



Cornell University

2007

NH

New Hampshire

# 2007 Disability Status Report New Hampshire



[www.disabilitystatistics.org](http://www.disabilitystatistics.org)

Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics

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# The 2007 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, and household income. Comparisons are made to people without disabilities and across disability types. Disability Status Reports and other statistics are available for each state, DC, and Puerto Rico at [www.disabilitystatistics.org](http://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 estimates in the 2007 Disability Status Report are based on American Community Survey (ACS) data — a US Census Bureau survey designed to replace the decennial census long form. See the ACS User Guide on [www.disabilitystatistics.org](http://www.disabilitystatistics.org) for additional information on the ACS.

In 2006 the ACS began to sample people living in institutional and non-institutional group quarters. Small sample sizes prohibit the estimation of the population with disabilities living in institutional group quarters for many states, thus we are not including statistics on institutionalization.

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. As a result, differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant.

## Suggested Citation

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Erickson, W., & Lee, C. (2008). *2007 Disability Status Report: New Hampshire*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics.

# New Features and Notes

## New Features

**Additional Topics:** This year, at the request of our users, we have added a new section regarding disability prevalence rates for those of Hispanic or Latino origin by age.

**Margin of Error (MOE):** We have replaced the Standard Error calculation provided in our tables in past years with the 90% MOE to better illustrate sampling variability. See the glossary entry for more information on this topic.

## Further Notes

**Puerto Rico:** A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2007 Puerto Rico Community Survey, is available again this year. However, please note that the Puerto Rico sample is not included in estimations covering the U.S. population as a whole.

**Group Quarters:** In 2006, the ACS began surveying the group quarters population. We include the non-institutionalized group quarters population, but exclude the institutionalized group quarters population (see glossary on page 44) in the 2006 and 2007 estimates. Therefore, it is not advisable to compare the 2006 or 2007 Disability Status Reports to the earlier 2004 and 2005 Disability Status Reports.

**Reconfigured Topics:** Median household income is now calculated with the household, rather than the person, as the unit of analysis. The annual labor earnings statistic has been replaced by annual earnings, which is the sum of wage and salary income and self-employment income. Because of these changes, comparisons to previous Disability Status Reports of household income and earnings should not be made.

**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 page 44.)

**Note:** According to the Census Bureau, estimates based on the ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file 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 [www.ilr.cornell.edu/edi/disabilitystatistics/faq.cfm](http://www.ilr.cornell.edu/edi/disabilitystatistics/faq.cfm) for further information.



## Summary

# New Hampshire

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS).

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**Age:** In 2007, the prevalence of disability in NH was:

- 13.3 percent for persons ages 5 +
- 6.9 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 6.8 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 11.3 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 24.5 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 50.0 percent for persons ages 75 +

**Gender:** In 2007, 13.2 percent of females ages 5 and older and 13.4 percent of males ages 5 and older in NH reported a disability.

**Hispanic/Latino:** In 2007, the prevalence of disability among persons ages 5 and older of Hispanic or Latino origin in NH was 12.1 percent.

**Race:** In NH in 2007, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 11.4 percent among Whites
- 2.4 percent among Black / African Americans
- 6.6 percent among Asians
- 37.6<sup>†</sup> percent among Native Americans
- 12.5 percent among persons of some other race

**Employment:** In 2007, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in NH was 43.2 percent.

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

**Looking for Work:** In NH in 2007, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 12.0 percent.

**Full-Time/Full-Year Employment:** In NH in 2007, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/ full-year was 23.0 percent.

**Annual Earnings:** In 2007, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in NH was \$35,600.

**Annual Household Income:** In NH in 2007, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$47,600.

**Poverty:** In NH in 2007, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 18.5 percent.

**Supplemental Security Income:** In 2007, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in NH was 15.1 percent.

**Educational Attainment:** In 2007, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in NH:

- With only a high school diploma or equivalent was 36.0 percent
- With only some college or an associate degree was 31.5 percent
- With a bachelor's degree or more was 14.7 percent

# 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 2007 American Community Survey (ACS).

2007



US

United States

US Prevalence:  
Ages 21 - 64

**12.8%**

US Employment:  
with disability

**36.9%**

US Employment:  
without disability

**79.7%**

Location	2007	Location	2007
Alabama	19.3	Montana	13.5
Alaska	15.0	Nebraska	10.9
Arizona	12.0	Nevada	11.2
Arkansas	19.0	New Hampshire	11.3
California	10.9	New Jersey	9.3
Colorado	10.8	New Mexico	14.5
Connecticut	10.4	New York	11.7
Delaware	12.2	North Carolina	14.9
District of Columbia	11.8	North Dakota	10.1
Florida	12.1	Ohio	14.1
Georgia	12.7	Oklahoma	17.3
Hawaii	10.7	Oregon	13.9
Idaho	12.6	Pennsylvania	13.8
Illinois	10.3	Puerto Rico	24.4
Indiana	13.6	Rhode Island	14.2
Iowa	12.4	South Carolina	15.1
Kansas	12.0	South Dakota	12.7
Kentucky	19.5	Tennessee	16.8
Louisiana	16.2	Texas	12.2
Maine	18.1	Utah	10.4
Maryland	10.9	Vermont	13.2
Massachusetts	11.4	Virginia	11.1
Michigan	14.4	Washington	14.0
Minnesota	10.3	West Virginia	22.4
Mississippi	19.5	Wisconsin	11.3
Missouri	15.0	Wyoming	13.7

# 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 2007 American Community Survey (ACS).

Location	People w/ Disabilities	People w/o Disabilities	Location	People w/ Disabilities	People w/o Disabilities
	2007	2007		2007	2007
Alabama	31.4	79.5	Montana	42.2	80.6
Alaska	47.4	80.4	Nebraska	48.0	86.1
Arizona	35.4	77.3	Nevada	40.1	79.7
Arkansas	31.9	79.0	New Hampshire	43.2	84.7
California	36.8	77.3	New Jersey	37.2	79.8
Colorado	44.6	81.8	New Mexico	38.3	77.3
Connecticut	42.7	82.2	New York	34.0	78.6
Delaware	36.0	79.8	North Carolina	35.6	80.5
District of Columbia	33.3	80.7	North Dakota	56.0	85.8
Florida	37.6	78.9	Ohio	35.9	80.5
Georgia	34.3	79.2	Oklahoma	37.7	80.4
Hawaii	44.0	80.0	Oregon	41.2	79.5
Idaho	41.7	80.2	Pennsylvania	35.3	81.2
Illinois	39.2	79.3	Puerto Rico	21.8	59.9
Indiana	37.1	80.8	Rhode Island	37.2	82.4
Iowa	47.0	85.2	South Carolina	30.0	79.3
Kansas	43.7	83.6	South Dakota	46.4	86.2
Kentucky	30.4	79.3	Tennessee	32.3	79.9
Louisiana	33.6	77.3	Texas	38.7	78.5
Maine	38.6	83.3	Utah	49.5	80.9
Maryland	42.8	82.5	Vermont	46.7	85.4
Massachusetts	36.5	82.3	Virginia	37.7	82.3
Michigan	31.3	76.7	Washington	40.9	80.6
Minnesota	46.1	84.2	West Virginia	26.6	76.3
Mississippi	30.4	77.3	Wisconsin	43.2	83.6
Missouri	37.6	81.4	Wyoming	49.9	86.0

2007



NH

New Hampshire

Prevalence:  
Ages 5 and Older

**13.3%**

# Prevalence: Ages 5 and Older

## Introduction

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This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 5 and older in New Hampshire, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

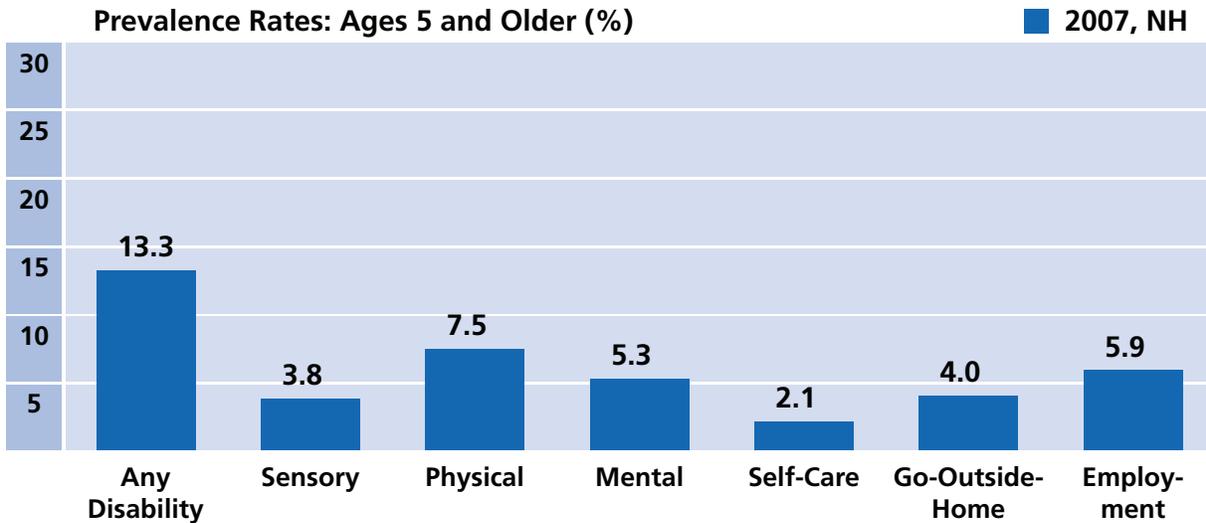
## Quick Statistics

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- In 2007, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 5 and older in NH was 13.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2007, 163,000 of the 1,226,000 individuals ages 5 and older in NH reported one or more disabilities.
- In NH in 2007, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was “Physical Disability,” 7.5 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for “Self-Care Disability,” 2.1 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 5 and older in New Hampshire in 2007\*

### Chart



### Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	13.3	0.65	163,000	8,000	1,226,000	12,324
Sensory	3.8	0.37	47,000	4,500	1,226,000	12,324
Physical	7.5	0.51	92,000	6,200	1,226,000	12,324
Mental	5.3	0.43	65,000	5,300	1,226,000	12,324
Self-Care	2.1	0.28	26,000	3,400	1,226,000	12,324
Go-Outside-Home	4.0	0.41	42,000	4,300	1,042,000	10,495
Employment	5.9	0.53	53,000	4,800	891,000	8,718

\* **Note:** Go-Outside-Home disability question only asked of persons aged 16 year old and older. Employment disability only includes persons aged 16-64.

2007



NH

New Hampshire

Prevalence:  
Ages 5 to 15 years

6.9%

# Prevalence: Ages 5 to 15 years

## Introduction

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This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in New Hampshire, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

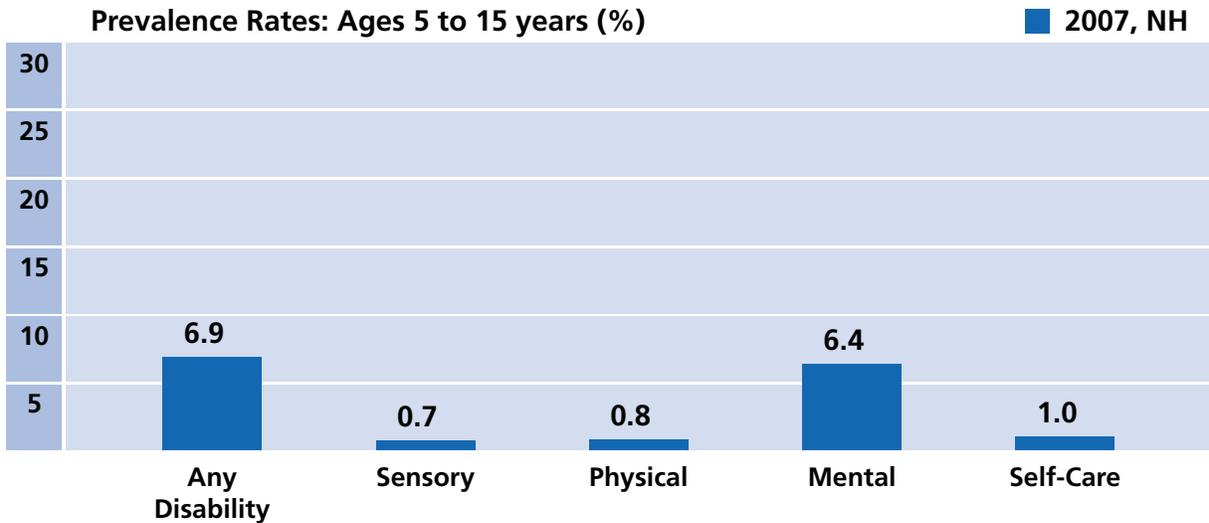
## Quick Statistics

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- In 2007, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in NH was 6.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2007, 13,000 of the 184,000 children ages 5 to 15 in NH reported one or more disabilities.
- In 2007, in NH, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Mental Disability," 6.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Sensory Disability," 0.7 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in New Hampshire in 2007

### Chart



### Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.9	1.26	13,000	2,400	184,000	1,829
Sensory	0.7	3.29	1,000	780	184,000	1,829
Physical	0.8	3.29	1,000	800	184,000	1,829
Mental	6.4	1.21	12,000	2,300	184,000	1,829
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	2,000	900	184,000	1,829

2007



NH

New Hampshire

Prevalence:  
Ages 16 to 20 years

6.8%

# Prevalence: Ages 16 to 20 years

## Introduction

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This section examines the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in New Hampshire, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

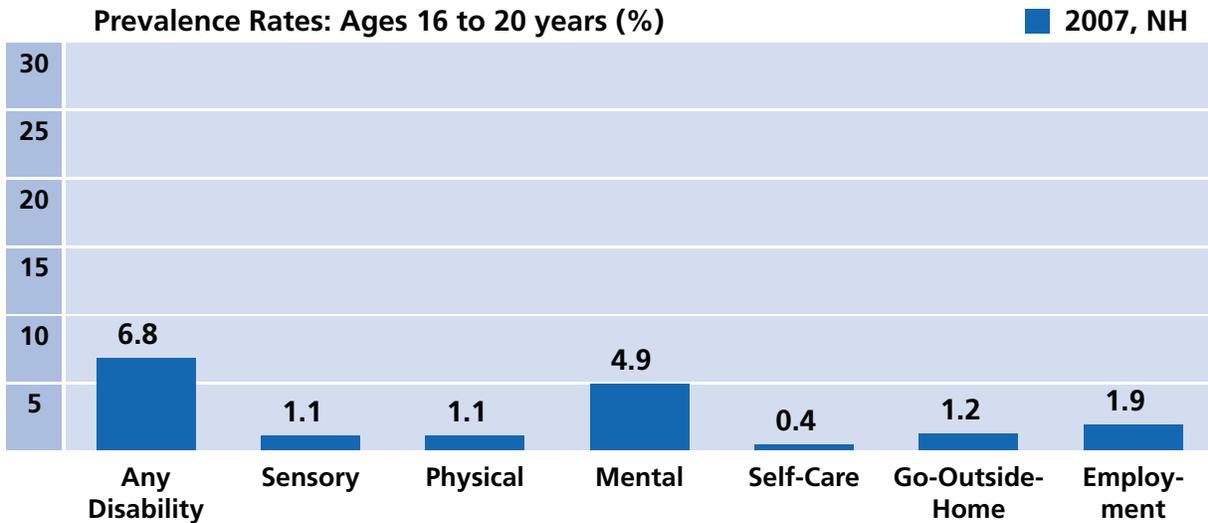
## Quick Statistics

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- In 2007, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in NH was 6.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2007, 7,000 of the 104,000 individuals ages 16 to 20 in NH reported one or more disabilities.
- In 2007, in NH, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Mental Disability," 4.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 0.4 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in New Hampshire in 2007

### Chart



### Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.8	1.66	7,000	1,800	104,000	1,034
Sensory	1.1	3.29	1,000	700	104,000	1,034
Physical	1.1	3.29	1,000	700	104,000	1,034
Mental	4.9	1.42	5,000	1,500	104,000	1,034
Self-Care	0.4	3.29	400	400	104,000	1,034
Go-Outside-Home	1.2	3.29	1,000	800	104,000	1,034
Employment	1.9	3.29	2,000	1,000	104,000	1,034

2007



NH

New Hampshire

Prevalence:  
Ages 21 to 64 years

**11.3%**

# Prevalence: Ages 21 to 64 (Working-Age)

## Introduction

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This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in New Hampshire, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

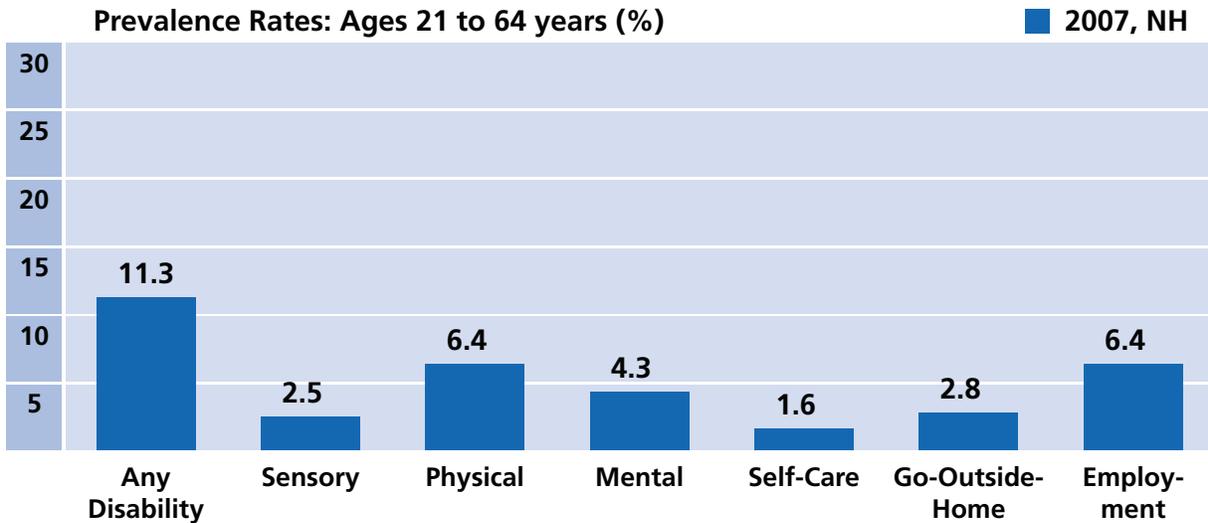
## Quick Statistics

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- In 2007, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working-age people with a disability ages 21 to 64 in NH was 11.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2007, 89,000 of the 787,000 working-age individuals in NH reported one or more disabilities.
- In 2007, in NH, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Employment Disability," 6.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 1.6 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in New Hampshire in 2007

### Chart



### Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	11.3	0.76	89,000	6,100	787,000	7,684
Sensory	2.5	0.38	20,000	3,000	787,000	7,684
Physical	6.4	0.59	50,000	4,700	787,000	7,684
Mental	4.3	0.49	34,000	3,900	787,000	7,684
Self-Care	1.6	3.29	13,000	2,400	787,000	7,684
Go-Outside-Home	2.8	0.40	22,000	3,100	787,000	7,684
Employment	6.4	0.59	51,000	4,700	787,000	7,684

2007



NH

New Hampshire

Prevalence:  
Ages 65 to 74 years

**24.5%**

# Prevalence: Age Ages 65 to 74 years

## Introduction

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This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in New Hampshire, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

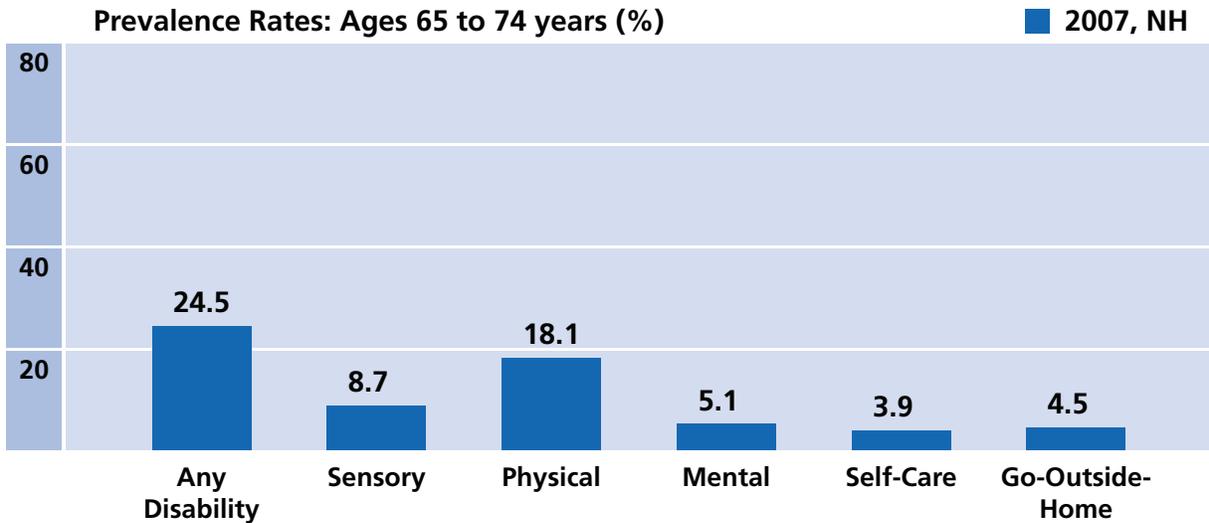
## Quick Statistics

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- In 2007 in NH, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 was 24.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2007, 20,000 of the 82,000 individuals ages 65 to 74 in NH reported one or more disabilities.
- In 2007, in NH, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was "Physical Disability," 18.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 3.9 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in New Hampshire in 2007

### Chart



### Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	24.5	3.20	20,000	3,000	82,000	1,010
Sensory	8.7	2.09	7,000	1,800	82,000	1,010
Physical	18.1	2.86	15,000	2,600	82,000	1,010
Mental	5.1	1.64	4,000	1,400	82,000	1,010
Self-Care	3.9	1.44	3,000	1,200	82,000	1,010
Go-Outside-Home	4.5	1.55	4,000	1,300	82,000	1,010

2007



NH

New Hampshire

Prevalence:  
Ages 75 and Older

**50.0%**

# Prevalence: Ages 75 and Older

## Introduction

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This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in New Hampshire, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

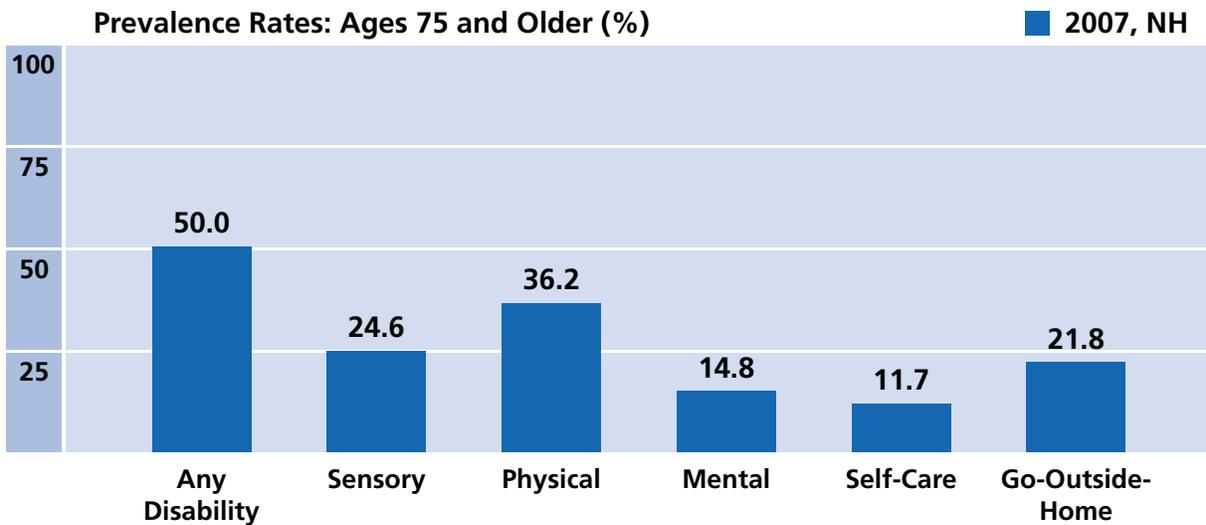
## Quick Statistics

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- In NH in 2007, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older was 50.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2007, 34,000 of the 69,000 individuals ages 75 and older in NH reported one or more disabilities.
- In 2007, in NH, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Physical Disability," 36.2 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 11.7 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in New Hampshire in 2007

### Chart



### Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	50.0	4.06	34,000	3,900	69,000	767
Sensory	24.6	3.50	17,000	2,800	69,000	767
Physical	36.2	3.90	25,000	3,300	69,000	767
Mental	14.8	2.89	10,000	2,100	69,000	767
Self-Care	11.7	2.61	8,000	1,900	69,000	767
Go-Outside-Home	21.8	3.35	15,000	2,600	69,000	767

2007



NH

New Hampshire

Prevalence:  
Males Ages 5+

13.4%

Prevalence:  
Females Ages 5+

13.2%

# Prevalence: Gender and Age

## Introduction

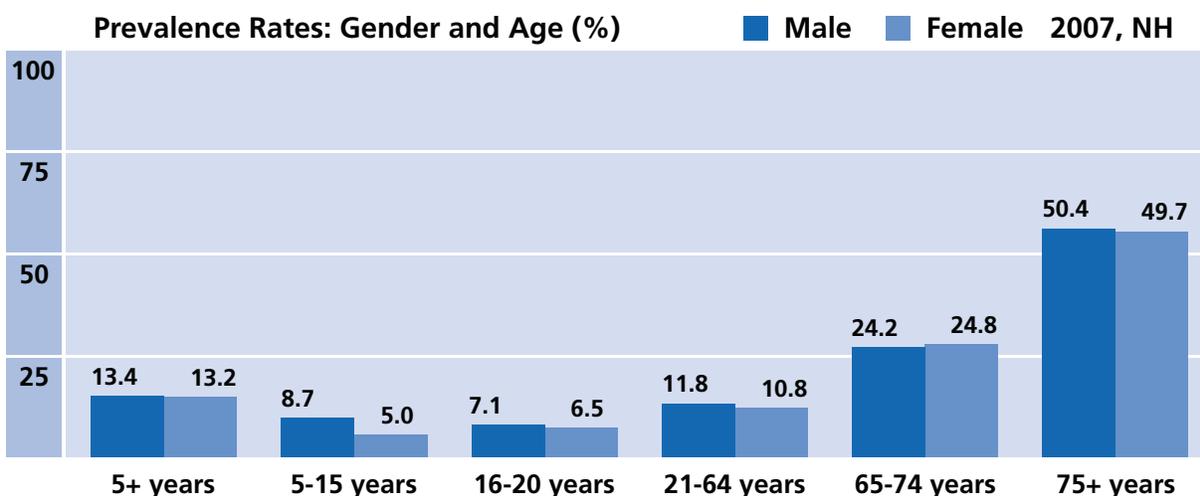
This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in New Hampshire, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

## Quick Statistics

- In NH in 2007, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability ages 5 and older was 13.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2007, 80,000 of the 601,000 males ages 5 and older in NH reported one or more disabilities.
- In NH in 2007, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability ages 5 and older was 13.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2007, 83,000 of the 625,000 females ages 5 and older in NH reported one or more disabilities.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by gender and age group in New Hampshire in 2007

### Chart



### Table

Gender & Age	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males: Ages 5+	13.4	1.15	80,000	7,200	601,000	6,047
Males: Ages 5-15	8.7	2.39	8,000	2,400	95,000	945
Males: Ages 16-20	7.1	2.88	4,000	1,600	54,000	518
Males: Ages 21-64	11.8	1.36	46,000	5,500	388,000	3,766
Males: Ages 65-74	24.2	5.85	9,000	2,500	37,000	493
Males: Ages 75+	50.4	7.88	14,000	3,100	28,000	325
Females: Ages 5+	13.2	1.12	83,000	7,300	625,000	6,277
Females: Ages 5-15	5.0	1.91	4,000	1,700	89,000	884
Females: Ages 16-20	6.5	2.88	3,000	1,500	50,000	516
Females: Ages 21-64	10.8	1.29	43,000	5,400	399,000	3,918
Females: Ages 65-74	24.8	5.32	11,000	2,800	45,000	517
Females: Ages 75+	49.7	6.46	20,000	3,700	41,000	442

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Prevalence:  
Hispanic Ages 5+

**12.1%**

Prevalence: Non-  
Hispanic Ages 5+

**13.3%**

# Prevalence: Hispanic/Latino Origin and Age

## Introduction

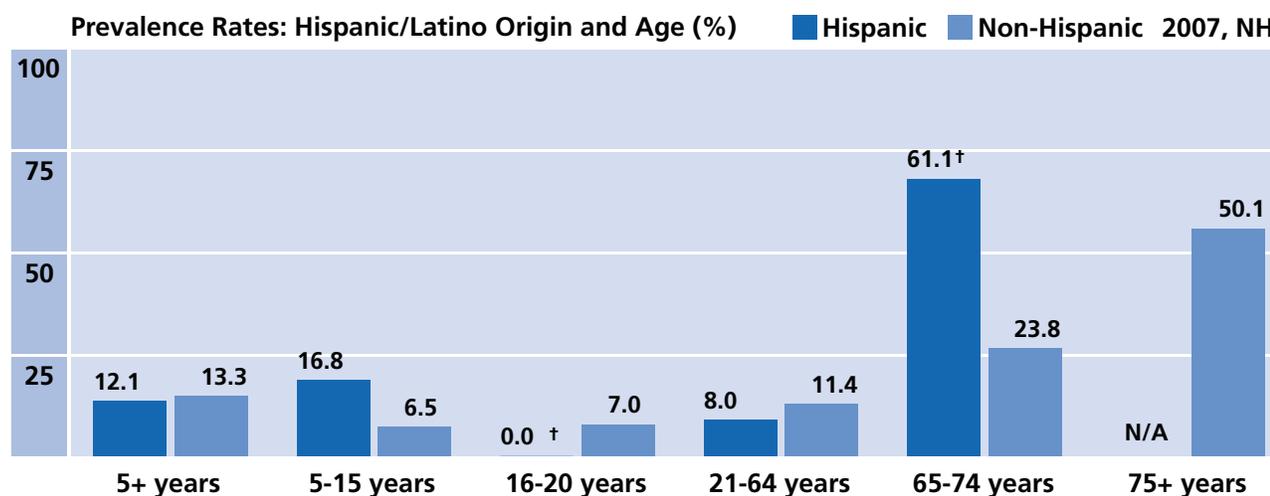
This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by Hispanic/Latino origin and age group in New Hampshire, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

## Quick Statistics

- In NH in 2007, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin ages 5 and older was 12.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2007, 4,000 of the 29,000 people of Hispanic/Latino origin ages 5 and older in NH reported one or more disabilities.
- In NH in 2007, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin ages 5 and older was 13.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2007, 160,000 of the 1,197,000 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin ages 5 and older in NH reported one or more disabilities.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by Hispanic / Latino origin and age group in New Hampshire in 2007

### Chart



### Table

Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic: Ages 5+	12.1	4.07	4,000	1,300	29,000	217
Hispanic: Ages 5-15	16.8	9.87	1,000	700	7,000	56
Hispanic: Ages 16-20	0.0†	3.29	0	400	3,000	29
Hispanic: Ages 21-64	8.0	4.37	1,000	800	17,000	116
Hispanic: Ages 65-74	61.1†	26.38	900	650	2,000	12
Hispanic: Ages 75+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non-Hispanic: Ages 5+	13.3	0.66	160,000	8,000	1,197,000	12,107
Non-Hispanic: Ages 5-15	6.5	1.25	12,000	2,300	177,000	1,773
Non-Hispanic: Ages 16-20	7.0	1.71	7,000	1,800	101,000	1,005
Non-Hispanic: Ages 21-64	11.4	0.77	88,000	6,100	770,000	7,568
Non-Hispanic: Ages 65-74	23.8	3.20	19,000	2,900	81,000	998
Non-Hispanic: Ages 75+	50.1	4.07	34,000	3,900	68,000	763

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

**N/A:** Insufficient sample size (less than 10 individuals)



# Prevalence:

## Race

### Introduction

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This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in New Hampshire, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

### Quick Statistics

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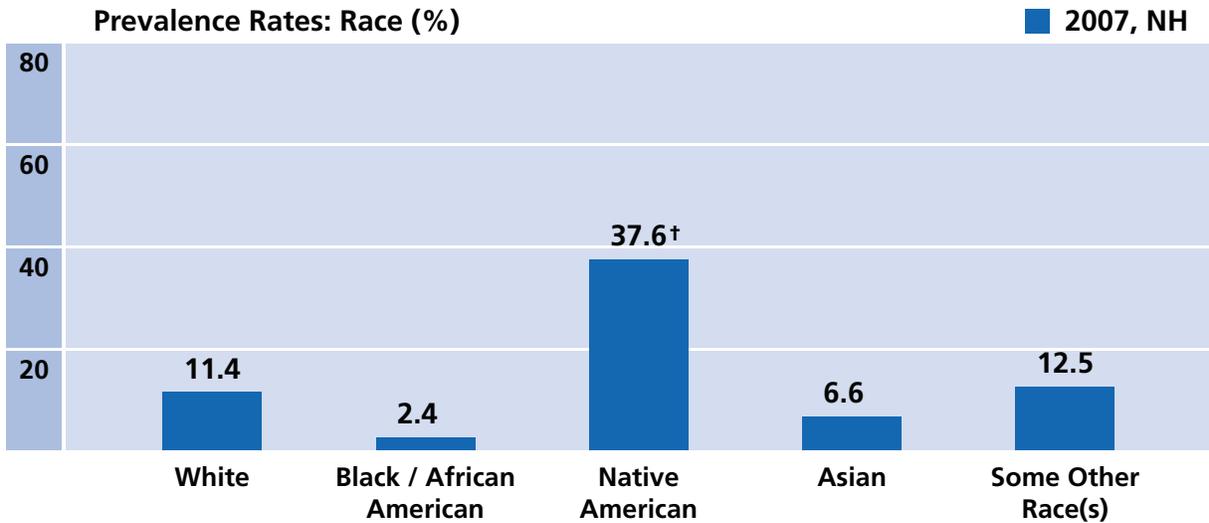
In 2007, among working-age people in NH:

- 11.4 percent of persons who were White reported a disability
- 2.4 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability
- 37.6<sup>†</sup> percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability
- 6.6 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability
- 12.5 percent of persons who were some other race reported a disability

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

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race in New Hampshire in 2007

### Chart



### Table

Race	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	11.4	0.78	85,000	6,000	748,000	7,393
Black/African American	2.4	4.30	100	400	6,000	46
Native American	37.6 <sup>†</sup>	25.44	600	530	2,000	16
Asian	6.6	3.97	1,000	730	18,000	121
Some other race(s)	12.5	5.95	2,000	900	14,000	108

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

# Employment

2007



NH

New Hampshire

Employment:  
with disability

**43.2%**

Employment:  
without disability

**84.7%**

## Introduction

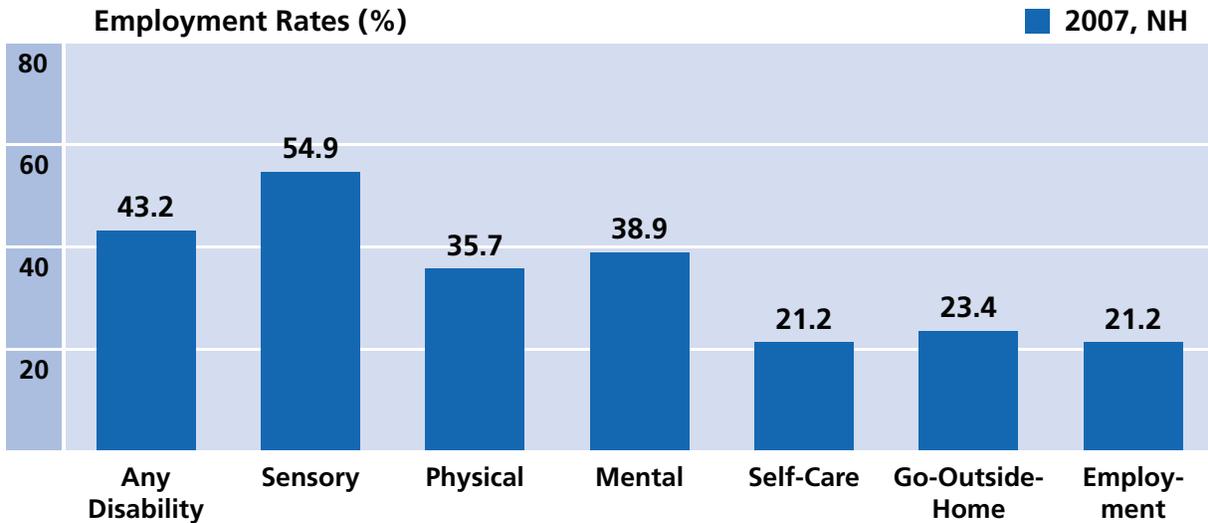
This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in New Hampshire, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

## Quick Statistics

- In 2007, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in NH was 43.2 percent.
- In 2007, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in NH was 84.7 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 41.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Sensory Disability," 54.9 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 21.2 percent.

## Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in New Hampshire in 2007

### Chart



### Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	84.7	0.92	591,000	12,000	698,000	6,818
Any Disability	43.2	3.53	38,000	4,000	89,000	866
Sensory	54.9	7.49	11,000	2,000	20,000	196
Physical	35.7	4.55	18,000	3,000	50,000	517
Mental	38.9	5.64	13,000	2,000	34,000	316
Self-Care	21.2	7.69	3,000	1,000	13,000	135
Go-Outside-Home	23.4	6.07	5,000	2,000	22,000	207
Employment	21.2	3.87	11,000	2,000	51,000	503

2007



NH

New Hampshire

Actively Looking:  
with disability

**12.0%**

Actively Looking:  
without disability

**19.3%**

# Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

## Introduction

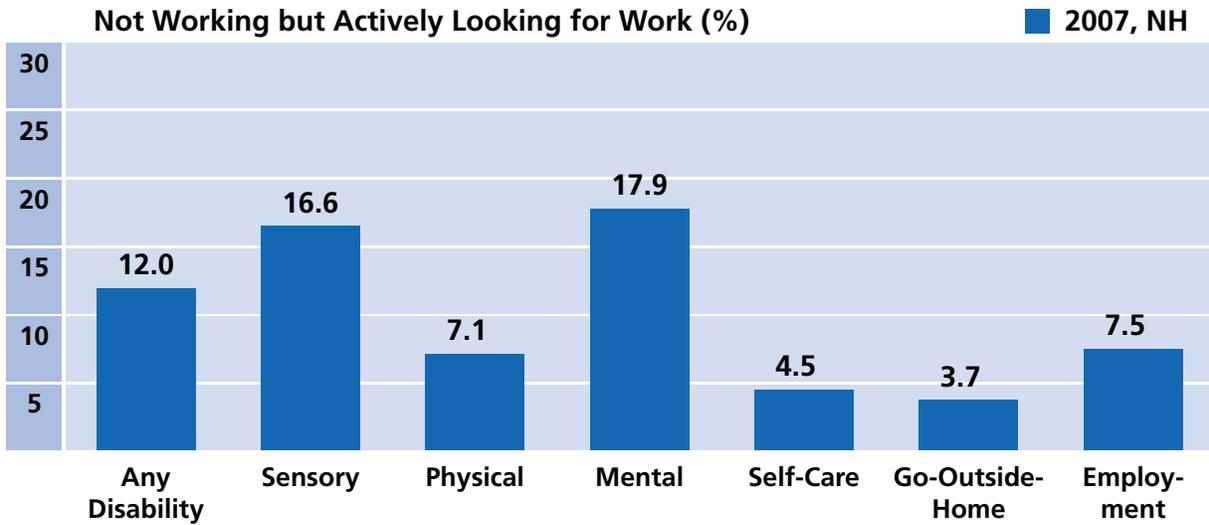
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in New Hampshire who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

## Quick Statistics

- In 2007 in NH, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 12.0 percent.
- In 2007 in NH, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 19.3 percent.
- The difference in the percentage not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 7.3 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage was for people with "Mental Disability," 17.9 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with "Go-Outside-Home Disability," 3.7 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in New Hampshire in 2007

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	19.3	2.57	21,000	3,000	107,000	1,092
Any Disability	12.0	3.08	6,000	1,700	51,000	490
Sensory	16.6	8.33	1,000	800	9,000	79
Physical	7.1	3.04	2,000	1,000	32,000	335
Mental	17.9	5.67	4,000	1,300	21,000	200
Self-Care	4.5	4.41	500	460	10,000	102
Go-Outside-Home	3.7	3.08	600	530	17,000	160
Employment	7.5	2.81	3,000	1,200	40,000	396

2007



NH

New Hampshire

FT / FY Employment:  
with disability

**23.0%**

FT / FY Employment:  
without disability

**60.2%**

# Full-Time / Full-Year Employment

## Introduction

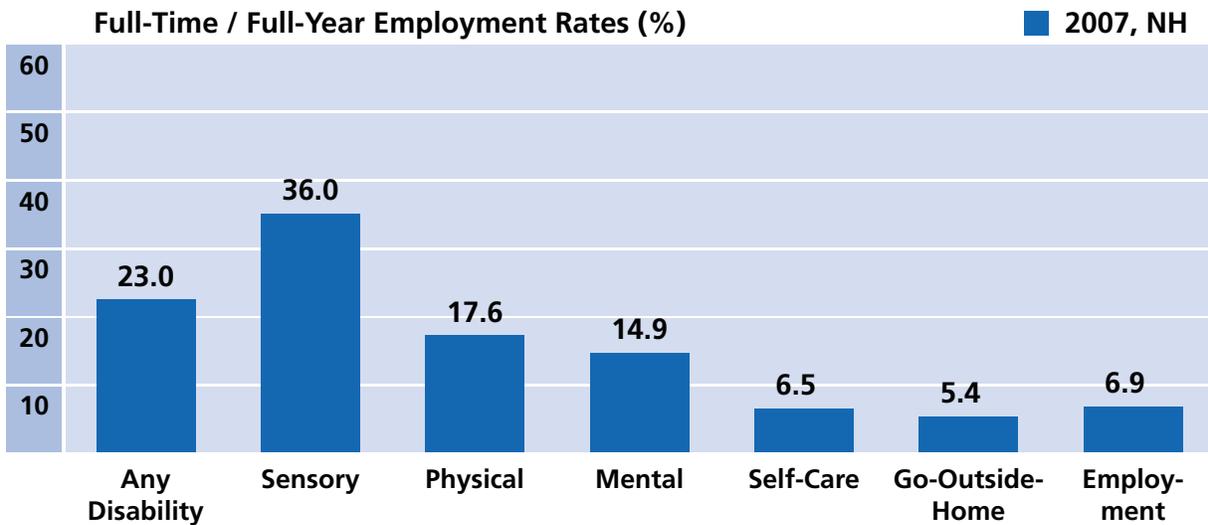
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities working full-time/full-year in New Hampshire, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

## Quick Statistics

- In 2007, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in NH was 23.0 percent.
- In 2007, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in NH was 60.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 37.2 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Sensory Disability," 36.0 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Go-Outside-Home Disability," 5.4 percent.

## Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in New Hampshire in 2007

### Chart



### Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	60.2	1.25	420,000	11,000	698,000	6,818
Any Disability	23.0	3.00	20,000	3,000	89,000	866
Sensory	36.0	7.22	7,000	2,000	20,000	196
Physical	17.6	3.62	9,000	2,000	50,000	517
Mental	14.9	4.11	5,000	2,000	34,000	316
Self-Care	6.5	4.64	1,000	1,000	13,000	135
Go-Outside-Home	5.4	3.24	1,000	1,000	22,000	207
Employment	6.9	2.40	3,000	1,000	51,000	503

# Annual Earnings

2007



NH

New Hampshire

Earnings  
with disability

**\$35,600**

Earnings  
without disability

**\$45,800**

## 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 New Hampshire, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44). Comparisons to the 2006 Disability Status Report are not advisable due to the inclusion of self employment income.

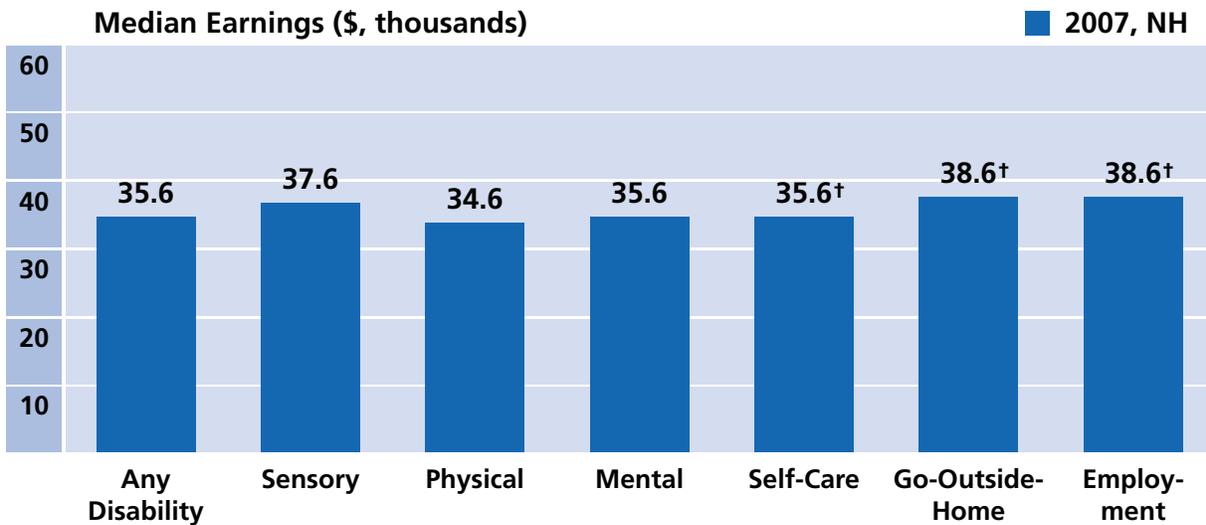
## Quick Statistics

- In 2007, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in NH was \$35,600.
- In 2007, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in NH was \$45,800.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$10,200.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Go-Outside-Home Disability," \$38,600<sup>†</sup>. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Physical Disability," \$34,600.

**† 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 New Hampshire in 2007

### Chart



### Table

Disability Type	Median Earnings	Margin of Error	Base Population	Sample Size
No Disability	\$45,800	\$1,460	420,000	3,985
Any Disability	\$35,600	\$4,360	20,000	199
Sensory	\$37,600	\$5,590	7,000	69
Physical	\$34,600	\$7,700	9,000	88
Mental	\$35,600	\$9,140	5,000	45
Self-Care	\$35,600†	\$20,830	800	11
Go-Outside-Home	\$38,600†	\$30,460	1,000	12
Employment	\$38,600†	\$15,220	3,000	35

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

2007



NH

New Hampshire

Household Income:  
with disability

**\$47,600**

Household Income:  
without disability

**\$74,400**

# Annual Household Income

## Introduction

This section illustrates the median annual income<sup>†</sup> of households that include any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in New Hampshire, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44). Comparisons to the 2006 Disability Status Report are not advisable due to changes in the household income calculation.

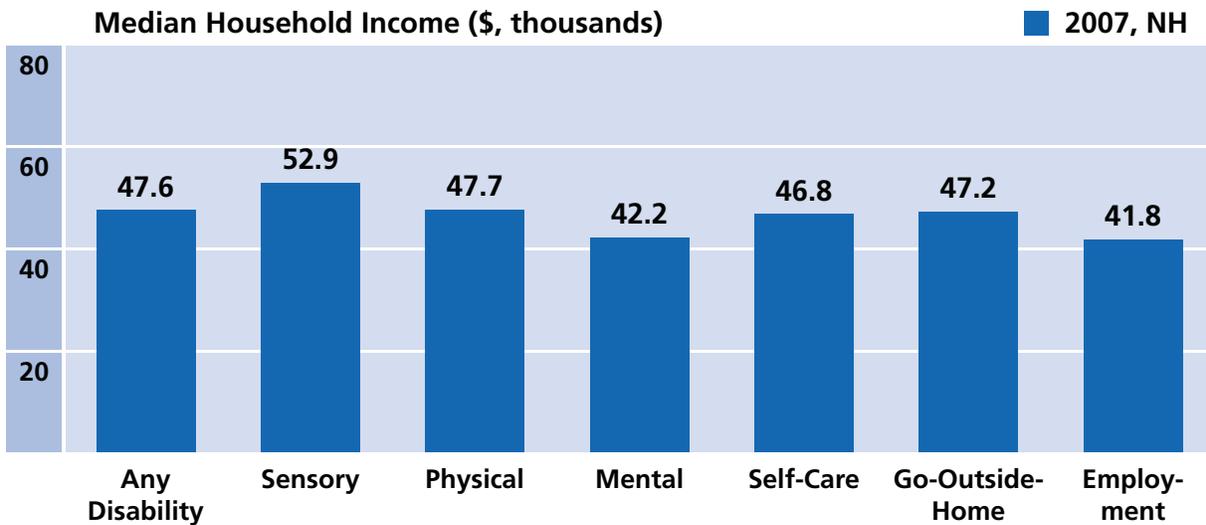
## Quick Statistics

- In 2007, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in NH was \$47,600.
- In 2007, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in NH was \$74,400.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$26,800.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Sensory Disability," \$52,900. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Employment Disability," \$41,800.

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

## Median annual income<sup>†</sup> of households including any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in New Hampshire in 2007

### Chart



### Table

Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	Margin of Error	Base Population	Sample Size
No Disability	\$74,400	\$2,830	350,000	3,447
Any Disability	\$47,600	\$4,990	74,000	741
Sensory	\$52,900	\$10,650	19,000	184
Physical	\$47,700	\$5,850	45,000	469
Mental	\$42,200	\$7,240	29,000	275
Self-Care	\$46,800	\$11,030	12,000	127
Go-Outside-Home	\$47,200	\$9,940	19,000	191
Employment	\$41,800	\$5,870	44,000	453

<sup>†</sup> **Note:** Household income is not available for persons living in group quarters.

# Poverty

2007



NH

New Hampshire

Poverty:  
with disability

18.5%

Poverty:  
without disability

5.0%

## Introduction

This section examines the poverty rates<sup>†</sup> of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in New Hampshire, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

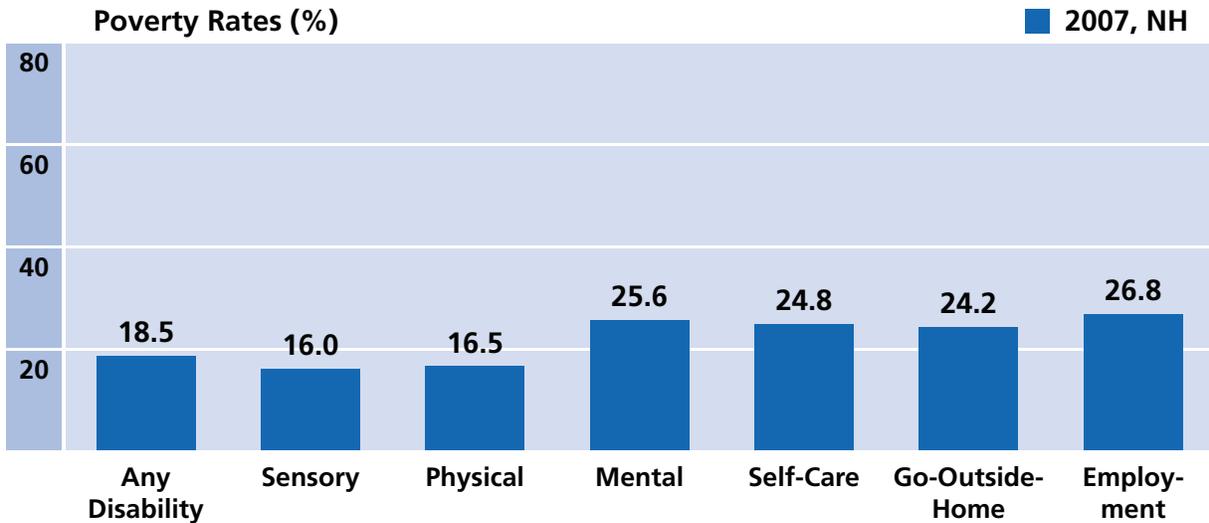
## Quick Statistics

- In 2007, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in NH was 18.5 percent.
- In 2007, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in NH was 5.0 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 13.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Employment Disability," 26.8 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Sensory Disability," 16.0 percent.

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

## Poverty rates<sup>†</sup> of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in New Hampshire in 2007

### Chart



### Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	5.0	0.73	35,000	5,000	695,000	6,780
Any Disability	18.5	3.63	16,000	4,000	89,000	863
Sensory	16.0	7.27	3,000	2,000	20,000	193
Physical	16.5	4.61	8,000	3,000	50,000	517
Mental	25.6	6.62	9,000	3,000	34,000	314
Self-Care	24.8	10.63	3,000	2,000	13,000	135
Go-Outside-Home	24.2	8.04	5,000	2,000	22,000	207
Employment	26.8	5.48	14,000	3,000	51,000	503

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

# Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

2007



NH

New Hampshire

Receipt of SSI

15.1%

## Introduction

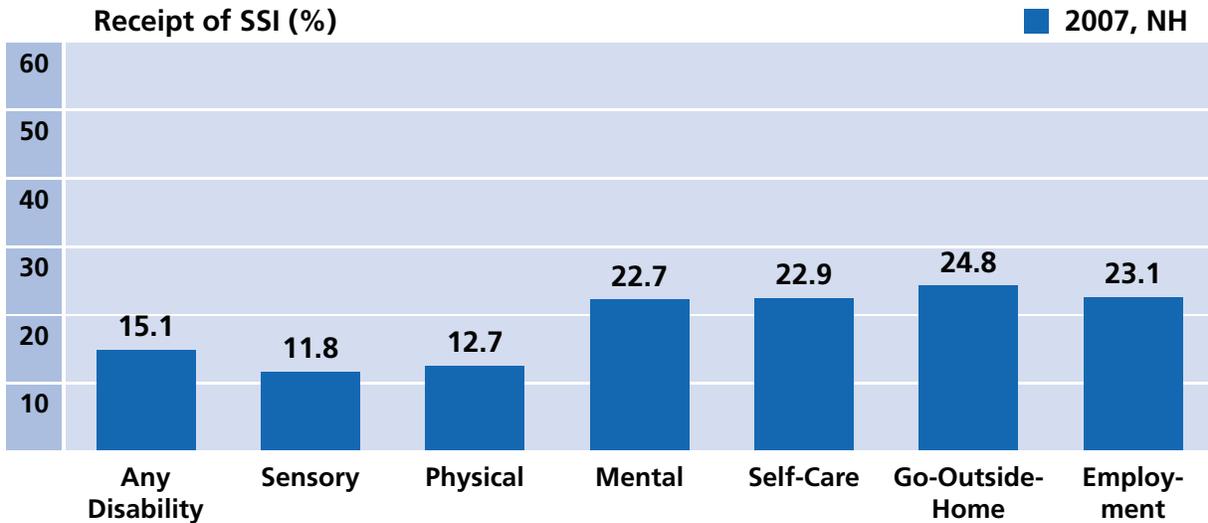
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in New Hampshire, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44). Please note that these results will differ from official Social Security Administration reports for several reasons. For additional information, please email [DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu](mailto:DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu).

## Quick Statistics

- In 2007, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in NH was 15.1 percent.
- In 2007, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in NH was 13,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Go-Outside-Home Disability," 24.8 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Sensory Disability," 11.8 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in New Hampshire in 2007

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	15.1	2.95	13,000	3,000	89,000	866
Sensory	11.8	5.59	2,000	1,000	20,000	196
Physical	12.7	3.65	6,000	2,000	50,000	517
Mental	22.7	5.59	8,000	2,000	34,000	316
Self-Care	22.9	9.13	3,000	1,000	13,000	135
Go-Outside-Home	24.8	7.14	5,000	2,000	22,000	207
Employment	23.1	4.60	12,000	3,000	51,000	503

2007



NH

New Hampshire

High School Only:  
with disability

**36.0%**

High School Only:  
without disability

**29.0%**

# Education: High School Diploma/Equivalent

## Introduction

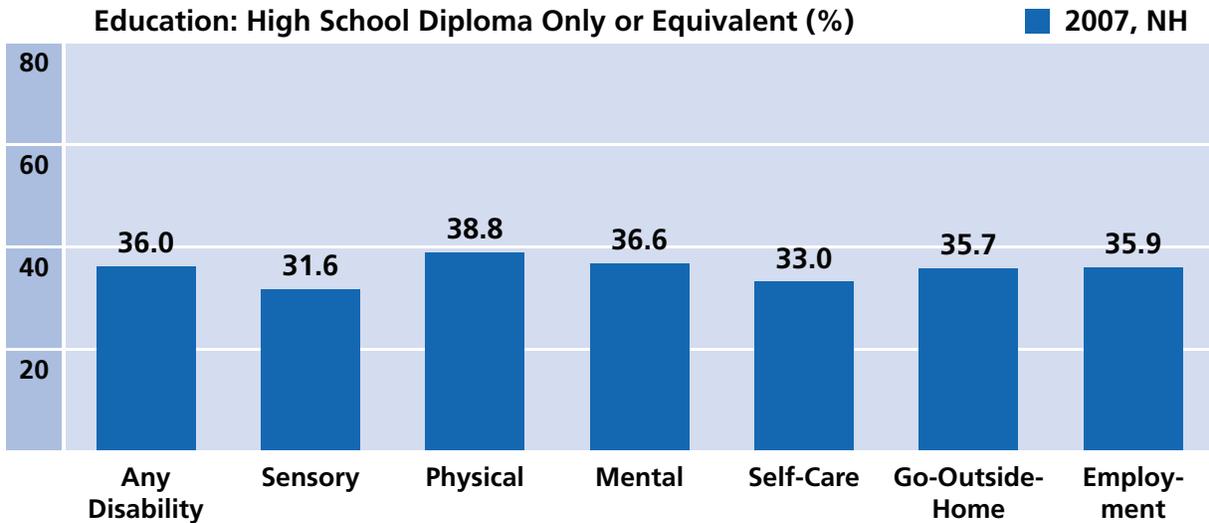
This section explores the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in New Hampshire, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

## Quick Statistics

- In 2007, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in NH was 36.0 percent.
- In 2007, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in NH was 29.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 7.0 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 "Physical Disability," 38.8 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Sensory Disability," 31.6 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in New Hampshire in 2007

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	29.0	1.33	202,000	10,000	698,000	6,818
Any Disability	36.0	3.95	32,000	4,000	89,000	866
Sensory	31.6	8.07	6,000	2,000	20,000	196
Physical	38.8	5.34	19,000	3,000	50,000	517
Mental	36.6	6.43	12,000	3,000	34,000	316
Self-Care	33.0	10.20	4,000	2,000	13,000	135
Go-Outside-Home	35.7	7.93	8,000	2,000	22,000	207
Employment	35.9	5.24	18,000	3,000	51,000	503

2007



NH

New Hampshire

Some College:  
with disability

31.5%

Some College:  
without disability

29.9%

# 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 New Hampshire, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

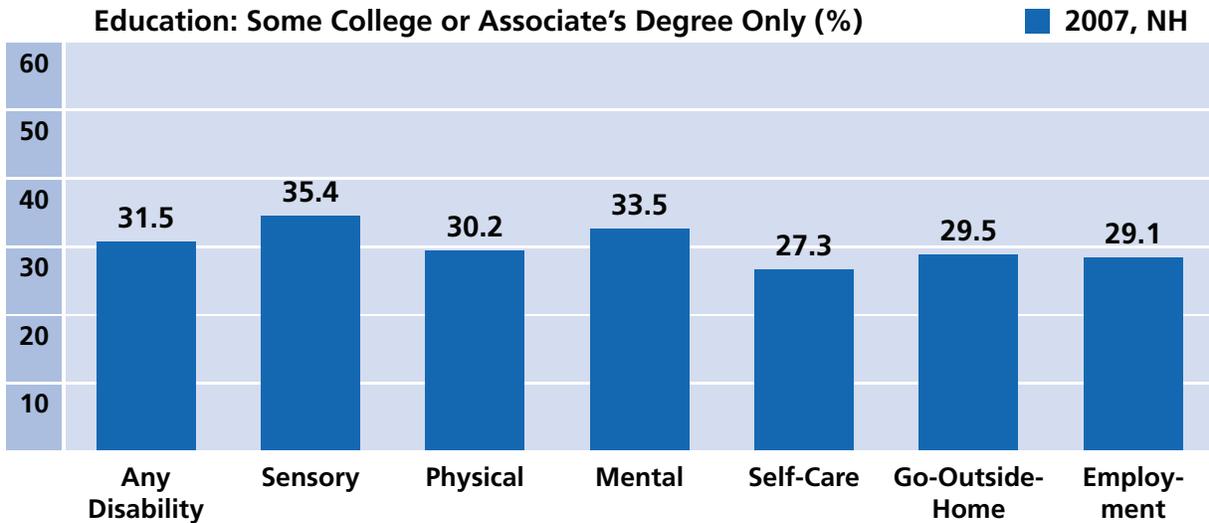
### Quick Statistics

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- In 2007, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in NH was 31.5 percent.
- In 2007, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in NH was 29.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 1.6 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 "Sensory Disability," 35.4 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 27.3 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 New Hampshire in 2007

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	29.9	1.34	209,000	10,000	698,000	6,818
Any Disability	31.5	3.82	28,000	4,000	89,000	866
Sensory	35.4	8.30	7,000	2,000	20,000	196
Physical	30.2	5.03	15,000	3,000	50,000	517
Mental	33.5	6.30	11,000	3,000	34,000	316
Self-Care	27.3	9.67	3,000	1,000	13,000	135
Go-Outside-Home	29.5	7.54	6,000	2,000	22,000	207
Employment	29.1	4.96	15,000	3,000	51,000	503

2007



NH

New Hampshire

Bachelor's or More:  
with disability

14.7%

Bachelor's or More:  
without disability

35.4%

# 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 New Hampshire, using data from the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary (page 44).

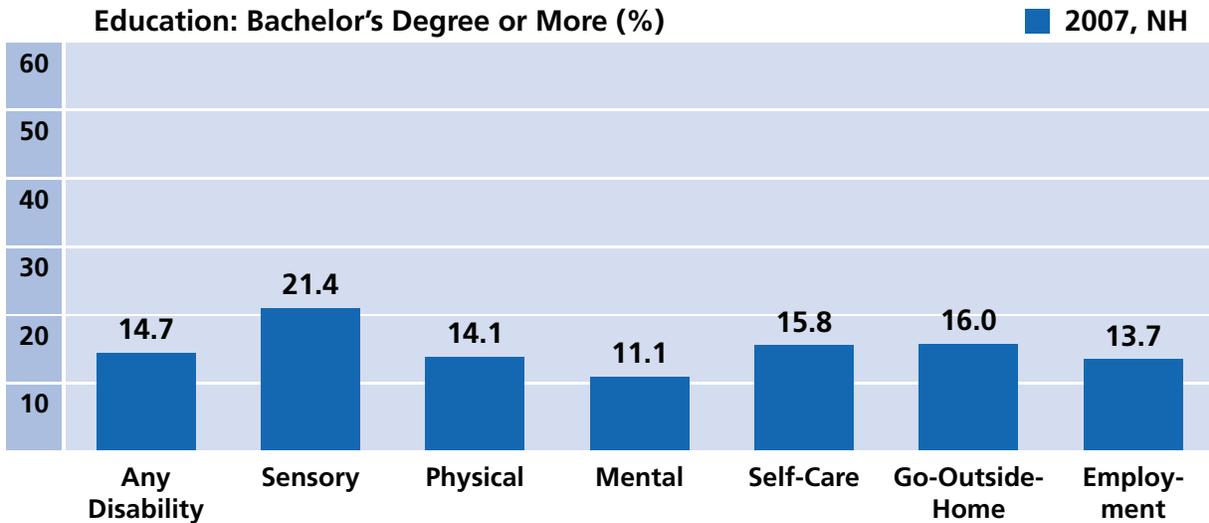
## Quick Statistics

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- In 2007, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in NH was 14.7 percent.
- In 2007, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in NH was 35.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 20.7 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 "Sensory Disability," 21.4 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Mental Disability," 11.1 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in New Hampshire in 2007

Chart



Table

Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	35.4	1.41	247,000	11,000	698,000	6,818
Any Disability	14.7	2.92	13,000	3,000	89,000	866
Sensory	21.4	7.12	4,000	2,000	20,000	196
Physical	14.1	3.81	7,000	2,000	50,000	517
Mental	11.1	4.20	4,000	2,000	34,000	316
Self-Care	15.8	7.92	2,000	1,000	13,000	135
Go-Outside-Home	16.0	6.07	4,000	1,000	22,000	207
Employment	13.7	3.75	7,000	2,000	51,000	503

# 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.

**Base Population (Base Pop.):** The estimated number of individuals upon which the calculation is based. (For percentages, this is the denominator.)

**Disability and Disability Types:** The ACS definition of disability is based on three questions. (1) Does this person have any of the following long-lasting conditions: (a) blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment? [Sensory Disability]; (b) a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying? [Physical Disability] (2) Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities: (a) learning, remembering, or concentrating? [Mental Disability]; (b) dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home? [Self-Care Disability] (3) Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities [asked of persons ages 16 and older]: (a) going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office? [Go-Outside-Home Disability]; (b) working at a job or business? [Employment Disability]. 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.

**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 level of schooling 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 "HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (for example: GED)." Our category "some college or an Associate's degree" includes those marking the ACS options: some college credit, but less than one year; one or more years of college 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, AB, 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)."

**Employment:** A person is considered employed if he or she (a) worked 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) had a job but temporarily did not work at that job during the reference period due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation or other personal reasons. The reference period is defined as the week preceding the date the questionnaire was completed.

**Employment Disability:** This disability type is based on the question asked of persons ages 16 and older: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities: (b) working at a job or business?

**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.

**Go-Outside-Home Disability:** This disability type is based on the question asked of persons ages 16 and older: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities: (a) going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office?

**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 2007 ACS is located on the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site at [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/2007\\_ACS\\_GQ\\_Definitions.pdf](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/2007_ACS_GQ_Definitions.pdf).

**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.

**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.

**Mental Disability:** This disability type is based on the question: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities: (a) learning, remembering, or concentrating?

**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.)

**Physical Disability:** This disability type is based on the question: Does this person have any of the following long-lasting conditions: (b) a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying?

**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 2007 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:** Our 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: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities: (b) dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home?

**Sensory Disability:** This disability type is based on the question: Does this person have any of the following long-lasting conditions: (a) blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment?

**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.

# About the StatsRRTC

## About the Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics (StatsRRTC)

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The Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics (StatsRRTC) bridges the divide between the sources of disability data and the users of disability statistics. We conduct research exploring the reliability of existing data sources and collection methods, and study the potential to improve current and future data collection efforts.

The StatsRRTC is an interdisciplinary effort of two organizations at Cornell University: the Employment and Disability Institute, and the Department of Policy Analysis and Management. In addition, expertise is drawn from the following collaborating institutions: American Association of People with Disabilities (AAPD), Center for an Accessible Society, InfoUse, and Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.

The StatsRRTC is funded by the U.S. Department of Education, National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (No. H133B031111). The contents of this paper do not necessarily represent the policy of the Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government (Edgar, 75.620 (b)).

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The Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics (StatsRRTC) is funded by the U.S. Department of Education, National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research. (Grant #H133B031111)