

Cornell University

2018

FL

Florida

# 2018 Disability Status Report Florida



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

Yang-Tan Institute on Employment and Disability at the Cornell University ILR School

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## Glossary

## About the Disability Status Report

# The 2018 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

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# ACS Disability Questions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

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

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

## **Note:**

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

# Notes

**Spanish Language Reports:** Spanish language versions of the Annual Disability Status Reports for the US, all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and Washington D.C. can be downloaded at the same location as the English Status Reports. The Spanish translation was made possible through funding from the Northeast ADA Center through a grant from NIDILRR National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research

**Puerto Rico:** A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2018 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.

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.

# Florida Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in Florida, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS).

**Age:** In 2018, the prevalence of disability in FL was:

- 13.4 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.6 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 5.8 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 5.8 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 10.1 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 22.4 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 45.5 percent for persons ages 75+

**Disability Type:** In 2018, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in FL was:

- 2.5% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.9% reported a Hearing Disability
- 7.6% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 5.2% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.8% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.8% reported an Independent Living Disability

**Gender:** In 2018, 13.4 percent of females of all ages and 13.4 percent of males of all ages in FL reported a disability.

**Hispanic/Latino:** In 2018, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in FL was 10.2 percent.

**Race:** In FL in 2018, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 10.0 percent among Whites
- 11.4 percent among Black / African Americans
- 5.1 percent among Asians
- 19.0 percent among Native Americans
- 10.0 percent among persons of some other race(s)

**Employment:** In 2018, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in FL was 35.5 percent.

**Looking for Work:** In FL in 2018, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 6.9 percent.

**Full-Time/Full-Year Employment:** In FL in 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 23.1 percent.

**Annual Earnings:** In 2018, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in FL was \$37,500.

**Annual Household Income:** In FL in 2018, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$47,800.

**Poverty:** In FL in 2018, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 23.7 percent.

**Supplemental Security Income:** In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in FL was 17.9 percent.

**Educational Attainment:** In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in FL:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 34.6 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 31.7 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 15.7 percent.

**Veterans Service-Connected Disability:** In 2018, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 28.3 percent in FL.

**Health Insurance Coverage:** In 2018 in FL, 85.0 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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.4%

<b>Location</b>	<b>2018 (%)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>2018 (%)</b>
Alabama	<b>14.9</b>	Montana	<b>11.2</b>
Alaska	<b>10.8</b>	Nebraska	<b>9.5</b>
Arizona	<b>10.9</b>	Nevada	<b>10.4</b>
Arkansas	<b>16.1</b>	New Hampshire	<b>10.7</b>
California	<b>7.9</b>	New Jersey	<b>7.6</b>
Colorado	<b>8.8</b>	New Mexico	<b>12.8</b>
Connecticut	<b>8.5</b>	New York	<b>8.9</b>
Delaware	<b>10.5</b>	North Carolina	<b>11.2</b>
District of Columbia	<b>10.0</b>	North Dakota	<b>8.5</b>
Florida	<b>10.1</b>	Ohio	<b>12.2</b>
Georgia	<b>10.6</b>	Oklahoma	<b>14.3</b>
Hawaii	<b>7.7</b>	Oregon	<b>11.9</b>
Idaho	<b>12.0</b>	Pennsylvania	<b>11.6</b>
Illinois	<b>8.8</b>	Puerto Rico	<b>18.2</b>
Indiana	<b>12.0</b>	Rhode Island	<b>11.9</b>
Iowa	<b>9.6</b>	South Carolina	<b>12.6</b>
Kansas	<b>12.1</b>	South Dakota	<b>10.2</b>
Kentucky	<b>16.2</b>	Tennessee	<b>14.0</b>
Louisiana	<b>13.7</b>	Texas	<b>9.7</b>
Maine	<b>13.5</b>	Utah	<b>8.9</b>
Maryland	<b>9.4</b>	Vermont	<b>11.5</b>
Massachusetts	<b>9.1</b>	Virginia	<b>9.4</b>
Michigan	<b>12.5</b>	Washington	<b>10.4</b>
Minnesota	<b>8.7</b>	West Virginia	<b>17.3</b>
Mississippi	<b>15.8</b>	Wisconsin	<b>9.2</b>
Missouri	<b>12.8</b>	Wyoming	<b>10.9</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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 37.8% for people with disabilities and 80.0% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2018	People without Disabilities 2018	Location	People with Disabilities 2018	People without Disabilities 2018
Alabama	28.9	75.6	Montana	49.0	81.9
Alaska	45.9	79.0	Nebraska	49.5	85.9
Arizona	38.5	77.5	Nevada	42.5	78.2
Arkansas	30.6	78.6	New Hampshire	43.5	84.4
California	37.1	78.0	New Jersey	37.7	81.8
Colorado	48.3	82.9	New Mexico	33.4	74.2
Connecticut	39.3	81.9	New York	34.2	79.5
Delaware	37.7	80.0	North Carolina	35.3	80.0
District of Columbia	38.3	82.6	North Dakota	57.3	85.8
Florida	35.5	78.2	Ohio	38.7	81.4
Georgia	36.8	79.3	Oklahoma	38.7	79.2
Hawaii	44.3	81.8	Oregon	40.9	80.1
Idaho	43.3	79.5	Pennsylvania	38.1	81.6
Illinois	38.0	80.7	Puerto Rico	23.5	58.5
Indiana	36.9	81.6	Rhode Island	34.8	82.1
Iowa	45.9	85.5	South Carolina	33.8	79.3
Kansas	45.2	84.2	South Dakota	52.4	84.4
Kentucky	31.6	78.0	Tennessee	34.5	79.0
Louisiana	34.2	76.2	Texas	40.8	78.8
Maine	34.1	84.1	Utah	47.6	81.0
Maryland	44.4	83.2	Vermont	41.3	85.4
Massachusetts	38.0	82.7	Virginia	41.2	82.2
Michigan	35.7	79.2	Washington	41.2	80.6
Minnesota	48.5	85.5	West Virginia	28.9	73.7
Mississippi	27.7	75.5	Wisconsin	41.5	84.6
Missouri	36.2	81.7	Wyoming	49.9	83.4

# Prevalence

## All Ages

### Introduction

This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Florida, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
All Ages  
**13.4%**

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in FL was 13.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 2,826,200 of the 21,048,600 individuals of all ages in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2018, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 7.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.5 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Florida in 2018\*



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	13.4	0.17	2,826,200	35,880	21,048,600	197,163
Visual	2.5	0.08	523,000	16,370	21,048,600	197,163
Hearing	3.9	0.10	822,400	20,380	21,048,600	197,163
Ambulatory	7.6	0.14	1,505,500	27,100	19,916,500	188,683
Cognitive	5.2	0.11	1,026,100	22,650	19,916,500	188,683
Self-Care	2.8	0.08	558,700	16,900	19,916,500	188,683
Independent Living	5.8	0.13	1,025,400	22,640	17,545,000	169,073

\* **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 Florida, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

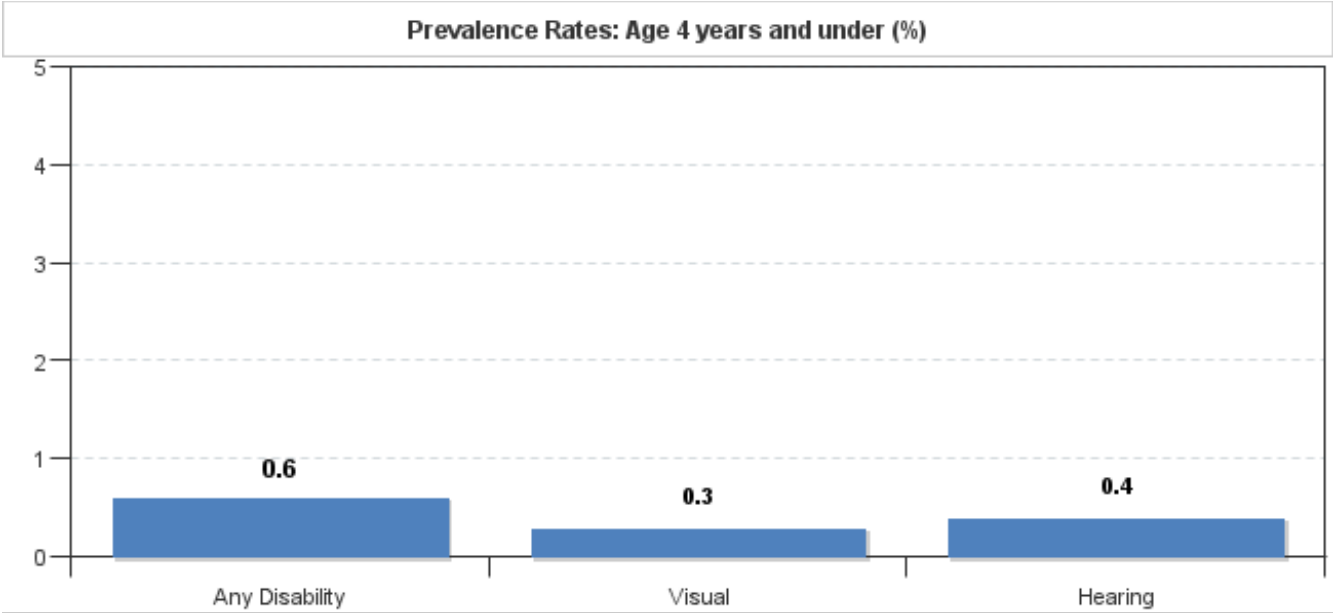
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 4 and  
under

**0.6%**

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in FL was 0.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 7,100 of the 1,132,100 children ages 0 to 4 in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2018, 0.3 percent reported a "Visual Disability"
- In FL in 2018, 0.4 percent reported a "Hearing Disability"

# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Florida in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.6	3.29	7,100	1,930	1,132,100	8,480
Visual	0.3	3.29	3,600	1,370	1,132,100	8,480
Hearing	0.4	3.29	5,000	1,630	1,132,100	8,480

# Prevalence

## Ages 5 to 15 years

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in Florida, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS)\*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

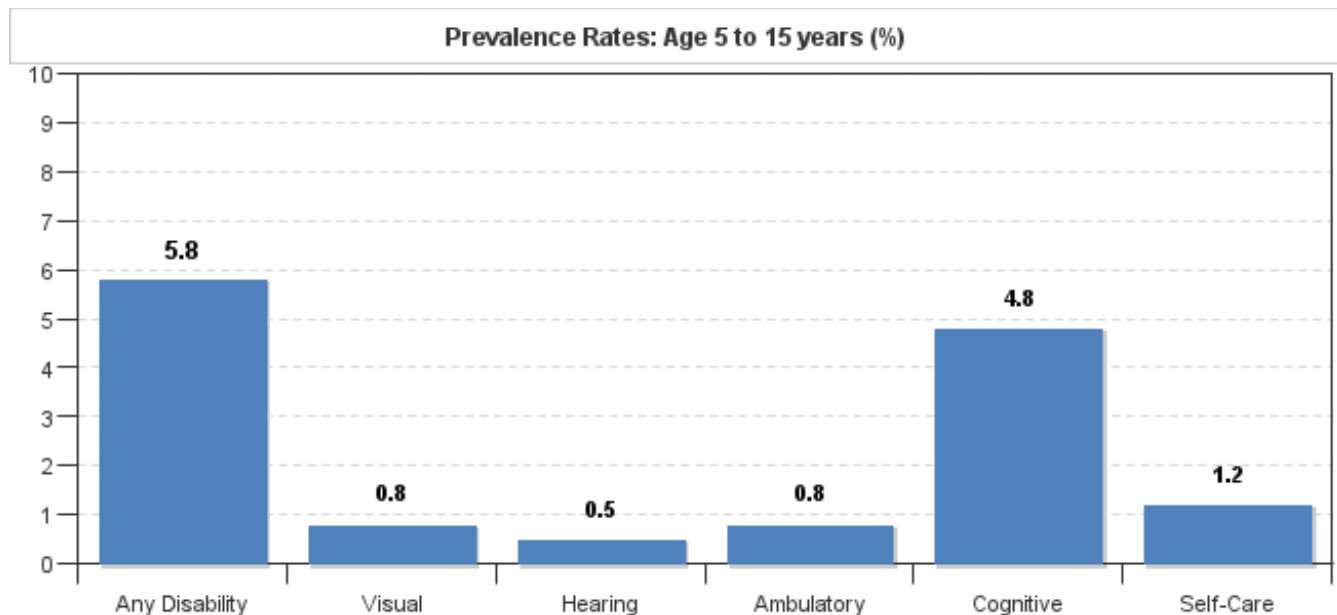
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 5 to  
15 years  
**5.8%**

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in FL was 5.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 151,900 of the 2,600,900 individuals ages 5 to 15 in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2018, among the five types of disabilities\* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.5 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 Florida in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.8	0.33	151,900	8,900	2,600,900	21,655
Visual	0.8	3.29	21,300	3,340	2,600,900	21,655
Hearing	0.5	3.29	14,300	2,740	2,600,900	21,655
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	19,700	3,220	2,600,900	21,655
Cognitive	4.8	0.30	124,000	8,050	2,600,900	21,655
Self-Care	1.2	3.29	31,500	4,060	2,600,900	21,655

\* **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 Florida, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

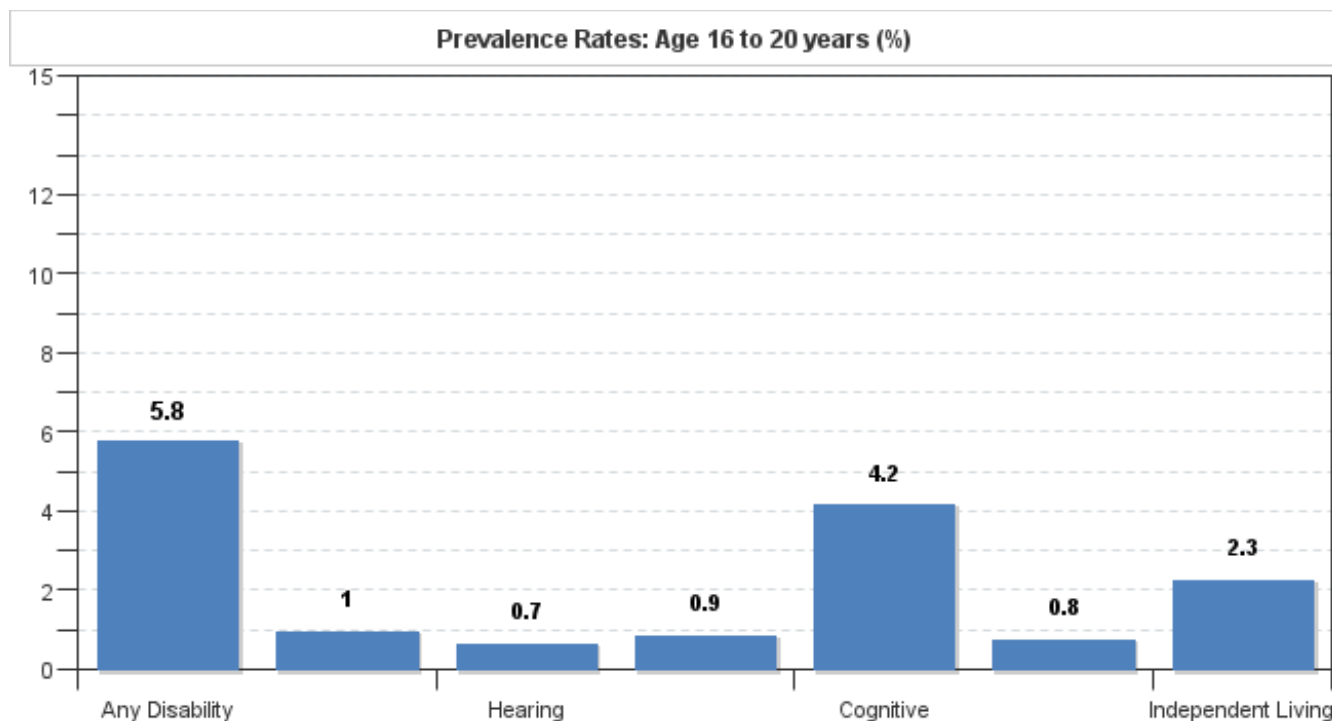
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 16 to  
20 years  
**5.8%**

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in FL was 5.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 73,100 of the 1,250,000 individuals ages 16 to 20 in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2018, 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 "Hearing Disability," 0.7 percent.



## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Florida in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.8	0.48	73,100	6,190	1,250,000	10,946
Visual	1.0	3.29	12,300	2,540	1,250,000	10,946
Hearing	0.7	3.29	8,700	2,130	1,250,000	10,946
Ambulatory	0.9	3.29	10,700	2,370	1,250,000	10,946
Cognitive	4.2	0.41	52,100	5,230	1,250,000	10,946
Self-Care	0.8	3.29	9,900	2,280	1,250,000	10,946
Independent Living	2.3	0.31	29,300	3,920	1,250,000	10,946

# 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 Florida, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

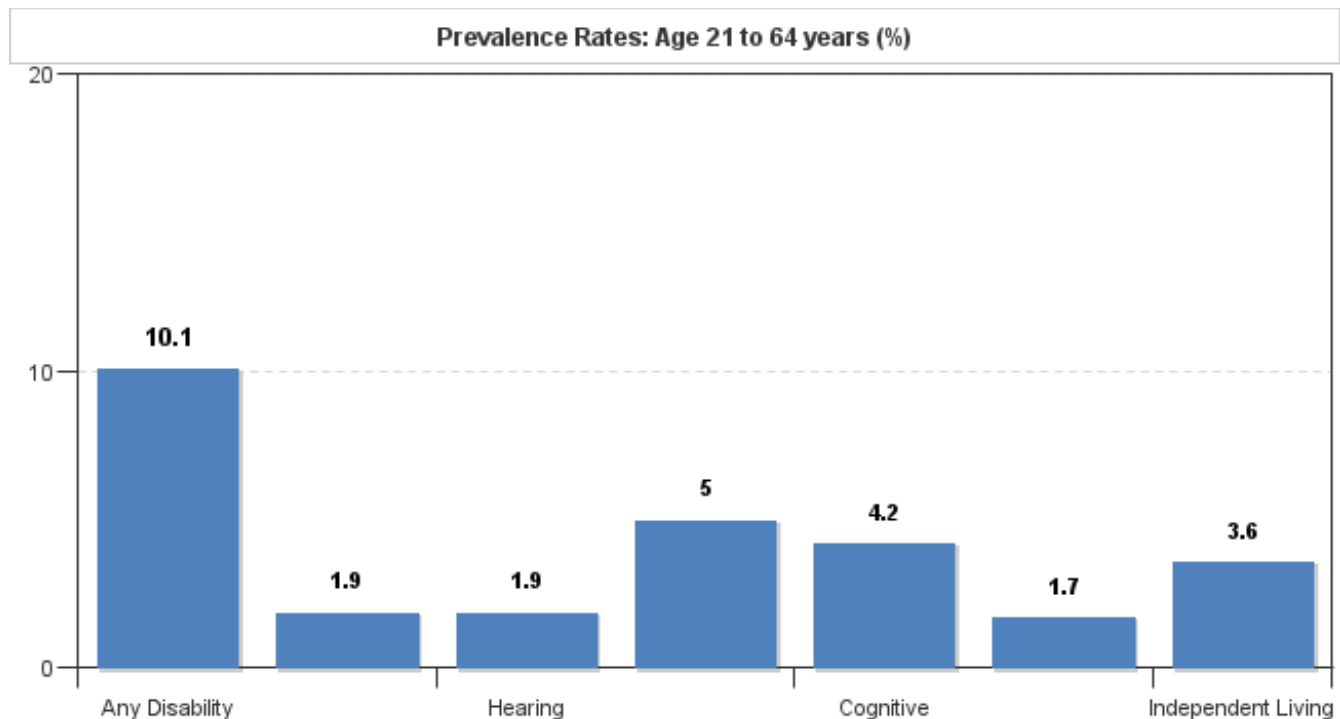
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 21 to 64  
years

**10.1%**

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in FL was 10.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 1,192,300 of the 11,771,900 individuals ages 21 to 64 in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2018, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 5.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Self-Care Disability," 1.7 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Florida in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	10.1	0.20	1,192,300	24,310	11,771,900	106,816
Visual	1.9	3.29	223,900	10,780	11,771,900	106,816
Hearing	1.9	3.29	223,300	10,770	11,771,900	106,816
Ambulatory	5.0	0.15	585,900	17,300	11,771,900	106,816
Cognitive	4.2	0.13	499,700	16,010	11,771,900	106,816
Self-Care	1.7	3.29	205,500	10,340	11,771,900	106,816
Independent Living	3.6	0.13	429,200	14,860	11,771,900	106,816

# Prevalence

## Ages 65 to 74 years

### Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Florida, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

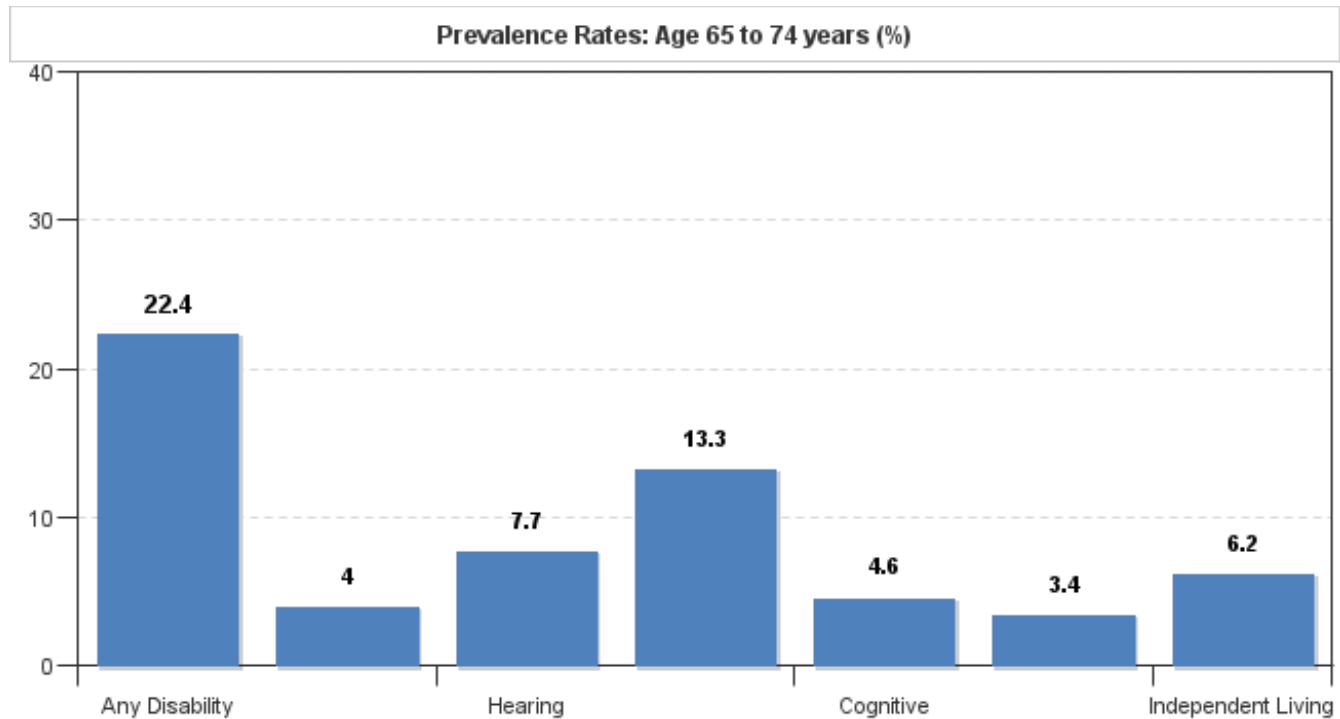
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 65 to 74  
years

**22.4%**

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in FL was 22.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 533,700 of the 2,384,900 individuals ages 65 to 74 in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2018, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 13.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 3.4 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Florida in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	22.4	0.62	533,700	16,530	2,384,900	28,352
Visual	4.0	0.29	95,200	7,050	2,384,900	28,352
Hearing	7.7	0.40	183,300	9,770	2,384,900	28,352
Ambulatory	13.3	0.50	317,900	12,820	2,384,900	28,352
Cognitive	4.6	0.31	110,400	7,590	2,384,900	28,352
Self-Care	3.4	0.27	81,200	6,520	2,384,900	28,352
Independent Living	6.2	0.36	147,700	8,780	2,384,900	28,352

# Prevalence

## Ages 75 and Older

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Florida, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

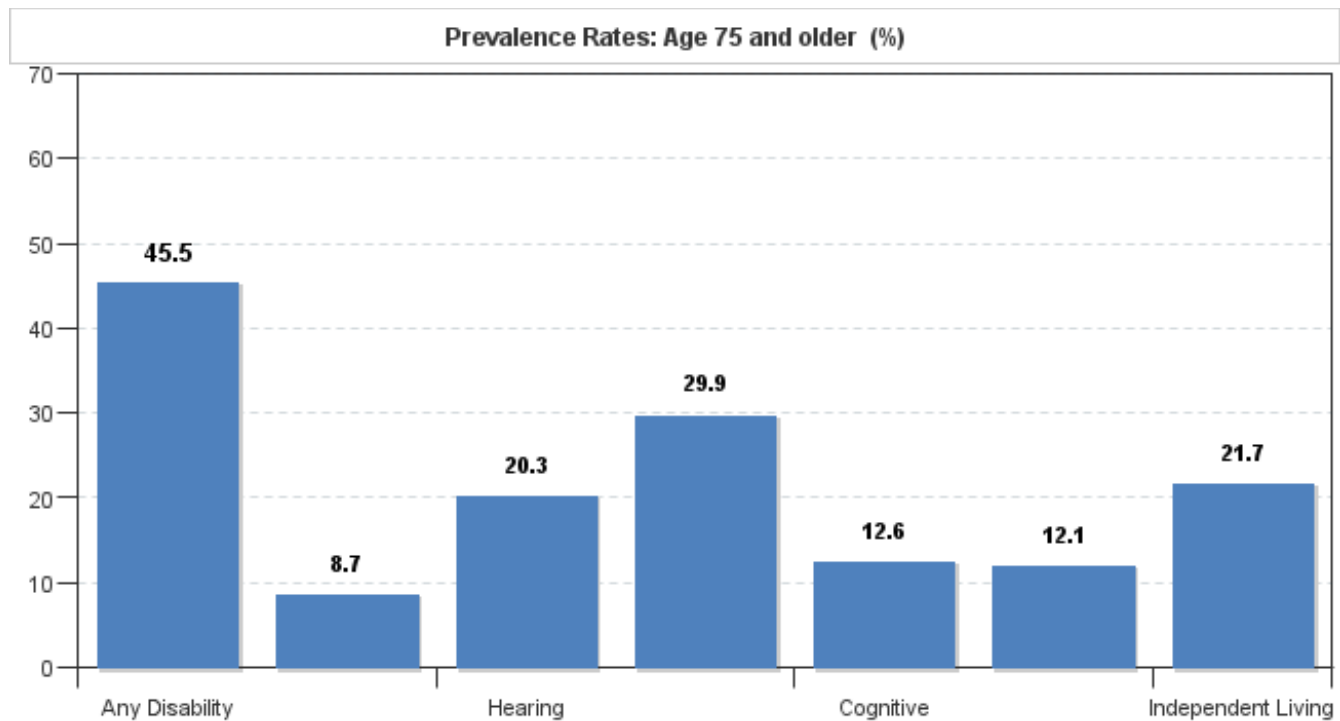
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 75 and  
Older

**45.5%**

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in FL was 45.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 868,100 of the 1,908,800 individuals ages 75 and older in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2018, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 29.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 8.7 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Florida in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	45.5	0.83	868,100	20,910	1,908,800	20,914
Visual	8.7	0.47	166,800	9,320	1,908,800	20,914
Hearing	20.3	0.67	387,800	14,140	1,908,800	20,914
Ambulatory	29.9	0.76	571,300	17,090	1,908,800	20,914
Cognitive	12.6	0.55	239,900	11,160	1,908,800	20,914
Self-Care	12.1	0.54	230,600	10,940	1,908,800	20,914
Independent Living	21.7	0.68	414,300	14,600	1,908,800	20,914

# Prevalence

## Gender and Age

### Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in Florida, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS)\*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Males All  
Ages

**13.4%**

Prevalence:  
Female All  
Ages

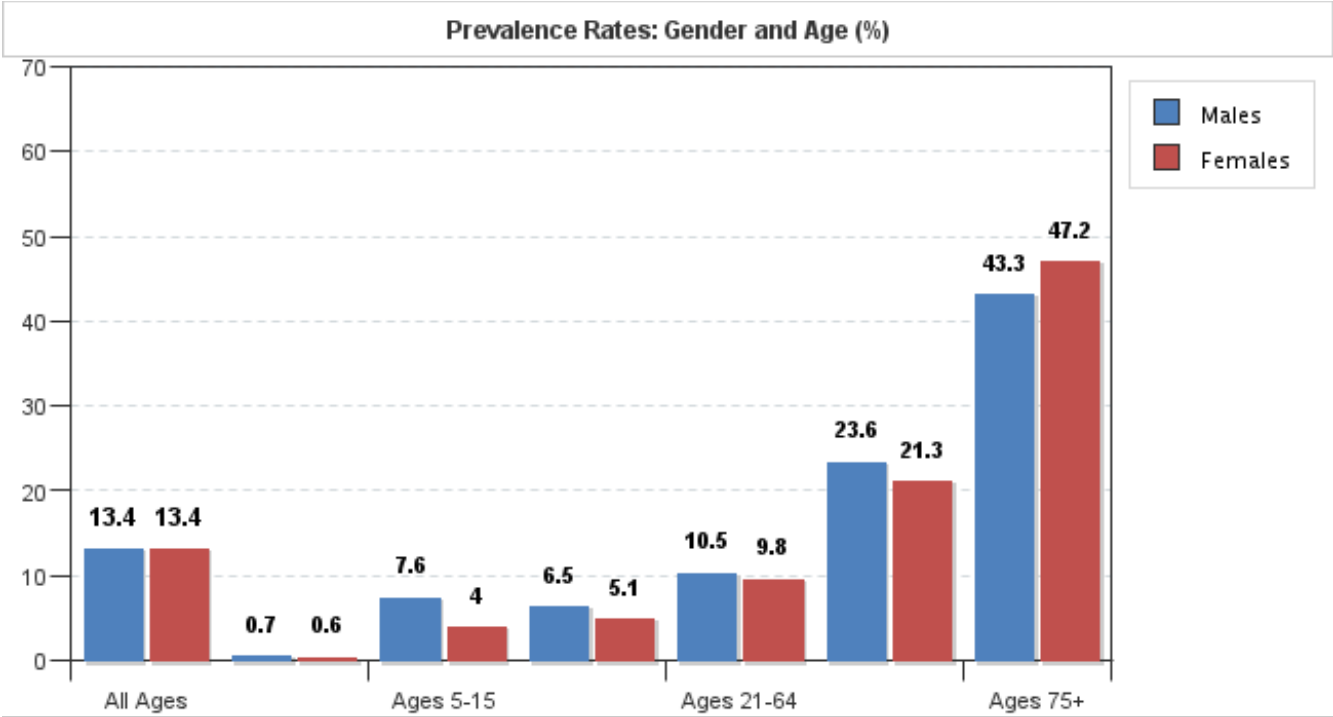
**13.4%**

- In FL in 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 13.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 1,368,500 of the 10,210,200 males of all ages in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 13.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 1,457,700 of the 10,838,500 females of all ages in FL 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 Florida in 2018



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Males</b>						
Males: All Ages	13.4	0.24	1,368,500	25,930	10,210,200	94,754
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	3,700	1,400	571,500	4,321
Males: Ages 5-15	7.6	0.53	100,400	7,240	1,326,700	11,171
Males: Ages 16-20	6.5	0.70	42,300	4,710	646,400	5,644
Males: Ages 21-64	10.5	0.29	599,500	17,490	5,728,100	51,012
Males: Ages 65-74	23.6	0.93	259,400	11,600	1,098,800	13,177
Males: Ages 75+	43.3	1.24	363,200	13,690	838,600	9,429
<b>Females</b>						
Females: All Ages	13.4	0.24	1,457,700	26,700	10,838,500	102,409
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.6	3.29	3,400	1,340	560,600	4,159
Females: Ages 5-15	4.0	0.40	51,500	5,190	1,274,100	10,484
Females: Ages 16-20	5.1	0.65	30,800	4,020	603,600	5,302
Females: Ages 21-64	9.8	0.28	592,800	17,400	6,043,800	55,804
Females: Ages 65-74	21.3	0.83	274,300	11,920	1,286,200	15,175
Females: Ages 75+	47.2	1.11	504,900	16,090	1,070,200	11,485

\* **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 Florida, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS)\*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Hispanic All  
Ages

**10.2%**

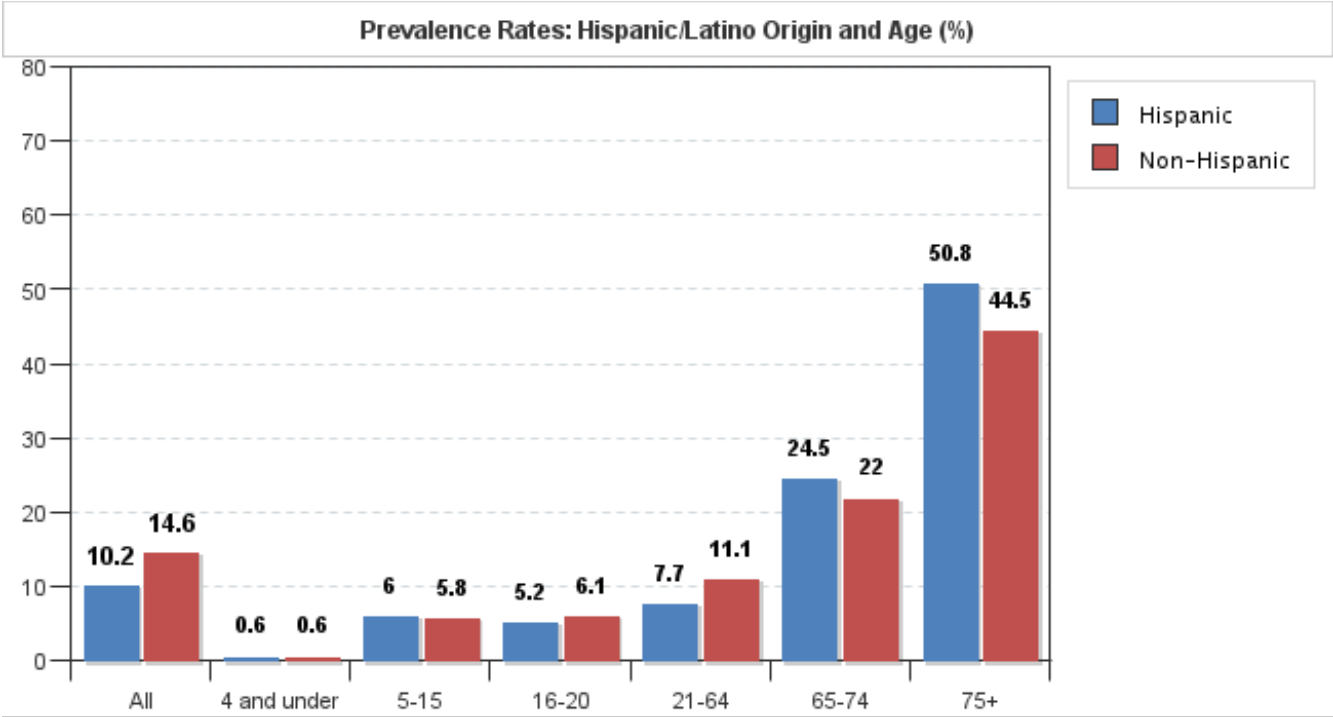
Prevalence:  
Non-Hispanic  
All Ages

**14.6%**

- In FL in 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 10.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 564,800 of the 5,522,800 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 14.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 2,261,400 of the 15,525,800 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in FL 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 Florida in 2018



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Hispanic</b>						
Hispanic - All Ages	10.2	0.30	564,800	16,990	5,522,800	43,749
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.6	3.29	2,300	1,100	366,000	2,418
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.0	0.60	49,500	5,090	826,500	6,337
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.2	0.83	19,900	3,230	380,400	3,087
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	7.7	0.34	254,400	11,490	3,290,600	25,768
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	24.5	1.63	90,000	6,860	366,800	3,420
Hispanic - Ages 75+	50.8	2.12	148,700	8,810	292,600	2,719
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	14.6	0.21	2,261,400	32,580	15,525,800	153,414
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.6	3.29	4,800	1,590	766,100	6,062
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.8	0.40	102,300	7,310	1,774,400	15,318
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	6.1	0.59	53,200	5,280	869,600	7,859
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	11.1	0.25	937,900	21,700	8,481,300	81,048
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	22.0	0.67	443,800	15,100	2,018,200	24,932
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	44.5	0.90	719,400	19,100	1,616,200	18,195

\* **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

## Race

### Introduction

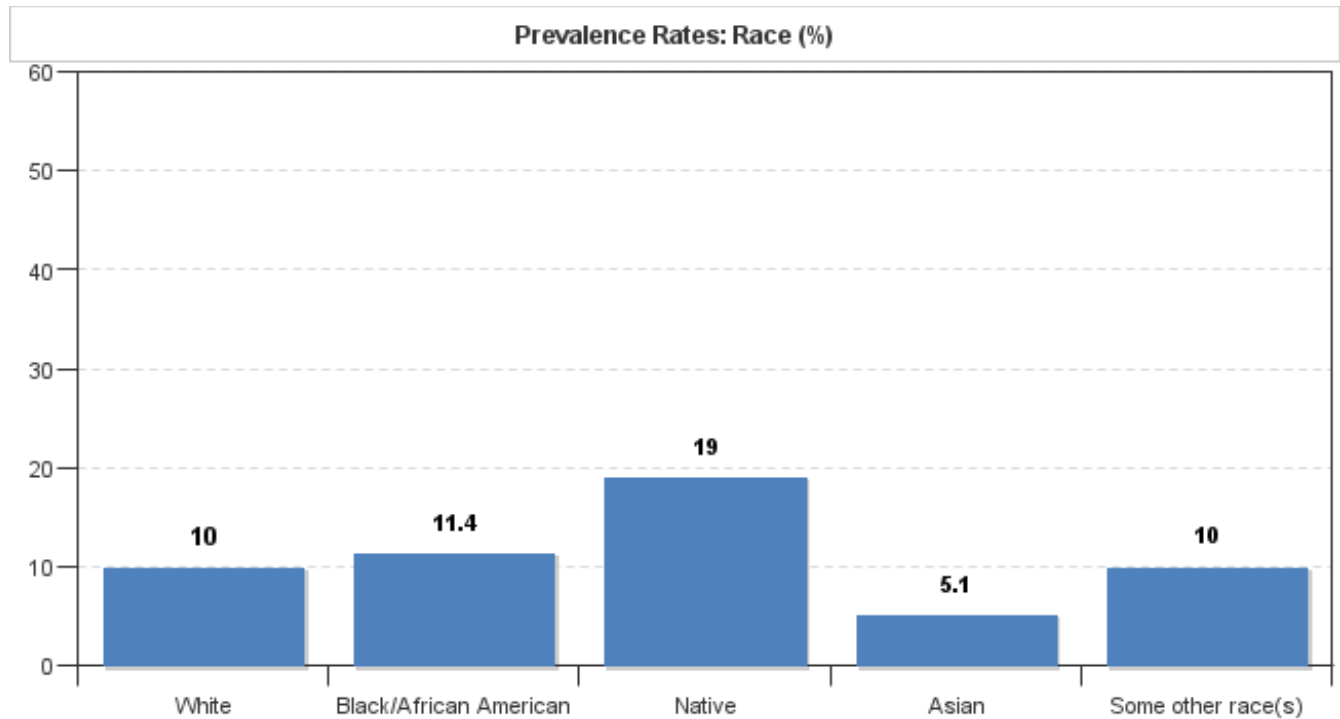
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in FL, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

In 2018, among working-age people in FL:

- 10.0 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 11.4 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 19.0 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 5.1 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 10.0 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 Florida in 2018



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	10.0	0.23	875,500	21,000	8,727,800	84,504
Black/African American	11.4	0.53	219,800	10,690	1,922,500	13,120
Native American or Alaska Native	19.0	4.60	7,300	1,950	38,200	329
Asian	5.1	0.82	19,400	3,190	377,700	3,431
Some other race(s)	10.0	0.82	70,200	6,060	705,700	5,432

# Employment

## Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Florida, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

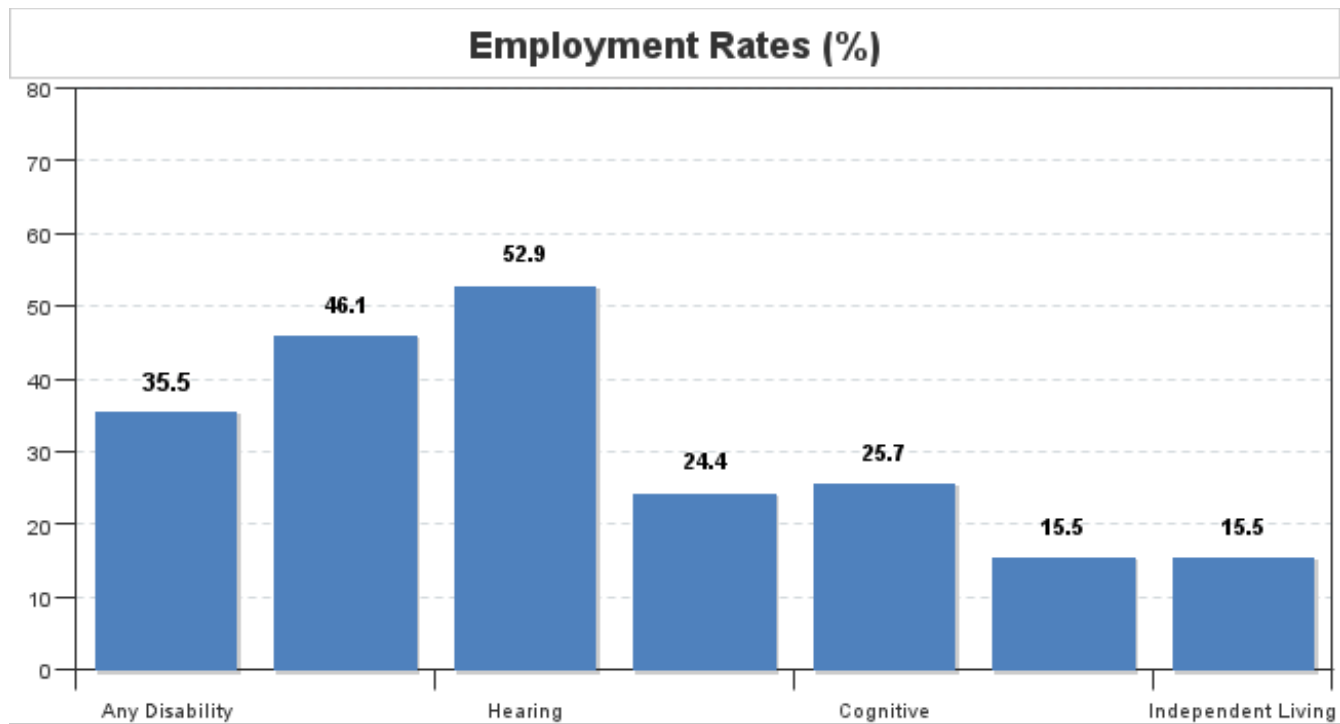
Employment:  
with disability  
**35.5%**

Employment:  
without  
disability  
**78.2%**

- In 2018, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in FL was 35.5 percent.
- In 2018, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in FL was 78.2 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 42.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 52.9 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 15.5 percent.



## Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Florida in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	78.2	0.29	8,277,000	51,350	10,579,600	95,396
Any Disability	35.5	1.00	423,000	14,750	1,192,300	11,420
Visual	46.1	2.41	103,100	7,340	223,900	2,165
Hearing	52.9	2.42	118,100	7,850	223,300	2,138
Ambulatory	24.4	1.29	142,800	8,630	585,900	5,640
Cognitive	25.7	1.42	128,200	8,180	499,700	4,711
Self-Care	15.5	1.83	31,800	4,090	205,500	1,998
Independent Living	15.5	1.27	66,700	5,910	429,200	4,045

# 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 Florida who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

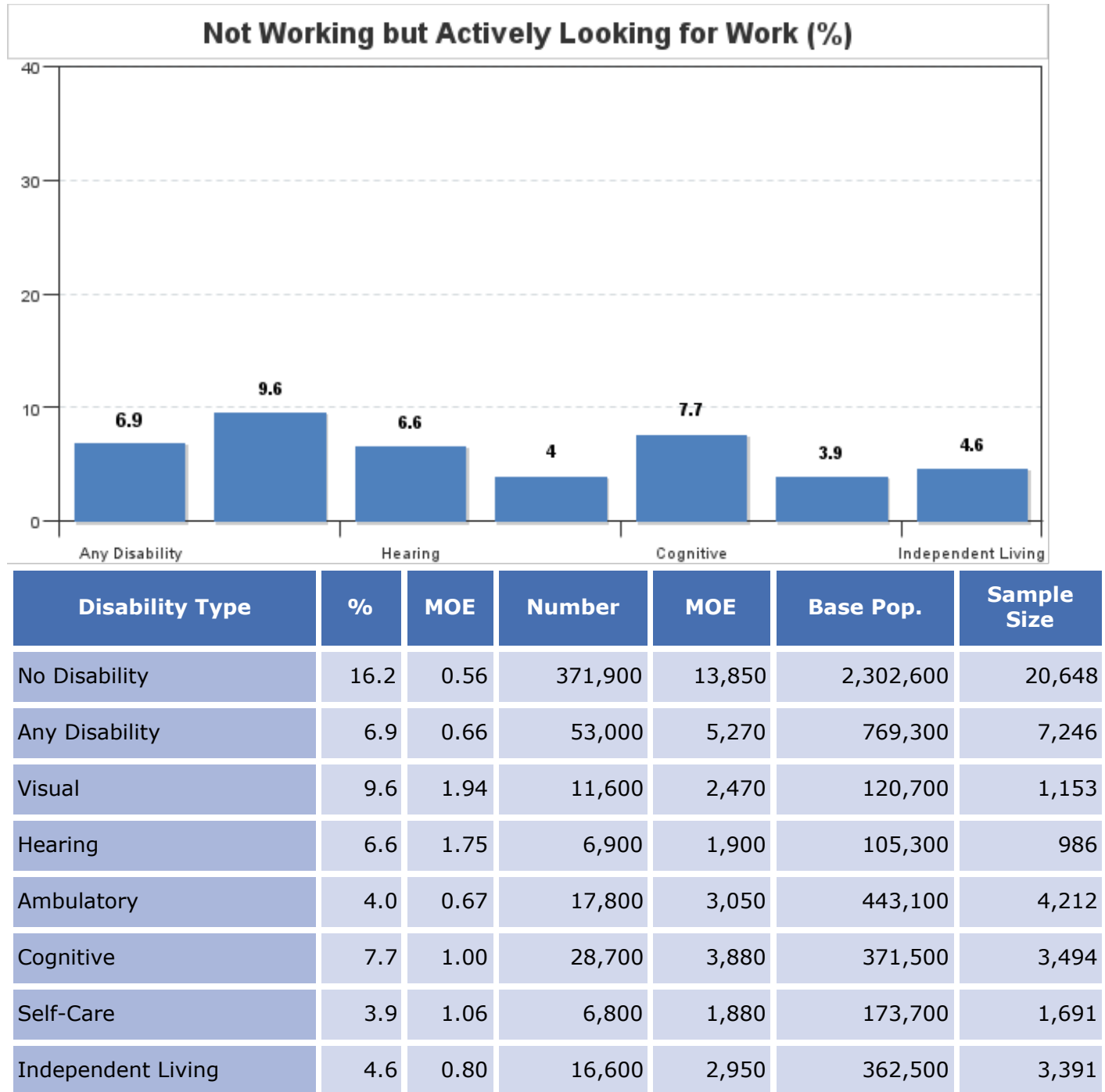
## Quick Statistics

Actively  
Looking: with  
disability  
**6.9%**

Actively  
Looking:  
without  
disability  
**16.2%**

- In 2018 in FL, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 6.9 percent.
- In 2018 in FL, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 16.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 9.3 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Visual Disability," 9.6 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 3.9 percent.

## Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Florida in 2018



# 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 Florida, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

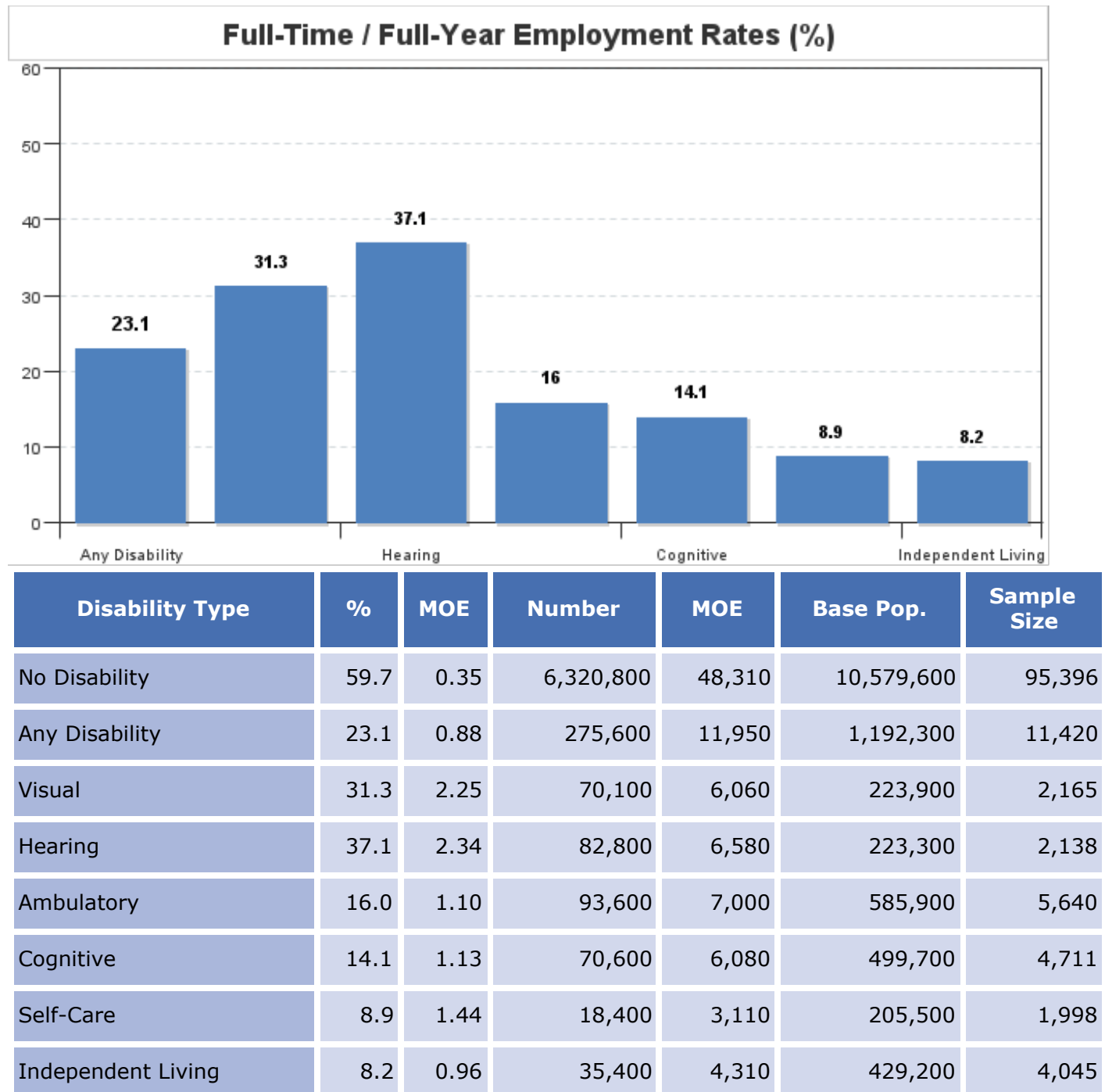
## Quick Statistics

FT / FY  
Employment:  
with disability  
**23.1%**

FT / FY  
Employment:  
without  
disability  
**59.7%**

- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in FL was 23.1 percent.
- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in FL was 59.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 36.6 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," 37.1 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 8.2 percent.

## Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Florida in 2018



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

## Introduction

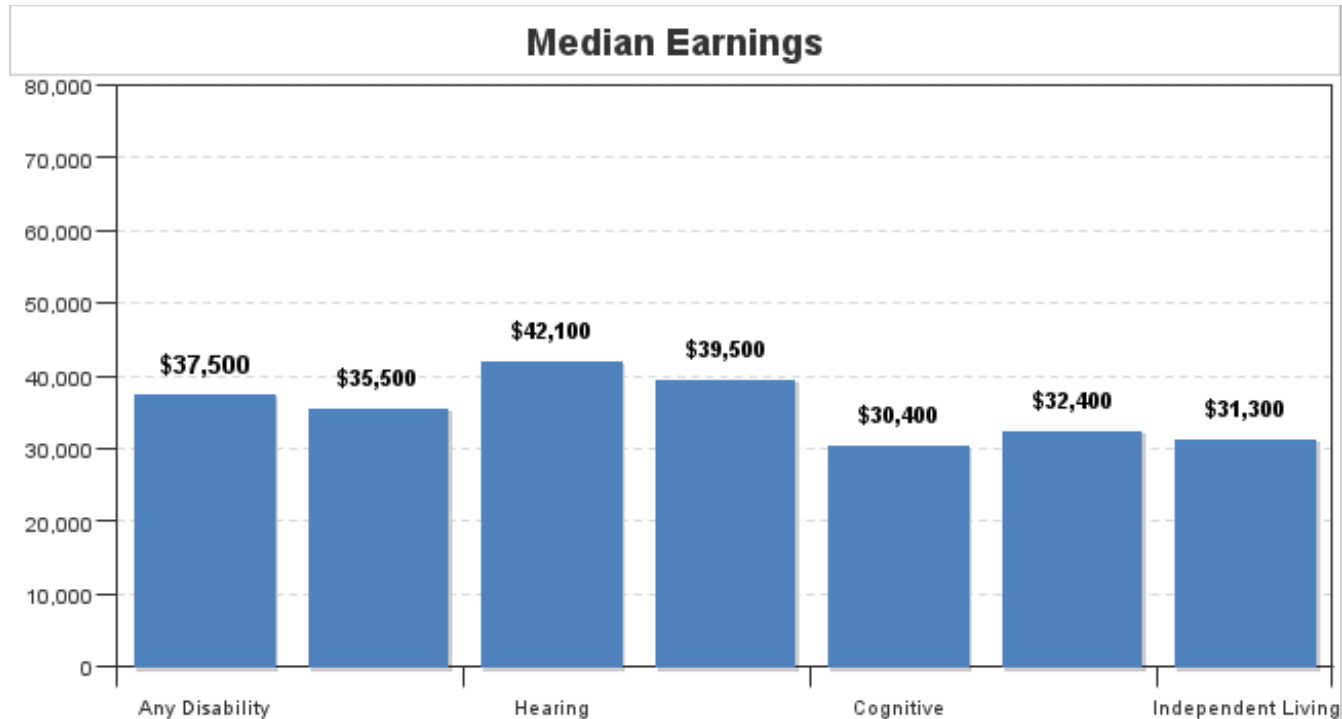
This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in Florida, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics



- In 2018, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in FL was \$37,500.
- In 2018, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in FL was \$40,500.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$3,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$42,100. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Cognitive Disability," \$30,400.

## Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in Florida in 2018



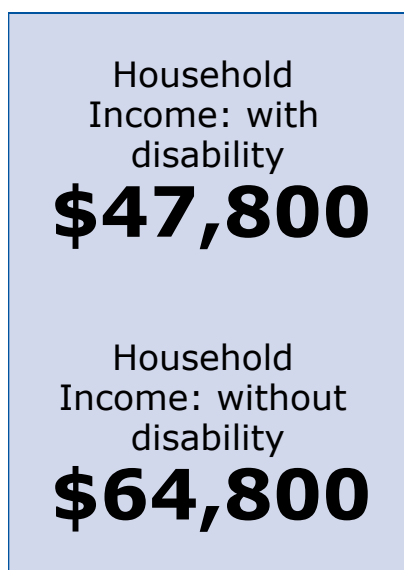
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$40,500	\$400	6,321,000	56,967
Any Disability	\$37,500	\$1,720	276,000	2,772
Visual	\$35,500	\$3,010	70,000	694
Hearing	\$42,100	\$3,690	83,000	832
Ambulatory	\$39,500	\$2,950	94,000	935
Cognitive	\$30,400	\$2,900	71,000	670
Self-Care	\$32,400	\$5,480	18,000	174
Independent Living	\$31,300	\$3,810	35,000	343

# 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 Florida, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

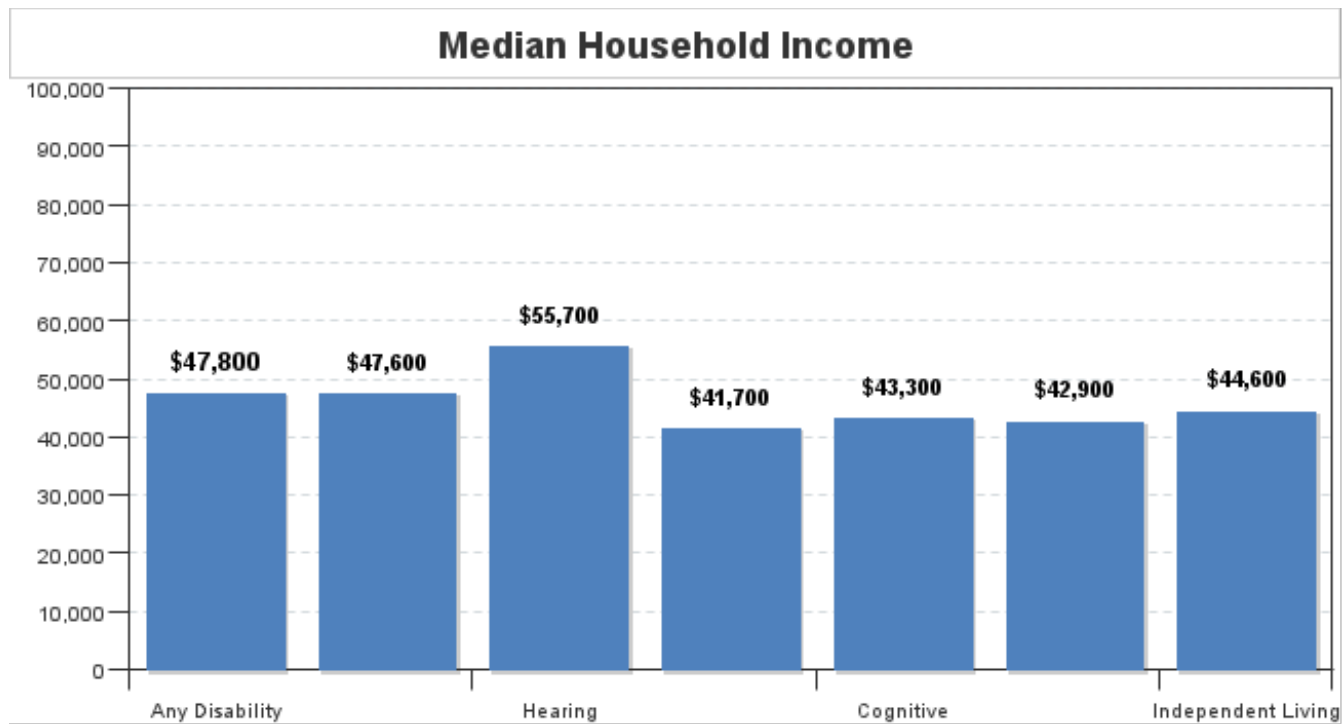


- In 2018, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in FL was \$47,800.
- In 2018, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in FL was \$64,800.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$17,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$55,700. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Ambulatory Disability" \$41,700.

\* **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 Florida in 2018



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$64,800	\$970	4,946,000	50,345
Any Disability	\$47,800	1,860	879,000	9,678
Visual	\$47,600	3,850	176,000	1,923
Hearing	\$55,700	4,970	188,000	2,028
Ambulatory	\$41,700	2,390	467,000	5,038
Cognitive	\$43,300	2,780	357,000	3,968
Self-Care	\$42,900	3,940	161,000	1,786
Independent Living	\$44,600	2,990	316,000	3,555

\* **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 Florida, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

Poverty: with  
disability

**23.7%**

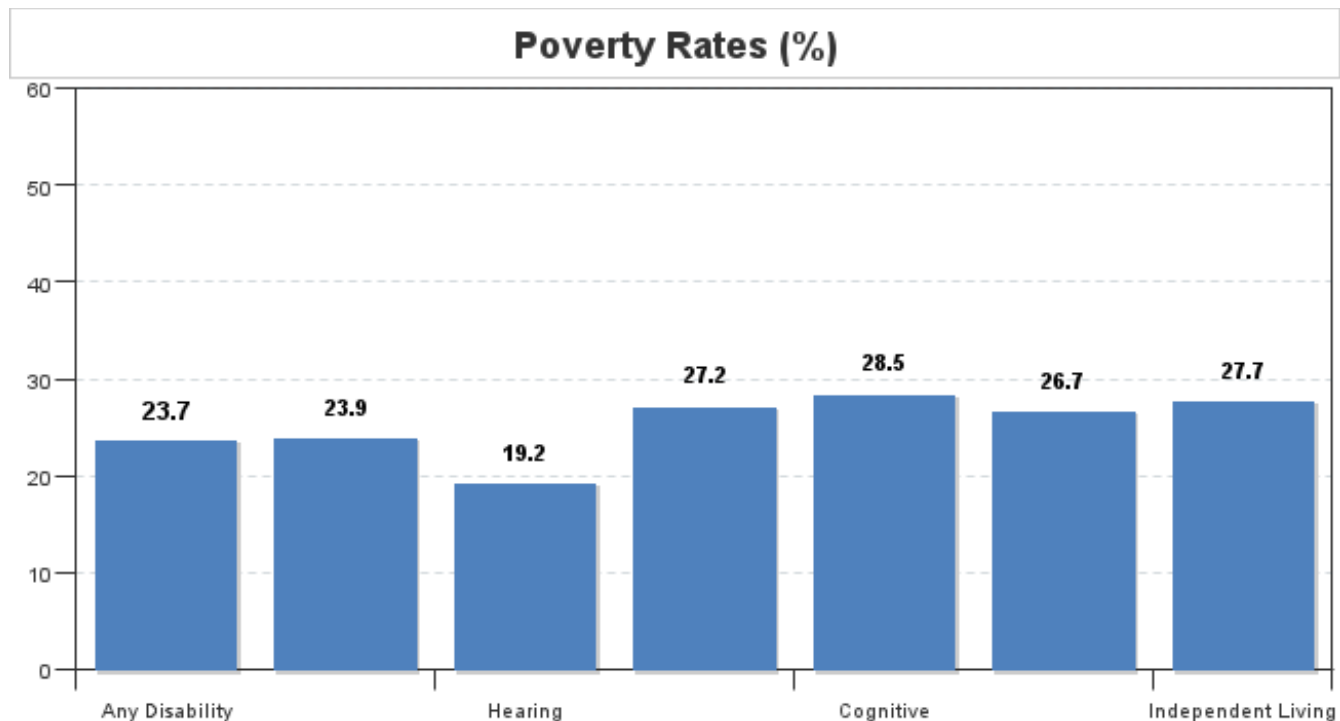
Poverty:  
without  
disability

**10.7%**

- In 2018, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in FL was 23.7 percent.
- In 2018, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in FL was 10.7 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 13 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 28.5 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 19.2 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 Florida in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	10.7	0.34	1,130,500	37,260	10,552,800	94,964
Any Disability	23.7	1.40	282,100	19,000	1,191,400	11,401
Visual	23.9	3.25	53,400	8,310	223,600	2,160
Hearing	19.2	3.00	42,900	7,450	223,300	2,137
Ambulatory	27.2	2.09	159,100	14,310	585,800	5,637
Cognitive	28.5	2.30	142,200	13,530	499,400	4,702
Self-Care	26.7	3.51	54,900	8,430	205,400	1,996
Independent Living	27.7	2.46	118,600	12,370	429,000	4,042

\* **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

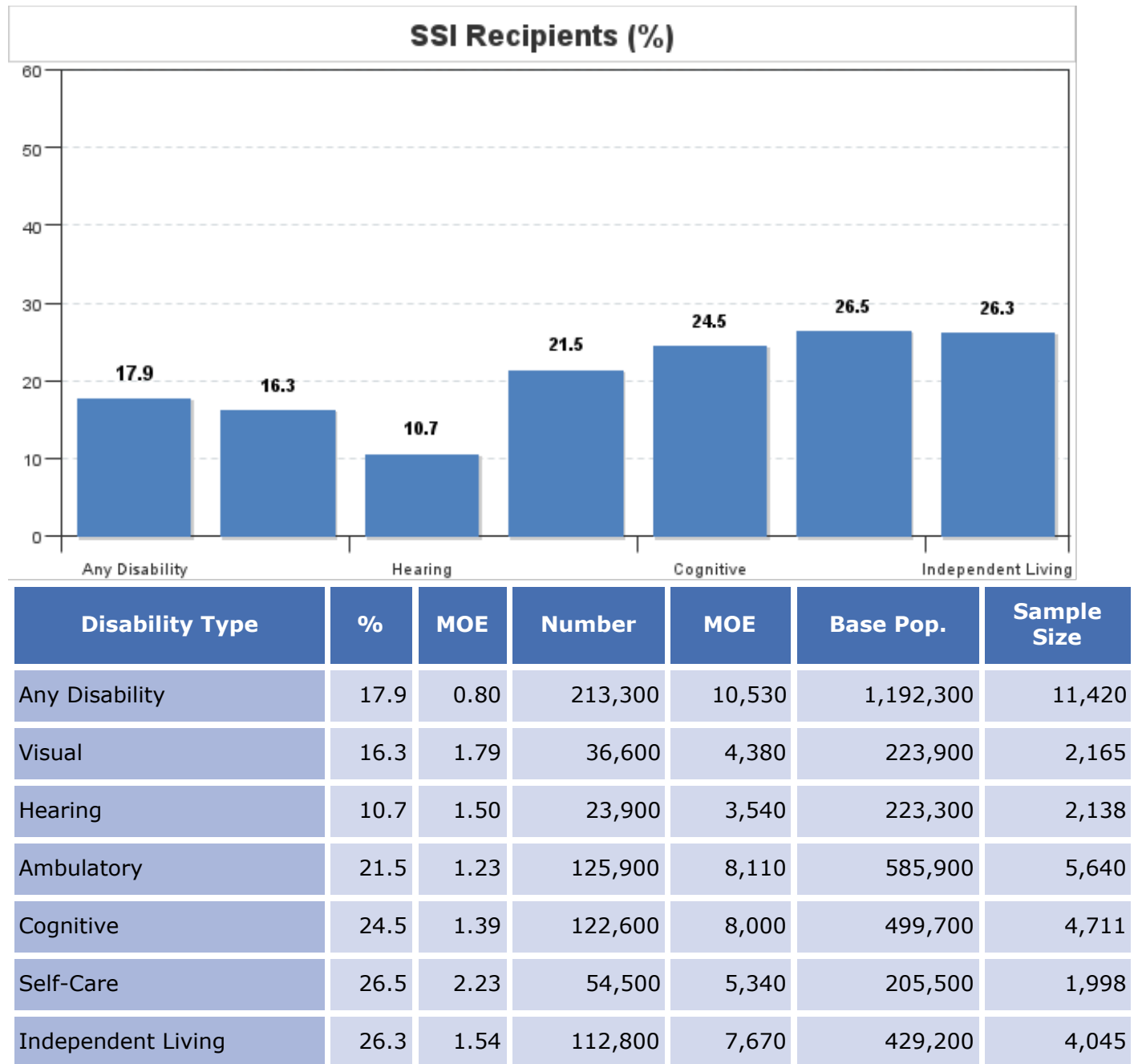
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Florida, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these 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  
**17.9%**

- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in FL was 17.9 percent.
- In 2018, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in FL was 213,300.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Self-Care Disability," 26.5 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 10.7 percent.

## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Florida in 2018



# 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 Florida, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

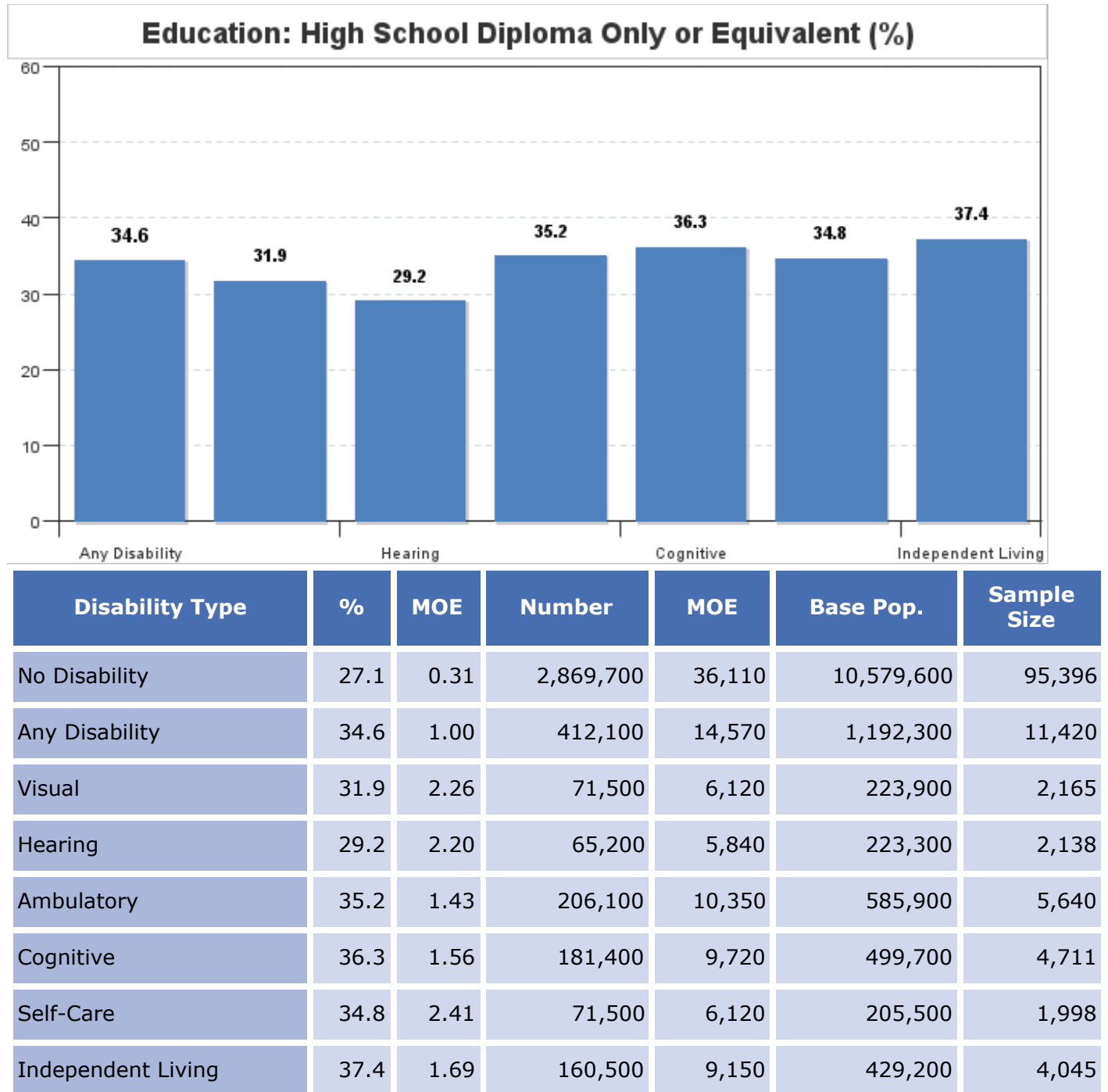
### Quick Statistics

High School  
Only: with  
disability  
**34.6%**

High School  
Only: without  
disability  
**27.1%**

- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in FL was 34.6 percent.
- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in FL was 27.1 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 7.5 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," 37.4 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Hearing Disability," 29.2 percent.

## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in FL in 2018



# 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 Florida, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

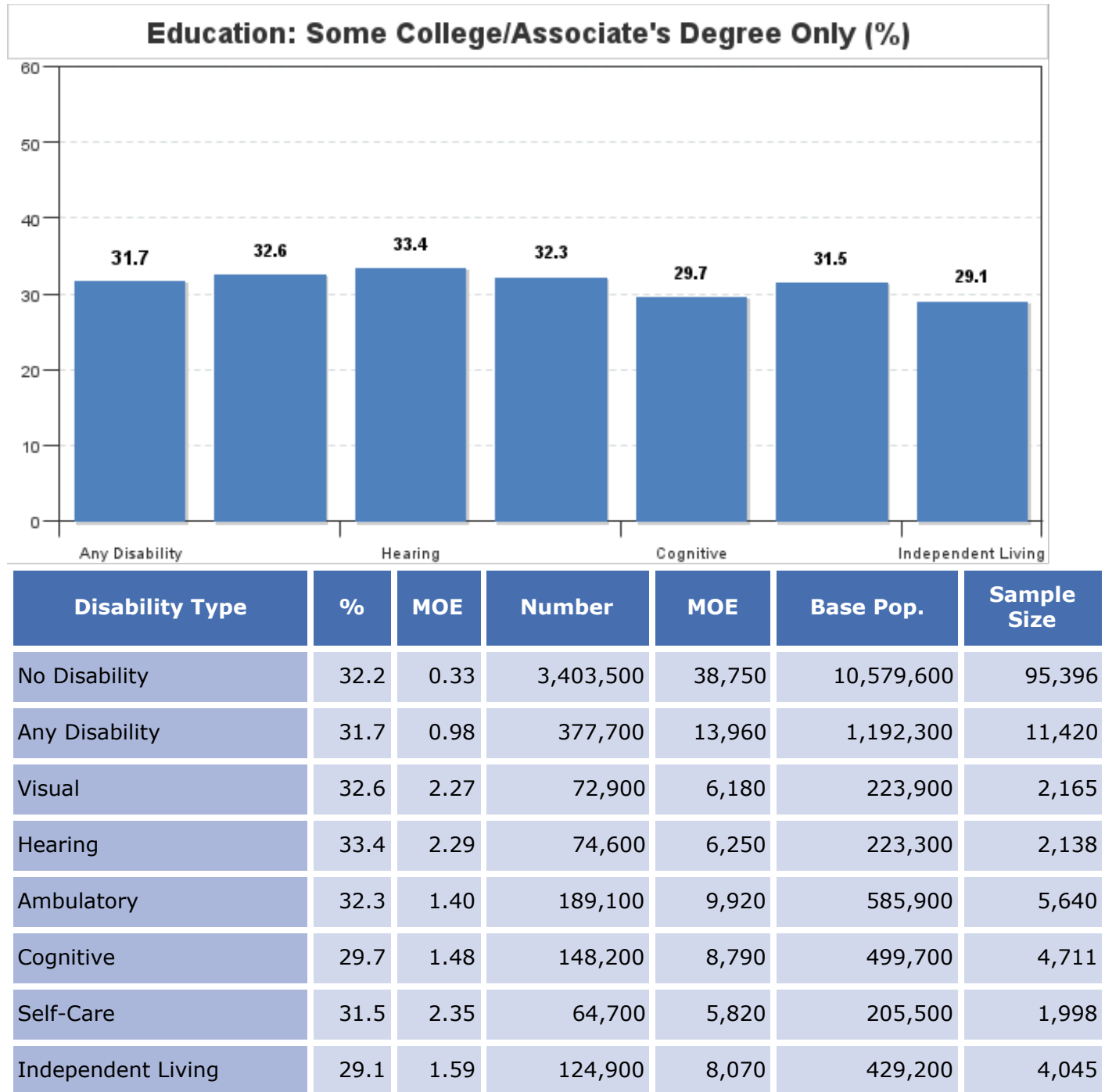
Some  
College: with  
disability  
**31.7%**

Some  
College:  
without  
disability  
**32.2%**

- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in FL was 31.7 percent.
- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in FL was 32.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 0.5 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," 33.4 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 29.1 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 Florida in 2018



# 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 Florida, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: with  
disability

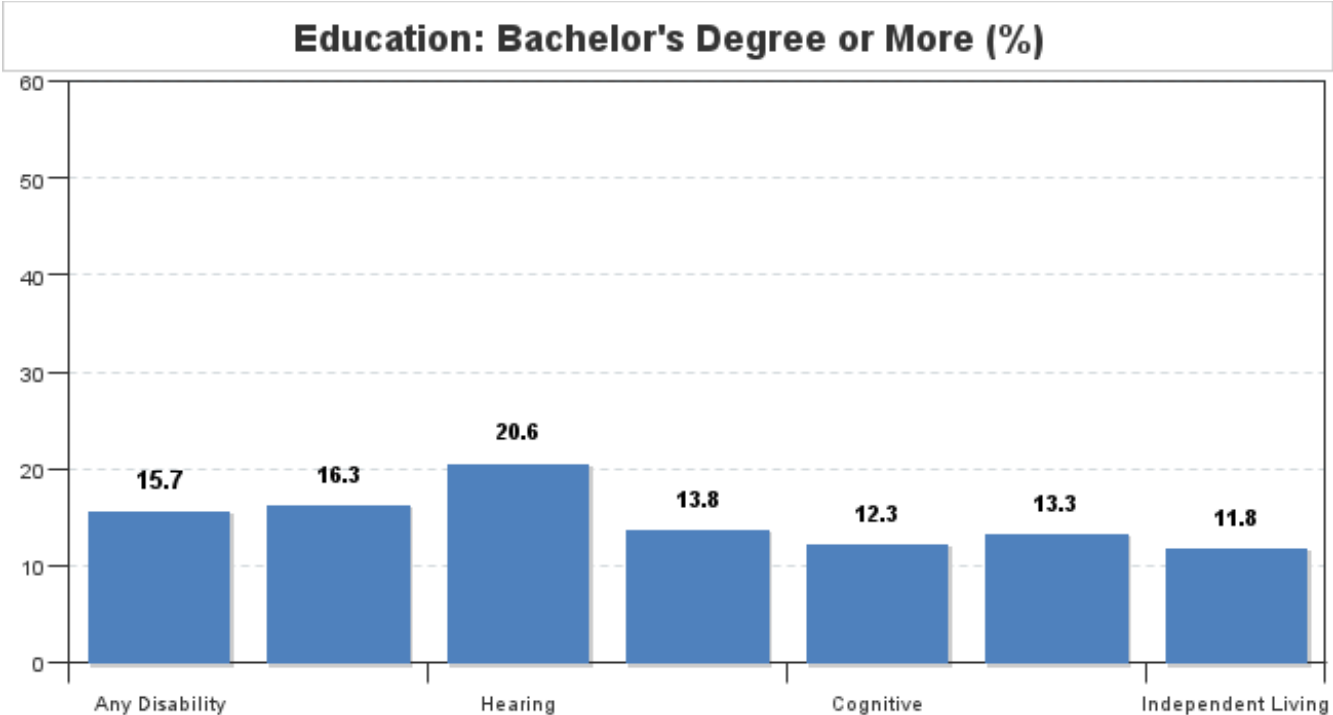
**15.7%**

Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: without  
disability

**31.7%**

- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in FL was 15.7 percent.
- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in FL was 31.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 16 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," 20.6 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 11.8 percent.

# Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in Florida in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	31.7	0.33	3,353,400	38,520	10,579,600	95,396
Any Disability	15.7	0.76	187,700	9,880	1,192,300	11,420
Visual	16.3	1.79	36,600	4,380	223,900	2,165
Hearing	20.6	1.96	46,100	4,910	223,300	2,138
Ambulatory	13.8	1.03	81,000	6,510	585,900	5,640
Cognitive	12.3	1.06	61,500	5,670	499,700	4,711
Self-Care	13.3	1.72	27,300	3,780	205,500	1,998
Independent Living	11.8	1.13	50,800	5,160	429,200	4,045

# Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

## Introduction

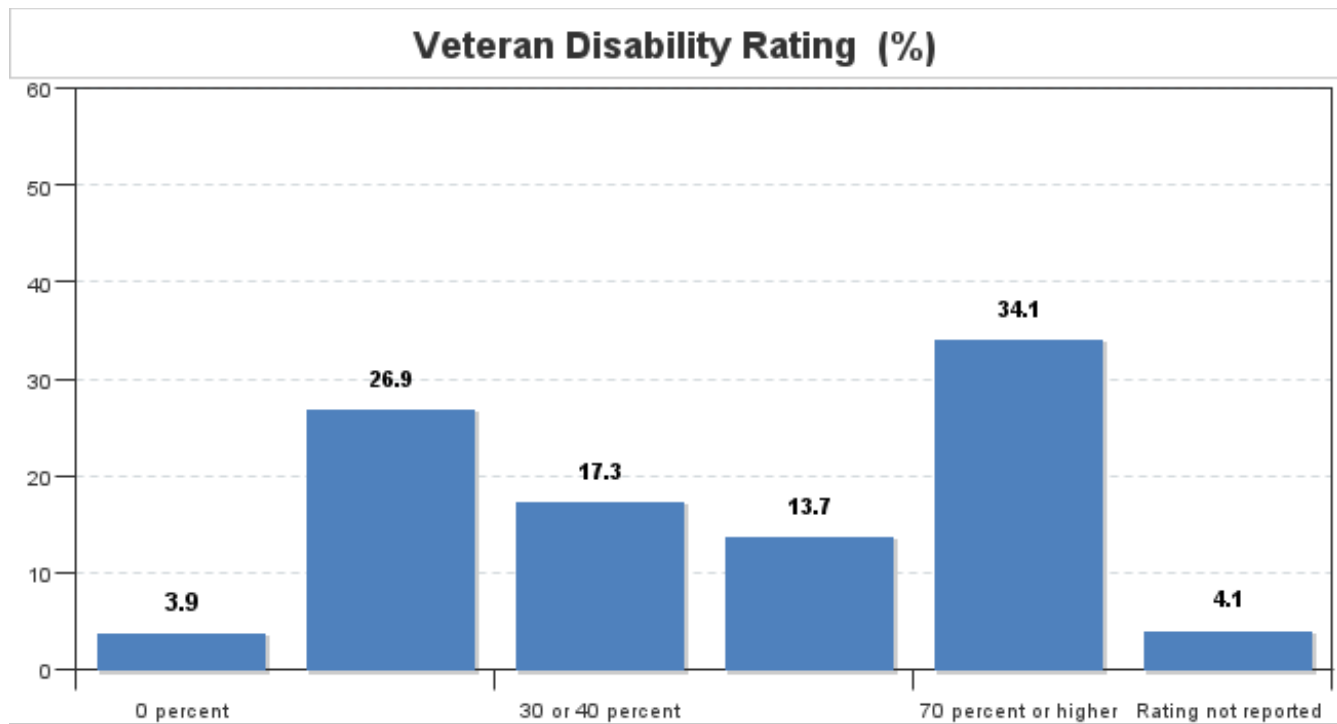
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in Florida. The 2018 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). 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  
**28.3%**

- In 2018, there were 644,300 working-age civilian veterans in FL, of whom 182,200 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2018, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in FL with a VA service-connected disability was 28.3 percent.
- In 2018, 62,100 working-age civilian veterans in FL had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2018, 34.1 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in FL 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 Florida in 2018



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	28.3	1.29	182,200	9,740	644,300	6,489
<b>Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability</b>						
0 percent	3.9	1.04	7,200	1,940	182,200	1,887
10 or 20 percent	26.9	2.38	48,900	5,060	182,200	1,887
30 or 40 percent	17.3	2.03	31,600	4,070	182,200	1,887
50 or 60 percent	13.7	1.85	25,000	3,620	182,200	1,887
70 percent or higher	34.1	2.54	62,100	5,700	182,200	1,887
Rating not reported	4.1	1.06	7,400	1,980	182,200	1,887

# Health Insurance Coverage

## Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Florida, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

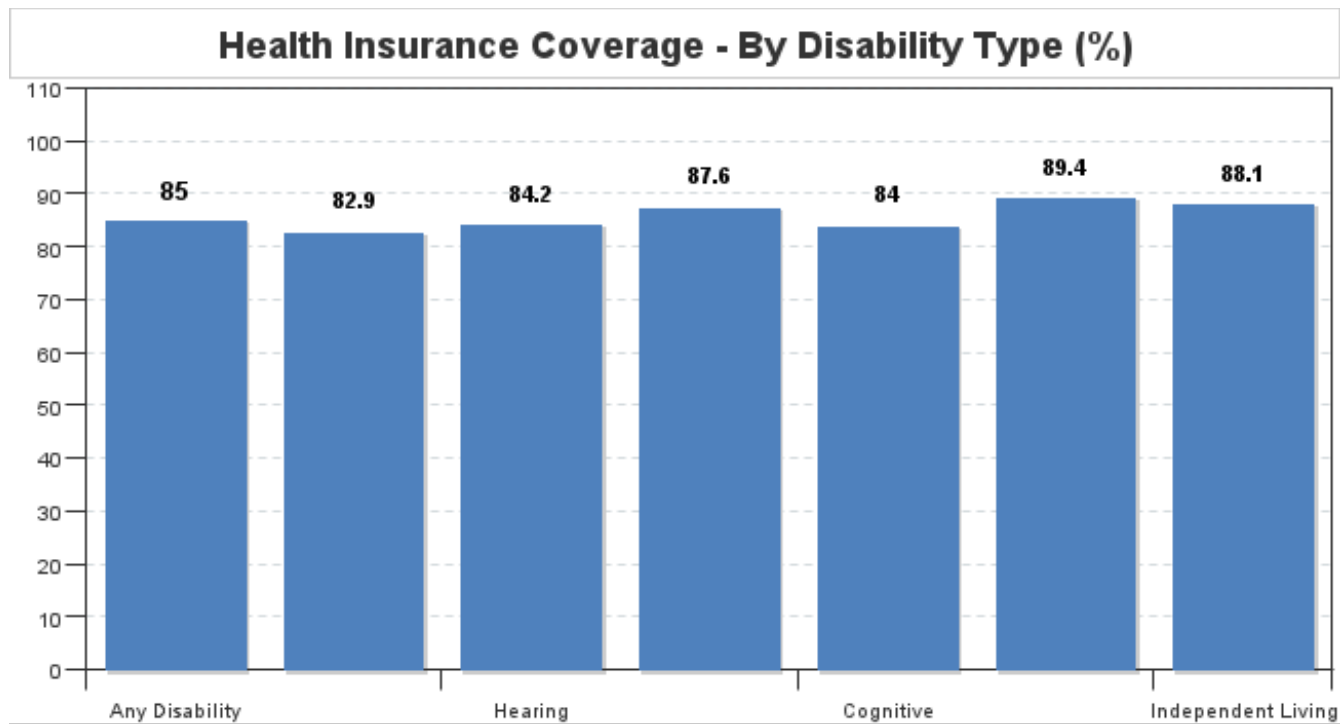
## Quick Statistics

Health  
Coverage:  
with Disability  
**85.0%**

Health  
Coverage:  
without  
Disability  
**80.4%**

- In 2018, 85.0 percent of working-age people with disabilities in FL had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2018, 80.4 percent of working-age people without disabilities in FL had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 4.6 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 89.4 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 82.9 percent.

## Health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Florida in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	80.4	0.36	8,503,500	66,590	10,579,600	95,396
Any Disability	85.0	0.96	1,013,500	28,950	1,192,300	11,420
Visual	82.9	2.34	185,500	12,630	223,900	2,165
Hearing	84.2	2.27	188,100	12,720	223,300	2,138
Ambulatory	87.6	1.27	513,100	20,850	585,900	5,640
Cognitive	84.0	1.53	419,700	18,900	499,700	4,711
Self-Care	89.4	2.00	183,800	12,580	205,500	1,998
Independent Living	88.1	1.46	378,000	17,950	429,200	4,045

# 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 Florida, using data from the 2018 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

**30.5%**

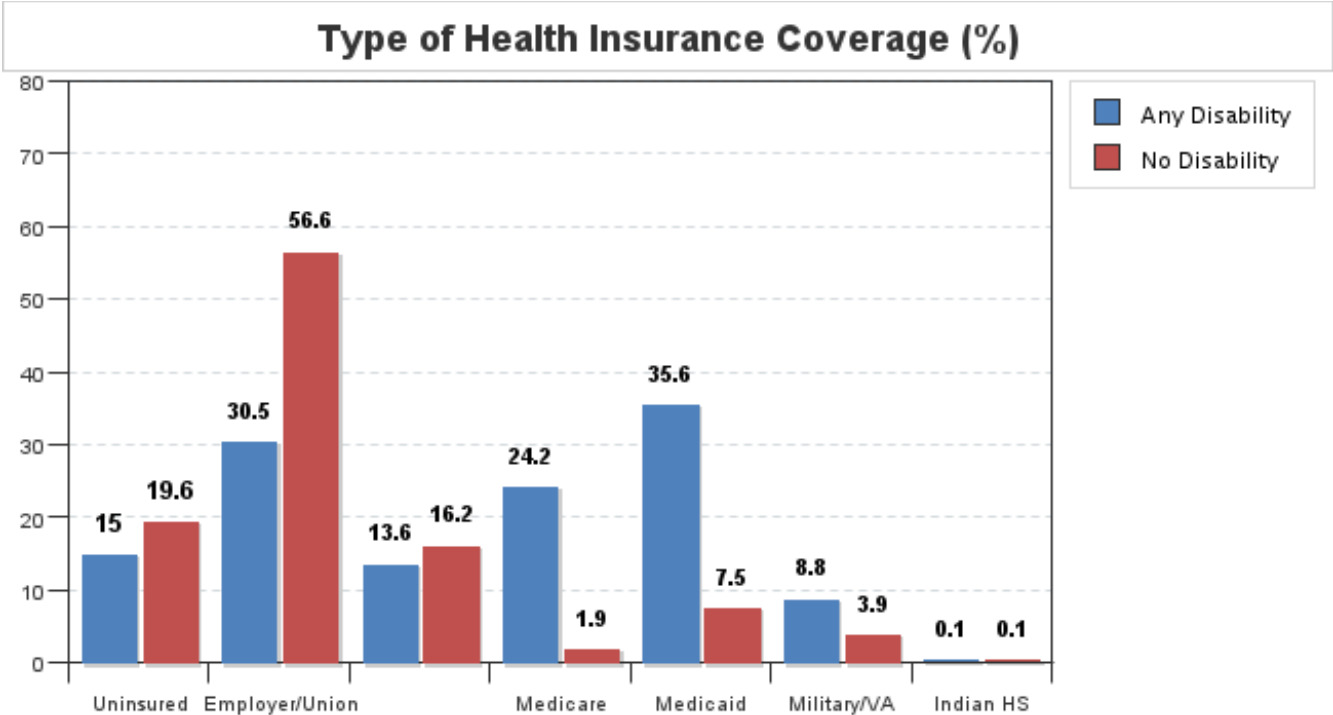
Coverage  
through  
Employer/Union:  
without  
Disability

**56.6%**

- In 2018, 30.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities in FL reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2018, 56.6 percent of working-age people without disabilities in FL reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2018, 13.6 percent of working-age people with disabilities in FL reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2018, 24.2 percent of working-age people with disabilities in FL reported Medicare coverage and 35.6 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 Florida in 2018



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Any Disability</b>						
Uninsured	15.0	0.96	178,800	12,400	1,192,300	11,420
Employer/Union	30.5	1.24	363,600	17,610	1,192,300	11,420
Purchased	13.6	0.92	162,300	11,820	1,192,300	11,420
Medicare	24.2	1.16	288,100	15,710	1,192,300	11,420
Medicaid	35.6	1.29	424,300	19,000	1,192,300	11,420
Military/VA	8.8	0.76	104,400	9,490	1,192,300	11,420
Indian Health Service	0.1	3.29	800	810	1,192,300	11,420
<b>No Disability</b>						
Uninsured	19.6	0.36	2,076,100	40,330	10,579,600	95,396
Employer/Union	56.6	0.45	5,992,100	61,140	10,579,600	95,396
Purchased	16.2	0.33	1,712,600	36,970	10,579,600	95,396
Medicare	1.9	3.29	198,600	13,070	10,579,600	95,396
Medicaid	7.5	0.24	798,700	25,830	10,579,600	95,396
Military/VA	3.9	0.18	412,700	18,740	10,579,600	95,396
Indian Health Service	0.1	3.29	9,300	2,840	10,579,600	95,396

# 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. "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.

## Employment Rate

The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons employed by the number of persons in that population.

\*\* Note that the unemployment rate cannot be calculated using the employment rate:

- The employment rate is the percentage of all persons who have a job.
- The unemployment rate is the percentage of persons in the labor force who do not have a job but are actively looking for work. The labor force includes people who have a job, are on layoff, or who actively searched for work in the last four weeks.

Please see <http://www.disabilitystatistics.org/faq.cfm#Q6> for more information on unemployment rate calculation and its implications.

## 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/2008\\_ACS\\_GQ\\_Definitions.pdf](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/2008_ACS_GQ_Definitions.pdf).

## 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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