The 2005 American Community Survey estimates that nearly 2.9 million Texans suffer from a disability in which 29% are Hispanic (White 54%, Black 13%).

The racial/ethnic makeup and age of individuals appears to be a correlation to the distribution of disability.

- **Age:** Hispanics account for 41% of those age 0-12 identified with a disability compared to their smaller proportion among disabled individuals 65+ (23%).
- **Age:** Opposite of other Race/Ethnic groups with Disability, Hispanics with a Disability are younger not older.
- **Age:** For Whites, Disability appear to parallel age. The older Whites are the more likely to be Disabled. (0-12: 42%, 65+: 64%).
- **Labor:** Among Hispanics females, 32.4% of those disabled are employed. Among Hispanic males, this percentage changes to 44.4%.
- **Labor:** Percentage of those disabled who are employed: Hispanic 38.3%, White 42% and Black 31.1

In Texas:

- 14.5% of the TX population is disabled.
- 20.4% of families in poverty include one or more persons with a disability while only 13.3% of families above poverty do.
- Of those who receive Social Security, 49.5% are disabled.
- Disabled persons only represent 6.8% of those employed.
- 15.8% of those unemployed are disabled.
- Among those not in labor force, 26.6% are disabled.

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In National rankings of 331 Metropolitan Areas, Texas ranks high among the percentage of Hispanics with Disability -

#25 San Antonio (20.8%), #37 Dallas (19.9%), #42 McAllen-Edinburg-Mission (19.5%), #46 Fort Worth-Arlington (19.3%), #47 Houston (19.2%)

Hispanics in Texas with one or more disabilities:

- 12% of Hispanics, 15% of Whites, and 17% of Blacks are disabled in the state of Texas.
- Approximately 840,000 Hispanics suffer from one or more disabilities.
- Among disabled Hispanics, adults are more likely to have a disability.
- Over 1/3 of all disabled Hispanics are 45-64 years of age.
- Hispanics are more likely to have a physical Disability
- The mean age for those with a disability is lower among Hispanics (48) and Blacks (50) compared to Whites (55).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disability Rates by Type, 2005</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensory</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Care</td>
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<tr>
<td>Go-Outside-Hm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Per 100 in each Race/Ethnicity population
Source: American Community Survey, Census

Projections 2000-2040:

In 2000, of those disabled 62% were White, 13.5% Black, and 22.2% were Hispanic.

By 2040, this landscape will dramatically shift. Of those disabled, 31.3% will be White, 11% will be Black, and 46.9% will be Hispanic.

- The percent increase this represents in incidence in each racial/ethnic group is as follows:
  - a 52.8% change among Whites
  - a 146.5% change among Blacks
  - a 538.9% increase among Hispanics

Source: Steve Murdock, TX State Demographer
March 2007
Disability Rankings by Type and City:

**Percentage of Hispanics with an Employment Disability-**
- #9 Tyler (16.6%)
- #20 Sherman-Denison (15.1%)
- #43 Dallas (13.8%)

**Percentage of Hispanics with a Go-Outside-Home Disability-**
- #20 Texarkana (11.1%)
- #26 Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito (10.8%)
- #34 Laredo (10.3%)
- #41 Dallas (9.8%)
- #43 Houston (9.7%)
- #48 El Paso (7.6%)

**Percentage of Hispanics with a Mental Disability-**
- #75 Corpus Christi (5.9%)

**Percentage of Hispanics with a Physical Disability-**
- #20 Corpus Christi (9.3%)
- #47 Victoria (8.0%)
- #49 San Antonio (7.9%)

**Percentage of Hispanics with a Self-Care Disability-**
- #8 Texarkana (4.6%)
- #12 Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito (4.3%)
- #25 Corpus Christi (3.5%)
- #39 Laredo (3.2%)
- #44 Sherman-Denison (3.2%)
- #51 McAllen-Edinburg-Mission (3.0%)

**Percentage of Hispanics with a Sensory Disability-**
- #22 Corpus Christi (4.3%)
- #23 Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito (4.3%)
- #26 Laredo (4.2%)
- #29 McAllen-Edinburg-Mission (4.1%)
- #34 Abilene (3.9%)
- #36 Victoria (3.9%)
- #40 San Angelo (3.8%)

Source: diversitydata.org, 2000 Census data

Definitions:
In the American Community Survey, as well as the 2000 Census mentioned later in this fact sheet, measures disability by giving the option for respondents to self-identify at least one of six different types of disabilities. The types include physical, mental, “go-outside-home”, employment, sensory, and self-care. Questions related to employment and “go-outside-home” are only asked of those respondents 16+ years of age.

The six types of disabilities are defined in this way:

- **Sensory Disability** - Conditions that include blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment.
- **Physical Disability** - Conditions that substantially limit one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying.
- **Mental Disability** - Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more, the person has difficulty learning, remembering or concentrating.
- **Self-care Disability** - Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more, the person has difficulty dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.
- **Go-outside-home Disability** - Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more, the person has difficulty going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office.
- **Employment Disability** - Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more, the person has difficulty working at a job or business.