

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES: A TEXAS PROFILE

June 2024 Update



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

Texas Workforce Investment Council
June 2024 Update

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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 *Accelerating Alignment: Texas Workforce System Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2024–2031* is to position Texas as a global economic leader by growing and sustaining a competitive workforce. All Texans are part of the critical pool of potential employees that is and will be required by Texas employers. This includes Texans with visual impairments or physical disabilities.

Scope of Report

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

National data are used to provide an overview of individuals with disabilities in the U.S. and to discuss recent national labor force trends. The population of individuals with disabilities in Texas is described both generally and with a focus on the characteristics of individuals with disabilities who participate in the labor force. Finally, major findings are summarized and concluding comments offered. This report presents updated data sets from the demographic report published in 2019.

Methodology

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 utilizes several technical concepts with specific definitions. This section details data sources, the data limitations, and the key concepts related to this research.

Data Sources

The primary data sources used for this research are the U.S. Census 2022 American Community Survey (ACS) 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.

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. Economic statistics such as the national unemployment rate and measures related to employment and income use CPS data.

Disability estimates were calculated by multiplying the population of each county by the county-specific rates of disability. The baseline population for each county and the county-specific rates for each type of disability were extracted from the 2022 ACS five-year estimates. The five-year estimates are generally used for analyzing smaller populations and geographies (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020b). For the counties not represented on the survey, allocation factors developed by the Missouri Census Data Center (2022a) were used to align the respondents in the ACS geographic segments (called public use microdata areas) with Texas counties. The 2022 5-year ACS microdata has two different Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMA12 and PUMA22) allocated to the person's weighted survey response. Due to the geographical reallocation of population in the PUMAs, it is recommended to apply the Geocorr PUMA12 and PUMA22, respectively (Missouri Census Data Center, 2022b). Rounding may affect totals.

Data Processing

The findings from this report were processed through multifold data analyses from the aforementioned data sources. The ACS summary sheets and the BLS data provided succinct categorized data variables and information for easy access and application. The ACS PUMS (microdata) file is detailed with variables from not less than a million respondents. Therefore, the PUMS (microdata) file and MCDC data required some form of data transformation and variable categorization through data cleaning and modification. This more extensive data processing is illustrated in Appendix A.

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 BLS and the U.S. Census Bureau. For 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 2022 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 2022 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) indicate that 5.4 percent of individuals 18 or older in Texas had serious mental illness in the past year compared to 5.9 percent for the nation (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2024). 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 (including members of the armed forces), who are not inmates of institutions such as prisons, mental health facilities, or homes for older adults.

Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population

The noninstitutionalized civilian population includes all individuals 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 Issues and Limitations

The specific analyses that can be conducted are limited to the variables that are included in the datasets. Analyses may also be limited by a lack of available data 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 that discusses disabilities in the U.S. uses ACS summary tables based on the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The subsection that focuses on the total population of individuals with disabilities in Texas uses ACS microdata based on the non-institutional population in order to be comparable to the 2016 Texas disability status report published by Cornell University (Erickson, Lee, & Von Schrader, 2018). Of note, data presented in this report do not exactly match the numbers in the Cornell disability status report because the authors of that report rounded estimates to the nearest hundred. Finally, the subsection that focuses on the labor force participants in Texas with disabilities uses ACS microdata based on the non-institutional civilian population. Any age differences in the groups used for each analysis are noted where applicable.

Individuals with Disabilities in the U.S.

According to ACS summary table data used in this section, 12.9 percent of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population (41,941,456 individuals) had a disability in 2022. Individuals with disabilities accounted for approximately seven percent of the civilian labor force 16 years of age and older in 2022. 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 complex. 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. In contrast, the 2000 census asked individuals aged 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 2013 to 2022 ACS presented in Figure 1 indicate that while the numbers of individuals with disabilities have been mostly increasing since 2013, 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, 2013-2022

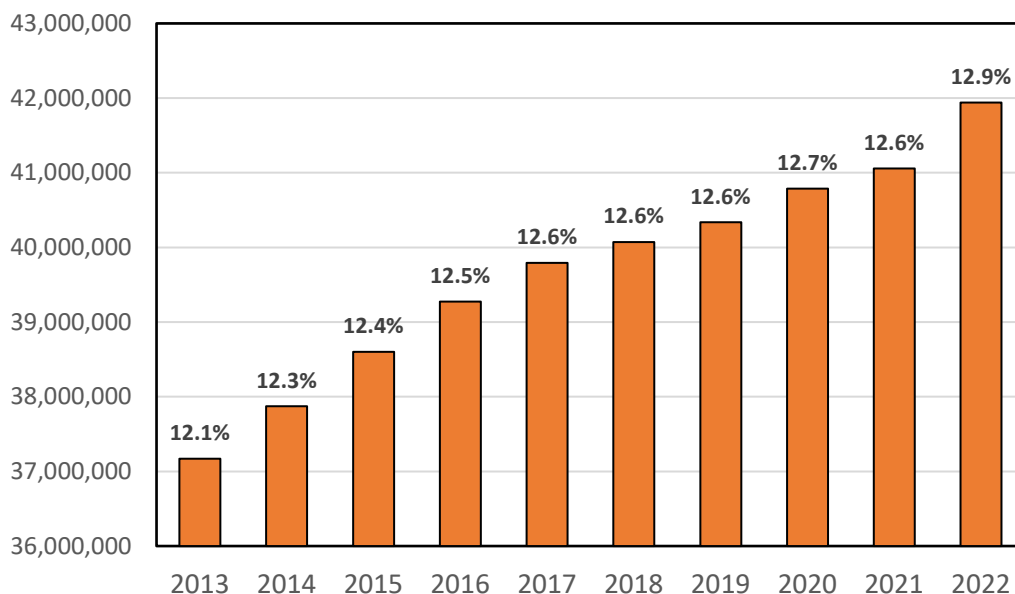


Figure Notes: Data from 2022 ACS summary tables. Percentages represent the portion of the total civilian noninstitutionalized population with disabilities.

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 2022. The region with the second largest number of individuals with disabilities was the West, followed by the Midwest. The Northeast had the smallest number. The regional distribution of individuals with disabilities can be examined in more detail by reviewing the population of individuals with disabilities for each state.

Table 1 illustrates the ten states with the largest populations of individuals with disabilities in 2022. 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, 2022

State	Individuals with Disabilities	Percent of Total Population
California	4,275,158	11.0%
Texas	3,358,382	11.7%
Florida	2,875,501	13.5%
New York	2,355,119	11.9%
Pennsylvania	1,799,317	14.1%
Ohio	1,635,891	14.1%
Illinois	1,455,892	11.6%
Michigan	1,403,198	14.1%
North Carolina	1,367,517	13.3%
Georgia	1,336,645	12.7%

Table Notes: 2022 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 13 percent of women in the U.S. had a disability in 2022 compared to 12.7 percent of men.

Figure 2: Number and Percentage of Individuals with Disabilities in the U.S. by Gender, 2022

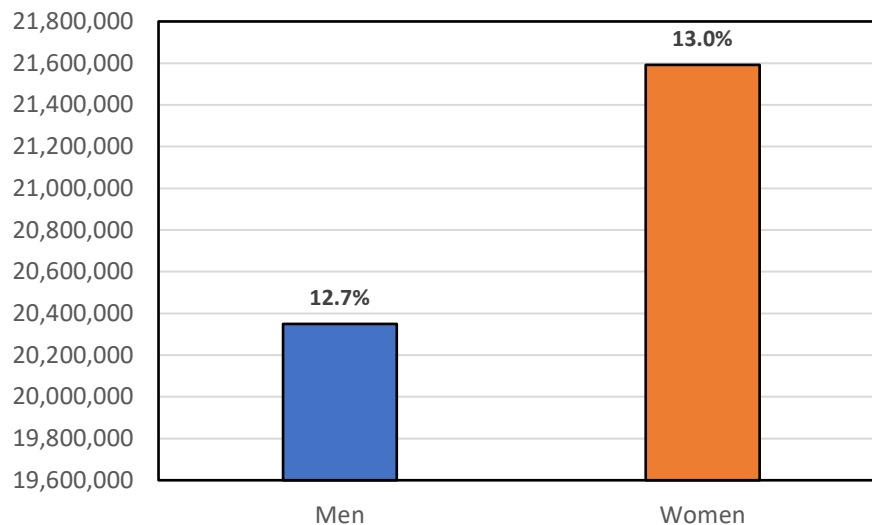


Figure Notes: 2022 ACS summary table data.

Racial and ethnic differences also exist. A greater percentage of Native Americans and Alaska Natives (16 percent) have a disability compared to African Americans (14.2 percent), non-Hispanic whites (14.1 percent), Hispanics of any race (9.6 percent), and Asians (7.6 percent). Because of data limitations, the Hispanic category is not mutually exclusive, and these individuals are represented in their respective race categories. Several demographic characteristics of the U.S. population of individuals with disabilities differ from the population of individuals without disabilities. On average, the population of individuals with disabilities is older than the population without disabilities. Table 2 illustrates the percentage of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population by age that reported having a disability. The percentage of individuals with a disability increases significantly at 65 years and again at 75 years. About 50 percent of individuals age 75 and older have a disability.

Table 2: Percentages of U.S. Population with and without Disabilities by Age Categories, 2022

Age Categories	Total in Age Category	With a Disabilities		Without a Disabilities	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 5 years	19,003,821	131,689	0.7%	18,872,132	99.3%
5 to 17 years	54,125,395	3,180,317	5.9%	50,945,078	94.1%
18 to 34 years	74,890,315	5,420,682	7.2%	69,469,633	92.8%
35 to 64 years	124,775,561	15,459,138	12.4%	109,316,423	87.6%
65 to 74 years	31,868,748	7,669,207	24.1%	24,199,541	75.9%
75 years and over	21,483,670	10,080,423	46.9%	11,403,247	53.1%
Total	326,147,510	41,941,456	12.9%	284,206,054	87.1%

Table Notes: 2022 ACS summary table data.

Disabilities can occur at any age and may result from numerous factors including accidents, disease, developmental difficulties, occupational hazards, and military service. However, Table 2 illustrates that the prevalence of disability increases as age increases. Age is an important covariate of disability. Because of the numerous scientific and social advances made during the past century, life expectancies in the U.S. have increased. Individuals in the U.S. now live long enough to experience chronic and degenerative diseases instead of experiencing mortality at younger ages from infectious diseases. 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 2022 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 19.4 percent of individuals with a disability have a bachelor's degree or higher compared to 37.7 percent of individuals without a disability. This is an increase from the 2017 data, which reflected 17.4 percent and 35.3 percent, respectively.

Table 3: Percentages of U.S. Population 25 Years of Age and Older with and without Disabilities by Education Level, 2022

Educational Level	With a Disability	Without a Disability
Less than high school graduate	18.3%	9.2%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	33.4%	24.7%
Some college or Associate's degree	28.8%	28.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	19.4%	37.7%
Population Age 25 and Over	36,354,255	186,071,702

Table Notes: 2022 ACS summary table data.

Table 4 details the specific types of disabilities reported by individuals in 2022. The reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive, and the same individual may report multiple disabilities. Approximately 21 million individuals, 49 percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of individuals with disabilities, reported having an ambulatory difficulty. Approximately 39 percent of the population of individuals with disabilities reported cognitive difficulties, and 35.1 percent reported independent living difficulties. Hearing, self-care, and vision difficulties were the fourth, fifth, and sixth most frequently reported, representing 27.6, 18.8, and 18.5 percent, respectively.

Table 4: Number of Individuals in U.S. Reporting Each Type of Disability, 2022

Disability Type	Number	Percent of Population with Disabilities Reporting Difficulty
With an ambulatory difficulty	20,538,531	49.0%
With a cognitive difficulty	16,263,952	38.8%
With a hearing difficulty	11,590,762	27.6%
With an independent living difficulty	14,735,332	35.1%
With a self-care difficulty	7,901,651	18.8%
With a vision difficulty	7,771,172	18.5%
Total with a disability	41,941,456	

Table notes: 2022 ACS summary table data. Reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive and one individual can report having several disabilities. Survey participants were asked to report serious difficulties. Percentages represent the portion of the population of individuals with disabilities reporting each difficulty.

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

Table 5: Number of Individuals in U.S. by Age Category and Disability Type, 2022

Age Category and Disability	Total Number of Individuals in U.S. by Age Category	Total Number Individuals with Disability	Percentage with Disability in Age Category
Population under 5 years	19,003,821	131,689	0.7%
With a hearing difficulty		86,025	0.5%
With a vision difficulty		73,075	0.4%
Population 5 to 17 years	54,125,395	3,180,317	5.9%
With a hearing difficulty		304,861	0.6%
With a vision difficulty		505,868	0.9%
Population 18 to 64 years	199,665,876	20,879,820	10.5%
With an ambulatory difficulty		9,032,135	4.5%
With a cognitive difficulty		9,470,047	4.7%
With a hearing difficulty		3,900,559	2.0%
With an independent living difficulty		7,494,126	3.8%
With a self-care difficulty		3,392,646	1.7%
With a vision difficulty		3,973,887	2.0%
Population 65 years and over	53,352,418	17,749,630	33.3%
With an ambulatory difficulty		11,182,676	21.0%
With a cognitive difficulty		4,326,732	8.1%
With a hearing difficulty		7,299,317	13.7%
With an independent living difficulty		7,241,206	13.6%
With a self-care difficulty		3,927,545	7.4%
With a vision difficulty		3,218,342	6.0%

Table notes: 2022 ACS summary table data. Not all disability questions are asked to the individuals in each age category. Survey participants are asked to report serious difficulties and could report having several disabilities.

Recent National Labor Force Trends for Individuals with Disabilities

Labor force trends can be illustrated through unemployment, labor force participation, and employment rates. The unemployment rate for individuals with disabilities is higher than for individuals without disabilities. In 2022, the average annual unemployment rate for individuals without a disability was 3.5 percent compared to 7.6 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 2013-2022. Notably, between 2019 and 2020, the unemployment rate for people with disabilities increased dramatically due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 3: National Unemployment Rates for Individuals with and without Disabilities, 2013-2022

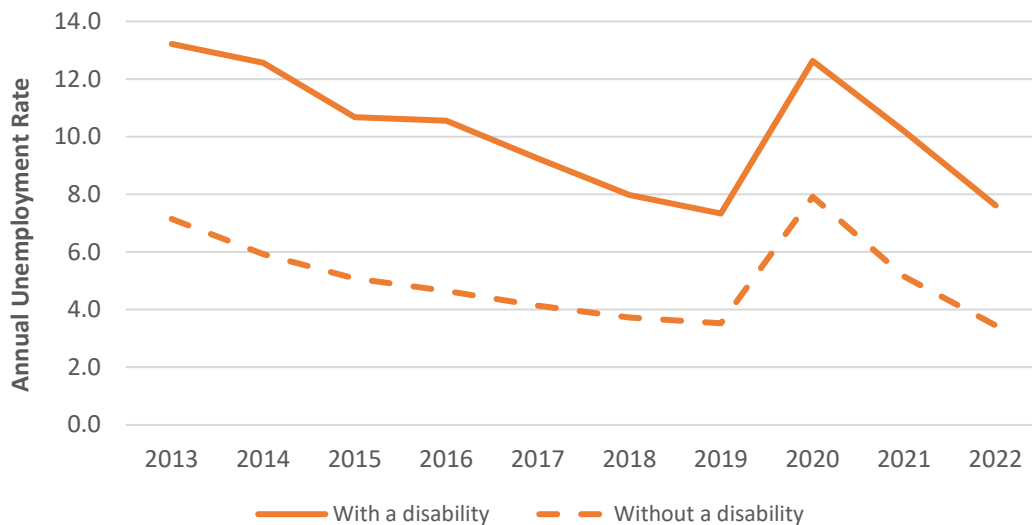


Figure notes: Annual unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. The rates are for individuals with and without disabilities who are 16 years of age and older. Data are from BLS.

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 2013 and 2022, 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, 2013–2022

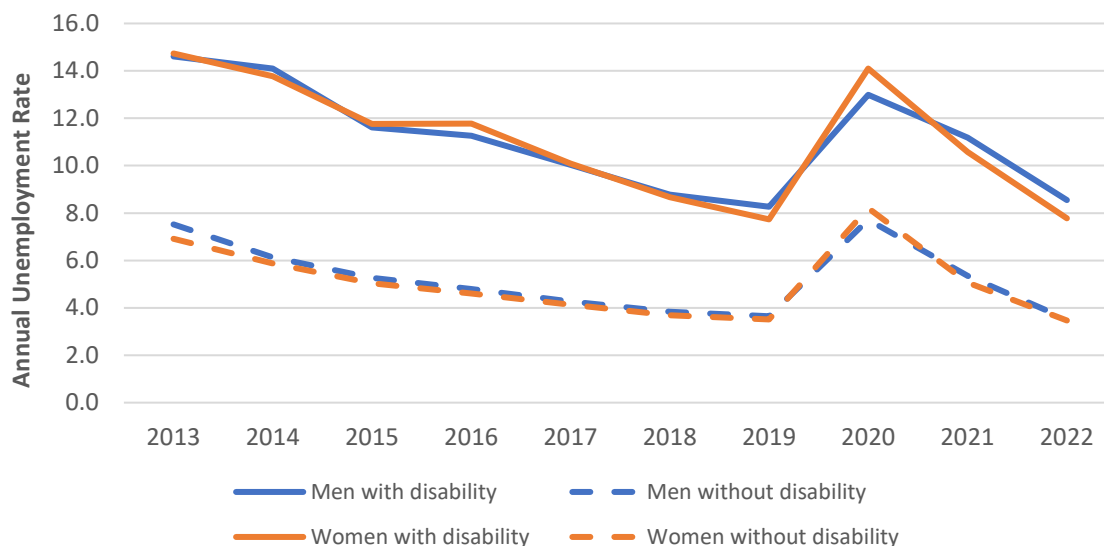


Figure notes: Annual unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. The rates are for individuals with and without disabilities who are 16 to 64 years old. Data are from BLS.

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 2022, 76.9 percent of all individuals with disabilities were not participating in the labor force compared to 32.3 percent of individuals without disabilities (BLS, 2023). 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 2022 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 25.5 percent labor force participation rate compared to the 73.8 percent rate of men without disabilities. Women with disabilities had a 21 percent labor force participation rate compared to the 62 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 25.5 percent of men with disabilities were labor force participants, 74.5 percent were not participants).

Figure 5: National Labor Force Participation Rates for Men and Women over the Age of 16 with and without Disabilities, 2022

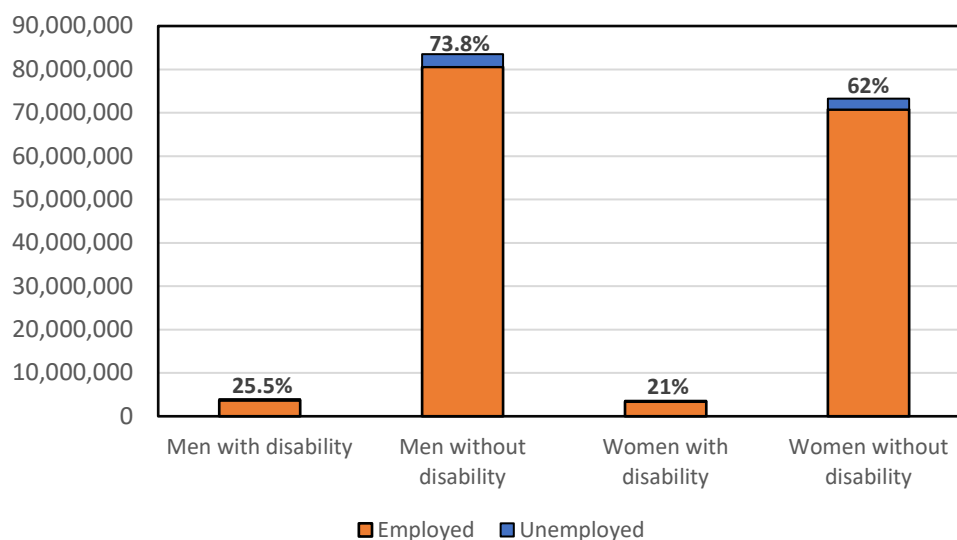


Figure notes: Percentages indicate the 2022 annual labor force participation rate for each group. The rates are for individuals who are 16 and over. Rates are specific to each group and cannot be added to produce gender specific rates. Data are from BLS.

In 2022, 21.3 percent of persons with a disability were employed compared to 65.4 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 30 percent usually worked part time in 2022, compared with 16 percent of workers without a disability. (BLS, 2023).

Individuals with Disabilities in Texas

According to the ACS microdata estimates used in this section, 12.1 percent of the noninstitutionalized population in Texas (3,549,223 individuals)¹ had a disability in 2022. Additionally, individuals with disabilities accounted for approximately seven percent of the civilian labor force 16 years of age and older in 2022 (1,006,366 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 2013 and 2022. The number of Texans with disabilities increased from 2013 to 2022. In 2013, 12 percent of the noninstitutionalized population in Texas (3,084,070 individuals) had disabilities. The number of individuals with disabilities in Texas increased to 3,549,223 individuals in 2022. However, because the population of Texas grew rapidly over the same period, individuals with disabilities accounted for a similar percentage of the population for all ten years.

Figure 6: Number of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas and Percentage of Population, 2013–2022

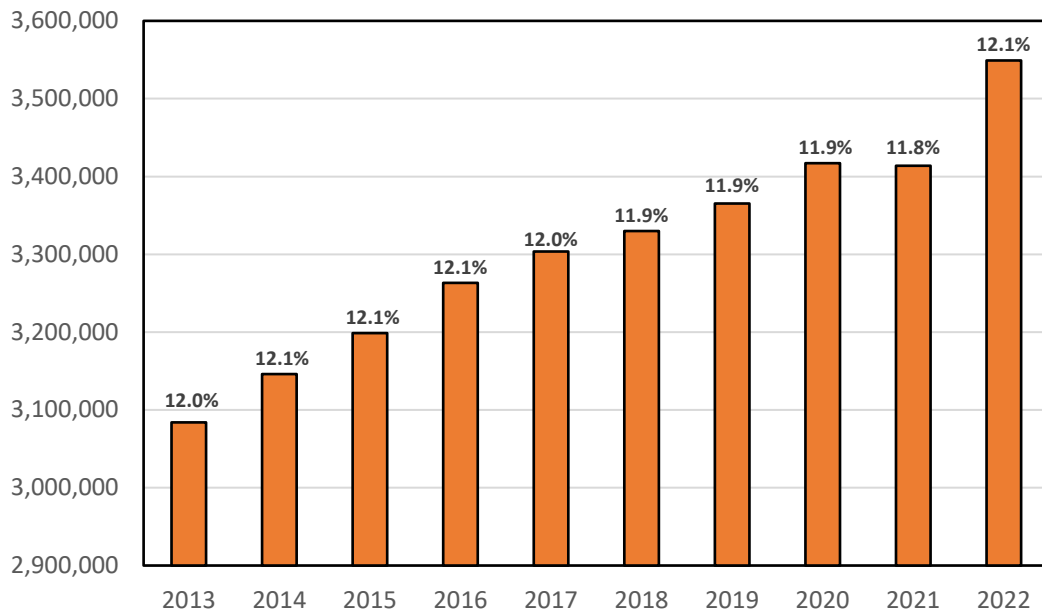


Figure notes: The 2013 to 2022 data are from ACS microdata. Percentages represent the portion of the total noninstitutionalized population with disabilities.

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

Regional Distribution

The population of individuals with disabilities in Texas is not evenly distributed across the state. Appendix C illustrates the population of individuals with disabilities in each of the Texas Workforce Commission, Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) regions, including labor force participation. Appendix D contains a thematic map that illustrates the population of individuals with disabilities in each Local Workforce Development Area (LWDA). Appendix E includes tables for each LWDA that detail the number of individuals with self-care, hearing, vision, independent living, ambulatory, and cognitive difficulties in each local workforce area's counties. Appendix F contains tables for each LWDA that detail the labor force participation of individuals with disabilities ages 16 and over in each local workforce area's counties. The maps, charts, and tables in Appendices C, D, E and F use disability estimates from the ACS. For more information on how county estimates were calculated, see the explanation provided in the Data Sources section of this report.

Similar to the disabilities data at the national level, LWDAs 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: 763,813. The next largest population of individuals with disabilities (396,280 individuals) is in the Alamo Local Workforce Development Area. The North Central and Greater Dallas LWDAs contain the third and fourth largest populations, with 314,067 and 274,610, respectively.

Harris County, the most populous county in the state, is home to 486,565 individuals with disabilities. The counties with the largest number of individuals with disabilities in 2022 were Harris, Bexar, Dallas, Tarrant, El Paso, Travis, Hidalgo, Denton, Collin, and Montgomery. Over half (52 percent) of the state's population of individuals with disabilities resided in these 10 counties.

Demographic Characteristics of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas

The population of individuals with disabilities in Texas can be described by analyzing key demographic variables. Figure 7 indicates that in 2022, 12.2 percent of females (1,787,005 individuals) and 12.1 percent of males (1,762,218 individuals) reported having a disability.

Figure 7: Number and Percentage of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by Gender, 2022

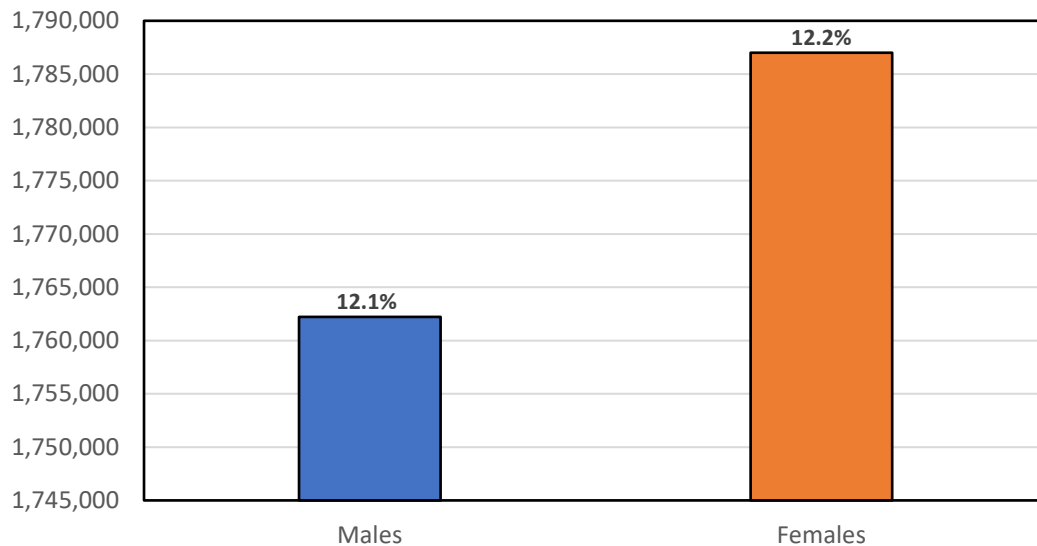


Figure notes: 2022 ACS microdata.

Table 6 illustrates the percentages of individuals with and without disabilities by race and ethnicity. Approximately 14 percent of whites have a disability. Fourteen percent of African Americans, 10.1 percent of Hispanics, 13 percent of individuals in the Other race/ethnicity category, and 6.1 percent of Asians have a disability.

Table 6: Race and Ethnicity of Texans with and without Disabilities, 2022

Race/Ethnicity	Total	With disability		Without disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	11,734,260	1,675,578	14.3%	10,058,682	85.7%
African American	3,450,149	484,306	14.0%	2,965,843	86.0%
Hispanic	11,665,780	1,180,991	10.1%	10,484,789	89.9%
Asian	1,485,953	90,500	6.1%	1,395,453	93.9%
Other	907,200	117,848	13.0%	789,352	87.0%
Total	29,243,342	3,549,223	12.1%	25,694,119	87.9%

Table notes: 2022 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 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. Seven percent of individuals between the ages of 18 and 34 had a disability. The prevalence of disability increases as age increases. For Texans 75 and older, 52 percent had a disability.

Table 7: Percentages of Texas Population with and without Disabilities by Age Categories, 2022

Age Categories	Total	With disability		Without disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 5 years	1,921,245	13,183	0.7%	1,908,062	99.3%
5 to 17 years	5,472,866	326,944	6.0%	5,145,922	94.0%
18 to 34 years	7,158,271	498,782	7.0%	6,659,489	93.0%
35 to 64 years	10,923,391	1,314,621	12.0%	9,608,770	88.0%
65 to 74 years	2,297,951	631,412	27.5%	1,666,539	72.5%
75 years and over	1,469,618	764,281	52.0%	705,337	48.0%
Total	29,243,342	3,549,223	12.1%	25,694,119	87.9%

Table notes: 2022 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, 18 to 34, 35 to 64, and 65 to 74-year-old age categories. A larger percentage of females in the 75-year-old and over category reported having a disability.

Figure 8: Percent of Individuals with Disabilities by Age and Gender in Texas, 2022

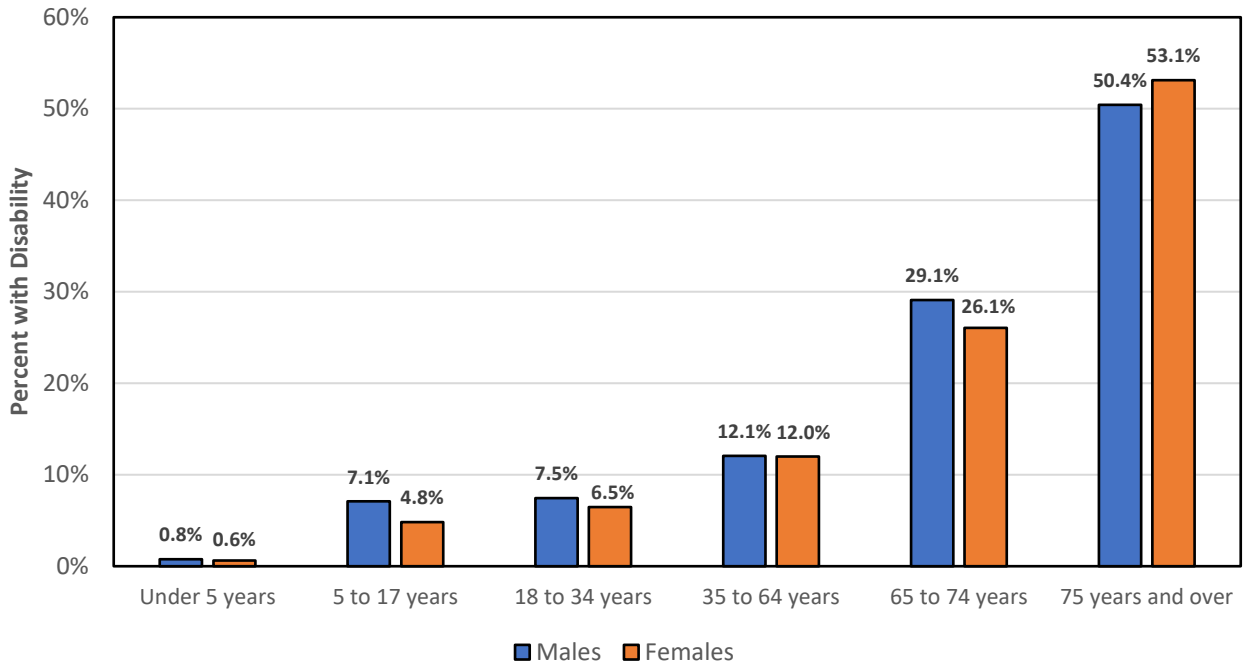


Figure notes: 2022 ACS microdata. Percentages indicate the portion of men and women in each age category reporting a disability.

Differences between individuals with and without disabilities can also be observed by level of educational attainment. Table 8 illustrates that in 2022, approximately 23 percent of individuals 25 years of age and older with less than a high school diploma or equivalency had a disability. Nearly ten percent of individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher had a disability.

Table 8: Percentages of Texans with and without Disabilities by Education Level, 2022

Educational Level	Total Number of Individuals Age 25 and Over in Each Education Category	With a Disability		Without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than high school graduate	2,825,740	658,802	23.3%	2,166,938	76.7%
High school graduates (Includes equivalency)	4,644,071	907,254	19.5%	3,736,817	80.5%
Some college or associate degree	5,358,458	883,624	16.5%	4,474,834	83.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,083,020	553,753	9.1%	5,529,267	90.9%
Noninstitutionalized population 25 years and over	18,911,289	3,003,433	15.9%	15,907,856	84.1%

Table notes: 2022 ACS microdata. Percentages represent the portion of the 25-years-old and older population with and without disabilities at each education level.

The educational level of individuals with disabilities who are 25 years of age and older has changed over time. Figure 9 illustrates the longitudinal trend in educational attainment from 2013 to 2022. Approximately thirty percent of this population are less than high school graduates, while 13.5 percent have a bachelor's degree or higher. Subsequently, the percentage of high school graduates decreased to 21.9 percent, while bachelor's degrees or higher increased to 18.4 percent in 2022.

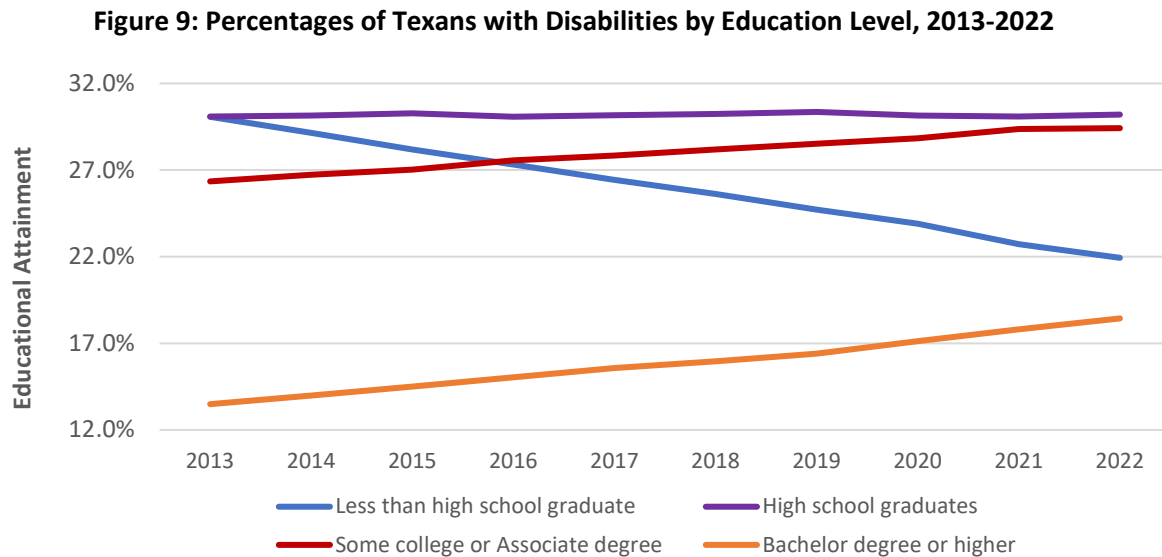


Figure notes: The 2013 to 2022 data are from ACS microdata. Longitudinal data on the educational attainment of individuals with disabilities, 2013-2022.

Table 9 illustrates the specific types of disabilities reported by Texans in 2022. The reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive, and the same individual could report multiple disabilities. Approximately 1.7 million individuals, 48.9 percent of the population of individuals with disabilities, reported having an ambulatory difficulty. Approximately 39 percent of the population of individuals with disabilities reported cognitive difficulties, and 34.7 percent reported independent living difficulties. Hearing, vision, and self-care difficulties were the fourth, fifth, and sixth most frequently reported.

Table 9: Number of Individuals in Texas Reporting Each Type of Disability, 2022

Disability	Number	Percent
Ambulatory Difficulty	1,734,037	48.9%
Cognitive Difficulty	1,397,094	39.4%
Hearing Difficulty	983,146	27.7%
Independent Living Difficulty	1,230,351	34.7%
Self-Care Difficulty	716,215	20.2%
Vision Difficulty	788,235	22.2%
Total with a disability	3,549,223	100%

Table notes: 2022 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. Six percent of individuals between the ages of 5 and 17 reported hearing and vision difficulties. For individuals between the ages of 18 and 34, cognitive difficulties were the most frequently reported, followed by independent living, ambulatory, and vision difficulties. For all age categories over the age of 35, the most frequently reported difficulty was ambulatory. For individuals between the ages of 35 and 64, the second and third most frequently mentioned difficulties were cognitive and independent living, respectively. Hearing and independent living difficulties were the second and third most frequently mentioned for individuals in the 65- to 74-year-old age category. For individuals over 75, the second most reported difficulty was independent living, and the third most reported was hearing.

Table 10: Number of Individuals in Texas by Age Category and Disability Type, 2022

Age Category and Disability	Total Number in Texas by Age Category	Number with Disability	Percent with Disability
Population under 5 years	1,921,245	13,183	0.7%
With a hearing difficulty		9,329	0.5%
With a vision difficulty		7,987	0.4%
Population 5 to 17 years	5,472,866	326,944	6.0%
With a hearing difficulty		31,819	0.6%
With a vision difficulty		63,955	1.2%
Population 18 to 34 years	7,158,271	498,782	7.0%
With an ambulatory difficulty		89,393	1.2%
With a cognitive difficulty		302,707	4.2%
With a hearing difficulty		68,515	1.0%
With an independent living difficulty		177,879	2.5%
With a self-care difficulty		56,452	0.8%
With a vision difficulty		116,583	1.6%
Population 35 to 64 years	10,923,391	1,314,621	12.0%
With an ambulatory difficulty		681,732	6.2%
With a cognitive difficulty		473,585	4.3%
With a hearing difficulty		306,859	2.8%
With an independent living difficulty		420,328	3.8%
With a self-care difficulty		241,315	2.2%
With a vision difficulty		303,876	2.8%
Population 65 to 74 years	2,297,951	631,412	27.5%
With an ambulatory difficulty		398,745	17.4%
With a cognitive difficulty		140,890	6.1%
With a hearing difficulty		226,213	9.8%
With an independent living difficulty		203,248	8.8%
With a self-care difficulty		124,367	5.4%
With a vision difficulty		132,502	5.8%
Population 75 years and over	1,469,618	764,281	52.0%
With an ambulatory difficulty		529,834	36.1%
With a cognitive difficulty		233,707	15.9%
With a hearing difficulty		340,411	23.2%
With an independent living difficulty		397,992	27.1%
With a self-care difficulty		239,912	16.3%
With a vision difficulty		163,332	11.1%

Table notes: 2022 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. The estimated numbers of labor force participants with disabilities by each county in the local workforce development areas and VR region are illustrated in Appendices F and C respectively.

In 2022, 14,644,588 individuals in Texas were labor force participants. Over one million labor force participants had a disability. Approximately 54 percent of labor force participants with disabilities in Texas were male (542,222 individuals) and approximately 46 percent (464,144 individuals) were female. Table 11 illustrates the race and ethnicity of employed and unemployed labor force participants with and without disabilities. Approximately seven percent of employed labor force participants in the White race/ethnicity category had a disability. Six and a half percent of African American employed labor force participants and 8.6 percent of other category employed labor force participants had a disability. Approximately five and a half percent of the Hispanic category employed labor force participants had a disability, and 3.1 percent of Asian employed labor force participants had a disability.

Table 11: Race and Ethnicity of Texas Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities, 2022

Race or Ethnicity	Total Labor Force Participants in each Race or Ethnicity Category	Employed Labor Force Participants with a Disability		Unemployed Labor Force Participants with Disability		Employed Labor Force Participants with a Disability		Unemployed Labor Force Participants Without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	6,066,052	416,274	6.9%	38,690	0.6%	5,394,496	88.9%	216,592	3.6%
Hispanic	5,607,382	317,885	5.7%	33,990	0.6%	4,978,488	88.8%	277,019	4.9%
African American	1,773,640	115,930	6.5%	18,338	1.0%	1,511,903	85.2%	127,469	7.2%
Asian	800,155	24,734	3.1%	2,080	0.3%	743,240	92.9%	30,101	3.8%
Other	397,359	34,197	8.6%	4,248	1.1%	337,422	84.9%	21,492	5.4%
Total	14,644,588	909,020	6.2%	97,346	0.7%	12,965,549	88.5%	672,673	4.6%

Table notes: 2022 ACS microdata. The race and ethnicity categories include Hispanics of one or more races, Whites (exclusive), African Americans (exclusive), Asians (exclusive), and other (more than one race not including Hispanic).

In 2022, the average age of a labor force participant with a disability in Texas was 48 years old. Table 12 on the following page illustrates that 93,355 individuals with disabilities between the ages of 16 and 24 were employed labor force participants in 2022 and accounted for 4.4 percent of the age-specific labor force. The largest number of employed labor force participants with disabilities were between the ages of 25 to 64 and comprise 5.8 percent of labor force participants in that age range. Between the ages of 65 to 74, employed labor force participants with disabilities accounted for 16 percent of the age-specific labor force.

Table 12: Texas Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities by Age Category, 2022

Age Categories	Total Labor Force Participants in each Age Category	Employed Labor Force Participants with a Disability		Unemployed Labor Force Participants with a Disability		Employed Labor Force Participants without a Disability		Unemployed Labor Force Participants without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16 to 24 years	2,101,631	93,355	4.4%	19,994	1.0%	1,782,016	84.8%	206,266	9.8%
25 to 64 years	11,773,101	677,632	5.8%	69,299	0.6%	10,581,939	89.9%	444,231	3.8%
65 to 74 years	651,995	104,362	16.0%	6,298	1.0%	521,836	80.0%	19,499	3.0%
75 years and over	117,861	33,671	28.6%	1,755	1.5%	79,758	67.7%	2,677	2.3%
Total	14,644,588	909,020	6.2%	97,346	0.7%	12,965,549	88.5%	672,673	4.6%

Table notes: 2022 ACS microdata.

Figure 10 illustrates the longitudinal data of individuals with disabilities age 16 and over who participated in the labor force from 2013 to 2022. In 2013, more than 800,000 individuals with disabilities were labor force participants accounting for 28.3 percent of this segment of the population. The labor force participants increased to more than one million accounting for approximately 31 percent of the population in 2022.

Figure 10: Individuals with Disabilities Labor Force Participants Aged 16 and Over in Texas, 2013-2022

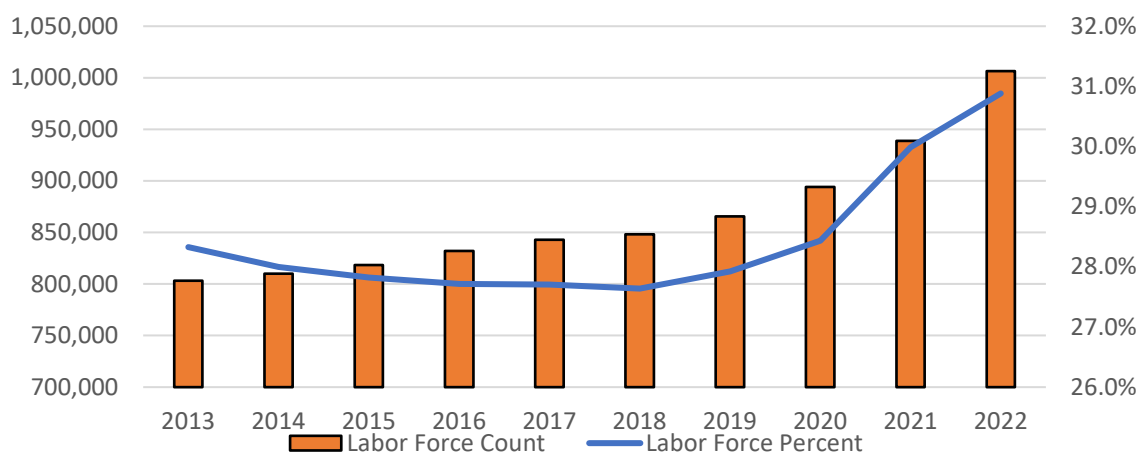


Figure notes: The 2013 to 2022 data are from ACS microdata. Labor force participants longitudinal data of individuals with disabilities, 2013-2022.

Figure 11 illustrates the longitudinal employment rate of individuals with and without disabilities from 2013 to 2022. In 2013, approximately 85 percent of the people with disabilities in the labor market were employed. Subsequently, the employment rate grew practically in parallel with the employment rate of individuals without disabilities. In 2022, the employment rate of individuals with disabilities was approximately 90 percent.

Figure 11: Employment Rate of Individuals with and without Disabilities in Texas, 2013-2022

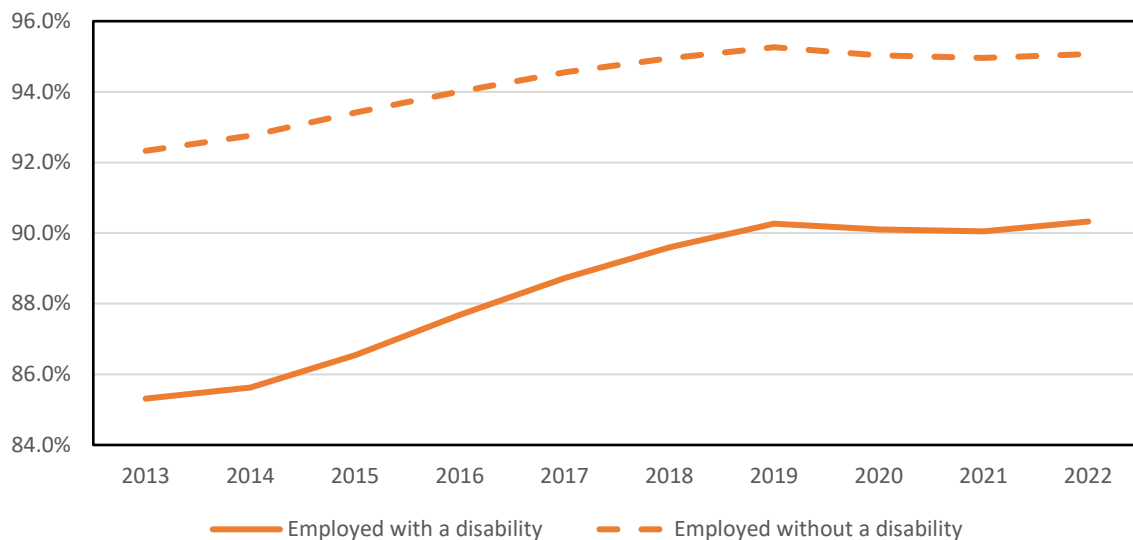


Figure notes: The 2013 to 2022 data are from ACS microdata. Employment rate longitudinal data of individuals with and without disabilities, 2013-2022.

Table 13 represents the types of disabilities reported by individuals according to labor force participation. Approximately 23 percent of individuals with disabilities who worked full time reported ambulatory difficulties, and 24 percent reported hearing difficulties. The most frequently reported difficulties for part-time workers were cognitive (25.7 percent), ambulatory (22.9 percent), and hearing (16.5 percent). Individuals who were not in the labor force reported ambulatory (61.4 percent), independent living (46.6 percent), and cognitive (38.3 percent) difficulties.

Table 13: Types of Disabilities Reported by Individuals Aged 16 and over by Labor Force Participation, 2022

Disability	Full-Time Workers		Part-Time Workers		Not in Labor Force	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ambulatory difficulty	200,363	22.6%	89,443	22.9%	1,382,535	61.4%
Cognitive difficulty	175,909	19.9%	100,343	25.7%	862,138	38.3%
Hearing difficulty	209,889	23.7%	64,494	16.5%	651,376	28.9%
Independent Living difficulty	87,027	9.8%	56,284	14.4%	1,049,448	46.6%
Self-Care difficulty	40,084	4.5%	20,616	5.3%	597,662	26.5%
Vision difficulty	171,603	19.4%	59,412	15.2%	477,019	21.2%

Table notes: 2022 ACS microdata. The same individual may report multiple disabilities.

Labor force participants with disabilities held various jobs in numerous industries throughout Texas in 2022. Table 14 illustrates the percentages of labor force participants with and without disabilities by general category of work, also referred to as “class of worker.” Approximately seven percent of the employees of private, for-profit companies had disabilities in 2022. Seven and a half percent of federal, state, or local government employees had a disability. The total number of Texas labor force participants with disabilities was 1,006,366 (employed full-time, part-time, and unemployed) in 2022. The total number of Texas labor force participants without disabilities was 13,638,222.

Table 14: Class of Worker for Texas Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities, 2022

Class of Worker	Total Number of Labor Force Participants in Each Class of Worker	Labor Force Participants with disability		Labor Force Participants Without a disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employee of a private for-profit company	10,254,528	662,391	6.5%	9,592,137	93.5%
Employee of federal, state, or local government	1,939,253	144,764	7.5%	1,794,489	92.5%
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm	1,480,339	117,160	7.9%	1,363,179	92.1%
Employee of private not for profit organization	821,305	63,528	7.7%	757,777	92.3%
Unemployed†	114,040	14,463	12.7%	99,577	87.3%
Working without pay in family business or farm	35,123	4,060	11.6%	31,063	88.4%
Total	14,644,588	1,006,366	6.9%	13,638,222	93.1%

Table notes: 2022 ACS microdata.

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

†Refers to individuals with or without a disability that are, "Unemployed and last worked 5 years ago or earlier or never worked" (ACS PUMS Data Dictionary, 2022).

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 2022. These 20 industries employed 45.8 percent of labor force participants with disabilities in the state. The industry that employed the largest number of labor force participants with disabilities (78,985) was construction. The data in Table 15 are presented differently from the other tables in this report. The percentages indicate the portion of Texas civilian labor force participants with and without disabilities employed in each industry. For example, 7.8 percent of Texas labor force participants with disabilities were employed by the construction industry in 2022. Approximately seven percent of Texas labor force participants with disabilities (69,047 individuals) worked in the restaurants and other food services industry, and the third largest number of labor force participants with disabilities (58,299 individuals) worked in elementary and secondary schools.

Table 15: Top 20 Industries Employing Individuals with and without Disabilities in Texas, 2022

Industry	Labor Force Participants with a Disability		Labor Force Participants without a Disability	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Construction	78,985	7.8%	1,203,829	8.8%
Restaurants and Other Food Services	69,047	6.9%	899,646	6.6%
Elementary and Secondary Schools	58,299	5.8%	882,529	6.5%
Hospitals	29,474	2.9%	496,527	3.6%
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	16,174	1.6%	312,108	2.3%
Colleges, Universities, Including Junior Colleges	20,304	2.0%	305,013	2.2%
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	17,233	1.7%	246,182	1.8%
Grocery Stores	19,737	2.0%	231,926	1.7%
Truck Transportation	14,031	1.4%	213,038	1.6%
General Merchandise Stores	21,095	2.1%	206,937	1.5%
Real Estate	14,034	1.4%	190,136	1.4%
Support Activities for Mining	9,803	1.0%	189,882	1.4%
Insurance Carriers	12,134	1.2%	177,631	1.3%
Banking and Related Activities	8,073	0.8%	169,338	1.2%
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	9,100	0.9%	166,287	1.2%
Home Health Care Services	22,946	2.3%	162,639	1.2%
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	8,923	0.9%	159,005	1.2%
Outpatient Care Centers	11,464	1.1%	153,645	1.1%
Offices Of Physicians	7,694	0.8%	143,113	1.0%
Services To Buildings and Dwellings	12,504	1.2%	140,901	1.0%
Table Total	461,054	45.8%	6,650,312	48.8%

Table notes: Data are from 2022 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 2022, Texas labor force participants with disabilities earned an average salary of \$47,133 (inflation-adjusted for 2022) compared to \$63,415 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 \$55,809, whereas females earned \$37,023. Additionally, salaries varied depending on the level of educational attainment. At every educational level, the average salaries of individuals with disabilities were lower than the salaries of 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 \$29,248 compared to the average salary of \$33,888 for labor force participants without disabilities. The average yearly salary earned by labor force participants with disabilities who had a bachelor's degree or higher was \$75,102 compared to \$100,015 for labor force participants without disabilities.

Table 16: Average Yearly Salary for Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities by Educational Attainment, 2022

Educational Attainment	Labor Force Participants with Disabilities		Labor Force Participants without Disabilities	
	Percent at Educational Level	Average Yearly Salary	Percent at Educational Level	Average Yearly Salary
Less than high graduate	13.6%	\$29,248	11.6%	\$33,888
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25.1%	\$37,441	22.0%	\$44,680
Some college or Associate's degree	35.1%	\$46,965	28.4%	\$55,423
Bachelor's degree or higher	26.2%	\$75,102	37.9%	\$100,015
Labor Force Participation age 25 and over	815,665	*	11,183,533	*

Table notes: 2022 ACS microdata. Salaries are inflation-adjusted for 2022.

Labor force participants with disabilities who worked full time earned an average salary of \$59,994, whereas part-time workers earned \$17,713. Because individuals can report having multiple disabilities, analyzing any possible associations between income and specific disability is challenging. Table 17 illustrates the disabilities reported by Texas labor force participants in three different salary groups. The salary groups were constructed to contain an approximately equal number of individuals. The salary group with the lower income range consists of individuals earning \$0 to \$8,400 in a year. The middle salary range is from \$8,401 to \$30,000, and the higher income range is \$30,001 and higher. The largest percentages of labor force participants in the lower salary range reported cognitive and ambulatory difficulties. More individuals in the middle salary range reported ambulatory and cognitive difficulties. Greater percentages of individuals in the higher salary range reported hearing and ambulatory difficulties. Looking at differences between the salary groups, similar percentages of individuals reported many of the difficulties. However, a significantly higher number of individuals in the lower salary group reported cognitive difficulties compared to the higher salary group.

Table 17: Disabilities Reported by Texas Labor Force Participants by Salary Range, 2022

Disability	Lower Range Salary		Middle Range Salary		Higher Range Salary	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ambulatory difficulty	35,401	18.5%	90,079	22.8%	153,194	23.2%
Cognitive difficulty	60,238	31.4%	97,866	24.8%	124,010	18.7%
Hearing difficulty	26,408	13.8%	66,101	16.8%	167,896	25.4%
Independent living difficulty	32,237	16.8%	49,515	12.6%	62,349	9.4%
Self-Care difficulty	9,410	4.9%	18,638	4.7%	30,357	4.6%
Vision difficulty	28,171	14.7%	72,185	18.3%	123,642	18.7%
Total in Salary Range	191,865	*	394,384	*	661,448	*

Table notes: 2022 ACS microdata. Salaries are inflation-adjusted for 2022. 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, 386,202 individuals age 16 and older with a disability received SSI in 2022 compared to 418,447 individuals in 2017 (Texas Workforce Investment Council, 2019). The average yearly SSI payment for individuals age 16 and over with disabilities was \$9,892 (inflation-adjusted for 2022). Many of the individuals who received SSI were not labor force participants.

Out of the 1,006,366 labor force participants with disabilities, 29,082 individuals (2.9 percent) received SSI in 2022. Out of the 2,252,332 individuals with disabilities who did not participate in the labor force, 386,202 (11.9 percent) received SSI in 2022. Figure 12 indicates the percentages of Texas civilian labor force participants and nonparticipants who received SSI in 2022 by disability type. Greater percentages of individuals with disabilities who did not participate in the labor force received SSI in 2022. Out of the labor force participants with a disability who received SSI, 4.7 percent (15,366 individuals) reported having a cognitive difficulty. Approximately five and a half percent of labor force participants with self-care difficulties (3,921 individuals) received SSI. Roughly six and a half percent (11,379 individuals) of labor force participants with independent living difficulties received SSI in 2022. The smallest percentage of individuals receiving SSI (5,482 individuals) had hearing difficulties.

Figure 12: Texas Labor Force Participants and Nonparticipants with Disabilities Receiving SSI by Disability Type, 2022

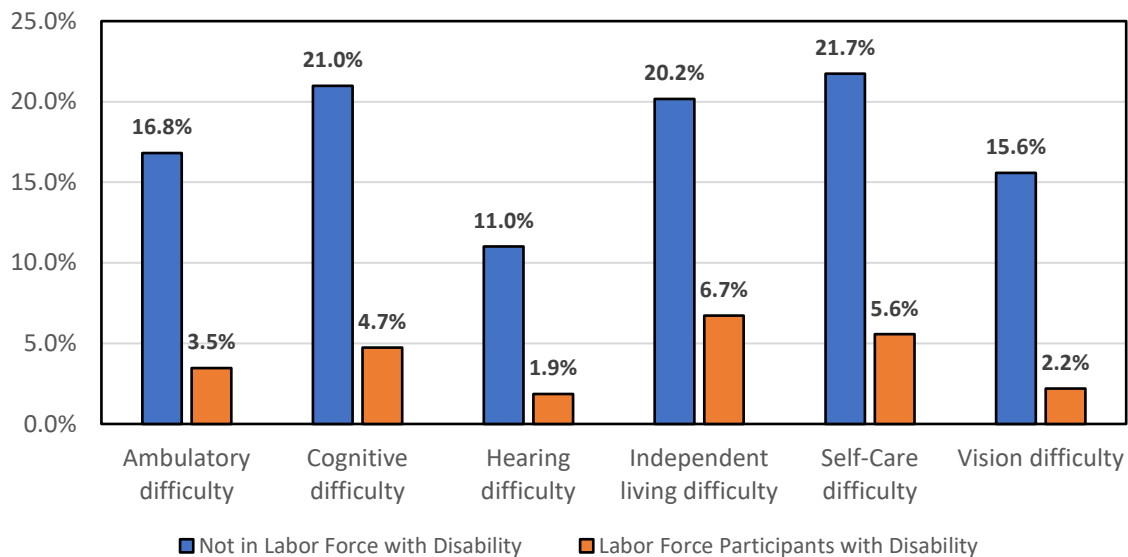


Figure notes: 2022 ACS microdata. Percentages represent the portion of labor force participants with each difficulty who received SSI in 2022. Data excludes individuals reporting \$0 SSI

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, 2024).

ACS data indicate that in 2022, approximately 28.5 percent of all Texas veterans report having some type of disability (432,895 individuals) compared to 13.7 percent of the age 18 and older nonveteran population (2,776,201 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. Roughly 22 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 (44.9 percent) have a disability rating of 70 to 100 percent.

Table 18: Percentages of All Texas Veterans with Service-Connected Disability Ratings, 2022

Service-Connected Disability Rating	Number	Percent
0 percent	13,277	2.9%
10 or 20 percent	100,189	21.6%
30 or 40 percent	63,092	13.6%
50 or 60 percent	62,485	13.5%
70 to 100 percent	208,132	44.9%
Not reported	16,619	3.6%
Total	463,794	100.0%

Table notes: 2022 ACS microdata.

Texas Youth with Disabilities

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

The most accurate method of illustrating the transition into postsecondary education or into a career from high school or college requires a longitudinal dataset in which the same individuals are followed over numerous years. However, the ACS dataset used in this report does not include longitudinal data. Therefore, the comparison of youth with and without disabilities is limited to a specific point in time. Of the 3,744,722 Texas youth, 260,211 (approximately six percent) reported having a disability in 2022. Table 19 illustrates that 7.1 percent of youth attending secondary school in 2022 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), five percent had disabilities in 2022.

Table 19: School Attendance of Texas Youth with and without Disabilities, 2022

School Attendance	Total number of Youth between Ages 16 and 24 in Each Attendance Category	Youth with Disabilities		Youth without Disabilities	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Currently Attending Secondary School	1,072,153	76,340	7.1%	995,813	92.9%
Currently Attending College	1,090,534	54,465	5.0%	1,036,069	95.0%
Not Currently Attending School	1,582,035	129,406	8.2%	1,452,629	91.8%
Total	3,744,722	260,211	6.9%	3,484,511	93.1%

Table notes: 2022 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 5.4 percent of labor force participants between the ages of 16 and 24 had a disability in 2022. Among the Texas youth not participating in the labor force in 2022, approximately nine percent had a disability. The average salary for youth labor force participants with disabilities was \$16,492 compared to \$19,380 for youth labor force participants without disabilities.

Table 20: Labor Force Participation of Texas Youth with and without Disabilities, 2022

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	2,101,631	113,349	5.4%	1,988,282	94.6%
Not in Labor Force	1,643,091	146,862	8.9%	1,496,229	91.1%
Total	3,744,722	260,211	6.9%	3,484,511	93.1%

Table notes: 2022 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, 2022

Youth with Disabilities											
Year of Age	Total Count	School Enrollment (Secondary or Post Secondary)		Full Time Employment		Full Time Employed in School		Part Time Employment		Part Time Employed in School	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16	28,219	26,671	94.5%	138	0.5%	121	0.4%	2,286	8.1%	2,242	7.9%
17	28,432	25,840	90.9%	462	1.6%	222	0.8%	3,577	12.6%	3,420	12.0%
18	28,535	21,154	74.1%	1,753	6.1%	695	2.4%	5,986	21.0%	4,415	15.5%
19	29,446	15,415	52.4%	3,032	10.3%	1,116	3.8%	7,253	24.6%	4,053	13.8%
20	27,971	11,503	41.1%	4,608	16.5%	1,282	4.6%	7,090	25.3%	3,409	12.2%
21	29,242	10,395	35.5%	6,453	22.1%	1,453	5.0%	6,967	23.8%	3,631	12.4%
22	29,462	8,085	27.4%	6,648	22.6%	1,173	4.0%	6,513	22.1%	2,358	8.0%
23	30,290	6,276	20.7%	8,991	29.7%	1,468	4.8%	6,637	21.9%	2,103	6.9%
24	28,614	5,466	19.1%	9,508	33.2%	1,626	5.7%	5,453	19.1%	1,545	5.4%
Total	260,211	130,805	50.3%	41,593	16.0%	9,156	3.5%	51,762	19.9%	27,176	10.4%
Youth without Disabilities											
Year of Age	Total Count	School Enrollment (Secondary or Post Secondary)		Full Time Employment		Full Time Employed in School		Part Time Employment		Part Time Employed in School	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16	393,018	380,858	96.9%	3,789	1.0%	2,999	0.8%	47,386	12.1%	46,105	11.7%
17	400,809	377,406	94.2%	7,238	1.8%	4,338	1.1%	82,869	20.7%	78,640	19.6%
18	412,501	326,878	79.2%	35,233	8.5%	13,272	3.2%	115,887	28.1%	94,760	23.0%
19	379,967	233,625	61.5%	69,658	18.3%	18,218	4.8%	119,798	31.5%	79,826	21.0%
20	374,700	196,824	52.5%	103,257	27.6%	25,956	6.9%	117,787	31.4%	75,535	20.2%
21	381,733	177,949	46.6%	134,908	35.3%	29,204	7.7%	115,889	30.4%	72,804	19.1%
22	372,589	142,736	38.3%	153,817	41.3%	28,573	7.7%	103,729	27.8%	56,680	15.2%
23	385,452	112,490	29.2%	193,768	50.3%	30,530	7.9%	88,023	22.8%	40,073	10.4%
24	383,742	83,116	21.7%	217,140	56.6%	27,495	7.2%	71,840	18.7%	24,986	6.5%
Total	3,484,511	2,031,882	58.3%	918,808	26.4%	180,585	5.2%	863,208	24.8%	569,409	16.3%
Column	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K

Table notes: 2022 ACS microdata.

Concluding Comments

This study provides a demographic overview of individuals with disabilities for both the U.S. and Texas. A demographic description of the U.S. population of individuals with disabilities was first presented to provide both a general overview and a context for the analysis of the Texas population. The Texas population of individuals with disabilities was then detailed using 2022 ACS microdata with a focus on the characteristics of civilian labor force participants with disabilities.

National data indicate that the numbers of individuals with disabilities have been increasing since 2013; however, the percentages of individuals with disabilities have consistently been between 12 percent approximately 13 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 48 in 2022. Approximately 31 percent of Texans age 16 and older with disabilities (1,006,366 individuals) were labor force participants in 2022. Individuals with disabilities accounted for approximately seven percent of civilian labor force participants age 16 and older in Texas. The three industries that employed the largest numbers of labor force participants with disabilities in Texas were construction, restaurants and other food services, and elementary and secondary schools. Labor force participants with disabilities who worked full time earned an average salary of \$59,994, whereas part-time workers earned \$17,713.

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 (2023) to the 88th Texas Legislature regarding individuals with disabilities in the labor force. In order to support full employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities, the labor force recommendations concern educating employers about legal requirements, supporting an inclusive business climate, promoting accessible workplace technology, enhancing existing state services and encouraging an integrated approach to service delivery, and responding quickly to emerging trends, including the aging of the workforce.

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

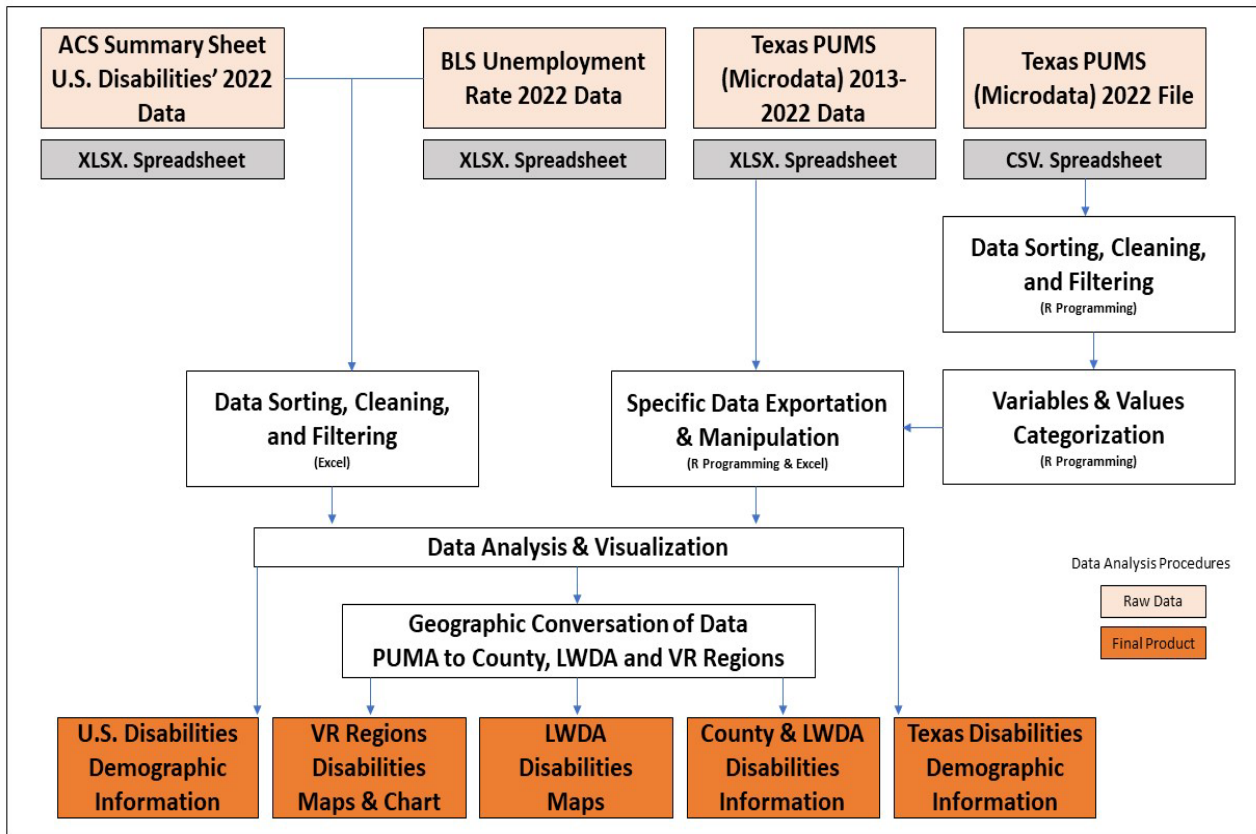
No Texan can be left behind. Private and public sector workplaces that support integrated employment opportunities as well as a greater use of assistive technologies in the workplace can provide individuals with disabilities the opportunity to gain and maintain employment.

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Appendix A: Data Processing Framework



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

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

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

Individuals with Disabilities	United States		Texas	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Males with Disabilities	20,349,626	48.5%	1,787,005	50.3%
Females with Disabilities	21,591,830	51.5%	1,762,218	49.7%
Total	41,941,456	100.0%	3,549,223	100.0%

Table notes: U.S. data are from 2022 ACS summary tables. Texas data are from 2022 ACS microdata.

Table 6: Number of Individuals by Age Category and Disability Type in U.S. and Texas, 2022

Age Category and Disability	Total Number of Individuals in U.S. by Age Category	Total Number of Individuals with Disability	Percent with Disability	Total Number Texas by Age Category	Total Number of Individuals with Disability	Percent with Disability
Population under 5 years	19,003,821	131,689	0.7%	1,921,245	13,183	0.7%
With a hearing difficulty		86,025	0.5%		9,329	0.5%
With a vision difficulty		73,075	0.4%		7,987	0.4%
Population 5 to 17 years	54,125,395	3,180,317	5.9%	5,472,866	326,944	6.0%
With a hearing difficulty		304,861	0.6%		31,819	0.6%
With a vision difficulty		505,868	0.9%		63,955	1.2%
Population 18 to 64 years	199,665,876	20,879,820	10.5%	18,081,662	1,813,403	10.0%
With an ambulatory difficulty		9,032,135	4.5%		771,125	4.3%
With a cognitive difficulty		9,470,047	4.7%		776,292	4.3%
With a hearing difficulty		3,900,559	2.0%		375,374	2.1%
With an independent living difficulty		7,494,126	3.8%		598,207	3.3%
With a self-care difficulty		3,392,646	1.7%		297,767	1.6%
With a vision difficulty		3,973,887	2.0%		420,459	2.3%
Population 65 years and over	53,352,418	17,749,630	33.3%	3,767,569	1,395,693	37.0%
With an ambulatory difficulty		11,182,676	21.0%		928,579	24.6%
With a cognitive difficulty		4,326,732	8.1%		374,597	9.9%
With a hearing difficulty		7,299,317	13.7%		566,624	15.0%
With an independent living difficulty		7,241,206	13.6%		601,240	16.0%
With a self-care difficulty		3,927,545	7.4%		364,279	9.7%
With a vision difficulty		3,218,342	6.0%		295,834	7.9%

Table notes: U.S. data are from 2022 ACS summary tables. Texas data are from 2022 ACS microdata.

Appendix C: Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by VR Regions, 2022

Considering the responsibilities of providing individuals with disabilities with educational and career support by the Texas Workforce Commission Vocational Rehabilitation. This section provides thematic maps and labor force participation by VR regions.

Figure 13: Number and Percent of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by VR Regions, 2022

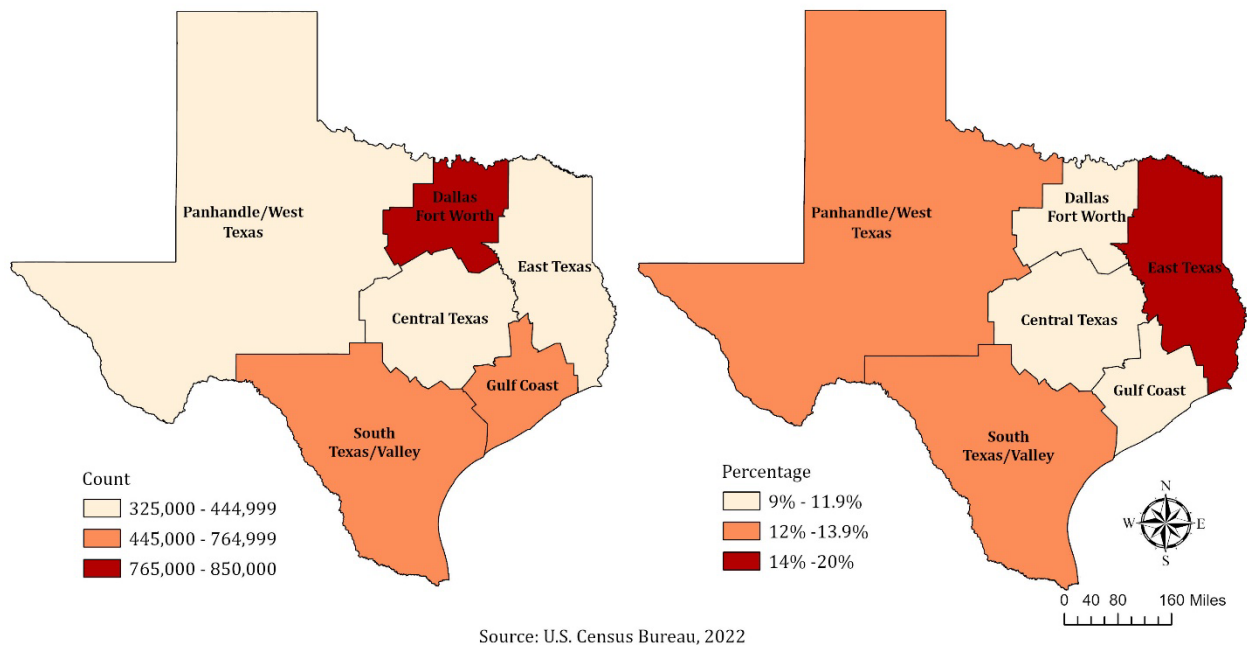


Figure 14: Number and Percent of Individuals with Disabilities Labor Force Participants in Texas by VR Regions, 2022

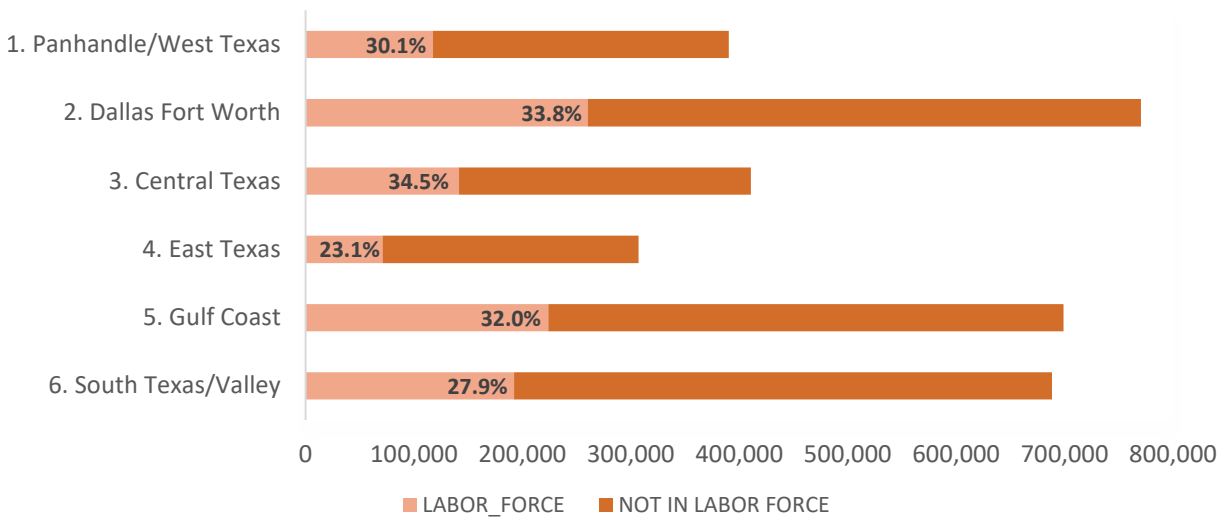
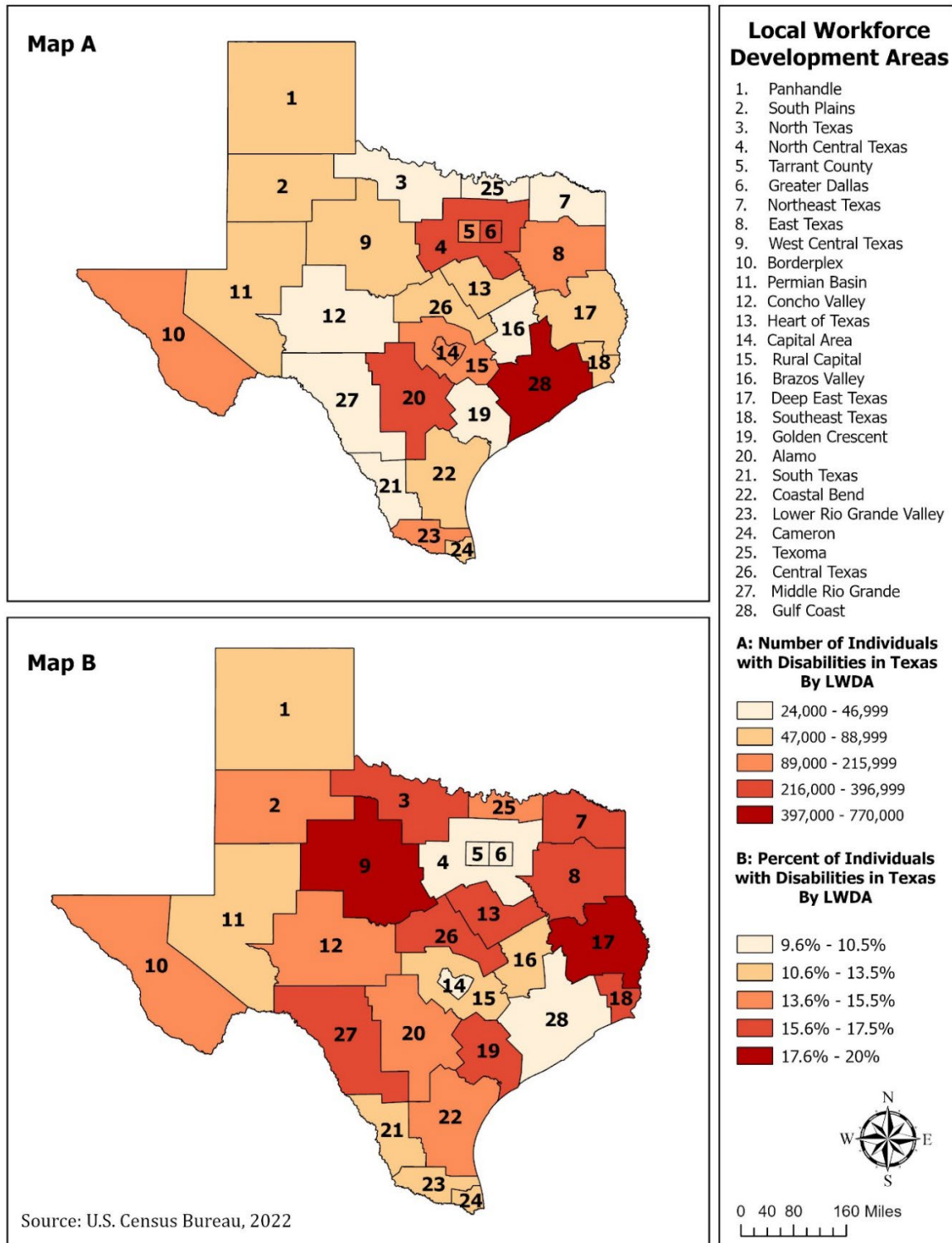


Figure notes: 2022 ACS microdata.

Appendix D: Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by LWDA, 2022

Figure 15: Number and Percent of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by LWDA, 2022



Appendix E: Number of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by County in Each LWDA, 2022

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

Table 24: LWDA 1 Panhandle—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Armstrong	1,850	254	135	91	84	81	51	54
Briscoe	1,436	196	105	70	65	63	39	42
Carson	5,813	795	425	284	264	255	159	171
Castro	7,378	1,010	540	360	336	324	201	217
Childress	6,671	913	488	326	303	293	182	196
Collingsworth	2,655	363	194	130	121	116	73	78
Dallam	7,122	974	520	348	324	313	195	209
Deaf Smith	18,602	2,545	1,359	908	846	816	509	547
Donley	3,262	446	238	159	148	143	90	96
Gray	21,249	2,908	1,552	1,037	966	932	581	625
Hall	2,828	387	207	138	128	125	78	83
Hansford	5,290	724	387	258	240	232	144	156
Hartley	5,388	738	393	263	245	237	148	158
Hemphill	3,385	463	248	165	154	148	92	99
Hutchinson	20,638	2,824	1,508	1,008	938	906	565	607
Lipscomb	3,062	419	224	149	139	135	84	91
Moore	21,380	2,925	1,562	1,044	972	939	584	629
Ochiltree	10,022	1,371	732	490	456	440	274	295
Oldham	1,760	241	128	86	80	77	48	52
Parmer	9,879	1,352	722	482	450	434	270	291
Potter	117,538	16,276	8,541	6,509	4,407	5,824	2,913	3,458
Randall	141,839	15,324	7,035	4,855	4,958	4,462	2,502	3,056
Roberts	828	113	60	40	38	36	23	24
Sherman	2,785	381	203	136	126	122	76	82
Swisher	6,978	955	510	340	317	307	190	205
Wheeler	4,995	684	365	244	227	219	137	147
Panhandle Total	434,633	55,581	28,381	19,920	17,332	17,979	10,208	11,668

Table 25: LWDA 2 South Plains—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Bailey	6,886	1,100	630	406	326	406	229	247
Cochran	2,541	406	232	150	120	150	85	91
Crosby	5,120	818	467	303	242	302	171	184
Dickens	1,766	282	161	105	83	104	59	64
Floyd	5,388	861	492	318	255	318	179	194
Garza	5,801	927	530	342	274	342	193	208
Hale	32,440	5,181	2,964	1,915	1,534	1,913	1,080	1,165
Hockley	21,482	3,431	1,962	1,268	1,016	1,267	714	771
King	265	42	24	16	12	15	9	9
Lamb	13,012	2,078	1,189	768	615	768	433	467
Lubbock	311,163	41,747	20,113	16,705	12,496	13,151	7,275	8,225
Lynn	5,582	891	510	330	263	330	185	200
Motley	1,060	169	97	63	50	62	36	38
Terry	11,801	1,885	1,078	697	558	696	393	424
Yoakum	7,675	1,226	702	453	363	453	255	276
South Plains Total	431,982	61,044	31,151	23,839	18,207	20,277	11,296	12,563

Table 26: LWDA 3 North Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Archer	8,667	1,570	825	593	474	505	282	314
Baylor	3,509	635	333	240	193	205	114	127
Clay	10,347	1,873	983	708	566	603	337	375
Cottle	1,397	254	133	96	77	82	46	51
Foard	1,109	201	106	76	61	65	36	40
Hardeman	3,594	650	342	246	197	210	117	130
Jack	8,579	1,553	816	587	470	501	279	311
Montague	20,217	3,661	1,922	1,384	1,106	1,180	658	732
Wichita	130,231	21,048	11,194	8,504	6,017	7,194	4,776	4,708
Wilbarger	13,050	2,363	1,241	894	715	761	425	473
Young	18,093	3,276	1,721	1,238	991	1,056	589	655
North Texas Total	218,793	37,084	19,616	14,566	10,867	12,362	7,659	7,916

Table 27: LWDA 4 North Central—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Collin	1,076,199	81,564	36,555	32,734	21,570	28,278	15,894	14,028
Denton	913,563	82,557	36,197	35,557	21,065	28,512	14,328	15,084
Ellis	195,632	23,955	11,410	9,256	7,402	7,960	4,308	4,334
Erath	42,880	6,196	2,900	2,329	2,077	2,061	1,160	1,292
Hood	62,083	8,971	4,199	3,372	3,007	2,984	1,680	1,871
Hunt	102,391	12,018	5,913	4,304	3,880	4,109	2,518	2,661
Johnson	181,926	20,512	10,282	7,692	6,160	7,966	3,516	4,223
Kaufman	149,721	17,558	7,311	7,304	4,653	5,476	2,690	3,752
Navarro	52,969	10,271	5,672	4,177	3,218	3,687	1,943	2,249
Palo Pinto	28,632	4,137	1,936	1,555	1,387	1,376	775	862
Parker	151,144	19,468	9,936	7,389	7,278	7,034	4,929	4,247
Rockwall	110,419	12,936	6,362	4,631	4,173	4,421	2,707	2,861
Somervell	9,277	1,340	627	503	449	446	251	279
Wise	69,500	12,584	6,608	4,759	3,806	4,056	2,263	2,518
North Central Total	3,146,336	314,067	145,908	125,562	90,125	108,366	58,962	60,261

Table 28: LWDA 5 Tarrant—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Tarrant	2,115,927	215,912	106,471	83,635	56,015	75,864	40,167	43,846
Tarrant Total	2,115,927	215,912	106,471	83,635	56,015	75,864	40,167	43,846

Table 29: LWDA 6 Greater Dallas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Dallas	2,606,000	274,610	127,809	104,490	63,159	94,029	57,862	74,854
Greater Dallas Total	2,606,000	274,610	127,809	104,490	63,159	94,029	57,862	74,854

Table 30: LWDA 7 Northeast Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Bowie	92,979	14,676	7,924	6,102	3,907	5,846	3,222	2,874
Cass	28,480	4,496	2,427	1,870	1,197	1,790	987	880
Delta	5,248	909	515	315	302	314	220	183
Franklin	10,394	1,800	1,019	624	600	622	436	362
Hopkins	36,912	6,393	3,618	2,216	2,131	2,209	1,547	1,287
Lamar	50,257	8,705	4,926	3,017	2,902	3,007	2,106	1,752
Morris	12,014	2,081	1,177	722	694	719	503	419
Red River	11,626	2,013	1,139	698	671	696	487	405
Titus	31,352	5,431	3,073	1,883	1,810	1,877	1,314	1,092
Northeast Texas Total	279,262	46,504	25,818	17,447	14,214	17,080	10,822	9,254

Table 31: LWDA 8 East Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Anderson	58,172	11,401	5,896	4,203	3,558	3,407	1,743	2,456
Camp	12,576	2,289	1,152	806	754	785	436	435
Cherokee	50,764	8,073	4,225	2,820	2,370	2,582	1,365	1,523
Gregg	124,066	17,631	8,450	6,976	4,457	5,868	3,344	2,986
Harrison	69,208	13,557	7,267	5,553	3,541	4,540	2,480	2,371
Henderson	82,503	16,170	8,363	5,961	5,048	4,833	2,473	3,484
Marion	9,778	1,915	1,027	785	501	641	350	335
Panola	22,648	3,603	1,885	1,258	1,057	1,151	609	680
Rains	12,273	2,234	1,125	786	736	766	425	424
Rusk	52,579	8,362	4,376	2,920	2,454	2,673	1,414	1,577
Smith	234,519	30,831	15,290	11,750	8,954	10,910	5,718	4,808
Upshur	41,111	8,053	4,316	3,298	2,104	2,697	1,474	1,408
Van Zandt	60,076	10,934	5,506	3,849	3,601	3,750	2,079	2,074
Wood	45,246	8,235	4,147	2,899	2,713	2,824	1,566	1,562
East Texas Total	875,519	143,288	73,025	53,864	41,848	47,427	25,476	26,123

Table 32: LWDA 9 West Central—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Brown	38,192	7,980	4,177	2,861	2,632	2,686	1,705	2,020
Callahan	13,743	2,872	1,503	1,029	948	967	613	726
Coleman	7,703	1,609	842	577	531	542	344	408
Comanche	13,628	2,847	1,490	1,021	939	958	609	721
Eastland	17,770	3,712	1,943	1,331	1,225	1,250	794	939
Fisher	3,682	769	403	276	254	259	165	195
Haskell	5,429	1,134	594	406	374	382	242	287
Jones	19,713	4,118	2,156	1,476	1,359	1,386	880	1,042
Kent	755	158	83	57	52	53	34	40
Knox	3,362	703	368	252	232	236	150	177
Mitchell	9,013	1,883	985	675	621	634	403	477
Nolan	14,776	3,087	1,616	1,107	1,018	1,039	659	781
Runnels	9,925	2,073	1,085	744	684	698	443	525
Scurry	16,975	3,546	1,857	1,272	1,170	1,193	757	897
Shackelford	3,113	651	340	233	215	219	139	165
Stephens	9,124	1,906	997	683	629	642	408	482
Stonewall	1,248	261	137	94	86	87	56	66
Taylor	143,321	21,407	10,437	9,480	5,955	8,092	4,438	3,279
Throckmorton	1,444	302	157	108	100	101	64	77
West Central Total	332,916	61,018	31,170	23,682	19,024	21,424	12,903	13,304

Table 33: LWDA 10 Borderplex—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Brewster	9,444	1,204	589	440	407	403	214	361
Culberson	2,164	275	135	101	93	93	48	83
El Paso	864,494	121,005	58,663	42,616	30,734	41,393	25,199	34,015
Hudspeth	3,168	404	197	148	137	136	71	121
Jeff Davis	1,974	251	124	92	85	84	45	75
Presidio	6,065	773	378	283	261	259	137	232
Borderplex Total	887,309	123,912	60,086	43,680	31,717	42,368	25,714	34,887

Table 34: LWDA 11 Permian Basin—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Andrews	18,411	2,346	1,149	859	793	786	416	704
Borden	626	107	54	37	33	33	20	25
Crane	4,625	590	289	216	199	198	105	177
Dawson	12,368	2,104	1,073	737	663	664	395	485
Ector	162,258	17,091	7,571	5,739	5,264	4,917	3,008	4,343
Gaines	21,367	2,723	1,333	997	921	912	483	817
Glasscock	1,108	188	97	66	59	60	35	43
Howard	34,612	5,889	3,002	2,063	1,855	1,856	1,106	1,359
Loving	63	8	4	3	2	2	1	2
Martin	5,200	884	451	310	279	279	166	204
Midland	169,435	18,349	8,207	5,774	5,615	5,845	2,742	4,970
Pecos	14,839	1,990	1,032	766	659	698	407	571
Reeves	14,590	1,860	910	681	629	623	330	557
Terrell	742	100	51	38	33	35	20	28
Upton	3,284	558	285	196	176	177	105	129
Ward	11,519	1,468	719	537	496	491	260	440
Winkler	7,707	982	481	359	332	329	174	295
Permian Basin Total	482,754	57,237	26,708	19,378	18,008	17,905	9,773	15,149

Table 35: LWDA 12 Concho Valley –Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Coke	3,261	555	282	195	175	175	104	128
Concho	3,279	558	285	195	176	176	104	129
Crockett	3,076	524	267	183	165	165	99	121
Irion	1,503	256	130	89	80	80	48	59
Kimble	4,255	724	369	254	228	229	136	167
Mason	3,925	668	340	234	211	211	126	154
McCulloch	7,576	1,289	657	451	406	407	242	297
Menard	1,948	331	169	116	104	104	62	76
Reagan	3,361	572	291	200	180	180	107	132
Schleicher	2,433	414	211	145	130	131	78	95
Sterling	1,362	231	118	81	73	73	43	54
Sutton	3,349	569	290	200	180	179	107	132
Tom Green	119,405	17,584	8,544	7,003	4,791	6,676	3,719	3,438
Concho Valley Total	158,733	24,275	11,953	9,346	6,899	8,786	4,975	4,982

Table 36: LWDA 13 Heart of Texas–Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Bosque	18,355	3,559	1,966	1,448	1,115	1,278	674	779
Falls	17,079	3,312	1,829	1,347	1,038	1,189	626	725
Freestone	19,562	3,793	2,095	1,543	1,189	1,362	718	831
Hill	36,109	7,002	3,867	2,847	2,194	2,514	1,324	1,533
Limestone	22,291	4,323	2,387	1,758	1,354	1,552	818	947
McLennan	260,992	37,519	19,911	15,288	11,388	12,182	6,848	8,578
Heart of Texas Total	374,388	59,508	32,055	24,231	18,278	20,077	11,008	13,393

Table 37: LWDA 14 Capital Area—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Travis	1,287,651	120,468	50,604	51,492	29,842	39,976	21,197	22,450
Capital Area Total	1,287,651	120,468	50,604	51,492	29,842	39,976	21,197	22,450

Table 38: LWDA 15 Rural Capital Area—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Bastrop	97,492	14,224	7,113	5,293	4,509	5,049	2,876	3,103
Blanco	11,519	1,797	865	670	659	662	321	299
Burnet	49,443	9,736	4,679	3,972	3,320	3,169	1,690	1,873
Caldwell	46,010	6,711	3,356	2,499	2,127	2,382	1,358	1,464
Fayette	24,504	3,576	1,789	1,331	1,134	1,269	724	780
Hays	244,044	27,939	12,358	12,687	7,569	9,938	4,807	5,566
Lee	17,527	2,558	1,279	951	811	908	517	559
Llano	21,377	4,213	2,025	1,720	1,437	1,371	732	811
Williamson	620,477	63,201	26,809	25,043	19,504	21,146	11,018	11,102
Rural Capital Area Total	1,132,393	133,955	60,273	54,166	41,070	45,894	24,043	25,557

Table 39: LWDA 16 Brazos Valley—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Brazos	234,415	24,223	10,236	11,109	5,808	8,452	4,602	5,342
Burleson	17,746	3,110	1,630	1,143	982	1,056	581	699
Grimes	29,439	5,159	2,704	1,895	1,629	1,751	964	1,159
Leon	15,811	2,771	1,453	1,018	875	941	518	623
Madison	13,534	2,372	1,243	871	749	805	444	533
Robertson	16,855	2,954	1,548	1,085	933	1,003	553	664
Washington	36,015	6,312	3,308	2,319	1,993	2,142	1,180	1,419
Brazos Valley Total	363,815	46,901	22,122	19,440	12,969	16,150	8,842	10,439

Table 40: LWDA 17 Deep East Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Angelina	86,472	16,329	7,906	7,044	4,719	5,664	3,526	3,589
Houston	22,289	4,452	2,245	1,815	1,393	1,588	761	963
Jasper	33,119	6,332	3,492	2,259	2,036	2,275	1,437	1,364
Nacogdoches	64,711	12,219	5,917	5,272	3,530	4,239	2,639	2,685
Newton	12,268	2,345	1,294	837	755	843	532	506
Polk	50,631	10,112	5,099	4,123	3,165	3,605	1,729	2,186
Sabine	9,935	1,899	1,048	678	611	682	431	409
San Augustine	7,951	1,521	838	542	489	546	345	327
San Jacinto	27,680	5,528	2,788	2,254	1,730	1,970	945	1,195
Shelby	24,122	4,612	2,544	1,645	1,483	1,657	1,047	994
Trinity	13,739	2,744	1,384	1,119	859	978	469	593
Tyler	19,881	3,802	2,096	1,357	1,222	1,366	862	819
Deep East Texas Total	372,798	71,895	36,651	28,945	21,992	25,413	14,723	15,630

Table 41: LWDA 18 Southeast Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Hardin	56,350	9,850	5,304	3,950	2,915	3,806	1,672	1,669
Jefferson	255,205	43,062	24,503	13,056	12,290	9,605	5,658	13,379
Orange	84,988	14,855	8,000	5,957	4,398	5,738	2,523	2,517
Southeast Texas Total	396,543	67,767	37,807	22,963	19,603	19,149	9,853	17,565

Table 42: LWDA 19 Golden Crescent—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Calhoun	20,111	3,326	1,670	1,202	1,117	1,048	576	735
DeWitt	19,942	3,170	1,556	1,065	973	1,286	669	595
Goliad	7,053	1,121	550	377	344	455	237	210
Gonzales	19,770	3,143	1,541	1,056	965	1,275	664	590
Jackson	15,077	2,397	1,175	806	735	972	506	450
Lavaca	20,459	3,252	1,595	1,093	998	1,320	687	611
Victoria	91,341	15,104	7,587	5,460	5,073	4,759	2,615	3,338
Golden Crescent Total	193,753	31,513	15,674	11,059	10,205	11,115	5,954	6,529

Table 43: LWDA 20 Alamo—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Atascosa	49,342	8,165	4,177	3,227	2,552	2,910	1,708	1,726
Bandera	21,005	3,476	1,777	1,374	1,087	1,238	727	735
Bexar	2,014,033	294,447	141,878	121,707	78,917	103,577	55,331	71,513
Comal	165,137	24,121	12,440	8,892	7,298	7,540	4,289	3,868
Frio	18,520	3,065	1,567	1,211	958	1,092	641	648
Gillespie	27,064	4,221	2,034	1,575	1,547	1,557	755	702
Guadalupe	173,961	24,621	12,368	9,743	8,284	8,265	4,943	5,294
Karnes	14,797	2,353	1,153	791	722	954	497	442
Kendall	44,842	6,994	3,370	2,610	2,564	2,579	1,251	1,163
Kerr	53,267	8,307	4,003	3,101	3,045	3,063	1,486	1,383
McMullen	599	95	46	43	32	42	33	26
Medina	51,121	8,460	4,327	3,344	2,644	3,015	1,769	1,788
Wilson	50,050	7,955	3,902	2,674	2,442	3,229	1,681	1,493
Alamo Total	2,683,738	396,280	193,042	160,292	112,092	139,061	75,111	90,781

Table 44: LWDA 21 South Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Jim Hogg	4,830	764	375	346	252	342	263	207
Webb	267,190	34,793	17,931	14,446	9,713	10,664	10,222	8,912
Zapata	13,865	2,194	1,076	994	724	980	755	592
South Texas Total	285,885	37,751	19,382	15,786	10,689	11,986	11,240	9,711

Table 45: LWDA 22 South Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Aransas	23,877	4,463	2,629	1,445	1,426	1,392	864	905
Bee	31,108	5,815	3,425	1,883	1,858	1,814	1,127	1,179
Brooks	7,078	1,207	715	513	372	524	375	306
Duval	9,814	1,553	761	704	512	694	535	419
Jim Wells	38,903	6,631	3,929	2,816	2,044	2,881	2,061	1,682
Kenedy	350	60	35	25	18	26	19	15
Kleberg	31,049	5,292	3,136	2,248	1,631	2,299	1,645	1,342
Live Oak	11,395	1,858	964	809	620	788	592	474
Nueces	353,328	47,385	26,272	18,441	13,160	19,281	11,133	10,619
Refugio	6,754	1,263	743	409	403	394	244	255
San Patricio	68,890	12,877	7,584	4,169	4,115	4,016	2,495	2,610
Coastal Bend Total	582,546	88,404	50,193	33,462	26,159	34,109	21,090	19,806

Table 46: LWDA 23 Lower Rio Grande Valley—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Hidalgo	873,101	109,484	53,762	42,997	30,122	42,155	34,313	29,256
Starr	65,809	10,413	5,103	4,719	3,432	4,652	3,582	2,810
Willacy	20,170	3,438	2,038	1,460	1,059	1,493	1,068	872
Lower Rio Grande Valley Total	959,080	123,335	60,903	49,176	34,613	48,300	38,963	32,938

Table 47: LWDA 24 Cameron—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Cameron	421,836	51,387	28,361	22,547	13,462	20,843	16,771	10,988
Cameron Total	421,836	51,387	28,361	22,547	13,462	20,843	16,771	10,988

Table 48: LWDA 25 Texoma—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Cooke	42,024	6,303	3,320	2,339	1,698	2,348	1,203	1,043
Fannin	35,985	5,398	2,844	2,004	1,453	2,012	1,030	893
Grayson	136,770	20,516	10,807	7,613	5,525	7,644	3,915	3,396
Texoma Total	214,779	32,217	16,971	11,956	8,676	12,004	6,148	5,332

Table 49: LWDA 26 Central Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Bell	374,386	54,624	24,615	23,880	16,396	17,428	10,973	11,159
Coryell	83,616	16,481	7,922	6,726	5,619	5,364	2,861	3,171
Hamilton	8,274	1,630	784	666	556	531	283	314
Lampasas	21,763	4,290	2,062	1,751	1,462	1,396	745	825
Milam	24,899	4,364	2,287	1,603	1,378	1,481	816	981
Mills	4,484	884	425	361	302	288	153	170
San Saba	5,766	1,137	546	464	387	370	198	218
Central Texas Total	523,188	83,410	38,641	35,451	26,100	26,858	16,029	16,838

Table 50: LWDA 27 Middle Rio Grande—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Dimmit	8,703	1,405	718	546	458	550	362	412
Edwards	1,429	228	118	87	78	81	51	66
Kinney	3,145	502	260	191	172	180	111	145
La Salle	6,732	1,087	556	423	355	425	280	319
Maverick	58,183	9,294	4,810	3,542	3,192	3,322	2,054	2,691
Real	2,772	442	230	169	152	159	98	128
Uvalde	24,690	3,944	2,041	1,503	1,354	1,410	872	1,141
Val Verde	47,830	7,639	3,954	2,912	2,623	2,731	1,689	2,213
Zavala	9,719	1,552	803	592	533	555	344	449
Middle Rio Grande Total	163,203	26,093	13,490	9,965	8,917	9,413	5,861	7,564

Table 51: LWDA 28 Gulf Coast—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self-Care	Vision
Austin	30,490	4,422	2,276	1,544	1,411	1,553	898	1,112
Brazoria	376,459	39,491	19,303	15,409	12,098	13,484	7,423	8,541
Chambers	47,364	7,465	3,820	3,086	1,909	2,019	1,273	1,814
Colorado	20,777	3,013	1,551	1,052	961	1,058	612	758
Fort Bend	831,325	62,602	29,716	24,198	17,138	24,801	13,586	12,371
Galveston	350,992	46,945	23,844	17,454	13,242	15,523	8,546	9,580
Harris	4,723,013	486,565	234,016	199,743	119,424	171,988	100,870	110,170
Liberty	93,187	14,689	7,517	6,073	3,755	3,974	2,505	3,568
Matagorda	36,643	5,314	2,736	1,856	1,695	1,867	1,079	1,337
Montgomery	630,804	63,583	29,858	25,053	20,034	19,351	11,228	11,724
Walker	77,174	15,413	7,771	6,285	4,825	5,495	2,635	3,332
Waller	57,327	8,218	4,221	2,872	2,626	2,886	1,668	2,065
Wharton	42,015	6,093	3,137	2,128	1,944	2,141	1,238	1,533
Gulf Coast Total	7,317,570	763,813	369,766	306,753	201,062	266,140	153,561	167,905

Appendix F: Labor Force Participants with Disabilities in Texas by County in Each LWDA, 2022

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

Table 52: LWDA 1 Panhandle—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Armstrong	234	59	55	5
Briscoe	181	47	43	3
Carson	735	188	174	14
Castro	932	238	220	19
Childress	843	215	199	16
Collingsworth	335	86	79	7
Dallam	900	229	212	17
Deaf Smith	2,351	600	554	45
Donley	412	106	98	8
Gray	2,685	685	633	52
Hall	357	91	84	7
Hansford	668	170	157	13
Hartley	681	174	161	13
Hemphill	428	110	101	8
Hutchinson	2,607	666	615	51
Lipscomb	387	98	91	7
Moore	2,701	690	637	52
Ochiltree	1,266	324	298	24
Oldham	222	57	52	5
Parmer	1,249	319	294	24
Potter	15,564	4,132	3,844	288
Randall	14,492	5,155	4,849	306
Roberts	105	27	24	2
Sherman	351	90	83	7
Swisher	881	225	208	17
Wheeler	631	161	149	13
Panhandle Total	52,198	14,942	13,914	1,023

Table 53: LWDA 2 South Plains–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Bailey	1,062	271	249	22
Cochran	391	100	92	8
Crosby	789	201	185	16
Dickens	273	69	64	5
Floyd	831	212	195	17
Garza	894	228	209	18
Hale	5,002	1,274	1,172	102
Hockley	3,313	844	777	68
King	40	10	9	1
Lamb	2,006	511	470	41
Lubbock	38,816	14,273	12,881	1,392
Lynn	861	219	202	18
Motley	163	41	38	4
Terry	1,819	463	426	37
Yoakum	1,183	302	277	24
South Plains Total	57,443	19,018	17,246	1,773

Table 54: LWDA 3 North Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Archer	1,495	441	412	29
Baylor	605	178	167	12
Clay	1,784	527	492	35
Cottle	241	71	66	5
Foard	191	56	52	4
Hardeman	620	183	171	12
Jack	1,479	437	408	29
Montague	3,486	1,029	962	67
Wichita	19,593	5,412	5,002	410
Wilbarger	2,250	664	621	43
Young	3,120	921	861	60
North Texas Total	34,864	9,919	9,214	706

Table 55: LWDA 4 North Central Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Collin	74,819	28,185	26,225	1,961
Denton	75,881	31,503	28,954	2,548
Ellis	21,703	6,438	5,652	786
Erath	5,735	1,620	1,436	184
Hood	8,303	2,345	2,078	268
Hunt	11,246	3,315	3,045	271
Johnson	19,521	5,469	5,158	311
Kaufman	16,210	5,911	5,355	556
Navarro	9,641	2,070	1,901	169
Palo Pinto	3,829	1,082	958	123
Parker	17,831	5,894	5,441	453
Rockwall	12,103	3,574	3,281	292
Somervell	1,240	350	310	40
Wise	11,983	3,538	3,308	231
North Central Texas Total	290,045	101,294	93,102	8,193

Table 56: LWDA 5 Tarrant–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Tarrant	199,722	65,687	59,374	6,313
Tarrant Total	199,722	65,687	59,374	6,313

Table 57: LWDA 6 Greater Dallas –Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Dallas	250,069	85,504	77,793	7,713
Greater Dallas Total	250,069	85,504	77,793	7,713

Table 58: LWDA 7 Northeast Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Bowie	13,956	2,396	2,149	247
Cass	4,274	734	658	76
Delta	862	220	200	21
Franklin	1,708	437	395	42
Hopkins	6,066	1,553	1,403	150
Lamar	8,261	2,114	1,910	204
Morris	1,975	506	457	49
Red River	1,910	489	442	47
Titus	5,153	1,319	1,192	127
Northeast Texas Total	44,165	9,768	8,806	963

Table 59: LWDA 8 East Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Anderson	10,751	1,881	1,582	298
Camp	2,147	493	460	33
Cherokee	7,447	1,527	1,357	169
Gregg	15,685	3,669	3,371	298
Harrison	12,473	3,329	2,988	341
Henderson	15,249	2,667	2,244	424
Marion	1,763	471	422	48
Panola	3,322	681	606	76
Rains	2,095	480	449	32
Rusk	7,714	1,582	1,406	176
Smith	28,035	7,225	6,179	1,046
Upshur	7,409	1,977	1,775	202
Van Zandt	10,255	2,354	2,195	158
Wood	7,723	1,773	1,654	119
East Texas Total	132,068	30,109	26,688	3,420

Table 60: LWDA 9 West Central Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Brown	7,560	2,036	1,862	175
Callahan	2,720	732	670	62
Coleman	1,525	411	376	35
Comanche	2,698	726	664	62
Eastland	3,518	948	866	81
Fisher	729	196	179	17
Haskell	1,075	290	265	25
Jones	3,902	1,051	960	91
Kent	150	40	37	3
Knox	665	179	164	16
Mitchell	1,784	481	439	42
Nolan	2,924	788	720	68
Runnels	1,965	529	483	46
Scurry	3,360	905	827	77
Shackelford	617	166	151	15
Stephens	1,806	487	444	42
Stonewall	247	66	61	5
Taylor	19,670	5,796	5,521	275
Throckmorton	286	77	71	6
West Central Texas Total	57,201	15,904	14,760	1,143

Table 61: LWDA 10 Borderplex–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Brewster	1,119	322	295	28
Culberson	257	74	67	6
El Paso	110,194	31,248	27,895	3,353
Hudspeth	376	108	99	9
Jeff Davis	234	68	62	6
Presidio	719	207	189	18
Borderplex Total	112,899	32,027	28,607	3,420

Table 62: LWDA 11 Permian Basin–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Andrews	2,182	628	573	54
Borden	102	27	25	2
Crane	549	158	144	14
Dawson	2,008	522	480	41
Ector	15,192	5,986	5,293	693
Gaines	2,532	729	666	63
Glasscock	179	47	43	3
Howard	5,621	1,461	1,343	117
Loving	8	3	2	0
Martin	844	219	202	17
Midland	17,418	7,387	6,791	596
Pecos	1,848	523	475	48
Reeves	1,729	497	455	43
Terrell	93	26	24	2
Upton	533	139	128	11
Ward	1,365	392	359	34
Winkler	913	263	240	23
Permian Basin Total	53,116	19,007	17,243	1,761

Table 63: LWDA 12 Concho Valley–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Coke	529	138	127	11
Concho	533	139	127	11
Crockett	500	130	119	11
Irion	244	64	58	5
Kimble	691	180	165	14
Mason	637	166	153	13
McCulloch	1,231	320	294	26
Menard	317	83	75	7
Reagan	545	141	131	11
Schleicher	395	103	94	9
Sterling	221	57	53	4
Sutton	544	141	130	11
Tom Green	16,275	4,968	4,593	375
Concho Valley Total	22,662	6,630	6,119	508

Table 64: LWDA 13 Heart of Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Bosque	3,341	718	658	58
Falls	3,109	668	613	55
Freestone	3,560	765	702	63
Hill	6,572	1,412	1,297	115
Limestone	4,057	871	800	71
McLennan	34,403	9,579	8,839	740
Heart of Texas Total	55,042	14,013	12,909	1,102

Table 65: LWDA 14 Capital Area–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Travis	111,389	48,429	43,697	4,734
Capital Area Total	111,389	48,429	43,697	4,734

Table 66: LWDA 15 Rural Capital–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Bastrop	13,195	3,618	3,419	198
Blanco	1,701	487	432	55
Burnet	9,294	2,443	2,245	198
Caldwell	6,225	1,708	1,615	94
Fayette	3,318	909	860	49
Hays	25,723	9,731	9,150	581
Lee	2,373	651	615	36
Llano	4,022	1,057	972	85
Williamson	58,467	23,848	21,715	2,132
Rural Capital Total	124,318	44,452	41,023	3,428

Table 67: LWDA 16 Brazos Valley–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Brazos	21,820	7,122	6,316	806
Burleson	2,955	719	635	84
Grimes	4,902	1,193	1,054	139
Leon	2,632	641	565	75
Madison	2,253	549	485	64
Robertson	2,806	683	603	80
Washington	5,996	1,459	1,289	170
Brazos Valley Total	43,364	12,366	10,947	1,418

Table 68: LWDA 17 Deep East Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Angelina	14,928	4,739	4,065	675
Houston	4,195	908	759	150
Jasper	5,853	1,036	918	118
Nacogdoches	11,171	3,547	3,042	504
Newton	2,168	384	340	44
Polk	9,530	2,063	1,723	340
Sabine	1,757	311	275	36
San Augustine	1,406	249	220	28
San Jacinto	5,210	1,128	942	186
Shelby	4,263	755	669	86
Trinity	2,586	560	468	93
Tyler	3,515	623	552	71
Deep East Texas Total	66,582	16,303	13,973	2,331

Table 69: LWDA 18 Southeast Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Hardin	9,156	2,247	2,067	180
Jefferson	41,253	9,109	8,359	750
Orange	13,811	3,388	3,117	271
Southeast Texas Total	64,220	14,744	13,543	1,201

Table 70: LWDA 19 Golden Crescent–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Calhoun	3,011	856	788	68
DeWitt	2,979	668	608	61
Goliad	1,053	237	215	21
Gonzales	2,953	663	603	60
Jackson	2,252	506	459	46
Lavaca	3,057	686	623	63
Victoria	13,675	3,889	3,578	310
Golden Crescent Total	28,980	7,505	6,874	629

Table 71: LWDA 20 Alamo–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Atascosa	7,460	1,829	1,727	102
Bandera	3,176	779	735	43
Bexar	268,223	87,232	78,931	8,301
Comal	23,051	7,525	7,143	382
Frio	2,800	687	648	38
Gillespie	3,998	1,146	1,015	131
Guadalupe	22,817	7,118	6,786	332
Karnes	2,210	496	451	45
Kendall	6,625	1,898	1,680	216
Kerr	7,869	2,254	1,997	258
McMullen	86	19	15	4
Medina	7,729	1,895	1,789	106
Wilson	7,477	1,678	1,525	152
Alamo Total	363,521	114,556	104,442	10,110

Table 72: LWDA 21 South Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Jim Hogg	693	151	120	31
Webb	31,203	9,193	8,279	914
Zapata	1,989	434	345	88
South Texas Total	33,885	9,778	8,744	1,033

Table 73: LWDA 22 Coastal Bend–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Aransas	4,242	939	874	66
Bee	5,527	1,223	1,138	86
Brooks	1,122	241	217	24
Duval	1,408	306	244	62
Jim Wells	6,170	1,322	1,191	131
Kenedy	56	12	11	1
Kleberg	4,925	1,055	950	104
Live Oak	1,713	385	330	56
Nueces	44,177	11,883	10,746	1,137
Refugio	1,200	266	247	19
San Patricio	12,240	2,710	2,521	190
Coastal Bend Total	82,780	20,342	18,469	1,876

Table 74: LWDA 23 Lower Rio Grande Valley–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Hidalgo	96,289	21,685	19,044	2,641
Starr	9,442	2,057	1,641	416
Willacy	3,199	685	618	68
Lower Rio Grande Valley Total	108,930	24,427	21,303	3,125

Table 75: LWDA 24 Cameron–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Cameron	46,159	9,584	8,911	673
Cameron Total	46,159	9,584	8,911	673

Table 76: LWDA 25 Texoma–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Cooke	5,970	1,516	1,366	150
Fannin	5,111	1,299	1,170	129
Grayson	19,428	4,936	4,448	488
Texoma Total	30,509	7,751	6,984	767

Table 77: LWDA 26 Central Texas–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Bell	49,183	15,134	12,934	2,200
Coryell	15,731	4,134	3,801	333
Hamilton	1,557	409	376	33
Lampasas	4,094	1,075	989	87
Milam	4,146	1,009	891	117
Mills	844	222	204	18
San Saba	1,084	285	262	23
Central Texas Total	76,639	22,268	19,457	2,811

Table 78: LWDA 27 Middle Rio Grande–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Dimmit	1,292	324	278	46
Edwards	210	54	49	5
Kinney	462	119	108	9
La Salle	1,000	251	216	36
Maverick	8,536	2,194	2,015	179
Real	407	104	96	8
Uvalde	3,622	931	855	76
Val Verde	7,016	1,803	1,657	147
Zavala	1,426	366	337	30
Middle Rio Grande Total	23,971	6,146	5,611	536

Table 79: LWDA 28 Gulf Coast–Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2022

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Austin	4,182	1,173	1,058	114
Brazoria	36,774	9,335	8,573	762
Chambers	6,968	1,689	1,569	119
Colorado	2,850	799	721	77
Fort Bend	57,837	16,062	14,517	1,545
Galveston	43,394	13,984	12,479	1,505
Harris	442,623	150,795	133,611	17,184
Liberty	13,710	3,322	3,089	234
Matagorda	5,025	1,409	1,273	137
Montgomery	57,585	18,378	16,305	2,073
Walker	14,526	3,146	2,626	519
Waller	7,769	2,195	1,984	212
Wharton	5,762	1,616	1,458	157
Gulf Coast Total	699,005	223,903	199,263	24,638

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Representing

Business and Industry
Community-Based Organization
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Education
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Education
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Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board
Texas Education Agency
Texas Workforce Commission
Texas Health and Human Services Commission
Economic Development and Tourism, Office of
the Governor



Texas Workforce Investment Council
1100 San Jacinto, Suite 1.100
Austin, TX 78701
<https://gov.texas.gov/organization/twic>