



People with Disabilities: A Texas Profile

March 2019 Update
Texas Workforce Investment Council

The Mission of the Texas Workforce Investment Council

Assisting the Governor and the Legislature with strategic planning for and evaluation of the Texas workforce system to promote the development of a well-educated, highly skilled workforce for Texas.

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES: A TEXAS PROFILE

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Contents

Introduction	1
The Texas Workforce Investment Council	1
Statutory Directive	1
The State Strategic Plan	1
Scope of Report.....	1
Concepts, Data Limitations, and Issues	2
Concepts	2
Disability.....	2
Noninstitutionalized Population	3
Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	3
Civilian Labor Force	3
Unemployment	3
Data Sources	3
Data Issues and Limitations	4
Individuals with Disabilities in the U.S.	5
Population Trends for Individuals with Disabilities in the U.S.	5
Regional Patterns	6
Demographic Characteristics of the U.S. Population of Individuals with Disabilities.....	6
Recent National Labor Force Trends for Individuals with Disabilities	10
Individuals with Disabilities in Texas	14
Population Trends of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas	14
Regional Distribution	15
Demographic Characteristics of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas	15
Labor Force Characteristics of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas	20
Average Salaries of Texas Labor Force Participants with Disabilities	23
Supplemental Security Income	25
Texas Veterans and Disabilities.....	26
Texas Youth with Disabilities	26
Concluding Comments	29
References	30
Appendix A: U.S. and Texas Disability Data for Comparison	31
Appendix B: Number of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by LWDA, 2017	33
Appendix C: Number of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by County in Each LWDA	34
LWDA 1: Panhandle	35

LWDA 2: South Plains.....	36
LWDA 3: North Texas.....	36
LWDA 4: North Central	37
LWDA 5: Tarrant County	37
LWDA 6: Greater Dallas.....	37
LWDA 7: Northeast Texas	38
LWDA 8: East Texas.....	38
LWDA 9: West Central	39
LWDA 10: Borderplex.....	39
LWDA 11: Permian Basin	40
LWDA 12: Concho Valley.....	40
LWDA 13: Heart of Texas	41
LWDA 14: Capital Area.....	41
LWDA 15: Rural Capital Area	41
LWDA 16: Brazos Valley	42
LWDA 17: Deep East Texas	42
LWDA 18: Southeast Texas	42
LWDA 19: Golden Crescent.....	43
LWDA 20: Alamo	43
LWDA 21: South Texas	43
LWDA 22: Coastal Bend	44
LWDA 23: Lower Rio Grande Valley.....	44
LWDA 24: Cameron County	44
LWDA 25: Texoma.....	45
LWDA 26: Central Texas.....	45
LWDA 27: Middle Rio Grande	45
LWDA 28: Gulf Coast.....	46

Appendix D: Labor Force Participants with Disabilities in Texas by County in Each LWDA ... 47

LWDA 1: Panhandle	47
LWDA 2: South Plains.....	48
LWDA 3: North Texas.....	49
LWDA 4: North Central Texas	49
LWDA 5: Tarrant County	50
LWDA 6: Greater Dallas.....	50
LWDA 7: Northeast Texas	50
LWDA 8: East Texas.....	51
LWDA 9: West Central	52
LWDA 10: Borderplex.....	52
LWDA 11: Permian Basin	53
LWDA 12: Concho Valley.....	54
LWDA 13: Heart of Texas	54
LWDA 14: Capital Area.....	55
LWDA 15: Rural Capital Area	55
LWDA 16: Brazos Valley	55
LWDA 17: Deep East Texas	56
LWDA 18: Southeast Texas	56

LWDA 19: Golden Crescent.....	57
LWDA 20: Alamo	57
LWDA 21: South Texas	58
LWDA 22: Coastal Bend	58
LWDA 23: Lower Rio Grande Valley.....	59
LWDA 24: Cameron County	59
LWDA 25: Texoma.....	59
LWDA 26: Central Texas.....	60
LWDA 27: Middle Rio Grande	60
LWDA 28: Gulf Coast.....	61

List of Tables

Table 1: The Ten States with the Largest Populations of Individuals with Disabilities, 2017	6
Table 2: Percentages of U.S. Population with and without Disabilities by Age Categories, 2017	7
Table 3: Percentages of U.S. Population 25 Years of Age and Older with and without Disabilities by Education Level, 2017	8
Table 4: Number of Individuals in U.S. Reporting Each Type of Disability, 2017.....	9
Table 5: Number of Individuals in U.S. by Age Category and Disability Type, 2017	10
Table 6: Race and Ethnicity of Texans with and without Disabilities, 2017.....	16
Table 7: Percentages of Texas Population with and without Disabilities by Age Categories, 2017	17
Table 8: Percentages of Texans with and without Disabilities by Education Level, 2017	18
Table 9: Number of Individuals in Texas Reporting Each Type of Disability, 2017	18
Table 10: Number of Individuals in Texas by Age Category and Disability Type, 2017	19
Table 11: Race and Ethnicity of Texas Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities, 2017.....	20
Table 12: Texas Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities by Age Category, 2017	21
Table 13: Types of Disabilities Reported by Individuals Age 16 and over by Labor Force Participation, 2017.....	21
Table 14: Class of Worker for Texas Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities, 2017.....	22
Table 15: Top 20 Industries Employing Individuals with and without Disabilities in Texas, 2017.....	23
Table 16: Average Yearly Salary for Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities by Educational Attainment, 2017	24
Table 17: Disabilities Reported by Texas Labor Force Participants by Salary Range, 2017	24
Table 18: Percentages of All Texas Veterans with Service-Connected Disability Ratings, 2017	26
Table 19: School Attendance of Texas Youth with and without Disabilities, 2017	27
Table 20: Labor Force Participation of Texas Youth with and without Disabilities, 2017	27
Table 21: School Enrollment and Employment Status of Texas Youth 16 to 24 Years of Age with and without Disabilities, 2017	28
Table 22: Individuals with Disabilities in U.S. and Texas.....	31
Table 23: Number of Individuals by Age Category and Disability Type in U.S. and Texas, 2017	32
Table 24: LWDA 1 Panhandle-Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017.....	35
Table 25: LWDA 2 South Plains-Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017	36
Table 26: LWDA 3 North Texas-Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017	36
Table 27: LWDA 4 North Central-Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017.....	37
Table 28: LWDA 5 Tarrant County-Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017	37
Table 29: LWDA 6 Greater Dallas-Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017.....	37
Table 30: LWDA 7 Northeast Texas-Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017.....	38
Table 31: LWDA 8 East Texas-Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017	38
Table 32: LWDA 9 West Central-Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017.....	39
Table 33: LWDA 10 Borderplex-Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017	39
Table 34: LWDA 11 Permian Basin-Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017.....	40
Table 35: LWDA 12 Concho Valley-Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017	40
Table 36: LWDA 13 Heart of Texas-Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017	41
Table 37: LWDA 14 Capital Area-Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017	41
Table 38: LWDA 15 Rural Capital Area-Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017.....	41

Table 39: LWDA 16 Brazos Valley—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017	42
Table 40: LWDA 17 Deep East Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017.....	42
Table 41: LWDA 18 Southeast Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017.....	42
Table 42: LWDA 19 Golden Crescent—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017	43
Table 43: LWDA 20 Alamo—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017	43
Table 44: LWDA 21 South Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017	43
Table 45: LWDA 22 Coastal Bend—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017.....	44
Table 46: LWDA 23 Lower Rio Grande Valley—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017	44
Table 47: LWDA 24 Cameron County—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017.....	44
Table 48: LWDA 25 Texoma—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017	45
Table 49: LWDA 26 Central Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017	45
Table 50: LWDA 27 Middle Rio Grande—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017	45
Table 51: LWDA 28 Gulf Coast—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017	46
Table 52: LWDA 1 Panhandle—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017	47
Table 53: LWDA 2 South Plains—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017	48
Table 54: LWDA 3 North Texas—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017.....	49
Table 55: LWDA 4 North Central Texas—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017	49
Table 56: LWDA 5 Tarrant County—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017.....	50
Table 57: LWDA 6 Greater Dallas—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017	50
Table 58: LWDA 7 Northeast Texas—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017	50
Table 59: LWDA 8 East Texas—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017	51
Table 60: LWDA 9 West Central—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017	52
Table 61: LWDA 10 Borderplex—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017	52
Table 62: LWDA 11 Permian Basin—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017	53
Table 63: LWDA 12 Concho Valley—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017	54
Table 64: LWDA 13 Heart of Texas—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017.....	54
Table 65: LWDA 14 Capital Area—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017	55
Table 66: LWDA 15 Rural Capital Area—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017	55
Table 67: LWDA 16 Brazos Valley—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017.....	55
Table 68: LWDA 17 Deep East Texas—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017	56
Table 69: LWDA 18 Southeast Texas—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017	56
Table 70: LWDA 19 Golden Crescent—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017	57
Table 71: LWDA 20 Alamo—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017.....	57
Table 72: LWDA 21 South Texas—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017.....	58
Table 73: LWDA 22 Coastal Bend—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017	58
Table 74: LWDA 23 Lower Rio Grande Valley—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017	59
Table 75: LWDA 24 Cameron County—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017	59
Table 76: LWDA 25 Texoma—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017	59
Table 77: LWDA 26 Central Texas—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017	60
Table 78: LWDA 27 Middle Rio Grande—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017.....	60
Table 79: LWDA 28 Gulf Coast—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017	61

List of Figures

Figure 1: Number of Individuals with Disabilities in U.S. and Percentage of Population, 2011-2017.....	5
Figure 2: Number and Percentage of Individuals with Disabilities in the U.S. by Gender, 2017	7
Figure 3: National Unemployment Rates for Individuals with and without Disabilities, 2010-2017	11
Figure 4: National Unemployment Rates for Men and Women between the Ages of 16 and 64 with and without Disabilities, 2010–2017	12
Figure 5: National Labor Force Participation Rates for Men and Women over the Age of 16 with and without Disabilities, 2017	13
Figure 6: Number of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas and Percentage of Population, 2010–2017	14
Figure 7: Number and Percentage of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by Gender, 2017	16
Figure 8: Percent of Individuals with Disabilities by Age and Gender in Texas, 2017	17
Figure 9: Texas Labor Force Participants and Nonparticipants with Disabilities Receiving SSI by Disability Type, 2017.....	25

Introduction

Individuals with disabilities experience numerous challenges associated with participation in the labor force. The unemployment rate for individuals with disabilities is higher than for individuals without disabilities. Additionally, individuals with disabilities are more likely to work part time and, on average, earn less than individuals without disabilities at every level of educational attainment.

Individuals with disabilities enhance workforce diversity and can offer employers unique skill sets and perspectives. People with disabilities must think creatively about how to solve problems and accomplish daily tasks. This resourcefulness can translate into innovative thinking, new ideas, and alternative approaches to dealing with business challenges (U.S. Department of Labor Office of Disability Employment Policy, 2012). Because people with these attributes have the potential to strengthen the Texas labor market, individuals with disabilities are a valuable resource for Texas employers and the Texas economy. The Texas workforce system must support employment opportunities for people with disabilities in the public and private sectors and ensure that employers have access to every available skilled worker to maintain economic growth.

The Texas Workforce Investment Council

The Texas Workforce Investment Council (Council) was created in 1993 by the 73rd Texas Legislature. As an advisory body to the Governor and the Legislature, the Council assists with strategic planning for and evaluation of Texas' workforce system. The 19-member Council includes representatives from business, labor, education, community-based organizations, and the Council's five member state agencies.

Statutory Directive

Under Title 10 Texas Government Code Section 2308.101, the Council is responsible for promoting the development of a well-educated, highly skilled workforce for Texas and advocating the development of an integrated workforce system to provide quality workforce education and training to address the needs of employers and current and future workers in Texas.

The State Strategic Plan

The development of an integrated strategic plan for the workforce system is one of the Council's primary responsibilities. To sustain and increase economic growth, a well-trained labor supply must be available for employers seeking to establish, conduct, or expand business operations in Texas. The mission of *The Texas Workforce System Strategic Plan FY 2016–FY 2023* is to position Texas as a global economic leader by growing and sustaining a competitive workforce. All Texans are part of the critical pool of potential employees that is and will be required by Texas employers. This includes Texans with visual impairments or physical disabilities.

Scope of Report

The Council prepared this report to detail the demographic characteristics of individuals with disabilities in Texas. This research can be used as a general reference for data about this specific segment of the population and to understand the significant workforce issues related to individuals with disabilities. In

the following sections, data issues and limitations are discussed and important concepts are defined. National data are used to provide an overview of individuals with disabilities in the U.S. and to discuss recent national labor force trends. The population of individuals with disabilities in Texas is described both generally and with a focus on the characteristics of individuals with disabilities who participate in the labor force. Finally, major findings are summarized and concluding comments offered. This report presents updated data sets from the demographic report published in 2016.

Concepts, Data Limitations, and Issues

This study analyzes multiple aspects of the population of individuals with disabilities at both the national and state levels using several data sources. As with all research, the limitations associated with the data sources determine the specific types of analyses that can be conducted. Additionally, this study references and uses several technical concepts with specific definitions. In this section, the key concepts, data sources, and the data limitations related to this research are detailed.

Concepts

Several important concepts and categories are used throughout this report and serve as the basis for many of the analyses. The specific ways in which these concepts and categories are defined determine the number of individuals in these categories and the description of their characteristics. The concepts are conventional and frequently used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the U.S. Census Bureau. For the sake of clarity and replication of the analyses, the important concepts and categories referenced in this report are discussed in this section.

Disability

Disability is a complex and multidimensional concept. A single, universally accepted definition of “disability” does not exist. The World Health Organization (2013) considers disability to be an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions. Rather than representing a dichotomous category in which an individual either has or does not have a disability, degrees of disability exist, ranging from minor to severe. Additionally, different individuals with the same degree of disability may function at different levels because of personal and environmental factors.

In this report, individuals are considered to have a disability if they report having serious self-care, hearing, vision, independent living, ambulatory, or cognitive difficulties on the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS). Difficulty and disability are therefore used interchangeably. Since the questions asked on the ACS do not directly address disabilities resulting from mental disorders, the estimates presented in this report may not include those individuals with psychiatric disabilities. Estimates from the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) indicate that 3.3 percent of individuals 18 or older in Texas had serious mental illness in the past year compared to 4.1 percent for the nation (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2017). However, the number of individuals with serious mental illness identified by the NSDUH cannot simply be added to the ACS disability data since an unknown number of these individuals may also have a disability and therefore could be counted twice.

Noninstitutionalized Population

Some analyses in this report also reference the noninstitutionalized population. The noninstitutionalized population is composed of all individuals 16 years of age and older (including members of the armed forces), who are not inmates of institutions such as prisons, mental health facilities, or homes for the aged.

Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population

The noninstitutionalized civilian population includes all individuals, 16 years of age and older, who are not on active duty in the military and who are not inmates of institutions.

Civilian Labor Force

To remain consistent with accepted terminology and measures related to the labor force (such as the unemployment rate), several analyses in this report depend upon or reference the civilian labor force. The civilian labor force comprises all noninstitutionalized individuals, 16 years of age and older, who are either employed or unemployed and are not members of the armed forces. In this report, the individuals who constitute the civilian labor force are also referred to as labor force participants. Examples of individuals who are not in the labor force include students in school, homemakers, retirees, people who cannot work because of health problems, and discouraged job seekers (individuals who want jobs and looked for work in the past year, but abandoned their search believing that no suitable jobs are available).

Unemployment

Individuals are considered unemployed if they do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the previous four weeks, and are currently available for work.

Data Sources

The main data sources used for this research are the U.S. Census 2017 American Community Survey and labor force data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The ACS is an ongoing, yearly survey that samples a small percentage of the population including noninstitutionalized individuals living in group quarters such as college dormitories, residential treatment centers, and nursing facilities. The sample responses are weighted to approximate the demographic characteristics of the entire population. ACS data are available as summary tables and Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files. The microdata files use a smaller sample than the summary tables, but can be used for custom analyses. In this report, summary table data are used for analyses at the national level and microdata are used for analyses at the state level. Minor differences exist between the information derived from the summary tables and microdata because of sampling differences.

BLS derives annual and monthly labor force statistics from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is an ongoing monthly survey administered to a sample of households. CPS data are used for various economic statistics such as the national unemployment rate and measures related to employment and income.

Disability estimates were calculated by multiplying the population of each county by the county-specific rates of disability. The baseline population for each county and the county-specific rates for each type of disability were extracted from the 2017 ACS one-year estimates. The one-year estimates are generally used for analyzing smaller populations and geographies. For the counties not represented on the survey, allocation factors developed by the Missouri Census Data Center (2018) were used to align the respondents in the ACS geographic segments (called public use microdata areas) with Texas counties. Rounding may affect totals.

Data Issues and Limitations

The specific analyses that can be conducted are limited to the variables that are included in the datasets. Analyses are also limited because data are not always available for certain geographical boundaries. For example, even though the ACS microdata provide rich demographic data with variables assessing various individual characteristics, data are not available at the county level. Therefore, analyses cannot be conducted for counties using only the ACS microdata.

Unlike the decennial census, administered to the total population in order to determine accurate counts, the ACS and CPS are based on samples and produce data that approximate the size of the population. Since the surveys use different samples and methodologies, the data from each source is similar but does not exactly match. When possible, ACS data are referenced since a majority of the analyses in this report are based on that dataset.

The analyses presented in this paper are based on dissimilar populations. The section discussing disabilities in the U.S. uses ACS summary tables based on the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The subsection focusing on the total population of individuals with disabilities in Texas uses ACS microdata based on the non-institutional population in order to be comparable to the 2016 Texas disability status report published by Cornell University (Erickson, Lee, & Von Schrader, 2018). Of note, data presented in this report do not exactly match the numbers in the Cornell disability status report because the authors of that report rounded estimates to the nearest hundred. Finally, the subsection focusing on the labor force participants in Texas with disabilities uses ACS microdata based on the non-institutional civilian population. Any age differences in the groups used for each analysis are noted where applicable.

Individuals with Disabilities in the U.S.

According to ACS summary table data used in this section, 12.7 percent of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population (40,678,654 individuals) had a disability in 2017. Individuals with disabilities accounted for six percent of the civilian labor force 16 years of age and older in 2017. In this section, a general demographic description of the population of individuals with disabilities in the U.S. is provided as a context for a discussion of the population of individuals with disabilities in Texas in the following section.

Population Trends for Individuals with Disabilities in the U.S.

Illustrating change over time in the number of individuals with disabilities in the U.S. is difficult. Because surveys use dissimilar questions to define disabilities, comparing the numbers of individuals with disabilities between different surveys would be misleading. Even comparing the results of the same survey at two different time periods is complicated since some surveys have revised their disability questions and administered the questions to different age groups. For example, the 1990 census asked individuals between the ages of 16 and 64 about work disabilities, mobility limitations, and self-care limitations, whereas the 2000 census asked individuals age five and older about work disabilities and sensory, physical, mental, self-care, and ambulatory difficulties. Additionally, no questions about disabilities were asked on the 2010 census since the long form was replaced by the ACS. Results from the 2011 to 2017 ACS presented in Figure 1 indicate that while the numbers of individuals with disabilities have been mostly increasing since 2011, the percentages of individuals with disabilities have consistently comprised approximately 12 percent of the total civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 1: Number of Individuals with Disabilities in U.S. and Percentage of Population, 2011-2017

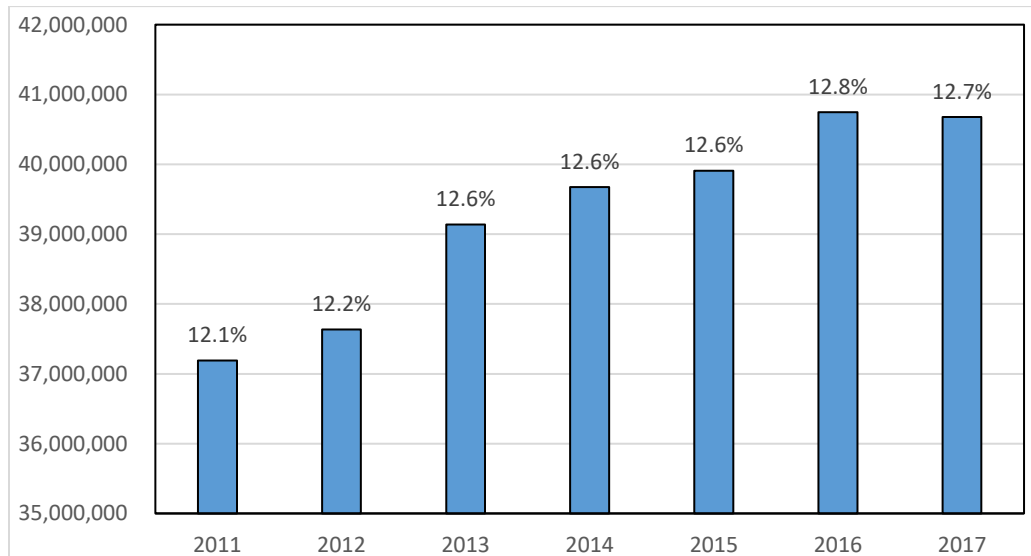


Figure Notes: Data from 2017 ACS summary tables. Percentages represent the portion of the total civilian noninstitutionalized population with disabilities.

Regional Patterns

Individuals with disabilities are not evenly distributed across the nation. The ACS summary data indicate that the South had the largest number of individuals with disabilities in 2017. The region with the second largest number of individuals with disabilities was the Midwest, followed by the West. The Northeast had the smallest number. The regional distribution of individuals with disabilities can be examined in more detail by reviewing the population of individuals with disabilities for each state.

Table 1 illustrates the ten states with the largest populations of individuals with disabilities in 2017. Generally, states with the largest populations also had the largest numbers of individuals with disabilities. States with the smallest populations had the smallest numbers of individuals with disabilities. Texas had the second largest number of individuals with disabilities of all the states. North Dakota, District of Columbia, and Wyoming had the fewest numbers of individuals with disabilities.

Table 1: The Ten States with the Largest Populations of Individuals with Disabilities, 2017

State	Individuals with Disabilities	Percent of Total Population
California	4,151,044	10.6
Texas	3,172,799	11.4
Florida	2,811,478	13.6
New York	2,266,407	11.6
Pennsylvania	1,774,646	14.1
Ohio	1,613,095	14.0
Illinois	1,404,015	11.1
Michigan	1,390,310	14.1
North Carolina	1,343,295	13.3
Georgia	1,250,959	12.2

Table Notes: 2017 ACS summary table data. Percentages represent the portion of the total civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability in each state.

Demographic Characteristics of the U.S. Population of Individuals with Disabilities

The population of individuals with disabilities in the U.S. can be better understood through an analysis of several key demographic variables. Generally, women are more likely to have a disability than men. The longer life expectancy of women may be a partial explanation of this association. Figure 2 illustrates that 12.8 percent of women in the U.S. had a disability in 2017 compared to 12.6 percent of men.

Figure 2: Number and Percentage of Individuals with Disabilities in the U.S. by Gender, 2017

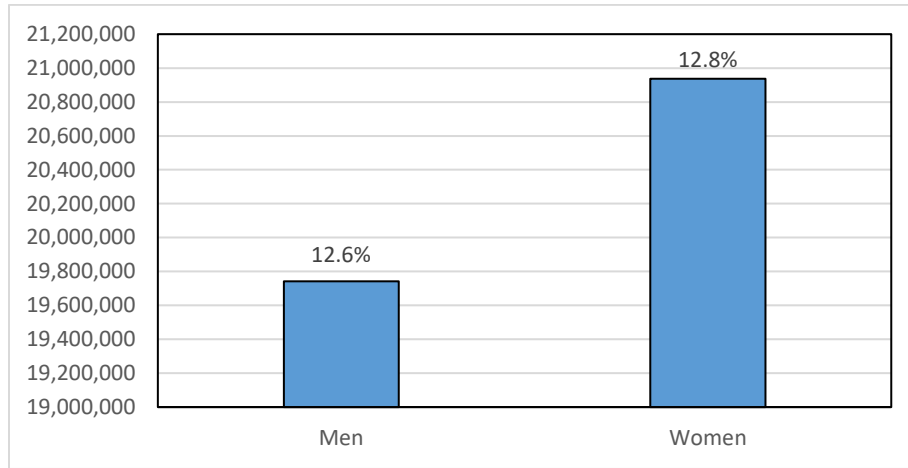


Figure Notes: 2017 ACS summary table data.

Racial and ethnic differences also exist. A greater percentage of Native Americans and Alaska Natives (17.7 percent) have a disability compared to African Americans (13 percent), non-Hispanic whites (11.8 percent), Hispanics of any race (9.4 percent), and Asians (5.5 percent). Because of data limitations, the Hispanic category is not mutually exclusive and these individuals are represented in their respective race categories.

Several demographic characteristics of the U.S. population of individuals with disabilities differ from the population of individuals without disabilities. On average, the population of individuals with disabilities is older than the population without disabilities. Table 2 illustrates the percentage of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population by age that reported having a disability. The percentage of individuals with a disability increases significantly at 65 years and again at 75 years. Approximately 50 percent of individuals age 75 and older have a disability.

Table 2: Percentages of U.S. Population with and without Disabilities by Age Categories, 2017

Age Categories	Total in Age Category	With a Disability		Without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 5 years	19,793,453	146,324	0.7%	19,647,129	99.3%
5 to 17 years	53,715,943	2,947,534	5.5%	50,768,409	94.5%
18 to 34 years	73,951,520	4,737,043	6.4%	69,214,477	93.6%
35 to 64 years	123,813,619	15,707,206	12.7%	108,106,413	87.3%
65 to 74 years	29,392,007	7,355,317	25.0%	22,036,690	75.0%
75 years and over	20,108,472	9,785,230	48.7%	10,323,242	51.3%
Total	320,775,014	40,678,654	12.7%	280,096,360	87.3%

Table Notes: 2017 ACS summary table data.

Disabilities can occur at any age and may result from numerous factors including accidents, disease, developmental difficulties, occupational hazards, and military service. However, Table 2 illustrates that the prevalence of disability increases as age increases. Age is an important covariate of disability. Because of the numerous scientific and social advances made during the past century, life expectancies

in the U.S. have increased. Individuals in the U.S. now live long enough to experience chronic and degenerative diseases instead of experiencing mortality at younger ages from infectious disease. These degenerative diseases can be associated with many reported disabilities, especially for individuals in the older age categories.

Differences also exist regarding educational attainment. Table 3 illustrates that in 2017 a greater percentage of individuals 25 years of age and older with a disability had less than a high school diploma or equivalency compared to individuals 25 years of age and older without a disability. A greater percentage of individuals with a disability are high school graduates (or equivalency) than individuals without a disability. Only 17.4 percent of individuals with a disability have a bachelor’s degree or higher compared to 35.3 percent of individuals without a disability. This is an increase from the 2016 data, which reflected 15.6 percent and 33.4 percent, respectively.

Table 3: Percentages of U.S. Population 25 Years of Age and Older with and without Disabilities by Education Level, 2017

Educational Level	With a Disability	Without a Disability
Less than high school graduate	20.6%	10.1%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	33.9%	25.6%
Some college or associate's degree	28.1%	29.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	17.4%	35.3%
Population Age 25 and Over	35,695,581	181,487,056

Table Notes: 2017 ACS summary table data.

Table 4 details the specific types of disabilities reported by individuals in 2017. The reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive and the same individual may report multiple disabilities. Approximately 21 million individuals, 51.4 percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of individuals with disabilities, reported having an ambulatory difficulty. Approximately 38 percent of the population of individuals with disabilities reported cognitive difficulties and 35.9 percent reported independent living difficulties. Hearing, self-care, and vision difficulties were the fourth, fifth, and sixth most frequently reported, representing 28.3, 19.6, and 18.6 percent, respectively.

Table 4: Number of Individuals in U.S. Reporting Each Type of Disability, 2017

Difficulty	Number	Percent of Population with Disabilities Reporting Difficulty
With an ambulatory difficulty	20,903,105	51.4%
With a cognitive difficulty	15,382,217	37.8%
With a hearing difficulty	11,515,283	28.3%
With an independent living difficulty	14,591,675	35.9%
With a self-care difficulty	7,951,196	19.6%
With a vision difficulty	7,555,551	18.6%
Total with a disability	40,678,654	

Table notes: 2017 ACS summary table data. Reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive and one individual can report having several disabilities. Survey participants were asked to report serious difficulties. Percentages represent the portion of the population of individuals with disabilities reporting each difficulty.

The specific types of reported disabilities are presented on the following page in Table 5 by age categories. Not all disability questions were asked of each age category. Only hearing and vision difficulties are reported for individuals under the age of five and 5 to 17 years. Additionally, independent living difficulties are only reported for individuals 18 years of age and older. The increased prevalence of disabilities can again be observed for individuals in the older age categories. Less than one percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized population under five years old is reported as having a disability. Five and a half percent of individuals in the population 5 to 17 years old reported hearing and vision difficulties. Ambulatory, cognitive, and independent living difficulties are the most-reported disabilities of individuals between the ages of 18 and 64. Greater percentages of individuals 65 years of age and older report ambulatory, hearing, and independent living difficulties.

Table 5: Number of Individuals in U.S. by Age Category and Disability Type, 2017

Age Category and Disability	Total Number of Individuals in U.S. by Age Category	Total Number of Individuals with Disability	Percentage with Disability in Age Category
Population under 5 years	19,793,453	146,324	0.7%
With a hearing difficulty		98,281	0.5%
With a vision difficulty		85,475	0.4%
Population 5 to 17 years	53,715,943	2,947,534	5.5%
With a hearing difficulty		311,180	0.6%
With a vision difficulty		482,727	0.9%
Population 18 to 64 years	197,765,139	20,444,249	10.3%
With an ambulatory difficulty		9,715,370	4.9%
With a cognitive difficulty		8,836,223	4.5%
With a hearing difficulty		3,956,176	2.0%
With an independent living difficulty		7,278,616	3.7%
With a self-care difficulty		3,542,632	1.8%
With a vision difficulty		3,869,339	2.0%
Population 65 years and over	49,500,479	17,140,547	34.6%
With an ambulatory difficulty		10,863,610	21.9%
With a cognitive difficulty		4,278,124	8.6%
With a hearing difficulty		7,149,646	14.4%
With an independent living difficulty		7,021,285	14.2%
With a self-care difficulty		3,882,769	7.8%
With a vision difficulty		3,118,010	6.3%

Table notes: 2017 ACS summary table data. Not all disability questions are asked to the individuals in each age category. Survey participants are asked to report serious difficulties and could report having several disabilities.

Recent National Labor Force Trends for Individuals with Disabilities

Labor force trends can be illustrated through unemployment, labor force participation, and employment rates. The unemployment rate for individuals with disabilities is higher than for individuals without disabilities. In 2017, the average annual unemployment rate for individuals without a disability was 4.2 percent compared to 9.2 percent for individuals with a disability. Figure 3 illustrates that the annual unemployment rate for individuals with disabilities was higher than for individuals without disabilities from 2010-2017. Because data for earlier years are not available, the effects of the 2007 to 2009

recession on the unemployment rates for individuals with and without disabilities presented in Figure 3 are unknown.

Figure 3: National Unemployment Rates for Individuals with and without Disabilities, 2010-2017

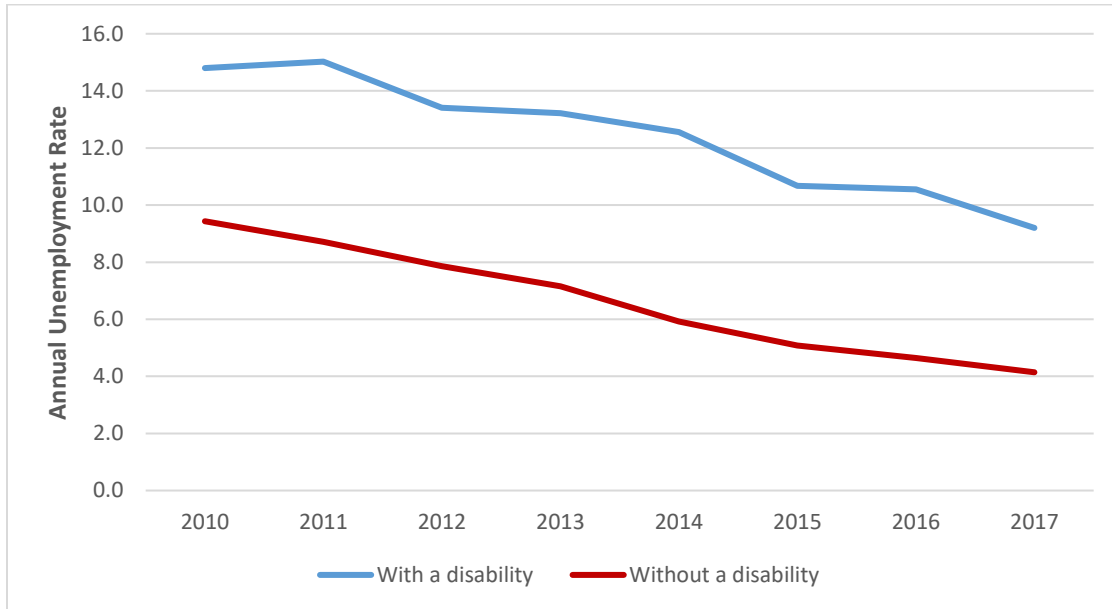


Figure notes: Annual unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. The rates are for individuals with and without disabilities who are 16 years of age and older. Data are from BLS.

Differences in unemployment also exist between genders. Figure 4 illustrates the unemployment rates for both men and women between the ages of 16 and 64 with and without disabilities. Between 2010 and 2017, men without disabilities generally had the highest unemployment rates. The lowest unemployment rate was for women without disabilities.

Figure 4: National Unemployment Rates for Men and Women between the Ages of 16 and 64 with and without Disabilities, 2010–2017

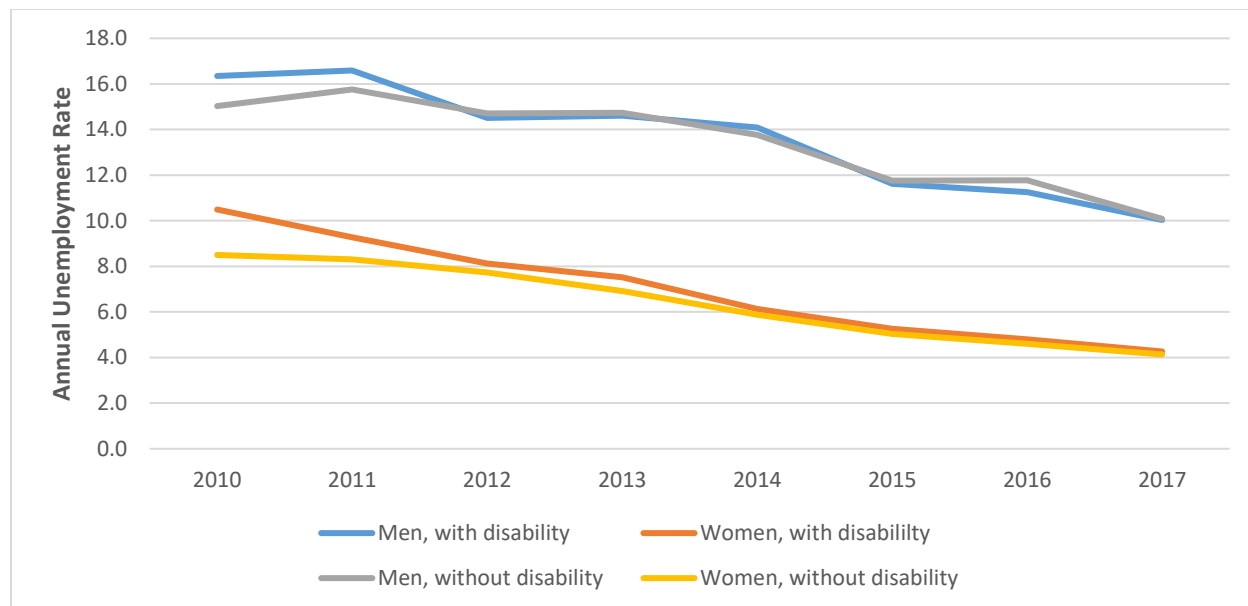


Figure notes: Annual unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. The rates are for individuals with and without disabilities who are 16 to 64 years old. Data are from BLS.

Individuals with a disability have a lower labor force participation rate than individuals without disabilities. Individuals are considered to be labor force participants if they are either employed or unemployed and seeking work. Specific examples of people who are not labor force participants include retired people, students, individuals taking care of children or other family members, and discouraged job seekers. In 2017, 81.3 percent of all individuals with disabilities were not participating in the labor force compared to 34.3 percent of individuals without disabilities (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2018). However, many individuals with disabilities are over age 65 and may be retired or not seeking work.

To better understand labor participation rates, Figure 5 illustrates the 2017 labor force participation rates for men and women over the age of 16 with and without disabilities. Both the numbers of unemployed and employed individuals are illustrated. Men with disabilities had a 35.2 percent labor force participation rate compared to the 82.6 percent rate of men without disabilities. Women with disabilities had a 30 percent labor force participation rate compared to the 71 percent rate of women without disabilities. Because Figure 5 illustrates labor force participation rates, the remainder of each group can be interpreted as the portion not participating in the labor force (for instance, because 35.2 percent of men with disabilities were labor force participants, 64.8 percent were not participants).

Figure 5: National Labor Force Participation Rates for Men and Women over the Age of 16 with and without Disabilities, 2017

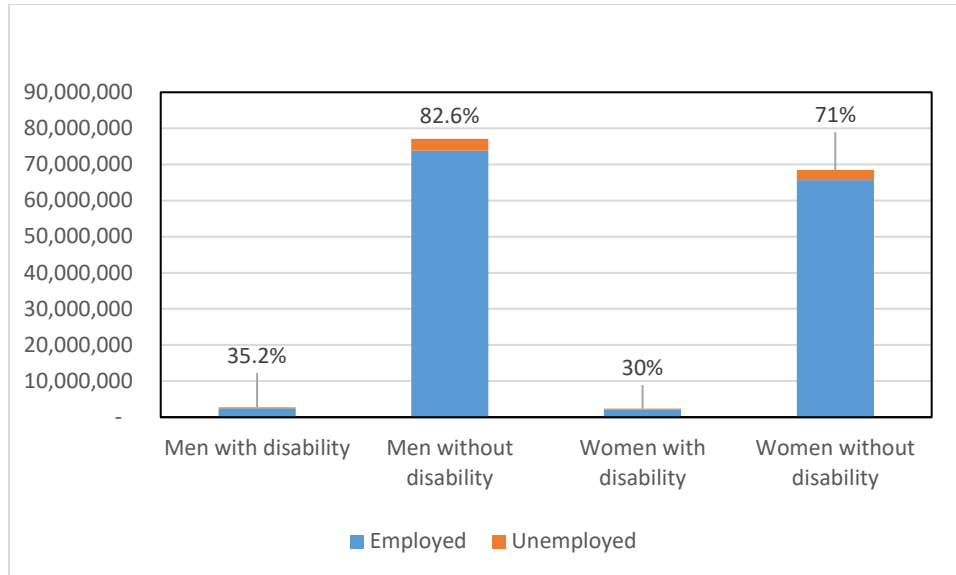


Figure notes: Percentages indicate the 2017 annual labor force participation rate for each group. The rates are for individuals who are 16 and over. Rates are specific to each group and cannot be added to produce gender specific rates. Data are from BLS.

In 2017, 17.1 percent of persons with a disability were employed compared to 65.7 percent of individuals without disabilities. Workers with a disability were more likely to be employed part time than those with no disability. Among those with a disability, approximately 32 percent usually worked part time in 2017, compared with 17 percent of workers without a disability. (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2018).

Individuals with Disabilities in Texas

According to the ACS microdata estimates used in this section, 11.8 percent of the noninstitutionalized population in Texas (3,347,005 individuals)¹ had a disability in 2017. Additionally, individuals with disabilities accounted for six percent of the civilian labor force 16 years of age and older in 2017 (854,303 individuals). In this section, a description of the population with disabilities in Texas focuses on population trends, demographic characteristics, labor force characteristics, and regional distribution.

Population Trends of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas

Figure 6 illustrates the number of individuals with disabilities in Texas and the percentage of individuals with disabilities in the entire population of Texas between 2010 and 2017. The number of Texans with disabilities increased from 2010 to 2017. In 2010, 11.6 percent of the noninstitutionalized population in Texas (2,863,514 individuals) had disabilities. The number of individuals with disabilities in Texas increased to 3,347,005 individuals in 2017. However, because the population of Texas grew rapidly over the same period, individuals with disabilities accounted for a similar percentage of the population for all eight years.

Figure 6: Number of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas and Percentage of Population, 2010–2017

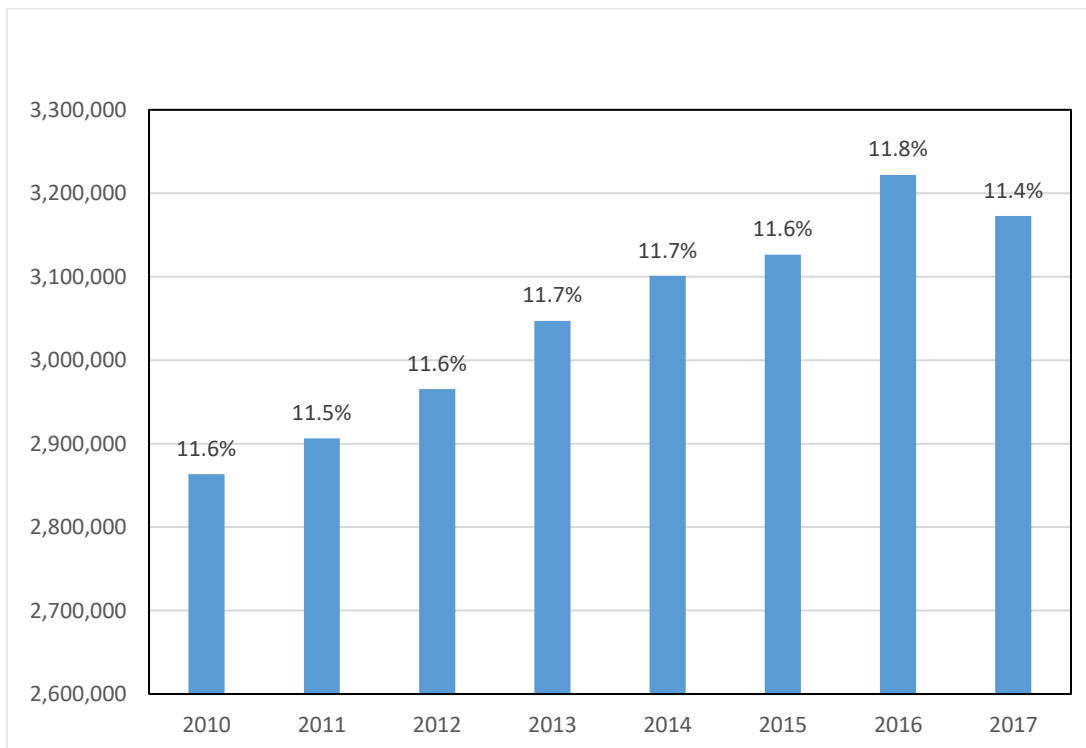


Figure notes: The 2010 to 2017 data are from ACS microdata. Percentages represent the portion of the total noninstitutionalized population with disabilities.

¹ The number derived from ACS microdata differs slightly from the number based on ACS summary tables. The number reported in this study omits the institutionalized group quarters population surveyed by the ACS because of small sample sizes at the state level.

Regional Distribution

The population of individuals with disabilities in Texas is not evenly distributed across the state. Appendix B contains a thematic map that illustrates the population of individuals with disabilities in each local workforce development area. Appendix C contains tables for each local workforce development area that detail the number of individuals with self-care, hearing, vision, independent living, ambulatory, and cognitive difficulties in each local workforce area's counties. The map and tables in Appendices B and C use disability estimates from the ACS. For more information on how county estimates were calculated, see the explanation in the Data Sources section of this report.

Similar to the disabilities data at the national level, local workforce development areas with large populations generally have the largest numbers of individuals with disabilities. The Gulf Coast Local Workforce Development Area, consisting of 13 counties around the Houston area, has the most individuals with disabilities in the state: 688,191. The next largest population of individuals with disabilities (388,045 individuals) is in the Alamo Local Workforce Development Area. The North Central and Greater Dallas areas contain the third and fourth largest populations with 274,083 and 261,072, respectively.

Harris County, the most populous county in the state, is home to 432,948 individuals with disabilities. The counties with the largest numbers of individuals with disabilities in 2017 were Harris, Bexar, Dallas, Tarrant, Hidalgo, Travis, El Paso, Collin, Denton, and Cameron. Over half (52 percent) of the state's population of individuals with disabilities resided in these 10 counties.

Demographic Characteristics of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas

The population of individuals with disabilities in Texas can be described by analyzing key demographic variables. Figure 7 indicates that in 2017, 11.84 percent of females (1,686,794 individuals) and 11.81 percent of males (1,660,211 individuals) reported having a disability.

Figure 7: Number and Percentage of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by Gender, 2017

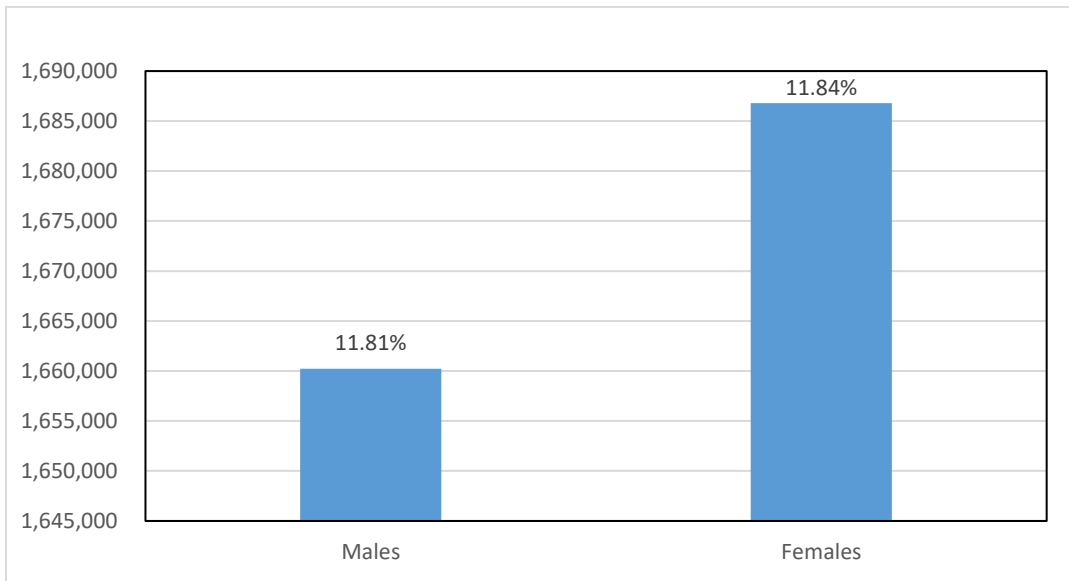


Figure notes: 2017 ACS microdata.

Table 6 illustrates the percentages of individuals with and without disabilities by race and ethnicity. Approximately 15 percent of whites have a disability. Thirteen and a half percent of African Americans, 9.8 percent of Hispanics, 10.1 percent of individuals in the Other race/ethnicity category, and 5.4 percent of Asians have a disability.

Table 6: Race and Ethnicity of Texans with and without Disabilities, 2017

Race/Ethnicity	Total	With a Disability		Without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	9,785,157	1,458,647	14.9%	8,326,510	85.1%
African American	3,427,511	465,919	13.6%	2961592	86.4%
Hispanic	11,160,594	1,088,776	9.8%	10071818	90.2%
Asian	1,350,337	73,058	5.4%	1277279	94.6%
Other	2,580,997	260,605	10.1%	2,320,392	89.9%
Total	28,304,596	3,347,005	11.8%	24,957,591	88.2%

Table notes: 2017 ACS summary table data. Percentages indicate the portion of each race/ethnicity category with and without disabilities. The race and ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive and include: Hispanics of one or more races, Whites (exclusive), African Americans (exclusive), Asians (exclusive), and other (more than one race not including Hispanic).

On average, the population of individuals with disabilities in Texas is older than the population of individuals without disabilities. Table 7 illustrates the percentages of the noninstitutionalized population with and without a disability in each age category. Less than one percent of Texans under the age of five had a disability. Six percent of individuals between the ages of 18 and 34 had a disability. The prevalence of disability increases as age increases. For Texans 75 and older, approximately 54 percent had a disability.

Table 7: Percentages of Texas Population with and without Disabilities by Age Categories, 2017

Age Categories	Total	With a Disability		Without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 5 years	2,012,438	16,570	0.8%	1,995,868	99.2%
5 to 17 years	5,348,790	280,204	5.2%	5,068,586	94.8%
18 to 34 years	6,909,917	420,795	6.1%	6,489,122	93.9%
35 to 64 years	10,574,101	1,289,984	12.2%	9,284,117	87.8%
65 to 74 years	2,087,916	602,327	28.8%	1,485,589	71.2%
75 years and over	1,371,434	737,125	53.7%	634,309	46.3%
Total	28,304,596	3,347,005	11.8%	24,957,591	88.2%

Table notes: 2017 ACS summary table data.

Differences in the prevalence of disability by age can also be observed when considering gender. Figure 8 illustrates the percentages of males and females with disabilities in each age category. Greater percentages of males have disabilities in the 5 to 17, 18 to 34, 35 to 64, and 65 to 74-year-old age categories. A larger percentage of females in the 75-year-old and over category reported having a disability.

Figure 8: Percent of Individuals with Disabilities by Age and Gender in Texas, 2017

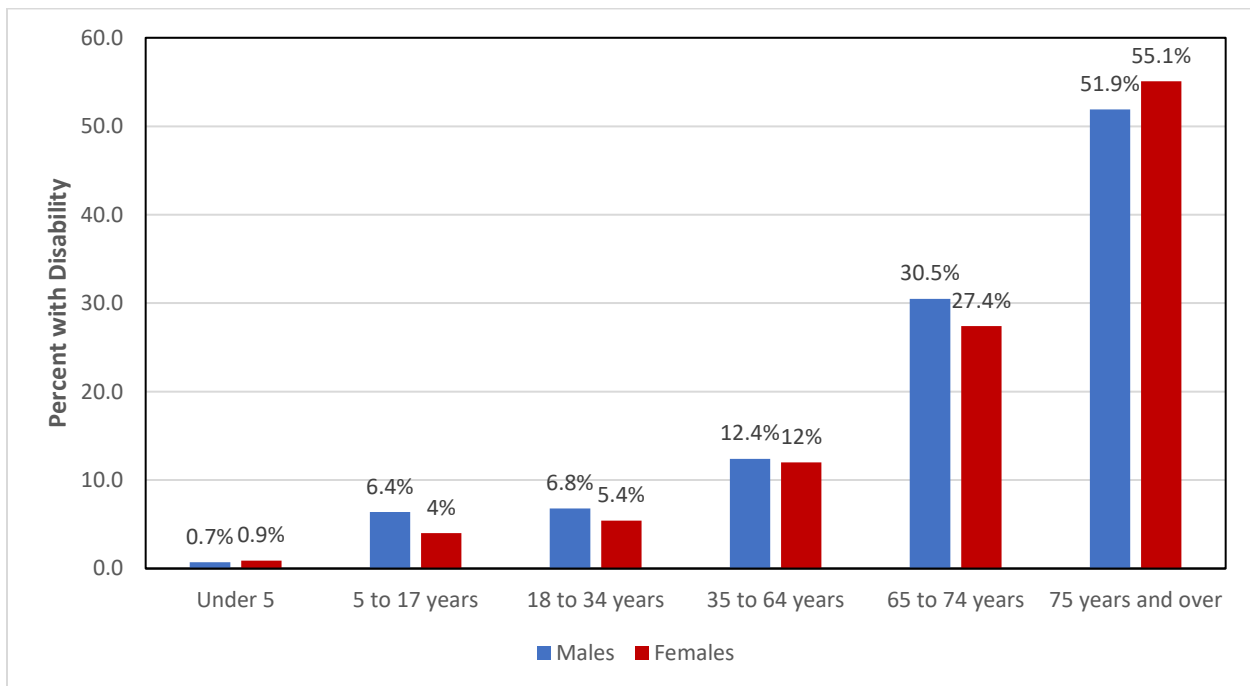


Figure notes: 2017 ACS microdata. Percentages indicate the portion of men and women in each age category reporting a disability.

Differences between individuals with and without disabilities can also be observed by level of educational attainment. Table 8 illustrates that in 2017, approximately 24 and a half percent of individuals 25 years of age and older with less than a high school diploma or equivalency had a disability. Nearly ten percent of individuals with a bachelor’s degree or higher had a disability.

Table 8: Percentages of Texans with and without Disabilities by Education Level, 2017

Education Level	Total Number of Individuals Age 25 and Over in Each Education Category	With a Disability		Without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than high school graduate	2,654,629	648,075	24.4%	2,006,554	75.6%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	4,075,139	764,169	18.8%	3,310,970	81.2%
Some college or Associate degree	4,723,591	822,503	17.4%	3,901,088	82.6%
Bachelor degree or higher	6,497,725	632,768	9.7%	5,864,957	90.3%
Noninstitutionalized population 25 years and over	17,951,084	2,867,515	16.0%	15,083,569	84.0%

Table notes: 2017 ACS microdata. Percentages represent the portion of the 25-years-old and older population with and without disabilities at each education level.

Table 9 illustrates the specific types of disabilities reported by Texans in 2017. The reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive, and the same individual could report multiple disabilities. Approximately 1.6 million individuals, 51.6 percent of the population of individuals with disabilities, reported having an ambulatory difficulty. Approximately 37 percent of the population of individuals with disabilities reported cognitive difficulties, and 33.8 percent reported independent living difficulties. Hearing, vision, and self-care difficulties were the fourth, fifth, and sixth most frequently reported.

Table 9: Number of Individuals in Texas Reporting Each Type of Disability, 2017

Disability	Number	Percent
Ambulatory Difficulty	1,635,737	51.6%
Cognitive Difficulty	1,179,318	37.2%
Hearing Difficulty	899,495	28.4%
Independent Living Difficulty	1,070,777	33.8%
Self-Care Difficulty	626,680	19.8%
Vision Difficulty	684,739	21.6%
Total with a disability	3,172,799	100.00%

Table notes: 2017 ACS summary tables. Reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive and one individual could report having several disabilities. Percentages represent the portion of the population of individuals with disabilities reporting each difficulty.

The specific types of reported disabilities are presented in Table 10 by age categories. As previously noted, not all disability questions were asked of each age category. The increased prevalence of disabilities can again be observed for individuals in the older age categories. Less than one percent of the population under five years old is reported as having a disability. Five percent of individuals between the ages of 5 and 17 reported hearing and vision difficulties. For individuals between the ages of 18 and 34, cognitive difficulties were the most frequently reported, followed by independent living, ambulatory, and vision difficulties. For all age categories over the age of 35, the most frequently reported difficulty was ambulatory. For individuals between the ages of 35 and 64, the second and third most frequently mentioned difficulties were cognitive and independent living, respectively. Hearing and independent living difficulties were the second and third most frequently mentioned for individuals in the 65- to 74-year-old age category. For individuals over 75, the second most reported difficulty was independent living, and the third most reported was hearing.

Table 10: Number of Individuals in Texas by Age Category and Disability Type, 2017

Age Category and Disability	Total Number in Texas by Age Category	Number with Disability	Percent with Disability
Population under 5 years	2,019,778	16,361	0.8%
With a hearing difficulty		11,658	0.6%
With a vision difficulty		8,916	0.4%
Population 5 to 17 years	5,336,025	275,861	5.2%
With a hearing difficulty		27,290	0.5%
With a vision difficulty		57,252	1.1%
Population 18 to 34 years	6,726,131	391,672	5.8%
With an ambulatory difficulty		91,436	1.4%
With a cognitive difficulty		231,352	3.4%
With a hearing difficulty		59,488	0.9%
With an independent living difficulty		145,106	2.2%
With a self-care difficulty		53,557	0.8%
With a vision difficulty		87,669	1.3%
Population 35 to 64 years	10,385,279	1,231,290	11.9%
With an ambulatory difficulty		688,411	6.6%
With a cognitive difficulty		418,167	4.0%
With a hearing difficulty		276,691	2.7%
With an independent living difficulty		405,981	3.9%
With a self-care difficulty		235,964	2.3%
With a vision difficulty		266,024	2.6%
Population 65 to 74 years	2,063,635	584,268	28.3%
With an ambulatory difficulty		366,111	17.7%
With a cognitive difficulty		124,570	6.0%
With a hearing difficulty		211,988	10.3%
With an independent living difficulty		181,773	8.8%
With a self-care difficulty		102,728	5.0%
With a vision difficulty		117,242	5.7%
Population 75 years and over	1,306,076	673,347	51.6%
With an ambulatory difficulty		457,023	35.0%
With a cognitive difficulty		198,834	15.2%
With a hearing difficulty		312,380	23.9%
With an independent living difficulty		337,917	25.9%
With a self-care difficulty		187,907	14.4%
With a vision difficulty		147,636	11.3%

Table notes: 2017 ACS summary tables. One individual could report having several disabilities

Labor Force Characteristics of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas

The demographic analyses presented in this subsection focus on individuals with disabilities in Texas who are in the civilian labor force, either employed or unemployed and seeking work. Individuals with disabilities in Texas who are on active duty with the military are not included in the analyses presented in this subsection. The estimated numbers of labor force participants with disabilities by each county in the local workforce development areas are illustrated in Appendix D.

In 2017, 13,921,070 individuals in Texas were labor force participants. Over 854,000 labor force participants had a disability. Approximately 56 percent of labor force participants with disabilities in Texas were male (477,200 individuals) and approximately 44 percent (377,103 individuals) were female. Table 11 illustrates the race and ethnicity of employed and unemployed labor force participants with and without disabilities. Approximately seven percent of employed labor force participants in the White race/ethnicity category had a disability. Five and a half percent of African American employed labor force participants and 5.2 percent of Other category employed labor force participants had a disability. Five percent of Hispanic category employed labor force participants had a disability, and 2.4 percent of Asian employed labor force participants had a disability.

Table 11: Race and Ethnicity of Texas Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities, 2017

Race or Ethnicity	Total Labor Force Participants in each Race or Ethnicity Category	Employed Labor Force Participants With a Disability		Unemployed Labor Force Participants With a Disability		Employed Labor Force Participants Without a Disability		Unemployed Labor Force Participants Without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	5,085,270	338,841	6.7%	30,602	0.6%	4,543,592	89.3%	172,235	3.4%
Hispanic	5,199,479	259,621	5.0%	26,993	0.5%	4,665,201	89.7%	247,664	4.8%
African American	1,707,509	94,042	5.5%	15,561	0.9%	1,476,039	86.4%	121,867	7.1%
Other	1,216,229	63,555	5.2%	6,801	0.6%	1,085,582	89.3%	60,291	5.0%
Asian	712,583	16,756	2.4%	1,531	0.2%	668,321	93.8%	25,975	3.6%
Total	13,921,070	772,815	5.6%	81,488	0.6%	12,438,735	89.4%	628,032	4.5%

Table notes: 2017 ACS microdata. The race and ethnicity categories include: Hispanics of one or more races, Whites (exclusive), African Americans (exclusive), Asians (exclusive), and other (more than one race not including Hispanic).

In 2017, the average age of a labor force participant with a disability in Texas was 50 years old. Table 12 on the following page illustrates that 65,575 individuals with disabilities between the ages of 16 and 24 were employed labor force participants in 2017 and accounted for 3.3 percent of the age-specific labor force. The largest number of employed labor force participants with disabilities were between the ages of 25 to 64 and comprise 5.2 percent of labor force participants in that age range. Between the ages of 65 to 74, employed labor force participants with disabilities accounted for 16.1 percent of the age-specific labor force.

Table 12: Texas Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities by Age Category, 2017

Age Categories	Total Labor Force Participants in each Age Category	Employed Labor Force Participants With a Disability		Unemployed Labor Force Participants With a Disability		Employed Labor Force Participants Without a Disability		Unemployed Labor Force Participants Without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16 to 24 years	1,974,061	65,575	3.3%	16,502	0.8%	1,684,419	85.3%	207,565	10.5%
25 to 64 years	11,266,604	583,287	5.2%	59,977	0.5%	10,221,475	90.7%	401,865	3.6%
65 to 74 years	582,081	93,749	16.1%	4,474	0.8%	467,479	80.3%	16,379	2.8%
75 years and over	98,324	30,204	30.7%	535	0.5%	65,362	66.5%	2,223	2.3%
Total	13,921,070	772,815	5.6%	81,488	0.6%	12,438,735	89.4%	628,032	4.5%

Table notes: 2017 ACS microdata.

Table 13 represents the types of disabilities reported by individuals according to labor force participation. Approximately 26 percent of individuals with disabilities who worked full time reported ambulatory difficulties, and 25 percent reported hearing difficulties. The most frequently reported difficulties for part-time workers were ambulatory (24.7 percent), cognitive (23.8 percent), and hearing (17.5 percent). Individuals who were not in the labor force reported ambulatory (63.1 percent), independent living (46.9 percent), and cognitive (38.9 percent) difficulties.

Table 13: Types of Disabilities Reported by Individuals Age 16 and over by Labor Force Participation, 2017

Disability	Full-Time Workers		Part-Time Workers		Not in Labor Force	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ambulatory difficulty	188,091	25.6%	101,342	24.7%	1,412,351	63.1%
Independent living difficulty	66,733	9.1%	59,407	14.5%	1,049,927	46.9%
Cognitive difficulty	123,932	16.9%	97,581	23.8%	871,015	38.9%
Hearing difficulty	182,841	24.9%	72,000	17.5%	645,623	28.8%
Self-care difficulty	34,976	4.8%	22,925	5.6%	598,318	26.7%
Vision difficulty	138,641	18.9%	57,494	14.0%	463,966	20.7%

Table notes: 2017 ACS microdata. The same individual may report multiple disabilities.

Labor force participants with disabilities held various jobs in numerous industries throughout Texas in 2017. Table 14 illustrates the percentages of labor force participants with and without disabilities by general category of work, also referred to as “class of worker.” Approximately six percent of the employees of private, for-profit companies had disabilities in 2017. Similarly, almost six and a half percent of federal, state, or local government employees had a disability. The total number of Texas labor force participants with disabilities was 854,303 (employed full-time, part-time, and unemployed) in 2017. The total number of Texas labor force participants without disabilities was 13,066,767.

Table 14: Class of Worker for Texas Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities, 2017

Class of Worker*	Total Number of Labor Force Participants in Each Class of Worker	Labor Force Participants with a Disability		Labor Force Participants without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employee of a private for-profit company	9,972,064	576,210	5.8%	9,395,854	94.2%
Employee of federal, state, or local government	1,727,962	111,192	6.4%	1,616,770	93.6%
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm	1,323,925	98,104	7.4%	1,225,821	92.6%
Employee of a private not-for-profit organization	742,134	51,554	6.9%	690,580	93.1%
Unemployed†	127,224	14,661	11.5%	112,563	88.5%
Working without pay in family business or farm	27,761	2,582	9.3%	25,179	90.7%
Total	13,921,070	854,303	6.1%	13,066,767	93.9%

Table notes: 2017 ACS microdata.

*Class of worker categorizes people according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. Assigning class of worker categories is, in most cases, independent of industry and occupation. Additionally, class of worker refers to the type of work normally done or the work performed most regularly.

†Refers to individuals with or without a disability that are, "Unemployed and last worked 5 years ago or earlier or never worked" (ACS PUMS Data Dictionary, 2017).

Table 15 on the following page illustrates the 20 Texas industries in which the highest percentages of labor force participants with disabilities were employed in 2017. These 20 industries employed 45.7 percent of labor force participants with disabilities in the state. The industry that employed the largest number of labor force participants with disabilities (61,273) was construction. The data in table 15 are presented differently from the other tables presented in this report. The percentages indicate the portion of Texas civilian labor force participants with and without disabilities employed in each industry. For example, 7.1 percent of Texas labor force participants with disabilities were employed by the construction industry in 2017. More than six and a half percent of Texas labor force participants with disabilities (56,668 individuals) worked in the restaurants and other food services industry in 2017. The third largest number of labor force participants with disabilities (49,808 individuals) worked in elementary and secondary schools.

Table 15: Top 20 Industries Employing Individuals with and without Disabilities in Texas, 2017

Industry	Labor Force Participants with a Disability		Labor Force Participants without a Disability	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Construction	61,273	7.1%	1,134,838	8.6%
Restaurants And Other Food Services	56,668	6.6%	906,076	6.9%
Elementary And Secondary Schools	49,808	5.8%	838,025	6.4%
Hospitals	26,204	3.1%	531,880	4.0%
Colleges, Universities, Including Junior Colleges	14,320	1.7%	272,766	2.1%
Grocery Stores	22,442	2.6%	253,417	1.9%
Insurance Carriers And Related Activities	13,235	1.5%	232,624	1.8%
Real Estate	18,228	2.1%	227,430	1.7%
Justice, Public Order, And Safety Activities	12,211	1.4%	226,622	1.7%
Computer Systems Design And Related Services	8,702	1.0%	227,039	1.7%
Department And Discount Stores	18,008	2.1%	207,042	1.6%
Support Activities For Mining	10,895	1.3%	198,525	1.5%
Truck Transportation	13,155	1.5%	183,421	1.4%
Home Health Care Services	20,076	2.3%	168,553	1.3%
Banking And Related Activities	6,920	0.8%	153,664	1.2%
Architectural, Engineering, And Related Services	8,074	0.9%	146,937	1.1%
Child Day Care Services	7,268	0.8%	133,159	1.0%
Other Amusement, Gambling, And Recreation Industries	6,801	0.8%	131,975	1.0%
Services To Buildings And Dwellings	10,495	1.2%	127,981	1.0%
Management, Scientific, And Technical Consulting Services	7,211	0.8%	130,834	1.0%
Table Total	391,994	45.7%	6,432,808	48.9%

Table notes: Data are from 2017 ACS microdata. Only the top 20 industries are included in this table. Percentages indicate the portion of Texas civilian labor force participants with and without disabilities in the top 20 industries.

Average Salaries of Texas Labor Force Participants with Disabilities

In 2017, Texas labor force participants with disabilities earned an average salary of \$35,710 (inflation adjusted for 2017) compared to \$50,484 for labor force participants without disabilities. Salary differences exist within the population of labor force participants with disabilities based on numerous demographic factors. On average, male labor force participants with disabilities earned \$41,820, whereas females earned \$28,048. Additionally, salaries varied depending on level of educational attainment. At every educational level, the average salaries of individuals with disabilities were lower than the salaries for individuals without disabilities, and the differences between salaries were larger as

educational levels increased. Table 16 illustrates that labor force participants with disabilities who had less than a high school diploma earned an average yearly salary of \$21,495 compared to the average salary of \$26,704 for labor force participants without disabilities. The average yearly salary earned by labor force participants with disabilities who had a bachelor’s degree or higher was \$60,913 compared to \$83,001 for labor force participants without disabilities.

Table 16: Average Yearly Salary for Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities by Educational Attainment, 2017

Educational Attainment	Labor Force Participants with Disabilities		Labor Force Participants without Disabilities	
	Percent at Education Level	Average Yearly Salary	Percent at Education Level	Average Yearly Salary
Less than high school graduate	15.5%	\$21,495	12.8%	\$26,704
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27.2%	\$28,324	22.8%	\$36,507
Some college or Associate’s degree	34.2%	\$35,916	29.9%	\$45,334
Bachelor’s degree or higher	23.2%	\$60,913	34.5%	\$83,001
Labor Force Participants age 25 and over	741,875	*	11,008,850	*

Table notes: 2017 ACS microdata. Salaries are inflation-adjusted for 2017.

Labor force participants with disabilities who worked full time earned an average salary of \$47,580, whereas part-time workers earned \$12,664. Because individuals can report having multiple disabilities, analyzing any possible associations between income and specific disability is difficult. Table 17 illustrates the disabilities reported by Texas labor force participants in three different salary groups. The salary groups were constructed to contain an approximately equal number of individuals. The salary group with the lower income range consists of individuals earning \$0 to \$8,400 in a year. The middle salary range is from \$8,401 to \$30,000, and the higher income range is \$30,001 and higher. The largest percentages of labor force participants in the lower salary range reported cognitive and ambulatory difficulties. More individuals in the middle salary range reported ambulatory and cognitive difficulties. Greater percentages of individuals in the higher salary range reported hearing and ambulatory difficulties. Looking at differences between the salary groups, similar percentages of individuals reported many of the difficulties. However, a significantly higher number of individuals in the lower salary group reported cognitive difficulties compared to the higher salary group.

Table 17: Disabilities Reported by Texas Labor Force Participants by Salary Range, 2017

Disability	Lower Salary Range		Middle Salary Range		Higher Salary Range	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ambulatory difficulty	64,250	21.5%	121,028	26.5%	124,320	27.1%
Cognitive difficulty	87,887	29.4%	94,127	20.6%	67,211	14.7%
Hearing difficulty	39,890	13.3%	88,041	19.3%	129,354	28.2%
Independent living difficulty	51,526	17.2%	52,730	11.6%	38,117	8.3%
Self-care difficulty	19,078	6.4%	25,241	5.5%	22,412	4.9%
Vision difficulty	39,813	13.3%	80,237	17.6%	81,839	17.9%
Total in Salary Range	305,829	*	466,567	*	468,435	*

Table notes: 2017 ACS microdata. Salaries are inflation-adjusted for 2017. Individuals may report more than one disability. The lower income range is from \$0 to \$8,400; the middle range is from \$8,401 to \$30,000; and the higher income range is \$30,001 and higher.

Supplemental Security Income

Supplemental security income (SSI) provides cash to meet basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter for the blind, aged, and individuals with disabilities who have little or no income. In Texas, 418,447 individuals age 16 and older with a disability received SSI in 2017. The average yearly SSI payment for individuals age 16 and over with disabilities was \$8,327 (inflation adjusted for 2017). Many of the individuals who received SSI were not labor force participants.

Out of the 1,301,752 labor force participants with disabilities, 50,333 individuals (4.4 percent) received SSI in 2017. Out of the 5,041,200 individuals with disabilities who did not participate in the labor force, 975,829 (19.4 percent) received SSI in 2017. Figure 9 indicates the percentages of Texas civilian labor force participants and nonparticipants who received SSI in 2017 by disability type. Greater percentages of individuals with disabilities who did not participate in the labor force received SSI in 2017. Out of the labor force participants with a disability who received SSI, 6.4 percent (14,718 individuals) reported having a cognitive difficulty. Seven percent of labor force participants with self-care difficulties (3,855 individuals) received SSI. Approximately nine percent (11,074 individuals) of labor force participants with independent living difficulties received SSI in 2017. The smallest percentage of individuals receiving SSI (5,092 individuals) had hearing difficulties.

Figure 9: Texas Labor Force Participants and Nonparticipants with Disabilities Receiving SSI by Disability Type, 2017

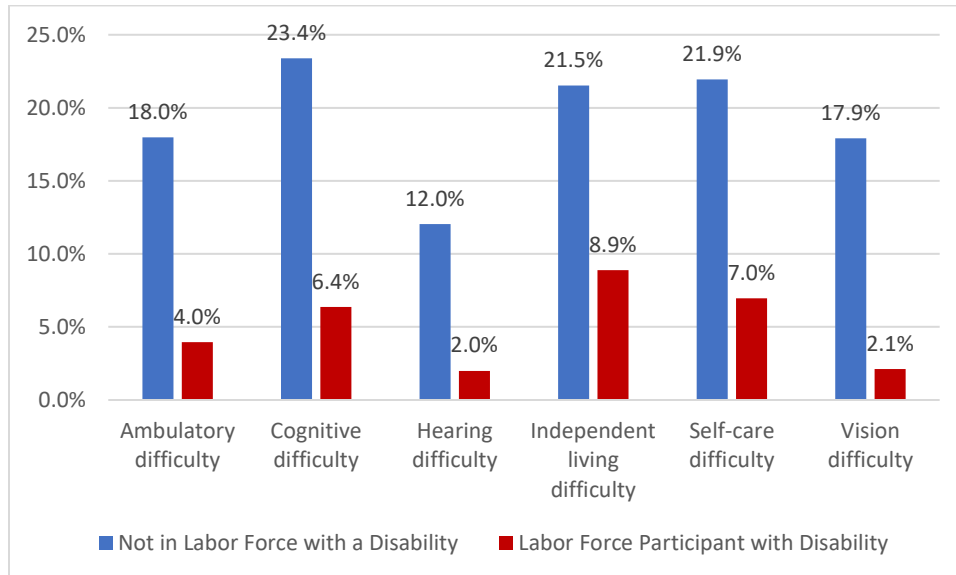


Figure notes: 2017 ACS microdata. Percentages represent the portion of labor force participants with each difficulty who received SSI in 2017. Data excludes individuals reporting \$0 SSI

Texas Veterans and Disabilities

The issue of disabilities is particularly relevant for the veteran population. On average, the veteran population is older than the nonveteran population, and the likelihood of developing a disability increases with age. Additionally, because of the rigors associated with military service, numerous veterans have service-connected disabilities. A more thorough analysis of the Texas veteran population is available in *Veterans in Texas: A Demographic Study* (Texas Workforce Investment Council, 2016).

ACS data indicate that in 2017 approximately 41.2 percent of all Texas veterans report having some type of disability (432,731 individuals) compared to 16.5 percent of the age 18 and older nonveteran population (2,617,500 individuals). These reported disabilities may not necessarily be the consequence of military service. Veterans with a service-connected injury or illness incurred or aggravated during active military service are assessed and assigned a disability rating. Depending on the severity of the disability rating, veterans may receive disability benefits in the form of monthly compensation.

Table 18 illustrates the percentage of Texas veterans within the different ranges of disability ratings. Approximately four percent of Texas veterans have a zero percent disability rating, indicating that the service-related injury does not impair the veteran. Approximately 24 percent of Texas veterans with a rating have a disability rating of 10 or 20 percent. The majority of veterans with a service-connected rating (38.7 percent) have a disability rating of 70 to 100 percent.

Table 18: Percentages of All Texas Veterans with Service-Connected Disability Ratings, 2017

Service Connected Disability Rating	Number	Percent
0 percent	15,664	3.8%
10 or 20 percent	96,399	23.5%
30 or 40 percent	63,324	15.4%
50 or 60 percent	55,902	13.6%
70 to 100 percent	158,678	38.7%
Not reported	20,369	5.0%
Total	410,336	100.0%

Table notes: 2017 ACS microdata.

Texas Youth with Disabilities

This subsection focuses on Texas youth—ages 16 to 24—with disabilities. Data on these youth are from ACS microdata for the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Generally, the transition to adulthood for youth with disabilities is challenging (Stewart et al., 2014). Transitions into careers and postsecondary education for youth with disabilities can be particularly difficult. Some youth may feel that their career choices are limited because of the accommodations that they require, while others may be discouraged from pursuing further postsecondary education, thus limiting career opportunities.

The most accurate method of illustrating the transition into postsecondary education or into a career from high school or college requires a longitudinal dataset in which the same individuals are followed over numerous years. However, the ACS dataset used in this report does not include longitudinal data. Therefore, comparison of youth with and without disabilities is limited to a specific point in time. Of the 3,609,651 Texas youth, 208,260 (approximately six percent) reported having a disability in 2017. Table 19 illustrates that six percent of youth attending secondary school in 2017 had a disability. However, secondary school attendance is normally compulsory until age 18 in Texas. Of the Texas youth attending college (including undergraduate and graduate education), nearly three and a half percent had disabilities in 2017.

Table 19: School Attendance of Texas Youth with and without Disabilities, 2017

School Attendance	Total Number of Youth between Ages 16 and 24 in Each Attendance Category	Youth with Disabilities		Youth without Disabilities	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Currently Attending Secondary School	1,045,401	61,163	6.0%	984,238	94.0%
Currently Attending College	1,068,526	43,718	3.4%	1,024,808	96.6%
Not Currently Attending School	1,495,724	103,379	6.8%	1,392,345	93.2%
Total	3,609,651	208,260	5.8%	3,401,391	94.2%

Table notes: 2017 ACS microdata. Percentages represent the portion of youth with and without disabilities between the ages of 16 and 24 attending secondary school and college (including undergraduate or graduate).

Many youth between the ages of 16 and 24 are not included in labor force participation data because they are still in school. Table 20 indicates that 4.2 percent of labor force participants between the ages of 16 and 24 had a disability in 2017. Among the Texas youth not participating in the labor force in 2017, approximately eight percent had a disability. The average salary for youth labor force participants with disabilities was \$10,888 compared to \$14,650 for youth labor force participants without disabilities.

Table 20: Labor Force Participation of Texas Youth with and without Disabilities, 2017

Labor Force Participation	Total Number of Youth between Ages of 16 and 24	Youth with Disabilities		Youth without Disabilities	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
In Labor Force	1,974,061	82,077	4.2%	1,891,984	95.8%
Not in Labor Force	1,607,190	126,223	7.9%	1,480,967	92.1%
Total	3,581,251	208,300	5.8%	3,372,951	94.2%

Table notes: 2017 ACS microdata.

Even though youth with disabilities report similar aspirations for the future as youth without disabilities, youth with disabilities often have limited opportunities to participate in educational and career planning services (Hitchings et al., 2001). Transition planning and services for youth with disabilities are necessary early in high school to maximize cost-effectiveness and accessibility (Izzo & Lamb, as cited in Stewart et al., 2008). These services will enhance the chance for a successful transition into postsecondary education and a career.

Table 21 illustrates school enrollment and employment status for youth with and without disabilities. As seen in Column C, greater percentages of youth without disabilities are enrolled in secondary or postsecondary education for every year of age. Column E indicates that greater percentages of youth without disabilities are also employed full time compared to youth with disabilities. Additionally, greater percentages of youth without disabilities who are employed full time are also enrolled in secondary or postsecondary education (Column G). Column I illustrates that greater percentages of youth without disabilities are also employed part time compared to youth with disabilities. Greater percentages of youth without disabilities who are employed part time are also enrolled in secondary or postsecondary education (Column K).

Table 21: School Enrollment and Employment Status of Texas Youth 16 to 24 Years of Age with and without Disabilities, 2017

Youth with Disabilities											
Year of Age	Total Count	School Enrollment (Secondary or Post Secondary)		Full Time Employment		Full Time Employed in School		Part Time Employment		Part Time Employed in School	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16	25,368	24,197	95.4%	267	1.1%	236	0.9%	2,754	10.9%	2,505	9.9%
17	20,496	18,964	92.5%	94	0.5%	94	0.5%	3,401	16.6%	3,120	15.2%
18	26,715	20,558	77.0%	1,882	7.0%	986	3.7%	7,164	26.8%	6,127	22.9%
19	21,210	10,771	50.8%	3,671	17.3%	941	4.4%	4,687	22.1%	3,081	14.5%
20	20,053	8,310	41.4%	3,264	16.3%	1,095	5.5%	7,169	35.8%	4,071	20.3%
21	24,041	9,211	38.3%	5,287	22.0%	354	1.5%	6,628	27.6%	3,126	13.0%
22	25,306	6,094	24.1%	6,208	24.5%	1,145	4.5%	4,582	18.1%	1,558	6.2%
23	23,219	4,909	21.1%	7,614	32.8%	949	4.1%	5,828	25.1%	2,721	11.7%
24	23,415	3,430	14.6%	6,550	28.0%	458	2.0%	4,398	18.8%	1,352	5.8%
Total	209,823	106,444	50.7%	34,837	16.6%	6,258	3.0%	46,611	22.2%	27,661	13.2%
Youth without Disabilities											
Year of Age	Total Count	School Enrollment (Secondary or Post Secondary)		Full Time Employment		Full Time Employed in School		Part Time Employment		Part Time Employed in School	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16	389,762	377,586	96.9%	5,914	1.5%	4,642	1.2%	59,846	15.4%	57,567	14.8%
17	387,597	365,575	94.3%	14,987	3.9%	11,245	2.9%	102,132	26.4%	97,705	25.2%
18	404,264	322,742	79.8%	49,426	12.2%	25,175	6.2%	136,289	33.7%	120,484	29.8%
19	348,967	214,745	61.5%	75,809	21.7%	27,509	7.9%	120,182	34.4%	89,163	25.6%
20	403,561	210,223	52.1%	124,850	30.9%	36,816	9.1%	139,919	34.7%	94,106	23.3%
21	379,000	179,711	47.4%	143,563	37.9%	39,494	10.4%	114,533	30.2%	76,084	20.1%
22	370,281	148,176	40.0%	166,933	45.1%	37,576	10.1%	105,313	28.4%	66,246	17.9%
23	362,559	110,917	30.6%	188,293	51.9%	32,833	9.1%	83,417	23.0%	41,856	11.5%
24	360,804	83,737	23.2%	209,778	58.1%	28,017	7.8%	65,609	18.2%	28,889	8.0%
Total	3,406,795	2,013,412	59.1%	979,553	28.8%	243,307	7.1%	927,240	27.2%	672,100	19.7%
Column	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K

Table notes: 2017 ACS microdata.

Concluding Comments

This study provides a demographic overview of individuals with disabilities for both the U.S. and Texas. A demographic description of the U.S. population of individuals with disabilities was first presented to provide both a general overview and a context for the analysis of the Texas population. The Texas population of individuals with disabilities was then detailed using 2017 ACS microdata with a focus on the characteristics of civilian labor force participants with disabilities.

National data indicate the numbers of individuals with disabilities have been increasing since 2010; however, the percentages of individuals with disabilities have consistently made up approximately 12 percent of the total civilian noninstitutionalized population. Women are more likely to have a disability than men and the average age of the population of individuals with disabilities is older than the average age of the population without disabilities. Individuals with disabilities most frequently reported having ambulatory difficulties. The unemployment rate for individuals with disabilities is higher than for individuals without disabilities and the average yearly income for individuals with disabilities is less than for individuals without disabilities at every educational attainment level.

In Texas, the average age of a labor force participant with a disability was 50 in 2017. Approximately 29 percent of Texans age 16 and older with disabilities (854,303 individuals) were labor force participants in 2017. Individuals with disabilities accounted for six percent of civilian labor force participants age 16 and older in Texas. The three industries that employed the largest numbers of labor force participants with disabilities in Texas were construction, restaurants and other food services, and elementary and secondary schools. Labor force participants with disabilities who worked full time earned an average salary of \$47,580, whereas part-time workers earned \$12,664.

The demographic overview of individuals with disabilities presented in this report is meant to assist policy makers and program planners in the design and implementation of relevant programs and services. This study supports policy recommendations made by the Committee on People with Disabilities (2017) to the 85th Texas Legislature regarding individuals with disabilities in the labor force. In order to support full employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities, the labor force recommendations concern educating employers about legal requirements, supporting an inclusive business climate, promoting accessible workplace technology, enhancing existing state services and encouraging an integrated approach to service delivery, and responding quickly to emerging trends, including the aging of the workforce.

Individuals with disabilities can enhance workforce diversity and offer employers the skills, knowledge and experience that Texas businesses need to thrive. These individuals can strengthen the current and future Texas economy and are a valuable resource for Texas employers. The Texas workforce system must ensure that employers have access to every potential skilled worker.

No Texan can be left behind. Private and public sector workplaces that support integrated employment opportunities as well as a greater use of assistive technologies in the workplace can provide individuals with disabilities the opportunity to gain and maintain employment.

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Appendix A: U.S. and Texas Disability Data for Comparison

National and state data displayed side-by-side in Table 22 and 23 in this appendix are for reader clarity only. The percentages may or may not be comparable due to the use of different data sources for national data (ACS summary file data) and Texas data (ACS microdata) and the methodologies used to generate the estimates. The analyses in this report do not include t-tests to determine if the differences are statistically significant.

Table 22: Individuals with Disabilities in U.S. and Texas

Individuals with Disabilities	United States		Texas	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Males with Disabilities	19,741,186	48.5%	1,660,211	49.2%
Females with Disabilities	20,937,468	51.5%	1,686,794	50.8%
Total	40,678,654	100.0%	3,347,005	100.0%

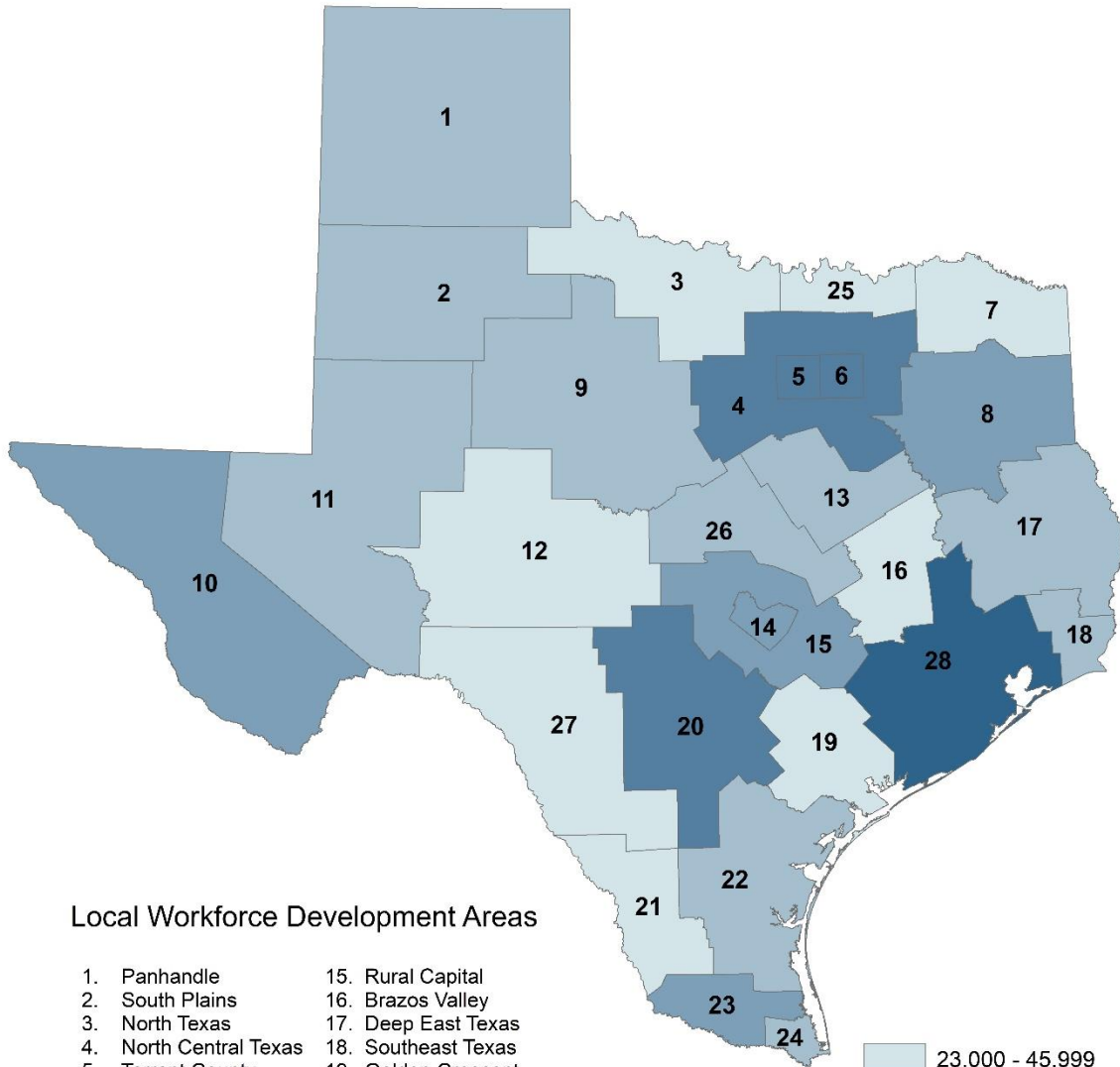
Table notes: U.S. data are from 2017 ACS summary tables. Texas data are from 2017 ACS microdata.

Table 23: Number of Individuals by Age Category and Disability Type in U.S. and Texas, 2017

Age Category and Disability	Total Number in U.S. by Age Category	Total Number of Individuals with Disability	Percent with Disability	Total Number in Texas by Age Category	Number with Disability	Percent with Disability
Population under 5 years	19,793,453	146,324	0.7%	2,019,778	16,361	0.8%
With a hearing difficulty		98,281	0.5%		11,658	0.6%
With a vision difficulty		85,475	0.4%		8,916	0.4%
Population 5 to 17 years	53,715,943	2,947,534	1.5%	5,336,025	275,861	5.2%
With a hearing difficulty		311,180	0.6%		27,290	0.5%
With a vision difficulty		482,727	0.9%		57,252	1.1%
Population 18 to 64 years	197,765,139	20,444,249	10.3%	17,111,410	1,622,962	9.5%
With an ambulatory difficulty		9,715,370	4.9%		779,847	4.6%
With a cognitive difficulty		8,836,223	4.5%		649,519	3.8%
With a hearing difficulty		3,956,176	2.0%		336,179	2.0%
With an independent living difficulty		7,278,616	3.7%		551,087	3.2%
With a self-care difficulty		3,542,632	1.8%		289,521	1.7%
With a vision difficulty		3,869,339	2.0%		353,693	2.1%
Population 65 years and over	49,500,479	17,140,547	34.6%	3,369,711	1,257,615	37.3%
With an ambulatory difficulty		10,863,610	21.9%		823,134	24.4%
With a cognitive difficulty		4,278,124	8.6%		323,404	9.6%
With a hearing difficulty		7,149,646	14.4%		524,368	15.6%
With an independent living difficulty		7,021,285	14.2%		519,690	15.4%
With a self-care difficulty		3,882,769	7.8%		290,635	8.6%
With a vision difficulty		3,118,010	6.3%		264,878	7.9%

Table notes: 2017 ACS summary tables.

Appendix B: Number of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by LWDA, 2017



Local Workforce Development Areas

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Panhandle | 15. Rural Capital |
| 2. South Plains | 16. Brazos Valley |
| 3. North Texas | 17. Deep East Texas |
| 4. North Central Texas | 18. Southeast Texas |
| 5. Tarrant County | 19. Golden Crescent |
| 6. Greater Dallas | 20. Alamo |
| 7. Northeast Texas | 21. South Texas |
| 8. East Texas | 22. Coastal Bend |
| 9. West Central Texas | 23. Lower Rio Grande Valley |
| 10. Borderplex | 24. Cameron |
| 11. Permian Basin | 25. Texoma |
| 12. Concho Valley | 26. Central Texas |
| 13. Heart of Texas | 27. Middle Rio Grande |
| 14. Capital Area | 28. Gulf Coast |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017

Appendix C: Number of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by County in Each LWDA

This appendix illustrates the numbers of individuals with disabilities by each county in the local workforce development areas. The total population of the county is presented with the number of individuals with any disability. The numbers of individuals with self-care, hearing, vision, independent living, ambulatory, and cognitive difficulties are also provided. Since the reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive and the same individual may report multiple disabilities, adding the different types of disabilities does not equal the number of individuals with any disability. The tables are based on disability estimates from the ACS. For more information on how county estimates were calculated, see the explanation in the Data Sources section of this report.

LWDA 1: Panhandle

Table 24: LWDA 1 Panhandle—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Armstrong	1,879	250	47	91	132	82	48	72
Briscoe	1,528	225	42	81	119	74	43	65
Carson	6,032	823	155	299	437	270	157	238
Castro	7,843	1,073	202	389	569	352	205	309
Childress	7,067	948	178	344	503	311	181	273
Collingsworth	2,987	399	75	145	212	131	76	115
Dallam	7,208	898	169	326	476	295	171	259
Deaf Smith	18,836	2,595	488	941	1,376	852	495	748
Donley	3,311	499	94	181	265	164	95	144
Gray	22,404	3,019	568	1,095	1,601	991	576	871
Hall	3,071	449	85	163	238	147	86	130
Hansford	5,447	749	141	272	397	246	143	216
Hartley	5,691	823	155	299	437	270	157	238
Hemphill	4,024	499	94	181	265	164	95	144
Hutchinson	21,375	2,969	559	1,077	1,575	975	566	856
Lipscomb	3,378	449	85	163	238	147	86	130
Moore	22,097	2,944	554	1,068	1,561	967	562	849
Ochiltree	10,073	1,372	258	498	728	451	262	396
Oldham	2,114	274	52	100	146	90	52	79
Parmer	9,842	1,372	258	498	728	451	262	396
Potter	120,458	13,336	2,374	3,787	7,910	4,686	2,221	3,520
Randall	134,442	19,355	4,557	6,629	8,411	5,415	2,494	5,643
Roberts	938	125	23	45	66	41	24	36
Sherman	3,067	399	75	145	212	131	76	115
Swisher	7,515	1,048	197	380	556	344	200	302
Wheeler	5,358	724	136	262	384	238	138	209
Panhandle Total	437,985	57,618	11,622	19,457	29,541	18,285	9,470	16,353

LWDA 2: South Plains

Table 25: LWDA 2 South Plains–Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Bailey	7,077	1,044	225	376	594	326	211	338
Cochran	2,851	464	100	167	264	145	94	150
Crosby	5,899	889	191	320	506	277	180	288
Dickens	2,209	348	75	125	198	109	70	113
Floyd	5,855	947	204	341	539	296	192	306
Garza	6,528	947	204	341	539	296	192	306
Hale	34,134	5,277	1,136	1,899	3,004	1,646	1,068	1,707
Hockley	23,088	3,344	720	1,203	1,904	1,043	677	1,081
King	296	39	8	14	22	12	8	13
Lamb	13,210	2,030	437	730	1,155	633	411	656
Lubbock	305,225	42,215	8,413	12,662	20,388	15,584	7,350	12,375
Lynn	5,859	870	187	313	495	271	176	281
Motley	1,230	174	37	63	99	54	35	56
Terry	12,715	1,836	395	661	1,045	573	372	594
Yoakum	8,568	1,141	245	410	649	356	231	369
South Plains Total	434,744	61,565	12,577	19,625	31,403	21,621	11,266	18,632

LWDA 3: North Texas

Table 26: LWDA 3 North Texas–Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Archer	8,809	1,755	319	594	919	761	310	579
Baylor	3,581	731	133	247	383	317	129	241
Clay	10,421	2,077	378	703	1,087	901	367	685
Cottle	1,387	293	53	99	153	127	52	96
Foard	1,222	263	48	89	138	114	46	87
Hardeman	3,994	819	149	277	429	355	145	270
Jack	8,832	1,755	319	594	919	761	310	579
Montague	19,539	3,833	697	1,296	2,006	1,662	677	1,263
Wichita	132,000	23,102	4,187	8,686	12,783	11,000	6,532	8,840
Wilbarger	12,764	2,633	479	891	1,378	1,142	465	868
Young	17,979	3,599	654	1,217	1,883	1,560	635	1,186
North Texas Total	220,528	40,861	7,416	14,692	22,076	18,700	9,667	14,695

LWDA 4: North Central

Table 27: LWDA 4 North Central—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Collin	969,603	69,755	12,165	19,726	34,477	25,818	13,507	24,009
Denton	836,210	68,123	11,338	16,005	31,098	26,993	11,452	24,655
Ellis	173,620	18,545	3,139	5,557	9,289	5,920	3,787	6,993
Erath	41,969	7,284	1,431	2,407	3,588	2,704	1,446	2,472
Hood	58,273	9,849	1,935	3,255	4,851	3,657	1,956	3,342
Hunt	93,872	11,716	1,874	3,794	5,826	4,645	2,191	4,411
Johnson	167,301	17,968	1,487	6,635	9,111	5,894	2,098	6,073
Kaufman	122,883	16,526	2,656	5,657	8,142	6,804	3,443	5,668
Navarro	48,701	9,189	2,122	3,163	5,045	3,486	1,938	3,403
Palo Pinto	28,570	5,420	1,065	1,792	2,670	2,013	1,076	1,839
Parker	133,463	15,922	3,413	4,012	9,870	5,248	3,493	5,129
Rockwall	96,788	10,643	1,702	3,446	5,293	4,219	1,990	4,006
Somervell	8,845	1,645	323	544	811	611	327	558
Wise	66,181	11,498	2,090	3,889	6,017	4,986	2,030	3,790
North Central Total	2,846,279	274,083	46,740	79,881	136,088	102,998	50,734	96,350

LWDA 5: Tarrant County

Table 28: LWDA 5 Tarrant County—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Tarrant	2,054,475	215,313	42,080	60,627	111,333	83,474	42,184	76,178
Tarrant County Total	2,054,475	215,313	42,080	60,627	111,333	83,474	42,184	76,178

LWDA 6: Greater Dallas

Table 29: LWDA 6 Greater Dallas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Dallas	2,618,148	261,072	59,103	68,467	135,784	103,811	57,441	96,555
Greater Dallas Total	2,618,148	261,072	59,103	68,467	135,784	103,811	57,441	96,555

LWDA 7: Northeast Texas

Table 30: LWDA 7 Northeast Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Bowie	94,012	13,442	2,973	2,894	8,171	4,605	3,073	5,522
Cass	30,012	4,433	981	955	2,695	1,519	1,014	1,821
Delta	5,298	935	241	279	558	378	354	382
Franklin	10,767	1,899	488	566	1,133	768	718	776
Hopkins	36,496	6,263	1,611	1,866	3,738	2,535	2,368	2,559
Lamar	49,587	8,871	2,282	2,643	5,293	3,590	3,354	3,624
Morris	12,467	2,296	591	684	1,370	929	868	938
Red River	12,229	2,296	591	684	1,370	929	868	938
Titus	32,904	5,753	1,480	1,714	3,433	2,328	2,175	2,350
Northeast Texas Total	283,772	46,188	11,238	12,286	27,761	17,582	14,791	18,908

LWDA 8: East Texas

Table 31: LWDA 8 East Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Anderson	57,741	11,417	2,696	3,414	7,351	3,595	1,776	3,973
Camp	12,855	2,415	470	807	1,421	787	582	829
Cherokee	52,240	6,840	1,602	2,517	2,852	2,715	1,429	2,476
Gregg	123,367	20,201	2,988	4,220	10,927	8,437	4,568	6,446
Harrison	66,661	9,948	2,282	2,875	5,953	4,535	2,728	4,483
Henderson	81,064	15,320	3,618	4,581	9,865	4,825	2,383	5,331
Marion	10,064	1,594	366	461	954	727	437	718
Panola	23,243	3,204	751	1,179	1,336	1,272	669	1,160
Rains	11,762	2,139	416	715	1,259	697	515	734
Rusk	52,833	7,184	1,683	2,644	2,995	2,852	1,501	2,600
Smith	227,727	28,079	4,174	8,939	15,720	11,037	5,949	10,546
Upshur	41,281	5,955	1,366	1,721	3,563	2,715	1,633	2,684
Van Zandt	55,182	10,257	1,996	3,430	6,037	3,341	2,471	3,522
Wood	44,314	8,187	1,593	2,738	4,819	2,667	1,972	2,811
East Texas Total	860,334	132,738	26,000	40,242	75,052	50,202	28,613	48,313

LWDA 9: West Central

Table 32: LWDA 9 West Central–Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Brown	38,053	7,041	1,414	2,224	4,187	2,517	1,952	2,607
Callahan	13,946	2,492	500	787	1,482	891	691	923
Coleman	8,430	1,625	326	513	966	581	450	602
Comanche	13,573	2,564	515	810	1,525	916	711	949
Eastland	18,411	3,430	689	1,083	2,040	1,226	951	1,270
Fisher	3,880	722	145	228	429	258	200	267
Haskell	5,746	1,083	217	342	644	387	300	401
Jones	19,983	3,719	747	1,175	2,212	1,329	1,031	1,377
Kent	763	144	29	46	86	52	40	53
Knox	3,710	686	138	217	408	245	190	254
Mitchell	8,468	1,733	348	547	1,031	620	481	642
Nolan	14,770	2,817	565	889	1,675	1,007	781	1,043
Runnels	10,266	1,950	391	616	1,160	697	541	722
Scurry	17,050	3,105	623	981	1,847	1,110	861	1,150
Shackelford	3,328	614	123	194	365	219	170	227
Stephens	9,337	1,769	355	559	1,052	632	491	655
Stonewall	1,388	289	58	91	172	103	80	107
Taylor	136,290	17,244	4,198	5,493	9,789	6,398	3,698	7,051
Throckmorton	1,527	289	58	91	172	103	80	107
West Central Total	328,919	53,317	11,440	16,885	31,242	19,292	13,699	20,409

LWDA 10: Borderplex

Table 33: LWDA 10 Borderplex–Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Brewster	9,337	1,483	283	463	854	453	285	498
Culberson	2,231	388	74	121	224	119	75	131
El Paso	840,410	102,232	22,020	29,409	56,021	33,926	20,089	39,439
Hudspeth	4,408	565	108	176	325	173	109	190
Jeff Davis	2,280	371	71	116	213	113	71	125
Presidio	7,156	1,254	239	391	722	383	241	421
Borderplex Total	865,822	106,293	22,794	30,677	58,358	35,166	20,869	40,804

LWDA 11: Permian Basin

Table 34: LWDA 11 Permian Basin—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Andrews	17,722	2,366	451	739	1,362	722	455	795
Borden	673	101	29	30	52	34	17	34
Crane	4,740	706	135	221	407	216	136	237
Dawson	12,813	2,280	660	668	1,166	766	379	756
Ector	157,087	16,795	4,433	6,326	8,557	5,103	3,340	5,934
Gaines	20,638	2,808	535	877	1,616	857	539	944
Glasscock	1,348	203	59	59	104	68	34	67
Howard	36,040	5,743	1,662	1,682	2,937	1,929	954	1,904
Loving	134	18	3	6	10	5	3	6
Martin	5,626	794	230	233	406	267	132	263
Midland	165,049	15,364	3,951	4,080	8,652	6,202	4,014	6,689
Pecos	15,634	2,490	475	777	1,433	760	478	837
Reeves	15,281	2,207	421	689	1,270	674	424	742
Terrell	810	159	30	50	91	49	31	53
Upton	3,663	557	161	163	285	187	93	185
Ward	11,472	1,713	327	535	986	523	329	576
Winkler	7,574	1,148	219	358	661	350	221	386
Permian Basin Total	476,304	55,452	13,780	17,492	29,994	18,712	11,578	20,406

LWDA 12: Concho Valley

Table 35: LWDA 12 Concho Valley—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Coke	3,306	541	156	158	276	182	90	179
Concho	2,717	676	195	198	345	227	112	224
Crockett	3,564	608	176	178	311	204	101	202
Irion	1,516	270	78	79	138	91	45	90
Kimble	4,410	760	220	223	389	255	126	252
Mason	4,222	659	191	193	337	221	109	218
McCulloch	7,957	1,368	396	401	700	460	227	454
Menard	2,124	372	108	109	190	125	62	123
Reagan	3,710	557	161	163	285	187	93	185
Schleicher	3,001	574	166	168	294	193	95	190
Sterling	1,295	186	54	54	95	62	31	62
Sutton	3,767	676	195	198	345	227	112	224
Tom Green	118,019	16,038	2,932	4,689	9,399	5,232	3,225	5,480
Concho Valley Total	159,608	23,285	5,029	6,811	13,104	7,666	4,429	7,882

LWDA 13: Heart of Texas

Table 36: LWDA 13 Heart of Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Bosque	18,326	3,500	808	1,205	1,922	1,328	738	1,296
Falls	17,437	3,438	794	1,183	1,888	1,304	725	1,273
Freestone	19,625	3,813	880	1,312	2,094	1,447	804	1,412
Hill	35,852	6,751	1,559	2,324	3,707	2,561	1,424	2,500
Limestone	23,527	4,501	1,039	1,549	2,471	1,708	949	1,667
McLennan	251,259	35,390	8,577	10,812	20,729	11,612	8,956	13,307
Heart of Texas Total	366,026	57,393	13,658	18,385	32,810	19,960	13,597	21,456

LWDA 14: Capital Area

Table 37: LWDA 14 Capital Area—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Travis	1,226,698	103,634	20,054	26,031	45,968	47,407	15,494	36,406
Capital Area Total	1,226,698	103,634	20,054	26,031	45,968	47,407	15,494	36,406

LWDA 15: Rural Capital Area

Table 38: LWDA 15 Rural Capital Area—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Bastrop	84,761	12,186	2,248	4,571	5,622	4,276	2,320	5,201
Blanco	11,626	1,830	227	522	1,017	631	402	680
Burnet	46,804	8,993	1,787	2,910	4,596	3,737	1,475	2,662
Caldwell	42,338	6,244	1,152	2,342	2,881	2,191	1,189	2,665
Fayette	25,272	4,028	743	1,511	1,859	1,413	767	1,719
Hays	214,485	18,073	2,486	5,878	8,629	8,267	4,461	5,839
Lee	17,183	2,719	502	1,020	1,255	954	518	1,160
Llano	21,210	4,051	805	1,311	2,070	1,683	664	1,199
Williamson	547,545	53,941	8,317	14,266	23,836	23,502	9,144	20,306
Rural Capital Area Total	1,011,224	112,066	18,265	34,331	51,764	46,655	20,940	41,430

LWDA 16: Brazos Valley

Table 39: LWDA 16 Brazos Valley—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Brazos	222,830	17,742	5,400	4,718	9,110	5,825	1,802	4,219
Burleson	18,011	3,063	619	898	1,694	1,364	773	1,125
Grimes	28,082	4,741	957	1,390	2,622	2,112	1,196	1,741
Leon	17,243	2,983	602	875	1,650	1,329	753	1,096
Madison	14,222	2,424	489	711	1,340	1,080	612	890
Robertson	17,203	2,956	597	867	1,635	1,317	746	1,086
Washington	35,043	6,019	1,216	1,765	3,329	2,681	1,519	2,211
Brazos Valley Total	352,634	39,928	9,881	11,223	21,380	15,707	7,400	12,367

LWDA 17: Deep East Texas

Table 40: LWDA 17 Deep East Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Angelina	87,805	15,278	2,782	4,207	8,048	7,800	3,768	5,552
Houston	23,021	4,406	940	1,390	2,660	1,677	714	1,345
Jasper	35,561	7,572	2,200	2,639	4,287	2,963	1,744	2,772
Nacogdoches	65,580	11,339	2,065	3,123	5,973	5,788	2,797	4,120
Newton	13,952	3,053	887	1,064	1,729	1,195	703	1,118
Polk	49,162	8,448	1,803	2,665	5,101	3,215	1,368	2,579
Sabine	10,461	2,309	671	805	1,307	904	532	845
San Augustine	8,253	1,887	548	658	1,068	738	435	691
San Jacinto	28,270	4,903	1,046	1,547	2,960	1,866	794	1,497
Shelby	25,513	5,387	1,565	1,878	3,050	2,108	1,241	1,972
Trinity	14,667	2,717	580	857	1,640	1,034	440	829
Tyler	21,539	4,617	1,341	1,610	2,614	1,807	1,064	1,690
Deep East Texas Total	383,784	71,917	16,428	22,442	40,438	31,096	15,600	25,009

LWDA 18: Southeast Texas

Table 41: LWDA 18 Southeast Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Hardin	57,139	10,145	1,644	2,549	6,080	2,976	2,293	4,216
Jefferson	256,299	41,834	11,589	9,472	22,684	16,580	6,025	13,258
Orange	85,047	15,218	2,465	3,824	9,119	4,465	3,440	6,325
Southeast Texas Total	398,485	67,197	15,698	15,845	37,883	24,021	11,758	23,799

LWDA 19: Golden Crescent

Table 42: LWDA 19 Golden Crescent–Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Calhoun	21,744	3,311	576	1,033	1,779	1,150	509	894
DeWitt	20,226	3,732	630	1,152	1,962	1,324	649	1,457
Goliad	7,562	1,338	226	413	704	475	233	522
Gonzales	20,893	3,680	621	1,136	1,935	1,306	640	1,437
Jackson	14,805	2,625	443	810	1,380	931	457	1,025
Lavaca	20,062	3,577	604	1,104	1,881	1,269	622	1,396
Victoria	92,084	13,409	2,332	4,182	7,205	4,660	2,061	3,621
Golden Crescent Total	197,376	31,672	5,431	9,830	16,846	11,115	5,171	10,352

LWDA 20: Alamo

Table 43: LWDA 20 Alamo–Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Atascosa	48,981	6,883	1,653	2,354	3,829	2,232	1,137	2,365
Bandera	22,351	3,136	753	1,073	1,745	1,017	518	1,078
Bexar	1,958,578	297,255	83,062	77,891	139,419	111,600	54,881	93,886
Comal	141,009	23,080	3,568	9,132	9,958	7,967	4,670	6,404
Frio	19,600	2,643	634	904	1,470	857	436	908
Gillespie	26,646	4,318	534	1,231	2,399	1,489	949	1,603
Guadalupe	159,659	18,341	3,827	5,036	9,389	6,653	3,714	6,439
Karnes	15,187	2,754	465	850	1,448	977	479	1,075
Kendall	44,026	5,798	718	1,653	3,222	2,000	1,274	2,153
Kerr	51,720	8,615	1,066	2,456	4,787	2,971	1,893	3,199
McMullen	778	157	56	52	90	74	50	79
Medina	50,066	7,061	1,695	2,415	3,928	2,289	1,166	2,426
Wilson	49,304	8,004	1,350	2,471	4,208	2,840	1,392	3,124
Alamo Total	2,587,905	388,045	99,381	107,518	185,892	142,966	72,559	124,739

LWDA 21: South Texas

Table 44: LWDA 21 South Texas–Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Jim Hogg	5,202	1,141	411	377	654	540	365	572
Webb	274,794	28,978	9,123	9,331	14,840	10,827	9,829	10,704
Zapata	14,322	2,999	1,081	991	1,719	1,418	960	1,504
South Texas Total	294,318	33,118	10,616	10,699	17,214	12,784	11,154	12,780

LWDA 22: Coastal Bend

Table 45: LWDA 22 Coastal Bend—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Aransas	25,572	3,925	733	1,274	2,240	1,305	722	1,051
Bee	32,563	5,391	1,007	1,750	3,077	1,793	992	1,444
Brooks	7,235	1,042	284	347	656	419	237	391
Duval	11,273	2,529	912	835	1,450	1,196	809	1,268
Jim Wells	40,871	5,923	1,614	1,972	3,729	2,382	1,348	2,222
Kenedy	417	60	16	20	37	24	14	22
Kleberg	31,088	4,643	1,265	1,546	2,923	1,868	1,056	1,742
Live Oak	12,174	2,484	896	821	1,424	1,174	795	1,246
Nueces	361,221	48,073	8,970	15,219	26,946	15,958	8,011	18,248
Refugio	7,224	1,251	234	406	714	416	230	335
San Patricio	67,215	10,977	2,050	3,563	6,265	3,650	2,020	2,940
Coastal Bend Total	596,853	86,298	17,981	27,753	49,461	30,185	16,234	30,909

LWDA 23: Lower Rio Grande Valley

Table 46: LWDA 23 Lower Rio Grande Valley—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Hidalgo	860,661	123,422	36,503	31,934	62,995	51,375	37,891	46,820
Starr	64,454	13,091	4,720	4,324	7,506	6,190	4,190	6,565
Willacy	21,584	3,214	876	1,070	2,024	1,293	731	1,206
Lower Rio Grande Valley Total	946,699	139,727	42,099	37,329	72,525	58,858	42,812	54,591

LWDA 24: Cameron County

Table 47: LWDA 24 Cameron County—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Cameron	423,725	56,047	12,785	15,116	29,878	24,366	17,755	22,522
Cameron County Total	423,725	56,047	12,785	15,116	29,878	24,366	17,755	22,522

LWDA 25: Texoma

Table 48: LWDA 25 Texoma—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Cooke	39,895	6,575	930	2,019	3,795	2,605	1,253	2,460
Fannin	34,446	5,815	823	1,786	3,357	2,304	1,108	2,176
Grayson	131,140	20,683	2,926	6,352	11,939	8,196	3,942	7,739
Texoma Total	205,481	33,073	4,679	10,157	19,091	13,105	6,303	12,374

LWDA 26: Central Texas

Table 49: LWDA 26 Central Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Bell	347,833	50,209	10,513	15,849	25,265	20,377	11,865	19,416
Coryell	74,913	15,868	3,153	5,135	8,110	6,595	2,602	4,697
Hamilton	8,422	1,784	354	577	912	741	292	528
Lampasas	21,027	4,125	820	1,335	2,108	1,714	676	1,221
Milam	25,053	4,421	893	1,296	2,445	1,969	1,116	1,624
Mills	4,921	1,041	207	337	532	432	171	308
San Saba	5,959	1,301	258	421	665	541	213	385
Central Texas Total	488,128	78,748	16,197	24,950	40,037	32,369	16,935	28,178

LWDA 27: Middle Rio Grande

Table 50: LWDA 27 Middle Rio Grande—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Dimmit	10,418	1,920	882	434	1,056	632	495	758
Edwards	1,953	384	176	87	211	126	99	152
Kinney	3,745	704	323	159	387	232	182	278
La Salle	7,584	1,312	603	297	721	432	338	518
Maverick	58,216	10,398	4,777	2,351	5,718	3,423	2,682	4,107
Real	3,429	640	294	145	352	211	165	253
Uvalde	27,132	5,055	2,322	1,143	2,780	1,664	1,304	1,997
Val Verde	49,205	9,374	4,306	2,120	5,155	3,086	2,418	3,703
Zavala	11,948	2,240	1,029	506	1,232	737	578	885
Middle Rio Grande Total	173,630	32,025	14,712	7,242	17,612	10,542	8,259	12,651

LWDA 28: Gulf Coast

Table 51: LWDA 28 Gulf Coast—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Austin	29,786	4,199	740	1,394	2,168	1,450	913	1,568
Brazoria	362,457	40,449	9,791	11,753	22,174	16,439	8,477	11,456
Chambers	41,441	6,114	1,575	1,604	3,922	2,032	1,465	2,172
Colorado	21,232	3,067	540	1,019	1,584	1,060	667	1,146
Fort Bend	764,828	54,790	8,213	14,930	27,209	22,823	12,171	20,593
Galveston	335,036	50,346	9,959	13,666	28,166	20,593	10,749	19,654
Harris	4,652,980	432,948	87,700	106,114	226,166	169,529	88,749	158,078
Liberty	83,658	13,174	3,392	3,455	8,450	4,379	3,156	4,681
Matagorda	36,840	5,406	952	1,795	2,792	1,867	1,175	2,019
Montgomery	570,934	52,629	10,331	15,475	25,472	22,203	10,237	19,065
Walker	72,245	12,623	2,693	3,981	7,621	4,804	2,044	3,853
Waller	51,307	6,361	1,121	2,112	3,285	2,197	1,383	2,376
Wharton	41,968	6,085	1,072	2,020	3,142	2,102	1,323	2,273
Gulf Coast Total	7,064,712	688,191	138,080	179,319	362,151	271,478	142,510	248,935

Appendix D: Labor Force Participants with Disabilities in Texas by County in Each LWDA

This appendix illustrates the numbers of labor force participants with disabilities by each county in the local workforce development areas. For more information on how county estimates were calculated, see the explanation in the Data Sources section of this report. The estimates indicate civilian, noninstitutionalized labor force participants 16 and older.

LWDA 1: Panhandle

Table 52: LWDA 1 Panhandle—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Armstrong	66
Briscoe	59
Carson	216
Castro	282
Childress	249
Collingsworth	105
Dallam	236
Deaf Smith	682
Donley	131
Gray	793
Hall	118
Hansford	197
Hartley	216
Hemphill	131
Hutchinson	780
Lipscomb	118
Moore	774
Ochiltree	361
Oldham	72
Parmer	361
Potter	3,136
Randall	6,575
Roberts	33
Sherman	105
Swisher	275
Wheeler	190
Panhandle Total	16,260

LWDA 2: South Plains

Table 53: LWDA 2 South Plains–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Bailey	225
Cochran	100
Crosby	191
Dickens	75
Floyd	204
Garza	204
Hale	1,136
Hockley	720
King	8
Lamb	437
Lubbock	11,703
Lynn	187
Motley	37
Terry	395
Yoakum	245
South Plains Total	15,867

LWDA 3: North Texas

Table 54: LWDA 3 North Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Archer	403
Baylor	168
Clay	476
Cottle	67
Foard	60
Hardeman	188
Jack	403
Montague	879
Wichita	5,081
Wilbarger	604
Young	825
North Texas Total	9,153

LWDA 4: North Central Texas

Table 55: LWDA 4 North Central Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Collin	21,709
Denton	22,353
Ellis	5,424
Erath	1,359
Hood	1,838
Hunt	2,275
Johnson	3,659
Kaufman	3,642
Navarro	1,850
Palo Pinto	1,011
Parker	3,196
Rockwall	2,066
Somervell	307
Wise	2,637
North Central Texas Total	73,326

LWDA 5: Tarrant County

Table 56: LWDA 5 Tarrant County–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Tarrant	63,458
Tarrant County Total	63,458

LWDA 6: Greater Dallas

Table 57: LWDA 6 Greater Dallas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Dallas	70,019
Greater Dallas Total	70,019

LWDA 7: Northeast Texas

Table 58: LWDA 7 Northeast Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Bowie	2,179
Cass	719
Delta	216
Franklin	438
Hopkins	1,444
Lamar	2,046
Morris	529
Red River	529
Titus	1,327
Northeast Texas Total	9,427

LWDA 8: East Texas

Table 59: LWDA 8 East Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Anderson	1,655
Camp	519
Cherokee	1,546
Gregg	4,938
Harrison	1,652
Henderson	2,220
Marion	265
Panola	724
Rains	459
Rusk	1,624
Smith	5,579
Upshur	989
Van Zandt	2,203
Wood	1,758
East Texas Total	26,131

LWDA 9: West Central

Table 60: LWDA 9 West Central–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Brown	1,052
Callahan	372
Coleman	243
Comanche	383
Eastland	512
Fisher	108
Haskell	162
Jones	555
Kent	22
Knox	102
Mitchell	259
Nolan	421
Runnels	291
Scurry	464
Shackelford	92
Stephens	264
Stonewall	43
Taylor	5,003
Throckmorton	43
West Central Texas Total	10,391

LWDA 10: Borderplex

Table 61: LWDA 10 Borderplex–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Brewster	316
Culberson	83
El Paso	21,783
Hudspeth	120
Jeff Davis	79
Presidio	267
Borderplex Total	22,647

LWDA 11: Permian Basin

Table 62: LWDA 11 Permian Basin–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Andrews	503
Borden	25
Crane	150
Dawson	558
Ector	5,858
Gaines	597
Glasscock	50
Howard	1,406
Loving	4
Martin	194
Midland	5,831
Pecos	530
Reeves	470
Terrell	34
Upton	136
Ward	364
Winkler	244
Permian Basin Total	16,955

LWDA 12: Concho Valley

Table 63: LWDA 12 Concho Valley–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Coke	132
Concho	165
Crockett	149
Irion	66
Kimble	186
Mason	161
McCulloch	335
Menard	91
Reagan	136
Schleicher	141
Sterling	45
Sutton	165
Tom Green	3,361
Concho Valley Total	5,135

LWDA 13: Heart of Texas

Table 64: LWDA 13 Heart of Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Bosque	705
Falls	692
Freestone	768
Hill	1,359
Limestone	906
McLennan	8,964
Heart of Texas Total	13,394

LWDA 14: Capital Area

Table 65: LWDA 14 Capital Area–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Travis	39,066
Capital Area Total	39,066

LWDA 15: Rural Capital Area

Table 66: LWDA 15 Rural Capital Area–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Bastrop	3,470
Blanco	454
Burnet	2,155
Caldwell	1,778
Fayette	1,147
Hays	5,546
Lee	774
Llano	971
Williamson	16,950
Rural Capital Area Total	33,246

LWDA 16: Brazos Valley

Table 67: LWDA 16 Brazos Valley–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Brazos	4,775
Burleson	682
Grimes	1,056
Leon	664
Madison	540
Robertson	658
Washington	1,340
Brazos Valley Total	9,715

LWDA 17: Deep East Texas

Table 68: LWDA 17 Deep East Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Angelina	4,662
Houston	708
Jasper	1,129
Nacogdoches	3,460
Newton	455
Polk	1,357
Sabine	344
San Augustine	281
San Jacinto	788
Shelby	804
Trinity	436
Tyler	689
Deep East Texas Total	15,113

LWDA 18: Southeast Texas

Table 69: LWDA 18 Southeast Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Hardin	1,752
Jefferson	7,834
Orange	2,629
Southeast Texas Total	12,215

LWDA 19: Golden Crescent

Table 70: LWDA 19 Golden Crescent–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Calhoun	783
DeWitt	919
Goliad	329
Gonzales	906
Jackson	646
Lavaca	881
Victoria	3,170
Golden Crescent Total	7,634

LWDA 20: Alamo

Table 71: LWDA 20 Alamo–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Atascosa	2,014
Bandera	918
Bexar	80,905
Comal	6,796
Frio	773
Gillespie	1,071
Guadalupe	5,154
Karnes	678
Kendall	1,438
Kerr	2,136
McMullen	40
Medina	2,066
Wilson	1,970
Alamo Total	105,959

LWDA 21: South Texas

Table 72: LWDA 21 South Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Jim Hogg	291
Webb	6,381
Zapata	765
South Texas Total	7,437

LWDA 22: Coastal Bend

Table 73: LWDA 22 Coastal Bend–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Aransas	1,014
Bee	1,393
Brooks	207
Duval	645
Jim Wells	1,178
Kenedy	12
Kleberg	923
Live Oak	634
Nueces	12,552
Refugio	323
San Patricio	2,836
Coastal Bend Total	21,716

LWDA 23: Lower Rio Grande Valley

Table 74: LWDA 23 Lower Rio Grande Valley–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Hidalgo	26,308
Starr	3,340
Willacy	639
Lower Rio Grande Valley Total	30,287

LWDA 24: Cameron County

Table 75: LWDA 24 Cameron County–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Cameron	8,817
Cameron County Total	8,817

LWDA 25: Texoma

Table 76: LWDA 25 Texoma–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Cooke	1,461
Fannin	1,292
Grayson	4,595
Texoma Total	7,347

LWDA 26: Central Texas

Table 77: LWDA 26 Central Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Bell	13,613
Coryell	3,803
Hamilton	428
Lampasas	989
Milam	984
Mills	249
San Saba	312
Central Texas Total	20,378

LWDA 27: Middle Rio Grande

Table 78: LWDA 27 Middle Rio Grande–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Dimmit	505
Edwards	101
Kinney	185
La Salle	345
Maverick	2,736
Real	168
Uvalde	1,330
Val Verde	2,466
Zavala	589
Middle Rio Grande Total	8,426

LWDA 28: Gulf Coast

Table 79: LWDA 28 Gulf Coast–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2017

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Austin	1,008
Brazoria	10,203
Chambers	1,045
Colorado	736
Fort Bend	12,043
Galveston	11,471
Harris	116,563
Liberty	2,253
Matagorda	1,297
Montgomery	13,124
Walker	2,027
Waller	1,526
Wharton	1,460
Gulf Coast Total	174,756

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