



Cornell University

2022

US

United States

2022 Disability Status Report United States



www.disabilitystatistics.org

Yang-Tan Institute on Employment and Disability at the Cornell University ILR School

Contents

Introduction

2022 Annual Disability Status Report	3
ACS Disability Questions	4
Notes	5

Summary

United States Summary	6
Prevalence by State: Ages 21 to 64	8
Employment by State: Ages 21 to 64	9

Demographics

Prevalence: All Ages	10
Prevalence: Ages 4 and under	12
Prevalence: Ages 5 to 15	14
Prevalence: Ages 16 to 20	16
Prevalence: Ages 21 to 64 (Working-Age)	18
Prevalence: Ages 65 to 74	20
Prevalence: Ages 75 and Older	22
Prevalence: Gender and Age	24
Prevalence: Hispanic / Latino Origin and Age	27
Prevalence: Race	30

Outcomes

Employment	32
Not Working but Actively Looking for Work	34
Full-Time / Full-Year Employment	36
Annual Earnings (Full-Time / Full-Year Workers)	38
Annual Household Income	40
Poverty	42
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	44
Education: High School Diploma / Equivalent	46
Education: Some College / Associate's Degree	48
Education: Bachelor's Degree or More	50
Veterans Service-Connected Disability	52
Health Insurance Coverage	54
Type of Health Insurance Coverage	56

Glossary

About the Disability Status Report

The 2022 Annual Disability Status Report

The Annual Disability Status Reports provide policy makers, disability advocates, reporters, and the public with a summary of the most recent demographic and economic statistics on the non-institutionalized population with disabilities. They contain information on the population size and disability prevalence for various demographic subpopulations, as well as statistics related to employment, earnings, household income, veterans' service-connected disability and health insurance. Comparisons are made to people without disabilities and across disability types. Disability Status Reports and other statistics are available for the United States overall, each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico at www.disabilitystatistics.org.

The Status Reports primarily look at the working-age population because the employment gap between people with and without disabilities is a major focus of government programs and advocacy efforts. Employment is also a key factor in the social integration and economic self-sufficiency of working-age people with disabilities.

The information in this report is based on data from the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) - a survey sent each year to a random sample of over 3.5 million households. For more information see the Census Bureau's ACS website <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/> and our Guide to Disability Statistics from the American Community Survey (2008 Forward): <http://disabilitystatistics.org/sources>.

The estimates in these reports are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from actual population values because of sampling variability and other factors. Differences observed between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant.

<http://www.census.gov/people/disability/methodology/acs.html>

Suggested Citation

Erickson, W. Lee, C., & von Schrader, S. (2024). 2022 Disability Status Report: United States. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Yang Tan Institute on Employment and Disability (YTI).

We would like to thank Sara VanLooy, Brett Blanchard, Daniel Molczyk, and Owen Hartman for their assistance with editing and production of this document.

ACS Disability Questions

There is no single accepted definition of disability. Different definitions and disability questions may identify different populations with disabilities and result in larger or smaller estimates.

Below are the six questions used in the ACS to identify persons with disabilities. Note that the Census Bureau refers to each of the individual types as "difficulty" while in this report the term "disability" is used.

Hearing Disability (asked of all ages):

- Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

Visual Disability (asked of all ages):

- Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?

Cognitive Disability (asked of persons ages 5 or older):

- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

Ambulatory Disability (asked of persons ages 5 or older):

- Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

Self-Care Disability (asked of persons ages 5 or older):

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

Independent Living Disability (asked of persons ages 15 or older):

- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

Note:

- The "Any Disability" category used in this report includes persons who reported one or more of the individual disability types.
- Respondents could report more than one disability type.
- Some disability questions were not asked of children.
- A separate set of survey questions identify veterans with service-connected disabilities. Based on a separate set of survey questions, this report includes estimates related to veterans' service-connected disability (see page 51).

Notes

Spanish Language Reports: Spanish language versions of the Annual Disability Status Reports for the US, all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and Washington D.C. can be downloaded at the same location as the English Status Reports. The Spanish translation was made possible through funding from the Northeast ADA Center and NIDILRR.

Puerto Rico: A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2022 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), is available again this year in English as well as Spanish. However, please note that the Puerto Rico sample is not included in any U.S. population estimates included in these reports.

Group Quarters: In 2006, the ACS began surveying the group quarters population. We include the non-institutionalized group quarters population, but due to small state level sample sizes exclude the institutionalized group quarters population (see glossary) in the Disability Status Reports.

Margin of Error (MOE): As in previous years' reports we provide the 90% MOE to better illustrate sampling variability. See the glossary entry for more information on this topic.

Glossary: As in previous years, we provide a comprehensive glossary at the back of this report defining the terms used in the Disability Status Report (see glossary).

Note: According to the Census Bureau, estimates based on the ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file such as those included in this report may differ slightly from the ACS summary tables produced by the Census Bureau, because they are subject to additional sampling error and further data processing operations. Please see <http://www.disabilitystatistics.org/faq#Q4> for further information.

United States Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2022, the prevalence of disability in the United States was:

- 13.4 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.7 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 6.0 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 8.2 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 11.1 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 24.3 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 45.9 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2022, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in the United States was:

- 13.4% reported Any Disability
- 2.5% reported a Visual Disability
- 3.7% reported a Hearing Disability
- 6.7% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 5.6% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.6% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.8% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2022, 13.7 percent of females of all ages and 13.1 percent of males of all ages in the US reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2022, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in the United States was 10.5 percent.

Race: In the United States in 2022, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 11.3 percent among Whites
- 14.1 percent among Black / African Americans
- 5.2 percent among Asians
- 15.8 percent among Native Americans
- 10.6 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2022, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the United States was 45.0 percent.

Looking for Work: In the United States in 2022, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 7.9 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In the United States in 2022, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 30.1 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2022, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in the United States was \$50,000.

Annual Household Income: In the United States in 2022, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$60,600.

Poverty: In the United States in 2022, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 24.7 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2022, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in the United States was 14.9 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2022, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in the United States:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 33.5 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 31.9 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 18.7 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2022, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 34.6 percent in the United States.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2022 in the United States, 90.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities had health insurance.

Prevalence: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists percentages by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 11.1%

Location	2022 (%)	Location	2022 (%)
Alabama	15.3	Montana	12.2
Alaska	12.0	Nebraska	10.5
Arizona	10.9	Nevada	12.1
Arkansas	16.5	New Hampshire	10.5
California	9.1	New Jersey	8.4
Colorado	9.7	New Mexico	15.2
Connecticut	9.6	New York	10.1
Delaware	11.2	North Carolina	11.4
District of Columbia	9.0	North Dakota	10.5
Florida	10.4	Ohio	12.4
Georgia	11.2	Oklahoma	15.8
Hawaii	10.1	Oregon	13.1
Idaho	12.6	Pennsylvania	12.2
Illinois	9.8	Rhode Island	11.2
Indiana	12.4	South Carolina	12.7
Iowa	10.5	South Dakota	11.2
Kansas	11.6	Tennessee	12.7
Kentucky	16.8	Texas	10.6
Louisiana	15.0	Utah	9.6
Maine	13.3	Vermont	13.2
Maryland	9.5	Virginia	10.7
Massachusetts	10.0	Washington	11.2
Michigan	12.3	West Virginia	17.0
Minnesota	10.0	Wisconsin	10.4
Mississippi	16.7	Wyoming	12.4
Missouri	13.3	Puerto Rico	18.0

Employment: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists employment rates by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 45.0% for people with disabilities and 81.0% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2022	People without Disabilities 2022	Location	People with Disabilities 2022	People without Disabilities 2022
Alabama	38.1	78.1	Montana	48.8	82.3
Alaska	48.1	80.5	Nebraska	55.1	86.3
Arizona	49.8	79.2	Nevada	51.1	78.3
Arkansas	36.2	78.0	New Hampshire	46.5	84.4
California	44.3	78.7	New Jersey	45.8	82.0
Colorado	55.5	84.3	New Mexico	44.4	77.0
Connecticut	44.2	83.0	New York	40.0	79.9
Delaware	45.3	82.3	North Carolina	42.9	80.9
District of Columbia	49.7	84.3	North Dakota	55.1	86.7
Florida	43.4	79.9	Ohio	43.8	82.2
Georgia	44.1	80.9	Oklahoma	43.9	79.4
Hawaii	47.4	81.1	Oregon	46.1	81.7
Idaho	49.2	80.9	Pennsylvania	44.3	82.4
Illinois	45.7	81.9	Rhode Island	46.5	82.6
Indiana	45.8	82.5	South Carolina	40.8	79.8
Iowa	53.0	85.3	South Dakota	51.0	85.5
Kansas	51.3	83.5	Tennessee	41.3	80.7
Kentucky	37.6	80.1	Texas	50.0	80.2
Louisiana	39.4	77.4	Utah	58.4	82.8
Maine	41.0	83.2	Vermont	53.0	84.9
Maryland	49.9	83.8	Virginia	47.4	83.0
Massachusetts	43.4	83.8	Washington	48.4	81.2
Michigan	41.0	79.9	West Virginia	31.3	76.0
Minnesota	51.6	85.6	Wisconsin	50.6	84.7
Mississippi	38.4	77.7	Wyoming	50.5	84.0
Missouri	43.6	82.9	Puerto Rico	31.8	66.2

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in the United States, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

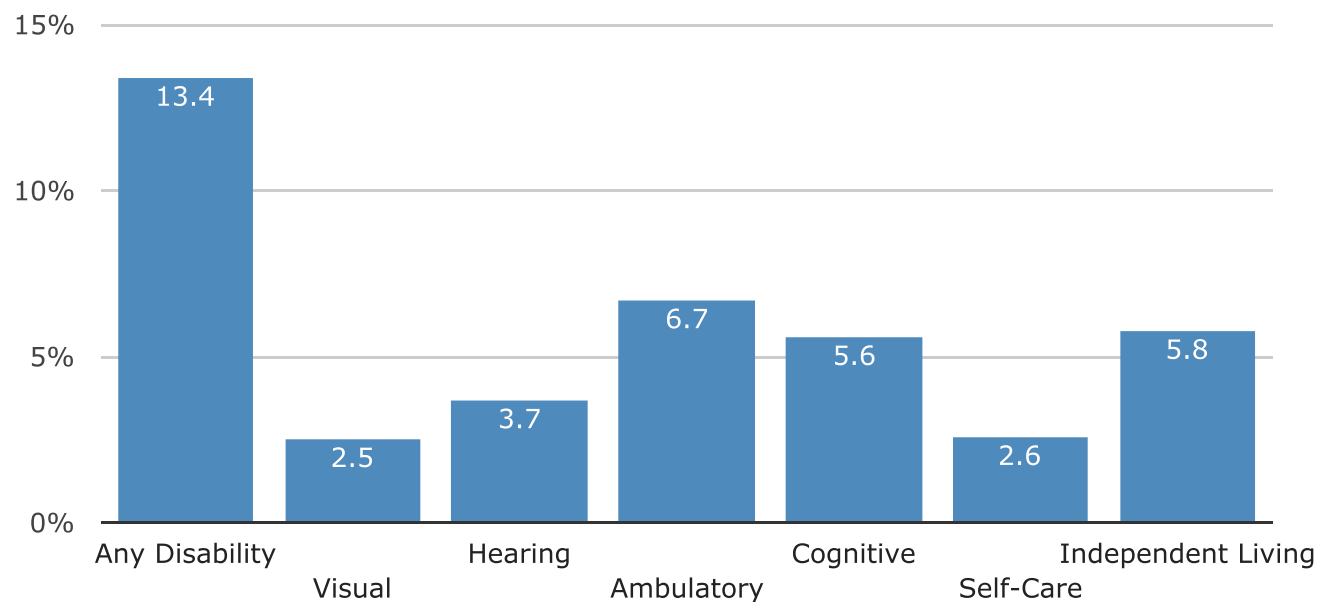
Prevalence:
All Ages

13.4%

- In 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in the US was 13.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 44,200,300 of the 329,678,800 individuals of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2022, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 6.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.5 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in the United States in 2022*

Prevalence Rates: All Ages (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	13.4	0.05	44,200,300	162,150	329,678,800	3,289,118
Visual	2.5	0.02	8,177,000	73,960	329,678,800	3,289,118
Hearing	3.7	0.03	12,049,400	89,250	329,678,800	3,289,118
Ambulatory	6.7	0.04	20,908,400	115,930	311,393,200	3,133,843
Cognitive	5.6	0.03	17,570,100	106,840	311,393,200	3,133,843
Self-Care	2.6	0.02	7,977,200	73,070	311,393,200	3,133,843
Independent Living	5.8	0.04	15,786,800	101,560	270,384,600	2,767,383

* **Note:** Children under the age of five were only asked about Vision and Hearing disabilities. The Independent Living disability question was only asked of persons aged 16 years old and older.

Prevalence

Ages 4 years and under

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 4 and under in the United States, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

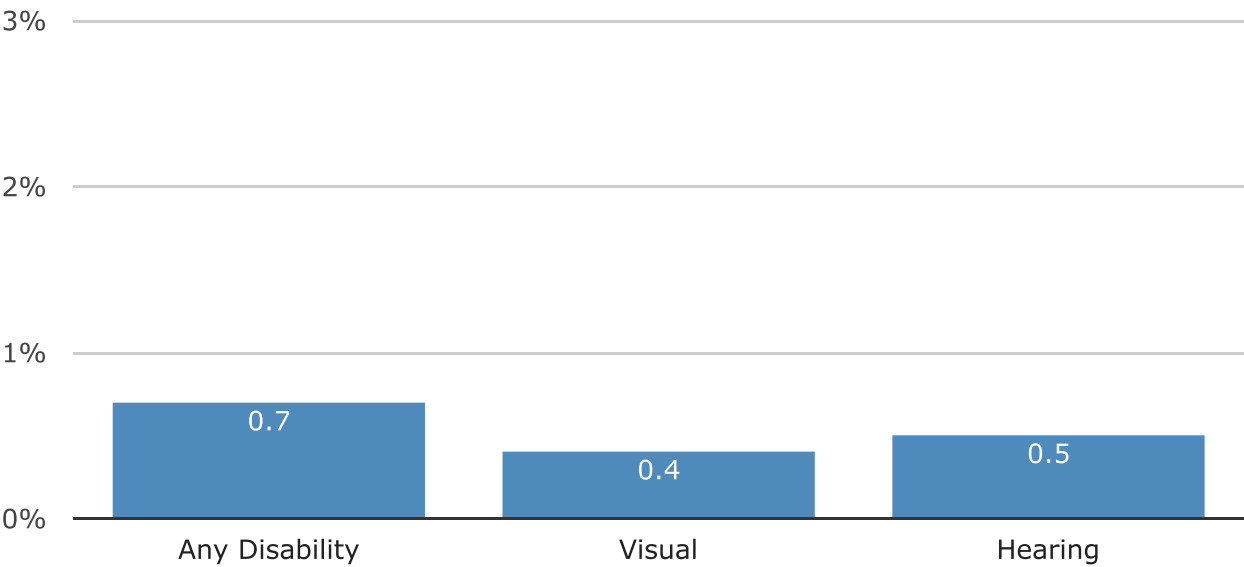
Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.7%

- In 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in the US was 0.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 135,400 of the 18,285,600 children ages 0 to 4 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2022, 0.4 percent reported a visual disability
- In the US in 2022, 0.5 percent reported a hearing disability

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in the United States in 2022

Prevalence Rates: Ages 4 years and under (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.7	3.29	135,400	9,630	18,285,600	155,275
Visual	0.4	3.29	76,500	7,240	18,285,600	155,275
Hearing	0.5	3.29	85,400	7,650	18,285,600	155,275

Prevalence

Ages 5 to 15 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in the United States, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to 15
years

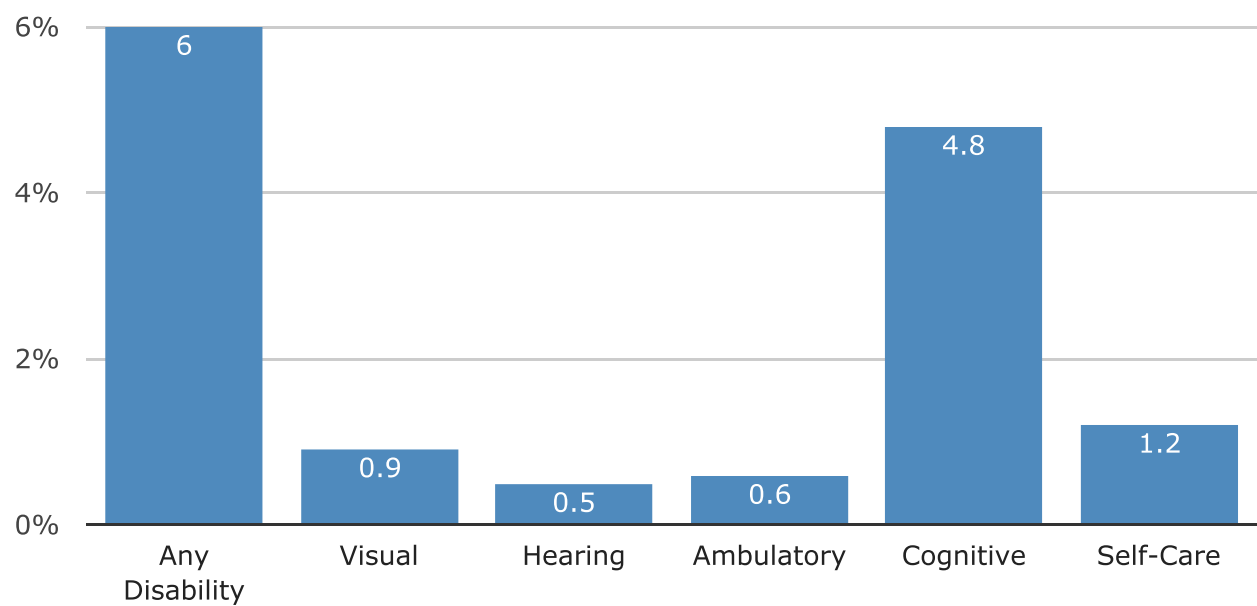
6.0%

- In 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in the US was 6.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 2,718,000 of the 45,351,500 individuals ages 5 to 15 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2022, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.5 percent.

* **Note:** The "Independent Living Disability" question was not asked of children ages 15 years and younger.

Prevalence of disability* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in the United States in 2022

Prevalence Rates: Ages 5 to 15 years (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.0	0.09	2,718,000	43,000	45,351,500	406,765
Visual	0.9	3.29	424,400	17,050	45,351,500	406,765
Hearing	0.5	3.29	237,000	12,740	45,351,500	406,765
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	259,900	13,350	45,351,500	406,765
Cognitive	4.8	0.08	2,154,700	38,320	45,351,500	406,765
Self-Care	1.2	3.29	542,500	19,270	45,351,500	406,765

* **Note:** The "Independent Living Disability" question was not asked of children ages 15 years and younger.

Prevalence

Ages 16 to 20 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in the United States, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

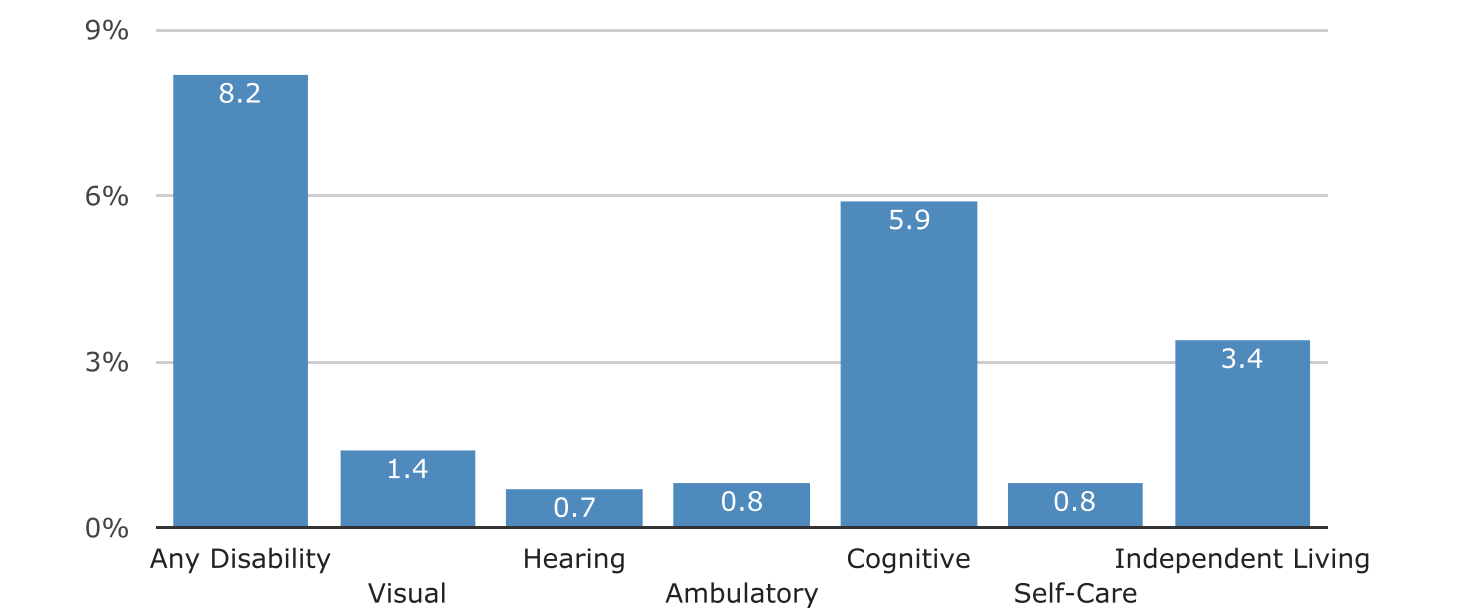
Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years

8.2%

- In 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in the US was 8.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 1,773,700 of the 21,751,200 individuals ages 16 to 20 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2022, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 5.9 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.7 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in the United States in 2022

Prevalence Rates: Ages 16 to 20 years (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	8.2	0.15	1,773,700	34,780	21,751,200	214,342
Visual	1.4	3.29	304,300	14,440	21,751,200	214,342
Hearing	0.7	3.29	161,600	10,520	21,751,200	214,342
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	177,400	11,030	21,751,200	214,342
Cognitive	5.9	0.13	1,277,900	29,550	21,751,200	214,342
Self-Care	0.8	3.29	179,000	11,080	21,751,200	214,342
Independent Living	3.4	0.10	738,100	22,470	21,751,200	214,342

Prevalence

Ages 21 to 64 years

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in the United States, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

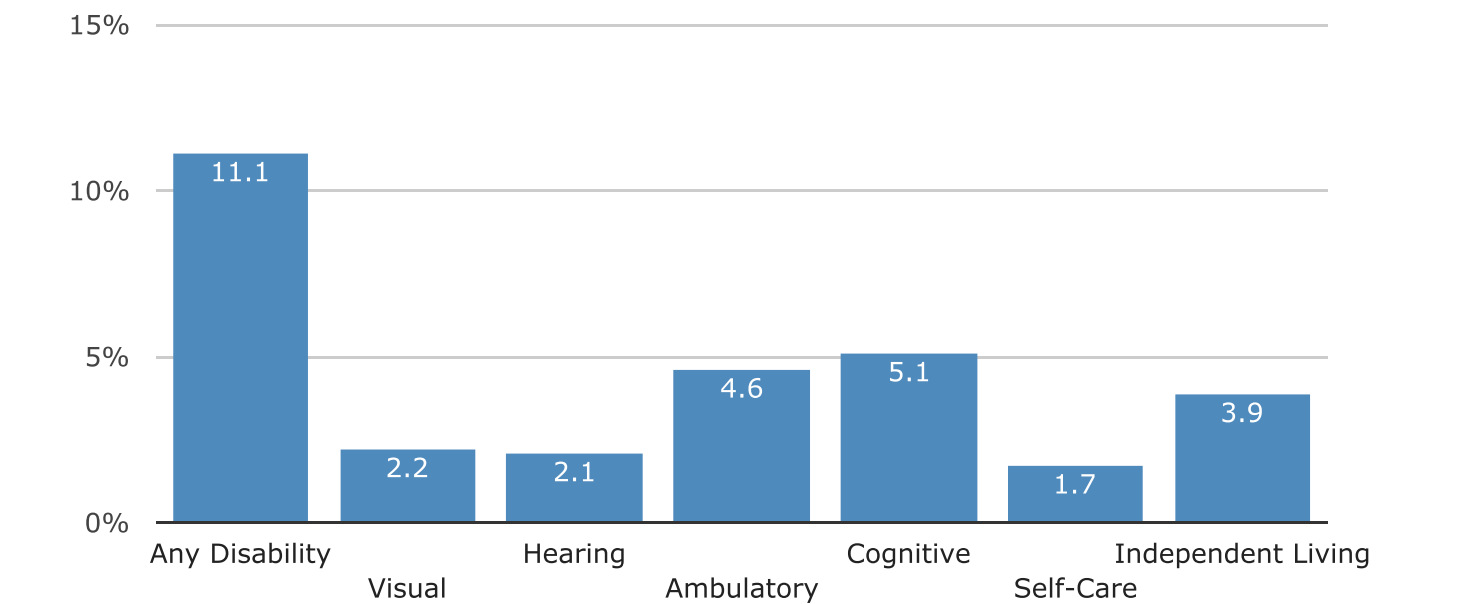
Prevalence:
Ages 21 to
64 years

11.1%

- In 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in the US was 11.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 20,920,400 of the 187,879,800 individuals ages 21 to 64 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2022, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 5.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Self-Care Disability," 1.7 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in the United States in 2022

Prevalence Rates: Ages 21 to 64 years (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	11.1	0.06	20,920,400	115,960	187,879,800	1,790,551
Visual	2.2	0.03	4,041,600	52,330	187,879,800	1,790,551
Hearing	2.1	0.03	3,924,300	51,570	187,879,800	1,790,551
Ambulatory	4.6	0.04	8,729,700	76,360	187,879,800	1,790,551
Cognitive	5.1	0.04	9,612,400	80,010	187,879,800	1,790,551
Self-Care	1.7	3.29	3,233,900	46,860	187,879,800	1,790,551
Independent Living	3.9	0.04	7,391,800	70,410	187,879,800	1,790,551

Prevalence

Ages 65 to 74 years

Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in the United States, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

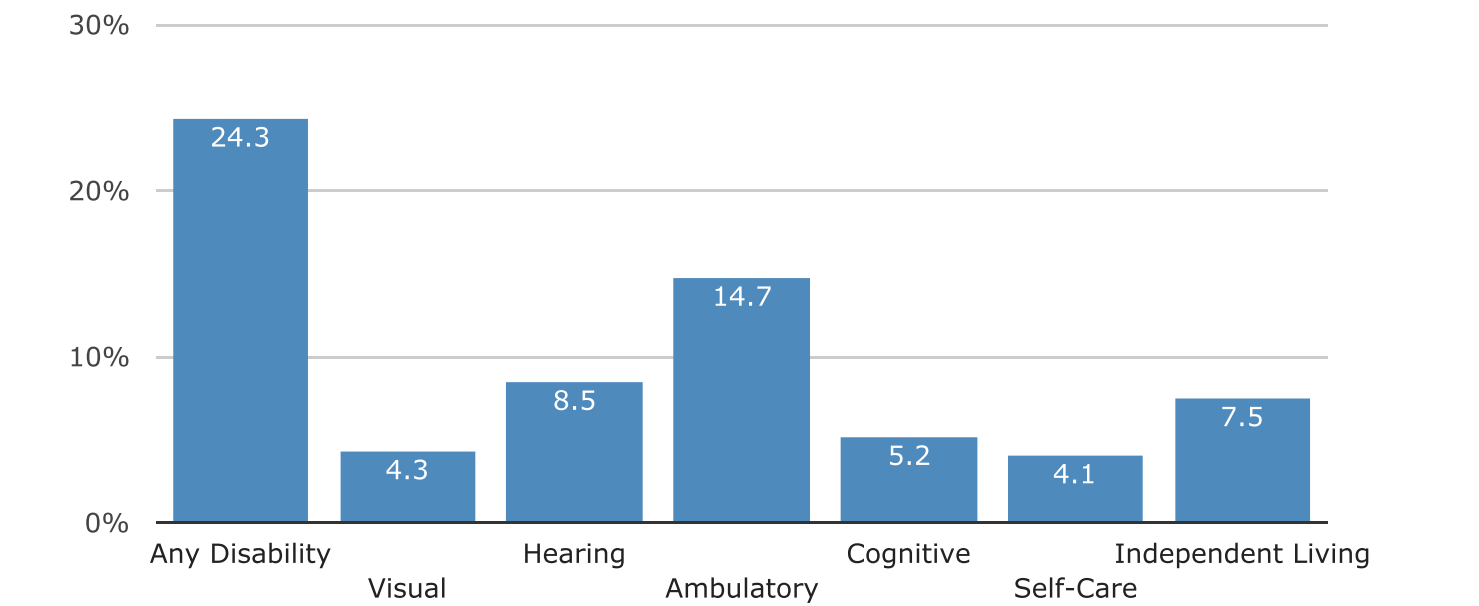
Prevalence:
Ages 65 to
74 years

24.3%

- In 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in the US was 24.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 8,130,400 of the 33,505,700 individuals ages 65 to 74 in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2022, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 14.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 4.1 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in the United States in 2022

Prevalence Rates: Ages 65 to 74 years (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	24.3	0.19	8,130,400	73,760	33,505,700	429,149
Visual	4.3	0.09	1,434,300	31,300	33,505,700	429,149
Hearing	8.5	0.13	2,845,500	43,990	33,505,700	429,149
Ambulatory	14.7	0.16	4,926,700	57,700	33,505,700	429,149
Cognitive	5.2	0.10	1,752,500	34,580	33,505,700	429,149
Self-Care	4.1	0.09	1,389,100	30,800	33,505,700	429,149
Independent Living	7.5	0.12	2,499,800	41,250	33,505,700	429,149

Prevalence

Ages 75 and Older

Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in the United States, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

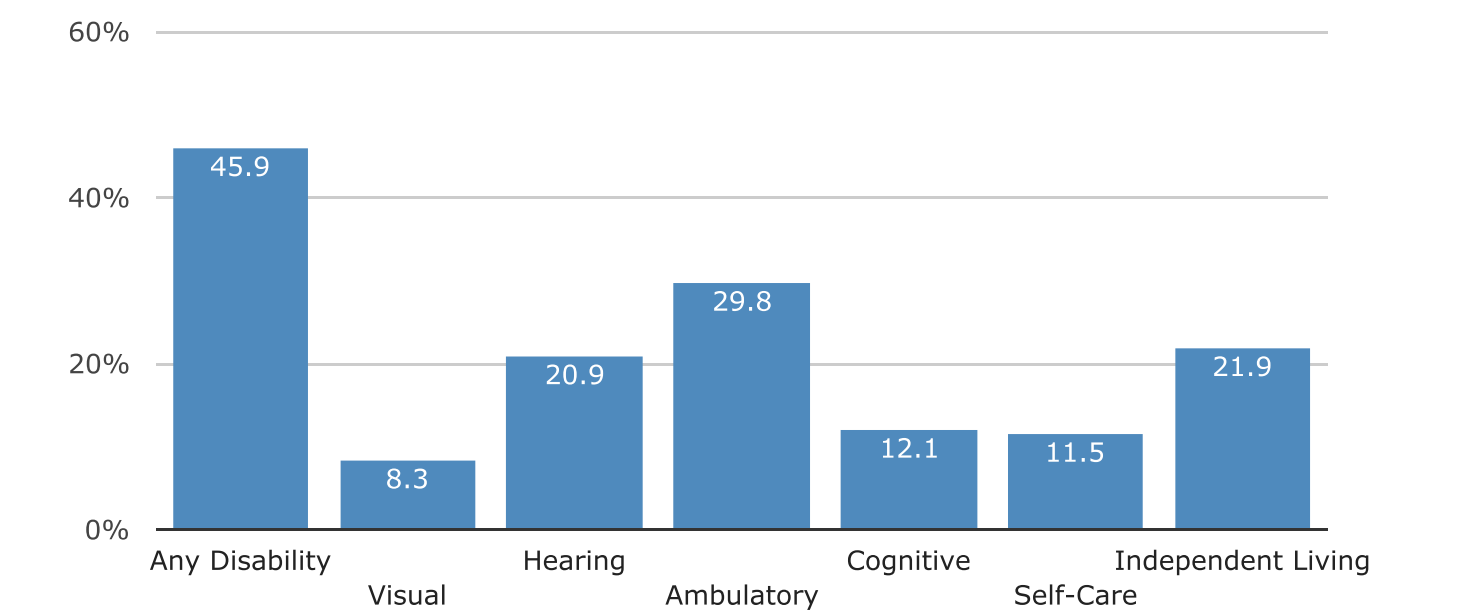
Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

45.9%

- In 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in the US was 45.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 10,522,500 of the 22,905,000 individuals ages 75 and older in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2022, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 29.8 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 8.3 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in the United States in 2022

Prevalence Rates: Ages 75 and older (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Any Disability	45.9	0.27	10,522,500	83,600	22,905,000	293,036
Visual	8.3	0.15	1,895,800	35,960	22,905,000	293,036
Hearing	20.9	0.22	4,795,600	56,930	22,905,000	293,036
Ambulatory	29.8	0.25	6,814,800	67,660	22,905,000	293,036
Cognitive	12.1	0.18	2,772,600	43,420	22,905,000	293,036
Self-Care	11.5	0.17	2,632,700	42,320	22,905,000	293,036
Independent Living	21.9	0.23	5,020,800	58,240	22,905,000	293,036

Prevalence

Gender and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in the United States, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

13.1%

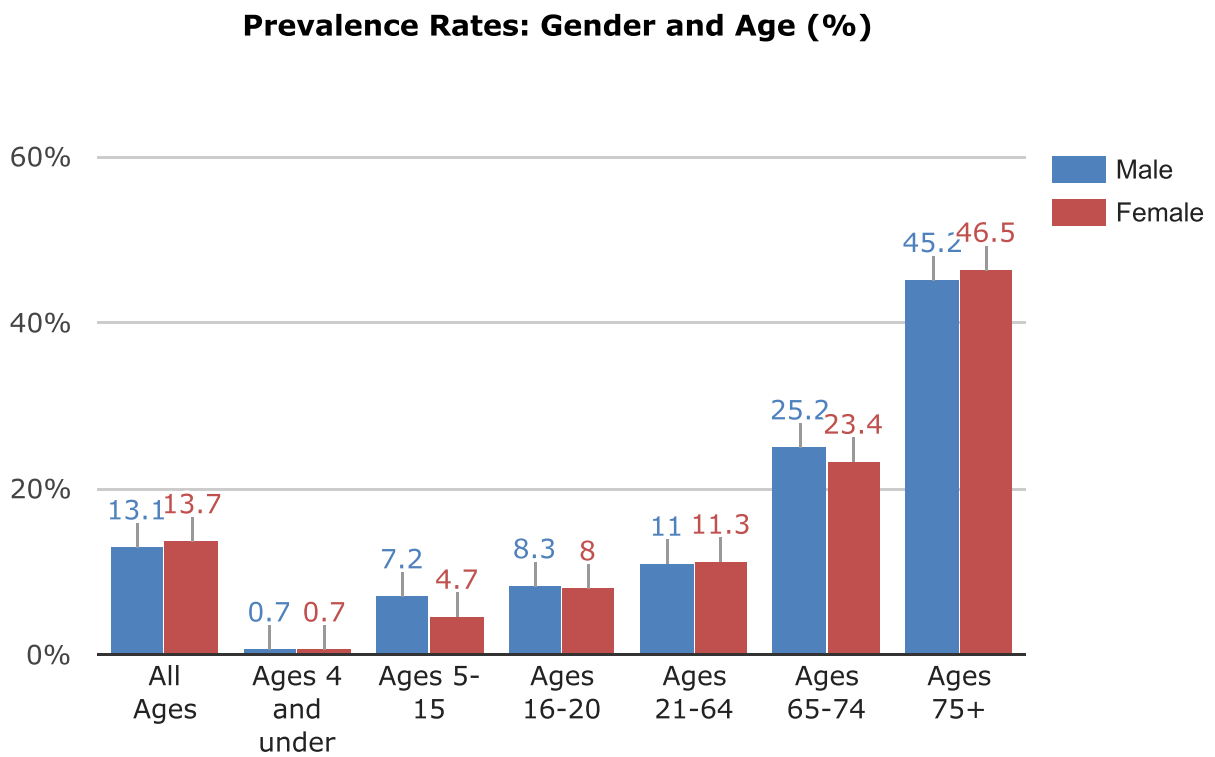
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

13.7%

- In the US in 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 13.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 21,320,900 of the 162,786,000 males of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 13.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 22,879,400 of the 166,892,800 females of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.

* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children ages 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by gender and age group in the United States in 2022



Gender & Age	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Male						
Male: All Ages	13.1	0.07	21,320,900	116,990	162,786,000	1,600,739
Male: Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	69,500	6,900	9,339,300	79,090
Male: Ages 5-15	7.2	0.14	1,678,500	33,840	23,223,900	208,135
Male: Ages 16-20	8.3	0.22	928,100	25,190	11,168,400	108,833
Male: Ages 21-64	11.0	0.08	10,314,400	82,790	93,676,100	875,200
Male: Ages 65-74	25.2	0.29	3,971,500	51,880	15,730,300	201,345
Male: Ages 75+	45.2	0.42	4,358,700	54,320	9,648,000	128,136
Female						
Female: All Ages	13.7	0.07	22,879,400	120,890	166,892,800	1,688,379
Female: Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	65,800	6,720	8,946,300	76,185
Female: Ages 5-15	4.7	0.12	1,039,400	26,660	22,127,600	198,630
Female: Ages 16-20	8.0	0.22	845,600	24,050	10,582,700	105,509
Female: Ages 21-64	11.3	0.09	10,606,000	83,920	94,203,700	915,351
Female: Ages 65-74	23.4	0.26	4,158,900	53,070	17,775,400	227,804
Female: Ages 75+	46.5	0.36	6,163,700	64,410	13,256,900	164,900

* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children ages 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.

Prevalence

Hispanic/Latino Origin and Age

Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by Hispanic/Latino origin and age group in the United States, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

10.5%

Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

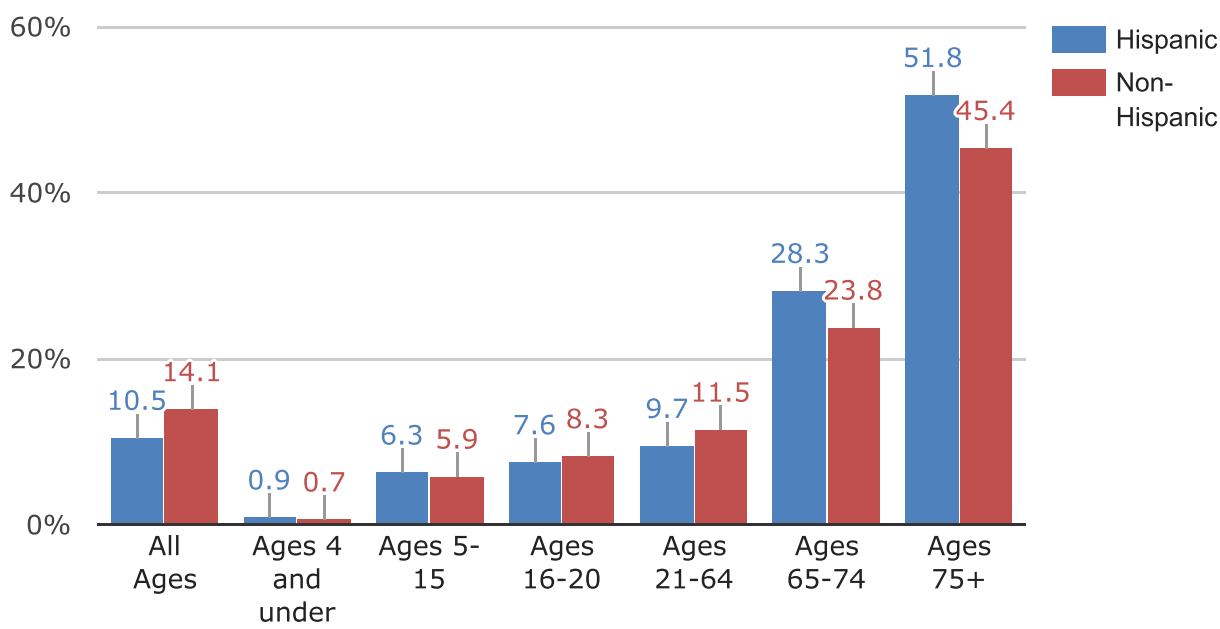
14.1%

- In the US in 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 10.5 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 6,597,000 of the 63,049,700 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.
- In the US in 2022, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 14.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2022, 37,603,300 of the 266,629,100 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in the US reported one or more disabilities.

* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children age 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by Hispanic / Latino origin and age group in the United States in 2022

Prevalence Rates: Hispanic/Latino Origin and Age (%)



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic: All Ages	10.5	0.10	6,597,000	66,590	63,049,700	506,979
Hispanic: Ages 4 and under	0.9	3.29	41,300	5,320	4,825,600	33,104
Hispanic: Ages 5-15	6.3	0.19	737,500	22,470	11,708,300	88,312
Hispanic: Ages 16-20	7.6	0.30	406,900	16,700	5,372,400	45,433
Hispanic: Ages 21-64	9.7	0.13	3,499,900	48,730	35,972,800	288,004
Hispanic: Ages 65-74	28.3	0.65	921,400	25,100	3,258,800	32,384
Hispanic: Ages 75+	51.8	0.95	990,000	26,020	1,911,700	19,742
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic: All Ages	14.1	0.06	37,603,300	151,260	266,629,100	2,782,139
Non-Hispanic: Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	94,100	8,030	13,460,000	122,171
Non-Hispanic: Ages 5-15	5.9	0.11	1,980,400	36,740	33,643,200	318,453
Non-Hispanic: Ages 16-20	8.3	0.18	1,366,800	30,550	16,378,800	168,909
Non-Hispanic: Ages 21-64	11.5	0.07	17,420,600	106,410	151,907,000	1,502,547
Non-Hispanic: Ages 65-74	23.8	0.20	7,209,000	69,550	30,246,900	396,765
Non-Hispanic: Ages 75+	45.4	0.28	9,532,500	79,690	20,993,200	273,294

* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children ages 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.

Prevalence

Race

Introduction

This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in the US, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

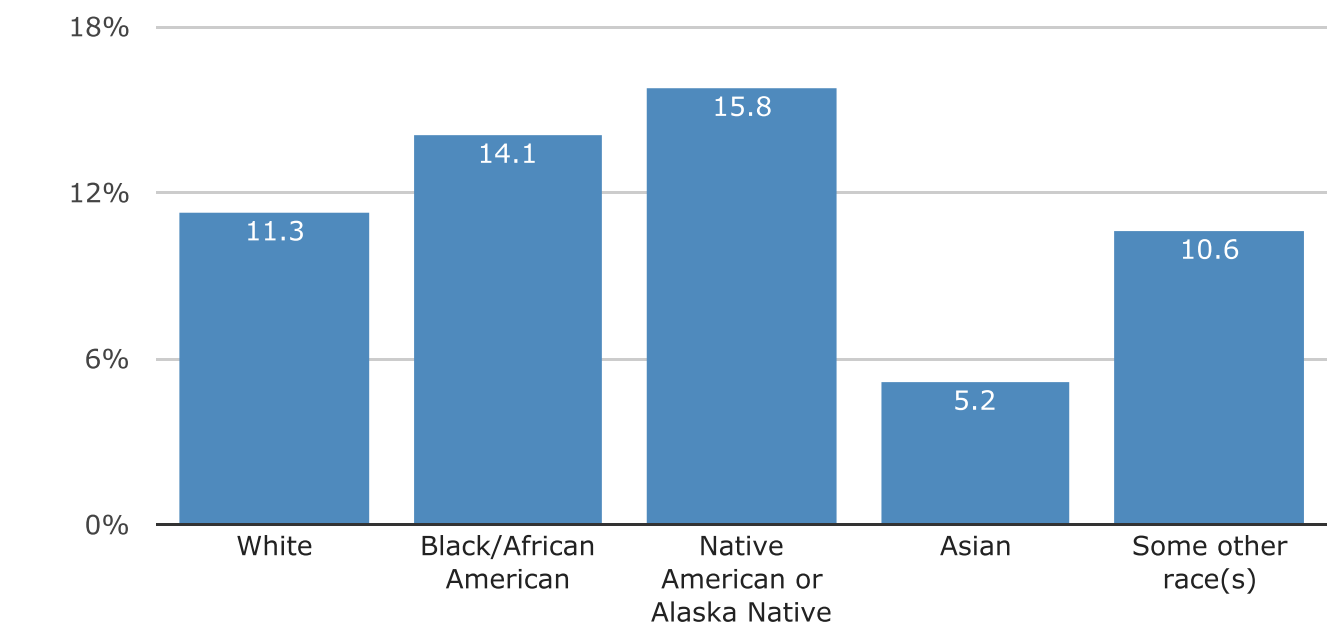
Quick Statistics

In 2022, among working-age people in the US:

- 11.3 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 14.1 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 15.8 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 5.2 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 10.6 percent of persons who were some other race(s) reported a disability.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race in the United States in 2022

Prevalence Rates: Race (%)



Race	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Population	Sample Size
White	11.3	0.08	12,798,900	91,870	113,408,100	1,173,993
Black/African American	14.1	0.19	3,256,900	47,030	23,092,200	155,126
Native American or Alaska Native	15.8	0.70	295,000	14,220	1,867,100	23,452
Asian	5.2	0.16	641,300	20,950	12,392,800	127,082
Some other race(s)	10.6	0.13	3,928,400	51,600	37,119,500	310,898

Employment

Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Employment:
with
disability

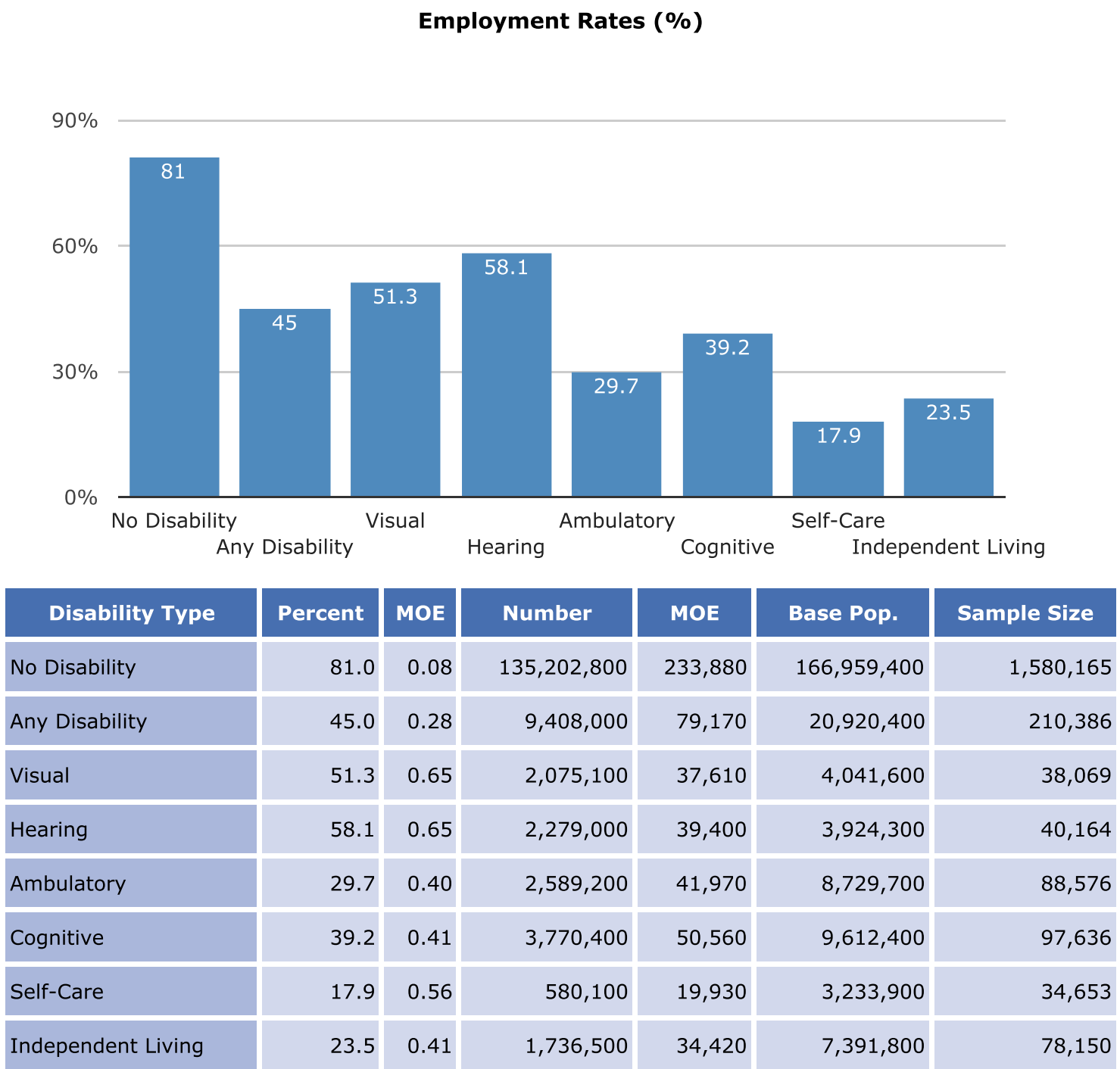
45.0%

Employment:
without
disability

81.0%

- In 2022, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in the US was 45.0 percent.
- In 2022, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in the US was 81.0 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 36.0 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 58.1 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 17.9 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2022



Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

Introduction

This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the United States who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability

7.9%

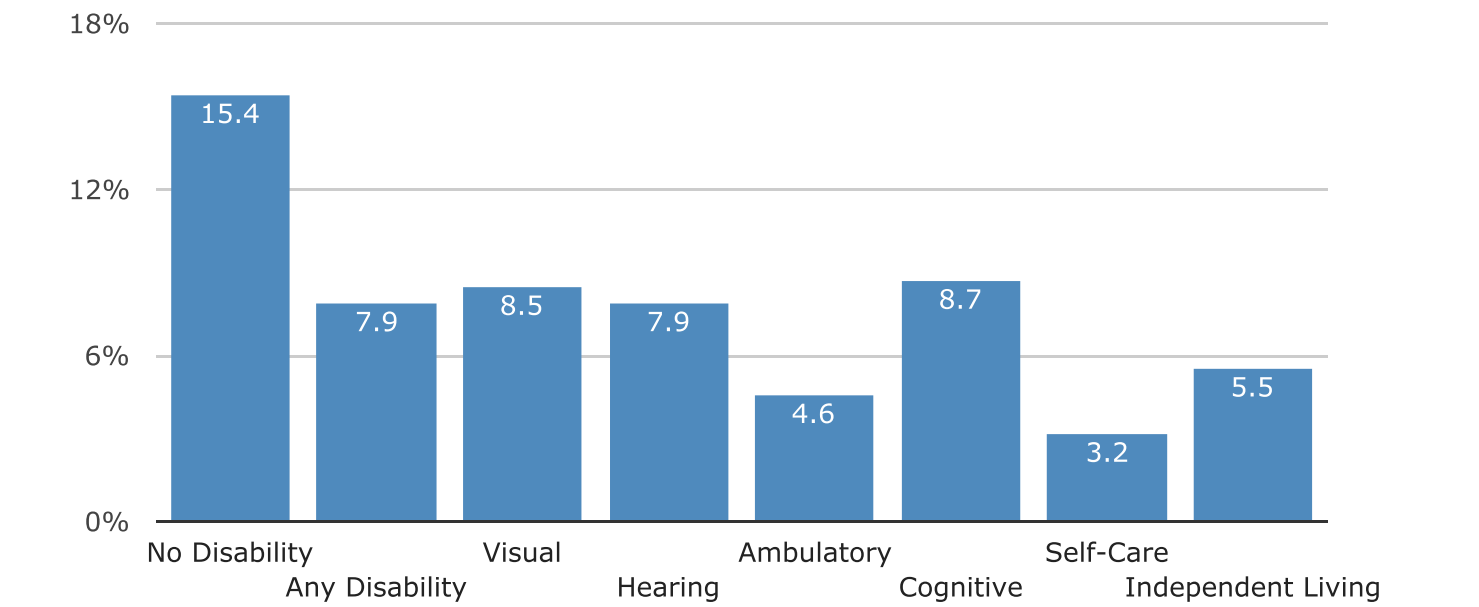
Actively
Looking:
without
disability

15.4%

- In 2022 in the US, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 7.9 percent.
- In 2022 in the US, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 15.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 7.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Cognitive Disability," 8.7 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 3.2 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in the United States in 2022

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	15.4	0.17	4,895,400	57,520	31,756,600	312,526
Any Disability	7.9	0.21	909,600	24,940	11,512,400	121,209
Visual	8.5	0.52	168,000	10,730	1,966,500	19,294
Hearing	7.9	0.55	129,600	9,430	1,645,300	17,306
Ambulatory	4.6	0.22	282,100	13,900	6,140,500	63,844
Cognitive	8.7	0.31	507,600	18,640	5,842,100	63,245
Self-Care	3.2	0.28	86,100	7,680	2,653,800	29,252
Independent Living	5.5	0.25	311,200	14,600	5,655,300	61,428

Full-Time / Full-Year Employment

Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities working full-time/full-year in the United States, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

FT / FY
Employment:
with
disability

30.1%

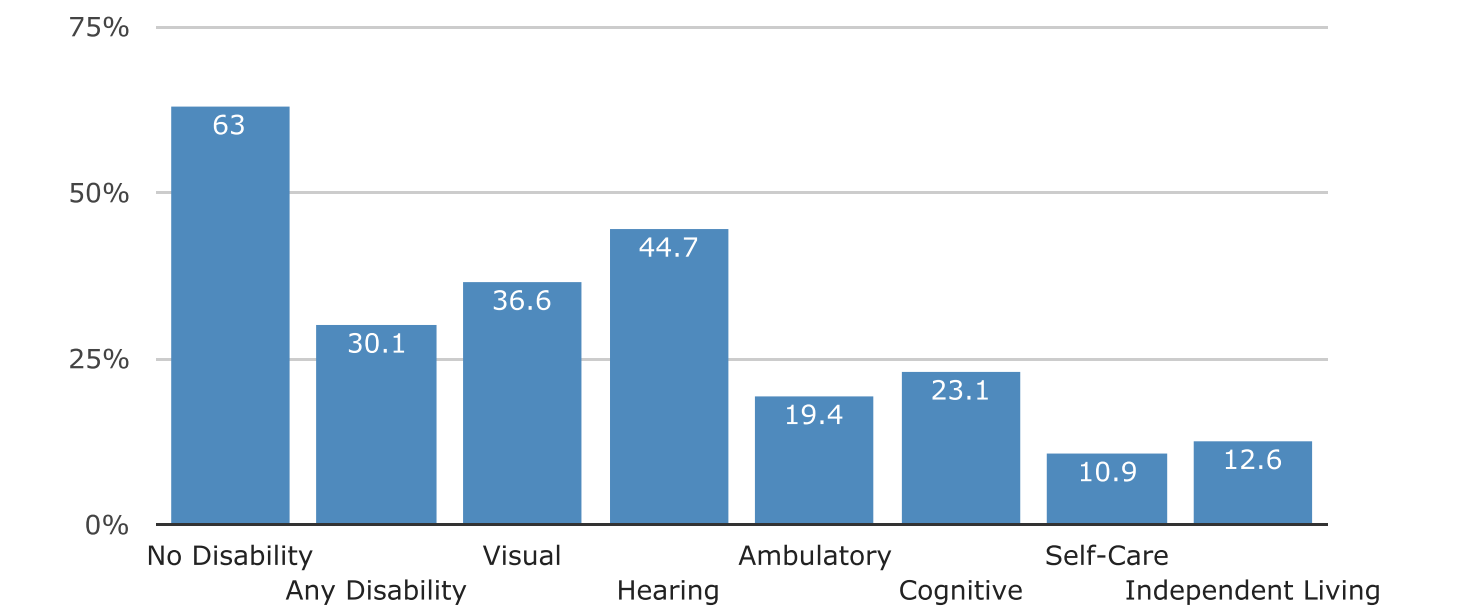
FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability

63.0%

- In 2022, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was 30.1 percent.
- In 2022, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in the US was 63.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 32.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 44.7 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 10.9 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2022

Full-Time / Full-Year Employment Rates (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	63.0	0.10	105,119,500	222,160	166,959,400	1,580,165
Any Disability	30.1	0.26	6,304,900	65,130	20,920,400	210,386
Visual	36.6	0.63	1,480,500	31,790	4,041,600	38,069
Hearing	44.7	0.66	1,754,000	34,590	3,924,300	40,164
Ambulatory	19.4	0.35	1,692,300	33,980	8,729,700	88,576
Cognitive	23.1	0.36	2,220,200	38,890	9,612,400	97,636
Self-Care	10.9	0.45	353,900	15,570	3,233,900	34,653
Independent Living	12.6	0.32	928,400	25,200	7,391,800	78,150

Annual Earnings (Full-Time / Full-Year workers)

Introduction

This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in the United States, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Earnings: with
disability

\$50,000

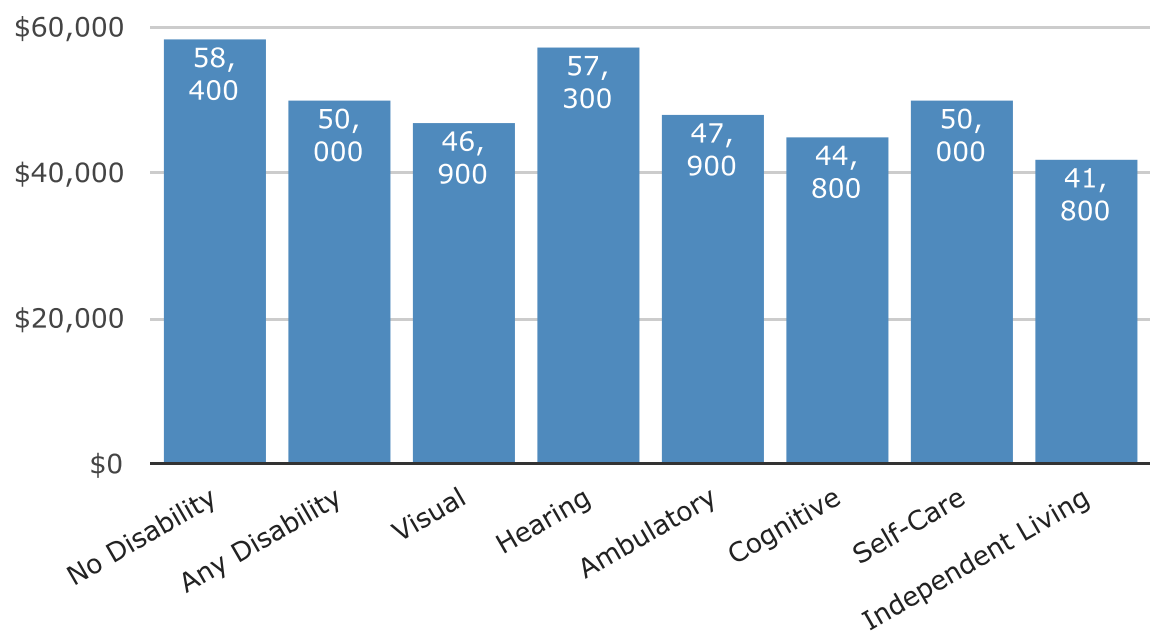
Earnings: without
disability

\$58,400

- In 2022, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in the US was \$50,000.
- In 2022, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in the US was \$58,400.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$8,400.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$57,300. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Independent Living Disability," \$41,800.

Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in the United States in 2022

Median Earnings



Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$58,400	\$140	105,120,000	983,259
Any Disability	\$50,000	\$480	6,305,000	59,347
Visual	\$46,900	\$900	1,480,000	13,417
Hearing	\$57,300	\$970	1,754,000	17,458
Ambulatory	\$47,900	\$840	1,692,000	16,136
Cognitive	\$44,800	\$700	2,220,000	19,707
Self-Care	\$50,000	\$1,950	354,000	3,147
Independent Living	\$41,800	\$1,050	928,000	8,582

Annual Household Income

Introduction

This section illustrates the median annual income^{*} of households that include any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Household Income:
with disability

\$60,600

Household Income:
without disability

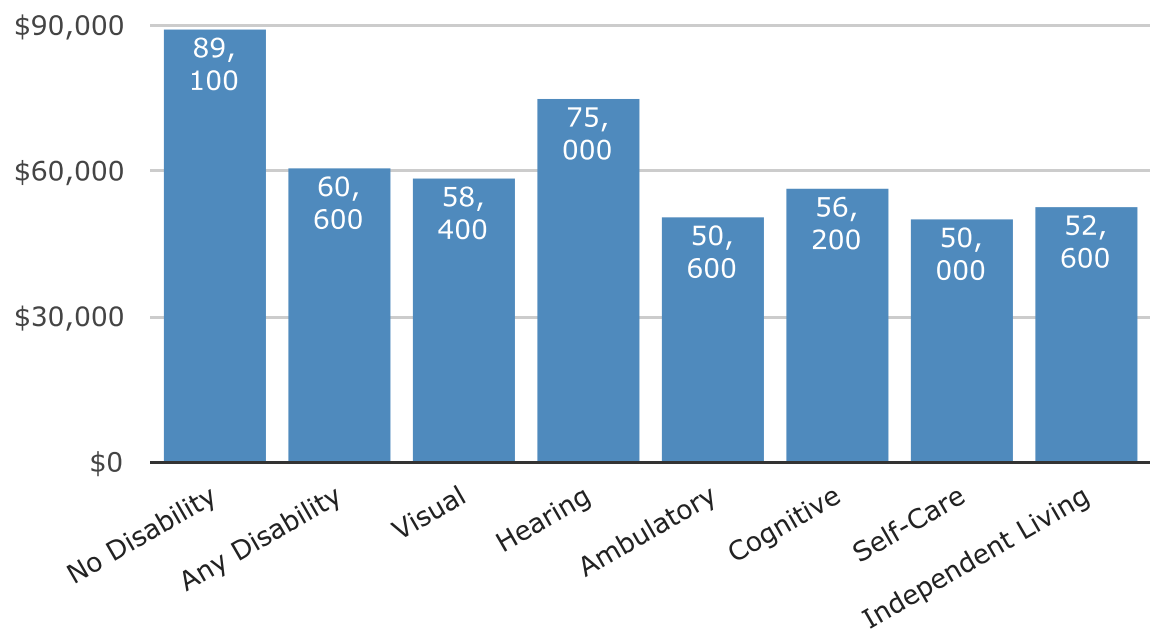
\$89,100

- In 2022, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in the US was \$60,600.
- In 2022, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in the US was \$89,100.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$28,500.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$75,000. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Self-Care Disability" \$50,000.

^{*} **Note:** Household income is not available for persons living in group quarters.

Median annual income* of households including any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2022

Median Household Income



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$89,100	\$290	84,589,000	802,288
Any Disability	\$60,600	\$520	17,420,000	170,371
Visual	\$58,400	\$1,120	3,611,000	33,343
Hearing	\$75,000	\$1,290	3,671,000	37,071
Ambulatory	\$50,600	\$700	7,833,000	77,148
Cognitive	\$56,200	\$740	8,037,000	77,222
Self-Care	\$50,000	\$1,160	2,847,000	27,924
Independent Living	\$52,600	\$800	6,310,000	62,702

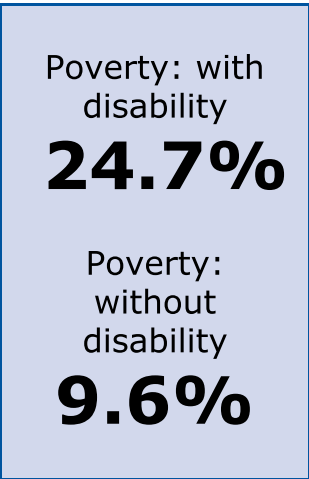
* **Note:** Household income is not available for persons living in group quarters.

Poverty

Introduction

This section examines the poverty rates^{*} of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

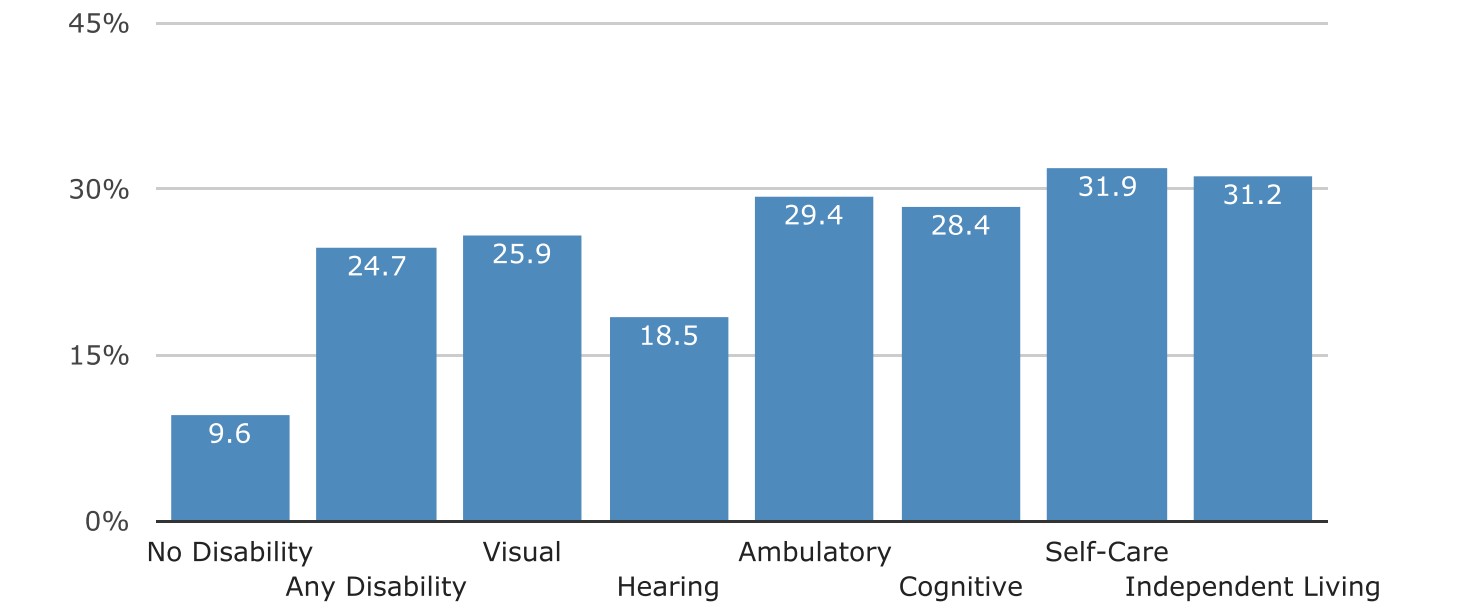


- In 2022, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in the US was 24.7 percent.
- In 2022, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in the US was 9.6 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 15.1 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 31.9 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 18.5 percent.

^{*} Note: The Census Bureau does not calculate poverty status for those people living in military group quarters or college dormitories.

Poverty rates* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2022

Poverty Rates (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	9.6	0.07	15,874,700	120,920	166,206,400	1,564,714
Any Disability	24.7	0.29	5,158,000	70,080	20,853,700	209,013
Visual	25.9	0.68	1,045,400	31,750	4,033,900	37,919
Hearing	18.5	0.61	725,600	26,460	3,912,900	39,934
Ambulatory	29.4	0.48	2,559,700	49,560	8,720,800	88,393
Cognitive	28.4	0.45	2,720,900	51,090	9,568,000	96,690
Self-Care	31.9	0.81	1,032,400	31,550	3,231,400	34,608
Independent Living	31.2	0.53	2,301,300	47,010	7,379,500	77,892

* **Note:** The Census Bureau does not calculate poverty status for those people living in military group quarters or college dormitories.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

Introduction

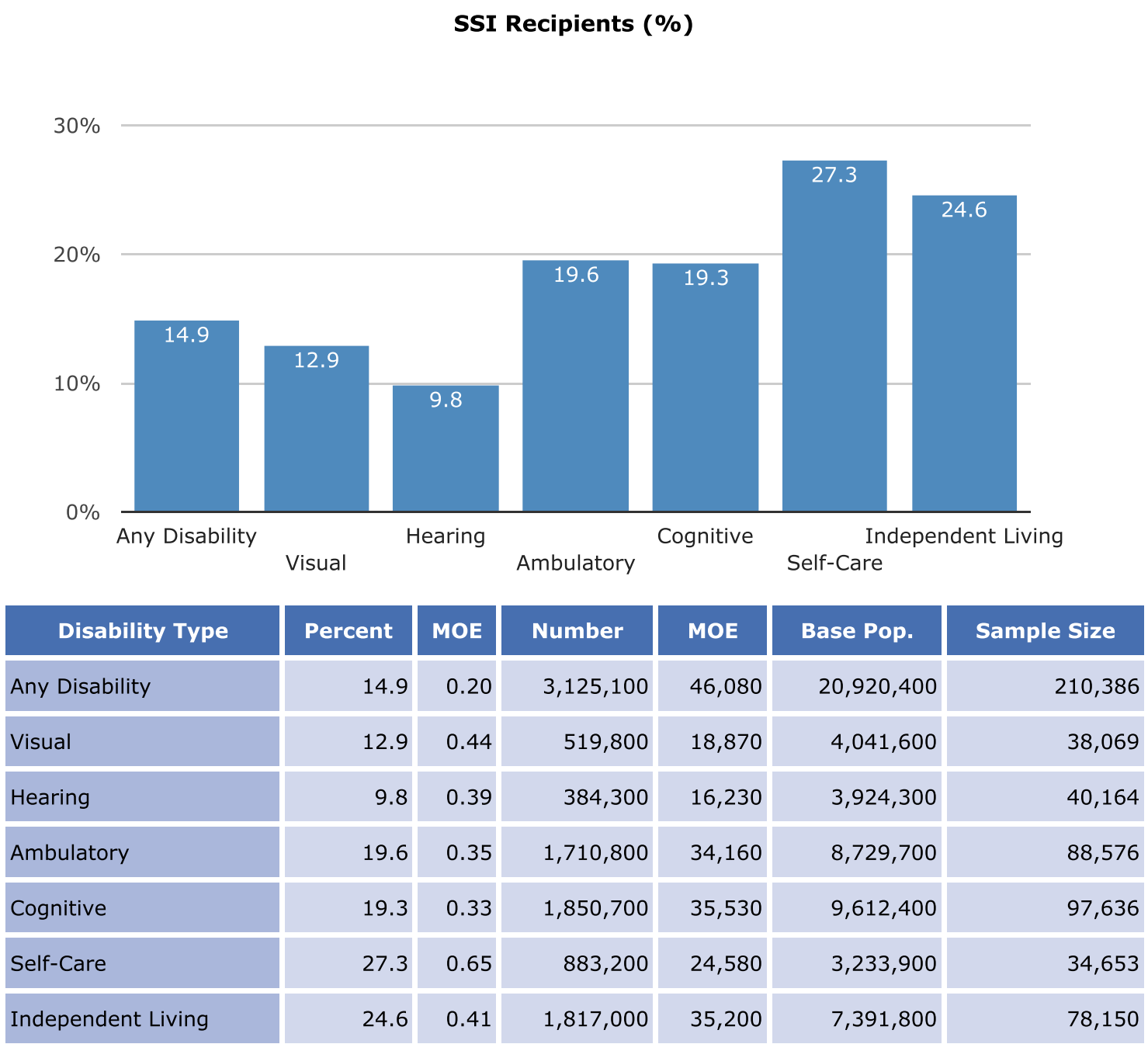
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in the United States, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these results will differ from official Social Security Administration reports for several reasons. For additional information, please email DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu.

Quick Statistics

SSI
Recipients:
with
disability
14.9%

- In 2022, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in the US was 14.9 percent.
- In 2022, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in the US was 3,125,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Self-Care Disability," 27.3 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 9.8 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in the United States in 2022



Education

High School Diploma/Equivalent

Introduction

This section explores the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in the United States, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

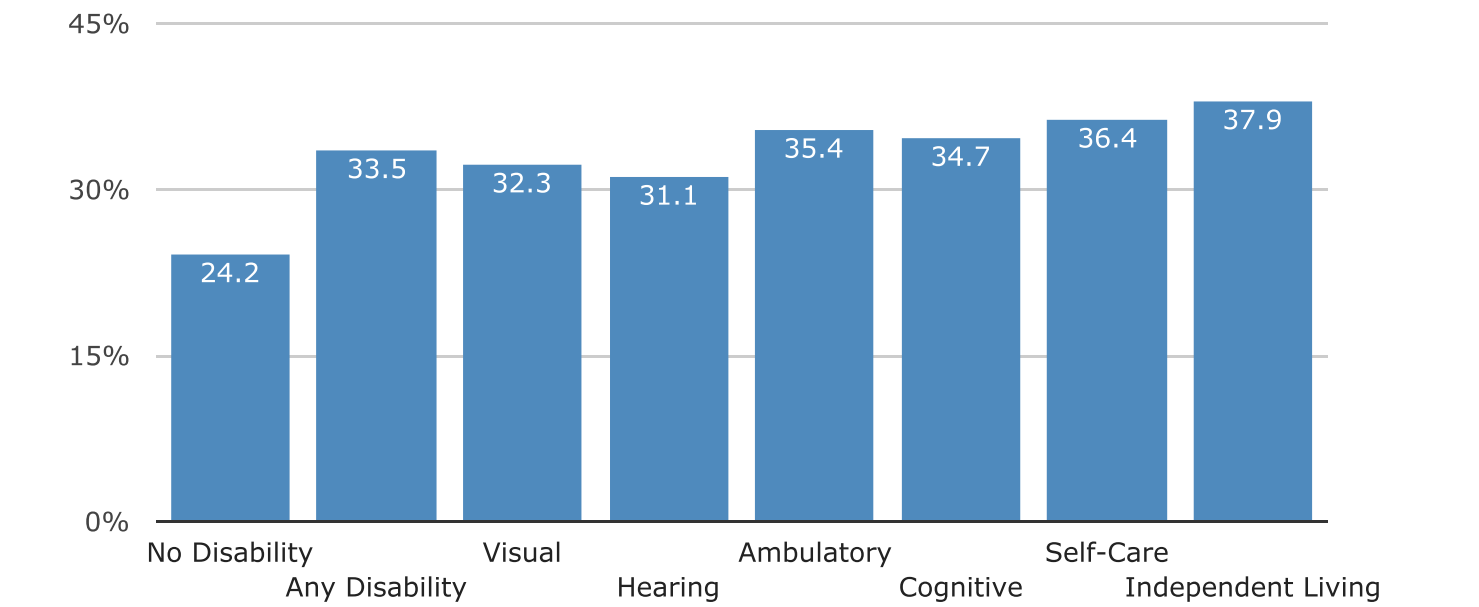
Quick Statistics



- In 2022, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in the US was 33.5 percent.
- In 2022, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in the US was 24.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 9.3 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Independent Living," 37.9 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Hearing" 31.1 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in the US in 2022

Education: High School Diploma Only or Equivalent (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	24.2	0.09	40,367,100	155,980	166,959,400	1,580,165
Any Disability	33.5	0.27	7,016,200	68,630	20,920,400	210,386
Visual	32.3	0.61	1,306,400	29,870	4,041,600	38,069
Hearing	31.1	0.61	1,220,800	28,880	3,924,300	40,164
Ambulatory	35.4	0.42	3,086,400	45,790	8,729,700	88,576
Cognitive	34.7	0.40	3,330,800	47,550	9,612,400	97,636
Self-Care	36.4	0.70	1,176,900	28,360	3,233,900	34,653
Independent Living	37.9	0.47	2,805,100	43,680	7,391,800	78,150

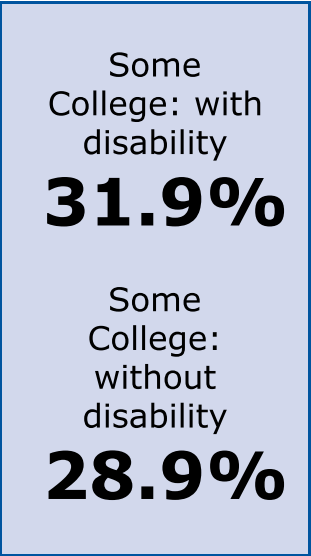
Education

Some College/Associate's Degree

Introduction

This section examines the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in the United States, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

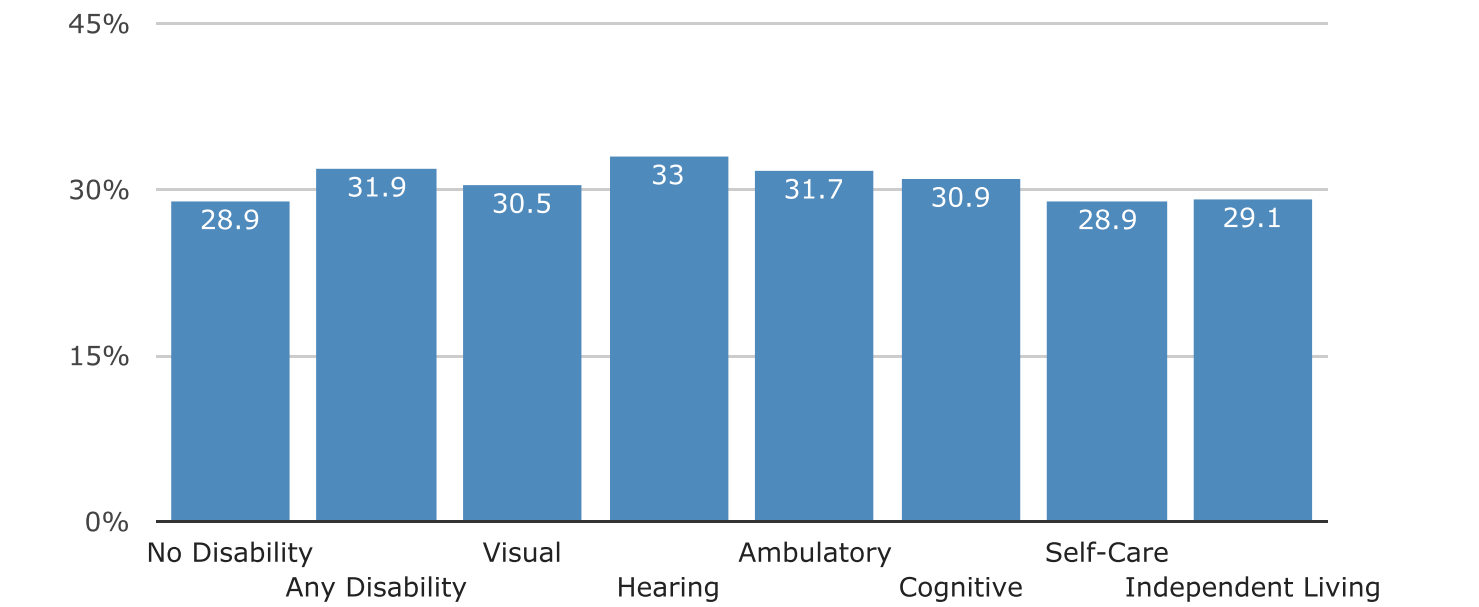
Quick Statistics



- In 2022, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in the US was 31.9 percent.
- In 2022, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in the US was 28.9 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 3 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Hearing," 33.0 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Self-Care," 28.9 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only some college or an Associate's degree by disability status in the United States in 2022

Education: Some College/Associate's Degree Only (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	28.9	0.09	48,221,500	168,180	166,959,400	1,580,165
Any Disability	31.9	0.27	6,666,400	66,940	20,920,400	210,386
Visual	30.5	0.60	1,232,200	29,020	4,041,600	38,069
Hearing	33.0	0.62	1,293,400	29,730	3,924,300	40,164
Ambulatory	31.7	0.41	2,765,800	43,370	8,729,700	88,576
Cognitive	30.9	0.39	2,970,200	44,930	9,612,400	97,636
Self-Care	28.9	0.66	934,100	25,270	3,233,900	34,653
Independent Living	29.1	0.44	2,148,600	38,260	7,391,800	78,150

Education

Bachelor's Degree or More

Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in the United States, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's Degree or More: with disability

18.7%

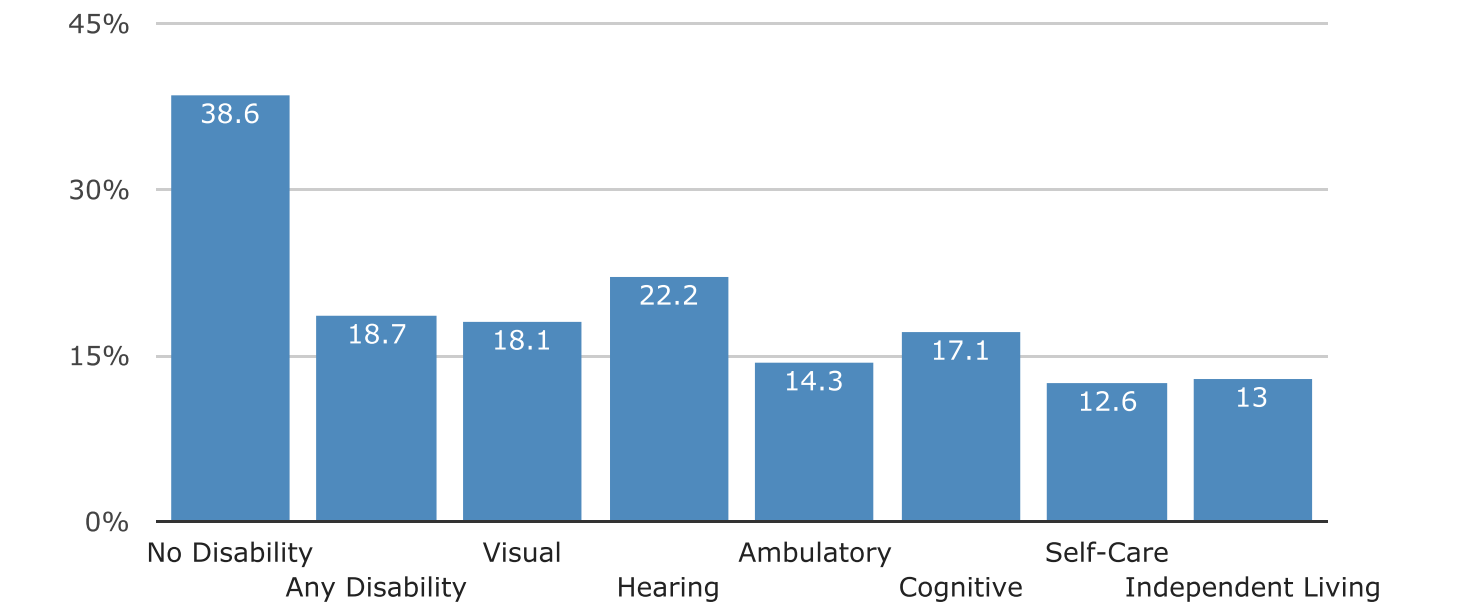
Bachelor's Degree or More: without disability

38.6%

- In 2022, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in the US was 18.7 percent.
- In 2022, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in the US was 38.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 19.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Hearing," 22.2 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Self-Care," 12.6 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in the United States in 2022

Education: Bachelor's Degree or More (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	38.6	0.10	64,375,300	188,740	166,959,400	1,580,165
Any Disability	18.7	0.22	3,912,600	51,500	20,920,400	210,386
Visual	18.1	0.50	733,400	22,400	4,041,600	38,069
Hearing	22.2	0.55	870,700	24,400	3,924,300	40,164
Ambulatory	14.3	0.31	1,247,500	29,200	8,729,700	88,576
Cognitive	17.1	0.32	1,646,600	33,520	9,612,400	97,636
Self-Care	12.6	0.48	406,100	16,680	3,233,900	34,653
Independent Living	13.0	0.32	959,600	25,620	7,391,800	78,150

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in the United States. The 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). A "service-connected" disability is one that has been determined by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) as being a result of disease or injury incurred or aggravated during military service. Note that a veteran can receive disability compensation for a wide range of conditions, and a veteran with a service-connected disability may not report having one of the six ACS functional or activity limitation disabilities. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

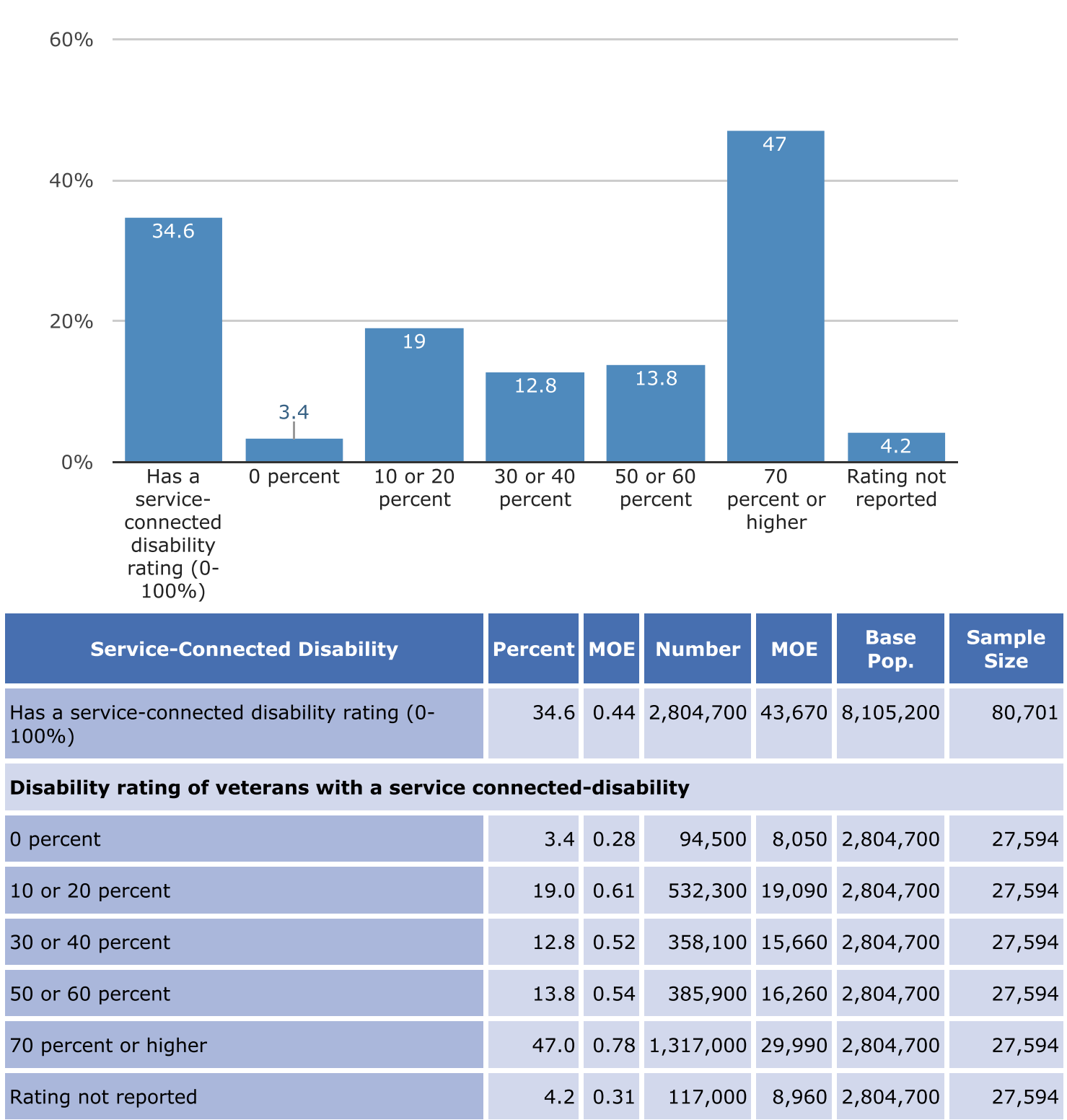
Veterans
with a
Service-
Connected
Disability

34.6%

- In 2022, there were 8,105,200 working-age civilian veterans in the US, of whom 2,804,700 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2022, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in the US with a VA service-connected disability was 34.6 percent.
- In 2022, 1,317,000 working-age civilian veterans in the US had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2022, 47.0 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in the US who had a service connected disability had a service-connected disability rating of 70 percent or above.

Disability rating of working-age civilian veterans (ages 21 to 64) with a service-connected disability in the United States in 2022

Veteran Disability Rating (%)



Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

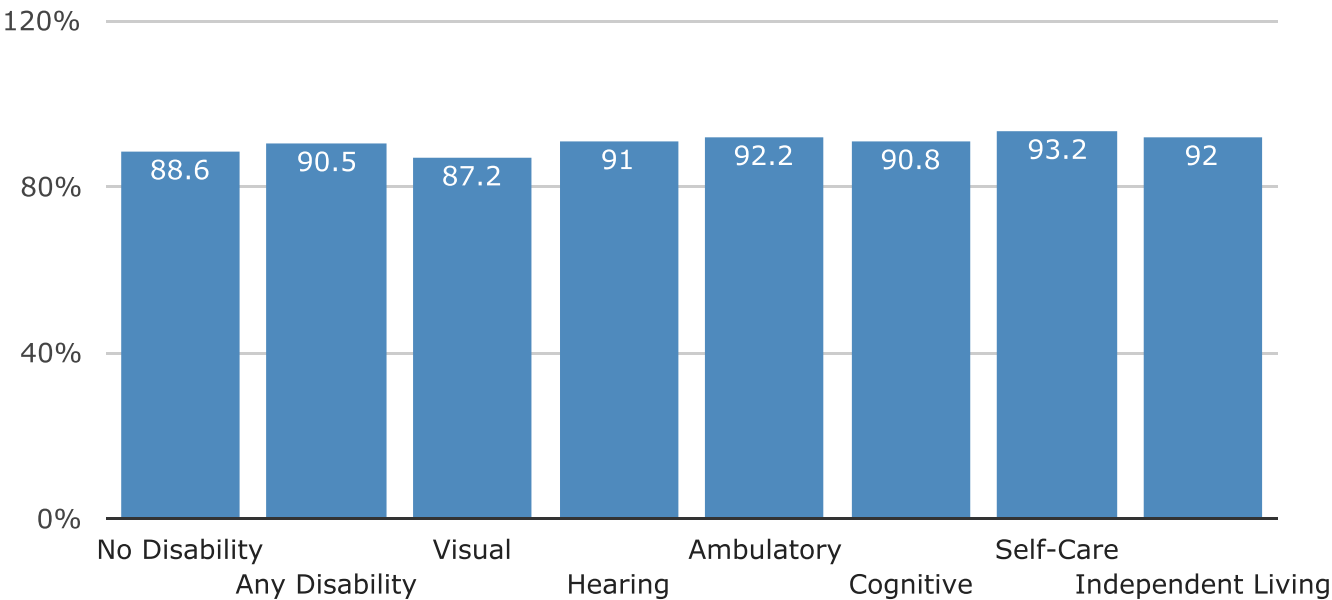
Quick Statistics



- In 2022, 90.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2022, 88.6 percent of working-age people without disabilities in the US had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 1.9 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 93.2 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 87.2 percent.

Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2022

Health Insurance Coverage - By Disability Type (%)



Disability Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	88.6	0.06	147,978,600	237,540	166,959,400	1,580,165
Any Disability	90.5	0.17	18,926,800	110,650	20,920,400	210,386
Visual	87.2	0.44	3,526,200	48,920	4,041,600	38,069
Hearing	91.0	0.38	3,572,400	49,230	3,924,300	40,164
Ambulatory	92.2	0.24	8,050,400	73,400	8,729,700	88,576
Cognitive	90.8	0.24	8,730,000	76,360	9,612,400	97,636
Self-Care	93.2	0.37	3,014,600	45,260	3,233,900	34,653
Independent Living	92.0	0.26	6,797,600	67,580	7,391,800	78,150

Type of Health Insurance Coverage

Introduction

This section examines the type of health insurance coverage for non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in the United States, using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS). Note that people can report more than one type of insurance coverage. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
with Disability

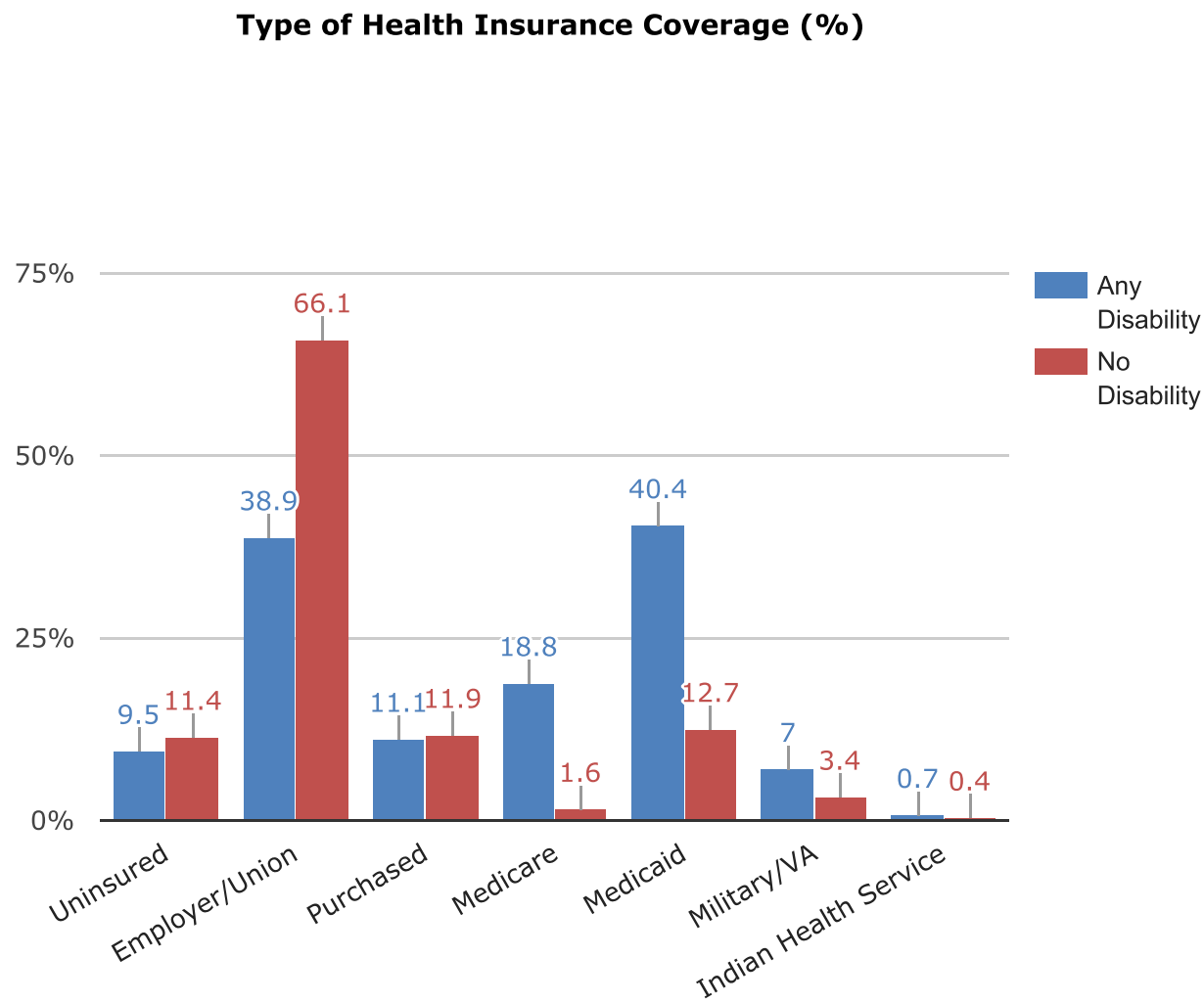
38.9%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

66.1%

- In 2022, 38.9 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2022, 66.1 percent of working-age people without disabilities in the US reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2022, 11.1 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2022, 18.8 percent of working-age people with disabilities in the US reported Medicare coverage and 40.4 percent reported Medicaid coverage (or other government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability).

Type of Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in the United States in 2022



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	Percent	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	9.5	0.17	1,993,700	36,870	20,920,400	210,386
Employer/Union	38.9	0.28	8,129,300	73,750	20,920,400	210,386
Purchased	11.1	0.18	2,316,000	39,720	20,920,400	210,386
Medicare	18.8	0.22	3,928,600	51,600	20,920,400	210,386
Medicaid	40.4	0.28	8,454,000	75,170	20,920,400	210,386
Military/VA	7.0	0.15	1,463,800	31,610	20,920,400	210,386
Indian Health Service	0.7	3.29	148,200	10,080	20,920,400	210,386
No Disability						
Uninsured	11.4	0.06	18,980,800	110,800	166,959,400	1,580,165
Employer/Union	66.1	0.10	110,434,000	225,040	166,959,400	1,580,165
Purchased	11.9	0.07	19,824,800	113,080	166,959,400	1,580,165
Medicare	1.6	3.29	2,614,500	42,180	166,959,400	1,580,165
Medicaid	12.7	0.07	21,214,700	116,720	166,959,400	1,580,165
Military/VA	3.4	0.04	5,749,000	62,250	166,959,400	1,580,165
Indian Health Service	0.4	3.29	658,100	21,220	166,959,400	1,580,165

Glossary

Actively Looking for Work

A person is defined as ACTIVELY looking for work if he or she reports looking for work during the last four weeks.

Ambulatory Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

Base Population (Base Pop.)

The estimated number of individuals upon which the calculation is based. (For percentages, this is the denominator).

Cognitive Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

Disability and Disability Types

The ACS definition of disability is based on six questions. A person is coded as having a disability if he or she or a proxy respondent answers affirmatively for one or more of these six categories.

- Hearing Disability (*asked of all ages*): Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?
- Visual Disability (*asked of all ages*): Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?
- Cognitive Disability (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
- Ambulatory Disability (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
- Self-care Disability (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?
- Independent Living Disability (*asked of persons ages 15 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

Earnings

Earnings are defined as wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs including self-employment income (NET income after business expenses) from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships.

Education

Our definition is based on the responses to the question: "What is the highest degree or level of school this person has completed? If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received." Our category "high school diploma/equivalent" includes those marking the ACS option "Regular high school diploma — GED or alternative credential." Our category "Some college/Associate's degree" includes those marking the ACS options: some college credit, but less than 1 year of college credit; one or more years of college credit but no degree, or "Associate's degree (for example: AA, AS)." Our category "a Bachelor's or more" includes those marking the ACS options: "Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, BS)"; "Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)"; "Professional degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)"; or "Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)." Note in 2008 changes were made to some of the response categories and the layout of this question.

Employment

A person is considered employed if he or she is either

- a. "at work": those who did any work at all during the reference week as a paid employee (worked in his or her own business or profession, worked on his or her own farm, or worked 15 or more hours as an unpaid worker on a family farm or business) or
- b. "with a job but not at work": had a job but temporarily did not work at that job during the reference week due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation or other personal reasons. The reference week is defined as the week preceding the date the questionnaire was completed.

Employment Rate

The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons employed by the number of persons in that population.

**** Note that the unemployment rate cannot be calculated using the employment rate:**

- The employment rate is the percentage of all persons who have a job.
- The unemployment rate is the percentage of persons in the labor force who do not have a job but are actively looking for work. The labor force includes people who have a job, are on layoff, or who actively searched for work in the last four weeks.

Please see <http://www.disabilitystatistics.org/faq.cfm#Q6> for more information on unemployment rate calculation and its implications.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment

A person is considered employed full-time/full-year if he or she worked 35 hours or more per

week (full-time) and 50 or more weeks per year (full-year). The reference period is defined as the year preceding the date the questionnaire was completed. Note: this does not signify whether a person is eligible for fringe benefits. The question and response categories regarding weeks worked per year was changed in 2008.

Group Quarters (GQ)

A GQ is a place where people live or stay that is normally owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. These services may include custodial or medical care as well as other types of assistance, and residency is commonly restricted to those receiving these services. People living in group quarters are usually not related to each other. Group quarters include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, and workers' dormitories. See the definitions of institutional GQs and non-institutional GQs for more information. In addition, a description of the types of group quarters included in the 2008 ACS is located on the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site at

www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/2008_ACS_GQ_Definitions.pdf.

Health Insurance Coverage

Is based on the following question: Is this person CURRENTLY covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans? Mark "Yes" or "No" for EACH type of coverage in items a – h.

- a. Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member)
- b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member)
- c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities
- d. Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability
- e. VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care)
- f. TRICARE or other military health care
- g. Indian Health Service
- h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – Specify (Note: "Other type" were recoded into one of the categories a-g by the Census Bureau)

Hearing Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of all ages*): Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

Hispanic or Latino Origin

People of Hispanic or Latino origin are those who classify themselves in a specific Hispanic or Latino category in response to the question, "Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?" Specifically, those of Hispanic or Latino origin are those who are Cuban; Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano; Puerto Rican; or other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino. Origin may be the

heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

Household Income

Household Income is defined as the total income of a household including: wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs; self-employment income (NET income after business expenses) from own non-farm or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from real estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement; Supplemental Security Income; any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office; retirement, survivor or disability pensions; and any other regularly received income (e.g., Veterans' payments, unemployment compensation, child support or alimony). Median household income is calculated with the household as the unit of analysis, using household weights without adjusting for household size.

Independent Living Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 15 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctors office or shopping?

Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)

Includes facilities for people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody at the time of enumeration. Generally, restricted to the institution, under the care or supervision of trained staff, and classified as "patients" or "inmates." Includes: correctional, nursing, and in-patient hospice facilities, psychiatric hospitals, juvenile group homes and residential treatment centers.

Margin of Error (MOE)

Data, such as data from the American Community Survey, is based on a sample, and therefore statistics derived from this data are subject to sampling variability. The margin of error (MOE) is a measure of the degree of sampling variability. In a random sample, the degree of sampling variation is determined by the underlying variability of the phenomena being estimated (e.g., income) and the size of the sample (i.e., the number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic). The smaller the margin of error, the lower the sampling variability and the more "precise" the estimate. A margin of error is the difference between an estimate and its upper or lower confidence bounds. Confidence bounds are calculated by adding the MOE to the estimate (upper bound) and subtracting the MOE from the estimate (lower bound). All margins of error in this report are based on a 90 percent confidence level. This means that there is a 90% certainty that the actual value lies somewhere between the upper and lower confidence bounds.

Non-Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)

Includes facilities that are not classified as institutional group quarters; such as college/university housing, group homes intended for adults, residential treatment facilities for adults, workers' group living quarters and Job Corps centers and religious group quarters.

Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

A person is defined as not working but actively looking for work if he or she reports not being employed, but has been looking for work during the last four weeks.

Number

This term appears in the tables; it refers to estimated number of people in the category. (for percentages, this is the numerator).

Poverty

The poverty measure is computed based upon the standards defined in Directive 14 from the Office of Management and Budget. These standards use poverty thresholds created in 1982 and index these thresholds to 2008 dollars using poverty factors based upon the Consumer Price Index. They use the family as the income sharing unit and family income is the sum of total income from each family member living in the household. The poverty threshold depends upon the size of the family; the age of the householder; and the number of related children under the age of 18.

Race

Race categories are based on the question, "[w]hat is this person's race? Mark (X) one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be." Responses include the following: White; Black or African-American; American Indian or Alaska Native (print name of enrolled or principal tribe); Asian Indian; Chinese; Filipino; Japanese; Korean; Vietnamese; Other Asian (Print Race); Native Hawaiian; Guamanian or Chamorro; Samoan; Other Pacific Islander (Print Race Below); Some other race (print race below). "Other race" also contains people who report more than one race.

Sample Size

The number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic.

Self-care Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): 17c. Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

A person is defined as receiving SSI payments if he or she reports receiving (SSI) income in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Note: The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) does not apply to Puerto Rico. SSI is a federal cash assistance program that provides monthly payments to low-income aged, blind, or disabled persons in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

Veteran Service-Connected Disability

A disease or injury determined to have occurred in or to have been aggravated by military service. A disability is evaluated according to the VA Schedule for Rating Disabilities in Title 38, CFR, and Part 4. Extent of disability is expressed as a percentage from 0% (for conditions that exist but are not disabling to a compensable degree) to 100%, in increments of 10%. This information was determined by the following two part question:

a. **Does this person have a VA service-connected disability rating?**

Yes (such as 0%, 10%, 20%, ... , 100%)

No *SKIP* to question 28a

b. **What is this person's service-connected disability rating?"**

Responses included: 0 percent; 10 or 20 percent; 30 or 40 percent; 50 or 60 percent; 70 percent or higher

Visual Disability

This disability type is based on the question:(*asked of all ages*): Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?

About the Disability Status Reports

The Cornell University Disability Status Reports is produced and funded by the Yang Tan Institute at the Cornell University ILR School. This effort originated as a product of the Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics (StatsRRTC) funded to the Yang Tan Institute in the ILR School at Cornell University by the U.S. Department of Education, National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (grant No. H133B031111).

The contents of this report do not necessarily represent the policy of the Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government (Edgar, 75.620 (b)).

Contact Us

K. Lisa Yang and Hock E. Tan
Institute on Employment and Disability
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853
Phone: 607.255.7727
Email: disabilitystatistics@cornell.edu
Web: www.disabilitystatistics.org