PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES: A TEXAS PROFILE

September 2025 Update

Texas Workforce Investment Council

The Mission of the Texas Workforce Investment Council

Assisting the Governor and the legislature with strategic planning for and evaluation of the Texas workforce system to promote the development of a well-educated, highly skilled workforce for Texas.

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES: A TEXAS PROFILE

Texas Workforce Investment Council
2025 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 2024.

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 2023 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, microdata is used for analyses at the national, state, and local level to maintain consistency.

The baseline population for each county and the county-specific rates for each type of disability were extracted from the 2023 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). Counties are not represented on the survey; allocation factors developed by the Missouri Census Data Center (2022) were used to align the respondents in the ACS geographic segments called Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) with Texas counties. Rounding may affect totals.

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.

Data Processing

The findings from this report were processed through multifold data preparation and analysis from the aforementioned data sources' Application Programming Interface (API). The BLS data provide succinct categorized data variables and information for easy access and application. The ACS PUMS (microdata) file is detailed with 275 persons' variables from more than two million Texas respondents and a total of over 16.2 million U.S. respondents. Therefore, the PUMS (microdata) files for both 10 consecutive years longitudinal data and current year dataset required some form of data preparation using API and Extraction, Transformation, Loading (ETL) model. The cleaned datasets were analyzed into specific tables and loaded into the database for the final report visualization of tables and charts. The analysis also includes the conversion of specific PUMA data to county and LWDA data by multiplying the estimated PUMA data with the counties' allocation factor in each PUMA. The data processing is extensively 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 2023 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 2023 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) indicate that 4.9 percent of individuals 18 or older in Texas had serious mental illness in the past year compared to 5.8 percent for the nation (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2025). 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

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, 16 years of age and older, who are not on active duty in the military and who are not inmates of institutions.

Civilian Labor Force

To remain consistent with accepted terminology and measures related to the labor force (such as the unemployment rate), several analyses in this report depend upon or reference the civilian labor force. The civilian labor force comprises all noninstitutionalized individuals, 16 years of age and older, who are either employed or unemployed and are not members of the armed forces. In this report, the individuals who constitute the civilian labor force are also referred to as labor force participants. Examples of individuals who are not in the labor force include students in school, homemakers, retirees, people who cannot work because of health problems, and discouraged job seekers (individuals who wanted jobs and looked for work in the past year but abandoned their search believing that no suitable jobs were 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 the majority of the analyses in this report are based on that dataset.

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 microdata estimates used in this section, 13 percent of the U.S. noninstitutionalized population (42,856,144 individuals) had a disability in 2023. Individuals with disabilities accounted for approximately seven percent of the civilian labor force 16 years of age and older in 2023. 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 is 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 been between 12 to 13 percent of the total noninstitutionalized population.

Figure 1: Number of Individuals with Disabilities in U.S. and Percentage of Population, 2014–2023

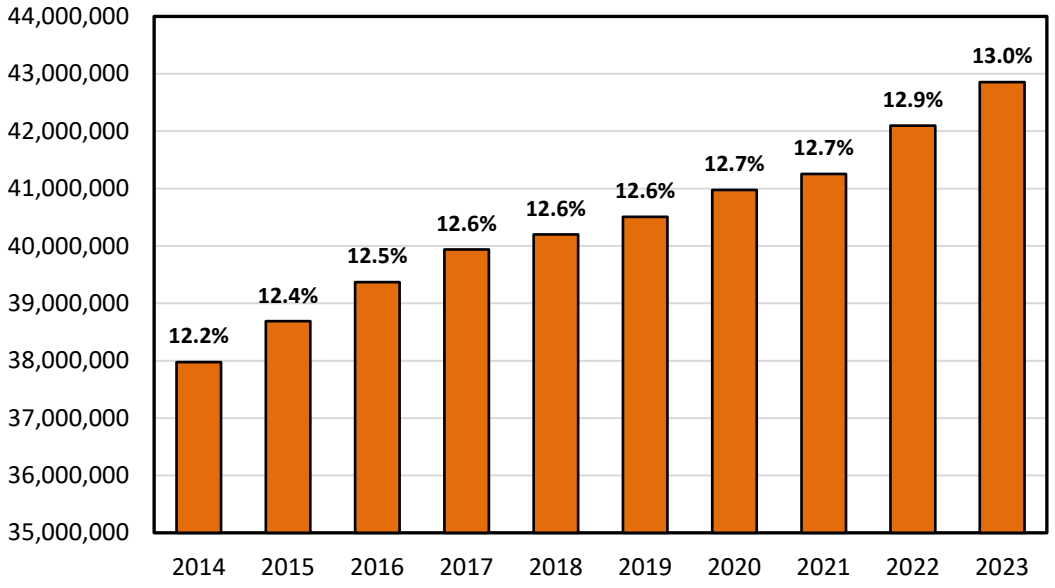

Figure notes: 2023 ACS microdata. Percentages represent the portion of the total noninstitutionalized population with disabilities.

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 2023. 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 2023. 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, Wyoming, and District of Columbia had the fewest numbers of individuals with disabilities.

Table 1: The Ten States with the Largest Populations of Individuals with Disabilities, 2023

State	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Percent of Total of Population
California	38,926,192	4,365,725	11.2%
Texas	29,280,759	3,519,540	12.0%
Florida	21,670,197	2,937,589	13.6%
New York	19,701,319	2,399,500	12.2%
Pennsylvania	12,809,930	1,820,634	14.2%
Ohio	11,624,998	1,651,714	14.2%
Illinois	12,546,126	1,478,324	11.8%
Michigan	9,949,747	1,417,342	14.2%
North Carolina	10,475,559	1,401,543	13.4%
Georgia	10,687,790	1,383,667	12.9%

Table Notes: 2023 ACS microdata. Percentages represent the portion of the total 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 13.2 percent of women in the U.S. had a disability in 2023 compared to 12.8 percent of men.

Figure 2: Number and Percentage of Individuals with Disabilities in the U.S. by Gender, 2023

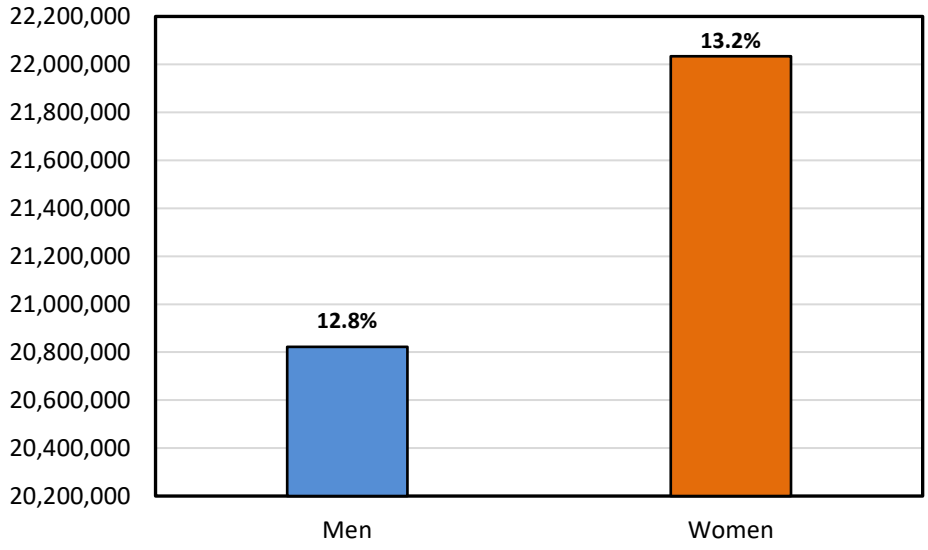

Figure notes: 2023 ACS microdata.

Racial and ethnic differences also exist. A greater percentage of African American and White have a disability (14.5 and 14.3 percent respectively) followed by Other which includes Native American and Alaskan Natives (13 percent), Hispanics (10 percent), and Asians (7.8 percent).

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. 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, 2023

Age Category	Total in Age Category	With a Disability		Without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 5 years	18,909,444	130,894	0.7%	18,778,550	99.3%
5 to 17 years	54,642,542	3,325,052	6.1%	51,317,490	93.9%
18 to 34 years	74,953,226	5,740,745	7.7%	69,212,481	92.3%
35 to 64 years	125,668,039	15,691,867	12.5%	109,976,172	87.5%
65 to 74 years	32,894,261	7,890,089	24.0%	25,004,172	76.0%
75 years and over	21,673,336	10,077,497	46.5%	11,595,839	53.5%
Total	**328,740,848**	**42,856,144**	**13.0%**	**285,884,704**	**87.0%**

Table Notes: 2023 ACS microdata.

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 2023 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 20.1 percent of individuals with a disability have a bachelor's degree or higher compared to 38.3 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, 2023

Education Level	With a Disability	Without a Disability
Less than high school graduate	17.6%	9.0%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	33.3%	24.6%
Some college or Associate's degree	29.0%	28.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	20.1%	38.3%
Noninstitutionalized population 25 years and over	**37,032,571**	**188,030,059**

Table Notes: 2023 ACS microdata.

Table 4 details the specific types of disabilities reported by individuals in 2023. The reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive, and the same individual may report multiple disabilities. Over 20 million individuals, 48 percent of the 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 35.6 percent reported independent living difficulties. Hearing, vision, and self-care difficulties were the fourth, fifth, and sixth most frequently reported, representing 27.4, 18.5, and 18.4 percent, respectively.

Table 4: Number of Individuals in U.S. Reporting Each Type of Disability, 2023

Disability Type	Number	Percent of Population with Disabilities Reporting Difficulty
With an ambulatory difficulty	20,606,345	48.1%
With a cognitive difficulty	16,863,506	39.3%
With a hearing difficulty	11,742,011	27.4%
With an independent living difficulty	15,273,378	35.6%
With a self-care difficulty	7,894,250	18.4%
With a vision difficulty	7,945,036	18.5%
Total with a disability	**42,856,144**	

Table notes: 2023 ACS microdata. 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 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, 2023

Age Category and Disability	Total Number in the U.S. by Age Category	Number with Disability	Percent with Disability
Population under 5 years	18,909,444	130,894	0.7%
With a hearing difficulty		86,260	0.5%
With a vision difficulty		73,121	0.4%
Population 5 to 17 years	54,642,542	3,325,052	6.1%
With a hearing difficulty		312,836	0.6%
With a vision difficulty		520,139	1.0%
Population 18 to 64 years	200,621,265	21,432,612	10.7%
With an ambulatory difficulty		8,977,025	4.5%
With a cognitive difficulty		9,911,854	4.9%
With a hearing difficulty		3,999,016	2.0%
With an independent living difficulty		7,650,520	3.8%
With a self-care difficulty		3,381,846	1.7%
With a vision difficulty		4,086,913	2.0%
Population 65 years and over	54,567,597	17,967,586	32.9%
With an ambulatory difficulty		11,301,559	20.7%
With a cognitive difficulty		4,358,647	8.0%
With a hearing difficulty		7,343,899	13.5%
With an independent living difficulty		7,250,644	13.3%
With a self-care difficulty		3,906,626	7.2%
With a vision difficulty		3,264,863	6.0%

Table notes: 2023 ACS microdata. 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 2023, the average annual unemployment rate for individuals without a disability was 3.5 percent compared to 7.2 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 2014–2023. 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, 2014–2023

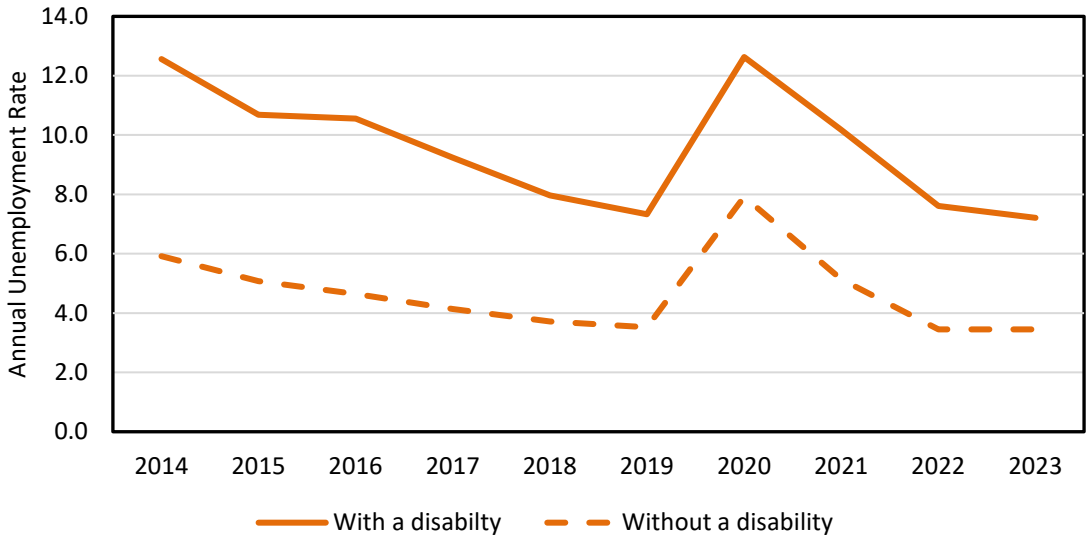

Figure notes: Annual unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. The rates are for individuals with and without disabilities who are 16 years of age and older. Data are from BLS.

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 2014 and 2023, 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, 2014–2023

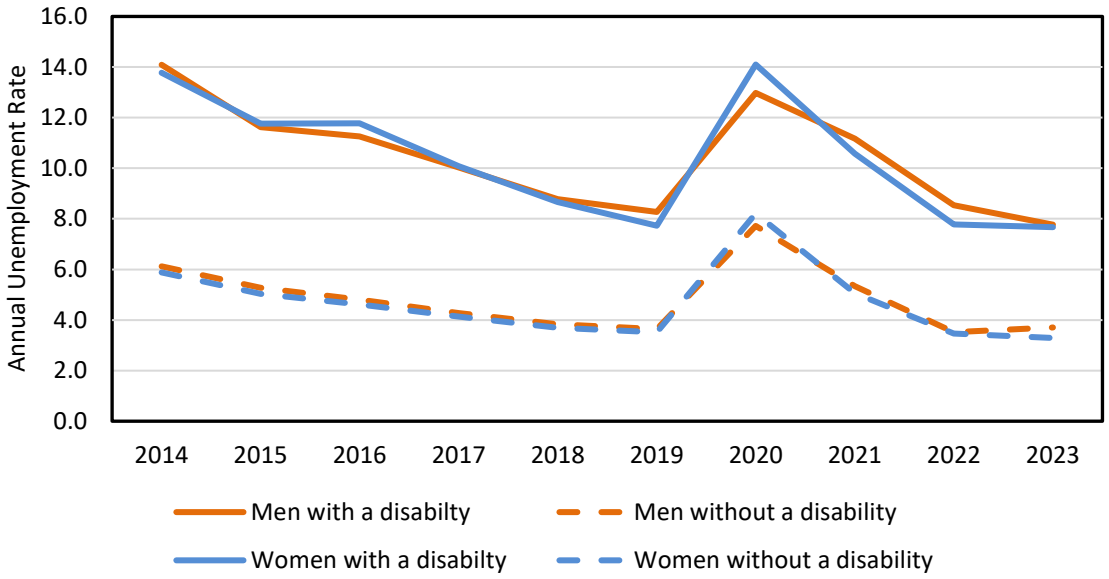

Figure notes: Annual unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. The rates are for individuals with and without disabilities who are 16 to 64 years old. Data are from BLS.

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 2023, 75.8 percent of all individuals with disabilities were not participating in the labor force compared to 31.9 percent of individuals without disabilities (BLS, 2023). However, many individuals with disabilities are over the age of 65 and may be retired or not seeking work.

To better understand labor participation rates, Figure 5 illustrates the 2023 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 26.7 percent labor force participation rate compared to the 73.8 percent rate of men without disabilities. Women with disabilities had a 22 percent labor force participation rate compared to the 62.6 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 26.7 percent of men with disabilities were labor force participants, 73.3 percent were not participants).

Figure 5: National Labor Force Participation Rates for Men and Women over the Age of 16 with and without Disabilities, 2023

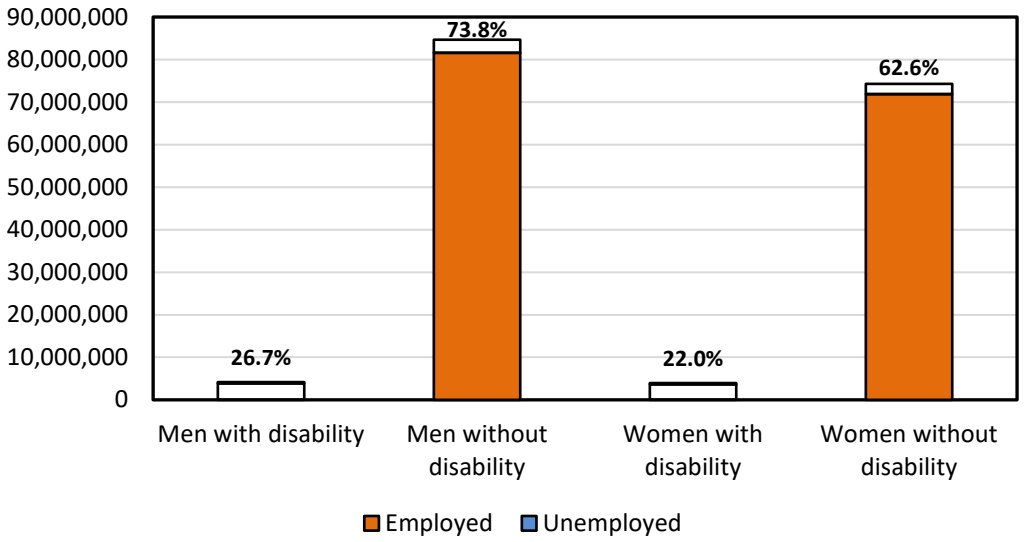

Figure notes: Percentages indicate the 2023 annual labor force participation rate for each group. The rates are for individuals who are 16 and over. Rates are specific to each group and cannot be added to produce gender specific rates. Data are from BLS.

In 2023, 22.5 percent of persons with a disability were employed compared to 65.8 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 29 percent usually worked part time in 2023, compared with 16.2 percent of workers without a disability. (BLS, 2024).

Individuals with Disabilities in Texas

According to the ACS microdata estimates used in this section, 12 percent of the noninstitutionalized population in Texas (3,519,540 individuals)[1] had a disability in 2023. Additionally, individuals with disabilities accounted for approximately seven percent of the civilian labor force 16 years of age and older in 2023 (1,089,109 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 2014 and 2023. The number of Texans with disabilities increased from 2014 to 2023. In 2014, 12 percent of the noninstitutionalized population in Texas (2,978,113 individuals) had disabilities. The number of individuals with disabilities in Texas increased to 3,519,540 individuals in 2023. 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 10 years.

Figure 4: Number of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas and Percentage of Population, 2014–2023

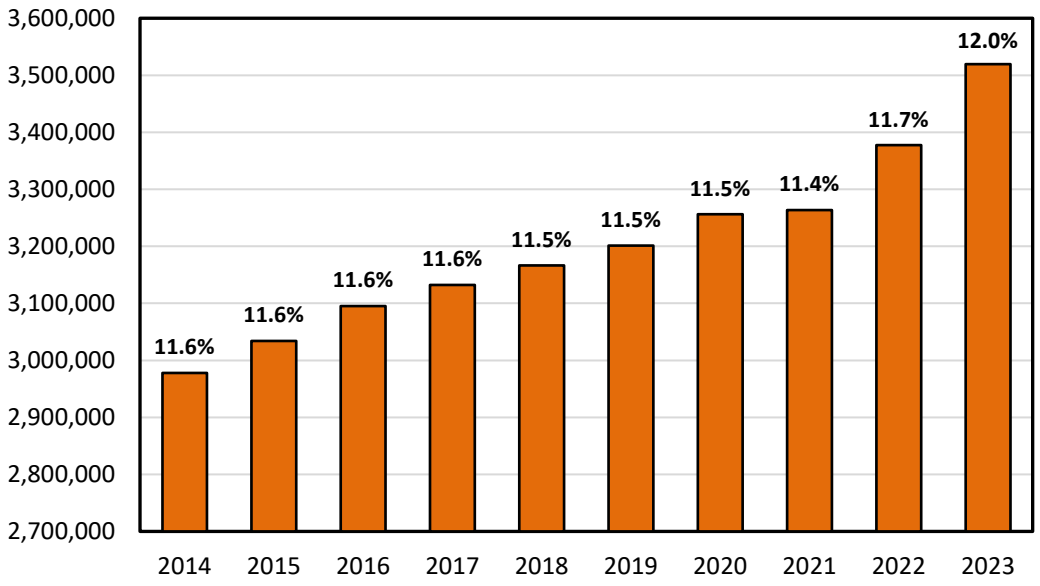

Figure notes: The 2014 to 2023 data are from ACS microdata. Percentages represent the portion of the total noninstitutionalized population with disabilities.

[1] 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 contains thematic maps that illustrate the population of individuals with disabilities in each Local Workforce Development Area (LWDA). Appendix D illustrates the population of individuals with disabilities in each of the Texas Workforce Commission, Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) regions, including labor force participation. Appendix E includes tables for each LWDAs 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 LWDAs 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 microdata. 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: 779,239. The next largest population of individuals with disabilities (400,128 individuals) is in the Alamo Local Workforce Development Area. The North Central and Greater Dallas LWDAs contain the third and fourth largest populations, with 324,650 and 274,553, respectively.

Harris County, the most populous county in the state, is home to 501,952 individuals with disabilities. The counties with the largest number of individuals with disabilities in 2023 were Harris, Bexar, Dallas, Tarrant, Travis, El Paso, Hidalgo, Denton, Collin, and Fort Bend. Over half (53.5 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 2023, 12.1 percent of females (1,787,863 individuals) and 11.9 percent of males (1,731,677 individuals) reported having a disability.

Figure 5: Number and Percentage of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by Gender, 2023

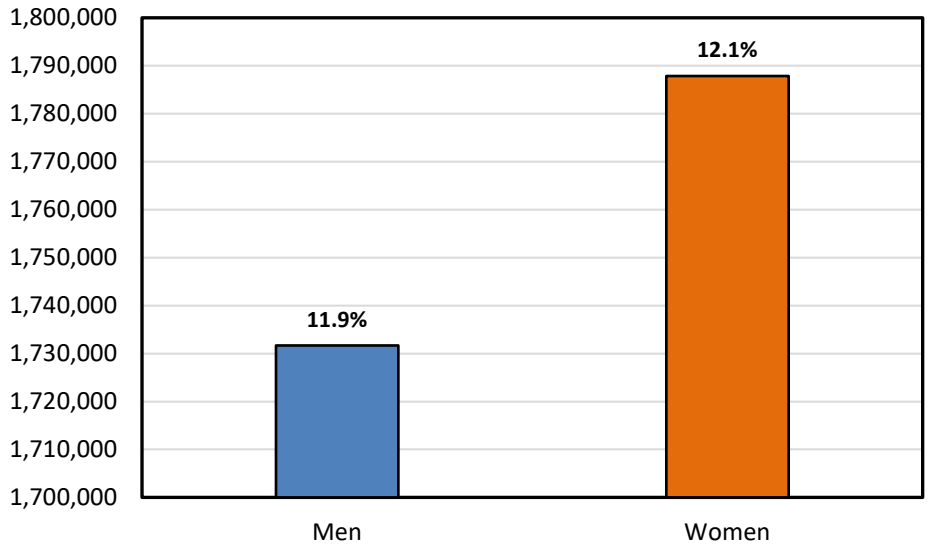

Figure notes: 2023 ACS microdata.

Table 6 illustrates the percentages of individuals with and without disabilities by race and ethnicity. Approximately 14 percent of Whites have a disability. Whereas 13.7 percent of African Americans, 10.2 percent of Hispanics, 12.8 percent of individuals in the Other race/ethnicity category, and 6.5 percent of Asians have a disability.

Table 6: Race and Ethnicity of Texans with and without Disabilities, 2023

Race/Ethnicity	Total	With a Disability		Without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	11,694,601	1,631,820	14.0%	10,062,781	86.0%
African American	3,442,706	471,893	13.7%	2,970,813	86.3%
Hispanic	11,580,017	1,185,430	10.2%	10,394,587	89.8%
Asian	1,551,896	101,229	6.5%	1,450,667	93.5%
Other	1,011,539	129,168	12.8%	882,371	87.2%
Total	**29,280,759**	**3,519,540**	**12.0%**	**25,761,219**	**88.0%**

Table notes: 2023 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. Approximately 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, approximately 50 percent had a disability.

Table 2: Percentages of Texas Population with and without Disabilities by Age Categories, 2023

Age Categories	Total	With a Disability		Without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 5 years	1,926,965	13,221	0.7%	1,913,744	99.3%
5 to 17 years	5,546,067	345,308	6.2%	5,200,759	93.8%
18 to 34 years	7,039,876	514,225	7.3%	6,525,651	92.7%
35 to 64 years	10,951,504	1,289,658	11.8%	9,661,846	88.2%
65 to 74 years	2,369,851	638,068	26.9%	1,731,783	73.1%
75 years and over	1,446,496	719,060	49.7%	727,436	50.3%
Total	**29,280,759**	**3,519,540**	**12.0%**	**25,761,219**	**88.0%**

Table notes: 2023 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 6: Percent of Individuals with Disabilities by Age and Gender in Texas, 2023

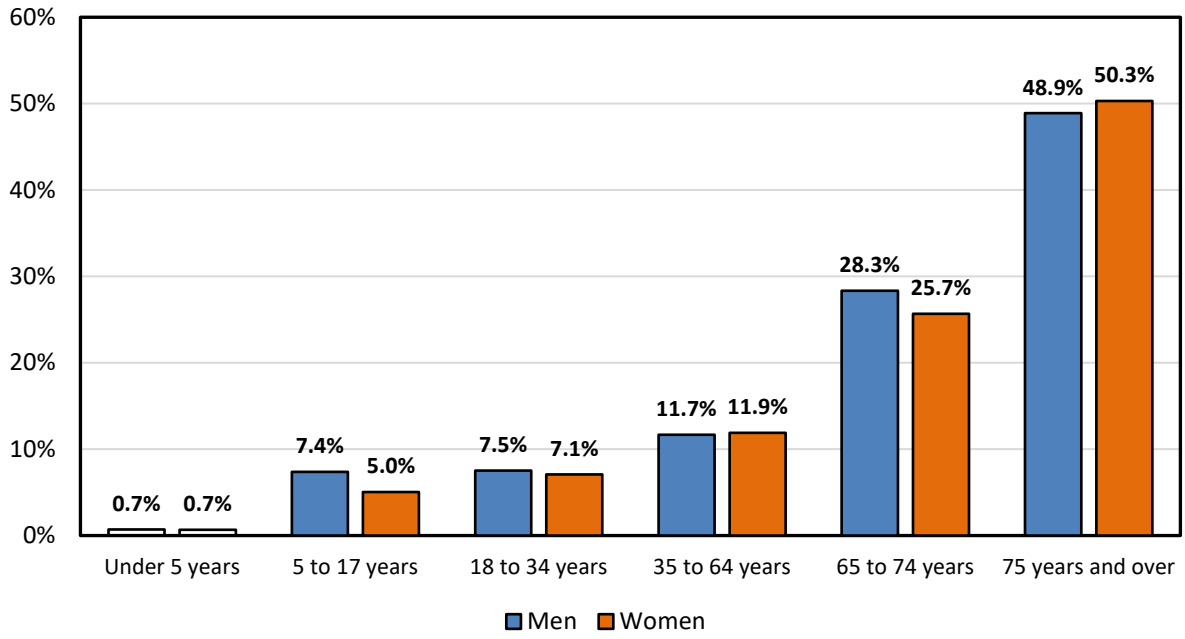

Figure notes: 2023 ACS microdata. Percentages indicate the portion of men and women in each age category reporting a disability.

Differences between individuals with and without disabilities can also be observed by level of educational attainment. Table 8 illustrates that in 2023, approximately 23 percent of individuals 25 years of age and older with less than a high school diploma or equivalency had a disability. Approximately nine percent of individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher had a disability.

Table 3: Percentages of Texans with and without Disabilities by Education Level, 2023

Education Level	Total Number of Individuals Age 25 and Over in Each Education Category	With a Disability		Without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than high school graduate	2,678,091	606,808	22.7%	2,071,283	77.3%
High school graduates (includes equivalency)	4,572,660	865,345	18.9%	3,707,315	81.1%
Some college or Associate's degree	5,364,698	885,347	16.5%	4,479,351	83.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,356,310	590,179	9.3%	5,766,131	90.7%
Noninstitutionalized population 25 years and over	**18,971,759**	**2,947,679**	**15.5%**	**16,024,080**	**84.5%**

Table notes: 2023 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 2014 to 2023. Approximately 29 percent of this population are less than high school graduates, while 14.3 percent have a bachelor's degree or higher. Subsequently, the percentage of high school graduates decreased to 20.6 percent, while bachelor's degrees or higher increased to 20 percent in 2023.

Figure 9: Percentages of Texans with Disabilities by Education Level, 2014–2023

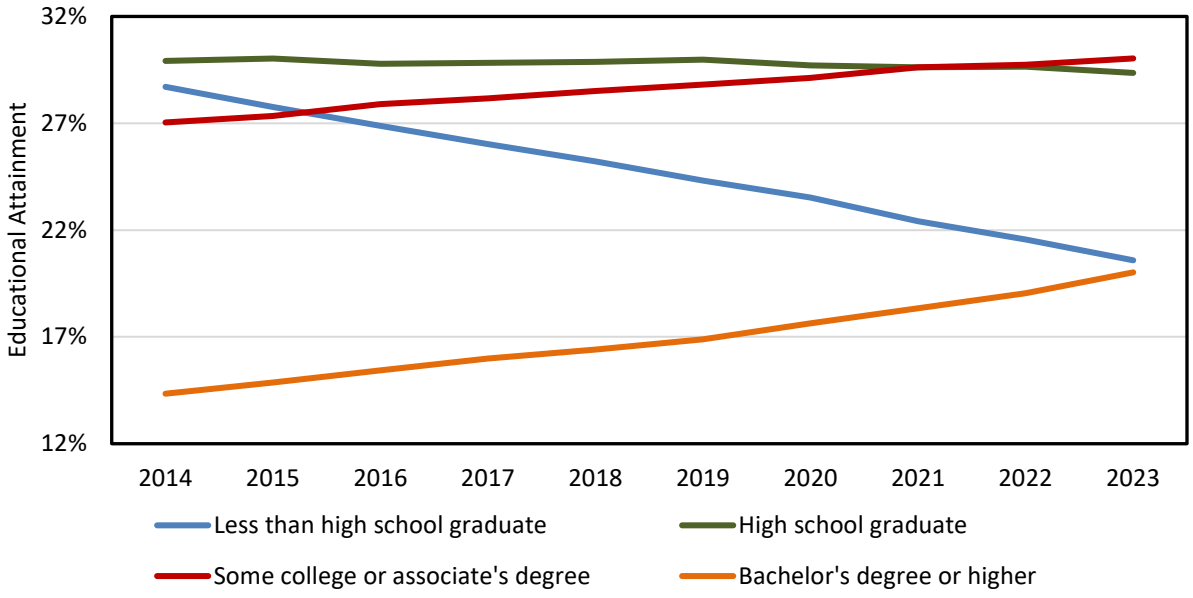

Figure notes: The 2014 to 2023 data are from ACS microdata. Longitudinal data on the educational attainment of individuals with disabilities, 2014–2023.

Table 9 illustrates the specific types of disabilities reported by Texans in 2023. The reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive, and the same individual could report multiple disabilities. Over 1.6 million individuals, 47 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 33.2 percent reported independent living difficulties. Hearing, vision, and self-care difficulties were the fourth, fifth, and sixth most frequently reported.

Table 4: Number of Individuals in Texas Reporting Each Type of Disability, 2023

Disability Type	Number	Percent of Population with Disabilities Reporting Difficulty
With an ambulatory difficulty	1,653,129	47.0%
With a cognitive difficulty	1,361,946	38.7%
With a hearing difficulty	969,226	27.5%
With an independent living difficulty	1,168,008	33.2%
With a self-care difficulty	644,356	18.3%
With a vision difficulty	770,253	21.9%
Total with a disability	**3,519,540**	

Table notes: 2023 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. Approximately 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 (4.5 percent) were the most frequently reported, followed by independent living (2.6 percent), vision (1.7 percent), and ambulatory (1.2 percent) 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, 2023

Age Category and Disability	Total Number in Texas by Age Category	Number with Disability	Percent with Disability
Population under 5 years	1,926,965	13,221	0.7%
With a hearing difficulty		9,404	0.5%
With a vision difficulty		7,757	0.4%
Population 5 to 17 years	5,546,067	345,308	6.2%
With a hearing difficulty		33,567	0.6%
With a vision difficulty		67,290	1.2%
Population 18 to 34 years	7,039,876	514,225	7.3%
With an ambulatory difficulty		85,892	1.2%
With a cognitive difficulty		314,269	4.5%
With a hearing difficulty		69,768	1.0%
With an independent living difficulty		184,763	2.6%
With a self-care difficulty		56,481	0.8%
With a vision difficulty		116,518	1.7%
Population 35 to 64 years	10,951,504	1,289,658	11.8%
With an ambulatory difficulty		650,410	5.9%
With a cognitive difficulty		460,827	4.2%
With a hearing difficulty		299,856	2.7%
With an independent living difficulty		407,173	3.7%
With a self-care difficulty		224,657	2.1%
With a vision difficulty		295,071	2.7%
Population 65 to 74 years	2,369,851	638,068	26.9%
With an ambulatory difficulty		397,892	16.8%
With a cognitive difficulty		134,681	5.7%
With a hearing difficulty		229,159	9.7%
With an independent living difficulty		194,835	8.2%
With a self-care difficulty		113,010	4.8%
With a vision difficulty		133,870	5.6%
Population 75 years and over	1,446,496	719,060	49.7%
With an ambulatory difficulty		484,235	33.5%
With a cognitive difficulty		193,457	13.4%
With a hearing difficulty		327,472	22.6%
With an independent living difficulty		348,781	24.1%
With a self-care difficulty		191,909	13.3%
With a vision difficulty		149,747	10.4%

Table notes: 2023 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 D respectively.

In 2023, 14,897,667 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 (578,711 individuals) and approximately 46 percent (510,398 individuals) were female. Table 11 illustrates the race and ethnicity of employed and unemployed labor force participants with and without disabilities. More than seven percent of employed labor force participants in the White race/ethnicity category had a disability. Seven percent of the African American employed labor force participants and nine percent of the other category employed labor force participants had a disability. Approximately six percent of the Hispanic category employed labor force participants had a disability, and 3.4 percent of the Asian employed labor force participants had a disability.

Table 11: Race and Ethnicity of Texas Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities, 2023

Race/Ethnicity	Total Labor Force Participants in Each Race or Ethnicity Category	Employed with a Disability		Unemployed with a Disability		Employed without a Disability		Unemployed without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	6,117,358	441,681	7.2%	39,280	0.6%	5,425,343	88.7%	211,054	3.5%
African American	1,829,862	128,179	7.0%	20,754	1.1%	1,552,200	84.8%	128,729	7.0%
Hispanic	5,652,307	347,344	6.1%	35,286	0.6%	5,000,296	88.5%	269,381	4.8%
Asian	844,508	28,447	3.4%	2,244	0.3%	783,198	92.7%	30,619	3.6%
Other	453,632	40,667	9.0%	5,227	1.2%	384,509	84.8%	23,229	5.1%
Total	**14,897,667**	**986,318**	**6.6%**	**102,791**	**0.7%**	**13,145,546**	**88.2%**	**663,012**	**4.5%**

Table notes: 2023 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 2023, the average age of a labor force participant with a disability in Texas was 46 years old. Table 12 on the following page illustrates that 106,125 individuals with disabilities between the ages of 16 and 24 were employed labor force participants in 2023 and accounted for 5.1 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 6.1 percent of labor force participants in that age range. Between the ages of 65 to 74, employed labor force participants with disabilities accounted for 16.3 percent of the age-specific labor force.

Table 12: Texas Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities by Age Category, 2023

Age Categories	Total Labor Force Participants in Each Age Category	Employed with a Disability		Unemployed with a Disability		Employed without a Disability		Unemployed without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16 to 24 years	2,079,177	106,125	5.1%	20,043	1.0%	1,753,864	84.4%	199,145	9.6%
25 to 64 years	12,015,316	735,010	6.1%	74,206	0.6%	10,764,640	89.6%	441,460	3.7%
65 to 74 years	682,428	111,106	16.3%	6,734	1.0%	545,202	79.9%	19,386	2.8%
75 years and over	120,746	34,077	28.2%	1,808	1.5%	81,840	67.8%	3,021	2.5%
Total	**14,897,667**	**986,318**	**6.6%**	**102,791**	**0.7%**	**13,145,546**	**88.2%**	**663,012**	**4.5%**

Table notes: 2023 ACS microdata.

Figure 10 illustrates the longitudinal data of individuals with disabilities age 16 and over who participated in the labor force from 2014 to 2023. In 2014, more than 800,000 individuals with disabilities were labor force participants accounting for approximately 30 percent of this segment of the population. The labor force participants increased to more than one million accounting for approximately 34 percent of the population in 2023.

Figure 10: Individuals with Disabilities Civilian Labor Force Participants Aged 16 and over in Texas, 2014–2023

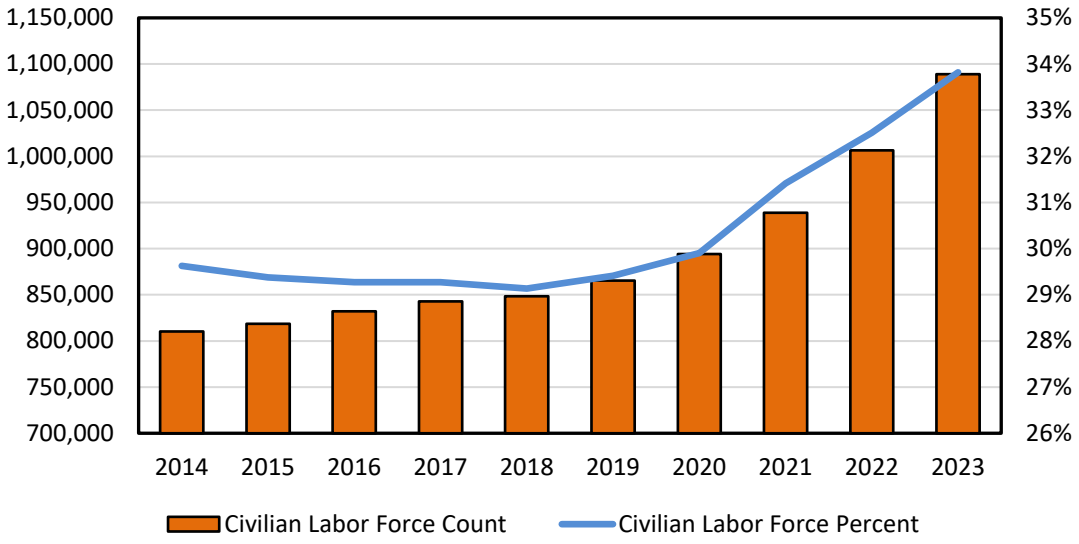

Figure notes: The 2014 to 2023 data are from ACS microdata. Labor force participants longitudinal data of individuals with disabilities, 2014–2023.

Figure 11 illustrates the longitudinal employment rate of individuals with and without disabilities from 2014 to 2023. In 2014, 85.6 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 2023, the employment rate of individuals with disabilities was 90.6 percent.

Figure 11: Employment Rate of Individuals with and without Disabilities in Texas, 2014–2023

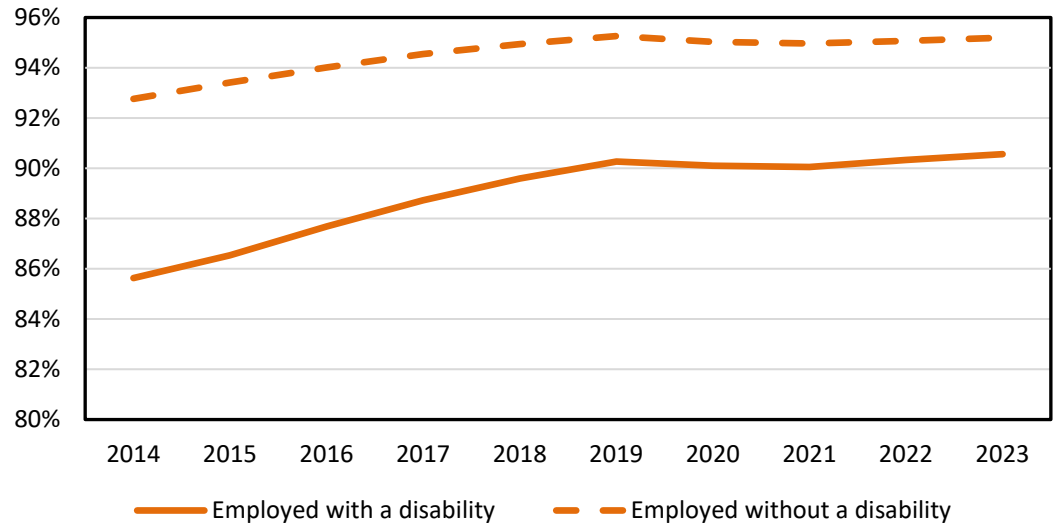

Figure notes: The 2014 to 2023 data are from ACS microdata. Employment rate longitudinal data of individuals with and without disabilities, 2014–2023.

Table 13 represents the types of disabilities reported by individuals according to labor force participation. Approximately 22 percent of individuals with disabilities who worked full time reported ambulatory difficulties, and approximately 22 percent reported hearing difficulties. The most frequently reported difficulties for part-time workers were cognitive (27.2 percent), ambulatory (22.4 percent), and hearing (15.3 percent). Individuals who were not in the labor force reported ambulatory (60.9 percent), independent living (46.1 percent), and cognitive (36.4 percent) difficulties.

Table 13: Types of Disabilities Reported by Individuals Aged 16 and over by Labor Force Participation, 2023

Disability Type	Full Time Workers		Part Time Workers		Not in Labor Force	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ambulatory difficulty	243,176	22.1%	123,144	22.4%	1,258,433	60.9%
Cognitive difficulty	241,592	21.9%	150,125	27.2%	751,823	36.4%
Hearing difficulty	243,950	22.2%	84,438	15.3%	602,904	29.2%
Independent living difficulty	119,412	10.8%	84,498	15.3%	952,963	46.1%
Self-care difficulty	51,952	4.7%	29,116	5.3%	511,608	24.7%
Vision difficulty	201,241	18.3%	79,635	14.5%	428,363	20.7%

Table notes: 2023 ACS microdata. The same individual may report multiple disabilities.

Labor force participants with disabilities held various jobs in numerous industries throughout Texas in 2023. 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 2023. Approximately eight percent of federal, state, or local government employees had a disability. The total number of Texas labor force participants with disabilities was 1,089,109 (employed full time, employed part time, and unemployed) in 2023. The total number of Texas labor force participants without disabilities was 13,808,558.

Table 14: Class of Worker for Texas Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities, 2023

Class of Worker	Total Number of Labor Force Participants in Each Class of Workers	Labor Force Participants with a Disability		Labor Force Participants without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employee of a private for-profit company	10,343,123	716,121	6.9%	9,627,002	93.1%
Employee of federal, state, local government	2,016,902	157,291	7.8%	1,859,611	92.2%
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm	1,526,943	125,587	8.2%	1,401,356	91.8%
Employee of a private not-for-profit organization	862,606	70,270	8.1%	792,336	91.9%
Unemployed†	112,412	15,258	13.6%	97,154	86.4%
Working without pay in family business or farm	35,681	4,582	12.8%	31,099	87.2%
Total	**14,897,667**	**1,089,109**	**7.3%**	**13,808,558**	**92.7%**

Table notes: 2023 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, 2023).

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 2023. These 20 industries employed 46.3 percent of labor force participants with disabilities in the state. The industry that employed the largest number of labor force participants with disabilities (81,735 individuals) 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, 7.5 percent of Texas labor force participants with disabilities were employed by the construction industry in 2023. Approximately seven percent of Texas labor force participants with disabilities (76,295 individuals) worked in the food services and drinking places industry, the formerly restaurants and other food services industry. And the third largest number of labor force participants with disabilities (62,852 individuals) worked in elementary and secondary schools.

Table 5: Top 20 Industries Employing Individuals with and without Disabilities in Texas, 2023

Industry	Labor Force Participants with a Disability		†Labor Force Participants without a Disability	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Construction	81,735	7.5%	1,202,968	8.7%
Elementary and Secondary Schools	62,852	5.8%	903,352	6.5%
Food Services and Drinking Places	76,295	7.0%	884,841	6.4%
Hospitals	32,457	3.0%	509,222	3.7%
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	19,310	1.8%	340,297	2.5%
Junior Colleges, Colleges, and Universities	22,261	2.0%	309,248	2.2%
General Merchandise Stores	26,936	2.5%	265,816	1.9%
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	18,880	1.7%	246,688	1.8%
Grocery Stores	21,540	2.0%	235,531	1.7%
Truck Transportation	15,159	1.4%	217,315	1.6%
Real Estate	15,655	1.4%	196,309	1.4%
Support Activities for Mining	10,139	0.9%	179,391	1.3%
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	10,300	0.9%	178,114	1.3%
Insurance Carriers	12,409	1.1%	177,784	1.3%
Outpatient Care Centers	13,064	1.2%	166,004	1.2%
Banking and Related Activities	8,665	0.8%	163,833	1.2%
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	9,860	0.9%	163,167	1.2%
Home Health Care Services	24,068	2.2%	160,407	1.2%
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	13,895	1.3%	145,236	1.1%
Offices Of Physicians	9,105	0.8%	142,312	1.0%
Table Total	**504,585**	**46.3%**	**6,787,835**	**49.2%**

Table notes: Data are from 2023 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.
†Indicates that the labor force participants without a disability is used as the ranking column for both categories.

Employed individuals with disabilities held different positions across the different industries in Texas. Similarly, Table 16 on the following page shows that approximately 35 percent of employed individuals with disabilities in the state held these 20 positions in 2023. Approximately three percent (27,399 individuals) were employed as driver/sales workers and truck drivers, followed by a total of 26,323 individuals (2.7 percent) were employed as managers, and 24,643 individuals (2.5 percent) were employed as customer service representatives.

Table 16: Top 20 Occupations of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas, 2023

Occupation	Employed with a Disability	
	Number	Percent
Driver/Sales Workers and Truck Drivers	27,399	2.8%
Managers	26,323	2.7%
Customer Service Representatives	24,643	2.5%
Retail Salespersons	23,940	2.4%
Cashiers	23,720	2.4%
Janitors and Building Cleaners	22,180	2.2%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers	18,989	1.9%
Cooks	17,790	1.8%
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	17,767	1.8%
Elementary and Middle School Teachers	16,189	1.6%
Personal Care Aides	15,096	1.5%
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	14,677	1.5%
Registered Nurses	12,847	1.3%
Stockers and order Fillers	12,815	1.3%
Construction Laborers	12,473	1.3%
Waiters and Waitresses	12,340	1.3%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	12,059	1.2%
Security Guards and Gambling Surveillance Officers	9,871	1.0%
Receptionists and information Clerks	9,763	1.0%
Office Clerks	9,448	1.0%
Table Total	**340,329**	**34.5%**

Table notes: Data are from 2023 ACS microdata. Only the top 20 occupations are included in this table. Percentages indicate the portion of employed with disabilities in the top 20 occupations in Texas.

Average Salaries of Employed Texans with Disabilities

This subsection provides data only for individuals age 25 and over who are employed. It excludes unemployed individuals who have no or very little income. In 2023, employed Texans with disabilities earned an average salary of $51.983 (inflation-adjusted for 2023) compared to $72,345 for employed Texans without disabilities. Salary differences exist within the population of labor force participants with disabilities based on numerous demographic factors. On average, employed male Texans with disabilities earned $61,203 whereas females earned $41,066. 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 17 illustrates that employed Texans with disabilities who had less than a high school diploma earned an average yearly salary of $30,491 compared to the average salary of $35,154 for employed Texans without disabilities. The average yearly salary earned by employed Texans with disabilities who had a bachelor's degree or higher was $76,826 compared to $103,369 for employed Texans without disabilities.

Table 17: Average Yearly Salary for Labor Force Participants with and without Disabilities by Educational Attainment, 2023

Education Level	Employed Individuals with a Disability		Employed Individuals without a Disability	
	Percent at Education Level	Average Yearly Salary	Percent at Education Level	Average Yearly Salary
Less than high school graduate	13.0%	$30,491	11.1%	$35,154
High school graduates (includes equivalency)	24.5%	$39,046	21.8%	$46,375
Some college or associate's degree	35.3%	$48,458	28.2%	$57,383
Bachelor's degree or higher	27.2%	$76,826	38.9%	$103,369
Employed Age 25 and over	**880,193**	*	**11,391,682**	*

Table notes: 2023 ACS microdata. Salaries are inflation-adjusted for 2023.

Employed Texans with disabilities who worked full time earned an average salary of $63,740, whereas part-time workers earned $20,595. 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.

Table 18: Disabilities Reported by Texas Labor Force Participants by Salary Range, 2023

Disability Type	Lower Range Salary		Middle Range Salary		Higher Range Salary	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ambulatory difficulty	28,202	23.6%	80,686	25.2%	159,973	23.1%
Cognitive difficulty	29,094	24.4%	70,251	21.9%	135,572	19.6%
Hearing difficulty	18,843	15.8%	57,666	18.0%	173,252	25.0%
Independent living difficulty	18,352	15.4%	38,878	12.1%	65,604	9.5%
Self-care difficulty	6,680	5.6%	15,457	4.8%	31,435	4.5%
Vision difficulty	18,157	15.2%	57,330	17.9%	125,920	18.2%
Total in Salary Range	**119,328**	*	**320,268**	*	**691,756**	*

Table notes: 2023 ACS microdata. Salaries are inflation-adjusted for 2023. 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, 371,164 individuals age 16 and older with a disability received SSI in 2023 compared to 386,202 individuals in 2012 (TWIC, 2014a). The average yearly SSI payment for individuals age 16 and over with disabilities was $10,203 (inflation-adjusted for 2023). Many of the individuals who received SSI were not labor force participants.

Out of the 1,089,109 labor force participants with disabilities, 28,809 individuals (2.6 percent) received SSI in 2023. Out of the 2,122,593 individuals with disabilities who did not participate in the labor force, 342,355 (16.1 percent) received SSI in 2023. Figure 12 indicates the percentages of Texas civilian labor force participants and nonparticipants who received SSI in 2023 by disability type. Greater percentages of individuals with disabilities who did not participate in the labor force received SSI in 2023. Out of the labor force participants with a disability who received SSI, 4.1 percent (15,092 individuals) reported having a cognitive difficulty. Roughly four and half percent of labor force participants with self-care difficulties (3,449 individuals) received SSI. About five and a half percent (10,506 individuals) of labor force participants with independent living difficulties received SSI in 2023. The smallest percentage of individuals receiving SSI (5,672 individuals) had hearing difficulties.

Figure 12: Texas Labor Force Participants and Nonparticipants with Disabilities Receiving SSI by Disability Type, 2023

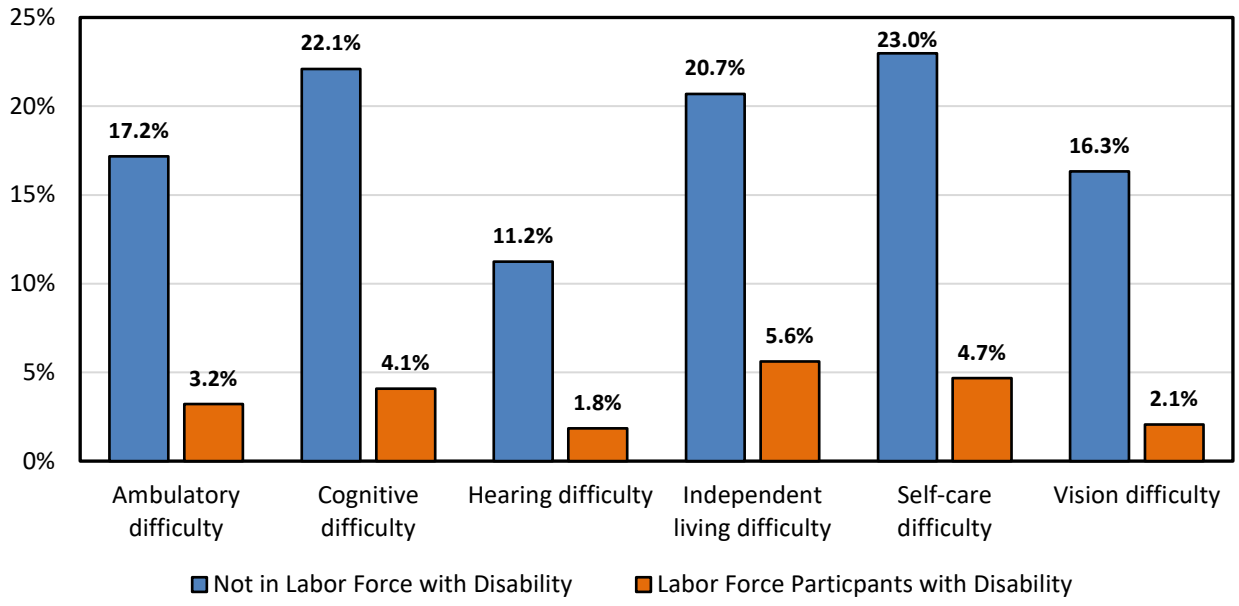

Figure notes: 2023 ACS microdata. Percentages represent the portion of labor force participants with each difficulty who received SSI in 2023. Data excludes individuals reporting $0 SSI.

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 the veteran's demographic report (TWIC, 2024b).

ACS data indicate that in 2023, approximately 28.6 percent of all Texas veterans report having some type of disability (427,999 individuals) compared to 13.5 percent of the age 18 and older nonveteran population (2,733,012 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 19 illustrates the percentage of Texas veterans within the different ranges of disability ratings. Three percent of Texas veterans have a zero percent disability rating, indicating that the service-related injury does not impair the veteran. Roughly 21 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 (47.1 percent) have a disability rating of 70 to 100 percent.

Table 19: Percentages of All Texas Veterans with Service-Connected Disability Ratings, 2023

Service Connected Disability Ratings	Number	Percent
0 percent	14,887	3.0%
10 or 20 percent	104,341	20.7%
30 or 40 percent	62,741	12.5%
50 or 60 percent	65,671	13.1%
70 percent or higher	237,060	47.1%
Rating not reported	18,501	3.7%
Total	**503,201**	**100%**

Table notes: 2023 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 subsection does not include longitudinal data. Therefore, the comparison of youth with and without disabilities is limited to a specific point in time. Of the 3,700,705 Texas youth, 272,614 (7.4 percent) reported having a disability in 2023. Table 20 illustrates that 7.3 percent of youth attending secondary school in 2023 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), 5.5 percent had disabilities in 2023.

Table 20: School Attendance of Texas Youth with and without Disabilities, 2023

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	1,068,544	78,228	7.3%	990,316	92.7%
Currently attending college	1,054,540	57,888	5.5%	996,652	94.5%
Not attending school	1,577,621	136,498	8.7%	1,441,123	91.3%
Total	**3,700,705**	**272,614**	**7.4%**	**3,428,091**	**92.6%**

Table notes: 2023 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 youths between the ages of 16 and 24 are not included in labor force participation data because they are still in school. Table 21 indicates that 6.1 percent of labor force participants between the ages of 16 and 24 had a disability in 2023. Among the Texas youth not participating in the labor force in 2023, approximately nine percent had a disability. The average salary for youth labor force participants (employed) with disabilities was $17,447 compared to $20,456 for youth labor force participants without disabilities.

Table 21: Labor Force Participation of Texas Youth with and without Disabilities, 2023

Labor Force Participation	Total Number of Youth Between Ages 16 and 24	Youth with Disabilities		Youth without Disabilities	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
In labor force	2,079,177	126,168	6.1%	1,953,009	93.9%
Not in labor force	1,576,322	144,194	9.1%	1,432,128	90.9%
Total	**3,655,499**	**270,362**	**7.4%**	**3,385,137**	**92.6%**

Table notes: 2023 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 22 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 22: School Enrollment and Employment Status of Texas Youth 16 to 24 Years of Age with and without Disabilities, 2023

Youth with Disabilities											
Year of Age	Total Count	School Enrollment (Secondary or Postsecondary)		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	29,795	28,416	95.4%	139	0.5%	132	0.4%	2,977	10.0%	2,964	9.9%
17	29,487	26,899	91.2%	465	1.6%	198	0.7%	4,093	13.9%	3,935	13.3%
18	29,363	21,290	72.5%	2,150	7.3%	809	2.8%	6,289	21.4%	4,692	16.0%
19	31,716	15,724	49.6%	3,426	10.8%	1,046	3.3%	8,588	27.1%	4,635	14.6%
20	29,886	11,967	40.0%	5,630	18.8%	1,393	4.7%	7,881	26.4%	3,690	12.3%
21	30,925	10,800	34.9%	7,584	24.5%	1,691	5.5%	8,489	27.5%	3,961	12.8%
22	31,759	8,186	25.8%	8,114	25.5%	932	2.9%	7,316	23.0%	2,403	7.6%
23	30,402	5,415	17.8%	9,832	32.3%	1,243	4.1%	6,957	22.9%	2,040	6.7%
24	29,281	4,253	14.5%	10,756	36.7%	1,218	4.2%	5,439	18.6%	1,275	4.4%
Total	**272,614**	**132,950**	**48.8%**	**48,096**	**17.6%**	**8,662**	**3.2%**	**58,029**	**21.3%**	**29,595**	**10.9%**

Youth without Disabilities											
Year of Age	Total Count	School Enrollment (Secondary or Postsecondary)		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	398,261	385,047	96.7%	4,228	1.1%	3,106	0.8%	50,908	12.8%	49,283	12.4%
17	407,194	382,644	94.0%	7,130	1.8%	4,238	1.0%	85,446	21.0%	80,715	19.8%
18	395,351	311,542	78.8%	34,995	8.9%	13,597	3.4%	111,582	28.2%	90,463	22.9%
19	372,086	225,359	60.6%	67,945	18.3%	16,729	4.5%	116,297	31.3%	77,104	20.7%
20	367,400	187,653	51.1%	103,016	28.0%	24,351	6.6%	115,174	31.3%	73,759	20.1%
21	365,997	163,072	44.6%	131,669	36.0%	27,552	7.5%	108,280	29.6%	65,719	18.0%
22	365,052	122,061	33.4%	151,662	41.5%	24,075	6.6%	101,095	27.7%	48,031	13.2%
23	379,044	84,823	22.4%	191,161	50.4%	22,685	6.0%	86,404	22.8%	30,675	8.1%
24	377,706	54,861	14.5%	215,778	57.1%	17,618	4.7%	71,094	18.8%	17,561	4.6%
Total	**3,428,091**	**1,917,062**	**55.9%**	**907,584**	**26.5%**	**153,951**	**4.5%**	**846,280**	**24.7%**	**533,310**	**15.6%**
Column	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K

Table notes: 2023 ACS microdata.

Concluding Comments

This study provides a demographic overview of individuals with disabilities for the U.S. 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 2023 five-year 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 noninstitutionalized population. Women are more likely to have a disability than men, and the average age of the population of individuals with disabilities (56) is older than the average age of the population without disabilities (37). 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 46 in 2023. Approximately 34 percent of Texans age 16 and older with disabilities (1,089,109 individuals) were labor force participants in 2023. 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, food services and drinking places, and elementary and secondary schools. Labor force participants with disabilities who worked full time earned an average salary of $63,740, whereas part-time workers earned $20,595.

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, 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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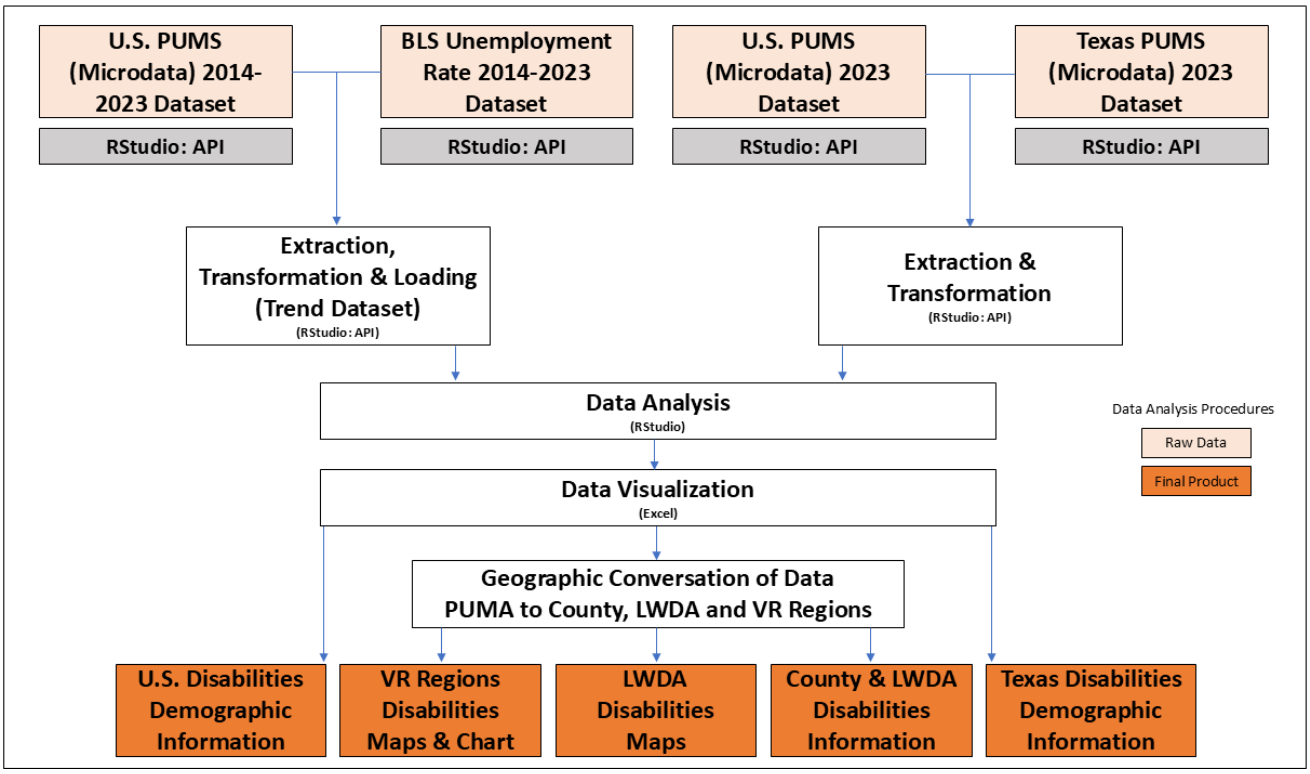
Appendix A: Data Processing Framework



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

National and state data displayed side-by-side in Table 23 and 24 in this appendix are for reader clarity only. The percentages may be used to compare the U.S. and Texas disability data. The analyses in this report do not include t-tests to determine if the differences are statistically significant.

Table 23: Individuals with Disabilities in U.S. and Texas

Individuals with Disabilities	United States		Texas	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male with disabilities	20,822,147	48.6%	1,731,677	49.2%
Female with disabilities	22,033,997	51.4%	1,787,863	50.8%
Total	**42,856,144**	**100%**	**3,519,540**	**100%**

Table notes: 2023 ACS microdata

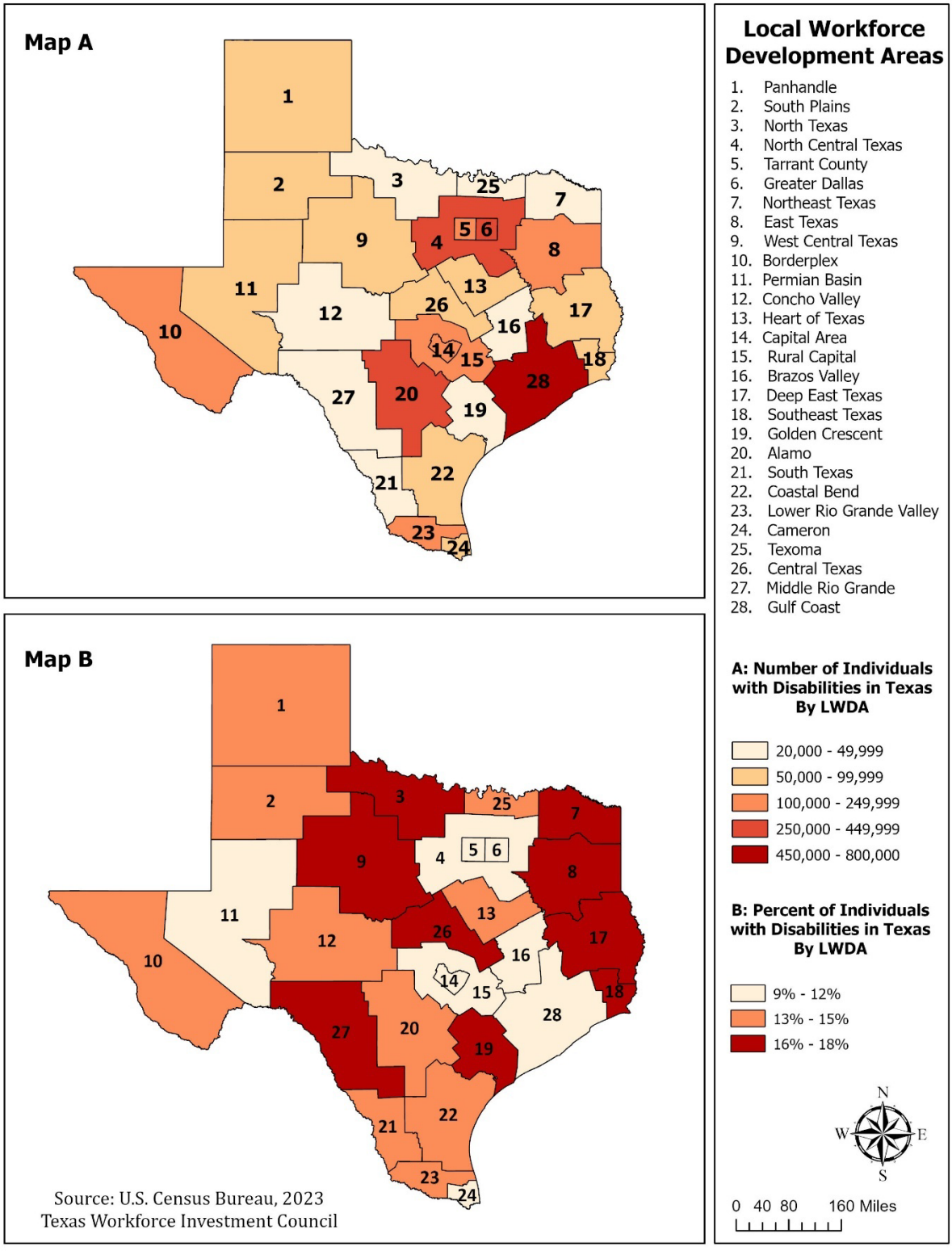
Table 6: Number of Individuals by Age Category and Disability Type in U.S. and Texas, 2023

Age Category and Disability	Total Number in the U.S. by Age Category	Number with Disability in the U.S.	Percent with Disability in the U.S.	Total Number in Texas by Age Category	Number with Disability in Texas	Percent with Disability in Texas
Population under 5 years	18,909,444	130,894	0.7%	1,926,965	13,221	0.7%
With a hearing difficulty		86,260	0.5%		9,404	0.5%
With a vision difficulty		73,121	0.4%		7,757	0.4%
Population 5 to 17 years	54,642,542	3,325,052	6.1%	5,546,067	345,308	6.2%
With a hearing difficulty		312,836	0.6%		33,567	0.6%
With a vision difficulty		520,139	1.0%		67,290	1.2%
Population 18 to 64 years	200,621,265	21,432,612	10.7%	17,991,380	1,803,883	10.0%
With an ambulatory difficulty		8,977,025	4.5%		736,302	4.1%
With a cognitive difficulty		9,911,854	4.9%		775,096	4.3%
With a hearing difficulty		3,999,016	2.0%		369,624	2.1%
With an independent living difficulty		7,650,520	3.8%		591,936	3.3%
With a self-care difficulty		3,381,846	1.7%		281,138	1.6%
With a vision difficulty		4,086,913	2.0%		411,589	2.3%
Population 65 years and over	54,567,597	17,967,586	32.9%	3,816,347	1,357,128	35.6%
With an ambulatory difficulty		11,301,559	20.7%		882,127	23.1%
With a cognitive difficulty		4,358,647	8.0%		328,138	8.6%
With a hearing difficulty		7,343,899	13.5%		556,631	14.6%
With an independent living difficulty		7,250,644	13.3%		543,616	14.2%
With a self-care difficulty		3,906,626	7.2%		304,919	8.0%
With a vision difficulty		3,264,863	6.0%		283,617	7.4%

Table notes: 2023 ACS microdata

Appendix C: Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by LWDA, 2023

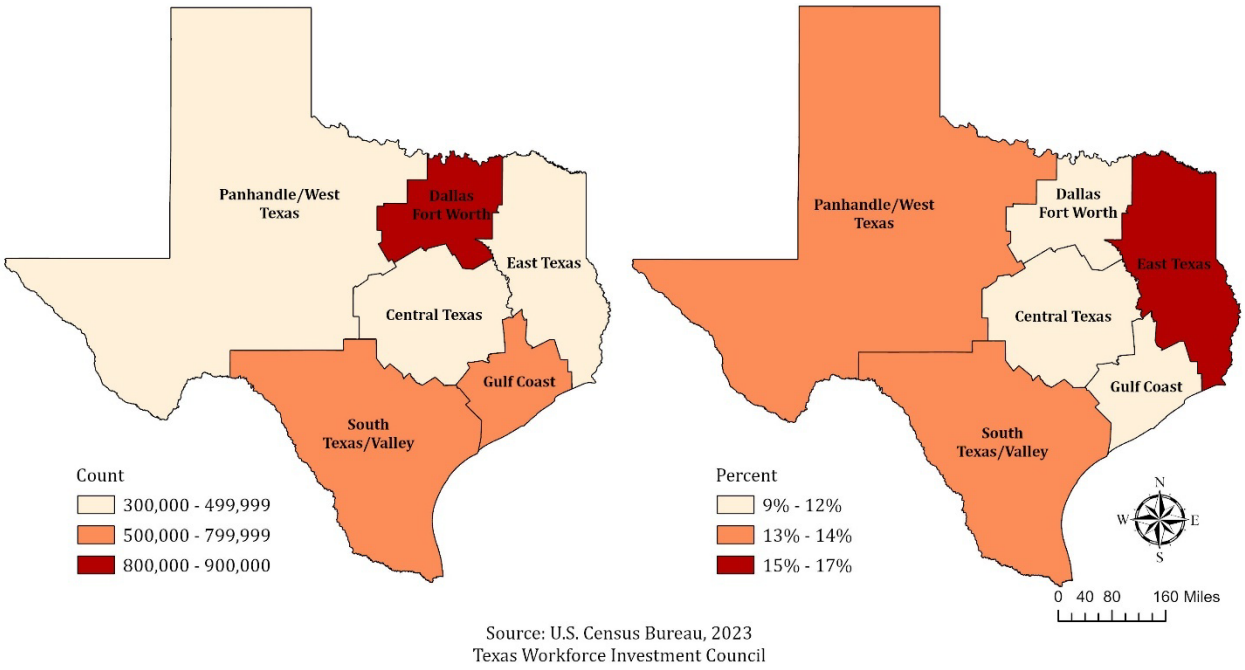
Figure 13: Number and Percent of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by LWDA, 2023



Appendix D: Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by VR Regions, 2023

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 14: Number and Percent of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by VR Regions, 2023



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023
Texas Workforce Investment Council

Figure 15: Number and Percent of Individuals with Disabilities Labor Force Participants in Texas by VR Regions, 2023

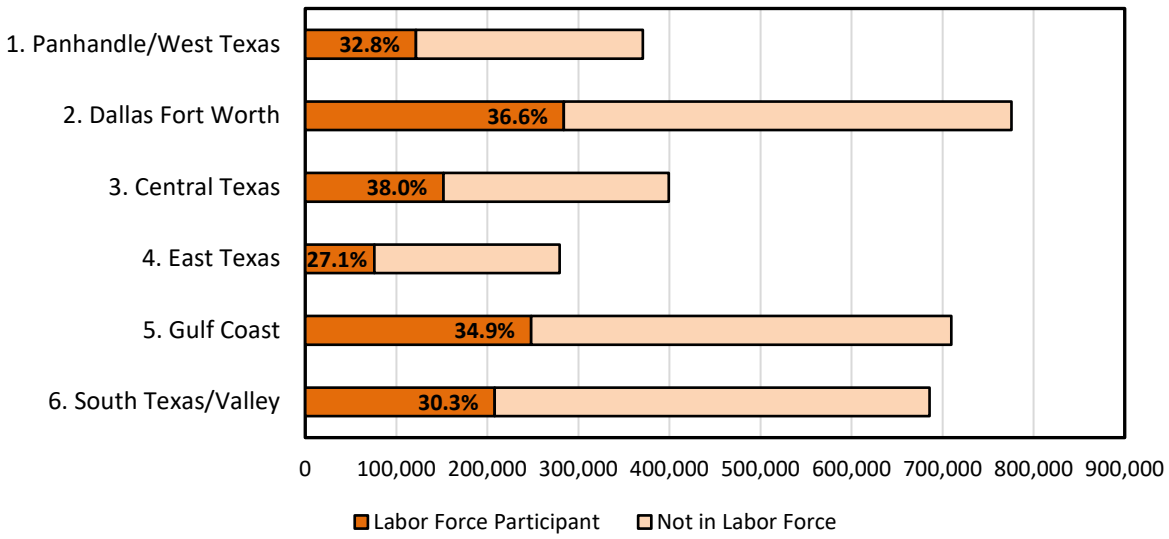


Figure notes: 2023 ACS microdata.

Appendix E: Number of Individuals with Disabilities in Texas by County in Each LWDA, 2023

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 25: LWDA 1 Panhandle—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Armstrong	1,770	232	118	74	77	69	39	50
Briscoe	1,370	180	91	57	60	53	30	39
Carson	5,545	727	369	232	242	216	122	156
Castro	7,031	922	468	294	307	273	155	198
Childress	6,363	835	424	266	277	247	141	179
Collingsworth	2,522	331	168	106	110	98	56	71
Dallam	6,781	890	452	284	296	264	150	191
Deaf Smith	17,721	2,325	1,180	741	773	689	391	499
Donley	3,107	408	207	130	135	121	69	88
Gray	20,243	2,656	1,348	847	882	787	447	570
Hall	2,689	353	179	113	117	105	59	76
Hansford	5,044	662	336	211	220	196	111	142
Hartley	5,127	673	342	215	224	199	113	145
Hemphill	3,223	423	215	135	141	125	71	91
Hutchinson	19,675	2,581	1,311	823	858	765	435	554
Lipscomb	2,923	383	195	122	127	114	65	82
Moore	20,376	2,673	1,357	853	888	792	450	574
Ochiltree	9,553	1,253	636	400	416	371	211	269
Oldham	1,670	219	111	70	73	65	37	47
Parmer	9,420	1,236	628	394	411	366	208	265
Potter	110,510	16,454	8,440	6,482	4,199	5,666	2,390	3,615
Randall	143,004	16,101	7,616	5,204	5,100	4,476	2,612	3,087
Roberts	785	103	52	33	34	31	17	22
Sherman	2,656	348	177	111	116	103	59	75
Swisher	6,647	872	443	278	290	258	147	187
Wheeler	4,760	624	317	199	208	185	105	134
Panhandle Total	**420,515**	**54,464**	**27,180**	**18,674**	**16,581**	**16,634**	**8,690**	**11,406**

Table 26: LWDA 2 South Plains—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Bailey	6,581	1,003	556	358	312	345	188	222
Cochran	2,425	370	205	132	115	127	69	82
Crosby	4,896	746	414	266	232	257	140	165
Dickens	1,686	257	142	92	80	88	48	57
Floyd	5,150	785	435	280	244	270	147	174
Garza	5,542	845	468	301	263	291	159	187
Hale	31,002	4,725	2,620	1,685	1,471	1,626	887	1,047
Hockley	20,529	3,129	1,735	1,116	974	1,077	587	693
King	254	39	21	14	12	13	7	9
Lamb	12,435	1,895	1,051	676	590	652	356	420
Lubbock	310,438	40,649	19,174	16,643	11,187	12,529	6,293	8,371
Lynn	5,334	813	451	290	253	280	153	180
Motley	1,016	155	86	55	48	53	29	34
Terry	11,281	1,719	953	613	535	592	323	381
Yoakum	7,332	1,117	620	398	348	385	210	248
South Plains Total	**425,901**	**58,247**	**28,931**	**22,919**	**16,664**	**18,585**	**9,596**	**12,270**

Table 27: LWDA 3 North Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Archer	8,632	1,508	764	564	462	456	247	291
Baylor	3,497	611	310	229	187	185	100	118
Clay	10,318	1,803	914	674	552	545	295	347
Cottle	1,386	242	123	91	74	73	40	47
Foard	1,103	193	98	72	59	58	32	37
Hardeman	3,576	625	317	234	191	189	102	120
Jack	8,553	1,495	757	559	457	452	245	288
Montague	20,147	3,520	1,784	1,317	1,077	1,063	576	678
Wichita	124,677	18,372	8,975	6,903	5,478	5,912	3,257	3,908
Wilbarger	13,011	2,273	1,152	851	696	687	372	438
Young	18,036	3,151	1,597	1,179	964	952	516	607
North Texas Total	**212,936**	**33,793**	**16,791**	**12,673**	**10,197**	**10,572**	**5,782**	**6,879**

Table 28: LWDA 4 North Central—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Collin	1,113,235	85,988	36,026	35,391	22,351	28,963	15,275	15,398
Denton	942,263	86,891	35,853	37,582	22,431	29,591	12,995	15,545
Ellis	202,718	23,973	11,145	8,889	7,134	7,418	3,742	4,387
Erath	43,260	6,188	2,688	2,214	2,137	1,800	865	1,313
Hood	62,634	8,960	3,892	3,205	3,094	2,606	1,253	1,901
Hunt	106,038	12,491	5,888	4,586	4,004	4,009	2,389	2,742
Johnson	186,365	21,508	10,712	7,903	6,072	7,518	3,540	4,341
Kaufman	159,689	17,389	7,152	7,638	4,610	4,854	2,587	3,120
Navarro	51,697	9,380	4,874	3,621	3,008	2,964	1,487	1,914
Palo Pinto	28,888	4,132	1,795	1,478	1,427	1,202	578	877
Parker	156,860	20,838	10,027	7,822	7,728	6,998	4,632	4,962
Rockwall	114,369	13,472	6,350	4,947	4,318	4,325	2,576	2,958
Somervell	9,355	1,338	581	479	462	389	187	284
Wise	69,262	12,102	6,133	4,528	3,704	3,656	1,981	2,332
North Central Total	**3,246,633**	**324,650**	**143,116**	**130,283**	**92,480**	**106,293**	**54,087**	**62,074**

Table 29: LWDA 5 Tarrant—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Tarrant	2,120,649	216,634	100,552	80,278	56,658	71,261	35,607	44,585
Tarrant County Total	**2,120,649**	**216,634**	**100,552**	**80,278**	**56,658**	**71,261**	**35,607**	**44,585**

Table 30: LWDA 6 Greater Dallas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Dallas	2,586,686	274,553	122,189	102,795	62,494	88,171	52,123	75,715
Greater Dallas Total	**2,586,686**	**274,553**	**122,189**	**102,795**	**62,494**	**88,171**	**52,123**	**75,715**

Table 31: LWDA 7 Northeast Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Bowie	88,075	13,598	7,634	4,899	3,465	5,149	2,785	2,367
Cass	26,981	4,165	2,339	1,501	1,062	1,577	853	725
Delta	5,224	899	479	301	294	282	187	182
Franklin	10,338	1,778	947	596	582	557	371	360
Hopkins	36,693	6,312	3,362	2,116	2,064	1,978	1,317	1,279
Lamar	49,965	8,594	4,578	2,881	2,811	2,694	1,793	1,741
Morris	11,938	2,053	1,094	688	672	644	428	416
Red River	11,562	1,989	1,059	667	650	623	415	403
Titus	31,171	5,362	2,856	1,797	1,754	1,680	1,119	1,086
Northeast Texas Total	**271,947**	**44,750**	**24,348**	**15,446**	**13,354**	**15,184**	**9,268**	**8,559**

Table 32: LWDA 8 East Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Anderson	53,554	9,939	5,058	3,806	2,937	3,155	1,646	1,745
Camp	12,637	2,286	1,125	795	763	767	378	442
Cherokee	47,608	6,839	3,488	2,264	2,035	2,004	1,003	1,247
Gregg	122,698	16,219	7,241	6,659	4,175	4,880	2,657	2,570
Harrison	69,034	12,977	6,622	5,308	3,458	4,084	1,969	2,387
Henderson	75,960	14,098	7,174	5,398	4,165	4,476	2,335	2,475
Marion	9,751	1,833	935	750	488	577	278	337
Panola	21,246	3,052	1,557	1,010	908	894	448	556
Rains	12,336	2,231	1,098	776	745	748	369	431
Rusk	49,309	7,083	3,613	2,345	2,107	2,075	1,039	1,291
Smith	235,266	30,304	14,037	11,917	8,597	10,337	4,998	5,439
Upshur	41,004	7,708	3,933	3,153	2,054	2,426	1,170	1,418
Van Zandt	60,373	10,920	5,375	3,800	3,644	3,662	1,807	2,110
Wood	45,473	8,225	4,048	2,862	2,745	2,759	1,361	1,589
East Texas Total	**856,249**	**133,714**	**65,304**	**50,843**	**38,821**	**42,844**	**21,458**	**24,037**

Table 33: LWDA 9 West Central—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Brown	35,883	6,884	3,521	2,184	2,434	2,279	1,379	1,689
Callahan	12,917	2,478	1,267	786	876	820	497	608
Coleman	7,234	1,388	710	440	491	459	278	340
Comanche	12,810	2,458	1,257	780	869	814	492	603
Eastland	16,694	3,203	1,638	1,016	1,132	1,060	642	786
Fisher	3,456	663	339	210	234	220	133	163
Haskell	5,096	978	500	310	346	324	196	240
Jones	18,529	3,555	1,818	1,128	1,257	1,177	712	872
Kent	713	137	70	43	48	45	27	34
Knox	3,154	605	309	192	214	200	121	148
Mitchell	8,463	1,624	830	515	574	538	325	398
Nolan	13,879	2,663	1,362	845	941	882	534	653
Runnels	9,318	1,788	914	567	632	592	358	439
Scurry	15,946	3,059	1,565	971	1,082	1,013	613	751
Shackelford	2,922	561	287	178	198	186	112	138
Stephens	8,570	1,644	841	522	581	544	329	403
Stonewall	1,176	226	115	72	80	75	45	55
Taylor	142,833	19,764	9,520	8,090	6,186	6,909	3,258	3,275
Throckmorton	1,354	260	133	82	92	86	52	64
West Central Total	**320,947**	**53,938**	**26,996**	**18,931**	**18,267**	**18,223**	**10,103**	**11,659**

Table 34: LWDA 10 Borderplex—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Brewster	9,099	1,164	541	375	423	360	172	321
Culberson	2,085	267	124	86	97	82	39	74
El Paso	860,397	118,575	57,669	41,397	29,237	40,186	22,860	32,804
Hudspeth	3,049	390	181	126	142	121	58	108
Jeff Davis	1,900	243	113	78	88	75	36	67
Presidio	5,845	748	347	241	272	231	110	206
Borderplex Total	**882,375**	**121,387**	**58,975**	**42,303**	**30,259**	**41,055**	**23,275**	**33,580**

Table 35: LWDA 11 Permian Basin—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Andrews	17,741	2,269	1,054	731	825	702	335	626
Borden	570	89	45	28	27	28	16	22
Crane	4,452	569	264	183	207	176	84	157
Dawson	11,215	1,747	876	560	539	544	313	425
Ector	161,909	17,409	7,756	5,636	5,519	4,665	3,048	4,251
Gaines	20,585	2,633	1,223	848	957	814	389	726
Glasscock	1,008	157	79	50	48	49	28	38
Howard	31,374	4,886	2,450	1,566	1,507	1,522	875	1,188
Loving	58	7	3	2	3	2	1	2
Martin	4,716	735	368	235	226	229	132	179
Midland	170,467	18,479	7,649	5,577	5,372	5,481	2,369	4,807
Pecos	13,670	2,129	1,068	682	657	663	381	517
Reeves	14,058	1,798	835	579	654	556	266	496
Terrell	682	106	53	34	33	33	19	26
Upton	2,974	463	232	148	143	144	83	113
Ward	11,096	1,419	659	457	516	439	210	391
Winkler	7,424	949	441	306	345	294	140	262
Permian Basin Total	**473,999**	**55,844**	**25,055**	**17,622**	**17,578**	**16,341**	**8,689**	**14,226**

Table 36: LWDA 12 Concho Valley—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Coke	2,954	460	231	147	142	143	82	112
Concho	2,974	463	232	148	143	144	83	113
Crockett	2,791	435	218	139	134	135	78	106
Irion	1,365	213	107	68	66	66	38	52
Kimble	3,861	601	301	193	185	187	108	146
Mason	3,555	554	278	177	171	172	99	135
McCulloch	6,866	1,069	536	343	330	333	192	260
Menard	1,762	274	138	88	85	85	49	67
Reagan	3,046	474	238	152	146	148	85	115
Schleicher	2,210	344	173	110	106	107	62	84
Sterling	1,233	192	96	62	59	60	34	47
Sutton	3,036	473	237	152	146	147	85	115
Tom Green	118,141	17,557	8,505	6,885	4,880	6,340	3,440	3,338
Concho Valley Total	**153,794**	**23,109**	**11,290**	**8,664**	**6,593**	**8,067**	**4,435**	**4,690**

Table 37: LWDA 13 Heart of Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Bosque	17,909	3,250	1,688	1,254	1,042	1,027	515	663
Falls	16,675	3,026	1,572	1,168	970	956	480	617
Freestone	19,094	3,465	1,800	1,337	1,111	1,095	549	707
Hill	35,233	6,393	3,322	2,468	2,050	2,020	1,013	1,304
Limestone	21,757	3,948	2,051	1,524	1,266	1,248	626	805
McLennan	259,686	35,515	17,790	13,713	10,060	10,202	5,279	7,550
Heart of Texas Total	**370,354**	**55,597**	**28,223**	**21,464**	**16,499**	**16,548**	**8,462**	**11,646**

Table 38: LWDA 14 Capital Area—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Travis	1,300,666	121,124	48,136	51,729	29,793	38,149	18,624	21,496
Capital Area Total	**1,300,666**	**121,124**	**48,136**	**51,729**	**29,793**	**38,149**	**18,624**	**21,496**

Table 39: LWDA 15 Rural Capital Area—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Bastrop	98,251	13,302	6,187	4,927	4,139	4,377	2,038	2,882
Blanco	11,566	1,764	755	610	699	536	241	289
Burnet	47,342	8,671	4,073	3,297	3,031	2,944	1,430	1,640
Caldwell	46,368	6,278	2,920	2,325	1,953	2,066	962	1,360
Fayette	24,698	3,344	1,555	1,239	1,040	1,100	512	725
Hays	254,766	28,258	12,060	12,449	7,342	10,067	4,510	5,890
Lee	17,668	2,392	1,113	886	744	787	367	518
Llano	20,473	3,750	1,761	1,426	1,311	1,273	619	709
Williamson	641,524	65,687	26,925	27,305	19,372	20,526	10,495	11,216
Rural Capital Total	**1,162,656**	**133,446**	**57,349**	**54,464**	**39,631**	**43,676**	**21,174**	**25,229**

Table 40: LWDA 16 Brazos Valley—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Brazos	233,770	23,353	9,560	10,610	5,747	7,671	4,062	4,661
Burleson	17,168	2,770	1,344	900	922	867	402	599
Grimes	28,484	4,596	2,230	1,493	1,530	1,438	666	994
Leon	15,302	2,469	1,198	802	822	773	358	534
Madison	13,092	2,113	1,025	686	703	661	306	457
Robertson	16,302	2,631	1,276	855	876	823	381	569
Washington	34,843	5,623	2,728	1,827	1,872	1,759	815	1,216
Brazos Valley Total	**358,961**	**43,555**	**19,361**	**17,173**	**12,472**	**13,992**	**6,990**	**9,030**

Table 41: LWDA 17 Deep East Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Angelina	85,103	15,041	6,845	6,642	4,380	4,762	2,906	3,040
Houston	20,318	4,038	2,007	1,627	1,287	1,491	696	861
Jasper	31,881	5,731	3,057	1,977	1,936	1,893	1,210	1,060
Nacogdoches	63,679	11,255	5,121	4,970	3,278	3,564	2,174	2,275
Newton	11,815	2,124	1,133	733	717	702	448	393
Polk	46,153	9,173	4,558	3,695	2,922	3,386	1,580	1,957
Sabine	9,563	1,719	917	593	581	568	363	318
San Augustine	7,653	1,376	734	474	465	454	290	255
San Jacinto	25,223	5,013	2,491	2,019	1,597	1,851	864	1,069
Shelby	23,226	4,175	2,227	1,440	1,410	1,379	881	773
Trinity	12,516	2,488	1,236	1,002	793	918	429	531
Tyler	19,137	3,440	1,835	1,186	1,162	1,136	726	637
Deep East Texas Total	**356,267**	**65,573**	**32,161**	**26,358**	**20,528**	**22,104**	**12,567**	**13,169**

Table 42: LWDA 18 Southeast Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Hardin	56,237	9,440	4,641	3,906	2,805	3,471	1,563	1,648
Jefferson	240,793	35,496	20,343	10,472	10,361	8,101	4,594	9,486
Orange	84,813	14,236	7,000	5,892	4,231	5,234	2,357	2,486
Southeast Texas Total	**381,843**	**59,172**	**31,984**	**20,270**	**17,397**	**16,806**	**8,514**	**13,620**

Table 43: LWDA 19 Golden Crescent—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Calhoun	19,864	3,172	1,532	1,123	1,006	925	394	690
Dewitt	19,224	2,874	1,431	963	917	910	535	534
Goliad	6,796	1,016	506	341	324	322	189	189
Gonzales	19,068	2,851	1,419	955	910	903	531	530
Jackson	14,542	2,174	1,082	729	694	689	405	404
Lavaca	19,721	2,948	1,468	988	941	934	549	548
Victoria	90,249	14,413	6,962	5,100	4,571	4,202	1,788	3,134
Golden Crescent Total	**189,464**	**29,448**	**14,400**	**10,199**	**9,363**	**8,885**	**4,391**	**6,029**

Table 44: LWDA 20 Alamo—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Atascosa	47,823	7,827	3,766	2,868	2,574	2,623	1,484	1,766
Bandera	20,350	3,331	1,602	1,220	1,095	1,116	632	752
Bexar	2,024,549	299,889	140,747	126,456	79,943	103,294	51,114	68,211
Comal	173,535	25,679	12,432	8,952	8,141	7,520	3,891	4,139
Frio	17,949	2,938	1,413	1,076	966	984	557	663
Gillespie	27,166	4,143	1,774	1,433	1,641	1,259	565	678
Guadalupe	177,357	23,751	11,308	9,199	7,429	7,348	3,512	4,314
Karnes	14,273	2,134	1,062	715	681	676	397	396
Kendall	45,017	6,865	2,939	2,375	2,719	2,087	936	1,123
Kerr	53,468	8,154	3,491	2,821	3,229	2,478	1,112	1,334
McMullen	583	94	46	41	30	41	31	24
Medina	49,546	8,109	3,901	2,971	2,667	2,717	1,538	1,830
Wilson	48,252	7,214	3,591	2,418	2,302	2,285	1,343	1,340
Alamo Total	**2,699,868**	**400,128**	**188,072**	**162,545**	**113,417**	**134,428**	**67,112**	**86,570**

Table 45: LWDA 21 South Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Jim Hogg	4,727	763	373	332	244	329	251	193
Webb	266,197	35,737	17,457	15,194	9,977	10,454	9,513	9,485
Zapata	13,587	2,193	1,071	955	701	946	720	555
South Texas Total	**284,511**	**38,693**	**18,901**	**16,481**	**10,922**	**11,729**	**10,484**	**10,233**

Table 46: LWDA 22 South Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Aransas	22,637	4,170	2,423	1,316	1,344	1,300	760	869
Bee	29,485	5,432	3,156	1,715	1,751	1,693	989	1,132
Brooks	6,771	1,039	605	431	336	462	295	254
Duval	9,615	1,552	758	676	496	669	510	393
Jim Wells	37,217	5,710	3,325	2,367	1,848	2,542	1,619	1,397
Kenedy	333	51	30	21	17	23	15	13
Kleberg	29,697	4,556	2,653	1,889	1,475	2,028	1,292	1,114
Live Oak	10,843	1,664	969	690	539	741	472	407
Nueces	349,391	48,405	26,035	18,044	14,104	18,885	10,424	10,670
Refugio	6,402	1,179	685	372	380	368	215	246
San Patricio	65,311	12,032	6,990	3,798	3,878	3,750	2,191	2,508
Coastal Bend Total	**567,702**	**85,790**	**47,629**	**31,319**	**26,168**	**32,461**	**18,782**	**19,003**

Table 47: LWDA 23 Lower Rio Grande Valley—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Hidalgo	874,416	110,318	53,703	42,537	29,175	40,991	32,063	31,259
Starr	64,459	10,403	5,081	4,529	3,327	4,488	3,417	2,632
Willacy	19,291	2,960	1,723	1,227	958	1,318	839	724
Lower Rio Grande Valley Total	**958,166**	**123,681**	**60,507**	**48,293**	**33,460**	**46,797**	**36,319**	**34,615**

Table 48: LWDA 24 Cameron—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Cameron	421,387	51,344	27,289	21,574	13,917	20,540	15,439	10,776
Cameron Total	**421,387**	**51,344**	**27,289**	**21,574**	**13,917**	**20,540**	**15,439**	**10,776**

Table 49: LWDA 25 Texoma—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Cooke	41,964	6,203	3,141	2,323	1,664	2,096	1,017	985
Fannin	35,917	5,309	2,689	1,988	1,424	1,794	870	843
Grayson	136,528	20,181	10,220	7,558	5,414	6,818	3,308	3,206
Texoma Total	**214,409**	**31,693**	**16,050**	**11,869**	**8,502**	**10,708**	**5,195**	**5,034**

Table 50: LWDA 26 Central Texas—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Bell	378,135	54,908	24,173	23,882	16,507	16,814	10,096	10,652
Coryell	80,066	14,665	6,888	5,576	5,125	4,979	2,419	2,773
Hamilton	7,925	1,452	682	552	507	493	239	275
Lampasas	20,846	3,818	1,793	1,452	1,334	1,296	630	722
Milam	24,095	3,888	1,886	1,263	1,294	1,217	564	841
Mills	4,289	786	369	299	275	267	130	149
San Saba	5,519	1,011	475	384	353	343	167	191
Central Texas Total	**520,875**	**80,528**	**36,266**	**33,408**	**25,395**	**25,409**	**14,245**	**15,603**

Table 51: LWDA 27 Middle Rio Grande—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Dimmit	8,428	1,360	664	592	435	587	447	344
Edwards	1,403	223	114	82	81	79	49	64
Kinney	3,080	490	250	179	178	174	109	140
La Salle	6,518	1,052	514	458	336	454	345	266
Maverick	56,930	9,064	4,616	3,311	3,289	3,223	2,006	2,591
Real	2,719	433	220	158	157	154	96	124
Uvalde	24,163	3,847	1,959	1,405	1,396	1,368	851	1,100
Val Verde	46,808	7,452	3,795	2,722	2,704	2,650	1,649	2,130
Zavala	9,515	1,515	772	553	550	539	335	433
Middle Rio Grande Total	**159,564**	**25,436**	**12,904**	**9,460**	**9,126**	**9,228**	**5,887**	**7,192**

Table 52: LWDA 28 Gulf Coast—Individuals with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Individuals with Disabilities	Disabilities					
			Ambulatory	Cognitive	Hearing	Ind. Living	Self Care	Vision
Austin	30,474	4,302	2,102	1,511	1,347	1,476	787	1,001
Brazoria	369,315	39,809	18,841	14,408	11,839	13,315	6,792	7,340
Chambers	47,687	6,336	3,254	2,489	1,622	1,834	1,126	1,338
Colorado	20,759	2,931	1,432	1,029	918	1,006	536	682
Fort Bend	854,806	66,279	30,246	24,737	18,040	24,887	13,381	11,662
Galveston	350,972	45,750	22,366	16,769	12,920	14,453	7,620	9,414
Harris	4,734,785	501,952	232,122	200,027	122,154	170,618	97,612	117,675
Liberty	93,817	12,465	6,403	4,898	3,191	3,607	2,214	2,633
Matagorda	36,614	5,169	2,526	1,815	1,618	1,774	946	1,202
Montgomery	652,433	66,240	30,075	25,663	20,190	20,367	11,063	12,139
Walker	70,346	13,982	6,947	5,632	4,454	5,161	2,409	2,982
Waller	57,354	8,097	3,956	2,844	2,535	2,778	1,482	1,883
Wharton	41,986	5,927	2,896	2,082	1,856	2,034	1,085	1,379
Gulf Coast Total	**7,361,348**	**779,239**	**363,166**	**303,904**	**202,684**	**263,310**	**147,053**	**171,330**

Appendix F: Labor Force Participants with Disabilities in Texas by County in Each LWDA, 2023

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 53: LWDA 1 Panhandle—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Armstrong	212	61	58	3
Briscoe	164	47	45	3
Carson	665	192	182	10
Castro	844	243	230	13
Childress	764	220	208	12
Collingsworth	303	87	83	5
Dallam	814	235	222	13
Deaf Smith	2,127	613	580	33
Donley	373	108	102	6
Gray	2,429	701	663	38
Hall	323	93	88	5
Hansford	605	175	165	9
Hartley	615	177	168	10
Hemphill	387	112	106	6
Hutchinson	2,361	681	644	37
Lipscomb	351	101	96	5
Moore	2,445	705	667	38
Ochiltree	1,147	331	313	18
Oldham	200	58	55	3
Parmer	1,130	326	308	18
Potter	15,687	4,745	4,391	354
Randall	15,292	5,469	5,238	231
Roberts	94	27	26	1
Sherman	319	92	87	5
Swisher	798	230	218	12
Wheeler	571	165	156	9
Panhandle Total	**51,020**	**15,994**	**15,099**	**897**

Table 54: LWDA 2 South Plains—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Bailey	963	292	272	21
Cochran	355	108	100	8
Crosby	717	217	202	15
Dickens	247	75	70	5
Floyd	754	229	213	16
Garza	811	246	229	17
Hale	4,537	1,377	1,280	97
Hockley	3,005	912	848	64
King	37	11	10	1
Lamb	1,820	552	514	39
Lubbock	37,721	14,865	13,333	1,532
Lynn	781	237	220	17
Motley	149	45	42	3
Terry	1,651	501	466	35
Yoakum	1,073	326	303	23
South Plains Total	**54,621**	**19,993**	**18,102**	**1,893**

Table 55: LWDA 3 North Texas—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Archer	1,409	439	408	32
Baylor	571	178	165	13
Clay	1,684	525	487	38
Cottle	226	71	65	5
Foard	180	56	52	4
Hardeman	584	182	169	13
Jack	1,396	435	404	31
Montague	3,289	1,025	952	74
Wichita	17,029	5,339	4,983	356
Wilbarger	2,124	662	615	48
Young	2,944	918	852	66
North Texas Total	**31,436**	**9,830**	**9,152**	**680**

Table 56: LWDA 4 North Central Texas—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Collin	78,138	30,774	28,612	2,162
Denton	79,792	34,232	31,509	2,723
Ellis	21,687	7,619	6,756	863
Erath	5,739	1,870	1,660	209
Hood	8,310	2,707	2,404	303
Hunt	11,511	3,776	3,409	368
Johnson	20,051	6,376	5,946	430
Kaufman	16,001	6,353	5,789	564
Navarro	8,643	2,135	1,964	171
Palo Pinto	3,833	1,248	1,109	140
Parker	18,621	6,547	6,104	443
Rockwall	12,415	4,073	3,676	396
Somervell	1,241	404	359	45
Wise	11,307	3,525	3,271	254
North Central Texas Total	**297,289**	**111,639**	**102,568**	**9,071**

Table 57: LWDA 5 Tarrant—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Tarrant	199,579	72,515	66,009	6,506
Tarrant County Total	**199,579**	**72,515**	**66,009**	**6,506**

Table 58: LWDA 6 Greater Dallas—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Dallas	249,021	91,790	83,592	8,198
Greater Dallas Total	**249,021**	**91,790**	**83,592**	**8,198**

Table 59: LWDA 7 Northeast Texas—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Bowie	12,922	2,811	2,551	260
Cass	3,959	861	782	79
Delta	844	249	224	24
Franklin	1,670	492	444	48
Hopkins	5,927	1,747	1,575	172
Lamar	8,070	2,379	2,145	234
Morris	1,928	568	513	56
Red River	1,867	550	496	54
Titus	5,035	1,484	1,338	146
Northeast Texas Total	**42,222**	**11,141**	**10,068**	**1,073**

Table 60: LWDA 8 East Texas—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Anderson	9,262	2,306	1,930	376
Camp	2,136	500	461	40
Cherokee	6,170	1,571	1,387	183
Gregg	14,281	3,970	3,491	479
Harrison	11,812	3,453	3,140	313
Henderson	13,136	3,271	2,738	533
Marion	1,668	488	443	44
Panola	2,754	701	619	82
Rains	2,085	488	450	39
Rusk	6,391	1,627	1,437	190
Smith	27,844	7,581	6,638	943
Upshur	7,016	2,051	1,865	186
Van Zandt	10,206	2,391	2,201	190
Wood	7,687	1,801	1,658	143
East Texas Total	**122,448**	**32,199**	**28,458**	**3,741**

Table 61: LWDA 9 West Central Texas—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Brown	6,445	2,034	1,869	166
Callahan	2,320	732	673	60
Coleman	1,299	410	377	33
Comanche	2,301	726	667	59
Eastland	2,998	946	869	77
Fisher	621	196	180	16
Haskell	915	289	265	24
Jones	3,328	1,051	965	86
Kent	128	40	37	3
Knox	566	179	164	15
Mitchell	1,520	480	441	39
Nolan	2,493	787	723	64
Runnels	1,674	528	485	43
Scurry	2,864	904	830	74
Shackelford	525	166	152	13
Stephens	1,539	486	446	40
Stonewall	211	67	61	5
Taylor	18,264	5,984	5,674	310
Throckmorton	243	77	71	6
West Central Texas Total	**50,254**	**16,082**	**14,949**	**1,133**

Table 62: LWDA 10 Borderplex—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Brewster	1,089	340	317	23
Culberson	250	78	73	5
El Paso	108,444	32,482	29,528	2,954
Hudspeth	365	114	106	8
Jeff Davis	227	71	66	5
Presidio	700	218	203	15
Borderplex Total	**111,075**	**33,303**	**30,293**	**3,010**

Table 63: LWDA 11 Permian Basin—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Andrews	2,123	662	617	45
Borden	83	25	23	2
Crane	533	166	155	11
Dawson	1,640	489	455	34
Ector	15,497	6,255	5,583	672
Gaines	2,464	768	716	52
Glasscock	147	44	41	3
Howard	4,587	1,368	1,272	96
Loving	7	2	2	0
Martin	690	206	191	14
Midland	16,925	7,566	6,997	569
Pecos	1,999	596	554	42
Reeves	1,683	525	489	35
Terrell	100	30	28	2
Upton	435	130	121	9
Ward	1,328	414	386	28
Winkler	888	277	258	19
Permian Basin Total	**51,129**	**19,523**	**17,888**	**1,633**

Table 64: LWDA 12 Concho Valley—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Coke	432	129	120	9
Concho	435	130	121	9
Crockett	408	122	113	9
Irion	200	60	55	4
Kimble	564	168	157	12
Mason	520	155	144	11
McCulloch	1,004	299	278	21
Menard	258	77	71	5
Reagan	445	133	123	9
Schleicher	323	96	90	7
Sterling	180	54	50	4
Sutton	444	132	123	9
Tom Green	16,180	5,293	4,829	464
Concho Valley Total	**21,393**	**6,848**	**6,274**	**573**

Table 65: LWDA 13 Heart of Texas—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Bosque	2,994	740	680	59
Falls	2,788	689	633	55
Freestone	3,192	789	725	63
Hill	5,891	1,455	1,338	117
Limestone	3,638	899	827	72
McLennan	32,322	9,948	9,195	753
Heart of Texas Total	**50,825**	**14,520**	**13,398**	**1,119**

Table 66: LWDA 14 Capital Area—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Travis	112,629	52,553	47,012	5,541
Capital Area Total	**112,629**	**52,553**	**47,012**	**5,541**

Table 67: LWDA 15 Rural Capital—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Bastrop	11,915	4,008	3,750	257
Blanco	1,655	560	513	47
Burnet	8,198	2,396	2,222	174
Caldwell	5,623	1,891	1,770	122
Fayette	2,995	1,008	943	65
Hays	25,842	10,522	9,888	634
Lee	2,143	721	674	46
Llano	3,545	1,036	961	75
Williamson	60,279	26,206	24,137	2,069
Rural Capital Total	**122,195**	**48,348**	**44,858**	**3,489**

Table 68: LWDA 16 Brazos Valley—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Brazos	20,985	7,616	6,816	800
Burleson	2,625	728	645	82
Grimes	4,356	1,207	1,070	137
Leon	2,340	649	575	73
Madison	2,002	555	492	63
Robertson	2,493	691	613	78
Washington	5,329	1,477	1,309	167
Brazos Valley Total	**40,130**	**12,923**	**11,520**	**1,400**

Table 69: LWDA 17 Deep East Texas—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Angelina	13,477	4,806	4,267	539
Houston	3,749	1,002	828	174
Jasper	5,248	1,123	1,006	117
Nacogdoches	10,084	3,596	3,192	404
Newton	1,945	416	373	43
Polk	8,516	2,276	1,881	394
Sabine	1,574	337	302	35
San Augustine	1,260	270	241	28
San Jacinto	4,654	1,244	1,028	216
Shelby	3,823	818	733	85
Trinity	2,309	617	510	107
Tyler	3,150	674	604	70
Deep East Texas Total	**59,789**	**17,179**	**14,965**	**2,212**

Table 70: LWDA 18 Southeast Texas—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Hardin	8,503	2,314	2,136	178
Jefferson	33,578	9,427	8,630	797
Orange	12,824	3,490	3,221	269
Southeast Texas Total	**54,905**	**15,231**	**13,987**	**1,244**

Table 71: LWDA 19 Golden Crescent—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Calhoun	2,849	843	779	64
Dewitt	2,659	763	696	68
Goliad	940	270	246	24
Gonzales	2,637	757	690	67
Jackson	2,011	577	526	51
Lavaca	2,728	783	714	69
Victoria	12,946	3,831	3,541	290
Golden Crescent Total	**26,770**	**7,824**	**7,192**	**633**

Table 72: LWDA 20 Alamo—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Atascosa	7,115	1,843	1,770	73
Bandera	3,028	784	753	31
Bexar	272,557	93,250	84,642	8,608
Comal	24,541	8,622	8,289	333
Frio	2,670	692	664	28
Gillespie	3,888	1,315	1,204	111
Guadalupe	21,996	7,553	7,092	461
Karnes	1,974	567	516	50
Kendall	6,442	2,179	1,995	184
Kerr	7,651	2,588	2,369	218
McMullen	83	18	14	3
Medina	7,372	1,910	1,834	76
Wilson	6,674	1,916	1,746	170
Alamo Total	**365,991**	**123,237**	**112,888**	**10,346**

Table 73: LWDA 21 South Texas—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Jim Hogg	673	144	117	27
Webb	31,661	10,207	9,241	966
Zapata	1,933	414	337	77
South Texas Total	**34,267**	**10,765**	**9,695**	**1,070**

Table 74: LWDA 22 Coastal Bend—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Aransas	3,948	1,080	996	84
Bee	5,143	1,407	1,297	110
Brooks	974	237	214	23
Duval	1,368	293	239	54
Jim Wells	5,354	1,301	1,177	124
Kenedy	48	12	11	1
Kleberg	4,273	1,038	939	99
Live Oak	1,560	379	343	36
Nueces	45,141	13,082	11,788	1,294
Refugio	1,117	305	282	24
San Patricio	11,391	3,116	2,873	244
Coastal Bend Total	**80,317**	**22,250**	**20,159**	**2,093**

Table 75: LWDA 23 Lower Rio Grande Valley—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Hidalgo	96,895	23,842	21,172	2,670
Starr	9,173	1,963	1,600	363
Willacy	2,775	674	610	64
Lower Rio Grande Valley Total	**108,843**	**26,479**	**23,382**	**3,097**

Table 76: LWDA 24 Cameron—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Cameron	46,376	10,726	9,974	752
Cameron Total	**46,376**	**10,726**	**9,974**	**752**

Table 77: LWDA 25 Texoma—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Cooke	5,800	1,594	1,430	164
Fannin	4,965	1,364	1,224	140
Grayson	18,871	5,186	4,654	532
Texoma Total	**29,636**	**8,144**	**7,308**	**836**

Table 78: LWDA 26 Central Texas—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Bell	49,065	16,328	14,417	1,911
Coryell	13,864	4,052	3,758	294
Hamilton	1,372	401	372	29
Lampasas	3,610	1,055	978	77
Milam	3,685	1,021	905	116
Mills	743	217	201	16
San Saba	956	279	259	20
Central Texas Total	**73,295**	**23,353**	**20,890**	**2,463**

Table 79: LWDA 27 Middle Rio Grande—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Dimmit	1,199	257	209	47
Edwards	204	61	57	4
Kinney	448	133	125	8
La Salle	928	198	162	37
Maverick	8,282	2,463	2,317	147
Real	395	118	111	7
Uvalde	3,515	1,046	983	62
Val Verde	6,810	2,025	1,905	121
Zavala	1,384	412	387	25
Middle Rio Grande Total	**23,165**	**6,713**	**6,256**	**458**

Table 80: LWDA 28 Gulf Coast—Labor Force Participants with Disabilities by County, 2023

County	Disabilities			
	Ages 16 and Older	Labor Force Participants		
		Total	Employed	Unemployed
Austin	4,059	1,263	1,118	144
Brazoria	36,743	11,275	10,409	866
Chambers	5,762	1,770	1,659	111
Colorado	2,765	860	762	98
Fort Bend	60,877	17,800	16,244	1,556
Galveston	41,944	14,612	12,984	1,628
Harris	455,239	167,536	148,084	19,452
Liberty	11,335	3,481	3,263	218
Matagorda	4,877	1,517	1,344	173
Montgomery	59,844	20,307	17,999	2,308
Walker	12,980	3,469	2,868	601
Waller	7,640	2,376	2,105	272
Wharton	5,593	1,740	1,541	199
Gulf Coast Total	**709,658**	**248,006**	**220,380**	**27,626**

Texas Workforce Investment Council

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