

Cornell University

2012

AL

Alabama

# 2012 Disability Status Report

# Alabama



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

Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School

# Contents

## Introduction

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

## Summary

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

## Demographics

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

## Outcomes

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

<b>Glossary</b>	<b>58</b>
-----------------	-----------

<b>About the Disability Status Report</b>	<b>64</b>
---	-----------

# The 2012 Annual Disability Status Report

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

Erickson, W., Lee, C., & von Schrader, S. (2014). 2012 Disability Status Report: Alabama. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Employment and Disability Institute(EDI).

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

# ACS Disability Questions

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

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

## **Hearing Disability** (asked of all ages):

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

## **Visual Disability** (asked of all ages):

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

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

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

## **Note:**

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

# Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Alabama Summary

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

**Age:** In 2012, the prevalence of disability in AL was:

- 16.4 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.8 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 6.2 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 7.0 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 15.5 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 31.4 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 57.8 percent for persons ages 75+

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

- 3.1% reported a Visual Disability
- 4.5% reported a Hearing Disability
- 10.3% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 6.8% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 3.7% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 7.7% reported an Independent Living Disability

**Gender:** In 2012, 16.6 percent of females of all ages and 16.3 percent of males of all ages in AL reported a disability.

**Hispanic/Latino:** In 2012, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in AL was 6.9 percent.

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

- 14.4 percent among Whites
- 18.7 percent among Black / African Americans
- 2.6 percent among Asians
- 26.0 percent among Native Americans
- 15.6 percent among persons of some other race(s)

**Employment:** In 2012, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in AL was 29.4 percent.

**Looking for Work:** In AL in 2012, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 7.8 percent.

**Full-Time/Full-Year Employment:** In AL in 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 19.5 percent.

**Annual Earnings:** In 2012, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in AL was \$35,400.

**Annual Household Income:** In AL in 2012, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$31,600.

**Poverty:** In AL in 2012, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 29.2 percent.

**Supplemental Security Income:** In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in AL was 19.7 percent.

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

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 35.8 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 28.0 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 9.7 percent.

**Veterans Service-Connected Disability:** In 2012, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 22.0 percent in AL.

**Health Insurance Coverage:** In 2012 in AL, 83.1 percent of working-age people with disabilities had health insurance.

# Prevalence: Ages 21 - 64

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

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



# Employment: Ages 21 - 64

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

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

# Prevalence

## All Ages

### Introduction

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

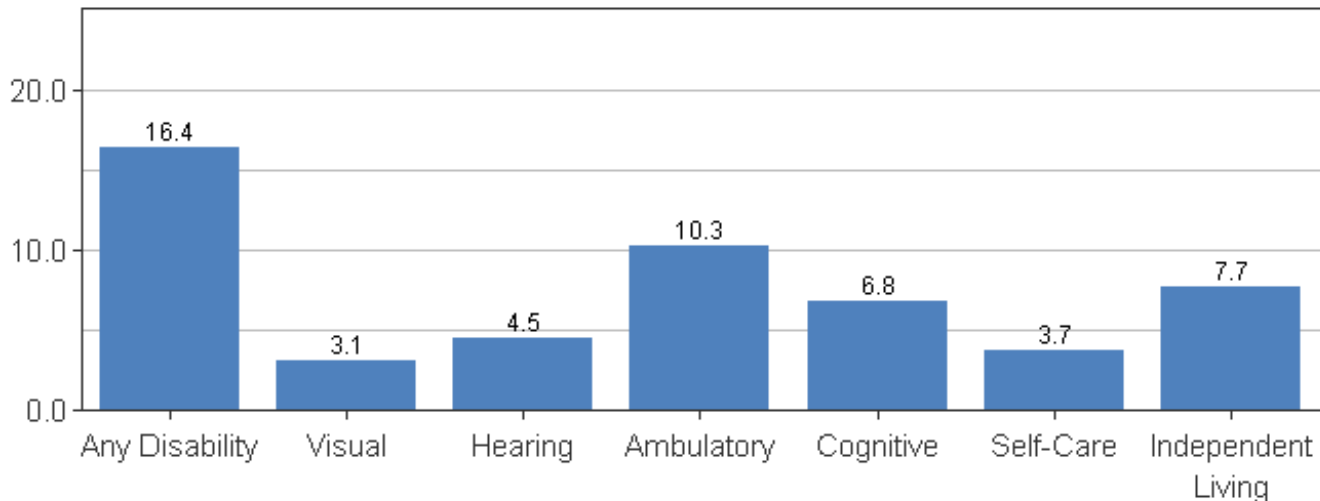
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
All Ages  
**16.4%**

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in AL was 16.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 781,200 of the 4,754,900 individuals of all ages in AL reported one or more disabilities.
- In AL in 2012, 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 "Visual Disability," 3.1 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Alabama in 2012\*

Prevalence Rates: All Ages (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	16.4	0.39	781,200	18,540	4,754,900	46,561
Visual	3.1	0.18	147,100	8,650	4,754,900	46,561
Hearing	4.5	0.22	213,400	10,350	4,754,900	46,561
Ambulatory	10.3	0.33	458,100	14,750	4,456,500	44,123
Cognitive	6.8	0.27	302,000	12,190	4,456,500	44,123
Self-Care	3.7	0.20	163,600	9,110	4,456,500	44,123
Independent Living	7.7	0.31	292,600	12,010	3,819,100	38,597

\* **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 Alabama, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

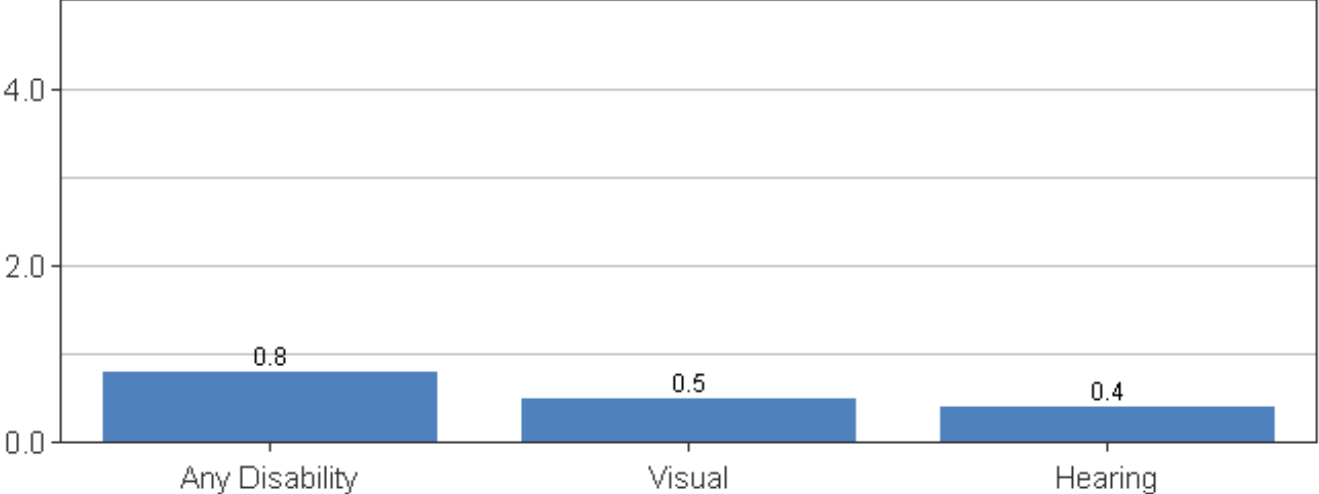
Prevalence:  
Ages 4 and  
under

**0.8%**

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in AL was 0.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 2,300 of the 298,500 children ages 0 to 4 in AL reported one or more disabilities.
- In AL in 2012, 0.5 percent reported a visual disability
- In AL in 2012, 0.4 percent reported a hearing disability

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

Prevalence Rates: Age 4 years and under (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.8	3.29	2,300	1,090	298,500	2,438
Visual	0.5	3.29	1,500	880	298,500	2,438
Hearing	0.4	3.29	1,200	800	298,500	2,438

# Prevalence

## Ages 5 to 15 years

### Introduction

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

### Quick Statistics

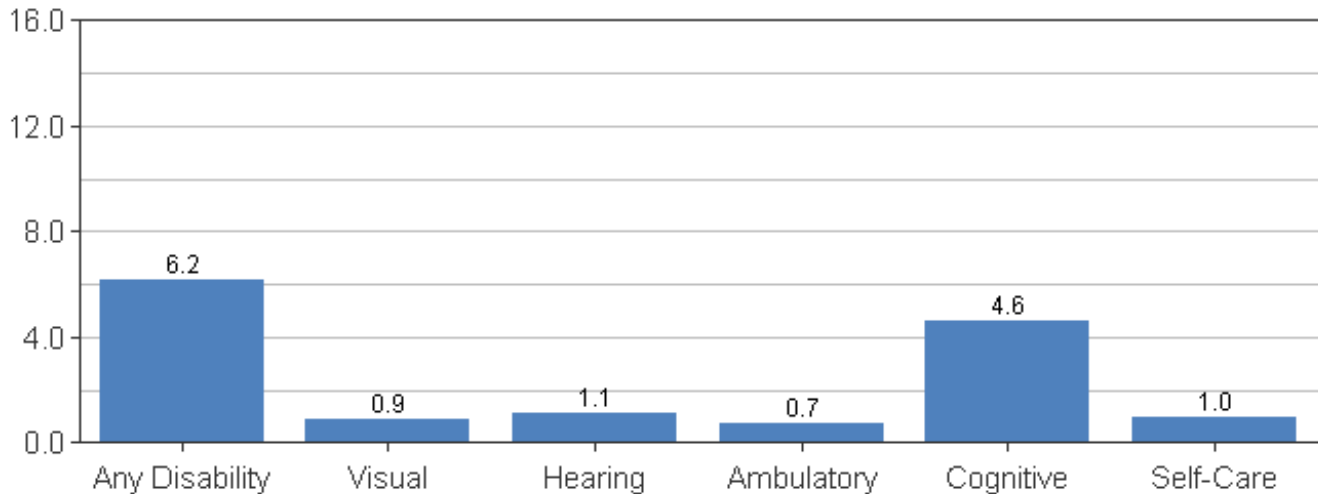
Prevalence:  
Ages 5 to  
15 years  
**6.2%**

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in AL was 6.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 43,300 of the 698,600 individuals ages 5 to 15 in AL reported one or more disabilities.
- In AL in 2012, among the five types of disabilities\* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 0.7 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 Alabama in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 5 to 15 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.2	0.66	43,300	4,740	698,600	6,095
Visual	0.9	3.29	6,300	1,820	698,600	6,095
Hearing	1.1	3.29	7,700	2,000	698,600	6,095
Ambulatory	0.7	3.29	5,200	1,650	698,600	6,095
Cognitive	4.6	0.57	32,200	4,100	698,600	6,095
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	7,200	1,940	698,600	6,095

\* **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 Alabama, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

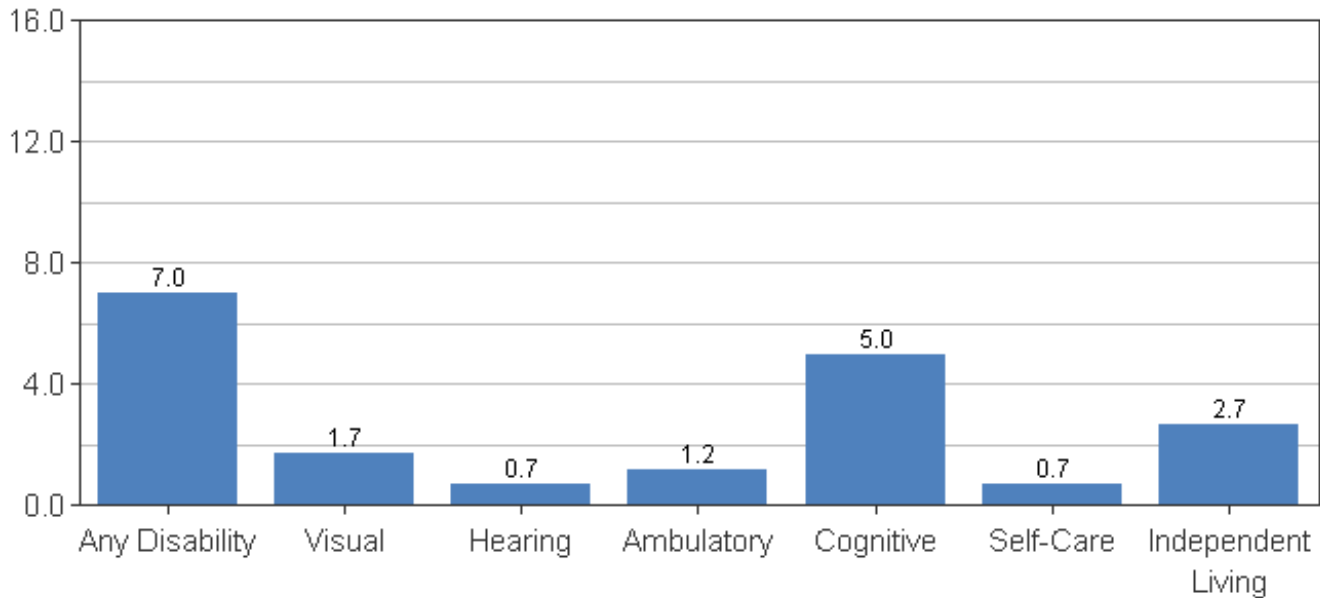
Prevalence:  
Ages 16 to  
20 years  
**7.0%**

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in AL was 7.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 23,800 of the 338,100 individuals ages 16 to 20 in AL reported one or more disabilities.
- In AL in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 5.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.7 percent.



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

Prevalence Rates: Age 16 to 20 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	7.0	1.01	23,800	3,530	338,100	3,190
Visual	1.7	3.29	5,700	1,730	338,100	3,190
Hearing	0.7	3.29	2,500	1,140	338,100	3,190
Ambulatory	1.2	3.29	4,200	1,480	338,100	3,190
Cognitive	5.0	0.86	17,100	2,990	338,100	3,190
Self-Care	0.7	3.29	2,400	1,120	338,100	3,190
Independent Living	2.7	0.64	9,000	2,170	338,100	3,190

# 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 Alabama, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

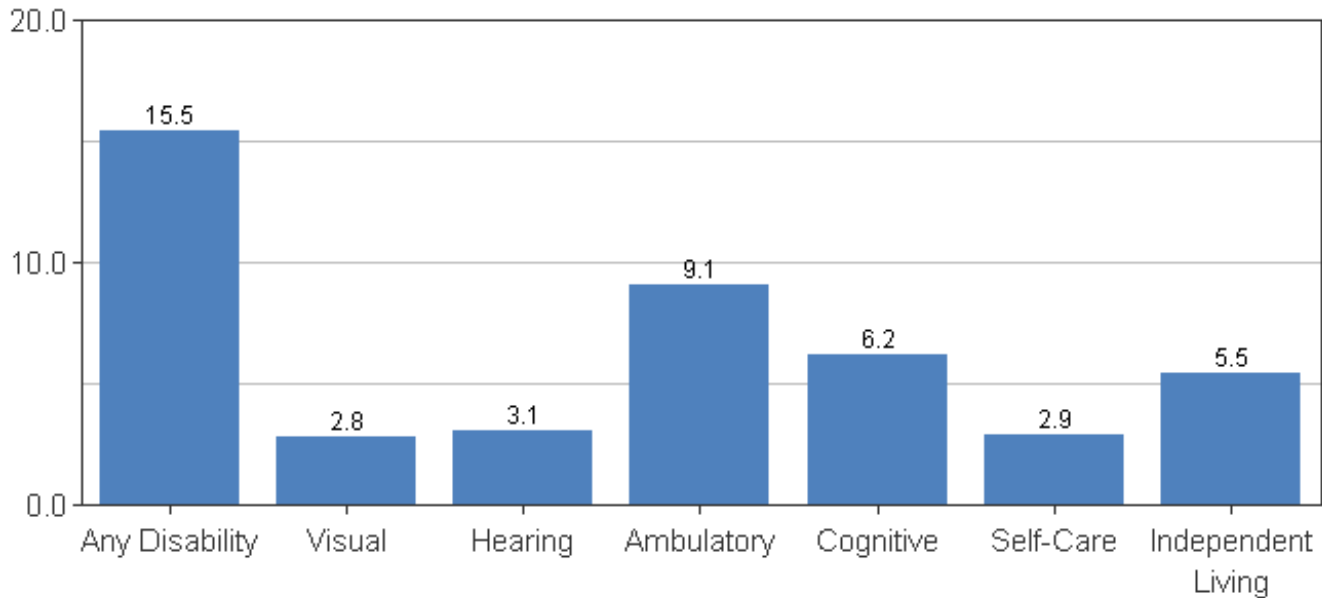
Prevalence:  
Ages 21 to 64  
years

**15.5%**

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in AL was 15.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 425,100 of the 2,742,500 individuals ages 21 to 64 in AL reported one or more disabilities.
- In AL in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 9.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Visual Disability," 2.8 percent.

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

Prevalence Rates: Age 21 to 64 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	15.5	0.50	425,100	14,270	2,742,500	26,158
Visual	2.8	0.23	77,900	6,340	2,742,500	26,158
Hearing	3.1	0.24	84,800	6,610	2,742,500	26,158
Ambulatory	9.1	0.40	248,500	11,130	2,742,500	26,158
Cognitive	6.2	0.33	170,300	9,290	2,742,500	26,158
Self-Care	2.9	0.23	80,200	6,440	2,742,500	26,158
Independent Living	5.5	0.32	150,800	8,760	2,742,500	26,158

# Prevalence

## Ages 65 to 74 years

### Introduction

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

### Quick Statistics

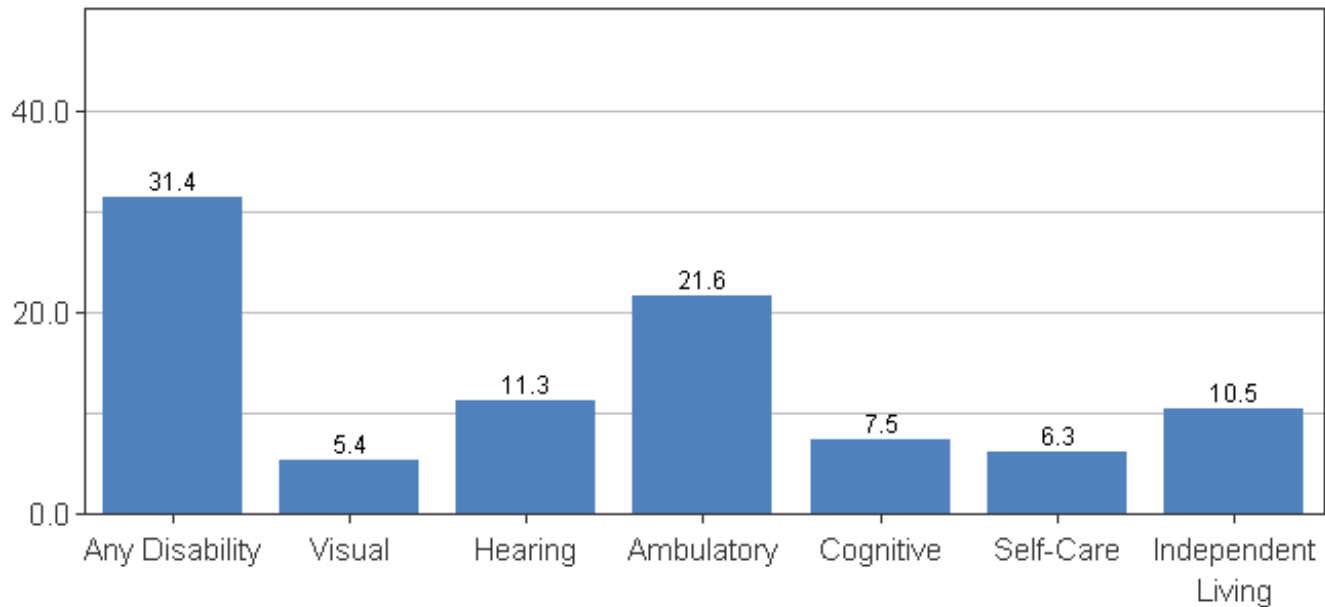
Prevalence:  
Ages 65 to 74  
years

**31.4%**

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in AL was 31.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 124,600 of the 396,800 individuals ages 65 to 74 in AL reported one or more disabilities.
- In AL in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 21.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 5.4 percent.

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

Prevalence Rates: Age 65 to 74 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	31.4	1.69	124,600	7,980	396,800	5,055
Visual	5.4	0.82	21,300	3,330	396,800	5,055
Hearing	11.3	1.15	44,700	4,820	396,800	5,055
Ambulatory	21.6	1.50	85,700	6,650	396,800	5,055
Cognitive	7.5	0.96	29,700	3,930	396,800	5,055
Self-Care	6.3	0.89	25,100	3,620	396,800	5,055
Independent Living	10.5	1.12	41,800	4,660	396,800	5,055

# Prevalence

## Ages 75 and Older

### Introduction

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

### Quick Statistics

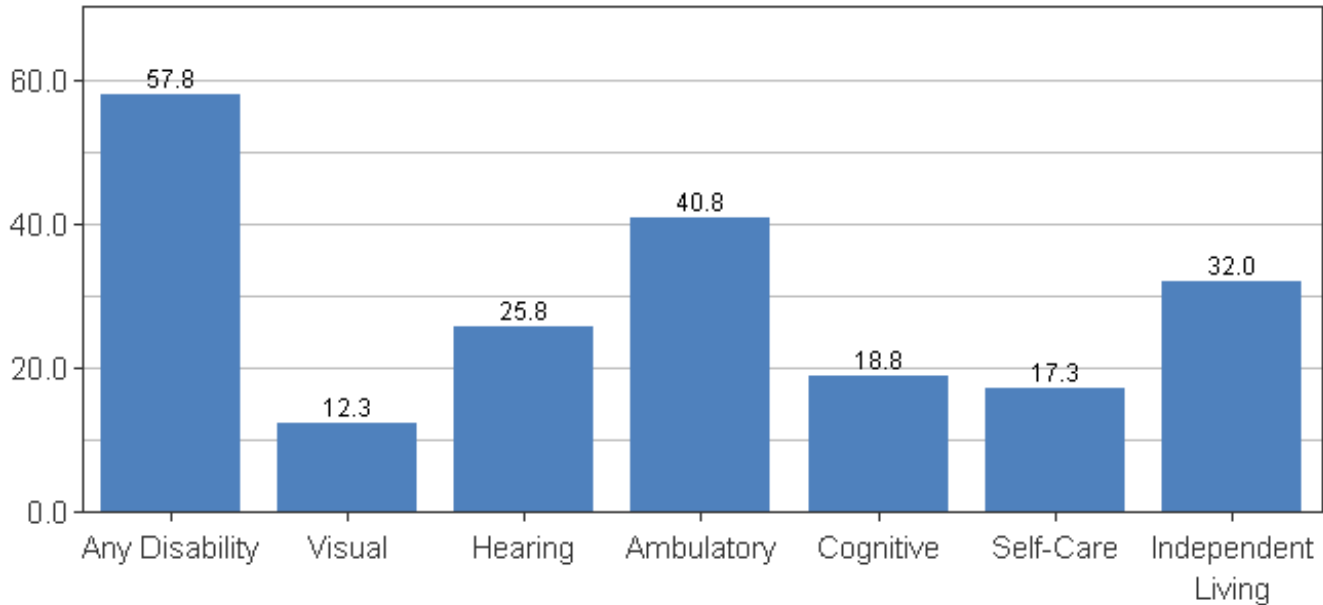
Prevalence:  
Ages 75 and  
Older

**57.8%**

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in AL was 57.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 162,200 of the 280,500 individuals ages 75 and older in AL reported one or more disabilities.
- In AL in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 40.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 12.3 percent.

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

Prevalence Rates: Age 75 and older (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	57.8	2.14	162,200	9,070	280,500	3,625
Visual	12.3	1.42	34,400	4,240	280,500	3,625
Hearing	25.8	1.89	72,500	6,120	280,500	3,625
Ambulatory	40.8	2.13	114,500	7,660	280,500	3,625
Cognitive	18.8	1.69	52,800	5,240	280,500	3,625
Self-Care	17.3	1.64	48,600	5,030	280,500	3,625
Independent Living	32.0	2.02	89,900	6,810	280,500	3,625

# Prevalence

## Gender and Age

### Introduction

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

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Males All  
Ages

**16.3%**

Prevalence:  
Female All  
Ages

**16.6%**

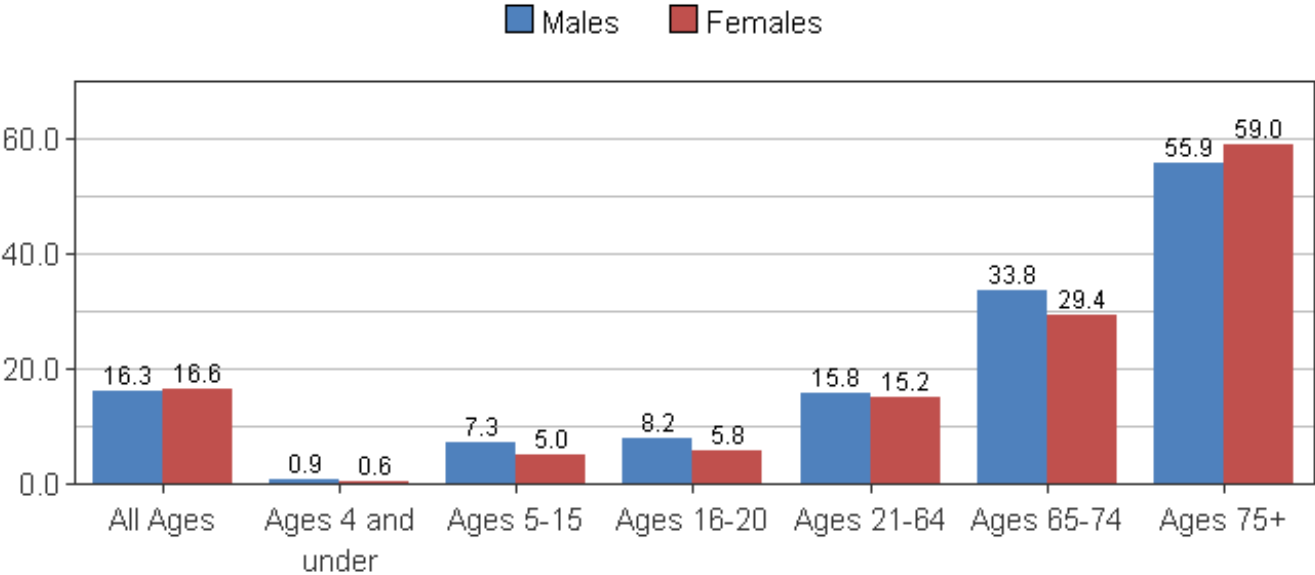
- In AL in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 16.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 371,900 of the 2,282,900 males of all ages in AL reported one or more disabilities.
- In AL in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 16.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 409,300 of the 2,472,100 females of all ages in AL 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 Alabama in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Gender and Age (%)



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Males</b>						
Males: All Ages	16.3	0.56	371,900	13,430	2,282,900	21,853
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.9	3.29	1,400	850	151,800	1,249
Males: Ages 5-15	7.3	1.00	26,100	3,690	355,800	3,120
Males: Ages 16-20	8.2	1.53	14,000	2,710	169,600	1,567
Males: Ages 21-64	15.8	0.73	208,400	10,230	1,315,400	12,206
Males: Ages 65-74	33.8	2.54	61,400	5,640	182,000	2,329
Males: Ages 75+	55.9	3.46	60,600	5,610	108,400	1,382
<b>Females</b>						
Females: All Ages	16.6	0.54	409,300	14,020	2,472,100	24,708
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.6	3.29	900	690	146,600	1,189
Females: Ages 5-15	5.0	0.85	17,200	3,000	342,900	2,975
Females: Ages 16-20	5.8	1.31	9,800	2,270	168,500	1,623
Females: Ages 21-64	15.2	0.69	216,600	10,420	1,427,100	13,952
Females: Ages 65-74	29.4	2.25	63,200	5,720	214,900	2,726
Females: Ages 75+	59.0	2.72	101,600	7,230	172,100	2,243

\* **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 Alabama, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS)\*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Hispanic All  
Ages

**6.9%**

Prevalence:  
Non-Hispanic  
All Ages

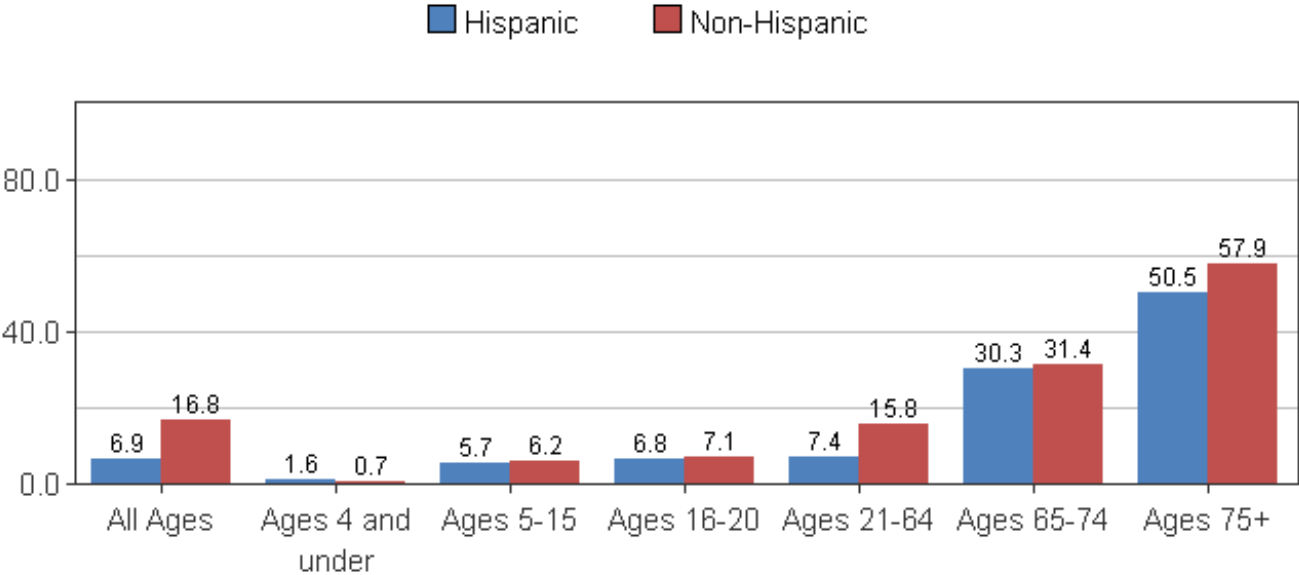
**16.8%**

- In AL in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 6.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 12,700 of the 183,300 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in AL reported one or more disabilities.
- In AL in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 16.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 768,500 of the 4,571,700 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in AL 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 Alabama in 2012

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



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Hispanic</b>						
Hispanic - All Ages	6.9	1.36	12,700	2,580	183,300	1,235
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	1.6	3.29	400	400	23,100	141
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.7	2.54	2,500	1,150	44,000	300
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	6.8	4.85	1,000	710	14,100	102
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	7.4	1.92	7,300	1,960	98,000	646
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	30.3 <sup>†</sup>	20.62	800	640	2,600	29
Hispanic - Ages 75+	50.5 <sup>†</sup>	30.02	700	620	1,500	17
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	16.8	0.40	768,500	18,420	4,571,700	45,326
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	1,900	1,000	275,400	2,297
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.2	0.68	40,700	4,610	654,700	5,795
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	7.1	1.03	22,800	3,450	323,900	3,088
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	15.8	0.51	417,800	14,150	2,644,400	25,512
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	31.4	1.69	123,800	7,960	394,200	5,026
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	57.9	2.14	161,400	9,050	279,000	3,608

\* **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 AL, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

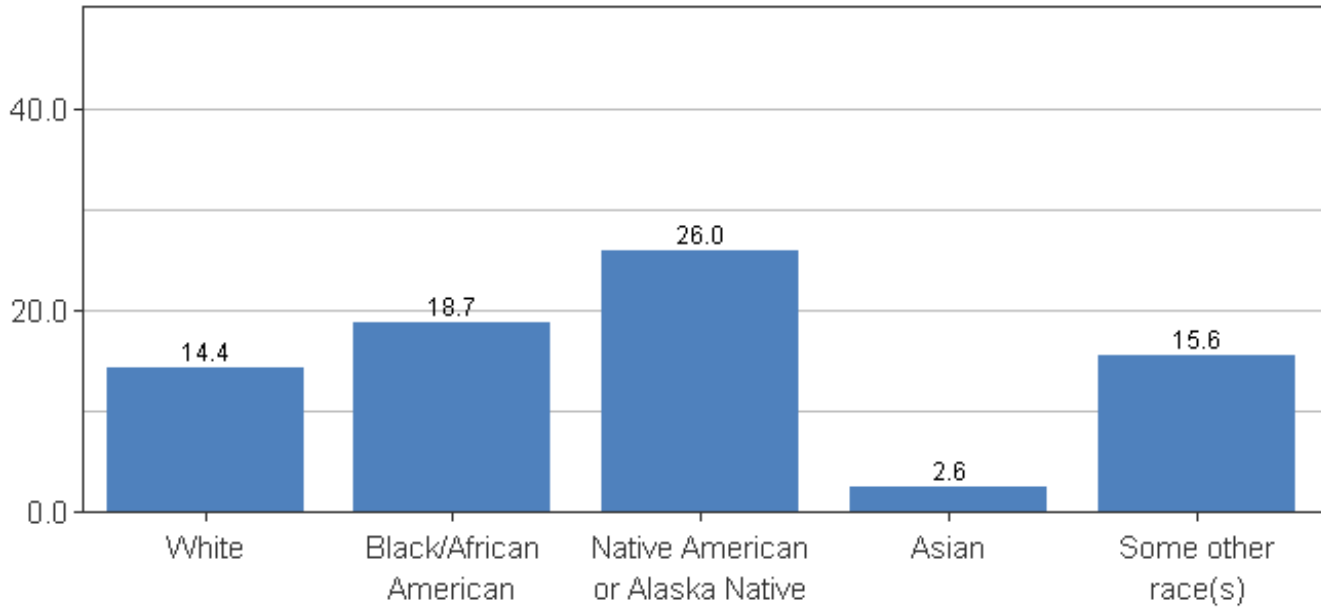
### Quick Statistics

In 2012, among working-age people in AL:

- 14.4 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 18.7 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 26.0 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 2.6 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 15.6 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 Alabama in 2012

Prevalence Rates: Race (%)



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	14.4	0.58	275,900	11,690	1,910,300	18,767
Black/African American	18.7	1.05	134,900	8,300	720,100	6,463
Native American or Alaska Native	26.0	7.73	4,400	1,520	16,900	165
Asian	2.6	1.87	1,000	720	38,100	294
Some other race(s)	15.6	3.48	8,900	2,160	57,100	469

# Employment

## Introduction

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

## Quick Statistics

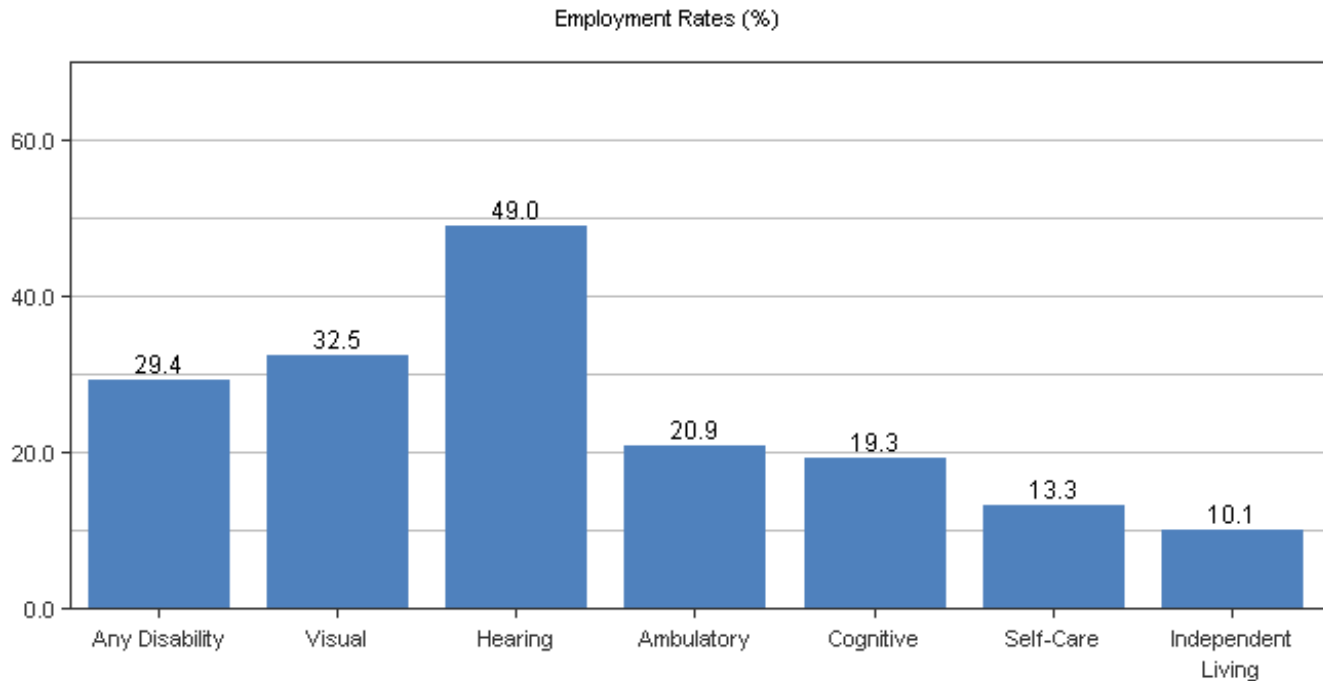
Employment:  
with disability  
**29.4%**

Employment:  
without  
disability  
**73.2%**

- In 2012, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in AL was 29.4 percent.
- In 2012, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in AL was 73.2 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 43.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 49.0 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 10.1 percent.



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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	73.2	0.67	1,697,400	23,940	2,317,400	21,785
Any Disability	29.4	1.60	125,000	8,000	425,100	4,373
Visual	32.5	3.85	25,300	3,640	77,900	779
Hearing	49.0	3.93	41,500	4,650	84,800	844
Ambulatory	20.9	1.87	52,000	5,200	248,500	2,608
Cognitive	19.3	2.19	32,900	4,140	170,300	1,745
Self-Care	13.3	2.75	10,700	2,370	80,200	829
Independent Living	10.1	1.78	15,200	2,820	150,800	1,627

# 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 Alabama who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

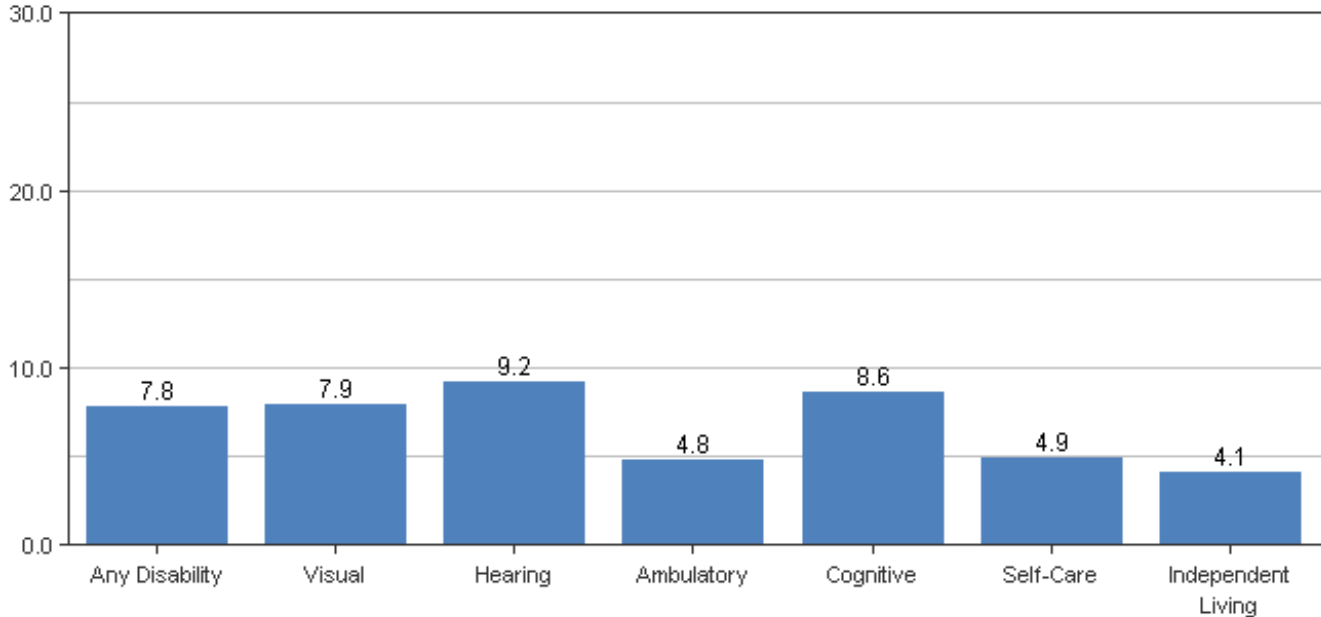
Actively  
Looking: with  
disability  
**7.8%**

Actively  
Looking:  
without  
disability  
**24.5%**

- In 2012 in AL, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 7.8 percent.
- In 2012 in AL, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 24.5 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 16.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 9.2 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 4.1 percent.

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

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	24.5	1.25	151,900	8,790	619,900	5,894
Any Disability	7.8	1.12	23,300	3,490	300,000	3,195
Visual	7.9	2.70	4,200	1,480	52,600	562
Hearing	9.2	3.18	4,000	1,450	43,300	457
Ambulatory	4.8	1.10	9,500	2,230	196,500	2,116
Cognitive	8.6	1.73	11,900	2,490	137,400	1,442
Self-Care	4.9	1.88	3,400	1,330	69,500	728
Independent Living	4.1	1.23	5,500	1,700	135,600	1,464

# 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 Alabama, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

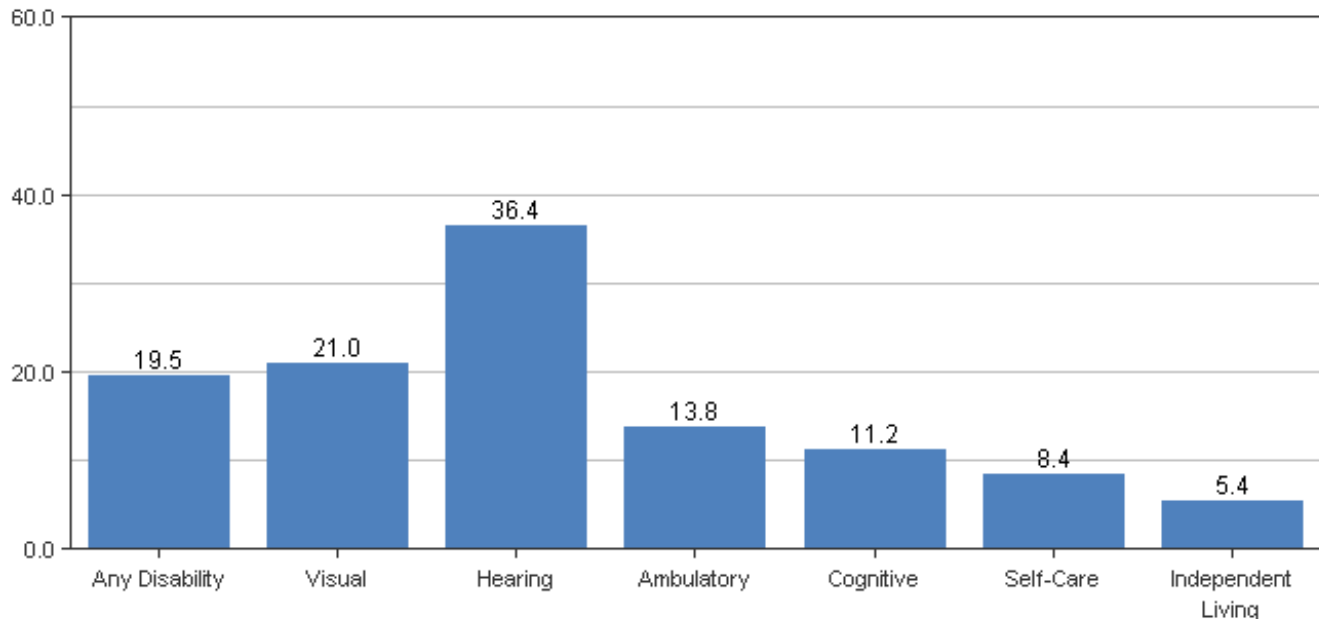
FT / FY  
Employment:  
with disability  
**19.5%**

FT / FY  
Employment:  
without  
disability  
**56.0%**

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in AL was 19.5 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in AL was 56.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 36.5 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," 36.4 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 5.4 percent.

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

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	56.0	0.75	1,298,700	22,320	2,317,400	21,785
Any Disability	19.5	1.39	82,900	6,540	425,100	4,373
Visual	21.0	3.34	16,400	2,930	77,900	779
Hearing	36.4	3.79	30,900	4,010	84,800	844
Ambulatory	13.8	1.59	34,400	4,230	248,500	2,608
Cognitive	11.2	1.75	19,100	3,160	170,300	1,745
Self-Care	8.4	2.24	6,800	1,880	80,200	829
Independent Living	5.4	1.33	8,100	2,060	150,800	1,627

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

## Introduction

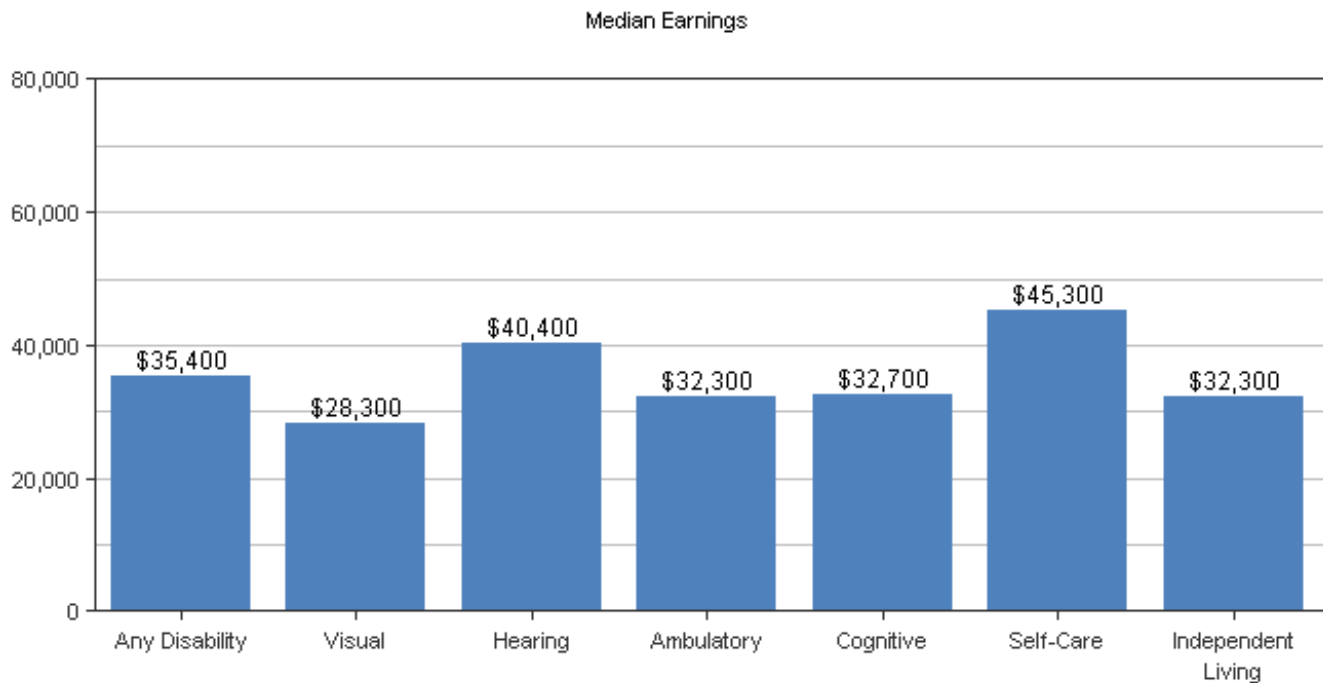
This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in Alabama, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics



- In 2012, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in AL was \$35,400.
- In 2012, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in AL was \$39,400.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$4,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Self-Care Disability," \$45,300. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Visual Disability," \$28,300.

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



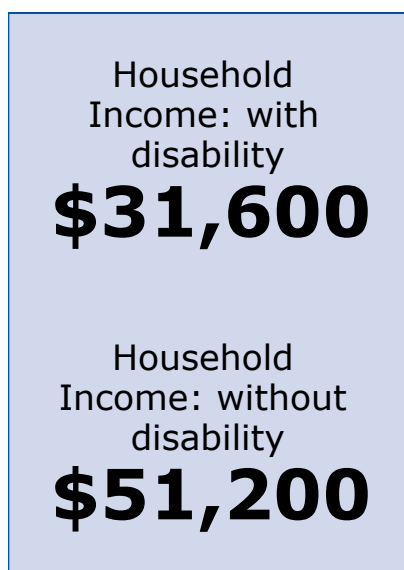
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$39,400	\$760	1,299,000	12,222
Any Disability	\$35,400	\$2,500	83,000	779
Visual	\$28,300	\$5,040	16,000	144
Hearing	\$40,400	\$3,940	31,000	289
Ambulatory	\$32,300	\$4,010	34,000	327
Cognitive	\$32,700	\$5,100	19,000	171
Self-Care	\$45,300	\$9,040	7,000	72
Independent Living	\$32,300	\$8,270	8,000	86

# 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 Alabama, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics



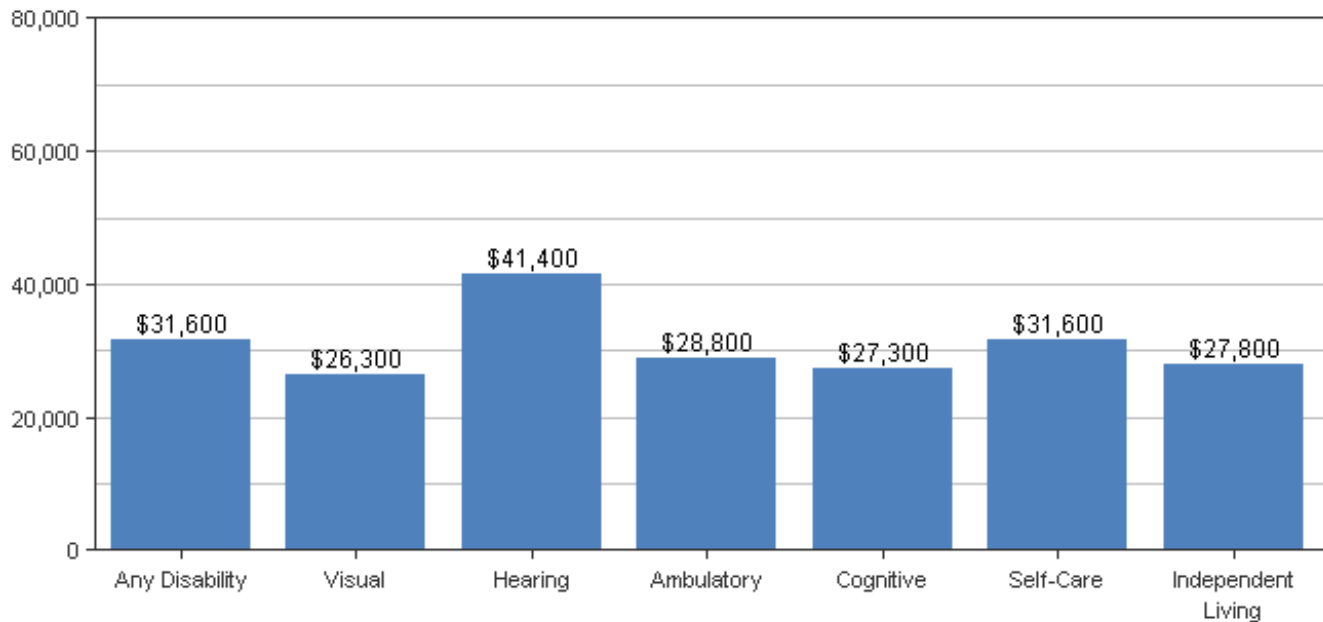
- In 2012, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in AL was \$31,600.
- In 2012, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in AL was \$51,200.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$19,600.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$41,400. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Visual Disability" \$26,300 .

\* **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 Alabama in 2012

Median Household Income



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$51,200	\$1,400	1,171,000	11,582
Any Disability	\$31,600	1,890	328,000	3,609
Visual	\$26,300	3,660	66,000	693
Hearing	\$41,400	4,840	75,000	792
Ambulatory	\$28,800	2,090	207,000	2,312
Cognitive	\$27,300	2,620	131,000	1,467
Self-Care	\$31,600	3,580	67,000	763
Independent Living	\$27,800	2,700	121,000	1,422

\* **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 Alabama, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

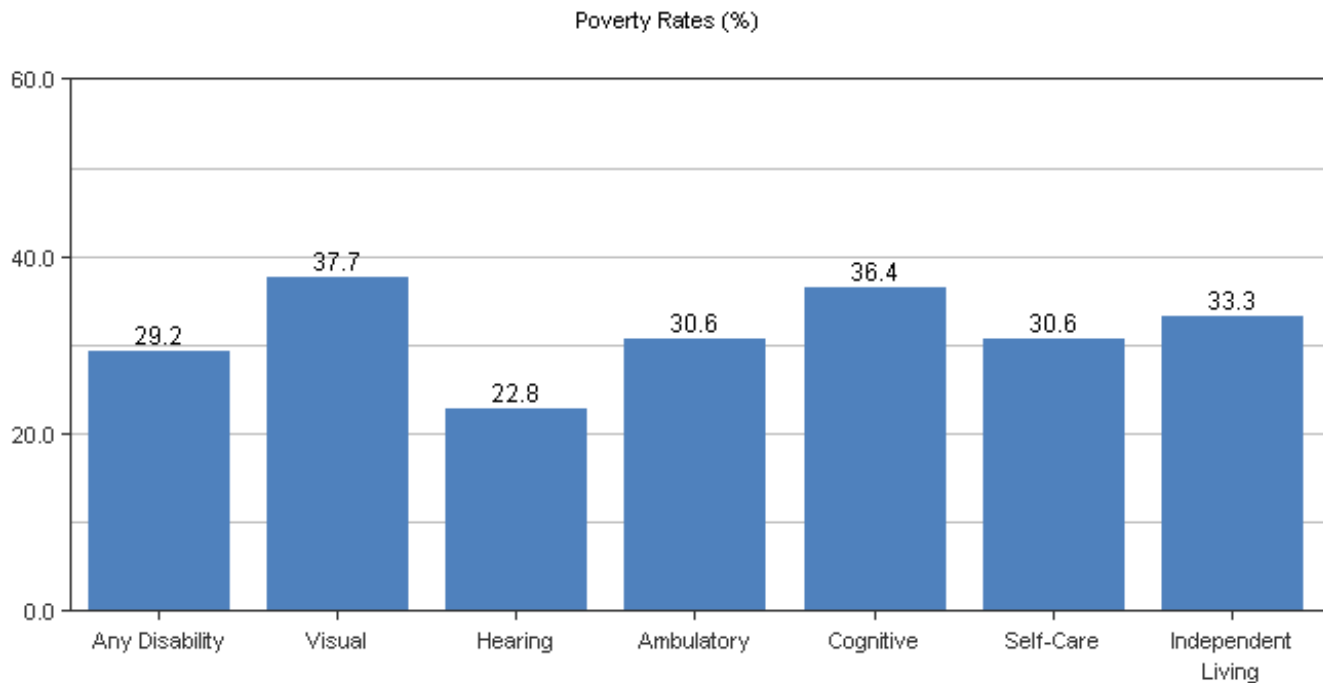
## Quick Statistics



- In 2012, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in AL was 29.2 percent.
- In 2012, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in AL was 14.3 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 14.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 37.7 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 22.8 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 Alabama in 2012



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	14.3	0.64	330,100	15,430	2,308,300	21,619
Any Disability	29.2	1.94	123,900	9,670	424,700	4,364
Visual	37.7	4.84	29,300	4,750	77,700	776
Hearing	22.8	4.01	19,300	3,860	84,800	844
Ambulatory	30.6	2.57	76,000	7,610	248,500	2,607
Cognitive	36.4	3.25	61,900	6,880	170,100	1,740
Self-Care	30.6	4.53	24,600	4,350	80,200	829
Independent Living	33.3	3.38	50,300	6,210	150,800	1,627

\* **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

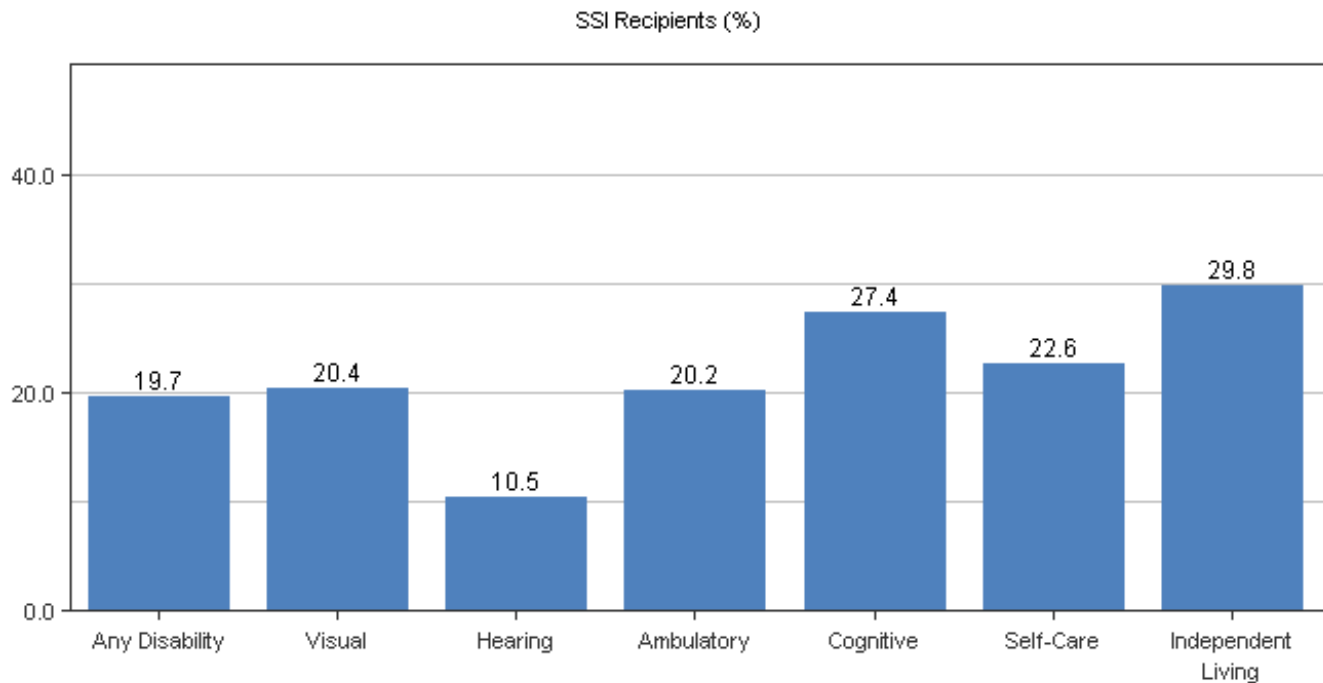
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Alabama, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these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

## Quick Statistics

SSI  
Recipients:  
with disability  
**19.7%**

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in AL was 19.7 percent.
- In 2012, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in AL was 83,600.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 29.8 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 10.5 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	19.7	1.40	83,600	6,570	425,100	4,373
Visual	20.4	3.31	15,900	2,880	77,900	779
Hearing	10.5	2.41	8,900	2,160	84,800	844
Ambulatory	20.2	1.85	50,100	5,100	248,500	2,608
Cognitive	27.4	2.48	46,600	4,920	170,300	1,745
Self-Care	22.6	3.38	18,100	3,080	80,200	829
Independent Living	29.8	2.70	45,000	4,840	150,800	1,627

# 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 Alabama, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

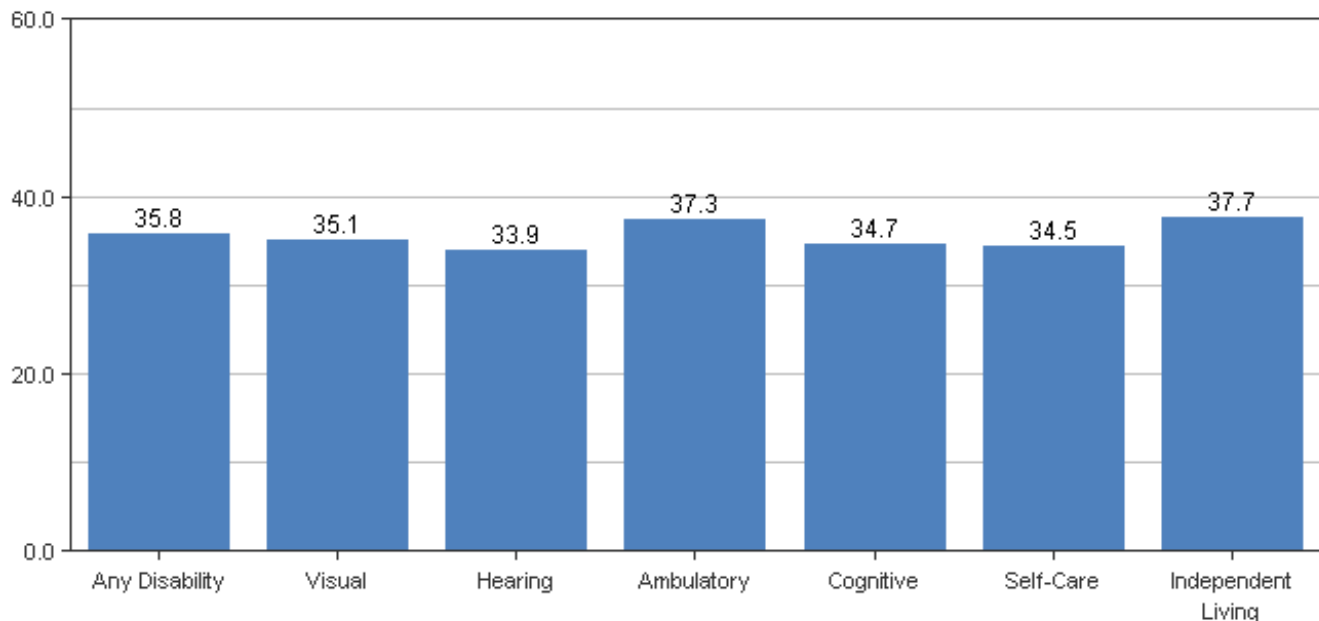
High School  
Only: with  
disability  
**35.8%**

High School  
Only: without  
disability  
**28.7%**

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in AL was 35.8 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in AL was 28.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 7.1 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 37.7 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Hearing Disability," 33.9 percent.

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

Education: High School Diploma Only or Equivalent (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	28.7	0.68	665,300	17,350	2,317,400	21,785
Any Disability	35.8	1.68	152,100	8,790	425,100	4,373
Visual	35.1	3.92	27,400	3,780	77,900	779
Hearing	33.9	3.72	28,800	3,870	84,800	844
Ambulatory	37.3	2.22	92,800	6,910	248,500	2,608
Cognitive	34.7	2.64	59,100	5,540	170,300	1,745
Self-Care	34.5	3.85	27,700	3,800	80,200	829
Independent Living	37.7	2.86	56,900	5,430	150,800	1,627

# 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 Alabama, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Some  
College: with  
disability  
**28.0%**

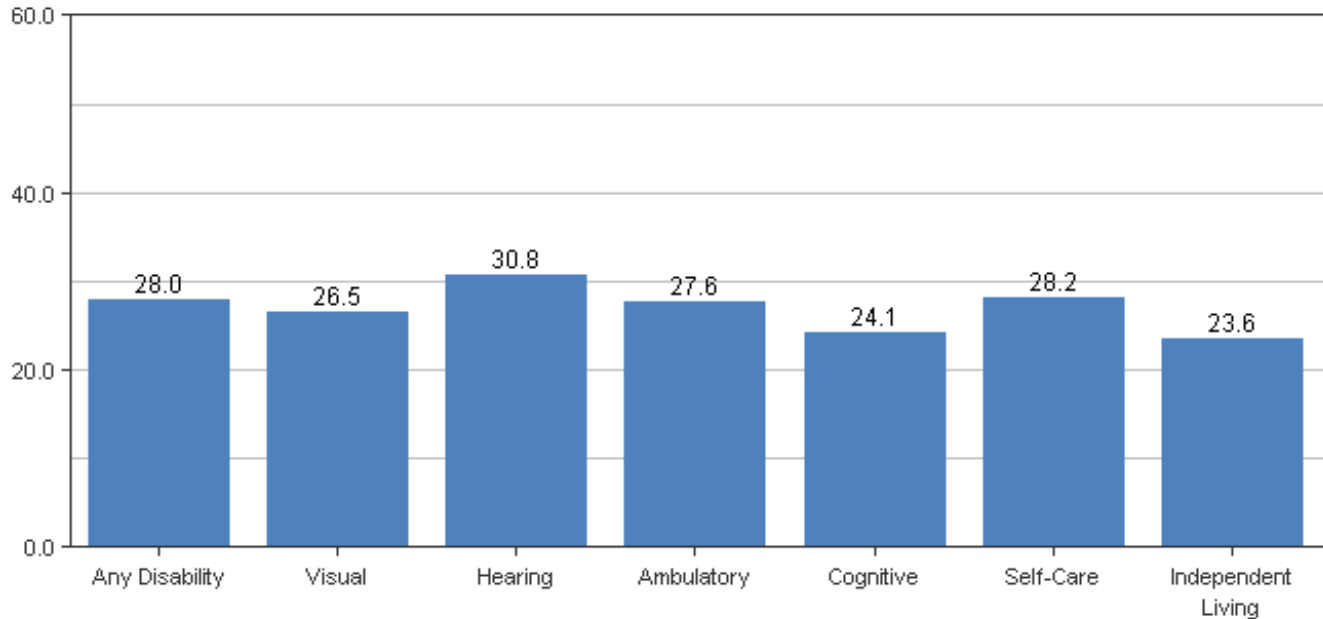
Some  
College:  
without  
disability  
**34.2%**

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in AL was 28.0 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in AL was 34.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 6.2 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," 30.8 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 23.6 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 Alabama in 2012

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	34.2	0.71	792,400	18,650	2,317,400	21,785
Any Disability	28.0	1.58	119,000	7,810	425,100	4,373
Visual	26.5	3.62	20,700	3,290	77,900	779
Hearing	30.8	3.63	26,100	3,700	84,800	844
Ambulatory	27.6	2.05	68,500	5,960	248,500	2,608
Cognitive	24.1	2.37	41,100	4,630	170,300	1,745
Self-Care	28.2	3.64	22,600	3,440	80,200	829
Independent Living	23.6	2.51	35,600	4,310	150,800	1,627

# 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 Alabama, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

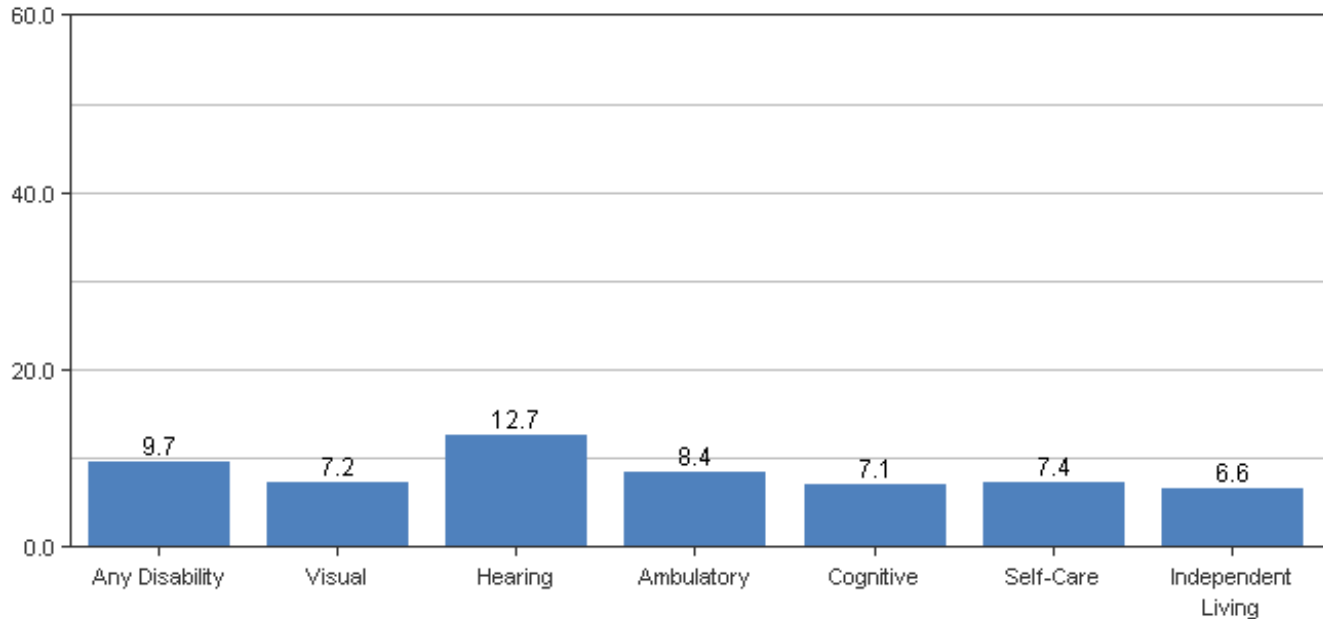
Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: with  
disability  
**9.7%**

Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: without  
disability  
**26.6%**

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in AL was 9.7 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in AL was 26.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 16.9 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," 12.7 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 6.6 percent.

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

Education: Bachelor's Degree or More (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	26.6	0.67	616,100	16,800	2,317,400	21,785
Any Disability	9.7	1.04	41,200	4,630	425,100	4,373
Visual	7.2	2.12	5,600	1,720	77,900	779
Hearing	12.7	2.62	10,800	2,370	84,800	844
Ambulatory	8.4	1.27	20,900	3,300	248,500	2,608
Cognitive	7.1	1.43	12,100	2,510	170,300	1,745
Self-Care	7.4	2.12	6,000	1,770	80,200	829
Independent Living	6.6	1.47	9,900	2,280	150,800	1,627

# 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 Alabama. The 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). A "service-connected" disability is one that has been determined by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) as being a result of disease or injury incurred or aggravated during military service. Note that a veteran can receive disability compensation for a wide range of conditions, and a veteran with a service-connected disability may not report having one of the six ACS functional or activity limitation disabilities. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

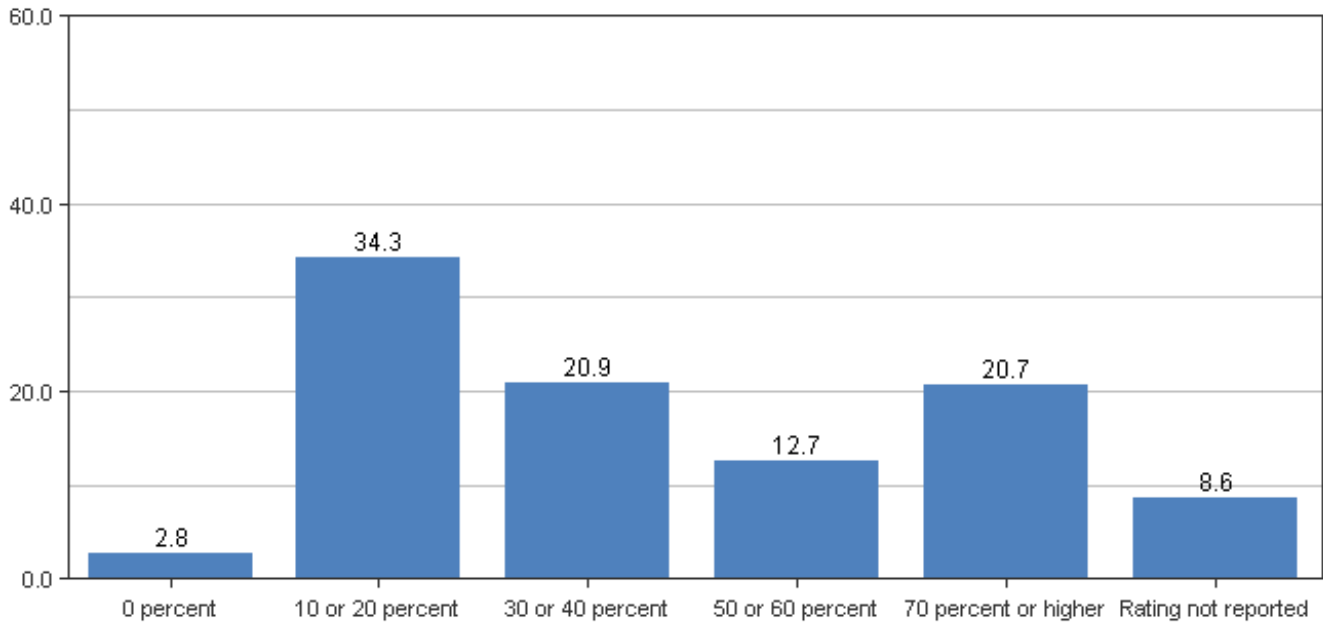
## Quick Statistics

Veterans with a  
Service-Connected  
Disability  
**22.0%**

- In 2012, there were 220,700 working-age civilian veterans in AL, of whom 48,500 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in AL with a VA service-connected disability was 22.0 percent.
- In 2012, 10,100 working-age civilian veterans in AL had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2012, 20.7 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in AL 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 Alabama in 2012

Veteran Disability Rating (%)



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	22.0	2.02	48,500	5,020	220,700	2,271
<b>Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability</b>						
0 percent	2.8	1.72	1,400	850	48,500	539
10 or 20 percent	34.3	4.94	16,600	2,950	48,500	539
30 or 40 percent	20.9	4.23	10,100	2,300	48,500	539
50 or 60 percent	12.7	3.46	6,200	1,800	48,500	539
70 percent or higher	20.7	4.21	10,100	2,300	48,500	539
Rating not reported	8.6	2.92	4,200	1,480	48,500	539

# Health Insurance Coverage

## Introduction

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

## Quick Statistics

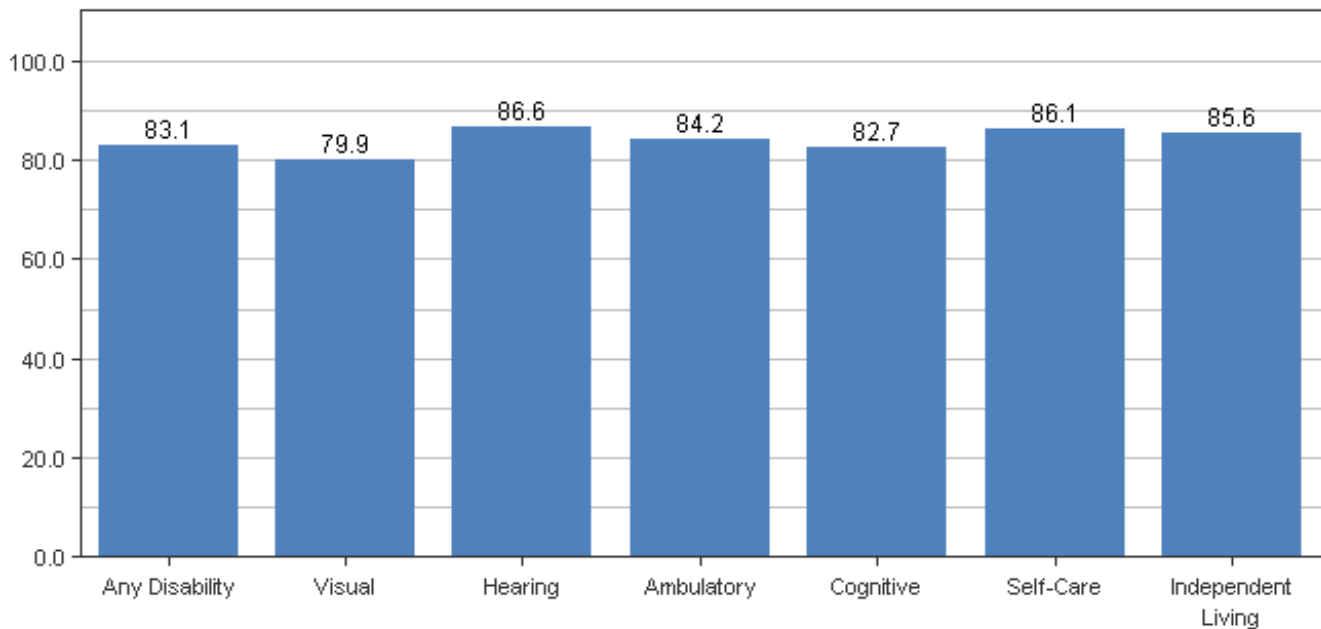
Health  
Coverage:  
with Disability  
**83.1%**

Health  
Coverage:  
without  
Disability  
**79.8%**

- In 2012, 83.1 percent of working-age people with disabilities in AL had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2012, 79.8 percent of working-age people without disabilities in AL had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 3.3 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 86.6 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 79.9 percent.

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

Health Insurance Coverage - By Disability Type (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	79.8	0.60	1,850,000	24,470	2,317,400	21,785
Any Disability	83.1	1.32	353,200	13,110	425,100	4,373
Visual	79.9	3.29	62,200	5,680	77,900	779
Hearing	86.6	2.68	73,400	6,160	84,800	844
Ambulatory	84.2	1.68	209,300	10,250	248,500	2,608
Cognitive	82.7	2.10	140,900	8,470	170,300	1,745
Self-Care	86.1	2.80	69,100	5,980	80,200	829
Independent Living	85.6	2.07	129,100	8,120	150,800	1,627

# 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 Alabama, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). Note that people can report more than one type of insurance coverage. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

Coverage  
through  
Employer/Union:  
with Disability

**35.3%**

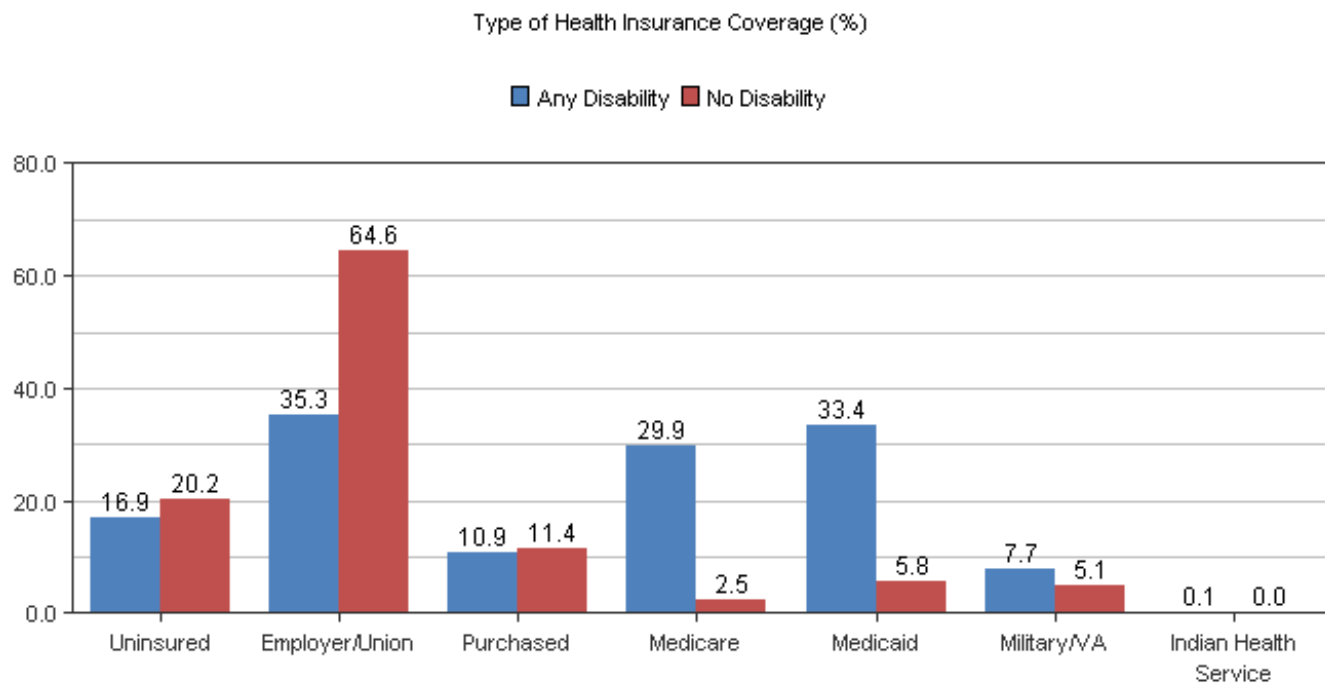
Coverage  
through  
Employer/Union:  
without  
Disability

**64.6%**

- In 2012, 35.3 percent of working-age people with disabilities in AL reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2012, 64.6 percent of working-age people without disabilities in AL reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2012, 10.9 percent of working-age people with disabilities in AL reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2012, 29.9 percent of working-age people with disabilities in AL reported Medicare coverage and 33.4 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 Alabama in 2012



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Any Disability</b>						
Uninsured	16.9	1.32	71,900	6,100	425,100	4,373
Employer/Union	35.3	1.68	150,100	8,740	425,100	4,373
Purchased	10.9	1.10	46,400	4,910	425,100	4,373
Medicare	29.9	1.61	127,200	8,060	425,100	4,373
Medicaid	33.4	1.66	142,200	8,510	425,100	4,373
Military/VA	7.7	0.94	32,700	4,130	425,100	4,373
Indian Health Service	0.1	3.29	300	400	425,100	4,373
<b>No Disability</b>						
Uninsured	20.2	0.60	467,400	14,890	2,317,400	21,785
Employer/Union	64.6	0.72	1,498,000	23,290	2,317,400	21,785
Purchased	11.4	0.48	264,200	11,450	2,317,400	21,785
Medicare	2.5	0.24	57,400	5,460	2,317,400	21,785
Medicaid	5.8	0.35	133,500	8,260	2,317,400	21,785
Military/VA	5.1	0.33	117,700	7,760	2,317,400	21,785
Indian Health Service	0.0	3.29	900	670	2,317,400	21,785

# 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/](http://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

The Cornell University Disability Status Reports is produced and funded by the Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School. This effort originated as a product of the Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics (StatsRRTC) funded to the Employment and Disability Institute in the ILR School at Cornell University by the U.S. Department of Education, National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (grant No. H133B031111).

The contents of this report 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)).

## Contact Us

Employment and Disability Institute  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, New York 14853  
Phone: 607.255.7727  
Email: [disabilitystatistics@cornell.edu](mailto:disabilitystatistics@cornell.edu)  
Web: [www.disabilitystatistics.org](http://www.disabilitystatistics.org)