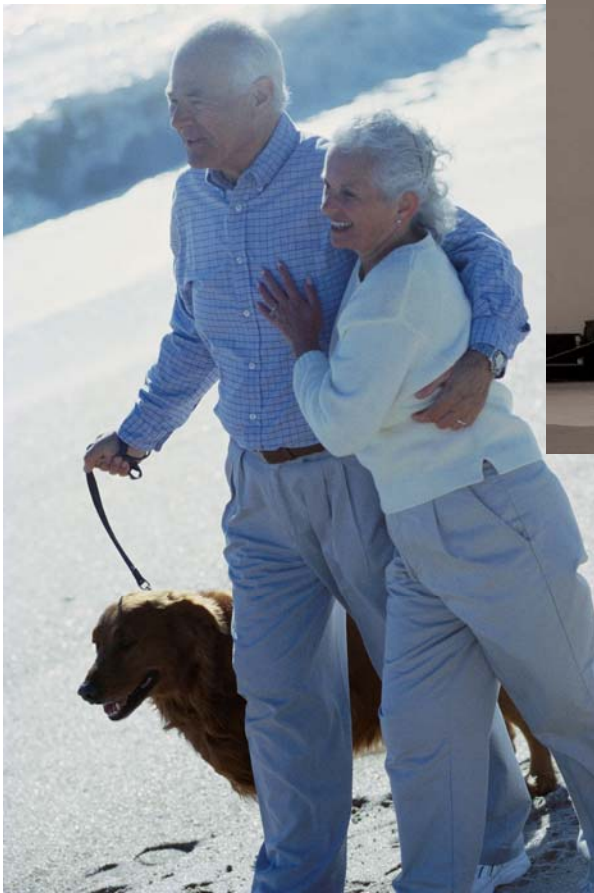


The Florida Chartbook on Disability and Health



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The findings and comments in this Chartbook are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Department of Epidemiology & Statistics or the University of Florida.

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INTRODUCTION

The prevalence of disability in this country is estimated to be around 20% of the population. Disability clearly increases with age; thus, as the population ages, this proportion will likely increase. Disability and health are not mutually exclusive conditions, yet it is important to recognize the influence disability has on secondary health conditions and quality of life. Numerous data sources are available to quantify disability and health. Here we present data from the Census 2000, perhaps the most comprehensive measure. This report focuses on disability in Florida, with comparisons to national averages as well as evaluation of differences within the state by county.

Data Source: Census 2000

The Census 2000 short form included only 6 population questions and 1 housing question. All American households were asked to complete the Census 2000 short form. In addition to this basic information, approximately one in six households was asked to answer 26 additional population questions and 20 additional housing questions on the Census 2000 long form.

Census 2000 surveyed the non-institutionalized, American population. This excludes persons who are incarcerated, living in long-term care facilities (i.e. nursing homes), and actively serving in the military. The primary purpose of the Census is to determine the structure of the House of Representatives.

Disability Definition and Related Questions

The following questions taken from the Census 2000 long form represent the data source for the information contained within this document.

For the purposes of the Census 2000, and thus this report, disability is defined as:

A long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. This condition can also impede a person from being able to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business.

Specifically, respondents were considered to have a disability if they met one of the following three criteria: (1) they were 5 years old and over and had a response of "yes" to a sensory, physical, mental or self-care disability; (2) they were 16 years old and over and had a response of "yes" to going outside the home disability; or (3) they were 16 to 64 years old and had a response of "yes" to employment disability.

Disability status was derived from the following two questions, numbers 16 and 17 on the Census 2000 long form. Item 16a was deemed a sensory disability, 16b represents a physical disability, 17a is considered a mental disability, 17b a self-care disability, 17c is considered a going outside the home disability, and 17d constitutes an employment disability. Items 16 and 17a-b were asked about all members in sampled households over age 5. Items 17c and 17d were asked only about those household members over age 16. The questions are listed below as they appeared on the Census 2000 long form. The type of disability for the purposes of this report is designated in brackets after each item. These bracketed designations did not appear on the Census 2000 long form.

16. Does this person have any of the following long-lasting conditions:
 - a. Blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment? [sensory disability]
 - b. A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying? [physical disability]

17. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities:
 - a. Learning, remembering, or concentrating? [mental disability]
 - b. Dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home? [self-care disability]
 - c. (Answer if this person is 16 YEARS OLD OR OVER.) Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office? [going outside the home disability]
 - d. (Answer if this person is 16 YEARS OLD OR OVER.) Working at a job or business? [employment disability]

In addition to the disability questions listed above, the following questions were used to determine college/graduate school enrollment or attainment and current employment status. Enrollment in college or graduate school is based on response to item 8a-b. Educational attainment is taken from item 9.

8. a. At any time since February 1, 2000, has this person attended regular school or college?
b. What grade or level was this person attending?

9. What is the highest degree or level of school this person has COMPLETED?

Employment status is determined for all respondents age 16 years or older based on items 21 and 25. Employed individuals are those who either reported (1) any work at all during the reference week for pay or profit, or (2) not working during the reference week, but having a job or business from which they were absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons.

21. LAST WEEK, did this person do ANY work for either pay or profit?

25. a. LAST WEEK, was this person on layoff from a job?
b. LAST WEEK, was this person TEMPORARILY absent from a job or business?
c. Has this person been informed that he or she will be recalled to work within the next 6 months OR been given a date to return to work?

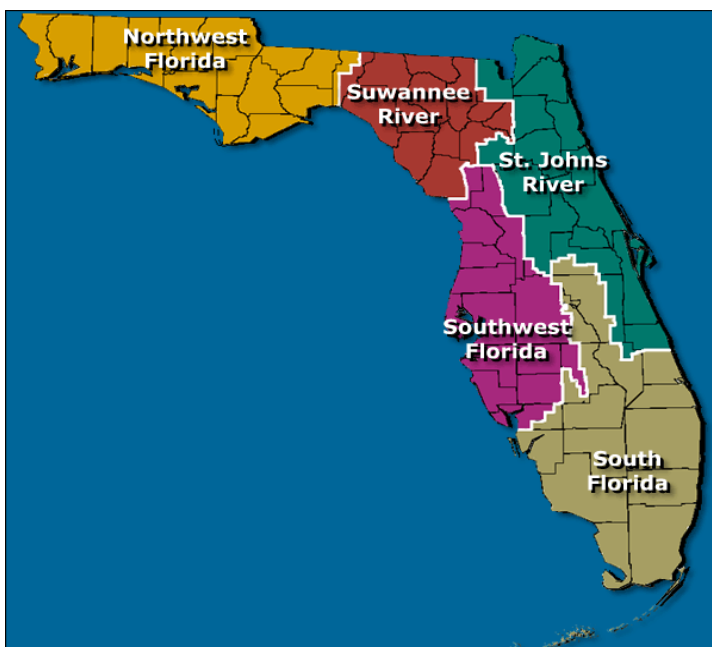
Geographic Districts

Florida is composed of 67 counties (Figure 1). These counties are divided into regions for a variety of purposes. In this Chartbook, the districts used by the Department of Environmental Protection are used to discuss trends (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Map of Florida Counties (Source: US Census Bureau)



Figure 2. Florida district map (Source: Florida Department of Environmental Protection)



DISABILITY PREVALENCE

More than 3.2 million Floridians, 22.2% of the population, reported a disability in 2000. This was higher than the national average of 19.3%. Disability in Florida varied by gender: 22.8% of men and 21.7% of women had a disability. Because of the population structure, however, there were actually about 42,000 more women living with disability in the state.

Disability by county varied from 14.0% in Leon to 33.5% in Dixie. In seven Florida counties, fewer than one in five residents (less than 20%) reported disability. Twenty-nine counties had more than one in four residents (more than 25%) report a disability.

Table 1. Counties with the lowest and highest proportions of persons aged 5 and older reporting disability, Census 2000.

Rank (among 67 counties)	County	Percent with Disability	Number with Disability
1	Leon	14.0%	31,077
2	Alachua	16.1%	32,822
3	Seminole	17.2%	58,390
65	Madison	29.0%	4,620
66	Putnam	30.3%	19,711
67	Dixie	33.5%	4,016

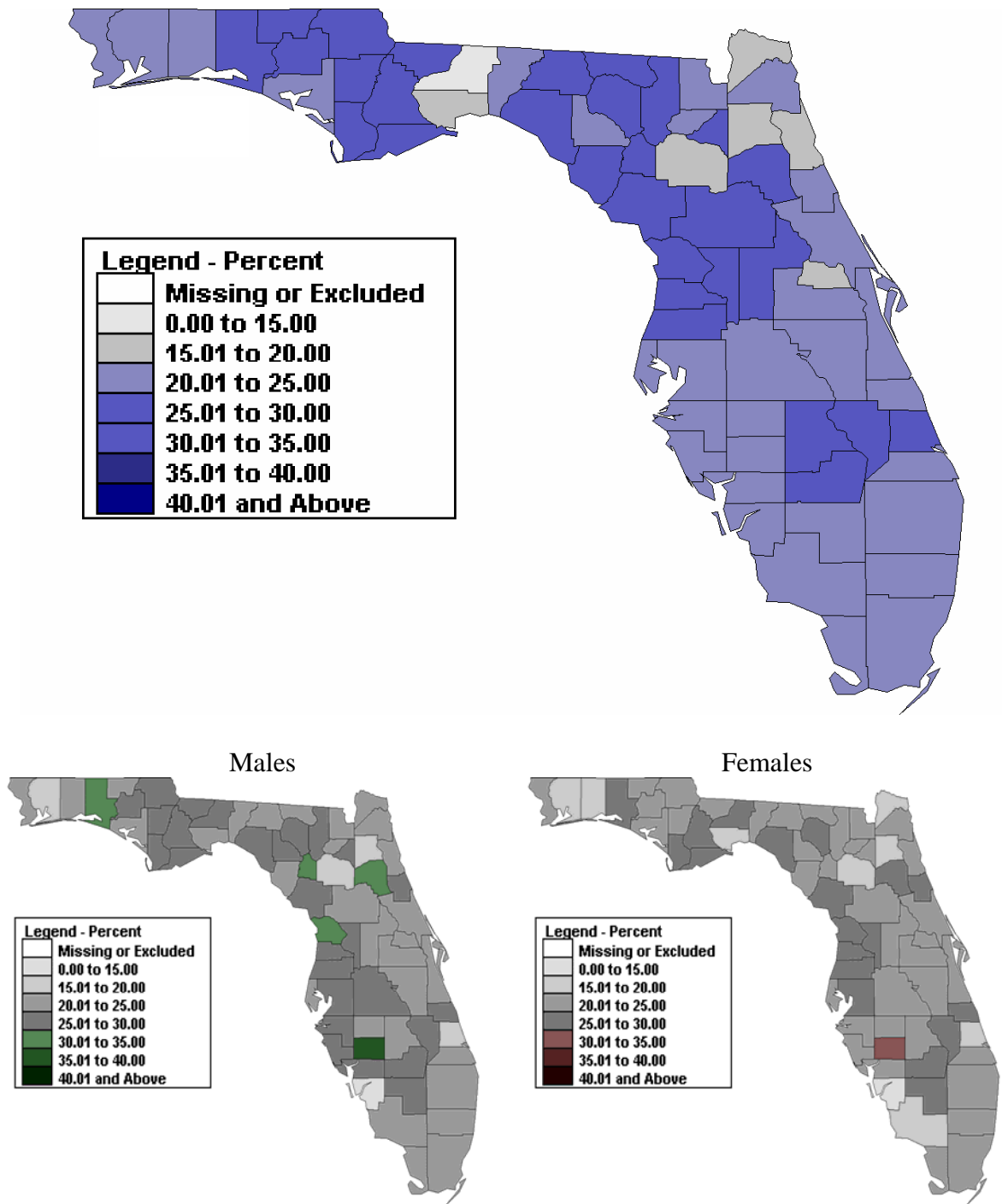
As Table 1 shows, the counties with the highest prevalence of disability did not have the highest number of people with disability living in them.

The following table lists the counties with the largest number of people living with disabilities. These large numbers were due to the large population size of these counties, not necessarily higher than average rates of disability.

Table 2. Number of persons aged 5 and older living with disability in Florida's five largest counties, Census 2000.

Rank, Population Size	County	Percent with Disability	Number with Disability
1	Miami-Dade	22.8%	473,992
2	Broward	20.6%	310,454
3	Palm Beach	21.2%	224,178
4	Hillsborough	21.5%	197,799
5	Pinellas	23.9%	205,955

Figure 3. Percent disability by county among persons aged 5 and older in Florida for all genders and for males and females separately, Census 2000.



TYPE OF DISABILITY: AGES 5-15

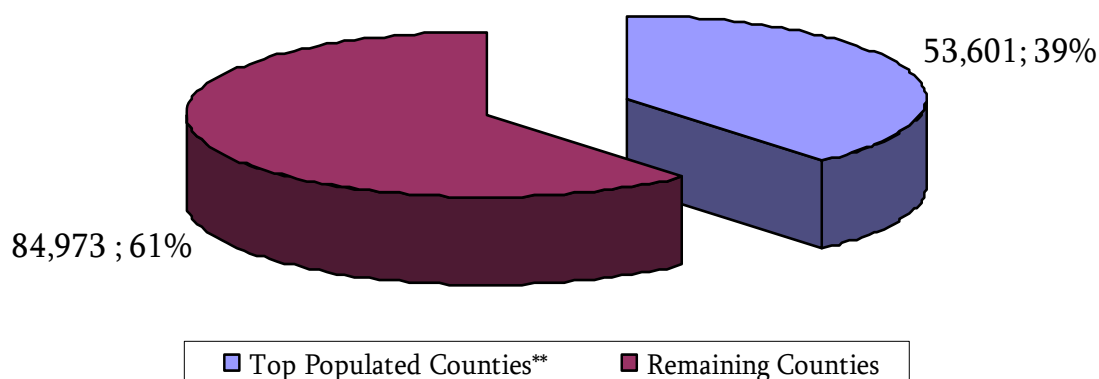
Florida had 138,574 children aged 5 to 15 with any disability in 2000. The prevalence among this age group was lower than any other age group. There were twice as many males (89,292) as females (49,282) reporting any type of disability. The state average (5.8%) was slightly lower than the national average (6.0%), with county ranges from 3.9% in Calhoun to 13.5% in Dixie.

Table 3. Counties with the lowest and highest proportions of persons aged 5-15 reporting disability, Census 2000.

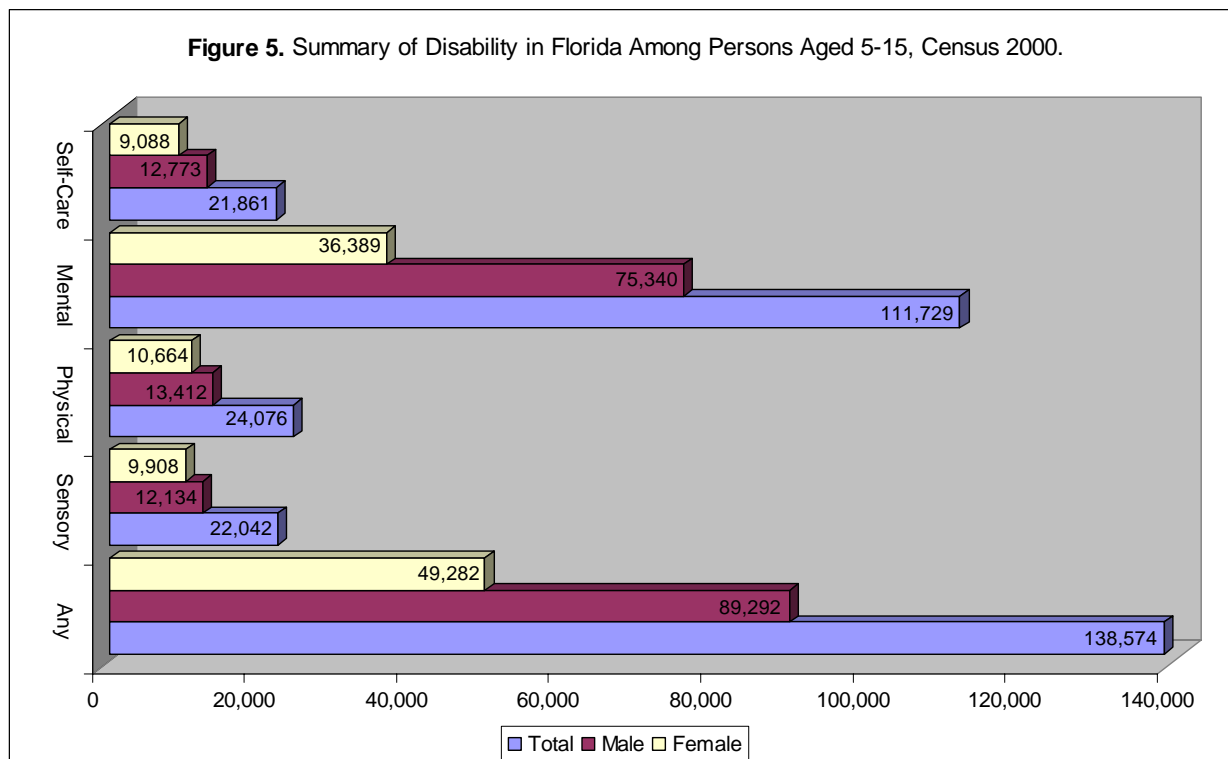
Rank (among 67 counties)	County	Percent with Disability	Number with Disability
1	Calhoun	3.9%	73
2	Lafayette	4.1%	37
3	Walton	4.4%	248
65	Madison	8.9%	268
66	Columbia	9.2%	813
67	Dixie	13.5%	258

Largely populated counties, despite low rates of disability among 5-15 year olds, had a substantial number of youth with disability.

Figure 4. Proportion of persons aged 5-15 reporting disability in Florida's five largest counties, Census 2000.



**Counties Included: Miami-Dade, Broward, Hillborough, Palm Beach, and Pinellas



Sensory Disability

15.9% of 5-15 year old Floridians with a disability had long-term blindness, deafness, or severe vision or hearing impairment. 55% of these children were male and 45% female. In most counties, only 1% of children had a sensory disability, though a few counties reported notably higher rates by gender. The statewide proportion of 5-15 year olds with a sensory disability in Florida was 1.0% for males and 0.9% for females.

Table 4. Counties with the highest proportions of persons aged 5-15 reporting sensory disability, Census 2000.

Gender	County	Percent with Disability	Number with Disability
Female	Flagler	2.1%	60
	Baker	2.9%	53
	Madison	3.8%	56
Male	Baker	2.5%	51
	Dixie	2.6%	25
	Hardee	2.8%	69

The prevalence of sensory disability among children ranged from 0.0% in Okaloosa County to 2.7% in Baker County.

Physical Disability

The number (24,076) and gender distribution of Floridians age 5-15 with a physical disability was similar to sensory disability. Physical disability was present in 17.4% of all children ages 5-15 with any disability. 13,412 males and 10,664 females aged 5-15 had a physical disability in 2000. Overall, the rate of physical disability in Florida was 1.1% for males and 1.0% for females. The prevalence of physical disability among children ranged from 0.1% in Glades and Hamilton counties to 2.5% in Columbia County.

Mental Disability

Mental disability was reported in over 80% of children and young adolescents with a disability during 2000. Twice as many males as females reported difficulty learning, remembering or concentrating.

There was a relatively wide range in mental disability in the state, from Walton County's 2.8% to Dixie County's 11.9%. Variation was greater in males than in females, as seen in Table 5. Some counties faced no significant threat of learning and concentration constraints among school-age children, while others such as Dixie County had nearly one in every eight children dealing with a mental disability.

Table 5. Counties with the lowest and highest proportions of persons aged 5-15 reporting mental disability, Census 2000.

Rank (among 67 counties)	County	Percent with Disability	Number with Disability
1	Lafayette	2.1%	19
2	Walton	2.8%	157
3	Collier	3.1%	962
65	Citrus	7.6%	993
66	Columbia	8.2%	729
67	Dixie	11.9%	228

Self-Care Disability

There were 21,861 children age 5-15 who had a self-care disability, representing 16% of children reporting any disability. Among these, 12,773 were boys and 9,088 were girls. There were more counties with high sensory disability among boys than girls.

Across Florida, 1.1% of 5-15 year old males and 0.85% of 5-15 year old females had a self-care disability in 2000. Table 6 below shows that three counties (De Soto, Glades, and Madison) had high rates of sensory disability for both males and females, placing more concern on all children rather than on a given gender.

Table 6. Counties with proportions at least twice that of Florida overall for persons aged 5-15 with self-care disability by gender, Census 2000.

Gender	County	Percent with Disability
Female	Madison	2.0%
	De Soto	2.7%
	Glades	3.8%
Male	Jefferson	2.2%
	Columbia	2.3%
	Hendry	2.3%
	Okeechobee	2.8%
	Glades	3.7%
	Madison	3.7%

TYPE OF DISABILITY: AGES 16-64

2.1 million Floridians aged 16-64 years had some disability in 2000. The proportion of people with disability in this age group (21.2%) was higher than the national average (18.6%). The gender distribution was more even compared to the younger cohort; 52% were male and 48% female. The range among counties was diverse, from 12.4% in Leon County to 39.2% in Volusia County.

Table 7. Counties with the lowest and highest proportions of persons aged 16-64 reporting disability, Census 2000.

Rank (among 67 counties)	County	Percent with Disability	Number with Disability
1	Leon	12.4%	21,224
2	Alachua	14.2%	22,157
3	Seminole	16.3%	29,539
65	Putnam	31.2%	12,884
66	Dixie	33.0%	2,563
67	Volusia	39.2%	37,089

Five Florida counties – those with the highest populations – were home to nearly half of all persons with disabilities aged 16-64 in 2000.

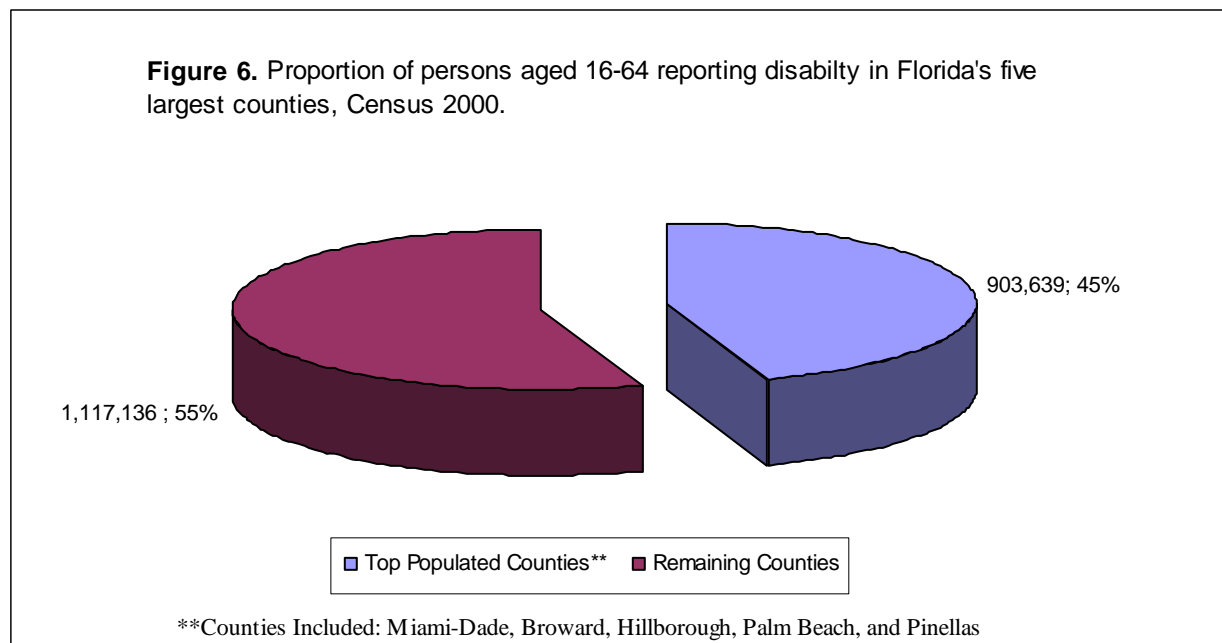
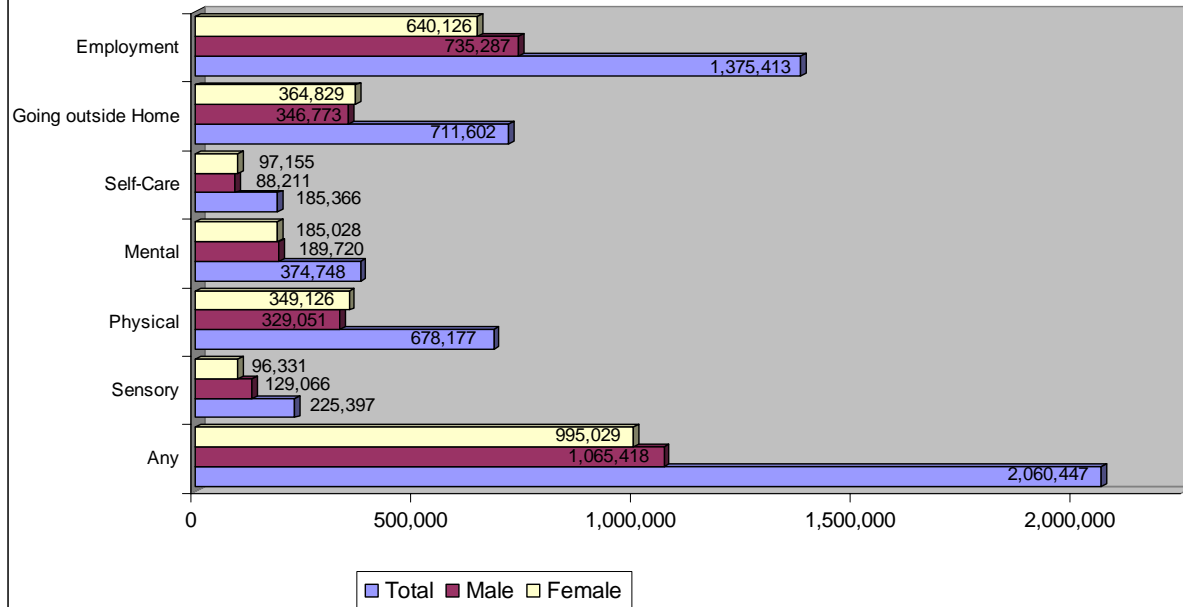


Figure 7. Summary of Disability in Florida Among Persons Aged 16-64, Census 2000.



South Florida had the largest number of persons with disability in this age group, but the prevalence tended to be higher in the Suwannee River district. In fact, each county except Volusia in the table below is located in this district.

Table 8. Counties with highest proportions of persons aged 16-64 reporting disability, Census 2000.

County	Percent with Disability
Suwannee	27.9%
Hamilton	29.0%
Putnam	31.2%
Dixie	33.0%
Volusia	39.2%

Sensory Disability

One of every nine adults (11%) with a disability experienced some type of sensory disability in 2000. Consistent with the national average, gender proportions were 57% male and 43% female among these approximately 225,000 adults. The overall rate of sensory disability in Florida 2.3% (2.7% for males and 1.9% for females).

Table 9. Counties with the highest proportions of persons aged 16-64 reporting sensory disability by gender, Census 2000.

Gender	County	Percent with Disability
Female	Holmes	4.0%
	Franklin	4.2%
	Liberty	5.1%
Male	Dixie	6.5%
	Levy	6.5%
	Holmes	8.6%

Physical Disability

The working-age population had 678,177 adults with a physical disability in 2000. This cohort represented 7% of all working-age adults in the state, notably higher than the national average of 6.2%. Women with physical disability outnumbered men slightly, with 349,126 and 329,051 respectively.

The rate of adults with physical disabilities ranged from 4.2% in Leon County to 18.4% in Dixie County. The overall rate for Florida was 7.0%. Three counties - Liberty, Dixie, and Washington - had rates at least twice the state average.

Table 10. Counties with proportions at least twice that of Florida overall for persons aged 16-64 with physical disability by gender, Census 2000.

County	Percent with Disability
Liberty	13.9%
Washington	14.0%
Dixie	18.4%

The Florida panhandle had relatively few working-age adults, by number, with physical disability. Prevalence increased from Central to South Florida, along with total adult density.

Mental Disability

Florida had 374,748 16-64 year old adults experiencing mental disability in 2000, of which 49% were female and 51% male. Between 3% and 8% of each county's population had difficulty concentrating, learning or remembering, besides any other disability. Overall in Florida, 3.9% of 16-64 year olds had a mental disability in 2000 (3.7% of women, 4.0% of men).

Table 11. Counties with the lowest and highest proportions of persons aged 16-64 reporting mental disability, Census 2000.

Rank (among 67 counties)	County	Percent with Disability	Number with Disability
1	Collier	2.5%	3,649
2	Broward	2.7%	27,471
3	St. Johns	2.7%	2,118
65	Levy	7.1%	1,482
66	Madison	7.9%	812
67	Dixie	8.0%	623

The majority of counties with the lowest rates are in the southern portion of the state, while the northern districts had the highest rated counties. Mental disability among 16-64 year olds in 2000 by gender ranged from 2.4% in Collier County to 9.4% in Dixie County for men, and 2.4% in Lafayette County to 8.5% in Madison County for women.

Self-Care Disability

There were 185,366 adults aged 16-64 in Florida who reported disability related to dressing, bathing or getting around their homes in 2000. This group represented 8.9% of all adults reporting any disability in the state. 52% of these adults were women (97,155) and 48% were men (88,211).

The proportion of adults with self-care disability ranged from 1.2% in Leon County to 4.4% in Suwannee County. Overall, 1.9% of Floridians aged 16-64 reported a self-care disability in 2000. Several counties had more than twice the overall rate of self-care disability by gender, as highlighted in the following table. These higher rates occurred more often among men.

Table 12. Counties with proportions at least twice Florida's average for persons aged 16-64 with self-care disability by gender, Census 2000.

Gender	County	Percent with Disability
Female	Putnam	3.7%
	Liberty	3.8%
	Suwannee	4.6%
Male	Levy	3.9%
	Liberty	4.0%
	Dixie	4.1%
	Suwannee	4.3%
	Washington	4.3%
	Putnam	4.6%

Going Outside the Home Disability

711,602 of all adults aged 16-64 had a disability associated with going outside the home in 2000. This group represented 34.5% of all adults with disability in this age group. These adults also constituted 7.3% of Florida's working-age adult population, higher than the national rate of 6.4% among the same age group.

Table 13. Counties with the highest proportions of persons aged 16-64 reporting going outside the home disability by gender, Census 2000.

Gender	County	Percent with Disability
Female	Miami-Dade	11.3%
	Dixie	11.4%
	Hamilton	12.0%
Male	Gadsden	11.2%
	Miami-Dade	11.4%
	Suwannee	12.4%

With a rate of 11.4%, Miami-Dade County had the highest proportion and the largest number (163,339) of persons with going outside the home disability among all Florida counties in 2000.

Employment Disability

Employment disability was the most common disability among 16-64 year olds in 2000. There were 1,375,413 adults (735,287 men and 649,126 women) reporting this disability type, representing 66.8% of adults in this age group who reported any disability. By county, the rate of employment disability ranged from 7.1% in Leon County to 20.5% in Putnam County. Overall, 14.2% (15.6% of men and 12.8% of women) of 16-64 year olds in the state had an employment disability in 2000. Several counties, as noted in the table below, had rates considerably higher than average.

Table 14. Counties with the highest proportions of persons aged 16-64 with employment disability by gender, Census 2000.

Gender	County	Percent with Disability
Female	Monroe	16.7%
	Putnam	18.4%
	Madison	18.8%
Male	Dixie	21.6%
	Walton	21.8%
	Putnam	22.7%

TYPE OF DISABILITY: AGES 65+

Florida's elderly population had the highest disability prevalence of all ages in 2000, with 1.08 million senior residents reporting a disability. Statewide, nearly 40% of persons age 65 and over had at least one disability. 613,859 elderly women (40.1%) and 461,686 elderly men (38.8%) reported a disability in 2000.

Table 15. Counties with the lowest and highest proportions of persons aged 65 and over reporting disability, Census 2000.

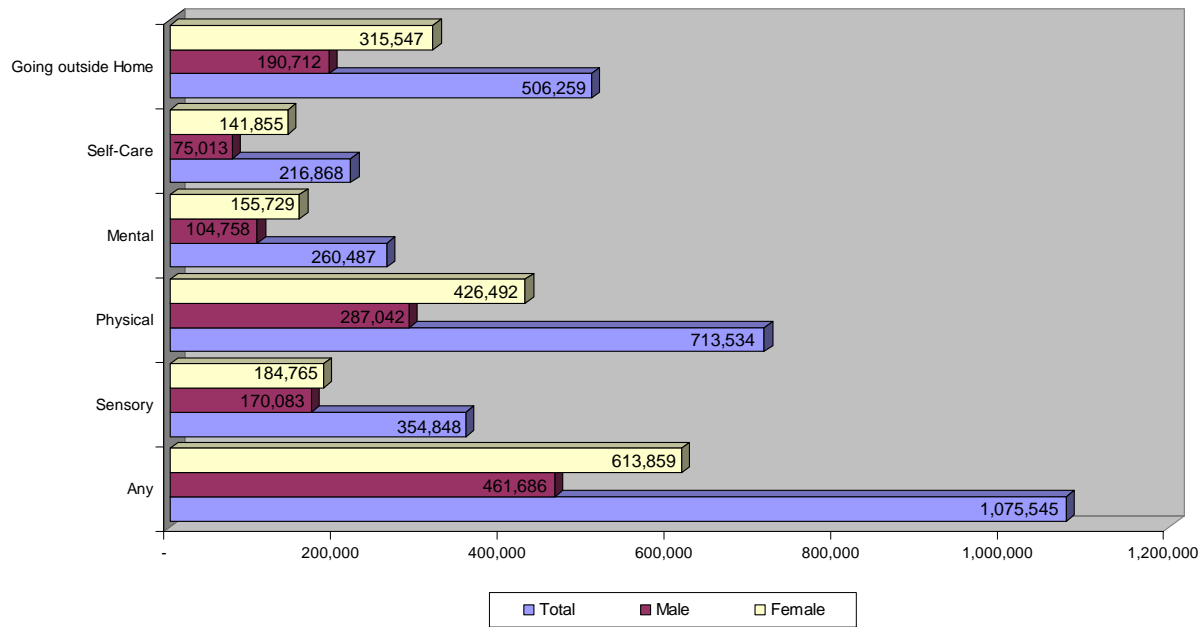
Rank (among 67 counties)	County	Percent with Disability	Number with Disability
1	Baker	21.9%	879
2	Collier	27.3%	16,359
3	Martin	30.2%	10,540
65	Union	54.2%	473
66	Washington	55.0%	1,646
67	Liberty	60.0%	437

Counties had much variation in elderly disability rates, from 21.9% in Baker County to 60.0% in Liberty County. More than half of all Florida counties had at least a 40% elderly disability rate, and in 12 counties, 50% or more of the senior population had some disability in 2000.

Table 16. Number of persons aged 65 and older living with disability in Florida's five largest counties, Census 2000.

County	Number with Disability	Rank, Number with Disability	Percent with Disability	Rank, Percent with Disability
Miami-Dade	132,409	1	45.5	45
Broward	104,696	2	41.1	28
Palm Beach	89,047	3	34.7	11
Hillsborough	51,061	5	44.0	38
Pinellas	77,925	4	39.0	20

Figure 8. Summary of Disability in Florida Among Persons Aged 65 and Older, Census 2000.



Sensory Disability

Sensory disability was present in 13.0% of the elderly population in 2000, slightly lower than the national prevalence of 14.2%. This fraction represents 354,848 Floridians. Prevalence of sensory disability ranged from 8.0% in Lafayette County to 28.6 % in Liberty County.

Table 17. Distribution of sensory disability in persons aged 65 and older by gender, Census 2000.

Gender	Number with Disability	Percent with Disability
Female	184,765	12.1%
Male	170,083	14.3%

A larger number of women reported sensory disability; however, the overall percentage of males with sensory disability was greater. The highest sensory disability rates also occurred in distinct geographic locations. All counties with rates in the upper quartile for ages 65 and over were in either the Northwest Florida or Suwannee River districts.

Physical Disability

Fully 26.2% of elderly Floridians (713,564 persons) had a disability related to walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying objects in 2000. More elderly adults reported this disability than any other type. Prevalence ranged from 16.6% in Collier County to 45.6% in Liberty County.

There was a large gender difference in the prevalence of this type of disability: 50% more elderly women than men reported a physical disability in 2000. Although more elderly women experienced physical disabilities, the proportion of elderly women in Florida with physical disability (27.9%) was only about 4 percentage points higher than the proportion of elderly men with physical disability.

Table 18. Distribution of physical disability in persons aged 65 and older by gender, Census 2000.

Gender	Number with Disability	Percent with Disability
Female	426,492	27.9%
Male	287,042	24.1%

Although district differences were not large, the Southwest area had relatively fewer elderly people with physical disabilities, while the Suwannee River district had a higher prevalence than the others.

Mental Disability

Almost one in ten elderly Floridians had a mental disability in 2000. Prevalence ranged from 5.9% in Flagler County to 21.4% in Union County. Of the 260,487 persons affected, nearly 60% were women. The overall and gender-specific rates for Florida were each below the national rates by 1 percentage point.

North Florida had rates 50% above the state average (9.6%). When comparing actual numbers rather than rates, there were fewer elderly Floridians with mental disability in the panhandle than across the rest of the state.

Self-Care Disability

216,868 elderly adults in Florida reported a self-care disability in 2000. The state prevalence (8.0%) was slightly lower than the national prevalence (9.6%). Twice as many women reported self-care disability as men. The rate of self-care disability among women was 9.3% across the state compared to 6.3% for men. Overall prevalence of self-care disability ranged from 4.1% in Collier County to 18.5% in Jefferson County.

The following table lists the counties with the highest rates of elderly adults reporting self-care disability. Most of these counties also had relatively high prevalence of elderly adults with self-care disability in 2000. Six of the top ten counties, in fact, had rates above the state total (8.0%), with the remaining four counties close to the state rate.

Table 19. Counties with the highest proportions of persons aged 65 and older with self-care disability, Census 2000.

County	Percent
Jefferson	18.5%
Liberty	16.5%
Calhoun	16.1%
Union	15.8%
Jackson	14.4%

Going outside the Home Disability

Slightly more than half a million (506,259) elderly Floridians had disabilities associated with leaving the home in 2000. Prevalence varied from 11.5% in Collier County to 31.3% in Liberty County.

More women, on average, experienced difficulty in leaving home to shop or visit a doctor. In Florida, 20.6% of women over 65 and 16.0% of men over 65 reported a going outside the home disability. In Liberty County, 41% of elderly women reported such a disability in 2000, a rate twice that for men in the county (20%).

Table 20. Counties with the highest proportions of persons aged 65 and older with going outside the home disability by gender, Census 2000.

County	Percent
Liberty	31.3%
Calhoun	30.2%
Washington	29.0%
Jefferson	28.9%
Gadsden	27.9%

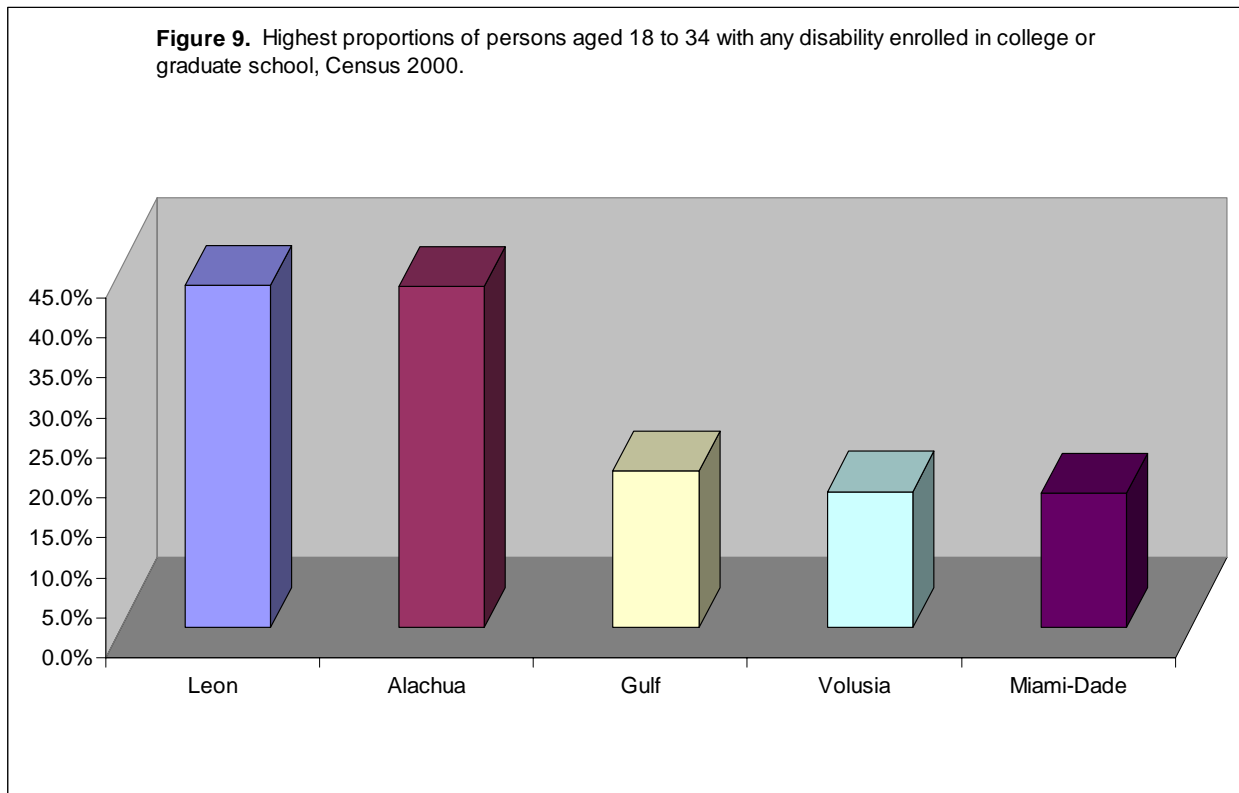
EDUCATION: AGES 18-34

Enrolled in College/Graduate School, Any Disability

There were 76,414 Floridians aged 18-34 with any disability enrolled in college or graduate school in 2000. This enrollment rate, 13.7%, was below the national rate of 14.5%. Enrollment was split nearly evenly between genders; 52% of 18-34 year olds with a disability enrolled in college or graduate school in 2000 were women and 48% were men. On average in Florida, 15.5% of women and 12.2% of men aged 18-34 with any disability were enrolled in a higher learning institution.

The enrollment rate varied greatly by county, a reflection of the locations of Florida's major Colleges and Universities. In Washington County, only 1.0% of persons with disabilities aged 18-34 were enrolled, while in Leon County 42.8% of this population was enrolled in college or graduate school.

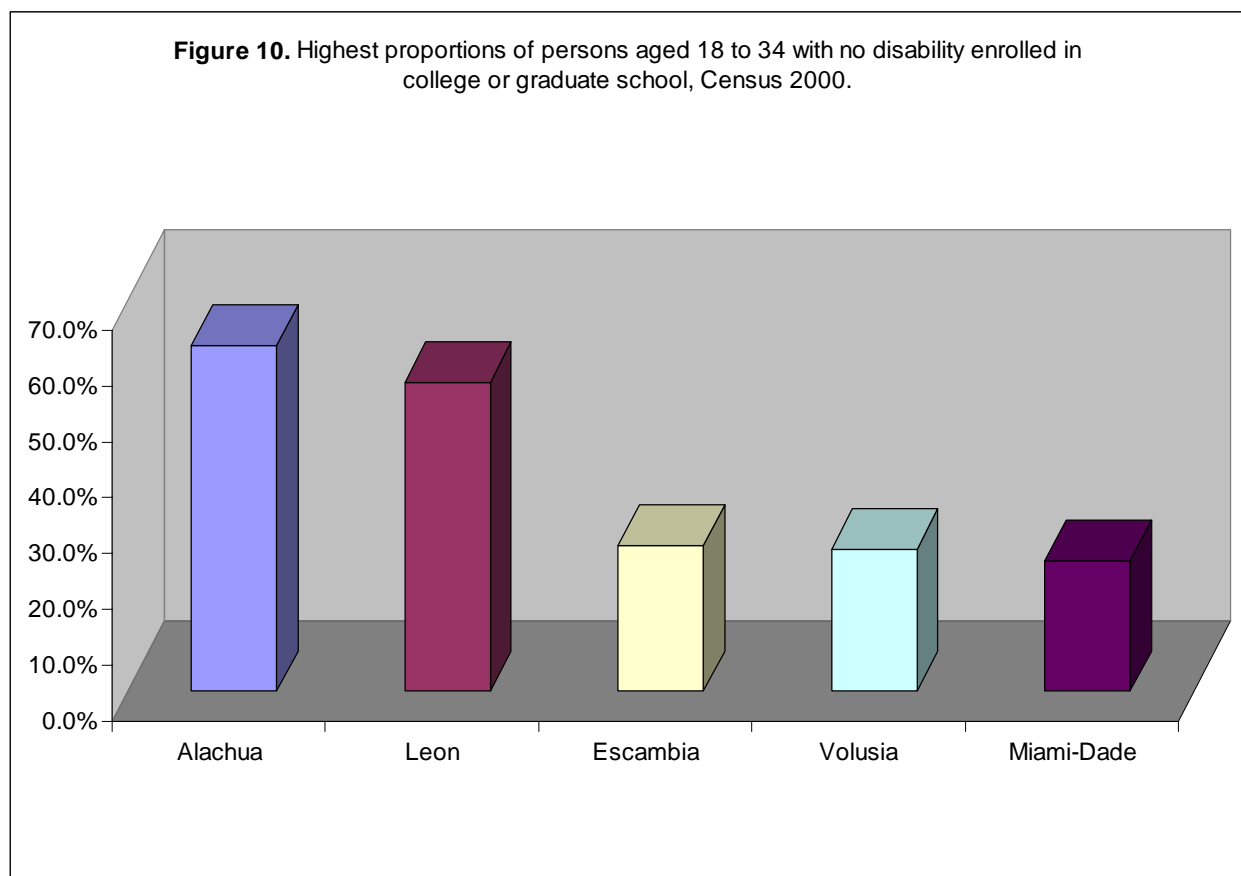
Alachua and Leon counties had extremely high enrollment rates for students with disability, when compared to all counties. A larger proportion of young adults with disability are enrolled in college or graduate school versus young adults without disability. Miami-Dade County had high rates for students with and without disability. Looking at the actual number of enrolled persons, this county had the largest enrollment in both cohorts. This trend is true for individuals without disability as well.



Enrolled in College/Graduate School, No Disability

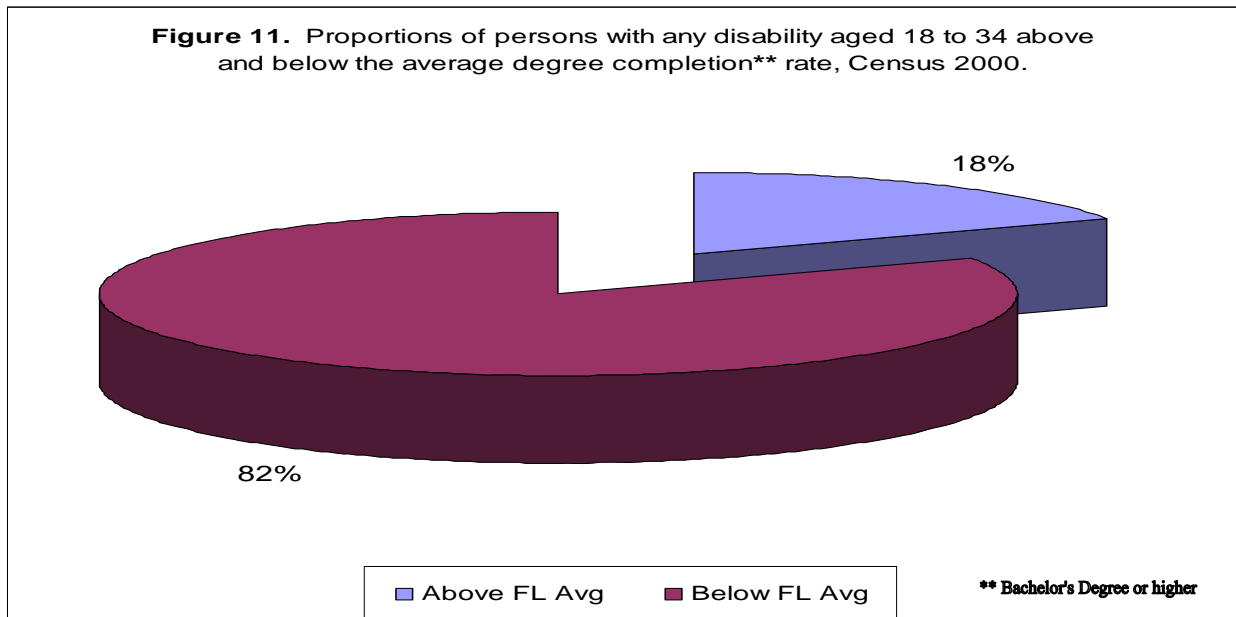
The 557,924 Floridians aged 18-34 with no disability enrolled in college or graduate school in 2000 represented 20.6% of all persons with no disability in this age range. As among 18-34 year olds with any disability, this proportion was slightly lower than the national average (21.4%). There were 7.7% more people with no disability than with any disability enrolled in post-secondary schools in Florida in 2000. This gap is wider than the 6.9% difference in enrollment among persons with and without disabilities aged 18-34 years nationally.

Among 18-34 year olds with no disability in Florida, 19.2% of men and 22.0% of women were enrolled in college or graduate school. Women made up 55% of those enrolled, translating to approximately 50,000 more women than men enrolled during 2000.



Completed Bachelor's Degree or higher, Any Disability

In 2000, 41,832 persons with disabilities had completed a Bachelor's degree or higher. This proportion (7.5%) was only slightly below the national average of 7.9%. The average rate of post-secondary degree completion for persons with disabilities aged 18-34 in Florida was 7.0% for men and 8.1% for women.



Degree completion rates among 18-34 year old persons with disabilities ranged from 0.3% in Glades County to 11.8% in Flagler County. Despite having at least 100 college or graduate students enrolled in 2000, three counties had no students with disability complete a degree (Baker, Jefferson, and Liberty). In addition, 55 of Florida's 67 counties had below-average (7.5%) completion rates.

Completed Bachelor's Degree or higher, No Disability

In 2000, 403,547 Floridians aged 18 to 34 with no disability had completed a Bachelor's degree or higher. On average, 14.9% of 18-34 year olds with no disability had completed a degree, twice the rate for students with any disability. 13.7% of males and 16.1% of females in this demographic had earned a Bachelor's degree or higher in 2000.

Table 21. Number of persons ages 18 to 34 with no disability having completed a Bachelor's or higher degree, Census 2000.

District	Number with Bachelor's degree or higher
South Florida	168,527
St. John's River	108,109
Southwest Florida	86,785
Northwest Florida	29,755
Suwannee River	11,459

Variation among counties was broad, ranging from 1.7% in De Soto County to 21.9% in St. Lucie County. South Florida had 42% of all 18-34 year old college graduates with no disability, while only 10% lived in the Suwannee River and Northwest Florida districts combined.

EMPLOYMENT: AGES 21-64

Employed, Any Disability

About 1.12 million adults with disabilities aged 21 to 64 were employed in 2000, representing 58.3% of all adults with any disability in this age range. This proportion was higher than the national average of 36.6%. By gender, about 600,000 men and 500,000 with disabilities between the ages of 21 and 64 were part of Florida's workforce. Employment rates by gender (62.5% for men, 54.0% for women) were higher than their respective national averages (61.2% and 51.7%).

Table 22. Counties with the highest and lowest proportions of employed persons with disabilities aged 21-64, Census 2000.

Rank by (among 67 counties)	County	Percent Employed	Number Employed
1	St. Johns	67.3	8,856
2	Monroe	67.0	8,433
3	Seminole	65.4	23,815
65	Levy	42.6	2,190
66	Dixie	40.0	974
67	Washington	39.7	1,172

Table 23. Counties with the highest proportions of employed persons with disabilities aged 21-64 by gender, Census 2000.

Gender	County	Percent Employed
Female	Sarasota	62.3
	St. Johns	62.5
	Monroe	67.4
Male	Seminole	69.7
	Clay	70.1
	St. Johns	71.7

Employed, No Disability

There were 5.12 million working adults with no disability aged 21-64 in the state during 2000. 74.9% of Florida residents ages 21-64 without disability were employed, compared to a national average of 77.2% among the same demographic. Employment rates among 21-64 year olds with no disabilities ranged from 60.1% in Sumter County to 81.2% in Seminole County.

The male employment rate was 82.8% and the female employment rate 67.7%. Both of these proportions were also below national averages of 84.7% and 70.2% for men and women, respectively.

APPENDIX:

Maps of Disability Prevalence in Florida

Maps of Disability Prevalence in Florida

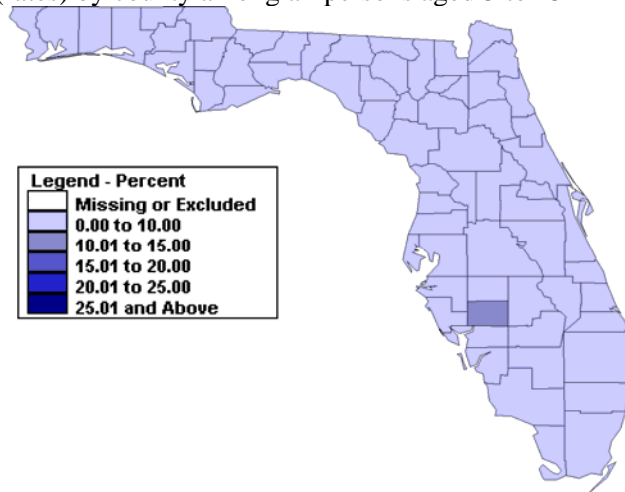
The following maps of Florida classify the prevalence of disability by age, disability type and/or education conditions. **Prevalence** is the percentage of a particular population (e.g. ages 5 to 15) within a county with a certain limitation (and for ages 18-34 completed some education-related behavior).

These maps use either fixed ranges or quartiles to show how each county compares with another. For the few overall disability maps, we used **fixed** percent ranges (e.g. 0-10) to identify general levels of prevalence across the state. For the majority of these maps, we used **quartiles** to capture the entire prevalence “picture” for a disability type or education condition in the state. Each county was ranked from lowest to highest by prevalence. The ranked counties were then divided into five approximately equal groups (quartiles). Each quartile has a unique color, and darker shades meaning higher prevalence. The white shade only identifies a county with either missing or no Census data, **not** a quartile.

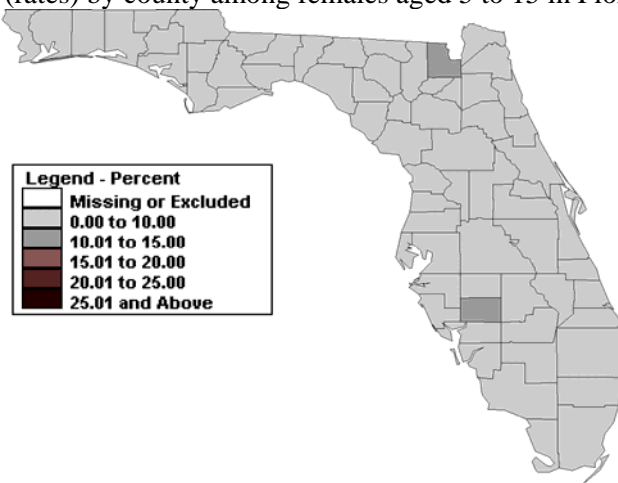
The various shades on each map aid the user in identifying and comparing counties across Florida. Some regions may have similar or varying percentages; we **cannot and do not attempt to explain** such observations. There are existing studies, and potential future studies, that may help determine why these similarities or differences exist among counties in close proximity. Our goal is to create a tool to help identify and improve the health and quality of life of persons with disability in Florida.

DISABILITY PREVELANCE BY TYPE: AGES 5 TO 15

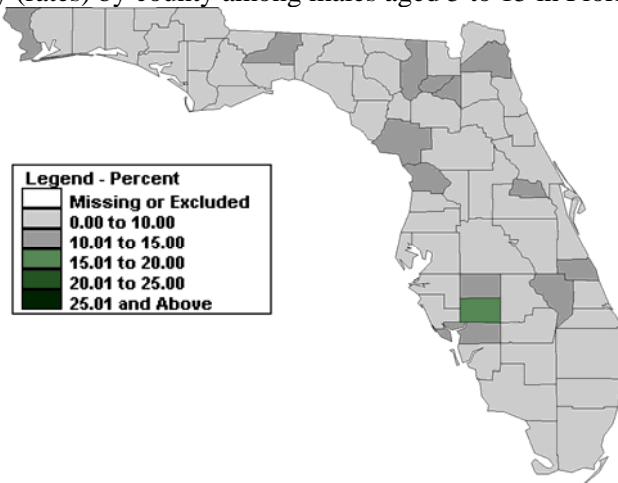
Overall disability (rates) by county among all persons aged 5 to 15 in Florida, Census 2000.



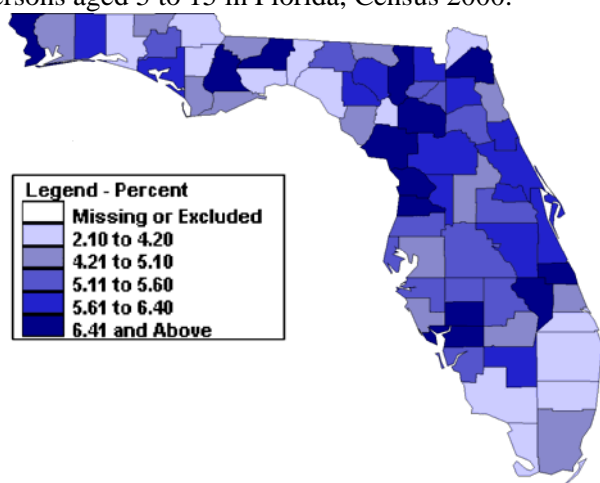
Overall disability (rates) by county among females aged 5 to 15 in Florida, Census 2000.



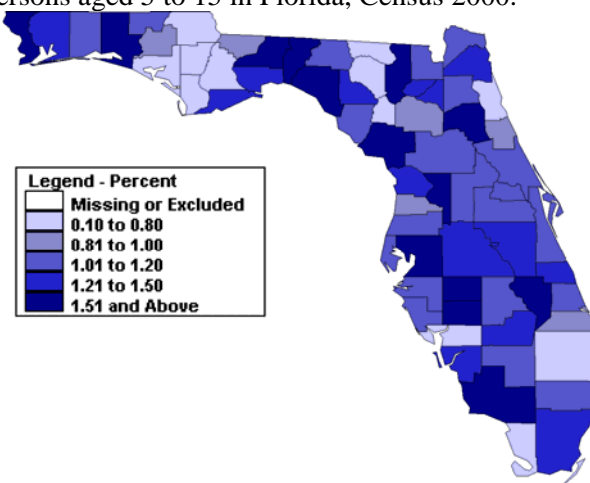
Overall disability (rates) by county among males aged 5 to 15 in Florida, Census 2000.



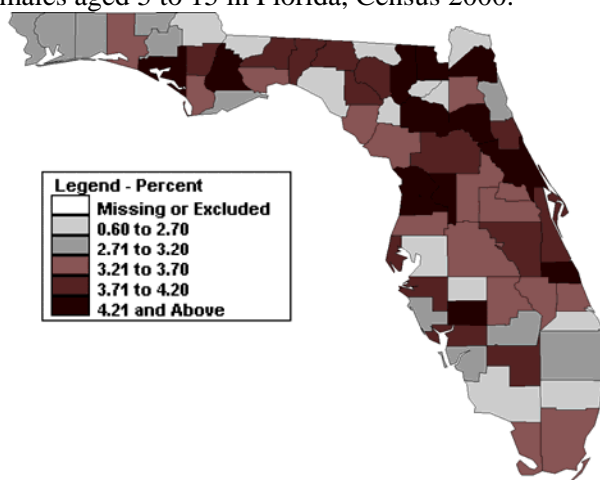
Mental disability (rates) by county among all persons aged 5 to 15 in Florida, Census 2000.



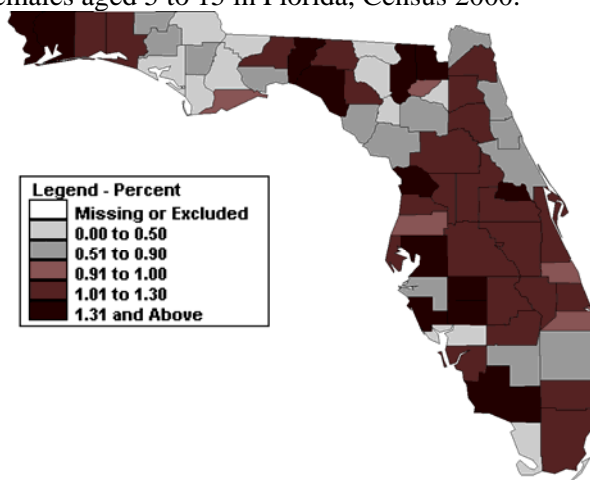
Physical disability (rates) by county among all persons aged 5 to 15 in Florida, Census 2000.



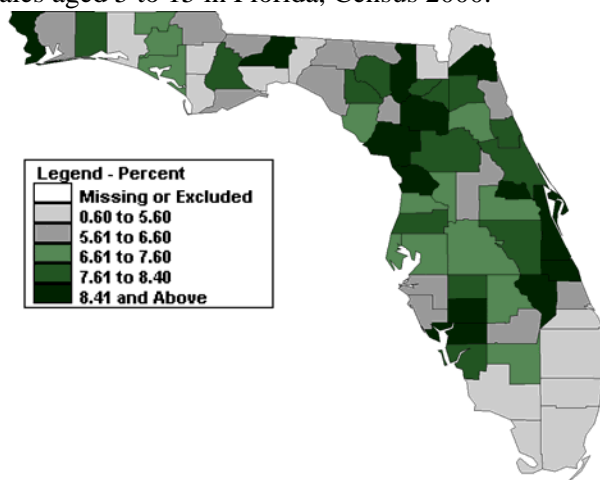
Mental disability (rates) by county among females aged 5 to 15 in Florida, Census 2000.



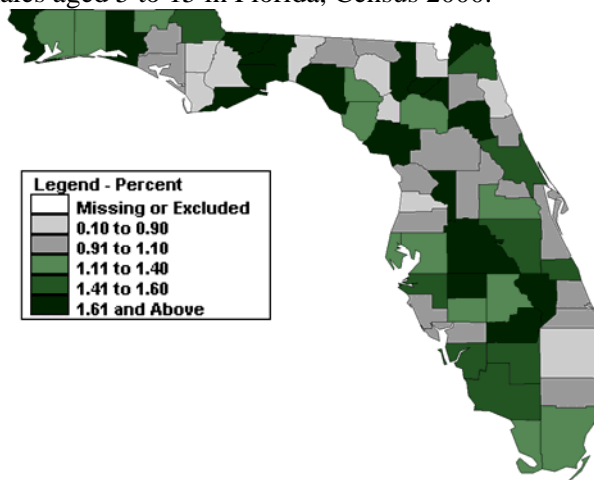
Physical disability (rates) by county among females aged 5 to 15 in Florida, Census 2000.



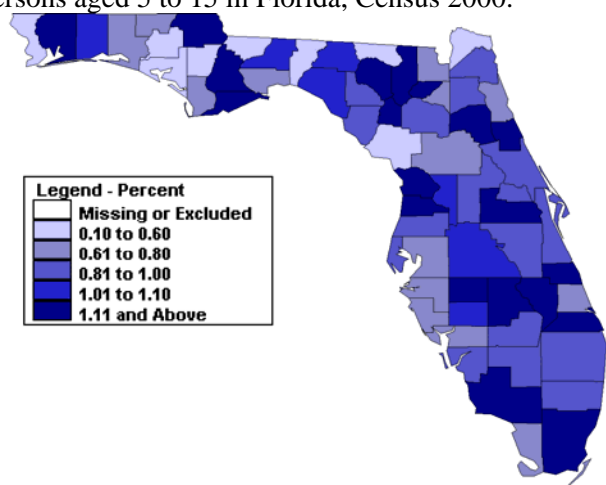
Mental disability (rates) by county among males aged 5 to 15 in Florida, Census 2000.



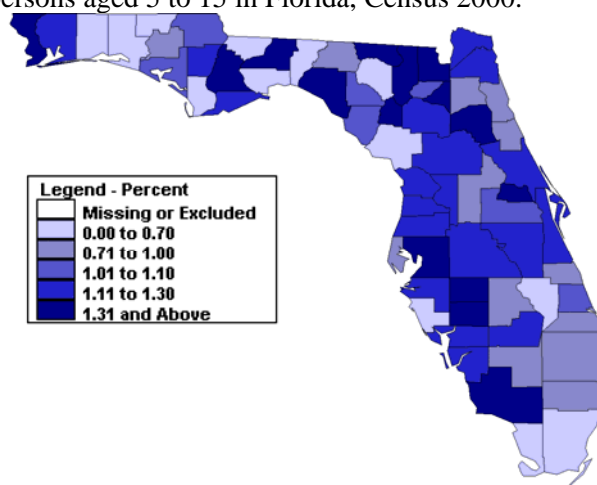
Physical disability (rates) by county among males aged 5 to 15 in Florida, Census 2000.



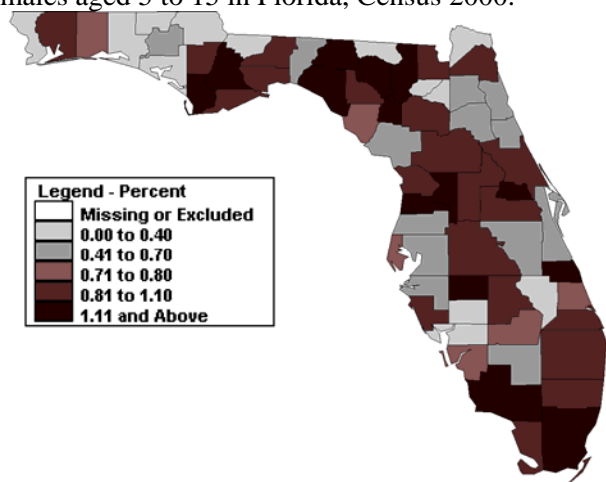
Self-care disability (rates) by county among all persons aged 5 to 15 in Florida, Census 2000.



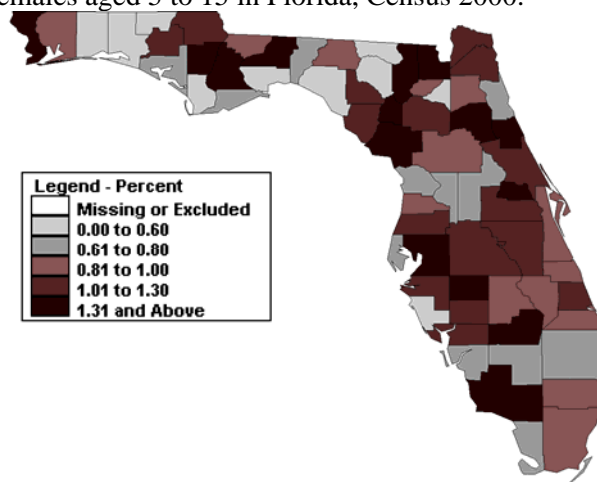
Sensory disability (rates) by county among all persons aged 5 to 15 in Florida, Census 2000.



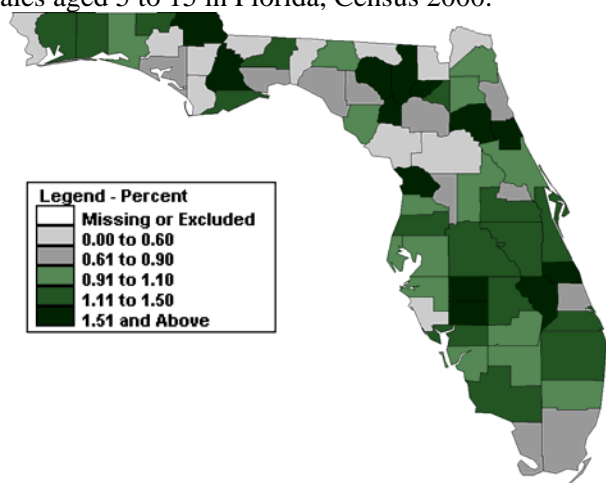
Self-care disability (rates) by county among females aged 5 to 15 in Florida, Census 2000.



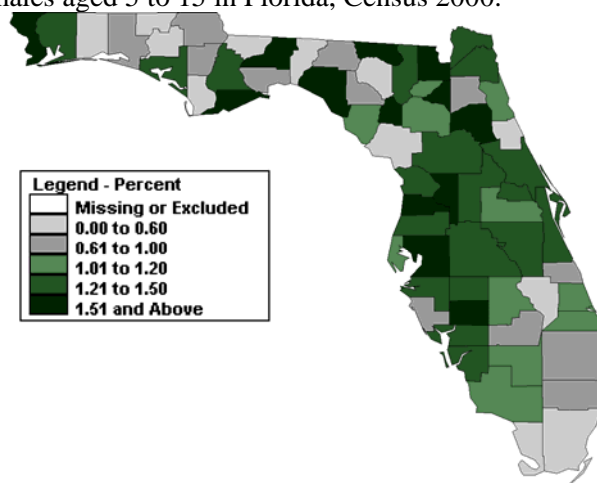
Sensory disability (rates) by county among females aged 5 to 15 in Florida, Census 2000.



Self-care disability (rates) by county among males aged 5 to 15 in Florida, Census 2000.

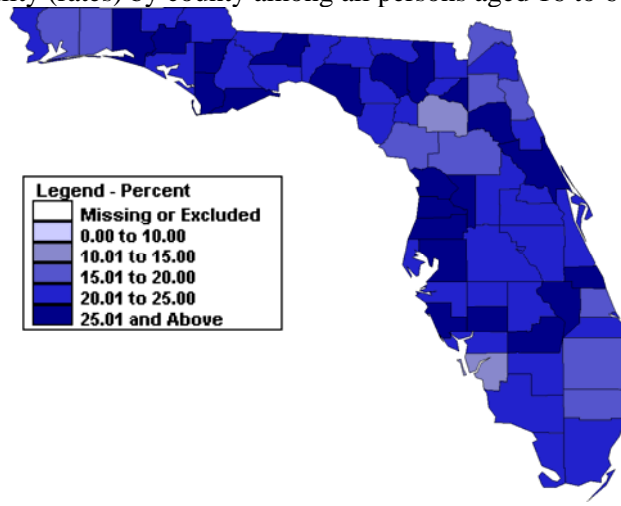


Sensory disability (rates) by county among males aged 5 to 15 in Florida, Census 2000.

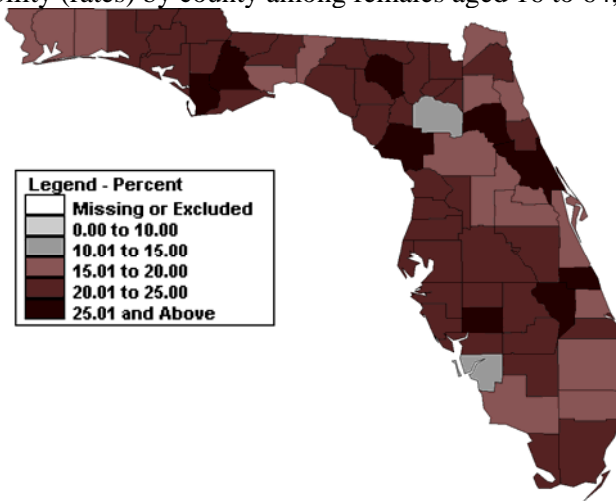


DISABILITY PREVALANCE BY TYPE: AGES 16 TO 64

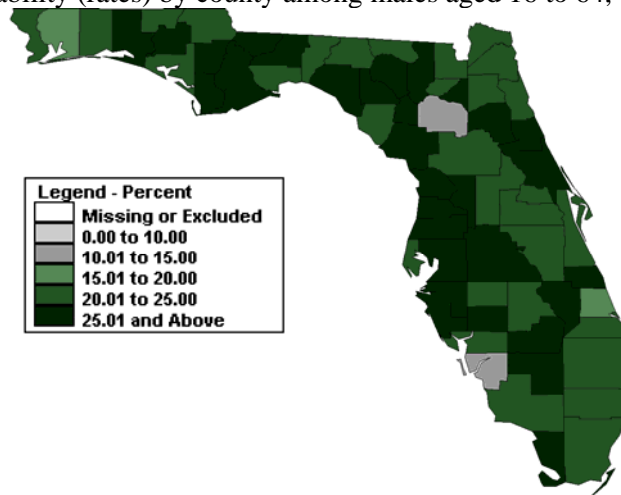
Overall disability (rates) by county among all persons aged 16 to 64, Census 2000.



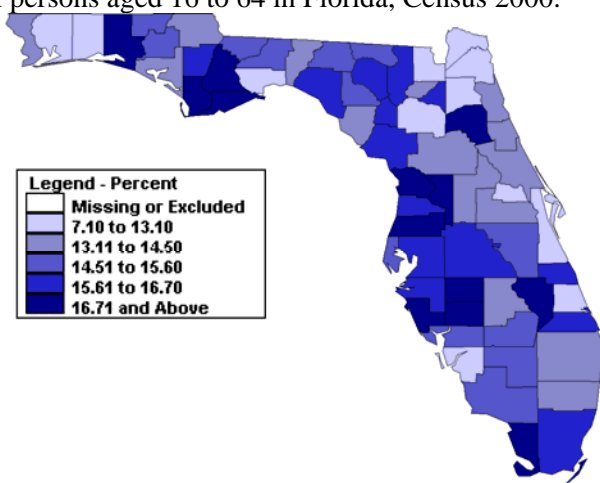
Overall disability (rates) by county among females aged 16 to 64, Census 2000.



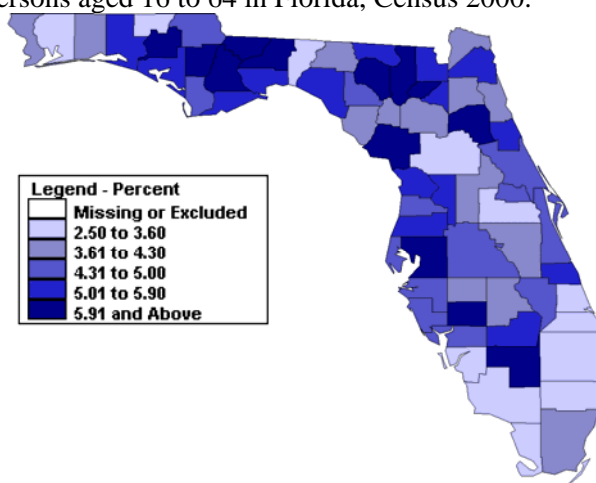
Overall disability (rates) by county among males aged 16 to 64, Census 2000.



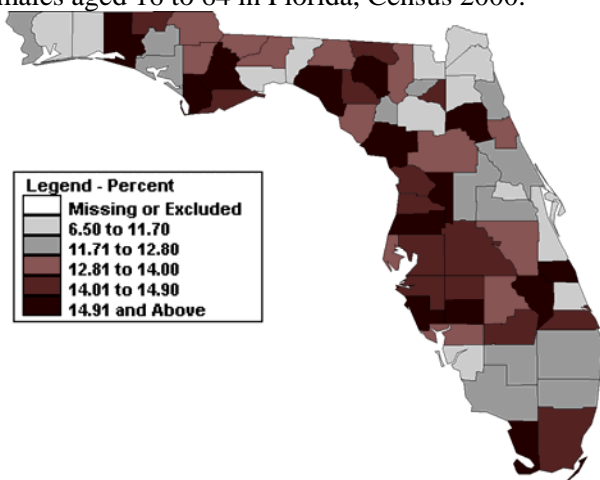
Employment disability (rates) by county among all persons aged 16 to 64 in Florida, Census 2000.



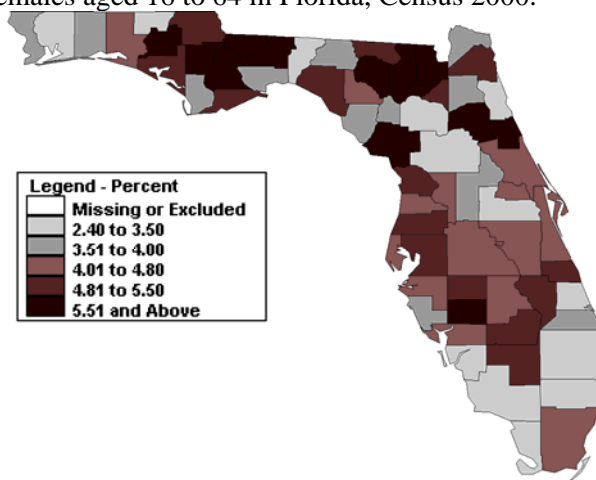
Mental disability (rates) by county among all persons aged 16 to 64 in Florida, Census 2000.



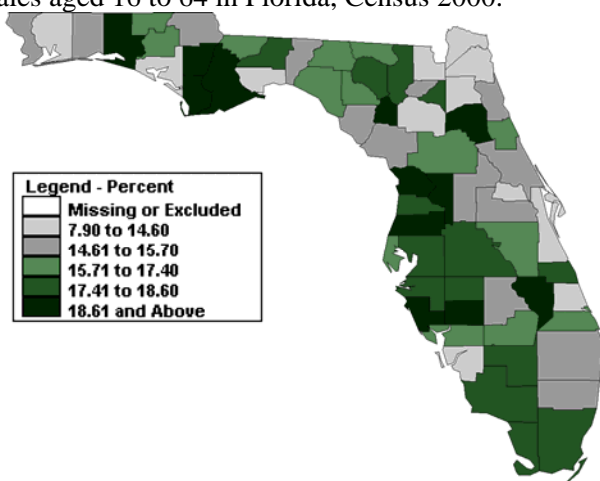
Employment disability (rates) by county among females aged 16 to 64 in Florida, Census 2000.



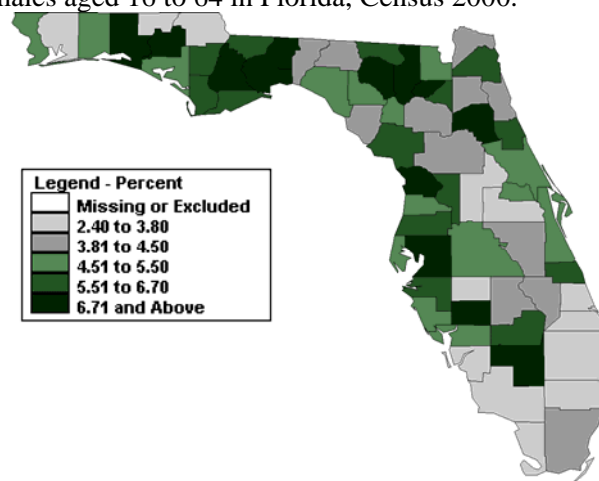
Mental disability (rates) by county among females aged 16 to 64 in Florida, Census 2000.



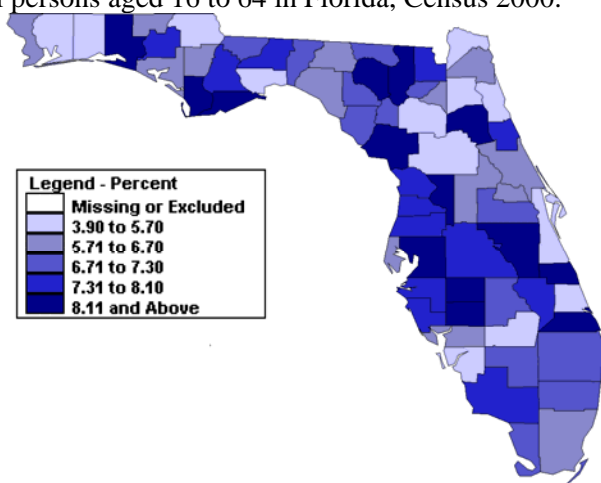
Employment disability (rates) by county among males aged 16 to 64 in Florida, Census 2000.



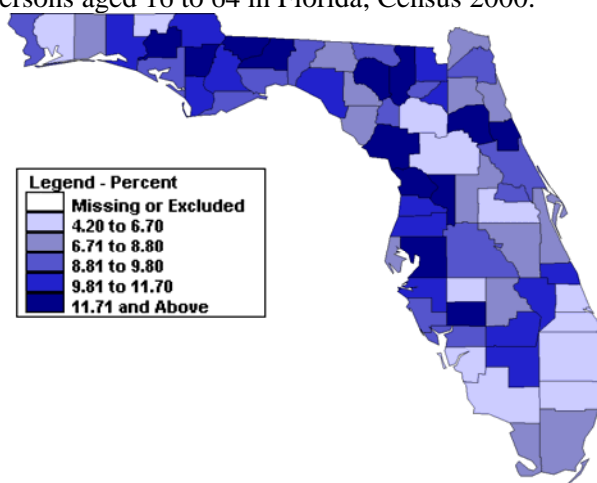
Mental disability (rates) by county among males aged 16 to 64 in Florida, Census 2000.



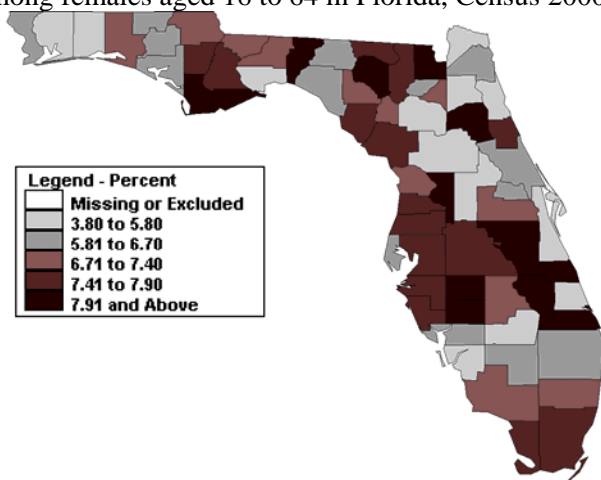
Outside the home disability (rates) by county among all persons aged 16 to 64 in Florida, Census 2000.



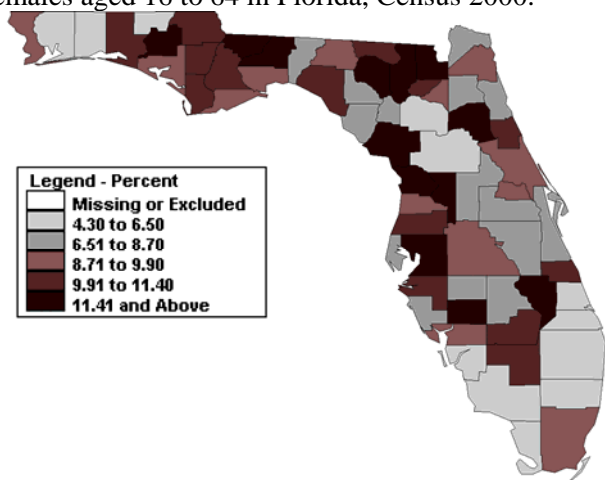
Physical disability (rates) by county among all persons aged 16 to 64 in Florida, Census 2000.



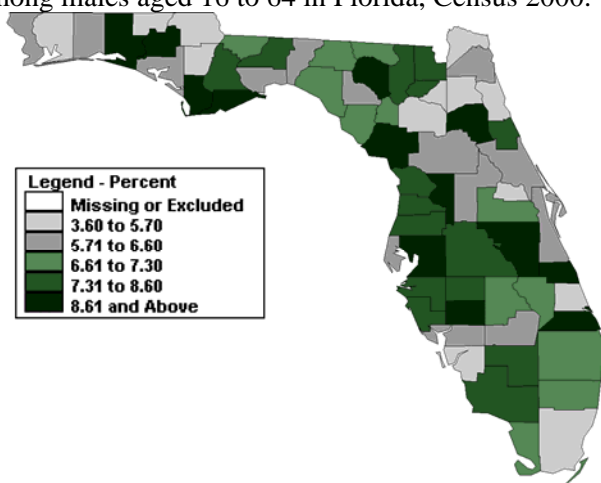
Outside the home disability (rates) by county among females aged 16 to 64 in Florida, Census 2000.



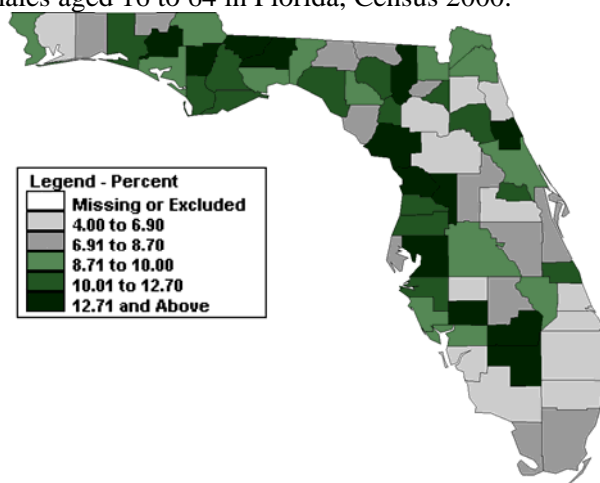
Physical disability (rates) by county among females aged 16 to 64 in Florida, Census 2000.



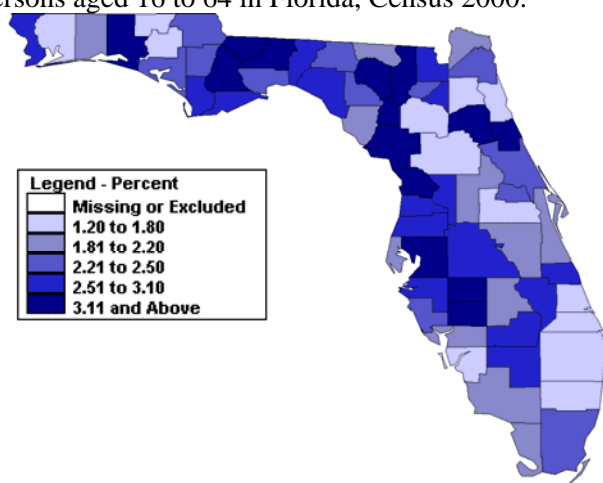
Outside the home disability (rates) by county among males aged 16 to 64 in Florida, Census 2000.



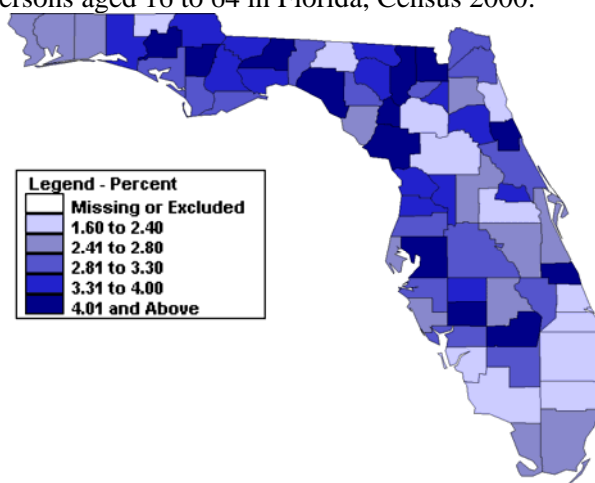
Physical disability (rates) by county among males aged 16 to 64 in Florida, Census 2000.



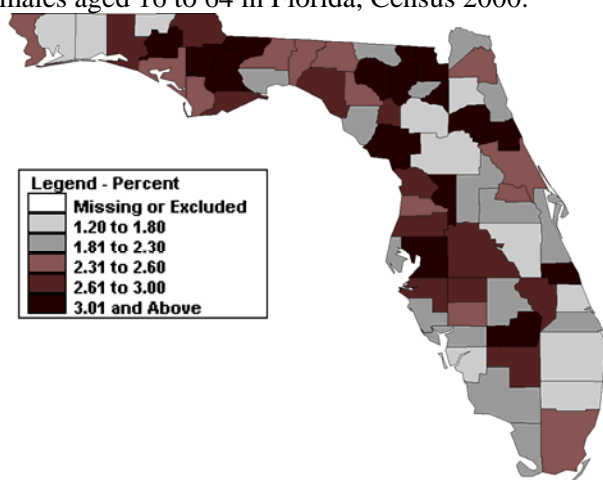
Self-care disability (rates) by county among all persons aged 16 to 64 in Florida, Census 2000.



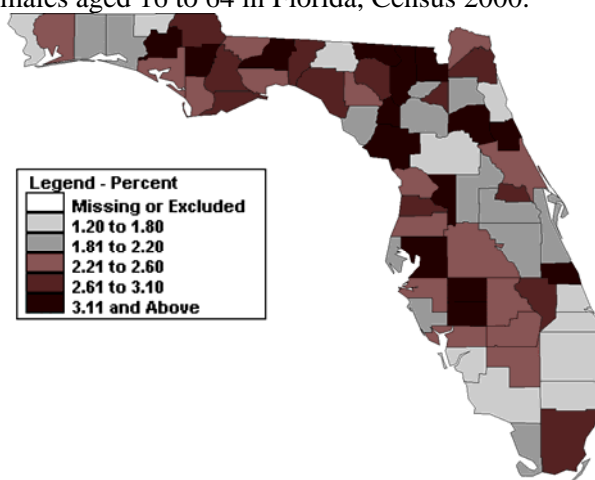
Sensory disability (rates) by county among all persons aged 16 to 64 in Florida, Census 2000.



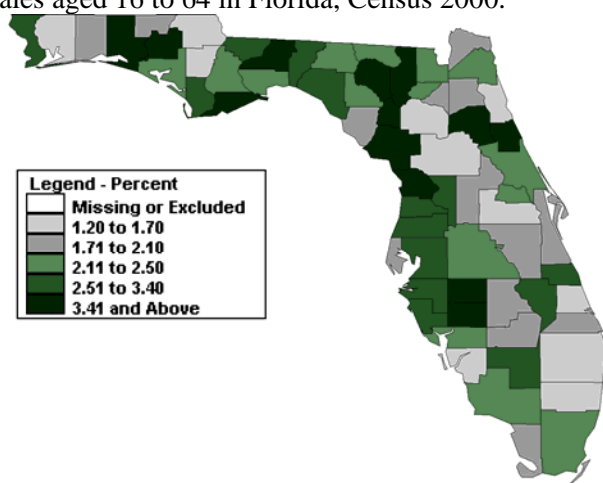
Self-care disability (rates) by county among females aged 16 to 64 in Florida, Census 2000.



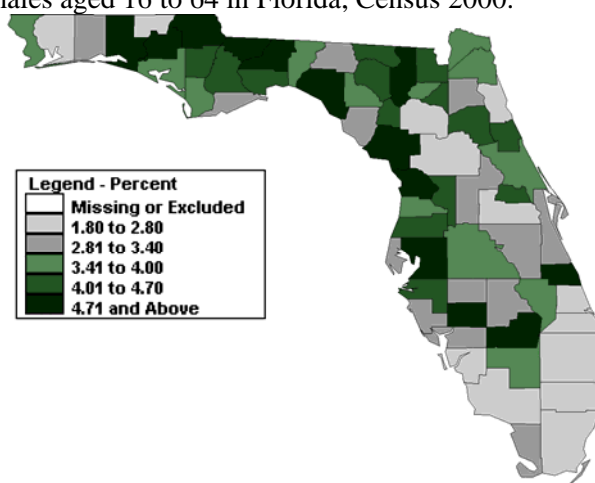
Sensory disability (rates) by county among females aged 16 to 64 in Florida, Census 2000.



Self-care disability (rates) by county among males aged 16 to 64 in Florida, Census 2000.

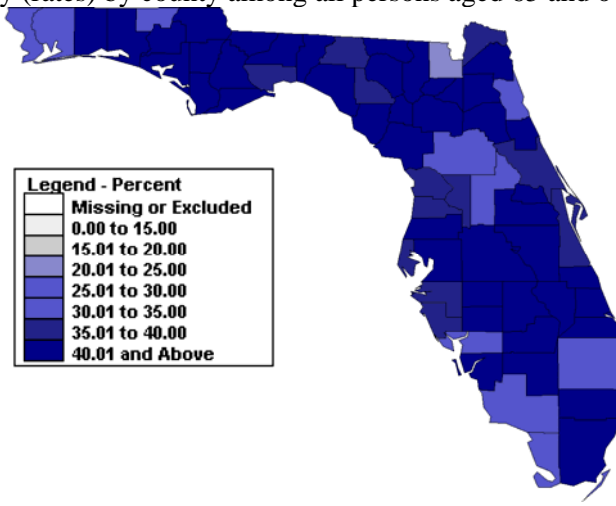


Sensory disability (rates) by county among males aged 16 to 64 in Florida, Census 2000.

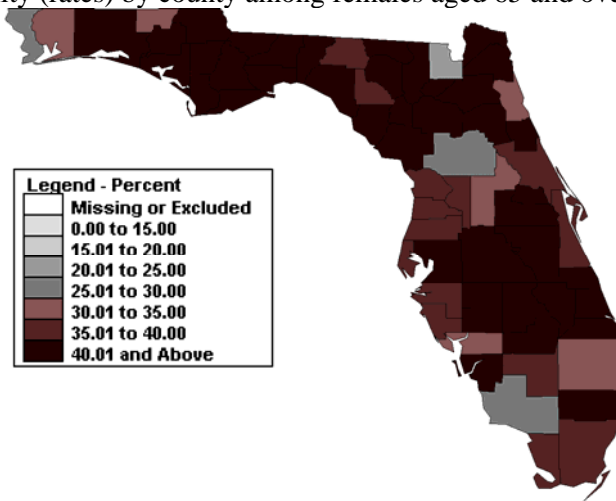


DISABILITY PREVALENCE BY TYPE: AGES 65 AND OVER

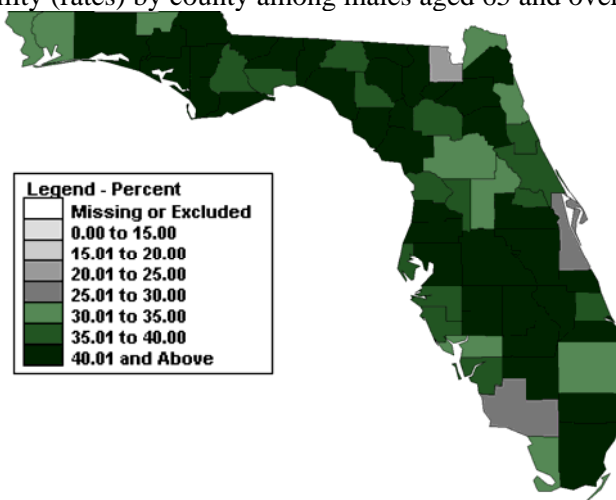
Overall disability (rates) by county among all persons aged 65 and over, Census 2000.



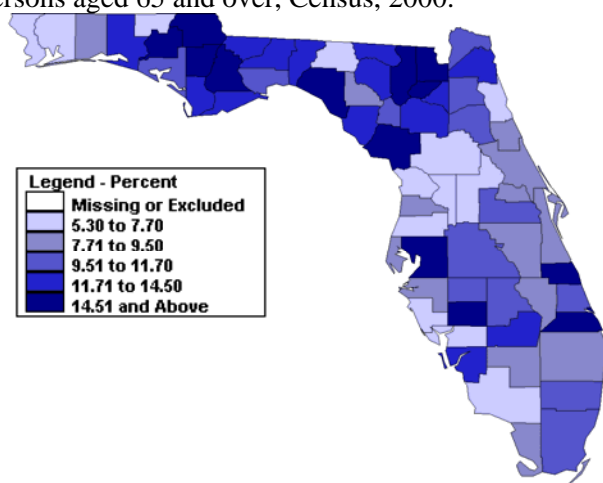
Overall disability (rates) by county among females aged 65 and over, Census 2000.



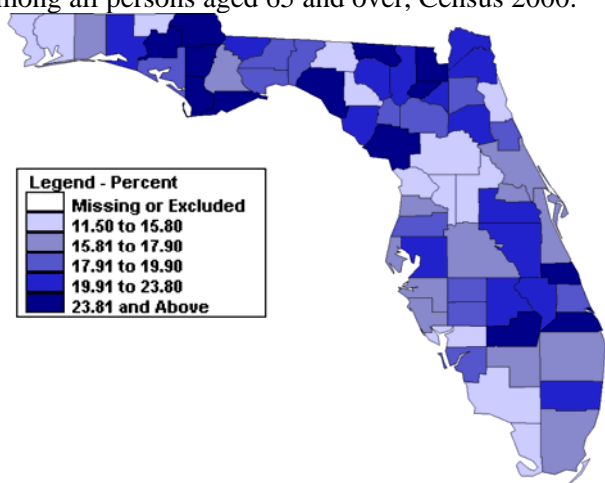
Overall disability (rates) by county among males aged 65 and over, Census 2000.



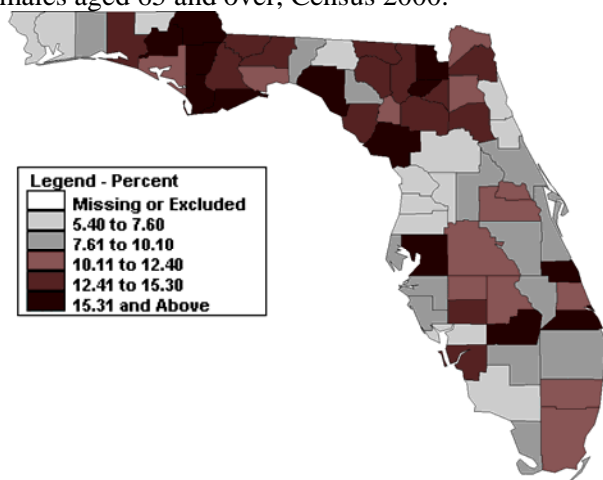
Mental disability (rates) by county among all persons aged 65 and over, Census, 2000.



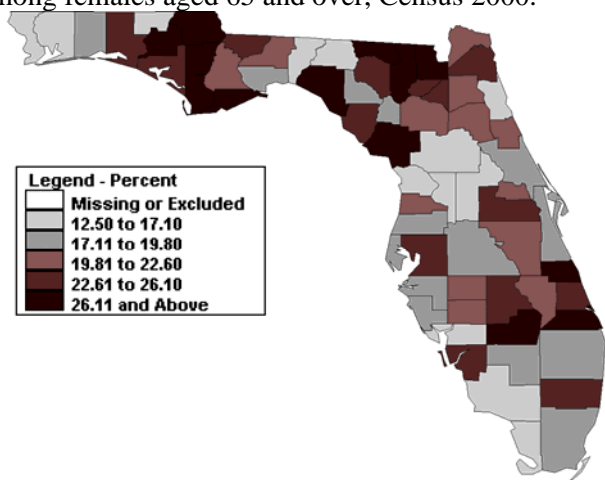
Outside the home disability (rates) by county among all persons aged 65 and over, Census 2000.



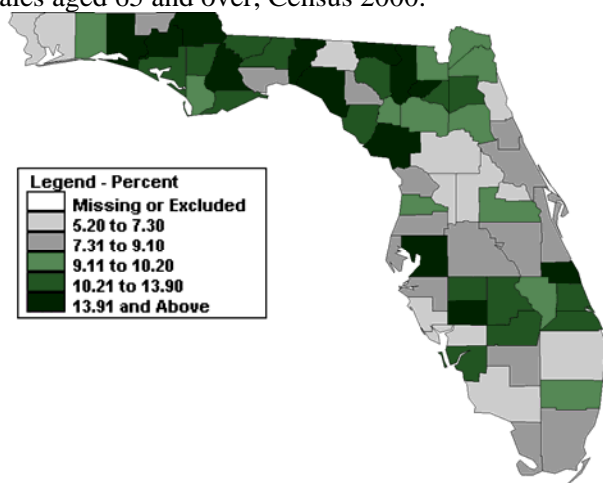
Mental disability (rates) by county among females aged 65 and over, Census 2000.



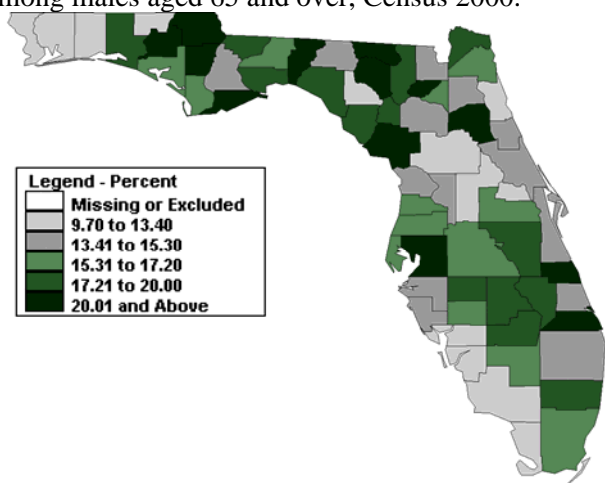
Outside the home disability (rates) by county among females aged 65 and over, Census 2000.



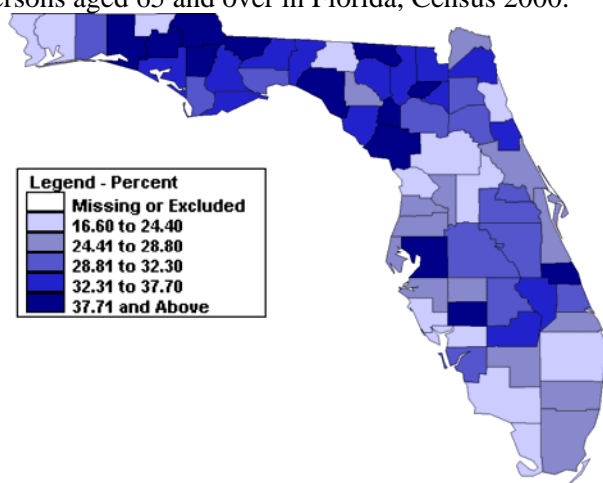
Mental disability (rates) by county among males aged 65 and over, Census 2000.



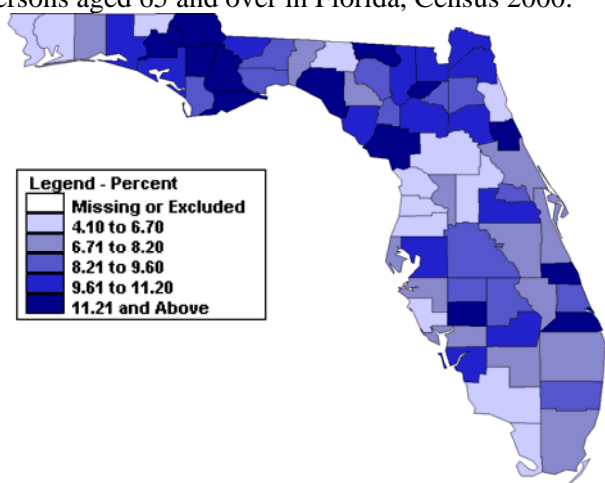
Outside the home disability (rates) by county among males aged 65 and over, Census 2000.



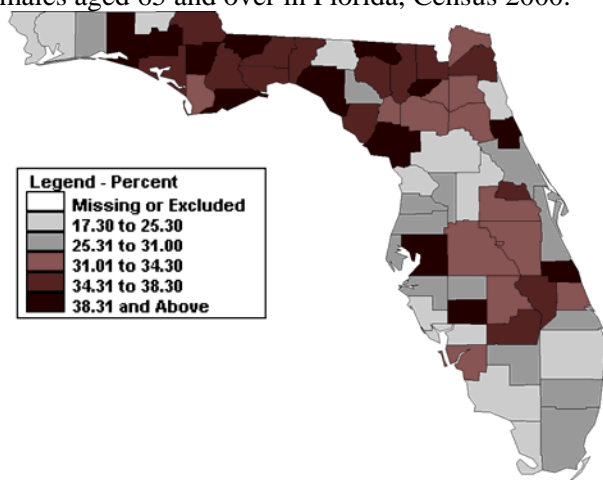
Physical disability (rates) by county among all persons aged 65 and over in Florida, Census 2000.



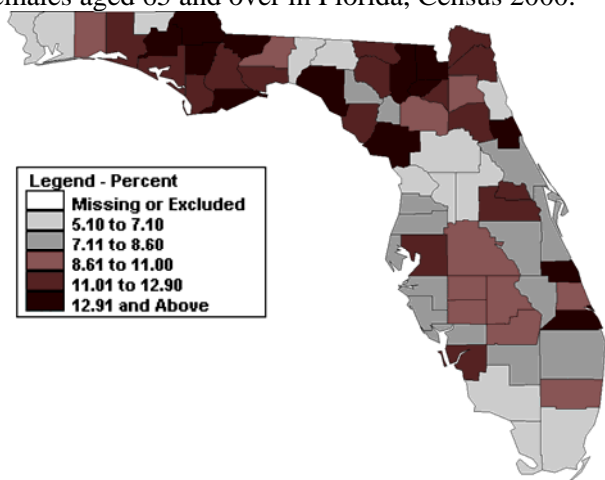
Self-care disability (rates) by county among all persons aged 65 and over in Florida, Census 2000.



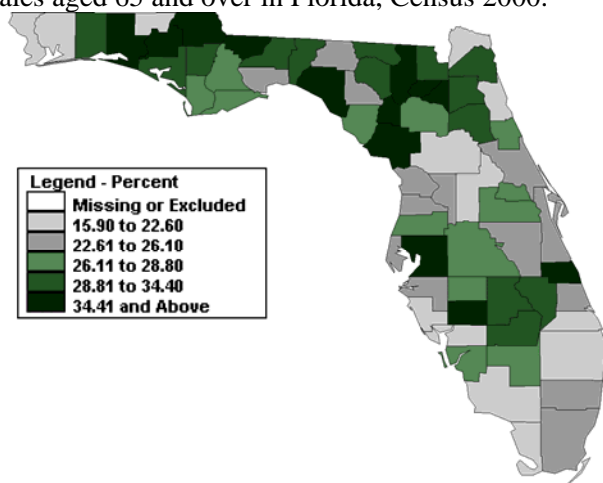
Physical disability (rates) by county among females aged 65 and over in Florida, Census 2000.



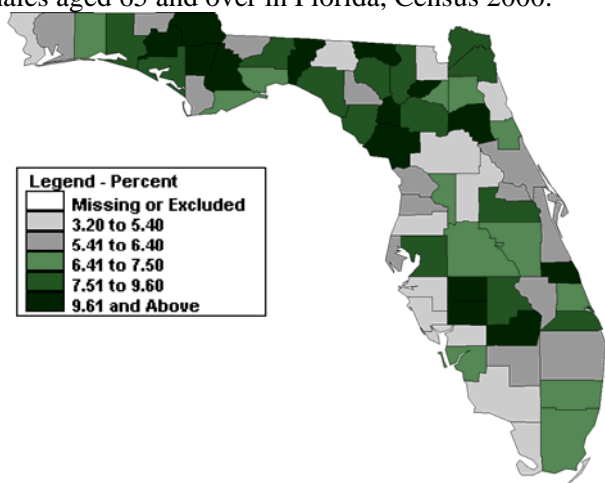
Self-care disability (rates) by county among females aged 65 and over in Florida, Census 2000.



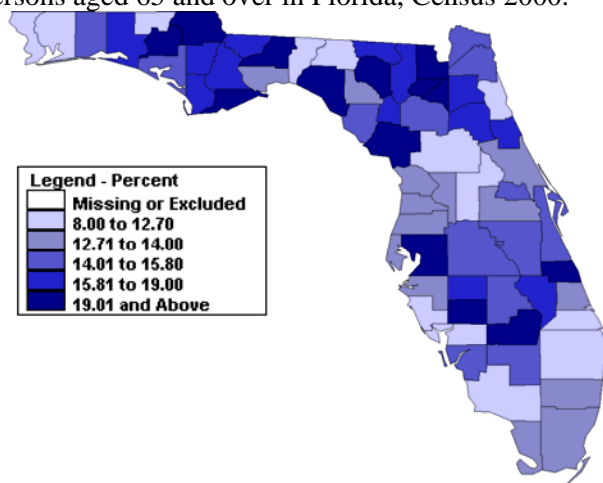
Physical disability (rates) by county among males aged 65 and over in Florida, Census 2000.



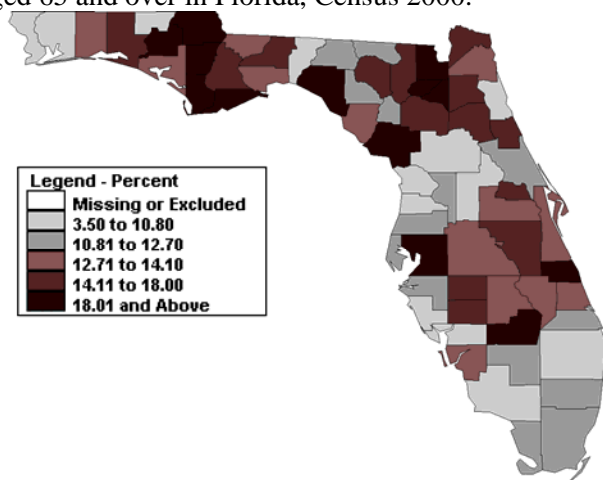
Self-care disability (rates) by county among males aged 65 and over in Florida, Census 2000.



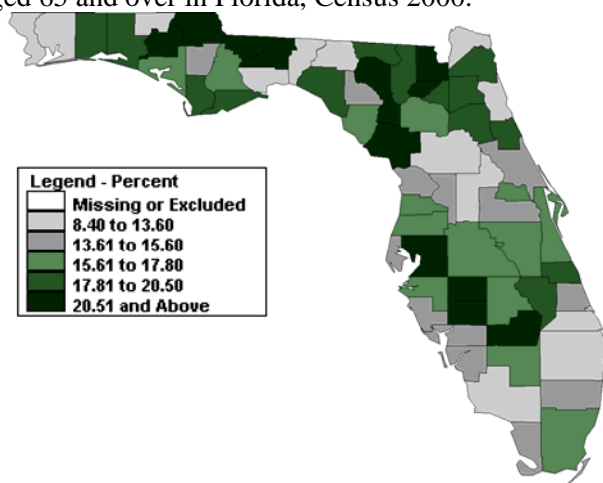
Sensory disability (rates) by county among all persons aged 65 and over in Florida, Census 2000.



Sensory disability (rates) by county among females aged 65 and over in Florida, Census 2000.

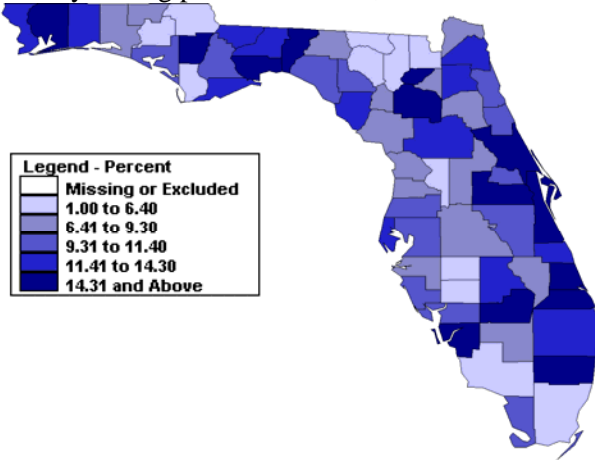


Sensory disability (rates) by county among males aged 65 and over in Florida, Census 2000.

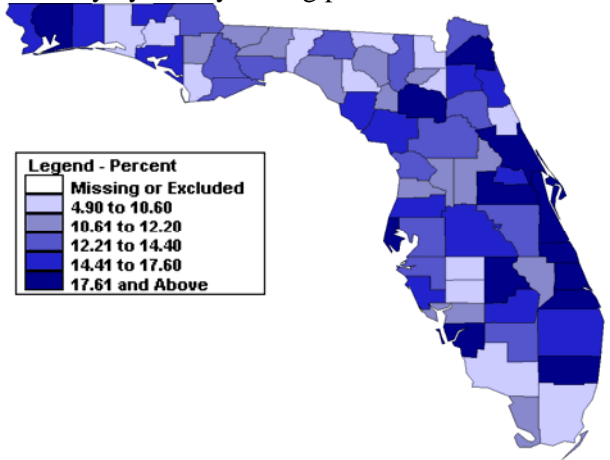


DISABILITY AND EDUCATION: AGES 18 TO 34

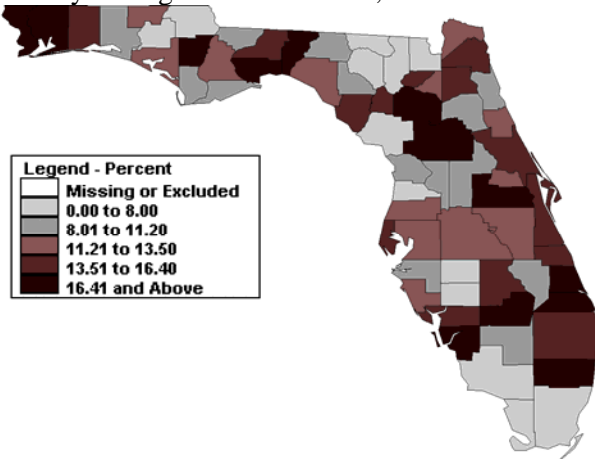
FL college/graduate school enrollees (rates) with disability by county among persons 18 to 34, Census 2000.



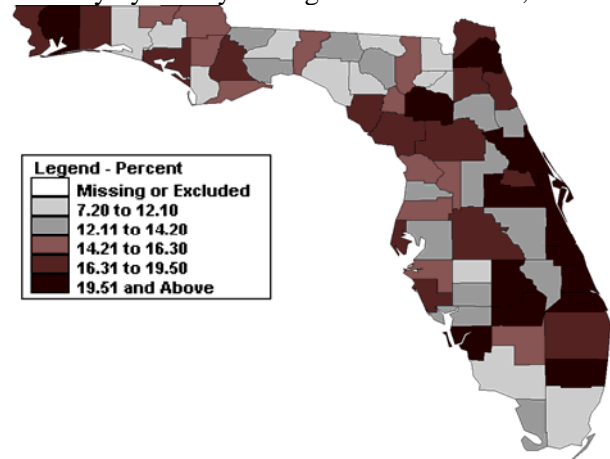
FL college/graduate school enrollees (rates) with no disability by county among persons 18 to 34, Census 2000.



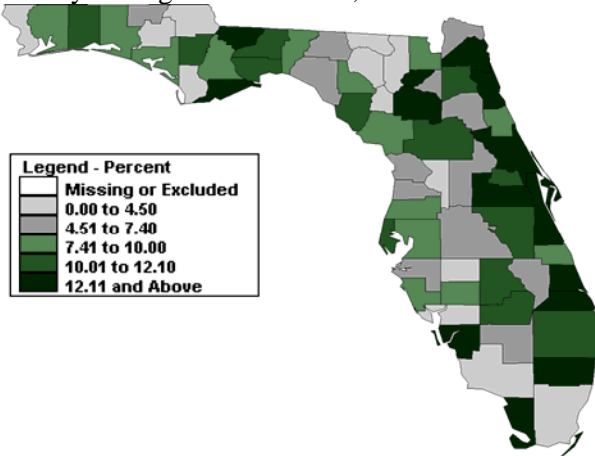
FL college/graduate school enrollees (rates) with disability by county among females 18 to 34, Census 2000.



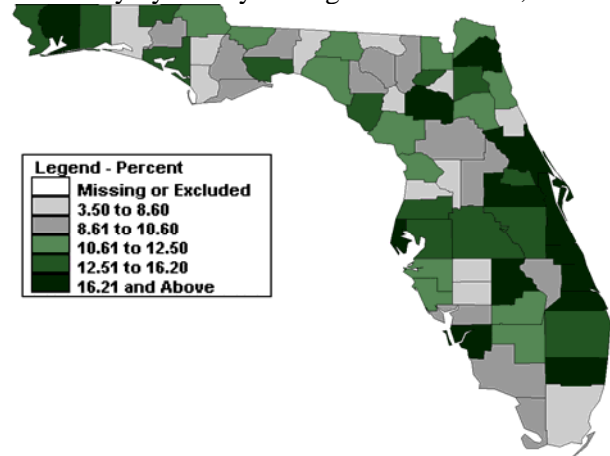
FL college/graduate school enrollees (rates) with no disability by county among females 18 to 34, Census 2000.



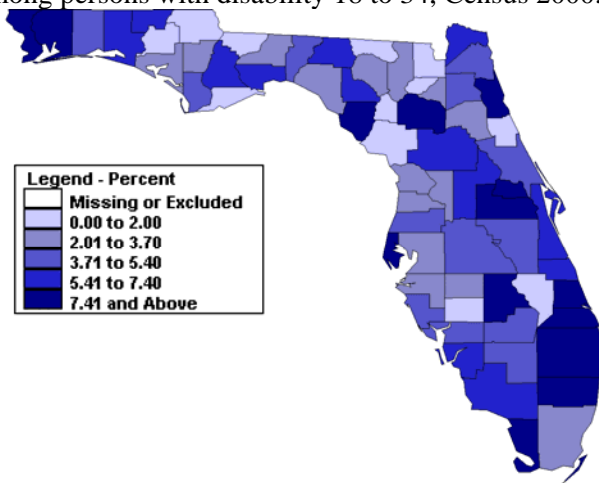
FL college/graduate school enrollees (rates) with disability by county among males 18 to 34, Census 2000.



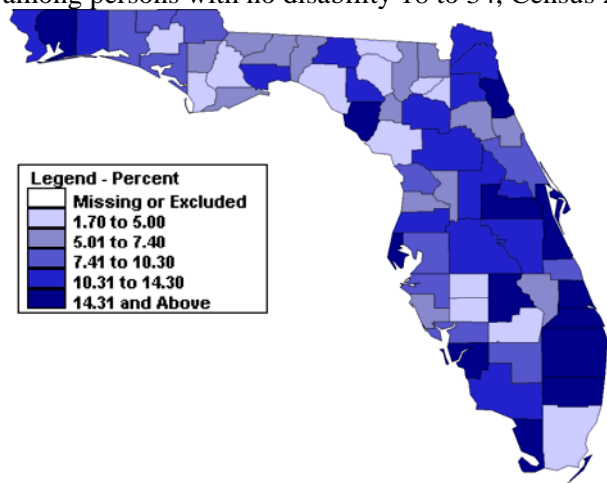
FL college/graduate school enrollees (rates) with no disability by county among males 18 to 34, Census 2000.



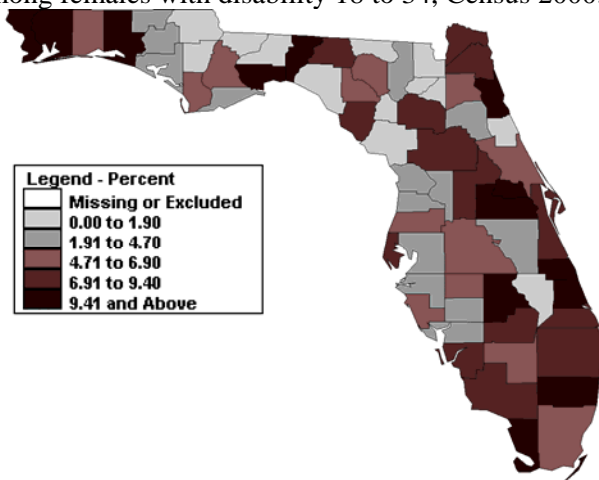
Acquired bachelors or higher degree (rates) by county among persons with disability 18 to 34, Census 2000.



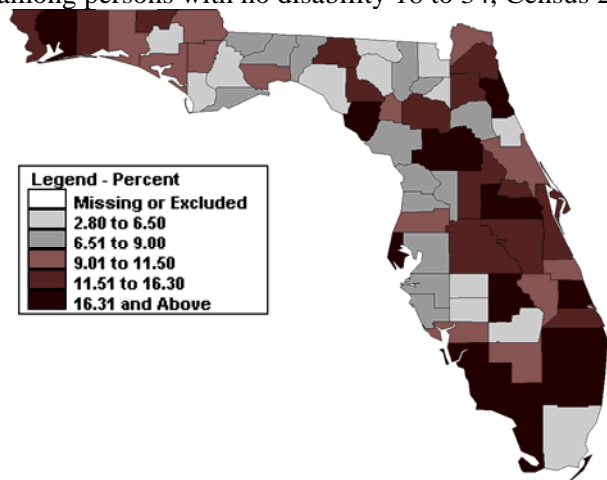
Acquired bachelors or higher degree (rates) by county among persons with no disability 18 to 34, Census 2000.



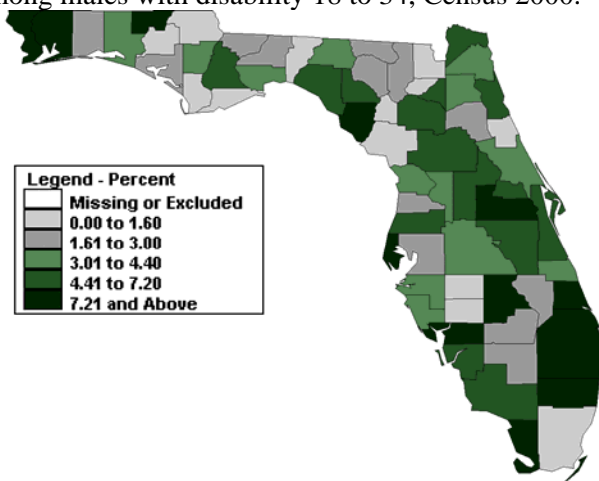
Acquired bachelors or higher degree (rate) by county among females with disability 18 to 34, Census 2000.



Acquired bachelors or higher degree (rates) by county among persons with no disability 18 to 34, Census 2000.



Acquired bachelor's or higher degree (rates) by county among males with disability 18 to 34, Census 2000.



Acquired bachelors or higher degree (rates) by county among males with no disability 18 to 34, Census 2000.

