

Cornell University

2013

FL

Florida

# 2013 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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# The 2013 Annual Disability Status Report

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

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

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

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

## Suggested Citation

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# ACS Disability Questions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

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

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

## **Note:**

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

# Notes

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

**Puerto Rico:** A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2013 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), is available again this year in English as well as Spanish. However, please note that the Puerto Rico sample is not included in any U.S. population estimates included in these reports.

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

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

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

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

# Florida Summary

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

**Age:** In 2013, the prevalence of disability in FL was:

- 13.4 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.9 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 5.6 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 4.8 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 10.6 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 23.1 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 47.9 percent for persons ages 75+

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

- 2.6% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.8% reported a Hearing Disability
- 7.8% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 5.1% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.8% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.8% reported an Independent Living Disability

**Gender:** In 2013, 13.5 percent of females of all ages and 13.4 percent of males of all ages in FL reported a disability.

**Hispanic/Latino:** In 2013, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in FL was 9.6 percent.

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

- 10.6 percent among Whites
- 11.6 percent among Black / African Americans
- 4.5 percent among Asians
- 21.4 percent among Native Americans
- 9.6 percent among persons of some other race(s)

**Employment:** In 2013, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in FL was 30.8 percent.

**Looking for Work:** In FL in 2013, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 11.1 percent.

**Full-Time/Full-Year Employment:** In FL in 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 19.7 percent.

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

**Annual Household Income:** In FL in 2013, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$37,300.

**Poverty:** In FL in 2013, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 28.0 percent.

**Supplemental Security Income:** In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in FL was 18.6 percent.

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

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 35.1 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 31.1 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 14.4 percent.

**Veterans Service-Connected Disability:** In 2013, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 21.1 percent in FL.

**Health Insurance Coverage:** In 2013 in FL, 78.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities had health insurance.

# Prevalence: Ages 21 - 64

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

<b>Location</b>	<b>2013 (%)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>2013 (%)</b>
Alabama	<b>14.9</b>	Montana	<b>12.2</b>
Alaska	<b>10.1</b>	Nebraska	<b>8.9</b>
Arizona	<b>10.2</b>	Nevada	<b>11.6</b>
Arkansas	<b>15.8</b>	New Hampshire	<b>10.4</b>
California	<b>8.5</b>	New Jersey	<b>8.2</b>
Colorado	<b>9.4</b>	New Mexico	<b>13.8</b>
Connecticut	<b>8.3</b>	New York	<b>9.0</b>
Delaware	<b>11.2</b>	North Carolina	<b>12.0</b>
District of Columbia	<b>8.8</b>	North Dakota	<b>8.2</b>
Florida	<b>10.6</b>	Ohio	<b>12.3</b>
Georgia	<b>11.3</b>	Oklahoma	<b>14.1</b>
Hawaii	<b>7.7</b>	Oregon	<b>13.1</b>
Idaho	<b>11.5</b>	Pennsylvania	<b>11.2</b>
Illinois	<b>9.2</b>	Puerto Rico	<b>18.4</b>
Indiana	<b>12.8</b>	Rhode Island	<b>10.3</b>
Iowa	<b>10.4</b>	South Carolina	<b>13.0</b>
Kansas	<b>10.6</b>	South Dakota	<b>11.6</b>
Kentucky	<b>16.1</b>	Tennessee	<b>14.4</b>
Louisiana	<b>13.4</b>	Texas	<b>10.4</b>
Maine	<b>14.9</b>	Utah	<b>8.9</b>
Maryland	<b>8.9</b>	Vermont	<b>11.3</b>
Massachusetts	<b>9.5</b>	Virginia	<b>9.3</b>
Michigan	<b>13.2</b>	Washington	<b>11.1</b>
Minnesota	<b>9.0</b>	West Virginia	<b>19.2</b>
Mississippi	<b>16.5</b>	Wisconsin	<b>10.5</b>
Missouri	<b>12.9</b>	Wyoming	<b>11.3</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 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 34.5% for people with disabilities and 76.8% for people without disabilities.

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

# Prevalence

## All Ages

### Introduction

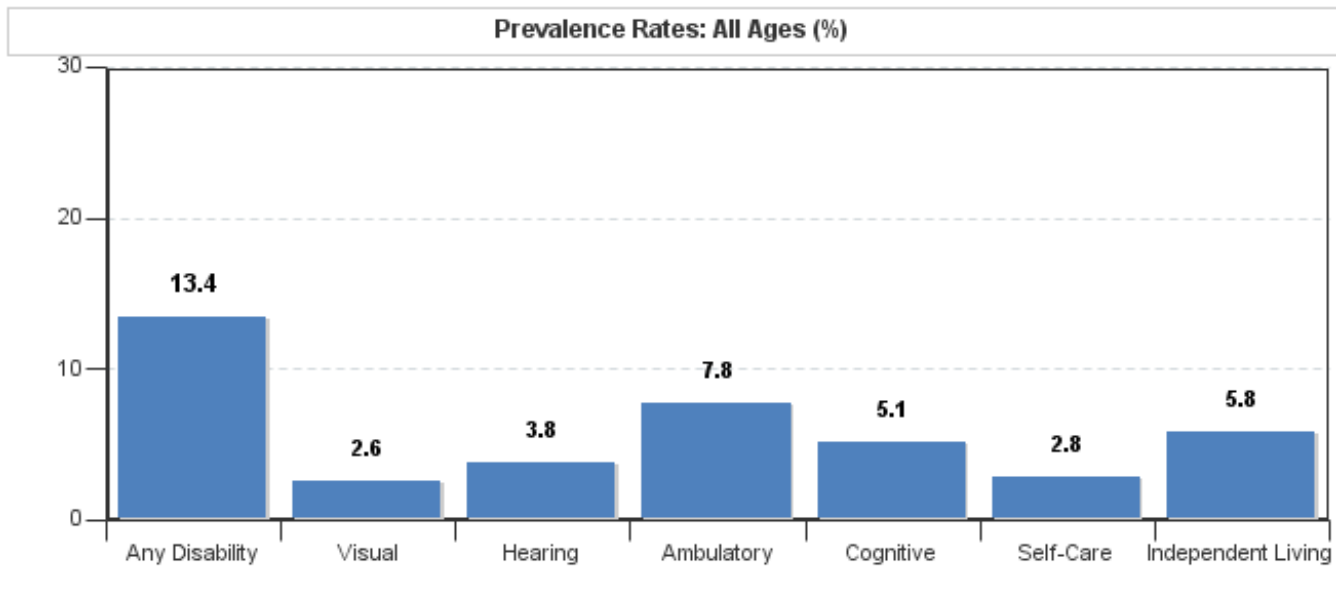
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Florida, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
All Ages  
**13.4%**

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in FL was 13.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 2,590,600 of the 19,298,400 individuals of all ages in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 7.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.6 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Florida in 2013\*



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	13.4	0.18	2,590,600	34,350	19,298,400	186,043
Visual	2.6	0.08	494,900	15,910	19,298,400	186,043
Hearing	3.8	0.10	729,200	19,200	19,298,400	186,043
Ambulatory	7.8	0.14	1,429,900	26,380	18,228,800	177,524
Cognitive	5.1	0.12	923,100	21,490	18,228,800	177,524
Self-Care	2.8	0.09	514,900	16,220	18,228,800	177,524
Independent Living	5.8	0.13	920,900	21,470	15,974,300	157,689

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

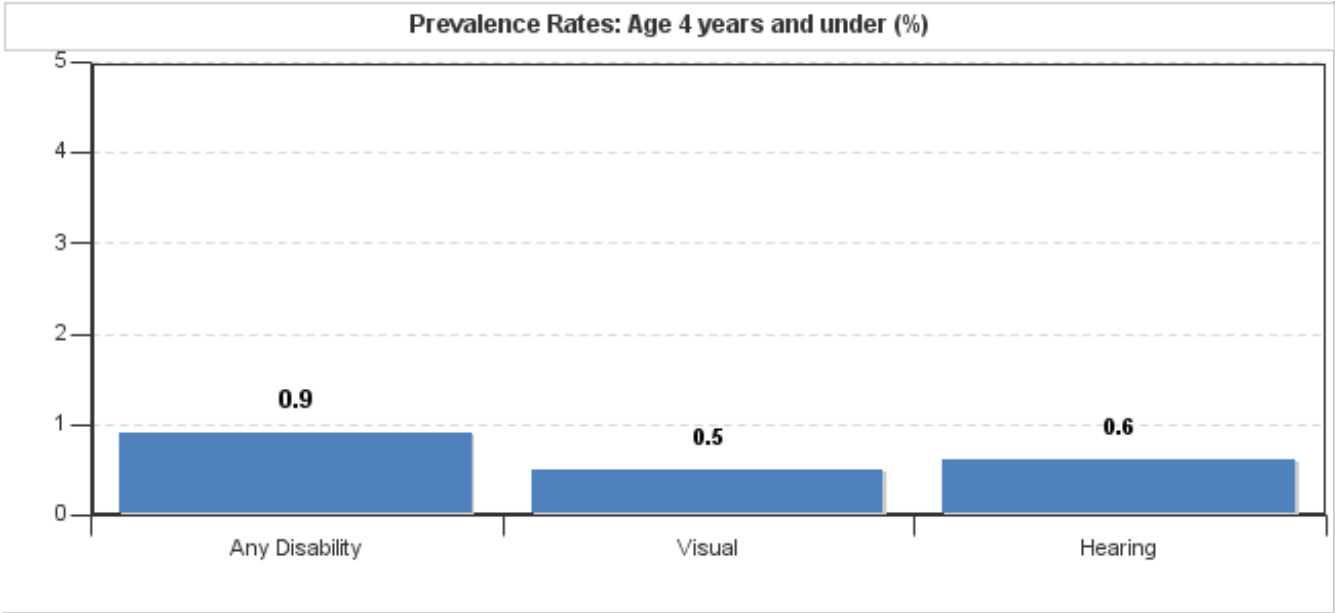
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 4 and  
under

**0.9%**

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in FL was 0.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 9,700 of the 1,069,600 children ages 0 to 4 in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2013, 0.5 percent reported a visual disability
- In FL in 2013, 0.6 percent reported a hearing disability

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.9	3.29	9,700	2,260	1,069,600	8,519
Visual	0.5	3.29	5,700	1,730	1,069,600	8,519
Hearing	0.6	3.29	6,800	1,900	1,069,600	8,519

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

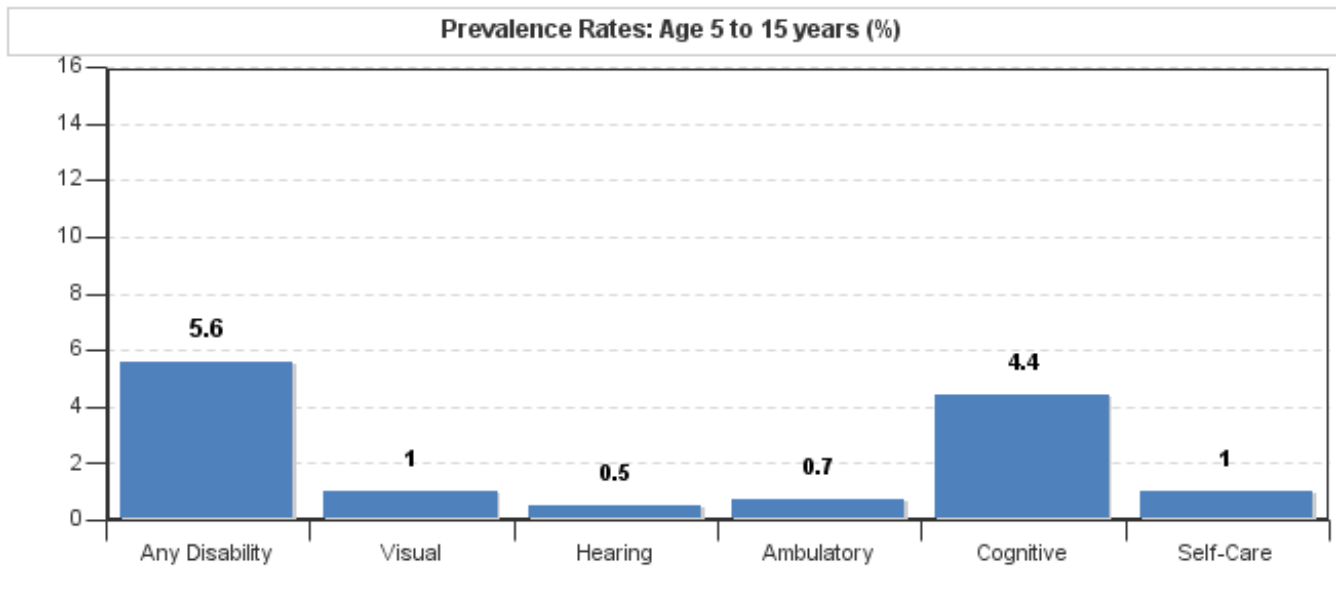
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 5 to  
15 years  
**5.6%**

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in FL was 5.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 138,400 of the 2,480,800 individuals ages 5 to 15 in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2013, among the five types of disabilities\* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.4 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 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.6	0.33	138,400	8,490	2,480,800	21,949
Visual	1.0	3.29	23,600	3,520	2,480,800	21,949
Hearing	0.5	3.29	13,200	2,630	2,480,800	21,949
Ambulatory	0.7	3.29	16,700	2,960	2,480,800	21,949
Cognitive	4.4	0.30	108,200	7,520	2,480,800	21,949
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	24,400	3,570	2,480,800	21,949

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

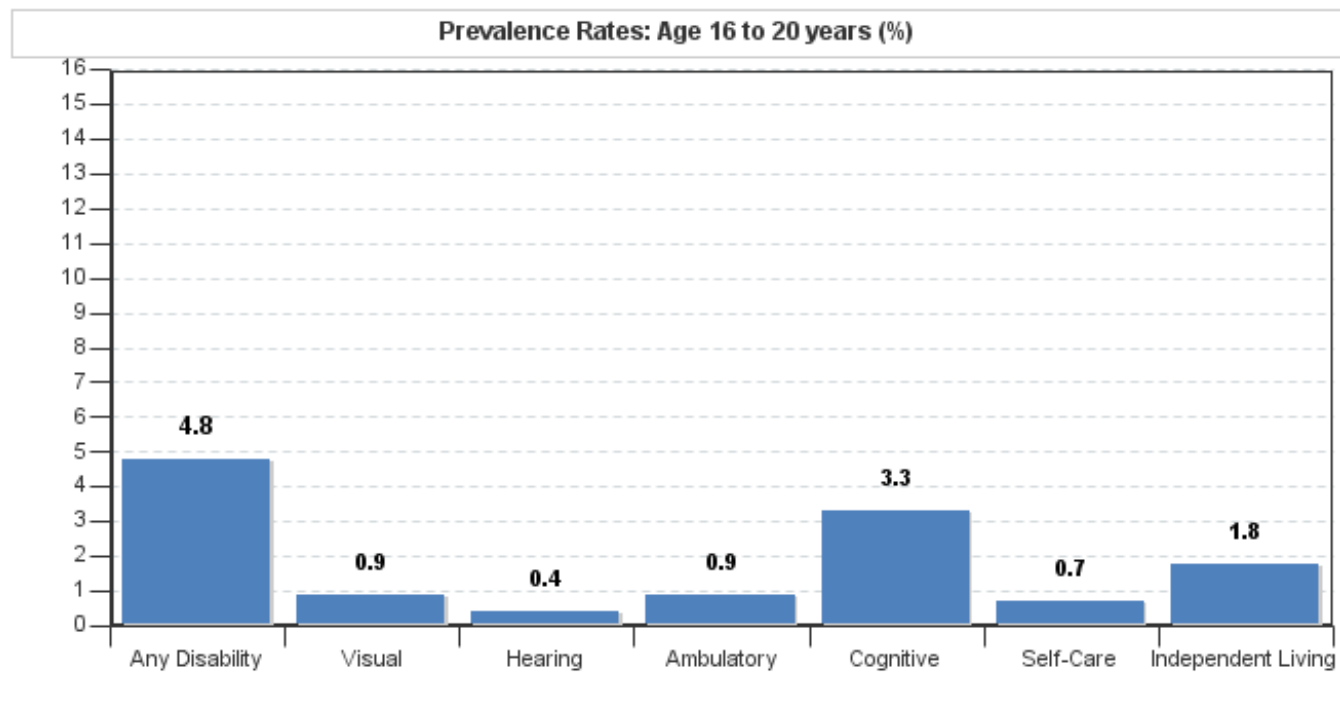
### Quick Statistics

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

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in FL was 4.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 59,000 of the 1,224,700 individuals ages 16 to 20 in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.3 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 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	4.8	0.44	59,000	5,560	1,224,700	10,965
Visual	0.9	3.29	11,300	2,430	1,224,700	10,965
Hearing	0.4	3.29	5,200	1,650	1,224,700	10,965
Ambulatory	0.9	3.29	11,200	2,430	1,224,700	10,965
Cognitive	3.3	0.37	41,000	4,630	1,224,700	10,965
Self-Care	0.7	3.29	8,200	2,070	1,224,700	10,965
Independent Living	1.8	3.29	22,400	3,420	1,224,700	10,965

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

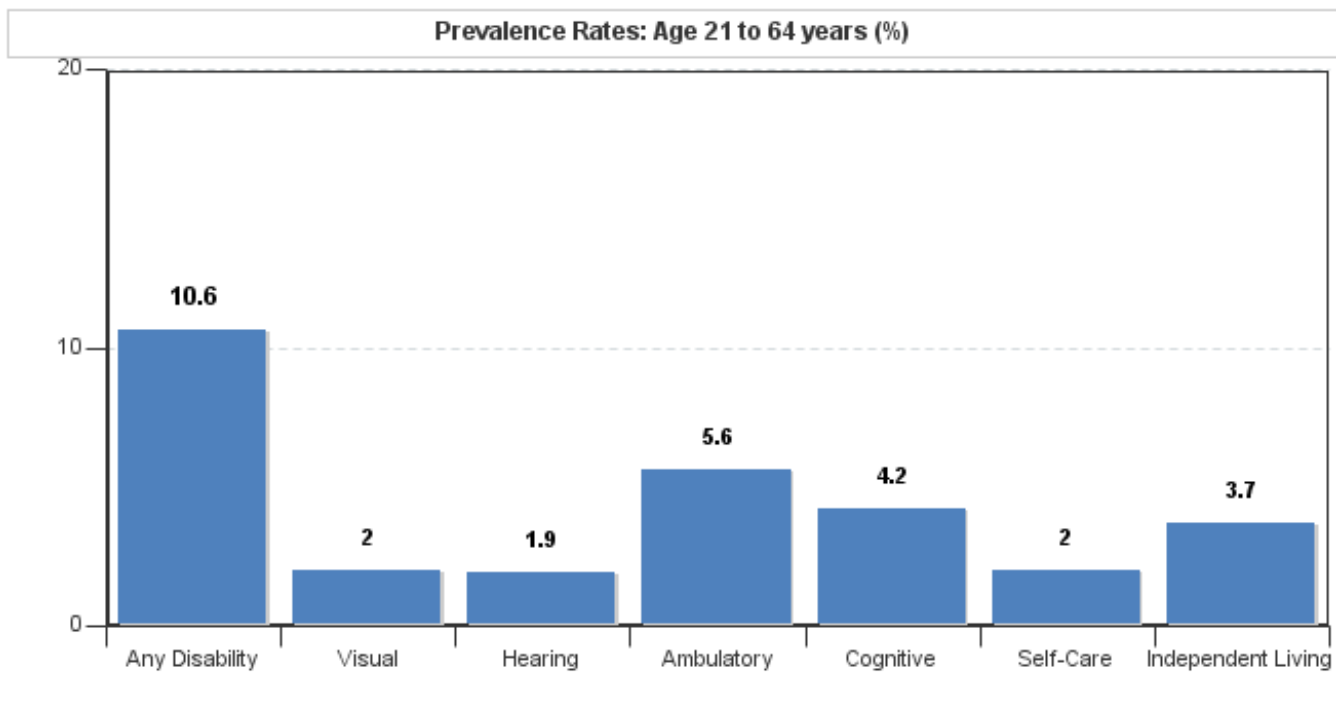
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 21 to 64  
years

**10.6%**

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in FL was 10.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 1,159,900 of the 10,949,700 individuals ages 21 to 64 in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 5.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Hearing Disability," 1.9 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Florida in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	10.6	0.21	1,159,900	23,940	10,949,700	103,238
Visual	2.0	0.10	223,600	10,770	10,949,700	103,238
Hearing	1.9	3.29	208,400	10,400	10,949,700	103,238
Ambulatory	5.6	0.16	618,700	17,740	10,949,700	103,238
Cognitive	4.2	0.14	456,600	15,300	10,949,700	103,238
Self-Care	2.0	3.29	213,500	10,530	10,949,700	103,238
Independent Living	3.7	0.13	402,800	14,390	10,949,700	103,238

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

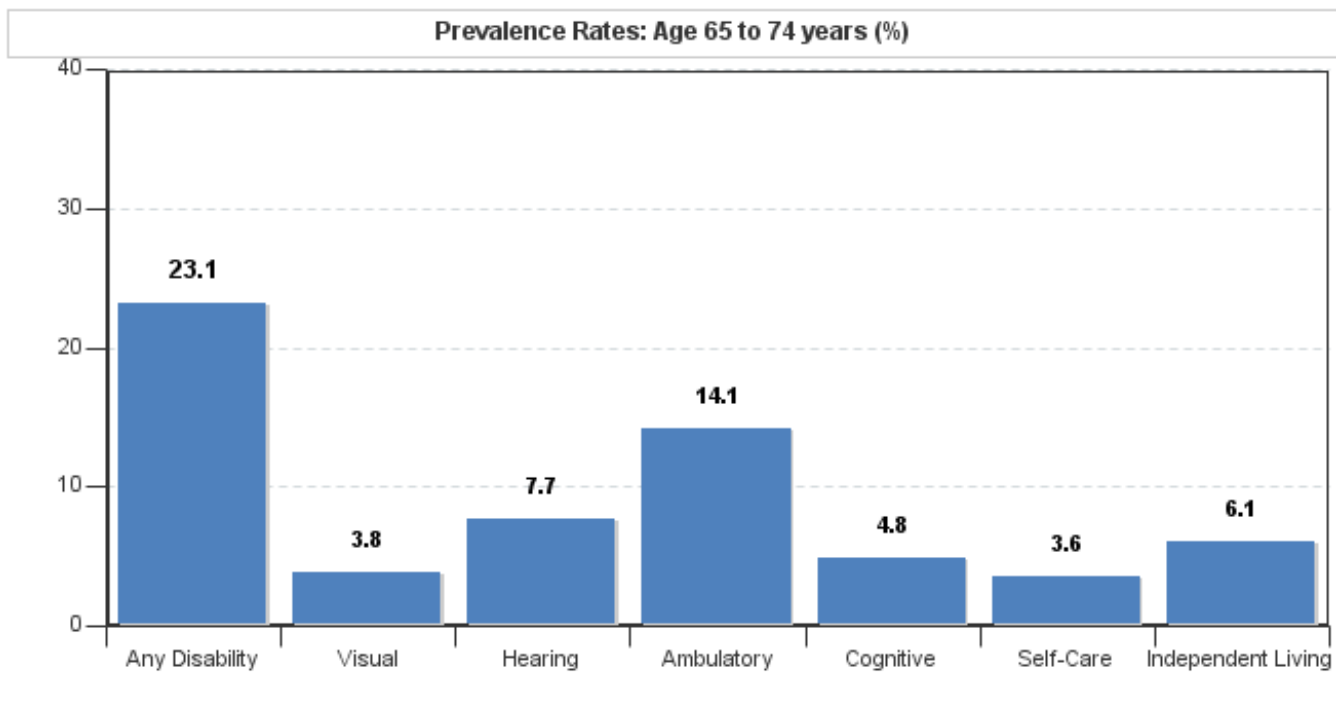
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 65 to 74  
years

**23.1%**

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in FL was 23.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 453,700 of the 1,966,800 individuals ages 65 to 74 in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 14.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 3.6 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	23.1	0.69	453,700	15,250	1,966,800	23,093
Visual	3.8	0.31	74,200	6,230	1,966,800	23,093
Hearing	7.7	0.43	150,700	8,860	1,966,800	23,093
Ambulatory	14.1	0.57	277,800	11,990	1,966,800	23,093
Cognitive	4.8	0.35	93,700	7,000	1,966,800	23,093
Self-Care	3.6	0.30	70,000	6,050	1,966,800	23,093
Independent Living	6.1	0.39	120,700	7,940	1,966,800	23,093

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

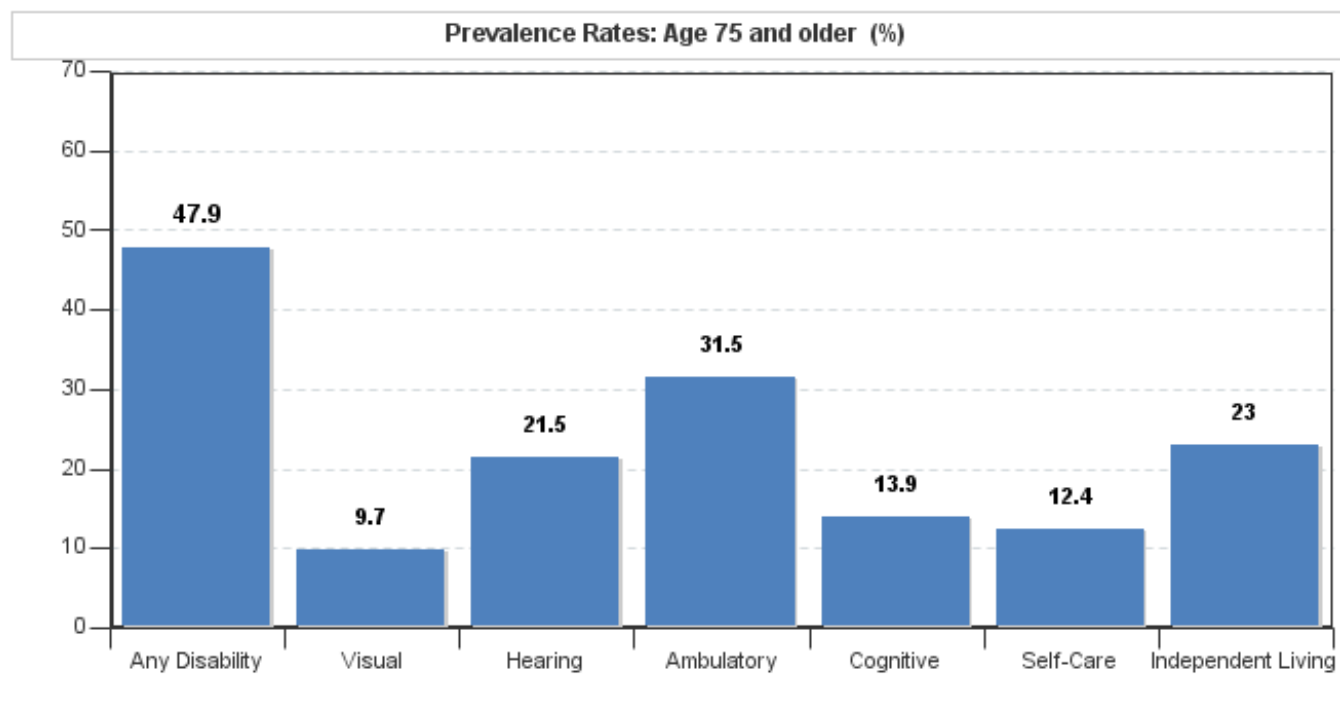
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 75 and  
Older

**47.9%**

- In 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in FL was 47.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 769,800 of the 1,606,700 individuals ages 75 and older in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2013, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 31.5 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 9.7 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	47.9	0.90	769,800	19,710	1,606,700	18,279
Visual	9.7	0.54	156,600	9,030	1,606,700	18,279
Hearing	21.5	0.74	344,900	13,340	1,606,700	18,279
Ambulatory	31.5	0.84	505,500	16,080	1,606,700	18,279
Cognitive	13.9	0.63	223,600	10,770	1,606,700	18,279
Self-Care	12.4	0.60	198,800	10,160	1,606,700	18,279
Independent Living	23.0	0.76	369,300	13,790	1,606,700	18,279

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

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Males All  
Ages

**13.4%**

Prevalence:  
Female All  
Ages

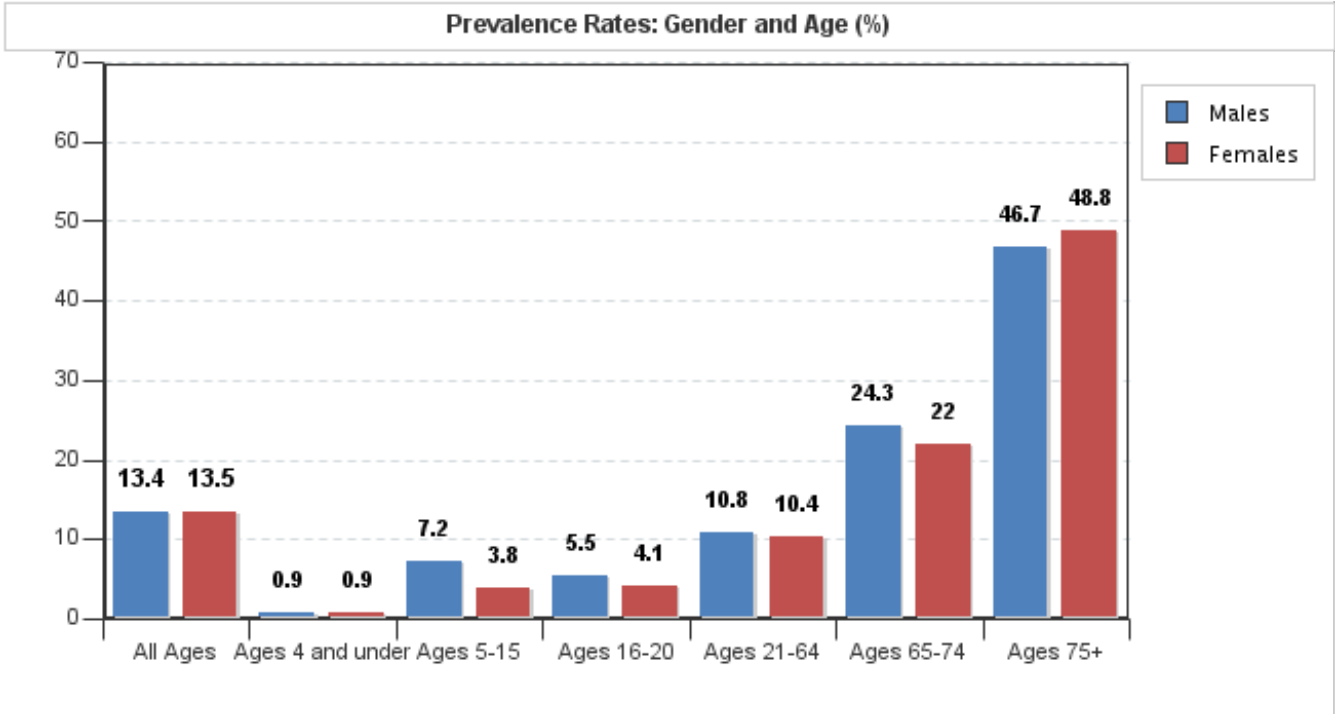
**13.5%**

- In FL in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 13.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 1,254,000 of the 9,377,500 males of all ages in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 13.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 1,336,600 of the 9,920,900 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 2013



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Males</b>						
Males: All Ages	13.4	0.25	1,254,000	24,820	9,377,500	89,131
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.9	3.29	5,200	1,650	548,600	4,403
Males: Ages 5-15	7.2	0.53	92,100	6,940	1,272,800	11,249
Males: Ages 16-20	5.5	0.67	34,100	4,230	618,800	5,503
Males: Ages 21-64	10.8	0.31	577,500	17,150	5,330,800	49,245
Males: Ages 65-74	24.3	1.03	222,900	10,760	916,500	10,755
Males: Ages 75+	46.7	1.38	322,200	12,900	690,000	7,976
<b>Females</b>						
Females: All Ages	13.5	0.25	1,336,600	25,570	9,920,900	96,912
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.9	3.29	4,600	1,550	521,000	4,116
Females: Ages 5-15	3.8	0.40	46,300	4,930	1,208,000	10,700
Females: Ages 16-20	4.1	0.58	24,900	3,610	606,000	5,462
Females: Ages 21-64	10.4	0.29	582,400	17,230	5,619,000	53,993
Females: Ages 65-74	22.0	0.93	230,800	10,940	1,050,300	12,338
Females: Ages 75+	48.8	1.20	447,600	15,150	916,700	10,303

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

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Hispanic All  
Ages

**9.6%**

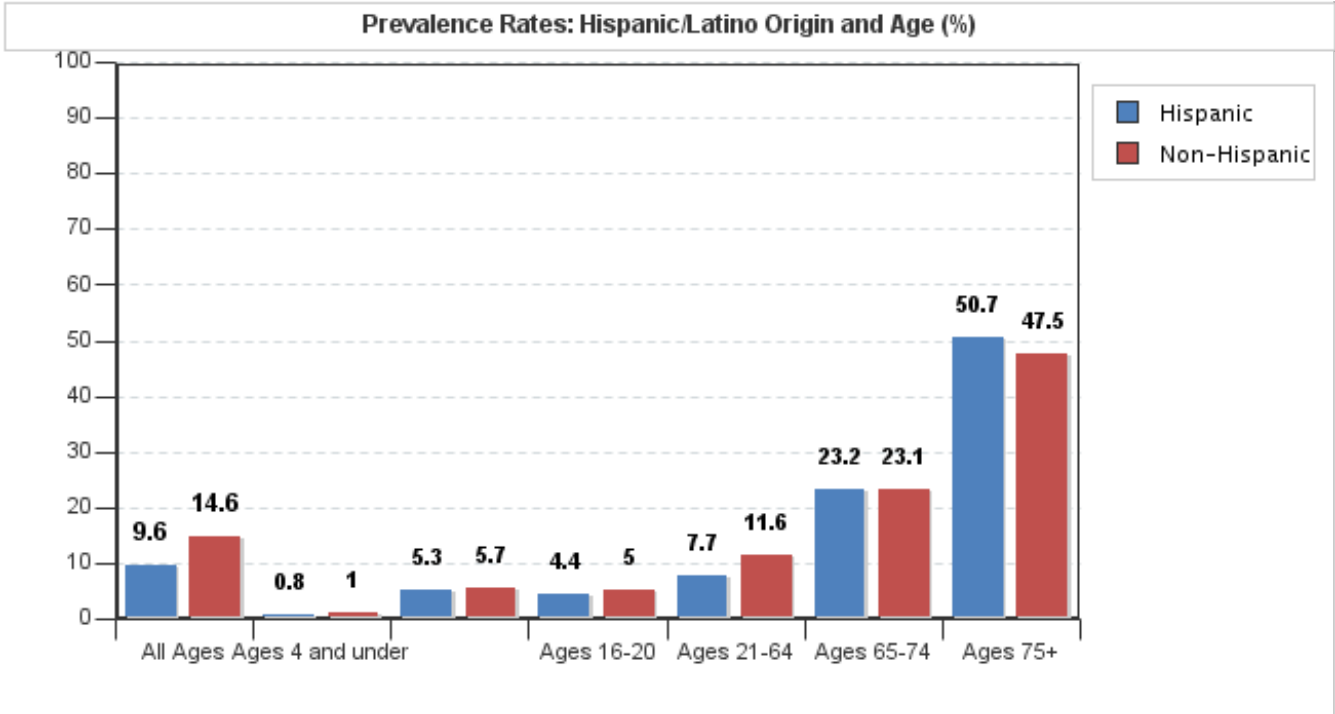
Prevalence:  
Non-Hispanic  
All Ages

**14.6%**

- In FL in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 9.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 439,300 of the 4,582,800 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in FL reported one or more disabilities.
- In FL in 2013, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 14.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2013, 2,151,300 of the 14,715,600 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 2013



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Hispanic</b>						
Hispanic - All Ages	9.6	0.32	439,300	15,020	4,582,800	37,254
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.8	3.29	2,600	1,180	323,900	2,291
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.3	0.61	37,800	4,450	708,800	5,813
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	4.4	0.80	15,200	2,820	343,400	2,659
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	7.7	0.37	208,400	10,410	2,712,600	21,540
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	23.2	1.85	63,300	5,750	273,200	2,764
Hispanic - Ages 75+	50.7	2.44	112,000	7,650	220,900	2,187
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	14.6	0.21	2,151,300	31,710	14,715,600	148,789
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	1.0	3.29	7,100	1,930	745,700	6,228
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	5.7	0.40	100,600	7,250	1,772,000	16,136
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.0	0.53	43,900	4,790	881,300	8,306
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	11.6	0.26	951,500	21,800	8,237,200	81,698
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	23.1	0.74	390,400	14,170	1,693,600	20,329
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	47.5	0.97	657,900	18,270	1,385,900	16,092

\* **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

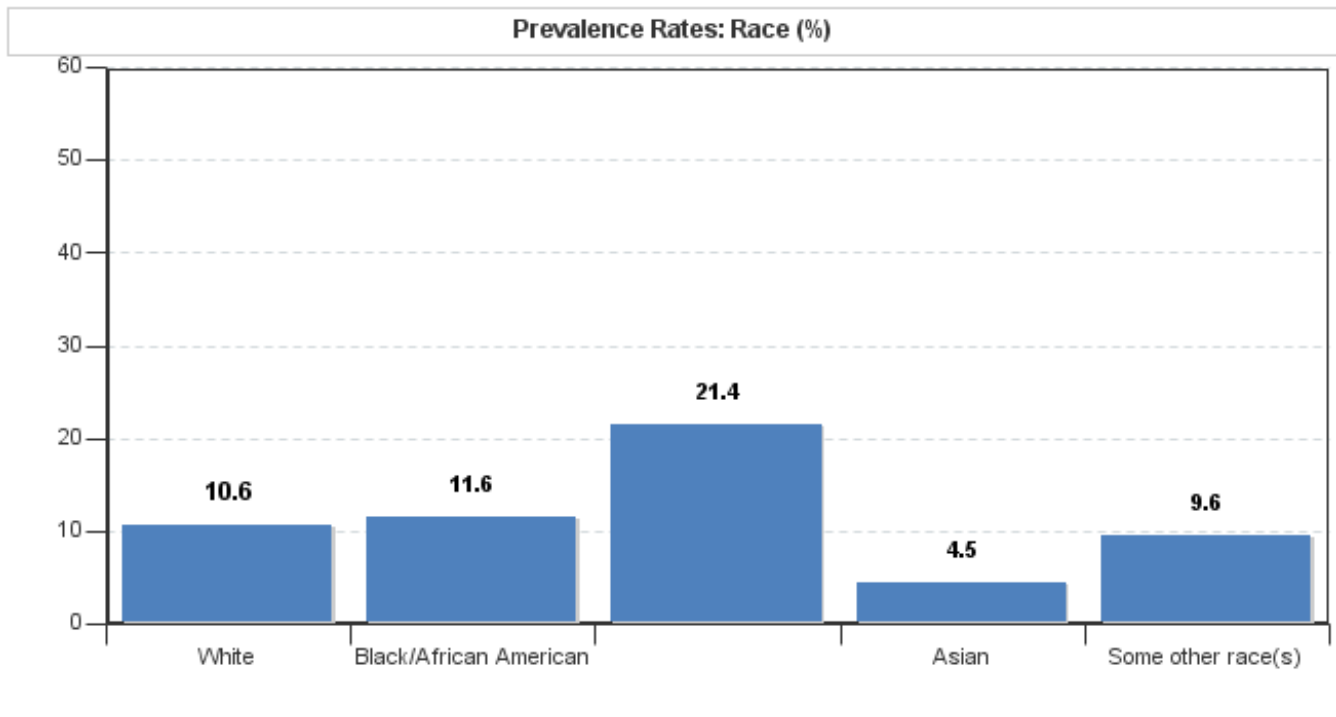
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in FL, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

In 2013, among working-age people in FL:

- 10.6 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 11.6 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 21.4 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 4.5 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 9.6 percent of persons who were some other race(s) reported a disability.

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



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	10.6	0.25	885,100	21,060	8,314,900	81,161
Black/African American	11.6	0.55	204,500	10,310	1,765,500	14,337
Native American or Alaska Native	21.4	5.24	6,900	1,900	32,200	374
Asian	4.5	0.83	14,500	2,760	325,600	3,148
Some other race(s)	9.6	0.94	48,900	5,060	511,500	4,218

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

## Quick Statistics

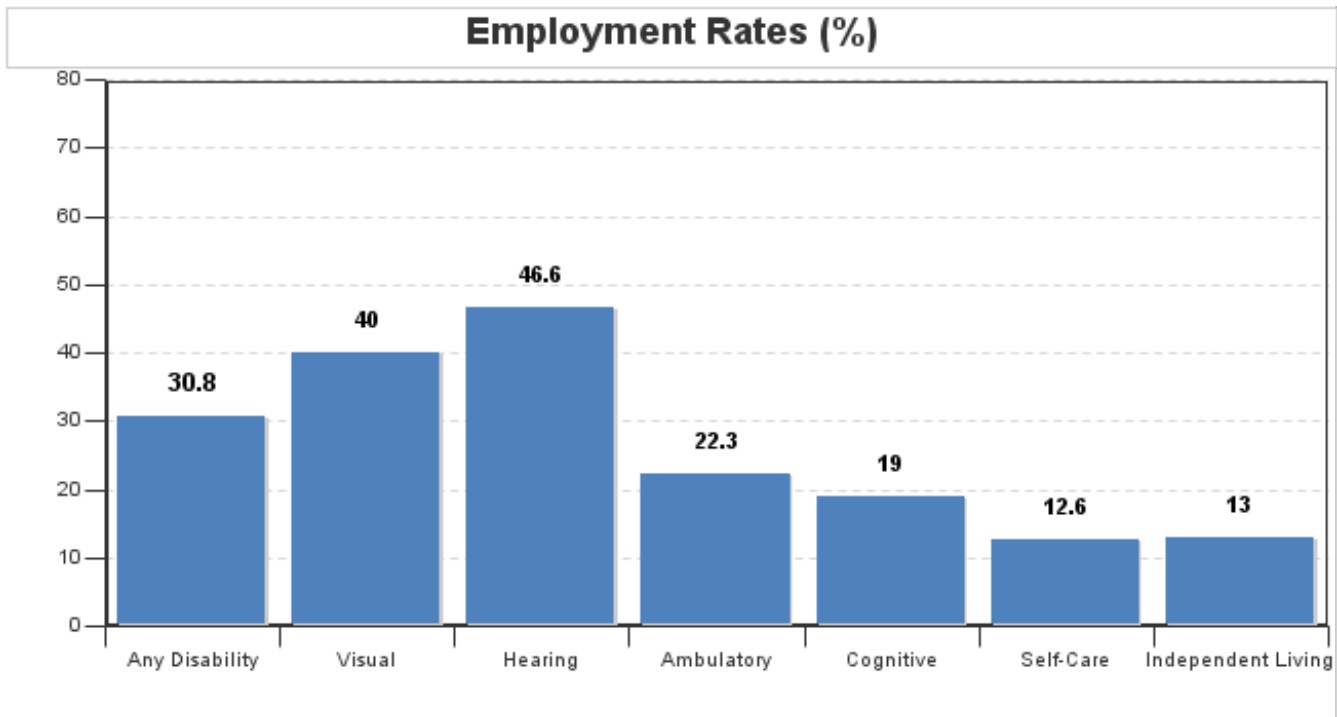
Employment:  
with disability  
**30.8%**

Employment:  
without  
disability  
**74.6%**

- In 2013, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in FL was 30.8 percent.
- In 2013, 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 43.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 46.6 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 12.6 percent.



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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	74.6	0.32	7,300,000	48,820	9,789,800	91,475
Any Disability	30.8	0.98	357,400	13,570	1,159,900	11,763
Visual	40.0	2.37	89,500	6,840	223,600	2,230
Hearing	46.6	2.50	97,200	7,130	208,400	2,205
Ambulatory	22.3	1.21	138,000	8,480	618,700	6,343
Cognitive	19.0	1.33	86,800	6,740	456,600	4,571
Self-Care	12.6	1.64	26,800	3,750	213,500	2,134
Independent Living	13.0	1.21	52,200	5,230	402,800	4,040

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

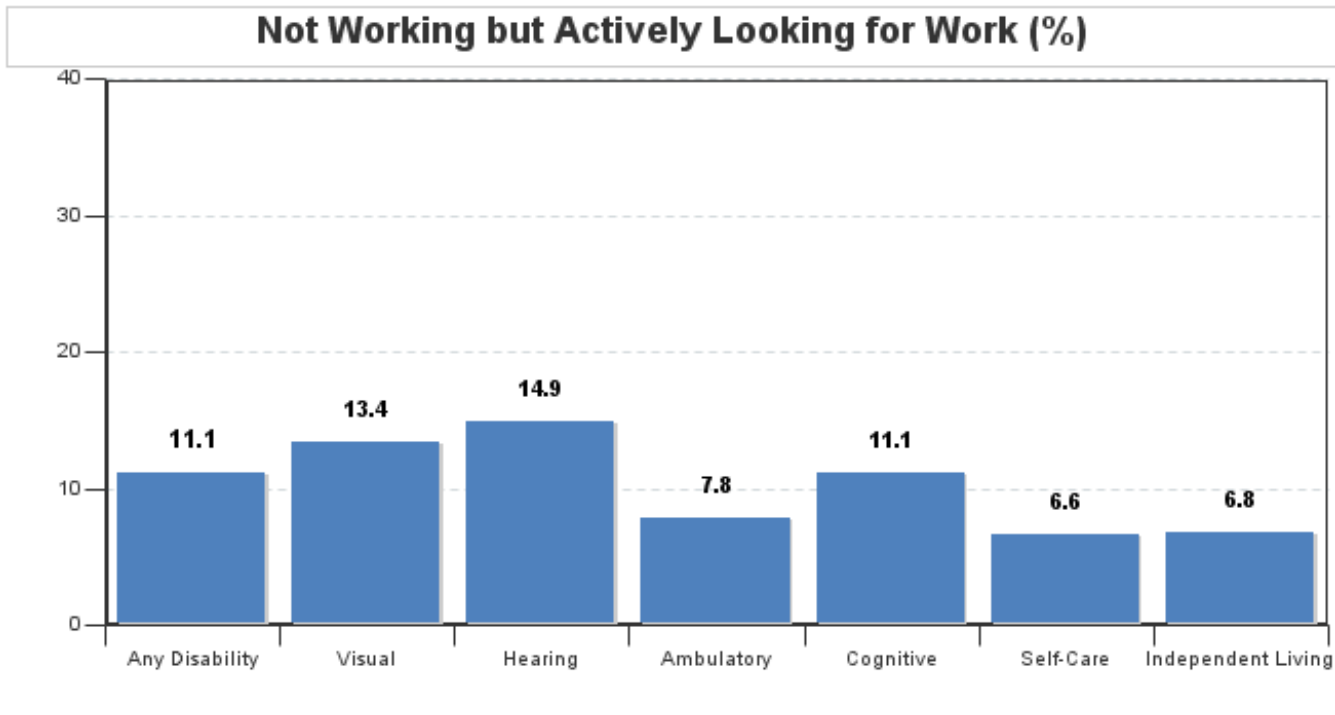
## Quick Statistics

Actively  
Looking: with  
disability  
**11.1%**

Actively  
Looking:  
without  
disability  
**26.6%**

- In 2013 in FL, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 11.1 percent.
- In 2013 in FL, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 26.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 15.5 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," 14.9 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 6.6 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	26.6	0.64	661,800	18,320	2,489,900	23,038
Any Disability	11.1	0.80	89,100	6,830	802,500	8,027
Visual	13.4	2.13	18,000	3,070	134,100	1,349
Hearing	14.9	2.45	16,600	2,950	111,200	1,176
Ambulatory	7.8	0.89	37,600	4,440	480,700	4,871
Cognitive	11.1	1.18	41,000	4,630	369,800	3,662
Self-Care	6.6	1.32	12,400	2,550	186,700	1,845
Independent Living	6.8	0.97	23,800	3,530	350,600	3,500

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

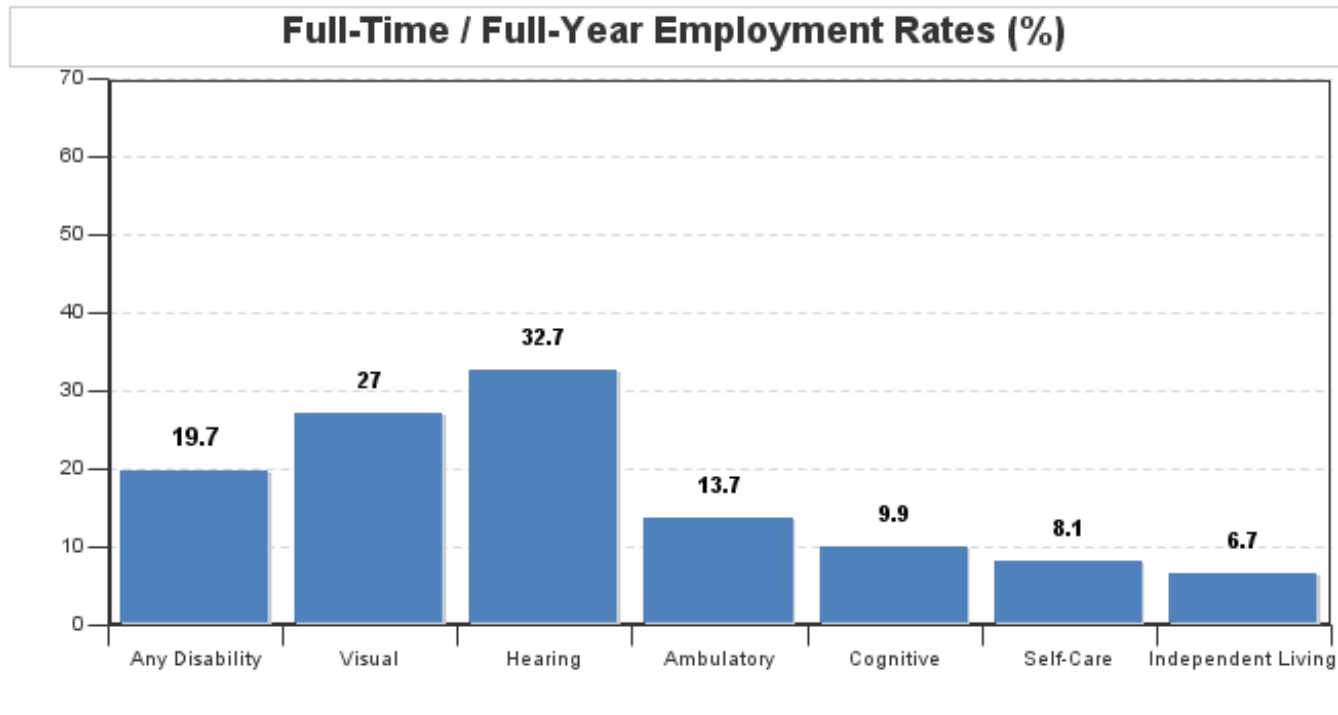
## Quick Statistics

FT / FY  
Employment:  
with disability  
**19.7%**

FT / FY  
Employment:  
without  
disability  
**55.0%**

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in FL was 19.7 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in FL was 55.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 35.3 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," 32.7 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 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	55.0	0.36	5,385,300	45,260	9,789,800	91,475
Any Disability	19.7	0.85	228,800	10,900	1,159,900	11,763
Visual	27.0	2.15	60,400	5,620	223,600	2,230
Hearing	32.7	2.35	68,100	5,970	208,400	2,205
Ambulatory	13.7	1.00	84,900	6,660	618,700	6,343
Cognitive	9.9	1.01	45,100	4,860	456,600	4,571
Self-Care	8.1	1.35	17,200	3,010	213,500	2,134
Independent Living	6.7	0.90	26,900	3,750	402,800	4,040

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

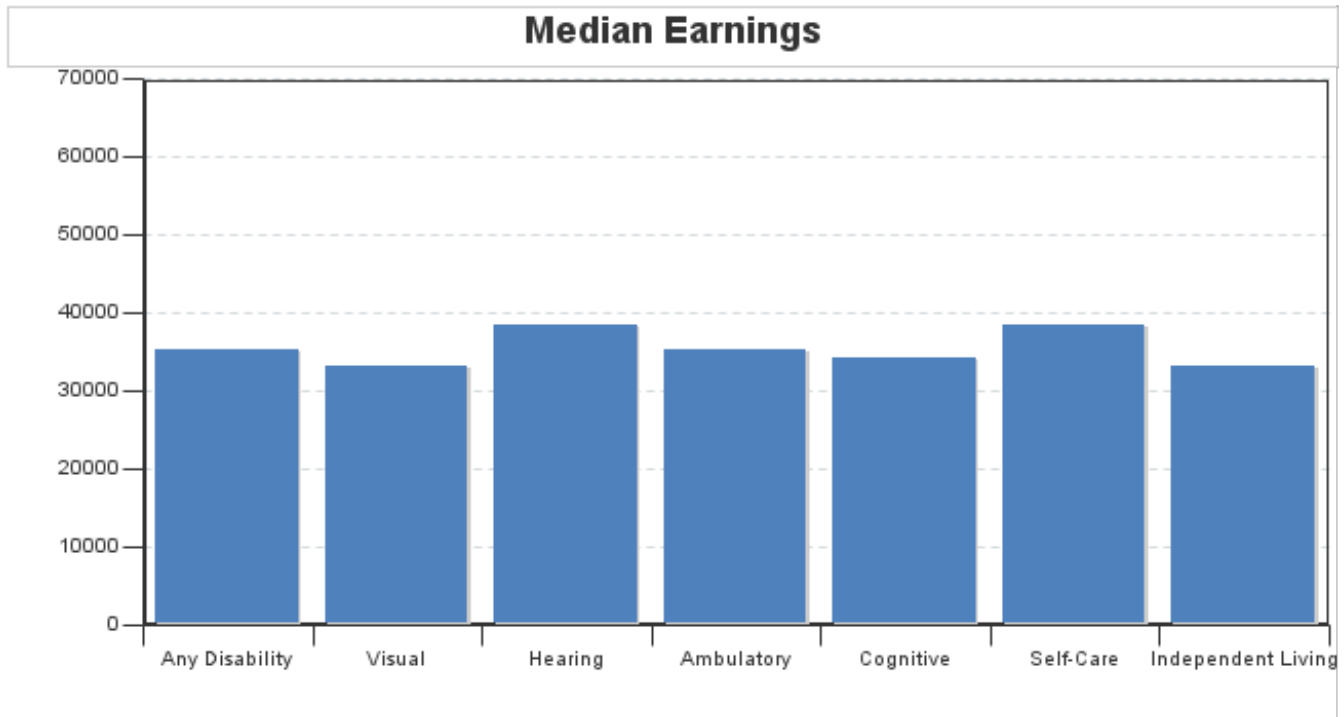
## Quick Statistics

Earnings: with  
disability  
**\$35,300**

Earnings:  
without disability  
**\$37,300**

- In 2013, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in FL was \$35,300.
- In 2013, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in FL was \$37,300.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$2,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$38,300. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Visual Disability," \$33,200.

## 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 2013



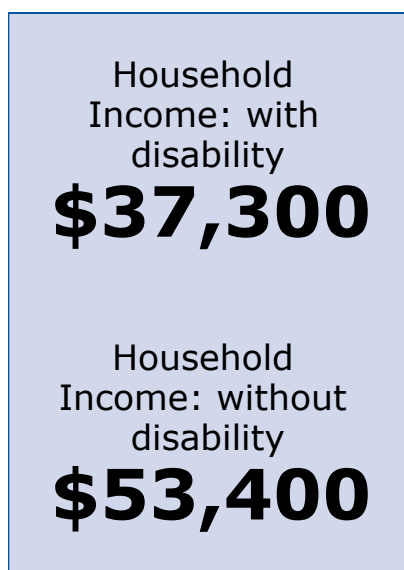
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$37,300	\$400	5,385,000	50,529
Any Disability	\$35,300	\$1,680	229,000	2,439
Visual	\$33,200	\$3,040	60,000	598
Hearing	\$38,300	\$3,490	68,000	759
Ambulatory	\$35,300	\$2,530	85,000	908
Cognitive	\$34,300	\$3,690	45,000	475
Self-Care	\$38,300	\$7,040	17,000	176
Independent Living	\$33,200	\$5,310	27,000	281

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

## Quick Statistics

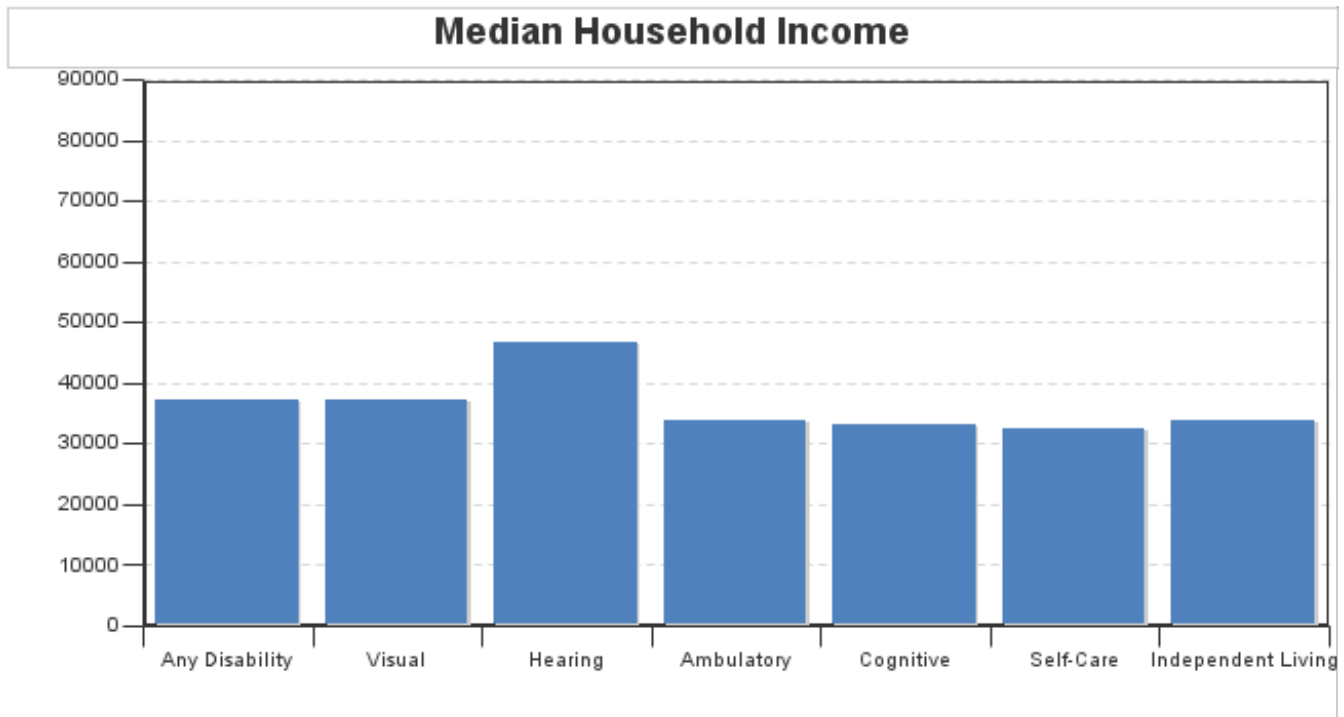


- In 2013, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in FL was \$37,300.
- In 2013, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in FL was \$53,400.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$16,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$46,600. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Self-Care Disability" \$32,500 .

\* **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 2013



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$53,400	\$700	4,627,000	48,340
Any Disability	\$37,300	1,330	867,000	9,864
Visual	\$37,300	2,900	178,000	2,007
Hearing	\$46,600	3,460	180,000	2,104
Ambulatory	\$33,800	1,600	494,000	5,599
Cognitive	\$33,300	1,930	332,000	3,886
Self-Care	\$32,500	2,610	169,000	1,896
Independent Living	\$33,700	1,940	304,000	3,536

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

## Quick Statistics

Poverty: with  
disability

**28.0%**

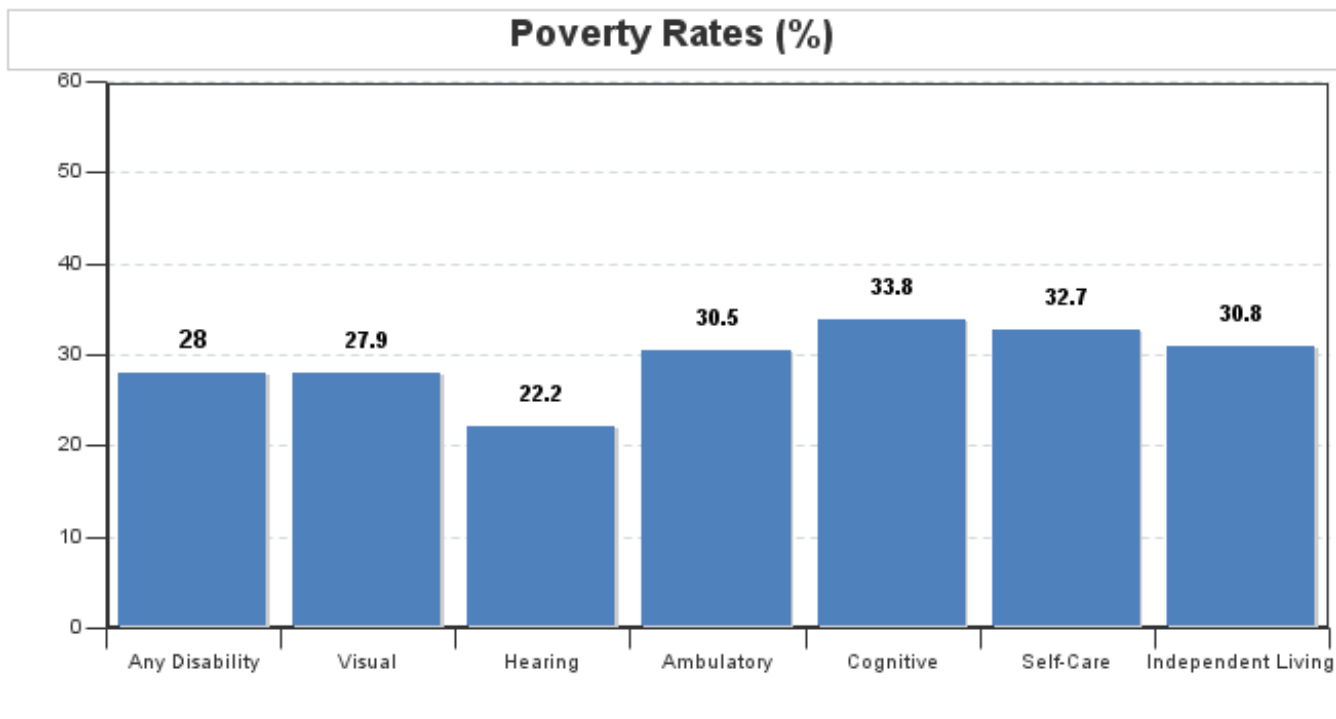
Poverty:  
without  
disability

**14.3%**

- In 2013, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in FL was 28.0 percent.
- In 2013, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in FL was 14.3 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 13.7 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 33.8 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 22.2 percent.

\* **Note:** The Census Bureau does not calculate poverty status for those people living in military group quarters or college dormitories.

## Poverty rates\* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Florida in 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	14.3	0.40	1,398,300	41,030	9,763,900	91,026
Any Disability	28.0	1.50	324,800	20,350	1,159,500	11,754
Visual	27.9	3.42	62,300	8,970	223,600	2,230
Hearing	22.2	3.28	46,300	7,740	208,400	2,205
Ambulatory	30.5	2.11	188,900	15,570	618,500	6,341
Cognitive	33.8	2.52	154,100	14,080	456,300	4,564
Self-Care	32.7	3.66	69,900	9,500	213,500	2,134
Independent Living	30.8	2.62	123,900	12,630	402,800	4,040

\* **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

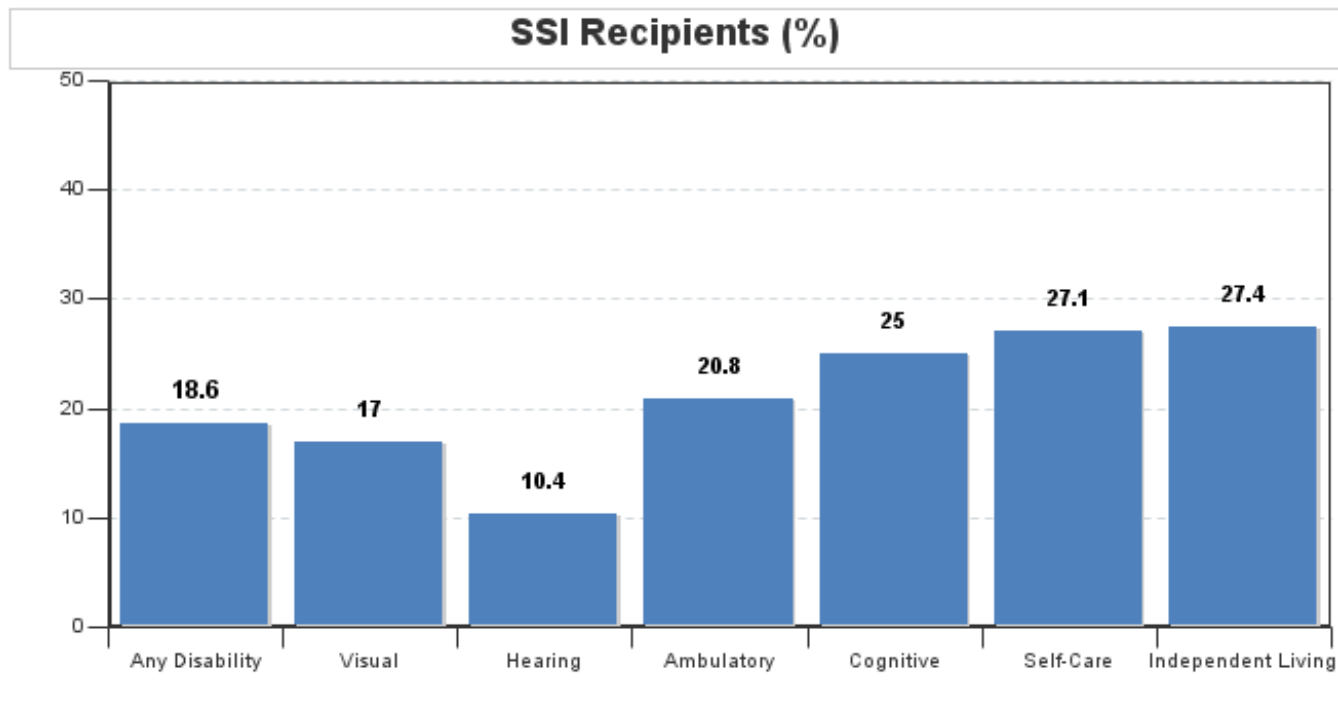
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Florida, using data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these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

## Quick Statistics

SSI  
Recipients:  
with disability  
**18.6%**

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in FL was 18.6 percent.
- In 2013, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in FL was 215,900.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 27.4 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 10.4 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	18.6	0.83	215,900	10,590	1,159,900	11,763
Visual	17.0	1.82	38,100	4,470	223,600	2,230
Hearing	10.4	1.53	21,700	3,370	208,400	2,205
Ambulatory	20.8	1.18	128,600	8,190	618,700	6,343
Cognitive	25.0	1.47	114,000	7,710	456,600	4,571
Self-Care	27.1	2.20	57,800	5,500	213,500	2,134
Independent Living	27.4	1.61	110,400	7,590	402,800	4,040

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

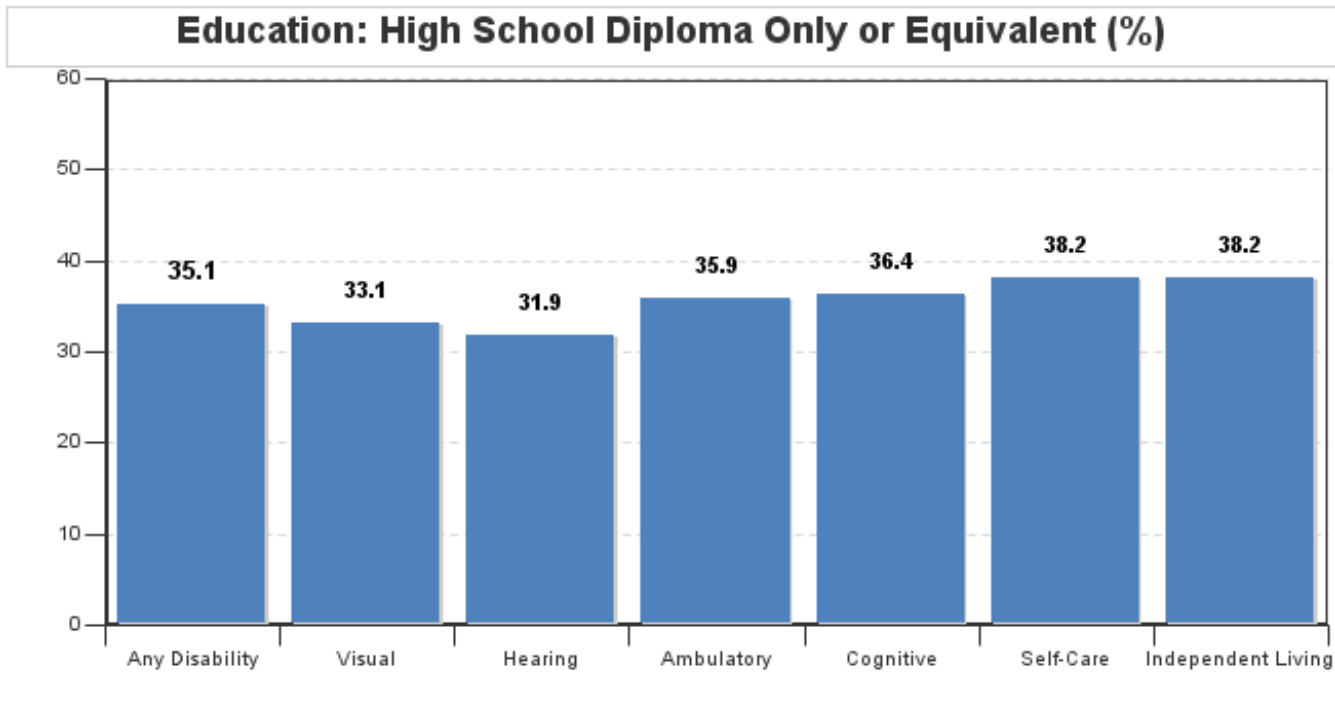
### Quick Statistics

High School  
Only: with  
disability  
**35.1%**

High School  
Only: without  
disability  
**27.7%**

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in FL was 35.1 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in FL was 27.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 7.4 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 "Self-Care Disability," 38.2 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Hearing Disability," 31.9 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 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	27.7	0.33	2,714,500	35,040	9,789,800	91,475
Any Disability	35.1	1.02	406,900	14,460	1,159,900	11,763
Visual	33.1	2.28	73,900	6,220	223,600	2,230
Hearing	31.9	2.34	66,400	5,890	208,400	2,205
Ambulatory	35.9	1.40	222,300	10,740	618,700	6,343
Cognitive	36.4	1.63	166,300	9,310	456,600	4,571
Self-Care	38.2	2.41	81,500	6,530	213,500	2,134
Independent Living	38.2	1.75	154,000	8,960	402,800	4,040

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

### Quick Statistics

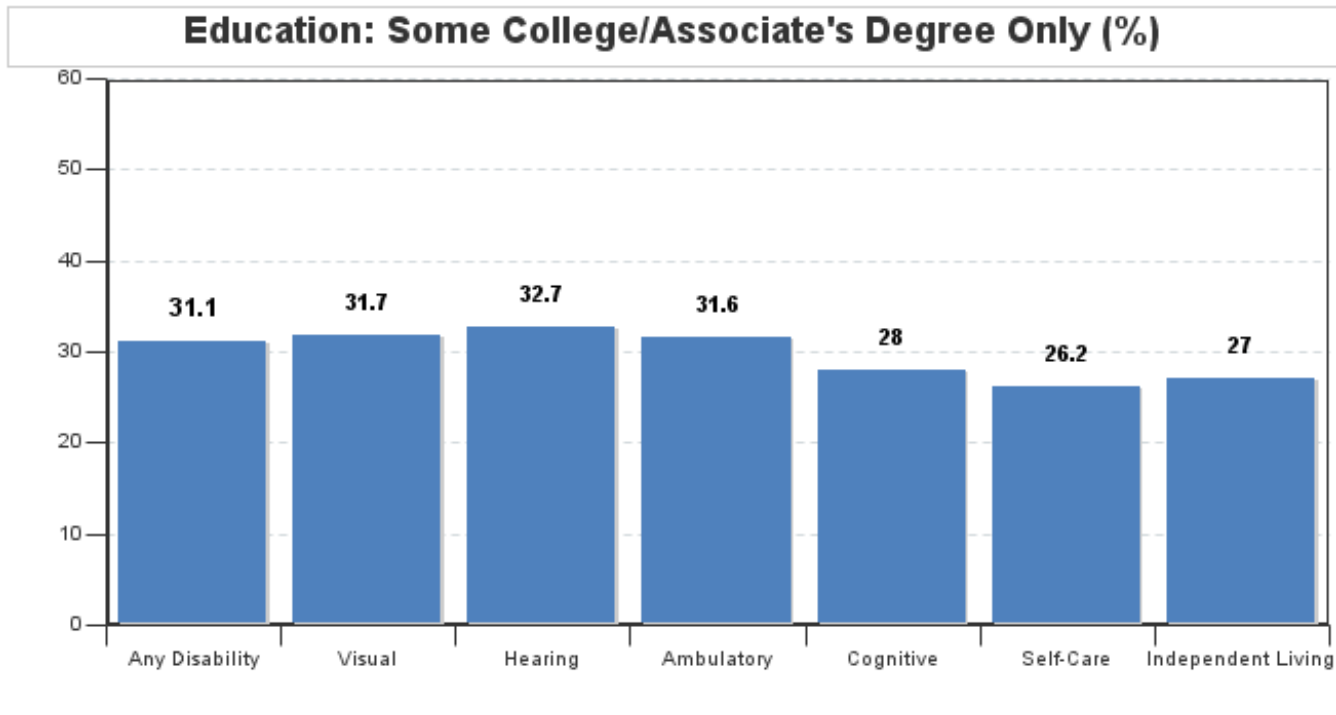
Some  
College: with  
disability  
**31.1%**

Some  
College:  
without  
disability  
**33.7%**

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in FL was 31.1 percent.
- In 2013, 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 2.6 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Hearing Disability," 32.7 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 26.2 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 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	33.7	0.35	3,297,100	37,940	9,789,800	91,475
Any Disability	31.1	0.98	360,400	13,630	1,159,900	11,763
Visual	31.7	2.26	70,900	6,090	223,600	2,230
Hearing	32.7	2.35	68,100	5,970	208,400	2,205
Ambulatory	31.6	1.35	195,500	10,080	618,700	6,343
Cognitive	28.0	1.52	127,900	8,170	456,600	4,571
Self-Care	26.2	2.18	56,000	5,420	213,500	2,134
Independent Living	27.0	1.60	108,700	7,530	402,800	4,040

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

### Quick Statistics

Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: with  
disability

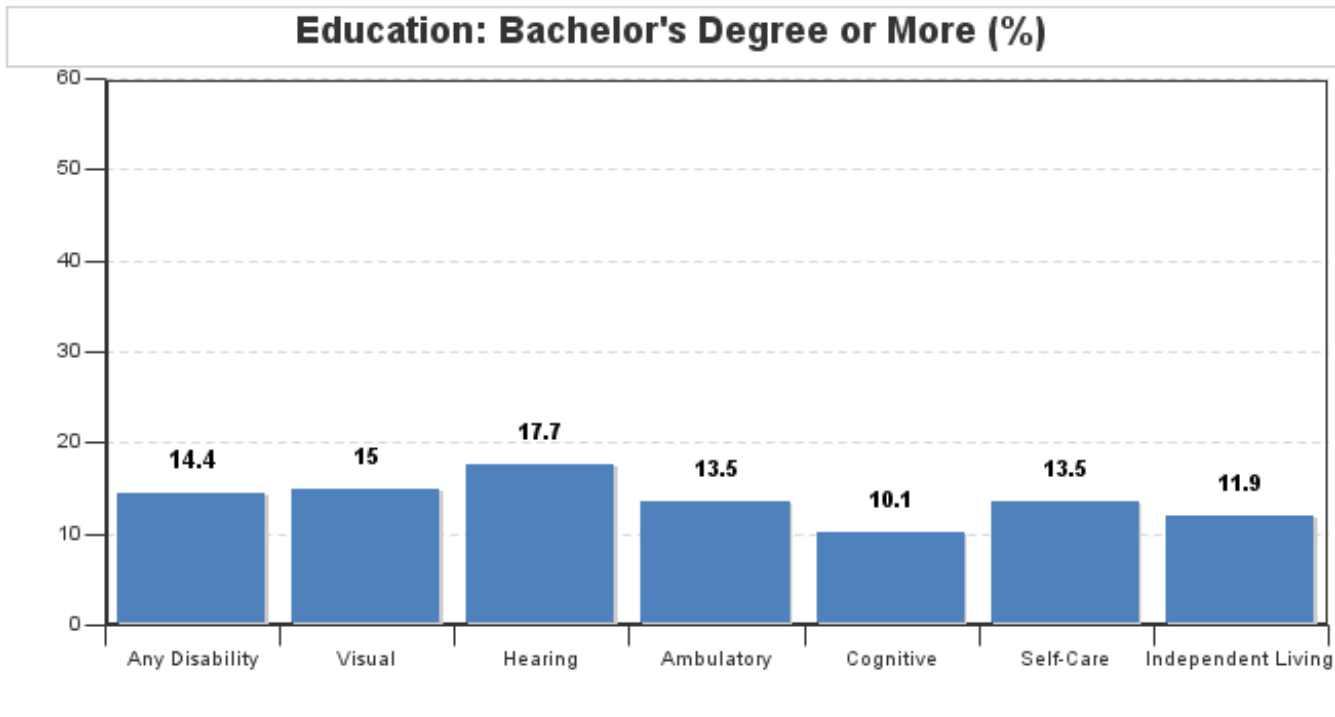
**14.4%**

Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: without  
disability

**28.4%**

- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in FL was 14.4 percent.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in FL was 28.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 14 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," 17.7 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 10.1 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 2013



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	28.4	0.33	2,776,000	35,360	9,789,800	91,475
Any Disability	14.4	0.75	167,400	9,340	1,159,900	11,763
Visual	15.0	1.73	33,500	4,190	223,600	2,230
Hearing	17.7	1.92	36,900	4,400	208,400	2,205
Ambulatory	13.5	1.00	83,300	6,600	618,700	6,343
Cognitive	10.1	1.02	46,200	4,920	456,600	4,571
Self-Care	13.5	1.69	28,800	3,890	213,500	2,134
Independent Living	11.9	1.17	47,900	5,010	402,800	4,040

# Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

## Introduction

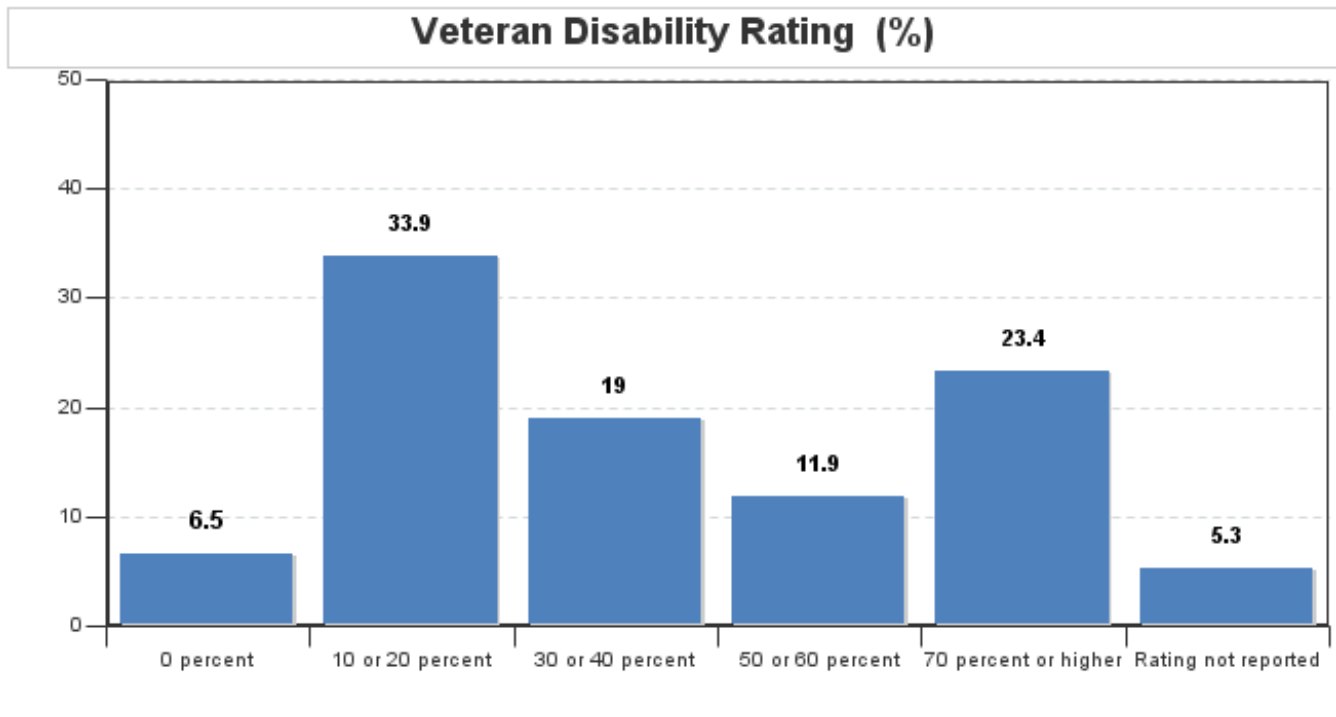
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in Florida. The 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%).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

## Quick Statistics

Veterans with a  
Service-Connected  
Disability  
**21.1%**

- In 2013, there were 669,500 working-age civilian veterans in FL, of whom 141,000 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2013, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in FL with a VA service-connected disability was 21.1 percent.
- In 2013, 33,000 working-age civilian veterans in FL had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2013, 23.4 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 2013



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	21.1	1.14	141,000	8,570	669,500	7,060
<b>Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability</b>						
0 percent	6.5	1.50	9,100	2,190	141,000	1,613
10 or 20 percent	33.9	2.89	47,900	5,010	141,000	1,613
30 or 40 percent	19.0	2.39	26,800	3,750	141,000	1,613
50 or 60 percent	11.9	1.98	16,800	2,970	141,000	1,613
70 percent or higher	23.4	2.58	33,000	4,160	141,000	1,613
Rating not reported	5.3	1.37	7,500	1,990	141,000	1,613

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

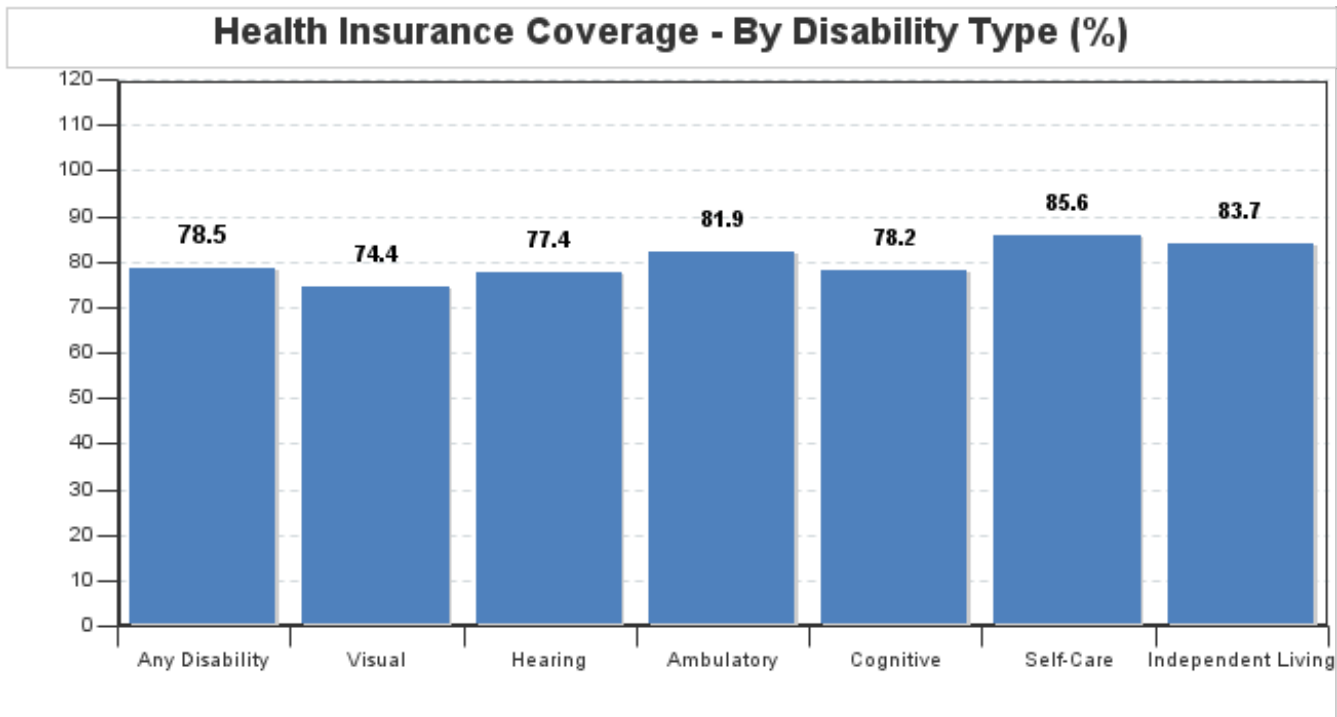
## Quick Statistics

Health  
Coverage:  
with Disability  
**78.5%**

Health  
Coverage:  
without  
Disability  
**70.5%**

- In 2013, 78.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities in FL had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2013, 70.5 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 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," 74.4 percent.

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



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	70.5	0.43	6,901,400	62,260	9,789,800	91,475
Any Disability	78.5	1.12	910,100	27,440	1,159,900	11,763
Visual	74.4	2.72	166,200	11,960	223,600	2,230
Hearing	77.4	2.70	161,400	11,790	208,400	2,205
Ambulatory	81.9	1.44	506,800	20,700	618,700	6,343
Cognitive	78.2	1.80	357,200	17,450	456,600	4,571
Self-Care	85.6	2.24	182,700	12,540	213,500	2,134
Independent Living	83.7	1.71	337,100	16,960	402,800	4,040

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

## Quick Statistics

Coverage  
through  
Employer/Union:  
with Disability

**27.6%**

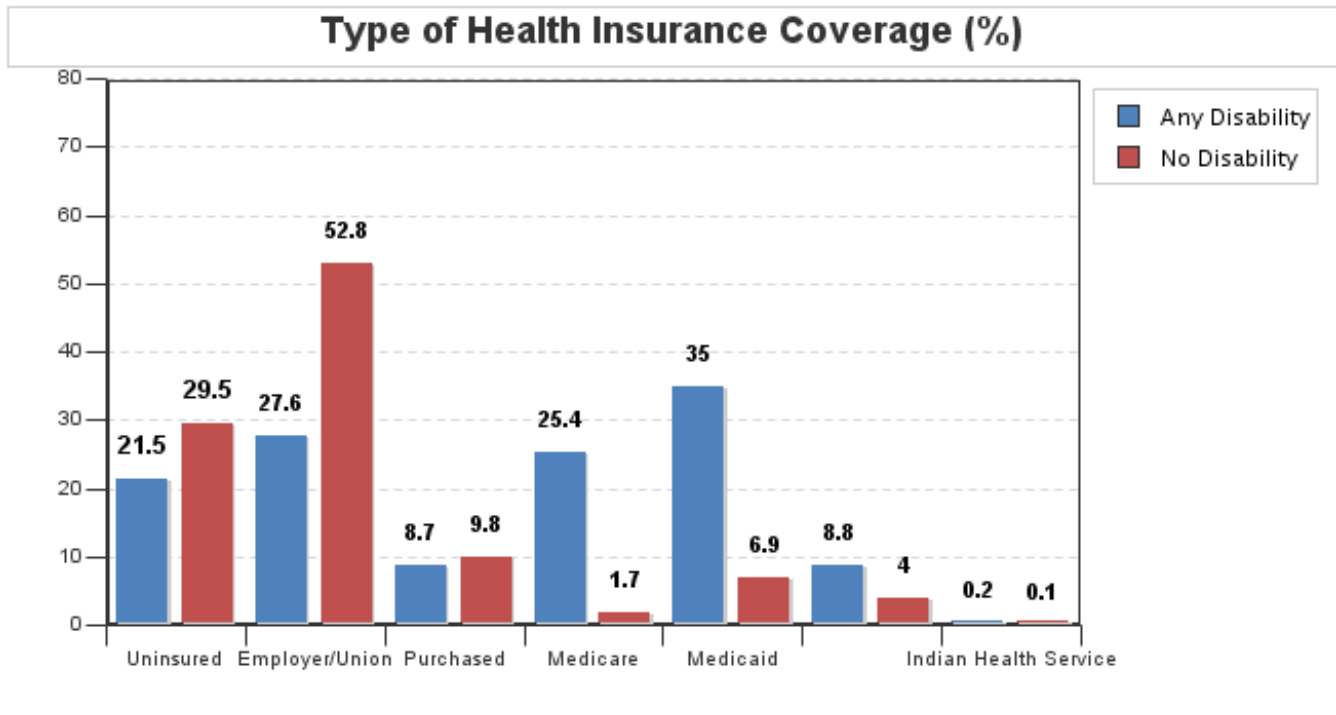
Coverage  
through  
Employer/Union:  
without  
Disability

**52.8%**

- In 2013, 27.6 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 2013, 52.8 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 2013, 8.7 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 2013, 25.4 percent of working-age people with disabilities in FL reported Medicare coverage and 35.0 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 2013



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Any Disability</b>						
Uninsured	21.5	1.12	249,800	14,630	1,159,900	11,763
Employer/Union	27.6	1.22	319,900	16,530	1,159,900	11,763
Purchased	8.7	0.77	100,600	9,320	1,159,900	11,763
Medicare	25.4	1.19	294,600	15,870	1,159,900	11,763
Medicaid	35.0	1.30	406,500	18,590	1,159,900	11,763
Military/VA	8.8	0.77	101,900	9,380	1,159,900	11,763
Indian Health Service	0.2	3.29	1,900	1,270	1,159,900	11,763
<b>No Disability</b>						
Uninsured	29.5	0.43	2,888,500	46,230	9,789,800	91,475
Employer/Union	52.8	0.47	5,165,600	57,440	9,789,800	91,475
Purchased	9.8	0.28	962,500	28,180	9,789,800	91,475
Medicare	1.7	3.29	169,100	12,060	9,789,800	91,475
Medicaid	6.9	0.24	676,400	23,810	9,789,800	91,475
Military/VA	4.0	0.18	394,800	18,320	9,789,800	91,475
Indian Health Service	0.1	3.29	4,900	2,070	9,789,800	91,475

# 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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