

Cornell University

2013

ME

Maine

2013 Disability Status Report Maine



www.disabilitystatistics.org

Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School

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Glossary

About the Disability Status Report

The 2013 Annual Disability Status Report

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

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

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

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

Suggested Citation

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ACS Disability Questions

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

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

Hearing Disability (asked of all ages):

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

Visual Disability (asked of all ages):

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

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

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

Note:

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

Notes

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

Puerto Rico: A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2013 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), is available again this year in English as well as Spanish. However, please note that the Puerto Rico sample is not included in any U.S. population estimates included in these reports.

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

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

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

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

Maine Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in Maine, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2013, the prevalence of disability in ME was:

- 16.3 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.6 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 7.5 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 11.1 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 14.9 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 21.2 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 50.3 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2013, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in ME was:

- 2.1% reported a Visual Disability
- 4.9% reported a Hearing Disability
- 7.8% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 7.2% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.6% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 6.4% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2013, 15.8 percent of females of all ages and 16.8 percent of males of all ages in ME reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2013, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in ME was 14.6 percent.

Race: In ME in 2013, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 14.9 percent among Whites
- 13.3 percent among Black / African Americans
- 2.9 percent among Asians
- 23.0 percent among Native Americans
- 20.2 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2013, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in ME was 32.1 percent.

Looking for Work: In ME in 2013, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 7.7 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In ME in 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 17.2 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2013, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in ME was \$32,200.

Annual Household Income: In ME in 2013, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$35,400.

Poverty: In ME in 2013, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 27.8 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in ME was 23.4 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in ME:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 46.1 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 28.7 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 12.2 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2013, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 23.8 percent in ME.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2013 in ME, 87.3 percent of working-age people with disabilities had health insurance.

Prevalence: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists percentages by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.8%

Location	2013 (%)	Location	2013 (%)
Alabama	14.9	Montana	12.2
Alaska	10.1	Nebraska	8.9
Arizona	10.2	Nevada	11.6
Arkansas	15.8	New Hampshire	10.4
California	8.5	New Jersey	8.2
Colorado	9.4	New Mexico	13.8
Connecticut	8.3	New York	9.0
Delaware	11.2	North Carolina	12.0
District of Columbia	8.8	North Dakota	8.2
Florida	10.6	Ohio	12.3
Georgia	11.3	Oklahoma	14.1
Hawaii	7.7	Oregon	13.1
Idaho	11.5	Pennsylvania	11.2
Illinois	9.2	Puerto Rico	18.4
Indiana	12.8	Rhode Island	10.3
Iowa	10.4	South Carolina	13.0
Kansas	10.6	South Dakota	11.6
Kentucky	16.1	Tennessee	14.4
Louisiana	13.4	Texas	10.4
Maine	14.9	Utah	8.9
Maryland	8.9	Vermont	11.3
Massachusetts	9.5	Virginia	9.3
Michigan	13.2	Washington	11.1
Minnesota	9.0	West Virginia	19.2
Mississippi	16.5	Wisconsin	10.5
Missouri	12.9	Wyoming	11.3

Employment: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists employment rates by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 34.5% for people with disabilities and 76.8% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2013	People without Disabilities 2013	Location	People with Disabilities 2013	People without Disabilities 2013
Alabama	27.2	73.3	Montana	36.0	77.5
Alaska	50.8	79.0	Nebraska	45.9	84.4
Arizona	33.5	73.2	Nevada	41.1	74.8
Arkansas	28.0	75.3	New Hampshire	40.5	82.1
California	32.8	73.8	New Jersey	37.5	77.1
Colorado	42.7	79.7	New Mexico	35.6	71.9
Connecticut	41.7	78.7	New York	32.6	75.9
Delaware	36.1	76.3	North Carolina	31.4	76.4
District of Columbia	32.8	76.9	North Dakota	56.0	85.5
Florida	30.8	74.6	Ohio	33.9	78.0
Georgia	32.4	74.7	Oklahoma	37.0	77.8
Hawaii	42.2	79.4	Oregon	35.3	75.7
Idaho	37.6	77.3	Pennsylvania	33.6	78.0
Illinois	37.0	77.4	Puerto Rico	22.5	56.3
Indiana	35.1	78.3	Rhode Island	34.6	79.5
Iowa	43.8	83.4	South Carolina	31.5	75.1
Kansas	42.3	81.1	South Dakota	49.1	84.6
Kentucky	27.6	75.2	Tennessee	30.2	76.3
Louisiana	31.9	75.0	Texas	38.8	77.1
Maine	32.1	81.0	Utah	42.2	77.5
Maryland	41.2	81.0	Vermont	34.6	82.1
Massachusetts	34.6	80.6	Virginia	36.8	79.7
Michigan	30.4	75.3	Washington	37.5	77.1
Minnesota	44.0	83.8	West Virginia	25.3	73.9
Mississippi	26.7	73.2	Wisconsin	41.7	81.7
Missouri	32.4	79.0	Wyoming	51.4	81.9

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

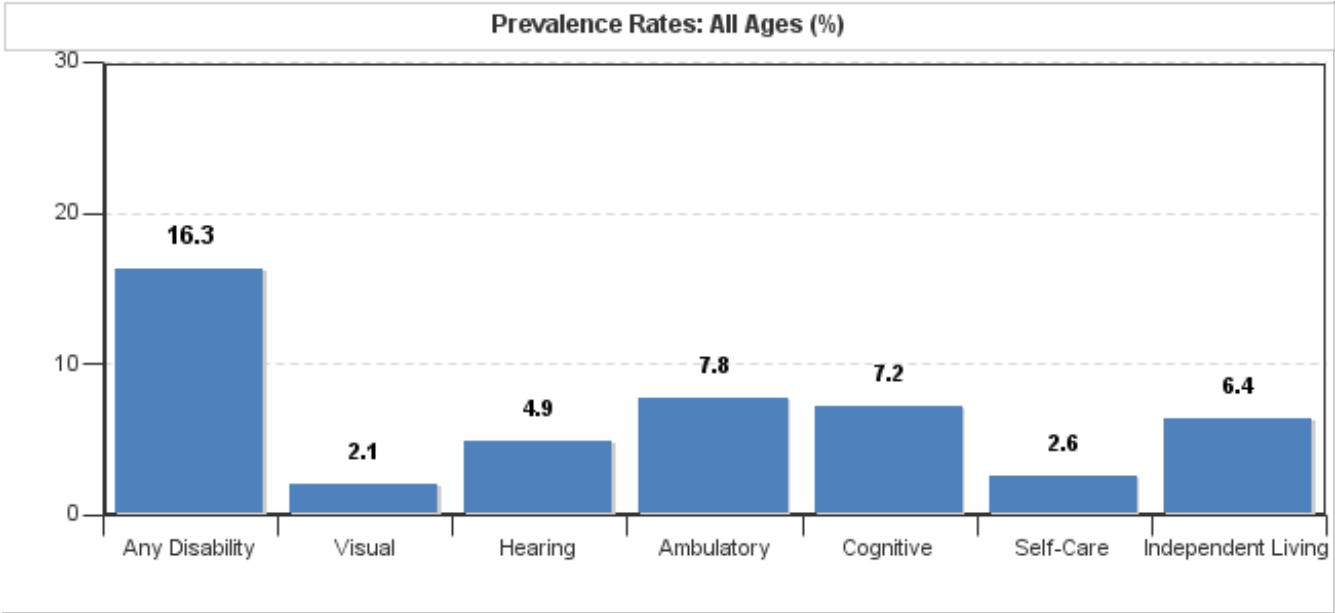
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Maine, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
16.3%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in ME was 16.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 214,200 of the 1,315,900 individuals of all ages in ME reported one or more disabilities.
- In ME in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 7.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.1 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Maine in 2013*



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	16.3	0.68	214,200	9,020	1,315,900	12,734
Visual	2.1	0.26	27,200	3,470	1,315,900	12,734
Hearing	4.9	0.40	64,800	5,280	1,315,900	12,734
Ambulatory	7.8	0.51	97,400	6,390	1,251,800	12,221
Cognitive	7.2	0.49	90,400	6,170	1,251,800	12,221
Self-Care	2.6	0.30	32,800	3,800	1,251,800	12,221
Independent Living	6.4	0.50	70,600	5,500	1,105,000	10,983

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

Prevalence

Ages 4 years and under

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 4 and under in Maine, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

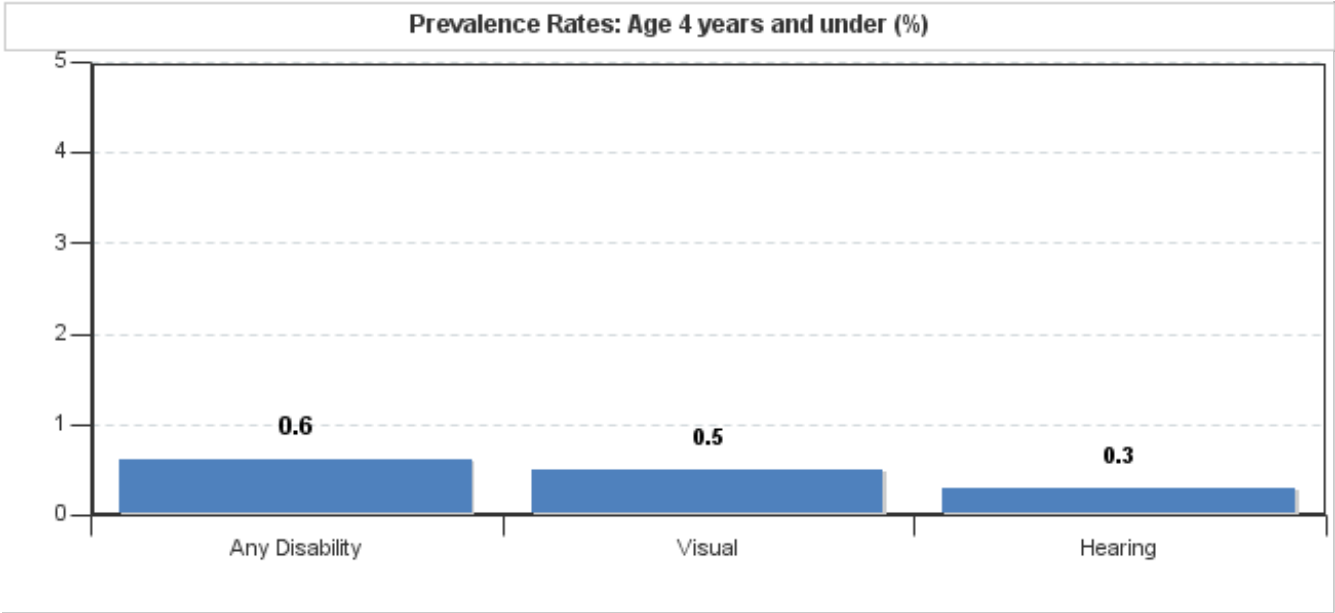
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.6%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in ME was 0.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 400 of the 64,100 children ages 0 to 4 in ME reported one or more disabilities.
- In ME in 2013, 0.5 percent reported a visual disability
- In ME in 2013, 0.3 percent reported a hearing disability

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Maine in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.6	3.29	400	400	64,100	513
Visual	0.5	3.29	300	400	64,100	513
Hearing	0.3	3.29	200	400	64,100	513

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in Maine, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

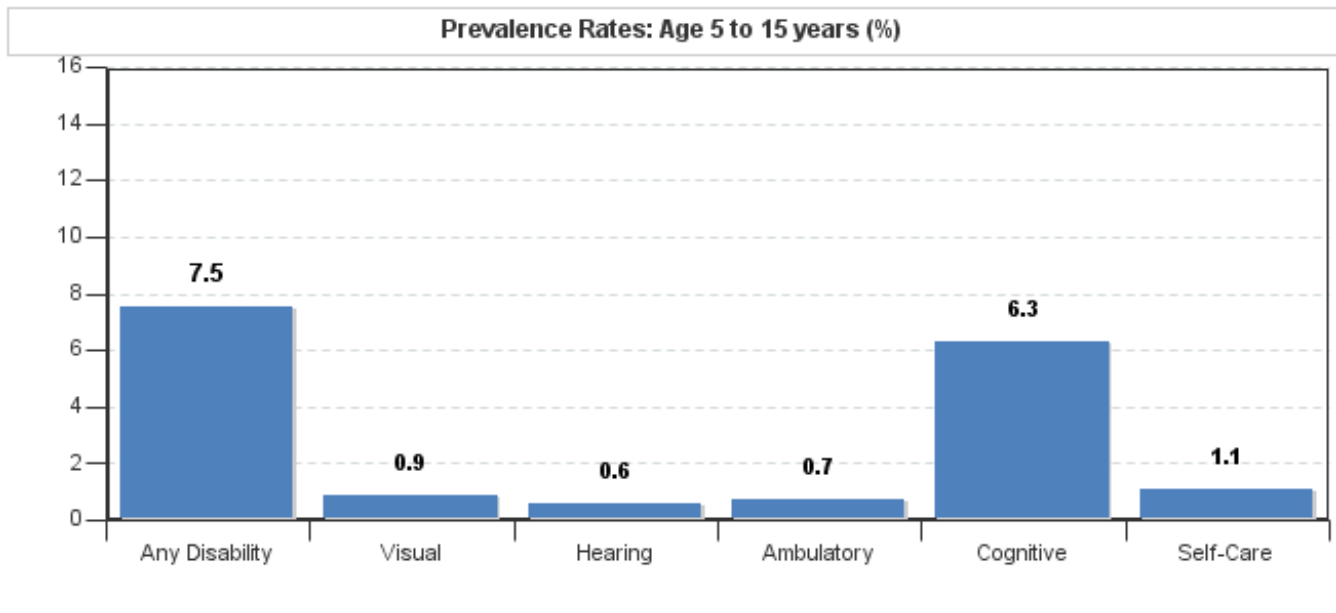
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
7.5%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in ME was 7.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 12,300 of the 163,000 individuals ages 5 to 15 in ME reported one or more disabilities.
- In ME in 2013, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 6.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.6 percent.

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

Prevalence of disability* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in Maine in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	7.5	1.39	12,300	2,350	163,000	1,365
Visual	0.9	3.29	1,400	800	163,000	1,365
Hearing	0.6	3.29	1,000	660	163,000	1,365
Ambulatory	0.7	3.29	1,100	700	163,000	1,365
Cognitive	6.3	1.28	10,300	2,150	163,000	1,365
Self-Care	1.1	3.29	1,800	900	163,000	1,365

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

Prevalence

Ages 16 to 20 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Maine, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

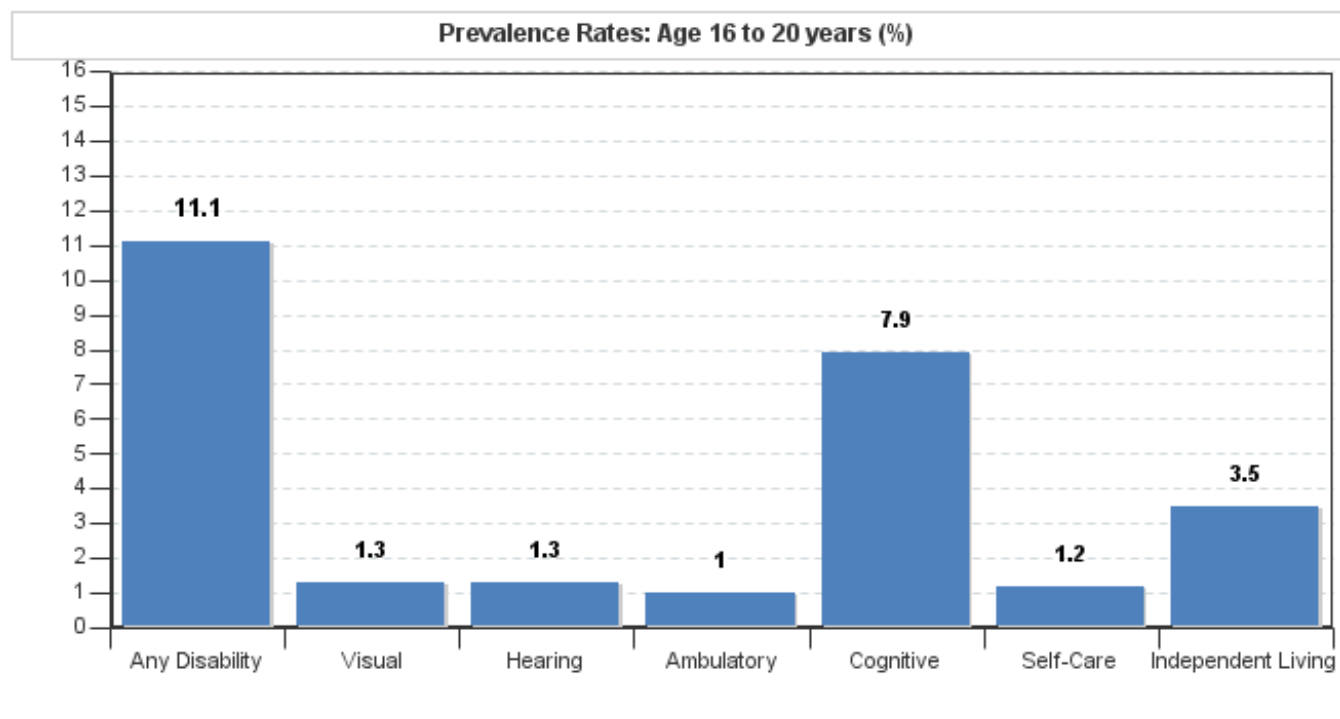
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to 20
years

11.1%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in ME was 11.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 9,600 of the 86,300 individuals ages 16 to 20 in ME reported one or more disabilities.
- In ME in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 7.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 1.0 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Maine in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	11.1	2.28	9,600	2,070	86,300	866
Visual	1.3	3.29	1,100	700	86,300	866
Hearing	1.3	3.29	1,100	710	86,300	866
Ambulatory	1.0	3.29	900	640	86,300	866
Cognitive	7.9	1.96	6,900	1,760	86,300	866
Self-Care	1.2	3.29	1,100	690	86,300	866
Independent Living	3.5	1.34	3,000	1,170	86,300	866

Prevalence

Ages 21 to 64 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Maine, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

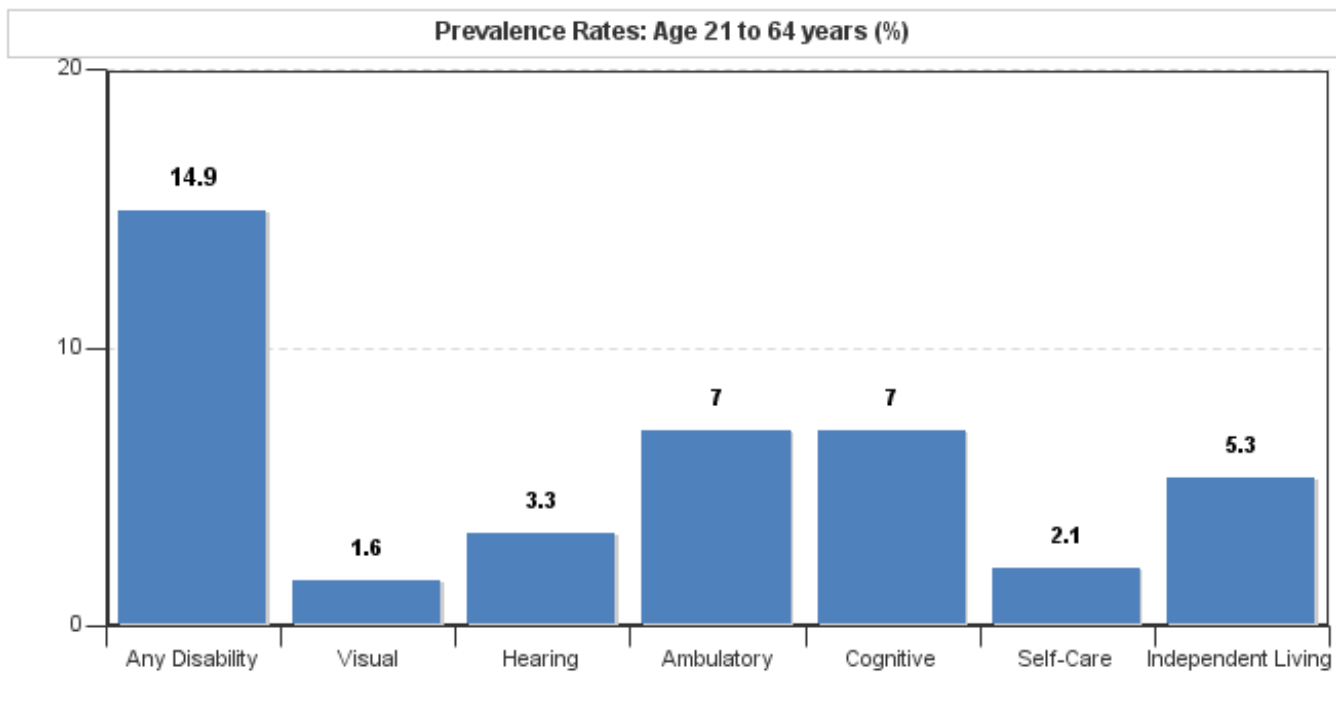
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64
years

14.9%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in ME was 14.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 115,500 of the 774,600 individuals ages 21 to 64 in ME reported one or more disabilities.
- In ME in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 7.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Visual Disability," 1.6 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Maine in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	14.9	0.86	115,500	6,910	774,600	7,173
Visual	1.6	3.29	12,400	2,360	774,600	7,173
Hearing	3.3	0.43	25,300	3,350	774,600	7,173
Ambulatory	7.0	0.62	54,100	4,850	774,600	7,173
Cognitive	7.0	0.62	54,500	4,860	774,600	7,173
Self-Care	2.1	0.35	16,600	2,720	774,600	7,173
Independent Living	5.3	0.54	40,900	4,240	774,600	7,173

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Maine, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

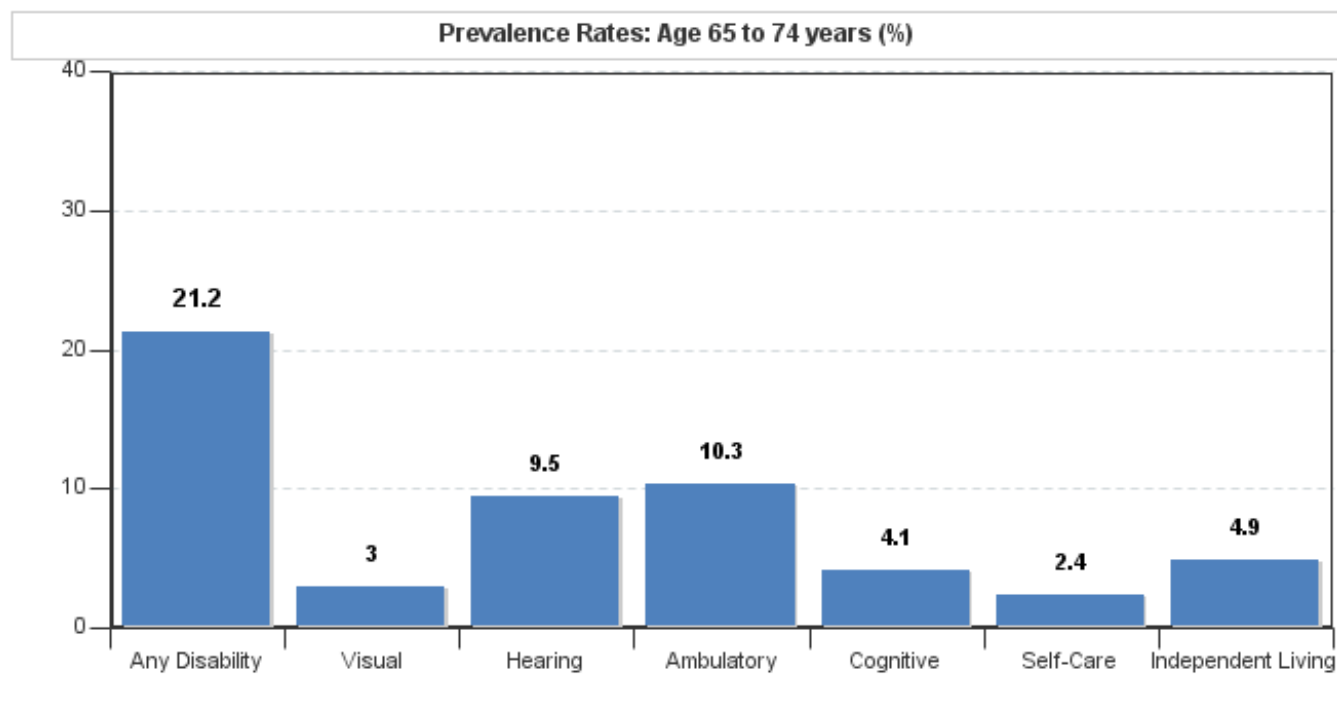
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

21.2%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in ME was 21.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 27,900 of the 131,400 individuals ages 65 to 74 in ME reported one or more disabilities.
- In ME in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 10.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 2.4 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Maine in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	21.2	2.40	27,900	3,520	131,400	1,666
Visual	3.0	1.01	4,000	1,340	131,400	1,666
Hearing	9.5	1.72	12,500	2,370	131,400	1,666
Ambulatory	10.3	1.79	13,600	2,470	131,400	1,666
Cognitive	4.1	1.17	5,400	1,560	131,400	1,666
Self-Care	2.4	0.91	3,200	1,200	131,400	1,666
Independent Living	4.9	1.27	6,500	1,710	131,400	1,666

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Maine, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

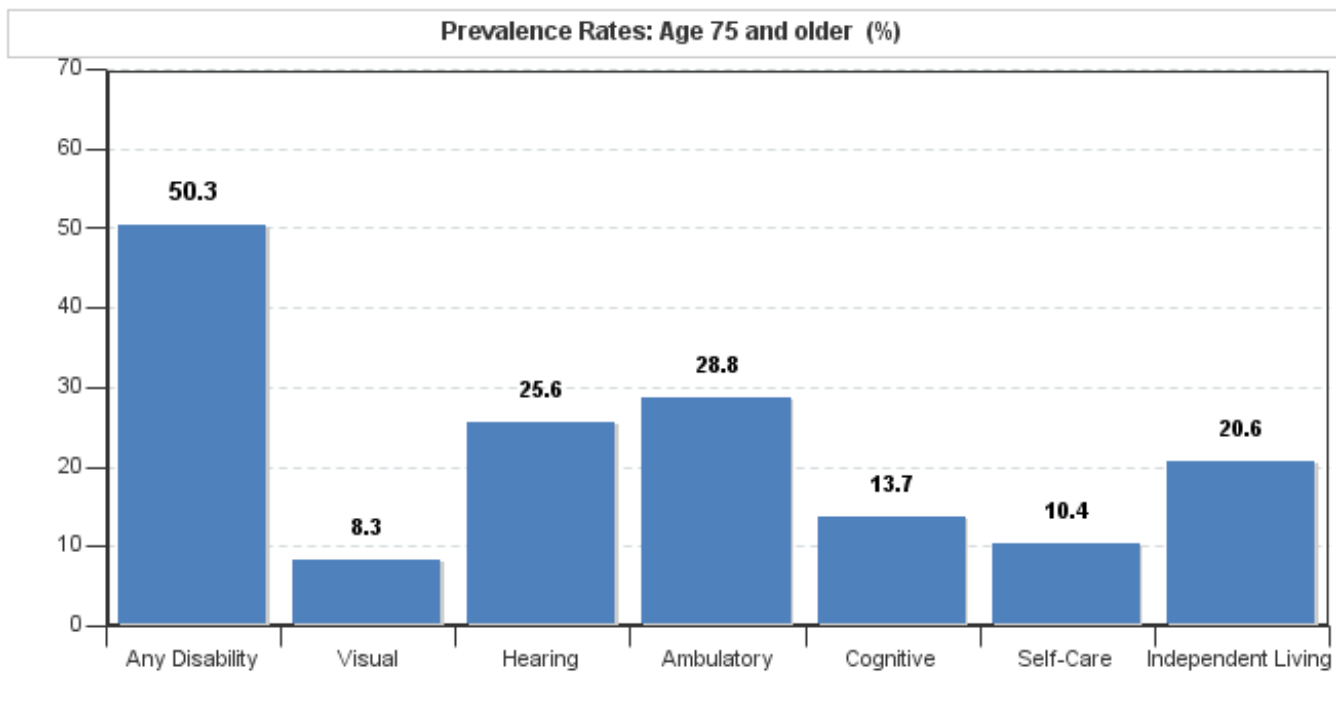
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

50.3%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in ME was 50.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 48,500 of the 96,500 individuals ages 75 and older in ME reported one or more disabilities.
- In ME in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 28.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 8.3 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Maine in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	50.3	3.43	48,500	4,600	96,500	1,151
Visual	8.3	1.89	8,000	1,890	96,500	1,151
Hearing	25.6	2.99	24,700	3,310	96,500	1,151
Ambulatory	28.8	3.10	27,800	3,510	96,500	1,151
Cognitive	13.7	2.36	13,300	2,440	96,500	1,151
Self-Care	10.4	2.10	10,100	2,130	96,500	1,151
Independent Living	20.6	2.77	19,900	2,980	96,500	1,151

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in Maine, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

16.8%

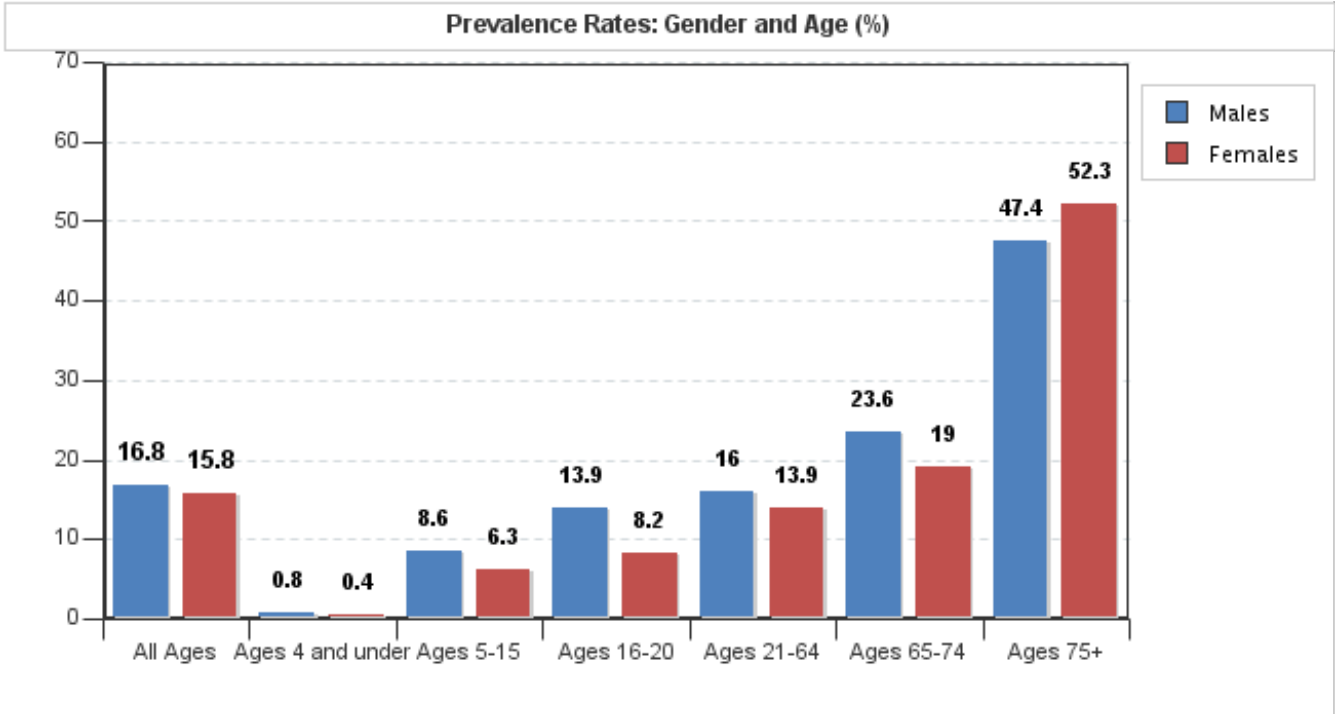
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

15.8%

- In ME in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 16.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 108,300 of the 644,100 males of all ages in ME reported one or more disabilities.
- In ME in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 15.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 105,800 of the 671,800 females of all ages in ME reported one or more disabilities.

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

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by gender and age group in Maine in 2013



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	16.8	0.99	108,300	6,710	644,100	6,231
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	300	400	32,200	264
Males: Ages 5-15	8.6	2.05	7,400	1,820	85,000	744
Males: Ages 16-20	13.9	3.53	6,100	1,650	43,600	446
Males: Ages 21-64	16.0	1.27	60,700	5,120	379,700	3,456
Males: Ages 65-74	23.6	3.58	15,000	2,600	63,700	802
Males: Ages 75+	47.4	5.32	18,900	2,910	39,900	519
Females						
Females: All Ages	15.8	0.95	105,800	6,640	671,800	6,503
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.4	3.29	100	400	32,000	249
Females: Ages 5-15	6.3	1.85	4,900	1,490	77,900	621
Females: Ages 16-20	8.2	2.83	3,500	1,260	42,700	420
Females: Ages 21-64	13.9	1.17	54,900	4,880	394,900	3,717
Females: Ages 65-74	19.0	3.21	12,900	2,400	67,700	864
Females: Ages 75+	52.3	4.47	29,600	3,620	56,500	632

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

Prevalence

Hispanic/Latino Origin and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by Hispanic/Latino origin and age group in Maine, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

14.6%

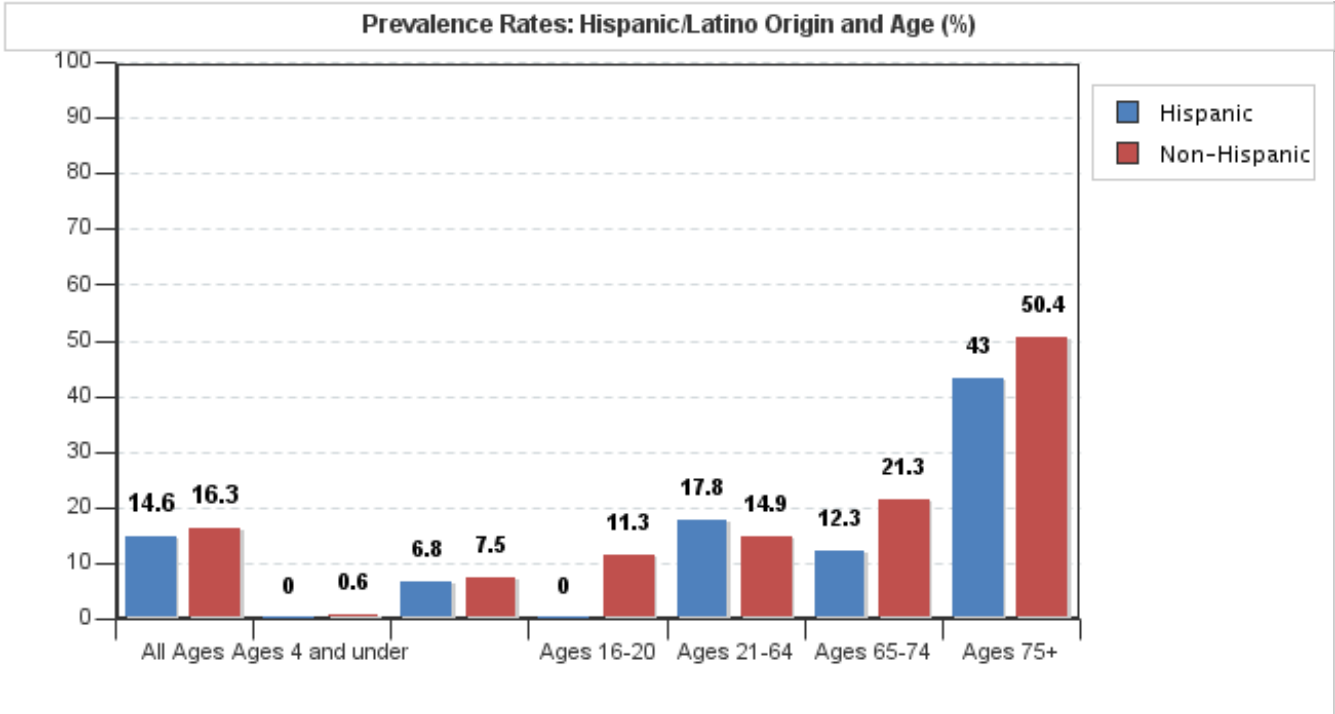
Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

16.3%

- In ME in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 14.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 2,500 of the 17,000 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in ME reported one or more disabilities.
- In ME in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 16.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 211,700 of the 1,298,900 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in ME reported one or more disabilities.

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

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by Hispanic / Latino origin and age group in Maine in 2013



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	14.6	5.75	2,500	1,060	17,000	119
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.0 [†]	3.29	0	400	900	7
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.8 [†]	9.56	200	400	3,200	26
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	0.0 [†]	3.29	0	400	1,900	17
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	17.8	8.47	1,700	860	9,200	55
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	12.3 [†]	28.25	100	400	600	6
Hispanic - Ages 75+	43.0 [†]	29.69	500	490	1,300	8
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	16.3	0.69	211,700	8,980	1,298,900	12,615
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.6	3.29	400	400	63,300	506
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	7.5	1.41	12,100	2,330	159,800	1,339
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	11.3	2.32	9,600	2,070	84,400	849
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	14.9	0.87	113,900	6,870	765,400	7,118
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	21.3	2.41	27,900	3,510	130,800	1,660
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	50.4	3.45	47,900	4,570	95,200	1,143

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

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

Prevalence

Race

Introduction

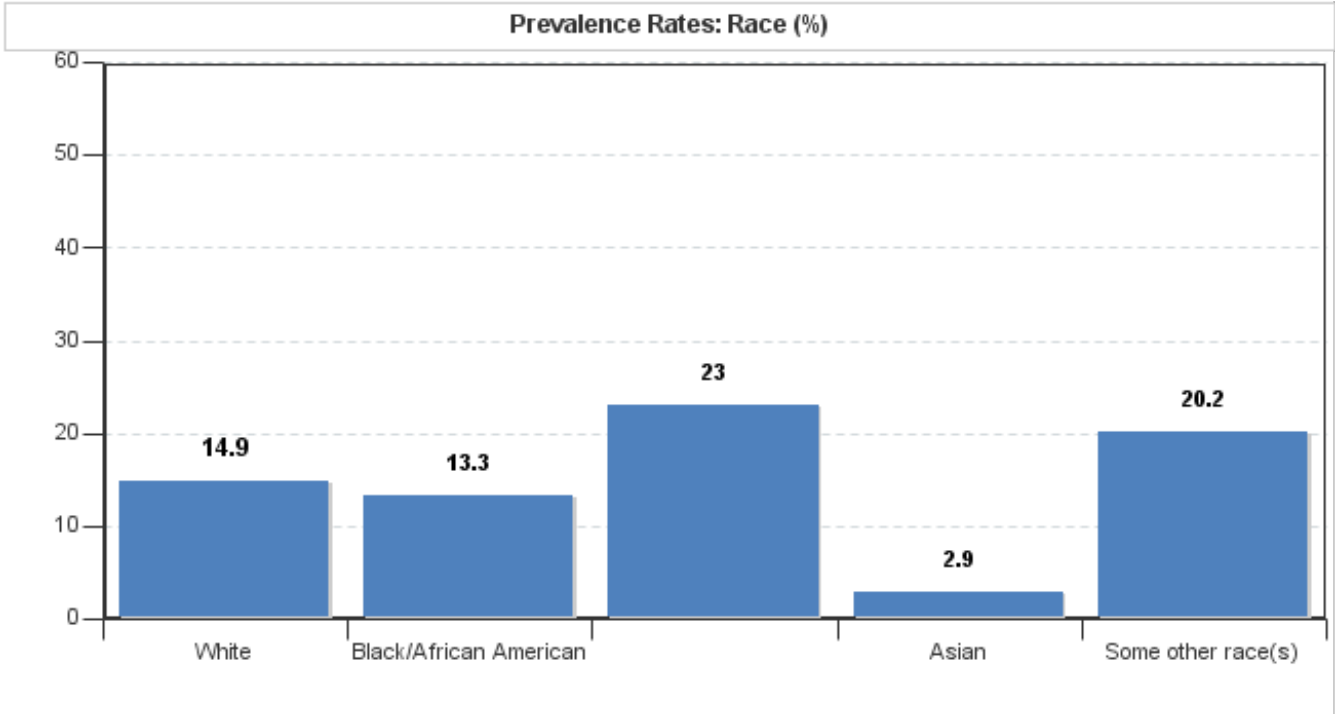
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in ME, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

In 2013, among working-age people in ME:

- 14.9 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 13.3 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 23.0 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 2.9 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 20.2 percent of persons who were some other race(s) reported a disability.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race in Maine in 2013



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	14.9	0.88	110,200	6,760	738,900	6,873
Black/African American	13.3	9.09	800	620	6,300	48
Native American or Alaska Native	23.0	12.67	1,200	720	5,000	72
Asian	2.9	3.75	300	400	8,900	60
Some other race(s)	20.2	6.87	3,100	1,190	15,500	120

Employment

Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Maine, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

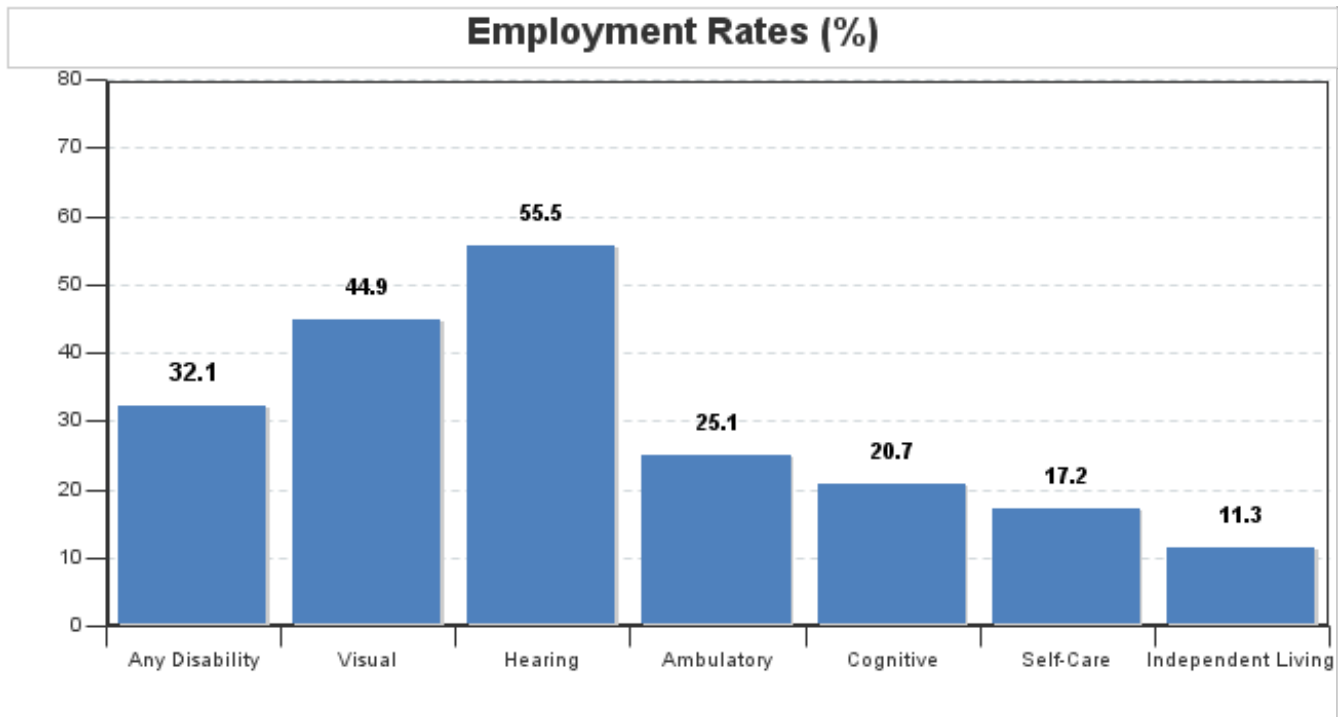
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
32.1%

Employment:
without
disability
81.0%

- In 2013, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in ME was 32.1 percent.
- In 2013, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in ME was 81.0 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 48.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 55.5 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 11.3 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Maine in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	81.0	1.03	533,700	11,980	659,100	6,082
Any Disability	32.1	2.92	37,100	4,040	115,500	1,091
Visual	44.9	9.51	5,600	1,580	12,400	114
Hearing	55.5	6.65	14,000	2,510	25,300	239
Ambulatory	25.1	3.97	13,600	2,470	54,100	493
Cognitive	20.7	3.69	11,300	2,250	54,500	497
Self-Care	17.2	6.24	2,900	1,140	16,600	151
Independent Living	11.3	3.33	4,600	1,440	40,900	388

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

Introduction

This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Maine who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

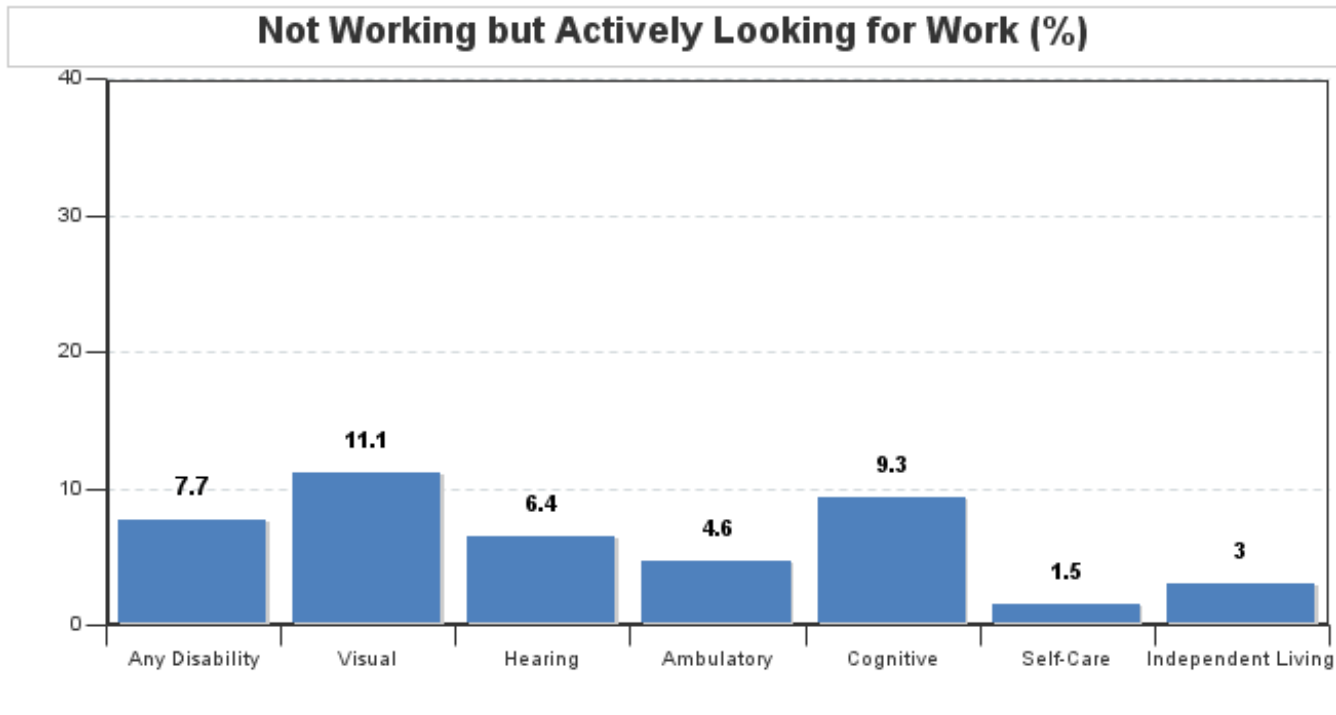
Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability
7.7%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
23.6%

- In 2013 in ME, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 7.7 percent.
- In 2013 in ME, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 23.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 15.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Visual Disability," 11.1 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 1.5 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Maine in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	23.6	2.55	29,600	3,620	125,400	1,290
Any Disability	7.7	2.03	6,000	1,650	78,500	745
Visual	11.1	8.09	800	580	6,800	66
Hearing	6.4	4.91	700	570	11,300	107
Ambulatory	4.6	2.21	1,900	920	40,500	386
Cognitive	9.3	2.97	4,000	1,340	43,200	395
Self-Care	1.5	3.29	200	400	13,700	133
Independent Living	3.0	1.90	1,100	700	36,300	340

Full-Time / Full-Year Employment

Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities working full-time/full-year in Maine, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

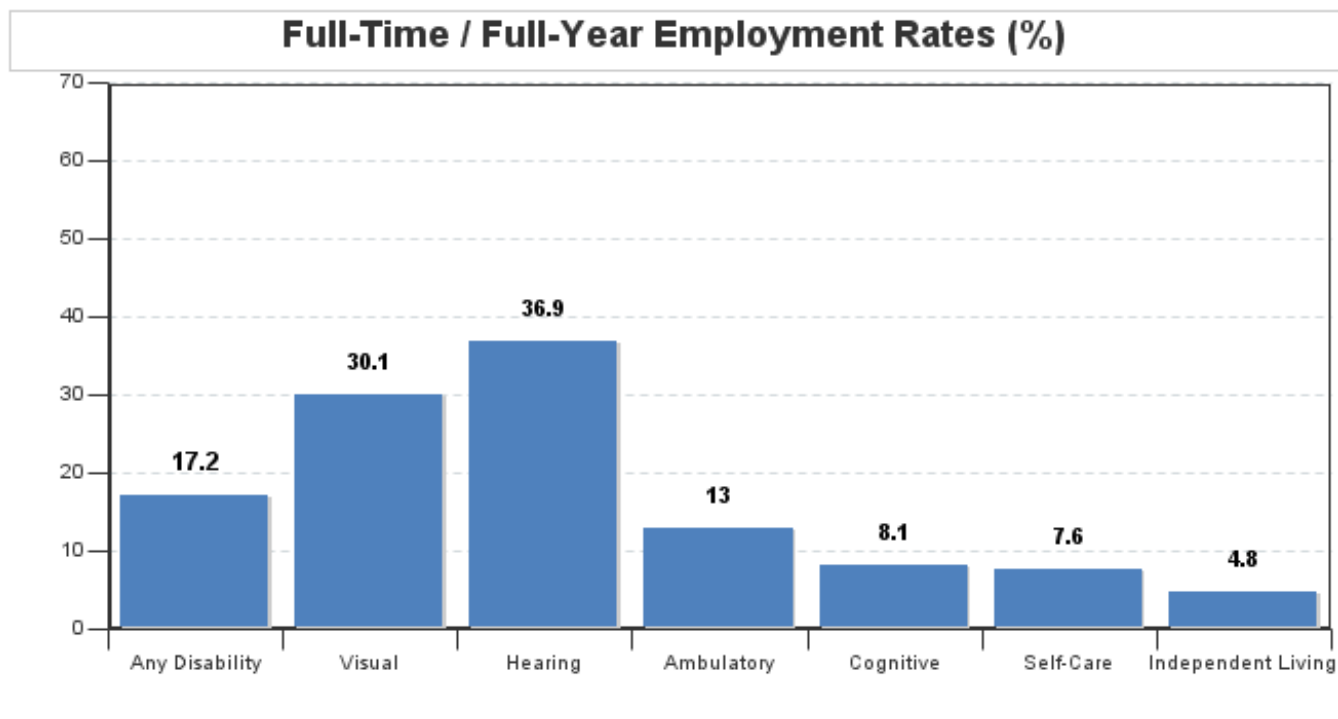
Quick Statistics

FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
17.2%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
58.1%

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in ME was 17.2 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in ME was 58.1 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 40.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 36.9 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 4.8 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Maine in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	58.1	1.29	383,200	11,110	659,100	6,082
Any Disability	17.2	2.36	19,900	2,980	115,500	1,091
Visual	30.1	8.77	3,700	1,300	12,400	114
Hearing	36.9	6.45	9,300	2,050	25,300	239
Ambulatory	13.0	3.08	7,000	1,780	54,100	493
Cognitive	8.1	2.49	4,400	1,410	54,500	497
Self-Care	7.6	4.38	1,300	750	16,600	151
Independent Living	4.8	2.25	2,000	940	40,900	388

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

Introduction

This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in Maine, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

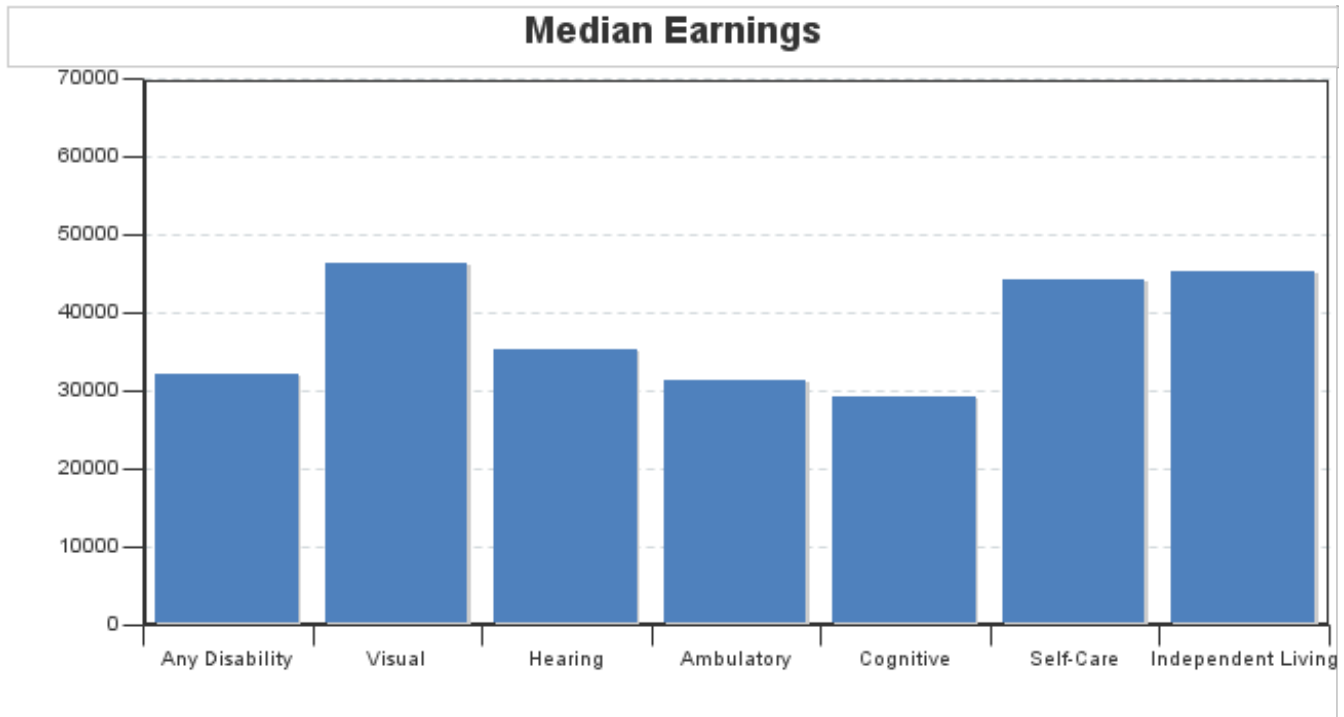
Quick Statistics



- In 2013, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in ME was \$32,200.
- In 2013, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in ME was \$40,300.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$8,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Visual Disability," \$46,300[†]. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Cognitive Disability," \$29,200.

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

Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in Maine in 2013



Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$40,300	\$1,230	383,000	3,380
Any Disability	\$32,200	\$4,090	20,000	196
Visual	\$46,300 [†]	\$20,030	4,000	30
Hearing	\$35,300	\$6,690	9,000	89
Ambulatory	\$31,200	\$6,880	7,000	58
Cognitive	\$29,200	\$10,760	4,000	41
Self-Care	\$44,300 [†]	\$26,700	1,000	10
Independent Living	\$45,300 [†]	\$21,310	2,000	21

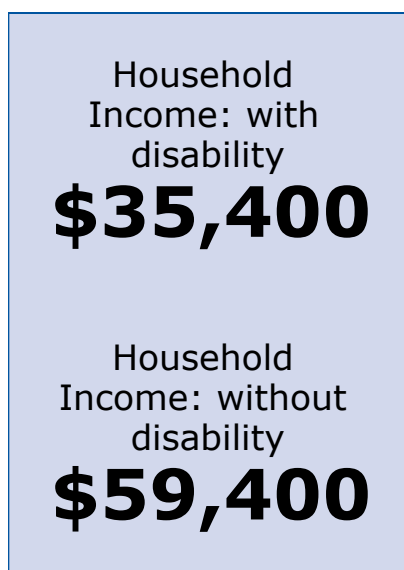
[†] **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

Annual Household Income

Introduction

This section illustrates the median annual income* of households that include any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Maine, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

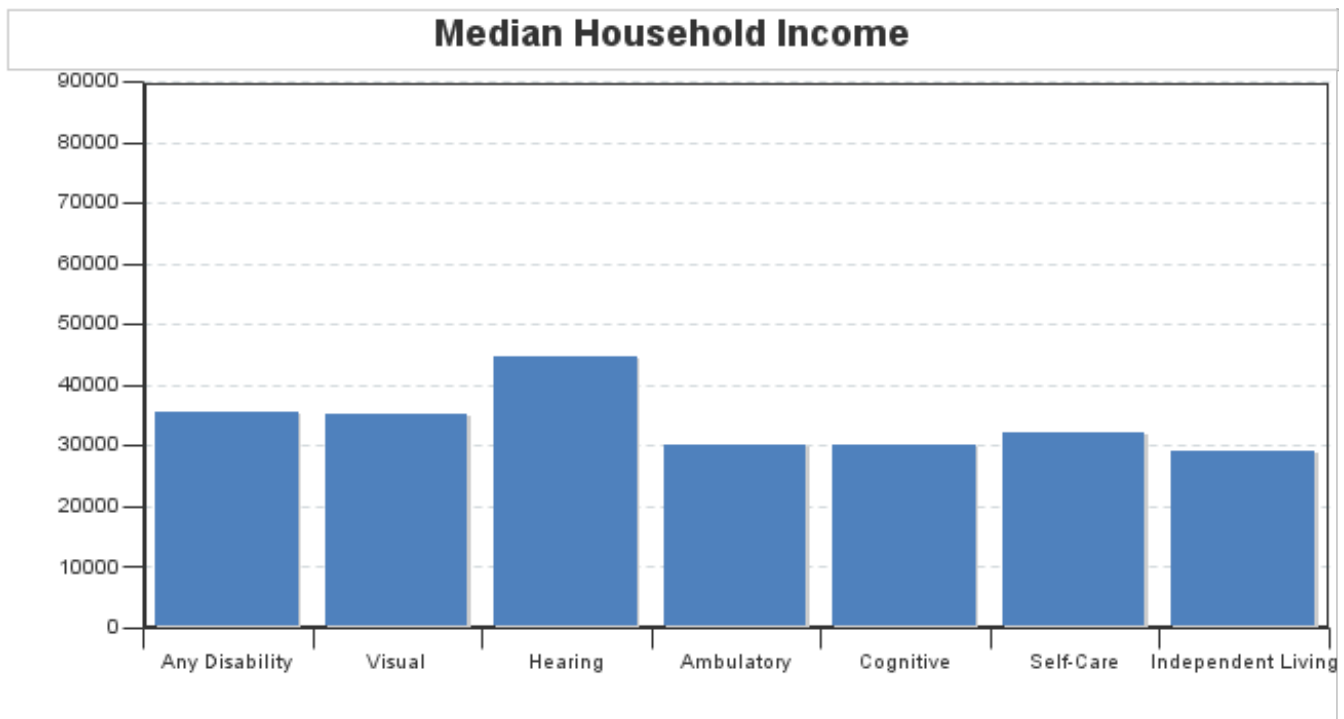
Quick Statistics



- In 2013, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in ME was \$35,400.
- In 2013, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in ME was \$59,400.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$24,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$44,500. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Independent Living Disability" \$29,200 .

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

Median annual income* of households including any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Maine in 2013



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$59,400	\$2,450	337,000	3,158
Any Disability	\$35,400	3,620	90,000	888
Visual	\$35,300	9,230	11,000	107
Hearing	\$44,500	6,860	23,000	225
Ambulatory	\$30,200	4,350	46,000	443
Cognitive	\$30,200	4,400	42,000	399
Self-Care	\$32,200	8,830	15,000	140
Independent Living	\$29,200	5,060	33,000	325

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

Poverty

Introduction

This section examines the poverty rates* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Maine, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Poverty: with
disability

27.8%

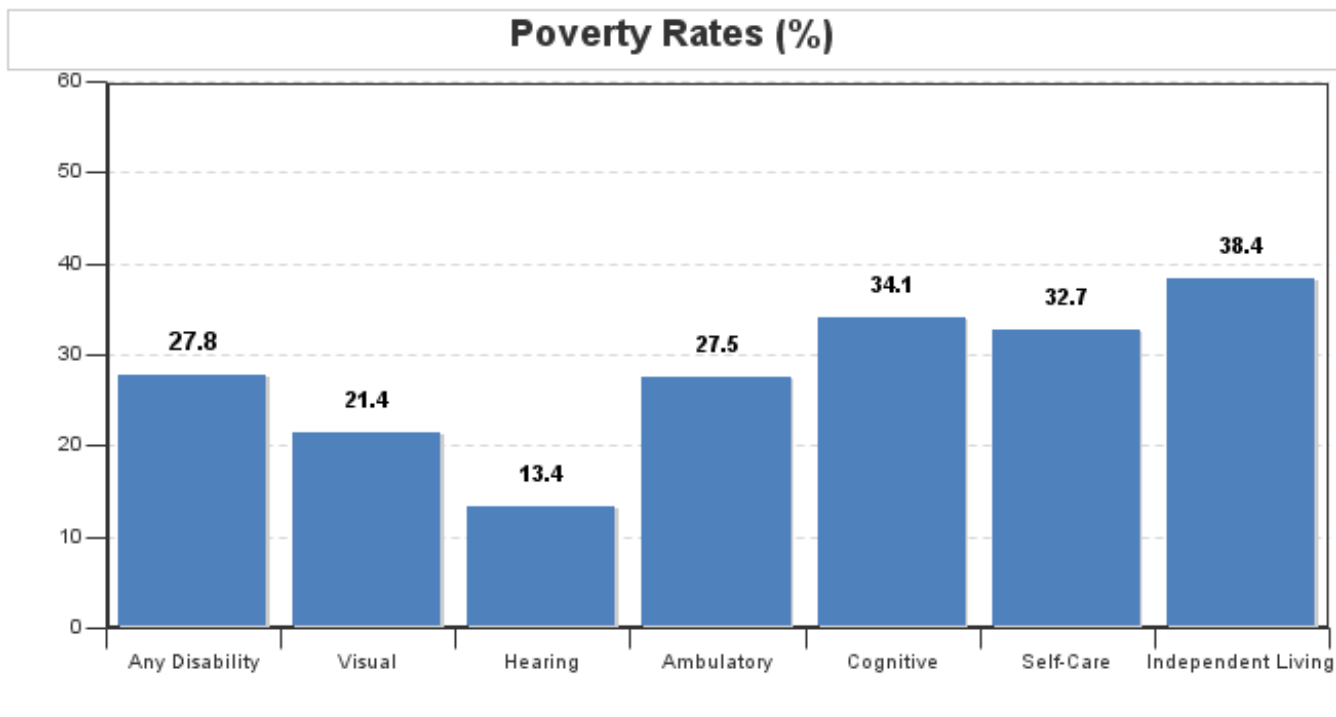
Poverty:
without
disability

10.0%

- In 2013, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in ME was 27.8 percent.
- In 2013, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in ME was 10.0 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 17.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 38.4 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 13.4 percent.

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

Poverty rates* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Maine in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	10.0	1.15	65,600	7,760	655,500	6,012
Any Disability	27.8	4.10	32,100	5,500	115,300	1,085
Visual	21.4	11.48	2,600	1,600	12,300	113
Hearing	13.4	6.66	3,400	1,810	25,300	239
Ambulatory	27.5	5.97	14,900	3,770	54,100	493
Cognitive	34.1	6.33	18,500	4,200	54,300	492
Self-Care	32.7	11.32	5,400	2,290	16,600	151
Independent Living	38.4	7.48	15,700	3,880	40,900	388

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

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

Introduction

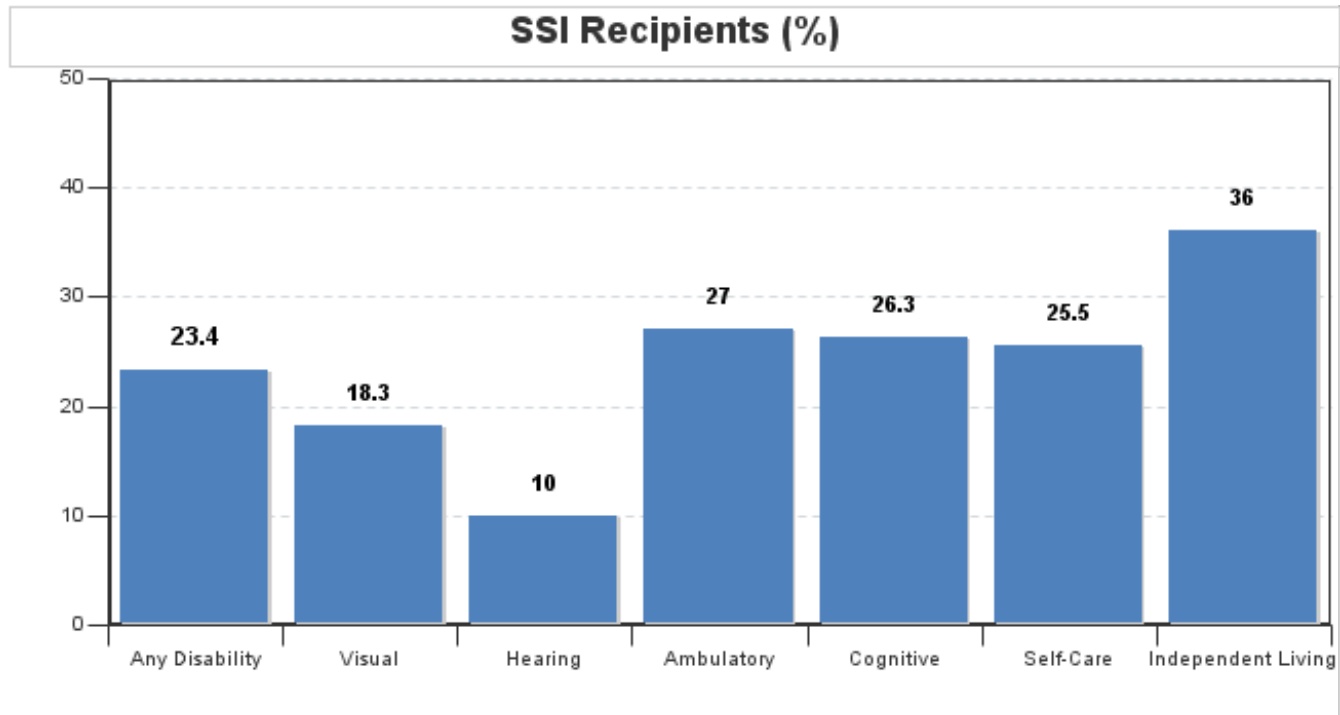
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Maine, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these results will differ from official Social Security Administration reports for several reasons. For additional information, please email DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu.

Quick Statistics

SSI
Recipients:
with disability
23.4%

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in ME was 23.4 percent.
- In 2013, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in ME was 27,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 36.0 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 10.0 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Maine in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	23.4	2.85	27,000	3,730	115,500	1,091
Visual	18.3	7.96	2,300	1,090	12,400	114
Hearing	10.0	4.32	2,500	1,150	25,300	239
Ambulatory	27.0	4.37	14,600	2,750	54,100	493
Cognitive	26.3	4.32	14,400	2,730	54,500	497
Self-Care	25.5	7.75	4,200	1,490	16,600	151
Independent Living	36.0	5.44	14,700	2,760	40,900	388

Education

High School Diploma/Equivalent

Introduction

This section explores the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in Maine, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

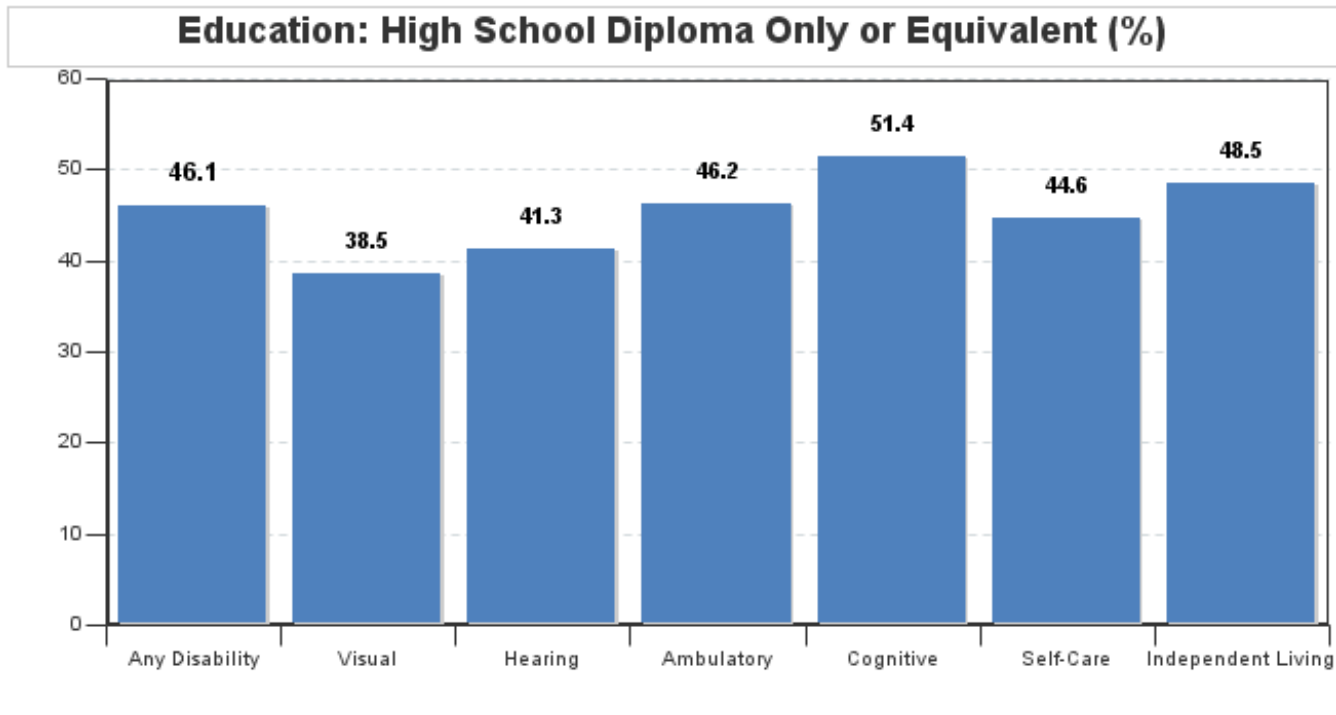
Quick Statistics

High School
Only: with
disability
46.1%

High School
Only: without
disability
30.4%

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in ME was 46.1 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in ME was 30.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 15.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 51.4 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Visual Disability," 38.5 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in ME in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	30.4	1.21	200,600	8,780	659,100	6,082
Any Disability	46.1	3.12	53,200	4,810	115,500	1,091
Visual	38.5	9.30	4,800	1,470	12,400	114
Hearing	41.3	6.59	10,500	2,170	25,300	239
Ambulatory	46.2	4.56	25,000	3,330	54,100	493
Cognitive	51.4	4.56	28,000	3,520	54,500	497
Self-Care	44.6	8.21	7,400	1,830	16,600	151
Independent Living	48.5	5.26	19,800	2,980	40,900	388

Education

Some College/Associate's Degree

Introduction

This section examines the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in Maine, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

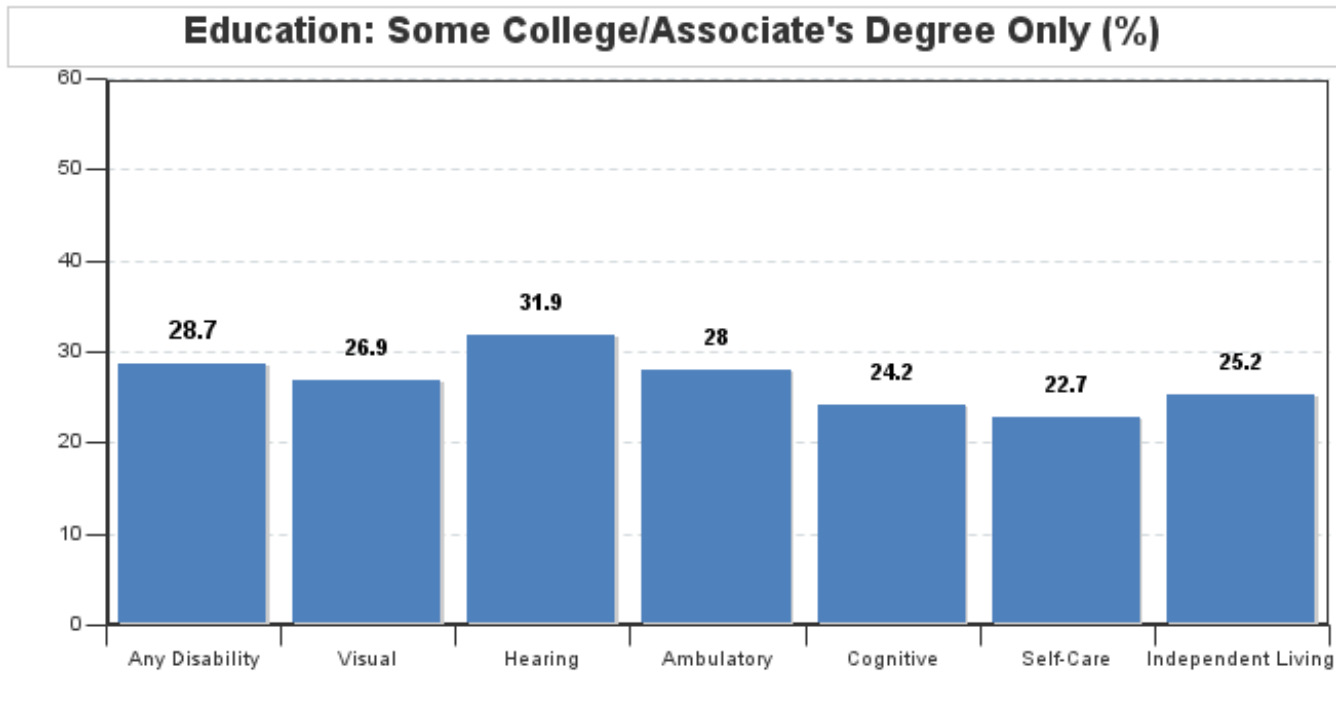
Quick Statistics

Some
College: with
disability
28.7%

Some
College:
without
disability
35.1%

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in ME was 28.7 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in ME was 35.1 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 6.4 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Hearing Disability," 31.9 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 22.7 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only some college or an Associate's degree by disability status in Maine in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	35.1	1.25	231,500	9,300	659,100	6,082
Any Disability	28.7	2.83	33,200	3,830	115,500	1,091
Visual	26.9	8.48	3,300	1,230	12,400	114
Hearing	31.9	6.23	8,100	1,910	25,300	239
Ambulatory	28.0	4.11	15,200	2,600	54,100	493
Cognitive	24.2	3.90	13,200	2,430	54,500	497
Self-Care	22.7	6.92	3,800	1,310	16,600	151
Independent Living	25.2	4.57	10,300	2,150	40,900	388

Education

Bachelor's Degree or More

Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in Maine, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

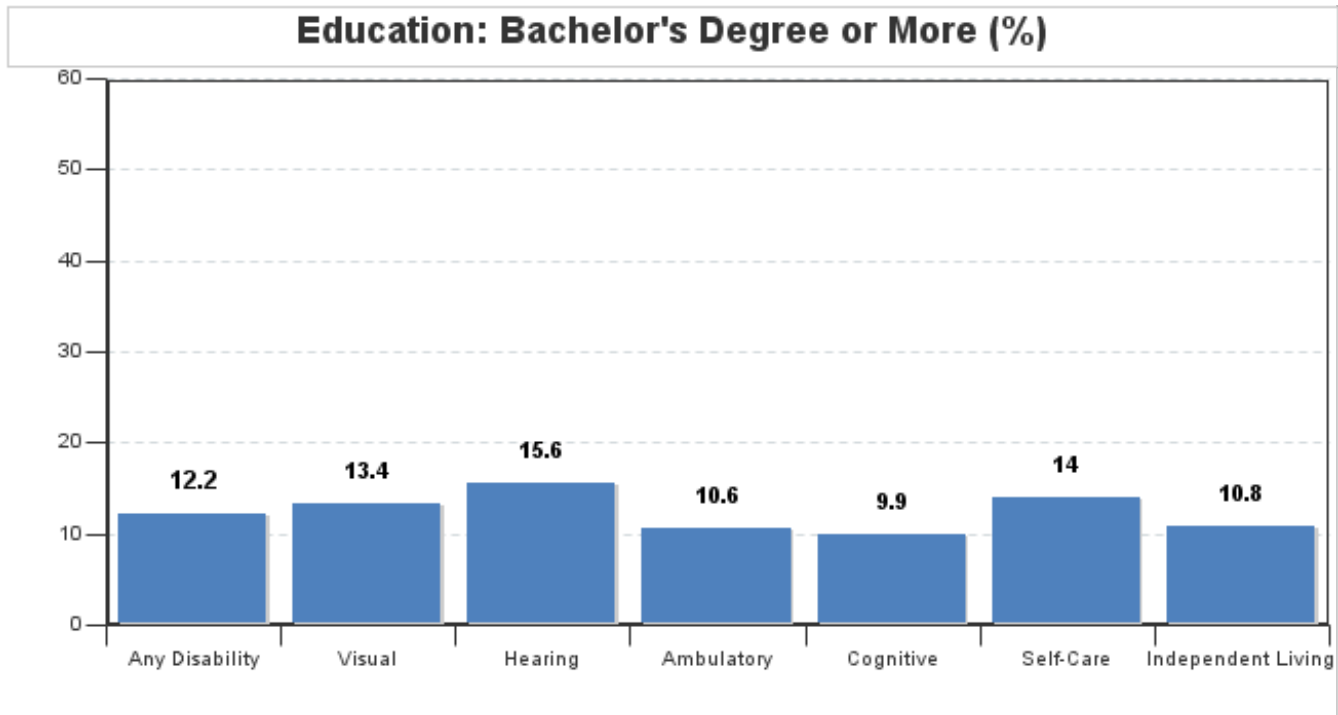
12.2%

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

30.1%

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in ME was 12.2 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in ME was 30.1 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 17.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Hearing Disability," 15.6 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 9.9 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in Maine in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	30.1	1.20	198,600	8,750	659,100	6,082
Any Disability	12.2	2.05	14,100	2,510	115,500	1,091
Visual	13.4	6.51	1,700	870	12,400	114
Hearing	15.6	4.85	3,900	1,340	25,300	239
Ambulatory	10.6	2.82	5,700	1,610	54,100	493
Cognitive	9.9	2.72	5,400	1,560	54,500	497
Self-Care	14.0	5.73	2,300	1,020	16,600	151
Independent Living	10.8	3.26	4,400	1,410	40,900	388

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

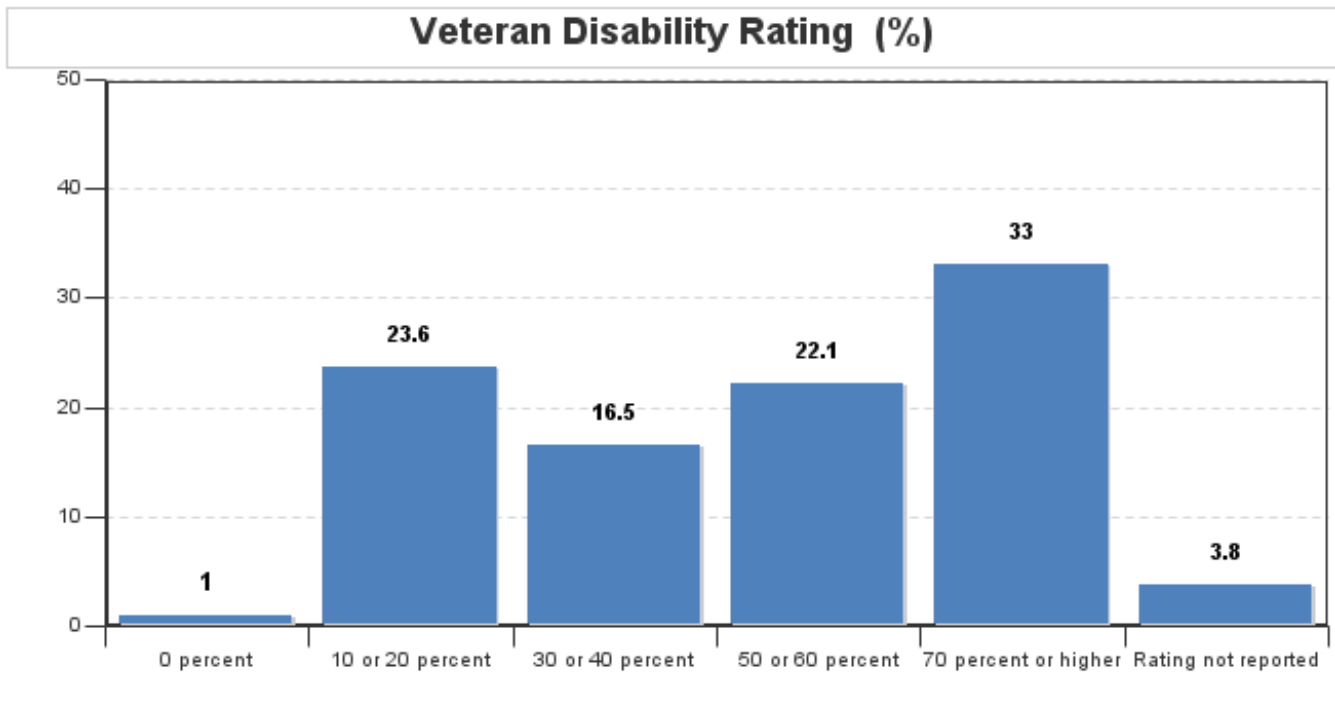
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in Maine. The 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). A "service-connected" disability is one that has been determined by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) as being a result of disease or injury incurred or aggravated during military service. Note that a veteran can receive disability compensation for a wide range of conditions, and a veteran with a service-connected disability may not report having one of the six ACS functional or activity limitation disabilities. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Veterans with a
Service-Connected
Disability
23.8%

- In 2013, there were 64,600 working-age civilian veterans in ME, of whom 15,300 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in ME with a VA service-connected disability was 23.8 percent.
- In 2013, 5,100 working-age civilian veterans in ME had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2013, 33.0 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in ME who had a service connected disability had a service-connected disability rating of 70 percent or above.

Disability rating of working-age civilian veterans (ages 21 to 64) with a service-connected disability in Maine in 2013



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	23.8	3.57	15,300	2,620	64,600	618
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	1.0	3.29	200	400	15,300	145
10 or 20 percent	23.6	7.29	3,600	1,280	15,300	145
30 or 40 percent	16.5	6.37	2,500	1,070	15,300	145
50 or 60 percent	22.1	7.13	3,400	1,240	15,300	145
70 percent or higher	33.0	8.08	5,100	1,510	15,300	145
Rating not reported	3.8	3.28	600	510	15,300	145

Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Maine, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

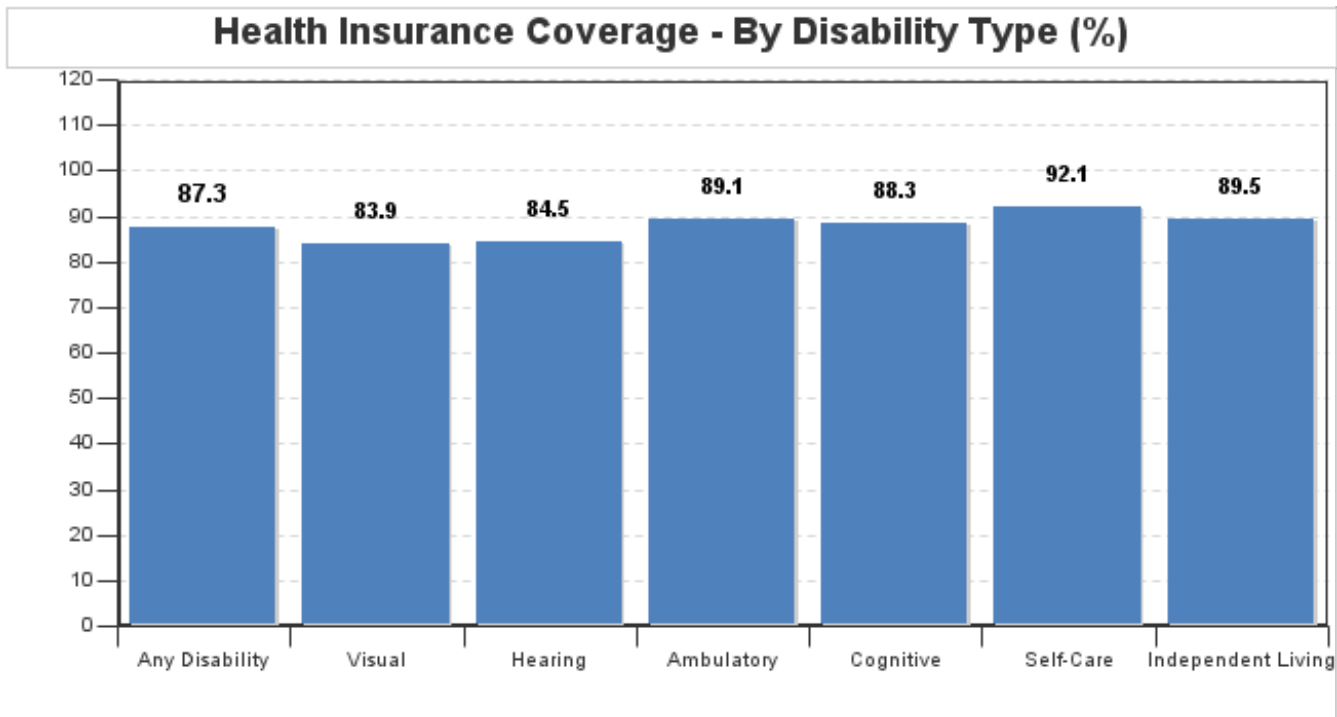
Quick Statistics

Health
Coverage:
with Disability
87.3%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
83.3%

- In 2013, 87.3 percent of working-age people with disabilities in ME had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2013, 83.3 percent of working-age people without disabilities in ME had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 4 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 92.1 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 83.9 percent.

Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Maine in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	83.3	0.98	548,900	12,080	659,100	6,082
Any Disability	87.3	2.08	100,900	6,500	115,500	1,091
Visual	83.9	7.03	10,400	2,160	12,400	114
Hearing	84.5	4.84	21,400	3,090	25,300	239
Ambulatory	89.1	2.85	48,200	4,580	54,100	493
Cognitive	88.3	2.93	48,100	4,580	54,500	497
Self-Care	92.1	4.45	15,300	2,620	16,600	151
Independent Living	89.5	3.22	36,600	4,020	40,900	388

Type of Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the type of health insurance coverage for non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Maine, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). Note that people can report more than one type of insurance coverage. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
with Disability

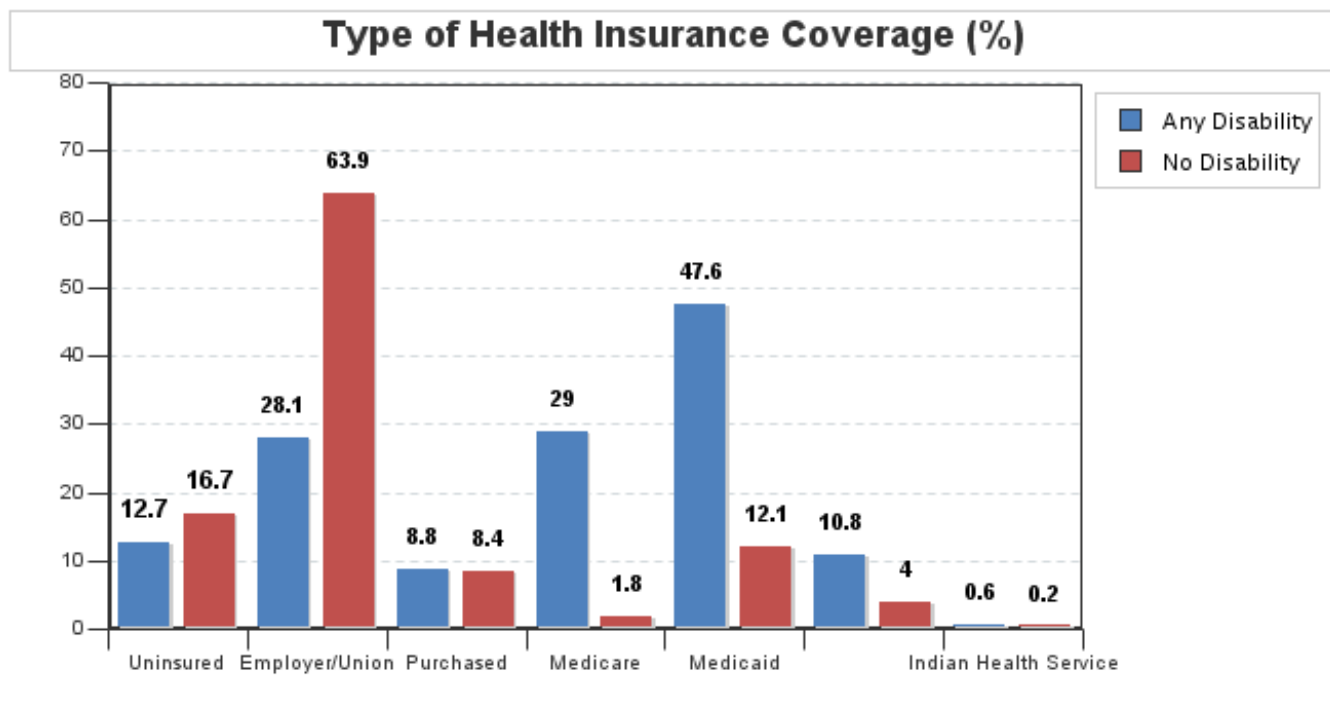
28.1%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

63.9%

- In 2013, 28.1 percent of working-age people with disabilities in ME reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2013, 63.9 percent of working-age people without disabilities in ME reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2013, 8.8 percent of working-age people with disabilities in ME reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2013, 29.0 percent of working-age people with disabilities in ME reported Medicare coverage and 47.6 percent reported Medicaid coverage (or other government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability).

Type of Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Maine in 2013



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	12.7	2.08	14,600	2,560	115,500	1,091
Employer/Union	28.1	2.81	32,400	3,780	115,500	1,091
Purchased	8.8	1.77	10,200	2,140	115,500	1,091
Medicare	29.0	2.84	33,500	3,850	115,500	1,091
Medicaid	47.6	3.13	55,000	4,890	115,500	1,091
Military/VA	10.8	1.94	12,400	2,360	115,500	1,091
Indian Health Service	0.6	3.29	700	540	115,500	1,091
No Disability						
Uninsured	16.7	0.98	110,200	6,760	659,100	6,082
Employer/Union	63.9	1.26	421,000	11,410	659,100	6,082
Purchased	8.4	0.73	55,200	4,900	659,100	6,082
Medicare	1.8	3.29	12,100	2,330	659,100	6,082
Medicaid	12.1	0.85	79,500	5,820	659,100	6,082
Military/VA	4.0	0.51	26,000	3,400	659,100	6,082
Indian Health Service	0.2	3.29	1,500	830	659,100	6,082

Glossary

Actively Looking for Work

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

Ambulatory Disability

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

Base Population (Base Pop.)

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

Cognitive Disability

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

Disability and Disability Types

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

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

Earnings

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

Education

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

Employment

A person is considered employed if he or she is either

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

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment

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

Group Quarters (GQ)

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

Health Insurance Coverage

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

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

Hearing Disability

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

Hispanic or Latino Origin

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

Household Income

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

Independent Living Disability

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

Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)

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

Margin of Error (MOE)

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

Non-Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)

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

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

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

Number

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

Poverty

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

Race

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

Sample Size

The number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic.

Self-care Disability

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

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

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

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

Veteran Service-Connected Disability

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

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

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

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

No *SKIP* to question 28a

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

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

Visual Disability

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

About the Disability Status Reports

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