



2015

State Report for County-level Data: Prevalence



Disability Statistics & Demographics
Rehabilitation Research & Training Center

Acknowledgement

Special thanks to the following individuals who have contributed to the success of this effort: Deb Brucker, Erin Dame, Adam Lavoie, Rachel Coleman, Kate Filanoski, and Karen Volle.

Funding for this publication is made possible by:

The Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Statistics and Demographics (StatsRRTC), funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Community Living National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR), grant number 90RT5022-02-01; and the Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Employment Policy and Measurement (EPM-RRTC), also funded by NIDILRR, grant number 90RT5037-01-00. The information developed by the StatsRRTC and EPM-RRTC does not necessarily represent the policies of the Department of Health and Human Services, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government (Edgar, 75.620 (b)).

The StatsRRTC and EPM-RRTC are part of the Institute on Disability at the University of New Hampshire. The Institute on Disability/UCED (IOD) was established in 1987 to provide a university-based focus for the improvement of knowledge, policies, and practices related to the lives of people with disabilities and their families and is New Hampshire's University Center for Excellence in Disability (UCED). Located within the University of New Hampshire, the IOD is a federally designated center authorized by the Developmental Disabilities Act. Through innovative and interdisciplinary research, academic, service, and dissemination initiatives, the IOD builds local, state, and national capacities to respond to the needs of individuals with disabilities and their families.

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2015 Puerto Rico Report for County-level Data: Prevalence

Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on
Disability Statistics and Demographics
A NIDILRR-Funded Center



Introduction

The *State Reports for County-Level Data on Prevalence* are designed to provide the users of disability statistics with the number of people with disabilities for any given state and county in the United States (U.S.). This report is intended to be an online compliment to Section 1: Population and Prevalence of the *Annual Disability Statistics Compendium* and *Annual Disability Statistics Supplement*, providing greater detail within each state. The *State Reports for County-Level Data on Prevalence* can be used to compare county-level statistics between counties in any given state or states. The following report provides county-level statistics for Puerto Rico.

The proportions of people with disabilities, sometimes called prevalence, presented in the *State Reports for County-Level Data* is a useful tool for advocates, researchers, and policy-makers to plan and provide services and supports for people with disabilities. In this report, the prevalence of people with disabilities is presented as the number of people with disabilities in a given state and county per total state and county populations, respectively. Counts and percentages are provided in tables and maps.

The data for this report comes from the [American Community Survey 5-year data](#). The [American Community Survey \(ACS\)](#) is a national survey developed by the U.S. Census Bureau to provide information on a number of topics about social, economic, and demographic characteristics of the U.S. population. ACS 5-year data is collected over a longer period of time than 1-year data, providing larger sample sizes and increased reliability for less populated areas and small population subgroups. All of the statistics in this report use the ACS 5-year data which includes data from the year of the report and data from the four previous years.

In the ACS, people are identified as having a disability based on responses to a series of six questions asking about having difficulties with vision, hearing, ambulation, cognition, self-care, and independent living. These questions are:

- Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?
- Are you deaf or do you have serious difficulty hearing?
- Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
- Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?
- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

A response of 'yes' to any one of these six questions identifies an individual as having a disability in the ACS. Specific to Puerto Rico, the state chosen for this report, sentences providing interpretation and context for prevalence statistics are included below. A short glossary of terms is also provided at the end of the report explaining the statistics that are illustrated in each sentence.

Interpretation

The following statements are designed to help understand the 2015 county-level statistics from Puerto Rico that are presented:

- For people with and without disabilities:
 - The **range** of total people across Puerto Rico counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people across Puerto Rico counties, was **366,372**.
 - The county with the greatest number of total people was **San Juan** (367,929 people).
 - The county with the least number of total people was **Culebra** (1,557 people).
 - The **average** number of total people across all counties was **45,597**.
 - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of total people across Puerto Rico counties was **33,981.0**.

- For people with disabilities:
 - The **range** of people with disabilities across Puerto Rico counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people with disabilities across Puerto Rico counties, was **70,537**.
 - The county with the greatest number of people with disabilities was **San Juan** (70,683 people).
 - The county with the least number of people with disabilities was **Culebra** (146 people).
 - The **average** number of people with disabilities across all counties was **9,655**.
 - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of people with disabilities across Puerto Rico counties was **6,916.5**

Prevalence of People with and without Disabilities for Puerto Rico, by County: 2015

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Puerto Rico	3,556,599	753,069	21.2	2,803,530	78.8
Adjuntas	18,917	3,840	20.3	15,077	79.7
Aguada	40,566	10,914	26.9	29,652	73.1
Aguadilla	56,461	13,555	24.0	42,906	76.0
Aguas Buenas	27,611	7,386	26.8	20,225	73.2
Aibonito	24,819	7,011	28.2	17,808	71.8
Arecibo	91,222	15,101	16.6	76,121	83.4
Arroyo	19,007	4,432	23.3	14,575	76.7
Áspero	28,507	6,047	21.2	22,460	78.8
Barceloneta	24,744	7,159	28.9	17,585	71.1
Barranquitas	29,730	6,957	23.4	22,773	76.6
Bayamón	191,952	47,162	24.6	144,790	75.4
Cabo Rojo	50,282	8,119	16.1	42,163	83.9
Caguas	137,787	31,407	22.8	106,380	77.2
Camuy	33,924	7,139	21.0	26,785	79.0
Canóvanas	47,370	8,981	19.0	38,389	81.0
Carolina	167,482	38,021	22.7	129,461	77.3
Cataño	26,680	5,148	19.3	21,532	80.7
Cayey	46,608	14,336	30.8	32,272	69.2
Ceiba	12,807	1,461	11.4	11,346	88.6
Ciales	17,912	2,864	16.0	15,048	84.0
Cidra	42,152	12,054	28.6	30,098	71.4
Coamo	40,220	9,810	24.4	30,410	75.6
Comerio	20,339	5,568	27.4	14,771	72.6
Corozal	35,755	6,876	19.2	28,879	80.8
Culebra	1,557	146	9.4	1,411	90.6

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Dorado	38,052	5,782	15.2	32,270	84.8
Fajardo	34,481	7,535	21.9	26,946	78.1
Florida	12,395	2,790	22.5	9,605	77.5
Guayama	41,702	9,297	22.3	32,405	77.7
Guayanilla	20,394	3,616	17.7	16,778	82.3
Guaynabo	93,634	17,315	18.5	76,319	81.5
Gurabo	46,569	10,956	23.5	35,613	76.5
Guájanica	18,200	5,177	28.4	13,023	71.6
Hatillo	41,545	2,966	7.1	38,579	92.9
Hormigueros	16,719	4,738	28.3	11,981	71.7
Humacao	55,915	6,422	11.5	49,493	88.5
Isabela	44,216	12,314	27.8	31,902	72.2
Jayuya	15,702	4,126	26.3	11,576	73.7
Juana Díaz	48,829	10,926	22.4	37,903	77.6
Juncos	40,049	8,345	20.8	31,704	79.2
Lajas	24,685	4,773	19.3	19,912	80.7
Lares	28,515	6,216	21.8	22,299	78.2
Las Marías	9,237	746	8.1	8,491	91.9
Las Piedras	38,539	6,851	17.8	31,688	82.2
Loíza	28,429	5,264	18.5	23,165	81.5
Luquillo	19,414	4,597	23.7	14,817	76.3
Manatí	41,741	8,145	19.5	33,596	80.5
Maricao	6,315	585	9.3	5,730	90.7
Maunabo	11,696	2,086	17.8	9,610	82.2
Mayagüez	82,759	20,233	24.4	62,526	75.6
Moca	38,600	9,443	24.5	29,157	75.5

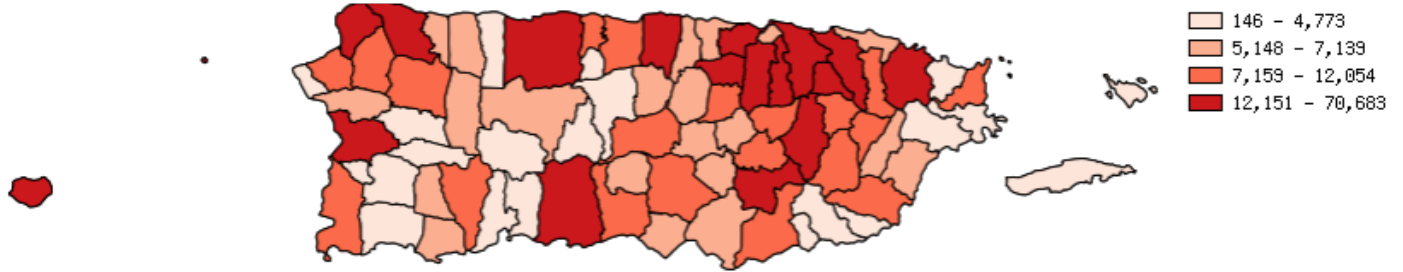
Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample. Data represents the civilian, noninstitutional population. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Morovis	32,278	6,647	20.6	25,631	79.4
Naguabo	26,769	2,972	11.1	23,797	88.9
Naranjito	29,698	7,278	24.5	22,420	75.5
Orocovis	22,490	8,275	36.8	14,215	63.2
Patillas	18,441	3,537	19.2	14,904	80.8
Peñuelas	22,734	3,654	16.1	19,080	83.9
Ponce	153,432	26,916	17.5	126,516	82.5
Quebradillas	25,199	6,251	24.8	18,948	75.2
Rincón	14,804	4,550	30.7	10,254	69.3
Río Grande	52,084	12,151	23.3	39,933	76.7
Sabana Grande	24,201	6,856	28.3	17,345	71.7
Salinas	29,906	6,061	20.3	23,845	79.7
San Germán	34,038	3,539	10.4	30,499	89.6
San Juan	367,929	70,683	19.2	297,246	80.8
San Lorenzo	39,713	8,546	21.5	31,167	78.5
San Sebastián	40,361	10,414	25.8	29,947	74.2
Santa Isabel	22,890	5,791	25.3	17,099	74.7
Toa Alta	74,526	15,073	20.2	59,453	79.8
Toa Baja	85,054	20,068	23.6	64,986	76.4
Trujillo Alto	71,596	12,664	17.7	58,932	82.3
Utua	31,454	5,477	17.4	25,977	82.6
Vega Alta	38,556	6,473	16.8	32,083	83.2
Vega Baja	56,683	12,157	21.4	44,526	78.6
Vieques	9,130	681	7.5	8,449	92.5
Villalba	24,480	5,415	22.1	19,065	77.9
Yabucoa	36,199	7,579	20.9	28,620	79.1

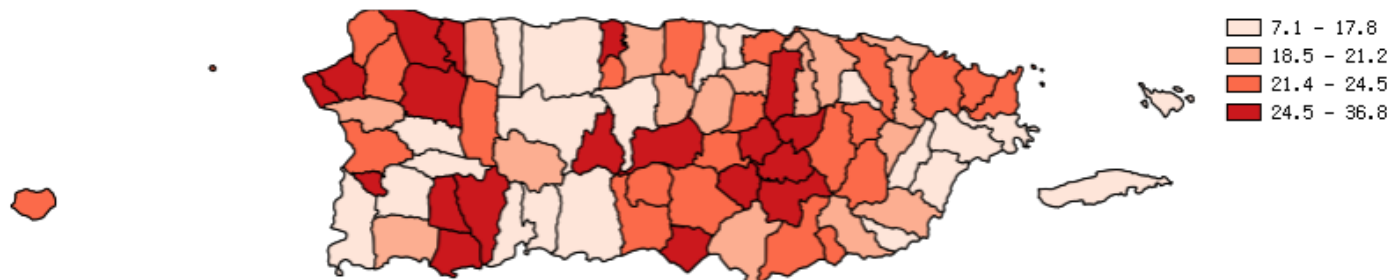
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Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample. Data represents the civilian, noninstitutional population. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

Count of People with Disabilities for Puerto Rico, by County: 2015



Percentage of People with Disabilities for Puerto Rico, by County: 2015



Discussion

There are a number of concepts and factors which complicate the interpretation of the estimates presented in this report. These concerns affect all statistics from population-based surveys. The estimates included in this document should be interpreted the following limitations in mind and generalized with caution. In each point, a link to the U.S. Census Bureau website describing the limitation or concept in greater detail in the ACS has been provided (www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/).

- Statistics are based on a sample and subject to sample variation (a discussion of this topic can be found [here](#)).
- Statistics based on a sample may not fully represent the total U.S. population (a discussion of this topic can be found [here](#)).
- People responding to the ACS may be different than people not responding (a discussion of this topic can be found [here](#)).
- When people do not respond to all ACS questions their responses are created based on assignment or allocation (a discussion of this topic can be found [here](#)).

Additional resources for the ACS:

- Information on the disability questions can be found [here](#).
- The ACS design and methodology can be found [here](#).
- The ACS questionnaire and instructions can be found [here](#).

Definitions

Average—The sum of all of the values in a sample divided by the number of values in the sample.

Median—The middlemost value of a sample that separates the upper half of the values from the lower half of the values.

Prevalence—The proportion of the population with a particular status or condition. Prevalence is usually expressed as a percentage or a number of people per unit of the population.

Population—The total number of inhabitants in a defined geographic area including all races, classes, and groups.

Range—The difference between the largest and smallest values in a sample. In a sample, when the smallest value is subtracted from the largest value the resulting value is called the range.

Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Statistics and Demographics

Policymakers, program administrators, service providers, researchers, advocates for people with disabilities, and people with disabilities and their families need accessible, valid data/statistics to support their decisions related to policy improvements, program administration, service delivery, protection of civil rights, and major life activities. The StatsRRTC supports decision making through a variety of integrated research and outreach activities by (a) improving knowledge about and access to existing data, (b) generating the knowledge needed to improve future disability data collection, and (c) strengthening connections between the data from and regarding respondents, researchers, and decision makers. In this way, the Stats RRTC supports the improvement of service systems that advance the quality of life for people with disabilities.

Led by the University of New Hampshire, the StatsRRTC is a collaborative effort involving the following partners: American Association of People with Disabilities, Center for Essential Management Services, Council of State Administrators of Vocational Rehabilitation, Kessler Foundation, Mathematica Policy Research, and Public Health Institute. The StatsRRTC is funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Community Living, National Institute on Disability, Independent Living and Rehabilitation Research under grant number 90RT502201, from 2013–2018.

Employment Policy and Measurement Rehabilitation Research and Training Center

The EPM-RRTC generates and translates new information about disability employment policy and ways to measure the labor market experiences of people with disabilities. By improving the quality of available information about program interactions, policy options, and employment outcomes, the EPM-RRTC increases evidence-based advocacy and policymaking.

Led by the University of New Hampshire, the EPM-RRTC is a collaborative effort involving the following partners: Association of University Centers on Disability, Hunter College, Kessler Foundation, Mathematica Policy Research, and the University of Chicago. The EPM-RRTC is funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Community Living, National Institute on Disability, Independent Living and Rehabilitation Research under grant number 90RT503701, from 2015–2020.



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