

Cornell University

2013

AL

Alabama

2013 Disability Status Report

Alabama



www.disabilitystatistics.org

Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School

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The 2013 Annual Disability Status Report

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

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

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

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

Suggested Citation

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

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

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

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

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

Alabama Summary

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

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

- 16.1 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.4 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 6.3 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 6.3 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 14.9 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 32.0 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 54.9 percent for persons ages 75+

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

- 3.0% reported a Visual Disability
- 4.2% reported a Hearing Disability
- 9.8% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 6.2% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 3.5% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 7.2% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2013, 16.7 percent of females of all ages and 15.4 percent of males of all ages in AL reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2013, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in AL was 7.2 percent.

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

- 14.2 percent among Whites
- 16.9 percent among Black / African Americans
- 5.8 percent among Asians
- 24.9 percent among Native Americans
- 19.2 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2013, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in AL was 27.2 percent.

Looking for Work: In AL in 2013, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 9.2 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In AL in 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 18.5 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2013, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in AL was \$35,300.

Annual Household Income: In AL in 2013, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$31,700.

Poverty: In AL in 2013, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 29.2 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in AL was 17.8 percent.

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

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 33.4 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 31.3 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 10.4 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2013, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 24.3 percent in AL.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2013 in AL, 83.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities had health insurance.

Prevalence: Ages 21 - 64

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

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

Employment: Ages 21 - 64

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

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

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

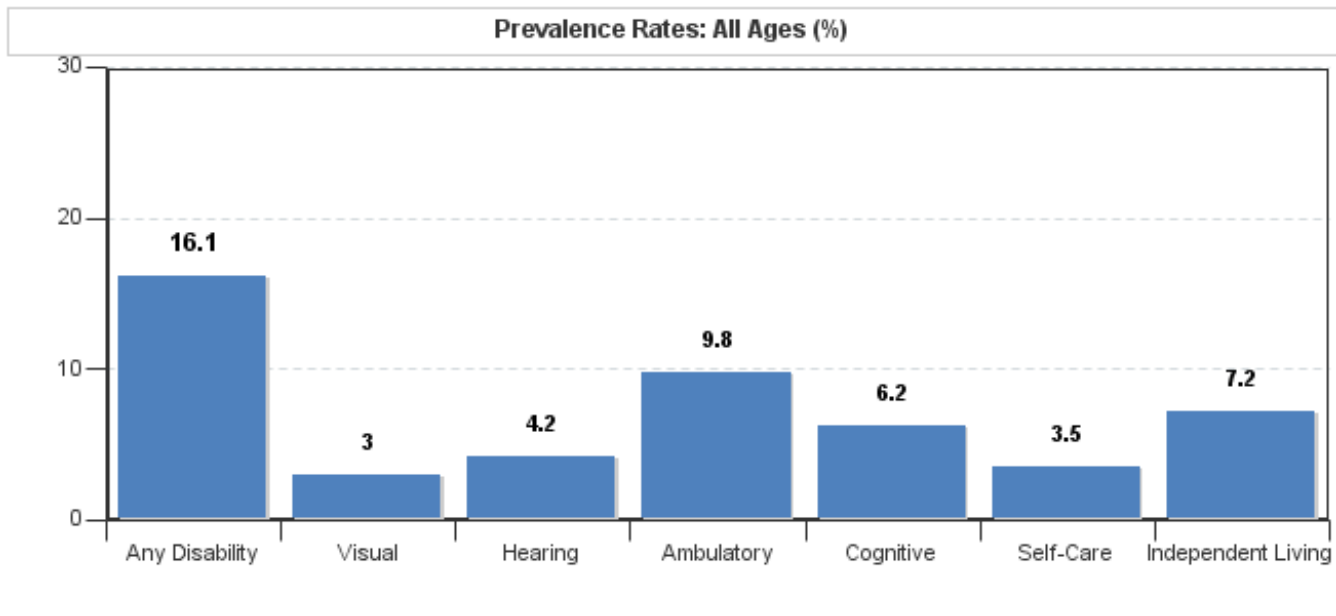
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Alabama, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
16.1%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in AL was 16.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 766,100 of the 4,766,800 individuals of all ages in AL reported one or more disabilities.
- In AL in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 9.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 3.0 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	16.1	0.39	766,100	18,400	4,766,800	46,511
Visual	3.0	0.18	143,900	8,560	4,766,800	46,511
Hearing	4.2	0.21	201,200	10,060	4,766,800	46,511
Ambulatory	9.8	0.32	438,400	14,470	4,472,500	44,066
Cognitive	6.2	0.26	276,300	11,700	4,472,500	44,066
Self-Care	3.5	0.20	156,300	8,910	4,472,500	44,066
Independent Living	7.2	0.30	274,900	11,670	3,840,100	38,484

* **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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

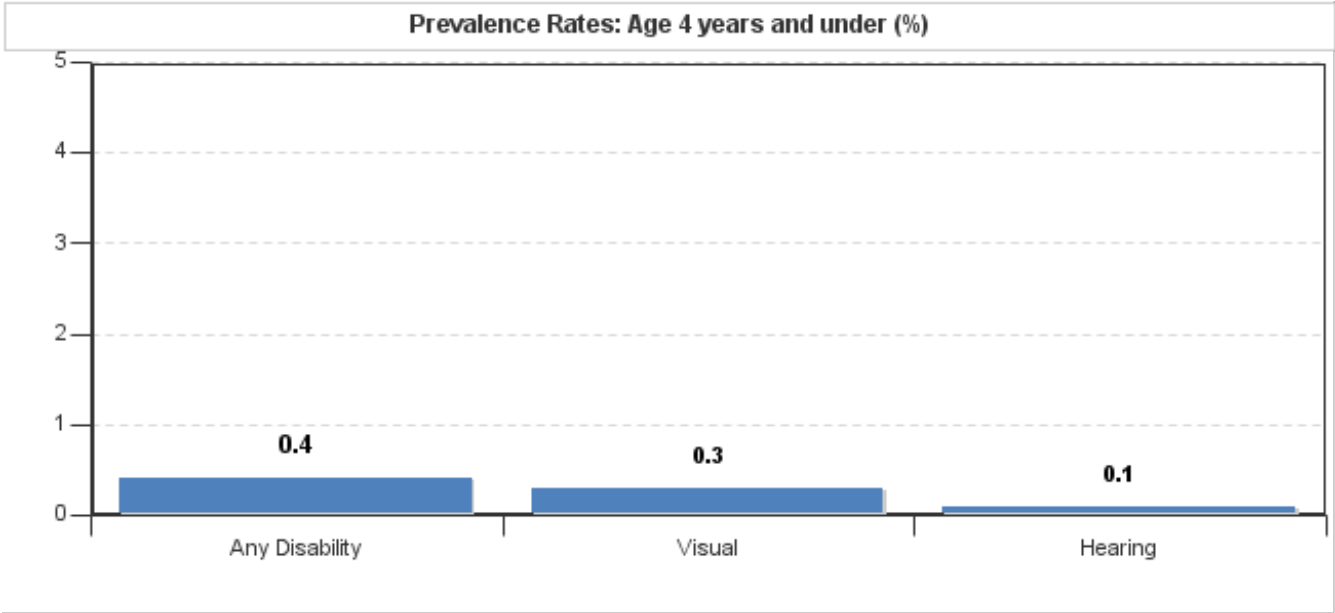
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.4%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in AL was 0.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 1,200 of the 294,300 children ages 0 to 4 in AL reported one or more disabilities.
- In AL in 2013, 0.3 percent reported a visual disability
- In AL in 2013, 0.1 percent reported a hearing disability

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.4	3.29	1,200	810	294,300	2,445
Visual	0.3	3.29	800	660	294,300	2,445
Hearing	0.1	3.29	400	400	294,300	2,445

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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

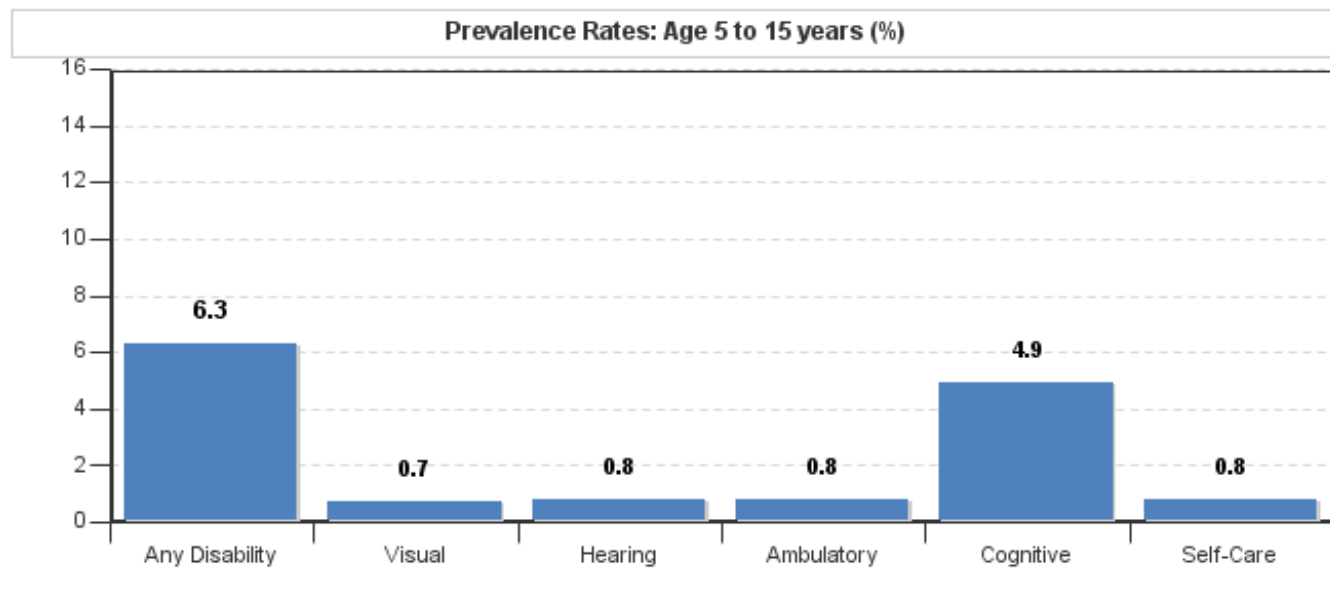
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
6.3%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in AL was 6.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 43,700 of the 694,000 individuals ages 5 to 15 in AL reported one or more disabilities.
- In AL in 2013, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual 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 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.3	0.67	43,700	4,770	694,000	6,167
Visual	0.7	3.29	4,800	1,590	694,000	6,167
Hearing	0.8	3.29	5,900	1,750	694,000	6,167
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	5,600	1,720	694,000	6,167
Cognitive	4.9	0.59	34,100	4,220	694,000	6,167
Self-Care	0.8	3.29	5,800	1,750	694,000	6,167

* **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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

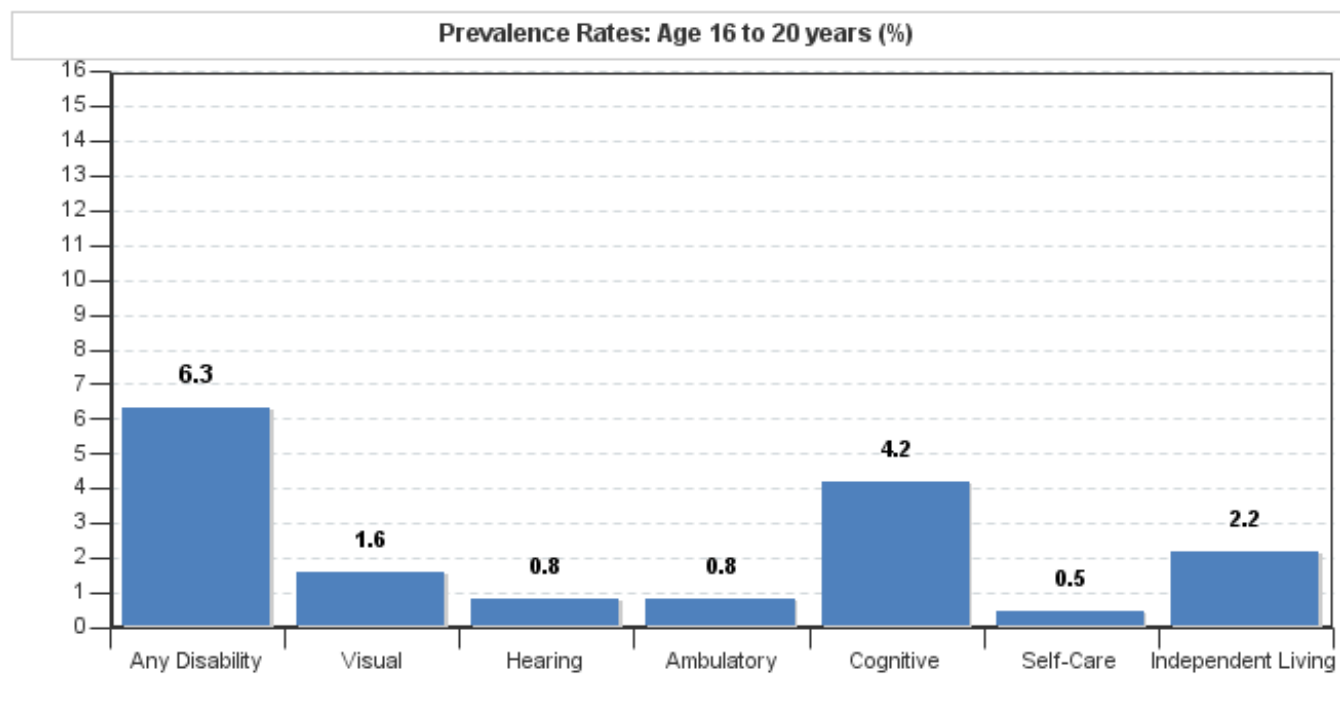
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years

6.3%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in AL was 6.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 21,200 of the 334,000 individuals ages 16 to 20 in AL reported one or more disabilities.
- In AL in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.2 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 0.5 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.3	0.97	21,200	3,330	334,000	3,130
Visual	1.6	3.29	5,400	1,680	334,000	3,130
Hearing	0.8	3.29	2,600	1,170	334,000	3,130
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	2,700	1,180	334,000	3,130
Cognitive	4.2	0.80	14,100	2,710	334,000	3,130
Self-Care	0.5	3.29	1,600	930	334,000	3,130
Independent Living	2.2	0.58	7,200	1,950	334,000	3,130

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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

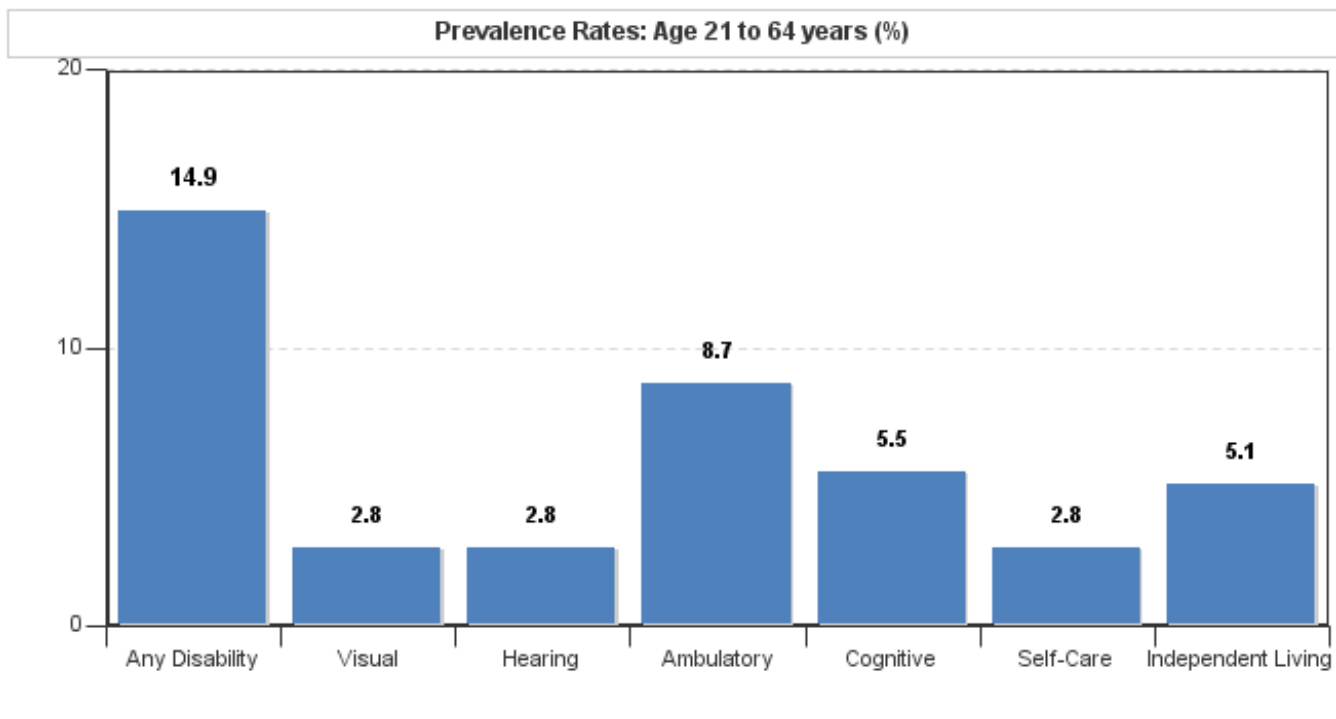
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64
years

14.9%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in AL was 14.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 409,700 of the 2,743,200 individuals ages 21 to 64 in AL reported one or more disabilities.
- In AL in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 8.7 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 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	14.9	0.49	409,700	14,030	2,743,200	26,053
Visual	2.8	0.23	76,800	6,300	2,743,200	26,053
Hearing	2.8	0.23	77,000	6,310	2,743,200	26,053
Ambulatory	8.7	0.39	239,800	10,940	2,743,200	26,053
Cognitive	5.5	0.32	151,700	8,780	2,743,200	26,053
Self-Care	2.8	0.23	77,700	6,340	2,743,200	26,053
Independent Living	5.1	0.30	138,900	8,420	2,743,200	26,053

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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

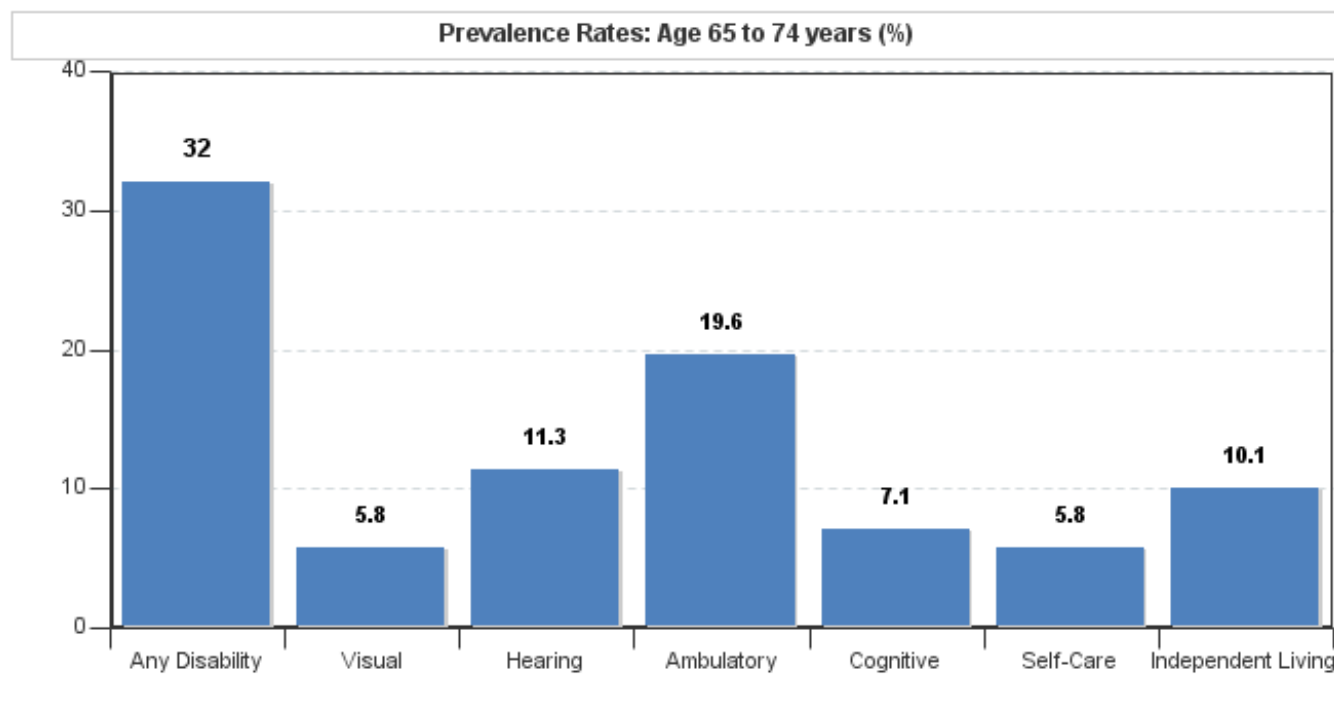
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

32.0%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in AL was 32.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 132,900 of the 414,600 individuals ages 65 to 74 in AL reported one or more disabilities.
- In AL in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 19.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 5.8 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	32.0	1.66	132,900	8,240	414,600	4,990
Visual	5.8	0.83	24,100	3,550	414,600	4,990
Hearing	11.3	1.13	46,900	4,940	414,600	4,990
Ambulatory	19.6	1.41	81,500	6,480	414,600	4,990
Cognitive	7.1	0.92	29,600	3,930	414,600	4,990
Self-Care	5.8	0.83	23,900	3,530	414,600	4,990
Independent Living	10.1	1.07	41,700	4,660	414,600	4,990

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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

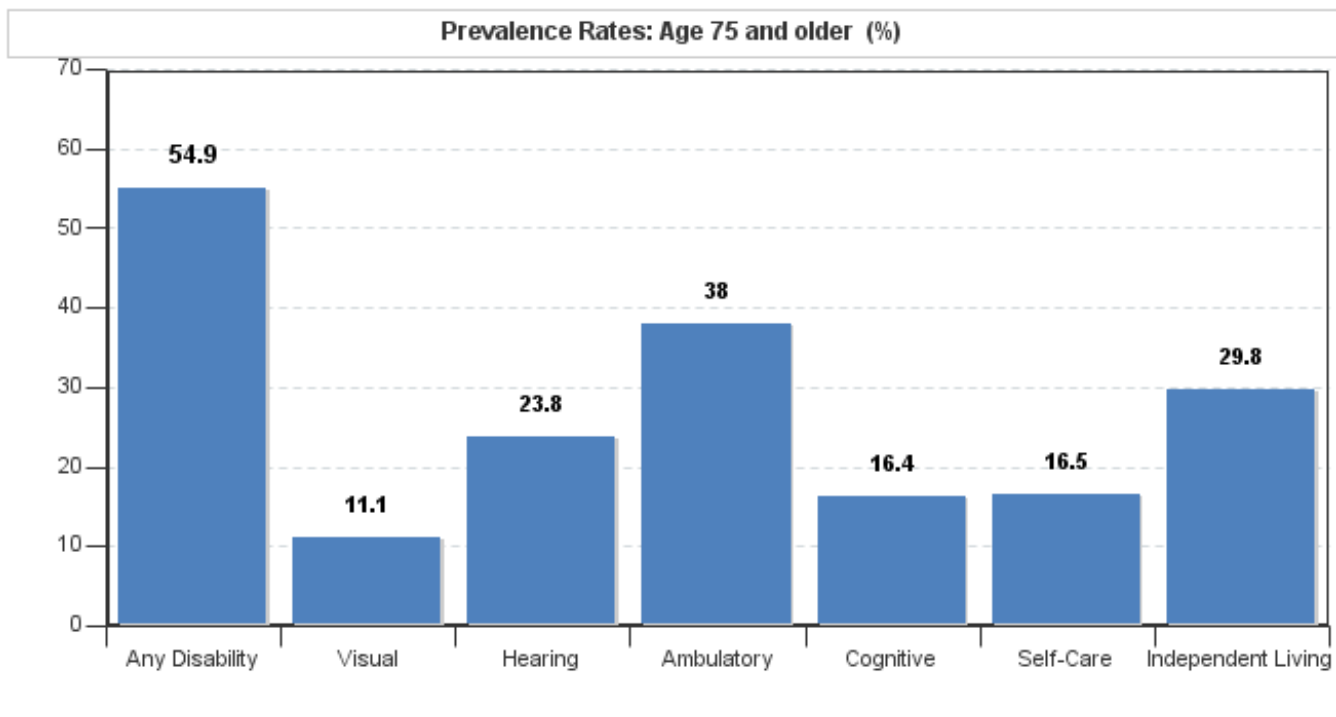
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

54.9%

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in AL was 54.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 157,400 of the 286,800 individuals ages 75 and older in AL reported one or more disabilities.
- In AL in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 38.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 11.1 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	54.9	2.13	157,400	8,940	286,800	3,726
Visual	11.1	1.35	31,900	4,080	286,800	3,726
Hearing	23.8	1.82	68,300	5,950	286,800	3,726
Ambulatory	38.0	2.08	108,900	7,480	286,800	3,726
Cognitive	16.4	1.58	46,900	4,940	286,800	3,726
Self-Care	16.5	1.59	47,300	4,960	286,800	3,726
Independent Living	29.8	1.96	85,300	6,630	286,800	3,726

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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

15.4%

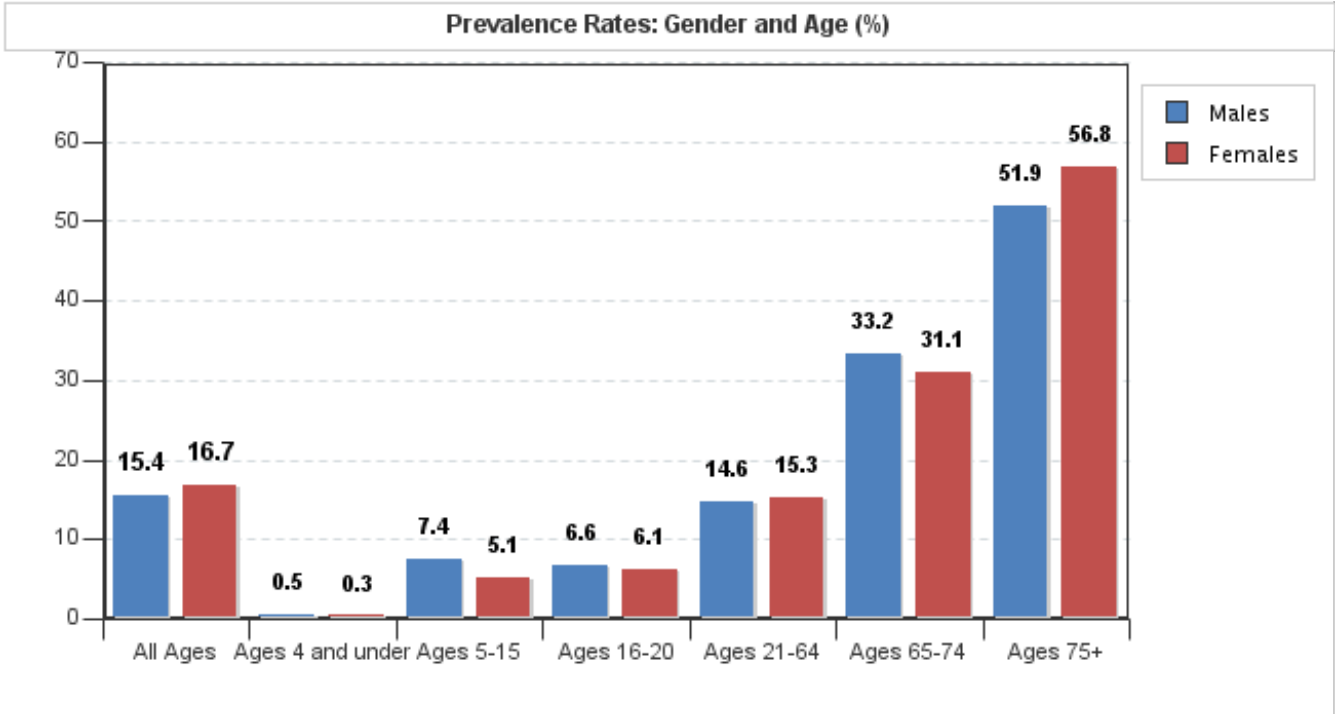
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

16.7%

- In AL in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 15.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 352,300 of the 2,294,400 males of all ages in AL reported one or more disabilities.
- In AL in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 16.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 413,800 of the 2,472,400 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 2013



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	15.4	0.55	352,300	13,100	2,294,400	21,963
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.5	3.29	800	630	145,600	1,227
Males: Ages 5-15	7.4	1.00	26,500	3,720	356,900	3,162
Males: Ages 16-20	6.6	1.40	11,000	2,400	166,000	1,526
Males: Ages 21-64	14.6	0.70	192,600	9,850	1,323,100	12,339
Males: Ages 65-74	33.2	2.47	63,200	5,720	190,300	2,241
Males: Ages 75+	51.9	3.41	58,400	5,500	112,500	1,468
Females						
Females: All Ages	16.7	0.54	413,800	14,100	2,472,400	24,548
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.3	3.29	500	500	148,700	1,218
Females: Ages 5-15	5.1	0.87	17,300	3,010	337,000	3,005
Females: Ages 16-20	6.1	1.34	10,200	2,320	168,000	1,604
Females: Ages 21-64	15.3	0.69	217,100	10,430	1,420,100	13,714
Females: Ages 65-74	31.1	2.24	69,700	6,000	224,300	2,749
Females: Ages 75+	56.8	2.72	99,000	7,140	174,300	2,258

* **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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

7.2%

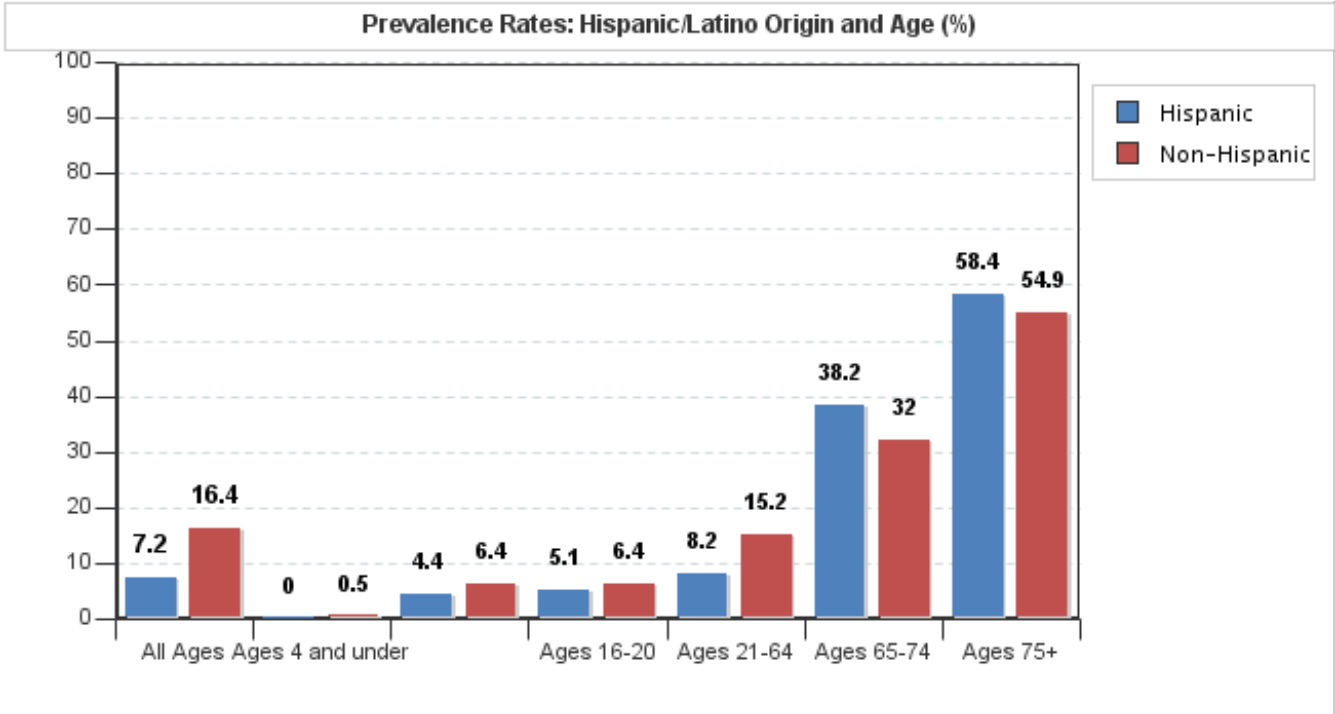
Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

16.4%

- In AL in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 7.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 13,500 of the 187,100 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in AL reported one or more disabilities.
- In AL in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 16.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 752,700 of the 4,579,600 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 2013



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	7.2	1.37	13,500	2,650	187,100	1,205
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.0	3.29	0	400	23,900	136
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	4.4	2.26	1,900	1,000	43,100	303
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.1	4.23	700	610	14,100	103
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	8.2	1.99	8,200	2,080	100,100	608
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	38.2 [†]	17.45	1,600	900	4,100	33
Hispanic - Ages 75+	58.4 [†]	26.69	1,000	740	1,800	22
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	16.4	0.40	752,700	18,270	4,579,600	45,306
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.5	3.29	1,200	810	270,300	2,309
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.4	0.70	41,800	4,670	650,900	5,864
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	6.4	0.99	20,500	3,270	319,800	3,027
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	15.2	0.51	401,400	13,900	2,643,100	25,445
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	32.0	1.67	131,300	8,190	410,500	4,957
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	54.9	2.14	156,400	8,910	285,000	3,704

* **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

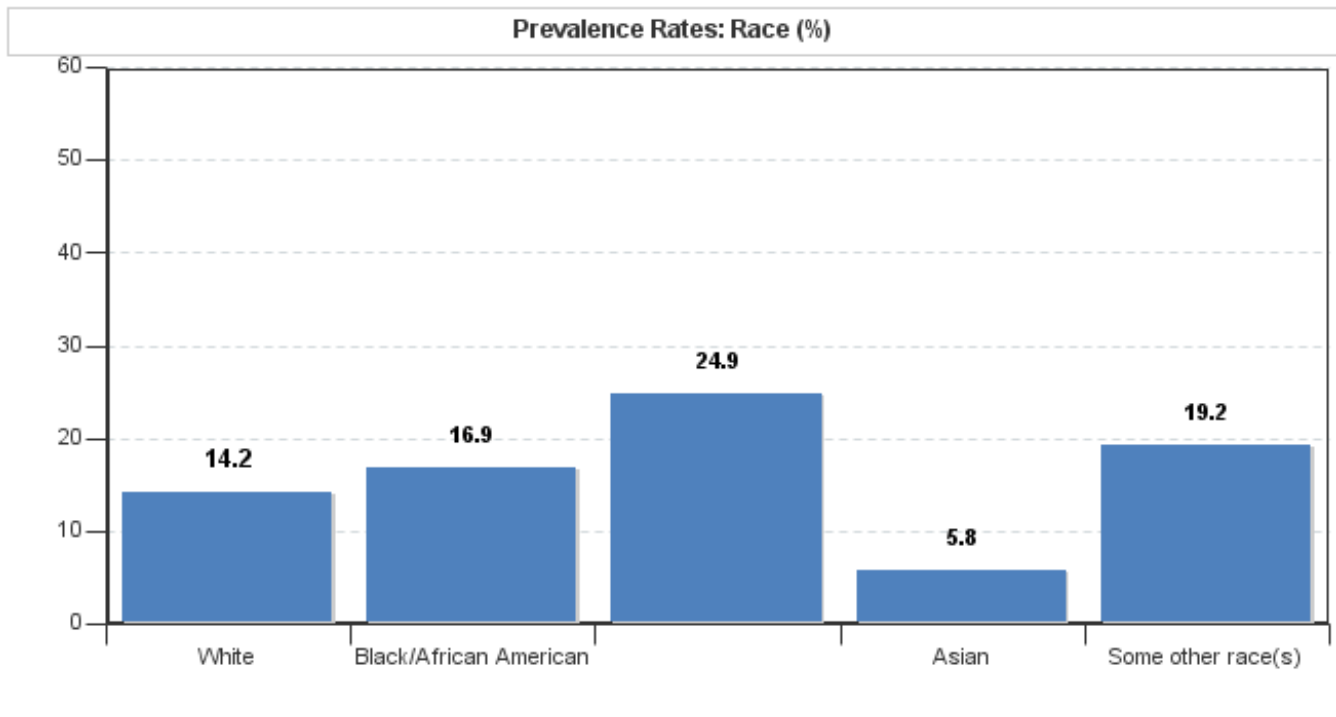
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in AL, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

In 2013, among working-age people in AL:

- 14.2 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 16.9 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 24.9 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 5.8 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 19.2 percent of persons who were some other race(s) reported a disability.

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



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	14.2	0.58	269,700	11,560	1,906,000	18,977
Black/African American	16.9	1.01	122,900	7,930	728,200	6,112
Native American or Alaska Native	24.9	9.15	2,900	1,240	11,700	126
Asian	5.8	2.90	2,000	1,010	34,000	315
Some other race(s)	19.2	3.59	12,100	2,520	63,300	523

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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

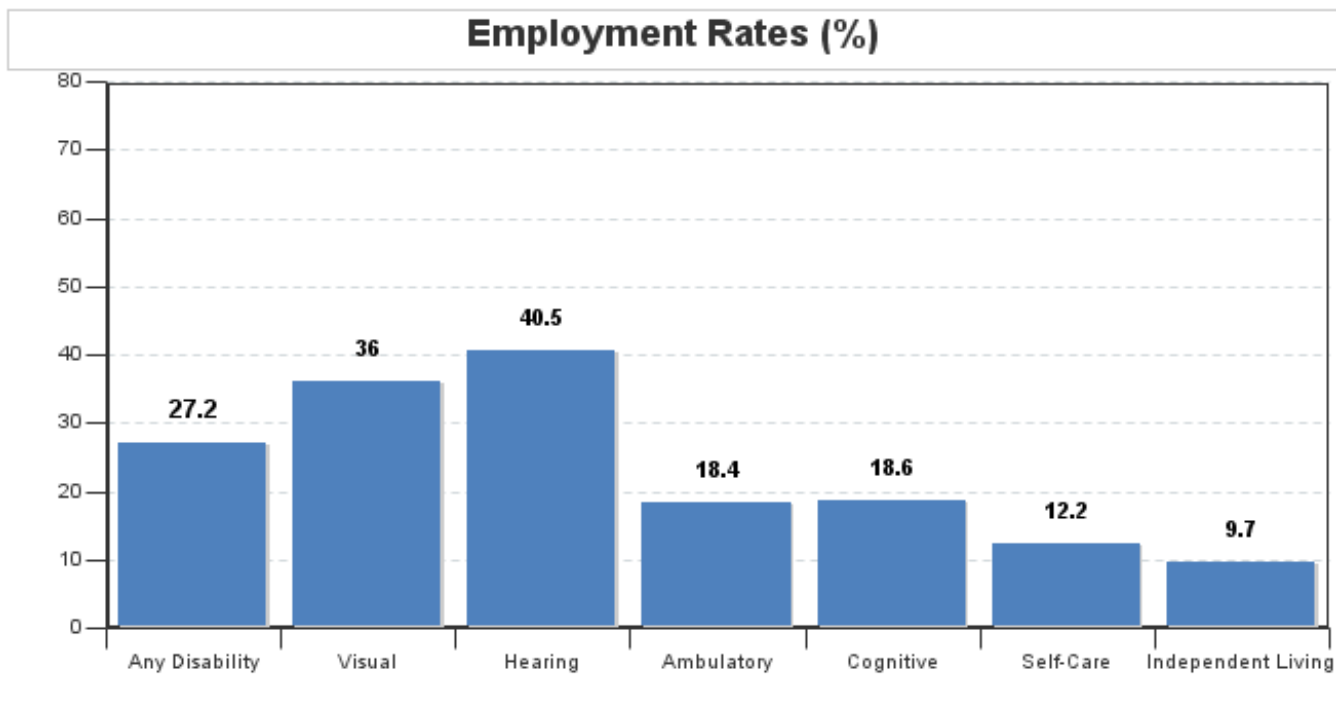
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
27.2%

Employment:
without
disability
73.3%

- In 2013, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in AL was 27.2 percent.
- In 2013, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in AL was 73.3 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 46.1 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 40.5 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 9.7 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	73.3	0.66	1,710,000	24,000	2,333,500	21,758
Any Disability	27.2	1.59	111,200	7,550	409,700	4,295
Visual	36.0	3.97	27,700	3,800	76,800	800
Hearing	40.5	4.05	31,200	4,030	77,000	774
Ambulatory	18.4	1.81	44,100	4,790	239,800	2,577
Cognitive	18.6	2.29	28,100	3,830	151,700	1,598
Self-Care	12.2	2.69	9,500	2,230	77,700	836
Independent Living	9.7	1.82	13,500	2,660	138,900	1,509

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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

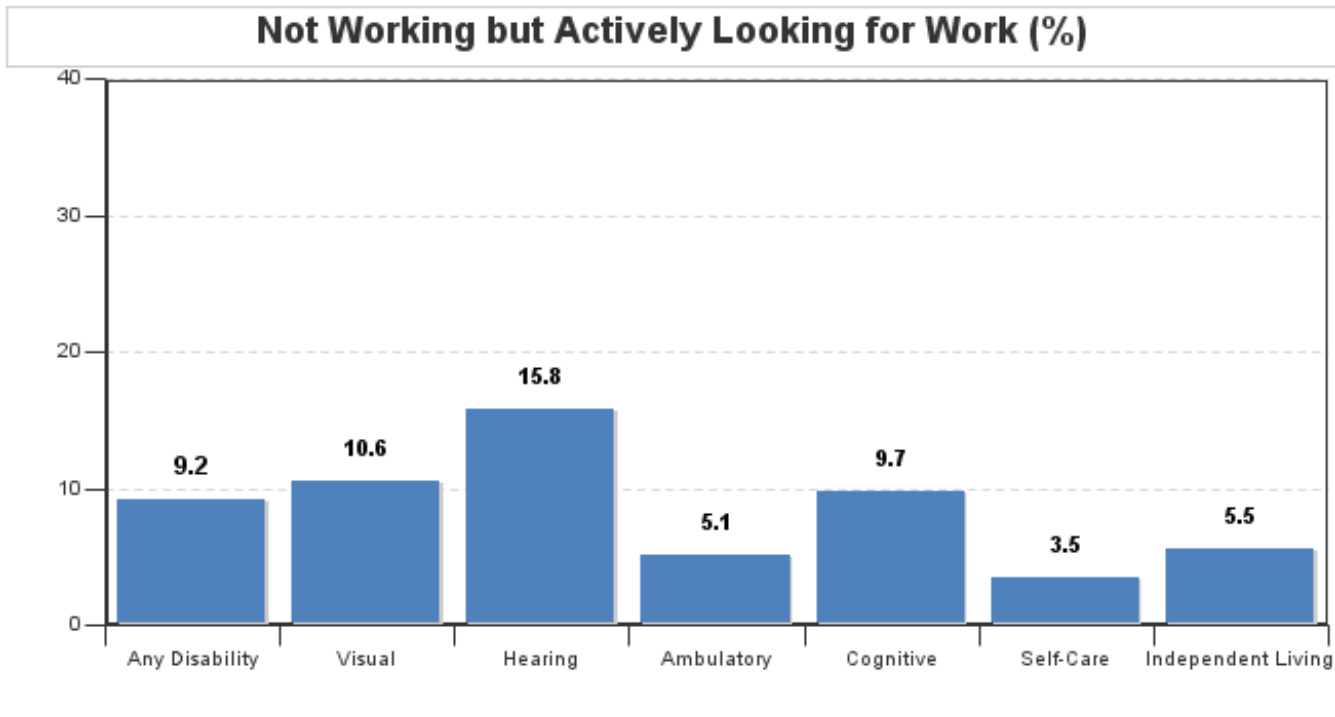
Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability
9.2%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
23.4%

- In 2013 in AL, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 9.2 percent.
- In 2013 in AL, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 23.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 14.2 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," 15.8 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 3.5 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	23.4	1.23	145,900	8,620	623,500	5,757
Any Disability	9.2	1.21	27,400	3,780	298,400	3,128
Visual	10.6	3.18	5,200	1,650	49,200	520
Hearing	15.8	3.90	7,300	1,950	45,800	462
Ambulatory	5.1	1.14	9,900	2,280	195,600	2,100
Cognitive	9.7	1.93	12,000	2,510	123,500	1,296
Self-Care	3.5	1.61	2,400	1,120	68,200	735
Independent Living	5.5	1.48	6,900	1,900	125,300	1,364

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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

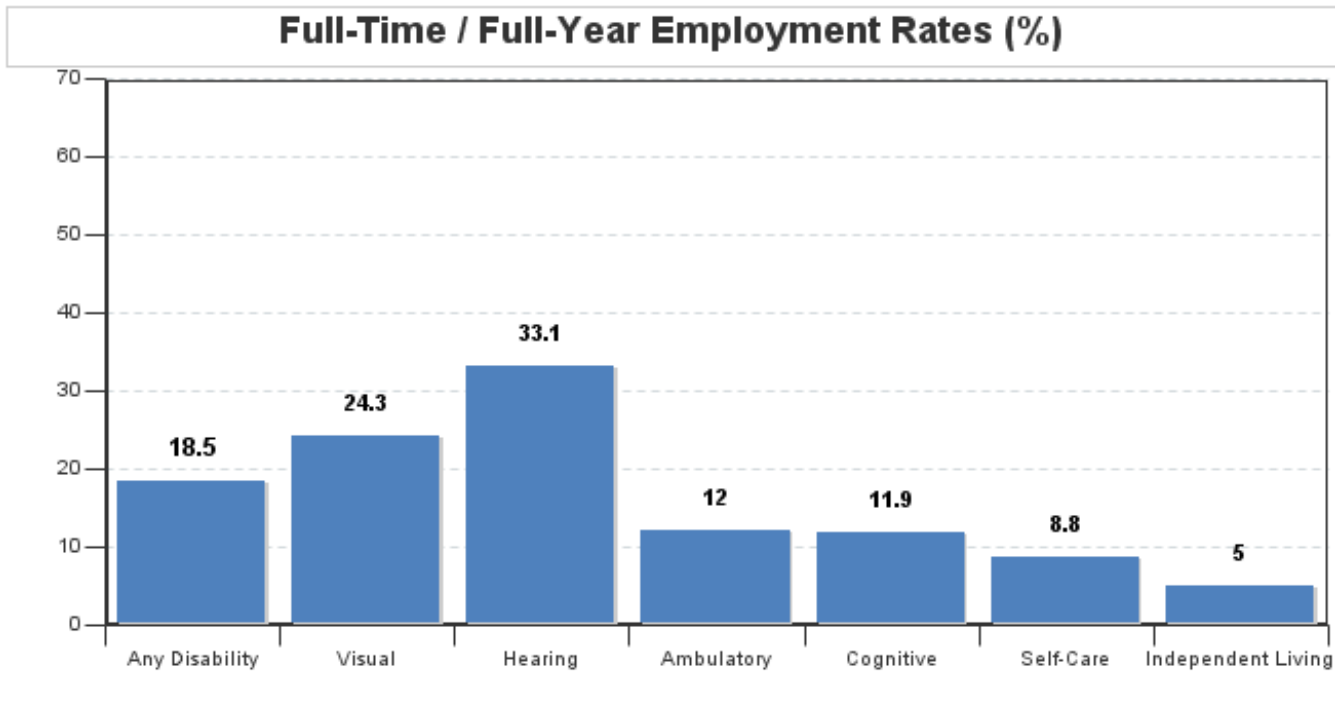
Quick Statistics

FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
18.5%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
55.6%

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in AL was 18.5 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in AL was 55.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 37.1 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," 33.1 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 5.0 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	55.6	0.75	1,298,400	22,330	2,333,500	21,758
Any Disability	18.5	1.39	76,000	6,270	409,700	4,295
Visual	24.3	3.55	18,600	3,120	76,800	800
Hearing	33.1	3.89	25,500	3,650	77,000	774
Ambulatory	12.0	1.52	28,700	3,870	239,800	2,577
Cognitive	11.9	1.91	18,100	3,080	151,700	1,598
Self-Care	8.8	2.33	6,900	1,900	77,700	836
Independent Living	5.0	1.34	6,900	1,900	138,900	1,509

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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

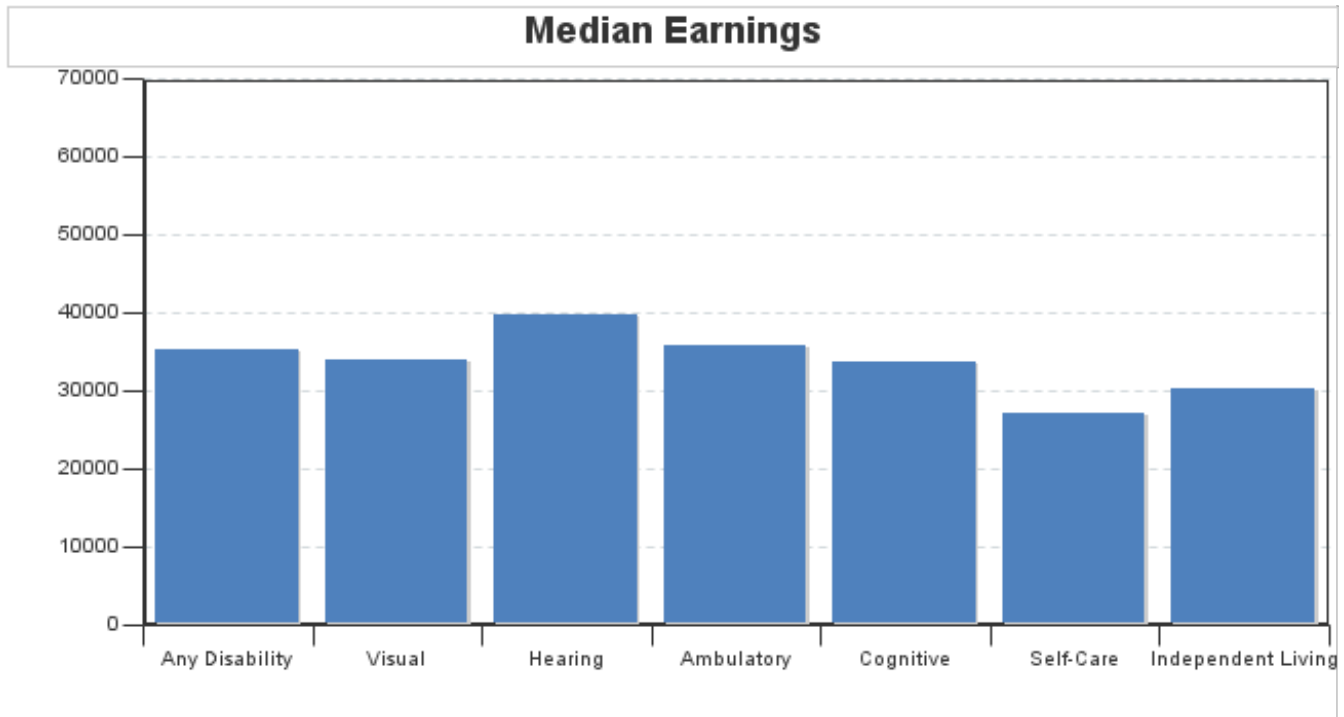
Quick Statistics

Earnings: with disability
\$35,300

Earnings: without disability
\$40,300

- In 2013, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in AL was \$35,300.
- In 2013, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in AL was \$40,300.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$5,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$39,800. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Self-Care Disability," \$27,200.

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 2013



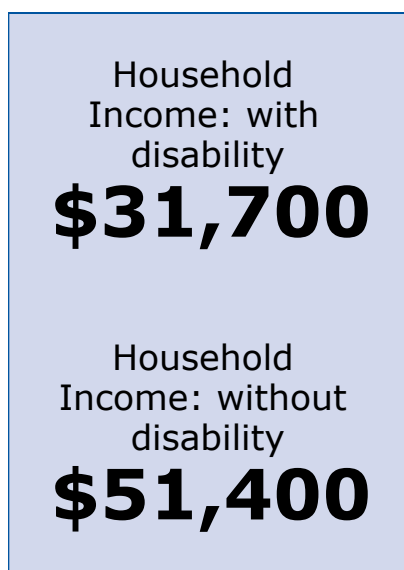
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$40,300	\$760	1,298,000	12,278
Any Disability	\$35,300	\$2,610	76,000	796
Visual	\$33,900	\$5,250	19,000	194
Hearing	\$39,800	\$4,960	25,000	259
Ambulatory	\$35,700	\$4,530	29,000	305
Cognitive	\$33,600	\$6,030	18,000	182
Self-Care	\$27,200	\$7,620	7,000	68
Independent Living	\$30,200	\$8,030	7,000	71

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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

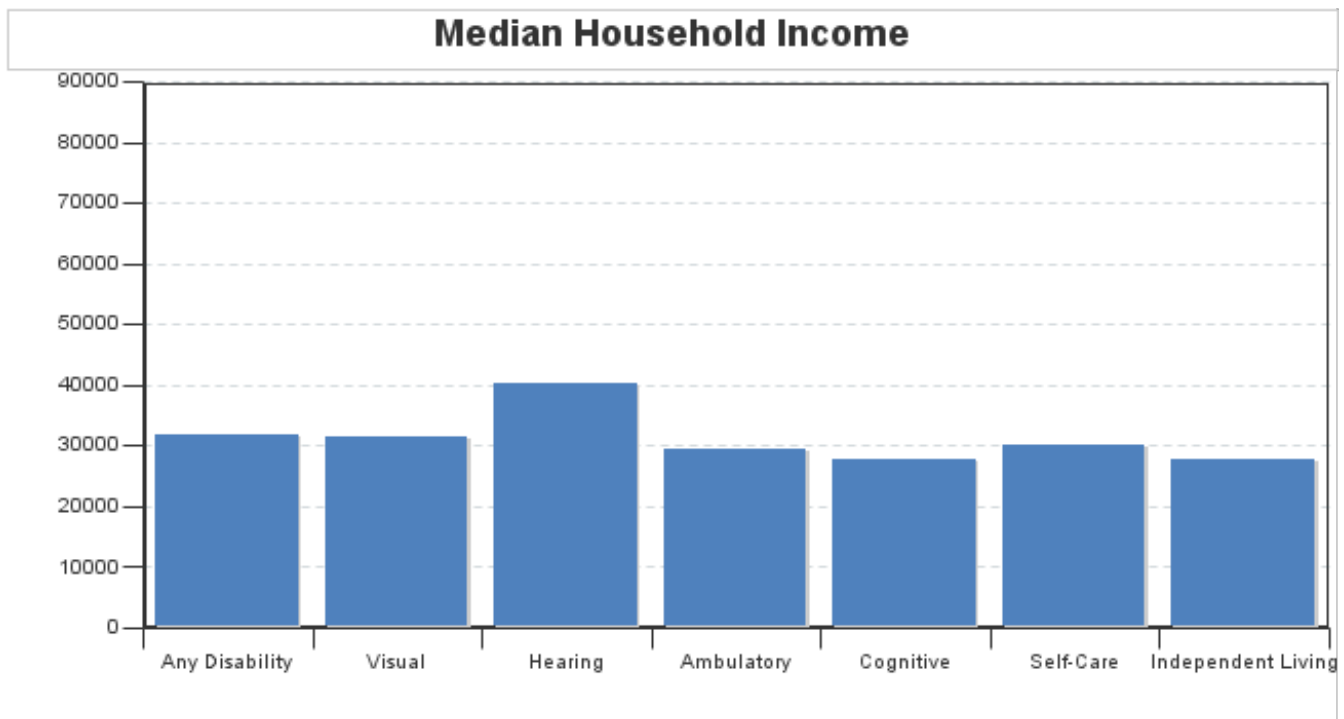
Quick Statistics



- In 2013, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in AL was \$31,700.
- In 2013, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in AL was \$51,400.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$19,700.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$40,300. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability" \$27,800 .

* **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 2013



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$51,400	\$1,420	1,149,000	11,432
Any Disability	\$31,700	2,100	320,000	3,592
Visual	\$31,500	4,090	65,000	727
Hearing	\$40,300	4,790	68,000	721
Ambulatory	\$29,600	2,390	199,000	2,256
Cognitive	\$27,800	3,130	118,000	1,385
Self-Care	\$30,200	3,950	63,000	753
Independent Living	\$27,800	3,030	113,000	1,367

* **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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Poverty: with
disability

29.2%

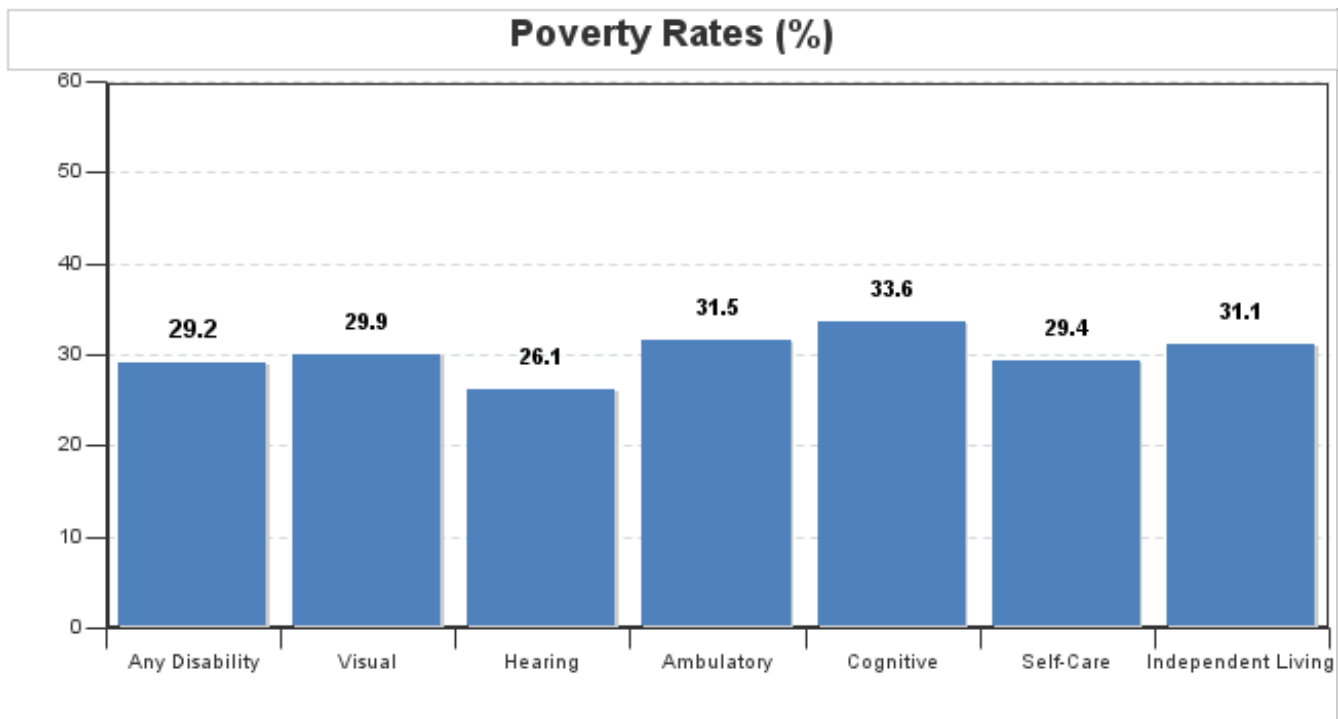
Poverty:
without
disability

14.7%

- In 2013, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in AL was 29.2 percent.
- In 2013, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in AL was 14.7 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 14.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 33.6 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 26.1 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 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	14.7	0.72	343,100	17,560	2,327,400	21,643
Any Disability	29.2	2.21	119,500	10,620	409,300	4,287
Visual	29.9	5.14	23,000	4,700	76,800	800
Hearing	26.1	4.92	20,100	4,400	77,000	773
Ambulatory	31.5	2.95	75,600	8,480	239,800	2,576
Cognitive	33.6	3.78	50,800	6,970	151,300	1,591
Self-Care	29.4	5.08	22,900	4,690	77,700	835
Independent Living	31.1	3.86	43,200	6,440	138,900	1,508

* **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

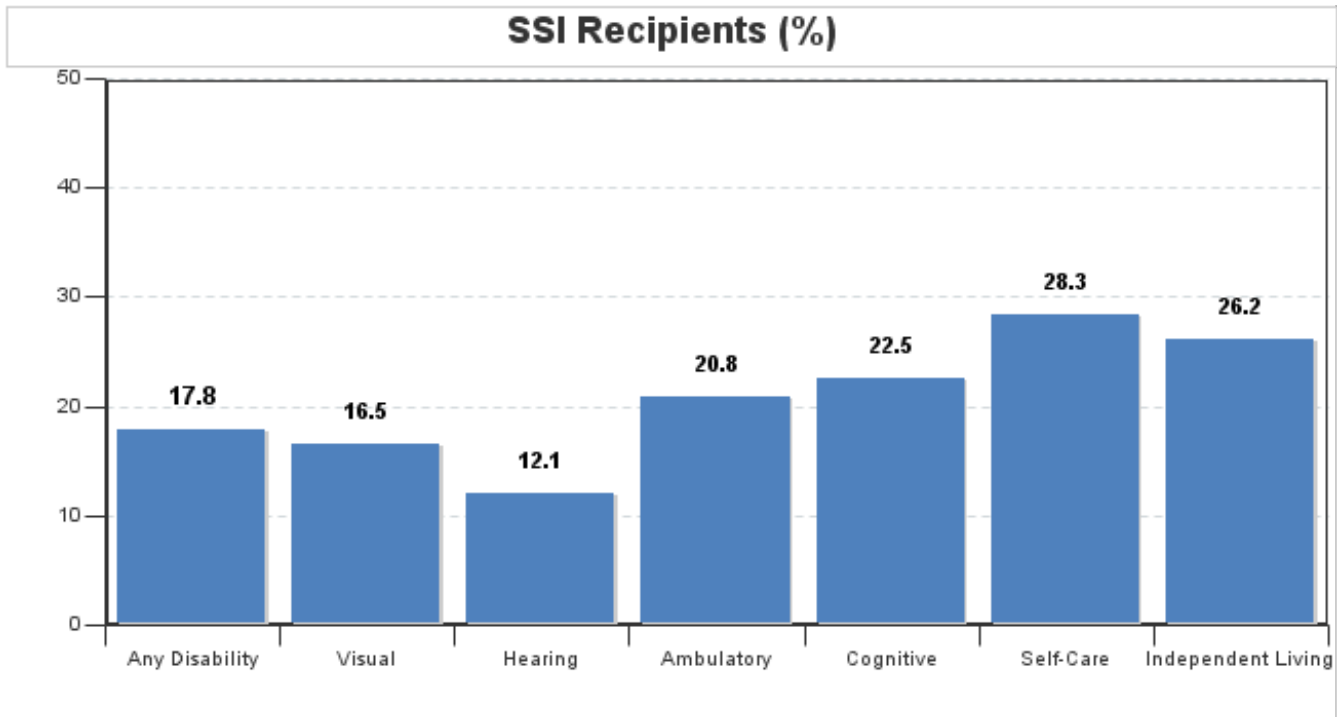
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Alabama, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these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

Quick Statistics

SSI
Recipients:
with disability
17.8%

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in AL was 17.8 percent.
- In 2013, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in AL was 73,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Self-Care Disability," 28.3 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 12.1 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	17.8	1.37	73,000	6,150	409,700	4,295
Visual	16.5	3.07	12,700	2,570	76,800	800
Hearing	12.1	2.69	9,300	2,210	77,000	774
Ambulatory	20.8	1.90	49,900	5,090	239,800	2,577
Cognitive	22.5	2.46	34,100	4,220	151,700	1,598
Self-Care	28.3	3.70	22,000	3,390	77,700	836
Independent Living	26.2	2.70	36,400	4,360	138,900	1,509

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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

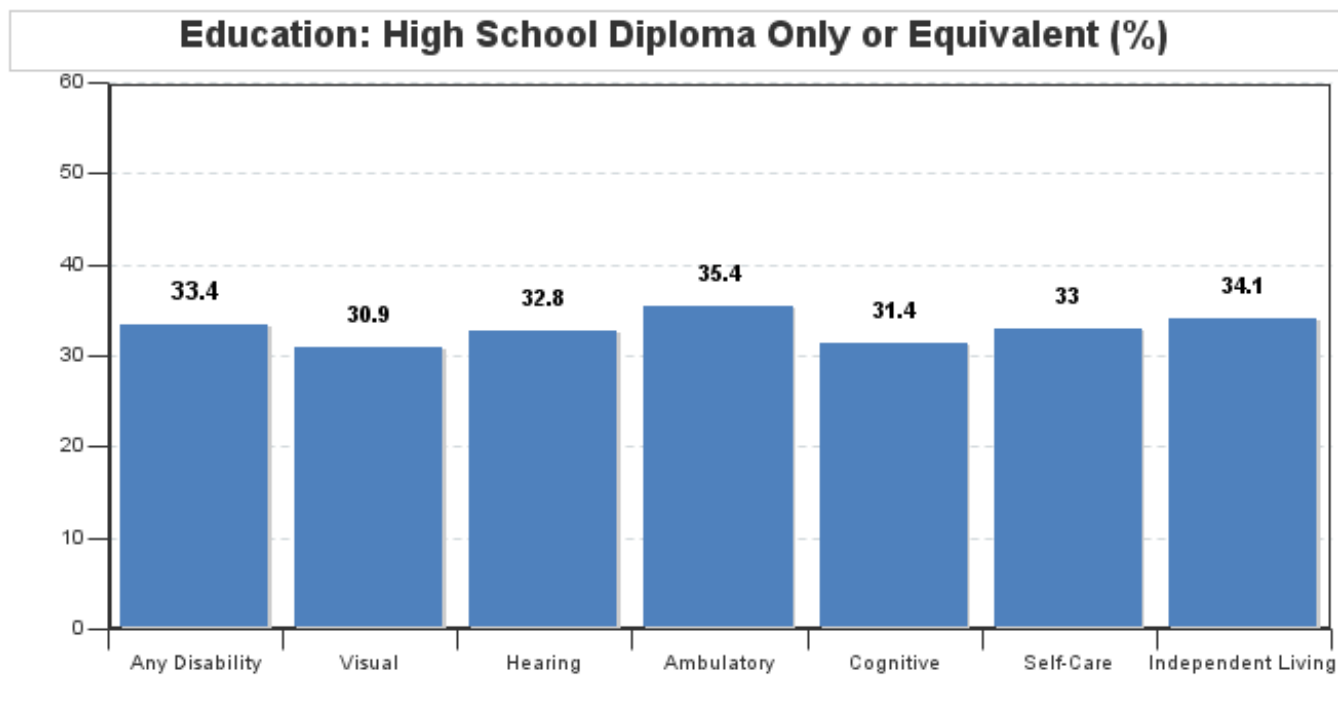
Quick Statistics

High School
Only: with
disability
33.4%

High School
Only: without
disability
29.5%

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in AL was 33.4 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in AL was 29.5 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 3.9 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 "Ambulatory Disability," 35.4 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Visual Disability," 30.9 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 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	29.5	0.68	688,300	17,610	2,333,500	21,758
Any Disability	33.4	1.69	136,900	8,360	409,700	4,295
Visual	30.9	3.82	23,700	3,520	76,800	800
Hearing	32.8	3.88	25,200	3,630	77,000	774
Ambulatory	35.4	2.24	84,900	6,620	239,800	2,577
Cognitive	31.4	2.73	47,700	4,980	151,700	1,598
Self-Care	33.0	3.87	25,600	3,660	77,700	836
Independent Living	34.1	2.92	47,300	4,960	138,900	1,509

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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

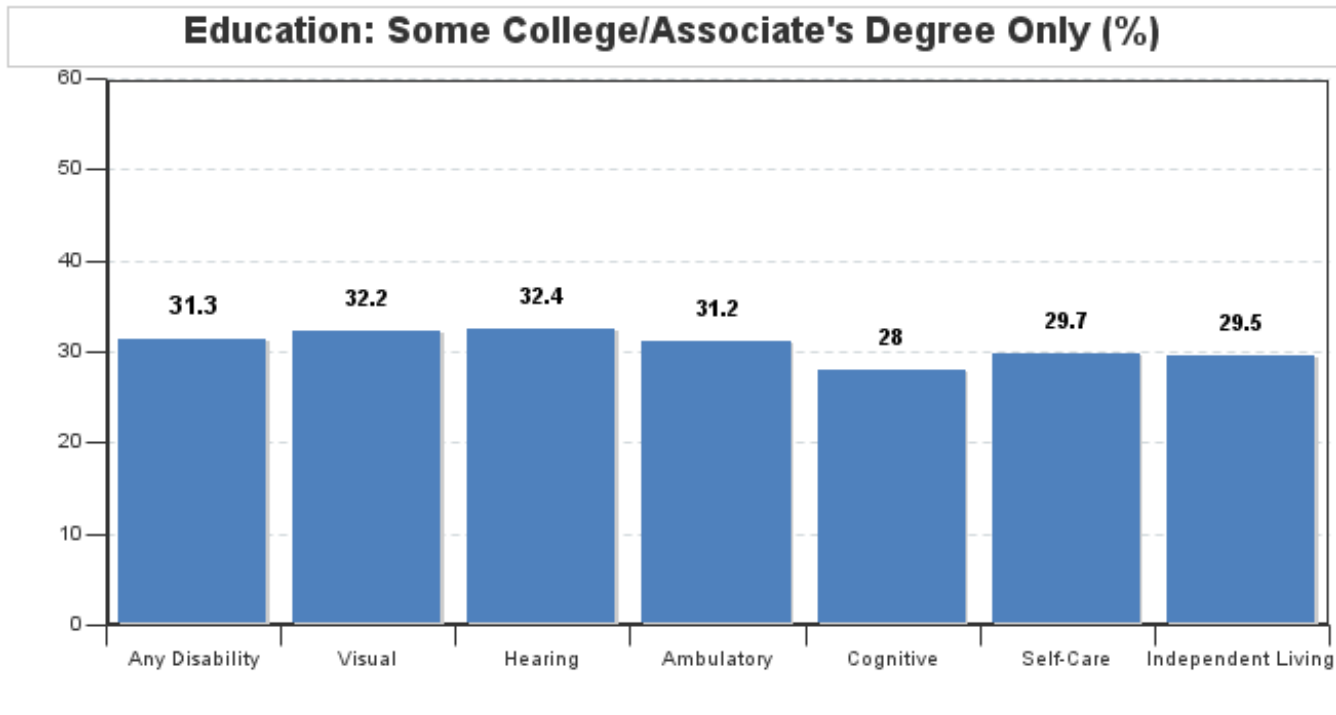
Quick Statistics

Some
College: with
disability
31.3%

Some
College:
without
disability
33.9%

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in AL was 31.3 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in AL was 33.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 2.6 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 "Hearing Disability," 32.4 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 28.0 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 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	33.9	0.71	791,100	18,640	2,333,500	21,758
Any Disability	31.3	1.66	128,100	8,090	409,700	4,295
Visual	32.2	3.86	24,700	3,590	76,800	800
Hearing	32.4	3.86	24,900	3,610	77,000	774
Ambulatory	31.2	2.17	74,700	6,220	239,800	2,577
Cognitive	28.0	2.64	42,500	4,700	151,700	1,598
Self-Care	29.7	3.76	23,100	3,470	77,700	836
Independent Living	29.5	2.80	40,900	4,620	138,900	1,509

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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

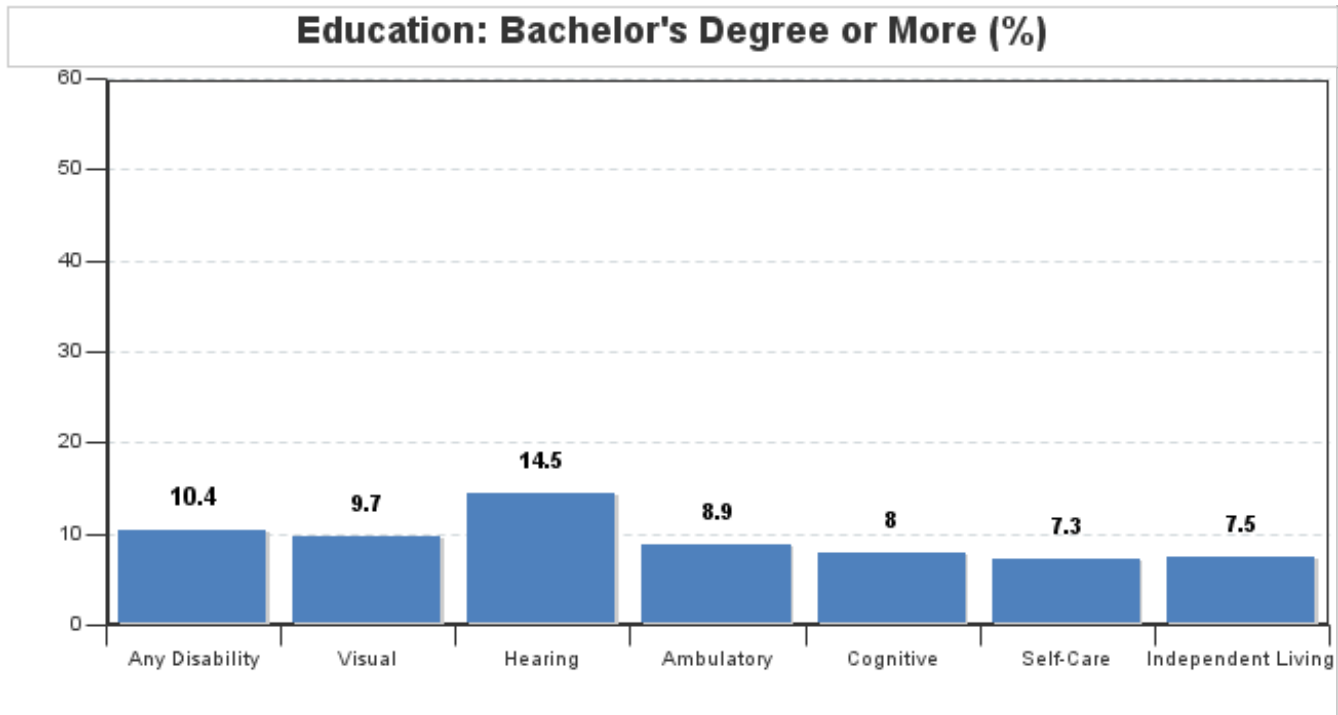
10.4%

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

26.0%

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in AL was 10.4 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in AL was 26.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 15.6 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," 14.5 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 7.3 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 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	26.0	0.66	607,200	16,700	2,333,500	21,758
Any Disability	10.4	1.09	42,700	4,720	409,700	4,295
Visual	9.7	2.45	7,400	1,970	76,800	800
Hearing	14.5	2.91	11,200	2,420	77,000	774
Ambulatory	8.9	1.33	21,400	3,340	239,800	2,577
Cognitive	8.0	1.60	12,100	2,510	151,700	1,598
Self-Care	7.3	2.14	5,600	1,720	77,700	836
Independent Living	7.5	1.62	10,500	2,340	138,900	1,509

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

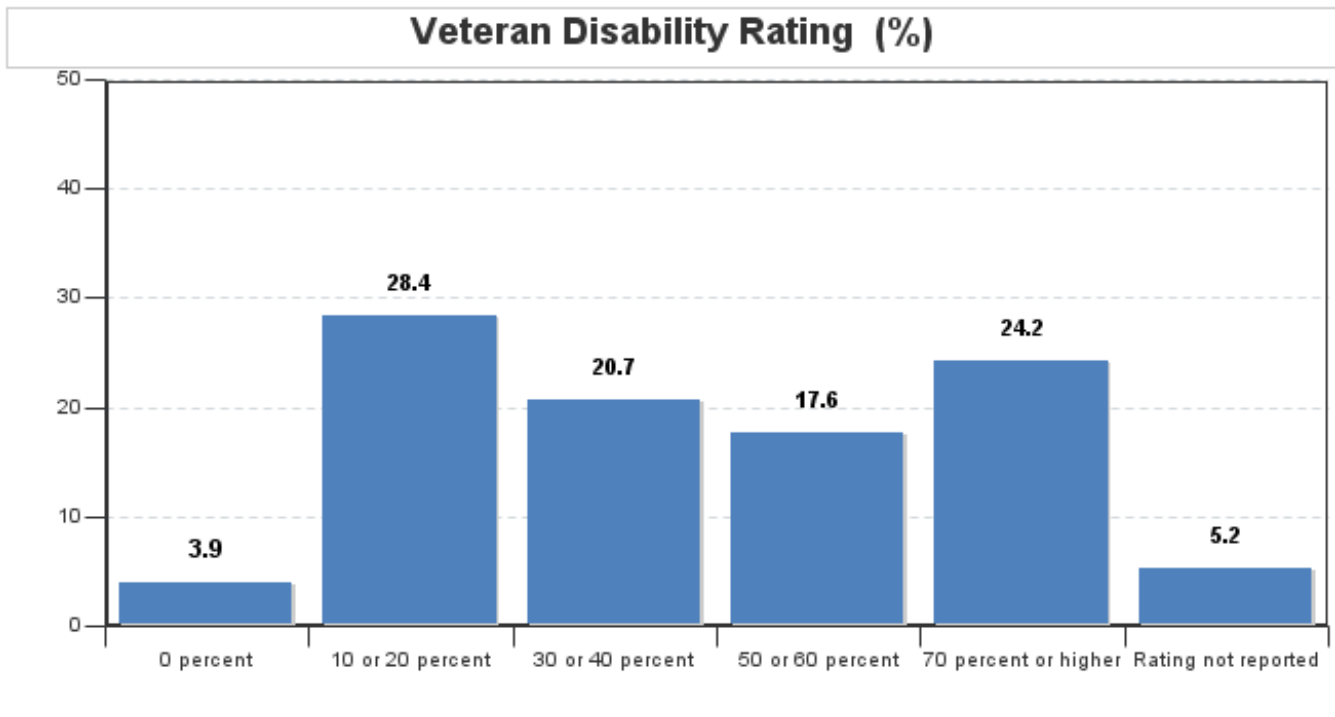
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in Alabama. The 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%).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

Quick Statistics

Veterans with a
Service-Connected
Disability
24.3%

- In 2013, there were 206,700 working-age civilian veterans in AL, of whom 50,200 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in AL with a VA service-connected disability was 24.3 percent.
- In 2013, 12,100 working-age civilian veterans in AL had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2013, 24.2 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 2013



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	24.3	2.16	50,200	5,110	206,700	2,116
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	3.9	1.98	2,000	1,020	50,200	539
10 or 20 percent	28.4	4.61	14,200	2,730	50,200	539
30 or 40 percent	20.7	4.14	10,400	2,330	50,200	539
50 or 60 percent	17.6	3.90	8,800	2,150	50,200	539
70 percent or higher	24.2	4.38	12,100	2,520	50,200	539
Rating not reported	5.2	2.27	2,600	1,170	50,200	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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

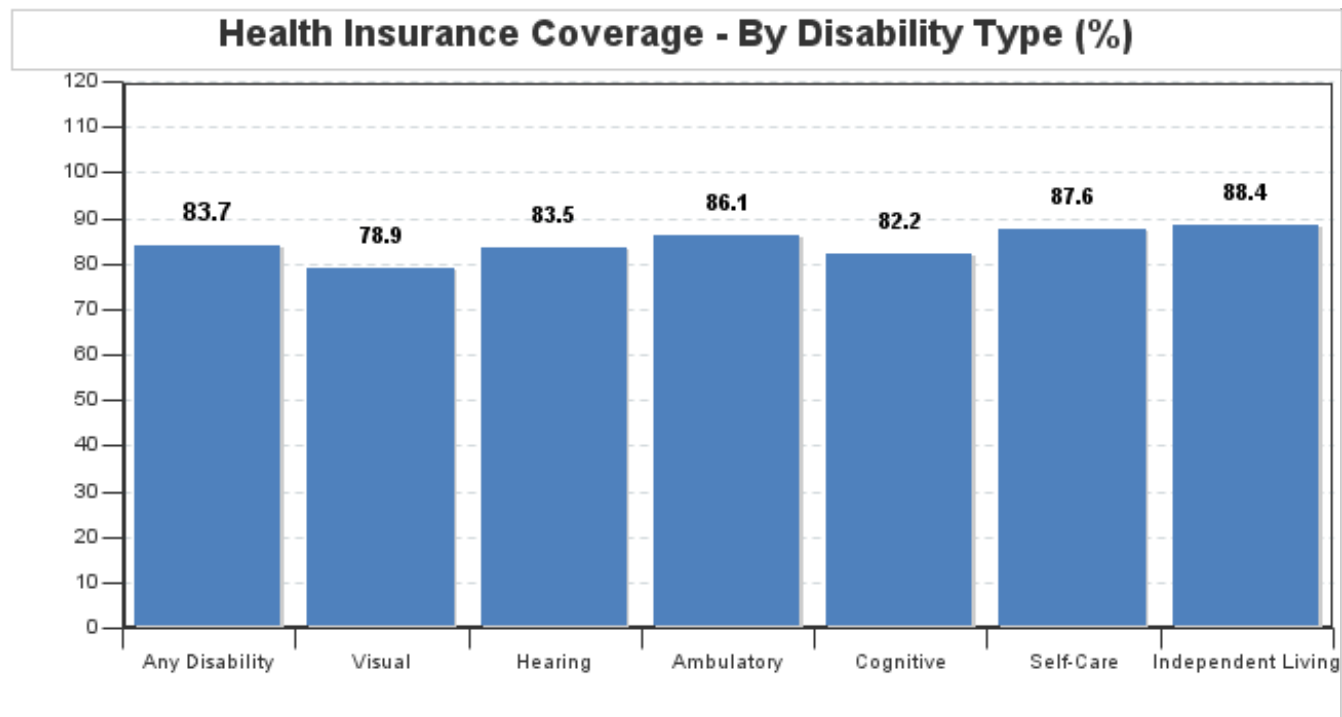
Quick Statistics

Health Coverage:
with Disability
83.7%

Health Coverage:
without Disability
79.4%

- In 2013, 83.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities in AL had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2013, 79.4 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 4.3 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 88.4 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 78.9 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	79.4	0.61	1,853,000	24,490	2,333,500	21,758
Any Disability	83.7	1.32	342,900	12,930	409,700	4,295
Visual	78.9	3.37	60,600	5,610	76,800	800
Hearing	83.5	3.06	64,300	5,770	77,000	774
Ambulatory	86.1	1.62	206,400	10,190	239,800	2,577
Cognitive	82.2	2.25	124,700	7,990	151,700	1,598
Self-Care	87.6	2.71	68,000	5,930	77,700	836
Independent Living	88.4	1.97	122,800	7,930	138,900	1,509

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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). Note that people can report more than one type of insurance coverage. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
with Disability

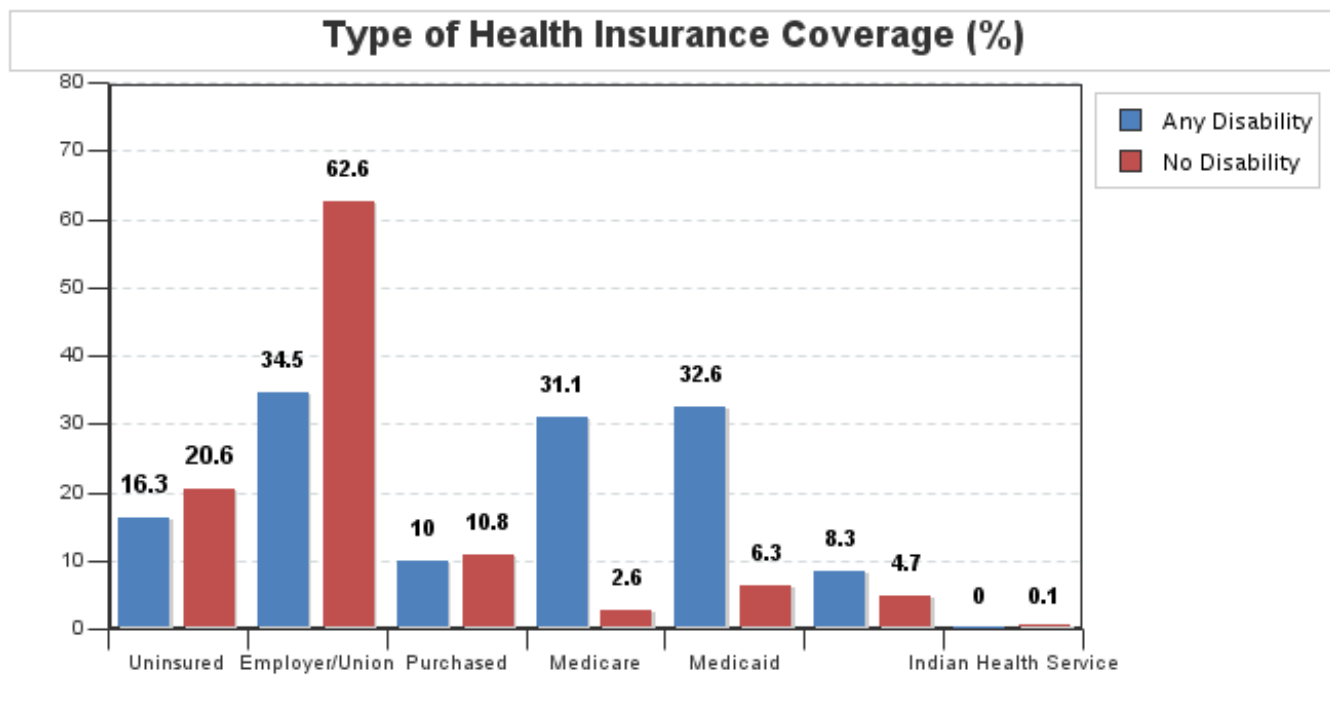
34.5%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

62.6%

- In 2013, 34.5 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 2013, 62.6 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 2013, 10.0 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 2013, 31.1 percent of working-age people with disabilities in AL reported Medicare coverage and 32.6 percent reported Medicaid coverage (or other government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability).

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



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	16.3	1.32	66,800	5,880	409,700	4,295
Employer/Union	34.5	1.70	141,200	8,480	409,700	4,295
Purchased	10.0	1.07	41,100	4,630	409,700	4,295
Medicare	31.1	1.66	127,600	8,080	409,700	4,295
Medicaid	32.6	1.68	133,700	8,260	409,700	4,295
Military/VA	8.3	0.99	33,900	4,200	409,700	4,295
Indian Health Service	0.0	3.29	200	400	409,700	4,295
No Disability						
Uninsured	20.6	0.61	480,500	15,070	2,333,500	21,758
Employer/Union	62.6	0.73	1,461,400	23,140	2,333,500	21,758
Purchased	10.8	0.47	252,100	11,200	2,333,500	21,758
Medicare	2.6	0.24	60,200	5,590	2,333,500	21,758
Medicaid	6.3	0.36	147,400	8,660	2,333,500	21,758
Military/VA	4.7	0.32	109,700	7,500	2,333,500	21,758
Indian Health Service	0.1	3.29	1,400	850	2,333,500	21,758

Glossary

Actively Looking for Work

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

Ambulatory Disability

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

Base Population (Base Pop.)

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

Cognitive Disability

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

Disability and Disability Types

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

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

Earnings

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

Education

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

Employment

A person is considered employed if he or she is either

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

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment

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

Group Quarters (GQ)

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

Health Insurance Coverage

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

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

Hearing Disability

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

Hispanic or Latino Origin

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

Household Income

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

Independent Living Disability

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

Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)

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

Margin of Error (MOE)

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

Non-Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)

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

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

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

Number

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

Poverty

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

Race

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

Sample Size

The number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic.

Self-care Disability

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

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

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

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

Veteran Service-Connected Disability

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

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

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

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

No *SKIP* to question 28a

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

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

Visual Disability

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

About the Disability Status Reports

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