

Cornell University

2009

FL

Florida

# 2009 Disability Status Report Florida



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

Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School

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## Glossary

## About the StatsRRTC

# The 2009 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 estimates in the 2009 Disability Status Reports are based on American Community Survey (ACS) data - a US Census Bureau survey that has replaced the Decennial Census long form. See the ACS User Guide on [www.disabilitystatistics.org](http://www.disabilitystatistics.org) for additional information on the ACS.

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.

Finally, the 2009 Disability Status Report estimates should not be compared to estimates from any reports based on ACS data collected prior to 2008. In 2008, the US Census Bureau made a number of significant changes to the ACS. These changes included an entirely new set of disability questions as described on the following page. For a summary of all changes to the ACS 2008 survey see the following Census Bureau document: [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/methodology/content\\_test/SummaryResultsACS2006ContentTest.pdf](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/methodology/content_test/SummaryResultsACS2006ContentTest.pdf)

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# ACS Disability Questions

The disability questions used in the ACS are listed below. 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?

# New Features and Notes

## New Features

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

## Notes

**Puerto Rico:** A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2009 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.

# Florida Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in Florida, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS).

**Age:** In 2009, the prevalence of disability in FL was:

- 12.7 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.7 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 4.8 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 5.2 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 9.9 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 23.7 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 47.0 percent for persons ages 75+

**Disability Type:** In 2009, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in FL was:

- 2.3% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.7% reported a Hearing Disability
- 7.6% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 4.8% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.7% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.7% reported an Independent Living Disability

**Gender:** In 2009, 13.1 percent of females of all ages and 12.3 percent of males of all ages in FL reported a disability.

**Hispanic/Latino:** In 2009, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in FL was 9.4 percent.

**Race:** In FL in 2009, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 9.8 percent among Whites
- 11.6 percent among Black / African Americans
- 3.5 percent among Asians
- 16.0 percent among Native Americans
- 10.0 percent among persons of some other race(s)

**Employment:** In 2009, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in FL was 32.9 percent.

**Looking for Work:** In FL in 2009, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 13.8 percent.

**Full-Time/Full-Year Employment:** In FL in 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 20.6 percent.

**Annual Earnings:** In 2009, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in FL was \$32,600.

**Annual Household Income:** In FL in 2009, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$37,000.

**Poverty:** In FL in 2009, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 25.7 percent.

**Supplemental Security Income:** In 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in FL was 16.8 percent.

**Educational Attainment:** In 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in FL:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 34.8 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 29.9 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 12.9 percent.

**Veterans Service-Connected Disability:** In 2009, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 19.1 percent in FL.

**Health Insurance Coverage:** In 2009 in FL, 78.2 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.4%

<b>Location</b>	<b>2009 (%)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>2009 (%)</b>
Alabama	<b>15.5</b>	Montana	<b>11.8</b>
Alaska	<b>12.0</b>	Nebraska	<b>9.2</b>
Arizona	<b>10.3</b>	Nevada	<b>9.0</b>
Arkansas	<b>17.0</b>	New Hampshire	<b>9.2</b>
California	<b>8.4</b>	New Jersey	<b>7.8</b>
Colorado	<b>8.2</b>	New Mexico	<b>12.3</b>
Connecticut	<b>8.6</b>	New York	<b>9.1</b>
Delaware	<b>11.2</b>	North Carolina	<b>11.7</b>
District of Columbia	<b>10.0</b>	North Dakota	<b>9.2</b>
Florida	<b>9.9</b>	Ohio	<b>12.0</b>
Georgia	<b>10.5</b>	Oklahoma	<b>15.2</b>
Hawaii	<b>7.7</b>	Oregon	<b>11.2</b>
Idaho	<b>11.2</b>	Pennsylvania	<b>11.0</b>
Illinois	<b>8.2</b>	Puerto Rico	<b>19.1</b>
Indiana	<b>11.3</b>	Rhode Island	<b>10.2</b>
Iowa	<b>9.4</b>	South Carolina	<b>12.2</b>
Kansas	<b>10.6</b>	South Dakota	<b>9.7</b>
Kentucky	<b>16.4</b>	Tennessee	<b>13.9</b>
Louisiana	<b>13.0</b>	Texas	<b>10.3</b>
Maine	<b>14.4</b>	Utah	<b>8.3</b>
Maryland	<b>8.4</b>	Vermont	<b>11.4</b>
Massachusetts	<b>9.2</b>	Virginia	<b>9.3</b>
Michigan	<b>11.9</b>	Washington	<b>10.7</b>
Minnesota	<b>8.4</b>	West Virginia	<b>18.4</b>
Mississippi	<b>15.1</b>	Wisconsin	<b>8.9</b>
Missouri	<b>12.6</b>	Wyoming	<b>11.1</b>



# Employment: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists employment rates by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 36.0% for people with disabilities and 76.8% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2009	People without Disabilities 2009	Location	People with Disabilities 2009	People without Disabilities 2009
Alabama	30.0	74.8	Montana	45.5	78.6
Alaska	50.2	77.7	Nebraska	45.8	84.7
Arizona	33.9	73.4	Nevada	40.9	75.4
Arkansas	34.6	76.8	New Hampshire	39.3	82.0
California	34.2	74.3	New Jersey	40.2	77.8
Colorado	46.7	78.7	New Mexico	37.0	74.7
Connecticut	41.7	79.8	New York	33.9	76.4
Delaware	35.8	80.1	North Carolina	34.9	76.2
District of Columbia	28.3	78.0	North Dakota	56.1	85.4
Florida	32.9	74.6	Ohio	34.0	76.5
Georgia	34.6	75.4	Oklahoma	40.2	78.5
Hawaii	41.1	80.3	Oregon	38.1	74.7
Idaho	38.5	75.7	Pennsylvania	36.3	78.1
Illinois	36.3	76.5	Puerto Rico	22.8	57.6
Indiana	36.0	77.0	Rhode Island	36.6	80.6
Iowa	47.0	84.0	South Carolina	30.1	74.7
Kansas	44.7	81.7	South Dakota	45.8	83.3
Kentucky	28.1	74.7	Tennessee	30.2	75.7
Louisiana	35.0	76.3	Texas	39.8	77.1
Maine	33.8	81.0	Utah	43.3	77.9
Maryland	44.0	81.0	Vermont	44.2	83.6
Massachusetts	34.8	79.8	Virginia	39.6	80.0
Michigan	30.4	71.7	Washington	39.1	76.7
Minnesota	44.3	82.0	West Virginia	28.0	74.2
Mississippi	28.7	74.9	Wisconsin	40.3	81.6
Missouri	35.6	78.5	Wyoming	50.3	82.5

# Prevalence

## All Ages

### Introduction

This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Florida, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

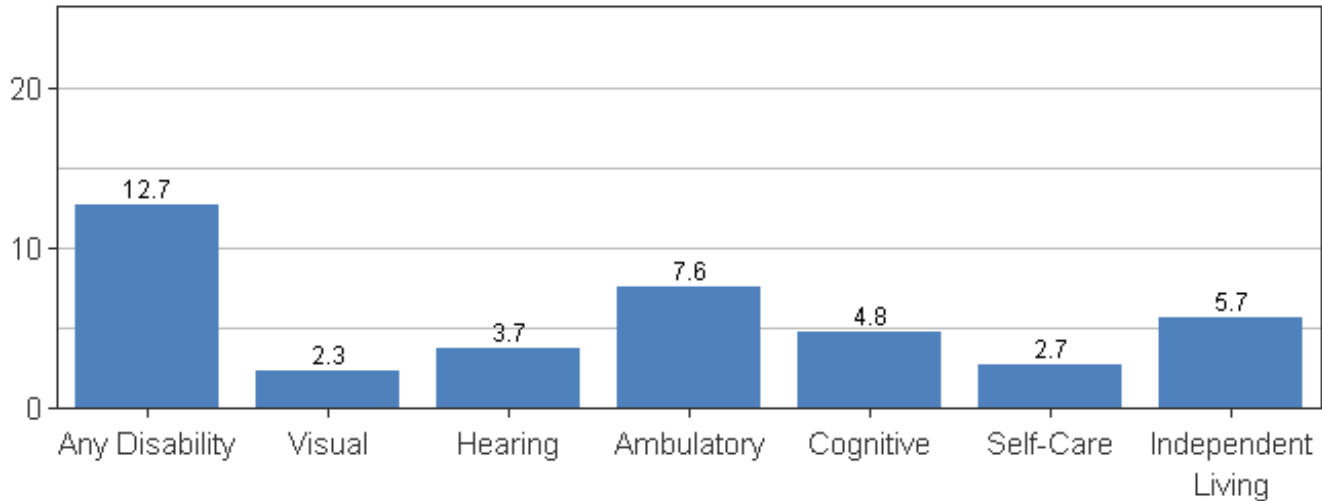
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
All Ages  
**12.7%**

- In 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in FL was 12.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 2,320,500 of the 18,262,000 individuals of all ages in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2009, 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," 2.3 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Florida in 2009\*

Prevalence Rates: All Ages (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	12.7	0.18	2,320,500	32,650	18,262,000	182,751
Visual	2.3	0.08	415,100	14,600	18,262,000	182,751
Hearing	3.7	0.10	684,600	18,610	18,262,000	182,751
Ambulatory	7.6	0.15	1,297,600	25,170	17,101,000	173,336
Cognitive	4.8	0.12	826,800	20,370	17,101,000	173,336
Self-Care	2.7	0.09	461,600	15,370	17,101,000	173,336
Independent Living	5.7	0.14	848,100	20,610	14,899,700	152,892

\* **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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

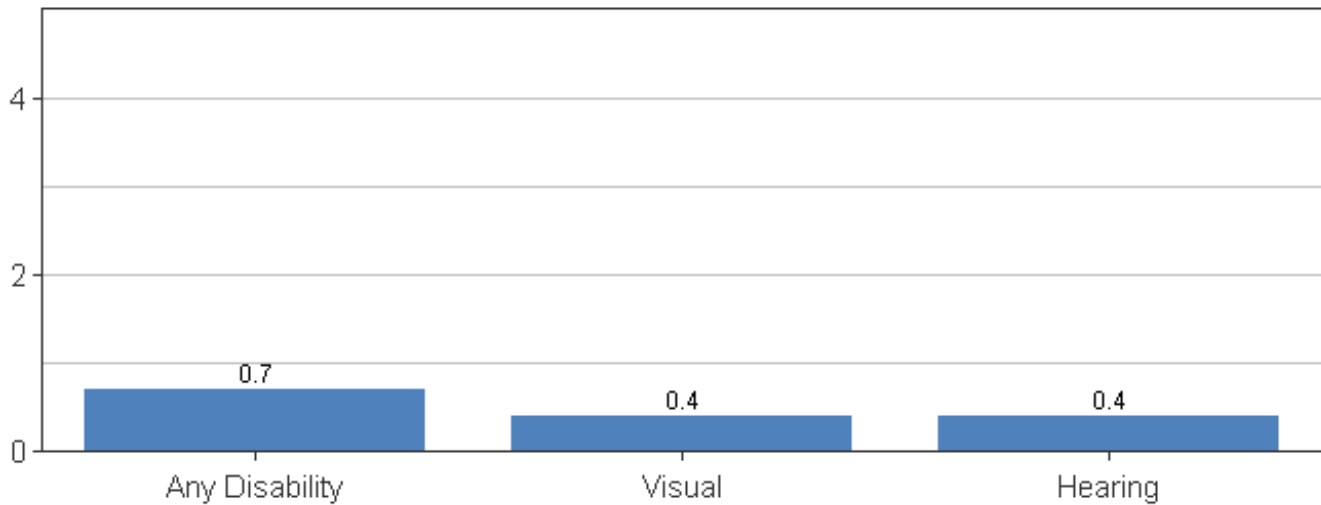
Prevalence:  
Ages 4 and  
under

**0.7%**

- In 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in FL was 0.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 8,100 of the 1,160,900 children ages 0 to 4 in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2009, 0.4 reported a visual disability
- In FL in 2009, 0.4 reported a hearing disability

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Florida in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Age 4 years and under (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.7	3.29	8,100	2,060	1,160,900	9,415
Visual	0.4	3.29	5,200	1,650	1,160,900	9,415
Hearing	0.4	3.29	4,600	1,560	1,160,900	9,415

# 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS)\*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

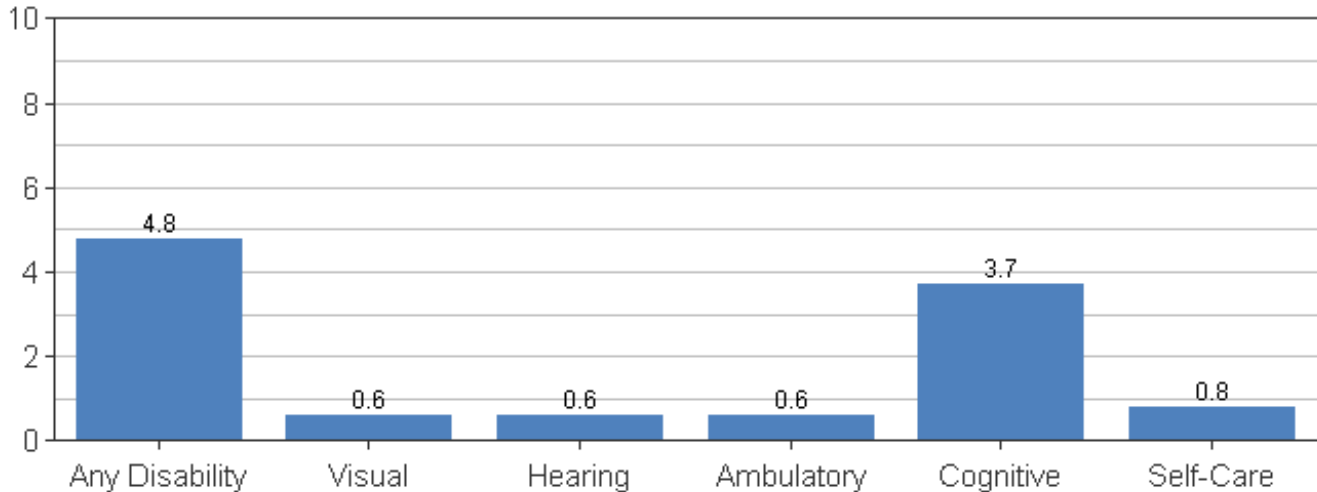
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 5 to  
15 years  
**4.8%**

- In 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in FL was 4.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 115,800 of the 2,430,800 individuals ages 5 to 15 in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2009, among the five types of disabilities\* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 0.6 percent.

## Prevalence of disability\* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in Florida in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Age 5 to 15 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	4.8	0.31	115,800	7,770	2,430,800	22,708
Visual	0.6	3.29	15,800	2,880	2,430,800	22,708
Hearing	0.6	3.29	14,500	2,750	2,430,800	22,708
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	14,000	2,710	2,430,800	22,708
Cognitive	3.7	0.28	89,800	6,850	2,430,800	22,708
Self-Care	0.8	3.29	18,900	3,150	2,430,800	22,708

\* **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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

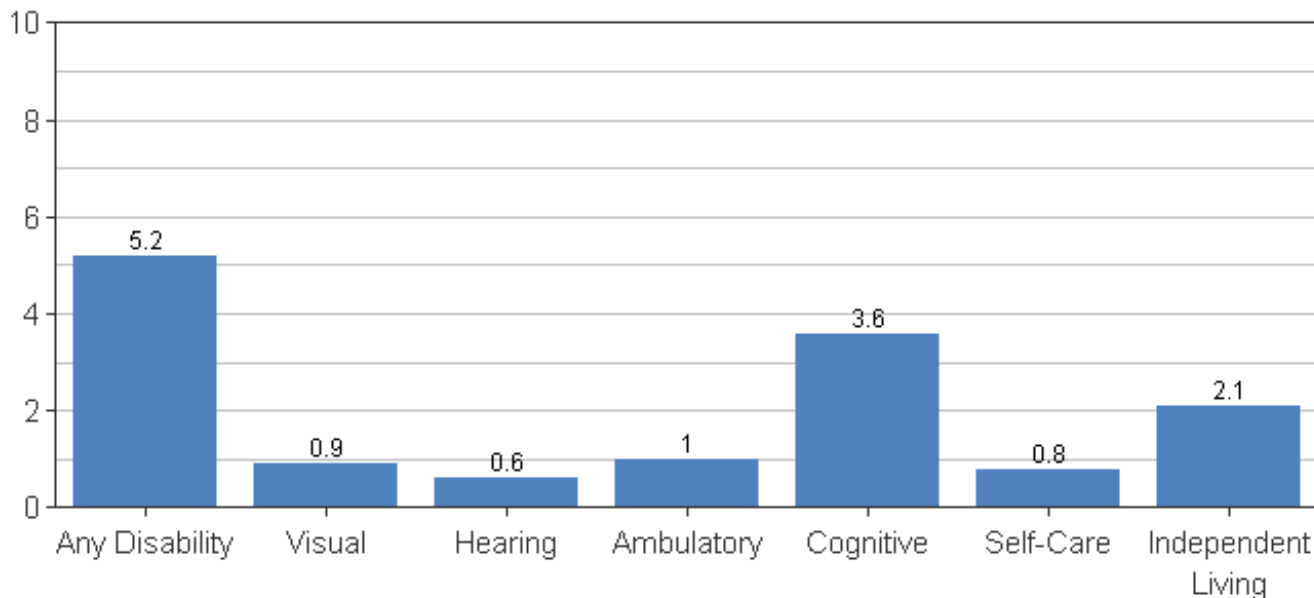
Prevalence:  
Ages 16 to  
20 years  
**5.2%**

- In 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in FL was 5.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 61,600 of the 1,186,400 individuals ages 16 to 20 in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2009, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.6 percent.



## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Florida in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Age 16 to 20 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.2	0.47	61,600	5,680	1,186,400	10,806
Visual	0.9	3.29	10,200	2,320	1,186,400	10,806
Hearing	0.6	3.29	6,800	1,890	1,186,400	10,806
Ambulatory	1.0	3.29	11,400	2,450	1,186,400	10,806
Cognitive	3.6	0.39	42,900	4,740	1,186,400	10,806
Self-Care	0.8	3.29	9,400	2,220	1,186,400	10,806
Independent Living	2.1	0.30	24,400	3,570	1,186,400	10,806

# 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

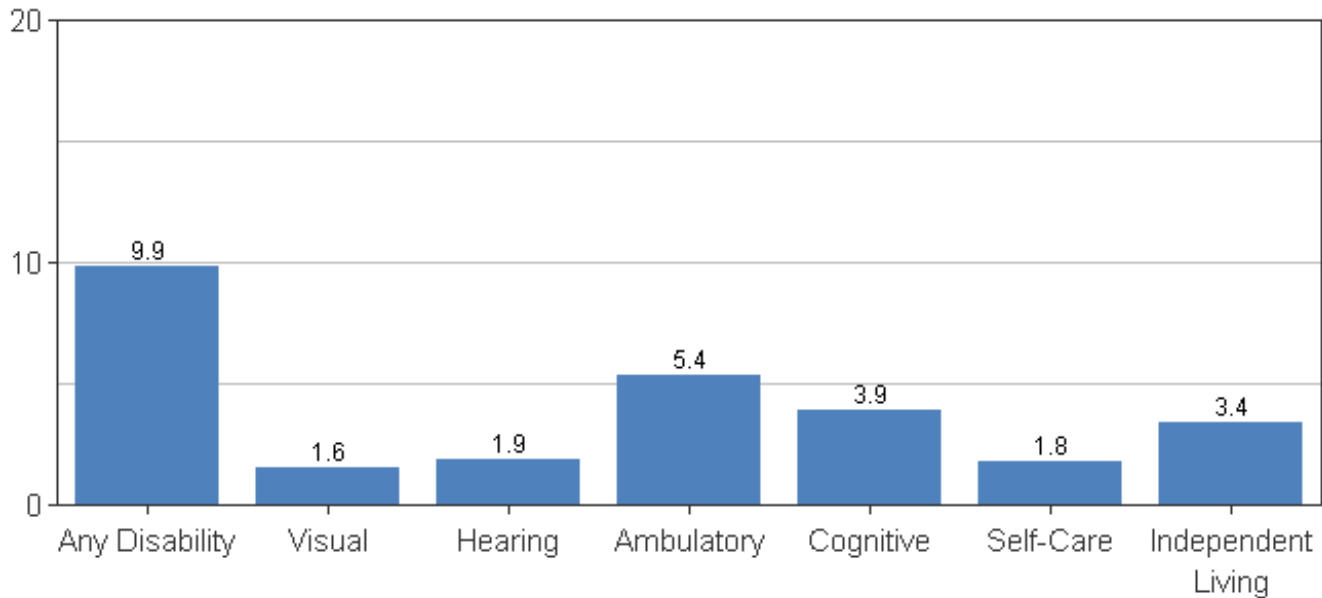
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 21 to  
64 years  
**9.9%**

- In 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in FL was 9.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 1,029,900 of the 10,365,300 individuals ages 21 to 64 in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2009, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 5.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Visual Disability," 1.6 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Florida in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Age 21 to 64 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	9.9	0.21	1,029,900	22,600	10,365,300	101,880
Visual	1.6	3.29	170,500	9,420	10,365,300	101,880
Hearing	1.9	3.29	199,700	10,180	10,365,300	101,880
Ambulatory	5.4	0.16	561,900	16,910	10,365,300	101,880
Cognitive	3.9	0.14	405,500	14,430	10,365,300	101,880
Self-Care	1.8	3.29	187,300	9,870	10,365,300	101,880
Independent Living	3.4	0.13	351,800	13,460	10,365,300	101,880

# 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

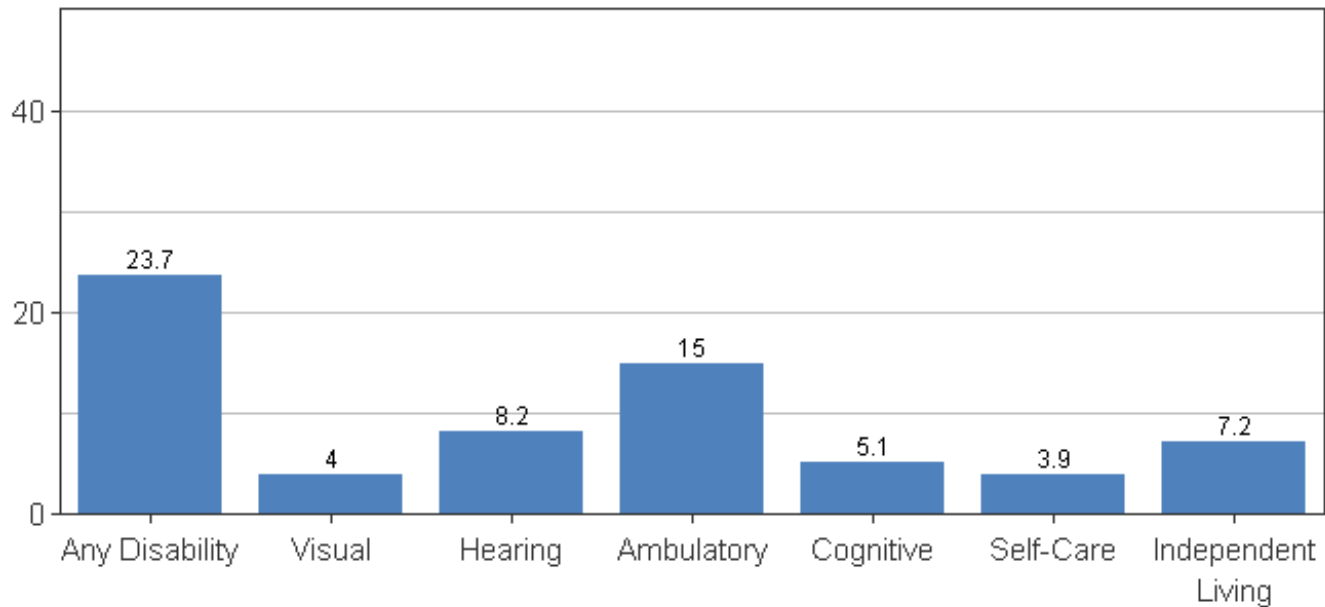
Prevalence:  
Ages 65 to 74  
years

**23.7%**

- In 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in FL was 23.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 366,800 of the 1,548,200 individuals ages 65 to 74 in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2009, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 15.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 3.9 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Florida in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Age 65 to 74 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	23.7	0.78	366,800	13,740	1,548,200	20,313
Visual	4.0	0.36	62,200	5,710	1,548,200	20,313
Hearing	8.2	0.50	126,500	8,120	1,548,200	20,313
Ambulatory	15.0	0.66	232,400	10,980	1,548,200	20,313
Cognitive	5.1	0.40	78,400	6,400	1,548,200	20,313
Self-Care	3.9	0.35	59,700	5,590	1,548,200	20,313
Independent Living	7.2	0.48	112,100	7,650	1,548,200	20,313

# 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

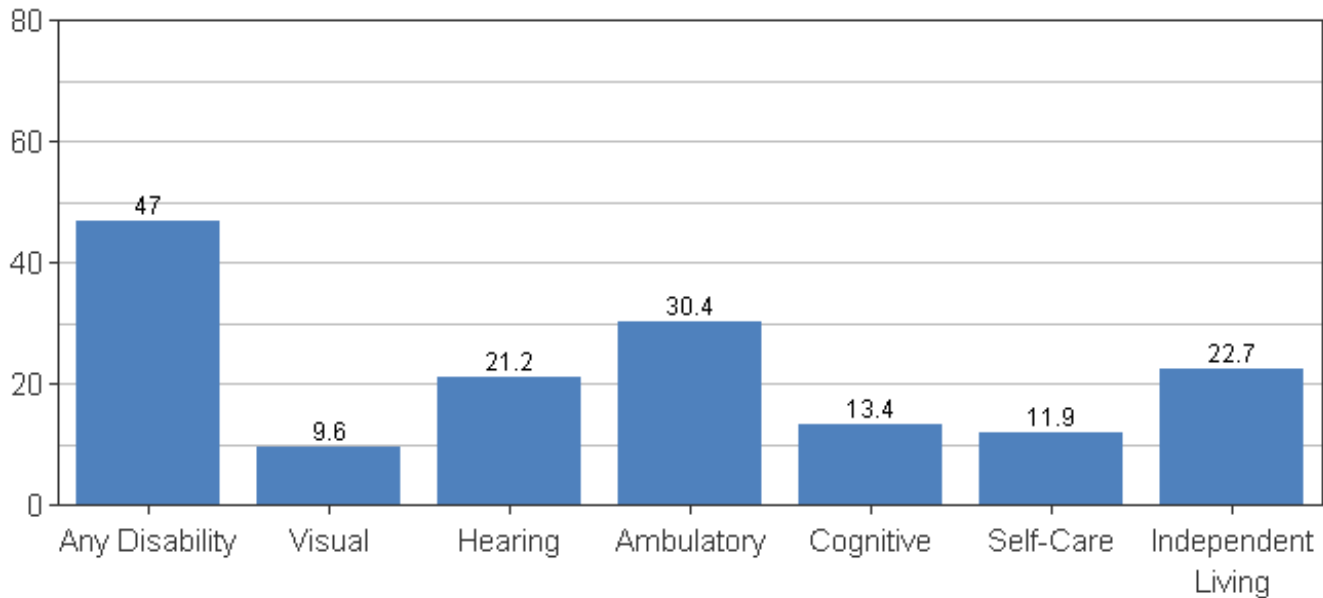
Prevalence:  
Ages 75 and  
Older

**47.0%**

- In 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in FL was 47.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 738,200 of the 1,570,300 individuals ages 75 and older in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2009, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 30.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 9.6 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Florida in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Age 75 and older (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	47.0	0.91	738,200	19,290	1,570,300	17,629
Visual	9.6	0.54	151,200	8,870	1,570,300	17,629
Hearing	21.2	0.75	332,500	13,090	1,570,300	17,629
Ambulatory	30.4	0.84	477,900	15,640	1,570,300	17,629
Cognitive	13.4	0.62	210,300	10,450	1,570,300	17,629
Self-Care	11.9	0.59	186,400	9,840	1,570,300	17,629
Independent Living	22.7	0.77	356,200	13,540	1,570,300	17,629

# 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS)\*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Males All  
Ages

**12.3%**

Prevalence:  
Female All  
Ages

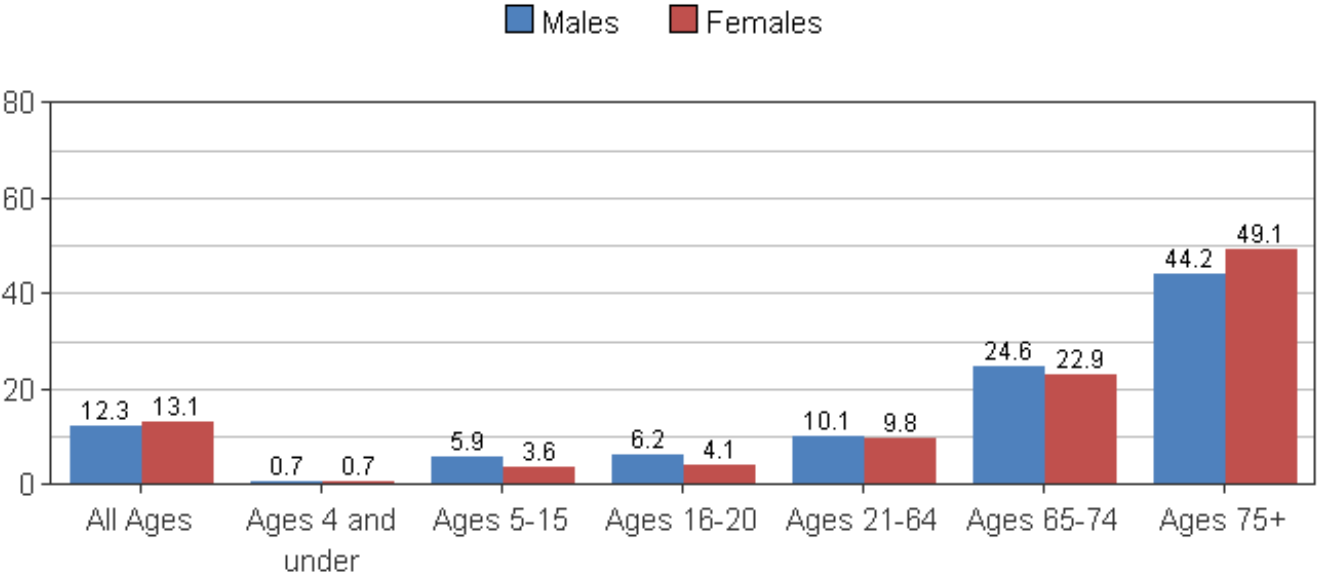
**13.1%**

- In FL in 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 12.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 1,097,700 of the 8,913,400 males of all ages in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 13.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 1,222,700 of the 9,348,600 females of all ages in FL reported one or more disabilities.



# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by gender and age group in Florida in 2009

Prevalence Rates: Gender and Age (%)



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Males</b>						
Males: All Ages	12.3	0.29	1,097,700	26,610	8,913,400	86,919
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	4,300	1,710	596,100	4,848
Males: Ages 5-15	5.9	0.55	73,700	7,100	1,245,600	11,568
Males: Ages 16-20	6.2	0.81	37,400	5,060	602,100	5,421
Males: Ages 21-64	10.1	0.35	512,400	18,480	5,090,600	48,143
Males: Ages 65-74	24.6	1.34	175,300	10,910	712,900	9,393
Males: Ages 75+	44.2	1.59	294,600	14,100	666,200	7,546
<b>Females</b>						
Females: All Ages	13.1	0.29	1,222,700	27,990	9,348,600	95,832
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	3,800	1,620	564,900	4,567
Females: Ages 5-15	3.6	0.45	42,100	5,370	1,185,200	11,140
Females: Ages 16-20	4.1	0.68	24,200	4,070	584,300	5,385
Females: Ages 21-64	9.8	0.34	517,600	18,580	5,274,700	53,737
Females: Ages 65-74	22.9	1.20	191,500	11,400	835,300	10,920
Females: Ages 75+	49.1	1.38	443,600	17,230	904,100	10,083

\* **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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS)\*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Hispanic All  
Ages

**9.4%**

Prevalence:  
Non-Hispanic  
All Ages

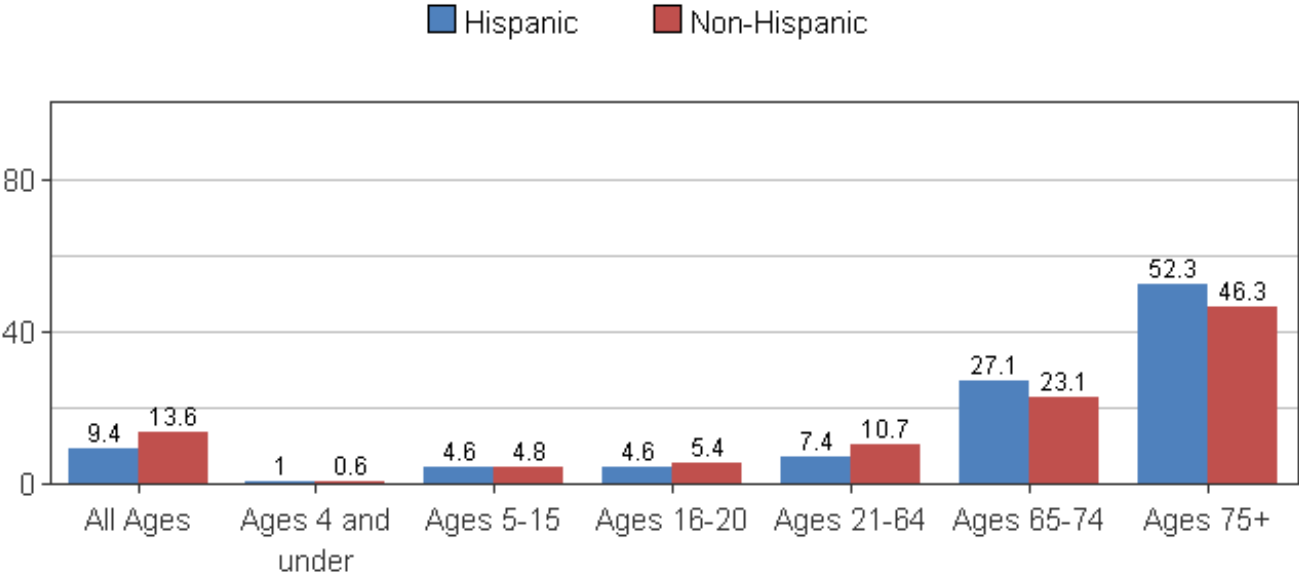
**13.6%**

- In FL in 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 9.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 373,500 of the 3,952,700 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2009, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 13.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2009, 1,946,900 of the 14,309,300 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 2009

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



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Hispanic</b>						
Hispanic - All Ages	9.4	0.34	373,500	13,860	3,952,700	34,444
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	1.0	3.29	3,600	1,380	357,100	2,473
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	4.6	0.62	27,700	3,810	605,300	5,510
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	4.6	0.91	13,000	2,610	281,100	2,486
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	7.4	0.39	169,100	9,380	2,296,800	19,682
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	27.1	2.17	59,700	5,590	220,400	2,403
Hispanic - Ages 75+	52.3	2.61	100,500	7,240	192,000	1,890
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	13.6	0.21	1,946,900	30,250	14,309,300	148,307
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.6	3.29	4,500	1,530	803,800	6,942
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	4.8	0.36	88,200	6,790	1,825,400	17,198
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.4	0.54	48,700	5,050	905,300	8,320
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	10.7	0.25	860,800	20,760	8,068,600	82,198
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	23.1	0.84	307,100	12,590	1,327,800	17,910
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	46.3	0.97	637,700	17,980	1,378,300	15,739

\* **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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

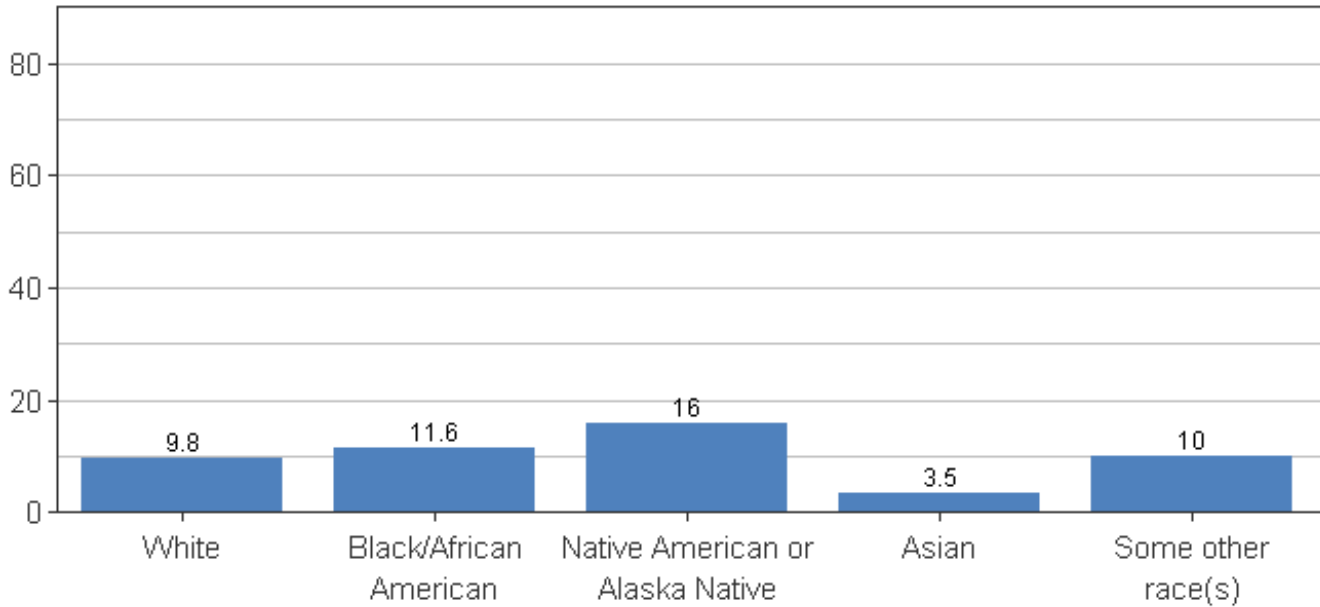
### Quick Statistics

In 2009, among working-age people in FL:

- 9.8 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 11.6 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 16.0 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 3.5 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 2009

Prevalence Rates: Race (%)



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	9.8	0.24	784,700	19,860	7,994,000	81,252
Black/African American	11.6	0.58	182,400	9,740	1,578,200	13,087
Native American or Alaska Native	16.0	4.42	5,800	1,740	36,100	349
Asian	3.5	0.79	10,000	2,300	284,700	2,911
Some other race(s)	10.0	1.00	47,000	4,960	472,400	4,281

# 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

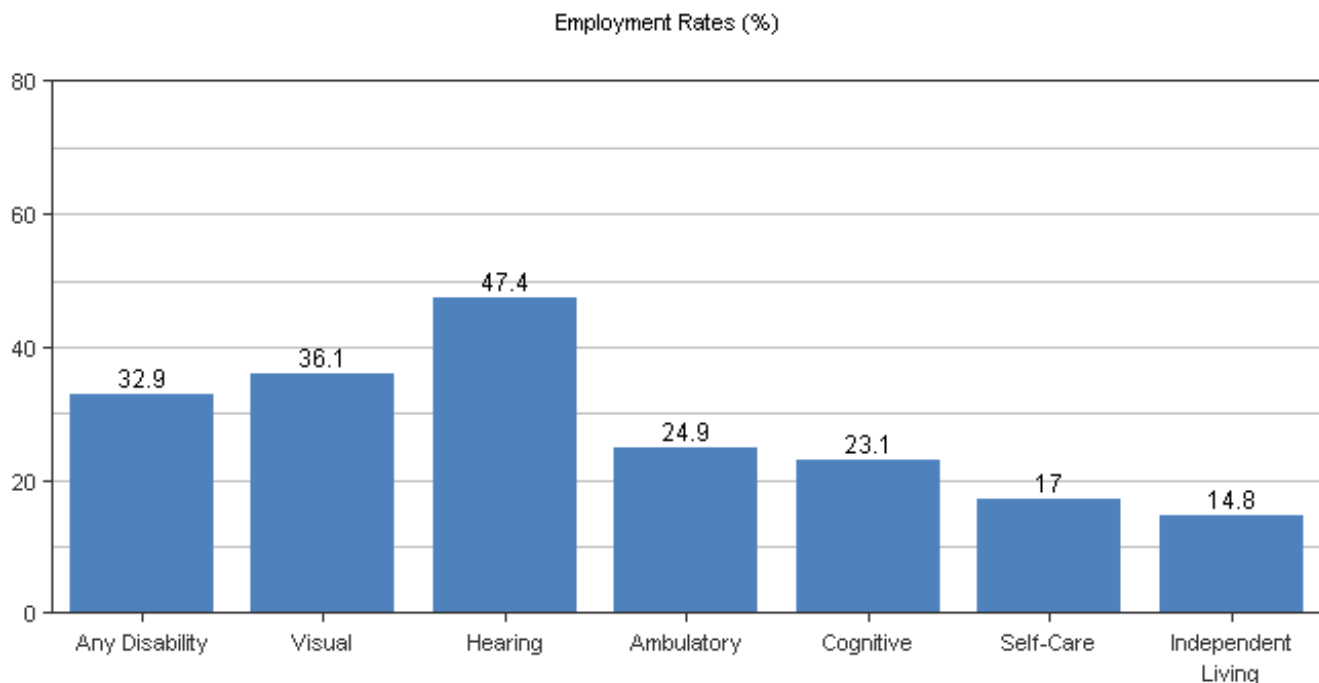
Employment:  
with disability  
**32.9%**

Employment:  
without  
disability  
**74.6%**

- In 2009, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in FL was 32.9 percent.
- In 2009, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in FL was 74.6 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 41.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 47.4 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 14.8 percent.



## Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Florida in 2009



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	74.6	0.33	6,960,000	47,560	9,335,400	91,344
Any Disability	32.9	1.06	339,100	13,220	1,029,900	10,536
Visual	36.1	2.67	61,600	5,680	170,500	1,727
Hearing	47.4	2.56	94,700	7,030	199,700	2,134
Ambulatory	24.9	1.32	139,600	8,530	561,900	5,778
Cognitive	23.1	1.52	93,500	6,990	405,500	3,980
Self-Care	17.0	1.99	31,800	4,080	187,300	1,877
Independent Living	14.8	1.37	52,100	5,220	351,800	3,585

# 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

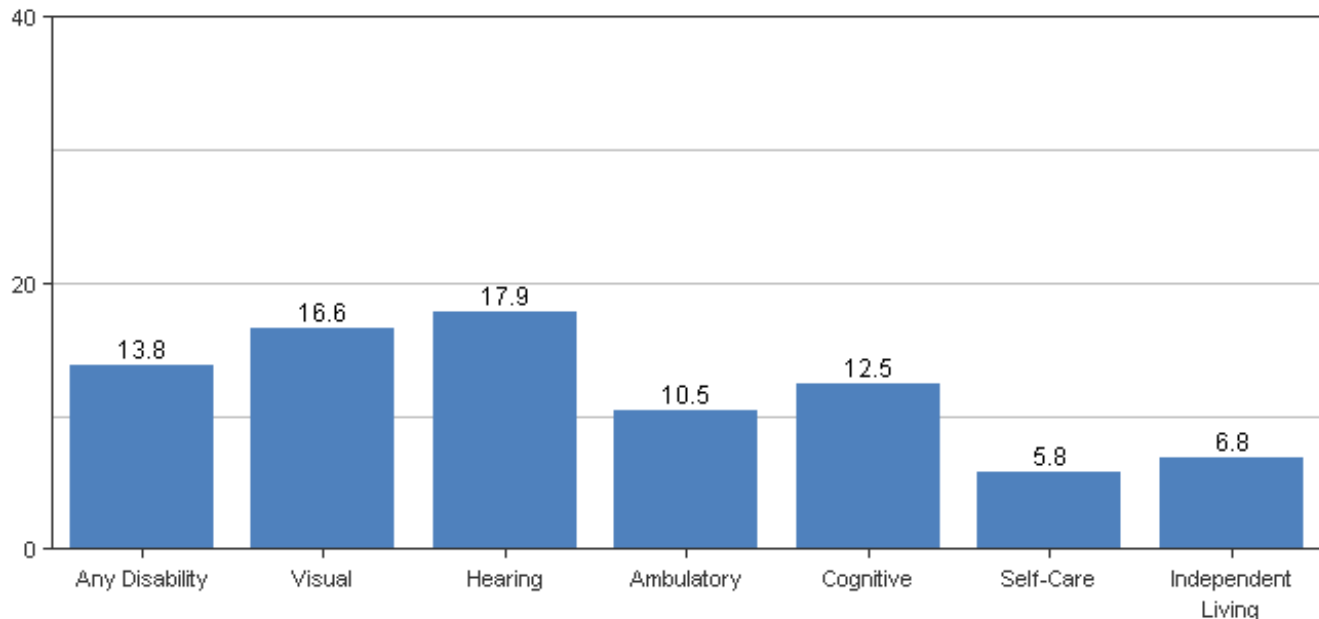
Actively  
Looking: with  
disability  
**13.8%**

Actively  
Looking:  
without  
disability  
**34.1%**

- In 2009 in FL, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 13.8 percent.
- In 2009 in FL, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 34.1 percent.
- The difference in the percentage not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 20.3 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 "Hearing Disability," 17.9 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 5.8 percent.

## Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Florida in 2009

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	34.1	0.65	809,500	18,720	2,375,400	23,001
Any Disability	13.8	0.88	95,400	6,560	690,800	6,943
Visual	16.6	2.40	18,100	2,860	109,000	1,078
Hearing	17.9	2.52	18,800	2,910	105,000	1,096
Ambulatory	10.5	1.00	44,300	4,470	422,200	4,317
Cognitive	12.5	1.26	38,900	4,190	311,900	3,056
Self-Care	5.8	1.26	9,000	2,020	155,400	1,557
Independent Living	6.8	0.98	20,500	3,040	299,800	3,057

# 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

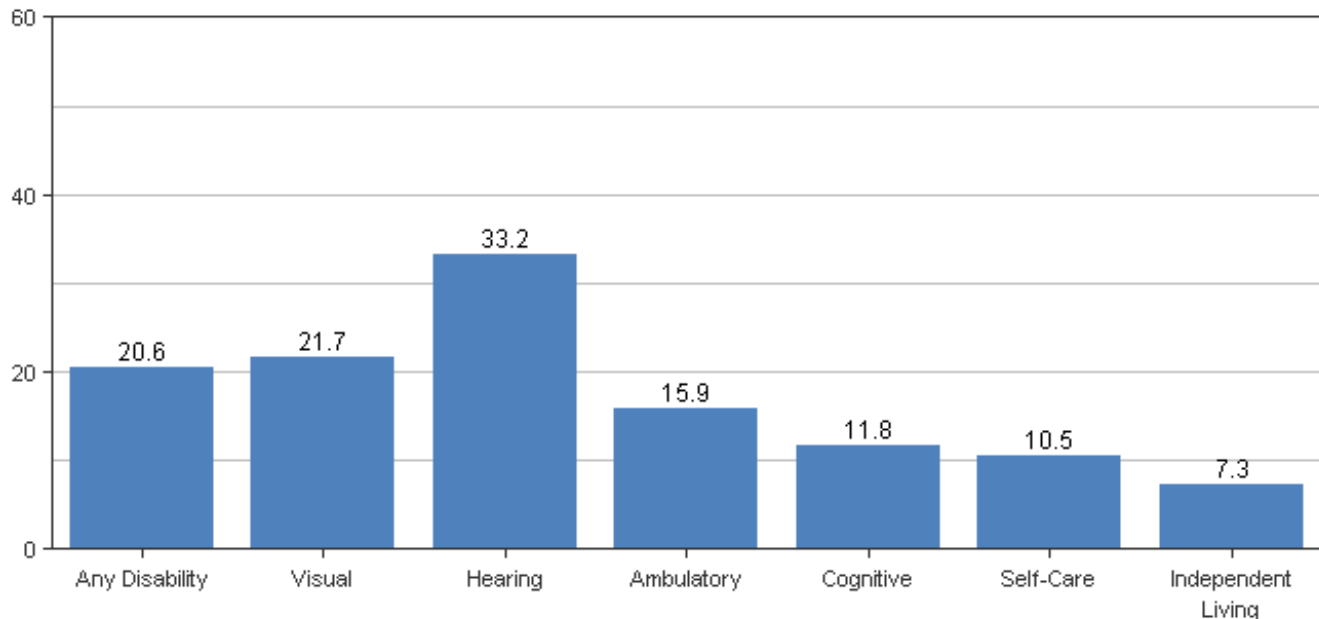
FT / FY  
Employment:  
with disability  
**20.6%**

FT / FY  
Employment:  
without  
disability  
**55.7%**

- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in FL was 20.6 percent.
- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in FL was 55.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 35.1 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," 33.2 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 7.3 percent.

## Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Florida in 2009

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	55.7	0.35	5,204,000	41,170	9,335,400	91,344
Any Disability	20.6	0.85	212,500	9,750	1,029,900	10,536
Visual	21.7	2.12	37,000	4,090	170,500	1,727
Hearing	33.2	2.24	66,300	5,470	199,700	2,134
Ambulatory	15.9	1.04	89,300	6,340	561,900	5,778
Cognitive	11.8	1.08	47,700	4,640	405,500	3,980
Self-Care	10.5	1.51	19,600	2,980	187,300	1,877
Independent Living	7.3	0.93	25,700	3,410	351,800	3,585

# 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

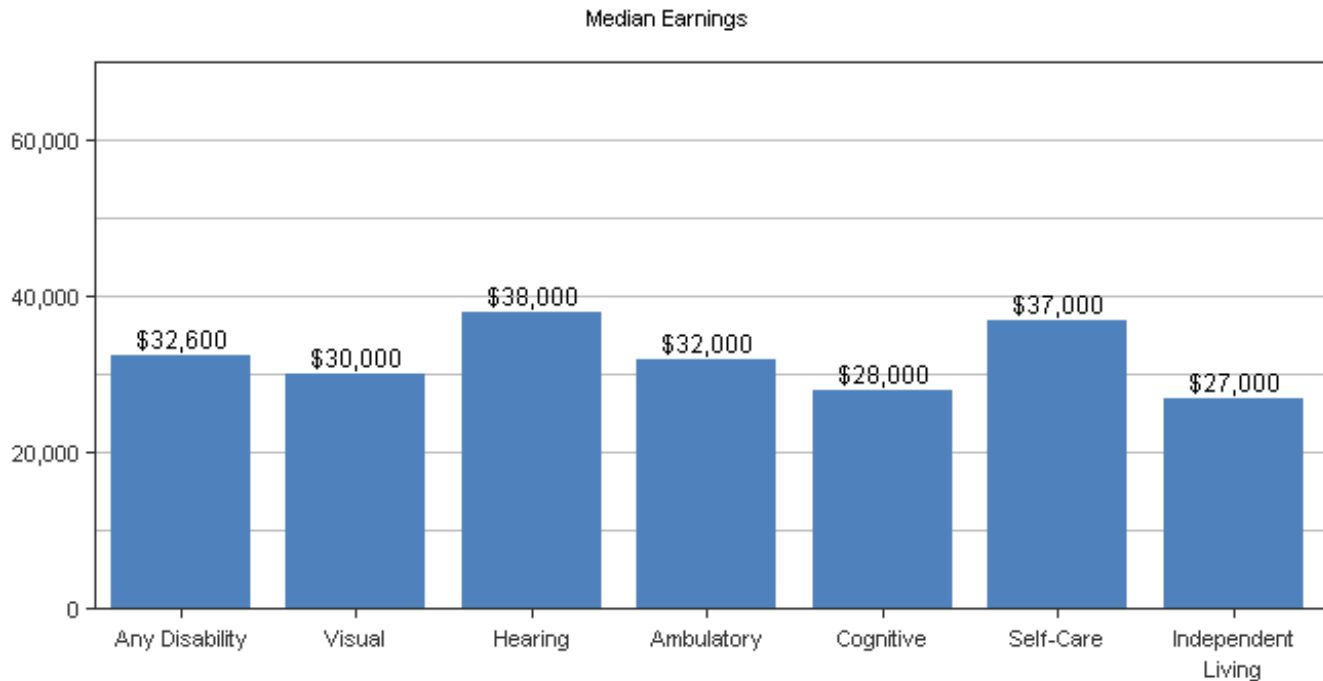
## Quick Statistics

Earnings: with disability  
**\$32,600**

Earnings: without disability  
**\$36,000**

- In 2009, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in FL was \$32,600.
- In 2009, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in FL was \$36,000.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$3,400.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$38,000. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Independent Living Disability," \$27,000.

## 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 2009



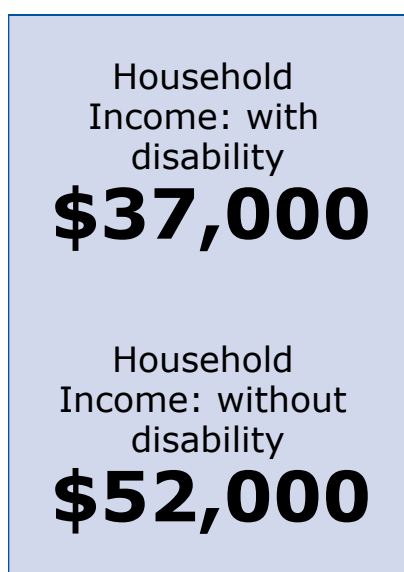
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$36,000	\$370	5,204,000	51,032
Any Disability	\$32,600	\$1,590	213,000	2,322
Visual	\$30,000	\$3,130	37,000	410
Hearing	\$38,000	\$3,150	66,000	751
Ambulatory	\$32,000	\$2,490	89,000	939
Cognitive	\$28,000	\$2,910	48,000	482
Self-Care	\$37,000	\$5,200	20,000	194
Independent Living	\$27,000	\$3,380	26,000	263

# Annual Household Income

## Introduction

This section illustrates the median annual income<sup>†</sup> of households that include any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Florida, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics



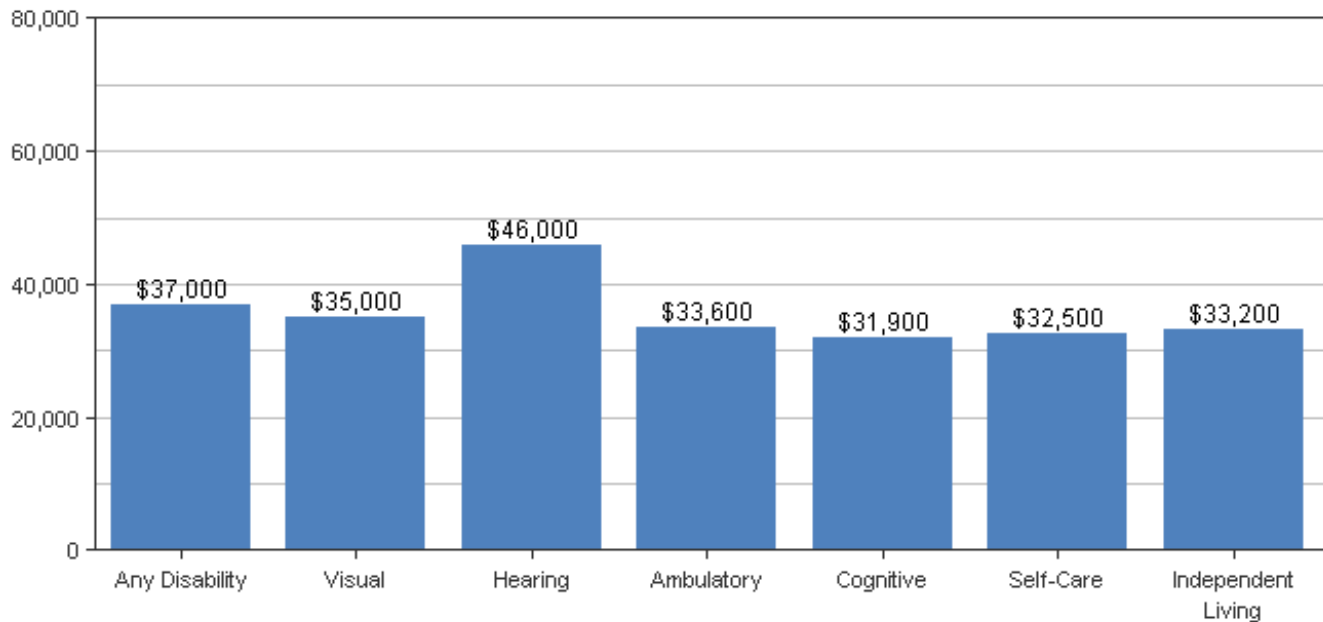
- In 2009, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in FL was \$37,000.
- In 2009, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in FL was \$52,000.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$15,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$46,000. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability".

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



## Median annual income<sup>†</sup> of households including any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Florida in 2009

Median Household Income



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$52,000	\$650	4,655,000	49,173
Any Disability	\$37,000	1,290	800,000	9,205
Visual	\$35,000	2,760	140,000	1,592
Hearing	\$46,000	3,040	173,000	2,046
Ambulatory	\$33,600	1,530	467,000	5,290
Cognitive	\$31,900	1,870	310,000	3,595
Self-Care	\$32,500	2,750	154,000	1,759
Independent Living	\$33,200	2,000	277,000	3,290

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

# Poverty

## Introduction

This section examines the poverty rates<sup>†</sup> of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Florida, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

Poverty: with  
disability

**25.7%**

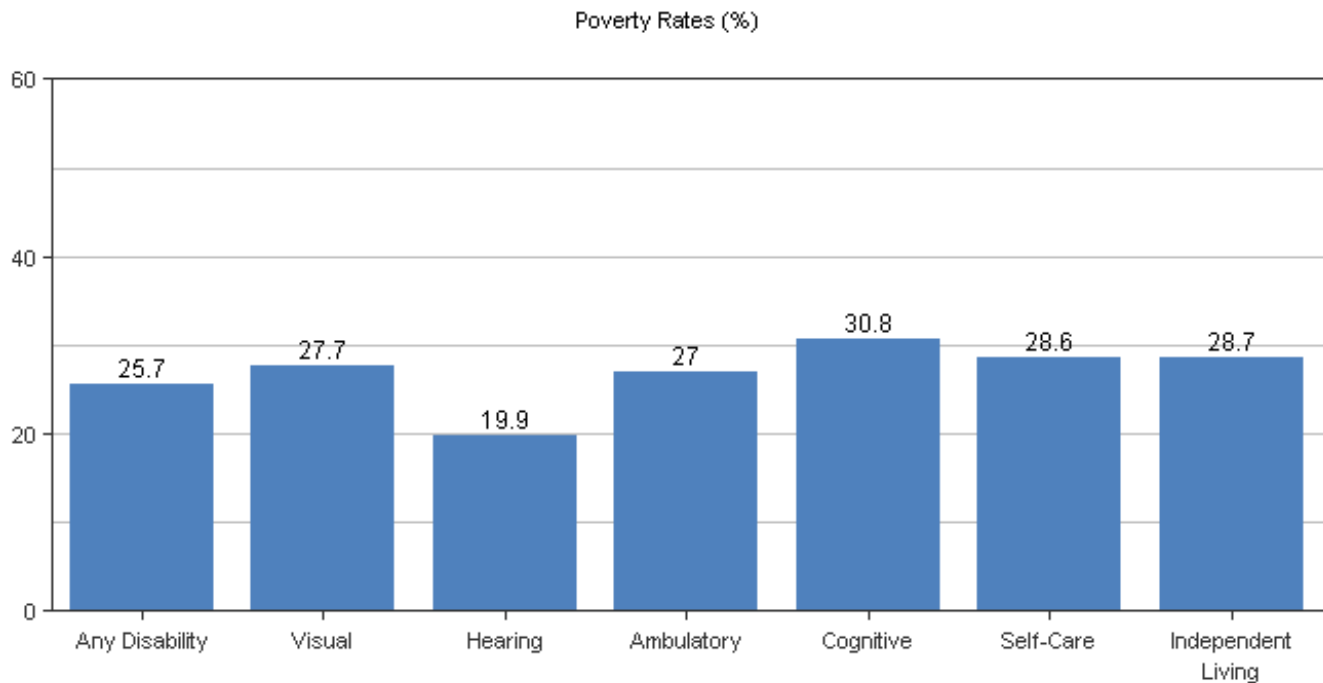
Poverty:  
without  
disability

**11.8%**

- In 2009, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in FL was 25.7 percent.
- In 2009, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in FL was 11.8 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 13.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 30.8 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 19.9 percent.

<sup>†</sup> Note: The Census Bureau does not calculate poverty status for those people living in military group quarters or college dormitories.

## Poverty rates<sup>†</sup> of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Florida in 2009



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	11.8	0.33	1,101,800	31,660	9,313,400	91,179
Any Disability	25.7	1.34	264,400	15,880	1,029,300	10,529
Visual	27.7	3.37	47,200	6,750	170,400	1,726
Hearing	19.9	2.78	39,600	6,180	199,500	2,132
Ambulatory	27.0	1.84	151,900	12,070	561,600	5,775
Cognitive	30.8	2.26	125,000	10,960	405,300	3,978
Self-Care	28.6	3.25	53,600	7,190	187,200	1,876
Independent Living	28.7	2.37	100,900	9,850	351,800	3,585

<sup>†</sup> **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

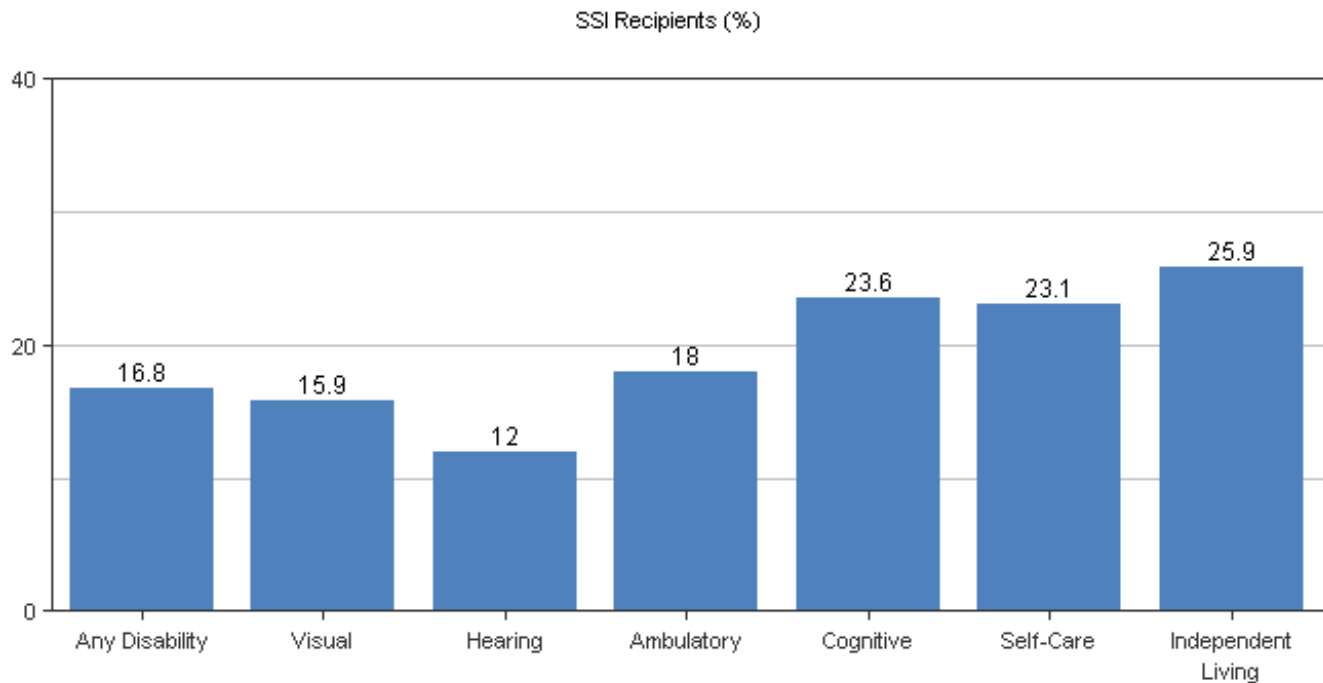
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Florida, using data from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these 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  
**16.8%**

- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in FL was 16.8 percent.
- In 2009, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in FL was 173,300.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 25.9 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 12.0 percent.

## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Florida in 2009



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	16.8	0.78	173,300	8,820	1,029,900	10,536
Visual	15.9	1.88	27,100	3,500	170,500	1,727
Hearing	12.0	1.55	23,900	3,290	199,700	2,134
Ambulatory	18.0	1.09	100,900	6,740	561,900	5,778
Cognitive	23.6	1.42	95,900	6,570	405,500	3,980
Self-Care	23.1	2.07	43,300	4,420	187,300	1,877
Independent Living	25.9	1.57	91,200	6,410	351,800	3,585

# 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

High School  
Only: with  
disability

**34.8%**

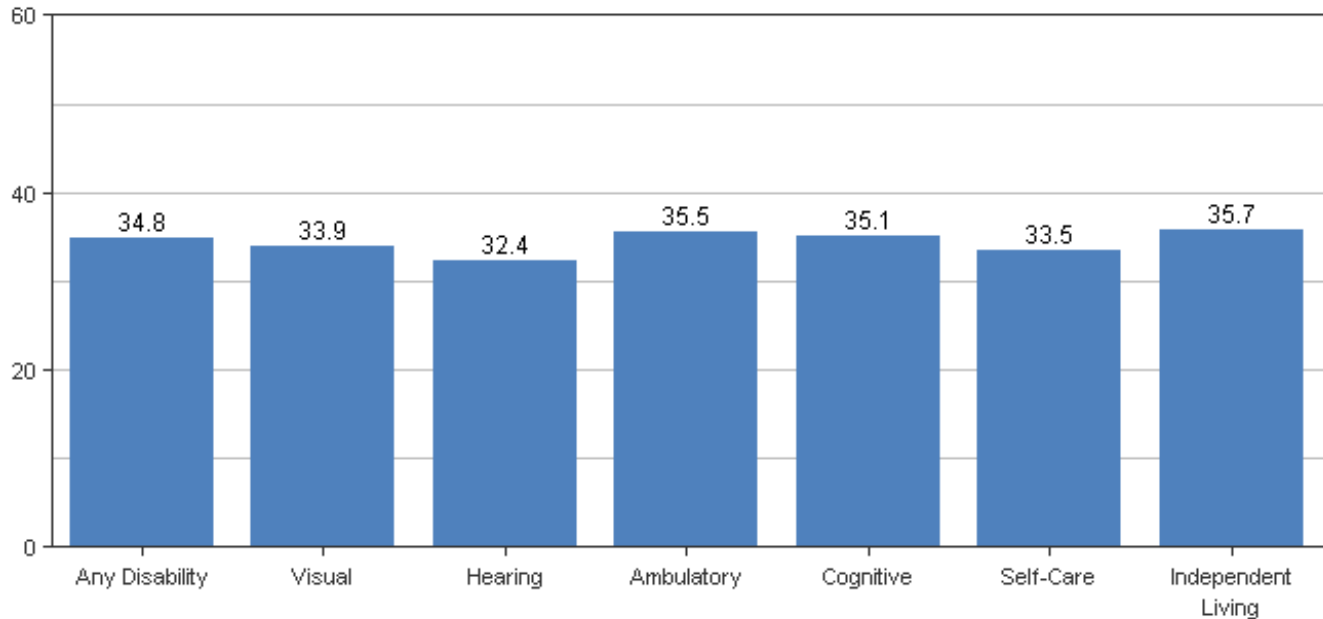
High School  
Only: without  
disability

**28.1%**

- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in FL was 34.8 percent.
- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in FL was 28.1 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 6.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 35.7 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Hearing Disability," 32.4 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 2009

Education: High School Diploma Only or Equivalent (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	28.1	0.36	2,626,600	36,860	9,335,400	91,344
Any Disability	34.8	1.15	358,900	14,570	1,029,900	10,536
Visual	33.9	2.81	57,700	5,890	170,500	1,727
Hearing	32.4	2.57	64,600	6,230	199,700	2,134
Ambulatory	35.5	1.57	199,300	10,900	561,900	5,778
Cognitive	35.1	1.84	142,400	9,230	405,500	3,980
Self-Care	33.5	2.68	62,800	6,140	187,300	1,877
Independent Living	35.7	1.98	125,600	8,670	351,800	3,585

# 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Some  
College: with  
disability  
**29.9%**

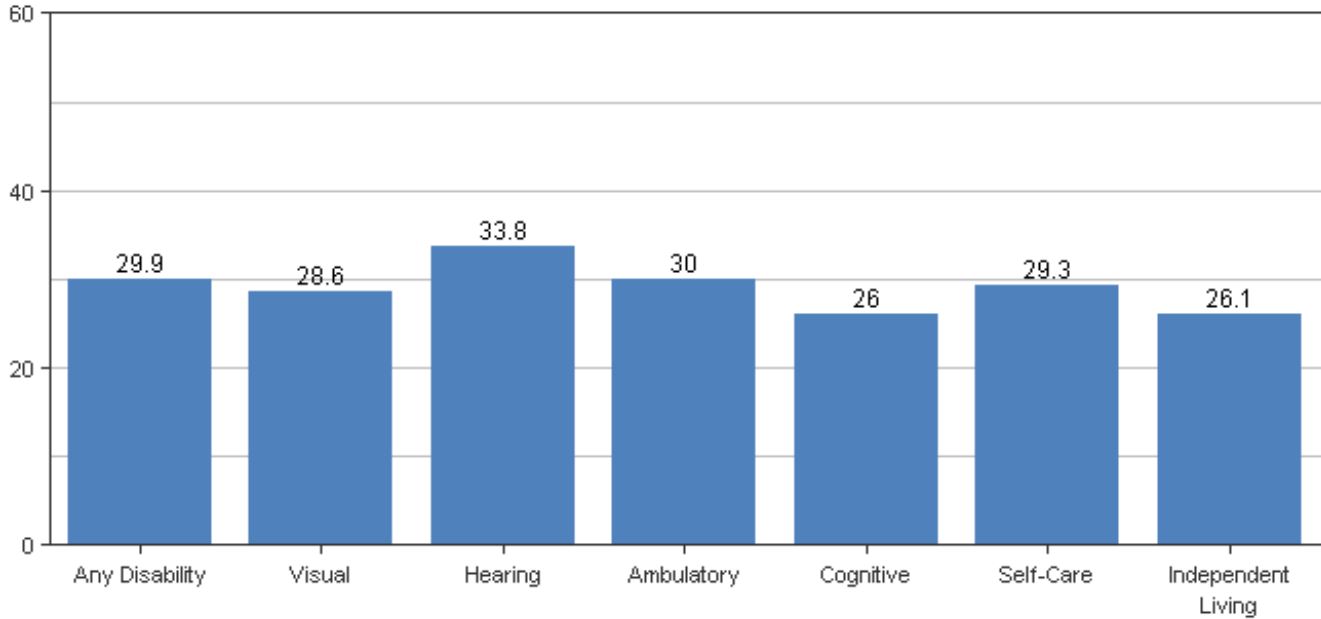
Some  
College:  
without  
disability  
**33.7%**

- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in FL was 29.9 percent.
- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in FL was 33.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 3.8 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," 33.8 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 26.0 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 Florida in 2009

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	33.7	0.38	3,143,500	39,670	9,335,400	91,344
Any Disability	29.9	1.11	307,800	13,510	1,029,900	10,536
Visual	28.6	2.69	48,800	5,410	170,500	1,727
Hearing	33.8	2.60	67,500	6,370	199,700	2,134
Ambulatory	30.0	1.50	168,600	10,030	561,900	5,778
Cognitive	26.0	1.69	105,600	7,950	405,500	3,980
Self-Care	29.3	2.58	54,900	5,740	187,300	1,877
Independent Living	26.1	1.82	92,000	7,430	351,800	3,585

# 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: with  
disability

**12.9%**

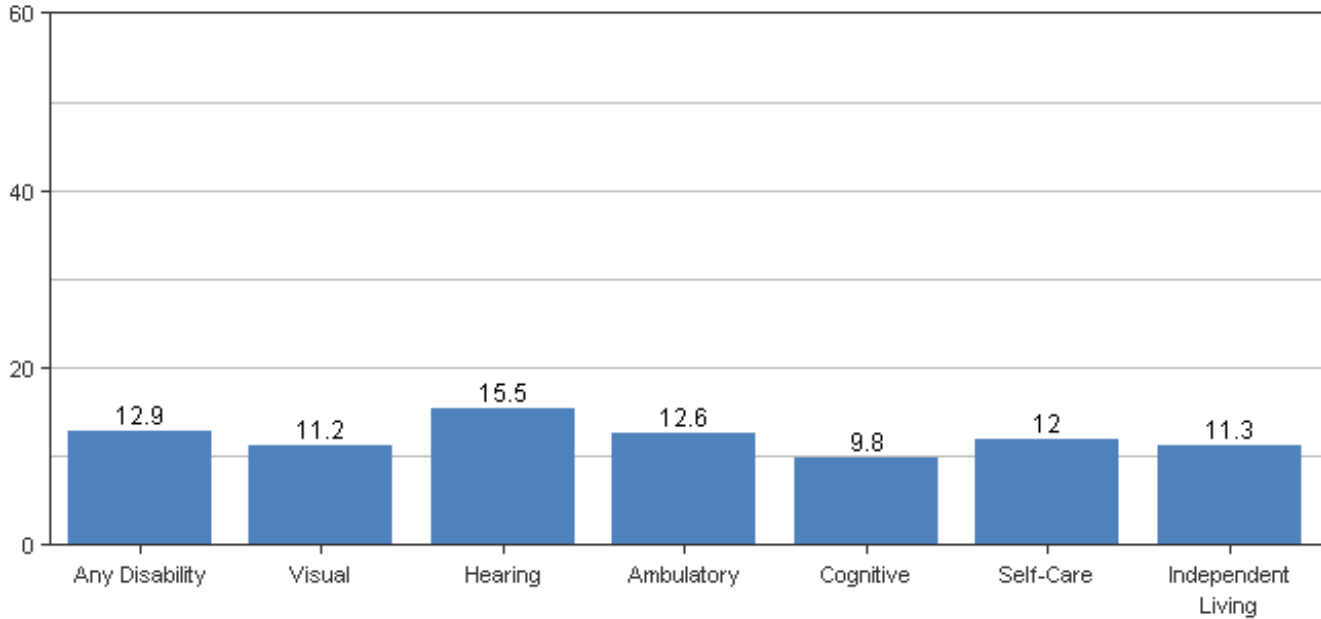
Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: without  
disability

**27.3%**

- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in FL was 12.9 percent.
- In 2009, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in FL was 27.3 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 14.4 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Hearing Disability," 15.5 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 9.8 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 2009

Education: Bachelor's Degree or More (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	27.3	0.36	2,550,000	36,410	9,335,400	91,344
Any Disability	12.9	0.81	132,900	8,920	1,029,900	10,536
Visual	11.2	1.87	19,000	3,390	170,500	1,727
Hearing	15.5	1.99	30,900	4,310	199,700	2,134
Ambulatory	12.6	1.09	70,700	6,520	561,900	5,778
Cognitive	9.8	1.15	39,700	4,890	405,500	3,980
Self-Care	12.0	1.84	22,400	3,670	187,300	1,877
Independent Living	11.3	1.31	39,800	4,890	351,800	3,585

# 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 2008 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.

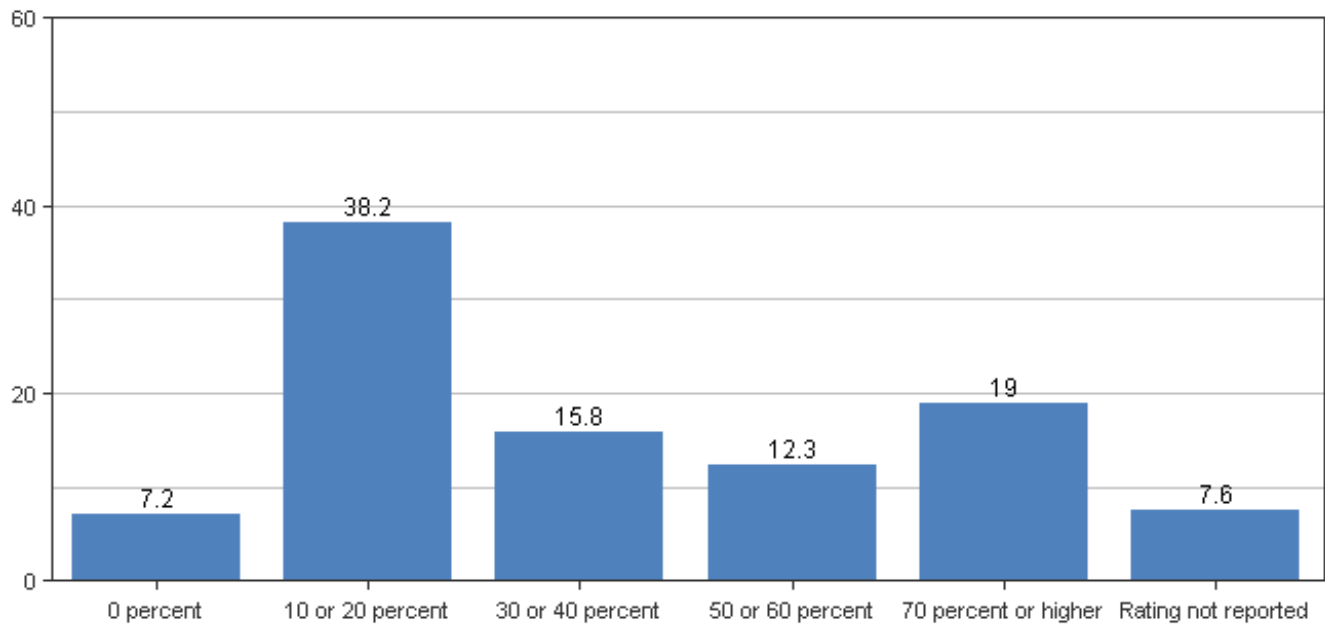
## Quick Statistics

Veterans with a  
Service-Connected  
Disability  
**19.1%**

- In 2009, there were 798,100 working-age civilian veterans in FL, of whom 152,400 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2009, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in FL with a VA service-connected disability was 19.1 percent.
- In 2009, 28,900 working-age civilian veterans in FL had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2009, 19.0 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 2009

Veteran Disability Rating (%)



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	19.1	0.94	152,400	8,270	798,100	8,814
<b>Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability</b>						
0 percent	7.2	1.41	10,900	2,220	152,400	1,786
10 or 20 percent	38.2	2.65	58,100	5,120	152,400	1,786
30 or 40 percent	15.8	1.99	24,100	3,300	152,400	1,786
50 or 60 percent	12.3	1.79	18,700	2,910	152,400	1,786
70 percent or higher	19.0	2.14	28,900	3,610	152,400	1,786
Rating not reported	7.6	1.44	11,600	2,290	152,400	1,786

# 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

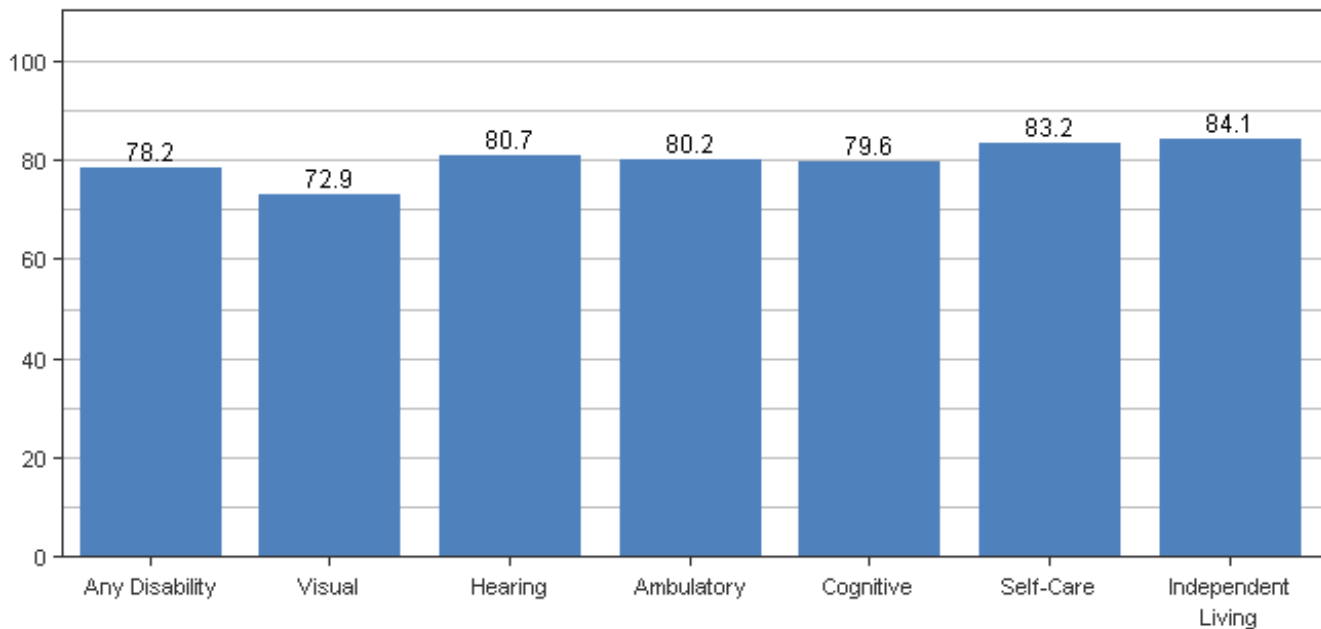
Health  
Coverage:  
with Disability  
**78.2%**

Health  
Coverage:  
without  
Disability  
**71.3%**

- In 2009, 78.2 percent of working-age people with disabilities in FL had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2009, 71.3 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 6.9 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," 84.1 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 72.9 percent.

## Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Florida in 2009

Health Insurance Coverage - By Disability Type (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	71.3	0.44	6,653,200	60,850	9,335,400	91,344
Any Disability	78.2	1.20	805,800	25,870	1,029,900	10,536
Visual	72.9	3.17	124,400	10,360	170,500	1,727
Hearing	80.7	2.60	161,100	11,770	199,700	2,134
Ambulatory	80.2	1.57	450,600	19,530	561,900	5,778
Cognitive	79.6	1.86	322,800	16,590	405,500	3,980
Self-Care	83.2	2.55	155,800	11,580	187,300	1,877
Independent Living	84.1	1.82	295,900	15,900	351,800	3,585

# 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 2009 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

**32.7%**

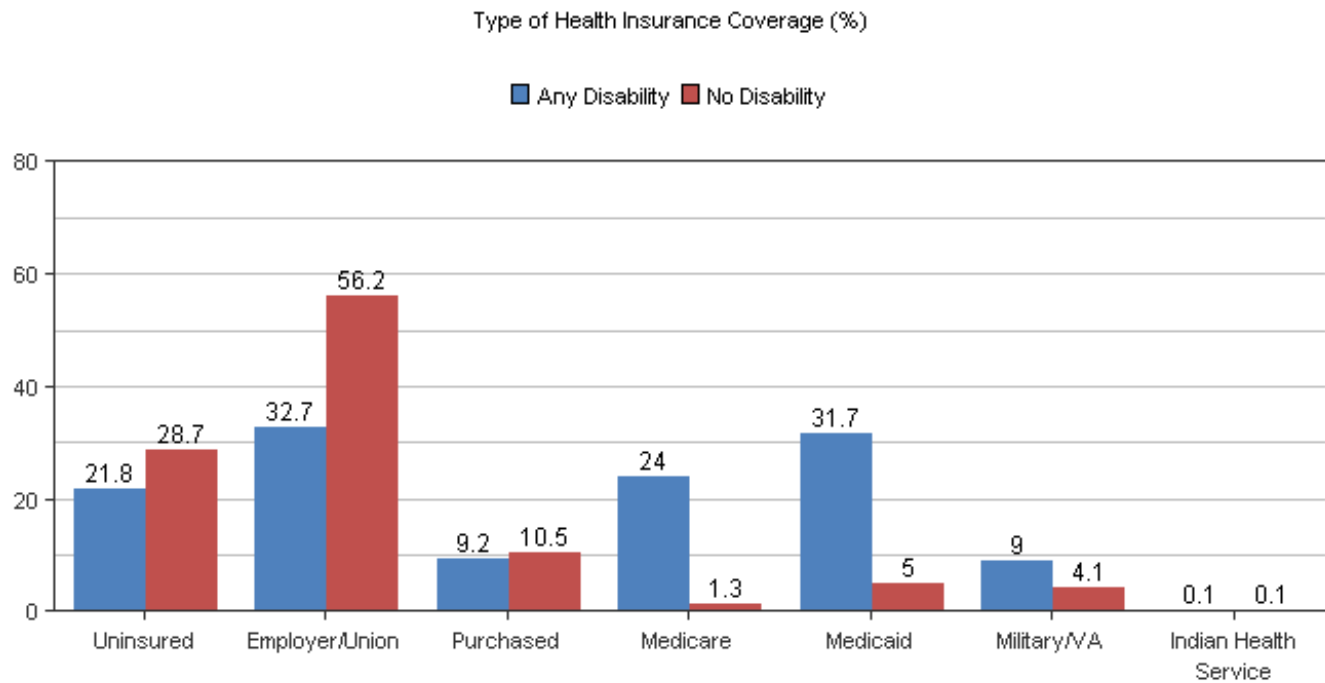
Coverage  
through  
Employer/Union:  
without  
Disability

**56.2%**

- In 2009, 32.7 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 2009, 56.2 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 2009, 9.2 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 2009, 24.0 percent of working-age people with disabilities in FL reported Medicare coverage and 31.7 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 2009



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Any Disability</b>						
Uninsured	21.8	1.20	224,100	13,860	1,029,900	10,536
Employer/Union	32.7	1.36	336,300	16,930	1,029,900	10,536
Purchased	9.2	0.84	95,100	9,060	1,029,900	10,536
Medicare	24.0	1.24	247,700	14,560	1,029,900	10,536
Medicaid	31.7	1.35	326,900	16,700	1,029,900	10,536
Military/VA	9.0	0.83	93,000	8,960	1,029,900	10,536
Indian Health Service	0.1	3.29	1,000	930	1,029,900	10,536
<b>No Disability</b>						
Uninsured	28.7	0.44	2,682,200	44,620	9,335,400	91,344
Employer/Union	56.2	0.48	5,242,600	57,130	9,335,400	91,344
Purchased	10.5	0.30	976,600	28,340	9,335,400	91,344
Medicare	1.3	3.29	121,000	10,220	9,335,400	91,344
Medicaid	5.0	0.21	469,900	19,940	9,335,400	91,344
Military/VA	4.1	0.19	382,100	18,020	9,335,400	91,344
Indian Health Service	0.1	3.29	5,400	2,170	9,335,400	91,344

# Glossary

## Actively Looking for Work

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

## Ambulatory Disability

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

## Base Population (Base Pop.)

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

## Cognitive Disability

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

## Disability and Disability Types

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

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

## Earnings

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

## Education

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

## Employment

A person is considered employed if he or she is either

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

## Full-Time/Full-Year Employment

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

## Group Quarters (GQ)

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

## Health Insurance Coverage

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

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

## Hearing Disability

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

## Hispanic or Latino Origin

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

## Household Income

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

## **Independent Living Disability**

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

## **Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)**

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

## **Margin of Error (MOE)**

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

## **Non-Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)**

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

## **Not Working but Actively Looking for Work**

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

## **Number**

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

## Poverty

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

## Race

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

## Sample Size

The number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic.

## Self-care Disability

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

## Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

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

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

## Veteran Service-Connected Disability

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

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

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

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

No *SKIP* to question 28a

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

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

## Visual Disability

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



# About the Disability Status Reports

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

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