



People with Disabilities: A Texas Profile

June 2016 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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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 as a primer 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 initial demographic report published in 2013.

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 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 2014 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 2013-2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) indicate that 3.8 percent of individuals 18 or older in Texas had serious mental illness in the past year, compared to 4.2 percent for the nation (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2015). 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 2014 American Community Survey and labor force data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). 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. These differences are noted when relevant.

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 was calculated from the 2014 ACS one-year estimates, and the county-specific rates for each type of disability were extracted from the 2011-2013 ACS three-year estimates, which 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 (2014) were used to align the respondents in the ACS geographic segments (called public use microdata areas) with Texas counties.

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 noninstitutional population in order to be comparable to the 2012 Texas disability status report published by Cornell University (Erickson, Lee, & Von Schrader, 2012). 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 noninstitutional civilian population. Any age differences in the groups used for each analysis are noted where applicable.

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Individuals with Disabilities in the U.S.

According to ACS summary table data used in this section, 12.64 percent of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population (39,674,679 individuals) had a disability in 2014. Individuals with disabilities accounted for 6.11 percent of the civilian labor force 16 years of age and older in 2014. 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 2014 ACS presented in Figure 1 indicate that while the numbers of individuals with disabilities have been 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, 2011–2014

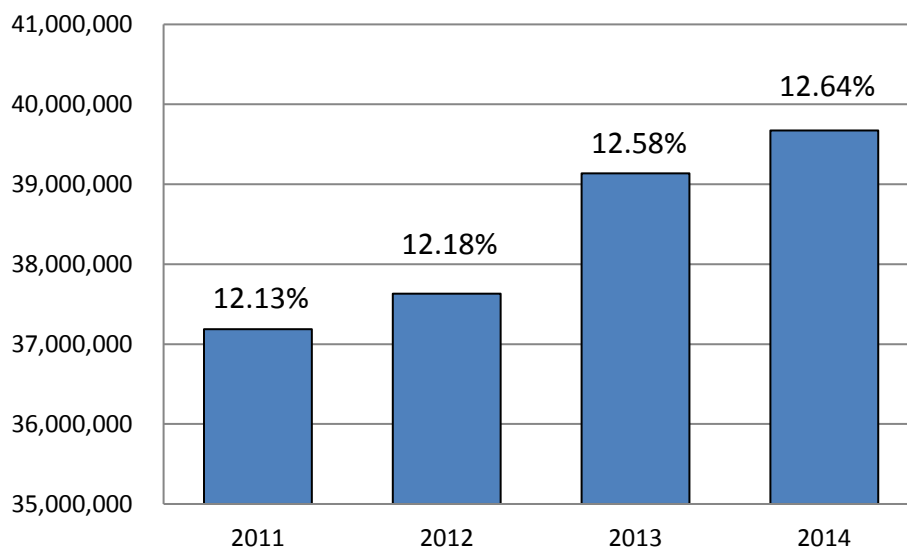


Figure notes: Data are from ACS summary tables. Percentages represent the portion of the total civilian noninstitutionalized population with disabilities.

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 2014. 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.

Appendix A contains a thematic map that illustrates the population of individuals with disabilities in each state. Table 1 uses the same data presented by the map in Appendix A to illustrate the ten states with the largest populations of individuals with disabilities in 2014. 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, 2014

State	Individuals with Disabilities	Percent of Total Population
California	4,050,631	10.6%
Texas	3,422,764	12.9%
Florida	3,113,460	15.9%
New York	2,620,563	13.4%
Pennsylvania	1,996,534	15.9%
Ohio	1,801,638	15.8%
Illinois	1,613,897	12.7%
Michigan	1,595,884	16.3%
North Carolina	1,510,717	15.5%
Georgia	1,369,758	13.8%

Table notes: 2014 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 2014 compared to 12.5 percent of men.

Figure 2: Number and Percentage of Individuals with Disabilities in the U.S. by Gender, 2014

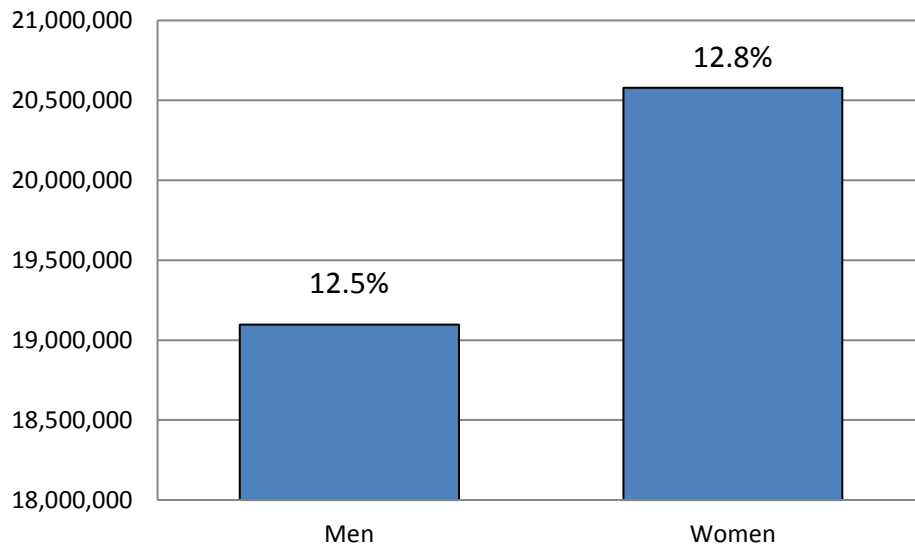


Table notes: 2014 ACS summary table data.

Racial and ethnic differences also exist. A greater percentage of Native Americans and Alaska Natives (16.7 percent) have a disability compared to African Americans (14 percent), non-Hispanic whites (13.9 percent), Hispanics of any race (8.8 percent), and Asians (6.9 percent). Because of data limitations, the Hispanic category is not mutually exclusive and these individuals are also 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. Slightly over 50 percent of individuals age 75 and older have a disability, which is essentially equivalent to the percentage of those without a disability.

Table 2: Percentages of U.S. Population with and without Disabilities by Age Categories, 2014

Age Categories	Total in Age Category	With a Disability		Without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 5 years	19,771,799	153,635	0.8%	19,618,164	99.2%
5 to 17 years	53,668,474	2,900,395	5.4%	50,768,079	94.6%
18 to 34 years	72,972,102	4,383,095	6.0%	68,589,007	94.0%
35 to 64 years	122,565,111	16,077,041	13.1%	106,488,070	86.9%
65 to 74 years	26,123,154	6,701,559	25.7%	19,421,595	74.3%
75 years and over	18,789,782	9,458,954	50.3%	9,330,828	49.7%
Total	313,890,422	39,674,679	12.6%	274,215,743	87.4%

Table notes: 2014 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 20th 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 2014 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 15.6 percent of individuals with a disability have a bachelor degree or higher compared to 33.4 percent of individuals without a disability. This is an increase from the 2011 data reflecting 13.9 percent and 31.7 percent, respectively.

Table 3: Percentages of U.S. Population 25 Years of Age and Older with and without Disabilities by Education Level, 2014

Education Level	With a Disability	Without a Disability
Less than high school graduate	23.0%	10.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	34.1%	26.2%
Some college or associate degree	27.2%	29.6%
Bachelor degree or higher	15.6%	33.4%
Civilian population 25 years and older	34,818,755	174,865,447

Table notes: 2014 ACS summary table data.

On page 11, Table 4 details the specific types of disabilities reported by individuals in 2014. The reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive and the same individual may report multiple disabilities. Approximately 21 million individuals, 52.7 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 35.5 percent reported independent living difficulties. Hearing, self-care, and vision difficulties were the fourth, fifth, and sixth most frequently reported, representing 28.3, 20, and 18.5 percent, respectively.

Table 4: Number of Individuals in U.S. Reporting Each Type of Disability, 2014

Difficulty	Number	Percent of Population with Disabilities Reporting Difficulty
Ambulatory difficulty	20,917,459	52.7%
Cognitive difficulty	14,984,990	37.8%
Independent living difficulty	14,073,433	35.5%
Hearing difficulty	11,237,790	28.3%
Self-care difficulty	7,942,869	20.0%
Vision difficulty	7,346,293	18.5%
Total with a disability	39,674,679	

Table notes: 2014 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. 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. The most frequently reported disability of the population between the ages of five and 17 is cognitive difficulty. 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, independent living, and hearing difficulties. For convenience, similar national and state data have been combined in Appendix B.

Table 5: Number of Individuals in U.S. by Age Category and Disability Type, 2014

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 of age	19,771,799	153,635	0.8%
With a hearing difficulty		104,918	0.5%
With a vision difficulty		89,062	0.5%
Population 5 to 17 years of age	53,668,474	2,900,395	5.4%
With a hearing difficulty		333,416	0.6%
With a vision difficulty		454,831	0.8%
With a cognitive difficulty		2,215,470	4.1%
With an ambulatory difficulty		341,194	0.6%
With a self-care difficulty		512,377	1.0%
Population 18 to 64 years of age	195,537,213	20,460,136	10.5%
With a hearing difficulty		4,057,664	2.1%
With a vision difficulty		3,802,921	1.9%
With a cognitive difficulty		8,669,210	4.4%
With an ambulatory difficulty		10,225,155	5.2%
With a self-care difficulty		3,645,109	1.9%
With an independent living difficulty		7,224,420	3.7%
Population 65 years of age and over	44,912,936	16,160,513	36.0%
With a hearing difficulty		6,741,792	15.0%
With a vision difficulty		2,999,479	6.7%
With a cognitive difficulty		4,100,310	9.1%
With an ambulatory difficulty		10,351,110	23.0%
With a self-care difficulty		3,785,383	8.4%
With an independent living difficulty		6,849,013	15.2%

Table notes: 2014 ACS summary table data. Not all disability questions were asked to the individuals in each age category. Survey participants were 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 2015, the average annual unemployment rate for individuals without a disability was 7.9 percent compared to 10.7 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 2012–2015. 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, 2012–2015

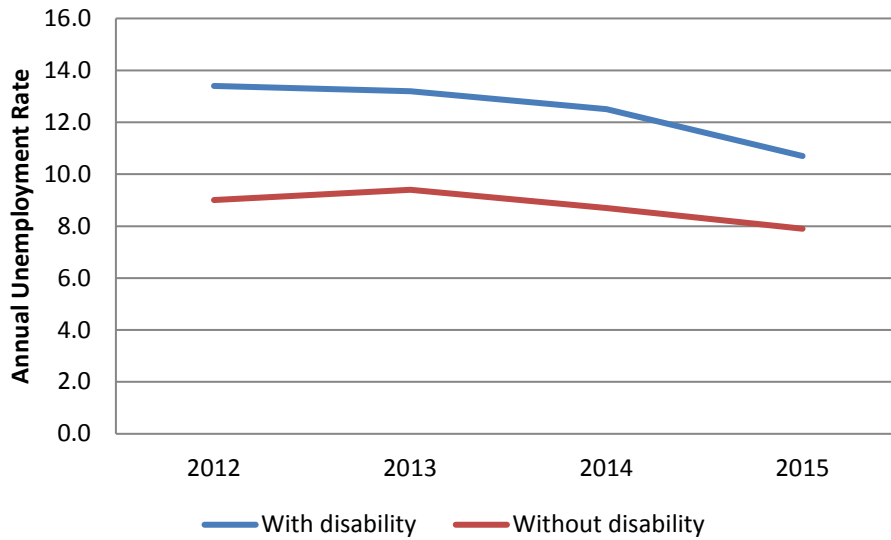


Figure notes: Annual unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. The rates are for individuals with and without disabilities who are 16 years of age and older. Data are from BLS.

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 2012 and 2015, 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, 2012–2015

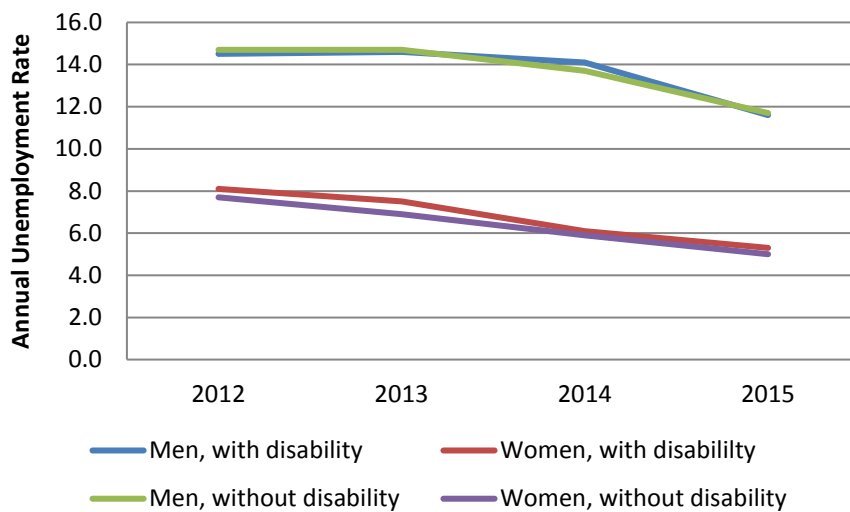


Figure notes: Annual unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. The rates are for individuals with and without disabilities who are 16 to 64 years old. Data are from BLS.

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 2014, 80.5 percent of all individuals with disabilities were not participating in the labor force compared to 31.3 percent of individuals without disabilities (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2014). 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 2014 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 33 percent labor force participation rate compared to the 82.2 percent rate of men without disabilities. Women with disabilities had a 28.1 percent labor force participation rate compared to the 70.2 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 33 percent of men with disabilities were labor force participants, 67 percent were not participants).

Figure 5: National Labor Force Participation Rates for Men and Women over the Age of 16 with and without Disabilities, 2014

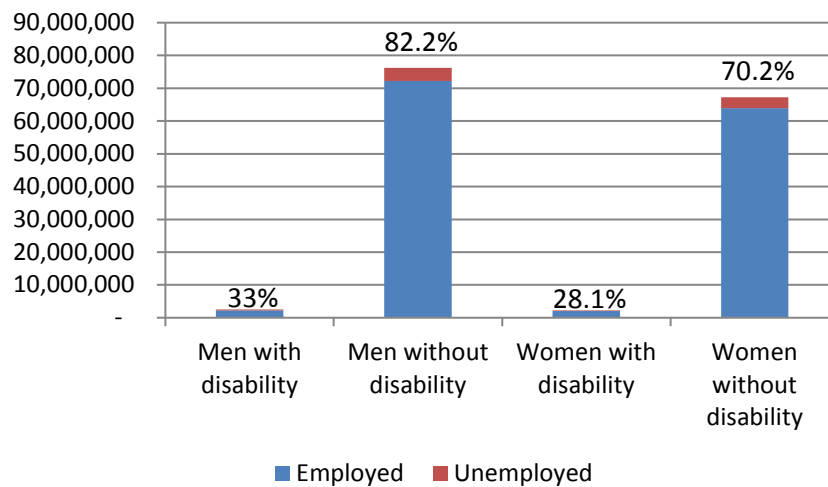


Figure notes: Percentages indicate the 2014 annual labor force participation rate for each group. The rates are for individuals who are 16 and over. Rates are specific to each group and cannot be added to produce gender specific rates. Data are from BLS.

In 2014, 17.1 percent of persons with a disability were employed compared to 64.6 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 33 percent usually worked part time in 2014, compared with 18 percent of workers without a disability. (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2014).

Individuals with Disabilities in Texas

According to the ACS microdata estimates used in this section, 11.7 percent of the noninstitutionalized population in Texas (3,101,039 individuals)¹ had a disability in 2014. Additionally, individuals with disabilities accounted for 6.2 percent of the civilian labor force 16 years of age and older in 2014 (820,564 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 2011 and 2014. The number of Texans with disabilities increased from 2011 to 2014. In 2011, 11.5 percent of the noninstitutionalized population in Texas (2,906,416 individuals) had disabilities. The number of individuals with disabilities in Texas increased to 3,101,039 individuals in 2014. However, because the population of Texas grew rapidly over the same period of time, individuals with disabilities accounted for a similar percentage of the population for all four years.

Figure 6: Number of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas and Percentage of Population, 2011–2014

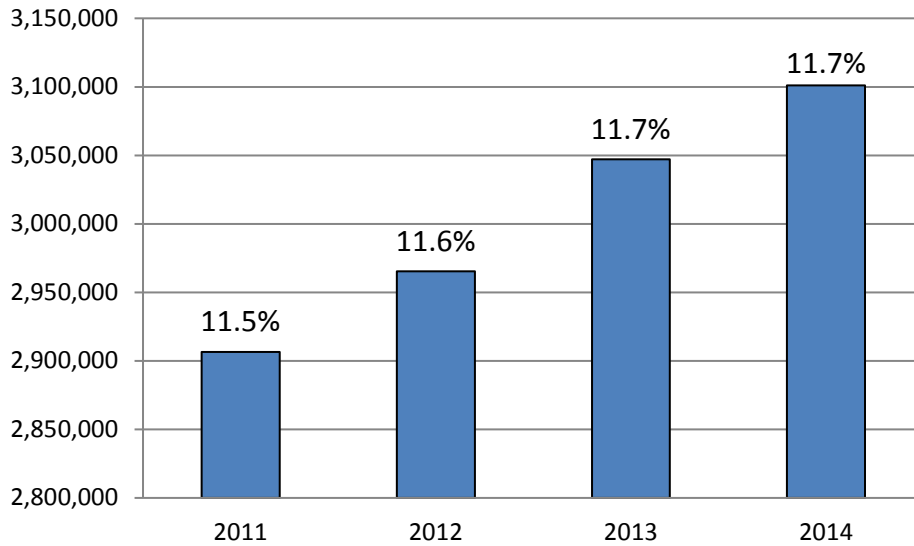


Figure notes: The 2011 to 2014 data are from ACS microdata. Percentages represent the portion of the total noninstitutionalized population with disabilities.

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. If the institutionalized group quarters population was included, the number of Texans with disabilities is estimated to be 3,266,274.

Regional Distribution

The population of individuals with disabilities in Texas is not evenly distributed across the state. Appendix C contains a thematic map that illustrates the population of individuals with disabilities in each local workforce development area. Appendix D 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 Appendixes C and D use disability estimates from the ACS. The 2014 population estimates used as the baseline population for each county were also from the ACS. The county-specific rates for each type of disability reported were extracted from the 2011 to 2013 ACS three-year microdata. For counties not included in the three-year ACS data, allocation factors produced by the Missouri Census Data Center were used to align the respondents in the ACS geographic segments (called public use microdata areas) with the missing Texas counties.

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: 654,929. The next largest population of individuals with disabilities (262,027) is in the Alamo Local Workforce Development Area. The Greater Dallas and Tarrant County areas contain the third and fourth largest populations with 239,866 and 203,041, respectively.

Harris County, the most populous county in the state, is home to 403,536 individuals with disabilities. The counties with the largest numbers of individuals with disabilities in 2014 were Harris, Dallas, Tarrant, Bexar, Travis, Hidalgo, El Paso, Cameron, Montgomery, and Fort Bend. Almost half (48.6 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. More females reported having disabilities than males. Figure 7 indicates that in 2014, 11.9 percent of females (1,603,277 individuals) and 11.5 percent of males (1,497,762 individuals) had a disability.

Figure 7: Number and Percentage of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by Gender, 2014

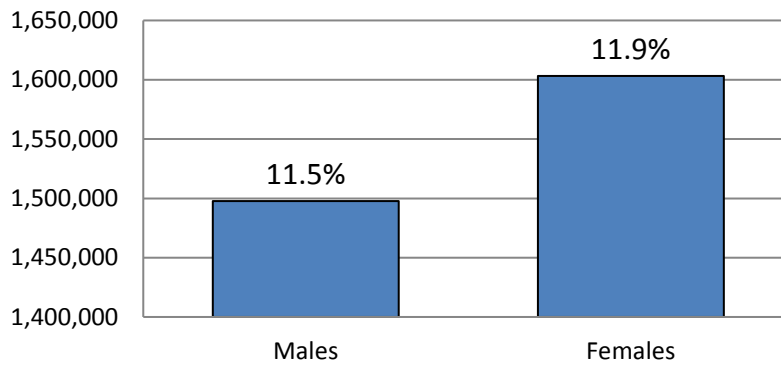


Figure notes: 2014 ACS microdata.

Table 6 illustrates the percentages of individuals with and without disabilities by race and ethnicity. Over 13 percent of African Americans have a disability. Twelve percent of whites, 9.5 percent of Hispanics, nine percent of individuals in the ‘Other’ race/ethnicity category, and 5.6 percent of Asians have a disability.

Table 6: Race and Ethnicity of Texans with and without Disabilities, 2014

Race / Ethnicity	Total in each Race / Ethnicity Category	With a Disability		Without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
African American	3,125,453	422,849	13.5%	2,702,604	86.5%
White	19,949,166	2,392,261	12.0%	17,556,905	88.0%
Hispanic	10,264,753	978,202	9.5%	9,286,551	90.5%
Other	1,468,522	131,875	9.0%	1,336,647	91.0%
Asian	1,155,999	64,338	5.6%	1,091,661	94.4%
Total	26,485,838	3,101,039	11.7%	23,384,799	88.3%

Table notes: 2014 ACS microdata. 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 on the following page 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. Under six percent of individuals between the ages of 16 and 24 had a disability. The prevalence of disability increases as age increases. For Texans 75 and older, approximately 55 percent had a disability.

Table 7: Percentages of Texas Population with and without Disabilities by Age Categories, 2014

Age Categories	Total	With a Disability		Without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 5	1,945,864	16,975	0.8%	1,928,889	99.2%
5 to 15 years	5,160,863	280,764	5.1%	4,880,099	94.9%
16 to 24 years	6,457,909	364,066	5.5%	6,093,843	94.5%
25 to 64 years	9,909,085	1,252,157	10.9%	8,656,928	89.1%
65 to 74 years	1,810,564	537,171	30.1%	1,273,393	69.9%
75 years and over	1,201,553	649,906	55.4%	551,647	44.6%
Total	26,485,838	3,101,039	11.7%	23,384,799	88.3%

Table notes: 2014 ACS microdata.

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- and 18- to 34-year-old age categories. Approximately six and a half percent of males between the ages of five and 17 reported having a disability compared to approximately four percent of females in the same age category. Percentages are roughly similar for both the 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, 2014

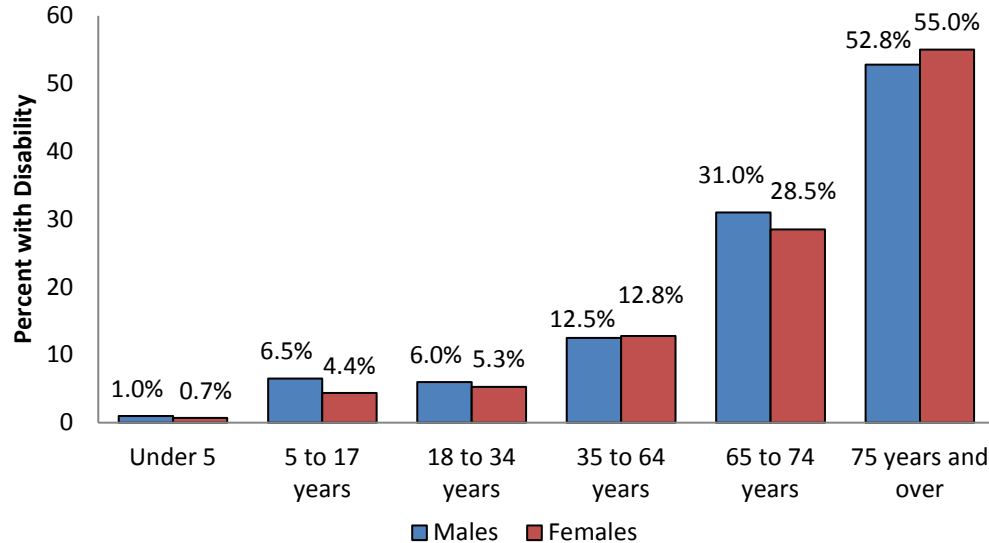


Table notes: 2014 ACS microdata. Percentages indicate the portion of men and women in each age category reporting a disability.

Differences between individuals with and without disabilities can also be observed by level of educational attainment. Table 8 illustrates that in 2014, approximately 25 percent of individuals 25 years of age and older with less than a high school diploma or equivalency had a disability. Nearly nine percent of individuals with a bachelor degree or higher had a disability.

Table 8: Percentages of Texans with and without Disabilities by Education Level, 2014

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	3,034,479	762,206	25.1%	2,272,273	74.9%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	4,289,678	849,587	19.8%	3,440,091	80.2%
Some college or associate degree	5,008,165	777,212	15.5%	4,230,953	84.5%
Bachelor degree or higher	4,766,990	422,486	8.9%	4,344,504	91.1%
Noninstitutionalized population 25 years of age and over	17,099,312	2,811,491	16.4%	14,287,821	83.6%

Table notes: 2014 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 2014. The reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive, and the same individual could report multiple disabilities. Approximately 1.6 million individuals, 51.9 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 33.6 percent reported independent living difficulties. Hearing, self-care, and vision difficulties were the fourth, fifth, and sixth most frequently reported.

Table 9: Number of Individuals in Texas Reporting Each Type of Disability, 2014

Disability	Number	Percent
Ambulatory difficulty	1,610,838	51.9%
Cognitive difficulty	1,144,453	36.9%
Independent living difficulty	1,042,009	33.6%
Hearing difficulty	895,108	28.9%
Self-care difficulty	612,927	19.8%
Vision difficulty	662,002	21.3%
Total with a disability	3,101,039	

Table notes: 2014 ACS microdata. 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. The most frequently reported disability of the population between the ages of five and 15 was cognitive difficulty, followed by self-care and vision difficulties. For individuals between the ages of 16 and 24, cognitive difficulties were also the most frequently reported, followed by independent living, vision, and ambulatory difficulties. For all age categories over the age of 25, the most frequently reported difficulty was ambulatory. For

individuals between the ages of 25 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. For convenience, similar national and state data have been combined in Appendix B.

Table 10: Number of Individuals in Texas by Age Category and Disability Type, 2014

Age Category and Disability	Total Number in Texas by Age Category	Number with Disability	Percent with Disability
Population under 5 years of age	1,940,901	15,661	0.8%
With a hearing difficulty		11,958	0.6%
With a vision difficulty		7,490	0.4%
Population 5 to 15 years of age	4,016,587	214,770	5.3%
With a hearing difficulty		26,000	0.6%
With a vision difficulty		36,351	0.9%
With a cognitive difficulty		165,689	4.1%
With an ambulatory difficulty		25,335	0.6%
With a self-care difficulty		36,451	0.9%
With an independent living difficulty		7,910	0.2%
Population 16 to 24 years of age	3,908,759	230,733	5.9%
With a hearing difficulty		32,350	0.8%
With a vision difficulty		48,108	1.2%
With a cognitive difficulty		144,368	3.7%
With an ambulatory difficulty		36,351	0.9%
With a self-care difficulty		28,282	0.7%
With an independent living difficulty		70,011	1.8%
Population 25 to 64 years of age	13,963,704	1,553,286	11.1%
With a hearing difficulty		357,666	2.6%
With a vision difficulty		343,209	2.5%
With a cognitive difficulty		586,143	4.2%
With an ambulatory difficulty		821,677	5.9%
With a self-care difficulty		278,355	2.0%
With an independent living difficulty		504,519	3.6%
Population 65 to 74 years of age	1,833,073	557,459	30.4%
With a hearing difficulty		208,847	11.4%
With a vision difficulty		113,001	6.2%
With a cognitive difficulty		125,760	6.9%
With an ambulatory difficulty		359,742	19.6%
With a self-care difficulty		115,547	6.3%
With an independent living difficulty		183,814	10.0%
Population 75 years and over	1,266,977	700,746	55.3%
With a hearing difficulty		315,348	24.9%
With a vision difficulty		158,593	12.5%
With a cognitive difficulty		228,210	18.0%
With an ambulatory difficulty		487,434	38.5%
With a self-care difficulty		229,556	18.1%
With an independent living difficulty		387,154	30.6%

Table notes: 2014 ACS microdata. 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. Approximately 29.3 percent of Texans with disabilities age 16 and older (820,564 individuals) were labor force participants in 2014 and accounted for 6.2 percent of labor force participants age 16 and older in Texas. The estimated numbers of labor force participants with disabilities by each county in the local workforce development areas are illustrated in Appendix E.

In 2014, 13,220,312 individuals in Texas were labor force participants. Over 820,000 labor force participants had a disability. Approximately 55 percent of labor force participants with disabilities in Texas (447,269 individuals) were male and approximately 45 percent (373,295) were female. Table 11 illustrates the race and ethnicity of labor force participants with and without disabilities. Approximately seven percent of labor force participants in the ‘White’ race/ethnicity category had a disability. Approximately six percent of both African American and Other category labor force participants had a disability. Five and a half percent of Hispanic labor force participants had a disability, and 2.7 percent of Asian labor force participants had a disability.

Table 11: Race and Ethnicity of Texas Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities, 2014

Race/Ethnicity	Total Labor Force Participants in each Race/Ethnicity Category	Labor Force Participants With a Disability		Labor Force Participants Without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	5,160,952	375,549	7.3%	4,785,403	92.7%
African American	1,595,998	100,887	6.3%	1,495,111	93.7%
Other	1,064,159	66,850	6.3%	997,309	93.7%
Hispanic	4,785,096	260,884	5.5%	4,524,212	94.5%
Asian	614,107	16,394	2.7%	597,713	97.3%
Total	13,220,312	820,564	6.2%	12,399,748	93.8%

Table notes: 2014 ACS microdata. 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).

In 2014, the average age of a labor force participant with a disability in Texas was 50.4 years old. Table 12 on the following page illustrates that 79,910 individuals with disabilities between the ages of 16 and 24 were labor force participants in 2014 and accounted for 4.1 percent of the age-specific labor force. The largest number of labor force participants with disabilities were between the ages of 25 to 64 and comprise 5.9 percent of labor force participants in that age range. Between the ages of 65 to 74, labor force participants with disabilities accounted for 17.2 percent of the age-specific labor force.

Table 12: Texas Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities by Age Category, 2014

Age Categories	Total Number Of Labor Force Participants in Each Age Category	Labor Force Participants with a Disability		Labor Force Participants without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16 to 24 years	1,965,780	79,910	4.1%	1,885,870	95.9%
25 to 64 years	10,673,572	629,579	5.9%	10,043,993	94.1%
65 to 74 years	492,272	84,595	17.2%	407,677	82.8%
75 years and over	88,688	26,480	29.9%	62,208	70.1%
Total	13,220,312	820,564	6.2%	12,399,748	93.8%

Table notes: 2014 ACS microdata.

Table 13 represents the types of disabilities reported by individuals according to labor force participation status. Approximately 38 percent of individuals with disabilities who worked full time reported ambulatory difficulties, and 32 percent reported hearing difficulties. The most frequently reported difficulties for part-time workers were ambulatory (50.3 percent), cognitive (34.6 percent), and hearing (28.1 percent). Individuals who were not in the labor force reported ambulatory (65.4 percent), independent living (48.1 percent), and cognitive (39.5 percent) difficulties.

Table 13: Types of Disabilities Reported by Individuals Age 16 and over by Labor Force Participation, 2014

Disability	Full-Time Workers		Part-Time Workers		Not in Labor Force	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ambulatory difficulty	227,202	37.7%	109,985	50.3%	1,398,536	65.4%
Independent living difficulty	62,451	10.4%	41,301	18.9%	1,028,168	48.1%
Cognitive difficulty	124,718	20.7%	75,600	34.6%	845,129	39.5%
Hearing difficulty	192,680	32.0%	61,392	28.1%	637,812	29.8%
Self-care difficulty	32,722	5.4%	17,610	8.1%	595,168	27.8%
Vision difficulty	136,394	22.7%	45,901	21.0%	467,294	21.9%

Table notes: 2014 ACS microdata. The same individual may report multiple disabilities.

Labor force participants with disabilities held various jobs in numerous industries throughout Texas in 2014. Table 14 on page 24 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 2014. Approximately seven percent of federal, state, or local government employees had a disability. The total number of Texas labor force participants with disabilities was 820,564 (employed full-, part-time, and unemployed) in 2014. The total number of Texas labor force participants without disabilities was 12,399,748.

Table 14: Class of Worker for Texas Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities, 2014

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	9,375,099	533,049	5.7%	8,842,050	94.3%
Employee of federal, state, or local government	1,711,212	114,768	6.7%	1,596,444	93.3%
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm	1,218,170	95,166	7.8%	1,123,004	92.2%
Employee of a private not-for-profit organization	733,688	55,521	7.6%	678,167	92.4%
Unemployed or never worked	158,395	18,865	11.9%	139,530	88.1%
Working without pay in family business or farm	23,748	3,195	13.5%	20,553	86.5%
Texas Labor Force Total	13,220,312	820,564	6.0%	12,399,748	93.8%

Table notes: 2014 ACS microdata.

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 2014. These 20 industries employed 48.5 percent of labor force participants with disabilities in the state. The industry that employed the largest number of labor force participants with disabilities (64,632) 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, 7.9 percent of Texas labor force participants with disabilities were employed by the construction industry in 2014. Approximately six percent of Texas labor force participants with disabilities (49,209 individuals) worked in elementary and secondary schools in 2014. The third largest employer of labor force participants with disabilities (48,669 individuals) was the restaurants and other food services industry.

Table 15: Top 20 Industries Employing Individuals with and without Disabilities in Texas, 2014

Industry	Labor Force Participants with a Disability		Labor Force Participants without a Disability	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Construction	64,632	7.9%	978,473	7.9%
Elementary and secondary schools	49,209	6.0%	819,060	6.6%
Restaurants and other food services	48,669	5.9%	855,126	6.9%
Hospitals	25,797	3.1%	473,912	3.8%
Home health care services	21,874	2.7%	160,869	1.3%
Department and discount stores	19,325	2.4%	203,384	1.6%
Grocery stores	17,616	2.1%	230,820	1.9%
Support activities for mining	17,142	2.1%	269,757	2.2%
Real estate	15,515	1.9%	204,127	1.6%
Justice, public order, and safety activities	14,002	1.7%	224,835	1.8%
Colleges, universities, including junior	13,356	1.6%	281,895	2.3%
Nursing care facilities	12,285	1.5%	102,460	0.8%
Truck transportation	11,636	1.4%	173,625	1.4%
Insurance carriers and related activities	11,401	1.4%	205,536	1.7%
Services to buildings and dwellings	10,175	1.2%	123,220	1.0%
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	10,004	1.2%	113,390	0.9%
Religious organizations	9,175	1.1%	102,177	0.8%
Building material and supplies dealers	8,732	1.1%	78,738	0.6%
Automotive repair and maintenance	8,717	1.1%	123,191	1.0%
Business support services	8,679	1.1%	80,372	0.6%
Table Total	397,941	48.5%	5,804,967	46.8%

Table notes: Data are from 2014 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 2014, Texas labor force participants with disabilities earned an average salary of \$32,620 (inflation adjusted for 2014) compared to \$45,623 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 \$39,426, whereas females earned \$23,952. 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 \$17,997 compared to the average

salary of \$22,106 for labor force participants without disabilities. The average yearly salary earned by labor force participants with disabilities who had a bachelor degree or higher was \$69,329 compared to \$80,398 for labor force participants without disabilities.

Table 16: Average Yearly Salary for Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities by Educational Attainment, 2014

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	17.9%	\$17,997	12.9%	\$22,106
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27.6%	\$23,675	22.2%	\$27,887
Some college or associate degree	35.3%	\$32,688	28.8%	\$33,749
Bachelor degree or higher	19.3%	\$69,329	35.0%	\$80,398
Labor Force Participants age 25 and over	740,654		10,513,878	

Table notes: 2014 ACS microdata. Salaries are inflation-adjusted for 2014.

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 ambulatory and cognitive difficulties. More individuals in the middle salary range reported ambulatory and hearing difficulties. Greater percentages of individuals in the higher salary range reported ambulatory and hearing difficulties. Looking at differences between the salary groups, similar percentages of individuals reported many of the difficulties. However, more than twice the 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, 2014

Disability	Lower Salary Range		Middle Salary Range		Higher Salary Range	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Self-care difficulty	19,282	7.5%	17,942	6.2%	19,003	6.2%
Hearing difficulty	68,697	26.8%	82,873	28.9%	122,402	40.0%
Vision difficulty	57,394	22.4%	74,652	26.0%	67,358	22.0%
Independent living difficulty	50,201	19.6%	37,941	13.2%	31,741	10.4%
Ambulatory difficulty	96,346	37.6%	108,411	37.7%	110,821	36.2%
Cognitive difficulty	98,731	38.5%	76,578	26.7%	54,605	17.8%
Total in Salary Range	256,126		287,218		306,316	

Table notes: 2014 ACS microdata. Salaries are inflation-adjusted for 2014. 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, 399,330 individuals age 16 and older with a disability received SSI in 2014. The average yearly SSI payment for individuals age 16 and over with disabilities was \$8,613 (inflation adjusted for 2014). Many of the individuals who received SSI were not labor force participants.

Out of the 820,564 labor force participants with disabilities, 28,210 (3.4 percent) received SSI in 2014. Out of the 2,193,728 individuals with disabilities who did not participate in the labor force, 371,120 (16.9 percent) received SSI in 2014. Figure 9 indicates the percentages of Texas civilian labor force participants and nonparticipants who received SSI in 2014 by disability type. Greater percentages of individuals with disabilities who did not participate in the labor force received SSI in 2014. Out of the labor force participants with a disability who received SSI, 12.6 percent (28,210 individuals) reported having a cognitive difficulty. Approximately seven percent of labor force participants with self-care difficulties (3,685 individuals) received SSI. Nearly four percent (10,254 individuals) of labor force participants with independent living difficulties received SSI in 2014. The smallest percentage of individuals receiving SSI (5,604 individuals) had hearing difficulties.

Figure 9: Texas Labor Force Participants and Nonparticipants with Disabilities Receiving SSI by Disability Type, 2014

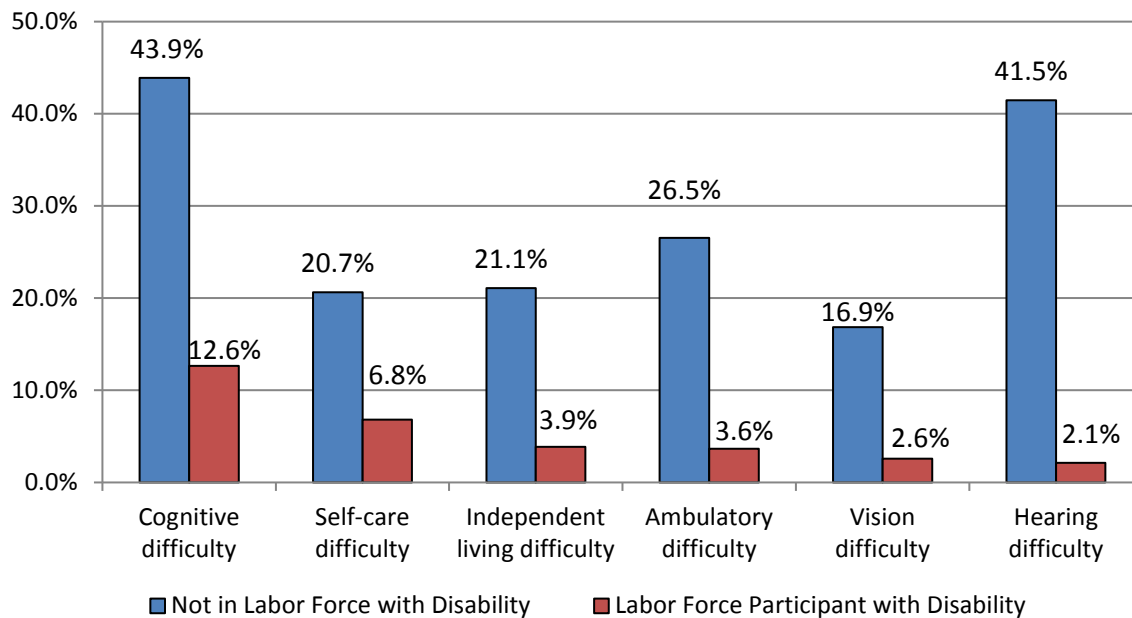


Table notes: 2014 ACS microdata. Percentages represent the portion of labor force participants with each difficulty who received SSI in 2014. Data excludes individuals reporting \$0 SSI.

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, 2012).

ACS data indicate that in 2014 approximately 20.5 percent of all Texas veterans (374,036 individuals) report having some type of disability compared to 14.9 percent of the age 18 and older nonveteran population (2,976,331 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 27 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 (32.7 percent) have a disability rating of 70 to 100 percent.

Table 18: Percentages of All Texas Veterans with Service-Connected Disability Ratings, 2014

Service Connected Disability Rating	Number	Percent
0 percent	15,187	4.34%
10 or 20 percent	96,324	27.52%
30 or 40 percent	57,207	16.34%
50 or 60 percent	49,029	14.01%
70 to 100 percent	114,567	32.73%
Not reported	17,707	5.06%
Total	350,021	

Table notes: 2014 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., 2008). 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 3,504,421 Texas youth, 209,417 (6 percent) reported having a disability in 2014. Table 19 illustrates that six percent of youth attending secondary school in 2014 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), 3.4 percent had disabilities in 2014.

Table 19: School Attendance of Texas Youth with and without Disabilities, 2014

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	969,717	64,213	6.0%	905,504	94.0%
Currently Attending College	1,038,045	38,563	3.4%	999,482	96.6%
Not Currently Attending School	1,496,659	106,641	6.8%	1,390,018	93.2%
Total	3,504,421	209,417	6.0%	3,295,004	94.0%

Table notes: 2014 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 4.1 percent of labor force participants between the ages of 16 and 24 had a disability in 2014. Among the Texas youth not participating in the labor force in 2014, 8.4 percent had a disability. The average salary for youth labor force participants with disabilities was \$6,745 compared to \$18,787 for youth labor force participants without disabilities.

Table 20: Labor Force Participation of Texas Youth with and without Disabilities, 2014

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	1,965,780	79,910	4.1%	1,885,870	95.9%
Not in Labor Force	1,509,362	127,445	8.4%	1,381,917	91.6%
Total	3,475,142	207,355	6.0%	3,267,787	94.0%

Table notes: 2014 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, 2014

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	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
16	23,022	20,855	90.6	144	0.6	144	0.6	1,613	7.0	1,531	6.7
17	22,508	20,678	91.9	364	1.6	188	0.8	3,847	17.1	3,712	16.5
18	24,940	18,672	74.9	2,260	9.1	1,228	4.9	6,921	27.8	5,156	20.7
19	23,666	12,956	54.7	3,156	13.3	1,033	4.4	7,932	33.5	5,104	21.6
20	21,839	8,508	39.0	4,118	18.9	477	2.2	5,923	27.1	2,979	13.6
21	23,709	8,091	34.1	7,440	31.4	1,464	6.2	5,260	22.2	2,013	8.5
22	22,518	4,520	20.1	7,654	34.0	1,059	4.7	4,536	20.1	1,643	7.3
23	24,949	5,585	22.4	7,432	29.8	924	3.7	5,957	23.9	1,529	6.1
24	23,219	2,911	12.5	8,012	34.5	387	1.7	4,509	19.4	1,548	6.7
Total	210,370	102,776	48.9	40,580	19.3	6,904	3.3	46,498	22.1	25,215	12.0
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	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
16	352,262	340,599	96.7	4,464	1.3	4,122	1.2	56,299	16.0	53,166	15.1
17	363,815	342,113	94.0	16,265	4.5	12,068	3.3	109,020	30.0	100,263	27.6
18	370,889	292,397	78.8	47,251	12.7	21,408	5.8	144,408	38.9	113,835	30.7
19	345,578	209,002	60.5	96,143	27.8	32,152	9.3	144,694	41.9	96,521	27.9
20	384,490	206,114	53.6	140,102	36.4	41,043	10.7	155,979	40.6	105,681	27.5
21	384,853	180,293	46.8	170,164	44.2	43,595	11.3	137,905	35.8	87,186	22.7
22	374,548	148,167	39.6	181,895	48.6	37,201	9.9	122,327	32.7	68,490	18.3
23	368,291	106,984	29.0	217,955	59.2	42,622	11.6	93,003	25.3	37,025	10.1
24	355,329	79,317	22.3	227,437	64.0	30,213	8.5	76,296	21.5	28,506	8.0
Total	3,300,055	1,904,986	57.7	1,101,676	33.4	264,424	8.0	1,039,931	31.5	690,673	20.9
Column	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K

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Concluding Comments

This study provided 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 2014 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 2011; 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 50.4 in 2014. Approximately 29.3 percent of Texans age 16 and older with disabilities (820,564 individuals) were labor force participants in 2014. Individuals with disabilities accounted for 6.2 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, elementary and secondary schools, and restaurants and other food services. Labor force participants with disabilities who worked full time earned an average salary of \$32,620, whereas part-time workers earned \$10,855.

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 (2015) to the 84th Texas Legislature regarding individuals with disabilities in the labor force. In order to support full employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities, the Committee's 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	U.S.		Texas	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Males with Disabilities	20,577,831	12.5%	1,819,487	14.0%
Females with Disabilities	19,096,848	12.8%	1,603,277	11.9%
Total	39,674,679	12.6%	3,422,764	12.9%

Table notes: U.S. data are from 2014 ACS summary tables. Texas data are from 2014 ACS microdata.

Table 23: Number of Individuals by Age Category and Disability Type in U.S. and Texas, 2014

Age Category and Disability	Total Number in U.S. by Age Category	Number of Individuals with Disability in U.S.	Percent with Disability in Age Category (U.S.)	Total Number in Texas by Age Category	Number of Individuals with Disability in Texas	Percent with Disability in Age Category (Texas)
Population under 5 years of age	19,771,799	153,635	0.8%	1,945,864	16,975	0.9%
With a hearing difficulty		104,918	0.5%		12,948	0.7%
With a vision difficulty		89,062	0.5%		8,839	0.5%
Population 5 to 17 years of age	53,668,474	2,900,395	5.4%	5,160,863	280,764	5.4%
With a hearing difficulty		333,416	0.6%		33,621	0.7%
With a vision difficulty		454,831	0.8%		46,666	0.9%
With a cognitive difficulty		2,215,470	4.1%		205,728	4.0%
With an ambulatory difficulty		341,194	0.6%		31,639	0.6%
With a self-care difficulty		512,377	1.0%		47,072	0.9%
Population 18 to 64 years of age	195,537,213	20,460,136	10.5%	16,366,994	1,616,223	9.9%
With a hearing difficulty		4,057,664	2.1%		359,754	2.2%
With a vision difficulty		3,802,921	1.9%		355,706	2.2%
With a cognitive difficulty		8,669,210	4.4%		635,726	3.9%
With an ambulatory difficulty		10,225,155	5.2%		801,405	4.9%
With a self-care difficulty		3,645,109	1.9%		279,320	1.7%
With an independent living difficulty		7,224,420	3.7%		533,618	3.3%
Population 65 years of age and over	44,912,936	16,160,513	36.0%	3,012,117	1,187,077	39.4%
With a hearing difficulty		6,741,792	15.0%		488,785	16.2%
With a vision difficulty		2,999,479	6.7%		250,791	8.3%
With a cognitive difficulty		4,100,310	9.1%		302,999	10.1%
With an ambulatory difficulty		10,351,110	23.0%		777,794	25.8%
With a self-care difficulty		3,785,383	8.4%		286,535	9.5%
With an independent living difficulty		6,849,013	15.2%		508,391	16.9%

Appendix B: 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 2011 to 2013 ACS three-year microdata and 2014 ACS one-year population estimates. For counties not included in the three-year ACS data, allocation factors produced by the Missouri Census Data Center were used to align the respondents in the ACS geographic segments (called public use microdata areas) with the missing Texas counties.

LWDA 1: Panhandle

Table 24: LWDA 1 Panhandle—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Armstrong	1,955	253	56	85	127	78	46	82
Briscoe	1,536	228	51	77	114	70	42	74
Carson	6,013	836	186	282	419	258	153	271
Castro	7,781	1,089	242	367	546	336	200	353
Childress	7,089	962	214	324	483	297	176	312
Collingsworth	3,017	405	90	137	203	125	74	131
Dallam	7,135	912	203	307	457	281	167	295
Deaf Smith	19,195	2,633	586	888	1,321	813	483	854
Donley	3,543	506	113	171	254	156	93	164
Gray	23,044	3,064	681	1,033	1,536	945	562	993
Hall	3,147	456	101	154	229	141	84	148
Hansford	5,509	760	169	256	381	234	139	246
Hartley	6,089	836	186	282	419	258	153	271
Hemphill	4,180	506	113	171	254	156	93	164
Hutchinson	21,773	3,013	670	1,016	1,511	930	553	977
Lipscomb	3,553	456	101	154	229	141	84	148
Moore	22,148	2,988	664	1,007	1,498	922	548	968
Ochiltree	10,758	1,393	310	470	698	430	255	451
Oldham	2,070	279	62	94	140	86	51	90
Parmer	9,908	1,393	310	470	698	430	255	451
Potter	121,627	15,882	3,496	5,138	9,078	5,404	3,257	6,222
Randall	128,220	14,056	2,583	5,167	7,562	4,423	2,504	4,554
Roberts	928	127	28	43	63	39	23	41
Sherman	3,084	405	90	137	203	125	74	131
Swisher	7,581	1,063	236	359	533	328	195	345
Wheeler	5,714	734	163	248	368	227	135	238
Panhandle Total	436,597	55,233	11,703	18,834	29,325	17,633	10,399	18,975

LWDA 2: South Plains

Table 25: LWDA 2 South Plains—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Bailey	6,910	1,041	216	339	628	328	251	323
Cochran	2,935	463	96	151	279	146	111	144
Crosby	5,899	887	184	289	535	279	213	275
Dickens	2,218	347	72	113	209	109	84	108
Floyd	5,949	935	194	304	564	294	225	290
Garza	6,435	937	194	305	565	295	226	291
Hale	34,720	5,263	1,091	1,714	3,174	1,657	1,267	1,634
Hockley	23,577	3,335	691	1,086	2,011	1,050	803	1,036
King	262	39	8	13	23	12	9	12
Lamb	13,574	2,024	419	659	1,221	637	487	629
Lubbock	293,974	42,532	10,412	12,245	20,485	16,240	7,919	12,591
Lynn	5,771	867	180	282	523	273	209	269
Motley	1,153	173	36	56	105	55	42	54
Terry	12,739	1,831	380	596	1,104	577	441	569
Yoakum	8,286	1,137	236	370	686	358	274	353
South Plains Total	424,402	61,811	14,407	18,523	32,112	22,312	12,559	18,578

LWDA 3: North Texas

Table 26: LWDA 3 North Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Archer	8,811	1,635	282	487	961	606	325	558
Baylor	3,592	681	118	203	400	253	135	233
Clay	10,370	1,935	334	577	1,137	718	384	660
Cottle	1,415	273	47	81	160	101	54	93
Foard	1,275	245	42	73	144	91	49	84
Hardeman	3,928	763	132	227	448	283	152	260
Jack	8,855	1,635	282	487	961	606	325	558
Montague	19,416	3,570	616	1,064	2,098	1,324	709	1,219
Wichita	132,355	19,581	3,329	5,564	10,589	9,282	4,469	6,896
Wilbarger	12,973	2,453	423	731	1,441	910	487	837
Young	18,350	3,352	578	999	1,970	1,243	666	1,144
North Texas Total	221,340	36,124	6,183	10,493	20,309	15,416	7,754	12,542

LWDA 4: North Central

Table 27: LWDA 4 North Central—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Collin	885,241	35,870	5,653	11,069	17,701	13,380	9,027	13,287
Denton	753,363	40,543	7,137	10,336	19,829	17,242	8,363	14,290
Ellis	159,317	19,009	2,853	4,950	9,694	7,541	4,231	6,335
Erath	40,147	644	668	1,307	2,207	1,308	818	1,134
Hood	53,921	871	904	1,767	2,984	1,768	1,106	1,533
Hunt	88,493	11,018	2,125	3,178	6,029	4,040	2,169	4,131
Johnson	157,456	17,701	3,198	5,972	9,330	5,641	3,596	5,761
Kaufman	111,236	18,685	4,400	5,155	10,529	7,430	3,834	6,921
Navarro	48,195	6,321	1,258	1,631	3,790	2,443	1,343	2,351
Palo	28,096	479	497	973	1,642	973	609	844
Parker	123,164	14,923	2,514	1,198	7,569	5,881	2,461	4,889
Rockwall	87,809	10,009	1,930	2,887	5,477	3,669	1,970	3,753
Somervel	8,694	146	151	295	499	295	185	256
Wise	61,638	10,711	1,847	3,191	6,293	3,972	2,127	3,656
North Central Total	2,606,770	186,930	35,135	53,909	103,572	75,584	41,838	69,140

LWDA 5: Tarrant County

Table 28: LWDA 5 Tarrant County—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Tarrant	1,945,360	203,041	38,527	54,802	104,150	80,866	40,806	66,803
Tarrant County Total	1,945,360	203,041	38,527	54,802	104,150	80,866	40,806	66,803

LWDA 6: Dallas

Table 29: LWDA 6 Dallas–Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Dallas	2,518,638	239,866	50,490	63,038	130,426	91,619	58,257	93,553
Dallas Total	2,518,638	239,866	50,490	63,038	130,426	91,619	58,257	93,553

LWDA 7: North East

Table 30: LWDA 7 North East–Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Bowie	93,275	15,829	2,725	4,019	9,256	6,629	3,793	5,956
Cass	30,261	5,220	899	1,326	3,053	2,186	1,251	1,964
Delta	5,238	1,031	219	327	592	405	227	372
Franklin	10,600	2,093	445	664	1,202	821	461	755
Hopkins	35,921	6,903	1,468	2,191	3,965	2,709	1,521	2,490
Lamar	49,523	9,777	2,080	3,103	5,616	3,837	2,154	3,527
Morris	12,743	2,542	541	807	1,460	998	560	917
Red	12,446	2,528	538	802	1,452	992	557	912
Titus	32,506	6,341	1,349	2,013	3,642	2,489	1,397	2,288
North East Total	282,513	52,262	10,263	15,252	30,239	21,067	11,922	19,181

LWDA 8: East Texas

Table 31: LWDA 8 East Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Anderson	57,627	12,240	2,559	3,173	7,327	4,279	1,962	3,790
Camp	12,621	2,624	484	917	1,573	885	663	1,021
Cherokee	50,902	9,143	1,678	2,587	5,386	3,236	2,003	3,291
Gregg	123,204	23,370	3,987	6,085	11,751	7,440	4,822	7,485
Harrison	67,336	14,545	3,181	4,622	8,400	5,260	3,184	5,509
Henderson	79,290	16,426	3,433	4,257	9,833	5,741	2,633	5,087
Marion	10,149	2,330	510	740	1,346	843	510	883
Panola	23,769	4,284	786	1,212	2,523	1,516	939	1,542
Rains	11,032	2,324	429	812	1,393	784	588	905
Rusk	53,923	9,604	1,763	2,717	5,657	3,399	2,104	3,457
Smith	218,842	18,946	3,618	5,539	9,994	6,935	3,932	5,984
Upshur	40,354	8,707	1,904	2,767	5,028	3,149	1,906	3,298
Van Zandt	52,910	11,146	2,057	3,894	6,681	3,761	2,818	4,338
Wood	42,852	8,897	1,642	3,108	5,333	3,002	2,250	3,463
East Texas Total	844,811	144,585	28,029	42,430	82,224	50,231	30,314	50,051

LWDA 9: West Central

Table 32: LWDA 9 West Central–Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Brown	37,653	5,768	1,198	1,763	3,519	2,100	1,397	2,095
Callahan	13,513	2,041	424	624	1,245	743	494	741
Coleman	8,430	1,331	276	407	812	485	322	483
Comanche	13,550	2,100	436	642	1,281	765	509	763
Eastland	18,176	2,810	584	859	1,714	1,023	681	1,021
Fisher	3,831	592	123	181	361	215	143	215
Haskell	5,769	887	184	271	541	323	215	322
Jones	19,936	3,047	633	931	1,859	1,109	738	1,107
Kent	785	118	25	36	72	43	29	43
Knox	3,858	562	117	172	343	205	136	204
Mitchell	9,076	1,420	295	434	866	517	344	516
Nolan	15,093	2,307	479	705	1,408	840	559	838
Runnels	10,416	1,597	332	488	974	582	387	580
Scurry	17,328	2,544	528	777	1,552	926	616	924
Shackelford	3,343	503	104	154	307	183	122	183
Stephens	9,405	1,449	301	443	884	528	351	526
Stonewall	1,403	237	49	72	144	86	57	86
Taylor	135,143	24,437	4,782	9,044	12,310	8,901	5,179	8,455
Throckmorton	1,608	237	49	72	144	86	57	86
West Central Total	328,316	53,985	10,920	18,075	30,337	19,659	12,338	19,187

LWDA 10: Borderplex

Table 33: LWDA 10 Borderplex–Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Brewster	9,173	1,609	451	564	855	633	250	550
Culberson	2,266	421	118	148	224	166	65	144
El Paso	833,487	72,926	19,268	21,498	41,463	26,712	16,193	26,488
Hudspeth	3,211	613	172	215	326	241	95	210
Jeff Davis	2,204	402	113	141	214	158	62	138
Presidio	6,976	1,360	381	476	722	535	211	465
Borderplex Total	857,317	77,332	20,502	23,041	43,803	28,446	16,877	27,995

LWDA 11: Permian Basin

Table 34: LWDA 11 Permian Basin—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					Self-Care	Ind. Living
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive			
Andrews	17,477	2,567	719	899	1,363	1,010	399	878	
Borden	652	127	29	39	70	47	22	38	
Crane	4,950	766	215	268	407	302	119	262	
Dawson	13,372	2,862	650	880	1,581	1,067	497	864	
Ector	153,904	18,874	4,155	5,740	9,824	6,558	3,572	5,813	
Gaines	19,425	3,046	853	1,067	1,618	1,199	473	1,042	
Glasscock	1,291	254	58	78	140	95	44	77	
Howard	36,651	7,209	1,636	2,217	3,981	2,688	1,251	2,177	
Loving	86	19	5	7	10	8	3	7	
Martin	5,460	997	390	528	948	640	298	519	
Midland	155,830	17,548	4,093	4,949	8,702	6,422	3,160	5,463	
Pecos	15,893	2,701	756	946	1,435	1,063	419	924	
Reeves	14,349	2,395	671	839	1,272	942	372	819	
Terrell	927	172	48	60	92	68	27	59	
Upton	3,454	700	159	215	386	261	121	211	
Ward	11,625	1,858	520	651	987	731	289	635	
Winkler	7,821	1,245	349	436	661	490	193	426	
Permian Basin Total	463,167	63,341	15,305	19,821	33,477	23,591	11,258	20,213	

LWDA 12: Concho Valley

Table 35: LWDA 12 Concho Valley—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Coke	3,254	678	154	209	375	253	118	205
Concho	4,050	848	192	261	468	316	147	256
Crockett	3,812	763	173	235	421	285	132	231
Irion	1,574	339	77	104	187	126	59	102
Kimble	4,438	954	217	293	527	356	166	288
Mason	4,071	827	226	307	550	372	173	301
McCulloch	8,199	1,717	188	254	457	308	143	250
Menard	2,147	466	106	143	258	174	81	141
Reagan	3,755	700	159	215	386	261	121	211
Schleicher	3,162	721	164	222	398	269	125	218
Sterling	1,339	233	53	72	129	87	40	70
Sutton	3,972	848	192	261	468	316	147	256
Tom	116,608	17,563	4,812	5,187	10,953	6,394	3,023	6,357
Concho Valley Total	160,381	26,659	6,713	7,763	15,578	9,517	4,476	8,886

LWDA 13: Heart of Texas

Table 36: LWDA 13 Heart of Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Bosque	17,780	2,408	479	621	1,444	931	512	896
Falls	16,989	2,365	471	610	1,418	914	502	880
Freestone	19,762	2,623	522	677	1,573	1,014	557	976
Hill	34,848	4,644	924	1,198	2,784	1,795	986	1,728
Limestone	23,524	3,096	616	799	1,856	1,197	658	1,152
McLennan	243,441	42,202	6,377	9,565	18,227	12,297	8,012	12,613
Heart of Texas Total	356,344	57,339	9,389	13,469	27,302	18,147	11,227	18,244

LWDA 14: Capital Area

Table 37: LWDA 14 Capital Area—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Travis	1,151,145	90,991	16,586	24,387	42,882	38,940	18,257	30,406
Capital Area Total	1,151,145	90,991	16,586	24,387	42,882	38,940	18,257	30,406

LWDA 15: Rural Capital Area

Table 38: LWDA 15 Rural Capital Area—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Bastrop	78,069	12,242	1,764	4,106	6,400	4,685	2,833	4,755
Blanco	10,812	2,294	602	721	1,239	934	505	831
Burnet	44,943	7,099	1,219	2,176	3,720	2,837	1,256	2,089
Caldwell	39,810	6,273	904	2,104	3,280	2,400	1,452	2,437
Fayette	24,833	4,047	583	1,357	2,116	1,549	936	1,572
Hays	185,025	11,640	1,766	3,621	5,613	4,768	2,092	3,447
Lee	16,742	2,732	394	916	1,428	1,045	632	1,061
Llano	19,510	3,198	549	980	1,675	1,278	566	941
Williamson	489,250	20,922	7,448	12,441	20,079	17,943	9,916	15,848
Rural Capital Area Total	908,994	70,446	15,227	28,422	45,550	37,439	20,188	32,980

LWDA 16: Brazos Valley

Table 39: LWDA 16 Brazos Valley—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Brazos	209,152	12,679	2,536	4,066	6,122	5,397	2,141	3,947
Burleson	17,253	2,002	349	620	1,253	765	497	760
Grimes	27,172	3,098	541	959	1,939	1,183	770	1,176
Leon	16,861	1,949	340	603	1,220	745	484	740
Madison	13,861	1,584	276	490	991	605	394	601
Robertson	16,500	1,932	337	598	1,209	738	480	733
Washington	34,438	3,934	687	1,218	2,462	1,502	977	1,493
Brazos Valley Total	335,237	27,178	5,067	8,554	15,195	10,935	5,744	9,451

LWDA 17: Deep East Texas

Table 40: LWDA 17 Deep East Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Angelina	87,750	13,872	3,060	4,304	7,148	5,808	2,863	4,564
Houston	22,741	9,738	488	1,306	2,404	1,445	912	1,359
Jasper	35,552	7,556	1,323	2,667	4,634	2,934	1,265	2,327
Nacogdoches	65,301	10,296	2,271	3,194	5,305	4,311	2,125	3,388
Newton	14,138	3,047	533	1,076	1,869	1,183	510	938
Polk	46,079	18,670	935	2,503	4,608	2,771	1,749	2,605
Sabine	10,350	2,304	403	813	1,413	895	386	709
San	8,610	1,883	330	665	1,155	731	315	580
San Jacinto	27,099	10,836	543	1,453	2,675	1,608	1,015	1,512
Shelby	25,515	5,376	941	1,898	3,297	2,088	900	1,655
Trinity	14,224	6,004	301	805	1,482	891	562	838
Tyler	21,418	4,608	807	1,627	2,826	1,790	771	1,419
Deep East Texas Total	378,777	94,190	11,934	22,310	38,815	26,455	13,372	21,893

LWDA 18: South East Texas

Table 41: LWDA 18 South East Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Hardin	55,621	9,627	2,151	3,338	5,469	3,862	2,139	3,371
Jefferson	252,235	24,528	5,006	7,010	14,486	8,670	5,391	8,301
Orange	83,433	14,440	3,226	5,008	8,203	5,794	3,208	5,057
South East Texas Total	391,289	48,595	10,383	15,356	28,158	18,326	10,738	16,729

LWDA 19: Golden Crescent

Table 42: LWDA 19 Golden Crescent—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Calhoun	21,797	2,397	547	1,730	3,060	843	628	890
De Witt	20,684	4,208	911	1,267	2,241	1,519	935	1,765
Goliad	7,549	1,509	327	454	804	545	335	633
Gonzales	20,462	4,150	898	1,250	2,210	1,498	922	1,740
Jackson	14,739	2,960	641	891	1,577	1,068	658	1,241
Lavaca	19,721	4,034	873	1,215	2,149	1,456	896	1,692
Victoria	91,081	9,707	2,217	7,009	12,397	3,417	2,546	3,606
Golden Crescent Total	196,033	28,967	6,414	13,816	24,438	10,345	6,920	11,567

LWDA 20: Alamo

Table 43: LWDA 20 Alamo—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Atascosa	47,774	8,089	1,930	2,631	4,042	3,354	1,638	2,834
Bandera	20,892	3,685	879	1,199	1,841	1,528	746	1,291
Bexar	1,855,866	159,979	31,365	45,388	85,561	63,020	37,716	61,147
Comal	123,694	22,891	5,109	8,563	12,621	7,056	5,206	7,212
Frio	18,531	3,106	741	1,010	1,552	1,288	629	1,088
Gillespie	25,520	5,414	1,419	1,700	2,924	2,205	1,192	1,960
Guadalupe	147,250	20,363	4,275	2,656	10,713	7,099	4,147	7,414
Karnes	14,906	3,106	672	935	1,654	1,121	690	1,302
Kendall	38,880	7,270	1,906	2,283	3,927	2,961	1,601	2,632
Kerr	50,562	10,801	2,832	3,392	5,835	4,399	2,379	3,911
McMullen	805	140	44	46	75	51	43	47
Medina	47,894	8,297	1,980	2,699	4,146	3,440	1,680	2,907
Wilson	46,402	9,026	1,954	2,718	4,807	3,257	2,005	3,785
Alamo Total	2,438,976	262,167	55,107	75,219	139,698	100,778	59,672	97,530

LWDA 21: South Texas

Table 44: LWDA 21 South Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Jim Hogg	5,255	1,022	319	338	545	371	317	344
Webb	266,673	36,292	8,825	11,162	19,585	14,792	9,405	13,556
Zapata	14,319	2,684	838	889	1,431	975	832	905
South Texas Total	286,247	39,998	9,981	12,389	21,561	16,138	10,553	14,805

LWDA 22: Coastal Bend

Table 45: LWDA 22 Coastal Bend—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Aransas	24,972	4,612	1,295	1,425	2,707	1,894	1,130	1,466
Bee	32,863	6,336	1,779	1,957	3,718	2,602	1,532	2,014
Brooks	7,194	1,517	370	490	823	588	433	633
Duval	11,533	2,264	706	750	1,207	822	701	763
Jim Wells	41,353	8,627	2,105	2,784	4,677	3,342	2,461	3,598
Kenedy	400	87	21	28	47	34	25	36
Kleberg	32,190	6,763	1,650	2,182	3,667	2,620	1,929	2,820
Live Oak	12,091	2,223	694	736	1,186	808	689	750
Nueces	356,221	32,777	7,344	10,130	19,421	13,052	7,656	12,391
Refugio	7,302	1,470	413	454	863	604	355	467
San Patricio	66,915	12,899	3,622	3,984	7,569	5,298	3,120	4,100
Coastal Bend Total	593,034	79,576	19,999	24,921	45,883	31,664	20,031	29,038

LWDA 23: Lower Rio Grande Valley

Table 46: LWDA 23 Lower Rio Grande Valley—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Hidalgo	831,073	76,593	26,360	21,183	35,662	26,240	21,264	21,906
Starr	62,955	11,718	3,656	3,881	6,249	4,257	3,631	3,951
Willacy	21,903	4,682	1,143	1,511	2,538	1,814	1,336	1,952
Lower Rio Total	915,931	92,993	31,159	26,575	44,449	32,311	26,231	27,810

LWDA 24: Cameron County

Table 47: LWDA 24 Cameron County–Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Cameron	420,392	61,930	17,387	18,471	34,706	20,840	17,925	21,482
Cameron County Total	420,392	61,930	17,387	18,471	34,706	20,840	17,925	21,482

LWDA 25: Texoma

Table 48: LWDA 25 Texoma–Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Cooke	38,761	6,163	1,127	1,947	3,560	2,402	1,442	2,368
Fannin	33,752	5,451	997	1,722	3,148	2,124	1,275	2,094
Grayson	123,534	19,387	3,546	6,125	11,197	7,556	4,535	7,448
Texoma Total	196,047	31,001	5,671	9,794	17,905	12,083	7,251	11,909

LWDA 26: Central Texas

Table 49: LWDA 26 Central Texas–Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive	Self-Care	Ind. Living
Bell	329,140	38,896	3,155	10,904	21,074	15,608	7,643	12,840
Coryell	75,562	12,526	3,496	3,840	6,563	5,005	2,216	3,685
Hamilton	8,199	1,408	2,150	432	738	563	249	414
Lampasas	20,156	3,256	242	998	1,706	1,301	576	958
Milam	24,256	2,889	559	894	1,808	1,104	718	1,097
Mills	4,870	821	504	252	430	328	145	242
San Saba	5,622	1,027	141	315	538	410	182	302
Central Texas Total	467,805	60,824	10,247	17,635	32,857	24,319	11,729	19,538

LWDA 27: Middle Rio Grande

Table 50: LWDA 27 Middle Rio Grande—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					Self-Care	Ind. Living
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive			
Dimmit	11,089	1,569	176	495	819	614	377	561	
Edwards	1,879	314	382	99	164	123	75	112	
Kinney	3,526	575	76	182	300	225	138	206	
La Salle	7,474	1,072	140	338	559	420	257	383	
Maverick	57,023	8,499	261	2,682	4,435	3,327	2,040	3,038	
Real	3,371	523	2,069	165	273	205	126	187	
Uvalde	27,117	4,132	127	1,304	2,156	1,617	992	1,477	
Val Verde	48,974	7,662	1,006	2,418	3,998	2,999	1,839	2,739	
Zavala	12,267	1,831	1,865	578	955	717	439	654	
Middle Rio Total	172,720	26,177	6,103	8,260	13,660	10,247	6,283	9,357	

LWDA 28: Gulf Coast

Table 51: LWDA 28 Gulf Coast—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Population 2014	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					Self-Care	Ind. Living
			Vision	Hearing	Ambulatory	Cognitive			
Austin	29,114	3,803	446	1,133	1,985	1,251	724	1,460	
Brazoria	338,124	35,174	7,076	10,752	20,076	13,361	8,015	12,693	
Chambers	38,145	6,287	1,944	2,108	3,187	2,105	1,232	2,087	
Colorado	20,719	2,778	596	827	1,450	914	529	1,066	
Fort Bend	685,345	45,516	8,982	10,469	21,904	16,165	8,944	19,130	
Galveston	314,198	41,845	8,151	11,964	22,159	16,246	8,477	15,247	
Harris	4,441,370	403,536	86,886	105,220	212,734	157,001	93,797	146,112	
Liberty	78,117	13,546	4,190	4,543	6,866	4,535	2,656	4,496	
Matagorda	36,519	4,896	1,050	1,458	2,556	1,611	932	1,879	
Montgomery	518,947	58,382	9,941	15,550	31,466	21,364	11,750	21,551	
Walker	69,789	27,895	1,397	3,740	6,885	4,140	2,613	3,892	
Waller	46,820	5,761	1,235	1,716	3,007	1,895	1,097	2,211	
Wharton	41,168	5,511	1,182	1,641	2,877	1,813	1,049	2,115	
Gulf Coast Total	6,658,375	654,929	133,075	171,121	337,153	242,401	141,814	233,940	

Appendix C: 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. The county estimates are calculated by applying allocation factors from the Missouri Census Data Center to the 2014 ACS data. 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, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Armstrong	79
Briscoe	71
Carson	260
Castro	339
Childress	300
Collingsworth	126
Dallam	284
Deaf Smith	821
Donley	158
Gray	955
Hall	142
Hansford	237
Hartley	260
Hemphill	158
Hutchinson	939
Lipscomb	142
Moore	931
Ochiltree	434
Oldham	87
Parmer	434
Potter	4,253
Randall	3,835
Roberts	39
Sherman	126
Swisher	331
Wheeler	229
Panhandle Total	15,971

LWDA 2: South Plains

Table 53: LWDA 2 South Plains–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Bailey	252
Cochran	112
Crosby	215
Dickens	84
Floyd	226
Garza	227
Hale	1,274
Hockley	808
King	9
Lamb	490
Lubbock	12,897
Lynn	210
Motley	42
Terry	443
Yoakum	275
South Plains Total	17,565

LWDA 3: North Texas

Table 54: LWDA 3 North Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Archer	408
Baylor	170
Clay	482
Cottle	68
Foard	61
Hardeman	190
Jack	408
Montague	890
Wichita	611
Wilbarger	2,669
Young	835
North Texas Total	6,792

LWDA 4: North Central

Table 55: LWDA 4 North Central–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Collin	18,737
Denton	17,163
Ellis	3,521
Erath	948
Hood	1,282
Hunt	2,851
Johnson	3,550
Kaufman	3,631
Navarro	2,027
Palo Pinto	706
Parker	4,663
Rockwall	2,589
Somervell	214
Wise	2,669
North Central Total	64,553

LWDA 5: Tarrant County

Table 56: LWDA 5 Tarrant County–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Tarrant	57,363
Tarrant County Total	57,363

LWDA 6: Dallas

Table 57: LWDA 6 Dallas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Dallas	66,283
Dallas Total	66,283

LWDA 7: North East

Table 58: LWDA 7 North East–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Bowie	2,494
Cass	822
Delta	183
Franklin	371
Hopkins	1,222
Lamar	1,731
Morris	450
Red River	448
Titus	1,123
North East Total	8,843

LWDA 8: East Texas

Table 59: LWDA 8 East Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Anderson	1,444
Camp	499
Cherokee	1,777
Gregg	2,587
Harrison	1,705
Henderson	1,937
Marion	273
Panola	833
Rains	442
Rusk	1,867
Smith	7,794
Upshur	1,020
Van Zandt	2,122
Wood	1,693
East Texas Total	25,994

LWDA 9: West Central

Table 60: LWDA 9 West Central–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Brown	1,454
Callahan	514
Coleman	335
Comanche	529
Eastland	708
Fisher	149
Haskell	224
Jones	768
Kent	30
Knox	142
Mitchell	358
Nolan	581
Runnels	403
Scurry	641
Shackelford	127
Stephens	365
Stonewall	60
Taylor	6,452
Throckmorton	60
West Central Total	13,899

LWDA 10: Borderplex

Table 61: LWDA 10 Borderplex–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Brewster	266
Culberson	70
El Paso	29,814
Hudspeth	101
Jeff Davis	66
Presidio	225
Borderplex Total	30,541

LWDA 11: Permian Basin

Table 62: LWDA 11 Permian Basin–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Andrews	424
Borden	25
Crane	127
Dawson	560
Ector	6,069
Gaines	503
Glasscock	50
Howard	1,409
Loving	3
Martin	195
Midland	7,018
Pecos	446
Reeves	395
Terrell	28
Upton	137
Ward	307
Winkler	206
Permian Basin Total	17,901

LWDA 12: Concho Valley

Table 63: LWDA 12 Concho Valley–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Coke	133
Concho	166
Crockett	149
Irion	66
Kimble	187
Mason	162
McCulloch	336
Menard	91
Reagan	137
Schleicher	141
Sterling	46
Sutton	166
Tom Green	5,735
Concho Valley Total	7,513

LWDA 13: Heart of Texas

Table 64: LWDA 13 Heart of Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Bosque	772
Falls	759
Freestone	841
Hill	1,490
Limestone	993
McLennan	6,915
Heart of Texas Total	11,770

LWDA 14: Capital Area

Table 65: LWDA 14 Capital Area–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Travis	30,238
Capital Area Total	30,238

LWDA 15: Rural Capital Area

Table 66: LWDA 15 Rural Capital Area–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Bastrop	3,245
Blanco	653
Burnet	2,250
Caldwell	1,663
Fayette	1,073
Hays	5,696
Lee	724
Llano	1,013
Williamson	12,067
Rural Capital Area Total	28,385

LWDA 16: Brazos Valley

Table 67: LWDA 16 Brazos Valley–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Brazos	5,019
Burleson	406
Grimes	628
Leon	395
Madison	321
Robertson	392
Washington	798
Brazos Valley Total	7,959

LWDA 17: Deep East Texas

Table 68: LWDA 17 Deep East Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Angelina	4,232
Houston	1,073
Jasper	983
Nacogdoches	3,141
Newton	396
Polk	2,056
Sabine	300
San Augustine	245
San Jacinto	1,193
Shelby	699
Trinity	661
Tyler	599
Deep East Texas Total	15,579

LWDA 18: South East Texas

Table 69: LWDA 18 South East Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Hardin	3,023
Jefferson	8,583
Orange	4,534
South East Texas Total	16,140

LWDA 19: Golden Crescent

Table 70: LWDA 19 Golden Crescent–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Calhoun	1,109
DeWitt	743
Goliad	375
Gonzales	1,031
Jackson	735
Lavaca	1,002
Victoria	4,493
Golden Crescent Total	9,488

LWDA 20: Alamo

Table 71: LWDA 20 Alamo–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Atascosa	1,783
Bandera	812
Bexar	66,008
Comal	4,262
Frio	685
Gillespie	1,542
Guadalupe	5,456
Karnes	771
Kendall	2,070
Kerr	3,076
McMullen	22
Medina	1,829
Wilson	2,242
Alamo Total	90,558

LWDA 21: South Texas

Table 72: LWDA 21 South Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Jim Hogg	161
Webb	8,517
Zapata	422
South Texas Total	9,100

LWDA 22: Coastal Bend

Table 73: LWDA 22 Coastal Bend–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Aransas	1,134
Bee	1,557
Brooks	229
Duval	356
Jim Wells	1,304
Kenedy	13
Kleberg	1,022
Live Oak	350
Nueces	14,269
Refugio	361
San Patricio	3,171
Coastal Bend Total	23,766

LWDA 23: Lower Rio Grande Valley

Table 74: LWDA 23 Lower Rio Grande Valley–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Hidalgo	18,032
Starr	1,842
Willacy	708
Lower Rio Grande Total	20,582

LWDA 24: Cameron County

Table 75: LWDA 24 Cameron County–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Cameron	10,070
Cameron County Total	10,070

LWDA 25: Texoma

Table 76: LWDA 25 Texoma–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Cooke	1,781
Fannin	1,575
Grayson	5,601
Texoma Total	8,957

LWDA 26: Central Texas

Table 77: LWDA 26 Central Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Bell	15,525
Coryell	3,970
Hamilton	446
Lampasas	1,032
Milam	586
Mills	260
San Saba	325
Central Texas Total	22,145

LWDA 27: Middle Rio Grande

Table 78: LWDA 27 Middle Rio Grande–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Dimmit	384
Edwards	77
Kinney	141
LaSalle	263
Maverick	2,081
Real	128
Uvalde	1,012
Val Verde	1,876
Zavala	448
Middle Rio Grande Total	6,409

LWDA 28: Gulf Coast

Table 79: LWDA 28 Gulf Coast–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2014

County	Estimated Labor Force Participants with Disabilities
Austin	897
Brazoria	7,463
Chambers	1,009
Colorado	656
Fort Bend	14,657
Galveston	12,698
Harris	113,274
Liberty	2,174
Matagorda	1,155
Montgomery	18,063
Walker	3,072
Waller	1,359
Wharton	1,300
Gulf Coast Total	177,778

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