 65 years and over much higher than that of males: 266,480 females vs 179,756 males (Table 24). The number of women age 65+ with a disability is about 108,000, and the number of men age 65+ with a disability about 68,000.

Figure 28. Percent of Population That is 65 and Older by Gender in SWPA, 2000



Non-Hispanic White Population

The values above refer to the whole population of senior citizens in the region. These values will change when examined by ethnicity. Figure 29 shows the values for the non-Hispanic white (NHW) population age 65 and over. For this ethnic group, the differences between genders are greater, even though the pattern is similar to that in Figure 28 above. This similarity stems from the fact that in SWPA the NHW population is much larger than all other ethnic groups combined. NHW seniors represent 94.3% of all seniors in the region (see Table 23).

Figure 29. Non-Hispanic Whites Age 65 and Over with Disabilities by Gender in SWPA, 2000

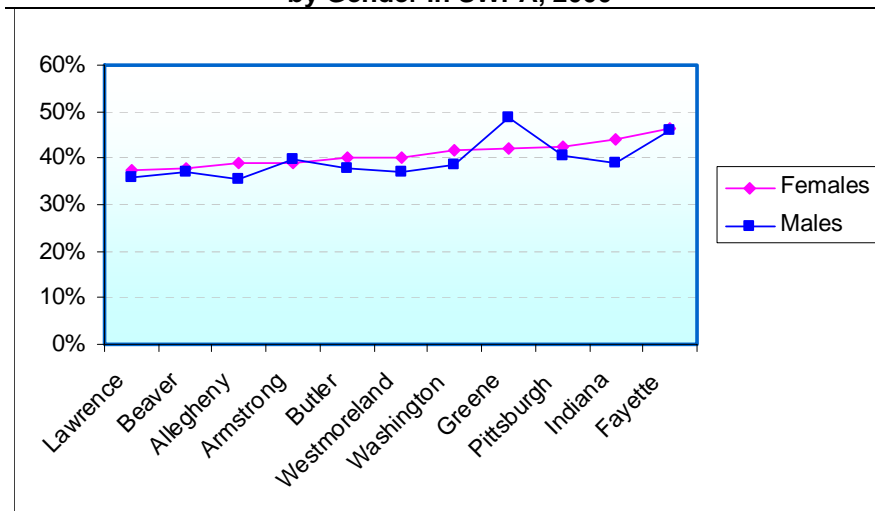


Table 23. Distribution of the Population Age 65 and Over by Race/Ethnicity in SWPA, 2000

County	All Ethnic Groups			NHW		African Am.		Hispanic		Asian Am.		Native Am.	
	5+	65+	%	65+	%	65+	%	65+	%	65+	%	65+	%
Allegheny	1191440	216994	18.2%	197743	91.1%	16836	7.8%	756	0.35%	634	0.29%	149	0.07%
Armstrong	68027	12648	18.6%	12511	98.9%	91	0.7%	7	0.06%	9	0.07%	1	0.01%
Beaver	169422	32028	18.9%	30525	95.3%	1236	3.9%	94	0.29%	37	0.12%	10	0.03%
Butler	160037	22704	14.2%	22473	99.0%	78	0.3%	32	0.14%	70	0.31%	0	-
Fayette	139134	26198	18.8%	25190	96.2%	811	3.1%	101	0.39%	5	0.02%	17	0.06%
Greene	35988	5888	16.4%	5815	98.8%	25	0.4%	14	0.24%	6	0.10%	0	-
Indiana	84526	12877	15.2%	12707	98.7%	83	0.6%	24	0.19%	44	0.34%	0	-
Lawrence	87738	17197	19.6%	16714	97.2%	375	2.2%	27	0.16%	6	0.03%	0	-
Washington	189486	34801	18.4%	33544	96.4%	950	2.7%	139	0.40%	19	0.05%	9	0.03%
Westmoreland	345621	64901	18.8%	63751	98.2%	765	1.2%	140	0.22%	49	0.08%	24	0.04%
Pittsburgh	308366	52140	16.9%	40794	78.2%	10468	20.1%	278	0.53%	169	0.32%	80	0.15%
SWPA Region	2471419	446236	18.1%	420973	94.3%	21250	4.8%	1334	0.30%	879	0.20%	210	0.05%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 24. Distribution of the Population Age 65 and Over with a Disability by Gender in SWPA, 2000

County	Total Pop. 5 and Older	Females					Males				
		Total Females	65+	% 65+	65+ wad	% wad	Total Males	65+	% 65+	65+ wad	% wad
Allegheny	1191440	631020	130903	20.7%	52296	40.0%	560420	86091	15.4%	31579	36.7%
Armstrong	68027	35060	7369	21.0%	2879	39.1%	32967	5279	16.0%	2105	39.9%
Beaver	169422	88479	18662	21.1%	7181	38.5%	80943	13366	16.5%	5021	37.6%
Butler	160037	81980	13185	16.1%	5253	39.8%	78057	9519	12.2%	3575	37.6%
Fayette	139134	72926	15944	21.9%	7363	46.2%	66208	10254	15.5%	4654	45.4%
Greene	35988	18556	3490	18.8%	1475	42.3%	17432	2398	13.8%	1162	48.5%
Indiana	84526	43722	7613	17.4%	3378	44.4%	40804	5264	12.9%	2054	39.0%
Lawrence	87738	46274	10221	22.1%	3864	37.8%	41464	6976	16.8%	2510	36.0%
Washington	189486	98763	20781	21.0%	8694	41.8%	90723	14020	15.5%	5417	38.6%
Westmoreland	345621	180133	38312	21.3%	15412	40.2%	165488	26589	16.1%	9921	37.3%
Pittsburgh	308366	164532	32217	19.6%	14487	45.0%	143834	19923	13.9%	8469	42.5%
SWPA Region	2471419	1296913	266480	20.5%	107795	40.5%	1174506	179756	15.3%	67998	37.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 25, below, shows the geographic distribution of the total NHW senior population by gender, the senior population with a disability, and the population with a disability as a percent of all seniors 65 and over and of the senior population as a percent of the total NHW population 5 years and older. Overall, the senior share of the NHW population is greater among females (21.5%) than males (15.9%). Also, the percent of senior females with a disability is greater than that of senior males (39.8% and 37.3% respectively). In total, there are more senior NHW females with a disability (99,977) than senior NHW males (63,451), which represent 61% and 39% respectively, of senior NHW persons with a disability.

Table 25. Non-Hispanic Whites Age 65+ with a Disability in SWPA, 2000

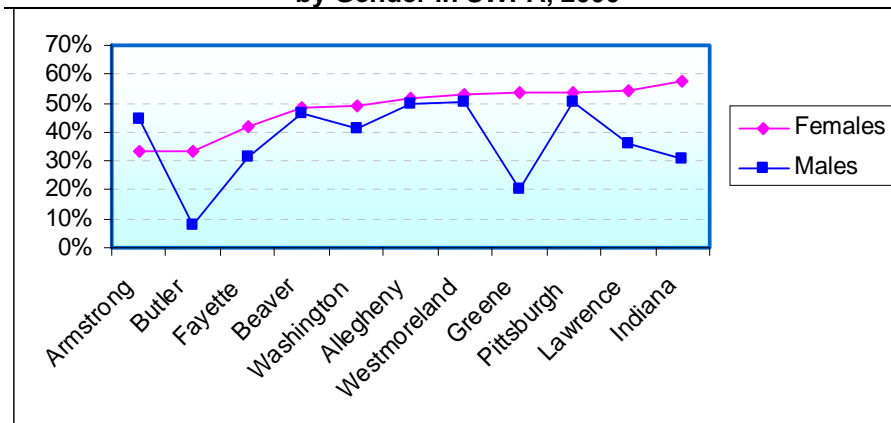
NHW	Gender	Total NHW	65+	% 65+	65+ wad	% wad
Allegheny	M	476994	78719	16.5%	28043	35.6%
	F	529823	119024	22.5%	46196	38.8%
Armstrong	M	32266	5214	16.2%	2078	39.9%
	F	34386	7297	21.2%	2856	39.1%
Beaver	M	75276	12806	17.0%	4719	36.8%
	F	81543	17719	21.7%	6721	37.9%
Butler	M	76251	9389	12.3%	3537	37.7%
	F	80074	13084	16.3%	5229	40.0%
Fayette	M	63262	9899	15.6%	4537	45.8%
	F	69273	15291	22.1%	7067	46.2%
Greene	M	17067	2368	13.9%	1152	48.6%
	F	18187	3447	19.0%	1457	42.3%
Indiana	M	39548	5198	13.1%	2028	39.0%
	F	42087	7509	17.8%	3308	44.1%
Lawrence	M	39577	6759	17.1%	2427	35.9%
	F	43814	9955	22.7%	3726	37.4%
Washington	M	86465	13581	15.7%	5234	38.5%
	F	93950	19963	21.2%	8314	41.6%
Westmoreland	M	160073	26100	16.3%	9696	37.1%
	F	174257	37651	21.6%	15103	40.1%
Pittsburgh	M	100545	15780	15.7%	6390	40.5%
	F	110458	25014	22.6%	10655	42.6%
SWPA Total	M	1066779	170033	15.9%	63451	37.3%
	F	1167394	250940	21.5%	99977	39.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

African American Population

The African American population exhibits a distribution by geography and gender that is different from that of the NHW population. In the NHW group the lowest and highest percent of senior males with a disability were 35.6% (Allegheny) and 48.6% (Greene), respectively. Among the African American population, the difference between the lowest and highest percent is much higher: 7.7% (Butler) and 50.6% (Westmoreland), respectively. This difference is also greater among the African American female population: 33.3% (Armstrong, Butler) and 57.9% (Indiana) respectively (Figure 30).

Figure 30. African Americans Age 65 and Older with Disabilities by Gender in SWPA, 2000



These wider differences, especially between genders (i.e., Butler, Greene and Indiana counties), may be attributed to the small number of African American seniors living in those counties (Table 26). However, the overall percent of African American seniors with a disability is also higher for both males and females: 47.8% and 51.2% respectively. Also, there is a lower percent of African American individuals reaching the senior age.

Table 26. African Americans Age 65+ with a Disability in SWPA, 2000

AFA	Gender	Total AFA	65+	% 65+	65+ wad	% wad
Allegheny	M	61435	6376	10.4%	3154	49.5%
	F	78808	10460	13.3%	5431	51.9%
Armstrong	M	351	52	14.8%	23	44.2%
	F	264	39	14.8%	13	33.3%
Beaver	M	4189	453	10.8%	211	46.6%
	F	5236	783	15.0%	381	48.7%
Butler	M	488	39	8.0%	3	7.7%
	F	425	39	9.2%	13	33.3%
Fayette	M	2037	303	14.9%	96	31.7%
	F	2537	508	20.0%	213	41.9%
Greene	M	119	10	8.4%	2	20.0%
	F	109	15	13.8%	8	53.3%
Indiana	M	620	26	4.2%	8	30.8%
	F	803	57	7.1%	33	57.9%
Lawrence	M	1270	150	11.8%	54	36.0%
	F	1702	225	13.2%	122	54.2%
Washington	M	2829	300	10.6%	124	41.3%
	F	3145	650	20.7%	321	49.4%
Westmoreland	M	2542	312	12.3%	158	50.6%
	F	3109	453	14.6%	240	53.0%
Pittsburgh	M	33679	3840	11.4%	1929	50.2%
	F	44958	6628	14.7%	3574	53.9%
SWPA Total	M	75880	8021	10.6%	3833	47.8%
	F	96138	13229	13.8%	6775	51.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Asian American Population

The Asian American population also shows an irregular distribution across the region and between genders (see Figure 31). Most of the Asian American senior population resides in Allegheny County as do most of the Asian American seniors with a disability. The very small number of Asian American seniors in many of the other counties also makes the percent of seniors with a disability to be very irregular, varying between zero and 100 percent (see Table 27). Nonetheless, the region-wide percent of the Asian American population with a disability is much smaller than that of the African American population and the NHW population.

Figure 31. Asian Americans Age 65 and Older with Disabilities by Gender in SWPA, 2000

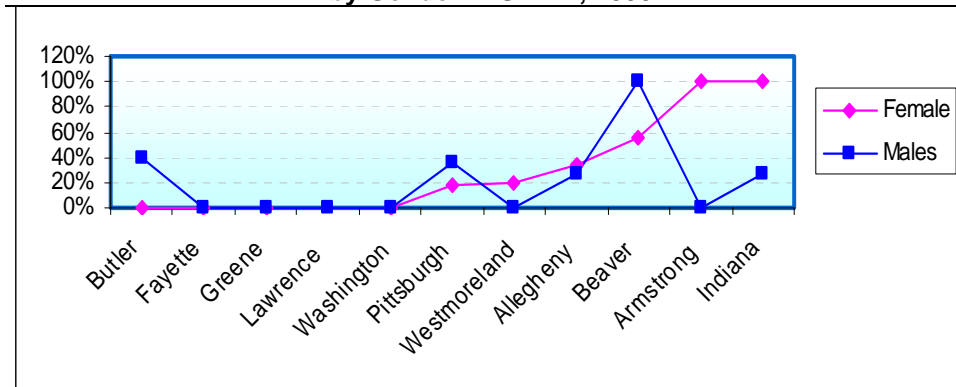


Table 27 also shows that the percent of the Asian American population that is age 65+ is much smaller than that of the African American and NHW populations. This is somewhat puzzling considering the supposedly good health suggested by the lower rate of disabilities among the Asian American population. However, perhaps the best explanation might be that most of the Asian American residents in the region are recent immigrants, which usually tend to be of younger age.

Table 27. Asian Americans Age 65+ with a Disability by County in SWPA, 2000

County	Gender	Asian Americans				
		65+	65+ wad	% wad	ASA Pop.	% 65+
Allegheny	M	249	66	26.5%	10036	2.5%
	F	385	128	33.2%	9464	4.1%
Armstrong	M	8	0	0.0%	87	9.2%
	F	1	1	100.0%	108	0.9%
Beaver	M	10	10	100.0%	196	5.1%
	F	27	15	55.6%	220	12.3%
Butler	M	38	15	39.5%	419	9.1%
	F	32	0	0.0%	463	6.9%
Fayette	M	2	0	0.0%	135	1.5%
	F	3	0	0.0%	128	2.3%
Greene	M	3	0	0.0%	30	10.0%
	F	3	0	0.0%	39	7.7%
Indiana	M	19	5	26.3%	233	8.2%
	F	25	25	100.0%	394	6.3%
Lawrence	M	6	0	0.0%	78	7.7%
	F	0	0	-	187	0.0%
Washington	M	18	0	0.0%	256	7.0%
	F	1	0	0.0%	315	0.3%
Westmoreland	M	9	0	0.0%	748	1.2%
	F	40	8	20.0%	845	4.7%
Pittsburgh	M	61	22	36.1%	4610	1.3%
	F	108	19	17.6%	3892	2.8%
SWPA Total	M	362	96	26.5%	12218	3.0%
	F	517	177	34.2%	12163	4.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Hispanic Population

The Hispanic senior population with a disability is somewhat more evenly distributed than the two minority groups examined above. This is true only after excluding Allegheny County, where more of 50 percent of the Hispanic senior population resides, and Armstrong and Greene counties, which report very small numbers of seniors. However, the Hispanic senior population with a disability does exhibit an irregular distribution by gender (see Figure 32).

Figure 32. Percent of Hispanic Population 65 and Older with Disabilities by Gender in SWPA, 2000

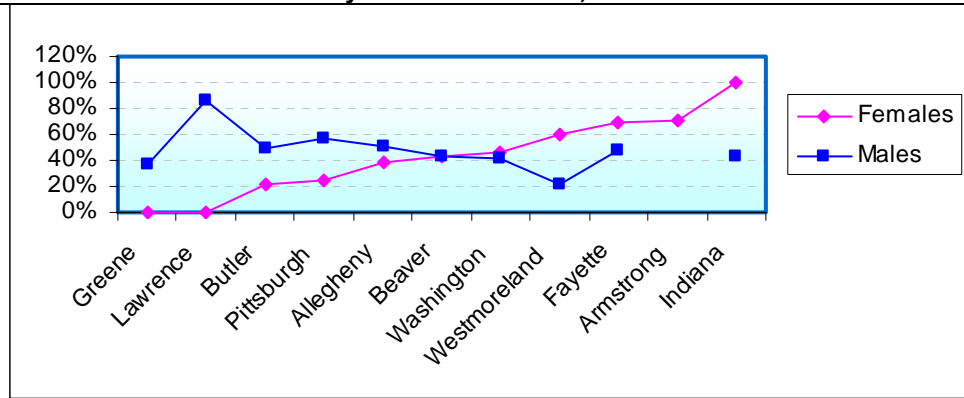


Table 28 shows, however, that despite the small numbers, the percentages of Hispanic seniors with a disability seem to be not too far from the region's average. These averages also show that the percent of males reporting a disability is higher than that of females. This is a reversed pattern, compared to the other ethnic groups, where females have higher rates of disabilities than males. This table also shows that the percent of Hispanics reaching the senior age is small, around 8 percent. This might be the result of higher rates of immigration of young people. Fayette County, however, seems to be an exception.

Table 28. Hispanics Age 65+ with a Disability in SWPA, 2000

County	Gender	Hispanics				
		65+ Total	65+ wad	% wad	Total HLA Pop	% 65+
Allegheny	M	360	185	51.4%	5042	7.1%
	F	396	152	38.4%	5275	7.5%
Armstrong	M	0	0	-	93	0.0%
	F	7	5	71.4%	96	7.3%
Beaver	M	21	9	42.9%	549	3.8%
	F	73	31	42.5%	644	11.3%
Butler	M	18	9	50.0%	466	3.9%
	F	14	3	21.4%	552	2.5%
Fayette	M	31	15	48.4%	155	20.0%
	F	70	49	70.0%	220	31.8%
Greene	M	11	4	36.4%	111	9.9%
	F	3	0	0.0%	83	3.6%
Indiana	M	14	6	42.9%	218	6.4%
	F	10	10	100.0%	226	4.4%
Lawrence	M	14	12	85.7%	195	7.2%
	F	13	0	0.0%	185	7.0%
Washington	M	48	20	41.7%	363	13.2%
	F	91	42	46.2%	452	20.1%
Westmoreland	M	72	15	20.8%	801	9.0%
	F	68	41	60.3%	788	8.6%
Pittsburgh	M	120	69	57.5%	2093	5.7%
	F	158	39	24.7%	1925	8.2%
SWPA Total	M	589	275	46.7%	7993	7.4%
	F	745	333	44.7%	8521	8.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Native American Population

The Native American population is the smallest group in SWPA and half of the region's counties do not report senior populations. This is the reason why Figure 33, below, contains counties without data. Because of the very small numbers, the percentages of Native American seniors with a disability tend to vary widely. And, even though the values may not be reliable, this group also shows a wide difference between genders in terms of the percent of the senior population that have a disability, with the percent for females almost doubling that of males (see Table 29). Also, the percent of Native Americans that are age 65+ is low (around 7%), which is between a third and a half of that of the NHW population.

Figure 33. Percent of Native Americans Age 65 and Over with Disabilities by Gender in SWPA, 2000

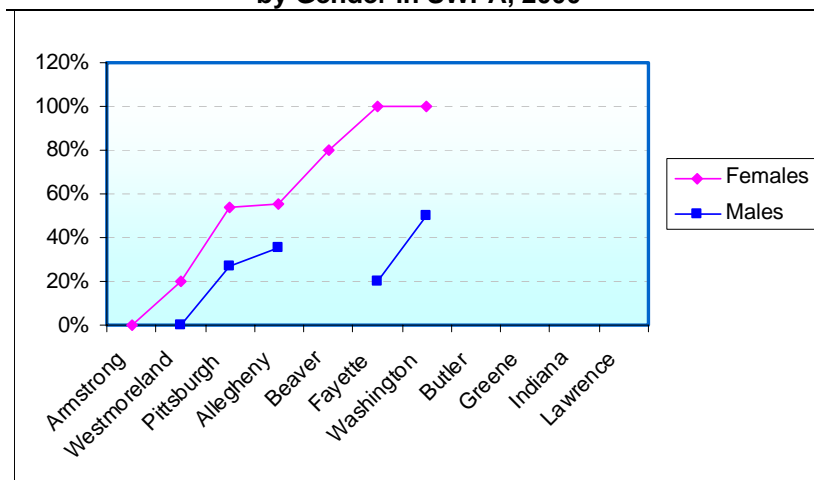


Table 29. Native Americans Age 65+ with a Disability in SWPA, 2000

County	Gender	Native Americans				
		65+ Total	65+ wad	% wad	Total NAM Pop	% 65+
Allegheny	M	62	22	35.5%	706	8.8%
	F	87	48	55.2%	785	11.1%
Armstrong	M	0	0	-	12	0.0%
	F	1	0	0.0%	34	2.9%
Beaver	M	0	0	-	73	0.0%
	F	10	8	80.0%	124	8.1%
Butler	M	0	0	-	56	0.0%
	F	0	0	-	86	0.0%
Fayette	M	15	3	20.0%	42	35.7%
	F	2	2	100.0%	89	2.2%
Greene	M	0	0	-	13	0.0%
	F	0	0	-	19	0.0%
Indiana	M	0	0	-	51	0.0%
	F	0	0	-	55	0.0%
Lawrence	M	0	0	-	47	0.0%
	F	0	0	-	65	0.0%
Washington	M	8	4	50.0%	126	6.3%
	F	1	1	100.0%	93	1.1%
Westmoreland	M	14	0	0.0%	293	4.8%
	F	10	2	20.0%	158	6.3%
Pittsburgh	M	26	7	26.9%	222	11.7%
	F	54	29	53.7%	335	16.1%
SWPA Total	M	99	29	29.3%	1419	7.0%
	F	111	61	55.0%	1508	7.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Summary

Figure 34, below, shows the senior population as a percent of the total population (5 years old and over) as well as the senior population with a disability as a percent of the total senior population of each ethnic group. In every ethnic group, females make up a majority within the senior population. Senior females also report higher rates of disabilities than males, except for the Hispanic and Asian American populations. This difference between genders is small for the NHW, African American, and, Hispanic populations but is wider for the other two groups, particularly among Native Americans. This wide difference, however, might be the result of a small Native American senior population (see Table 30).

Figure 34. Percent of Population 65+ with Disabilities by Gender and Race in SWPA, 2000

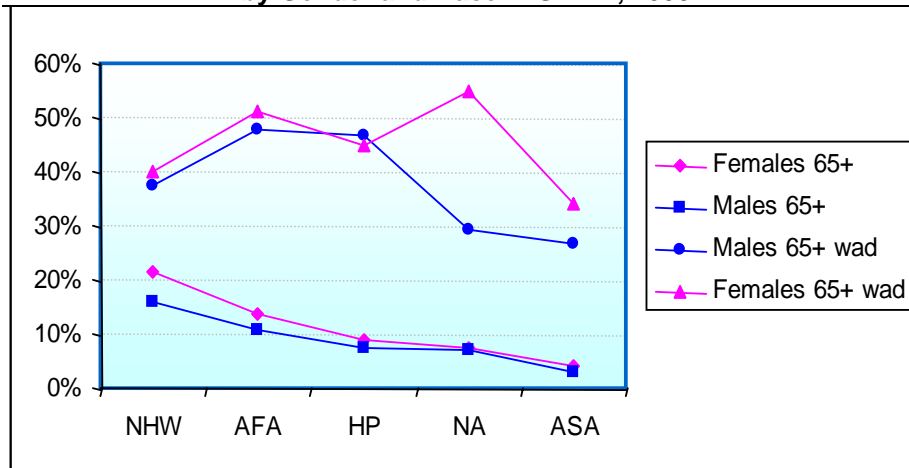


Table 30. Senior Population with a Disability by Gender and Race/Ethnicity in SWPA, 2000

Ethnicity	Gender	Total Pop	65+	% 65+	65+ wad	% wad
NHW	M	1066779	170033	15.9%	63451	37.3%
	F	1167394	250940	21.5%	99977	39.8%
AFA	M	75880	8021	10.6%	3833	47.8%
	F	96138	13229	13.8%	6775	51.2%
ASA	M	12218	362	3.0%	96	26.5%
	F	12163	517	4.3%	177	34.2%
HP	M	7993	589	7.4%	275	46.7%
	F	8521	745	8.7%	333	44.7%
NA	M	1419	99	7.0%	29	29.3%
	F	1508	111	7.4%	61	55.0%
SWPA	M	1164289	179104	15.4%	67684	37.8%
	F	1285724	265542	20.7%	107323	40.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

The senior population in the city of Pittsburgh has a distribution slightly different from that of the whole SWPA region. Figure 35 shows that senior females continue to comprise a higher percentage of the total population than do senior males (19.8% vs 14.0%). However, Hispanic senior males have higher rates of disabilities than females (Table 31). Even so, senior females in general have higher rates of disability than males (44.8% vs 42.5%).

Figure 35. Percent of Population 65+ with Disabilities by Gender and Race in Pittsburgh, 2000

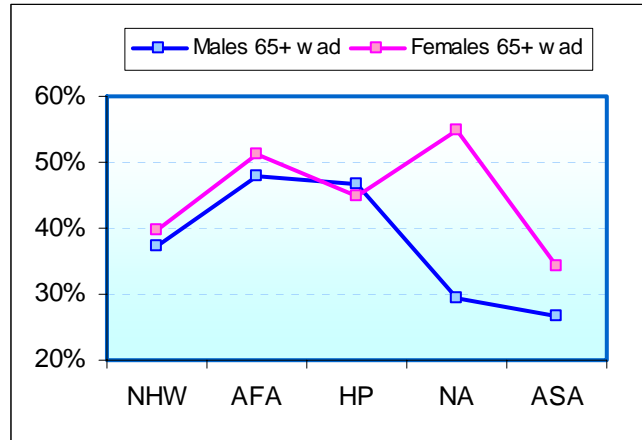


Table 31. Senior Population with a Disability by Gender and Race/Ethnicity in Pittsburgh, 2000

Pittsburgh	Gender	Pop. 5+	65+	% 65+	65+ wad	% wad
NHW	M	100545	15780	15.7%	6390	40.5%
	F	110458	25014	22.6%	10655	42.6%
AFA	M	33679	3840	11.4%	1929	50.2%
	F	44958	6628	14.7%	3574	53.9%
HP	M	2093	120	5.7%	69	57.5%
	F	1925	158	8.2%	39	24.7%
NA	M	222	26	11.7%	7	26.9%
	F	335	54	16.1%	29	53.7%
ASA	M	4610	61	1.3%	22	36.1%
	F	3892	108	2.8%	19	17.6%
Total	M	141149	19827	14.0%	8417	42.5%
	F	161568	31962	19.8%	14316	44.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

The overall picture for the entire population 5 and over is depicted in Table 32 and Figure 36, which show Native (27.2%) and African Americans (24.8%) as the ethnic groups with higher rates of incidence of disability than non-Hispanic whites (18.2%), and Hispanics (16.7%) and Asian Americans (8.9%) as the ethnic groups with a lower incidence than whites.

Table 32. Population 5 Years and Over with Disabilities, by Race

	Total	wad	% wad	% race
NHW	2234173	406236	18.2%	89.4
AFA	172018	42600	24.8%	9.4
HLA	16514	2750	16.7%	0.6
ASA	24381	2175	8.9%	0.5
NAM	2927	797	27.2%	0.2
Total	2450013	454558	18.6%	100

Figure 36. Percent of Population 5 and Over with Disabilities, by Race

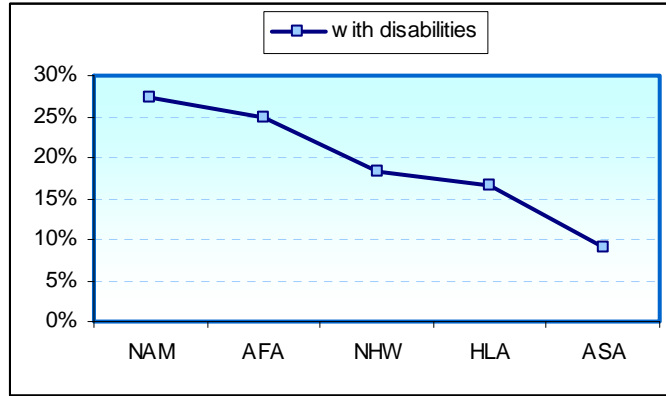


Table 33, below, reports the total number of people age 5 and over with disabilities by race/ethnicity and by County. Note that counties with the highest incidence vary from race to race (percentages in bold).

Table 33. Number and Percent of Population 5 Years and Older with Disabilities in SWPA, by Race/Ethnicity

Population and Over	5	NHW			AFA			ASA			HLA			NAM		
		total	wad	% wad	total	wad	% wad	total	wad	% wad	total	wad	% wad	total	wad	% wad
Allegheny		1006817	172767	17.2%	140243	34969	24.9%	19500	1672	8.6%	10317	1599	15.5%	1491	384	25.8%
Armstrong		66652	13338	20.0%	615	152	24.7%	195	65	33.3%	189	38	20.1%	46	27	58.7%
Beaver		156819	28521	18.2%	9425	2185	23.2%	416	62	14.9%	1193	154	12.9%	197	70	35.5%
Butler		156325	23886	15.3%	913	105	11.5%	882	62	7.0%	1018	115	11.3%	142	39	27.5%
Fayette		132535	32998	24.9%	4574	1211	26.5%	263	9	3.4%	375	123	32.8%	131	27	20.6%
Greene		35254	7885	22.4%	228	52	22.8%	69	3	4.3%	194	62	32.0%	32	14	43.8%
Indiana		81635	15013	18.4%	1423	221	15.5%	627	68	10.8%	444	126	28.4%	106	34	32.1%
Lawrence		83391	16061	19.3%	2972	660	22.2%	265	35	13.2%	380	75	19.7%	112	53	47.3%
Washington		180415	35100	19.5%	5974	1723	28.8%	571	52	9.1%	815	162	19.9%	219	48	21.9%
Westmoreland		334330	60667	18.1%	5651	1322	23.4%	1593	147	9.2%	1589	296	18.6%	451	101	22.4%
Pittsburgh		211003	41434	19.6%	78637	21178	26.9%	8502	749	8.8%	4018	685	17.0%	557	142	25.5%
SWPA Total		2234173	406236	18.2%	172018	42600	24.8%	24381	2175	8.9%	16514	2750	16.7%	2927	797	27.2%

TYPES OF DISABILITY AND NUMBER OF DISABILITIES PER PERSON WITH DISABILITIES⁹

The 2000 Census includes data on the different types of disabilities found in the general population. These types of disability are: *sensory*, *physical*, *mental*, *self-care*, *going-outside-the-home*, and *employment* disability.¹⁰ While the prior sections examined data on people reporting a disability (any of the six or combination of), this section examines the particular types of disabilities reported by residents of the SWPA region. It should also be noted that a person can have more than one disability type, therefore limiting to a greater degree the abilities of the person and increasing the number of needs and services required.

Beginning with the analysis of all six disability types, Figure 37 shows the number of total disabilities tallied for the population 5 years and older in the region. The total for the region (sum of the 10 counties) equals 837,665. Considering the total number of persons with a disability in the region (459,296), it turns out that these individuals have, on average, 1.82 disabilities per person. However, as Table 34 depicts, the total number of disabilities tallied (TDT) are not distributed evenly among the total population but rather concentrates in the age groups 16-64 (56%) and 65 and over (41%). This is not only the result of the larger size of the last two age groups but also the result of age itself.

⁹ The calculations in this section are based on the population 5 years and over with disabilities and from Tables P41 and PCT67 of the 2000 Census.

¹⁰ Appendix A (Definitions of Subject Characteristics) of the Summary File 3, a 2000 Census of Population and Housing Technical Documentation (issued September 2003), defines the different types of disability in the following way:

“The data on disability status were derived from answers to long-form questionnaire Items 16 and 17. Item 16 was a two-part question that asked about the existence of the following long-lasting conditions: (a) blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment (**sensory disability**) and (b) a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying (**physical disability**). Item 16 was asked of a sample of the population 5 years old and over.

Item 17 was a four-part question that asked if the individual had a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more that made it difficult to perform certain activities. The four activity categories were: (a) learning, remembering, or concentrating (**mental disability**); (b) dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home (**self-care disability**); (c) going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor’s office (**going outside the home disability**); and (d) working at a job or business (**employment disability**). Categories 17a and 17b were asked of a sample of the population 5 years old and over; 17c and 17d were asked of a sample of the population 16 years old and over.

For data products that use the items individually, the following terms are used: sensory disability for 16a, physical disability for 16b, mental disability for 17a, self-care disability for 17b, going outside the home disability for 17c, and employment disability for 17d. For data products that use a disability status indicator, individuals were classified as having a disability if any of the following three conditions were true: (1) they were 5 years old and over and had a response of “yes” to a sensory, physical, mental or self-care disability; (2) they were 16 years old and over and had a response of “yes” to going outside the home disability; or (3) they were 16 to 64 years old and had a response of “yes” to employment disability.” (B7-B8).

For more information on disabilities: <http://www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/c2kbr-17.pdf>

Table 34. Total Disabilities Tallied by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

Geography	5 Years Old and Over	5 to 15		16 to 64		65 and over	
		TDT	%	TDT	%	TDT	%
Allegheny	387020	11604	3.0%	212786	55.0%	162630	42.0%
Armstrong	25506	713	2.8%	15010	58.8%	9783	38.4%
Beaver	57711	1801	3.1%	32266	55.9%	23644	41.0%
Butler	44173	1617	3.7%	25078	56.8%	17478	39.6%
Fayette	65486	2257	3.4%	39334	60.1%	23895	36.5%
Greene	15811	503	3.2%	9785	61.9%	5523	34.9%
Indiana	28906	836	2.9%	16997	58.8%	11073	38.3%
Lawrence	30363	1017	3.3%	17237	56.8%	12109	39.9%
Washington	67650	1964	2.9%	38642	57.1%	27044	40.0%
Westmoreland	115039	3783	3.3%	62144	54.0%	49112	42.7%
Pittsburgh	119711	3436	2.9%	70974	59.3%	45301	37.8%
Region Total	837665	26095	3.1%	469279	56.0%	342291	40.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Age is not only associated with the percent of individuals having a disability (WAD) but also with the average number of disabilities per person with disabilities (AD/P). Note, however, that while the percent of people with a disability varies widely between the 16-64 and 65 and over groups, the average number of disabilities per person (AD/P) is not very different between the two, about 1.8 and 1.9, respectively (see Table 35 below).

The explanation for the similar average number of disabilities between those two age groups is that the age group 16-64 includes six different types of disabilities, instead of five for the age group 65 and over. Furthermore, the sixth type of disability in the age group 16 to 64 (employment disability) represents the highest rate of occurrence (see Figure 37), thus adding considerably to the average, compared to that of the age group 65 and over (Figure 38). In fact, around 60 percent of the population with a disability reported having an *employment* disability.

Figure 37. Types of Disabilities Among Persons Age 16-64 With a Disability in SWPA, 2000

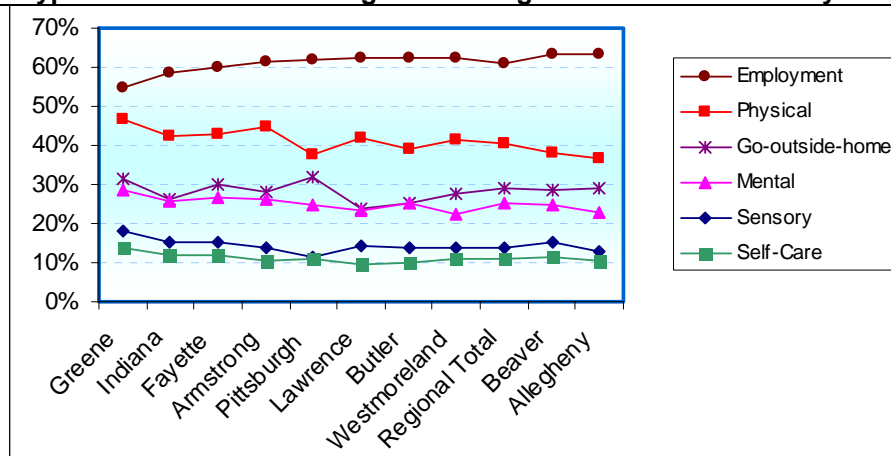
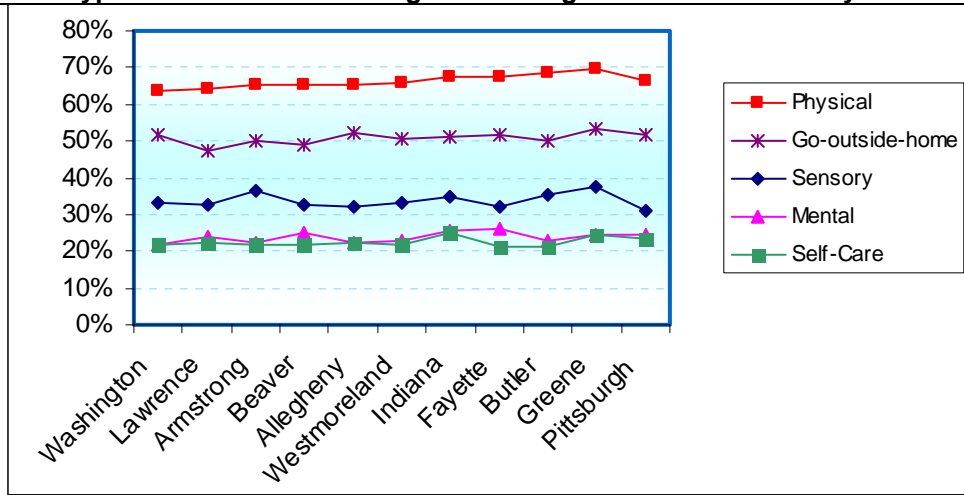


Figure 38. Types of Disabilities Among Persons Age 65+ With a Disability in SWPA, 2000



It is important to keep in mind that a similar average number of disability types does not mean that these two groups also have similar percentages of people with disability. The percent of the population that have a disability is on average 16.0 and 39.4 percent for the age groups 16-64 and 65 and over, respectively. If *employment* disability were dropped from the age group 16-64, some interesting results can be observed (see Figure 39 below). First, both groups have very similar percentages of the *physical*, *go-outside-home*, and *self-care* disabilities. Nonetheless, as it can be expected, the percent of individuals with a *sensory* disability is higher in the 65 and over group than in the 16-64 group. Unexpectedly, however, the percent of individuals with a *mental* disability is higher in the 16-64 than in the 65 and over group (20.5% and 11.7%, respectively).

Figure 39. Types of Disabilities Among Persons Age 16-64 With a Disability, Except *Employment*, in SWPA, 2000

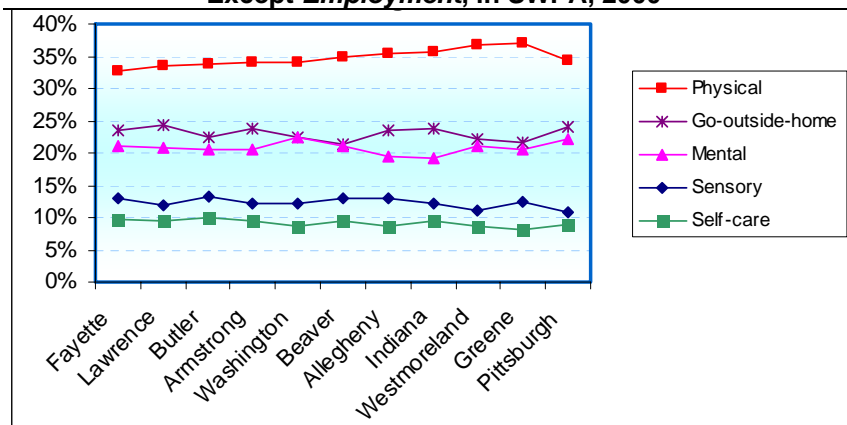


Table 35. Average Number of Disabilities per Person with Disabilities by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

County	5 Years Old and Over			5 to 15			16 to 64			65 and over		
	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P
Allegheny	214093	387020	1.8	9011	11604	1.3	121207	212786	1.8	83875	162630	1.9
Armstrong	13679	25506	1.9	560	713	1.3	8135	15010	1.8	4984	9783	2.0
Beaver	31412	57711	1.8	1450	1801	1.2	17760	32266	1.8	12202	23644	1.9
Butler	24406	44173	1.8	1294	1617	1.2	14284	25078	1.8	8828	17478	2.0
Fayette	34597	65486	1.9	1580	2257	1.4	21000	39334	1.9	12017	23895	2.0
Greene	8073	15811	2.0	373	503	1.3	5063	9785	1.9	2637	5523	2.1
Indiana	15532	28906	1.9	676	836	1.2	9424	16997	1.8	5432	11073	2.0
Lawrence	16994	30363	1.8	779	1017	1.3	9841	17237	1.8	6374	12109	1.9
Washington	37438	67650	1.8	1566	1964	1.3	21761	38642	1.8	14111	27044	1.9
Westmoreland	63072	115039	1.8	2978	3783	1.3	34761	62144	1.8	25333	49112	1.9
Pittsburgh	65477	119711	1.8	2796	3436	1.2	39725	70974	1.8	22956	45301	2.0
SWPA Totals	459296	837665	1.82	20267	26095	1.29	263236	469279	1.78	175793	342291	1.95

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Figure 40 and Figure 41 below, show the actual number of disabilities tallied by disability type for age groups 16-64 and 65 and over. The distribution across the region's counties is very similar for both groups. But, the total number of disabilities tallied is larger for the 16-64 age group.

Figure 40. Types and Total Number of Disabilities Tallied for Age 16 to 64 in SWPA, 2000

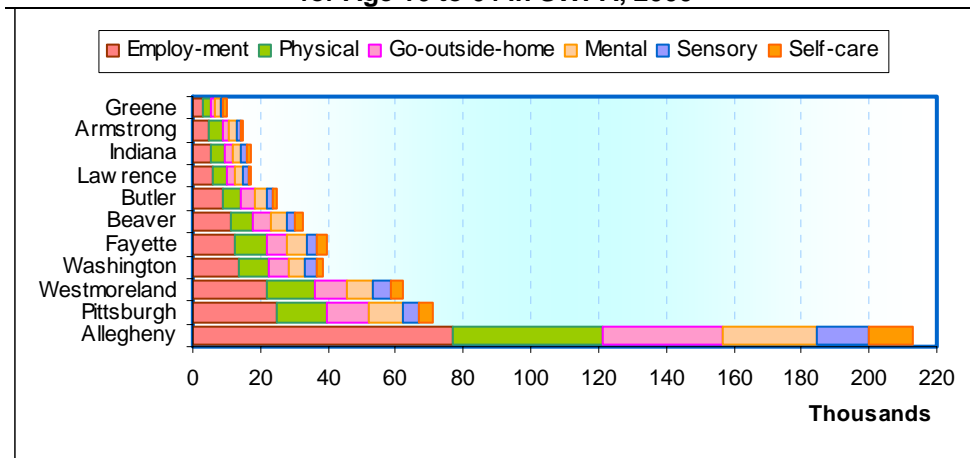


Figure 41. Types and Total Number of Disabilities Tallied for Ages 65 and Older in SWPA, 2000

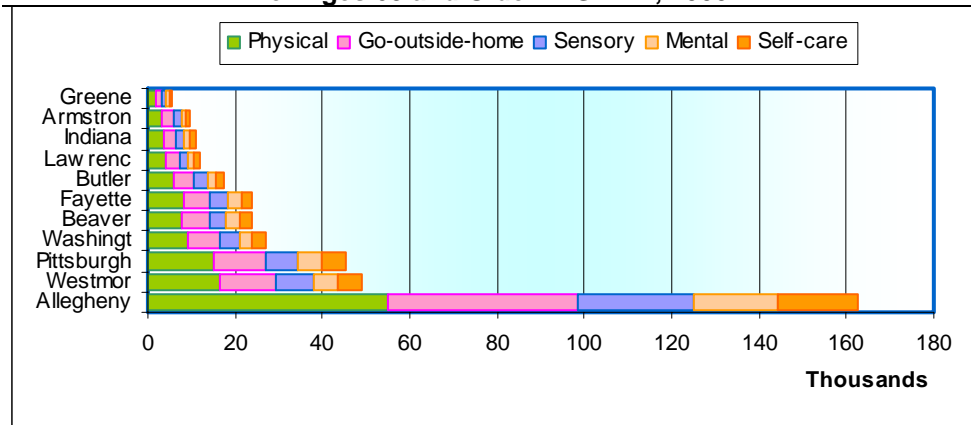


Table 36 and Table 37, below, depict the total number of individuals with a disability and the percent of that population that has a particular disability type for ages 16-64 and 65 and over. For example, for the age group 16-64, the most common disability type is *employment* (62.5%), while for the 65 and over the most common is *physical* (65.7%).¹¹

¹¹ The sum of percents for each county is greater than 100% since some individuals reported having more than one disability type.

Table 36. Incidence of Disability Types among the Population Age 16-64 in SWPA, 2000

Geography	Population 16 to 64 Years Old												
	Pop. with disability	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%	Go-outside-home	%	Employment	%
Allegheny	121207	15327	12.6%	44568	36.8%	27991	23.1%	12843	10.6%	35187	29.0%	76870	63.4%
Armstrong	8135	1115	13.7%	3639	44.7%	2112	26.0%	864	10.6%	2297	28.2%	4983	61.3%
Beaver	17760	2672	15.0%	6798	38.3%	4433	25.0%	2044	11.5%	5085	28.6%	11234	63.3%
Butler	14284	1972	13.8%	5548	38.8%	3625	25.4%	1423	10.0%	3620	25.3%	8890	62.2%
Fayette	21000	3228	15.4%	9020	43.0%	5555	26.5%	2548	12.1%	6340	30.2%	12643	60.2%
Greene	5063	908	17.9%	2355	46.5%	1450	28.6%	710	14.0%	1581	31.2%	2781	54.9%
Indiana	9424	1455	15.4%	3989	42.3%	2431	25.8%	1119	11.9%	2480	26.3%	5523	58.6%
Lawrence	9841	1399	14.2%	4122	41.9%	2312	23.5%	914	9.3%	2366	24.0%	6124	62.2%
Washington	21761	3166	14.5%	8653	39.8%	4889	22.5%	2175	10.0%	5873	27.0%	13886	63.8%
Westmoreland	34761	4882	14.0%	14423	41.5%	7813	22.5%	3795	10.9%	9584	27.6%	21647	62.3%
Pittsburgh	39725	4588	11.5%	14943	37.6%	9866	24.8%	4327	10.9%	12701	32.0%	24549	61.8%
Region Total	263236	36124	13.7%	103115	39.2%	62611	23.8%	28435	10.8%	74413	28.3%	164581	62.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 37. Incidence of Disability Types among the Population Age 65+ in SWPA, 2000

Geography	Population 65 Years Old and Over										
	Pop. with disability	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%	Go-outside-home	%
Allegheny	83875	26721	31.9%	54883	65.4%	18848	22.5%	18550	22.1%	43628	52.0%
Armstrong	4984	1829	36.7%	3251	65.2%	1123	22.5%	1077	21.6%	2503	50.2%
Beaver	12202	3965	32.5%	7967	65.3%	3027	24.8%	2676	21.9%	6009	49.2%
Butler	8828	3123	35.4%	6031	68.3%	2023	22.9%	1871	21.2%	4430	50.2%
Fayette	12017	3867	32.2%	8114	67.5%	3129	26.0%	2575	21.4%	6210	51.7%
Greene	2637	988	37.5%	1830	69.4%	650	24.6%	643	24.4%	1412	53.5%
Indiana	5432	1879	34.6%	3662	67.4%	1388	25.6%	1363	25.1%	2781	51.2%
Lawrence	6374	2076	32.6%	4085	64.1%	1517	23.8%	1415	22.2%	3016	47.3%
Washington	14111	4689	33.2%	8964	63.5%	3047	21.6%	3045	21.6%	7299	51.7%
Westmoreland	25333	8418	33.2%	16659	65.8%	5755	22.7%	5472	21.6%	12808	50.6%
Pittsburgh	22956	7142	31.1%	15270	66.5%	5669	24.7%	5312	23.1%	11908	51.9%
Region Total	175793	57555	32.7%	115446	65.7%	40507	23.0%	38687	22.0%	90096	51.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Figure 42 and Figure 43, and Table 38, below, show the same information for the age group 5-15. Perhaps the more salient feature is that between 80% and 90% of the children with a disability reported having a *mental* disability. When considering the percent for *mental* disabilities in age groups 16-64 and 65 and over, the resulting pattern is that *mental* disabilities represent a higher percent in the younger cohorts but decreases with age. The reason for this decrease, however, is the increase in the percent of the other disability types, particularly *physical* and *sensory*. *Self-care* disabilities tend to remain low in percentage across age groups. A last observation applying to all age groups is that all counties depict similar patterns, with very little variation.

Figure 42. Types of Disabilities Among Children Age 5-15 With a Disability in SWPA, 2000

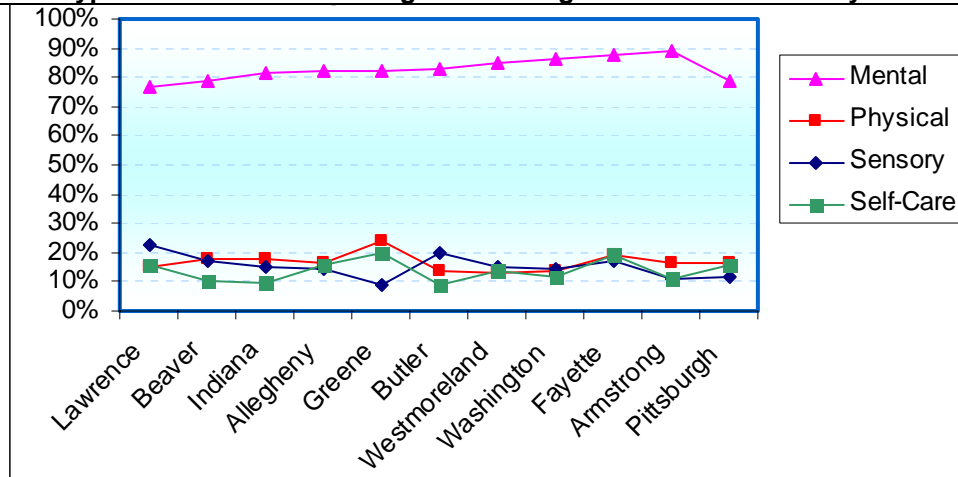


Figure 43. Types and Number of Disabilities Tallied for Age 5 to 15 in SWPA, 2000

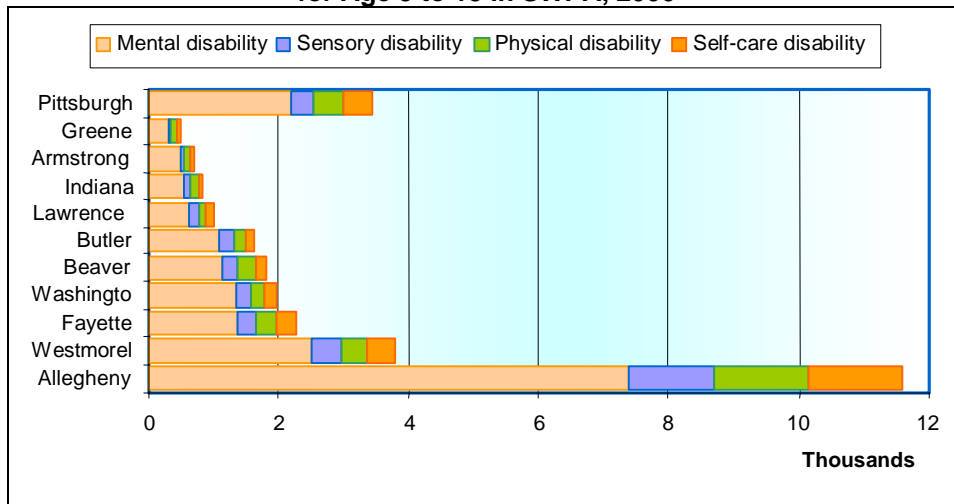


Table 38. Incidence of Disability Types among the Population Age 5 to 15 in SWPA, 2000

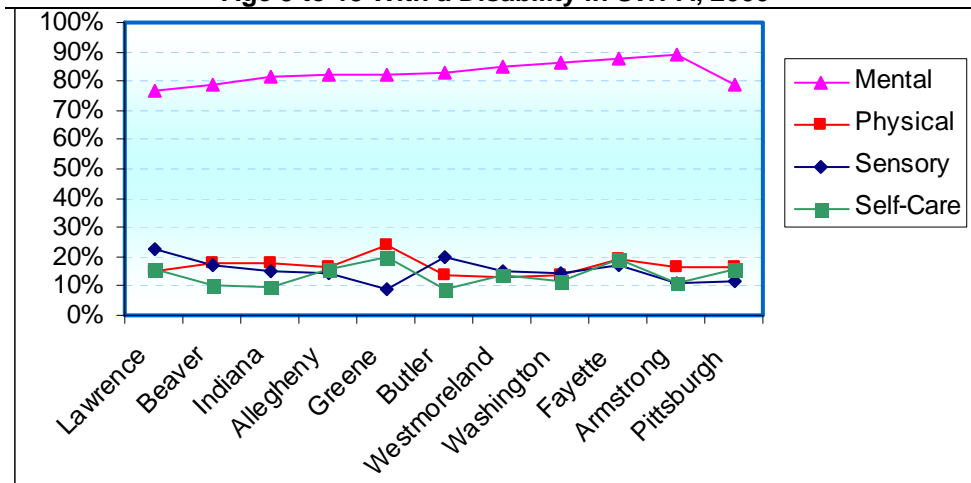
Geography	Population 5 to 15 Years Old								
	Total pop. with a disability	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%
Allegheny	9011	1322	14.7%	1463	16.2%	7385	82.0%	1434	15.9%
Armstrong	560	61	10.9%	91	16.3%	498	88.9%	63	11.3%
Beaver	1450	246	17.0%	263	18.1%	1144	78.9%	148	10.2%
Butler	1294	255	19.7%	176	13.6%	1070	82.7%	116	9.0%
Fayette	1580	266	16.8%	305	19.3%	1382	87.5%	304	19.2%
Greene	373	33	8.8%	89	23.9%	306	82.0%	75	20.1%
Indiana	676	103	15.2%	121	17.9%	549	81.2%	63	9.3%
Lawrence	779	175	22.5%	117	15.0%	600	77.0%	125	16.0%
Washington	1566	220	14.0%	213	13.6%	1349	86.1%	182	11.6%
Westmoreland	2978	456	15.3%	391	13.1%	2522	84.7%	414	13.9%
Pittsburgh	2796	329	11.8%	464	16.6%	2210	79.0%	433	15.5%
Region Total	20267	3137	15.5%	3229	15.9%	16805	82.9%	2924	14.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

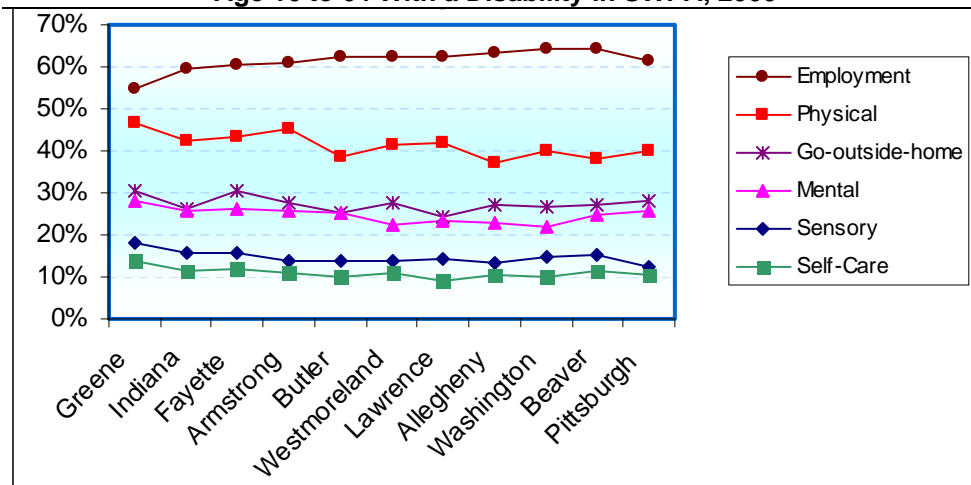
Non-Hispanic Whites

The distribution of the different types of disability among the NHW population is very similar to that of the total population. The reason is that 88% of the population with a disability is non-Hispanic white. Figure 34 to Figure 46, below, display a pattern of distribution of the disability types across the age groups that is very similar to the one examined above for the whole population. Therefore, these patterns will not be discussed here again.

**Figure 44. Types of Disabilities for Non-Hispanic Whites
Age 5 to 15 With a Disability in SWPA, 2000**



**Figure 45. Types of Disabilities for Non-Hispanic Whites
Age 16 to 64 With a Disability in SWPA, 2000**



**Figure 46. Types of Disabilities for Non-Hispanic Whites
Age 65 and Older With a Disability in SWPA, 2000**

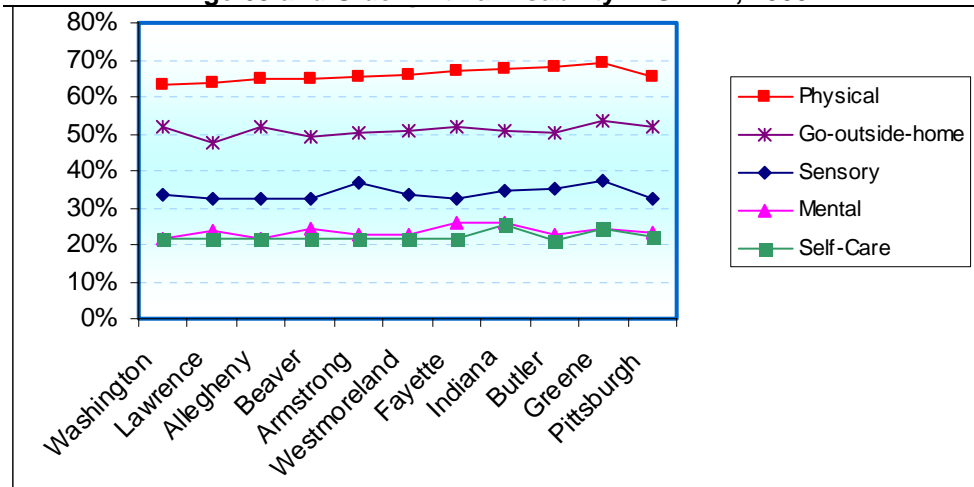


Figure 47, below, indicates the average number of disability types tallied for the NHW population. Again, since the NHW population represent a very high percent of the total population, the pattern and averages for this racial group is also very similar to that of the total population. Perhaps, the only salient feature is the high average for children age 5-15 in Fayette and Greene counties. Table 39 to Table 42, below, indicate the actual number of individuals reporting each type of disability tallied as well as the average number of disability types.

**Figure 47. Average Number of Disabilities per Non-Hispanic White with Disabilities
by Age Group in SWPA, 2000**

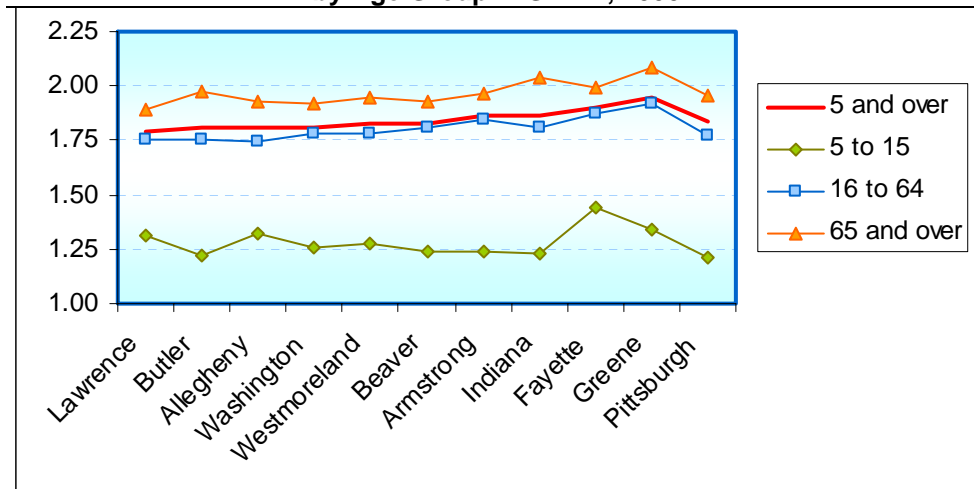


Table 39. Disability Types among Non-Hispanic Whites Age 5 to 15 in SWPA, 2000

NHW	5 to 15 years								
	Total pop. Wad	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%
Allegheny	5929	984	16.6%	945	15.9%	4935	83.2%	957	16.1%
Armstrong	550	61	11.1%	81	14.7%	488	88.7%	53	9.6%
Beaver	1236	211	17.1%	209	16.9%	990	80.1%	126	10.2%
Butler	1224	223	18.2%	152	12.4%	1014	82.8%	100	8.2%
Fayette	1491	249	16.7%	297	19.9%	1303	87.4%	304	20.4%
Greene	355	26	7.3%	87	24.5%	295	83.1%	69	19.4%
Indiana	638	100	15.7%	116	18.2%	516	80.9%	52	8.2%
Lawrence	678	157	23.2%	102	15.0%	522	77.0%	106	15.6%
Washington	1392	199	14.3%	183	13.1%	1187	85.3%	177	12.7%
Westmoreland	2754	436	15.8%	368	13.4%	2322	84.3%	397	14.4%
Pittsburgh	1114	119	10.7%	167	15.0%	937	84.1%	130	11.7%
Regional Totals	16247	2646	16.3%	2540	15.6%	13572	83.5%	2341	14.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 40. Disability Types among Non-Hispanic Whites Age 16 to 64 in SWPA, 2000

NHW	16 to 64 years												
	Total pop. wad	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%	Go-outside-home	%	Employment	%
Allegheny	92599	12277	13.3%	34531	37.3%	21375	23.1%	9610	10.4%	25166	27.2%	58789	63.5%
Armstrong	7854	1072	13.6%	3566	45.4%	2038	25.9%	848	10.8%	2153	27.4%	4802	61.1%
Beaver	15845	2385	15.1%	6007	37.9%	3897	24.6%	1803	11.4%	4324	27.3%	10220	64.5%
Butler	13896	1923	13.8%	5372	38.7%	3525	25.4%	1372	9.9%	3524	25.4%	8649	62.2%
Fayette	19903	3085	15.5%	8626	43.3%	5241	26.3%	2387	12.0%	6020	30.2%	12004	60.3%
Greene	4921	891	18.1%	2288	46.5%	1389	28.2%	679	13.8%	1508	30.6%	2699	54.8%
Indiana	9039	1421	15.7%	3835	42.4%	2310	25.6%	1051	11.6%	2351	26.0%	5385	59.6%
Lawrence	9230	1306	14.1%	3861	41.8%	2151	23.3%	840	9.1%	2257	24.5%	5770	62.5%
Washington	20160	2981	14.8%	8107	40.2%	4460	22.1%	2007	10.0%	5424	26.9%	12918	64.1%
Westmoreland	33114	4646	14.0%	13738	41.5%	7350	22.2%	3615	10.9%	9115	27.5%	20629	62.3%
Pittsburgh	23275	2895	12.4%	9259	39.8%	5986	25.7%	2430	10.4%	6508	28.0%	14261	61.3%
Region Total	226561	31987	14.1%	89931	39.7%	53736	23.7%	24212	10.7%	61842	27.3%	141865	62.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 41. Disability Types among Non-Hispanic Whites Age 65+ in SWPA, 2000

NHW	65 years and over										
	Total pop. wad	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%	Go-outside-home	%
Allegheny	74239	24208	32.6%	48238	65.0%	16200	21.8%	16203	21.8%	38508	51.9%
Armstrong	4934	1818	36.8%	3225	65.4%	1107	22.4%	1063	21.5%	2480	50.3%
Beaver	11440	3705	32.4%	7434	65.0%	2759	24.1%	2492	21.8%	5655	49.4%
Butler	8766	3092	35.3%	5975	68.2%	1999	22.8%	1854	21.1%	4400	50.2%
Fayette	11604	3742	32.2%	7798	67.2%	3041	26.2%	2508	21.6%	5995	51.7%
Greene	2609	975	37.4%	1804	69.1%	629	24.1%	631	24.2%	1397	53.5%
Indiana	5336	1849	34.7%	3598	67.4%	1375	25.8%	1352	25.3%	2721	51.0%
Lawrence	6153	2003	32.6%	3921	63.7%	1468	23.9%	1333	21.7%	2914	47.4%
Washington	13548	4555	33.6%	8591	63.4%	2909	21.5%	2916	21.5%	7014	51.8%
Westmoreland	24799	8276	33.4%	16343	65.9%	5651	22.8%	5336	21.5%	12557	50.6%
Pittsburgh	17045	5569	32.7%	11139	65.4%	3952	23.2%	3800	22.3%	8807	51.7%
Regional Totals	163428	54223	33.2%	106927	65.4%	37138	22.7%	35688	21.8%	83641	51.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 42. Total and Average Number of Disabilities Tallied among Non-Hispanic Whites by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

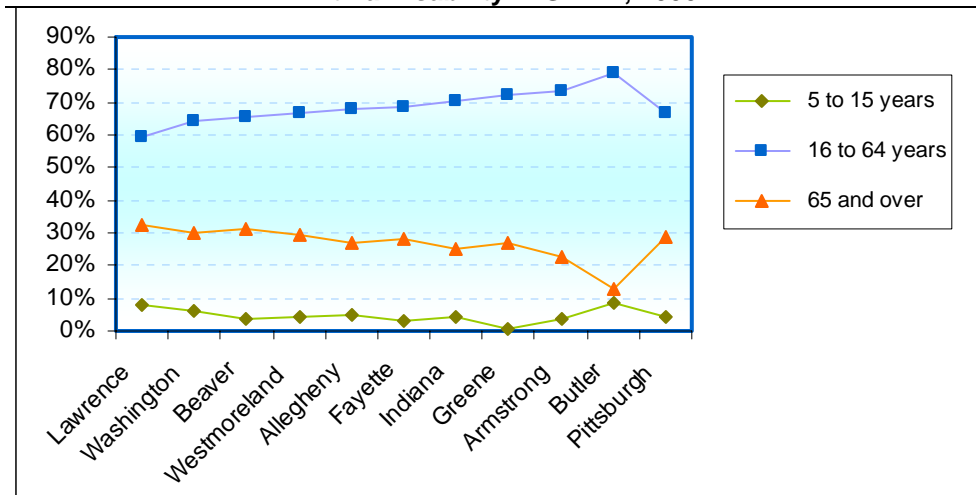
NHW	5 and over			5 to 15			16 to 64			65 and over		
	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P
Allegheny	172767	312926	1.81	5929	7821	1.32	92599	161748	1.75	74239	143357	1.93
Armstrong	13338	24855	1.86	550	683	1.24	7854	14479	1.84	4934	9693	1.96
Beaver	28521	52217	1.83	1236	1536	1.24	15845	28636	1.81	11440	22045	1.93
Butler	23886	43174	1.81	1224	1489	1.22	13896	24365	1.75	8766	17320	1.98
Fayette	32998	62600	1.9	1491	2153	1.44	19903	37363	1.88	11604	23084	1.99
Greene	7885	15367	1.95	355	477	1.34	4921	9454	1.92	2609	5436	2.08
Indiana	15013	28032	1.87	638	784	1.23	9039	16353	1.81	5336	10895	2.04
Lawrence	16061	28711	1.79	678	887	1.31	9230	16185	1.75	6153	11639	1.89
Washington	35100	63628	1.81	1392	1746	1.25	20160	35897	1.78	13548	25985	1.92
Westmoreland	60667	110779	1.83	2754	3523	1.28	33114	59093	1.78	24799	48163	1.94
Pittsburgh	41434	75959	1.83	1114	1353	1.21	23275	41339	1.78	17045	33267	1.95
Region Total	406236	742289	1.83	16247	21099	1.3	226561	403573	1.78	163428	317617	1.94

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

African Americans

The African American population with a disability represents only 9.3 percent of the total population with a disability. Furthermore, the African American population is distributed irregularly across the SWPA region, with some counties containing very small African American populations. For these reasons, the distribution of the different types of disabilities tallied is displayed in a single figure (Figure 48), as will be the case with the rest of the minority groups.

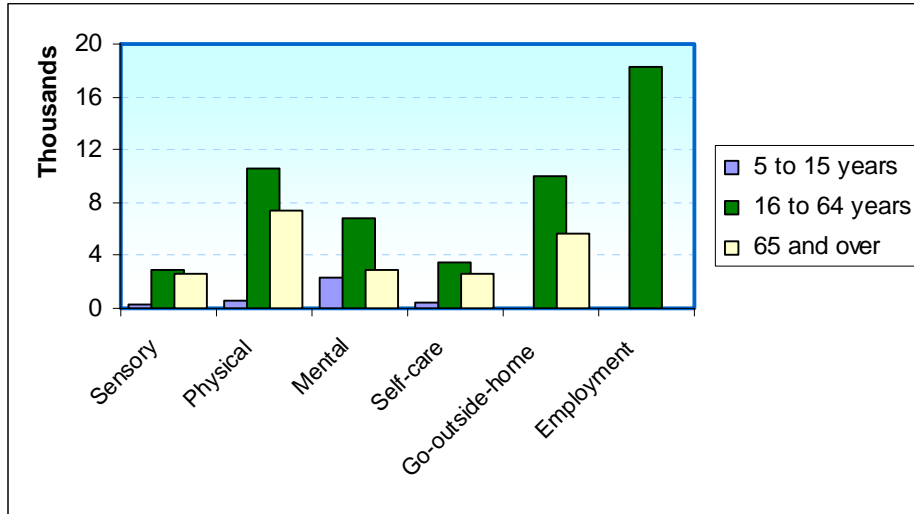
Figure 48. Age Group Distribution of African Americans With a Disability in SWPA, 2000



The Figure above shows that, among the African American population, between 60 and 80% of the disabilities tallied are reported by individuals in the 16 to 64 age group. Again, the main reason for this is the high proportion of African American individuals who reported “employment” disabilities (see Table 43), which was tallied only for the age group 16-64.

Figure 49 below shows the number of reported cases for each type of disability by age group. As mentioned above, *employment* disability is the one reported the most by African American individuals age 16 to 64. In second place, are *physical* and *go-outside-home*, which become the most common disabilities for the age group 65 and over. The age group 5 to 15 shows the same pattern as that of the NHW population: the most common type of disability reported was *mental*.

Figure 49. Types of Disabilities among African Americans by Age Group in SWPA, 2000



As for geographic distribution, Figure 50 shows that most of the African American population with a disability (like the total African American population) is concentrated in Allegheny County, and particularly in the city of Pittsburgh.

Figure 50. Number of Disabilities Among African Americans by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

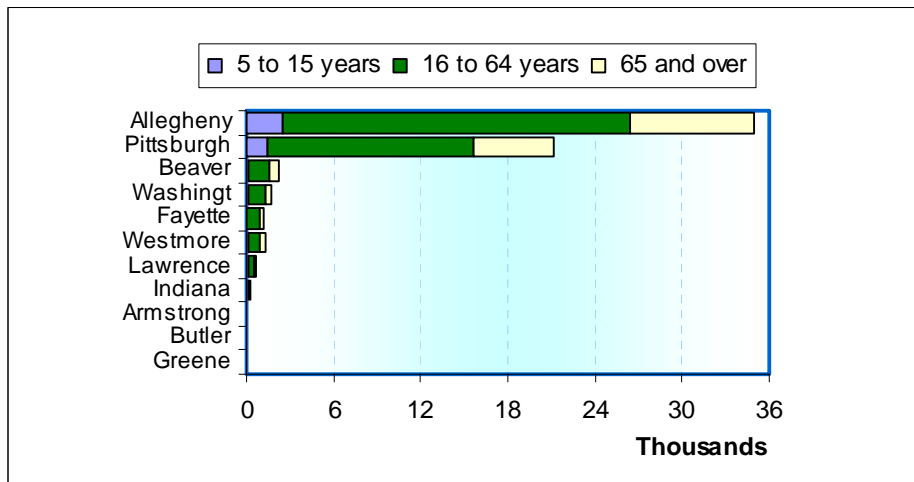


Figure 51, below, shows the average number of disability types by age group. The African American population shows a more irregular distribution than the NHW population. This is in part due to the small number of cases, as in Indiana and Armstrong (see Table 43 to Table 46). However, Greene County does not have a small number of cases and still depicts a high average for the groups above 16 years old. A last observation is that the range for the whole African American population is 1.50 in Indiana County to 2.50 in Greene County, double the range of the NHW population.

Figure 51. Average Number of Disabilities Per Person with a Disability in the African American Population by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

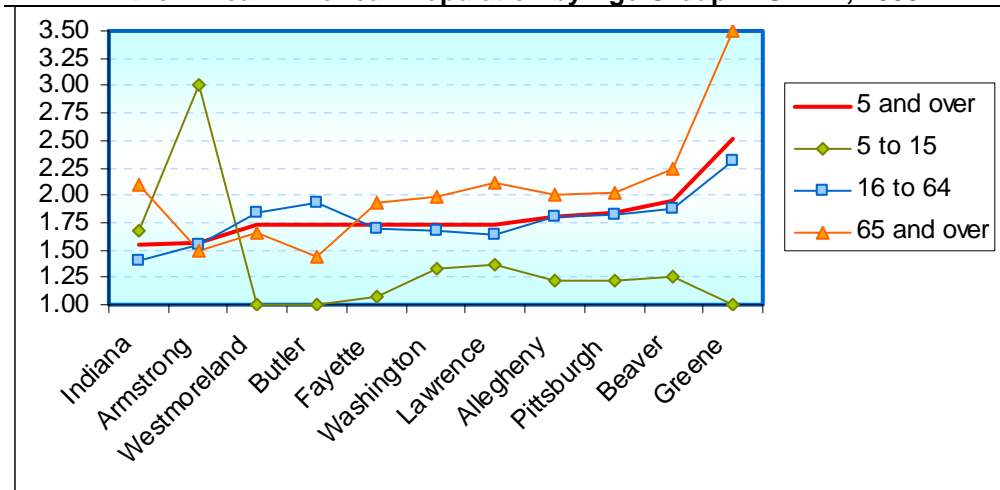


Table 43. Disability Types among African Americans Age 5 to 15 in SWPA, 2000

AFA	5 to 15 years								
	Total pop. wad	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%
Allegheny	2447	244	10.0%	437	17.9%	1896	77.5%	409	16.7%
Armstrong	3	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	3	100.0%	3	100.0%
Beaver	118	13	11.0%	48	40.7%	77	65.3%	11	9.3%
Butler	15	6	40.0%	0	0.0%	9	60.0%	0	0.0%
Fayette	62	7	11.3%	5	8.1%	55	88.7%	0	0.0%
Greene	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Indiana	9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	100.0%	6	66.7%
Lawrence	67	8	11.9%	15	22.4%	54	80.6%	15	22.4%
Washington	137	21	15.3%	30	21.9%	125	91.2%	5	3.6%
Westmoreland	100	7	7.0%	9	9.0%	80	80.0%	4	4.0%
Pittsburgh	1438	173	12.0%	255	17.7%	1049	72.9%	268	18.6%
Region Totals	2959	306	10.3%	547	18.5%	2309	78.0%	453	15.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 44. Disability Types among African Americans Age 16 to 64 in SWPA, 2000

AFA	16 to 64 years												
	Total wad	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%	Go-outside-home	%	Employment	%
Allegheny	23937	2351	9.8%	8631	36.1%	5581	23.3%	2867	12.0%	8502	35.5%	15279	63.8%
Armstrong	113	24	21.2%	32	28.3%	19	16.8%	0	0.0%	43	38.1%	56	49.6%
Beaver	1475	196	13.3%	587	39.8%	382	25.9%	186	12.6%	603	40.9%	819	55.5%
Butler	74	17	23.0%	37	50.0%	20	27.0%	15	20.3%	15	20.3%	39	52.7%
Fayette	840	83	9.9%	257	30.6%	236	28.1%	129	15.4%	232	27.6%	490	58.3%
Greene	41	7	17.1%	29	70.7%	10	24.4%	7	17.1%	18	43.9%	24	58.5%
Indiana	171	5	2.9%	60	35.1%	49	28.7%	39	22.8%	23	13.5%	64	37.4%
Lawrence	417	47	11.3%	190	45.6%	80	19.2%	49	11.8%	58	13.9%	258	61.9%
Washington	1141	104	9.1%	404	35.4%	293	25.7%	126	11.0%	288	25.2%	696	61.0%
Westmoreland	824	108	13.1%	339	41.1%	200	24.3%	86	10.4%	252	30.6%	529	64.2%
Pittsburgh	14237	1343	9.4%	5067	35.6%	3320	23.3%	1720	12.1%	5471	38.4%	8999	63.2%
Region Total	29033	2942	10.1%	10566	36.4%	6870	23.7%	3504	12.1%	10034	34.6%	18254	62.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 45. Disability Types among African Americans Age 65+ in SWPA, 2000

AFA	65 and over										
	Total wad	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%	Go-outside-home	%
Allegheny	8585	2139	24.9%	5966	69.5%	2384	27.8%	2053	23.9%	4592	53.5%
Armstrong	36	0	0.0%	19	52.8%	12	33.3%	8	22.2%	15	41.7%
Beaver	592	206	34.8%	436	73.6%	228	38.5%	168	28.4%	285	48.1%
Butler	16	0	0.0%	16	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	43.8%
Fayette	309	88	28.5%	256	82.8%	58	18.8%	44	14.2%	148	47.9%
Greene	10	2	20.0%	10	100.0%	8	80.0%	8	80.0%	7	70.0%
Indiana	41	5	12.2%	41	100.0%	5	12.2%	5	12.2%	30	73.2%
Lawrence	176	56	31.8%	128	72.7%	31	17.6%	64	36.4%	92	52.3%
Washington	445	80	18.0%	328	73.7%	122	27.4%	115	25.8%	239	53.7%
Westmoreland	398	84	21.1%	210	52.8%	68	17.1%	93	23.4%	207	52.0%
Pittsburgh	5503	1417	25.7%	3887	70.6%	1636	29.7%	1355	24.6%	2880	52.3%
Region Totals	10608	2660	25.1%	7410	69.9%	2916	27.5%	2558	24.1%	5622	53.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 46. Total and Average Number of Disabilities Tallied among African Americans by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

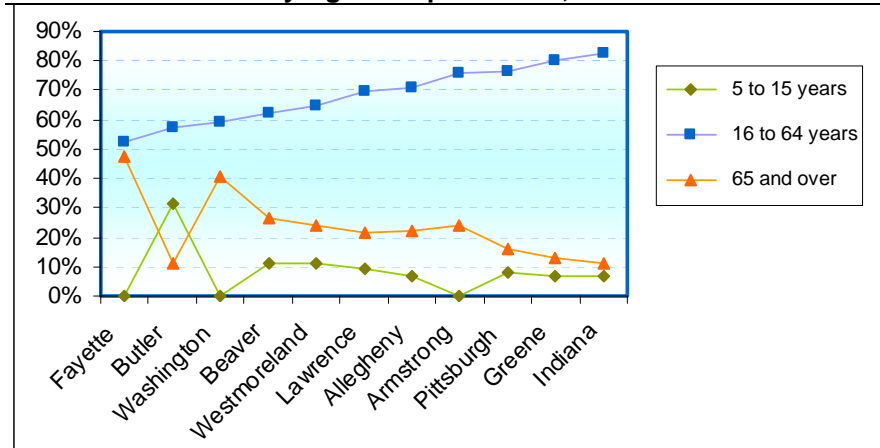
AFA	5 and over			5 to 15			16 to 64			65 and over		
	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P
Allegheny	34969	63331	1.81	2447	2986	1.22	23937	43211	1.81	8585	17134	2
Armstrong	152	237	1.56	3	9	3	113	174	1.54	36	54	1.5
Beaver	2185	4245	1.94	118	149	1.26	1475	2773	1.88	592	1323	2.23
Butler	105	181	1.72	15	15	1	74	143	1.93	16	23	1.44
Fayette	1211	2088	1.72	62	67	1.08	840	1427	1.7	309	594	1.92
Greene	52	131	2.52	1	1	1	41	95	2.32	10	35	3.5
Indiana	221	341	1.54	9	15	1.67	171	240	1.4	41	86	2.1
Lawrence	660	1145	1.73	67	92	1.37	417	682	1.64	176	371	2.11
Washington	1723	2976	1.73	137	181	1.32	1141	1911	1.67	445	884	1.99
Westmoreland	1322	2276	1.72	100	100	1	824	1514	1.84	398	662	1.66
Pittsburgh	21178	38840	1.83	1438	1745	1.21	14237	25920	1.82	5503	11175	2.03
Region Total	42600	76951	1.81	2959	3615	1.22	29033	52170	1.8	10608	21166	2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Hispanics/Latinos

The Hispanic/Latino population shows a more irregular distribution than the other two ethnic/racial groups examined above. The age group 16 to 64, for instance, ranges between a little more than 50% (Fayette) to more than 80% (Indiana) of the total disabilities tallied. In other words, more than 80% (in the case of Indiana) of the total number of disabilities tallied were reported by individuals in the age group 16 to 64.

Figure 52. Percent of Disabilities Tallied among Hispanics/Latinos by Age Group in SWPA, 2000



The distribution of the different types of disability tallied shows, however, the now familiar pattern: *mental* disabilities are more common in the 5 to 15 age group, *employment* in the 16 to 64 group, and *physical* in the 65 and over group. Nonetheless, the age group 16 to 64 also shows a high proportion of cases of *mental* and *go-outside* disabilities.

Figure 53. Types of Disabilities among Hispanics/Latinos in SWPA, 2000

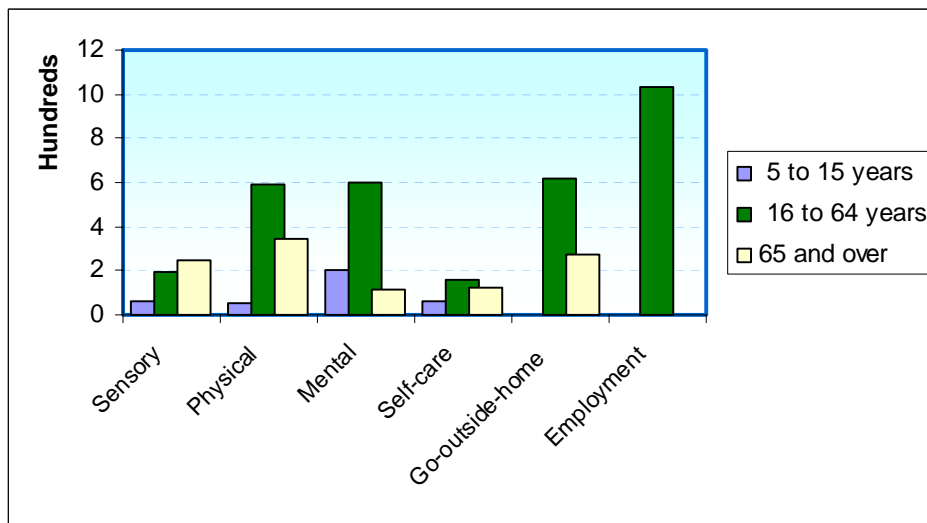


Figure 54. Total Number of Disabilities among Hispanics/Latinos, by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

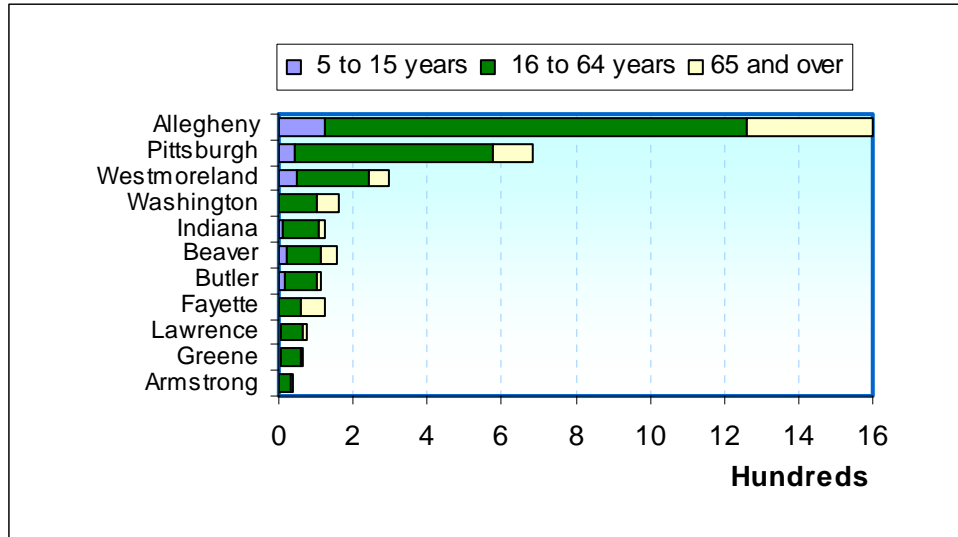
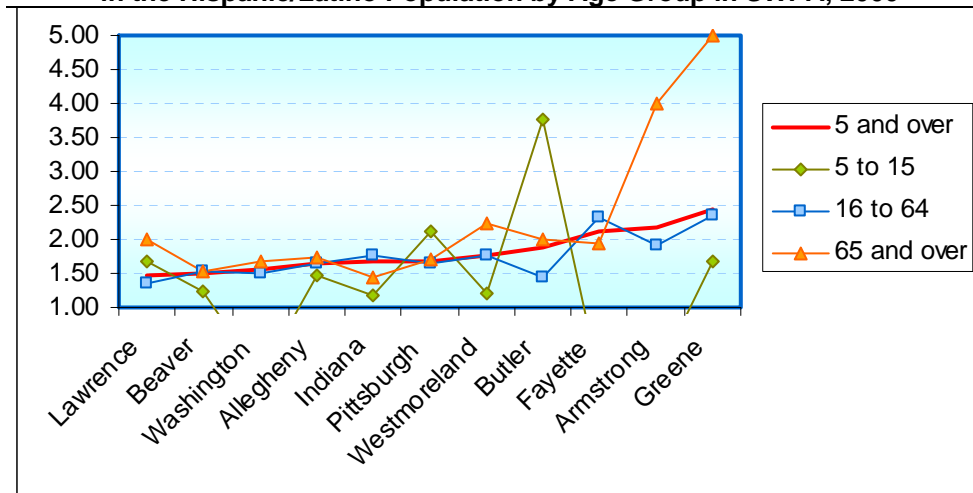


Figure 54 above shows that most Hispanics/Latinos reporting disabilities reside in Allegheny County. This chart also shows that Butler County, contrary to the general trend, reports a number of disabilities tallied for the age group 5 to 15 that is greater than that for the age group 65 and over. Table 47 indicates a very high prevalence of all disability types among the children with disability in Butler County. Figure 55 also depicts the unusually high average number of disability types for children in Butler. It also shows that Greene County has the highest overall average.¹² The number of cases for Butler County is 18, while for Greene it is only 4 (see Table 48 to Table 50).

Figure 55. Average Number of Disabilities per Person with Disabilities in the Hispanic/Latino Population by Age Group in SWPA, 2000



¹² A value reached when all individuals with a disability have all the different types of disability tallied.

Table 47. Disability Types among Hispanics/Latinos Age 5 to 15 in SWPA, 2000

HLA	5 to 15 years								
	Total wad	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%
Allegheny	126	30	23.8%	25	19.8%	106	84.1%	25	19.8%
Armstrong	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Beaver	21	5	23.8%	0	0.0%	16	76.2%	5	23.8%
Butler	18	18	100.0%	16	88.9%	18	100.0%	16	88.9%
Fayette	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Greene	6	0	0.0%	2	33.3%	6	100.0%	2	33.3%
Indiana	12	0	0.0%	2	16.7%	10	83.3%	2	16.7%
Lawrence	6	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	100.0%	4	66.7%
Washington	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Westmoreland	49	5	10.2%	4	8.2%	45	91.8%	5	10.2%
Pittsburgh	42	9	21.4%	25	59.5%	37	88.1%	18	42.9%
Region Totals	238	58	24.4%	49	20.6%	207	87.0%	59	24.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 48. Disability Types among Hispanics/Latinos Age 16 to 64 in SWPA, 2000

HLA	16 to 64 years												
	Total wad	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%	Go-outside-home	%	Employment	%
Allegheny	1136	124	10.9%	319	28.1%	341	30.0%	93	8.2%	332	29.2%	648	57.0%
Armstrong	33	4	12.1%	19	57.6%	10	30.3%	0	0.0%	9	27.3%	21	63.6%
Beaver	93	6	6.5%	20	21.5%	27	29.0%	0	0.0%	32	34.4%	57	61.3%
Butler	85	17	20.0%	38	44.7%	11	12.9%	2	2.4%	27	31.8%	28	32.9%
Fayette	59	12	20.3%	17	28.8%	33	55.9%	12	20.3%	36	61.0%	27	45.8%
Greene	52	0	0.0%	26	50.0%	28	53.8%	10	19.2%	32	61.5%	26	50.0%
Indiana	98	5	5.1%	45	45.9%	33	33.7%	18	18.4%	60	61.2%	12	12.2%
Lawrence	57	5	8.8%	14	24.6%	41	71.9%	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	16	28.1%
Washington	100	11	11.0%	34	34.0%	17	17.0%	6	6.0%	20	20.0%	62	62.0%
Westmoreland	191	6	3.1%	55	28.8%	62	32.5%	16	8.4%	65	34.0%	132	69.1%
Pittsburgh	535	57	10.7%	130	24.3%	190	35.5%	38	7.1%	137	25.6%	324	60.6%
Region Total	1904	190	10.0%	587	30.8%	603	31.7%	157	8.2%	614	32.2%	1029	54.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 49. Disability Types among Hispanics/Latinos Age 65+ in SWPA, 2000

HLA	65 and over										
	Total wad	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%	Go-outside-home	%
Allegheny	337	110	32.6%	177	52.5%	64	19.0%	69	20.5%	161	47.8%
Armstrong	5	5	100.0%	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	5	100.0%	5	100.0%
Beaver	40	16	40.0%	14	35.0%	7	17.5%	7	17.5%	17	42.5%
Butler	12	12	100.0%	12	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fayette	64	24	37.5%	39	60.9%	10	15.6%	14	21.9%	37	57.8%
Greene	4	4	100.0%	4	100.0%	4	100.0%	4	100.0%	4	100.0%
Indiana	16	16	100.0%	5	31.3%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	12	0	0.0%	12	100.0%	6	50.0%	6	50.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	62	27	43.5%	23	37.1%	10	16.1%	12	19.4%	32	51.6%
Westmoreland	56	32	57.1%	56	100.0%	14	25.0%	4	7.1%	20	35.7%
Pittsburgh	108	50	46.3%	39	36.1%	18	16.7%	36	33.3%	42	38.9%
Region Totals	608	246	40.5%	347	57.1%	117	19.2%	121	19.9%	276	45.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 50. Total and Average Number of Disabilities Tallied among Hispanics/Latinos by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

HLA	5 and over			5 to 15			16 to 64			65 and over		
	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P
Allegheny	1599	2624	1.64	126	186	1.48	1136	1857	1.63	337	581	1.72
Armstrong	38	83	2.18	0	0	-	33	63	1.91	5	20	4
Beaver	154	229	1.49	21	26	1.24	93	142	1.53	40	61	1.53
Butler	115	215	1.87	18	68	3.78	85	123	1.45	12	24	2
Fayette	123	261	2.12	0	0	-	59	137	2.32	64	124	1.94
Greene	62	152	2.45	6	10	1.67	52	122	2.35	4	20	5
Indiana	126	210	1.67	12	14	1.17	98	173	1.77	16	23	1.44
Lawrence	75	111	1.48	6	10	1.67	57	77	1.35	12	24	2
Washington	162	254	1.57	0	0	-	100	150	1.5	62	104	1.68
Westmoreland	296	521	1.76	49	59	1.2	191	336	1.76	56	126	2.25
Pittsburgh	685	1150	1.68	42	89	2.12	535	876	1.64	108	185	1.71
Regional Total	2750	4660	1.69	238	373	1.57	1904	3180	1.67	608	1107	1.82

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Asian Americans

The Asian American population also reported a higher percent of the total disability types tallied for the age group 16 to 64. This is in large part due to the low number of disabilities in the other two age groups in most counties. Nonetheless, counties such as Butler, Indiana and Beaver do report a relatively high proportion for their senior population. Further, Armstrong and particularly Lawrence County display a high number of children with several types of disability.

Figure 56. Percent of Disabilities Tallied among Asian Americans by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

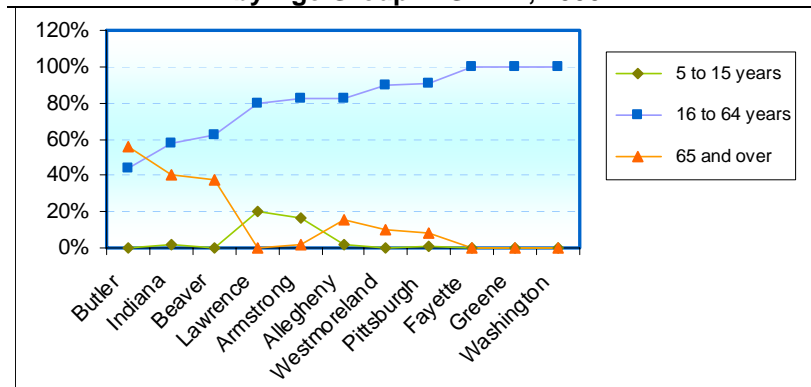


Figure 57 below shows that Asian Americans age 16 to 64 have a very high proportion of cases with *employment* disabilities (75%), followed by *go-outside* disabilities, but with a considerably lower proportion of individuals with *physical* disabilities. The levels of these last two types of disability are similar for the age group 65 and over. The age group 5 to 15 also exhibits the now typical higher value for *mental* disabilities.

Figure 57. Types of Disabilities Among Asian Americans by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

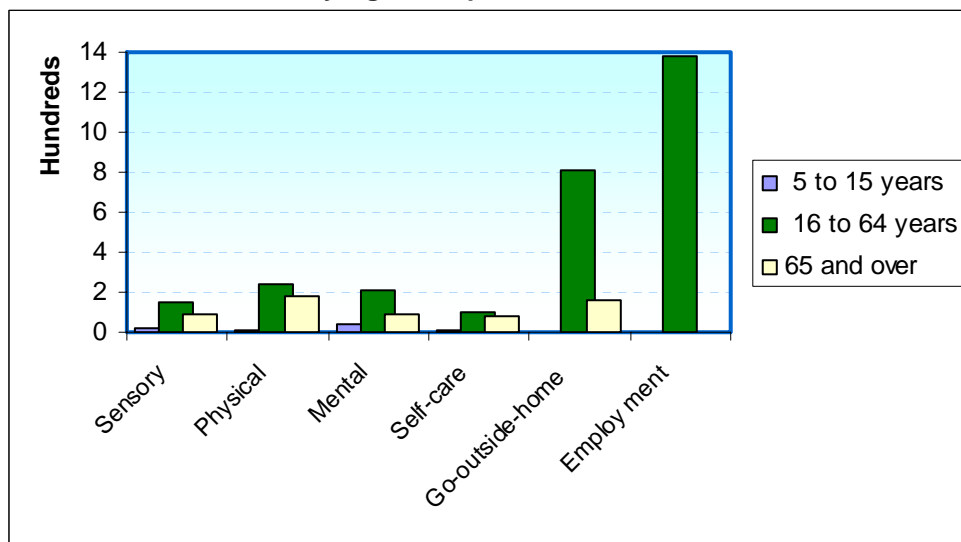


Figure 58. Total Number of Disabilities among Asian Americans by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

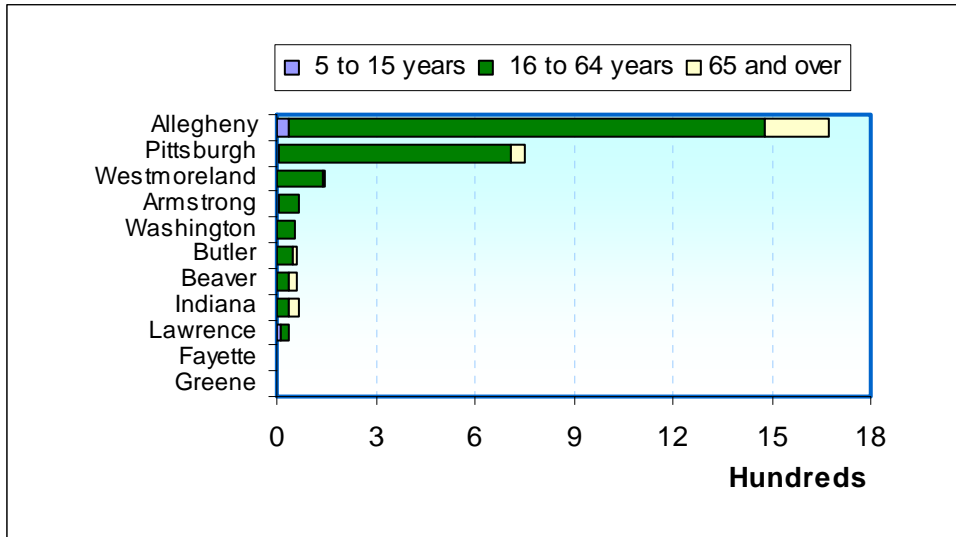


Figure 58 above shows that most of the disabilities tallied were reported in Allegheny County, where most of the Asian American population lives. Figure 59 below shows the effect of such a small number of cases in most counties, where some do not report cases. Nevertheless, some “extreme” cases are represented by Westmoreland (8 individuals) and Butler (15 individuals) counties, in which all individuals reported having 4 and 5 types of disability (see Table 51 to Table 54).

Figure 59. Average Number of Disabilities Per Person with Disabilities in the Asian American Population by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

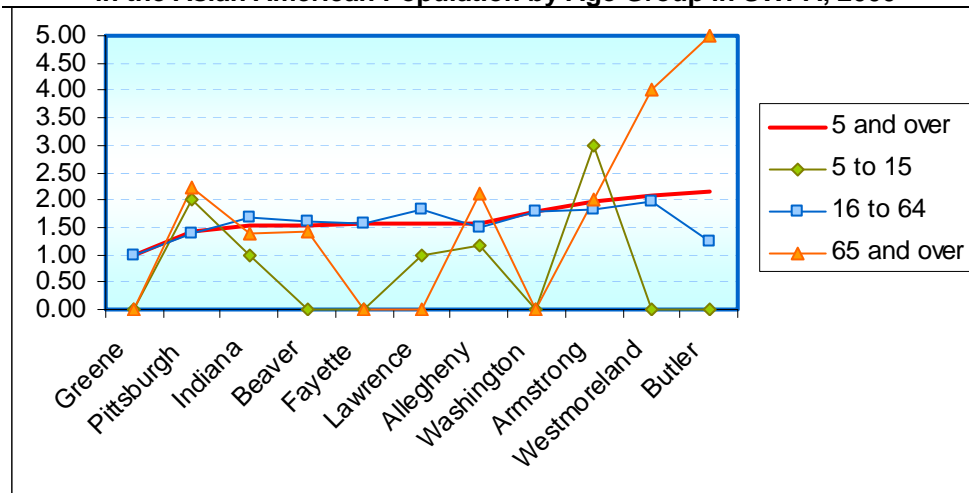


Table 51. Disability Types among Asian Americans Age 5 to 15 in SWPA, 2000

ASA	5 to 15 years								
	Total wad	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%
Allegheny	36	16	44.4%	0	0.0%	20	55.6%	6	16.7%
Armstrong	7	0	0.0%	7	100.0%	7	100.0%	7	100.0%
Beaver	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Butler	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Fayette	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Greene	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Indiana	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	100.0%	0	0.0%
Washington	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Westmoreland	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Pittsburgh	6	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	100.0%	6	100.0%
Region Totals	56	16	28.6%	7	12.5%	40	71.4%	13	23.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 52. Disability Types among Asian Americans Age 16 to 64 in SWPA, 2000

ASA	16 to 64 years												
	Total wad	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%	Go-outside-home	%	Employment	%
Allegheny	1442	115	8.0%	188	13.0%	149	10.3%	72	5.0%	608	42.2%	1052	73.0%
Armstrong	57	3	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	48	84.2%	54	94.7%
Beaver	37	0	0.0%	7	18.9%	17	45.9%	0	0.0%	10	27.0%	25	67.6%
Butler	47	0	0.0%	3	6.4%	7	14.9%	0	0.0%	9	19.1%	40	85.1%
Fayette	9	0	0.0%	5	55.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	100.0%
Greene	3	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%
Indiana	36	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15	41.7%	0	0.0%	25	69.4%	20	55.6%
Lawrence	24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	8.3%	18	75.0%	24	100.0%
Washington	52	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	5.8%	45	86.5%	45	86.5%
Westmoreland	139	31	22.3%	35	25.2%	27	19.4%	25	18.0%	43	30.9%	111	79.9%
Pittsburgh	702	52	7.4%	84	12.0%	90	12.8%	23	3.3%	264	37.6%	453	64.5%
Region Total	1846	149	8.1%	238	12.9%	215	11.6%	102	5.5%	806	43.7%	1383	74.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 53. Disability Types among Asian Americans Age 65+ in SWPA, 2000

ASA	65 and over										
	Total wad	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%	Go-outside-home	%
Allegheny	194	56	28.9%	132	68.0%	64	33.0%	60	30.9%	97	50.0%
Armstrong	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Beaver	25	7	28.0%	15	60.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14	56.0%
Butler	15	15	100.0%	15	100.0%	15	100.0%	15	100.0%	15	100.0%
Fayette	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Greene	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Indiana	30	0	0.0%	9	30.0%	6	20.0%	6	20.0%	21	70.0%
Lawrence	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Washington	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Westmoreland	8	8	100.0%	8	100.0%	8	100.0%	0	0.0%	8	100.0%
Pittsburgh	41	12	29.3%	18	43.9%	13	31.7%	23	56.1%	26	63.4%
Region Totals	273	86	31.5%	179	65.6%	93	34.1%	82	30.0%	156	57.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 54. Total and Average Number of Disabilities Tallied among Asian Americans by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

	5 and over			5 to 15			16 to 64			65 and over		
	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P
Allegheny	1672	2635	1.6	36	42	1.2	1442	2184	1.5	194	409	2.1
Armstrong	65	128	2.0	7	21	3.0	57	105	1.8	1	2	2.0
Beaver	62	95	1.5	0	0	-	37	59	1.6	25	36	1.4
Butler	62	134	2.2	0	0	-	47	59	1.3	15	75	5.0
Fayette	9	14	1.6	0	0	-	9	14	1.6	0	0	-
Greene	3	3	1.0	0	0	-	3	3	1.0	0	0	-
Indiana	68	104	1.5	2	2	1.0	36	60	1.7	30	42	1.4
Lawrence	35	55	1.6	11	11	1.0	24	44	1.8	0	0	-
Washington	52	93	1.8	0	0	-	52	93	1.8	0	0	-
Westmoreland	147	304	2.1	0	0	-	139	272	2.0	8	32	4.0
Pittsburgh	749	1070	1.4	6	12	2.0	702	966	1.4	41	92	2.2
Regional Total	2175	3565	1.6	56	76	1.4	1846	2893	1.6	273	596	2.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Native Americans

Disability rates are low among Native American children and seniors. However, individuals in the age group 16 to 64 report a high proportion of disabilities.

Figure 60. Percent of Disabilities Talled among Native Americans by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

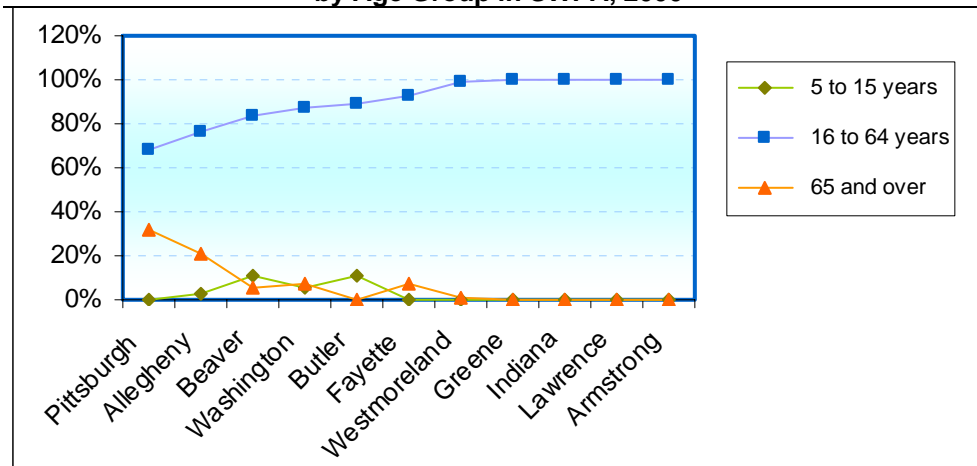


Figure 61 below shows the distribution of the disability types. Unlike the other racial/ethnic groups examined above, the NA population in the age group 16 to 64 did not report *employment* as the most common disability type for the group but *physical* disabilities. *Sensory* and *mental* also show up as common disability types. Nonetheless, the other two age groups exhibit a pattern similar to the other racial groups; *mental* disabilities are more common among children, while *physical* disabilities are the most common among senior individuals.

Figure 61. Types of Disabilities among Native Americans in SWPA, 2000

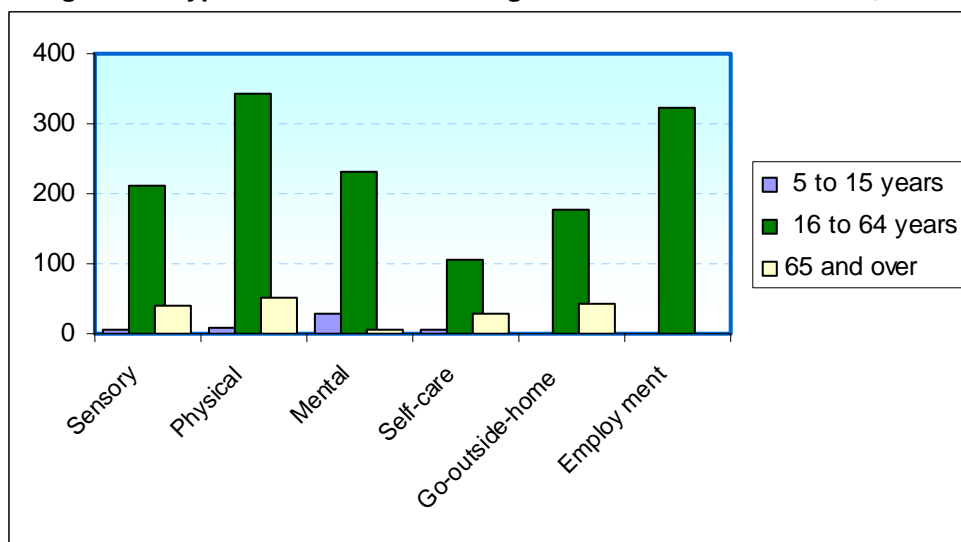


Figure 62 below shows that a large portion of the NA population with a disability lives in Allegheny County. Figure 63 below shows a considerably high average number of disability types for NA individuals age 16 to 64 in Greene, Fayette, and Armstrong counties. The other age groups exhibit low averages, however, in part because of the very small populations, which in several cases reach zero.

Figure 62. Total Number of Disabilities among Native Americans by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

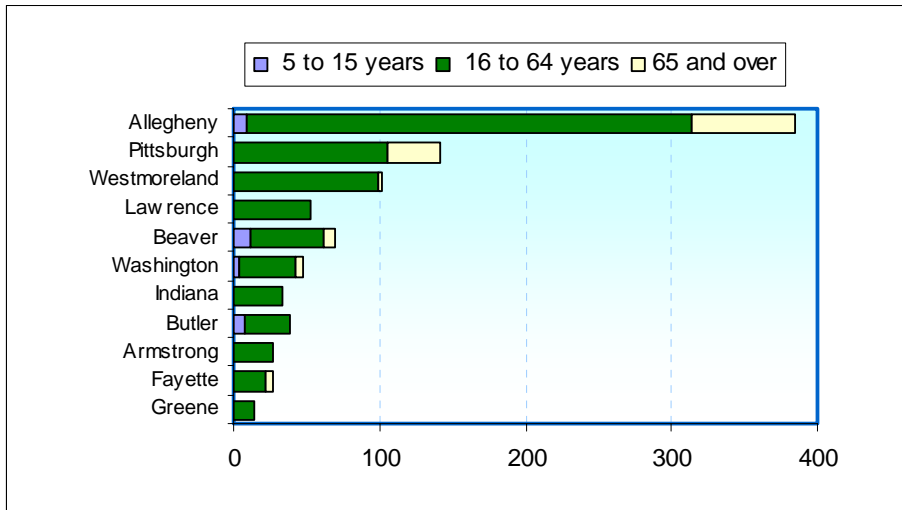
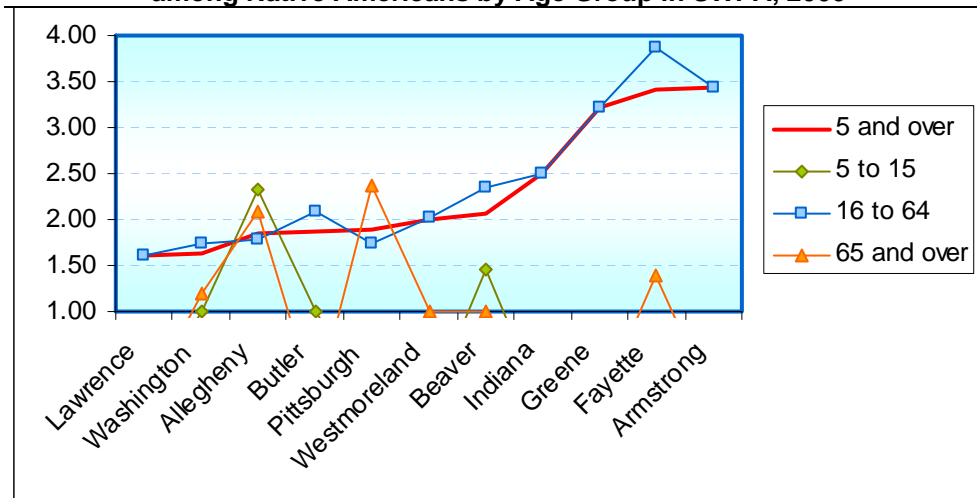


Figure 63. Average Number of Disabilities Per Person with a Disability among Native Americans by Age Group in SWPA, 2000



Last, Table 55 to Table 57 below show the actual number and percent of individuals reporting a specific disability type, for each age group and county. Table 58 below shows the average number of disability types per person reporting a disability.

Table 55. Disability Types among Native Americans Age 5 to 15 in SWPA, 2000

NAM	5 to 15 years								
	Total wad	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%
Allegheny	9	0	0.0%	6	66.7%	9	100.0%	6	66.7%
Armstrong	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Beaver	11	5	45.5%	0	0.0%	11	100.0%	0	0.0%
Butler	8	0	0.0%	4	50.0%	4	50.0%	0	0.0%
Fayette	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Greene	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Indiana	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Lawrence	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Washington	4	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	100.0%	0	0.0%
Westmoreland	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Pittsburgh	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Region Totals	32	5	15.6%	10	31.3%	28	87.5%	6	18.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 56. Disability Types among Native Americans Age 16 to 64 in SWPA, 2000

NAM	16 to 64 years												
	Total wad	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%	Go-outside-home	%	Employment	%
Allegheny	305	100	32.8%	125	41.0%	89	29.2%	27	8.9%	65	21.3%	140	45.9%
Armstrong	27	0	0.0%	21	77.8%	22	81.5%	11	40.7%	12	44.4%	27	100.0%
Beaver	51	28	54.9%	25	49.0%	21	41.2%	19	37.3%	15	29.4%	12	23.5%
Butler	31	0	0.0%	20	64.5%	11	35.5%	7	22.6%	5	16.1%	22	71.0%
Fayette	22	12	54.5%	15	68.2%	19	86.4%	12	54.5%	12	54.5%	15	68.2%
Greene	14	4	28.6%	4	28.6%	8	57.1%	8	57.1%	8	57.1%	13	92.9%
Indiana	34	10	29.4%	26	76.5%	10	29.4%	7	20.6%	12	35.3%	20	58.8%
Lawrence	53	16	30.2%	26	49.1%	11	20.8%	5	9.4%	11	20.8%	16	30.2%
Washington	39	8	20.5%	15	38.5%	8	20.5%	3	7.7%	11	28.2%	23	59.0%
Westmoreland	99	34	34.3%	67	67.7%	33	33.3%	7	7.1%	26	26.3%	34	34.3%
Pittsburgh	106	52	49.1%	29	27.4%	25	23.6%	12	11.3%	9	8.5%	57	53.8%
Region Total	675	212	31.4%	344	51.0%	232	34.4%	106	15.7%	177	26.2%	322	47.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 57. Disability Types among Native Americans Age 65+ in SWPA, 2000

NAM	65 and over										
	Total wad	Sensory	%	Physical	%	Mental	%	Self-care	%	Go-outside-home	%
Allegheny	70	38	54.3%	38	54.3%	3	4.3%	29	41.4%	38	54.3%
Armstrong	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Beaver	8	0	0.0%	8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Butler	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Fayette	5	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	100.0%
Greene	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Indiana	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Lawrence	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Washington	5	1	20.0%	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Westmoreland	2	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pittsburgh	36	24	66.7%	18	50.0%	0	0.0%	18	50.0%	25	69.4%
Region Totals	90	41	45.6%	51	56.7%	5	5.6%	29	32.2%	43	47.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 58. Total and Average Number of Disabilities Tallied among Native Americans by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

NAM	5 and over			5 to 15			16 to 64			65 and over		
	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P
Allegheny	384	713	1.86	9	21	2.33	305	546	1.79	70	146	2.09
Armstrong	27	93	3.44	0	0	-	27	93	3.44	0	0	-
Beaver	70	144	2.06	11	16	1.45	51	120	2.35	8	8	1
Butler	39	73	1.87	8	8	1	31	65	2.1	0	0	-
Fayette	27	92	3.41	0	0	-	22	85	3.86	5	7	1.4
Greene	14	45	3.21	0	0	-	14	45	3.21	0	0	-
Indiana	34	85	2.5	0	0	-	34	85	2.5	0	0	-
Lawrence	53	85	1.6	0	0	-	53	85	1.6	0	0	-
Washington	48	78	1.63	4	4	1	39	68	1.74	5	6	1.2
Westmoreland	101	203	2.01	0	0	-	99	201	2.03	2	2	1
Pittsburgh	142	269	1.89	0	0	-	106	184	1.74	36	85	2.36
Region Total	797	1611	2.02	32	49	1.53	675	1393	2.06	90	169	1.88

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Summary

Summarizing this chapter, Table 59 below indicates each county's total population –age 5 years and older- and the number and percent of individuals with a disability. Fayette and Greene counties stand out as the counties with the highest rates, while Butler and Allegheny have the lowest. The rate in the city of Pittsburgh is higher than the region average. One possible reason for this is that individuals with a disability tend to migrate to the city, which may have more and better health services.

Table 59. Average Number of Disabilities Per Person with Disabilities in SWPA, 2000

5 Years Old And Over	ALL GROUPS				
	Total Pop.	WAD	% WAD	TDT	AD/P
Allegheny	1191440	214093	18.0%	387020	1.81
Armstrong	68027	13679	20.1%	25506	1.86
Beaver	169422	31412	18.5%	57711	1.84
Butler	160037	24406	15.3%	44173	1.81
Fayette	139134	34597	24.9%	65486	1.89
Greene	35988	8073	22.4%	15811	1.96
Indiana	84526	15532	18.4%	28906	1.86
Lawrence	87738	16994	19.4%	30363	1.79
Washington	189486	37438	19.8%	67650	1.81
Westmoreland	345621	63072	18.2%	115039	1.82
Pittsburgh	308366	65477	21.2%	119711	1.83
Region Total	2471419	459296	18.6%	837665	1.82

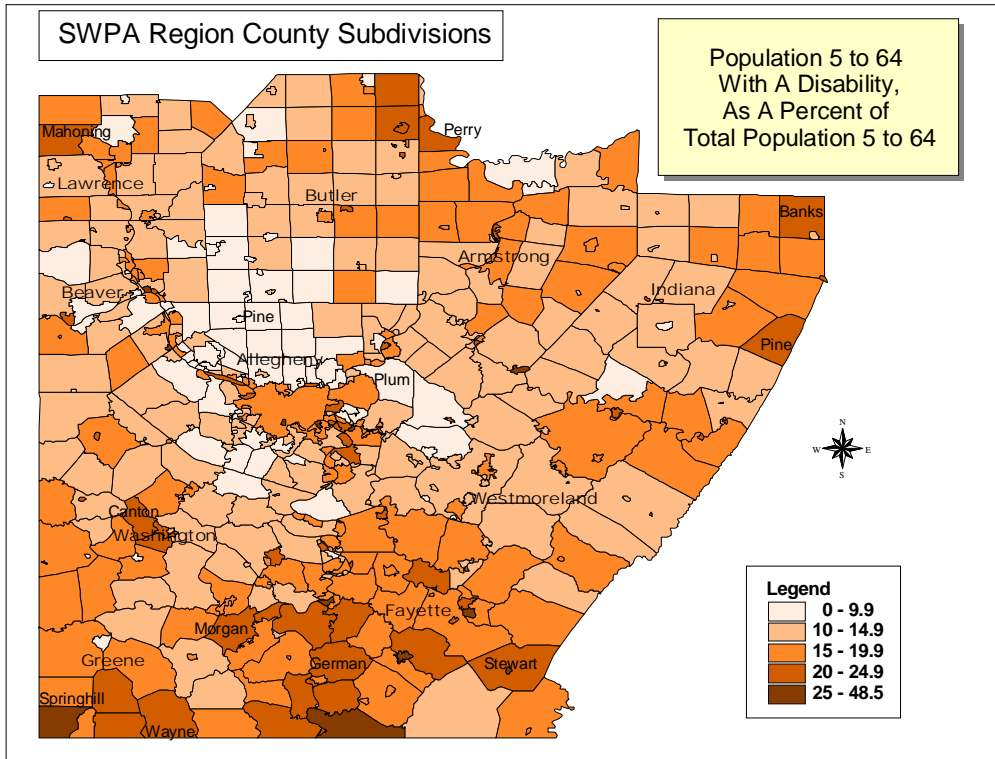
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Map 1 below shows the population with a disability as a percent of its corresponding total population for small areas of the county. Map 2 below shows the actual number of individuals comprising the same population. Most individuals with a disability are concentrated in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, with Fayette in a third place. Note that Pittsburgh has the highest number of individuals with a disability, which nevertheless accounts for only 14 percent of the total population with a disability in the SWPA region.¹³

Table 60 farther below contains the total number of disability types tallied for the population reporting a disability and calculates the average number of disability types per person (AD/P) for each racial/ethnic group in each county. The highest average is held by the NA population, followed by NHW, African Americans, HP, and the Asian American population. Figure 64 below displays the distribution graphically. Note that while the NHW average is similar for all counties in the region, the other racial/ethnic groups display a more irregular distribution. The smaller size of these populations might be one reason for such irregular patterns (i.e. "by chance") but it is very unlikely to explain all the variation. Therefore, more research is necessary on this regard.

¹³ Note that while the data being referred to includes all individuals age 5 and older, the data upon which the maps were drawn did not included those 65 and older. Still, the patterns in the maps are also applicable to the entire population.

Map 1. Percent of Population Age 5 to 64 with a Disability in SWPA, 2000



Map 2. Number of Persons Age 5 to 64 with a Disability in SWPA, 2000

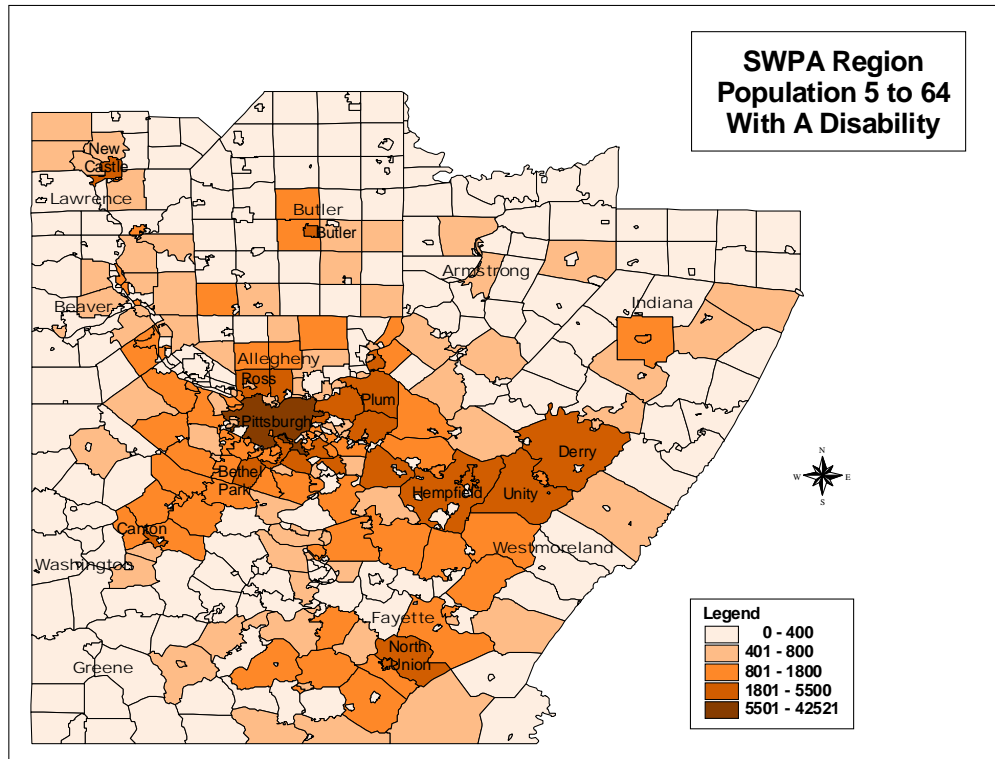


Figure 64. Number of Disabilities Per Person with Disabilities Age 5 and Over by Race in SWPA, 2000

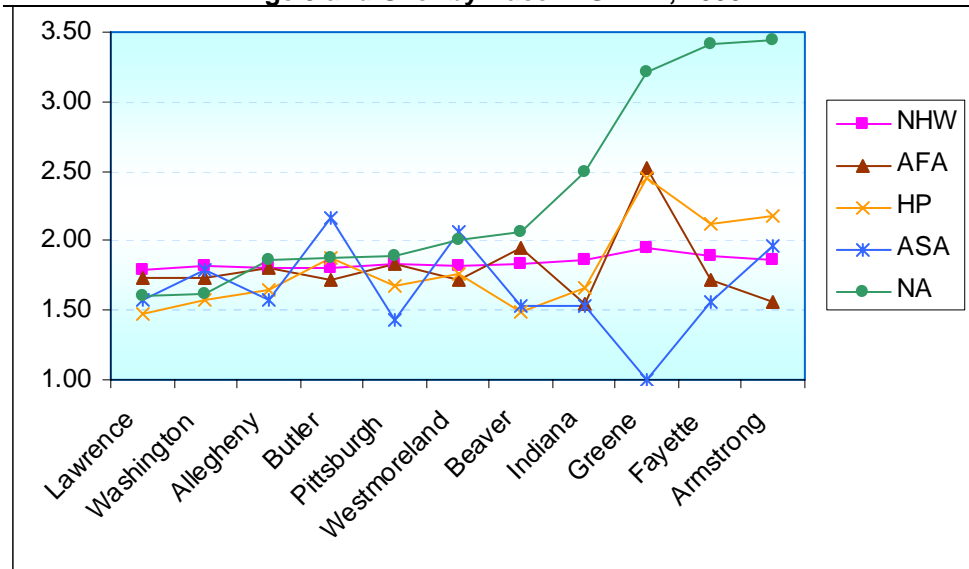


Table 61 and Figure 65 below show the average for each of the three age groups examined above. There is a clear trend for the number of disability types to increase with age. This is true for all but the Native American population, whose “working age” population reports a high average, even higher than that of its own senior population. Another prominent feature is that Hispanic children are the ones reporting the highest average of all groups. Last, the increase in average from ages 16-64 to 65 and over exhibit a very similar slope for all but Asian American and Native American groups.

Figure 65. Number of Disabilities Per Person with Disabilities by Race and Age Group in SWPA, 2000

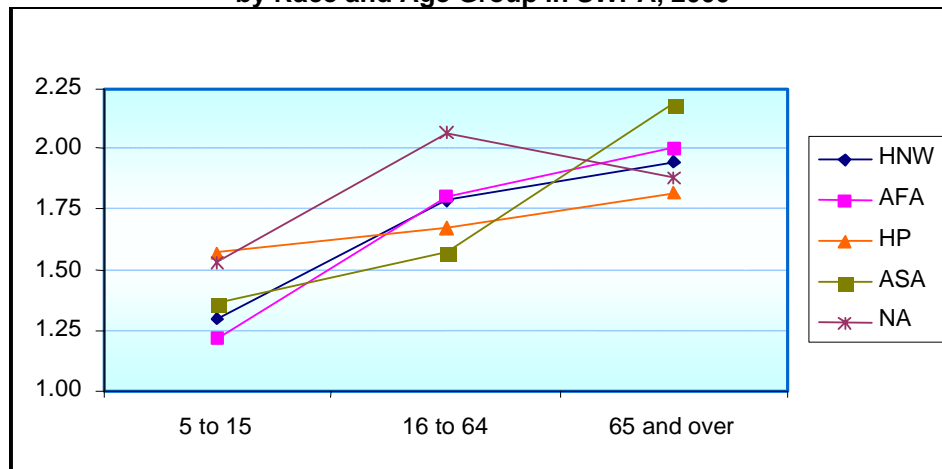


Table 60. Population Age 5 and Older with a Disability (WAD), Total Disabilities Tallied (TDT), and Average Disabilities Per Person with Disabilities (AD/P) by Race/Ethnicity in SWPA, 2000

5 Years Old And Over	NHW			African American			Hispanic			Asian American			Native American		
	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P
Allegheny	172767	312926	1.81	34969	63331	1.81	1599	2624	1.64	1672	2635	1.58	384	713	1.86
Armstrong	13338	24855	1.86	152	237	1.56	38	83	2.18	65	128	1.97	27	93	3.44
Beaver	28521	52217	1.83	2185	4245	1.94	154	229	1.49	62	95	1.53	70	144	2.06
Butler	23886	43174	1.81	105	181	1.72	115	215	1.87	62	134	2.16	39	73	1.87
Fayette	32998	62600	1.90	1211	2088	1.72	123	261	2.12	9	14	1.56	27	92	3.41
Greene	7885	15367	1.95	52	131	2.52	62	152	2.45	3	3	1.00	14	45	3.21
Indiana	15013	28032	1.87	221	341	1.54	126	210	1.67	68	104	1.53	34	85	2.50
Lawrence	16061	28711	1.79	660	1145	1.73	75	111	1.48	35	55	1.57	53	85	1.60
Washington	35100	63628	1.81	1723	2976	1.73	162	254	1.57	52	93	1.79	48	78	1.63
Westmoreland	60667	110779	1.83	1322	2276	1.72	296	521	1.76	147	304	2.07	101	203	2.01
Pittsburgh	41434	75959	1.83	21178	38840	1.83	685	1150	1.68	749	1070	1.43	142	269	1.89
Region Total	406236	742289	1.83	42600	76951	1.81	2750	4660	1.69	2175	3565	1.64	797	1611	2.02

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 61. Population with a Disability (WAD), Total Disabilities Tallied (TDT), and Average Disabilities Per Person with Disabilities by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

Race/Ethnicity	5 and over			5 to 15			16 to 64			65 and over		
	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P	WAD	TDT	AD/P
HNW	406236	742289	1.83	16247	21099	1.30	226561	403573	1.78	163428	317617	1.94
Afr. Am.	42600	76951	1.81	2959	3615	1.22	29033	52170	1.80	10608	21166	2.00
Hispanic	2750	4660	1.69	238	373	1.57	1904	3180	1.67	608	1107	1.82
Asian Am.	2175	3565	1.64	56	76	1.36	1846	2893	1.57	273	596	2.18
Native Am.	797	1611	2.02	32	49	1.53	675	1393	2.06	90	169	1.88
Totals	454558	829076	1.82	19532	25212	1.29	260019	463209	1.78	175007	340655	1.95

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

INCIDENCE OF “GENERIC” AND “FUNCTIONAL” DISABILITY TYPES

As stated before, the analysis of disability types is divided into two sets of disabilities: one that included all six disability types, just analyzed above, and the other which differentiates between “generic” (i.e. sensory, physical, mental) and “functional-specific” (i.e. self-care, going-outside, employment) disability types. The distribution of the generic disability types is shown in Table 62. As can be seen, Butler and Allegheny counties exhibit the lowest occurrence, while Fayette and Greene counties stand out as the ones with the highest rates of generic disability type. Also, the incidence of “physical” disabilities is double the rate for either “sensory” or “mental” disabilities, which have similar rates of occurrence (see Figure 66 below).

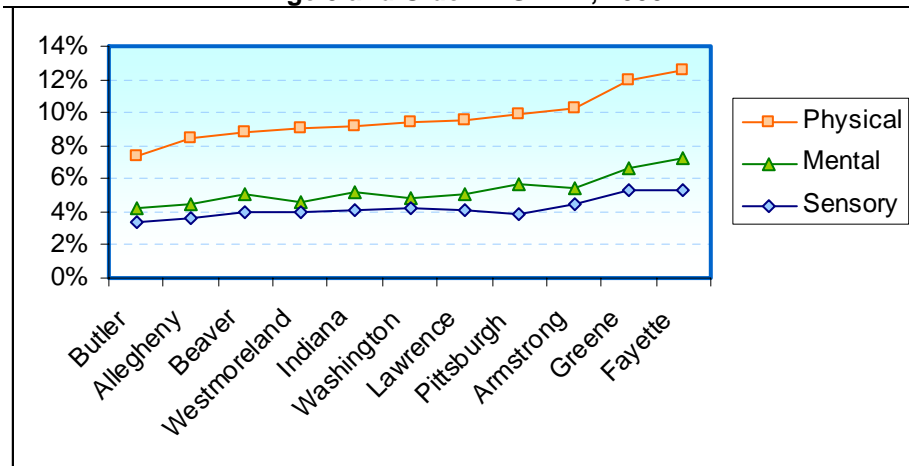
Table 62. Occurrence of Sensory, Physical, and Mental Disability Types ^a in the Population Age 5 and Older in SWPA, 2000

5 Races/ Ethnicity Total	Total Population	Total Sensory	Total Physical	Total Mental	% Sensory	% Physical	% Mental
Allegheny	1178368	42792	99758	53216	3.6%	8.5%	4.5%
Armstrong	67697	2987	6978	3706	4.4%	10.3%	5.5%
Beaver	168050	6783	14810	8432	4.0%	8.8%	5.0%
Butler	159280	5323	11660	6633	3.3%	7.3%	4.2%
Fayette	137878	7304	17315	9996	5.3%	12.6%	7.2%
Greene	35777	1909	4254	2378	5.3%	11.9%	6.6%
Indiana	84235	3411	7737	4342	4.0%	9.2%	5.2%
Lawrence	87120	3598	8269	4381	4.1%	9.5%	5.0%
Washington	187994	7987	17718	9137	4.2%	9.4%	4.9%
Westmoreland	343614	13673	31234	15860	4.0%	9.1%	4.6%
Pittsburgh	302717	11772	30117	17259	3.9%	9.9%	5.7%
SWPA Region	2450013	95767	219733	118081	3.9%	9.0%	4.8%

a) The totals represent both, disabilities expressed alone or accompanied by any other disability type.

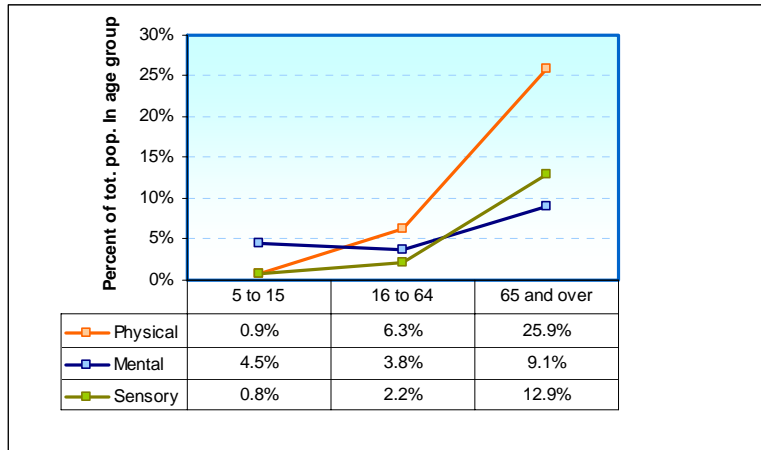
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Figure 66. Incidence of Disability Types in the Population Age 5 and Older in SWPA, 2000



The occurrence of “generic” disability types, either alone or accompanied by any other disability type, varies with age. Figure 67 below shows that the incidence of disabilities increases with age, particularly among “physical” types. Sensory types also increase with age, but more moderately than physical. The exception is “mental” disabilities, whose incidence among children is higher than among working-age adults (although lower than seniors). This pattern may reflect the relatively recent greater attention to and diagnosis of mental disabilities among children (e.g., ADHD, depression, etc.).

Figure 67. Incidence of Disability Types by Age Group in SWPA, 2000



Census data also provide the number of cases in which each type of disability occurs alone or accompanied by any other disability type, including self-care, going-outside, and employment.

Figure 68 below indicates that the occurrence of two or more disability types is more common among adults and senior persons than among children. Although this trend may be expected, the higher prevalence of two-or-more types among adults, as compared to seniors, is not. However, this is most likely explained by the inclusion of the “employment” disability type among adults, which has a very high rate of incidence.

Figure 68. Incidence of Disability Types Alone or Accompanied by Other Types by Age in SWPA, 2000

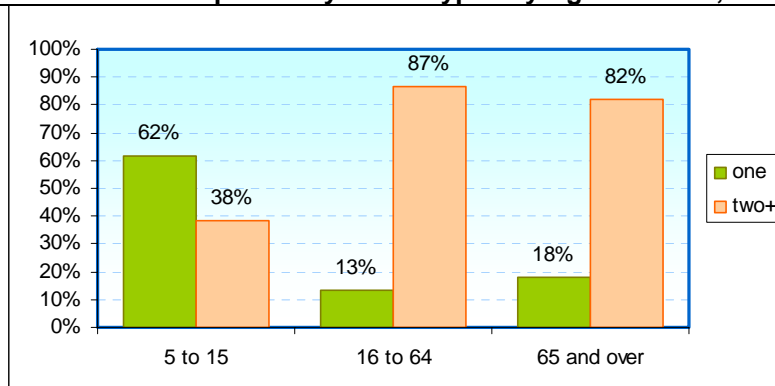


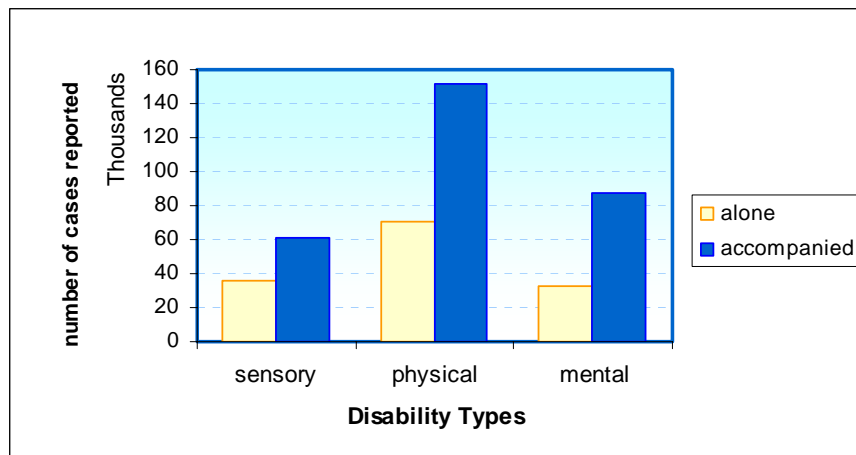
Table 63 and Figure 69, below, depict the proportion in which each of the “generic” disability types occur alone or in the presence of any other disability type. The patterns indicate that mental disability types tend more to be accompanied by another disability type. Next are physical disabilities and, last, sensory disabilities.

Table 63. Occurrence of Disability Types Alone or Accompanied by Other Disability Types in SWPA, 2000

sensory		physical		mental	
one	two+	one	two+	one	two+
35604	61212	70443	151347	32549	87374
37%	63%	32%	68%	27%	73%

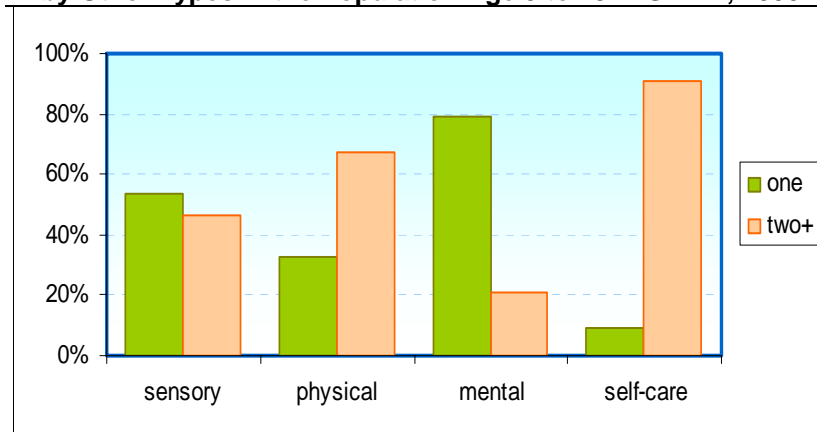
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Figure 69. Incidence of “Generic” Disability Types Alone or Accompanied by Others in SWPA, 2000



Unfortunately, Census data do not provide information on the disability types that are associated with which other. However, an attempt can be made to clarify, at least to some extent, the “dynamics” of the combination of disability types. The following series of graphs depict the patterns of association for each disability type and for each age group. The first graph is for ages 5 to 15 years (Figure 70). It shows that, among generic types, physical disabilities are more often accompanied by another type, while mental are the least. Another important feature depicted is that “self-care” disability types are, to a large extent, accompanied by the presence of a “generic” type.

Figure 70. Incidence of Disability Types Alone or Accompanied by Other Types in the Population Age 5 to 15 in SWPA, 2000



Nonetheless, the occurrence of self-care disabilities accompanied by other disability types can account for only 37% of the cases of generic disability types occurring in combination with another type (Table 64). This result indicates that there is a high incidence of generic disability types occurring in combination with another generic type.

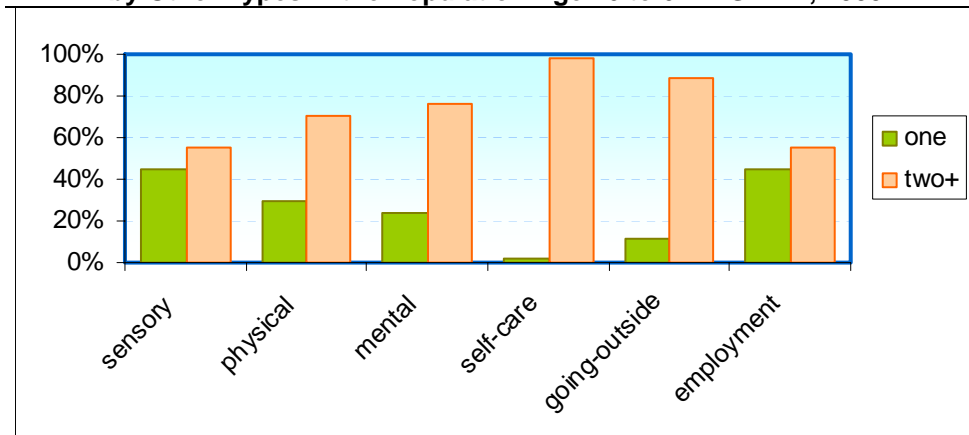
Table 64. Total Number of Two-or-More-Types Cases for Age 5 to 15 in SWPA, 2000

sensory	physical	mental	self-care
1450	2180	3491	2660

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Among adults (16 to 64), self-care disabilities are almost entirely associated with other disability types (Figure 71). Going-outside-home disabilities are also mostly associated with other disability types. Employment, however, has almost half of its cases occurring alone, which suggests that they are not likely to be the result of any disability but, perhaps, of some other kind of limitation (e.g. lack of skills).

Figure 71. Incidence of Disability Types Occurring Alone or Accompanied by Other Types in the Population Age 16 to 64 in SWPA, 2000



As a final point, the total number of two-or-more-types cases for the last three disability types outnumber those for the generic types, which might suggest that they could be the result of generic disabilities. However, as noted above, it is impossible to know with any certainty about any causal connection between disability types.

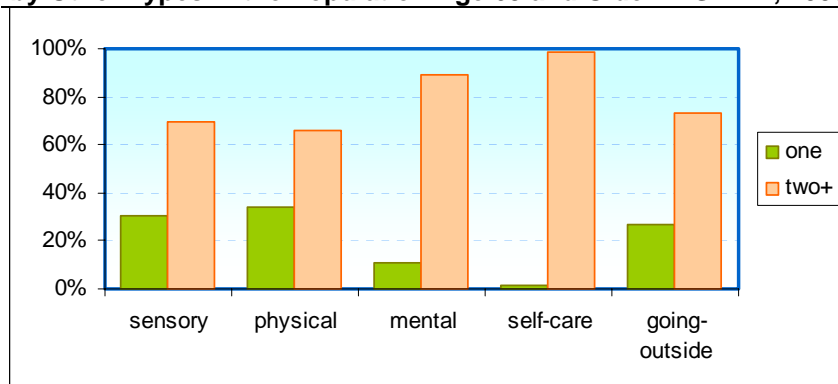
Table 65. Total Number of Two-or-More-Types Cases for Age 16 to 64 in SWPA, 2000

sensory	physical	mental	self-care	going-out	employment
19807	72788	47755	27872	65735	90772

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Still, the very small proportion of cases of self-care disabilities occurring alone among the senior population (see Figure 72), might suggest that this *functional* disability is likely to be a consequence of a *generic* disability type. However, the same suggestion cannot be made regarding *going-outside* disability types because of the relatively high incidence of cases occurring alone. That suggests, in turn, that these specific limitations could have likely been reported *instead* of the generic, or otherwise, disability type that was the cause it.

Figure 72. Incidence of Disability Types Occurring Alone or Accompanied by Other Types in the Population Age 65 and Older in SWPA, 2000



Finally, the high proportion of two-or-more types among “generic” disability types might suggest a higher incidence of combinations among them. Unfortunately, that degree of detail is not possible in this analysis due to data limitations.

Table 66. Total Number of Two-or-More-Types Cases for Age 65+ in SWPA, 2000

sensory	physical	mental	self-care	going-out
39955	76379	36128	38005	65926

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

The proportion of cases occurring alone or accompanied by another disability type are provided for each age group and county of the region in the following three tables.

Table 67. Incidence of Disability Types Occurring Alone or Accompanied by Other Disability Types among the Population Age 5 to 15 in SWPA, 2000

5 to 15	total		sensory		physical		mental		self-care	
	one	two+	one	two+	one	two+	one	two+	one	two+
Allegheny	61%	39%	56%	44%	33%	67%	79%	21%	13%	87%
Armstrong	64%	36%	46%	54%	30%	70%	81%	19%	0%	100%
Beaver	66%	34%	55%	45%	48%	52%	82%	18%	0%	100%
Butler	69%	31%	66%	34%	20%	80%	84%	16%	7%	93%
Fayette	50%	50%	36%	64%	21%	79%	70%	30%	0%	100%
Greene	54%	46%	27%	73%	34%	66%	76%	24%	19%	81%
Indiana	68%	32%	61%	39%	39%	61%	83%	17%	3%	97%
Lawrence	60%	40%	61%	39%	38%	62%	77%	23%	10%	90%
Washington	65%	35%	58%	42%	26%	74%	81%	19%	3%	97%
Westmoreland	63%	37%	48%	52%	34%	66%	80%	20%	7%	93%
Pittsburgh	65%	35%	57%	43%	51%	49%	81%	19%	23%	77%
SWPA Region	62%	38%	54%	46%	32%	68%	79%	21%	9%	91%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 68. Incidence of Disability Types Occurring Alone or Accompanied by Other Disability Types for the Population Age 16 to 64 in SWPA, 2000

16 to 64	total		sensory		physical		mental		self-care		going-outside		employment	
	one	two+	one	two+	one	two+	one	two+	one	two+	one	two+	one	two+
Allegheny	13%	87%	44%	56%	30%	70%	24%	76%	2%	98%	12%	88%	47%	53%
Armstrong	13%	87%	42%	58%	27%	73%	23%	77%	2%	98%	11%	89%	39%	61%
Beaver	13%	87%	49%	51%	29%	71%	23%	77%	1%	99%	11%	89%	43%	57%
Butler	15%	85%	48%	52%	31%	69%	28%	72%	2%	98%	8%	92%	47%	53%
Fayette	12%	88%	37%	63%	26%	74%	21%	79%	1%	99%	12%	88%	43%	57%
Greene	13%	87%	42%	58%	25%	75%	20%	80%	3%	97%	11%	89%	37%	63%
Indiana	14%	86%	47%	53%	28%	72%	25%	75%	5%	95%	14%	86%	42%	58%
Lawrence	14%	86%	44%	56%	31%	69%	23%	77%	1%	99%	11%	89%	46%	54%
Washington	13%	87%	48%	52%	29%	71%	22%	78%	2%	98%	12%	88%	45%	55%
Westmoreland	14%	86%	49%	51%	30%	70%	24%	76%	2%	98%	12%	88%	42%	58%
Pittsburgh	12%	88%	43%	57%	28%	72%	24%	76%	2%	98%	12%	88%	45%	55%
SWPA Region	13%	87%	45%	55%	29%	71%	24%	76%	2%	98%	12%	88%	45%	55%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 69. Incidence of Disability Types Occurring Alone or Accompanied by Other Disability Types for the Population Age 65+ in SWPA, 2000

65 and over	total		sensory		physical		mental		self-care		going-outside	
	one	two+	one	two+	one	two+	one	two+	one	two+	one	two+
Allegheny	18%	82%	31%	69%	34%	66%	11%	89%	2%	98%	27%	73%
Armstrong	17%	83%	29%	71%	31%	69%	11%	89%	3%	97%	27%	73%
Beaver	18%	82%	33%	67%	34%	66%	11%	89%	2%	98%	27%	73%
Butler	18%	82%	31%	69%	34%	66%	10%	90%	2%	98%	21%	79%
Fayette	17%	83%	27%	73%	35%	65%	7%	93%	1%	99%	24%	76%
Greene	15%	85%	25%	75%	30%	70%	4%	96%	2%	98%	25%	75%
Indiana	16%	84%	29%	71%	31%	69%	7%	93%	2%	98%	24%	76%
Lawrence	20%	80%	32%	68%	37%	63%	15%	85%	2%	98%	28%	72%
Washington	18%	82%	32%	68%	34%	66%	12%	88%	2%	98%	29%	71%
Westmoreland	18%	82%	29%	71%	35%	65%	11%	89%	1%	99%	28%	72%
Pittsburgh	17%	83%	28%	72%	33%	67%	10%	90%	3%	97%	27%	73%
SWPA Region	18%	82%	31%	69%	34%	66%	11%	89%	2%	98%	27%	73%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Generic Disability Types by Race/Ethnicity

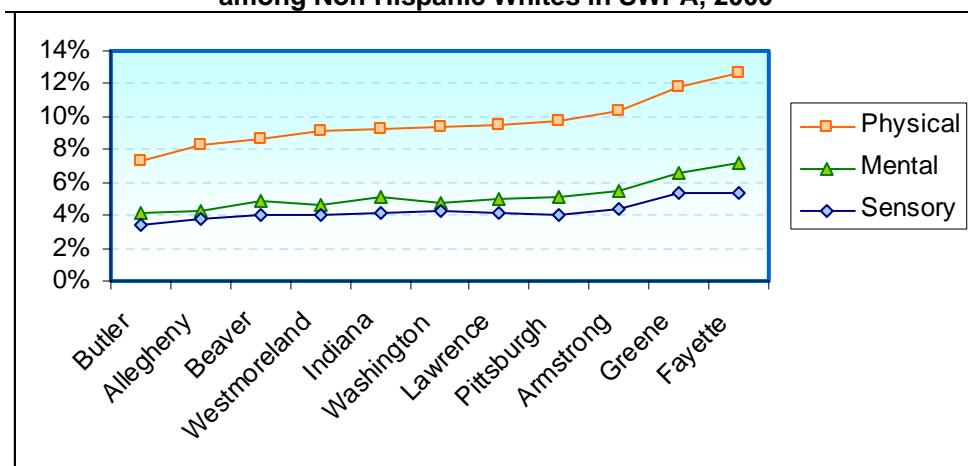
The occurrence of “generic” disability types is now examined by race/ethnicity. The non-Hispanic population exhibits a distribution similar to that of the whole population (NHWs represent 91.2% of that total population). Butler and Allegheny counties report the lowest occurrence, while Greene and Fayette have the highest. Nonetheless, the differences across the region are very small.

Table 70. Occurrence of Generic Disability Types among Non-Hispanic Whites in SWPA, 2000

Non-Hispanic Whites	Total Population	Total Sensory	Total Physical	Total Mental	% Sensory	% Physical	% Mental
Allegheny	1006817	37469	83714	42510	3.7%	8.3%	4.2%
Armstrong	66652	2951	6872	3633	4.4%	10.3%	5.5%
Beaver	156819	6301	13650	7646	4.0%	8.7%	4.9%
Butler	156325	5238	11499	6538	3.4%	7.4%	4.2%
Fayette	132535	7076	16721	9585	5.3%	12.6%	7.2%
Greene	35254	1892	4179	2313	5.4%	11.9%	6.6%
Indiana	81635	3370	7549	4201	4.1%	9.2%	5.1%
Lawrence	83391	3466	7884	4141	4.2%	9.5%	5.0%
Washington	180415	7735	16881	8556	4.3%	9.4%	4.7%
Westmoreland	334330	13358	30449	15323	4.0%	9.1%	4.6%
Pittsburgh	211003	8583	20565	10875	4.1%	9.7%	5.2%
SWPA Region	2234173	88856	199398	104446	4.0%	8.9%	4.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Figure 73. Incidence of “Generic” Disability Types among Non-Hispanic Whites in SWPA, 2000



Among African Americans, the distribution of disability types differs from that of the NHW population. The percent of individuals with sensory disabilities is smaller than that in the NHW group. However, occurrence of the two other disability types is higher. Within the AFA population, the occurrence of mental disabilities is double that of sensory disabilities, while physical disabilities is quadruple. Also, the occurrence of sensory disabilities is distributed very uniformly among counties, except for Indiana County where it is much lower (see Figure 74). In general, Butler and Greene counties

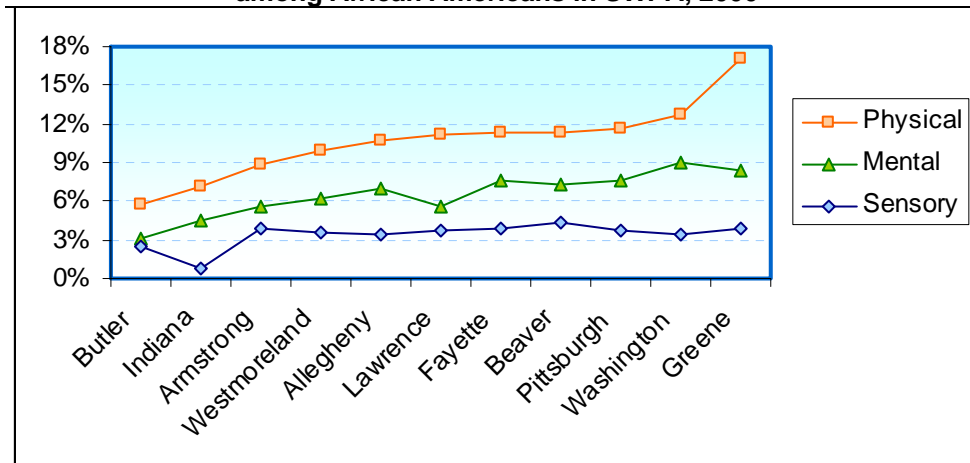
continue to be at the opposite ends, but Allegheny and Fayette have shifted somewhere to the middle. The differences in these patterns might be a result of small numbers of individuals reporting a particular disability. However, Allegheny County, where most of the AFA population resides, report high rates of occurrence, particularly in Pittsburgh.

Table 71. Occurrence of Generic Disability Types among African Americans in SWPA, 2000

African Americans	Total Population	Total Sensory	Total Physical	Total Mental	% Sensory	% Physical	% Mental
Allegheny	140243	4734	15034	9861	3.4%	10.7%	7.0%
Armstrong	615	24	54	34	3.9%	8.8%	5.5%
Beaver	9425	415	1071	687	4.4%	11.4%	7.3%
Butler	913	23	53	29	2.5%	5.8%	3.2%
Fayette	4574	178	518	349	3.9%	11.3%	7.6%
Greene	228	9	39	19	3.9%	17.1%	8.3%
Indiana	1423	10	101	63	0.7%	7.1%	4.4%
Lawrence	2972	111	333	165	3.7%	11.2%	5.6%
Washington	5974	205	762	540	3.4%	12.8%	9.0%
Westmoreland	5651	199	558	348	3.5%	9.9%	6.2%
Pittsburgh	78637	2933	9209	6005	3.7%	11.7%	7.6%
SWPA Region	172018	5908	18523	12095	3.4%	10.8%	7.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Figure 74. Incidence of "Generic" Disability Types among African Americans in SWPA, 2000



The other three race/ethnic groups have too few cases to compute percentages as reliable as those of NHWs and AFAs. Nevertheless, the figures are provided in the three tables below, one for each ethnic group.

Table 72. Occurrence of Generic Disability Types among Asian Americans in SWPA, 2000

Asian Americans	Total Population	Total Sensory	Total Physical	Total Mental	% Sensory	% Physical	% Mental
Allegheny	19500	187	320	233	1.0%	1.6%	1.2%
Armstrong	195	3	7	7	1.5%	3.6%	3.6%
Beaver	416	7	22	17	1.7%	5.3%	4.1%
Butler	882	15	18	22	1.7%	2.0%	2.5%
Fayette	263	0	5	0	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%
Greene	69	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Indiana	627	0	9	23	0.0%	1.4%	3.7%
Lawrence	265	0	0	11	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%
Washington	571	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Westmoreland	1593	39	43	35	2.4%	2.7%	2.2%
Pittsburgh	8502	64	102	109	0.8%	1.2%	1.3%
SWPA Region	24381	251	424	348	1.0%	1.7%	1.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 73. Occurrence of Generic Disability Types among Hispanics/Latinos in SWPA, 2000

Hispanic/Latinos	Total Population	Total Sensory	Total Physical	Total Mental	% Sensory	% Physical	% Mental
Allegheny	10317	264	521	511	2.6%	5.0%	5.0%
Armstrong	189	9	24	10	4.8%	12.7%	5.3%
Beaver	1193	27	34	50	2.3%	2.8%	4.2%
Butler	1018	47	66	29	4.6%	6.5%	2.8%
Fayette	375	36	56	43	9.6%	14.9%	11.5%
Greene	194	4	32	38	2.1%	16.5%	19.6%
Indiana	444	21	52	45	4.7%	11.7%	10.1%
Lawrence	380	5	26	53	1.3%	6.8%	13.9%
Washington	815	38	57	27	4.7%	7.0%	3.3%
Westmoreland	1589	43	115	121	2.7%	7.2%	7.6%
Pittsburgh	4018	116	194	245	2.9%	4.8%	6.1%
SWPA Region	16514	494	983	927	3.0%	6.0%	5.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 74. Occurrence of Generic Disability Types among Native Americans in SWPA, 2000

Native Americans	Total Population	Total Sensory	Total Physical	Total Mental	% Sensory	% Physical	% Mental
Allegheny	1491	138	169	101	9.3%	11.3%	6.8%
Armstrong	46	0	21	22	0.0%	45.7%	47.8%
Beaver	197	33	33	32	16.8%	16.8%	16.2%
Butler	142	0	24	15	0.0%	16.9%	10.6%
Fayette	131	14	15	19	10.7%	11.5%	14.5%
Greene	32	4	4	8	12.5%	12.5%	25.0%
Indiana	106	10	26	10	9.4%	24.5%	9.4%
Lawrence	112	16	26	11	14.3%	23.2%	9.8%
Washington	219	9	18	14	4.1%	8.2%	6.4%
Westmoreland	451	34	69	33	7.5%	15.3%	7.3%
Pittsburgh	557	76	47	25	13.6%	8.4%	4.5%
SWPA Region	2927	258	405	265	8.8%	13.8%	9.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

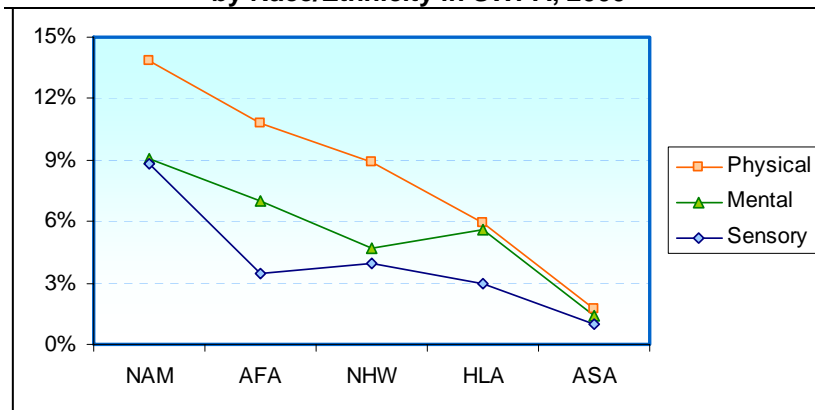
Percentages based on region totals depict the Native American population as the one reporting the highest rates of occurrence of the three disability types. Asian Americans report the lowest occurrence rates. Since, the average rates are very similar to those of the NHW population, it can be said that Native and African Americans report rates above average, while Hispanic and Asian Americans report below-average rates.

Table 75. Occurrence of Generic Disability Types by Race/Ethnicity in SWPA, 2000

5 Races/ Ethnicity	Total Population	Total Sensory	Total Physical	Total Mental	% Sensory	% Physical	% Mental
NHW	2234173	88856	199398	104446	4.0%	8.9%	4.7%
AFA	172018	5908	18523	12095	3.4%	10.8%	7.0%
ASA	24381	251	424	348	1.0%	1.7%	1.4%
HLA	16514	494	983	927	3.0%	6.0%	5.6%
NAM	2927	258	405	265	8.8%	13.8%	9.1%
Total	2450013	95767	219733	118081	3.9%	9.0%	4.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Figure 75. Comparative Incidence of “Generic” Disability Types by Race/Ethnicity in SWPA, 2000



SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

MARITAL STATUS

This section analyzes PUMS data, from the 2000 Census. The set of tables below shows detailed data for the SWPA counties and the city of Pittsburgh regarding marital status among the population with disabilities age 18 to 64 and 65 years and older. The most striking findings are the similar proportion of “now married” individuals between the adult (21 to 64) and senior (65+) groups, despite the much higher percent of widows in the latter group. This difference, however, is offset by the higher proportion of “never married”, “divorced” and “separated” individuals among the adult population.

Another interesting finding is that Pittsburgh exhibits, among the adult and senior populations, lower percentages of married people than the region’s average. Conversely, Pittsburgh reports higher rates of divorced, separated, and widowed people than the rest of the region.

When compared to the whole population age 18-64, we find that persons with disabilities age 18-64 have lower rates for being now married and higher rates for being divorced. When compared to the whole population age 65 and over, we find that persons with disabilities age 65 and over have lower rates for being now married and higher rates for being widowed (see Tables and Figures 76 and 77).

Table 76 Marital Status of People with Disabilities by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

Age 18-64	Total Pop.	Never Married		Now Married		Divorced		Separated		Widowed	
Allegheny PA	123270	40327	32.7%	53038	43.0%	19689	16.0%	4483	3.6%	5733	4.7%
Armstrong and Indiana	17409	4124	23.7%	9766	56.1%	2434	14.0%	459	2.6%	626	3.6%
Beaver PA	16474	4571	27.7%	8149	49.5%	2738	16.6%	501	3.0%	515	3.1%
Butler PA	14400	3336	23.2%	8653	60.1%	1770	12.3%	358	2.5%	283	2.0%
Fayette PA	19895	4760	23.9%	10532	52.9%	2780	14.0%	829	4.2%	994	5.0%
Greene and Washington	27060	6728	24.9%	14385	53.2%	4179	15.4%	938	3.5%	830	3.1%
Lawrence PA	12151	2960	24.4%	6388	52.6%	1861	15.3%	396	3.3%	546	4.5%
Westmoreland PA	35834	9085	25.4%	18399	51.3%	6082	17.0%	864	2.4%	1404	3.9%
Pittsburgh	42064	16632	39.5%	14325	34.1%	6857	16.3%	2051	4.9%	2199	5.2%
SWPA Total	266493	75891	28.5%	129310	48.5%	41533	15.6%	8828	3.3%	10931	4.1%

Age 65+	Total Pop.	Never Married		Now Married		Divorced		Separated		Widowed	
Allegheny PA	94669	6673	7.0%	40948	43.3%	5461	5.8%	1264	1.3%	40323	42.6%
Armstrong and Indiana	11192	646	5.8%	5366	47.9%	526	4.7%	22	0.2%	4632	41.4%
Beaver PA	12578	529	4.2%	6209	49.4%	627	5.0%	122	1.0%	5091	40.5%
Butler PA	10182	571	5.6%	5464	53.7%	291	2.9%	126	1.2%	3730	36.6%
Fayette PA	14000	1194	8.5%	6086	43.5%	617	4.4%	48	0.3%	6055	43.3%
Greene and Washington	19039	790	4.1%	9075	47.7%	911	4.8%	62	0.3%	8201	43.1%
Lawrence PA	8764	401	4.6%	4461	50.9%	639	7.3%	62	0.7%	3201	36.5%
Westmoreland PA	29101	1429	4.9%	13850	47.6%	1657	5.7%	253	0.9%	11912	40.9%
Pittsburgh	24422	2461	10.1%	8811	36.1%	1521	6.2%	495	2.0%	11134	45.6%
SWPA Total	199525	12233	6.1%	91459	45.8%	10729	5.4%	1959	1.0%	83145	41.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 77. Marital Status of Whole Population by Age Group in SWPA, 2000

Pop. 18 to 64	Total	Never married		Now married		Divorced		Separated		Widowed	
Allegheny	754439	242699	32.2%	398824	52.9%	76482	10.1%	19111	2.5%	17323	2.3%
Armstrong	42411	9119	21.5%	27174	64.1%	4212	9.9%	1040	2.5%	866	2.0%
Beaver	105064	25132	23.9%	64196	61.1%	10617	10.1%	2781	2.6%	2338	2.2%
Butler	104825	23603	22.5%	68036	64.9%	9522	9.1%	1843	1.8%	1821	1.7%
Fayette	86508	21173	24.5%	51240	59.2%	9697	11.2%	2211	2.6%	2187	2.5%
Greene	24081	6276	26.1%	14137	58.7%	2535	10.5%	603	2.5%	530	2.2%
Indiana	56245	19015	33.8%	30875	54.9%	4237	7.5%	1051	1.9%	1067	1.9%
Lawrence	53518	13102	24.5%	32433	60.6%	5535	10.3%	1189	2.2%	1259	2.4%
Washington	119265	27843	23.3%	74471	62.4%	11910	10.0%	2416	2.0%	2625	2.2%
Westmoreland	218312	49268	22.6%	138973	63.7%	20724	9.5%	4860	2.2%	4487	2.1%
Pittsburgh	202529	96390	47.6%	72507	35.8%	21684	10.7%	6547	3.2%	5401	2.7%
SWPA Totals	1564668	437230	27.9%	900359	57.5%	155471	9.9%	37105	2.4%	34503	2.2%

Pop. 65 over	Total	Never married		Now married		Divorced		Separated		Widowed	
Allegheny	217866	15485	7.1%	107814	49.5%	11837	5.4%	2121	1.0%	80609	37.0%
Armstrong	12747	729	5.7%	6698	52.5%	546	4.3%	80	0.6%	4694	36.8%
Beaver	32082	1786	5.6%	17566	54.8%	1538	4.8%	237	0.7%	10955	34.1%
Butler	22802	1208	5.3%	12471	54.7%	1000	4.4%	137	0.6%	7986	35.0%
Fayette	25745	1845	7.2%	12696	49.3%	1226	4.8%	215	0.8%	9763	37.9%
Greene	5851	233	4.0%	3109	53.1%	319	5.5%	44	0.8%	2146	36.7%
Indiana	12517	802	6.4%	6772	54.1%	621	5.0%	71	0.6%	4251	34.0%
Lawrence	17465	943	5.4%	9137	52.3%	998	5.7%	141	0.8%	6246	35.8%
Washington	34789	1572	4.5%	18207	52.3%	1780	5.1%	260	0.7%	12970	37.3%
Westmoreland	65561	3402	5.2%	35632	54.3%	2955	4.5%	343	0.5%	23229	35.4%
Pittsburgh	52610	5533	10.5%	21142	40.2%	3725	7.1%	903	1.7%	21307	40.5%
SWPA Totals	447425	28005	6.3%	230102	51.4%	22820	5.1%	3649	0.8%	162849	36.4%

Figure 76 Marital Status for Population 18 to 64 in SWPA

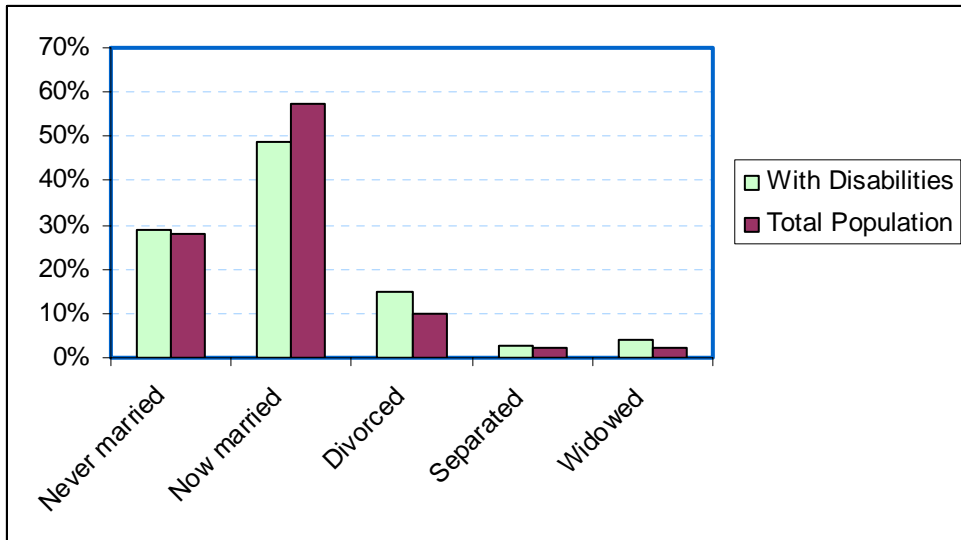
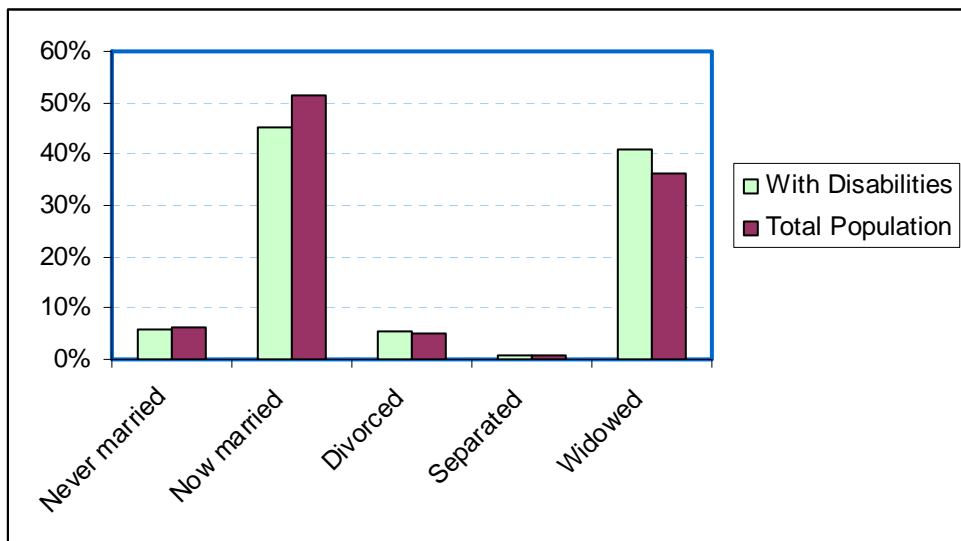


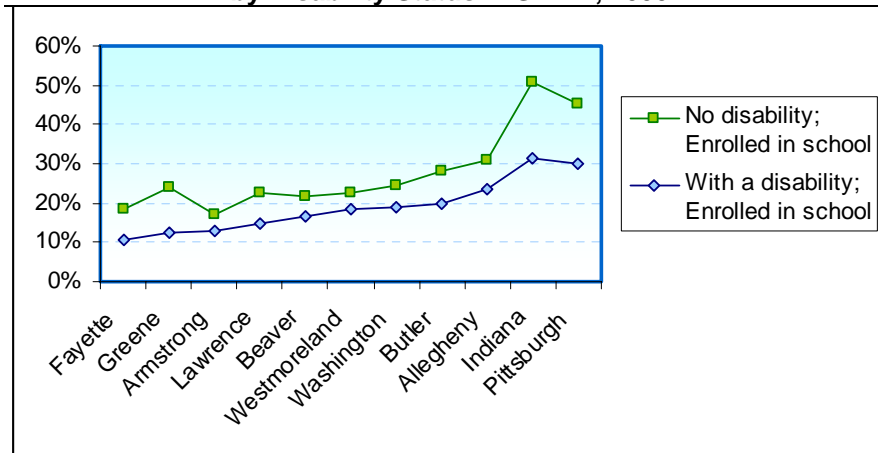
Figure 77 Marital Status for Population 65 and Over in SWPA



EDUCATIONAL STATUS

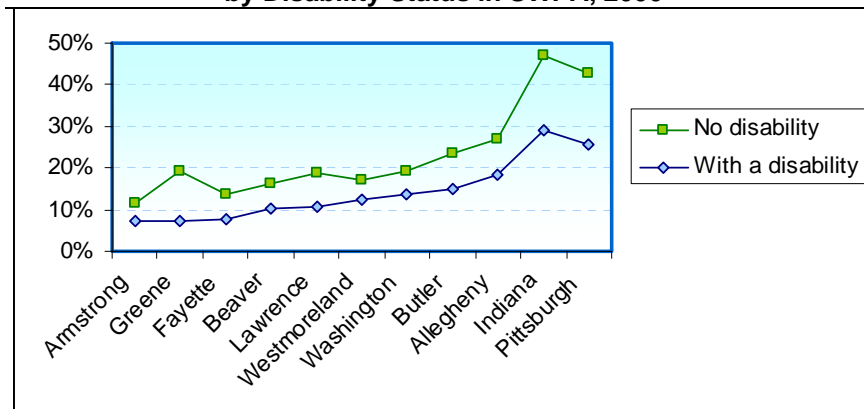
This section examines the educational status of people age 18 to 34 years, both with and without disabilities. Some of them are still enrolled in school (27.4%) while most are not (72.6%). The difference between school enrollment among those with and without a disability is depicted in Figure 78 below. Invariable, there is a higher rate of school enrollment among those without a disability than among those with disabilities (an average of 8 percent points higher). The differences, however, are greater in Greene, Indiana, and Pittsburgh.

**Figure 78 Population Age 18 to 34 Enrolled in School
by Disability Status in SWPA, 2000**



Among those who are still enrolled in school, a majority are enrolled in college or graduate school. The Figure 79, below, show that about three-fourths of those in school are attending college or graduate school. Still, the differences between those with and without disabilities is very similar to the that in the graph above.

**Figure 79. Population Age 18 to 34 Enrolled in College or Graduate School
by Disability Status in SWPA, 2000**



Among those who are no longer in school, Figure 80 below shows that there is a higher percentage among people with disabilities, as compared to those without disabilities, who did not finish high school. Also, the percent of those whose highest educational achievement is High School is higher among the population with disabilities. This is an unexpected finding since there is lower enrollment among people with disabilities than among those without. Perhaps, the explanation is the higher rates of college education among the population without disabilities, as compared with those with disabilities. For instance, the population without a disability has a rate of college graduates (28.2%) that is more than double that of people with disabilities (12.7%).

Figure 80. Highest Educational Level Achieved among Population Age 18 to 34 NOT Attending School, by Disability Status in SWPA, 2000

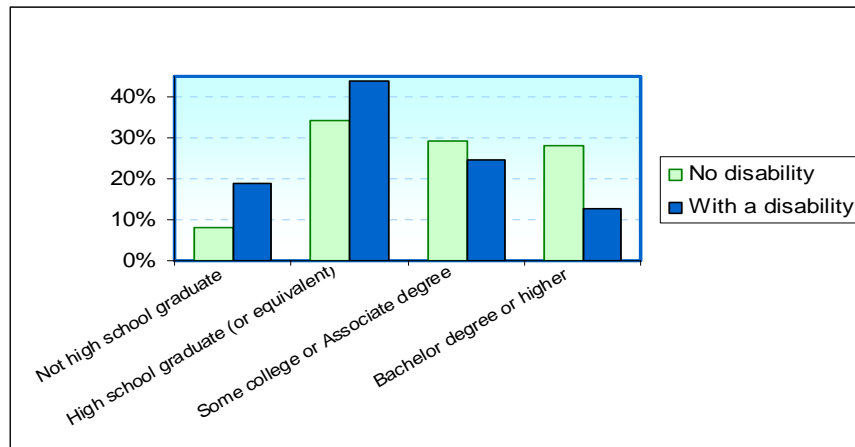


Table 78. Educational Level of Population Age 18 to 34 With and Without Disabilities in SWPA, 2000

	With a disability	Without disability
Total Population	60767	474066
Enrolled in school (27.4%)	12440 20.5%	133881 28.2%
Below college	3114 25.0%	21202 15.8%
College or graduate school	9326 75.0%	112679 84.2%
Not enrolled in school (72.6%)	48327 79.8%	340185 71.8%
Not high school graduate	9085 18.8%	27675 8.1%
High school graduate (or equivalent)	21233 43.9%	116563 34.3%
Some college or Associate degree	11860 24.5%	100026 29.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	6149 12.7%	95921 28.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 78, above, shows the statistics for both populations with and without disabilities aged 18 to 34. Again, among the population with disabilities, there are less people (20.5%), as compared with the population without disabilities (28.2%), who are enrolled in school. Particularly, the percent who attend college is 9.2 percent points (84.2% minus 75%) lower among people with disabilities than among the non-disabled population. Not surprisingly, among those no longer in school, more than 1 person in four holds a Bachelor degree or higher among people without a disability. Among the population with disabilities, only 1 out of every 8 individuals reports a similar level of educational achievement.

Table 79, below, shows the statistics for both populations with and without disabilities for each county in SWPA. In this table, however, percentages for each educational level are based on the “total population with disabilities” rather than on the “total enrolled” or “total not enrolled.”

Table 79. Education Level of Population with Disabilities Age 18 to 35 in SWPA, 2000

Geography	Total with a disability		Enrolled in School						Not enrolled in school													
			Total Enrolled		Below college		College or graduate school		Total Not enrolled		Not high school graduate		High school graduate (or equivalent)		Some college; no degree		Associate degree		Bachelor's degree		Graduate or professional degree	
Allegheny	M	15006	3539	23.6%	845	5.6%	2694	18.0%	11467	76.4%	2041	13.6%	4614	30.7%	1939	12.9%	990	6.6%	1422	9.5%	461	3.1%
	F	14007	3310	23.6%	677	4.8%	2633	18.8%	10697	76.4%	1555	11.1%	3946	28.2%	2225	15.9%	1211	8.6%	1353	9.7%	407	2.9%
Armstrong	M	868	106	12.2%	52	6.0%	54	6.2%	762	87.8%	114	13.1%	508	58.5%	65	7.5%	34	3.9%	32	3.7%	9	1.0%
	F	773	106	13.7%	43	5.6%	63	8.2%	667	86.3%	141	18.2%	331	42.8%	86	11.1%	64	8.3%	36	4.7%	9	1.2%
Beaver	M	1912	365	19.1%	143	7.5%	222	11.6%	1547	80.9%	327	17.1%	778	40.7%	215	11.2%	89	4.7%	124	6.5%	14	0.7%
	F	1872	272	14.5%	101	5.4%	171	9.1%	1600	85.5%	295	15.8%	637	34.0%	361	19.3%	157	8.4%	121	6.5%	29	1.5%
Butler	M	2013	372	18.5%	115	5.7%	257	12.8%	1641	81.5%	295	14.7%	750	37.3%	325	16.1%	108	5.4%	142	7.1%	21	1.0%
	F	1470	326	22.2%	68	4.6%	258	17.6%	1144	77.8%	196	13.3%	411	28.0%	198	13.5%	126	8.6%	203	13.8%	10	0.7%
Fayette	M	2696	191	7.1%	70	2.6%	121	4.5%	2505	92.9%	716	26.6%	1340	49.7%	217	8.0%	127	4.7%	83	3.1%	22	0.8%
	F	2072	321	15.5%	85	4.1%	236	11.4%	1751	84.5%	561	27.1%	802	38.7%	221	10.7%	73	3.5%	70	3.4%	24	1.2%
Greene	M	691	91	13.2%	56	8.1%	35	5.1%	600	86.8%	143	20.7%	341	49.3%	72	10.4%	12	1.7%	32	4.6%	0	0.0%
	F	486	56	11.5%	4	0.8%	52	10.7%	430	88.5%	116	23.9%	208	42.8%	43	8.8%	23	4.7%	22	4.5%	18	3.7%
Indiana	M	1376	434	31.5%	39	2.8%	395	28.7%	942	68.5%	239	17.4%	484	35.2%	116	8.4%	46	3.3%	48	3.5%	9	0.7%
	F	1196	378	31.6%	30	2.5%	348	29.1%	818	68.4%	178	14.9%	397	33.2%	106	8.9%	34	2.8%	95	7.9%	8	0.7%
Lawrence	M	1194	160	13.4%	53	4.4%	107	9.0%	1034	86.6%	218	18.3%	600	50.3%	94	7.9%	47	3.9%	62	5.2%	13	1.1%
	F	1007	163	16.2%	39	3.9%	124	12.3%	844	83.8%	217	21.5%	325	32.3%	156	15.5%	66	6.6%	78	7.7%	2	0.2%
Washington	M	2538	463	18.2%	125	4.9%	338	13.3%	2075	81.8%	440	17.3%	1040	41.0%	281	11.1%	91	3.6%	177	7.0%	46	1.8%
	F	2288	455	19.9%	142	6.2%	313	13.7%	1833	80.1%	303	13.2%	884	38.6%	320	14.0%	89	3.9%	173	7.6%	64	2.8%
Westmoreland	M	3955	696	17.6%	239	6.0%	457	11.6%	3259	82.4%	581	14.7%	1680	42.5%	487	12.3%	110	2.8%	338	8.5%	63	1.6%
	F	3347	636	19.0%	188	5.6%	448	13.4%	2711	81.0%	409	12.2%	1157	34.6%	612	18.3%	224	6.7%	244	7.3%	65	1.9%
Pittsburgh	M	5378	1659	30.8%	197	3.7%	1462	27.2%	3719	69.2%	748	13.9%	1449	26.9%	669	12.4%	311	5.8%	359	6.7%	183	3.4%
	F	5647	1651	29.2%	266	4.7%	1385	24.5%	3996	70.8%	684	12.1%	1416	25.1%	921	16.3%	382	6.8%	385	6.8%	208	3.7%
SWPA Totals	M	32249	6417	19.9%	1737	5.4%	4680	14.5%	25832	80.1%	5114	15.9%	12135	37.6%	3811	11.8%	1654	5.1%	2460	7.6%	658	2.0%
	F	28518	6023	21.1%	1377	4.8%	4646	16.3%	22495	78.9%	3971	13.9%	9098	31.9%	4328	15.2%	2067	7.2%	2395	8.4%	636	2.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The overall unemployment rate among individuals with disabilities in SWPA is 10.3%. Among “working age” individuals (18 to 64), however, the unemployment rate is much lower than that of younger or older people. These figures also vary drastically between genders. Table 80 and Table 81, below, show the unemployment rates by gender for each age group in both the SWPA region and the city of Pittsburgh.

**Table 80. Employment Status of Persons Age 16+ with a Disability
by Gender & Age in SWPA, 2000**

Employment Status	Age 16-17		Age 18-64		Age 65+		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Labor force	1154	1614	66560	80243	5990	6120	161681
Employed	805	1261	61517	72852	3840	5019	145294
Armed Forces			83	140			223
Other Employed	805	1261	61434	72712	3840	5019	145071
Unemployed	349	353	5126	7531	2150	1101	16610
Unemployment rate	30.2%	21.9%	7.7%	9.4%	35.9%	18.0%	10.3%
Not in labor force	1501	1813	62902	56565	118253	69162	310196
% not in labor force	56.5%	52.9%	48.6%	41.3%	95.2%	91.9%	65.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

The city of Pittsburgh has unemployment rates that are higher than the SWPA region’s average. The only exception is the population 65 and over, which has much lower unemployment rates.

**Table 81. Employment Status of Persons Age 16+ with Disabilities
by Gender and Age in Pittsburgh, 2000**

Employment Status	Age 16-17		Age 18-64		Age 65+		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Labor force	226	292	11441	10649	763	637	24008
employed	144	101	10079	9458	656	579	21017
Armed Forces			58	119			177
Other Employed	144	101	10021	9339	656	579	20840
Unemployed	82	191	1420	1310	107	58	3168
Unemployment rate	36.3%	65.4%	12.4%	12.3%	14.0%	9.1%	13.2%
Not in labor force	227	313	10237	9560	15048	7974	43359
% not in labor force	50.1%	51.7%	47.2%	47.3%	95.2%	92.6%	64.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Figure 81 and Figure 82 below display unemployment rates more clearly. In SWPA, the unemployment rate for adults (18-64) is lower than for the other two age groups and it is very similar between genders, which is not the case in the other two age groups, where females exhibit higher rates. In the city of Pittsburgh alone, where a considerable portion of the population with a disability resides, the pattern is different. Although the adult population exhibits very similar rates of unemployment, the unemployment rate among youth is much higher and the rate among seniors is lower than the regional average.

Figure 81 Unemployment among People with Disabilities in SWPA, 2000

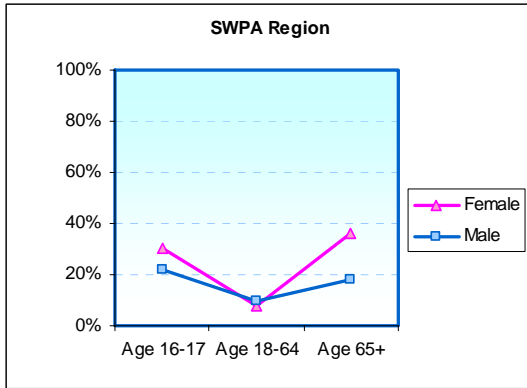
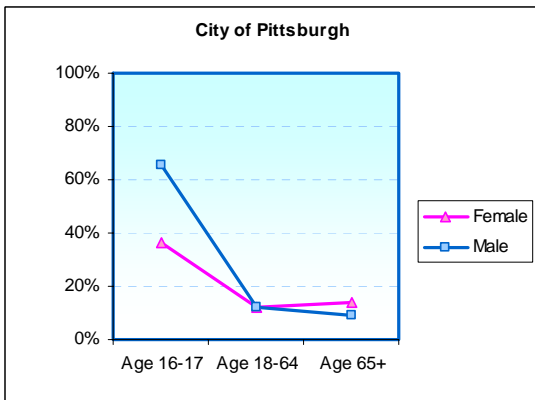
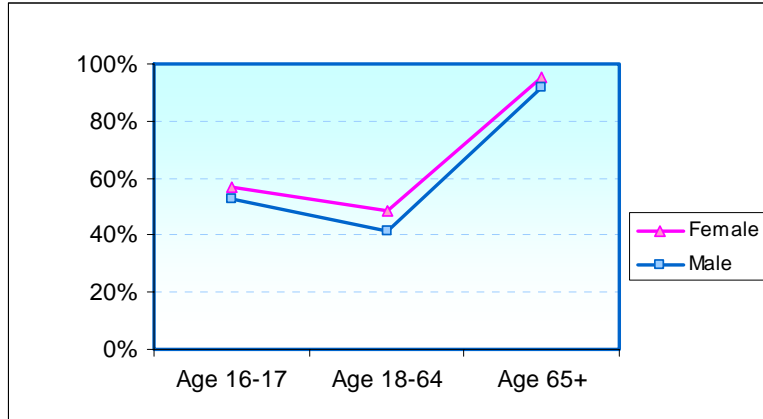


Figure 82 Unemployment among People with Disabilities in Pittsburgh



To complement the picture of employment among people with disabilities it is also important to know what proportion of this population is in the job market or “labor force” and which is not. Figure 83 below shows that, among adults, the portion of people with disabilities not in the labor force is about 45%. Also, the proportion of females not in the labor force is considerably higher than that of males. Among seniors with disabilities, more than 5% continue to be in the labor market.

Figure 83 Percent of People with Disabilities not in Labor Force by Gender and Age in SWPA, 2000



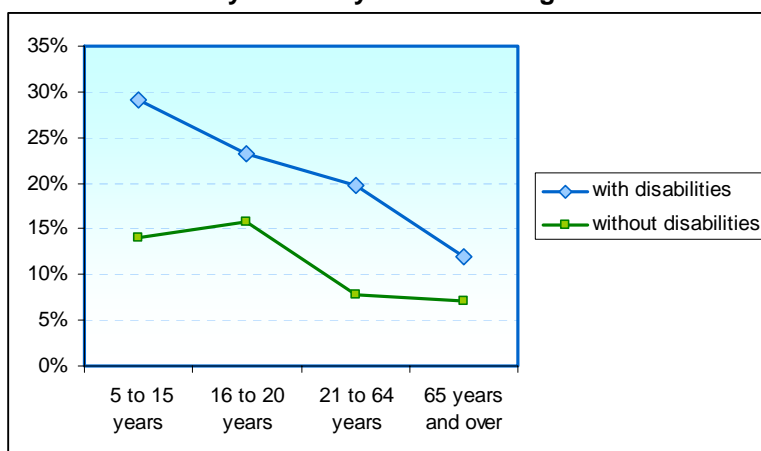
Occupations and Industries of Employed Disabled Adults Under Age 65

Table 82 and Table 83, below, list the 50 leading occupations and 50 leading industries in which the population with disabilities are employed. The kind of industries, not to mention the occupations, vary so much that no attempt is made to further classify them. The total list of occupations is 398, while the total number of industries is 241.

POVERTY

This section examines the population 5 years and over in SWPA that, according to the 2000 Census, had incomes under the poverty level in 1999.¹⁴ Figure 84 shows that, overall, a considerably greater percent of the population with disabilities have incomes under the poverty level, as compared to the population without disabilities, in all age groups. The high incidence of individuals with disabilities living under poverty is greater among children (5 to 15 years) than among any other age group. It is smallest among seniors. Furthermore, while the difference between people with and without disabilities who live in poverty is only 5 percent points among seniors, there is a 15 percentage-point difference among children.

Figure 84. Percent of Population Living Under Poverty Level, by Disability Status and Age



¹⁴ The Census's Glossary describes how this population group was identified:

Following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level." (in http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/glossary/glossary_p.html)

Table 82. Leading Occupations of Employed Adults with Disabilities in SWPA, 2000

No	Occupation	Count	%
1	Driver/Sales Workers and Truck Drivers	197	3.1%
2	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	190	3.0%
3	Retail Salespersons	182	2.9%
4	Nursing, Psychiatric, and Home Health Aides	181	2.9%
5	Janitors and Building Cleaners	176	2.8%
6	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	167	2.7%
7	Cashiers	165	2.6%
8	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	123	2.0%
9	Registered Nurses	106	1.7%
10	Cooks	99	1.6%
11	Carpenters	93	1.5%
12	Elementary and Middle School Teachers	91	1.5%
13	Waiters and Waitresses	91	1.5%
14	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	88	1.4%
15	Customer Service Representatives	81	1.3%
16	Oth Prod Wrkrs, Incl Semiconduct Proc/Coolng/Freezng EquipOp	72	1.1%
17	Stock Clerks and Order Filers	70	1.1%
18	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	69	1.1%
19	Bus Drivers	65	1.0%
20	First-Line Supvrs/Managers of Office/Admin Support Workers	64	1.0%
21	Managers, All Other	63	1.0%
22	Office Clerks, General	63	1.0%
23	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	60	1.0%
24	First-Line Supvrs/Managers of Production/Operating Workers	60	1.0%
25	Construction Laborers	58	0.9%
26	Child Care Workers	54	0.9%
27	Receptionists and Information Clerks	52	0.8%
28	First-Line Supvrs/Mgrs of Construction Trades/Extract Workers	52	0.8%
29	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	51	0.8%
30	Security Guards and Gaming Surveillance Officers	50	0.8%
31	Accountants and Auditors	49	0.8%
32	Medical Assistants and Other Healthcare Support Occupations	47	0.7%
33	Bartenders	46	0.7%
34	Miscellaneous Assemblers and Fabricators	44	0.7%
35	Machinists	44	0.7%
36	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing	43	0.7%
37	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	43	0.7%
38	Welding, Soldering, and Brazing Workers	42	0.7%
39	Grounds Maintenance Workers	37	0.6%
40	Postsecondary Teachers	36	0.6%
41	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	36	0.6%
42	Chief Executives	34	0.5%
43	General and Operations Managers	34	0.5%
44	Food Preparation Workers	34	0.5%
45	Marketing and Sales Managers	33	0.5%
46	Teacher Assistants	33	0.5%
47	Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	33	0.5%
48	Data Entry Keyers	33	0.5%
49	Social Workers	32	0.5%
50	Physicians and Surgeons	32	0.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

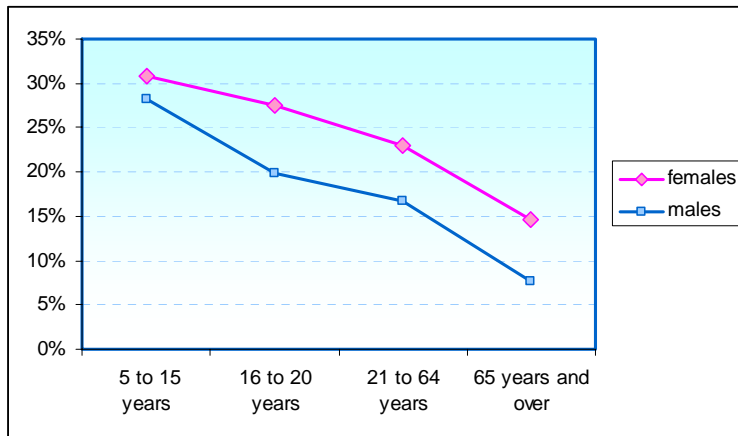
Table 83. Leading Industries of Employed Adults with Disabilities in SWPA, 2000

No	Industry of Employment	Count	%
1	Construction	461	7.3%
2	Hospitals	362	5.8%
3	Restaurants and other food services	332	5.3%
4	Elementary and secondary schools	284	4.5%
5	Grocery stores	187	3.0%
6	Nursing care facilities	173	2.8%
7	Department stores	146	2.3%
8	Iron and steel mills and steel product manufacturing	142	2.3%
9	Colleges and universities, including junior colleges	125	2.0%
10	Truck transportation	122	1.9%
11	Banking and related activities	107	1.7%
12	Offices of physicians	83	1.3%
13	Automotive repair and maintenance	83	1.3%
14	Justice, public order, and safety activities	80	1.3%
15	Automobile dealers	73	1.2%
16	Insurance carriers and related activities	69	1.1%
17	Civic, social, advocacy organizations, grantmaking/giving srvc	69	1.1%
18	Bus service and urban transit	68	1.1%
19	Real Estate	67	1.1%
20	Child day care services	61	1.0%
21	Traveler accommodation	61	1.0%
22	Postal service	59	0.9%
23	Services to buildings and dwellings	57	0.9%
24	Air transportation	54	0.9%
25	Other health care services	53	0.8%
26	Vocational rehabilitation services	52	0.8%
27	Other amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	52	0.8%
28	Religious organizations	51	0.8%
29	Legal services	49	0.8%
30	Architectural, engineering, and related services	48	0.8%
31	Not specified manufacturing industries	47	0.7%
32	Structural metals & tank & shipping container manufacturing	46	0.7%
33	Residential care facilities, without nursing	45	0.7%
34	Building material and supplies dealers	44	0.7%
35	Beauty salons	44	0.7%
36	Glass and glass product manufacturing	43	0.7%
37	Groceries and related product wholesalers	43	0.7%
38	Home health care services	43	0.7%
39	Plastics product manufacturing	42	0.7%
40	Services incidental to transportation	41	0.7%
41	Investigation and security services	39	0.6%
42	Coal mining	38	0.6%
43	Machine shops; turned product; screw, nut, bolt manufacturing	36	0.6%
44	Pharmacies and drug stores	35	0.6%
45	Electric power generation, transmission, and distribution	34	0.5%
46	Not specified retail trade	34	0.5%
47	Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping & payroll services	33	0.5%
48	Printing and related support activities	32	0.5%
49	Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals	32	0.5%
50	Business support services	32	0.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Within the population with disabilities that lives under poverty level, Figure 85, below, shows that there is a higher incidence among females than among males. The differences, unlike those in the prior graph, are greater among seniors, and least among children. Nevertheless, both graphs indicate that living under poverty has a strong negative correlation with age. In other words, the younger the population, the higher is the percent that lives under poverty.

Figure 85. Percent Living Under Poverty Level among People with Disabilities in SWPA, by gender and Age



Besides disability status and gender, there are also differences between counties within SWPA. Figure 86 shows Butler, Beaver and Washington are the counties with the lowest rates of disabled people living under poverty, while Indiana, Fayette, and Pittsburgh are the areas with the highest incidence. In Pittsburgh, for instance, about 45% of children with disabilities live under poverty. In Butler County, it is only 18%, which is, however, still higher than the average among people without disabilities in any age group.

Figure 86. Percent of Population Living Under Poverty in SWPA, by Age Group

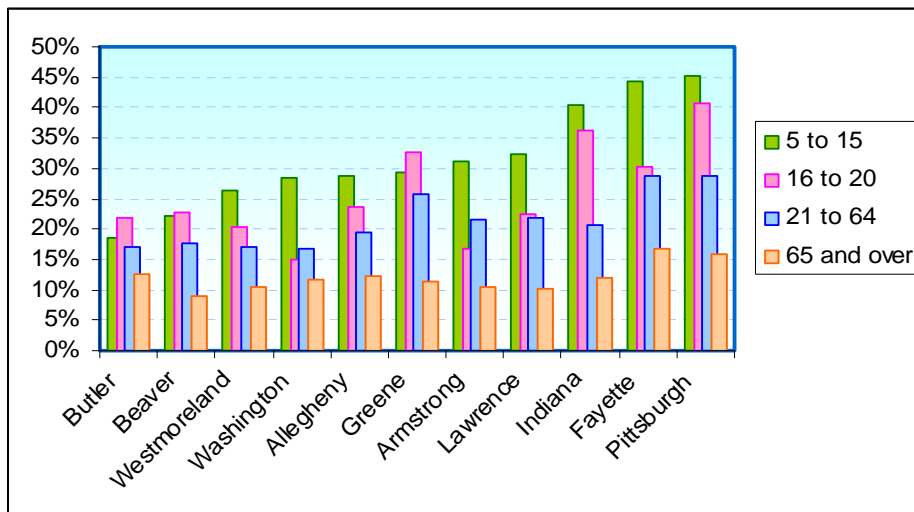


Table 84. Population Age 5 to 15 Years Living under Poverty in 1999, by Disability Status

Ages 5 to 15	Gender	Total Pop.	Pop. with disabilities			Pop. without disabilities		
			Total	under poverty	%	Total	under poverty	%
Allegheny	F	86285	3239	985	30.4%	83046	12194	14.7%
	M	89981	5572	1558	28.0%	84409	11834	14.0%
Armstrong	F	5097	199	90	45.2%	4898	751	15.3%
	M	5257	335	76	22.7%	4922	728	14.8%
Beaver	F	12660	490	118	24.1%	12170	1543	12.7%
	M	13419	915	193	21.1%	12504	1524	12.2%
Butler	F	12961	428	103	24.1%	12533	1271	10.1%
	M	13590	762	119	15.6%	12828	1189	9.3%
Fayette	F	10119	585	272	46.5%	9534	2546	26.7%
	M	10762	932	401	43.0%	9830	2357	24.0%
Greene	F	2817	128	42	32.8%	2689	541	20.1%
	M	2793	222	61	27.5%	2571	550	21.4%
Indiana	F	5652	294	128	43.5%	5358	912	17.0%
	M	6093	365	139	38.1%	5728	893	15.6%
Lawrence	F	6869	269	106	39.4%	6600	1159	17.6%
	M	6899	483	138	28.6%	6416	1040	16.2%
Washington	F	13646	525	151	28.8%	13121	1621	12.4%
	M	14454	1002	284	28.3%	13452	1650	12.3%
Westmoreland	F	25438	1125	248	22.0%	24313	2803	11.5%
	M	26441	1708	499	29.2%	24733	2549	10.3%
Pittsburgh	F	20174	1055	483	45.8%	19119	5171	27.0%
	M	20532	1693	759	44.8%	18839	4755	25.2%
SWPA Totals	F	181544	7282	2243	30.8%	174262	25341	14.5%
	M	189689	12296	3468	28.2%	177393	24314	13.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 85. Population Age 16 to 20 Years Living under Poverty in 1999, by Disability Status

Ages 16 to 20			Population with disabilities			Population without		
			Total	under poverty	%	Total	under poverty	%
Allegheny	F	34132	3346	973	29.1%	30786	5612	18.2%
	M	35575	3959	754	19.0%	31616	4846	15.3%
Armstrong	F	2165	194	38	19.6%	1971	313	15.9%
	M	2297	245	35	14.3%	2052	200	9.7%
Beaver	F	4924	531	145	27.3%	4393	550	12.5%
	M	5322	667	128	19.2%	4655	405	8.7%
Butler	F	4869	461	143	31.0%	4408	829	18.8%
	M	5197	611	92	15.1%	4586	543	11.8%
Fayette	F	4232	524	166	31.7%	3708	892	24.1%
	M	4726	615	178	28.9%	4111	651	15.8%
Greene	F	1264	108	43	39.8%	1156	238	20.6%
	M	1156	121	32	26.4%	1035	123	11.9%
Indiana	F	3731	274	122	44.5%	3457	1346	38.9%
	M	3427	360	107	29.7%	3067	878	28.6%
Lawrence	F	2587	236	49	20.8%	2351	356	15.1%
	M	2747	371	88	23.7%	2376	261	11.0%
Washington	F	5260	558	93	16.7%	4702	700	14.9%
	M	5957	601	79	13.1%	5356	525	9.8%
Westmoreland	F	9618	920	194	21.1%	8698	1113	12.8%
	M	10345	998	198	19.8%	9347	813	8.7%
Pittsburgh	F	9950	1215	559	46.0%	8735	3144	36.0%
	M	9809	1299	466	35.9%	8510	2581	30.3%
SWPA Totals	F	72782	7152	1966	27.5%	65630	11949	18.2%
	M	76749	8548	1691	19.8%	68201	9245	13.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 86. Population Age 21 to 64 Years Living under Poverty in 1999, by Disability Status

Ages 21 to 64	Gender	Total Pop.	Pop. with disabilities			Pop. without disabilities		
			Total	under poverty	%	Total	under poverty	%
Allegheny	F	371399	57812	13213	22.9%	313587	28044	8.9%
	M	341462	55382	8669	15.7%	286080	19111	6.7%
Armstrong	F	20300	3515	847	24.1%	16785	1768	10.5%
	M	19960	4169	802	19.2%	15791	1032	6.5%
Beaver	F	51431	8181	1509	18.4%	43250	3381	7.8%
	M	48107	8317	1415	17.0%	39790	1834	4.6%
Butler	F	49238	5909	1193	20.2%	43329	3213	7.4%
	M	48502	7144	1029	14.4%	41358	2125	5.1%
Fayette	F	42385	9198	3135	34.1%	33187	4745	14.3%
	M	40194	10663	2596	24.3%	29531	2685	9.1%
Greene	F	10734	2167	650	30.0%	8567	1155	13.5%
	M	10690	2656	594	22.4%	8034	682	8.5%
Indiana	F	24626	3757	859	22.9%	20869	3502	16.8%
	M	24247	4703	890	18.9%	19544	2719	13.9%
Lawrence	F	25873	4387	1156	26.4%	21486	2135	9.9%
	M	24375	4815	867	18.0%	19560	1105	5.6%
Washington	F	57928	9786	1909	19.5%	48142	3883	8.1%
	M	55015	10540	1524	14.5%	44475	2313	5.2%
Westmoreland	F	105634	15418	3070	19.9%	90216	6247	6.9%
	M	101125	17276	2551	14.8%	83849	3388	4.0%
Pittsburgh	F	95232	19368	6323	32.6%	75864	12941	17.1%
	M	87918	17271	4215	24.4%	70647	9897	14.0%
SWPA Totals	F	759548	120130	27541	22.9%	639418	58073	9.1%
	M	713677	125665	20937	16.7%	588012	36994	6.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 87. Population Age 65 Years and Over Living under Poverty in 1999, by Disability Status

Ages 65 and over	Gender	Total Pop.	Pop. with disabilities			Pop. without disabilities		
			Total	under poverty	%	Total	under poverty	%
Allegheny	F	130903	52296	7951	15.2%	78607	6698	8.5%
	M	86091	31579	2400	7.6%	54512	2471	4.5%
Armstrong	F	7369	2879	370	12.9%	4490	362	8.1%
	M	5279	2105	150	7.1%	3174	116	3.7%
Beaver	F	18662	7181	831	11.6%	11481	895	7.8%
	M	13366	5021	256	5.1%	8345	341	4.1%
Butler	F	13185	5253	751	14.3%	7932	734	9.3%
	M	9519	3575	369	10.3%	5944	351	5.9%
Fayette	F	15944	7363	1409	19.1%	8581	1089	12.7%
	M	10254	4654	620	13.3%	5600	414	7.4%
Greene	F	3490	1475	209	14.2%	2015	263	13.1%
	M	2398	1162	90	7.7%	1236	86	7.0%
Indiana	F	7613	3378	439	13.0%	4235	368	8.7%
	M	5264	2054	213	10.4%	3210	192	6.0%
Lawrence	F	10221	3864	534	13.8%	6357	599	9.4%
	M	6976	2510	120	4.8%	4466	243	5.4%
Washington	F	20781	8694	1262	14.5%	12087	1088	9.0%
	M	14020	5417	366	6.8%	8603	334	3.9%
Westmoreland	F	38312	15412	2035	13.2%	22900	1775	7.8%
	M	26589	9921	636	6.4%	16668	715	4.3%
Pittsburgh	F	32217	14487	2751	19.0%	17730	2453	13.8%
	M	19923	8469	912	10.8%	11454	930	8.1%
SWPA Totals	F	266480	107795	15791	14.6%	158685	13871	8.7%
	M	179756	67998	5220	7.7%	111758	5263	4.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 88. Population Age 5 Years and Over Living under Poverty in 1999, by Disability Status

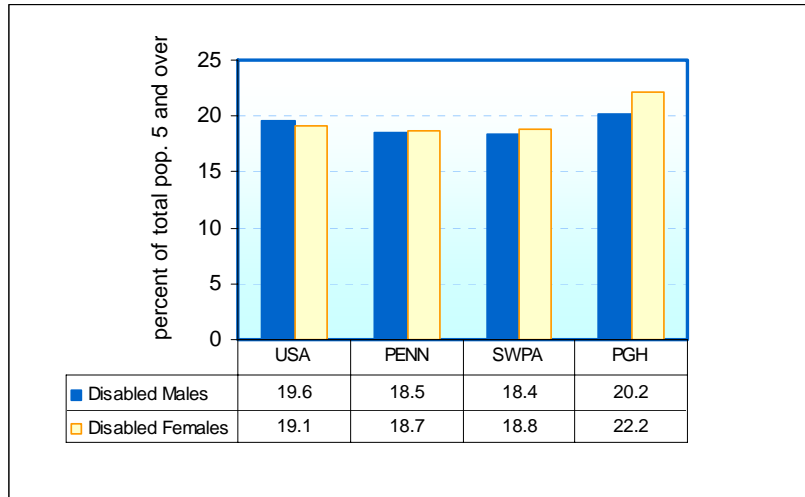
Ages 5 and over	Gender	Total Pop.	Pop. with disabilities			Pop. without disabilities		
			Total	under poverty	%	Total	under poverty	%
Allegheny	F	622719	116693	23122	19.8%	506026	52548	10.4%
	M	553109	96492	13381	13.9%	456617	38262	8.4%
Armstrong	F	34931	6787	1345	19.8%	28144	3194	11.3%
	M	32793	6854	1063	15.5%	25939	2076	8.0%
Beaver	F	87677	16383	2603	15.9%	71294	6369	8.9%
	M	80214	14920	1992	13.4%	65294	4104	6.3%
Butler	F	80253	12051	2190	18.2%	68202	6047	8.9%
	M	76808	12092	1609	13.3%	64716	4208	6.5%
Fayette	F	72680	17670	4982	28.2%	55010	9272	16.9%
	M	65936	16864	3795	22.5%	49072	6107	12.4%
Greene	F	18305	3878	944	24.3%	14427	2197	15.2%
	M	17037	4161	777	18.7%	12876	1441	11.2%
Indiana	F	41622	7703	1548	20.1%	33919	6128	18.1%
	M	39031	7482	1349	18.0%	31549	4682	14.8%
Lawrence	F	45550	8756	1845	21.1%	36794	4249	11.5%
	M	40997	8179	1213	14.8%	32818	2649	8.1%
Washington	F	97615	19563	3415	17.5%	78052	7292	9.3%
	M	89446	17560	2253	12.8%	71886	4822	6.7%
Westmoreland	F	179002	32875	5547	16.9%	146127	11938	8.2%
	M	164500	29903	3884	13.0%	134597	7465	5.5%
Pittsburgh	F	157573	36125	10116	28.0%	121448	23709	19.5%
	M	138182	28732	6352	22.1%	109450	18163	16.6%
SWPA Totals	F	1280354	242359	47541	19.6%	1037995	109234	10.5%
	M	1159871	214507	31316	14.6%	945364	75816	8.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

DISABILITIES IN SWPA IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

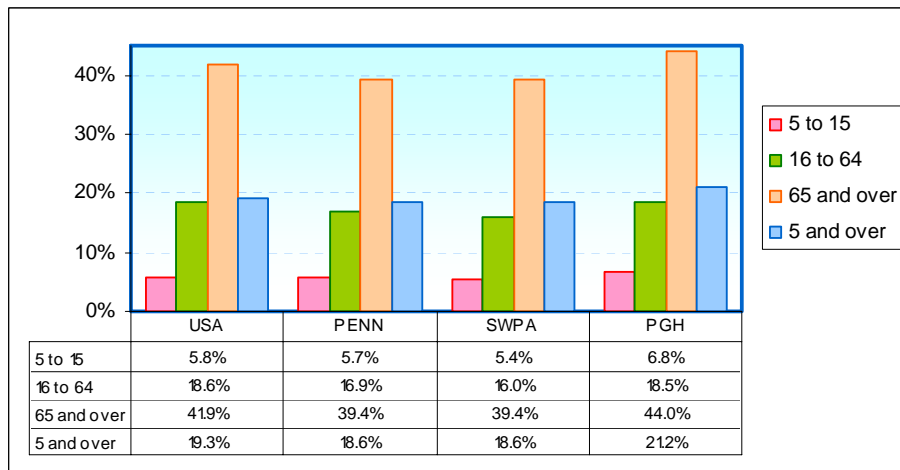
The general statistics shown above are important information by themselves. However, before doing a more detailed analysis of disabilities in the region, it may be also helpful to know how the SWPA region's population with disabilities compares with that of the state of Pennsylvania and the country as a whole. Figure 87 below shows that the overall rate is similar to that of the state and slightly lower than that at the national level. However, the city of Pittsburgh exhibits rates higher than those of the nation. One likely explanation for the higher rate of Pittsburgh may be its greater availability of facilities and services for those with disabilities. The difference between genders is not significant. Yet, Pittsburgh shows a little higher rate among women than men.

Figure 87. Comparative Percent of People with Disabilities Age 5 and Older by Gender, 2000



The rates of disabilities, however, vary among age groups. As Figure 88 below shows, the rate of disability increases with age. Again, the SWPA region shows relatively low rates, while Pittsburgh has the highest rate in each age category.

Figure 88. Comparative Percent of People with Disabilities, by Age Group



Different age groups also exhibit different disability ratios between genders. The following three figures show a clear pattern as age increases. In the youngest group (5 to 15 years), males have higher rates of disabilities than females. These differences are reduced in the next age group (16 to 64) and flip sides in the age group 65 and over. In this last group, females become the ones with higher rates than males. Once again, the SWPA region's rates rank lowest while those of Pittsburgh are the highest.

Figure 89. Comparative Percent of People with Disabilities Age 5 to 15 by Gender, 2000

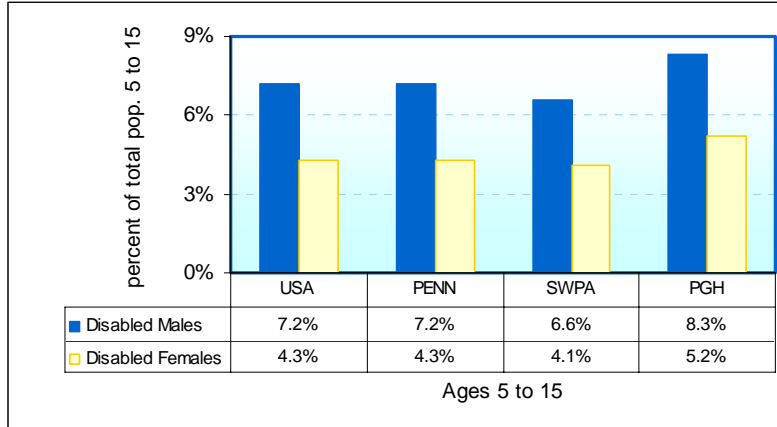


Figure 90. Comparative Percent of People with Disabilities Age 16 to 64 by Gender, 2000

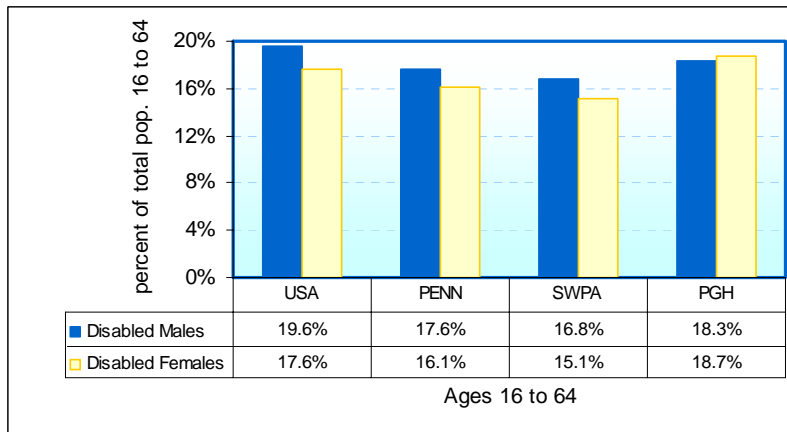


Figure 91. Comparative Percent of People with Disabilities Age 65 and Older by Gender, 2000

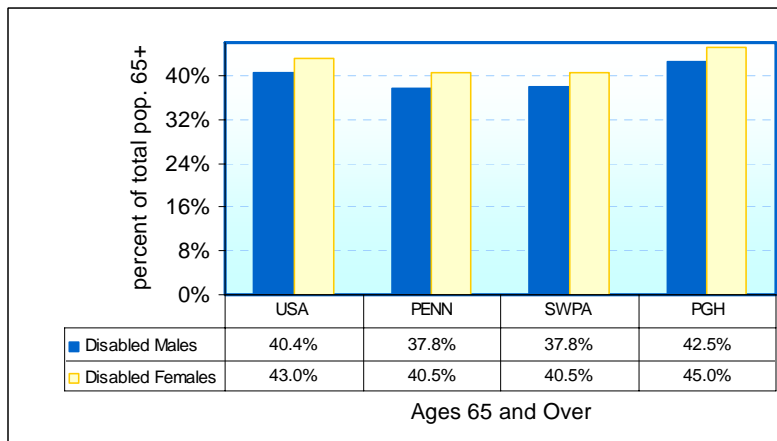


Figure 92, below, shows that the senior population in the SWPA region, including Pittsburgh, has a higher share of the total number of disabilities tallied than the average in the U.S. This greater share, however, is offset by the lower share among individuals aged 16 to 64.

Figure 92. Comparative Distribution of Total Disabilities Tallied by Age Group, 2000

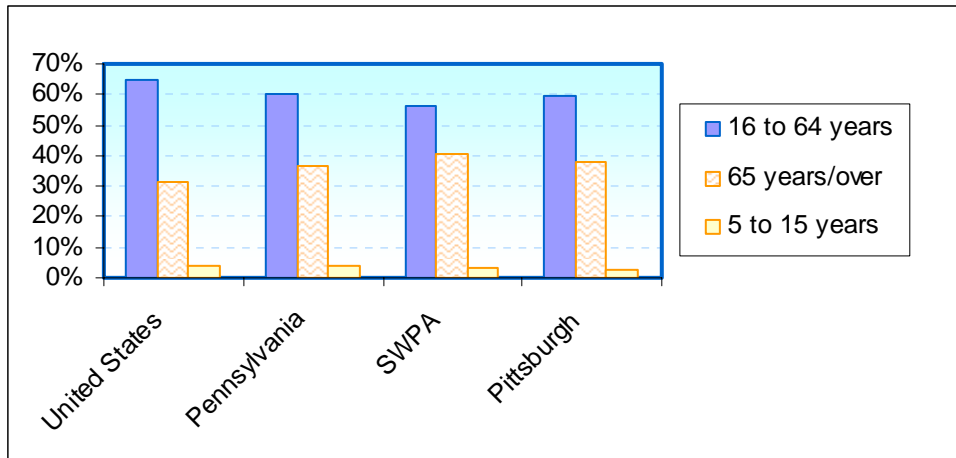
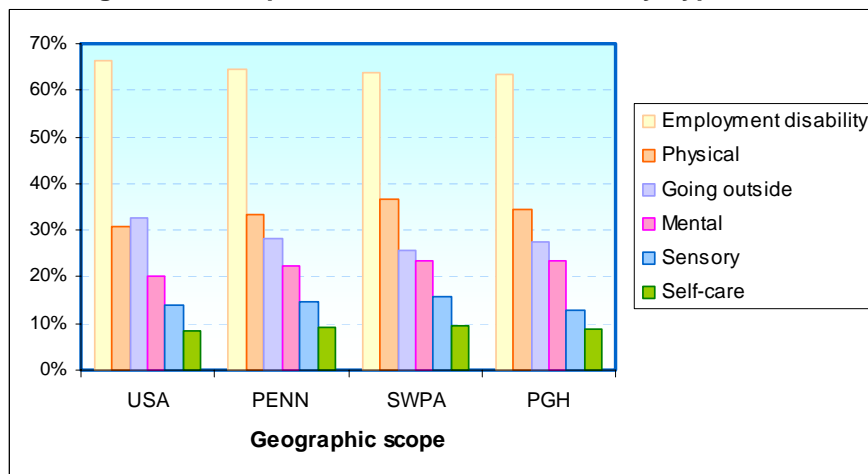


Table 89 below depicts the number and percent of the different types of disabilities included in this study, as well as the distribution between genders, for the national, state, regional, and city levels.¹⁵

In terms of the types of disabilities, the SWPA region ranks the lowest in “going-outside” and “employment” disabilities but highest in the rest of disability types, although the differences are very small.

Figure 93. Comparative Incidence of Disability Types, 2000



¹⁵ Values for the city of Pittsburgh are also included in those for the SWPA region.

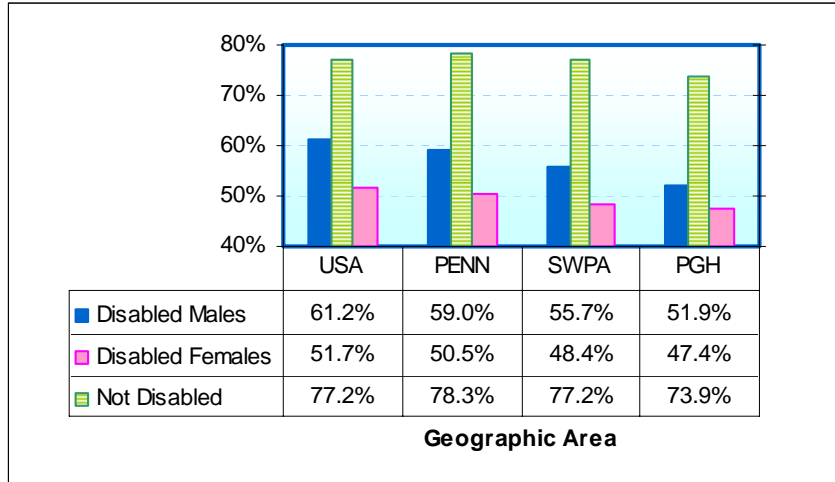
Table 89. Comparative Incidence of Disability Types by Gender and Region, 2000

Disability Types	USA			Pennsylvania			SWPA Region			Pittsburgh		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 5 to 64 years	223820901	110695907	113124994	9527163	4694732	4832431	2025183	994750	1030433	256226	123911	132315
With a disability	35768130	18805249	16962881	1398976	727589	671387	283503	147828	135675	42521	20564	21957
Percent with a disability	16.0%	17.0%	15.0%	14.7%	15.5%	13.9%	14.0%	14.9%	13.2%	16.6%	16.6%	16.6%
Sensory	4566796	2630827	1935969	183095	105274	77821	39261	22694	16567	4917	2584	2333
%	12.8%	14.0%	11.4%	13.1%	14.5%	11.6%	13.8%	15.4%	12.2%	11.6%	12.6%	10.6%
Physical	11605826	5531583	6074243	486162	230296	255866	106344	51281	55063	15407	6764	8643
%	32.4%	29.4%	35.8%	34.8%	31.7%	38.1%	37.5%	34.7%	40.6%	36.2%	32.9%	39.4%
Mental	8842941	4822024	4020917	377520	205262	172258	79416	42833	36583	12076	5905	6171
%	24.7%	25.6%	23.7%	27.0%	28.2%	25.7%	28.0%	29.0%	27.0%	28.4%	28.7%	28.1%
Self-care	3568893	1708008	1860885	150330	70505	79825	31359	14713	16646	4760	1868	2892
%	10.0%	9.1%	11.0%	10.7%	9.7%	11.9%	11.1%	10.0%	12.3%	11.2%	9.1%	13.2%
Going outside	11414508	5569362	5845146	392486	186581	205905	74413	34751	39662	12701	5176	7525
%	34.4%	32.5%	36.5%	30.4%	28.3%	32.5%	28.3%	25.7%	31.0%	32.0%	27.5%	36.0%
Employment	21287570	11373786	9913784	816308	426103	390205	164581	86381	78200	24549	11929	12620
%	64.2%	66.4%	61.9%	63.2%	64.6%	61.7%	62.5%	63.9%	61.0%	61.8%	63.3%	60.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

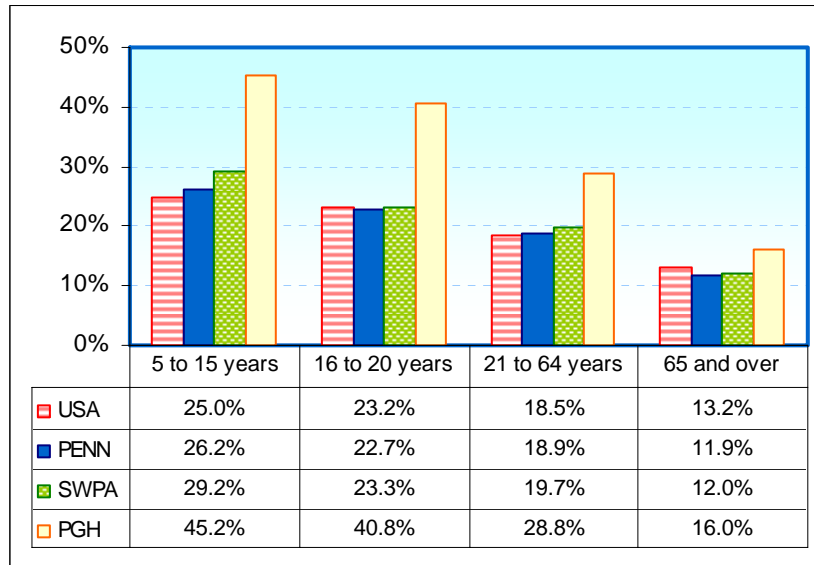
Figure 94 below shows that the population with disabilities is disadvantaged in terms of employment. The employment rate among those with disabilities is roughly 15 to 25% lower than among the non-disabled. The difference is even greater for disabled females. In this regard, the SWPA region, and particularly Pittsburgh, exhibit employment rates that are lower than those of the state and nation. This confirms the prior finding regarding Pittsburgh having a much higher rate of unemployment among the population with disabilities than the other regions (i.e. SWPA, PA, US)

Figure 94. Cross-Regional Comparison of Employment Age 16 to 64 by Disability Status, 2000



The figure below shows that the city of Pittsburgh has much higher rates of people with disabilities living in poverty than any other area. Compared to the national average, the poverty rate among children in Pittsburgh is almost double, surpassing the national average for 20 percentage points (25% vs 45.2%, respectively). The SWPA region has only slightly higher rates than the national and state level among children (5 to 15) and adults (21 to 64). The SWPA rates are lower than the national average only among the senior population.

Figure 95. Population with Disabilities Living Below Poverty Level in 1999, by Age Group



IMPLICATIONS OF FINDINGS

The findings of this study of the population with disabilities in the SWPA region are likely to be useful to researchers, program managers, and policymakers for selecting groups, geographic areas, and problems deserving further attention. From a regional perspective, attention should be given to:

- Working-age adults (age 21-64) and seniors (age 65+), which are the two age groups with the highest rates and largest numbers of persons with a disability
- Allegheny County, where nearly half of the region's population with disabilities resides
- Fayette and Greene Counties and the city of Pittsburgh, which are the areas in the region with the highest rates of disability in the population age 5 and over
- African Americans and Native Americans, who have the highest rates of disability among racial and ethnic groups
- Physical, employment, and going-outside-home disabilities, which were the most commonly reported types of disabilities
- School enrollment and education attainment, which are much lower among persons with disabilities than among persons without disabilities and which contribute to lower employment and higher poverty among persons with disabilities
- Poverty among younger age groups of persons with disabilities, which are the age groups with the highest rates of poverty
- Poverty among persons with disabilities in the city of Pittsburgh and Indiana and Fayette Counties, which are the geographic areas in the region with the highest poverty rates for persons with a disability

Depending on the interests of readers and users, many other more-detailed implications can be derived from this report for specific age groups, genders, racial and ethnic groups, types of disabilities, geographic areas, or types of social or economic problems among persons with disabilities.

Notwithstanding it is not the purpose of this project to propose any specific policy recommendation, it becomes evident, considering the very large portion of the SWPA population that reported having a disability (i.e. 20% of the total population), that it is very important to make sure that the institutional arrangement in place to provide services in the region is truly capable of addressing the special needs of this large population with disabilities. We certainly believe that the widespread problems currently faced by the population with disabilities in the region (e.g. lower, education, lower income, lower employment rates, etc.) require the society to rethink its approach toward this segment of the population. Certainly, this new approach will need, as a pre-requisite, a positive vision. One that sees the future of the population with disabilities not as a burden but as a large underutilized human capital pool with the potential to greatly contribute to the economic and social growth of the SWPA region. Indeed, this project is a fundamental first step that uncovers demographic and otherwise characteristics, which may be of help to policy makers and the public to better address this issue.

APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS

Disability Status¹⁶

The data on disability status were derived from answers to long-form questionnaire Items 16 and 17. Item 16 was a two-part question that asked about the existence of the following long-lasting conditions: (a) blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment (**sensory disability**) and (b) a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying (**physical disability**). Item 16 was asked of a sample of the population 5 years old and over.

Item 17 was a four-part question that asked if the individual had a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more that made it difficult to perform certain activities. The four activity categories were: (a) learning, remembering, or concentrating (**mental disability**); (b) dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home (**self-care disability**); (c) going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office (**going outside the home disability**); and (d) working at a job or business (**employment disability**). Categories 17a and 17b were asked of a sample of the population 5 years old and over; 17c and 17d were asked of a sample of the population 16 years old and over.

For data products that use the items individually, the following terms are used: sensory disability for 16a, physical disability for 16b, mental disability for 17a, self-care disability for 17b, going outside the home disability for 17c, and employment disability for 17d. For data products that use a disability status indicator, individuals were classified as having a disability if any of the following three conditions were true: (1) they were 5 years old and over and had a response of "yes" to a sensory, physical, mental or self-care disability; (2) they were 16 years old and over and had a response of "yes" to going outside the home disability; or (3) they were 16 to 64 years old and had a response of "yes" to employment disability.

¹⁶ Source: <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf>

Questionnaire

Figure 1.

Reproduction of Questions on Race and Hispanic Origin From Census 2000

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — <i>Print group.</i> ↗ | |

6. What is this person's race? Mark one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> White | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black, African Am., or Negro | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native — <i>Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.</i> ↗ | | |

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian — <i>Print race.</i> ↗ | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander — <i>Print race.</i> ↗ | |

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Some other race — <i>Print race.</i> ↗ | | |
|---|--|--|

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 questionnaire.

Figure 1.

Reproduction of the Questions on Disability From Census 2000

16 Does this person have any of the following long-lasting conditions:

- | | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

17 Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities:

- | | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Learning, remembering, or concentrating? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. (Answer if this person is 16 YEARS OLD OR OVER.) Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. (Answer if this person is 16 YEARS OLD OR OVER.) Working at a job or business? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 questionnaire.

Race/Ethnicity¹⁷

The question on race for Census 2000 was different from the one for the 1990 census in several ways. Most significantly, respondents were given the option of selecting one or more race categories to indicate their racial identities. Because of these changes, the Census 2000 data on race are not directly comparable with data from the 1990 census or earlier censuses. Caution must be used when interpreting changes in the racial composition of the U.S. population over time.

“White”

Refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicated their race or races as “White” or wrote in entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

“Black or African American”

Refers to people having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicated their race or races as “Black, African American, or Negro,” or wrote in entries such as African American, Afro American, Nigerian, or Haitian.

“American Indian and Alaska Native”

Refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who indicated their race or races by marking this category or writing in their principal or enrolled tribe, such as Rosebud Sioux, Chippewa, or Navajo.

“Asian”

Refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent. It includes people who indicated their race or races as “Asian Indian,” “Chinese,” “Filipino,” “Korean,” “Japanese,” “Vietnamese,” or “Other Asian,” or wrote in entries such as Burmese, Hong Kong, Pakistani, or Thai.

“Spanish/Hispanic/Latino”

A self-designated classification for people whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, the Caribbean, or those identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, etc. Origin can be viewed as ancestry, nationality, or country of birth of the person or person’s parents or ancestors prior to their arrival in the United States. Hispanic/Latino people may be of any race.

¹⁷ Source: Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin. A Census 2000 Brief:
<http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf>