

Cornell University

2012

FL

Florida

# 2012 Disability Status Report Florida



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

Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School

# Contents

## Introduction

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

## Summary

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

## Demographics

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

## Outcomes

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

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

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

# The 2012 Annual Disability Status Report

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

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

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

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

## Suggested Citation

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

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

# ACS Disability Questions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

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

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

## **Note:**

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

# Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Florida Summary

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

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

- 12.9 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.6 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 5.3 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 4.8 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 10.3 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 22.5 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 46.8 percent for persons ages 75+

**Disability Type:** In 2012, 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
- 7.5% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 5.1% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.9% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.9% reported an Independent Living Disability

**Gender:** In 2012, 13.0 percent of females of all ages and 12.8 percent of males of all ages in FL reported a disability.

**Hispanic/Latino:** In 2012, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in FL was 9.5 percent.

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

- 10.1 percent among Whites
- 11.6 percent among Black / African Americans
- 4.4 percent among Asians
- 22.3 percent among Native Americans
- 11.0 percent among persons of some other race(s)

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

**Looking for Work:** In FL in 2012, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 12.1 percent.

**Full-Time/Full-Year Employment:** In FL in 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 18.1 percent.

**Annual Earnings:** In 2012, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in FL was \$32,300.

**Annual Household Income:** In FL in 2012, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$36,000.

**Poverty:** In FL in 2012, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 28.1 percent.

**Supplemental Security Income:** In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in FL was 19.8 percent.

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

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 35.3 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 30.1 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 13.3 percent.

**Veterans Service-Connected Disability:** In 2012, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 22.6 percent in FL.

**Health Insurance Coverage:** In 2012 in FL, 79.4 percent of working-age people with disabilities had health insurance.

# Prevalence: Ages 21 - 64

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

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



# Employment: Ages 21 - 64

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

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

# Prevalence

## All Ages

### Introduction

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

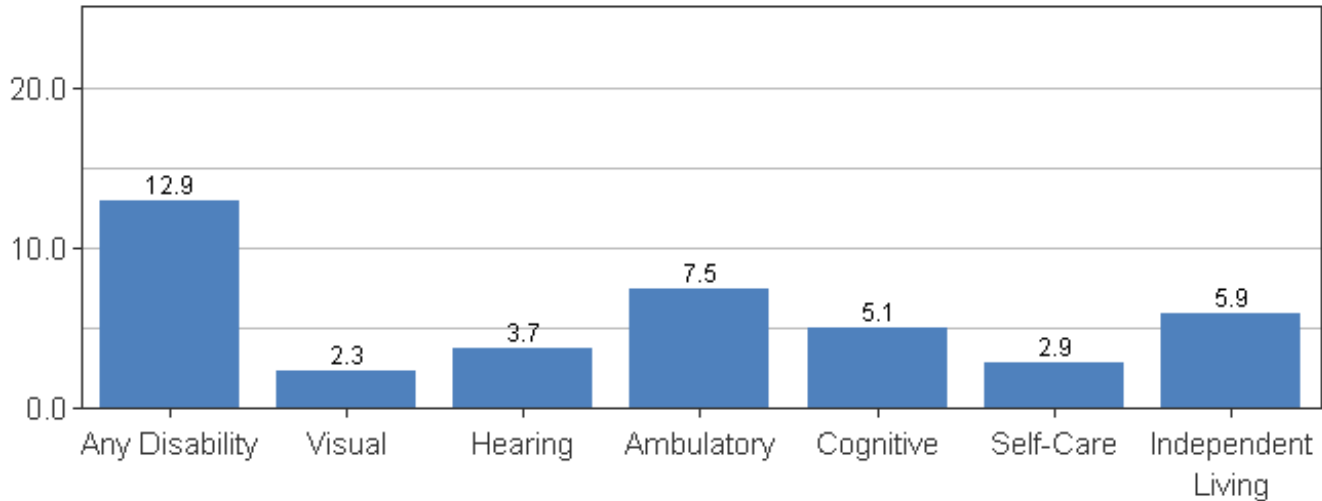
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
All Ages  
**12.9%**

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in FL was 12.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 2,463,400 of the 19,063,000 individuals of all ages in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 7.5 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 2012\*

Prevalence Rates: All Ages (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	12.9	0.18	2,463,400	33,590	19,063,000	184,796
Visual	2.3	0.08	434,600	14,940	19,063,000	184,796
Hearing	3.7	0.10	701,700	18,840	19,063,000	184,796
Ambulatory	7.5	0.14	1,356,700	25,740	18,001,500	175,942
Cognitive	5.1	0.12	923,000	21,480	18,001,500	175,942
Self-Care	2.9	0.09	520,500	16,310	18,001,500	175,942
Independent Living	5.9	0.14	936,900	21,640	15,768,200	156,196

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

### Quick Statistics

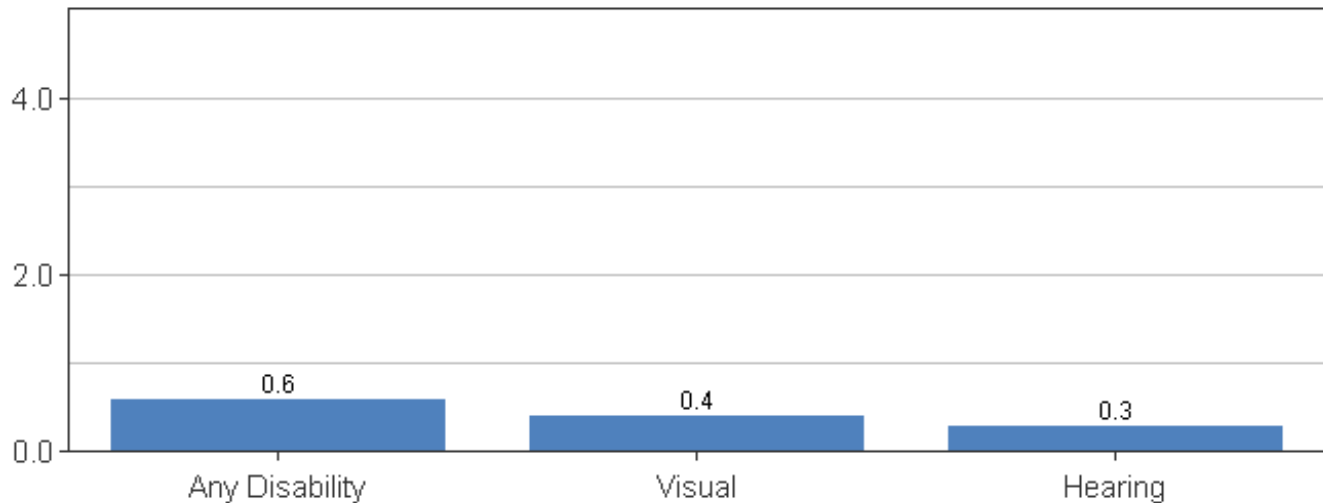
Prevalence:  
Ages 4 and  
under

**0.6%**

- In 2012, 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 2012, 5,900 of the 1,061,500 children ages 0 to 4 in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2012, 0.4 percent reported a visual disability
- In FL in 2012, 0.3 percent reported a hearing disability

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

Prevalence Rates: Age 4 years and under (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.6	3.29	5,900	1,760	1,061,500	8,854
Visual	0.4	3.29	4,200	1,490	1,061,500	8,854
Hearing	0.3	3.29	2,700	1,200	1,061,500	8,854

# 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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS)\*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

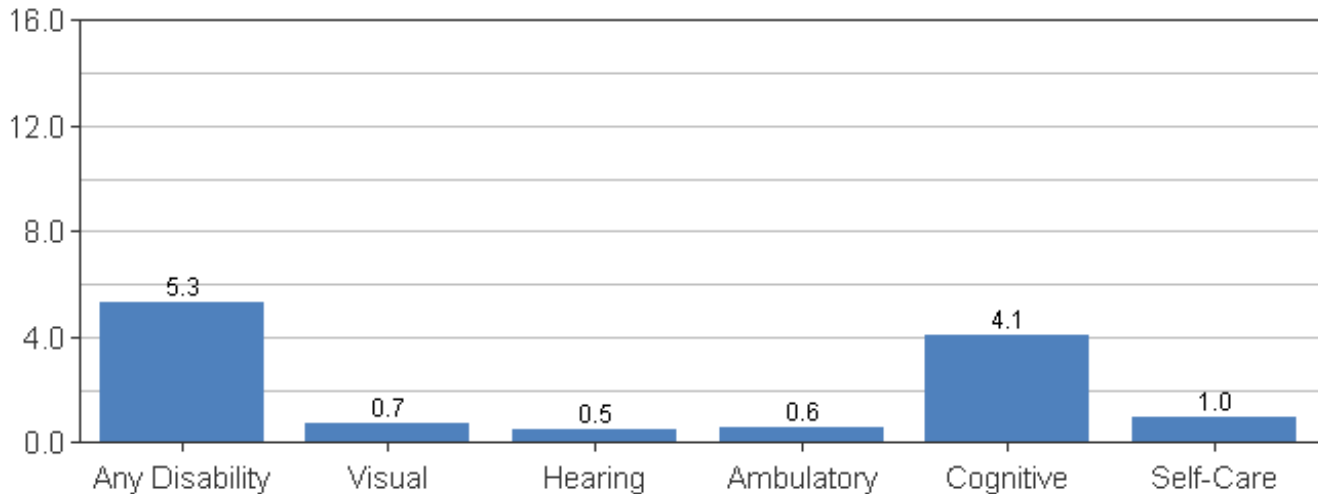
Prevalence:  
Ages 5 to  
15 years  
**5.3%**

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in FL was 5.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 131,200 of the 2,467,200 individuals ages 5 to 15 in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2012, among the five types of disabilities\* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.1 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 2012

Prevalence Rates: Age 5 to 15 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.3	0.33	131,200	8,270	2,467,200	21,858
Visual	0.7	3.29	17,700	3,040	2,467,200	21,858
Hearing	0.5	3.29	13,400	2,650	2,467,200	21,858
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	15,300	2,830	2,467,200	21,858
Cognitive	4.1	0.29	101,700	7,290	2,467,200	21,858
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	24,000	3,550	2,467,200	21,858

\* **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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

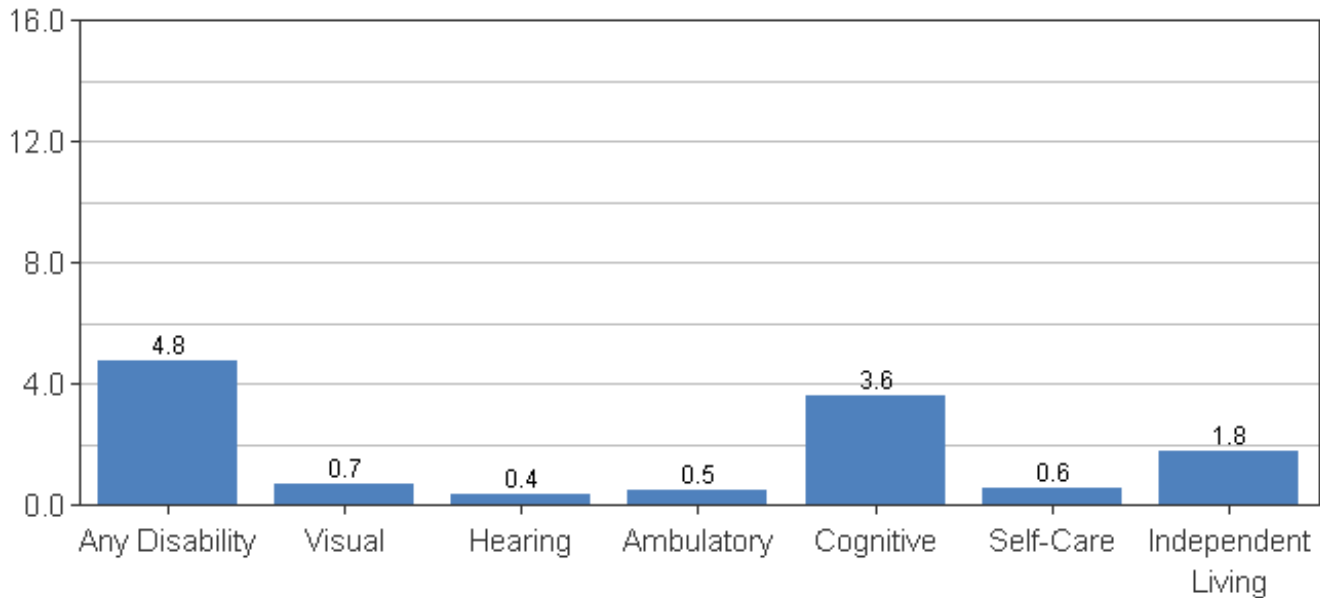
Prevalence:  
Ages 16 to  
20 years  
**4.8%**

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in FL was 4.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 58,700 of the 1,222,700 individuals ages 16 to 20 in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2012, 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," 0.4 percent.



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

Prevalence Rates: Age 16 to 20 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	4.8	0.44	58,700	5,550	1,222,700	11,130
Visual	0.7	3.29	8,200	2,080	1,222,700	11,130
Hearing	0.4	3.29	4,600	1,560	1,222,700	11,130
Ambulatory	0.5	3.29	6,200	1,810	1,222,700	11,130
Cognitive	3.6	0.39	43,800	4,790	1,222,700	11,130
Self-Care	0.6	3.29	6,900	1,910	1,222,700	11,130
Independent Living	1.8	3.29	22,100	3,410	1,222,700	11,130

# Prevalence

## Ages 21 to 64 years

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Florida, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

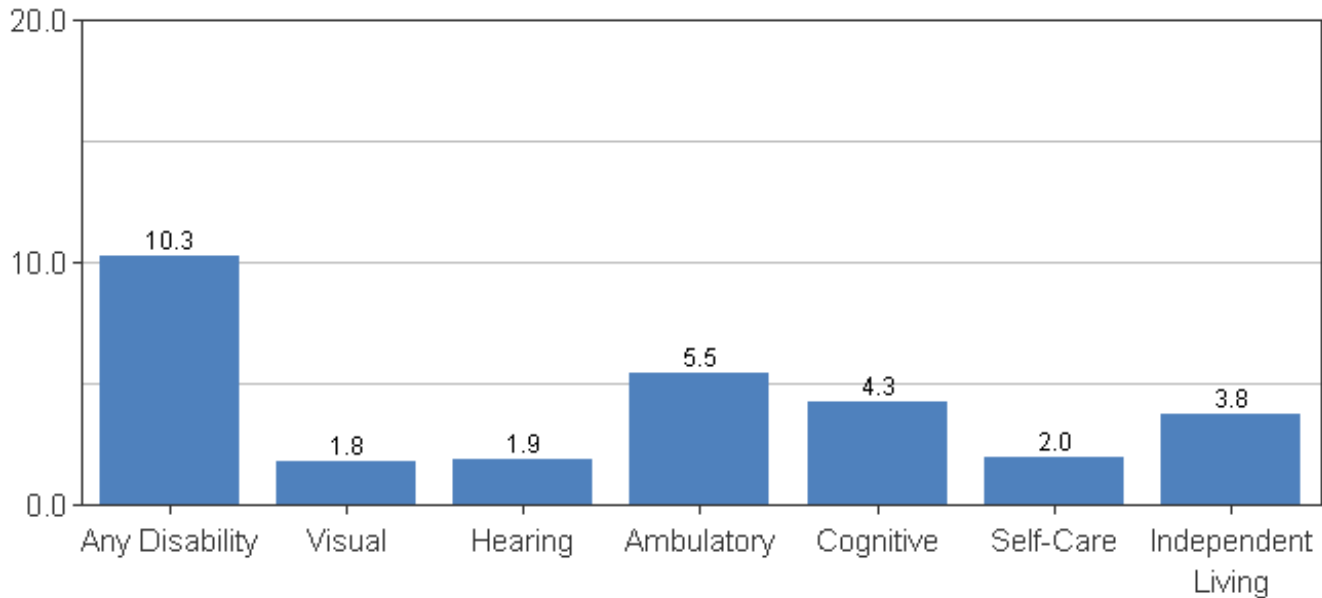
Prevalence:  
Ages 21 to 64  
years

**10.3%**

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in FL was 10.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 1,116,000 of the 10,872,600 individuals ages 21 to 64 in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 5.5 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Visual Disability," 1.8 percent.

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

Prevalence Rates: Age 21 to 64 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	10.3	0.21	1,116,000	23,500	10,872,600	102,085
Visual	1.8	3.29	193,300	10,020	10,872,600	102,085
Hearing	1.9	3.29	208,400	10,410	10,872,600	102,085
Ambulatory	5.5	0.16	600,800	17,480	10,872,600	102,085
Cognitive	4.3	0.14	467,400	15,480	10,872,600	102,085
Self-Care	2.0	0.10	220,400	10,700	10,872,600	102,085
Independent Living	3.8	0.13	417,600	14,650	10,872,600	102,085

# 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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

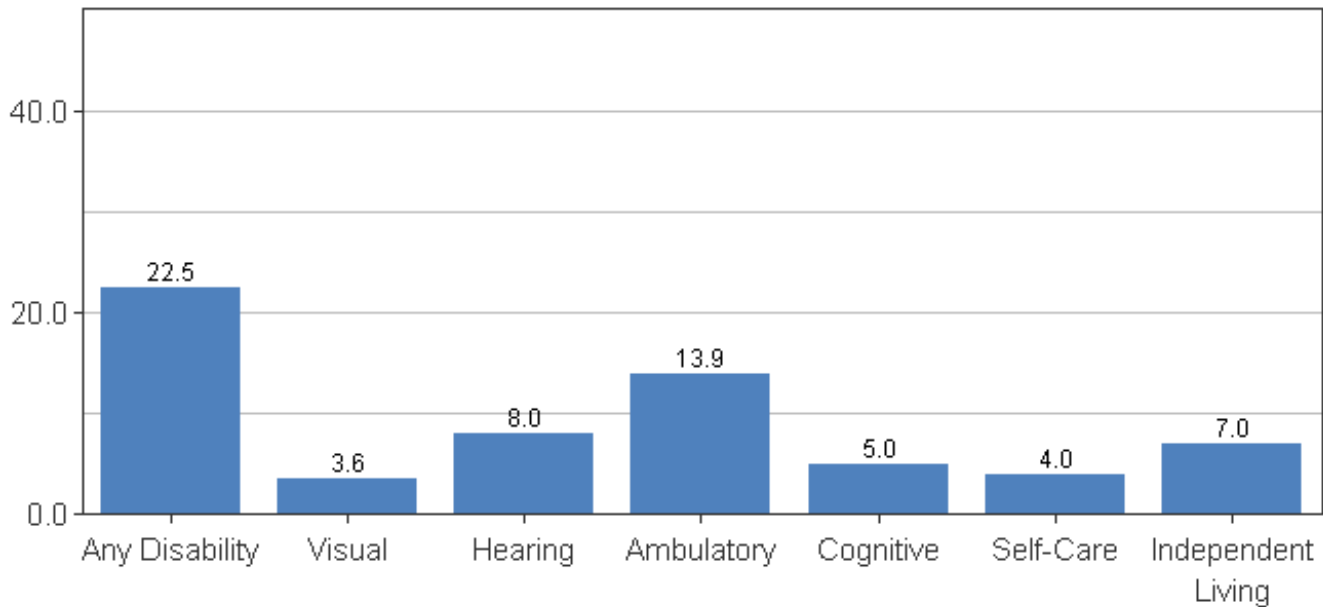
Prevalence:  
Ages 65 to 74  
years

**22.5%**

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in FL was 22.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 424,900 of the 1,885,100 individuals ages 65 to 74 in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2012, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 13.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 3.6 percent.

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

Prevalence Rates: Age 65 to 74 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	22.5	0.70	424,900	14,770	1,885,100	22,393
Visual	3.6	0.31	68,300	5,980	1,885,100	22,393
Hearing	8.0	0.45	150,900	8,870	1,885,100	22,393
Ambulatory	13.9	0.58	261,600	11,640	1,885,100	22,393
Cognitive	5.0	0.36	94,800	7,040	1,885,100	22,393
Self-Care	4.0	0.33	74,600	6,250	1,885,100	22,393
Independent Living	7.0	0.42	131,200	8,270	1,885,100	22,393

# 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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

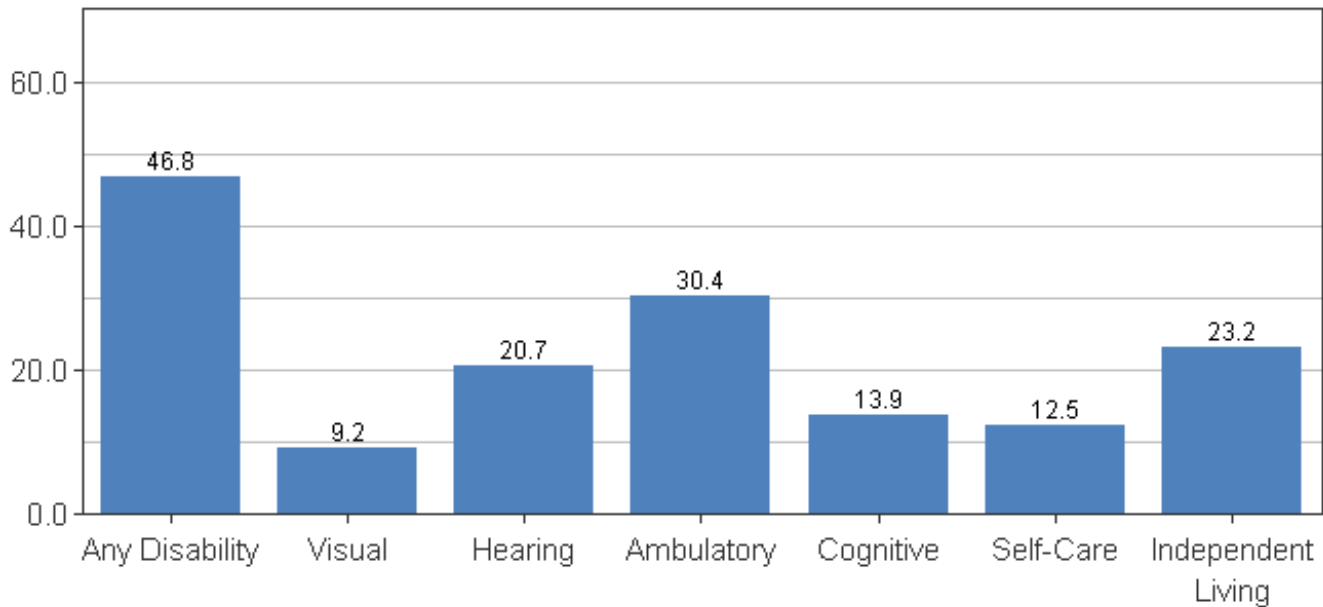
Prevalence:  
Ages 75 and  
Older

**46.8%**

- In 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in FL was 46.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 726,700 of the 1,554,000 individuals ages 75 and older in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2012, 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," 9.2 percent.

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

Prevalence Rates: Age 75 and older (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	46.8	0.92	726,700	19,160	1,554,000	18,476
Visual	9.2	0.53	142,900	8,630	1,554,000	18,476
Hearing	20.7	0.74	321,600	12,890	1,554,000	18,476
Ambulatory	30.4	0.85	472,700	15,560	1,554,000	18,476
Cognitive	13.9	0.64	215,300	10,570	1,554,000	18,476
Self-Care	12.5	0.61	194,500	10,050	1,554,000	18,476
Independent Living	23.2	0.78	360,400	13,630	1,554,000	18,476

# 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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS)\*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Males All  
Ages

**12.8%**

Prevalence:  
Female All  
Ages

**13.0%**

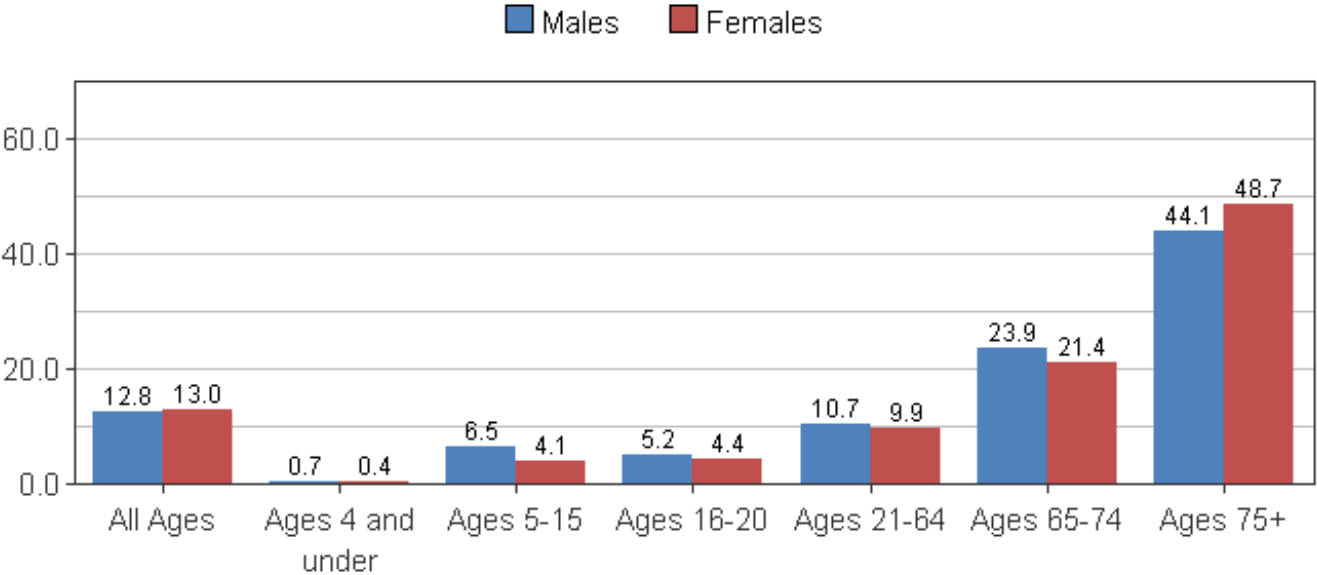
- In FL in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 12.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 1,186,100 of the 9,257,000 males of all ages in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 13.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 1,277,300 of the 9,806,000 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 2012

Prevalence Rates: Gender and Age (%)



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Males</b>						
Males: All Ages	12.8	0.25	1,186,100	24,180	9,257,000	87,793
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	3,800	1,400	540,700	4,524
Males: Ages 5-15	6.5	0.50	82,400	6,560	1,262,800	11,247
Males: Ages 16-20	5.2	0.65	32,200	4,110	616,800	5,577
Males: Ages 21-64	10.7	0.31	564,800	16,970	5,295,500	48,166
Males: Ages 65-74	23.9	1.04	209,500	10,430	876,300	10,285
Males: Ages 75+	44.1	1.40	293,500	12,320	664,900	7,994
<b>Females</b>						
Females: All Ages	13.0	0.25	1,277,300	25,030	9,806,000	97,003
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.4	3.29	2,100	1,060	520,700	4,330
Females: Ages 5-15	4.1	0.41	48,800	5,060	1,204,400	10,611
Females: Ages 16-20	4.4	0.60	26,500	3,730	605,900	5,553
Females: Ages 21-64	9.9	0.29	551,200	16,770	5,577,100	53,919
Females: Ages 65-74	21.4	0.93	215,400	10,580	1,008,800	12,108
Females: Ages 75+	48.7	1.21	433,200	14,910	889,000	10,482

\* **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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS)\*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Hispanic All  
Ages

**9.5%**

Prevalence:  
Non-Hispanic  
All Ages

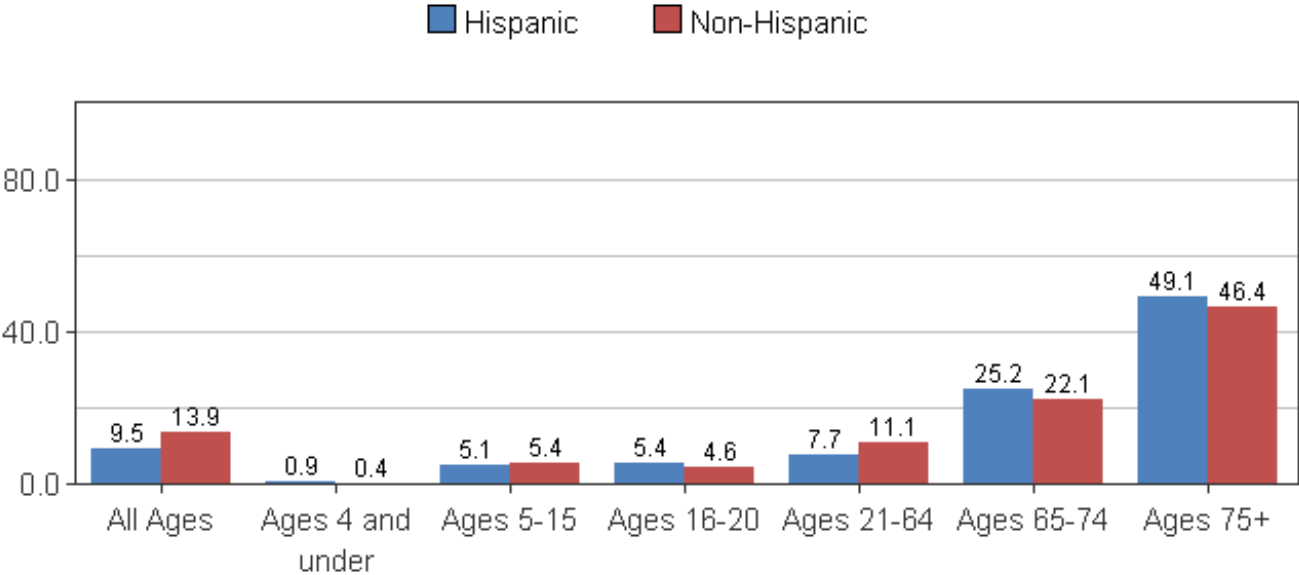
**13.9%**

- In FL in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 9.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 424,300 of the 4,444,400 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2012, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 13.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2012, 2,039,100 of the 14,618,600 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 2012

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



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Hispanic</b>						
Hispanic - All Ages	9.5	0.32	424,300	14,760	4,444,400	36,348
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.9	3.29	2,700	1,200	314,800	2,362
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.1	0.60	35,800	4,330	704,900	5,625
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.4	0.91	17,900	3,060	328,400	2,641
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	7.7	0.38	201,100	10,220	2,627,300	20,760
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	25.2	1.93	66,900	5,920	265,700	2,755
Hispanic - Ages 75+	49.1	2.54	99,800	7,220	203,300	2,205
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	13.9	0.21	2,039,100	30,950	14,618,600	148,448
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.4	3.29	3,200	1,290	746,700	6,492
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.4	0.39	95,400	7,060	1,762,300	16,233
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	4.6	0.51	40,900	4,630	894,300	8,489
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	11.1	0.25	914,900	21,390	8,245,300	81,325
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	22.1	0.75	358,000	13,580	1,619,300	19,638
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	46.4	0.98	626,800	17,850	1,350,700	16,271

\* **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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

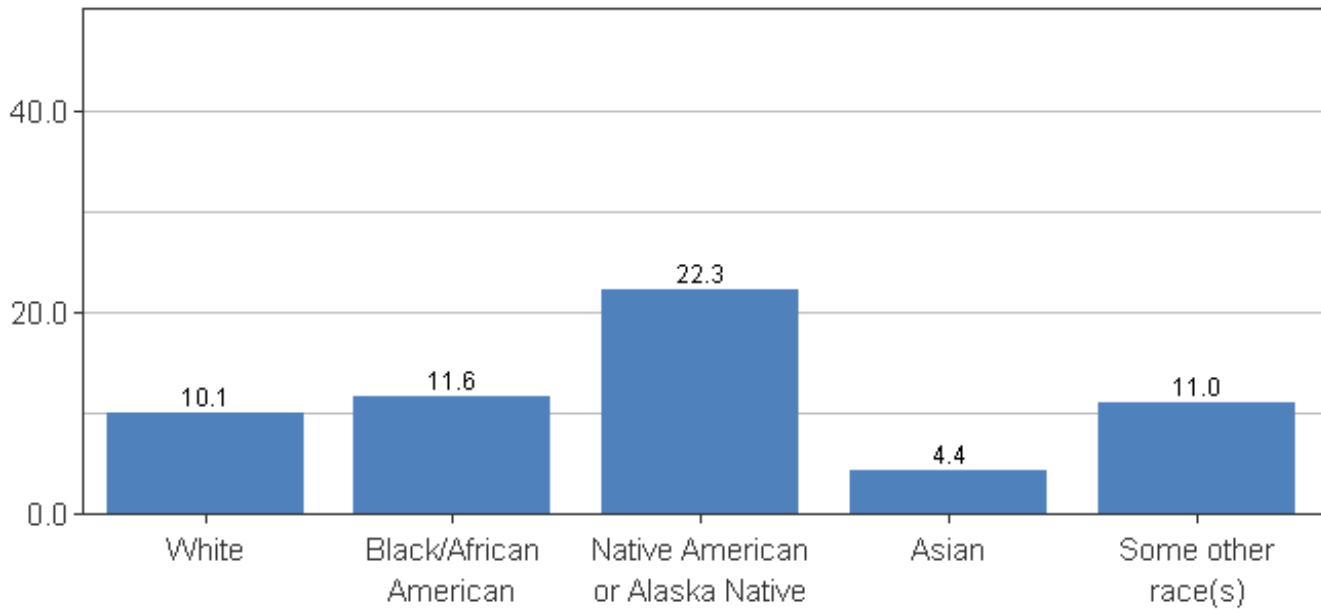
### Quick Statistics

In 2012, among working-age people in FL:

- 10.1 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 11.6 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 22.3 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 4.4 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 11.0 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 2012

Prevalence Rates: Race (%)



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	10.1	0.24	841,000	20,550	8,304,400	80,195
Black/African American	11.6	0.56	201,900	10,240	1,742,700	14,604
Native American or Alaska Native	22.3	5.41	6,900	1,910	31,100	339
Asian	4.4	0.83	13,900	2,700	317,500	3,003
Some other race(s)	11.0	1.04	52,200	5,230	476,900	3,944

# 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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

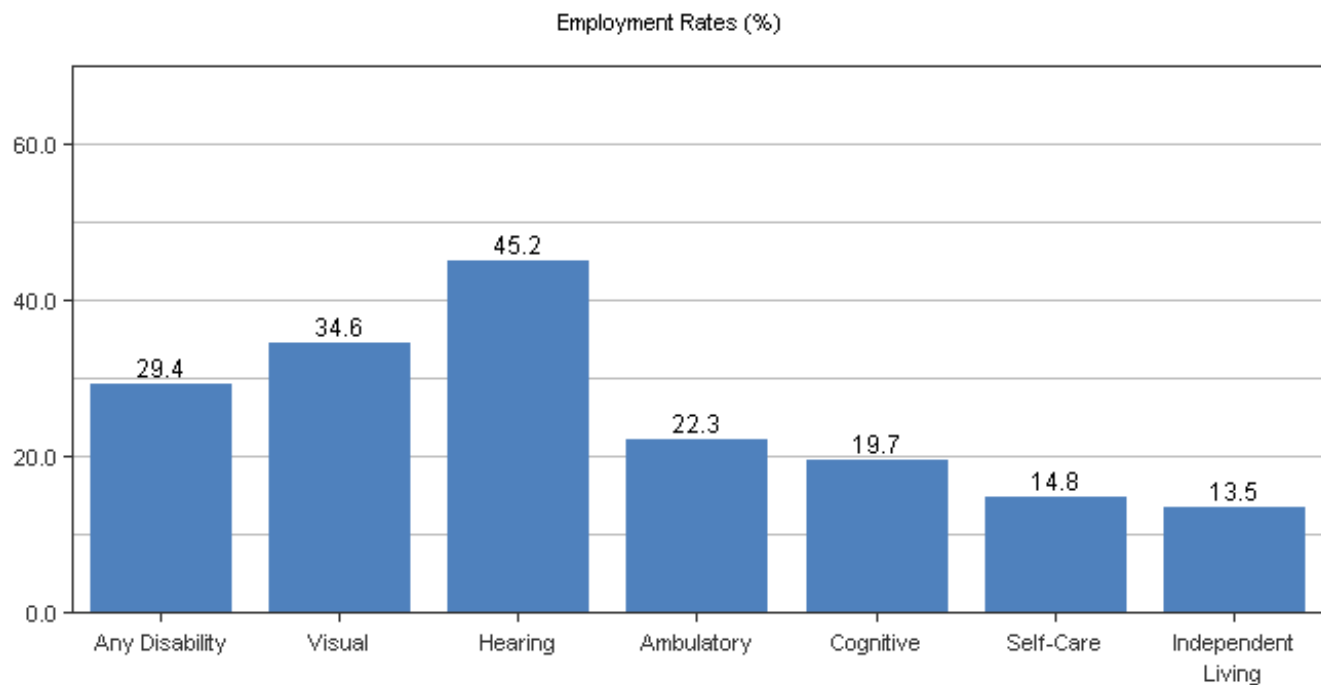
Employment:  
with disability  
**29.4%**

Employment:  
without  
disability  
**73.8%**

- In 2012, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in FL was 29.4 percent.
- In 2012, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in FL was 73.8 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 44.4 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 45.2 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 13.5 percent.



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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	73.8	0.32	7,204,000	48,510	9,756,600	90,818
Any Disability	29.4	0.99	327,700	13,000	1,116,000	11,267
Visual	34.6	2.48	66,900	5,910	193,300	1,884
Hearing	45.2	2.50	94,200	7,020	208,400	2,167
Ambulatory	22.3	1.23	134,200	8,370	600,800	6,090
Cognitive	19.7	1.33	92,000	6,930	467,400	4,621
Self-Care	14.8	1.73	32,600	4,130	220,400	2,311
Independent Living	13.5	1.21	56,400	5,430	417,600	4,232

# 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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

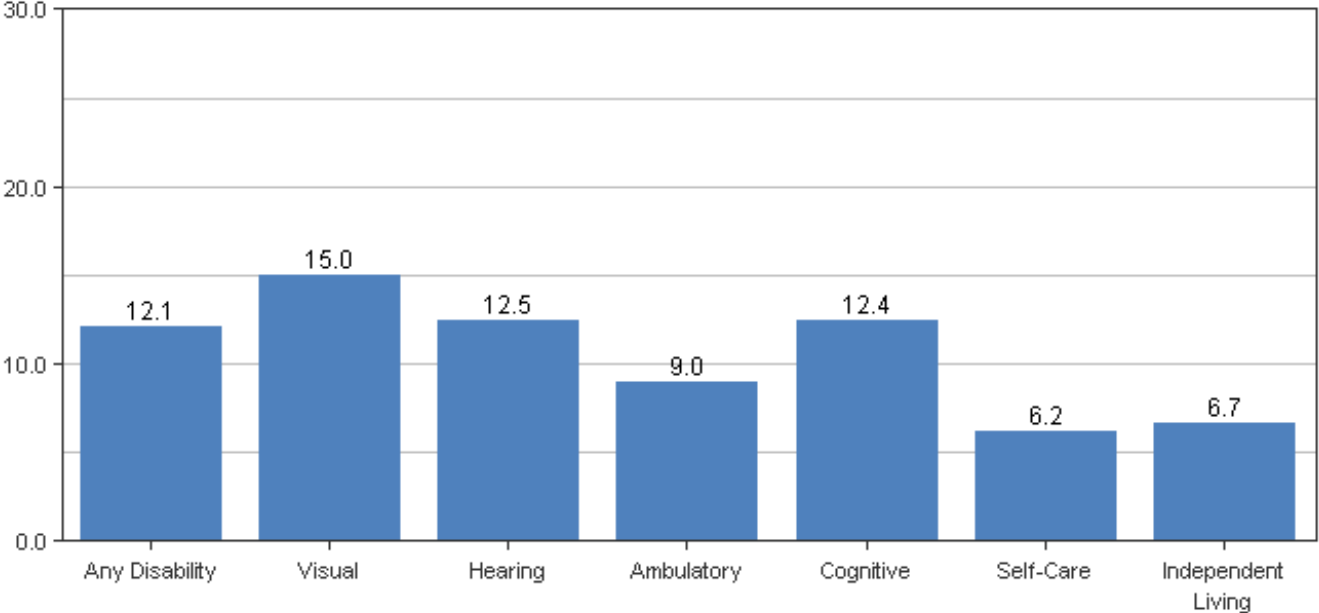
Actively  
Looking: with  
disability  
**12.1%**

Actively  
Looking:  
without  
disability  
**31.0%**

- In 2012 in FL, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 12.1 percent.
- In 2012 in FL, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 31.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 18.9 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," 15.0 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 6.2 percent.

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

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	31.0	0.66	792,600	19,980	2,552,500	23,611
Any Disability	12.1	0.84	95,400	7,060	788,300	7,947
Visual	15.0	2.30	19,000	3,150	126,500	1,253
Hearing	12.5	2.24	14,300	2,740	114,200	1,186
Ambulatory	9.0	0.96	41,900	4,690	466,600	4,805
Cognitive	12.4	1.23	46,600	4,940	375,400	3,755
Self-Care	6.2	1.27	11,600	2,460	187,900	1,997
Independent Living	6.7	0.95	24,100	3,560	361,200	3,683

# 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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

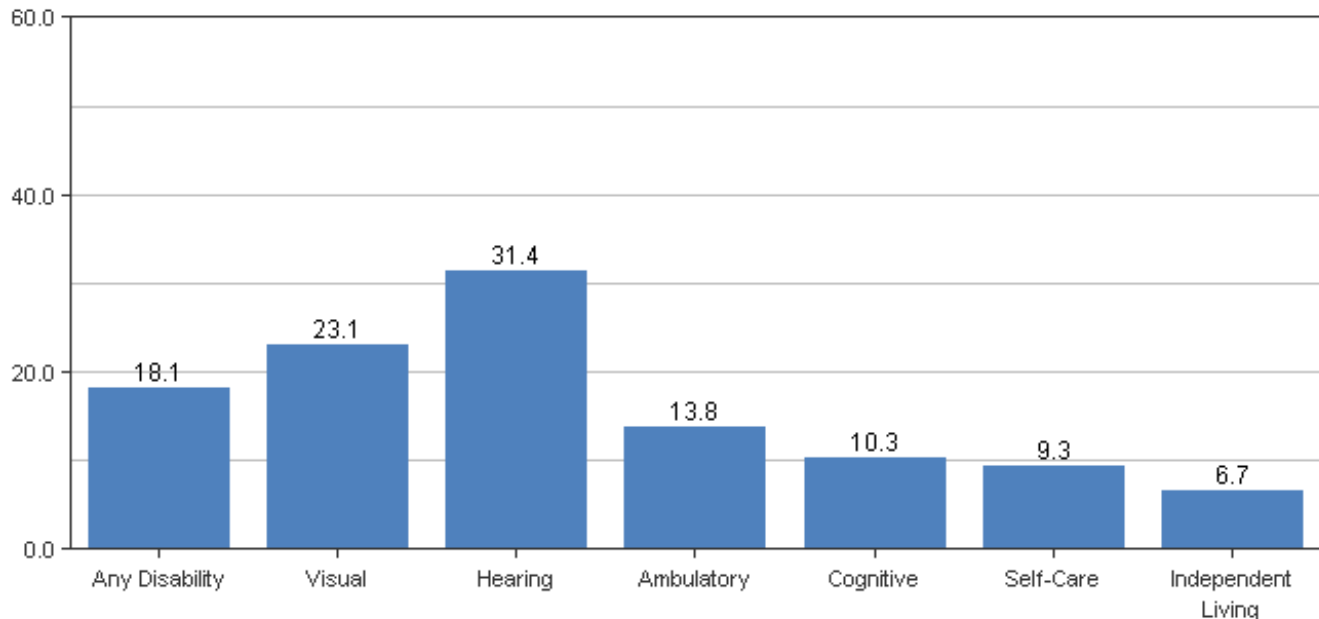
FT / FY  
Employment:  
with disability  
**18.1%**

FT / FY  
Employment:  
without  
disability  
**54.4%**

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in FL was 18.1 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in FL was 54.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 36.3 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," 31.4 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 6.7 percent.

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

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	54.4	0.37	5,306,500	44,950	9,756,600	90,818
Any Disability	18.1	0.84	202,100	10,250	1,116,000	11,267
Visual	23.1	2.20	44,700	4,840	193,300	1,884
Hearing	31.4	2.33	65,400	5,850	208,400	2,167
Ambulatory	13.8	1.02	83,000	6,590	600,800	6,090
Cognitive	10.3	1.02	48,100	5,020	467,400	4,621
Self-Care	9.3	1.42	20,500	3,280	220,400	2,311
Independent Living	6.7	0.89	28,000	3,830	417,600	4,232

# 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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

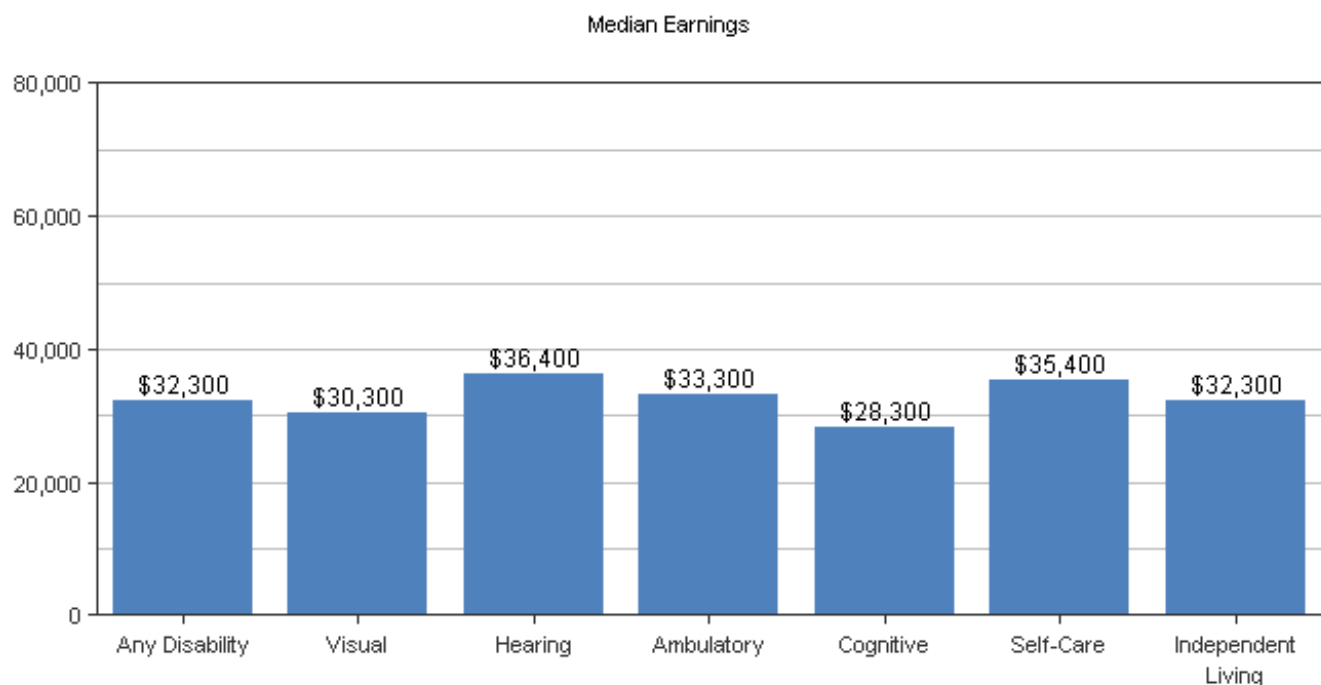
## Quick Statistics

Earnings: with disability  
**\$32,300**

Earnings: without disability  
**\$37,800**

- In 2012, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in FL was \$32,300.
- In 2012, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in FL was \$37,800.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$5,500.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$36,400. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Cognitive Disability," \$28,300.

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



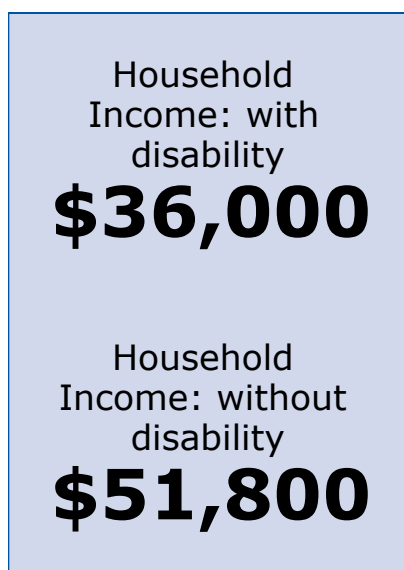
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$37,800	\$400	5,307,000	49,639
Any Disability	\$32,300	\$1,680	202,000	2,070
Visual	\$30,300	\$3,030	45,000	418
Hearing	\$36,400	\$3,520	65,000	673
Ambulatory	\$33,300	\$2,570	83,000	793
Cognitive	\$28,300	\$2,950	48,000	437
Self-Care	\$35,400	\$6,100	20,000	191
Independent Living	\$32,300	\$4,780	28,000	268

# 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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

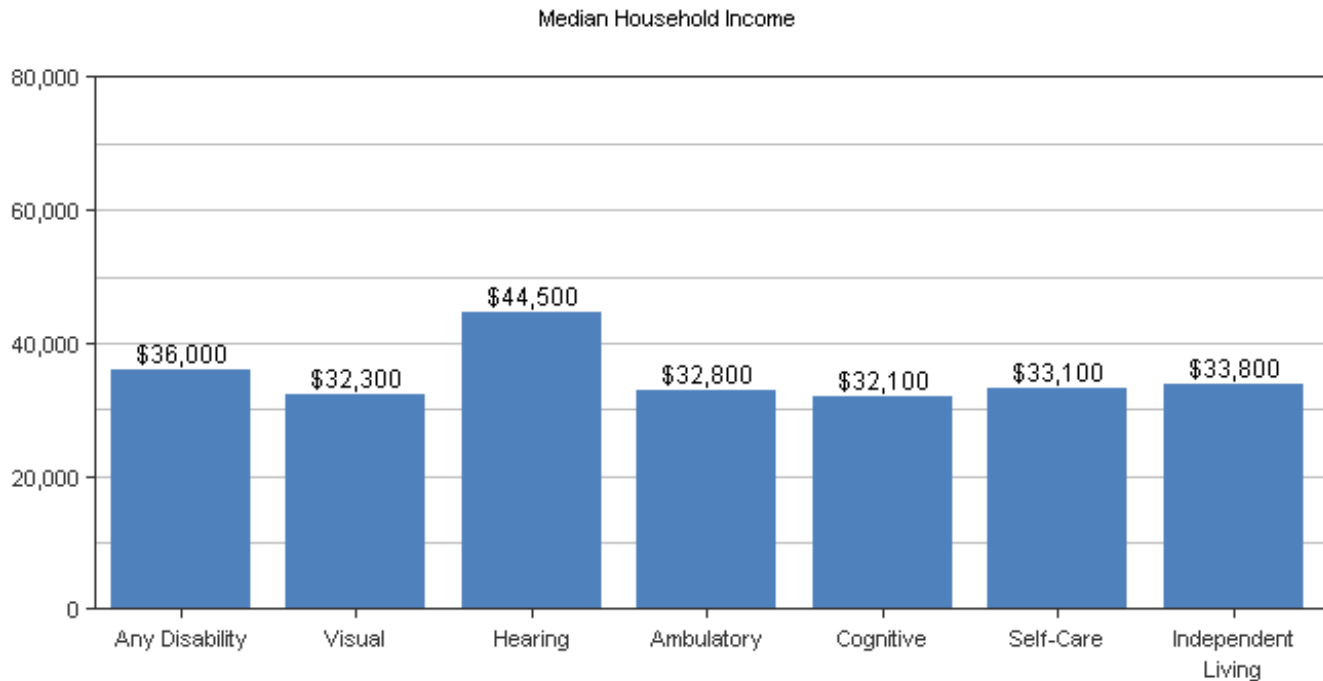


- In 2012, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in FL was \$36,000.
- In 2012, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in FL was \$51,800.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$15,800.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$44,500. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability" \$32,100 .

\* **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 2012



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$51,800	\$740	4,702,000	48,696
Any Disability	\$36,000	1,370	829,000	9,514
Visual	\$32,300	2,660	150,000	1,650
Hearing	\$44,500	3,450	176,000	2,005
Ambulatory	\$32,800	1,690	477,000	5,407
Cognitive	\$32,100	1,920	334,000	3,866
Self-Care	\$33,100	2,620	173,000	2,003
Independent Living	\$33,800	2,020	309,000	3,686

\* **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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

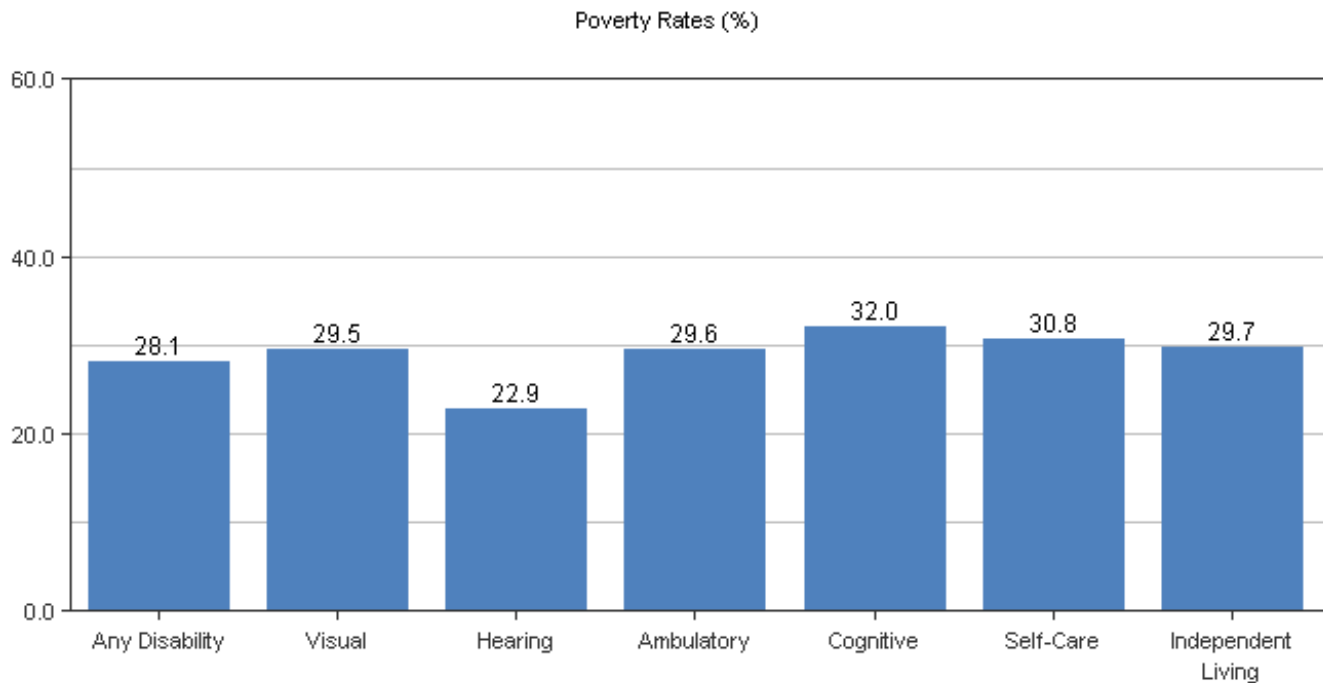
## Quick Statistics



- In 2012, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in FL was 28.1 percent.
- In 2012, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in FL was 14.1 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 14 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 32.0 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 22.9 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 2012



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	14.1	0.35	1,374,800	35,140	9,732,300	90,434
Any Disability	28.1	1.32	313,300	17,270	1,115,800	11,263
Visual	29.5	3.23	57,000	7,410	193,300	1,883
Hearing	22.9	2.86	47,800	6,790	208,400	2,167
Ambulatory	29.6	1.83	178,000	13,060	600,800	6,089
Cognitive	32.0	2.12	149,500	11,980	467,200	4,619
Self-Care	30.8	3.06	67,800	8,080	220,400	2,311
Independent Living	29.7	2.20	124,100	10,920	417,600	4,232

\* **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

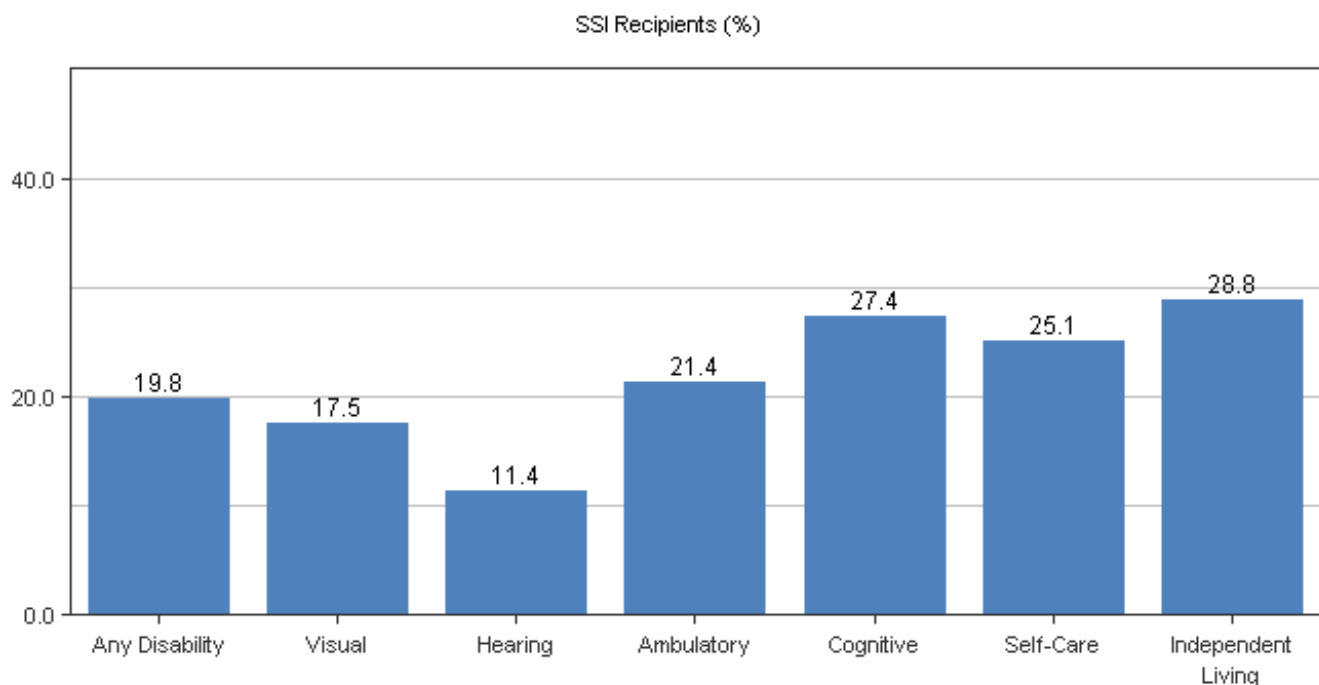
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Florida, using data from the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these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

## Quick Statistics

SSI  
Recipients:  
with disability  
**19.8%**

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in FL was 19.8 percent.
- In 2012, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in FL was 221,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 28.8 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 11.4 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	19.8	0.86	221,000	10,710	1,116,000	11,267
Visual	17.5	1.98	33,800	4,210	193,300	1,884
Hearing	11.4	1.60	23,700	3,530	208,400	2,167
Ambulatory	21.4	1.21	128,600	8,190	600,800	6,090
Cognitive	27.4	1.49	128,000	8,170	467,400	4,621
Self-Care	25.1	2.12	55,400	5,380	220,400	2,311
Independent Living	28.8	1.61	120,400	7,930	417,600	4,232

# 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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

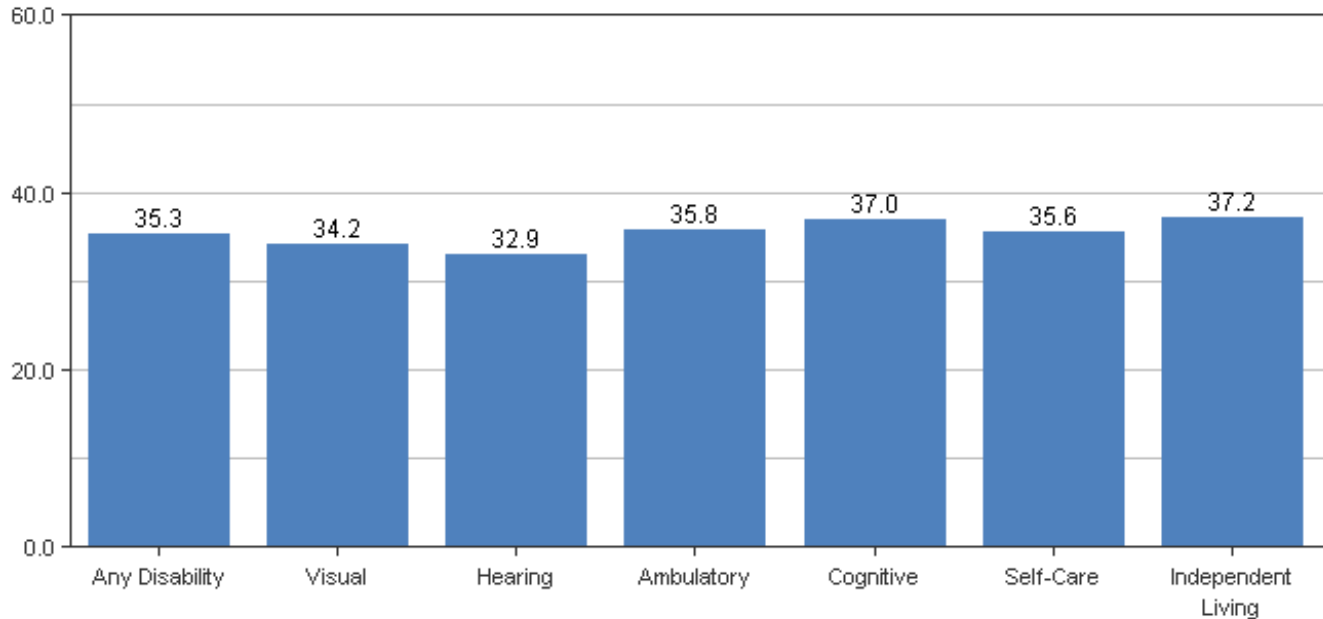
High School  
Only: with  
disability  
**35.3%**

High School  
Only: without  
disability  
**28.0%**

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in FL was 35.3 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in FL was 28.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 7.3 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," 37.2 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Hearing Disability," 32.9 percent.

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

Education: High School Diploma Only or Equivalent (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	28.0	0.33	2,734,700	35,110	9,756,600	90,818
Any Disability	35.3	1.04	393,500	14,230	1,116,000	11,267
Visual	34.2	2.47	66,200	5,880	193,300	1,884
Hearing	32.9	2.36	68,600	5,990	208,400	2,167
Ambulatory	35.8	1.42	215,100	10,570	600,800	6,090
Cognitive	37.0	1.62	173,000	9,490	467,400	4,621
Self-Care	35.6	2.34	78,400	6,400	220,400	2,311
Independent Living	37.2	1.71	155,400	9,000	417,600	4,232

# 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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Some  
College: with  
disability  
**30.1%**

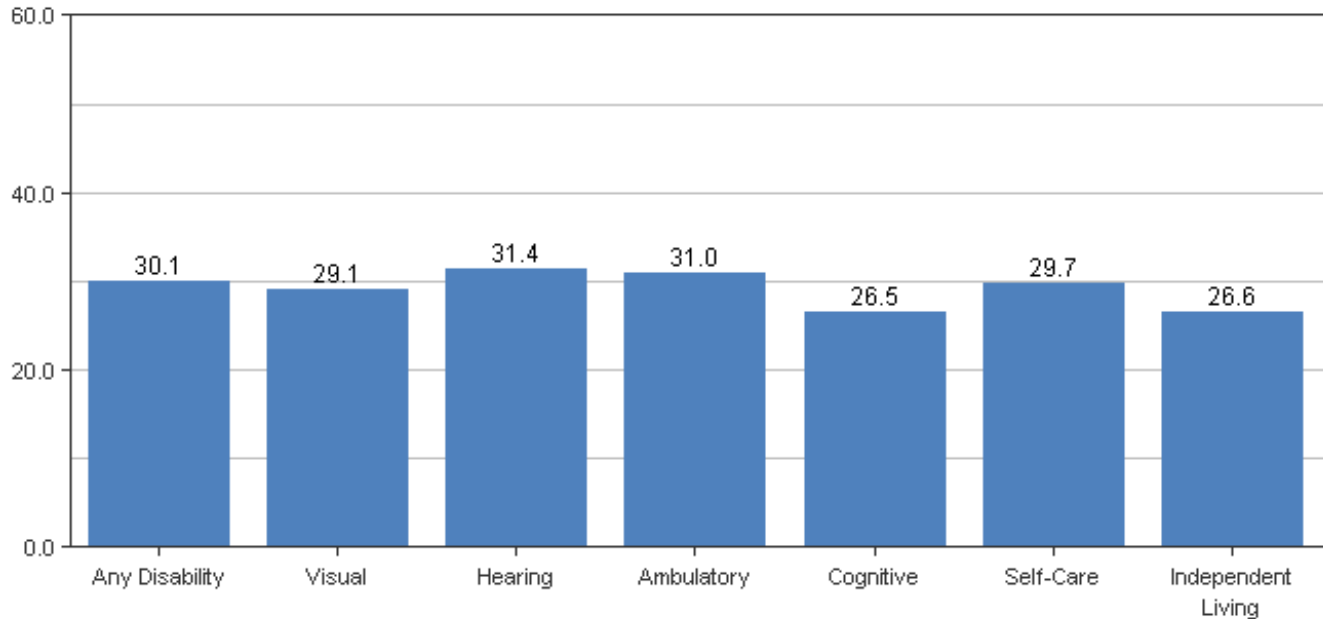
Some  
College:  
without  
disability  
**33.6%**

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in FL was 30.1 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in FL was 33.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 3.5 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," 31.4 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 26.5 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 2012

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	33.6	0.35	3,282,200	37,820	9,756,600	90,818
Any Disability	30.1	0.99	335,400	13,150	1,116,000	11,267
Visual	29.1	2.37	56,300	5,430	193,300	1,884
Hearing	31.4	2.33	65,400	5,850	208,400	2,167
Ambulatory	31.0	1.37	186,500	9,850	600,800	6,090
Cognitive	26.5	1.48	123,700	8,030	467,400	4,621
Self-Care	29.7	2.23	65,400	5,850	220,400	2,311
Independent Living	26.6	1.57	111,200	7,620	417,600	4,232

# 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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: with  
disability

**13.3%**

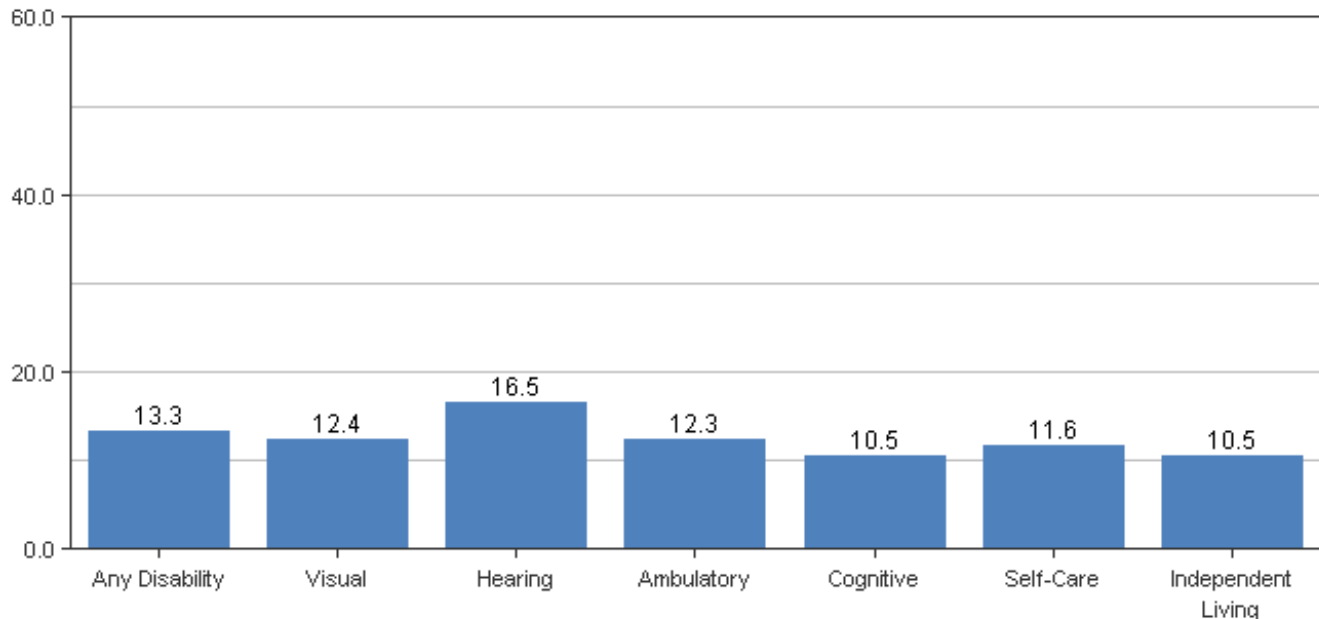
Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: without  
disability

**28.2%**

- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in FL was 13.3 percent.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in FL was 28.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 14.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Hearing Disability," 16.5 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 10.5 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 2012

Education: Bachelor's Degree or More (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	28.2	0.33	2,753,000	35,210	9,756,600	90,818
Any Disability	13.3	0.74	148,200	8,790	1,116,000	11,267
Visual	12.4	1.72	23,900	3,540	193,300	1,884
Hearing	16.5	1.86	34,400	4,240	208,400	2,167
Ambulatory	12.3	0.97	73,800	6,210	600,800	6,090
Cognitive	10.5	1.03	49,100	5,070	467,400	4,621
Self-Care	11.6	1.56	25,600	3,660	220,400	2,311
Independent Living	10.5	1.09	44,000	4,800	417,600	4,232

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

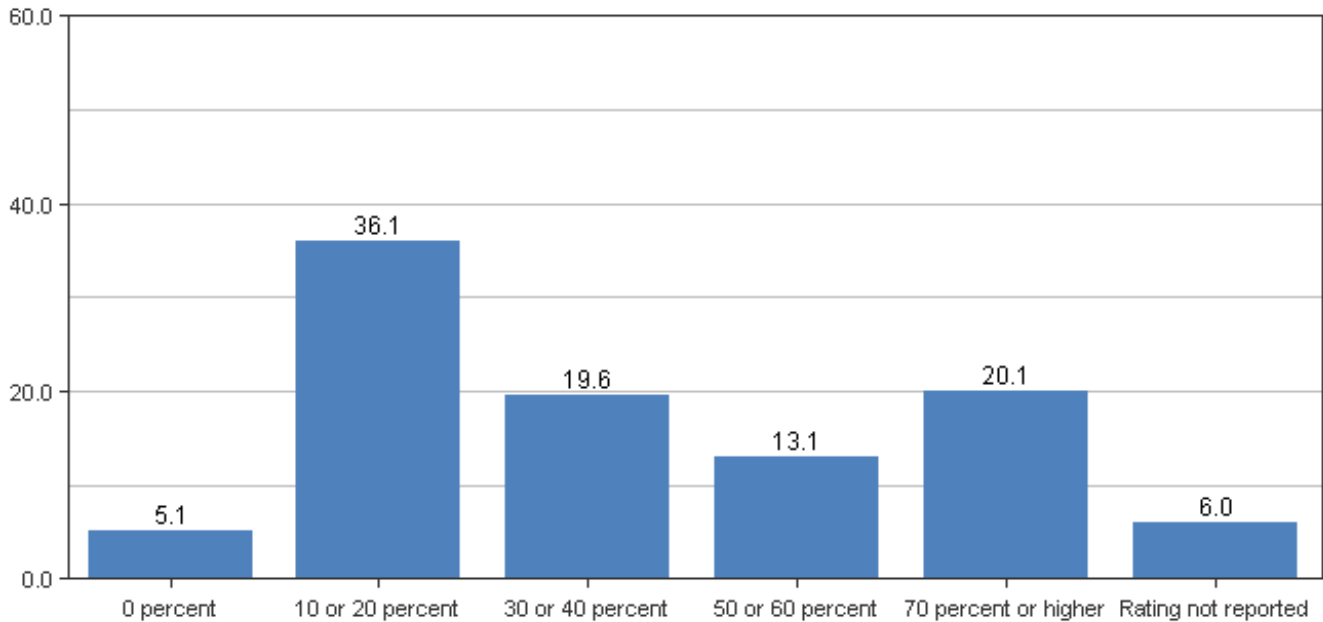
## Quick Statistics

Veterans with a  
Service-Connected  
Disability  
**22.6%**

- In 2012, there were 747,400 working-age civilian veterans in FL, of whom 168,700 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2012, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in FL with a VA service-connected disability was 22.6 percent.
- In 2012, 33,900 working-age civilian veterans in FL had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2012, 20.1 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 2012

Veteran Disability Rating (%)



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	22.6	1.11	168,700	9,370	747,400	7,632
<b>Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability</b>						
0 percent	5.1	1.23	8,600	2,120	168,700	1,753
10 or 20 percent	36.1	2.68	61,000	5,650	168,700	1,753
30 or 40 percent	19.6	2.21	33,100	4,160	168,700	1,753
50 or 60 percent	13.1	1.88	22,100	3,400	168,700	1,753
70 percent or higher	20.1	2.24	33,900	4,210	168,700	1,753
Rating not reported	6.0	1.32	10,200	2,310	168,700	1,753

# 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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

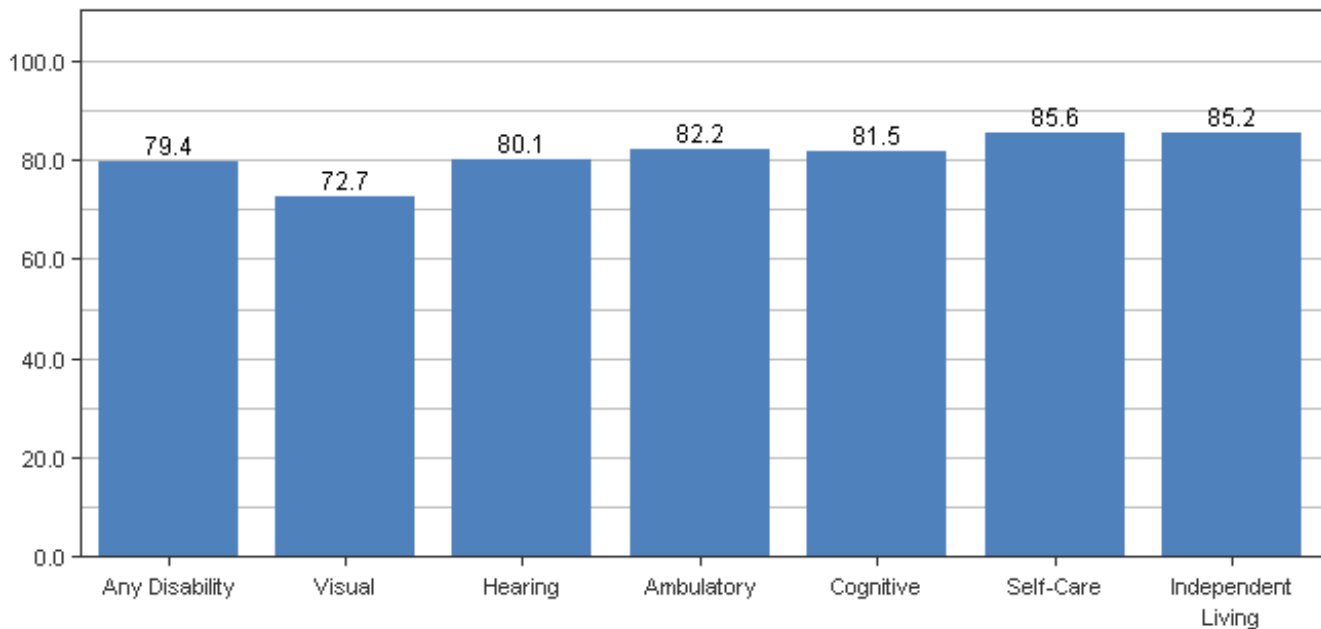
Health  
Coverage:  
with Disability  
**79.4%**

Health  
Coverage:  
without  
Disability  
**70.7%**

- In 2012, 79.4 percent of working-age people with disabilities in FL had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2012, 70.7 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 8.7 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," 85.6 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 72.7 percent.

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

Health Insurance Coverage - By Disability Type (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	70.7	0.43	6,894,500	62,040	9,756,600	90,818
Any Disability	79.4	1.13	886,200	27,090	1,116,000	11,267
Visual	72.7	2.99	140,600	11,010	193,300	1,884
Hearing	80.1	2.58	166,900	11,980	208,400	2,167
Ambulatory	82.2	1.45	493,700	20,440	600,800	6,090
Cognitive	81.5	1.67	380,700	18,000	467,400	4,621
Self-Care	85.6	2.20	188,700	12,730	220,400	2,311
Independent Living	85.2	1.62	355,900	17,410	417,600	4,232

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

## Quick Statistics

Coverage  
through  
Employer/Union:  
with Disability

**27.9%**

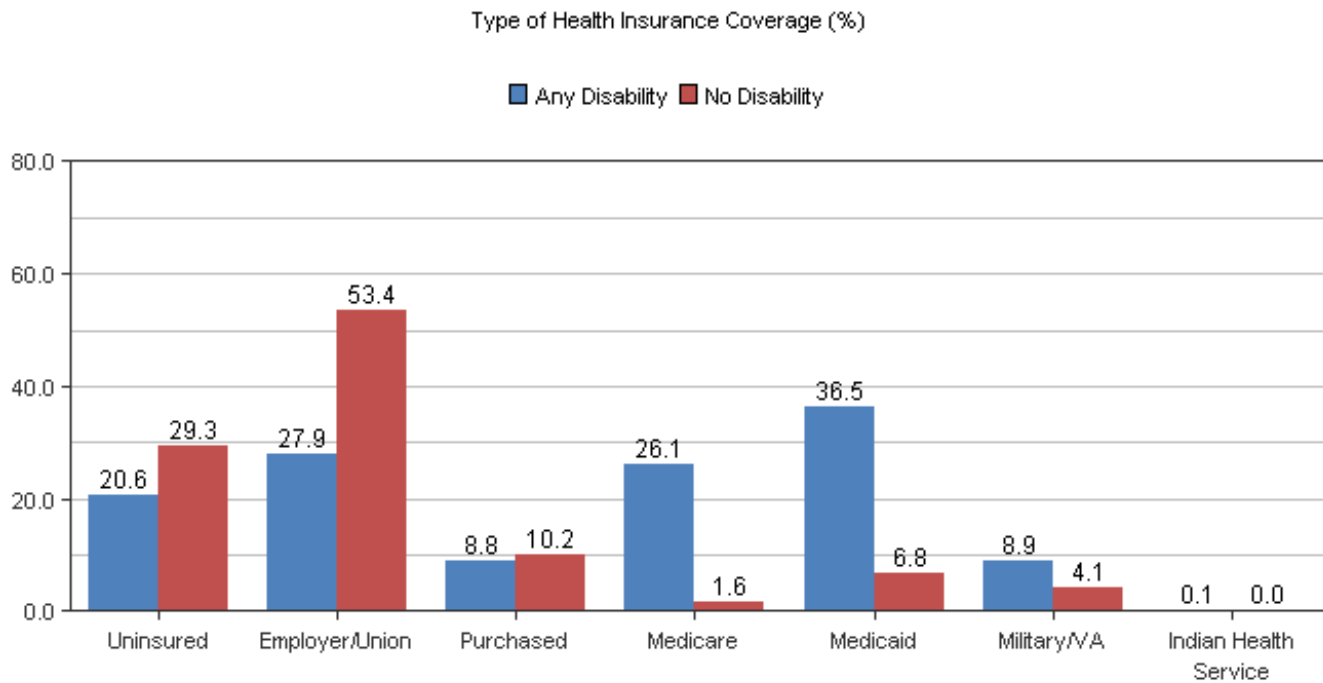
Coverage  
through  
Employer/Union:  
without  
Disability

**53.4%**

- In 2012, 27.9 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 2012, 53.4 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 2012, 8.8 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 2012, 26.1 percent of working-age people with disabilities in FL reported Medicare coverage and 36.5 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 2012



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Any Disability</b>						
Uninsured	20.6	1.13	229,800	14,040	1,116,000	11,267
Employer/Union	27.9	1.25	310,800	16,290	1,116,000	11,267
Purchased	8.8	0.79	98,500	9,220	1,116,000	11,267
Medicare	26.1	1.22	291,200	15,780	1,116,000	11,267
Medicaid	36.5	1.34	407,500	18,610	1,116,000	11,267
Military/VA	8.9	0.79	99,300	9,260	1,116,000	11,267
Indian Health Service	0.1	3.29	800	810	1,116,000	11,267
<b>No Disability</b>						
Uninsured	29.3	0.43	2,862,100	46,000	9,756,600	90,818
Employer/Union	53.4	0.47	5,209,600	57,470	9,756,600	90,818
Purchased	10.2	0.29	997,100	28,650	9,756,600	90,818
Medicare	1.6	3.29	154,200	11,520	9,756,600	90,818
Medicaid	6.8	0.24	660,000	23,520	9,756,600	90,818
Military/VA	4.1	0.19	396,300	18,360	9,756,600	90,818
Indian Health Service	0.0	3.29	4,800	2,030	9,756,600	90,818

# Glossary

## Actively Looking for Work

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

## Ambulatory Disability

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

## Base Population (Base Pop.)

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

## Cognitive Disability

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

## Disability and Disability Types

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

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

## Earnings

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

## Education

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

## Employment

A person is considered employed if he or she is either

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

## Full-Time/Full-Year Employment

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

## Group Quarters (GQ)

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

## Health Insurance Coverage

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

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

## Hearing Disability

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

## Hispanic or Latino Origin

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

## Household Income

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

## **Independent Living Disability**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Number**

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

## Poverty

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

## Race

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

## Sample Size

The number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic.

## Self-care Disability

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

## Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

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

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

## Veteran Service-Connected Disability

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

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

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

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

No *SKIP* to question 28a

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

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

## Visual Disability

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



# About the Disability Status Reports

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

The contents of this report do not necessarily represent the policy of the Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government (Edgar, 75.620 (b)).

## Contact Us

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